

# FIGURE 2.1

With few exceptions, under-five mortality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa have declined during periods of medium-to high-intensity armed conflict. In fact there is only one country, the Republic of the Congo, in which the child mortality rate at the end of the conflict periods is higher than at the beginning.

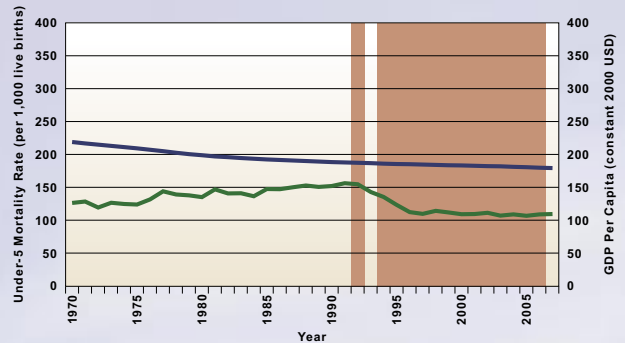
There are, however, a small number of wars in which the mortality rate during one or more conflict periods increases. The most obvious case—and one that is wholly unprecedented—is Rwanda where there is a dramatic increase in the child mortality during the conflict period that culminated in the genocide.

## LEGEND

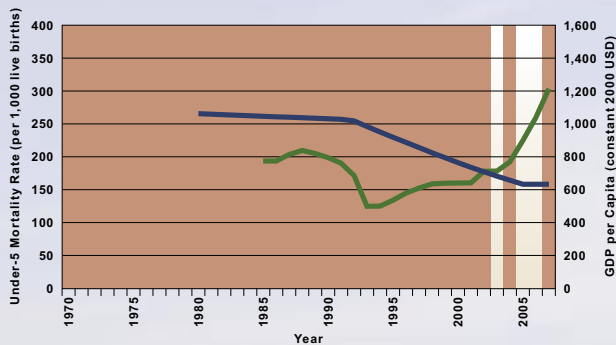
- Period of Conflict
- Under-five Mortality Rate
- GDP Per Capita

*Data Sources: PRIO; UCDP/Human Security Report Project Dataset; World Bank; LACMEG.*

