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STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

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In most OIC countries, agriculture is conducted primarily as a necessity of life and involves a larger portion of the population solely in food production activities. However, in some OIC countries, agricultural industry as well as related sectors such as storage, marketing, transportation and research on food products are growing. In this context, this paper aims to shed light on the problems these countries face in the field of food and agriculture. It first examines the natural constraints in land and water usage and the state of population growth in the OIC countries. It then analyses the recent situation in the areas of food and agricultural production and trade. Finally, the paper takes a look at food consumption and the prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has given rise to civilisation and society has been dependent upon agriculture throughout history. Today, agriculture is still the leading source of employment in many countries around the world, including the OIC countries. In most OIC countries, agriculture is conducted primarily as a necessity of life and involves a larger portion of the population solely in food production activities. However, in the more developed OIC countries, agricultural industry as well as related sectors such as storage, marketing, transportation and research on food products are growing.

It is widely accepted that establishing effective production and distribution systems for the food products is necessary for societies to expand and thrive. However, individual country data shows that not all countries can produce enough food for their people. A limited natural resource base, along with rapid population growth rate, have made it hard to reach and sustain self-sufficiency in many countries, particularly the poor ones. As a result, many countries both in the OIC and in the developing world continue to be net importers of food and agricultural commodities.

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This paper evaluates the problems the OIC countries face in the field of food and agriculture. It first examines the natural constraints in land and water usage and the state of population growth in those countries. It then analyses the recent situation in the areas of food and agricultural production and trade. Finally, the paper takes a look at food consumption and the prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC countries.

To be able to examine the situation of food and agriculture in the OIC countries, the countries are divided into four groups. The first includes the least developed member countries of the OIC, which will be referred to hereafter as the OIC-LDC group. It is made up of those members of the OIC which are designated as least developed by the United Nations, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Yemen.

The second group includes generally the middle-income OIC countries (OIC-MIC). These are Cameroon, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Surinam, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

The third comprises the oil-exporting members of the OIC (OIC-OEC). These are Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

The last group comprises the member countries in transition (OIC-TC). These are Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

2. LAND USE

In many countries around the world, shortages of natural resources make it difficult to meet food needs. “Among the most serious constraints to achieving sustainable agriculture and food security in the face of population growth are shortages of arable land, degradation of land resources, loss of agricultural land due to urbanisation, water shortages and pollution, irrigation problems, collapsing fisheries, disappearing genetic diversity, and climatic change” (Population Information Program, 1997). In the light of these constraints, the use of land and water in

agriculture will be evaluated before examining the state of food security and agriculture in the OIC countries.

Even though it has great economic importance, land is limited in its magnitude. Only a part of it is suitable for cultivation, and that also is quite limited. Furthermore, most uncultivated land is made up of land with poor soils or receiving too little or too much rainfall. Therefore, efforts toward converting such lands to productive lots require costly measures.

FAO states that without great investments or improvements in technology, food production will have to come from land that is already being cultivated. However, an estimated 5 million to 7 million hectares of farming land is lost each year due to land degradation and urbanisation. As a result, it is possible that arable land will come under increasing pressure and agricultural yields will fall in the near future (FAO, 1995).

Table A.1 in the Annex provides data on the total land area, agricultural land, arable land, land under permanent crops, permanent pastures land, and irrigation land in the member countries of the OIC, as well as the totals of the developed countries, the developing countries and the world.

Table 1 summarises the data given in Table A.1 by showing the shares of the groups of countries mentioned above in the world total; the percentage distribution of agricultural, arable, permanent crop, permanent pasture, and irrigated land to total land area; and the percentage distribution of land within agricultural land area.

The OIC member countries as a whole cover a total land area of 3,166 million hectares, equivalent to 24.3 percent of the total land area of the world. Out of its total land area, they have an agricultural land area of 1,353 million hectares.

The agricultural land area of the OIC countries accounts for 42.8 percent of their total land area, a rate which is higher than that of the developing countries (40.9 percent), the developed countries (34 percent) and the world as a whole (38 percent). However, the OIC countries also have the highest share of permanent pastures in total land area among the groups examined. Therefore, those countries have the lowest share of arable land to total land area among the groups (8.4 percent).

TABLE 1: LAND USE IN OIC COUNTRIES

	Land Area	Agricultural Land	Arable Land	Permanent Crops L.	Permanent Pasture	Irrigated Land**
As % of world total						
Developed	41.9	37.4	45.6	18.1	34.9	24.3
Developing	58.1	62.6	54.4	81.9	65.1	75.7
OIC	**24.3**	**27.3**	**19.5**	**33.0**	**30.1**	**25.6**
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
As % of land area *						
OIC	**100.0**	**42.8**	**8.4**	**1.4**	**32.9**	***2.2***
Developed	100.0	34.0	11.4	0.4	22.1	*1.2*
Developing	100.0	40.9	9.8	1.4	29.7	*2.7*
World	100.0	38.0	10.5	1.0	26.5	*2.1*
As % of agricultural land						
OIC	**..**	**100.0**	**19.74**	**3.23**	**77.03**	***5.2***
Developed	..	100.0	33.6	1.3	65.1	*3.6*
Developing	..	100.0	24.0	3.5	72.5	*6.7*
World	..	100.0	27.6	2.7	69.7	*5.5*

Source: Table A.1 in the Annex.

* Land area also includes land not used in agriculture or irrigation such as deserts and forests. For the purpose of this paper, the shares of such land types as a percentage of the total land area have not been included in this table.

** Irrigated land is part of arable land, but is shown as a percentage of land area and agricultural land in the table for comparison purposes.

Notes:

- "Land area" refers to total area excluding area under inland water bodies such as rivers and lakes.
- "Agricultural land" refers to the total of arable land, permanent crops land, and permanent pastures.
- "Arable land" refers to land under temporary crops (double cropped areas counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow (less than five years).
- "Permanent crops" refers to land cultivated with crops that occupy land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. It includes land under shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.
- "Permanent pasture" refers to land used permanently for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild.
- "Irrigated land" refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding.

As shown in Table A.1, among the sub-groups of OIC countries, the OIC-TC group has the highest level in its share of agricultural land in total land (72.7 percent), but the lowest level in terms of its share of arable land in agricultural land (13.8 percent). The OIC-MIC group has much higher levels compared to the other groups in both arable land to agricultural land and permanent crops to agricultural land with 45.7 percent and 15.8 percent respectively. The OIC-MIC group also holds the greatest irrigation area within the OIC with 34.3 million hectares, which forms almost half of the total irrigation area of the OIC. On the other hand, the OIC-LDC group, which has the largest total land within OIC, has the smallest irrigation land area covering only 9.7 million hectares.

3. WATER USE

Along with the shortages of arable land, another concern that develops as population increases is the lack of usable water in the world. Even though the world population shares a watery planet, 97 percent of the Earth's water is salt water. Of the remaining three percent, one percent is located in the North Pole and another one percent in the South Pole. Therefore, all of humanity depends upon one percent of the world's entire water supply for its entire domestic, agricultural, and industrial needs (Population Institute, 2001).

For the purpose of this paper, we are more concerned with the use of water for agricultural purposes. Table A.2 in the Annex provides data on the total and agricultural water withdrawal of the OIC countries. Table 2 summarises these data and compares the withdrawals within the groups of countries in the OIC and the OIC totals with those of the world totals.

The OIC countries had a total water withdrawal (annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial, and domestic purposes) of 734.3 million km^3, which accounted for 22.7 percent of the world total in 1999. Within the sub-groups of the OIC countries, the highest water withdrawal is observed in the OIC-MIC group, with 363.2 million km^3, while the lowest is observed in the OIC-LDC group, with 69.9 million km^3. On an individual country basis, Pakistan is the country with the largest water withdrawal (155.6 million km^3). This amount is greater than the combined water withdrawal of the OIC-LDC, OIC-OEC and OIC-TC groups and makes up 21.2 percent of the total water withdrawal

of the OIC countries. On the other hand, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia and Maldives are the four OIC countries with the lowest water withdrawal, together withdrawing less than 0.05 million km^3 (see Table A.2 in the Annex).

Total water withdrawal in the OIC countries accounts for 11.6 percent of their internal renewable water resources (IRWR). While this total accounts for less than 8 percent of IRWR in both the OIC-LDC and the OIC-MIC groups, it accounts for 25.6 percent in OIC-OEC and 59.7 percent in OIC-TC. In 21 OIC member countries, total water withdrawal accounts for less than 10 percent of their IRWR.

Although the irrigated land of the OIC countries forms only 5.2 percent of their agricultural land (Table 1), their water withdrawal accounts for 90.4 percent of their total water withdrawal and 29.7 percent of the world's total. Within the OIC, the OIC-MIC group has the highest and the OIC-LDC has the lowest amount of agricultural water withdrawal. On an individual country basis, Pakistan has the highest amount of agricultural water withdrawal in absolute terms, while Afghanistan has the highest ratio of agricultural withdrawal to total withdrawal (99 percent).

TABLE 2: WATER USE IN AGRICULTURE

	Total withdrawal (million km3)	Total withdrawal as % of IRWR	Agricultural withdrawal (million km3)	Agricultural withdrawal as % of total withdrawal
OIC-LDC	69.9	7.8	65.4	93.6
OIC-MIC	363.2	7.9	330.5	91.0
OIC-OEC	147.0	25.6	130.7	88.9
OIC-TC	154.2	59.7	137.3	89.0
Total OIC	**734.3**	**11.6**	**664.0**	**90.4**
% of world	22.7		29.7	
World	**3,240.0**	**8.1**	2,235.6	69.0

Source: Table A.2 in the Annex.

4. POPULATION IN OIC COUNTRIES

The problem of overpopulation is not a concern that has haunted humanity throughout its existence, but rather a concern that came into being in the last two centuries. “It took all of recorded history until 1830 for the world population to reach one billion; by 1930 we were at two

billion; by 1960, three billion; 1975, four billion; 1986, five billion; and in 1999 we crossed the six billion mark" (Population Institute, 2001).

