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Adult Female Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Seven Sub-Saharan African Countries: A Baseline Sub-National Assessment of Indicator 14 Of the Global NCD Monitoring Framework

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Abstract

Introduction

Decreasing overweight and obesity prevalence requires precise data at sub-national levels to monitor progress and initiate interventions. This study aimed to estimate baseline age-standardized overweight prevalence at the lowest administrative units among women, 18 years and older, in seven African countries. The study aims are synonymous with indicator 14 of the global non-communicable disease monitoring framework.

Methods

We used the most recent Demographic and Health Survey and administrative boundaries data from the GADM. Three Bayesian hierarchical models were fitted and model selection tests implemented. The age-standardized prevalence of overweight among adult women at national, first and second administrative levels were individually reported in each country in the form of maps and tables.

Results

Substantial variation in the age-standardized prevalence of adult female overweight was noted across several second-level administrative units. In numerous locations in Tanzania, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, more than half of the adult female population were overweight and in one location in Tanzania, over 72% of the adult female population were overweight. These estimates were

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roughly twice the national level overweight prevalence and, in some cases, roughly 10 – 20% greater than the overweight prevalence in first-level administrative units.

Conclusion
The observed overweight burden in subnational administrative units suggests the presence of an epidemic tantamount to the situation in more affluent economies. African countries lack the resources to effectively handle the fallout from such epidemic, therefore motivating the need for increased urgency in adopting WHO obesity-related intervention guidelines and implementing more rigorous studies to validate the study findings.

Introduction

The probability of premature death (i.e. between the ages of 30 years to 70 years) from major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - cardiovascular disease, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes – is projected to increase in Africa and decrease elsewhere.[1] The global obesity target agreed upon by policymakers in 2013 was to halt the rise in its prevalence within their countries by 2025, relative to the baseline in 2010.[2] Progress towards this target will be monitored by assessment of the age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in individuals aged 18 years and older, which is indicator 14 of the Global NCD monitoring framework.[2] Reaching this target is especially important because obesity is the second largest contributor to non-communicable disease mortality among African women.[1] Nonetheless, the lack of granular prevalence data to enhance precise planning and action by local stakeholders, especially in the context of the double burden of malnutrition facing many African countries, could potentially interfere with efforts to achieve NCD-related and other health system goals, warranting this study.

Although recent and well-designed subnational analysis of overweight and obesity prevalence with various methodologies in SSA women provide some insight into the heterogeneity present at varying administrative levels, the majority of subnational studies are limited in the number of countries studied, the administrative regions covered, and do not account for the large sampling variance introduced by small sample sizes and complex survey sampling designs.[3–6]

Hierarchical Bayesian (HB) models, the method applied in this paper, explicitly accounts for small sample sizes and the large sampling variance it introduces by harnessing spatial and non-spatial relationships. [787] As such, this study applies HB models to provide baseline estimates of age-standardized prevalence of overweight ($\geq$ 25kg/m^2) among women, 18 years and older, at second-level administrative units in seven SSA nations for sub-national progress monitoring of global obesity targets.

Methods

Data Sources

We used data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The DHS are household-based sample surveys of women aged 15 – 49 years that are collected in over 90 countries. Although a description of the survey sampling methodology is available online,[9] we provide a summarized version here. The DHS involved a multi-stage sampling process with the goal of representative estimates for health and social indicators at the national and sub-national levels. First, countries were divided into sub-national units that correspond to existing administrative units such as states or provinces. From each region, enumeration units or clusters were randomly sampled and groups

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of households were randomly selected for inclusion in the survey. Within the selected survey households, all eligible women were interviewed.[9] Anthropometric data were obtained by trained personnel who measure and record participants' weight using the SECA 874 digital scale to the nearest 0.01kg and height with the Shorr height board.[10]

The DHS geographic data consists of the latitude and longitude positions collected with a positional accuracy of 15 meters or less from the center of populated areas within surveyed clusters.[11] To ensure the confidentiality of participants, random displacement of urban clusters occurred up to two kilometers while rural clusters were displaced up to five kilometers, with 1% of rural clusters displaced up to 10 kilometers.[11] However, the displacement is restricted to stay within the country and the DHS survey region.[11] In the seven countries examined in this research study, we only included data containing explicit information on the GPS displacement. This information was not available prior to 2016 for Ethiopia, 2015 for Tanzania, and 2015 for Zimbabwe. With the exception of Nigeria, displacement of survey clusters in all the included countries were restricted to the relevant second-level administrative divisions at the time of the data compilation by the DHS program.

We acquired administrative boundaries data for mapping the surveyed clusters at the subnational level from the GADM, the database of global administrative areas (https://gadm.org/data.html).

Data Compilation

For the purposes of this study, we were interested in anthropometric data from overweight or obese women, 18 years or older. This data met the data needs for computing the global NCD indicator 14 - age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in individuals aged 18 years and older.[2] We excluded pregnant women from the sample due to pregnancy-related weight changes over a short time period.[12] Overweight and obesity, henceforth called overweight, was defined as a BMI of $\geq 25 kg/m^2$.[13]

The number and names of administrative units considered in this study were based on the GADM and varied by country as seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Countries and Administrative levels

No	Country	Year of Survey	Number and Name of First-level Administrative Units	Number and Name of Second-level Administrative Units
1.	Benin	2011 – 2012 & 2017 – 2018	12 Department	76 Communes
2.	Ethiopia	2016	9 Regional States and 2 Chartered Cities	79 Zones
3.	Mozambique	2011	10 Provinces	129 Districts

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4.	Nigeria	2013 & 2018	36 States and the Federal Capital Territory	774 Local Government Areas (LGA)
5.	Tanzania	2015 – 2016	30 Regions	169 Districts
6.	Zambia	2013 – 2014 & 2018	10 Provinces	72 Districts
7.	Zimbabwe	2015	10 Provinces	60 Districts

Using their longitude and latitude positions, we mapped the DHS clusters for individual countries onto administrative units locations to obtain the names of associated first and second-level administrative units. We linked the resulting country datasets to the DHS individual dataset using the DHS cluster variables. This final dataset was used in the statistical analysis.

Statistical Analysis

Analysis was completed on an individual country basis by fitting three separate Bayesian hierarchical models with between area variation modelled as having a spatial structured with a Besag-York- Mollie (BYM) model, a BYM2 model (a scaled version of the BYM model) or as spatially unstructured with the IID model [14] using the Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation (INLA) package in R.[15] Similar to previous work,[16] in the first stage, the estimated prevalence of overweight, *y*, in each second-level administrative unit, *i*, were calculated as the ratio of total count ($\widehat{T}_i$) of overweight individuals and the total population ($\widehat{N}_i$) accounting for the design weights in both the estimator and variance as specified by the Horvitz-Thompson (HT) formula. Subsequently, design weighted estimates were age-standardized using the WHO World Standard Population to ensure comparability with prevalence estimates generated by the WHO.[17]

$$\hat{P}_i = {\hat{T}_i}/{N_i}, \hat{T}_i = \sum_{k \in s_i} \frac{y_{ik}}{\pi_{ik}}$$

Further, to develop the hierarchical smoothing model, the estimated HT area level proportions were defined as the empirical logistic transform to constrain the probability to lie in (0, 1). Thus, the likelihood was taken as the asymptotic distribution

$$y_i^L | P_i \sim N\left(\log\left[{P_i}/{1 - P_i}\right] \frac{var\left(\hat{P}_i\right)}{\widehat{P_i^2}\,(1 - \hat{P}_i)^2}\right)$$

In second stage, the HB models were fitted to the logit transformed area-level data to allow partial pooling of data between areas with sparse and large samples. The independent random effects models (IID model) which included spatially unstructured random effects was of the form

$$\log\left[{P_i}/{1 - P_i}\right] = \beta_0 + \epsilon_i, \epsilon_i \,|\sigma_v^2 \sim_{i.i.d.} N(0, \sigma_v^2)$$

Whereas, the spatial random effects model (BYM model or BYM2 model) was of the form

$$\log\left[{P_i}/{1 - P_i}\right] = \beta_0 + \epsilon_i + U_i, U_i | U_j, i \neq \mathrm{j}, \sigma_u^2 \sim N\left(\frac{1}{n_i}\sum_{i \sim j} U_j, \frac{\sigma_u^2}{n_i}\right)$$

where β_0 is the overall or national level mean log odds of overweight in the absence of random effects, ϵ_i, the spatially unstructured random effects are normal and independently distributed with

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mean, 0, and an unknown variance, σ_v^2. The default flat INLA hyperprior, Gamma (1, 5e-5) was placed on the precision, $\frac{1}{\sigma_v^2}$, of $\in_i$ in the IID model, and hyperprior, Gamma (1, 5e-4) on the precision, $\frac{1}{\sigma_v^2}$, of $\in_i$ in the BYM model. On the other hand, U_i, the spatially structured random effects are conditional on their neighbors, U_j and their unknown variance, σ_u^2. It is based on an intrinsic conditional autoregressive model (ICAR) and follows a normal distribution with a mean defined as the mean of its neighbors, $\frac{1}{n_i}\sum_{i\sim j} U_j$, and unknown variance scaled by its neighbors, $\frac{\sigma_u^2}{n_i}$. The default flat INLA hyperprior, Gamma (1, 5e-4) was placed on the precision, $\frac{1}{\sigma_u^2}$, of U_i. The variance of the spatially unstructured random effects, σ_v^2, captures the between area-variability in the residual log-odds, and σ_U^2, the variance of the between-area spatial random effects captures spatial dependence.[18]

While BYM2 maintains both the spatially unstructured and spatially structured random effects, they are both standardized such that their variance is equal to one and hyperpriors placed on the precision, τ_b and the mixing parameter, $\emptyset$, which quantifies the degree of mixing between both random effects. Therefore, instead of the sum of the random effects, b, being equal to its structured component, U_i , and unstructured components, $\in_i$, it is reparametrized as

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_b}}\left(\sqrt{1-\emptyset}\ \in_i + \sqrt{\emptyset}\, U_i\right)$$

Penalized complexity (PC) precision hyper priors, pc.prec (1, 0.01) was placed on the precision, τ_b , and PC hyperpriors, phi (0.5, 0.5) on the mixing parameter, $\emptyset$.

The INLA provides the median, 2.5th and 97.5th percentile of the posterior distribution for the logit of the female overweight prevalence estimates. The inverse logit transformation was used to generate female overweight prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for individual second-level administrative units in each of the seven countries. Model comparison and selection was undertaken with the deviance information criteria (DIC) and the Watanabe-Akaike Information Criteria (WAIC).[19,20]

To assess the impact of the DHS random displacement on the locational accuracy of the DHS cluster locations for Nigeria, the maximum probability covariate (MPC) selection method was used to determine the most probable second-level administrative unit by placing a buffer, equal to the displacement radius, around each DHS cluster location and misclassification probabilities were estimated through a simulation based process, which employs a Monte Carlo integration.[21]

Finally, age-standardized overweight estimates for individual countries were mapped on to their respective second-level administrative units. To enable visualization of the heterogeneity of overweight estimates at the second-level administrative, age-standardized estimates of overweight prevalence estimates at first-level administrative units were generated using the HT formula and mapped and presented side-by-side with the second-level administrative unit estimates. Since the DHS in the studied countries were representative at the first-administrative levels, the HT formula provided representative estimates.

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Results

Participants and Locations

The number of participants and locations surveyed by the DHS program differed by country (Table 2). Nigeria, followed by Benin, had the largest sample size and numbers of DHS survey/cluster locations. After excluding adolescents and pregnant women, missing BMI data in each individual country dataset remained roughly at 5% or less. Due to the small proportion of missing data, its impact was deemed negligible and it was deleted from the analysis sample. With the exception of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, a small number of DHS clusters did not have longitude and latitude positions (Table 2). These clusters with missing longitude and latitude values did not form part of the analysis. The order of magnitude of sample sizes and cluster locations by country remained the same after exclusions.

Table 2: Data Input Sample Sizes, Exclusions & National Level Overweight Prevalence for Women, 18 Years and Older

Country	Individual Level DHS Data Original/Analysis Sample Size	Individual DHS Data Exclusion Reasons (Number)	DHS cluster data Sample Size (excluded due missing longitude/latitude data)	National Level Overweight % Prevalence (95% CI)
Benin	16,599/12,811	Adolescents (1,869)	746 (4)	28.3
		Pregnant women (1,547)		(22.9 – 33.7)
		Missing BMI data (372)		
Ethiopia	15,683/11,862	Adolescents (2,094)	622 (21)	8.2
		Pregnant women (1,092)		(3.6 – 12.8)
		Missing BMI data (635)		
Mozambique	13,745/10,393	Adolescents (1,970)	609 (1)	17.8
		Pregnant women (1,265)		(10.9 – 24.8)
		Missing BMI data (117)		

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Country	Individual Level DHS Data Original/Analysis Sample Size	Individual DHS Data Exclusion Reasons (Number)	DHS cluster data Sample Size (excluded due missing longitude/latitude data)	National Level Overweight % Prevalence (95% CI)
Nigeria	38,948/29,304	Adolescents (4,946)	889 (7)	26.9
		Pregnant women (4,256)		(23.1 – 30.6)
		Missing BMI data (442)		
Tanzania	13,266/10,369	Adolescents (1,749)	608 (0)	31.1
		Pregnant women (1,062)		(24.6 – 35.5)
		Missing BMI data (86)		
Zambia	16,411/12,809	Adolescents (2,168)	721 (2)	25.2
		Pregnant women (1,297)		(18.0 – 32.5)
		Missing BMI data (137)		
Zimbabwe	9,955/7,787	Adolescents (1,348)	400 (0)	38.3
		Pregnant women (569)		(33.5– 44.2)
		Missing BMI data (251)		

Findings

Age-standardized overweight prevalence in the study population varied across countries and within countries at the first and second-level administrative levels. Overweight prevalence at the national level was greatest in Zimbabwe at 38.3% (95% CI: 33.5 – 44.2), followed by Tanzania at 31.1% (24.6 – 35.5) and lowest in Ethiopia at 8.2% (3.6 – 12.8) (Table 2). Overweight prevalence at first-level administrative units ranged from 9.9 – 42.0% in Benin, 3.6 – 33.3% in Ethiopia, 6.2 – 43.9% in Mozambique, 10.6 – 46.7% in Nigeria, 14.2 – 49.9% in Tanzania, 11.8 – 38.5% in Zambia, and from 30.8% - 50.6% in Zimbabwe (Figures 1a-c & Supplementary Appendix). One first-level administrative unit in Benin, four in Ethiopia, three in Mozambique, seven in Nigeria, four in Tanzania, one in Zambia and two in Zimbabwe, had ten percent greater overweight prevalence than their respective national averages.

Estimates of overweight prevalence at second-level administrative units revealed the existence of further heterogeneity at lower scales. Overweight prevalence ranged from 7.5 – 42% in Benin,

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1.4 – 35.9% in Ethiopia, 1.6 – 44.7% in Mozambique, 1.0 – 67.9% in Nigeria, 2.2 - 72.4% in Tanzania, 3.9 – 39.9% in Zambia, and 4.5 - 50.6% in Zimbabwe. For instance, in Alibori, a Department (first-level administrative unit) in Benin with an overweight prevalence of 20.4% (13.8 – 27.0%), overweight prevalence within Kandi, one of its Communes (second-level administrative unit) was as high as 32.8% (28.5 – 37.4%) and in another, Banikoara, overweight prevalence was as low as 11.1% (8.3 – 14.6%). Equivalently, while Ethiopia had the lowest prevalence of overweight at the national level, the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, a Regional State (first-level administrative unit), which had some of the lowest proportions of overweight women in a Zone (second-level administrative unit) also contained the Zone, Burji, with the highest overweight prevalence at 35.9% (35.5 – 36.2%). In Nigeria, Adamawa, a state (first-level administrative unit) with an overweight prevalence of 24.7% (13.8 – 35.6%), had an LGA (second administrative level) - Jada – with overweight prevalence at 40.1% (39.5 – 40.8%) and another – Demsa- with a prevalence of 7.6% (7.3 – 8.0%)

Moreover, several second-level administrative units had overweight prevalence that were over twice the prevalence the national overweight prevalence level in their respective nations. This represented two districts in Tanzania, 14 LGAs in Nigeria; six districts in Mozambique, and five zones in Ethiopia. A detailed list of age-standardized overweight prevalence and 95% CIs among women, 18 years and older, at second-level administrative units in the study countries are provided in the supplementary appendix.