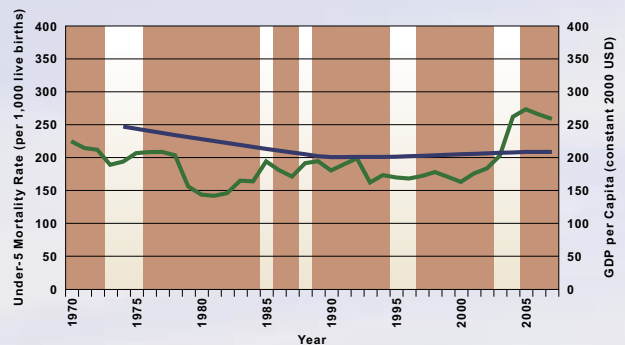
**Burundi**



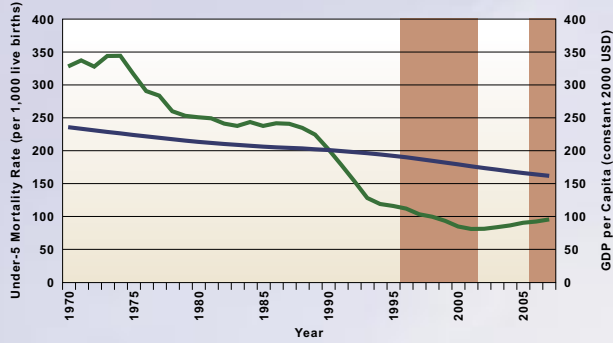
**Angola**



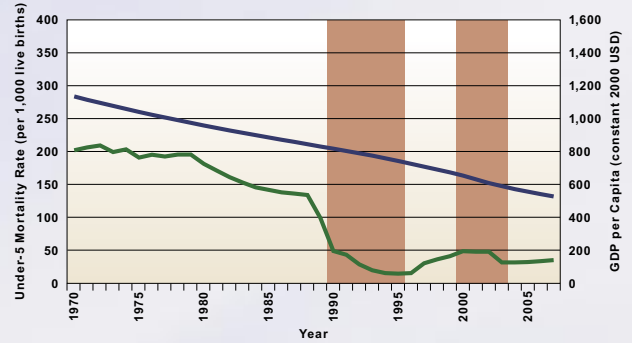
**Chad**



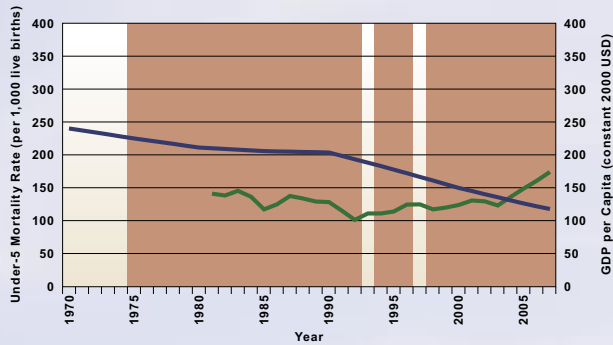
### Democratic Republic of the Congo



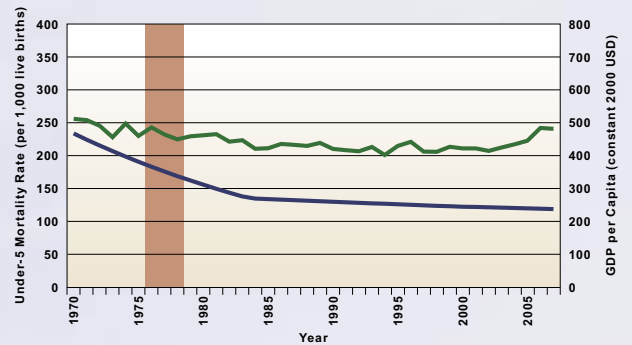
### Liberia



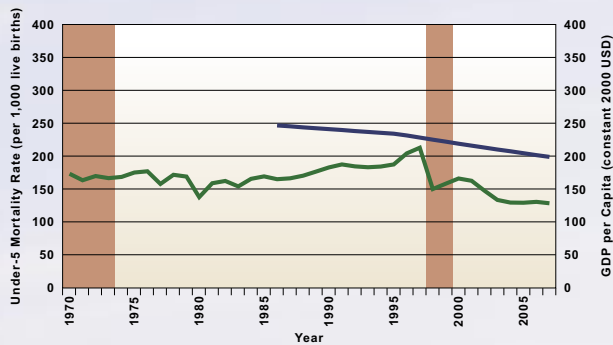
### Ethiopia



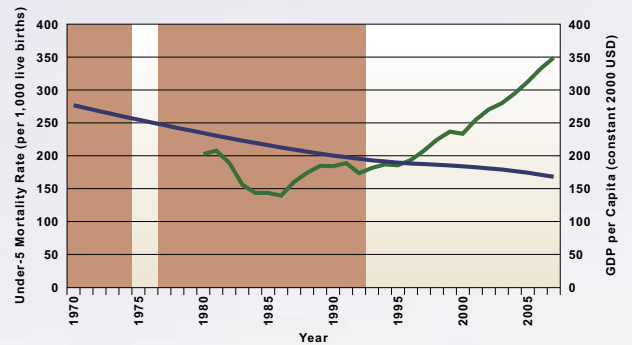
### Mauritania



### Guinea-Bissau



### Mozambique



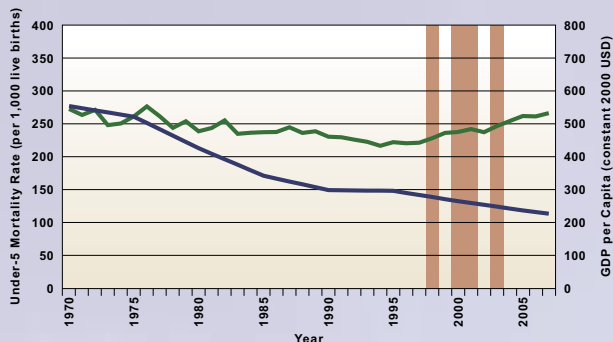
# FIGURE 2.1 continued

## LEGEND

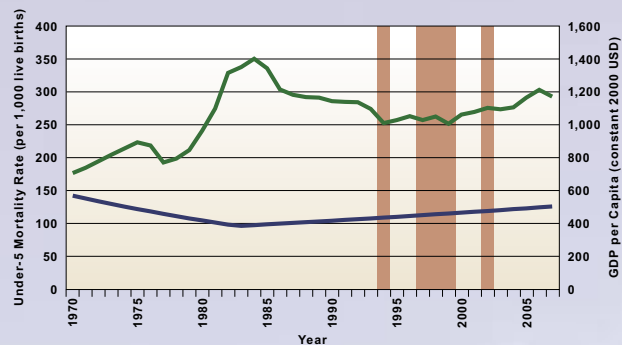
- Period of Conflict
- Under-five Mortality Rate
- GDP Per Capita

Data Sources: PRIO; UCDP/Human Security Report Project Dataset; World Bank; IACMEG.