Nearly 200 years ago, Thomas Robert Malthus observed a fundamental difference between human beings and the land: We increase; it does not. Malthus saw this as a harsh and inevitable natural limit to population growth. The ensuing two centuries, however, failed to support his thesis. In 1970, Green Revolution architect Norman E. Borlaug warned that recent advances in agricultural technology has produced only a "temporary success" that could at best merely buy time over the following 30 years to slow down dramatically the growth of world population (Engleman and LeRoy, 1995).

When Borlaug made this statement, world population growth rate was around 2 percent per annum. As Table 3 shows, this rate fell to 1.36 in the period 1995-2000. Since population growth is still over 2 percent in the OIC countries as a whole (higher than the average of the developing countries), it remains an important limitation to improvements in food and agricultural performance.

TABLE 3: POPULATION IN OIC COUNTRIES

	Total Population			Agricultural Population		
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
Distribution of population in the world (%)						
Developed countries	23.9	22.8	21.7	5.5	4.6	3.9
Developing countries	76.1	77.2	78.3	94.5	95.4	96.1
OIC	**19.7**	**20.5**	**21.3**	**21.0**	**21.4**	**21.7**
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population Growth (%)		1990-95	1995-00		1990-95	1995-00
OIC	**..**	**2.26**	**2.13**	**..**	**0.96**	**0.70**
Developed countries	..	0.54	0.38	..	-2.81	-2.98
Developing countries	..	1.80	1.64	..	0.79	0.58
World	..	1.50	1.36	..	0.61	0.42
Share of agricultural population in total (%)				1990	1995	2000
OIC	**..**	**..**	**..**	**49.5**	**46.5**	**43.3**
Developed countries	..	..	..	10.7	9.0	7.6
Developing countries	..	..	..	57.6	54.8	52.0
World	..	..	..	46.4	44.4	42.4

Source: Table A.3 in the Annex.

The total population of the OIC, amounting to about 1.29 billion in 2000, constituted 21.3 percent of the world population. In 1990, the OIC countries' population was 1.04 billion, representing 19.7 percent of the world total.

The population in the OIC countries grew at an annual rate of 2.13 percent between 1995-2000. Although a slight decrease was observed compared to 1990-1995, this rate was still the highest among the groups of countries examined.

Within the sub-groups of the OIC countries, the highest growth rates in population were observed in the OIC-LDC group with 2.53 percent and the OIC-OEC group with 2.42 percent in 1995-2000. However, both groups experienced falls from the growth rates observed in 1990-1995. On the other hand, the OIC-TC group was the only group to experience an increase in the growth rate (Table A.3).

In terms of agricultural population, the share of the developing countries in the world total was 96.1 percent in 2000. The agricultural population of the OIC countries and the developing countries constituted greater shares of the world total in 2000 when compared to the previous years.

The agricultural population growth rates between 1995-2000 were lower when compared to the rates observed in the first half of the decade in all the groups. The OIC group had an agricultural population growth rate in 1995-2000 of 0.70 percent per annum, the highest among the other groups. Moreover, the rate of growth in agricultural population was less than that of the total population in all groups during this period.

Overall, the share of agricultural population in total population is decreasing in all groups examined, including the groups of countries within the OIC. In the OIC countries, although agricultural population constituted almost half of the total in 1990 with 49.5 percent, its share decreased to 46.5 percent in 1995 and 43.3 percent in 2000. In the world as a whole, the share fell from 46.4 percent in 1990 to 42.4 percent in 2000. Within the OIC, the share remained highest in the OIC-LDC group with 64.6 percent in 2000, even though this group experienced a fall of around 7 percentage points since 1990 (Table A.3).

5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

During 1990-2001, the OIC countries were able to raise their agricultural production to a level higher than that of the developed countries and the world. However, the average level recorded by the DCs was the highest among the groups of countries examined. During 1990-1995, the OIC countries recorded an annual rate of growth in total agricultural production of 2.38 percent, against 3.95 percent in the developing countries, -1.44 in the developed countries, and 1.63 percent in the world. In 1998, the OIC countries had an annual growth rate of 5.19 percent, which was much higher than the rates of the other groups. A similar trend was observed in the year 2000 in which the OIC group had an even higher growth rate of 5.52 percent per annum. In contrast, the group recorded negative growth rates in 1999 and 2001. In 1999, the OIC growth rate was –3.53 percent per annum, its lowest in the examined time period (Table 4).

The performance in agricultural production varied among the countries and groups within the OIC. While the OIC-LDC, OIC-MIC, and the OIC-OEC groups witnessed growth rates higher than the OIC average between 1990-1995, the OIC-TC group witnessed a growth rate of –5.90 percent. However, in 1999, an impressive improvement was observed in the agricultural production growth rate of the latter group, rising to 16.29 percent per annum. This improvement can be attributed mainly to the significant increase of 46.9 percent in the agricultural production of Kazakhstan in 1999 (FAOSTAT, Agricultural Production Indices). In the same year, the growth rates of the OIC-MIC and OIC-OEC groups decreased significantly (Table 4).

TABLE 4: RATE OF GROWTH IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (%)

	1990-1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
OIC-LDC	2.64	5.19	4.00	1.43	4.62
OIC-MIC	3.03	5.25	-8.65	10.02	-3.11
OIC-OEC	4.08	8.93	-1.87	-0.15	-2.72
OIC-TC	-5.90	-6.38	16.29	-0.03	9.08
OIC	**2.38**	**5.19**	**-3.53**	**5.52**	**-0.76**
Developed	-1.44	-0.81	1.94	0.40	-0.30
Developing	3.95	2.97	3.55	1.79	0.91
World	1.63	1.46	2.96	1.23	0.49

Source: Calculated using Table A.4 in the Annex.

In 2000, the OIC-MIC group's growth rate improved significantly (mainly as a result of the increase in the agricultural production of Jordan) while that of the OIC-OEC group increased only slightly (FAOSTAT, Agricultural Production Indices). In 2001, the highest growth rate was observed in the OIC-TC group with 9.08 percent per annum. This group was followed by the OIC-LDC group with 4.62 percent per annum. On the other hand, negative growth rates were observed in the OIC-MIC and OIC-OEC groups, with –3.11 percent and –2.72 percent per annum respectively.

The performance in agricultural production is better analysed when the aspect of population is taken into consideration. As shown in section four, the population growth rates were higher in the OIC countries when compared to the other groups. Therefore, it is useful to examine the performance of agricultural production in the OIC and other groups in terms of per capita agricultural production.

It can be seen that the OIC countries witnessed a negative growth rate of –0.08 percent per annum in per capita agricultural production between 1990-1995, in contrast to the 2.38 percent per annum observed in its total agricultural production growth rate. Furthermore, while there were small differences between the per capita agricultural production and total agricultural production growth rates of the developed countries in this time period, the differences observed in the other three groups were more significant.

TABLE 5: RATE OF GROWTH IN PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (%)

	1990-1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
OIC-LDC	-0.14	2.52	1.89	0.50	2.14
OIC-MIC	0.55	4.29	-11.61	9.30	-5.67
OIC-OEC	1.59	6.63	-4.16	-2.32	-4.90
OIC-TC	-6.32	-7.71	17.14	-0.70	8.77
OIC	**-0.08**	**3.42**	**-4.97**	**3.76**	**-2.57**
Developed	-1.99	-1.26	1.59	0.10	-0.52
Developing	2.11	1.29	1.87	0.25	-0.67
World	0.12	0.09	1.61	0.00	-0.84

Source: Calculated using Table A.4 in the Annex.

On examining the groups within the OIC in terms of per capita agricultural production, we can see that the trends observed in total

agricultural production growth rates were also observed in per capita agricultural growth rates during the period under consideration, with the only difference being that the per capita growth rates were significantly lower in all groups. This implies that although there was an increase in agricultural production in the OIC countries on average, this was not enough to meet the increases in population.

6. FOOD PRODUCTION

Tables 6 and 7 show the rates of growth in total and per capita food production for the OIC as a whole, the groups within the OIC, and the other groups of countries. The trends in total and per capita food production more or less resemble those in total and per capita agricultural production respectively.

Between 1990-2001, the OIC countries were able to raise their total food production at a higher rate when compared to the developed countries and the world, but at a lower rate when compared to the developing countries (except in 1998 and 2000). Between 1990-1995, OIC's total food production increased by 2.92 percent per annum, which was higher than its increase in agricultural production.

TABLE 6: RATE OF GROWTH IN TOTAL FOOD PRODUCTION (%)

	1990-1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
OIC-LDC	2.80	8.33	4.87	1.90	3.80
OIC-MIC	2.78	5.93	-3.75	6.26	-2.44
OIC-OEC	3.95	9.75	-2.97	-0.75	-2.62
OIC-TC	-1.18	2.42	5.94	4.27	4.94
OIC	**2.92**	**7.22**	**-2.07**	**3.45**	**-1.39**
Developed	-1.36	-0.60	1.82	0.50	-0.59
Developing	4.16	3.46	3.85	1.54	0.90
World	1.76	1.87	3.09	1.13	0.32

Source: Calculated using Table A.4 in the Annex.

The OIC countries had the highest growth rate in food production among the groups in 1998 and 2000, and the lowest in 1999 and 2001. They recorded their highest food production growth rate during the period under consideration in 1998 with 7.22 percent per annum. On the other hand, their lowest food production growth rate was observed in 1999 with –2.07 percent per annum.

Within the OIC sub-groups, similar trends between the agricultural and the food production growth rates were observed, with a few exceptions. For example, while the agricultural production growth rates of the OIC-TC group fluctuated enormously between 1998 and 2001, its food production growth rates seemed to be much more stable. Similarly, narrower fluctuations in food production growth rates were observed in the OIC-MIC group in comparison to its growth rates in agricultural production in 1999 and 2000.