Figure 1a: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older

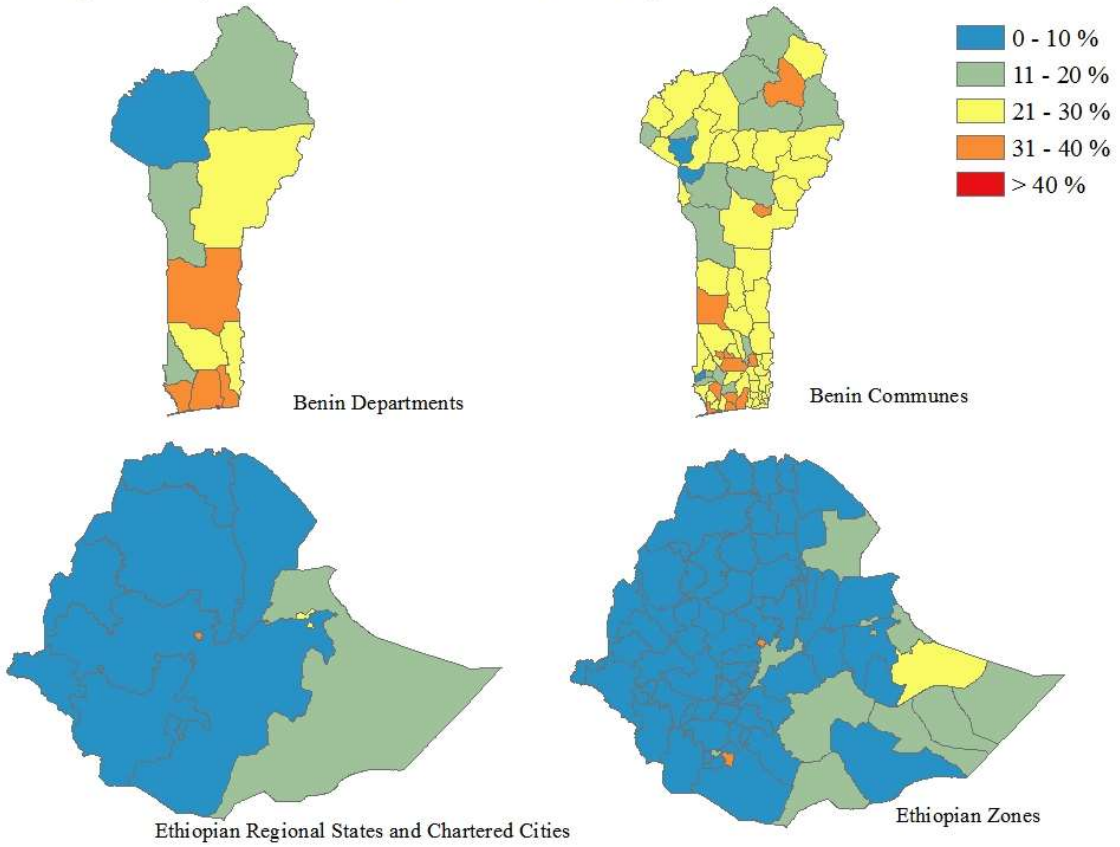

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Figure 1b: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older

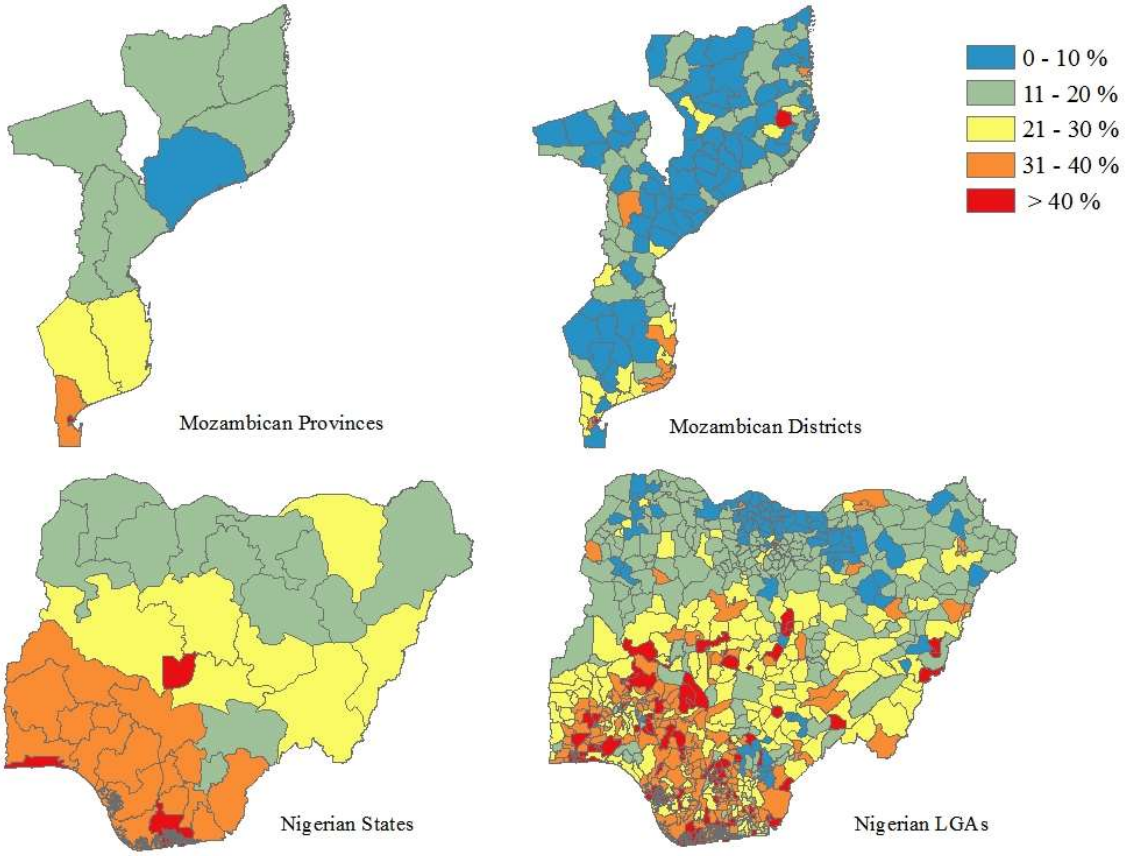

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Figure 1c: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older

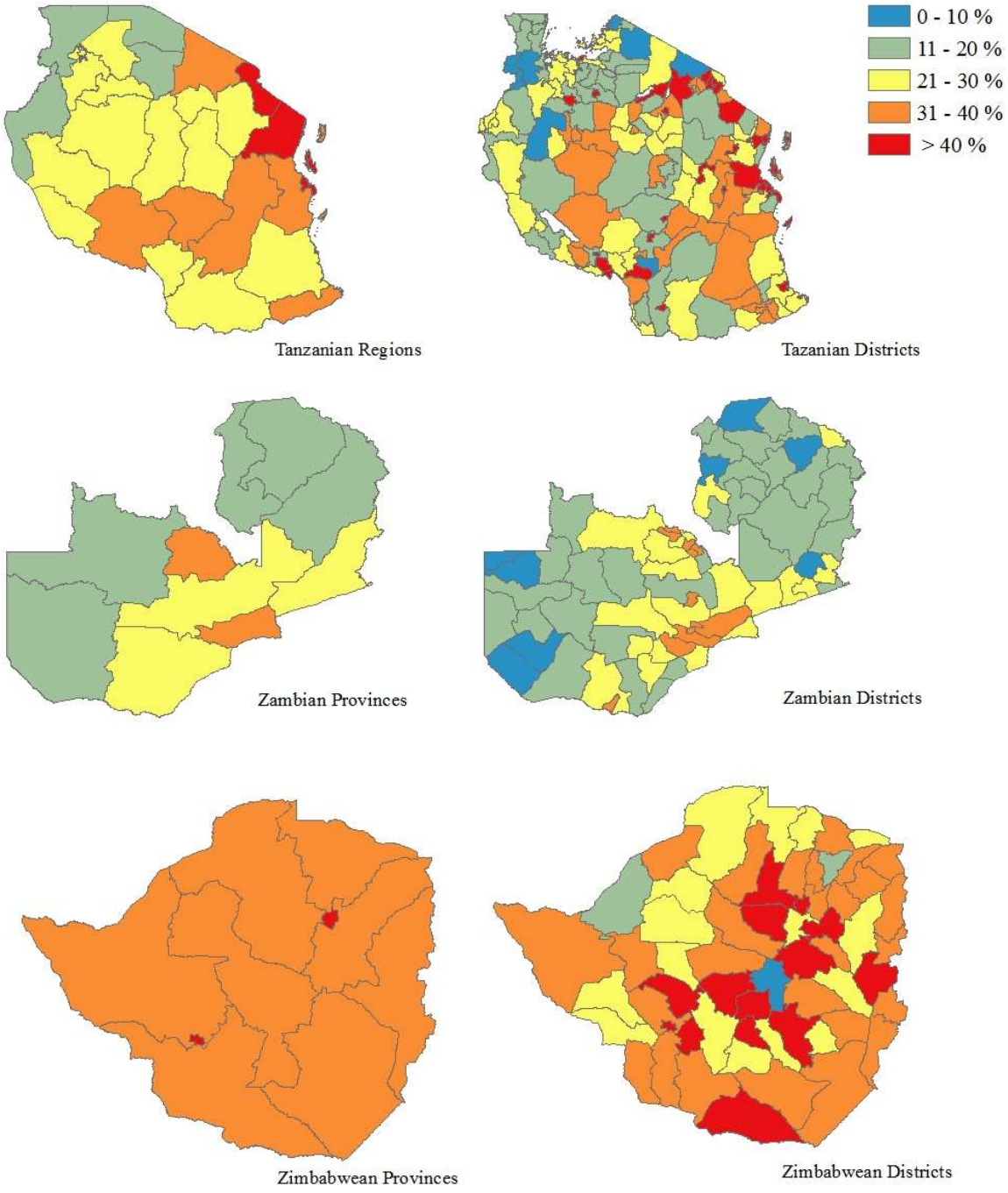

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Table 3 presents the misclassification probabilities for the 889 DHS clusters included in the estimation of overweight prevalence in Nigeria's second-level administrative units or LGAs. Our results showed that approximately 1.5% of the cluster points had more than a 50% probability of being misclassified. This implies that these clusters were more likely to be located elsewhere than the current location used for the estimation. However, the impact of such misclassification on the accuracy of second-level administrative unit estimates were reasoned as potentially low given the small number of points.

Table 3: Misclassification Probabilities for Assessing the Locational Accuracy of the DHS cluster locations for Nigeria (DHS, 2013)

	Misclassification Probability	Number of Cluster Points	Percent
	0	369	41.5
	0.00001 - 0.1	286	32.2
	0.10001 - 0.2	79	8.9
	0.200001 - 0.3	63	7.1
	0.300001 - 0.4	45	5.1
	0.400001 - 0.5	34	3.8
	>0.5	13	1.5
Total		889	

Figures 1 – 7 in the supplementary appendix as well as the corresponding tables present the relative uncertainty associated with each second-level administrative unit overweight prevalence estimates. Relative uncertainty was calculated as the ratio of the difference between the upper and lower 95% CI and the mean. Cutoff points for relative uncertainty were 20% and 50%. The proportion of second-level administrative units with high relative uncertainty, that is, above 50%, were 18.4% in Benin, 63.3% in Ethiopia, 33.3% in Mozambique, 42.3% in Nigeria, 23.7% in Tanzania, 44.4% in Zambia, and 10% in Zimbabwe. The prevalence of overweight in second-level administrative units with high relative uncertainty varied widely in individual countries and were upward of 25.2% in Benin, 19.1% in Ethiopia, 30.8% in Mozambique, 50% in Nigeria, 46.7% in Tanzania, 30.4% in Zambia, and 37% in Zimbabwe.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to provide evidence of highly varying disparities in the age-standardized prevalence of adult female overweight and obesity across second-level administrative units in seven African countries and a baseline against which progress towards halting the rise in the prevalence of adult female overweight can be measured at the local level. In Tanzania, we noted a location in which 72% of the adult female population

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were overweight or obese, and several locations in Tanzania, Nigeria and Zimbabwe where more than half of the adult female population were overweight or obese, reminiscent of the situation observed in more affluent countries, which tends to have greater burdens of overweight and obesity, especially among women,[22,23] and underscoring the need to prioritize overweight and obesity-related interventions in these settings.

However, although the micro-data offered by this study empowers local actors to engage in the prevention of overweight and obesity in their communities, the complexity of the problem requires a multisectoral approach involving stakeholders at various higher administrative levels and development agencies operating nutrition programs in these countries. WHO recommends several diet and physical activity policy and program options ranging from policy measures to reduce trans-fat, saturated fat and excess calorie intake to engagement with food service providers to improve the availability, affordability, acceptability of healthier food, and promotion of healthy food in public institutions.[2] Additionally, a recent publication identified four potential entry points and provided specific recommendations for leveraging existing undernutrition programs to accommodate overweight and obesity prevention.[24] While the recently concluded Third United Nations High Meeting on NCDs is expected to renew momentum towards uptake of overweight and obesity interventions, the 2017 Non-communicable Diseases Progress Monitor indicates that none of the countries included in this study fully complies with WHO diet and physical activity policy and program recommendations.[25] Nonetheless, this is not unique to the countries in this study as a 2017 WHO global survey reported that under 20% of African countries had an operational policy, strategy or action plan for the prevention of overweight and obesity.[26] Moreover, several research gaps exists on key contextual determinants of weight gain in women such as the drivers of food choice and physical inactivity in SSA countries[24] suggesting the low priority placed on issues and hinting at a low probability of meeting global obesity targets and associated NCD targets.

By providing disaggregated analyses on overweight and obesity burden and highlighting high burden areas, the findings of this study could potentially raise the profile of this issue in national health agendas and ensure efficiency in resource allocation. Similar to the tactics employed in tobacco control in Western countries, high-burden lower administrative units could become a testing ground for interventions prior to state and national level scale up. Given the limited funding environment, a potential source of funding for such interventions include earmarked taxes on alcohol, tobacco and sugar-sweetened beverages, which remain under-utilized in several African countries.[26] Additionally, high burden overweight second-level administrative units can be ruled out as a focus of programs primarily targeting undernutrition among adult women allowing the design and uptake of double-burden interventions in such locations.

Failure to address the large burden of overweight in the identified second-level administrative units places individuals and communities at risk of morbidity and economic losses from NCDs. Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, the top two leading causes of BMI-related mortality[23] require substantial individual and health system resources to treat and manage, which are desperately lacking in African countries.

Enhanced precision in the estimation of overweight and obesity within lower administrative units in African countries can be achieved through the collection and availability of more publicly

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available micro data. While the Demographic and Health Survey remains an important resource, it is not designed to be representative at lower scales, prompting the statistical models employed in this study. However, besides this obvious limitation of our study, we also assumed that the population of women at the survey location remained statistic during the period of the study. Although the World Pop project provides migration data, these are restricted to first-level administrative units and were not suitable for use in this study.[27] Moreover, our estimates could potentially have been improved through the inclusion of area-level covariate data such as indicators of socioeconomic status and level of urbanization, which have been shown to be associated with increased burden of overweight,[28,29] but this information was not publicly available. Thirdly, since administrative boundary data was obtained from the GADM, we could not verify whether differences existed between the GADM data and the status quo in individual countries. A final limitation to note in our study is that our modeling process assumed information sufficiency in some areas in order to adjust estimates in low information areas.

In conclusion, we noted variable disparities in the age-standardized prevalence of adult female overweight within second-level administrative units in seven African countries while providing sub-national baseline data to partly satisfy measurement of indicator 14 of the global NCD monitoring framework. Overweight in adult women has become a health problem of substantial magnitude in some sub-national administrative units and requires immediate prioritization. The data provided by this study will be critical in prioritizing resources to address this emerging problem and tracking progress towards meeting global obesity and NCD targets.

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Supplementary Appendix

ADULT FEMALE OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY PREVALENCE IN 7 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES: A BASELINE SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF INDICATOR 14 OF THE GLOBAL NCD MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Benin

Table 1: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Benin

Country	Departments	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Benin	Alibori	20.4	13.8	27.0
	Atakora	9.9	7.9	11.8
	Atlantique	33.6	27.2	40.0
	Borgou	24.2	14.3	34.0
	Collines	31.0	26.5	35.6
	Donga	13.9	9.8	18.0
	Kouffo	16.7	12.5	20.9
	Littoral	42.0	41.2	42.8
	Mono	33.5	28.8	38.3
	Ouémé	36.7	30.3	43.1
	Plateau	27.4	16.1	38.7
	Zou	28.1	24.1	32.0

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Table 2: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Benin

Department	Communes	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	%Relative Uncertainty
Alibori	Banikoara	11.1	8.3	14.6	57.6
Alibori	Gogounou	17.7	17.4	18.1	4.1
Alibori	Kandi	32.8	28.5	37.4	27.0
Alibori	Karimama	11.6	11.2	12.1	7.7
Alibori	Malanville	25.1	18.9	32.6	54.6
Alibori	Segbana	17.6	16.4	18.8	13.7
Atakora	Cobly	11.9	8.4	16.6	69.1
Atakora	Natitingou	9.1	5.3	15.1	108.2
Atakora	Toucountouna	10.8	4.2	26.4	206.4
Atakora	Boukoumbé	20.9	20.8	21.0	1.3
Atakora	Kérou	20.9	20.8	21.0	1.3
Atakora	Kouandé	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Atakora	Matéri	20.9	20.8	21.0	1.3
Atakora	Péhunco	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Atakora	Tanguiéta	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Atlantique	Abomey-Calavi	36.8	34.4	39.3	13.2
Atlantique	Allada	19.5	15.6	24.0	43.0
Atlantique	Ouidah	34.5	29.7	39.8	29.3
Atlantique	Toffo	24.4	23.1	25.7	11.0
Atlantique	Tori-Bossito	35.0	32.6	37.5	14.1
Atlantique	Kpomassè	21.0	20.9	21.1	0.8
Atlantique	Sô-Ava	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Atlantique	Zè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Borgou	N'Dali	19.9	12.0	30.7	94.1
Borgou	Nikki	24.6	21.0	28.7	31.3

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Table 2: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Benin

Department	Communes	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	%Relative Uncertainty
Borgou	Parakou	37.1	36.0	38.1	5.8
Borgou	Tchaourou	27.6	24.6	30.7	22.4
Borgou	Bembéréké	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Borgou	Kalalé	20.8	20.7	21.0	1.3
Borgou	Pèrèrè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Borgou	Sinendé	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Collines	Savalou	30.5	26.0	35.3	30.5
Collines	Bantè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Collines	Dassa-Zoumè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Collines	Glazoué	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Collines	Ouèssè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Collines	Savè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Donga	Bassila	14.0	9.2	20.6	82.0
Donga	Copargo	7.5	6.8	8.3	20.4
Donga	Djougou	16.5	12.3	21.8	57.5
Donga	Ouaké	20.6	20.5	20.7	1.3
Kouffo	Djakotomey	8.7	7.5	10.0	29.1
Kouffo	Dogbo	19.1	13.0	27.4	75.3
Kouffo	Lalo	19.8	11.1	32.6	108.5
Kouffo	Toviklin	16.6	10.9	24.6	82.6
Kouffo	Aplahoué	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Kouffo	Klouékanmè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Littoral	Cotonou	42.0	41.2	42.8	3.8
Mono	Bopa	32.7	29.5	36.2	20.3
Mono	Grand-Popo	38.0	37.0	39.1	5.4