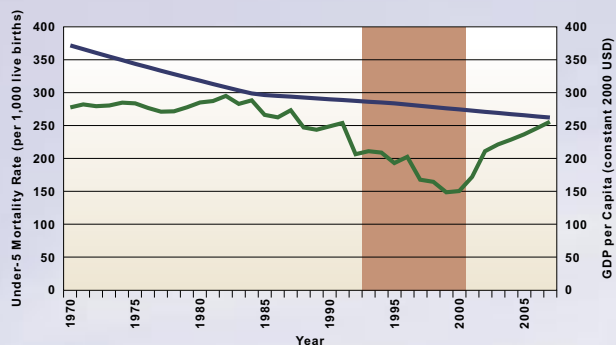
### Senegal



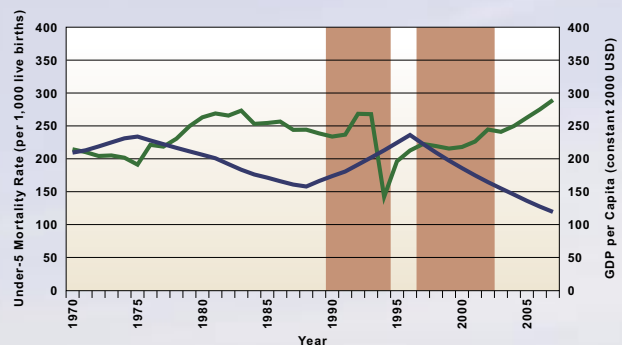
### Republic of the Congo



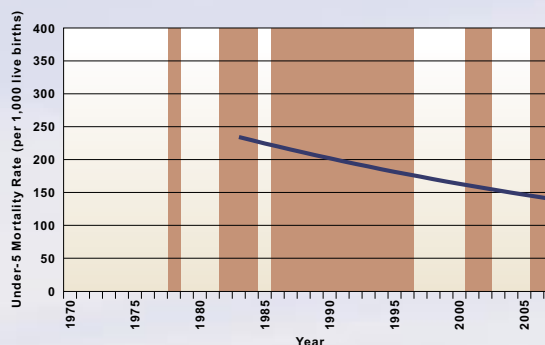
### Sierra Leone



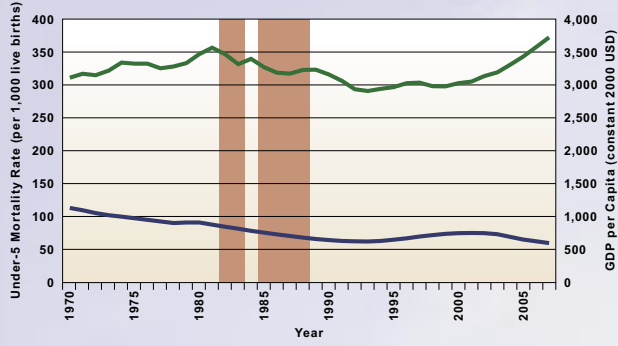
### Rwanda



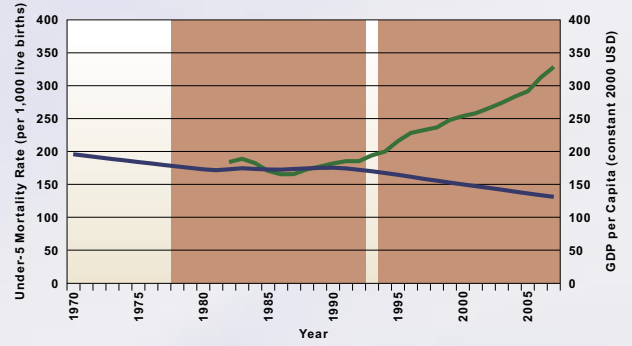
### Somalia



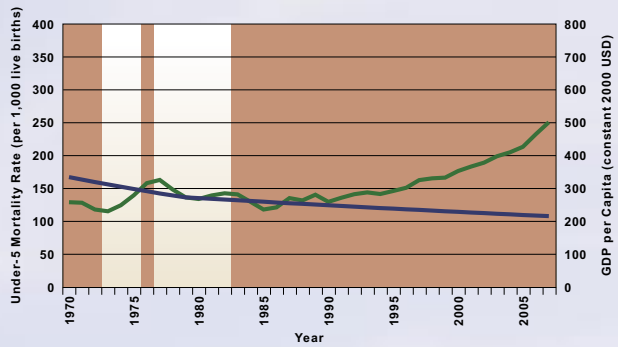
### South Africa



### Uganda



### Sudan



### Zimbabwe