TABLE 7: RATE OF GROWTH IN PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION (%)

	1990-1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
OIC-LDC	-0.28	5.33	2.24	-0.23	1.01
OIC-MIC	0.46	4.32	-5.32	4.22	-4.35
OIC-OEC	1.49	7.56	-5.16	-2.81	-4.77
OIC-TC	-2.01	0.72	5.23	3.00	3.90
OIC	**0.55**	**5.30**	**-3.87**	**1.35**	**-3.40**
Developed	-1.89	-0.94	1.47	0.21	-0.83
Developing	2.32	1.78	2.17	0.00	-0.65
World	0.26	0.56	1.69	-0.18	-0.92

Source: Calculated using Table A.4 in the Annex.

In terms of per capita food production, a growth rate of 0.55 percent per annum was observed in the OIC countries between 1990 and 1995, compared to its 2.92 percent per annum growth rate in total food production. The per capita food production growth rate in the OIC countries fluctuated significantly in the following years within a wide range of between 5.30 percent and -3.87 percent per annum.

Within the OIC sub-groups, while the per capita agricultural production growth rates fluctuated greatly for the OIC-MIC and OIC-TC groups in the given time period, these fluctuations were of a lower degree in terms of per capita food production growth rates. Taking the above into account, it seems that, as we shall see in the next two sections, most OIC countries are net food importers.

7. TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Sections 7 and 8 of the paper use Tables 8 and 9 to analyse the development of trade of agricultural commodities and food items in the OIC countries, the developed countries, the developing countries and the

world as a whole between 1990 and 2000. Data on the situation in the groups within the OIC is provided in Tables A.5, A.6, and A.11 in the Annex.

In 1990, the OIC countries had a share of 7.7 percent in the world merchandise exports. Their share remained rather stable through the 1990s, only to increase to 8.1 percent by 2000. In terms of value, the OIC countries' total merchandise exports increased from $269.7 billion in 1990 to $358.5 billion in 1995 and to $490.9 billion in 2000 (Table A.11).

The share of the OIC countries in world merchandise imports also increased slightly in this time period from 6.3 percent in 1990 to 6.9 percent in 2000. In absolute terms, an increase in the imports of the OIC countries from $226.3 billion to $359.2 in 1995 and $421.0 billion in 2000 was observed (Table A.11).

As a result, the OIC countries were able to increase their trade surpluses by $26.5 billion throughout the period under consideration (Table A.11). However, regarding food and agricultural trade, they were net importers of food and agricultural commodities during the period under consideration. Moreover, between 1990 and 1997, those countries faced larger deficits in their food trade balance than in their agricultural trade balance (Tables A.5 and A.6).

In the trade of agricultural commodities, the OIC countries as a whole experienced deficits between 1990 and 2000. Their exports of agricultural commodities increased from $22.6 billion in 1990 to $27.9 billion in 2000 (Table A.5). However, their agricultural export was $35.3 billion in 1996 and fell in value in the following years. In the period 1990-1995, the agricultural exports of the OIC countries grew at an average annual rate of 8.75 percent, while a negative growth rate of 11.53 was recorded in 2000 (Table A.5).

The value of the agricultural imports of the OIC countries increased from $38.2 billion in 1990 to $51.9 billion in 1995 (Table A.5). However, in the second half of the 1990s, their agricultural imports decreased, eventually amounting to $48.7 billion in 2000. While agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 6.35 percent in the period 1990-95, a negative growth rate of 1.57 percent was recorded in 2000.

TABLE 8: TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000
Shares of Groups of Countries in Total World Exports of Agricultural Commodities (in %)					
OIC	**6.9**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**6.8**
Developed	72.5	70.8	69.6	70.7	70.9
Developing	27.5	29.2	30.4	29.3	29.1
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Growth Rates in Agr. Exports (%)		1990-95	1998	1999	2000
OIC		**8.75**	**-5.32**	**-4.97**	**-11.53**
Developed		5.83	-4.43	-3.25	-1.23
Developing		7.66	-4.63	-8.09	-2.16
World		6.34	-4.49	-4.72	-1.50
Share of Agricultural Commodities in Merchandise Exports (in %)					
OIC	**8.4**	**9.6**	**8.6**	**7.4**	**5.7**
Developed	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.9
Developing	11.1	9.5	9.0	7.8	6.4
World	9.3	8.7	8.0	7.4	6.8
Shares of Groups of Countries in Total World Imports of Agricultural Commodities (in %)					
OIC	**10.8**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**11.2**	**10.9**
Developed	75.5	70.6	71.4	71.7	67.6
Developing	24.5	29.4	28.6	28.3	32.4
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Growth Rates in Agr. Imports (%)		1990-95	1998	1999	2000
OIC		**6.35**	**-5.21**	**0.17**	**-1.57**
Developed		4.11	-0.63	-2.78	-4.47
Developing		9.48	-6.82	-4.05	15.88
World		5.53	-2.48	-3.15	1.29
Share of Agricultural Commodities in Merchandise Imports (in %)					
OIC	**16.9**	**14.5**	**13.3**	**13.4**	**11.6**
Developed	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.0
Developing	11.1	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.0
World	9.8	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.3
Agricultural Trade Balance (Million $)					
OIC	**-15583**	**-17574**	**-16213**	**-17945**	**-20802**
Developed	-30030	-12153	-21347	-22167	-11613
Developing	3126	-6427	2625	-2844	-25336
World	-26904	-18579	-18722	-25011	-36949
Ratio of Exports to Imports in Agricultural Goods					
OIC	**59.2**	**66.1**	**67.2**	**63.7**	**57.3**
Developed	88.7	96.3	93.4	93.0	96.2
Developing	103.6	95.3	102.0	97.7	82.5
World	92.4	96.0	95.9	94.3	91.7

Source: Table A.5.

Nevertheless, the deficit in the trade of agricultural commodities increased from $15.6 billion in 1990 to $20.8 billion in 2000 (Table 8). In the same period, the ratio of exports to imports in agricultural goods decreased from 59.2 percent to 57.3 percent. The OIC as a whole did not experience lasting improvements in its agricultural trade balance in the examined time period. Slight improvements were observed in 1997 and 1998, but these were offset in 1999 and followed by a further increase in the deficit in 2000.

The share of agricultural commodities in total merchandise exports of the OIC countries was 8.4 percent in 1990 and 9.6 percent in 1995. However, this share decreased to 7.4 percent in 1999 and further to 5.7 percent in 2000. The developed countries, developing countries and the world as a whole all experienced falls in their share of agricultural commodities in their total merchandise exports between 1990 and 2000. However in the case of OIC countries, this share remained the lowest among the shares of the groups in 2000, even though it was the highest in 1995.

Regarding imports, the share of agricultural commodities decreased in the OIC countries from 16.9 percent in 1990 to 11.6 percent in 2000 (Table 8). A similar trend was also observed in the case of the developed countries, the developing countries, and the world as a whole. However, the shares observed in those three groups were significantly lower than that of the OIC countries.

8. TRADE OF FOOD ITEMS

Regarding the trade of food items, the OIC countries are, in general, net importers. Their food exports increased from $12.8 billion in 1990 to $20.8 billion in 1995, but fell to $18.2 billion in 2000 (Table A.6). While the average rate of growth of food exports was 10.2 percent per annum during the period 1990-1995, it was -2.7 percent per annum during 1995-2000, and -17 percent per annum in 2000 (Table 9). The OIC countries' share in the world food exports increased from 5.9 percent in 1990 to 7.7 percent in 1999, but fell down to 6.6 percent in 2000 (Table 9).

On the other hand, the share of those countries in world food imports remained stable around 12.8 percent during the last decade

(Table 9). In absolute terms, their food imports increased from $30.5 billion in 1990 to $40.8 billion in 1996, but fell to $37.3 billion by 2000 (Table A.6).

The food trade deficit of the OIC countries was $17.7 billion in 1990. It grew to $20.8 billion by 1996, but dropped to $16.1 billion in 1998. As of 2000, the food trade deficit of the OIC countries was $19.1 billion (Table A.6).

As Table 9 shows, the food trade deficit of the OIC countries remained higher when compared to those of the developed countries and the developing countries between 1990 and 2000. Furthermore, the last two were able to improve their trade deficits in certain years, while that of the OIC countries remained high throughout this period. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that the figure for the developing countries also includes the OIC countries' trade position. Since the food trade deficit of the OIC countries remained higher than that of the developing countries throughout 1990-2000, it is clear that the food trade balance of the other developing countries had a surplus.

In terms of the ratio of total food exports to total food imports, the OIC countries also ranked lowest as compared to the developed and the developing countries. This is an important indicator as it shows how much of the food imports are compensated by food exports. In 1990, the export-import ratio in the OIC countries' food trade was 42 percent against 91.5 percent in developed countries and 87.6 percent in the developing countries. By 1998, the OIC countries were able to increase their ratio to 57.8 percent. However, the gap between the ratio of the OIC and the ratios of the developed countries and the developing countries remained high in that year and further increased by 2000.

The share of food items in the merchandise imports of the OIC remained high when compared to the shares of the developed countries and the developing countries between 1990 and 2000. However, the shares of all three groups decreased in this time period and the OIC experienced the heaviest fall among them (from 13.5 percent in 1990 to 8.8 percent in 2000) (Table 9).

The share of food items in the merchandise exports of the OIC increased from 4.7 percent to 5.8 percent between 1990 and 1995, but

fell to 3.7 percent by 2000 (Table 9). In the latter year, all groups witnessed their lowest shares throughout the examined time period, but the greatest fall in the share from 1995 onwards was observed in the OIC countries.

It should not be forgotten that besides the natural constraints of land and water usage, certain OIC countries have also faced shocks in the recent years such as droughts and floods. Those shocks have affected the food and agricultural production in those countries and forced them to increase their imports substantially.