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Table 2: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Benin

Department	Communes	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	%Relative Uncertainty
Mono	Athiémé	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Mono	Comè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Mono	Houéyogbé	21.0	20.9	21.2	1.3
Ouémé	Adjarra	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Adjohoun	20.9	20.7	21.0	1.3
Ouémé	Aguégués	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Akpro-Missérété	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Avrankou	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Bonou	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Dangbo	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Ouémé	Porto-Novo	21.2	21.0	21.3	1.3
Ouémé	Sèmè-Kpodji	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Plateau	Ifangni	25.2	16.1	37.2	83.4
Plateau	Adja-Ouèrè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Plateau	Kétou	20.9	20.8	21.0	1.3
Plateau	Pobè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Plateau	Sakété	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.3
Zou	Abomey	31.5	28.7	34.4	18.1
Zou	Agbangnizoun	20.0	19.5	20.6	5.4
Zou	Bohicon	33.1	28.2	38.4	30.7
Zou	Djidja	24.8	18.6	32.4	55.7
Zou	Ouinhi	32.9	27.7	38.5	32.6
Zou	Za-Kpota	23.9	17.3	32.1	61.8
Zou	Zagnanado	16.5	16.2	16.8	3.8

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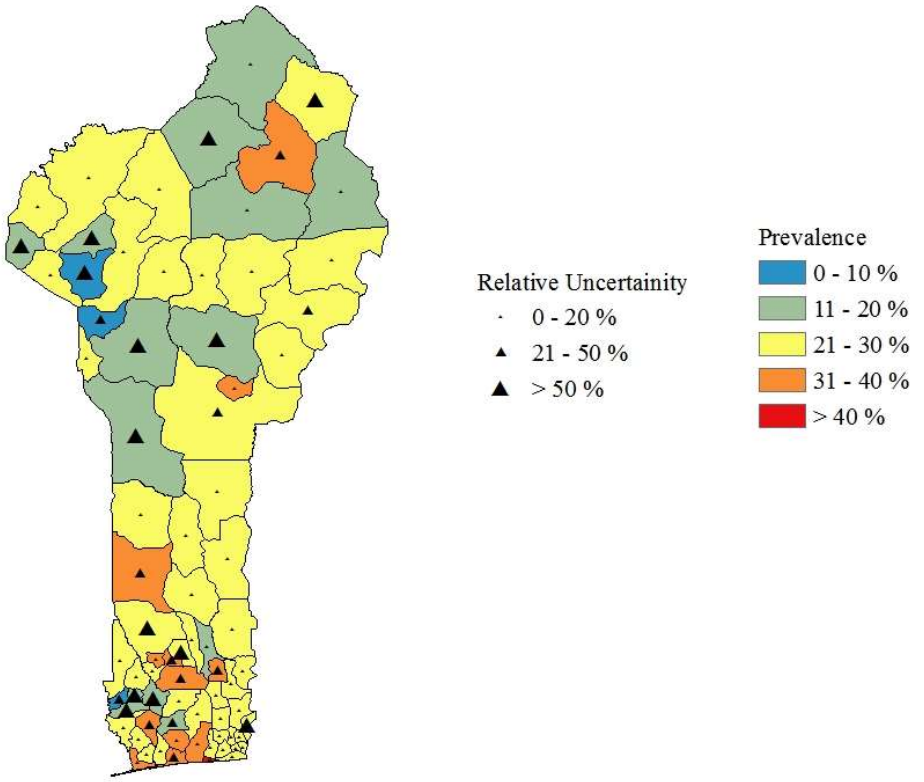
Table 2: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Benin					
Department	Communes	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	%Relative Uncertainty
Zou	Zogbodomey	31.7	27.4	36.3	28.1
Zou	Covè	20.9	20.8	21.1	1.2

Figure 1: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Benin Communes Overlapped with Relative Uncertainity (2011 - 2012)



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Ethiopia

Table 3: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia

Country	Regional States and Chartered Cities	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Ethiopia	Addis Abeba	33.3	32.4	34.3
	Afar	9.4	3.1	25.1
	Amhara	3.6	1.5	8.7
	Benshangul-Gumaz	7.4	2.7	18.7
	Dire Dawa	23.8	10.4	45.6
	Gambela Peoples	9.8	4.2	21.0
	Harari People	22.9	11.0	41.5
	Oromia	8.0	3.1	19.1
	Somali	18.6	12.9	26.0
	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	5.9	3.2	10.9
	Tigray	6.6	1.7	22.4

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Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia

Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Addis Abeba	Addis Abeba	33.3	32.4	34.2	5.5
Afar	Afar Zone 1	10.5	6.2	17.1	103.9
Afar	Afar Zone 2	4.8	3.0	7.4	91.8
Afar	Afar Zone 3	9.1	3.2	23.5	224.3
Afar	Afar Zone 4	8.4	3.4	19.5	192.5
Afar	Afar Zone 5	4.4	4.0	4.8	16.3
Amhara	Agew Awi	3.9	1.2	11.8	271.6
Amhara	Argoba	6.2	1.2	26.1	404.8
Amhara	Bahir Dar Special Zone	13.4	12.9	13.8	6.7
Amhara	Debub Gondar	1.5	1.4	1.5	8.3
Amhara	Debub Wollo	6.3	3.2	11.9	138.5
Amhara	Mirab Gojjam	2.6	1.3	5.1	148.9
Amhara	Misraq Gojjam	3.7	1.3	10.0	237.6
Amhara	North Shewa	6.8	4.6	9.8	77.6
Amhara	Oromia	6.4	1.5	23.3	342.2
Amhara	Semen Gondar	4.1	2.4	6.9	111.2
Amhara	Semen Wello	5.3	1.6	16.3	275.5
Amhara	Wag Himra	2.1	2.0	2.2	10.4
Benshangul-Gumaz	Asosa	6.0	2.0	16.7	243.0
Benshangul-Gumaz	Kemashi	6.2	2.5	14.6	193.0
Benshangul-Gumaz	Metekel	8.8	5.8	13.3	84.5

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Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia					
Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	18.2	8.7	34.4	141.4
Gambela Peoples	Agnuak	9.0	3.9	19.6	173.7
Gambela Peoples	Majang	8.1	7.1	9.2	26.4
Gambela Peoples	Nuer	7.5	2.9	17.9	200.8
Harari People	Hareri	19.1	9.7	34.5	129.6
Oromia	Arsi	9.4	7.6	11.6	42.5
Oromia	Bale	10.0	3.6	25.1	214.1
Oromia	Borena	8.3	8.0	8.6	7.7
Oromia	Debub Mirab Shewa	7.1	2.6	17.9	214.8
Oromia	Guji	4.5	4.4	4.7	6.0
Oromia	Horo Guduru	8.0	7.7	8.4	8.5
Oromia	Ilubabor	9.6	3.4	25.2	228.1
Oromia	Jimma	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.8
Oromia	Kelem Wellega	5.2	4.9	5.4	9.5
Oromia	Mirab Arsi	7.8	4.4	13.4	116.7
Oromia	Mirab Hararghe	8.7	2.7	24.4	249.7
Oromia	Mirab Shewa	1.4	0.7	2.6	142.8
Oromia	Mirab Welega	6.1	2.1	16.4	236.9
Oromia	Misraq Harerge	1.9	1.7	2.1	16.5
Oromia	Misraq Shewa	11.3	4.8	24.5	173.9
Oromia	Misraq Wellega	3.1	2.8	3.3	16.7

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Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia

Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Oromia	North Shewa	6.7	4.6	9.8	77.6
Somali	Afder	9.1	7.0	11.7	51.4
Somali	Doolo	18.2	17.7	18.7	5.1
Somali	Fafan	18.8	9.3	34.6	134.5
Somali	Jarar	24.3	20.4	28.7	34.3
Somali	Korahe	12.8	12.1	13.5	11.0
Somali	Liben	12.7	6.6	23.3	131.8
Somali	Nogob	10.0	2.4	33.5	312.8
Somali	Shabelle	13.5	12.4	14.6	16.3
Somali	Siti	8.9	2.2	29.5	308.7
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Alaba	6.7	1.6	23.8	332.8
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Alle	7.8	1.8	28.0	334.5
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Amaro	8.9	2.1	30.3	317.8
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Basketo	6.9	1.4	28.1	384.0
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Bench Maji	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4

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Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia

Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Burji	35.9	35.5	36.2	2.1
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Dawro	2.2	2.1	2.3	10.2
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Debub Omo	4.8	4.6	5.0	9.8
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Derashe	13.7	12.8	14.7	13.6
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Gamo Gofa	6.2	6.1	6.3	3.9
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Gedeo	4.1	1.3	12.5	271.7
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Gurage	2.3	2.2	2.3	5.9
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Hadiya	6.1	4.9	7.6	43.2
Southern Nations,	Keffa	4.1	2.8	6.0	78.7

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Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia					
Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Nationalities and Peoples					
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Kembata Tembaro	6.7	6.4	7.0	10.2
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Konso	8.7	2.1	29.3	313.4
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Konta	9.1	8.8	9.4	6.7
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Sheka	7.3	6.8	7.7	12.4
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Sidama	5.8	2.5	12.7	175.8
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Silti	7.2	2.3	20.8	255.4
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples	Wolayita	7.0	2.3	19.5	248.3
Southern Nations,	Yem	5.4	1.2	21.6	375.7

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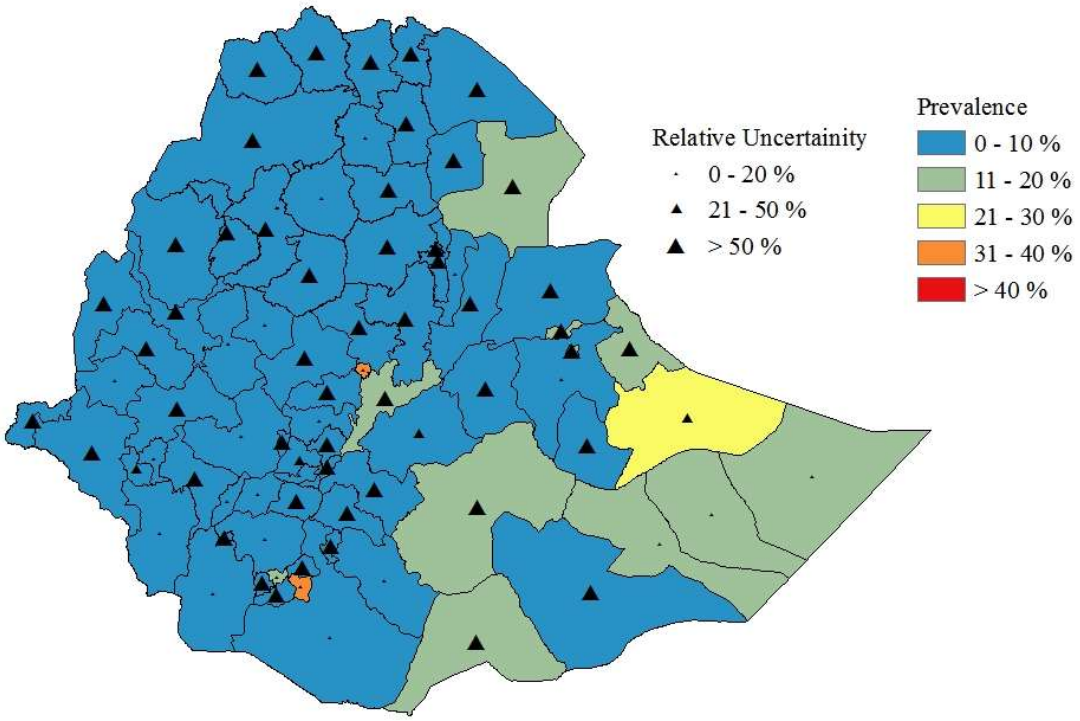
Table 4: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Ethiopia					
Regional States and Chartered Cities	Zones	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Nationalities and Peoples					
Tigray	Debubawi	7.2	2.9	17.0	194.6
Tigray	Mehakelegnaw	5.8	2.1	15.3	229.0
Tigray	Mi'irabawi	3.9	2.2	6.6	112.5
Tigray	Misraqawi	5.1	1.8	13.2	225.2
Tigray	Semien Mi'irabaw	5.3	1.9	13.6	221.1

Figure 2: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Ethiopian Zones Overlapped with Relative Uncertainity (2016)



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Mozambique

Table 5: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique				
Country	Provinces	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	13.1	7.1	19.2
	Gaza	24.6	22.6	26.5
	Inhambane	28.8	21.6	36.0
	Manica	15.8	15.5	16.2
	Maputo	30.5	20.5	40.5
	Maputo City	43.9	41.0	46.9
	Nampula	15.4	9.3	21.4
	Nassa	12.3	4.7	20.0
	Sofala	11.9	3.4	20.4
	Tete	11.7	4.4	19.0
	Zambezia	6.2	2.8	9.6

Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique					
Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Cabo Delgado	Ancuabe	11.7	11.4	11.9	3.9
Cabo Delgado	Balama	14.5	13.8	15.1	9.4
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	3.8	2.9	5.0	56.8
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	29.2	28.4	29.9	5.1
Cabo Delgado	Meluco	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Cabo Delgado	Mocimboa da Praia	18.9	13.6	25.6	63.6
Cabo Delgado	Montepuez	11.7	7.5	17.8	88.0

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Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique

Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Cabo Delgado	Mueda	12.2	10.9	13.6	21.9
Cabo Delgado	Muidumbe	17.8	17.1	18.6	8.3
Cabo Delgado	Namuno	9.6	9.4	9.9	5.2
Cabo Delgado	Nangade	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Cabo Delgado	Palma	5.5	5.1	6.0	15.7
Cabo Delgado	Pemba	30.8	20.3	43.8	76.5
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Cabo Delgado	Chiúre	8.6	8.4	8.9	5.3
Gaza	Bilene	25.7	24.2	27.3	12.1
Gaza	Chibuto	21.9	20.4	23.4	13.7
Gaza	Chicualacuala	9.5	3.8	21.9	191.2
Gaza	Chigubo	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Gaza	Mabalane	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Gaza	Mandlakazi	28.2	27.4	29.1	5.8
Gaza	Massangena	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Gaza	Massingir	15.1	14.4	15.8	9.1
Gaza	Xai-Xai	27.0	18.0	38.5	76.0
Gaza	Chókwè	8.7	8.5	8.9	5.3
Gaza	Guijá	8.7	8.5	8.9	5.3
Inhambane	Funhalouro	8.7	8.4	9.0	6.4
Inhambane	Govuro	14.5	14.1	14.8	5.0
Inhambane	Homoine	30.1	25.0	35.8	35.9
Inhambane	Inharrime	39.4	33.5	45.7	30.8
Inhambane	Inhassoro	15.9	15.1	16.7	10.4

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Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique

Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Inhambane	Jangamo	38.5	33.5	43.8	26.8
Inhambane	Mabote	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Inhambane	Massinga	32.5	28.0	37.3	28.6
Inhambane	Morrumbene	29.1	28.7	29.5	2.8
Inhambane	Panda	13.5	13.2	13.7	3.7
Inhambane	Vilanculos	21.7	20.8	22.5	7.8
Inhambane	Zavala	34.7	34.4	35.1	2.3
Manica	Barue	12.2	9.1	16.3	59.0
Manica	Gondola	13.2	10.8	16.1	40.2
Manica	Guro	6.9	6.6	7.3	9.5
Manica	Machaze	17.6	17.2	18.0	4.3
Manica	Macossa	30.2	29.0	31.4	7.9
Manica	Manica	13.8	8.6	21.5	93.2
Manica	Mossurize	25.1	24.2	26.0	7.1
Manica	Sussundenga	19.1	18.6	19.6	5.0
Manica	Tambara	13.4	12.5	14.3	13.4
Maputo	Boane	39.0	37.5	40.6	8.0
Maputo	Magude	29.6	27.2	32.2	16.6
Maputo	Marracuene	27.8	26.9	28.8	6.8
Maputo	Moamba	28.9	15.3	47.9	113.0
Maputo	Namaacha	27.7	26.4	29.1	9.8
Maputo	Manhiça	8.7	8.5	8.9	5.3
Maputo	Matutuíne	8.8	8.6	9.0	5.3
Maputo City	Boane	39.0	37.5	40.6	8.0

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Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique

Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Maputo City	Maputo	44.7	42.6	46.8	9.5
Nampula	Angoche	10.4	9.7	11.2	14.4
Nampula	Erati	20.2	18.2	22.5	21.0
Nampula	Lalaua	10.3	9.8	10.9	10.0
Nampula	Malema	12.4	11.6	13.2	12.6
Nampula	Meconta	6.9	3.6	13.0	136.3
Nampula	Mecuburi	4.6	4.4	4.8	8.1
Nampula	Memba	3.6	3.2	3.9	19.8
Nampula	Mogovolas	3.8	3.4	4.1	18.1
Nampula	Moma	13.8	7.1	25.2	131.1
Nampula	Monapo	13.0	5.6	27.5	167.7
Nampula	Mongincual	15.0	13.4	16.7	21.5
Nampula	Mossuril	9.0	8.3	9.7	15.7
Nampula	Muecate	40.5	38.1	43.0	11.9
Nampula	Murrupula	14.7	14.0	15.4	9.8
Nampula	Nacala Velha	15.7	14.9	16.6	10.7
Nampula	Namapa	14.1	8.8	21.9	93.3
Nampula	Nampula	22.1	12.4	36.4	108.7
Nampula	Ribaue	8.6	4.5	15.9	133.7
Nassa	Cuamba	21.6	20.9	22.4	7.2
Nassa	Lago	9.8	9.5	10.1	6.7
Nassa	Lichinga	18.6	10.8	30.2	104.2
Nassa	Majune	6.2	5.9	6.5	8.4
Nassa	Mandimba	21.1	19.8	22.4	12.0

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Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique

Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Nassa	Marrupa	8.1	3.4	18.2	183.6
Nassa	Mavago	8.7	7.6	10.0	27.9
Nassa	Mecanhelas	5.5	5.1	6.0	17.1
Nassa	Mecula	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Nassa	Metarica	7.1	6.5	7.8	17.8
Nassa	Muembe	10.8	10.1	11.7	14.8
Nassa	N'gauma	9.5	8.7	10.2	16.0
Nassa	Nipepe	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Nassa	Sanga	12.2	11.8	12.5	5.8
Nassa	Maúa	8.6	8.4	8.9	5.3
Sofala	Buzi	12.2	10.5	14.2	30.4
Sofala	Caia	7.1	2.8	17.0	199.2
Sofala	Chemba	3.2	2.8	3.6	25.7
Sofala	Cheringoma	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Sofala	Chibabava	6.4	6.1	6.8	11.0
Sofala	Dondo	21.9	16.0	29.2	60.2
Sofala	Gorongosa	7.7	5.8	10.1	56.1
Sofala	Machanga	10.1	9.7	10.6	9.7
Sofala	Maringue	2.7	2.5	2.9	11.5
Sofala	Marromeu	6.1	5.3	7.1	29.3
Sofala	Muanza	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Sofala	Nhamatanda	6.9	3.4	13.6	147.6
Tete	Cahora Bassa	8.1	2.9	20.7	219.2
Tete	Changara	19.1	8.5	37.7	152.8

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Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique

Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Tete	Chifunde	11.7	11.2	12.1	8.0
Tete	Chiuta	5.7	5.4	5.9	9.6
Tete	Macanga	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Tete	Magoe	12.2	11.8	12.5	6.1
Tete	Maravia	4.7	4.2	5.3	23.0
Tete	Moatize	11.0	5.9	19.9	126.9
Tete	Mutarara	3.6	3.4	3.7	7.7
Tete	Tsangano	13.3	12.8	13.9	8.5
Tete	Zumbu	9.1	8.6	9.5	10.3
Tete	Angónia	8.7	8.5	8.9	5.3
Zambezia	Alto Molocue	6.3	5.9	6.7	12.9
Zambezia	Chinde	5.3	1.9	13.4	218.3
Zambezia	Gile	7.7	6.6	8.9	29.5
Zambezia	Gurue	3.1	2.6	3.7	35.9
Zambezia	Ile	3.1	2.9	3.4	14.7
Zambezia	Inhassunge	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Zambezia	Lugela	9.0	8.6	9.5	9.5
Zambezia	Maganja da Costa	1.6	1.5	1.6	11.0
Zambezia	Milange	5.9	2.8	11.8	153.5
Zambezia	Mocuba	4.8	1.4	15.1	283.3
Zambezia	Mopeia	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Zambezia	Morrumbala	2.5	2.1	3.0	34.6
Zambezia	Namacurra	8.7	1.5	37.8	418.7
Zambezia	Namarroi	3.8	3.5	4.1	15.6

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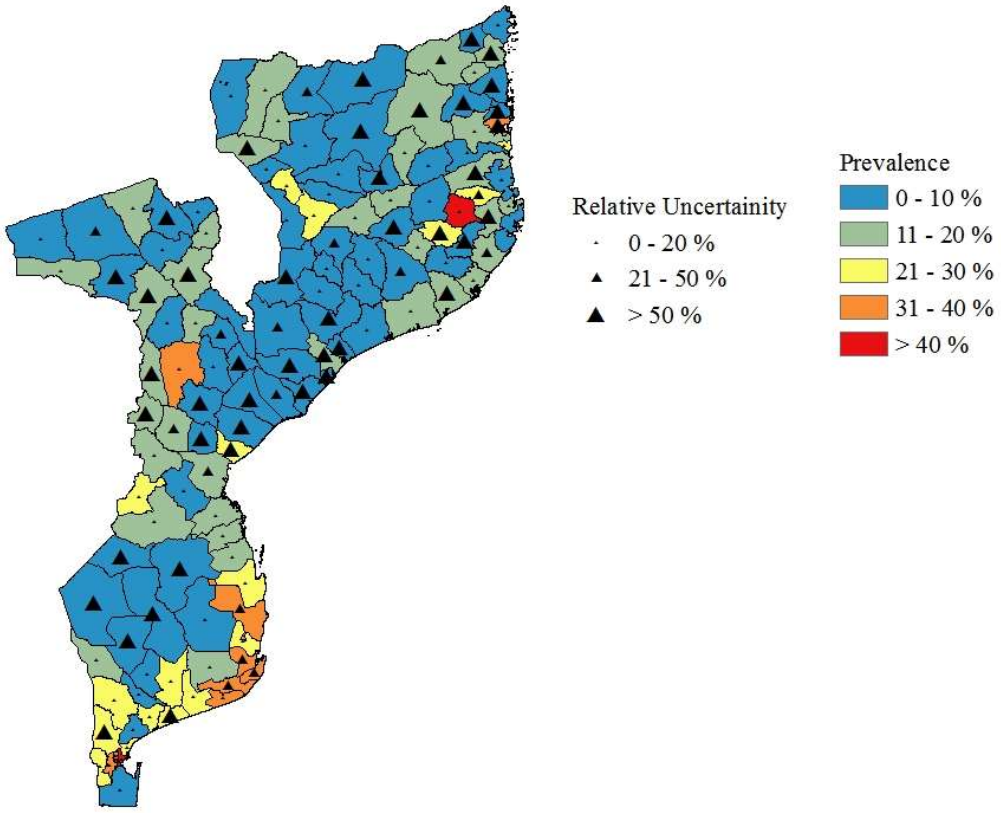
Table 6: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Mozambique					
Province	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Zambezia	Nicoadala	14.2	7.8	24.4	116.7
Zambezia	Pebane	11.8	11.5	12.0	4.8

Figure 3: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Mozambican Districts Overlapped with Relative Uncertainity (2011)



Nigeria

Table 7: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria				
Country	States	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Nigeria	Abia	33.2	27.8	38.6

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Table 7: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

Country	States	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
	Adamawa	24.7	13.8	35.6
	Akwa Ibom	34.8	32.7	37.0
	Anambra	39.9	33.9	45.9
	Bauchi	13.4	5.7	21.1
	Bayelsa	37.2	33.7	40.8
	Benue	19.9	15.5	24.3
	Borno	17.0	9.4	24.6
	Cross River	30.8	23.3	38.2
	Delta	30.6	24.2	36.9
	Ebonyi	19.1	16.4	21.7
	Edo	37.6	35.8	39.4
	Ekiti	34.9	34.0	35.8
	Enugu	35.4	31.4	39.3
	Federal Capital Territory	42.8	28.7	57.0
	Gombe	14.5	7.1	21.9
	Imo	39.3	36.8	41.7
	Jigawa	14.2	8.8	19.6
	Kaduna	25.4	11.9	39.0
	Kano	19.1	7.7	30.4
	Katsina	10.6	6.1	15.0
	Kebbi	18.5	12.8	24.2
	Kogi	30.3	23.4	37.2
	Kwara	34.8	28.7	40.9
	Lagos	46.7	45.3	48.0
	Nassarawa	24.6	14.7	34.5

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Table 7: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria				
Country	States	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
	Niger	27.0	17.3	36.7
	Ogun	36.2	33.7	38.8
	Ondo	34.6	27.6	41.7
	Osun	32.4	26.3	38.6
	Oyo	31.7	22.8	40.5
	Plateau	29.1	14.6	43.6
	Rivers	42.1	26.4	57.8
	Sokoto	13.9	6.3	21.6
	Taraba	26.3	18.3	34.2
	Yobe	25.5	16.5	34.6
	Zamfara	13.1	8.7	17.5

Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Abia	Aba North	36.6	35.9	37.4	4.2
Abia	Aba South	36.6	36.0	37.3	3.6
Abia	Arochukwu	16.1	15.8	16.5	4.3
Abia	Bende	26.3	26.1	26.6	1.8
Abia	Ikwuano	31.1	12.0	59.9	154.1
Abia	Isiala-Ngwa North	31.3	30.8	31.8	3.2
Abia	Isiala-Ngwa South	25.8	25.5	26.1	2.0
Abia	Isuikwuato	35.3	34.4	36.2	5.3

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Abia	Oboma Ngwa	21.2	20.8	21.5	3.2
Abia	Ohafia	26.5	23.2	30.2	26.6
Abia	Osisioma Ngwa	31.4	12.2	60.2	153.0
Abia	Ugwunagbo	32.5	12.1	62.7	155.6
Abia	Ukwa East	43.9	43.5	44.4	2.1
Abia	Ukwa West	32.6	12.2	62.8	155.1
Abia	Umu-Nneochi	31.5	11.8	61.4	157.5
Abia	Umuahia North	50.8	49.9	51.6	3.3
Abia	Umuahia South	35.7	35.1	36.3	3.3
Adamawa	Demsa	7.6	7.3	8.0	8.7
Adamawa	Fufore	17.5	17.0	18.0	5.6
Adamawa	Ganye	22.7	7.4	52.0	196.1
Adamawa	Girei	16.6	11.2	23.9	76.5
Adamawa	Gombi	41.1	40.4	41.8	3.2
Adamawa	Guyuk	14.6	6.0	31.4	174.4
Adamawa	Hong	34.1	33.6	34.7	3.2
Adamawa	Jada	40.1	39.5	40.8	3.2
Adamawa	Lamurde	11.4	11.1	11.8	6.3
Adamawa	Madagali	12.9	3.2	39.5	281.3
Adamawa	Maiha	24.1	7.7	54.5	194.3
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	24.0	23.5	24.5	3.9
Adamawa	Michika	18.7	4.9	50.9	246.0
Adamawa	Mubi North	31.7	22.2	42.9	65.4
Adamawa	Mubi South	24.7	5.8	64.1	235.6
Adamawa	Numan	17.5	5.8	42.2	208.5

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Adamawa	Shelleng	14.0	13.7	14.4	4.8
Adamawa	Song	22.2	7.8	48.9	185.4
Adamawa	Toungo	23.0	6.3	57.1	221.1
Adamawa	Yola North	42.9	42.1	43.6	3.4
Adamawa	Yola South	44.4	43.9	44.9	2.3
Akwa Ibom	Abak	20.6	20.3	20.9	2.7
Akwa Ibom	Eastern Obolo	27.0	8.6	59.4	188.0
Akwa Ibom	Eket	48.6	48.3	49.0	1.5
Akwa Ibom	Esit Eket	27.6	27.0	28.3	4.8
Akwa Ibom	Essien Udim	35.0	34.3	35.7	3.9
Akwa Ibom	Etim Ekpo	28.7	10.0	59.5	172.5
Akwa Ibom	Etinan	29.4	10.1	60.6	171.5
Akwa Ibom	Ibeno	28.8	9.8	60.0	174.6
Akwa Ibom	Ibesikpo Asutan	30.9	11.0	61.9	164.9
Akwa Ibom	Ibiono Ibom	44.8	43.8	45.7	4.2
Akwa Ibom	Ika	30.8	10.3	63.2	171.5
Akwa Ibom	Ikono	31.7	12.2	60.7	153.0

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Akwa Ibom	Ikot Abasi	13.5	13.1	13.9	6.0
Akwa Ibom	Ikot Ekpene	48.2	47.5	49.0	3.1
Akwa Ibom	Ini	20.5	19.7	21.2	7.4
Akwa Ibom	Itu	38.6	38.1	39.2	2.7
Akwa Ibom	Mbo	16.5	16.2	16.8	3.3
Akwa Ibom	Mkpat Enin	27.9	9.7	58.1	173.4
Akwa Ibom	Nsit Atai	39.8	39.1	40.6	3.7
Akwa Ibom	Nsit Ibom	27.3	26.9	27.7	2.9
Akwa Ibom	Nsit Ubium	17.4	17.1	17.7	3.2
Akwa Ibom	Obot Akara	24.0	23.6	24.3	3.0
Akwa Ibom	Okobo	23.0	22.3	23.9	7.0
Akwa Ibom	Onna	30.5	9.9	63.8	176.7
Akwa Ibom	Oron	31.4	30.9	31.9	3.1
Akwa Ibom	Oruk Anam	25.6	8.7	55.6	183.3
Akwa Ibom	Udung Uko	26.0	7.4	60.9	205.5

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Akwa Ibom	Ukanafun	13.5	13.1	13.9	5.7
Akwa Ibom	Uruan	32.3	12.1	62.3	155.3
Akwa Ibom	Urue Offong/Oruko	26.2	8.2	58.5	192.1
Akwa Ibom	Uyo	43.9	42.1	45.8	8.6
Anambra	Aguata	45.3	44.6	46.0	3.1
Anambra	Anambra East	49.0	40.3	57.7	35.6
Anambra	Anambra West	33.8	13.3	63.0	147.0
Anambra	Anaocha	31.1	30.6	31.5	2.7
Anambra	Awka North	40.4	17.1	68.8	127.9
Anambra	Awka South	52.4	51.7	53.1	2.6
Anambra	Ayamelum	19.1	18.7	19.5	4.1
Anambra	Dunukofia	45.2	44.6	45.7	2.3
Anambra	Ekwusigo	44.4	43.6	45.2	3.6
Anambra	Idemili North	40.9	40.1	41.7	3.9
Anambra	Idemili South	58.1	57.5	58.7	1.9
Anambra	Ihiala	26.1	25.3	27.0	6.4
Anambra	Njikoka	67.9	67.0	68.7	2.5
Anambra	Nnewi North	44.1	15.7	76.9	139.0
Anambra	Nnewi South	53.2	52.3	54.0	3.2
Anambra	Ogbaru	18.9	18.7	19.1	2.5
Anambra	Onitsha North	36.7	36.2	37.2	2.7
Anambra	Onitsha South	38.7	14.3	70.6	145.3

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Anambra	Orumba North	45.7	44.9	46.4	3.2
Anambra	Orumba South	33.2	32.6	33.8	3.6
Anambra	Oyi	25.8	25.6	26.0	1.7
Bauchi	Alkaleri	19.1	18.5	19.7	6.2
Bauchi	Bauchi	22.0	12.3	36.1	108.6
Bauchi	Bogoro	18.8	5.2	49.3	235.1
Bauchi	Dambam	18.3	18.0	18.7	3.7
Bauchi	Darazo	12.1	3.9	31.5	228.3
Bauchi	Dass	20.1	4.8	55.3	251.2
Bauchi	Gamawa	2.5	2.5	2.6	6.2
Bauchi	Ganjuwa	12.6	12.3	13.0	5.4
Bauchi	Giade	12.6	3.6	35.8	254.2
Bauchi	Itas/Gadau	6.0	5.8	6.2	8.0
Bauchi	Jama'are	9.8	2.4	31.7	300.3
Bauchi	Katagum	7.7	7.5	8.0	6.1
Bauchi	Kirfi	13.5	4.2	36.0	235.0
Bauchi	Misau	34.7	34.2	35.1	2.5
Bauchi	Ningi	13.3	13.1	13.5	3.3
Bauchi	Shira	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5
Bauchi	Tafawa-Balewa	15.1	14.9	15.3	2.8
Bauchi	Toro	21.1	18.7	23.8	24.4
Bauchi	Warji	11.6	11.4	11.8	3.4
Bauchi	Zaki	3.7	3.6	3.8	6.1
Bayelsa	Brass	42.1	33.6	51.0	41.2
Bayelsa	Ekeremor	31.7	29.9	33.5	11.5

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Bayelsa	Kolokuma/Opokuma	33.9	10.7	68.5	170.7
Bayelsa	Nembe	49.2	48.5	49.9	2.9
Bayelsa	Ogbia	40.7	40.0	41.5	3.7
Bayelsa	Sagbama	32.0	12.5	60.8	150.9
Bayelsa	Southern Ijaw	31.4	30.9	31.9	3.1
Bayelsa	Yenegoa	38.5	29.2	48.8	50.8
Benue	Ado	8.7	5.4	13.6	95.4
Benue	Agatu	20.0	19.5	20.6	5.5
Benue	Apa	22.3	7.4	50.9	194.9
Benue	Buruku	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.8
Benue	Gboko	21.8	12.1	36.2	110.5
Benue	Guma	20.1	7.1	45.3	189.8
Benue	Gwer East	26.1	25.5	26.7	4.6
Benue	Gwer West	23.2	8.0	51.0	185.4
Benue	Katsina-Ala	19.7	19.1	20.3	5.9
Benue	Konshisha	21.1	7.4	47.4	189.2
Benue	Kwande	28.2	28.0	28.4	1.3
Benue	Logo	20.8	6.8	48.6	200.7
Benue	Makurdi	40.7	40.1	41.2	2.7
Benue	Obi	6.1	5.7	6.6	14.8
Benue	Ogbadibo	33.3	32.4	34.3	5.9
Benue	Ohimini	16.6	16.0	17.3	7.9
Benue	Oju	28.9	28.5	29.3	2.9
Benue	Okpokwu	54.2	53.9	54.6	1.3
Benue	Oturkpo	28.0	22.9	33.7	38.6

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Benue	Tarka	9.7	9.4	9.9	4.6
Benue	Ukum	22.4	22.0	22.8	3.6
Benue	Ushongo	21.3	7.2	48.3	193.3
Benue	Vandeikya	31.2	30.8	31.7	3.2
Borno	Abadam	13.9	13.5	14.3	5.7
Borno	Askira/Uba	19.4	6.5	45.4	200.8
Borno	Bama	12.4	3.4	36.4	265.7
Borno	Bayo	17.6	5.5	43.8	217.5
Borno	Biu	17.1	5.8	40.7	204.3
Borno	Chibok	16.8	4.5	46.7	250.8
Borno	Damboa	13.1	12.9	13.4	3.8
Borno	Dikwa	12.9	12.7	13.3	4.6
Borno	Gubio	13.1	3.9	35.7	242.5
Borno	Guzamala	13.1	4.1	35.2	237.1
Borno	Gwoza	3.3	3.1	3.6	13.2
Borno	Hawul	21.2	20.8	21.7	4.1
Borno	Jere	33.0	32.5	33.5	2.9
Borno	Kaga	15.1	4.7	39.2	229.1
Borno	Kala/Balge	13.2	3.1	42.3	296.4
Borno	Konduga	24.4	23.5	25.3	7.4
Borno	Kukawa	13.8	3.5	41.2	273.7
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	22.9	22.7	23.2	2.3
Borno	Mafa	15.7	5.0	39.8	221.0
Borno	Magumeri	16.0	15.4	16.6	7.4
Borno	Maiduguri	19.3	4.5	55.1	261.7