Of the OIC-LDC group, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda felt the impact of a severe drought (which began in 1999 and continued in 2000) that devastated crops and livestock across eastern Africa, leaving millions of people in need of food assistance. In southern Africa, unprecedented floods struck central and southern Mozambique in early 2000, seriously damaging or destroying infrastructure and causing extensive crop and livestock losses. In Afghanistan, the drought decimated crops and livestock across the country and deaths from starvation were reported (FAO 2001).

Countries of the OIC-LDC region were not the only ones to be affected by droughts. Droughts also affected Jordan, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan between 1999 and 2001, severely hitting small-scale farmers and herders. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the drought in 2000 was a continuation of one of the worst in 30 years, and the country had to import almost 7 million tons of wheat in 1999-2000, making it one of the world's biggest wheat importer during this period (FAO 2001).

In the light of what has been discussed in sections 6 and 7 above, it can be said that it is necessary for the OIC countries to both satisfy the food needs of their population and promote agriculture, which is the area of production in which they are most likely to perform well within global specialisation. However, the agricultural sectors of those countries must be induced for this purpose. The best method for this is to obtain an increase in the global demand for their agricultural goods. In this framework, the tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries on the agricultural goods of the OIC countries need to be eliminated.

TABLE 9: TRADE OF FOOD ITEMS

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000
Shares of Groups of Countries in Total World Exports of Food Items (in %)					
OIC	**5.9**	**7.0**	**7.5**	**7.7**	**6.6**
Developed	75.1	73.6	71.3	72.1	72.5
Developing	24.9	26.4	28.7	27.9	27.5
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Growth Rates in Food Exports (%)		1990-95	1998	1999	2000
OIC		**10.23**	**-2.82**	**-1.18**	**-16.97**
Developed		6.26	-4.15	-2.94	-2.73
Developing		7.94	0.48	-6.33	-4.80
World		6.69	-2.87	-3.91	-3.31
Share of Food Items in Merchandise Exports (in %)					
OIC	**4.7**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.1**	**3.7**
Developed	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.7
Developing	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.1
World	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5
Shares of Groups of Countries in Total World Imports of Food Items (in %)					
OIC	**12.8**	**13.1**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**12.8**
Developed	74.3	69.5	69.6	69.8	68.5
Developing	25.7	30.5	30.4	30.2	31.5
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Growth Rates in Food Imports (%)		1990-95	1998	1999	2000
OIC		**6.00**	**-4.61**	**2.08**	**-4.71**
Developed		4.09	-0.14	-1.64	-5.46
Developing		9.17	-3.25	-2.48	0.20
World		5.49	-1.11	-1.89	-3.75
Share of Food Items in Merchandise Imports (in %)					
OIC	**13.5**	**11.4**	**10.3**	**10.6**	**8.8**
Developed	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.6
Developing	7.9	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.1
World	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.8
Food Trade Balance (Million $)					
OIC	**-17705**	**-19999**	**-16144**	**-17204**	**-19077**
Developed	-15087	3112	-3818	-6496	-570
Developing	-7619	-16412	-9055	-12093	-16090
World	-22706	-13299	-12873	-18589	-16660
Ratio of Exports to Imports in Food Items					
OIC	**42.0**	**51.0**	**57.8**	**56.0**	**48.8**
Developed	91.5	101.4	98.2	96.9	99.7
Developing	87.6	82.7	90.3	86.8	82.4
World	90.5	95.7	95.8	93.9	94.3

Source: Table A.6.

9. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND UNDERNOURISHMENT

FAO statistics on food consumption include mainly three basic categories of food ingredients: calorie intake, protein, and fat. Table 10 shows the amount of food available for per capita daily consumption in terms of these three categories.

TABLE 10: FOOD SUPPLY IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000
Calories Per Capita Per Day					
OIC-LDC	2093	2051	2132	2126	2121
OIC-MIC	2762	2882	2895	2903	2898
OIC-OEC	2695	2826	2819	2825	2838
OIC-TC	2675	2604	2413	2459	2563
OIC Countries	**2569**	**2639**	**2654**	**2660**	**2665**
Developed Countries	3319	3186	3221	3239	3260
Developing Countries	2517	2619	2660	2686	2679
World	2709	2748	2784	2807	2805
Protein Per Capita Per Day, Grams					
OIC-LDC	51.5	50.9	52.9	52.8	52.3
OIC-MIC	68.5	72.6	72.0	72.7	72.3
OIC-OEC	68.5	69.3	70.5	71.0	71.4
OIC-TC	79.9	78.1	72.3	74.0	77.3
OIC Countries	**64.7**	**66.6**	**66.7**	**67.2**	**67.2**
Developed Countries	102.9	97.8	98.6	98.7	98.6
Developing Countries	61.7	66.6	68.2	69.2	69.2
World	71.6	73.7	74.9	75.7	75.6
Fat Per Capita Per Day, Grams					
OIC-LDC	33.2	36.1	37.5	37.6	36.6
OIC-MIC	60.9	66.8	64.9	64.4	65.1
OIC-OEC	65.3	69.1	67.3	67.4	66.6
OIC-TC	64.9	66.1	58.8	59.8	60.6
OIC Countries	**54.8**	**59.2**	**58.0**	**57.8**	**57.7**
Developed Countries	121.9	115.2	116.6	117.4	119.5
Developing Countries	51.2	57.6	60.8	62.2	62.8
World	68.2	70.8	73.2	74.4	75.2

Source: Tables A.7-A.9 in the Annex.

In terms of calorie intake, all groups except the developed countries were able to increase their daily calorie intake per capita between 1990

and 2000. However, it should be noted that the developed countries had the highest daily calorie intake per capita among the groups in this time period. The averages for the OIC countries and the developing countries were fairly close to each other. The daily calorie intake per capita of the OIC countries was slightly higher than that of the developing countries between 1990 and 1995, but lower in recent years. In 2000, the daily calorie intakes of the OIC countries and the developing countries were 2665 calories per capita 2679 calories per capita, which were lower than the world average of 2805 calories per capita.

Within the OIC, all groups except the OIC-TC group were able to increase their daily calorie intake per capita between 1990 and 2000. The intake of the OIC-TC group showed signs of improvement only from 1998 onwards. While the intakes observed in the OIC-MIC and OIC-OEC groups were higher than that of the world average in 2000, that of the OIC-LDC group was 684 calories lower than that of the world average. On examining the countries individually, it can be seen that Afghanistan, Comoros, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Tajikistan had daily calorie intakes of less than 2000 calories per capita in the year 2000. On the other hand, 19 countries within the OIC had daily intakes higher than that of the world average in the same year.

Protein availability for human consumption in the OIC countries as a group and the developing countries also remained significantly low compared to that of the developed countries. However, the gap among those groups decreased throughout the examined time period. Moreover, while protein consumption was higher in the OIC countries when compared to the developing countries in the first half of the 1990s, the situation reversed during the second half of the decade. In 1996, 1999 and 2000, protein availability in the OIC countries reached 67.2 grams daily per capita (Table A.8). Even though this was the highest level of protein consumption observed in the OIC countries during the study period, it was still below the levels observed in the developing countries in the same years.

Within the OIC, the OIC-LDC group had the lowest average protein consumption in the study period. Furthermore, this group's consumption did not experience any significant improvement in this period, rising from 51.5 grams per capita per day in 1990 to 52.3 grams in 2000. In 8 countries of this group, daily per capita protein consumption was below

50 grams in 2000. While protein consumption increased in the OIC-MIC and the OIC-OEC groups, it decreased in the OIC-TC group between 1990 and 2000. However, in 2000, the OIC-TC group still had the highest daily per capita protein consumption among the group of countries within the OIC (77.3 grams).

In the OIC countries, similar trends were also observed in fat consumption. While OIC's fat consumption was higher than that of the developing countries in the first half of the 1990s, that of the developing countries was higher in the second half of the decade. Furthermore, as of 2000, fat consumption of the OIC countries was the lowest among the groups examined with 57.7 grams per capita per day. This amount is especially low compared to the 119.5 grams of the developed countries.

In 2000, daily per capita fat consumption was 36.6 grams in the OIC-LDC group, while those of the other groups were all above 60 grams. The lowest fat consumption among OIC countries was observed in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Mozambique with 28.9, 22, and 27.3 grams in 2000 respectively (Table A.9). On the other hand, 12 OIC countries had fat consumption that was higher than that of the world average in the said year.

After examining food consumption in the OIC countries, an important question that comes to mind is what portion of the total population of the OIC is adequately nourished and what portion is undernourished. It can be seen that from the period 1990-1992 to the period 1997-1999, the available data indicate a great improvement in the number of adequately nourished people within the whole OIC group.

In absolute terms, total number of undernourished people within the OIC region was 176.3 million during the period 1997-1999, which was only 2.8 million higher than the total in 1990-1992. This was a very small increase if we keep in mind that the total population of the OIC increased by nearly 170 million in the same time period. As a result, even though the total number of undernourished people in the OIC increased slightly in absolute terms, the percentage of the total population that was undernourished decreased from 17.4 percent in 1990-1992 to 15.1 percent in 1997-1999 (Table 11).

The slight increase in the number of the undernourished in the OIC in absolute terms can be attributed to the increase witnessed in the OIC-

LDC group. In the other three groups, the number of undernourished people decreased in absolute terms from 1990-1992 to 1997-1999. That number in the OIC-LDC group increased by over 11 million people, whereas the total increase in population in this group was around 56 million (Table 11).

Of the 41 OIC member countries for which data is available, 15 countries experienced a fall in absolute terms in the number of undernourished people, and another 8 maintained approximately the same number in the given time period (Table A.10). Furthermore, a total of 27 countries witnessed decreases in the percentage of the population that was undernourished. The two countries with the highest percentage of undernourished people in their total populations in 1997-1999 were Somalia (with 74.07 percent and an increase of 8 percentage points since 1990-1992) and Afghanistan (with 58.2 percent but a fall of 5 percentage points).

TABLE 11: UNDERNOURISHMENT IN THE OIC

	1990-1992		**1997-1999**	
	Total undernourished (million)	As % of total population	Total undernourished (million)	As % of total population
OIC-LDC	99.7	37.5%	110.8	34.5%
OIC-MIC	55.2	10.8%	48.8	8.4%
OIC-OEC	18.1	8.4%	16.4	6.4%
OIC-TC*	0.5	15.2%	0.3	9.7%
Total OIC	**173.5**	**17.4%**	**176.3**	**15.1%**
DCs	816.3	20%	777.2	17%

Source: Table A.10 in the Annex.
* Only data on Albania was available in this group.

The percentage of undernourished people in total population remained over 30 percent in Chad, Yemen, Bangladesh, and Guinea; over 40 percent in Niger and Sierra Leone; and over 50 percent in Mozambique during 1997-1999. However, among those countries, Niger was the only one to experience a slight increase in the percentage of undernourished people in total population (Table A.10). In fact, Chad and Mozambique were among the ten best performing countries in the world in bringing down the proportion of undernourished people in their population in this time period according to FAO's 'The State of Food

Insecurity in the World 2001'. Sudan and Kuwait were two other OIC member countries included in this category. On the other hand, Iraq and Somalia were categorised as being among the ten worst performers.

10. CONCLUSION

With agricultural population accounting for more than 43 percent of their total population, the OIC countries as a whole can still be classified as agricultural economies. The total and agricultural population growth rate of the OIC countries remained the highest compared to the rates observed in the developing countries, developed countries, and the world as a whole during the last decade.

As a result of the large population growth, the OIC countries were not able to significantly improve their per capita agricultural and food production in this time period, even though they showed improvement in their total food and agricultural production.

To meet the needs in food and agriculture, the OIC countries substantially increased their imports of food and agricultural commodities during the 1990s, while smaller increases were observed in their exports of those commodities. Overall, the OIC countries remained net importers of food and agricultural commodities. While agricultural exports compensated for 57.3 percent of the agricultural imports in 2000, the ratio in the trade of food items was even lower (48.8 percent). Furthermore, food and agricultural imports constitute high portions of the total merchandise imports of the OIC countries when compared to the other country groups.

Even though the OIC countries as a whole fared reasonably in terms of food consumption (protein, fat, and calorie intake), the countries of the OIC-LDC group fared poorly. This group was also the only group within the OIC in which the total of undernourished people increased in absolute terms from 1990-92 to 1997-99. However, all groups within the OIC were able to show improvement in increasing the share of adequately nourished people in their population. Even though the number of undernourished people within the OIC increased from 173.5 million to 176.3 million in this time period, as a percentage of total population, they formed 15.1 percent in 1997-99 as compared to 17.4 percent in 1990-92.

It should be kept in mind that as groups within the OIC show diversity in food and agricultural performance, so do individual countries within the group. Some countries face a greater challenge in improving their performance due to natural constraints and large population growth rates, while others do not feel those constraints as strongly. According to FAO data on undernourishment, while there were OIC member countries that were categorised as the best performers in terms of increasing the share of adequately nourished people within their population during the last decade, there were also other OIC member countries that were classified as the poorest performers.

Taking into account what has been discussed throughout this paper, it can be said that the OIC countries may need to:

- Further improve cooperation amongst each other and take joint action to enhance agricultural production and food security, promote collective self-reliance and ensure continuity of food supply,

- Promote increased investments in the agricultural sector and rural infrastructure and improve agricultural markets and credit systems,

- Make additional use of the appropriate economic policies and measures to overcome the factors that impede agricultural production, food security, and foreign investment in agriculture,

- Promote additional coordinated mechanisms to overcome threats to food production and security caused by climatic factors, plant and animal pests and diseases,

- Expand cooperation in the area of agricultural research and the development of joint activities, and

- Promote the increased use of agricultural technology and new innovations to help bring agricultural production to higher levels and make better use of land, water, and yields.

Finally, it should be noted that the existing income and export subsidies on food and agricultural goods granted by the developed countries enormously distort world trade and production. In this respect,

either a substantial reduction in or the elimination of all developed countries' income and export subsidies are needed to ensure that the OIC countries, as well as other developing countries, improve their production of food and agricultural goods, reduce undernourishment and poverty, improve their import/export balance, and utilise their comparative advantage on a global scale.

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TABLE A.1: LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE (1000 Hectares), 1999

Countries and Groups	Land Area	Agricultural Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Pasture	Irrigated Land
Afghanistan	65209	38054	7910	144	30000	2386
Bangladesh	13017	9040	8100	340	600	3985
Benin	11062	2400	1700	150	550	12
Burkina Faso	27360	9450	3400	50	6000	25
Chad	125920	48550	3520	30	45000	20
Comoros	223	133	78	40	15	0
Djibouti	2318	1300	0	0	1300	1
Gambia	1000	659	195	5	459	2
Guinea	24572	12185	885	600	10700	95
Guinea-Bissau	2812	1430	300	50	1080	17
Maldives	30	4	1	2	1	0
Mali	122019	34650	4606	44	30000	138
Mauritania	102522	39750	488	12	39250	49
Mozambique	78409	47350	3120	230	44000	107
Niger	126670	17000	4994	6	12000	66
Senegal	19253	7916	2230	36	5650	71
Sierra Leone	7162	2740	484	56	2200	29
Somalia	62734	44065	1043	22	43000	200
Sudan	237600	126900	16700	200	110000	1950
Togo	5439	3300	2200	100	1000	7
Uganda	19710	8610	5060	1750	1800	9
Yemen	52797	17733	1545	123	16065	490

OIC-LDC	**1107838**	**473219**	**68559**	**3990**	**400670**	**9659**
Cameroon	46540	9160	5960	1200	2000	33
Côte d'Ivoire	31800	20350	2950	4400	13000	73
Egypt	99545	3300	2834	466	0	3300
Guyana	19685	1726	480	16	1230	150
Indonesia	181157	42164	17941	13046	11177	4815
Jordan	8893	1178	244	143	791	75
Lebanon	1023	324	180	128	16	120
Malaysia	32855	7890	1820	5785	285	365
Morocco	44630	30445	8500	945	21000	1305
Pakistan	77088	26880	21234	646	5000	17950
Suriname	15600	88	57	10	21	51
Syria	18378	13767	4701	801	8265	1186
Tunisia	15536	9000	2850	2250	3900	380
Turkey	76963	39050	24138	2534	12378	4500
OIC-MIC	**669693**	**205322**	**93889**	**32370**	**79063**	**34303**
Algeria	238174	42715	7700	515	34500	560
Bahrain	69	10	3	3	4	5
Brunei D.	527	13	3	4	6	1
Gabon	25767	5160	325	170	4665	15
Iran	162200	63265	17300	1965	44000	7562
Iraq	43737	9540	5200	340	4000	3525
Kuwait	1782	143	6	1	136	7
Libya	175954	15450	1815	335	13300	470
Nigeria	91077	69938	28200	2538	39200	233

Oman	21246	1077	16	61	1000	62
Qatar	1100	71	18	3	50	13
Saudi Arabia	214969	173785	3594	191	170000	1620
U.A.E.	8360	439	82	52	305	76
OIC-OEC	**984962**	**381606**	**64262**	**6178**	**311166**	**14149**
Albania	2740	1128	577	122	429	340
Azerbaijan	8660	4462	1720	263	2479	1455
Kazakhstan	269970	212461	30000	135	182326	2350
Kyrgyz Republic	19180	10726	1368	67	9291	1072
Tajikistan	14060	4360	730	130	3500	719
Turkmenistan	46993	32395	1630	65	30700	1800
Uzbekistan	41424	27650	4475	375	22800	4281
OIC-TC	**403027**	**293182**	**40500**	**1157**	**251525**	**12017**
Total OIC Countries	**3165520**	**1353329**	**267210**	**43695**	**1042424**	**70128**
As % of DC	41.7%	43.6%	35.9%	40.3%	46.3%	33.8%
As % of World	24.3%	27.3%	19.5%	33.0%	30.1%	25.6%
Developing Countries	**7585817**	**3104785**	**745144**	**108443**	**2251261**	**207458**
As % of World	58.1%	62.6%	54.4%	81.9%	65.1%	75.7%
Developed Countries	**5464699**	**1856504**	**623966**	**23962**	**1208575**	**66708**
As % of World	41.9%	37.4%	45.6%	18.1%	34.9%	24.3%
World	**13050516**	**4961289**	**1369110**	**132405**	**3459836**	**274166**

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.