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Borno	Marte	14.5	3.9	41.2	256.9
Borno	Mobbar	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.1
Borno	Monguno	16.8	13.4	20.9	44.6
Borno	Ngala	13.7	3.2	43.5	293.4
Borno	Nganzai	9.5	9.2	9.8	6.8
Borno	Shani	18.4	6.3	43.1	200.4
Cross River	Abi	21.7	7.2	50.0	197.0
Cross River	Akamkpa	30.8	30.5	31.2	2.4
Cross River	Akpabuyo	40.1	29.6	51.6	54.9
Cross River	Bakassi	36.5	6.8	82.2	206.5
Cross River	Bekwarra	23.1	7.7	52.0	191.8
Cross River	Biase	25.5	9.5	52.8	169.9
Cross River	Boki	22.0	21.6	22.4	3.7
Cross River	Calabar South	33.7	12.3	64.7	155.6
Cross River	Calabar Municipal	54.1	52.7	55.6	5.5
Cross River	Etung	44.6	44.0	45.1	2.4
Cross River	Ikom	36.0	35.5	36.5	2.9

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Cross River	Obanliku	35.5	34.8	36.3	4.2
Cross River	Obubra	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.4
Cross River	Obudu	36.2	35.6	36.8	3.4
Cross River	Odukpani	33.7	33.0	34.4	4.1
Cross River	Ogoja	19.7	19.4	20.1	3.9
Cross River	Yakurr	33.2	32.9	33.6	2.3
Cross River	Yala	15.8	15.2	16.4	7.3
Delta	Aniocha North	34.1	30.9	37.4	19.0
Delta	Aniocha South	33.6	12.9	63.2	149.7
Delta	Bomadi	30.2	26.8	33.9	23.5
Delta	Burutu	25.8	25.5	26.1	2.4
Delta	Ethiope West	23.8	23.5	24.1	2.6
Delta	Ethiope East	31.3	30.8	31.7	2.9
Delta	Ika North East	33.1	12.5	63.3	153.4
Delta	Ika South	29.7	17.2	46.2	97.5
Delta	Isoko North	20.7	20.2	21.1	4.6
Delta	Isoko South	29.3	9.7	61.4	176.4
Delta	Ndokwa East	31.3	12.4	59.5	150.4
Delta	Ndokwa West	30.6	11.6	59.7	157.1
Delta	Okpe	23.1	22.9	23.3	1.8

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Delta	Oshimili North	34.8	12.8	66.0	152.7
Delta	Oshimili South	54.6	54.4	54.8	0.8
Delta	Patani	22.2	22.0	22.5	2.1
Delta	Sapele	35.0	33.9	36.1	6.4
Delta	Udu	35.4	12.5	67.7	156.1
Delta	Ughelli North	40.1	39.6	40.7	2.7
Delta	Ughelli South	23.6	23.5	23.7	1.2
Delta	Ukwuani	22.5	22.2	22.7	2.4
Delta	Uvwie	33.3	32.9	33.7	2.5
Delta	Warri North	32.6	13.1	60.7	145.8
Delta	Warri South-West	43.5	43.1	43.9	1.9
Delta	Warri South	59.8	59.5	60.1	0.9
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	7.8	7.6	7.9	4.3
Ebonyi	Afikpo North	24.8	24.3	25.3	4.0
Ebonyi	Afikpo South	25.3	8.9	53.9	177.8
Ebonyi	Ebonyi	45.6	45.0	46.2	2.5
Ebonyi	Ezza North	13.2	12.5	13.8	9.8
Ebonyi	Ezza South	16.6	16.2	17.0	4.6
Ebonyi	Ikwo	8.1	7.9	8.4	6.6
Ebonyi	Ishielu	11.6	6.7	19.3	108.9
Ebonyi	Ivo	22.8	14.3	34.3	87.5
Ebonyi	Izzi	3.5	3.4	3.7	8.4
Ebonyi	Ohaozara	20.5	20.3	20.7	2.1
Ebonyi	Ohaukwu	14.3	13.9	14.7	5.7
Ebonyi	Onicha	33.1	32.8	33.3	1.4

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Edo	Akoko-Edo	33.8	13.6	62.3	144.4
Edo	Egor	42.0	38.2	45.9	18.5
Edo	Esan Central	37.0	36.3	37.7	3.8
Edo	Esan North-East	37.5	37.1	37.8	1.8
Edo	Esan South-East	30.5	30.0	30.9	3.2
Edo	Esan West	41.2	35.2	47.6	30.0
Edo	Etsako Central	32.8	12.0	63.6	157.4
Edo	Etsako East	29.8	16.9	47.0	101.0
Edo	Etsako West	34.1	33.4	34.7	3.9
Edo	Iguegben	34.7	13.7	64.0	144.8
Edo	Ikpoba-Okha	36.7	35.9	37.4	4.0
Edo	Oredo	49.1	48.4	49.8	2.9
Edo	Orhionmwon	36.2	35.5	36.8	3.7
Edo	Ovia North-East	33.8	33.2	34.5	4.0
Edo	Ovia South-West	29.3	29.0	29.7	2.7
Edo	Owan East	42.2	41.7	42.6	2.1
Edo	Owan West	32.8	32.4	33.2	2.6
Edo	Uhunmwonde	35.7	14.3	64.9	141.7
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	45.3	44.5	46.0	3.2
Ekiti	Efon	9.5	8.9	10.2	13.3
Ekiti	Ekiti East	39.4	35.9	43.0	17.8
Ekiti	Ekiti South-West	6.1	5.8	6.3	8.1
Ekiti	Ekiti West	30.1	29.3	30.8	5.0
Ekiti	Emure	33.7	12.4	64.7	155.2
Ekiti	Gbonyin	36.3	30.6	42.4	32.7

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Ekiti	Ido-Osi	32.3	11.5	63.6	161.1
Ekiti	Ijero	34.4	33.7	35.1	4.2
Ekiti	Ikere	41.8	41.2	42.5	3.0
Ekiti	Ikole	41.3	39.0	43.7	11.4
Ekiti	Ilejemeje	33.1	11.1	66.2	166.4
Ekiti	Irepodun/Ifelodun	27.3	26.8	27.8	3.9
Ekiti	Ise/Orun	34.8	13.3	64.8	148.1
Ekiti	Moba	33.5	32.7	34.3	4.7
Ekiti	Oye	34.5	33.9	35.1	3.4
Enugu	Aninri	26.4	9.1	56.5	179.4
Enugu	Awgu	39.1	33.2	45.4	31.2
Enugu	Enugu East	43.8	42.6	45.0	5.5
Enugu	Enugu North	46.3	45.3	47.3	4.3
Enugu	Enugu South	30.4	29.4	31.4	6.5
Enugu	Ezeagu	48.0	47.4	48.6	2.6
Enugu	Igbo-Etiti	38.5	38.0	39.1	2.9
Enugu	Igbo-Eze-North	28.3	27.6	29.0	4.9
Enugu	Igbo-Eze-South	40.5	40.1	40.8	1.8
Enugu	Isi-Uzo	8.1	7.9	8.3	4.9
Enugu	Nkanu East	8.1	7.8	8.4	7.3
Enugu	Nkanu West	36.8	36.2	37.4	3.3
Enugu	Nsukka	36.8	26.0	49.0	62.5
Enugu	Oji-River	38.7	15.9	67.7	133.8
Enugu	Udenu	28.2	9.8	58.6	172.8
Enugu	Udi	31.4	30.9	31.8	3.0

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Enugu	Uzo-Uwani	24.1	23.3	24.8	6.3
Federal Capital Territory	Abaji	33.2	32.3	34.2	5.6
Federal Capital Territory	Municipal Area Council	58.6	58.2	58.9	1.1
Federal Capital Territory	Bwari	35.8	20.3	55.0	96.9
Federal Capital Territory	Gwagwalada	37.0	35.3	38.6	8.8
Federal Capital Territory	Kuje	25.6	25.3	25.8	1.9
Federal Capital Territory	Kwali	21.2	20.8	21.5	3.5
Gombe	Akko	20.5	14.7	27.9	64.5
Gombe	Balanga	20.9	12.6	32.6	95.2
Gombe	Billiri	29.2	26.0	32.6	22.8
Gombe	Dukku	1.0	0.9	1.0	6.4
Gombe	Funakaye	13.5	13.0	13.9	6.8
Gombe	Gombe	14.7	3.9	42.0	259.4
Gombe	Kaltungo	13.8	13.5	14.1	4.9
Gombe	Kwami	6.4	4.3	9.5	80.6
Gombe	Nafada	8.6	3.4	20.5	198.4
Gombe	Shomgom	19.1	6.2	45.8	208.0

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Gombe	Yamaltu/Deba	32.1	31.6	32.6	3.1
Imo	Aboh-Mbaise	38.8	38.0	39.7	4.3
Imo	Ahiazu-Mbaise	45.7	45.0	46.5	3.3
Imo	Ehime-Mbano	44.1	37.0	51.5	32.7
Imo	Ezinihitte	35.7	13.4	66.6	149.2
Imo	Ideato South	25.1	22.7	27.6	19.8
Imo	Ideato North	50.4	49.5	51.3	3.6
Imo	Ihitte/Uboma	36.9	14.5	66.8	141.7
Imo	Ikeduru	36.9	36.4	37.4	2.7
Imo	Isiala Mbano	36.7	13.9	67.7	146.4
Imo	Isu	35.9	12.4	68.8	157.3
Imo	Mbaitoli	36.5	14.7	65.7	139.6
Imo	Ngor-Okpala	33.4	13.3	62.1	146.1
Imo	Njaba	36.0	12.8	68.3	154.3
Imo	Nkwerre	35.2	12.1	68.1	159.2
Imo	Nwangele	35.0	11.4	69.1	164.9
Imo	Obowo	33.6	32.9	34.3	4.1
Imo	Oguta	23.5	23.1	23.9	3.2
Imo	Ohaji/Egbema	20.4	17.0	24.2	35.5
Imo	Okigwe	30.6	30.2	31.1	2.9
Imo	Orlu	36.9	14.1	67.5	144.7
Imo	Orsu	48.9	48.2	49.6	2.9
Imo	Oru East	33.1	31.8	34.4	7.7
Imo	Oru West	41.8	30.6	54.0	55.9
Imo	Owerri Municipal	39.7	11.6	77.0	164.4

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Imo	Owerri North	31.8	27.0	37.1	31.7
Imo	Owerri West	63.6	62.9	64.3	2.2
Imo	Onuimo	36.7	13.8	67.8	147.2
Jigawa	Auyo	9.1	2.9	25.8	250.5
Jigawa	Babura	2.9	2.8	3.1	8.2
Jigawa	Biriniwa	12.5	3.8	34.1	241.0
Jigawa	Birnin Kudu	12.5	4.2	31.9	222.5
Jigawa	Buji	10.9	3.2	31.1	255.3
Jigawa	Dutse	18.9	17.3	20.6	17.4
Jigawa	Gagarawa	6.7	2.0	20.4	275.4
Jigawa	Garki	8.0	2.5	22.8	252.8
Jigawa	Gumel	5.4	1.3	20.0	348.4
Jigawa	Guri	13.6	4.4	35.0	225.8
Jigawa	Gwaram	25.7	25.6	25.9	1.0
Jigawa	Gwiwa	6.1	1.7	19.8	297.3
Jigawa	Hadejia	9.8	9.6	10.1	4.8
Jigawa	Jahun	6.9	6.7	7.1	4.9
Jigawa	Kafin Hausa	9.0	2.7	25.6	255.5
Jigawa	Kaugama	7.6	7.3	7.8	6.3
Jigawa	Kazaure	6.5	1.9	20.0	279.6
Jigawa	Kiri Kasama	10.2	3.1	29.1	254.6
Jigawa	Kiyawa	10.5	3.1	29.9	254.3
Jigawa	Maigatari	2.3	2.2	2.5	14.1
Jigawa	Malam Madori	10.0	2.9	29.5	265.7
Jigawa	Miga	9.5	9.3	9.7	4.4

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Jigawa	Ringim	19.2	10.4	32.6	115.4
Jigawa	Roni	7.2	2.0	22.7	288.7
Jigawa	Sule Tankarkar	5.0	4.8	5.2	7.0
Jigawa	Taura	12.2	12.0	12.3	2.7
Jigawa	Yankwashi	5.9	1.4	20.7	328.2
Kaduna	Birnin Gwari	19.3	18.8	19.9	5.6
Kaduna	Chikun	39.5	38.7	40.4	4.4
Kaduna	Giwa	18.5	18.0	19.1	6.0
Kaduna	Igabi	27.9	14.0	48.0	121.5
Kaduna	Ikara	16.7	5.6	40.5	209.8
Kaduna	Jaba	12.4	12.0	12.8	6.1
Kaduna	Jema'A	21.8	7.7	48.4	187.1
Kaduna	Kachia	26.6	9.7	54.9	170.1
Kaduna	Kaduna North	28.3	8.5	62.9	192.1
Kaduna	Kaduna South	35.5	34.6	36.3	4.8
Kaduna	Kagarko	28.8	19.3	40.6	74.1
Kaduna	Kajuru	24.7	8.3	54.1	185.6
Kaduna	Kaura	18.8	5.6	47.2	220.8
Kaduna	Kauru	19.3	18.9	19.7	4.0
Kaduna	Kubau	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.1
Kaduna	Kudan	18.6	6.1	44.9	208.2
Kaduna	Lere	21.1	20.5	21.8	5.9
Kaduna	Makarfi	17.8	5.2	46.2	230.5
Kaduna	Sabon Gari	27.1	26.7	27.5	2.9
Kaduna	Sanga	42.7	34.7	51.0	38.1

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Kaduna	Soba	19.5	19.0	19.9	4.9
Kaduna	Zangon Kataf	23.7	23.2	24.3	4.7
Kaduna	Zaria	21.3	6.6	50.9	208.1
Kano	Ajingi	14.4	4.6	36.9	224.7
Kano	Albasu	15.3	4.7	39.9	229.3
Kano	Bagwai	11.6	3.7	30.6	232.3
Kano	Bebeji	17.0	5.3	42.9	221.3
Kano	Bichi	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.1
Kano	Bunkure	17.1	16.7	17.4	4.5
Kano	Dala	27.5	27.0	27.9	3.2
Kano	Dambatta	6.7	6.5	6.8	4.0
Kano	Dawakin Kudu	16.4	5.3	40.8	216.8
Kano	Dawakin Tofa	20.3	20.0	20.6	3.2
Kano	Doguwa	16.7	5.5	41.0	211.8
Kano	Fagge	18.3	5.7	45.5	216.9
Kano	Gabasawa	11.4	3.7	30.4	233.7
Kano	Garko	15.3	15.0	15.7	4.8
Kano	Garun Malam	16.9	5.2	43.0	224.7
Kano	Gaya	18.3	17.8	18.9	6.1
Kano	Gezawa	14.4	4.4	38.2	233.7
Kano	Gwale	20.4	6.5	48.4	204.9
Kano	Gwarzo	12.9	4.0	34.5	237.0
Kano	Kabo	13.2	4.3	34.2	226.6
Kano	Kano Municipal	18.8	4.9	51.4	248.1
Kano	Karaye	15.0	4.5	39.8	235.1

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Kano	Kibiya	16.4	4.8	43.1	233.8
Kano	Kiru	22.5	22.1	22.9	3.5
Kano	Kumbotso	17.2	5.8	41.1	206.1
Kano	Kunchi	8.7	2.6	25.4	260.9
Kano	Kura	16.7	4.8	44.2	236.1
Kano	Madobi	22.5	22.0	23.0	4.5
Kano	Makoda	8.8	2.8	24.8	251.0
Kano	Minjibir	5.7	5.4	6.0	11.1
Kano	Nassarawa	32.5	31.8	33.1	4.0
Kano	Rano	18.0	17.6	18.3	4.1
Kano	Rimin Gado	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.0
Kano	Rogo	16.8	5.4	41.3	214.0
Kano	Shanono	11.5	3.6	31.4	241.4
Kano	Sumaila	15.3	4.4	41.2	240.5
Kano	Takai	14.6	4.6	37.5	225.2
Kano	Tarauni	18.9	6.0	46.1	212.5
Kano	Tofa	9.1	8.8	9.3	5.6
Kano	Tsanyawa	19.3	19.2	19.4	1.2
Kano	Tudun Wada	16.3	5.6	38.9	203.6
Kano	Ungogo	33.0	32.4	33.7	4.0
Kano	Warawa	14.8	14.6	15.0	2.6
Kano	Wudil	15.7	5.2	38.7	213.7
Katsina	Bakori	15.5	4.9	39.2	221.7
Katsina	Batagarawa	16.6	16.4	16.8	2.4
Katsina	Batsari	12.6	12.2	12.9	5.3

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Katsina	Baure	5.7	1.4	20.5	337.2
Katsina	Bindawa	7.9	2.3	23.5	268.0
Katsina	Charanchi	9.8	3.0	27.8	254.0
Katsina	Dandume	17.3	5.1	44.6	228.6
Katsina	Danja	16.8	5.4	41.9	217.6
Katsina	Dan Musa	11.6	3.7	31.4	237.7
Katsina	Daura	5.1	1.2	19.1	348.0
Katsina	Dutsi	5.4	1.5	17.8	299.2
Katsina	Dutsin Ma	10.2	3.1	28.5	249.3
Katsina	Faskari	16.1	15.4	16.7	8.0
Katsina	Funtua	15.0	6.8	29.9	154.2
Katsina	Ingawa	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.9
Katsina	Jibia	8.7	8.5	8.9	4.9
Katsina	Kafur	15.0	4.7	38.9	228.2
Katsina	Kaita	9.2	2.8	26.2	254.2
Katsina	Kankara	19.2	18.8	19.7	4.9
Katsina	Kankiya	9.7	3.1	26.4	240.9
Katsina	Katsina	33.9	33.3	34.5	3.5
Katsina	Kurfi	8.4	8.3	8.6	4.4
Katsina	Kusada	8.8	2.5	26.4	270.2
Katsina	Mai'Adua	5.2	1.2	19.5	354.4
Katsina	Malumfashi	13.3	13.1	13.6	3.8
Katsina	Mani	3.2	3.0	3.3	9.1
Katsina	Mashi	2.7	2.6	2.9	8.0
Katsina	Matazu	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Katsina	Musawa	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.8
Katsina	Rimi	8.6	2.5	26.0	272.1
Katsina	Sabuwa	17.7	17.3	18.1	4.9
Katsina	Safana	14.2	14.0	14.3	2.7
Katsina	Sandamu	5.5	1.4	19.3	323.3
Katsina	Zango	5.6	1.2	21.2	358.4
Kebbi	Aleiro	24.8	24.4	25.3	3.7
Kebbi	Arewa Dandi	12.7	4.1	33.2	229.1
Kebbi	Argungu	1.9	1.9	2.0	7.8
Kebbi	Augie	15.2	7.3	29.1	143.5
Kebbi	Bagudu	14.4	4.4	38.0	232.4
Kebbi	Birnin Kebbi	15.9	7.6	30.6	144.6
Kebbi	Bunza	18.3	18.0	18.7	3.9
Kebbi	Dandi	30.9	30.5	31.3	2.7
Kebbi	Wasagu-Danko	15.6	5.2	38.3	212.5
Kebbi	Fakai	12.2	4.0	32.1	230.7
Kebbi	Gwandu	23.5	15.8	33.4	74.8
Kebbi	Jega	19.7	19.2	20.2	5.1
Kebbi	Kalgo	14.1	4.0	39.3	249.5
Kebbi	Koko-Besse	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.8
Kebbi	Maiyama	13.8	4.5	35.2	222.9
Kebbi	Ngaski	19.5	19.2	19.8	3.1
Kebbi	Sakaba	33.3	32.5	34.1	4.7
Kebbi	Shanga	3.5	3.3	3.7	11.4
Kebbi	Suru	14.2	14.0	14.3	1.9

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Kebbi	Yauri	12.8	4.0	34.3	237.2
Kebbi	Zuru	11.7	7.6	17.7	85.3
Kogi	Adavi	38.8	38.2	39.3	2.9
Kogi	Ajaokuta	33.9	33.1	34.7	4.8
Kogi	Ankpa	19.5	17.7	21.5	19.1
Kogi	Bassa	32.8	32.0	33.5	4.6
Kogi	Dekina	28.8	27.7	30.0	7.9
Kogi	Ibaji	27.1	26.7	27.5	2.9
Kogi	Idah	30.6	9.5	64.9	180.6
Kogi	Igalamela-Odolu	32.7	31.8	33.7	5.6
Kogi	Ijumu	39.0	30.1	48.7	47.7
Kogi	Kabba/Bunu	54.2	53.6	54.9	2.4
Kogi	Koton-Karfe	17.9	17.6	18.2	3.1
Kogi	Lokoja	41.1	40.1	42.2	5.2
Kogi	Mopa-Muro	36.4	11.8	71.0	162.9
Kogi	Ofu	27.8	10.4	56.0	164.3
Kogi	Ogori/Magongo	33.2	8.7	72.1	191.2
Kogi	Okehi	23.1	20.9	25.5	19.9
Kogi	Okene	32.6	12.0	63.0	156.7
Kogi	Olamaboro	18.5	14.8	23.0	44.1
Kogi	Omala	17.5	17.1	18.0	5.6
Kogi	Yagba East	34.3	13.4	63.8	147.0
Kogi	Yagba West	32.6	12.6	61.9	151.4
Kwara	Asa	33.1	32.4	33.7	4.0
Kwara	Baruten	17.4	17.1	17.7	3.6

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Kwara	Edu	31.1	25.3	37.5	39.2
Kwara	Ekiti	33.6	12.5	64.1	153.6
Kwara	Ifelodun	41.1	39.5	42.8	8.0
Kwara	Ilorin East	46.4	45.6	47.2	3.3
Kwara	Ilorin South	36.6	13.1	68.9	152.5
Kwara	Ilorin West	44.5	43.8	45.2	3.1
Kwara	Irepodun	28.2	27.8	28.5	2.5
Kwara	Isin	33.6	10.6	68.3	171.7
Kwara	Kaiama	23.3	8.4	50.4	180.1
Kwara	Moro	26.0	25.6	26.5	3.7
Kwara	Offa	37.1	36.7	37.6	2.4
Kwara	Oke Ero	33.4	12.4	63.8	154.0
Kwara	Oyun	36.9	36.1	37.6	4.2
Kwara	Pategi	14.2	14.0	14.4	3.0
Lagos	Agege	42.4	14.8	75.8	144.0
Lagos	Ajeromi/Ifelodun	45.6	16.5	78.0	134.9
Lagos	Alimosho	42.9	34.0	52.2	42.4
Lagos	Amuwo Odofin	45.1	44.4	45.7	2.9
Lagos	Apapa	47.3	46.7	47.9	2.5
Lagos	Badagry	36.0	35.3	36.6	3.7
Lagos	Epe	23.1	22.0	24.2	9.5
Lagos	Eti Osa	48.2	47.0	49.3	4.9
Lagos	Ibeju Lekki	48.7	47.9	49.4	3.0
Lagos	Ifako/Ijaye	50.0	37.0	63.0	51.8
Lagos	Ikeja	41.3	40.8	41.7	2.2

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Lagos	Ikorodu	46.3	45.7	46.9	2.8
Lagos	Kosofe	49.4	49.2	49.5	0.5
Lagos	Lagos Island	47.0	46.4	47.7	2.9
Lagos	Lagos Mainland	58.1	57.6	58.6	1.7
Lagos	Mushin	56.6	56.1	57.2	2.0
Lagos	Ojo	38.6	38.0	39.1	2.9
Lagos	Oshodi/Isolo	44.3	43.7	45.0	3.0
Lagos	Shomolu	52.8	51.7	53.9	4.2
Lagos	Surulere	42.8	42.1	43.4	2.9
Nasarawa	Akwanga	34.0	20.7	50.3	87.3
Nasarawa	Awe	21.1	7.5	46.7	185.9
Nasarawa	Doma	24.7	24.3	25.2	3.8
Nasarawa	Karu	28.0	27.8	28.3	1.8
Nasarawa	Keana	20.2	6.1	49.4	214.6
Nasarawa	Keffi	47.6	46.6	48.7	4.3
Nasarawa	Kokona	24.0	23.5	24.6	4.7
Nasarawa	Lafia	22.8	13.5	35.8	97.9
Nasarawa	Nasarawa	19.0	18.5	19.4	4.9
Nasarawa	Nasarawa Egon	24.5	9.7	49.6	163.0
Nasarawa	Obi	11.8	11.4	12.2	6.6
Nasarawa	Toto	26.5	8.7	57.8	185.0
Nasarawa	Wamba	25.5	24.8	26.2	5.5
Niger	Agaie	28.8	17.6	43.4	89.4
Niger	Agwara	14.7	3.8	42.6	263.3
Niger	Bida	39.8	39.4	40.3	2.3

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Niger	Borgu	12.9	12.8	13.1	2.2
Niger	Bosso	35.6	35.0	36.2	3.4
Niger	Chanchaga	29.8	5.2	76.7	240.4
Niger	Edati	28.6	7.5	66.5	206.4
Niger	Gbako	18.1	17.8	18.5	3.6
Niger	Gurara	26.2	25.7	26.7	3.9
Niger	Katcha	14.1	13.6	14.6	7.5
Niger	Kontagora	28.5	17.9	42.1	84.7
Niger	Lapai	29.9	11.1	59.4	161.4
Niger	Lavun	23.2	22.9	23.4	1.9
Niger	Magama	18.3	6.1	43.8	205.8
Niger	Mariga	19.3	6.9	43.5	188.8
Niger	Mashegu	23.1	8.6	49.1	175.0
Niger	Mokwa	47.6	46.9	48.3	2.9
Niger	Munya	28.4	9.4	60.3	179.1
Niger	Paikoro	44.9	44.3	45.5	2.8
Niger	Rafi	28.0	27.5	28.6	4.0
Niger	Rijau	11.1	7.8	15.6	70.6
Niger	Shiroro	22.8	22.0	23.6	7.0
Niger	Suleja	36.9	13.9	68.0	146.6
Niger	Tafa	61.0	60.3	61.6	2.0
Niger	Wushishi	30.8	30.4	31.2	2.6
Ogun	Abeokuta South	35.7	34.9	36.4	4.2
Ogun	Abeokuta North	31.8	12.1	61.2	154.5
Ogun	Ado Odo/Ota	32.6	32.0	33.3	4.2

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Ogun	Yewa North	28.4	27.9	28.9	3.6
Ogun	Yewa South	11.6	11.1	12.1	8.7
Ogun	Ewekoro	33.4	32.9	33.9	3.0
Ogun	Ifo	37.4	15.8	65.5	133.0
Ogun	Ijebu North East	36.7	12.1	71.2	160.9
Ogun	Ijebu East	45.5	45.1	45.9	1.8
Ogun	Ijebu North	35.8	14.4	64.9	140.8
Ogun	Ijebu Ode	42.5	41.9	43.2	3.0
Ogun	Ikenne	39.8	39.2	40.3	2.6
Ogun	Imeko Afon	21.0	20.5	21.6	5.1
Ogun	Ipokia	25.4	25.1	25.7	2.6
Ogun	Obafemi Owode	47.1	46.3	47.9	3.3
Ogun	Odeda	34.5	13.4	64.2	147.4
Ogun	Odogbolu	40.3	39.7	40.8	2.7
Ogun	Ogun Waterside	29.8	10.1	61.7	172.9
Ogun	Remo North	37.5	14.2	68.5	144.6
Ogun	Shagamu	37.1	30.2	44.5	38.5
Ondo	Akoko North East	30.5	30.0	31.1	3.5
Ondo	Akoko South East	34.2	12.0	66.5	159.6
Ondo	Akoko South West	30.7	30.5	30.9	1.4
Ondo	Akoko North West	27.6	24.2	31.4	26.0
Ondo	Akure North	49.7	43.7	55.8	24.4
Ondo	Akure South	46.6	45.7	47.4	3.6
Ondo	Ese Odo	27.6	9.0	59.4	182.5
Ondo	Idanre	31.9	31.5	32.3	2.6

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Ondo	Ifedore	11.8	11.5	12.3	6.7
Ondo	Ilaje	21.5	20.9	22.2	6.1
Ondo	Ile Oluji/Okeigbo	45.3	38.1	52.7	32.3
Ondo	Irele	19.9	19.5	20.4	4.5
Ondo	Odigbo	17.6	17.1	18.2	5.8
Ondo	Okitipupa	14.9	14.2	15.5	8.7
Ondo	Ondo East	30.3	10.9	60.8	164.8
Ondo	Ondo West	39.0	38.4	39.7	3.1
Ondo	Ose	46.3	45.2	47.3	4.6
Ondo	Owo	33.1	32.5	33.7	3.4
Osun	Atakunmosa East	28.6	28.3	29.0	2.5
Osun	Atakunmosa West	28.6	11.4	55.8	155.1
Osun	Ayedade	28.4	27.9	28.9	3.7
Osun	Ayedire	30.0	11.3	59.2	159.6
Osun	Boluwaduro	26.0	25.4	26.6	4.9
Osun	Boripe	32.3	11.6	63.4	160.2
Osun	Ede North	27.6	8.9	59.8	184.6
Osun	Ede South	28.2	10.1	57.8	169.4
Osun	Egbedore	13.8	13.3	14.3	7.2
Osun	Ejigbo	26.0	22.4	29.9	28.7
Osun	Ife East	29.7	9.5	62.7	179.3
Osun	Ife North	36.7	29.5	44.6	41.2
Osun	Ife South	22.8	22.4	23.2	3.6
Osun	Ife Central	30.2	9.0	65.6	187.3
Osun	Ifedayo	39.6	39.0	40.1	2.7

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Osun	Ifelodun	50.7	50.3	51.2	1.8
Osun	Ila	30.8	11.8	59.8	155.5
Osun	Ilesha East	27.3	26.6	28.0	5.0
Osun	Ilesha West	26.5	8.6	57.9	186.0
Osun	Irepodun	34.5	33.9	35.1	3.5
Osun	Irewole	21.1	20.6	21.7	5.5
Osun	Isokan	30.2	9.2	64.8	184.3
Osun	Iwo	32.9	32.1	33.6	4.5
Osun	Obokun	25.7	25.0	26.5	5.8
Osun	Odo Otin	33.7	13.2	62.9	147.7
Osun	Ola Oluwa	30.8	10.3	63.4	172.1
Osun	Olorunda	48.4	48.0	48.9	1.9
Osun	Oriade	21.3	20.7	22.1	6.5
Osun	Orolu	24.7	24.2	25.3	4.8
Osun	Osogbo	29.2	10.6	59.0	166.1
Oyo	Afijio	32.3	12.9	60.6	147.8
Oyo	Akinyele	50.8	50.1	51.6	2.9
Oyo	Atiba	26.8	9.9	54.9	168.4
Oyo	Atisbo	22.6	22.1	23.0	4.0
Oyo	Egbeda	29.8	29.1	30.4	4.4
Oyo	Ibadan North East	39.3	39.0	39.6	1.7
Oyo	Ibadan North West	38.3	37.8	38.8	2.5
Oyo	Ibadan North	36.6	13.1	68.9	152.4
Oyo	Ibadan South East	29.5	28.4	30.6	7.5
Oyo	Ibadan South West	36.2	13.5	67.3	148.6

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Oyo	Ibarapa Central	29.7	10.2	61.0	171.0
Oyo	Ibarapa East	31.8	11.3	63.1	162.7
Oyo	Ibarapa North	20.7	20.0	21.5	7.6
Oyo	Ido	47.9	47.4	48.4	2.0
Oyo	Irepo	14.6	14.1	15.2	7.6
Oyo	Iseyin	39.2	38.7	39.8	3.0
Oyo	Itesiwaju	27.1	9.5	56.7	174.2
Oyo	Iwajowa	26.2	9.2	55.6	176.6
Oyo	Kajola	20.5	11.2	34.6	113.7
Oyo	Lagelu	32.2	31.7	32.7	3.2
Oyo	Ogbomosho North	33.3	32.7	33.9	3.5
Oyo	Ogbomosho South	30.8	10.1	63.8	174.3
Oyo	Ogo Oluwa	29.5	10.9	58.9	162.5
Oyo	Olorunsogo	26.2	9.5	54.6	171.9
Oyo	Oluyole	35.9	14.5	64.9	140.5
Oyo	Ona ara	33.1	12.4	63.4	153.9
Oyo	Orelope	23.1	7.6	52.5	194.2
Oyo	Ori Ire	29.9	11.3	58.9	159.1
Oyo	Oyo East	29.7	10.3	60.8	170.0
Oyo	Oyo West	31.4	30.6	32.3	5.5
Oyo	Saki East	25.8	18.5	34.6	62.4
Oyo	Saki West	22.8	6.5	55.7	216.2
Oyo	Surulere1	31.8	12.6	60.2	149.6
Plateau	Barkin Ladi	24.6	8.5	53.1	181.5
Plateau	Bassa1	52.0	51.3	52.7	2.6

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria

States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Plateau	Bokkos	25.1	8.8	53.9	179.6
Plateau	Jos East	26.4	9.3	55.3	174.5
Plateau	Jos North	47.5	46.7	48.3	3.3
Plateau	Jos South	49.9	49.6	50.2	1.3
Plateau	Kanam	20.3	11.9	32.5	101.2
Plateau	Kanke	14.7	14.4	15.0	3.8
Plateau	Langtang North	23.6	14.4	36.2	92.2
Plateau	Langtang South	15.2	14.8	15.6	5.2
Plateau	Mangu	38.0	30.9	45.6	38.8
Plateau	Mikang	15.3	15.0	15.6	3.6
Plateau	Pankshin	19.9	6.9	45.5	193.9
Plateau	Qua'an Pan	22.1	7.5	49.6	190.5
Plateau	Riyom	2.0	1.8	2.1	14.0
Plateau	Shendam	11.6	11.3	11.9	4.5
Plateau	Wase	22.5	21.8	23.3	6.5
Rivers	Abua/Odua	31.8	31.5	32.1	2.1
Rivers	Ahoada East	25.0	24.7	25.4	2.6
Rivers	Ahoada West	24.8	24.3	25.3	4.1
Rivers	Akuku Toru	38.0	12.7	72.0	156.1
Rivers	Andoni	34.2	11.0	68.7	168.5
Rivers	Asari-Toru	39.2	11.5	76.3	165.0
Rivers	Bonny	52.0	45.4	58.6	25.4
Rivers	Degema	37.9	37.2	38.5	3.5
Rivers	Eleme	49.3	48.4	50.1	3.4
Rivers	Emuoha	44.8	43.6	46.0	5.4