TABLE A.2: WATER USE IN AGRICULTURE, 1999

Countries and Groups	**Total withdrawal** (million m3)	**Total withdrawal** as % of IRWR	**Agricultural withdrawal** (million m3)	**Agricultural withdrawal** as % of total withdrawal
Afghanistan	26110	47.5	25849	99.0
Bangladesh	14636	13.9	12600	86.1
Benin	145	1.4	97	66.9
Burkina Faso	376	2.1	303	80.6
Chad	180	1.2	148	82.0
Djibouti	8	2.5	7	86.7
Gambia, The	20	0.7	18	91.0
Guinea	740	0.3	644	87.0
Guinea-Bissau	17	0.1	6	36.1
Maldives	3	11.2	0	0.0
Mali	1360	2.3	1319	97.0
Mauritania	1630	407.5	1500	92.0
Mozambique	605	0.6	540	89.3
Niger	500	14.3	410	82.0
Senegal	1360	5.2	1251	92.0
Sierra Leone	370	0.2	329	89.0
Somalia	810	13.5	786	97.0
Sudan	17800	50.9	16800	94.4
Togo	91	0.8	23	25.3
Uganda	200	0.5	120	60.0
Yemen	2932	71.5	2700	92.1
OIC-LDC	**69893**	**7.8**	**65449**	**93.6**
Cameroon	400	0.1	140	35.0
Cote d'Ivoire	709	0.9	475	67.0
Egypt	55100	3061.1	47400	86.0
Guyana	1460	0.6	1438	98.5
Indonesia	74346	2.6	69241	93.1
Jordan	984	144.7	737	74.9
Lebanon	1293	26.9	875	67.7
Malaysia	12733	2.2	9750	76.6
Morocco	11045	36.8	10180	92.2
Pakistan	155600	62.7	150600	96.8
Suriname	460	0.5	410	89.1
Syria	14410	205.9	13600	94.4
Tunisia	3075	87.4	2728	88.7

Turkey	31600	16.1	22900	72.5
OIC-MIC	**363215**	**7.9**	**330474**	**91.0**
Algeria	4500	32.4	2700	60.0
Bahrain	239	5980.8	135	56.5
Gabon	60	0.0	4	6.0
Iran	70034	54.5	64155	91.6
Iraq	42800	121.6	39380	92.0
Kuwait	538	0.0	324	60.2
Libya	4600	766.7	4000	87.0
Nigeria	3630	1.6	1960	54.0
Oman	1223	124.2	1148	93.9
Qatar	285	558.6	211	73.9
Saudi Arabia	17018	709.1	15308	90.0
U.A.E.	2108	1405.3	1408	66.8
OIC-OEC	**147035**	**25.6**	**130732**	**88.9**
Albania	200	0.4	152	76.0
Azerbaijan	16533	203.7	11631	70.3
Kazakhstan	33674	44.6	27413	81.4
Kyrgyz Republic	10086	21.7	9496	94.2
Tajikistan	11874	17.9	10961	92.3
Turkmenistan	23779	1748.5	23291	97.9
Uzbekistan	58051	355.3	54366	93.7
OIC-TC	**154197**	**59.7**	**137310**	**89.0**
Total OIC	**734340**	**11.6**	**663964**	**90.4**
% of world	22.7		29.7	
World	**3240000**		**2235600.0**	

Source: FAO's Information System on Water and Agriculture (AQUASTAT). http://www.fao.org/aquastat.

TABLE A.3: POPULATION (Thousands)

	Total Population			Agricultural Population		
Countries and Groups	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**
Afghanistan	13,675	19,073	21,765	9,617	13,095	14,577
Bangladesh	110,025	123,612	137,439	71,700	74,765	76,472
Benin	4,655	5,492	6,272	2,957	3,232	3,386
Burkina Faso	9,008	10,270	11,535	8,325	9,484	10,643
Chad	5,829	6,735	7,885	4,852	5,356	5,931
Comoros	527	609	706	408	461	520
Djibouti	504	545	632	-	-	-
Gambia	928	1,115	1,303	760	897	1,029
Guinea	6,139	7,332	8,154	5,352	6,276	6,838
Guinea-Bissau	946	1,078	1,199	808	906	993
Maldives	216	250	291	82	81	79
Mali	8,778	9,928	11,351	7,530	8,294	9,191
Mauritania	1,992	2,275	2,665	1,100	1,230	1,408
Mozambique	13,645	16,293	18,292	10,723	12,601	13,911
Niger	7,707	9,109	10,832	6,921	8,090	9,505
Senegal	7,327	8,298	9,421	5,621	6,247	6,945
Sierra Leone	4,061	4,080	4,405	2,739	2,646	2,738
Somalia	7,163	7,348	8,778	5,395	5,387	6,247
Sudan	24,818	27,952	31,095	17,243	18,283	18,987
Togo	3,453	3,844	4,527	2,264	2,410	2,703
Uganda	17,245	20,108	23,300	14,414	16,369	18,404
Yemen	11,590	14,895	18,349	7,065	8,350	9,345

OIC-LDC	**260,231**	**300,241**	**340,196**	**185,876**	**204,460**	**219,852**
Cameroon	11,614	13,273	14,876	7,382	7,738	7,828
Côte d'Ivoire	12,582	14,385	16,013	7,520	7,849	7,873
Egypt	56,223	61,991	67,884	24,664	24,941	24,871
Guyana	731	743	761	158	145	134
Indonesia	182,474	197,622	212,092	92,897	93,844	93,540
Jordan	3,254	4,249	4,913	491	553	562
Lebanon	2,713	3,169	3,496	198	166	130
Malaysia	17,845	20,017	22,218	4,646	4,314	3,926
Morocco	24,624	27,213	29,878	11,110	11,072	10,909
Pakistan	109,811	123,648	141,256	60,910	65,858	71,868
Suriname	402	409	417	85	82	79
Syria	12,386	14,221	16,189	4,104	4,306	4,493
Tunisia	8,156	8,943	9,459	2,295	2,367	2,329
Turkey	56,098	61,493	66,668	20,950	20,856	20,496
OIC-MIC	**498,913**	**551,376**	**606,120**	**237,410**	**244,091**	**249,038**
Algeria	24,855	27,655	30,291	6,396	6,921	7,257
Bahrain	490	573	640	10	9	7
Brunei D.	257	294	328	5	4	3
Gabon	935	1,078	1,230	482	481	464
Iran	58,435	64,630	70,330	18,749	18,772	18,543
Iraq	17,271	20,049	22,946	2,781	2,564	2,320
Kuwait	2,143	1,691	1,914	25	19	21
Libya	4,311	4,755	5,290	471	383	316
Nigeria	85,953	99,278	113,862	36,957	37,753	37,921

Oman	1,785	2,154	2,538	798	868	910
Qatar	453	512	565	12	10	7
Saudi Arabia	15,400	17,091	20,346	2,940	2,368	2,002
U.A.E.	2,014	2,352	2,606	158	147	128
OIC-OEC	**214,302**	**242,112**	**272,886**	**69,784**	**70,299**	**69,899**
Albania	3,289	3,185	3,134	1,796	1,638	1,511
Azerbaijan	7,387	7,685	8,041	2,223	2,211	2,142
Kazakhstan	16,796	16,611	16,172	3,960	3,667	3,194
Kyrgyz Republic	4,467	4,562	4,921	1,373	1,312	1,263
Tajikistan	5,509	5,741	6,087	2,163	2,133	2,056
Turkmenistan	3,878	4,210	4,737	1,413	1,484	1,580
Uzbekistan	21,438	22,785	24,881	7,161	7,104	6,881
OIC-TC	**62,764**	**64,779**	**67,973**	**20,089**	**19,549**	**18,627**
Total OIC	**1,036,210**	**1,158,508**	**1,287,175**	**513,159**	**538,399**	**557,416**
% of DC	25.9%	26.5%	27.1%	22.3%	22.5%	22.6%
% of World	19.7%	20.5%	21.3%	21.0%	21.4%	21.7%
Developing Countries	3,998,886	4,371,942	4,742,170	2,304,441	2,397,237	2,467,221
% of World	76.1%	77.2%	78.3%	94.5%	95.4%	96.1%
Developed Countries	1,255,935	1,289,923	1,314,540	133,842	116,069	99,780
% of World	23.9%	22.8%	21.7%	5.5%	4.6%	3.9%
World	5,254,821	5,661,865	6,056,710	2,438,283	2,513,306	2,567,001

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.4: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTION INDICES

1979-1981 = 100

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
OIC-LDC	98.4	112.1	119.2	121.5	127.9	133.0	134.9	141.1
OIC-MIC	104.2	121.0	115.2	120.6	126.9	115.9	127.5	123.6
OIC-OEC	102.0	124.6	131.6	130.8	142.5	139.8	139.6	135.8
OIC-TC	102.2	75.4	71.9	72.1	67.5	78.5	78.5	85.6
OIC TOTAL	102.6	115.4	114.4	117.6	123.7	119.4	125.9	125.0
World	100.7	109.2	113.8	116.7	118.4	121.9	123.4	124
Developed Countries	101.3	94.2	97.4	98.9	98.1	100.0	100.4	100.1
Developing Countries	100.2	121.6	127.4	131.3	135.2	140.0	142.5	143.8

PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
OIC-LDC	98.5	97.8	101.4	100.9	103.4	105.4	105.9	108.2
OIC-MIC	104.2	107.1	99.2	101.8	106.1	93.8	102.5	96.7
OIC-OEC	102.0	110.4	114.0	110.6	118.0	113.1	110.4	105.0
OIC-TC	100.5	72.5	69.0	68.8	63.5	74.4	73.9	80.3
OIC TOTAL	102.1	101.7	99.0	99.5	102.9	97.7	101.4	98.8
World	100.7	101.3	104.2	105.3	105.4	107.1	107.1	106.2
Developed Countries	101.4	91.7	94.4	95.5	94.3	95.8	95.9	95.4
Developing Countries	100.2	111.2	114.6	116.2	117.7	119.9	120.2	119.4

TOTAL FOOD PRODUCTION								
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
OIC-LDC	99.7	114.5	114.1	116.9	126.7	132.9	135.4	140.5
OIC-MIC	102.6	117.7	120.7	121.9	129.1	124.2	132.0	128.8
OIC-OEC	103.0	125.0	132.3	131.4	144.3	140.0	138.9	135.3
OIC-TC	99.8	94.1	91.1	91.4	93.6	99.1	103.4	108.5
OIC TOTAL	102.2	118.0	121.4	122.2	131.0	128.3	132.7	130.9
World	100.8	110	114.8	117.7	119.9	123.6	125.0	125.4
Developed Countries	101.3	94.6	98.1	99.6	99.0	100.8	101.3	100.7
Developing Countries	100.4	123.1	129.1	133.1	137.7	143	145.2	146.5
PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION								
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
OIC-LDC	99.7	98.4	95.4	95.1	100.2	102.4	102.2	103.2
OIC-MIC	102.4	104.8	106.1	104.6	109.1	103.3	107.7	103.0
OIC-OEC	103.0	111.0	114.8	111.4	119.8	113.6	110.4	105.2
OIC-TC	96.8	87.4	83.8	82.9	83.5	87.9	90.5	94.1
OIC TOTAL	101.9	104.7	105.9	104.1	109.6	105.3	106.7	103.1
World	100.8	102.1	105.1	106.2	106.8	108.6	108.4	107.4
Developed Countries	101.3	92.1	95.1	96.1	95.2	96.6	96.8	96.0
Developing Countries	100.4	112.6	116.1	117.8	119.9	122.5	122.5	121.7