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Rivers	Etche	34.6	13.6	64.1	146.0
Rivers	Gokana	30.5	29.8	31.2	4.4
Rivers	Ikwerre	37.3	13.4	69.5	150.4
Rivers	Khana	36.9	35.9	37.9	5.4
Rivers	Obio/Akpor	61.5	60.8	62.2	2.3
Rivers	Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni	32.2	13.0	60.3	146.8
Rivers	Ogu Bolo	36.5	13.6	67.8	148.5
Rivers	Okrika	41.7	16.3	72.3	134.4
Rivers	Omumma	18.5	17.7	19.4	9.2
Rivers	Opobo/Nkoro	32.5	31.9	33.1	4.0
Rivers	Oyigbo	44.6	43.7	45.5	4.1
Rivers	Port-Harcourt	54.6	53.9	55.3	2.5
Rivers	Tai	13.2	12.6	13.8	8.8
Sokoto	Binji	8.6	8.3	8.9	6.3
Sokoto	Bodinga	11.4	3.4	32.2	251.6
Sokoto	Dange Shuni	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2
Sokoto	Gada	10.1	9.8	10.5	6.0
Sokoto	Goronyo	11.9	3.7	32.3	241.2
Sokoto	Gudu	10.8	3.0	31.9	266.8
Sokoto	Gwadabawa	6.8	6.6	6.9	5.0
Sokoto	Illela	16.0	15.7	16.4	4.1
Sokoto	Isa	13.3	13.0	13.6	5.1
Sokoto	Kebbe	12.5	4.0	33.3	234.1
Sokoto	Kware	12.7	4.2	32.5	222.1

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Sokoto	Rabah	12.2	4.0	31.9	228.9
Sokoto	Sabon Birni	12.5	3.2	38.2	280.0
Sokoto	Shagari	11.5	3.4	32.4	251.8
Sokoto	Silame	4.4	4.2	4.5	7.6
Sokoto	Sokoto North	39.0	38.6	39.3	1.8
Sokoto	Sokoto South	14.4	4.2	39.5	245.4
Sokoto	Tambuwal	7.9	7.8	8.1	4.5
Sokoto	Tangaza	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.3
Sokoto	Tureta	12.5	3.9	33.4	236.5
Sokoto	Wamakko	22.4	16.2	30.2	62.4
Sokoto	Wurno	11.5	11.4	11.7	2.2
Sokoto	Yabo	8.0	7.9	8.2	4.0
Taraba	Ardo-Kola	28.1	14.9	46.6	113.0
Taraba	Bali	17.0	16.8	17.3	3.0
Taraba	Donga	23.7	23.2	24.2	4.2
Taraba	Gashaka	25.4	7.8	58.0	197.4
Taraba	Gassol	21.0	20.4	21.5	5.0
Taraba	Ibi	34.0	33.8	34.2	1.3
Taraba	Jalingo	20.4	5.7	52.1	227.1
Taraba	Karim Lamido	20.3	18.6	22.2	17.7
Taraba	Kurmi	26.6	9.0	57.1	181.2
Taraba	Lau	16.9	16.4	17.4	6.1
Taraba	Sardauna	36.8	34.2	39.5	14.2
Taraba	Takum	43.8	43.6	44.0	0.9
Taraba	Ussa	17.1	16.8	17.4	3.3

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Taraba	Wukari	34.1	33.6	34.5	2.6
Taraba	Yorro	22.5	22.2	22.9	2.8
Taraba	Zing	4.5	4.4	4.7	7.2
Yobe	Bade	15.7	4.6	42.0	238.8
Yobe	Borsari	16.3	15.8	16.8	6.4
Yobe	Damaturu	14.0	4.2	37.3	237.0
Yobe	Fika	12.1	4.0	31.6	227.6
Yobe	Fune	8.1	7.9	8.2	3.8
Yobe	Geidam	13.9	4.3	36.3	231.0
Yobe	Gujba	21.2	12.6	33.6	98.8
Yobe	Gulani	13.8	4.6	34.5	216.9
Yobe	Jakusko	12.8	5.5	27.1	168.4
Yobe	Karasuwa	33.8	30.8	37.1	18.6
Yobe	Machina	15.3	4.4	41.5	242.0
Yobe	Nangere	10.8	3.3	30.0	247.6
Yobe	Nguru	26.7	17.4	38.6	79.4
Yobe	Potiskum	11.3	2.8	35.8	290.2
Yobe	Tarmua	13.5	4.3	35.4	230.2
Yobe	Yunusari	15.6	4.5	41.7	239.3
Yobe	Yusufari	36.4	36.2	36.6	1.0
Zamfara	Anka	14.6	4.5	38.4	232.2
Zamfara	Bakura	16.0	15.5	16.4	5.4
Zamfara	Birnin Magaji-Kiyaw	10.8	10.6	10.9	3.4
Zamfara	Bukkuyum	20.2	19.8	20.5	3.5

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Table 8: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Nigeria					
States	Local Government Areas	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainity
Zamfara	Bungudu	15.2	14.6	15.8	7.7
Zamfara	Gummi	13.0	4.3	33.3	222.0
Zamfara	Gusau	20.4	11.7	33.2	105.7
Zamfara	Kaura Namoda	13.9	7.3	24.8	125.7
Zamfara	Maradun	13.2	4.5	32.9	215.0
Zamfara	Maru	11.9	9.5	14.7	43.5
Zamfara	Shinkafi	13.4	13.0	13.8	5.7
Zamfara	Talata Mafara	14.1	4.1	38.9	247.4
Zamfara	Tsafe	15.9	4.3	44.2	251.4
Zamfara	Zurmi	8.3	8.2	8.5	3.5

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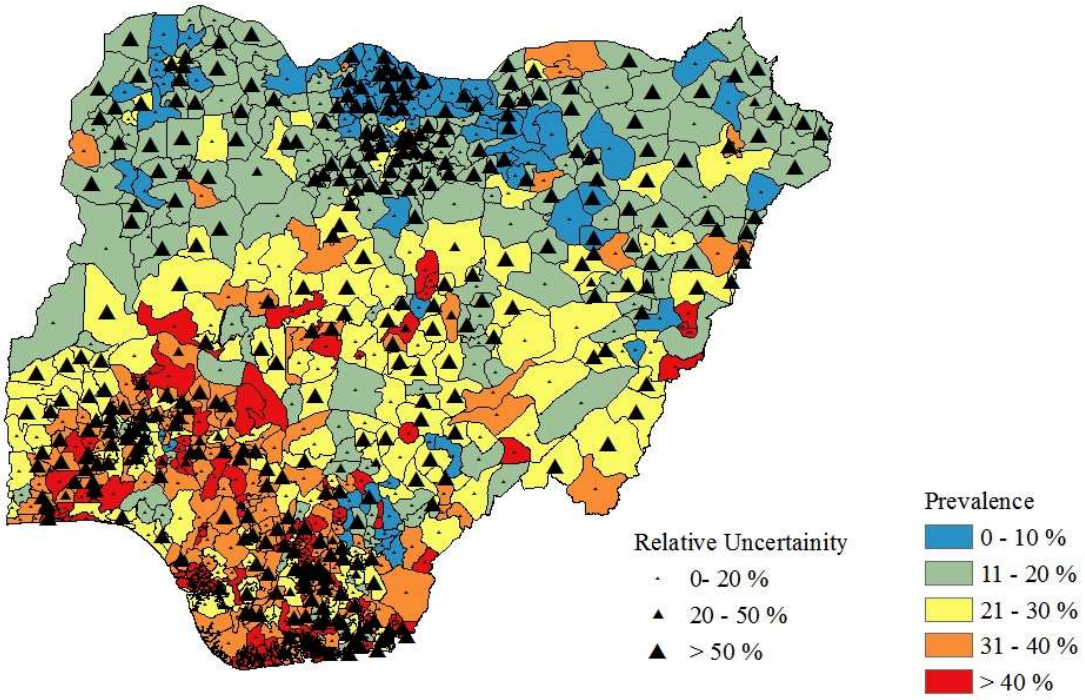
Figure 4: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Nigerian LGAs Overlapped with Relative Uncertainty (2013)



Tanzania

Table 9: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania

Country	Regions	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Tanzania	Arusha	34.3	23.3	45.3
	Dar es Salaam	49.9	49.2	50.6
	Dodoma	23.1	20.3	25.8
	Geita	21.2	18.0	24.3
	Iringa	31.3	8.9	53.7
	Kagera	14.2	9.8	18.7
	Katavi	22.0	13.3	30.6

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Table 9: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania

Country	Regions	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
	Kigoma	19.7	6.7	32.8
	Kilimanjaro	46.8	39.6	54.0
	Lindi	28.9	21.3	36.5
	Manyara	23.1	19.9	26.2
	Mara	16.8	12.0	21.6
	Mbeya	39.2	21.6	56.8
	Morogoro	38.1	30.9	45.3
	Mtwara	31.7	16.9	46.5
	Mwanza	24.9	20.4	29.3
	Njombe	29.9	12.5	47.3
	Pemba North	30.7	22.7	38.7
	Pemba South	39.9	31.3	48.4
	Pwani	39.9	29.9	49.8
	Rukwa	22.3	9.4	35.1
	Ruvuma	22.5	9.8	35.2
	Shinyanga	27.0	13.7	40.4
	Simiyu	16.6	15.3	17.9
	Singida	24.4	17.6	31.1
	Tabora	27.8	16.9	38.7
	Tanga	41.0	32.1	49.9
	Zanzibar North	40.7	39.1	42.3
	Zanzibar South and Central	44.7	44.1	45.3

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Table 9: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania				
Country	Regions	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
	Zanzibar West	48.8	47.1	50.4

Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Arusha	Arusha	34.9	24.1	47.6	67.4
Arusha	Arusha Urban	38.8	38.1	39.6	3.8
Arusha	Karatu	40.1	39.5	40.7	3.0
Arusha	Longido	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.9
Arusha	Meru	39.6	38.5	40.7	5.6
Arusha	Monduli	57.3	52.6	61.8	16.2
Arusha	Ngorongoro	21.7	9.1	43.3	157.4
Dar es Salaam	Ilala	53.9	53.2	54.6	2.8
Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	46.2	45.4	47.0	3.5
Dar es Salaam	Temeke	50.8	50.1	51.5	2.8
Dodoma	Bahi	33.8	32.3	35.4	9.0
Dodoma	Chamwino	18.6	12.1	27.4	82.5
Dodoma	Chemba	23.1	22.4	23.8	6.0
Dodoma	Dodoma Urban	17.2	12.2	23.8	67.7
Dodoma	Kondoa	26.1	17.3	37.4	77.0
Dodoma	Kongwa	28.6	27.2	30.0	9.8

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania

Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Dodoma	Mpwapwa	20.6	19.9	21.3	6.4
Geita	Bukombe	22.7	11.3	40.5	128.5
Geita	Chato	19.9	19.5	20.4	4.2
Geita	Geita	21.9	21.5	22.4	3.9
Geita	Mbogwe	27.4	18.9	38.0	69.6
Geita	Nyang'wale	22.4	6.7	53.7	209.8
Iringa	Iringa Rural	14.4	14.0	14.8	5.5
Iringa	Iringa Urban	53.7	53.2	54.1	1.7
Iringa	Kilolo	35.7	23.7	49.8	73.1
Iringa	Mafinga Township Authority	42.8	41.8	43.8	4.7
Iringa	Mufindi	16.2	8.7	28.2	120.6
Kagera	Biharamulo	2.7	2.6	2.8	6.3
Kagera	Bukoba Rural	18.8	17.3	20.3	15.6
Kagera	Bukoba Urban	36.6	36.0	37.3	3.5
Kagera	Karagwe	11.1	10.9	11.3	4.0
Kagera	Kyerwa	13.2	12.8	13.6	6.5
Kagera	Missenyi	19.1	18.6	19.6	5.0
Kagera	Muleba	14.7	12.1	17.7	38.6
Kagera	Ngara	8.4	8.0	8.8	9.9
Katavi	Mlele	17.9	17.5	18.3	4.4
Katavi	Mpanda	21.6	15.3	29.5	65.8
Katavi	Mpanda Urban	32.8	27.8	38.3	32.2
Kigoma	Buhigwe	21.6	20.3	23.0	12.4
Kigoma	Kakonko	2.7	2.6	2.9	11.5

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Kigoma	Kasulu	22.2	20.9	23.4	11.4
Kigoma	Kasulu Township Authority	28.1	19.9	38.2	65.1
Kigoma	Kibondo	12.8	6.8	22.9	125.2
Kigoma	Kigoma Rural	20.6	20.2	21.1	4.4
Kigoma	Kigoma Urban	47.2	46.3	48.1	3.9
Kigoma	Uvinza	11.0	10.6	11.4	6.6
Kilimanjaro	Hai	44.6	42.6	46.6	9.0
Kilimanjaro	Moshi Rural	51.9	50.7	53.1	4.5
Kilimanjaro	Moshi Urban	55.5	54.8	56.2	2.6
Kilimanjaro	Mwanga	36.2	35.6	36.7	2.8
Kilimanjaro	Rombo	29.1	22.7	36.4	46.9
Kilimanjaro	Same	49.6	39.2	60.0	42.0
Kilimanjaro	Siha	53.4	51.6	55.2	6.8
Lindi	Kilwa	24.5	22.0	27.2	21.0
Lindi	Lindi Rural	28.7	28.1	29.3	4.1
Lindi	Lindi Urban	60.8	59.9	61.8	3.0
Lindi	Liwale	30.8	30.4	31.2	2.5
Lindi	Nachingwea	32.2	29.9	34.5	14.4
Lindi	Ruangwa	19.7	11.0	32.7	110.0
Manyara	Babati	33.6	33.3	34.0	2.0
Manyara	Babati Urban	47.2	46.7	47.8	2.3
Manyara	Hanang	24.5	23.1	26.0	11.9
Manyara	Kiteto	18.8	18.3	19.2	4.8
Manyara	Mbulu	13.9	11.2	17.1	42.9

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Manyara	Simanjiro	10.7	10.3	11.0	6.9
Mara	Bunda	20.1	13.4	29.2	78.4
Mara	Butiama	22.4	21.5	23.3	8.0
Mara	Musoma Rural	24.6	24.0	25.3	5.4
Mara	Musoma Urban	31.0	30.3	31.8	4.8
Mara	Rorya	3.3	3.2	3.4	5.6
Mara	Serengeti	2.2	2.1	2.3	11.0
Mara	Tarime	13.5	8.8	20.3	84.4
Mbeya	Chunya	38.4	33.1	44.1	28.6
Mbeya	Ileje	26.8	26.1	27.4	4.9
Mbeya	Kyela	51.4	43.7	58.9	29.6
Mbeya	Mbarali	26.1	24.8	27.6	10.8
Mbeya	Mbeya Rural	16.6	15.9	17.3	8.1
Mbeya	Mbeya Urban	64.5	63.3	65.8	3.9
Mbeya	Mbozi	32.8	20.2	48.4	85.8
Mbeya	Momba	28.1	12.1	52.5	143.7
Mbeya	Rungwe	55.7	54.5	56.8	4.1
Mbeya	Tunduma	29.7	8.1	66.8	197.9
Morogoro	Gairo	42.7	33.1	52.9	46.4
Morogoro	Kilombero	35.6	32.1	39.4	20.5
Morogoro	Kilosa	27.1	25.6	28.7	11.4
Morogoro	Morogoro Rural	33.7	25.8	42.6	49.8
Morogoro	Morogoro Urban	57.4	53.5	61.2	13.4
Morogoro	Mvomero	30.2	29.9	30.6	2.6
Morogoro	Ulanga	16.7	15.8	17.8	11.9

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Mtwara	Masasi	30.9	30.4	31.4	3.4
Mtwara	Masasi Township Authority	31.0	12.3	59.1	151.0
Mtwara	Mtwara Rural	23.5	23.2	23.9	3.0
Mtwara	Mtwara Urban	47.7	47.0	48.4	2.9
Mtwara	Nanyumbu	25.2	24.6	25.8	4.6
Mtwara	Newala	32.4	18.9	49.5	94.5
Mtwara	Tandahimba	29.8	23.7	36.8	43.9
Mwanza	Ilemela	49.4	48.7	50.2	2.9
Mwanza	Kwimba	18.0	12.0	26.0	77.7
Mwanza	Magu	21.3	21.0	21.5	2.2
Mwanza	Misungwi	13.6	13.2	14.0	6.2
Mwanza	Nyamagana	18.2	17.9	18.6	4.2
Mwanza	Sengerema	28.3	28.0	28.6	2.3
Mwanza	Ukerewe	21.6	14.1	31.6	81.4
Njombe	Ludewa	31.5	19.6	46.5	85.3
Njombe	Makambako Township Authority	31.5	19.0	47.6	90.7
Njombe	Makete	26.6	26.3	26.9	2.5
Njombe	Njombe	7.0	6.7	7.3	8.6
Njombe	Njombe Urban	46.7	31.5	62.6	66.6
Njombe	Wanging'ombe	22.0	21.9	22.2	1.5
Pemba North	Micheweni	17.8	17.4	18.2	4.7
Pemba North	Wete	40.7	36.3	45.2	22.0

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Pemba South	Chake	38.0	24.3	54.0	77.9
Pemba South	Mkoani	39.0	36.3	41.8	14.0
Pwani	Bagamoyo	45.7	42.0	49.5	16.5
Pwani	Kibaha	38.8	32.6	45.4	32.8
Pwani	Kibaha Urban	59.6	59.2	60.0	1.4
Pwani	Kisarawe	21.2	20.1	22.5	11.3
Pwani	Mafia	72.4	71.7	73.2	2.2
Pwani	Mkuranga	17.4	15.2	19.8	26.7
Pwani	Rufiji	39.5	26.7	53.9	69.0
Rukwa	Kalambo	14.7	14.5	14.9	3.0
Rukwa	Nkasi	29.9	27.8	32.0	14.2
Rukwa	Sumbawanga Rural	17.7	8.2	34.0	145.5
Rukwa	Sumbawanga Urban	29.7	18.0	44.9	90.3
Ruvuma	Mbinga	16.4	9.7	26.4	101.3
Ruvuma	Namtumbo	29.2	20.8	39.2	63.3
Ruvuma	Nyasa	27.2	7.8	62.2	200.2
Ruvuma	Songea Rural	13.1	12.8	13.4	4.7
Ruvuma	Songea Urban	41.5	40.4	42.5	5.0
Ruvuma	Tunduru	18.5	12.4	26.9	78.2
Shinyanga	Kahama	19.5	17.6	21.5	20.2
Shinyanga	Kahama Township Authority	44.5	38.2	51.0	29.0
Shinyanga	Kishapu	16.2	15.7	16.8	7.0
Shinyanga	Shinyanga Rural	18.4	18.1	18.6	2.8