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.5

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (Million $)							
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
OIC-LDC	2195.0	2628.1	2649.1	2260.3	2434.2	2129.6	2056.8
OIC-MIC	15965.2	24952.0	26174.3	26122.0	25052.8	24102.2	20966.7
OIC-OEC	2001.2	3237.3	3486.3	3078.7	3266.1	3264.0	2535.9
OIC-TC	2414.5	3517.0	2937.3	3588.7	2432.1	2038.5	2339.3
OIC	22575.9	34334.3	35246.9	35049.8	33185.3	31534.3	27898.6
Developed Countries	236620.0	314048.0	330775.1	318615.9	304504.5	294619.1	291007.6
Developing Countries	89623.9	129599.9	135043.8	139380.8	132932.7	122180.1	119541.0
World	326243.9	443647.9	465818.8	457996.7	437437.2	416799.2	410548.6
SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS IN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)							
OIC-LDC	30.4	24.2	22.5	18.1	18.9	15.1	12.4
OIC-MIC	16.8	14.1	13.9	13.2	13.3	12.1	9.2
OIC-OEC	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1
OIC-TC	48.7	30.1	20.6	28.2	21.8	16.5	12.9
OIC	8.4	9.6	8.5	8.0	8.6	7.4	5.7
Developed Countries	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.9
Developing Countries	11.1	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.8	6.4
World	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.4	6.8

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (Million $)							
OIC-LDC	3874.9	4775.0	5246.7	4728.6	5254.0	5695.4	4612.6
OIC-MIC	14935.5	24658.8	26076.1	24346.9	22589.4	22941.5	23608.1
OIC-OEC	16412.8	20223.8	19952.7	20791.8	19467.0	18947.3	18520.4
OIC-TC	2935.8	2250.7	2690.9	2246.2	2087.7	1895.5	1959.3
OIC	38159.0	51908.4	53966.4	52113.5	49398.0	49479.6	48700.4
Developed Countries	266649.6	326200.6	338003.6	327926.1	325851.5	316786.2	302620.4
Developing Countries	86498.1	136026.7	141701.0	139840.5	130307.8	125023.8	144877.0
World	353147.6	462227.3	479704.6	467766.5	456159.2	441810.0	447497.4
SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS IN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)							
OIC-LDC	26.9	27.8	27.6	23.6	24.8	27.0	21.0
OIC-MIC	13.0	11.5	11.3	10.3	11.4	11.7	10.0
OIC-OEC	17.6	17.2	16.7	15.6	14.1	13.5	12.4
OIC-TC	74.2	21.2	19.8	17.4	17.2	16.2	14.8
OIC	16.9	14.5	14.1	12.9	13.3	13.4	11.6
Developed Countries	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.0
Developing Countries	11.1	9.4	9.2	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.0
World	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.7	7.3

Source: Calculated using FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.6

FOOD EXPORTS (Million $)							
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
OIC-LDC	1015.5	1016.4	1059.8	1097.2	968.2	988.8	1040.4
OIC-MIC	9761.1	16770.9	17286.8	18569.3	18148.9	17899.6	14231.3
OIC-OEC	1504.5	2352.2	2483.2	2082.3	2389.3	2396.1	2012.7
OIC-TC	528.3	702.7	962.5	1047.2	646.2	606.1	890.5
OIC TOTAL	12809.4	20842.2	21792.2	22796.1	22152.5	21890.6	18174.9
Developed Countries	162168.4	219676.4	233407.1	220025.3	210898.6	204699.4	199103.8
Developing Countries	53715.4	78693.9	81021.0	84337.7	84741.2	79379.5	75569.5
World	215883.8	298370.3	314428.1	304363.0	295639.8	284079.0	274673.3
SHARE OF FOOD ITEMS IN TOTAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)							
OIC-LDC	14.1	9.4	9.0	8.8	7.5	7.0	6.3
OIC-MIC	10.2	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.0	6.2
OIC-OEC	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9
OIC-TC	10.7	6.0	6.8	8.2	5.8	4.9	4.9
OIC	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.1	3.7
Developed Countries	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7
Developing Countries	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.1
World	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.5

FOOD IMPORTS (Million $)							
OIC-LDC	3185.4	3981.8	4361.0	3841.4	4171.1	4695.8	3756.5
OIC-MIC	10880.1	17640.7	18643.5	16699.9	15668.4	16723.7	16383.3
OIC-OEC	13696.1	17305.3	17213.8	17712.2	16715.2	16024.0	15503.7
OIC-TC	2752.8	1912.9	2333.3	1893.6	1742.3	1650.8	1608.4
OIC TOTAL	30514.3	40840.8	42551.6	40147.2	38296.9	39094.3	37251.9
Developed Countries	177255.6	216564.0	227684.0	215023.1	214716.6	211195.4	199673.4
Developing Countries	61334.2	95105.8	99217.8	96951.6	93796.4	91472.7	91659.5
World	238589.8	311669.8	326901.7	311974.7	308512.9	302668.1	291332.9
SHARE OF FOOD ITEMS IN TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)							
OIC-LDC	22.1	23.2	22.9	19.1	19.7	22.2	17.1
OIC-MIC	9.5	8.3	8.1	7.0	7.9	8.5	6.9
OIC-OEC	14.7	14.7	14.4	13.3	12.1	11.4	10.4
OIC-TC	69.5	18.0	17.2	14.7	14.4	14.1	12.1
OIC	13.5	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.3	10.6	8.8
Developed Countries	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6
Developing Countries	7.9	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.1
World	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.8

Source: Calculated using FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.

Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.7: FOOD SUPPLY: CALORIES PER CAPUT PER DAY

	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
Afghanistan	1916	1603	1661	1677	1702	1636	1539
Bangladesh	2082	2001	2057	2070	2113	2087	2103
Benin	2319	2428	2452	2530	2551	2598	2558
Burkina Faso	2228	2274	2349	2194	2299	2357	2293
Chad	1695	1896	1902	1971	2205	2216	2046
Comoros	1839	1836	1851	1812	1772	1772	1753
Djibouti	1864	2113	2153	2007	2008	2098	2050
Gambia	2467	2250	2124	2221	2299	2432	2474
Guinea	1993	2258	2264	2256	2203	2147	2353
Guinea-Bissau	2423	2494	2398	2358	2296	2311	2333
Maldives	2325	2549	2556	2555	2566	2577	2592
Mali	2303	2265	2266	2223	2340	2442	2403
Mauritania	2564	2657	2692	2692	2675	2658	2638
Mozambique	1830	1753	1830	1873	1895	1920	1927
Niger	2158	1911	1937	2095	2100	2102	2089
Senegal	2314	2300	2256	2259	2237	2276	2257
Sierra Leone	1988	2110	2152	2112	2073	1996	1863
Somalia	1788	1556	1581	1557	1562	1615	1628
Sudan	2138	2335	2367	2340	2360	2365	2348
Togo	2455	2231	2372	2479	2331	2450	2329
Uganda	2335	2287	2214	2207	2296	2335	2359
Yemen	2018	2033	2034	2030	2091	2003	2038
OIC-LDC	**2093**	**2051**	**2085**	**2092**	**2132**	**2126**	**2121**
Cameroon	2111	2137	2115	2182	2214	2347	2255
Côte d'Ivoire	2424	2522	2490	2658	2618	2571	2590
Egypt	3179	3276	3328	3302	3319	3302	3346
Guyana	2342	2552	2547	2608	2522	2557	2582
Indonesia	2624	2934	2895	2842	2897	2915	2902
Jordan	2868	2689	2678	2699	2678	2719	2749
Lebanon	3178	3192	3154	3163	3146	3184	3155
Malaysia	2758	2923	2912	2921	2911	2945	2919
Morocco	3089	2912	3036	3035	3075	2979	2964
Pakistan	2376	2406	2454	2486	2446	2475	2452
Suriname	2451	2615	2631	2608	2604	2623	2652
Syria	2813	2910	3007	3007	3064	3055	3038
Tunisia	3157	3191	3241	3277	3352	3435	3299
Turkey	3546	3444	3367	3362	3392	3365	3416
OIC-MIC	**2762**	**2882**	**2883**	**2875**	**2895**	**2903**	**2898**

Algeria	2902	2962	2938	2897	2940	2983	2944
Brunei D.	2736	2759	2766	2745	2766	2793	2832
Gabon	2372	2499	2511	2577	2539	2543	2564
Iran	2843	2929	2946	2961	2918	2901	2913
Iraq	3295	2234	2191	2099	2073	2173	2197
Kuwait	2282	3018	3048	3092	3127	3125	3132
Libya	3274	3246	3284	3291	3295	3305	3305
Nigeria	2376	2808	2781	2791	2837	2833	2850
Saudi Arabia	2800	2860	2880	2837	2824	2811	2875
U.A.E.	3033	3151	3168	3127	3145	3190	3192
OIC-OEC	**2695**	**2826**	**2816**	**2809**	**2819**	**2825**	**2838**
Albania	2657	2794	3054	2674	2658	2722	2864
Azerbaijan	2298	2079	2260	2122	2159	2356	2468
Kazakhstan	3030	3111	2977	3136	2501	2669	2991
Kyrgyz Rep.	2507	2089	2466	2596	2768	2833	2871
Tajikistan	2324	2285	2094	2045	1885	1766	1720
Turkmenistan	2755	2438	2570	2625	2762	2735	2675
Uzbekistan	2652	2601	2833	2455	2399	2354	2371
OIC-TC	**2675**	**2604**	**2704**	**2586**	**2413**	**2459**	**2563**
Total OIC	**2569**	**2639**	**2652**	**2642**	**2654**	**2660**	**2665**
World	2709	2748	2771	2794	2784	2807	2805
Developed Countries	3319	3186	3203	3213	3221	3239	3260
Developing Countries	2517	2619	2644	2673	2660	2686	2679