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Shinyanga	Shinyanga Urban	40.7	39.4	42.0	6.2
Simiyu	Bariadi	18.0	17.8	18.2	2.6
Simiyu	Busega	14.6	5.9	31.8	177.8
Simiyu	Itilima	15.2	11.6	19.7	53.0
Simiyu	Maswa	17.7	17.3	18.0	4.3
Simiyu	Meatu	15.5	14.6	16.4	12.1
Singida	Ikungi	20.6	18.2	23.3	24.9
Singida	Iramba	21.8	20.9	22.8	8.7
Singida	Manyoni	19.5	11.5	31.2	100.7
Singida	Mkalama	31.5	30.9	32.1	3.6
Singida	Singida Rural	18.3	18.0	18.5	2.8
Singida	Singida Urban	34.8	23.2	48.5	72.7
Tabora	Igunga	33.8	24.2	45.1	61.8
Tabora	Kaliua	8.5	8.0	9.1	13.5
Tabora	Nzega	15.7	15.3	16.1	4.8
Tabora	Sikonge	32.0	18.8	48.9	94.0
Tabora	Tabora Urban	37.4	32.1	43.1	29.4
Tabora	Urambo	20.5	20.1	20.8	3.4
Tabora	Uyui	36.9	36.3	37.6	3.6
Tanga	Handeni	26.9	26.4	27.5	4.3
Tanga	Handeni Township Authority	61.9	60.6	63.2	4.2
Tanga	Kilindi	35.7	34.6	36.9	6.4
Tanga	Korogwe	28.8	28.5	29.2	2.4

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Table 10: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Tanzania					
Regions	Districts	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Relative Uncertainty
Tanga	Korogwe Township Authority	54.8	43.9	65.2	39.0
Tanga	Lushoto	17.5	17.2	17.9	3.6
Tanga	Mkinga	34.3	33.9	34.7	2.2
Tanga	Muheza	59.0	57.9	60.0	3.5
Tanga	Pangani	19.0	18.4	19.6	6.1
Tanga	Tanga	46.2	45.3	47.2	4.0
Zanzibar North	Kaskazini 'A'	38.8	38.4	39.2	2.2
Zanzibar North	Kaskazini 'B'	42.9	38.7	47.3	20.2
Zanzibar South and Central	Kati	48.8	46.8	50.7	7.9
Zanzibar South and Central	Kusini	38.3	36.5	40.1	9.6
Zanzibar West	Magharibi	49.9	44.0	55.9	23.7
Zanzibar West	Mjini	44.9	43.9	46.0	4.7

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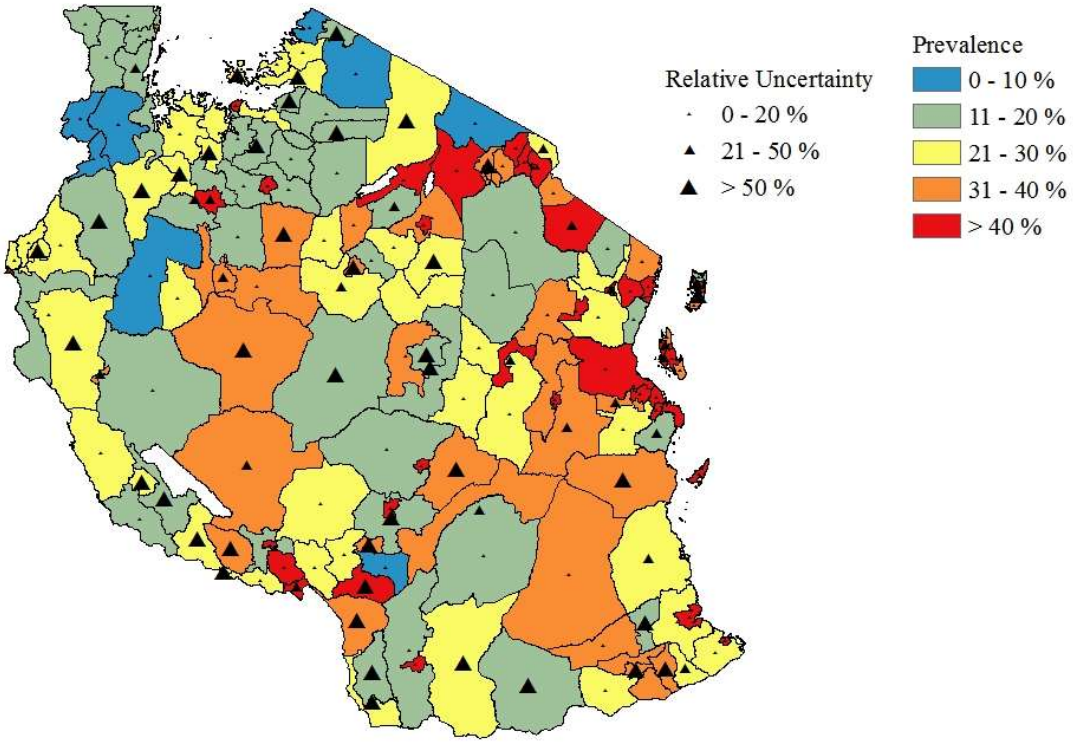
Figure 5: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Tanzanian Districts Overlapped with Relative Uncertainty (2015 - 2016)



Zambia

Table 11: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Zambia

Country	Province	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Zambia	Central	24.5	14.0	35.1
	Copperbelt	33.2	28.0	38.5
	Eastern	21.8	16.9	26.8
	Luapula	13.7	8.7	18.8
	Lusaka	38.5	36.4	40.5
	Muchinga	15.5	7.7	23.2
	North-Western	16.5	6.2	26.9
	Northern	12.9	6.8	19.0

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	Southern	25.2	15.6	34.7
	Western	11.8	3.6	19.9

Table 12: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Zambia

Province	District	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Central	Chibombo	29.1	19.6	40.9	73.0
Central	Kabwe	32.7	31.8	33.7	5.8
Central	Kapiri Mposhi	19.9	15.7	24.9	46.4
Central	Mkushi	22.7	21.6	23.9	10.2
Central	Mumbwa	23.0	17.6	29.4	51.1
Central	Serenje	13.9	8.8	21.2	88.6
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	39.9	31.7	48.7	42.6
Copperbelt	Chingola	30.4	21.6	40.9	63.5
Copperbelt	Kalulushi	30.0	27.8	32.2	14.8
Copperbelt	Kitwe	34.3	33.9	34.7	2.3
Copperbelt	Luanshya	37.8	35.2	40.6	14.2
Copperbelt	Lufwanyama	26.2	25.4	27.0	6.0
Copperbelt	Masaiti	15.9	15.6	16.2	4.0
Copperbelt	MPongwe	28.9	26.6	31.3	16.5
Copperbelt	Mufulira	28.0	26.8	29.3	8.7
Copperbelt	Ndola	37.1	36.0	38.2	6.0
Eastern	Chadiza	16.7	14.8	18.8	24.1
Eastern	Chipata	21.8	15.6	29.7	64.8
Eastern	Katete	21.1	15.2	28.5	63.5
Eastern	Lundazi	16.9	13.0	21.7	51.6
Eastern	Mambwe	8.5	8.4	8.7	4.0
Eastern	Nyimba	29.2	28.6	29.7	3.7

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Table 12: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Zambia					
Eastern	Petauke	27.5	26.4	28.5	7.7
Luapula	Chiengi	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1
Luapula	Kawambwa	10.8	7.5	15.1	70.7
Luapula	Mansa	21.8	19.2	24.6	24.7
Luapula	Milenge	14.1	9.3	20.9	81.4
Luapula	Mwense	9.9	9.0	10.9	18.7
Luapula	Nchelenge	11.4	6.9	18.3	100.1
Luapula	Samfya	16.6	13.1	20.8	46.3
Lusaka	Chongwe	31.1	30.3	31.8	4.9
Lusaka	Kafue	35.0	33.6	36.4	7.9
Lusaka	Luangwa	21.5	21.0	22.1	5.3
Lusaka	Lusaka	39.6	38.7	40.6	4.9
Muchinga	Chama	12.9	9.0	18.1	70.5
Muchinga	Chinsali	13.8	9.1	20.3	81.2
Muchinga	Isoka	12.5	9.1	16.9	62.0
Muchinga	Mpika	16.0	11.0	22.6	72.4
Muchinga	Nakonde	21.7	16.9	27.4	48.7
Northern	Chilubi	13.8	13.5	14.0	3.5
Northern	Kaputa	9.4	5.6	15.5	105.5
Northern	Kasama	13.9	8.8	21.3	89.7
Northern	Luwingu	10.7	7.9	14.3	60.1
Northern	Mbala	13.8	13.1	14.5	9.9
Northern	Mporokoso	17.9	17.5	18.2	4.0
Northern	Mpulungu	13.5	7.3	23.6	120.1
Northern	Mungwi	9.4	8.0	11.1	33.3
North-Western	Chavuma	9.0	2.5	27.2	273.5

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Table 12: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Zambia					
North-Western	Kabompo	13.5	10.6	17.0	47.6
North-Western	Kasempa	12.0	7.5	18.4	90.8
North-Western	Mufumbwe	12.8	10.5	15.5	38.6
North-Western	Mwinilunga	13.8	9.6	19.5	72.2
North-Western	Solwezi	25.7	19.0	33.7	57.2
North-Western	Zambezi	9.7	4.2	20.6	169.1
Southern	Choma	22.4	15.6	31.3	70.1
Southern	Gwembe	13.8	13.4	14.1	4.7
Southern	Itezhi-Tezhi	22.0	21.4	22.7	6.2
Southern	Kalomo	14.5	9.5	21.5	82.2
Southern	Kazungula	22.7	21.8	23.6	8.1
Southern	Livingstone	39.9	39.0	40.8	4.6
Southern	Mazabuka	37.8	31.8	44.2	32.8
Southern	Monze	22.6	21.1	24.2	13.9
Southern	Namwala	16.7	15.1	18.5	20.3
Southern	Siavonga	25.0	18.7	32.7	55.9
Southern	Sinazongwe	18.6	12.1	27.6	83.6
Western	Kalabo	10.4	8.5	12.7	40.2
Western	Kaoma	14.2	9.0	21.8	90.2
Western	Lukulu	11.5	7.3	17.6	90.2
Western	Mongu	12.5	7.0	21.5	115.1
Western	Senanga	7.9	4.7	12.8	101.7
Western	Sesheke	14.9	10.4	20.9	70.3

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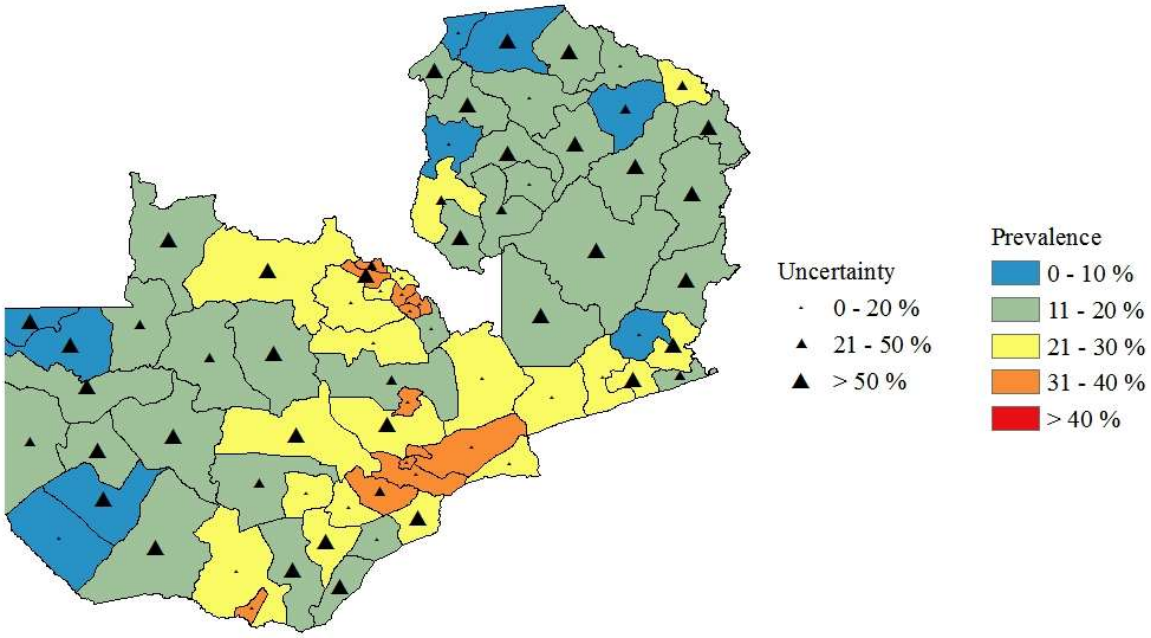
Table 12: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older in Zambia					
Western	Shangombo	6.7	6.4	7.0	9.2

Figure 6: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Zambian Districts Overlapped with Relative Uncertainty (2013 - 2014)



Zimbabwe

Table 13: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in First-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older				
Country	Provinces	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Zimbabwe	Bulawayo	48.6	47.9	49.3
	Harare	50.6	50.0	51.3
	Manicaland	35.4	27.9	43.0
	Mashonaland Central	30.9	25.1	36.7
	Mashonaland East	36.6	31.2	41.9
	Mashonaland West	34.9	27.2	42.6
	Masvingo	35.3	27.1	43.4

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	Matabeleland North	30.8	25.6	36.1
	Matabeleland South	33.6	27.2	39.9
	Midlands	36.2	27.6	44.8

Table 14: Age-Standardized Overweight Prevalence in Second-Level Administrative Units among Women, 18 Years and Older

Province	District	% Overweight Prevalence	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	% Relative Uncertainty
Bulawayo	Bulawayo	48.6	47.8	49.3	3.0
Harare	Harare	50.6	49.9	51.3	2.8
Manicaland	Buhera	24.0	23.4	24.6	4.8
Manicaland	Chimanimani	33.4	33.1	33.7	1.8
Manicaland	Chipinge	39.7	35.5	44.1	21.8
Manicaland	Makoni	30.0	23.1	37.9	49.3
Manicaland	Mutare	40.5	32.0	49.6	43.7
Manicaland	Mutasa	33.6	33.4	33.8	1.3
Manicaland	Nyanga	40.0	31.8	48.8	42.5
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	37.0	24.4	51.8	74.0
Mashonaland Central	Centenary	23.7	23.4	24.0	2.6
Mashonaland Central	Guruve	23.6	23.1	24.1	4.1
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe	36.2	35.3	37.1	5.2
Mashonaland Central	Mount Darwin	30.5	30.1	30.9	2.4
Mashonaland Central	Rushinga	27.5	26.4	28.6	8.0
Mashonaland Central	Shamva	19.6	18.6	20.6	10.2

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Mashonaland East	Chikomba	40.4	38.6	42.2	8.8
Mashonaland East	Goromonzi	37.3	31.4	43.6	32.6
Mashonaland East	Marondera	46.2	40.8	51.8	23.8
Mashonaland East	Mudzi	36.8	31.7	42.3	28.7
Mashonaland East	Murehwa	32.6	28.8	36.6	23.9
Mashonaland East	Mutoko	30.2	27.2	33.3	20.5
Mashonaland East	Seke	28.6	27.6	29.7	7.5
Mashonaland East	UMP	31.6	30.6	32.6	6.3
Mashonaland East	Wedza	31.3	30.4	32.2	5.8
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	40.2	38.8	41.7	7.3
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe	26.6	21.5	32.4	40.9
Mashonaland West	Kadoma	38.3	31.6	45.5	36.1
Mashonaland West	Kariba	32.7	19.4	49.5	92.0
Mashonaland West	Makonde	32.4	22.3	44.4	68.1
Mashonaland West	Zvimba	43.0	40.8	45.3	10.6
Masvingo	Bikita	37.4	37.1	37.6	1.2
Masvingo	Chiredzi	35.4	28.4	43.0	41.2
Masvingo	Chivi	26.3	16.4	39.2	86.8
Masvingo	Gutu	35.3	34.2	36.3	6.0

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Masvingo	Masvingo	40.3	30.8	50.7	49.4
Masvingo	Mwenezi	36.9	31.1	43.1	32.5
Masvingo	Zaka	26.1	25.4	26.8	5.3
Matabeleland North	Binga	19.1	14.0	25.3	59.4
Matabeleland North	Bubi	43.3	42.3	44.3	4.4
Matabeleland North	Hwange	37.1	29.7	45.2	41.5
Matabeleland North	Lupane	39.7	37.8	41.6	9.7
Matabeleland North	Nkayi	24.5	24.1	24.9	3.3
Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho	29.6	28.9	30.3	4.9
Matabeleland North	Umguza	30.9	24.9	37.6	41.1
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	40.5	31.1	50.7	48.6
Matabeleland South	Bulilima (North)	24.6	23.7	25.4	6.7
Matabeleland South	Gwanda	36.4	35.2	37.7	6.9
Matabeleland South	Insiza	23.1	21.9	24.3	10.2
Matabeleland South	Mangwe (South)	30.9	23.3	39.8	53.2
Matabeleland South	Matobo	34.8	34.3	35.3	2.9
Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	40.9	40.3	41.6	3.1
Midlands	Chirumhanzu	4.5	4.3	4.8	12.1
Midlands	Gokwe North	25.7	24.8	26.6	6.8
Midlands	Gokwe South	26.8	24.9	28.9	14.7

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Midlands	Gweru	50.6	46.4	54.9	16.7
Midlands	Kwekwe	36.0	28.1	44.9	46.6
Midlands	Mberengwa	24.6	24.2	25.0	3.4
Midlands	Shurugwi	46.3	37.5	55.4	38.6
Midlands	Zvishavane	50.0	48.3	51.7	6.7

Figure 7: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Overweight among Women, 18 Years and Older, in Zimbabwean Districts Overlapped with Relative Uncertainty (2015)