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.
Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.8: PROTEIN PER CAPUT PER DAY (Grams)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Afghanistan	55.0	46.2	49.3	51.4	52.8	49.4	45.8
Bangladesh	44.9	43.1	44.3	44.2	45.3	45.2	44.9
Benin	56.0	58.2	58.0	61.1	59.9	60.1	59.3
Burkina Faso	65.2	67.7	70.4	64.0	67.3	69.9	67.8
Chad	48.4	55.8	56.2	58.5	68.3	66.4	60.4
Comoros	43.9	42.8	43.3	42.3	41.8	41.8	42.3
Djibouti	46.3	44.2	44.5	44.1	46.0	43.7	47.6
Gambia	53.1	47.3	48.5	48.4	51.2	53.7	56.0
Guinea	46.1	48.9	47.1	46.7	47.0	45.4	50.1
Guinea-Bissau	48.2	49.7	47.8	46.7	45.4	46.1	45.4
Maldives	72.8	105.2	108.0	107.7	110.9	114.6	113.1
Mali	64.3	67.2	63.9	63.1	66.5	69.2	67.1
Mauritania	79.3	76.4	79.8	75.3	75.9	73.6	73.9
Mozambique	32.3	35.2	35.1	36.0	37.4	38.1	38.5
Niger	56.3	52.5	52.4	56.2	58.4	57.8	57.4
Senegal	68.8	64.3	64.1	63.7	63.2	65.0	64.4
Sierra Leone	42.2	44.5	45.8	46.0	46.2	45.4	40.8
Somalia	58.6	51.9	52.0	51.2	50.6	49.1	49.0
Sudan	65.8	74.1	75.2	75.0	75.1	74.6	75.2
Togo	56.4	50.0	57.3	59.5	53.4	54.5	54.1
Uganda	55.9	52.3	48.8	48.4	52.7	54.5	54.6
Yemen	56.3	55.8	55.0	54.5	57.4	55.1	56.9
OIC-LDC	**51.5**	**50.9**	**51.5**	**51.5**	**52.9**	**52.8**	**52.3**
Cameroon	50.6	51.0	50.8	51.9	53.1	57.4	56.7
Côte d'Ivoire	51.5	49.4	48.8	52.6	52.2	52.2	52.3
Egypt	84.0	88.5	90.2	91.0	92.1	92.4	93.1
Guyana	58.1	69.1	70.1	73.6	71.1	72.3	74.1
Indonesia	58.5	67.8	67.5	64.8	63.0	64.2	64.2
Jordan	75.7	73.0	69.4	70.7	69.6	73.5	75.2
Lebanon	76.8	80.2	82.0	81.9	83.5	83.9	83.7
Malaysia	63.1	74.9	76.3	76.3	73.9	78.0	75.1
Morocco	86.6	76.7	82.5	80.9	82.2	80.9	79.5
Pakistan	59.1	60.9	64.1	63.8	63.4	63.1	62.5
Suriname	63.5	63.5	64.5	60.7	63.0	61.8	61.9
Syria	71.7	70.6	71.4	71.4	74.3	74.4	74.1
Tunisia	83.9	86.8	87.9	87.9	90.6	92.6	90.9
Turkey	102.1	100.8	95.8	93.0	97.9	98.0	97.6
OIC-MIC	**68.5**	**72.6**	**73.1**	**71.9**	**72.0**	**72.7**	**72.3**

Algeria	77.7	80.1	78.8	77.0	82.7	83.0	81.2
Brunei D.	79.0	84.1	89.7	78.4	76.6	79.3	76.4
Gabon	65.8	75.5	76.0	73.4	73.8	73.9	73.8
Iran	73.9	75.5	79.0	77.8	77.2	77.1	78.1
Iraq	85.4	47.1	46.3	45.8	47.8	51.4	52.1
Kuwait	67.4	93.3	96.1	96.6	97.8	98.0	95.7
Libya	82.5	82.4	82.4	82.5	88.4	87.2	85.2
Nigeria	56.0	63.2	62.5	63.2	64.0	64.5	65.2
Saudi Arabia	78.3	79.0	79.7	79.1	77.4	78.3	78.6
U.A.E.	94.4	97.9	98.6	97.1	97.8	100.2	101.2
OIC-OEC	**68.5**	**69.3**	**69.8**	**69.4**	**70.5**	**71.0**	**71.4**
Albania	81.5	94.1	102.8	90.0	87.7	92.5	96.8
Azerbaijan	69.3	62.0	66.4	62.4	65.7	69.5	72.2
Kazakhstan	92.9	96.4	93.7	99.9	80.0	85.8	94.6
Kyrgyz Republic	79.8	67.8	80.3	85.9	90.7	92.1	92.6
Tajikistan	66.8	61.2	53.4	51.2	49.3	45.8	45.0
Turkmenistan	80.1	70.4	74.8	73.9	77.7	78.1	76.6
Uzbekistan	77.1	75.6	81.0	70.1	68.0	67.0	69.0
OIC-TC	**79.9**	**78.1**	**80.7**	**77.5**	**72.3**	**74.0**	**77.3**
Total OIC Countries	**64.7**	**66.6**	**67.2**	**66.4**	**66.7**	**67.2**	**67.2**
World	71.6	73.7	74.6	75.0	74.9	75.7	75.6
Developed Countries	102.9	97.8	98.1	97.8	98.6	98.7	98.6
Developing Countries	61.7	66.6	67.7	68.4	68.2	69.2	69.2

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.
Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.9: FAT PER CAPUT PER DAY (Grams)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Afghanistan	40.3	36.5	36.3	32.5	34.8	32.8	28.9
Bangladesh	16.8	20.0	19.6	20.8	21.5	21.0	22.0
Benin	44.1	44.1	45.0	43.2	46.8	46.1	43.4
Burkina Faso	47.3	46.1	50.0	47.7	50.8	49.1	49.5
Chad	40.2	56.3	56.8	63.2	69.9	69.7	58.1
Comoros	37.3	44.1	43.6	43.7	39.8	39.4	39.9
Djibouti	41.4	61.9	62.1	59.8	56.6	63.9	60.3
Gambia	55.3	56.7	57.0	62.8	74.1	79.7	77.4
Guinea	41.1	49.0	57.5	55.8	50.8	52.1	56.0
Guinea-Bissau	62.1	64.4	59.3	57.2	57.0	56.4	59.7
Maldives	43.5	54.3	55.0	62.8	65.2	64.3	65.8
Mali	51.2	45.8	44.2	47.4	47.3	48.1	48.2
Mauritania	65.6	68.0	66.6	65.8	64.5	69.6	65.3
Mozambique	38.1	32.3	33.1	33.9	33.9	36.4	27.3
Niger	32.3	30.4	33.1	36.3	34.1	35.6	34.4
Senegal	49.1	67.2	64.6	69.7	69.1	67.3	66.1
Sierra Leone	54.8	58.2	59.8	59.9	51.6	45.8	45.0
Somalia	64.2	58.7	58.3	56.8	55.4	55.1	55.4
Sudan	58.0	70.2	71.1	71.8	73.9	74.6	73.1
Togo	47.2	49.9	52.6	46.4	40.7	46.8	42.8
Uganda	30.4	32.9	32.2	32.6	31.6	33.2	30.9
Yemen	36.2	36.5	34.9	37.2	39.1	39.5	39.5
OIC-LDC	**33.2**	**36.1**	**36.2**	**37.0**	**37.5**	**37.6**	**36.6**
Cameroon	45.3	43.5	42.1	42.9	43.9	47.5	47.5
Côte d'Ivoire	49.0	50.1	51.4	54.5	54.1	56.2	53.3
Egypt	58.6	58.2	58.7	56.5	55.6	56.9	59.6
Guyana	30.8	48.9	49.8	52.1	50.0	50.7	49.2
Indonesia	50.3	60.4	57.9	55.2	56.3	55.0	55.1
Jordan	69.3	77.4	72.4	82.4	83.6	76.3	80.9
Lebanon	101.4	100.6	97.7	96.9	95.1	96.9	98.2
Malaysia	99.8	90.7	80.6	86.6	86.7	88.8	87.2
Morocco	57.4	59.6	56.4	60.5	59.6	58.4	58.6
Pakistan	56.2	65.6	67.2	64.7	66.0	63.9	64.2
Suriname	46.1	51.9	49.4	68.6	67.6	66.5	67.3
Syria	81.6	93.7	101.9	104.0	102.0	104.2	103.7
Tunisia	87.5	85.9	85.8	91.4	95.5	104.7	99.7
Turkey	90.9	91.2	93.0	96.6	86.5	86.4	90.2
OIC-MIC	**60.9**	**66.8**	**66.1**	**65.5**	**64.9**	**64.4**	**65.1**

Algeria	72.8	74.4	67.2	70.1	67.9	70.4	68.0
Brunei D.	73.1	74.4	76.1	74.3	80.2	71.6	67.8
Gabon	45.9	49.8	50.8	52.5	56.5	62.1	65.4
Iran	62.5	66.8	63.2	62.5	62.2	58.9	59.2
Iraq	74.0	73.4	73.9	58.8	54.0	51.7	50.6
Kuwait	80.8	96.2	93.4	93.8	94.5	97.6	98.4
Libya	109.2	103.0	104.3	100	101.2	101.2	107.8
Nigeria	57.2	63.9	67.4	68.0	68.3	70.1	68.5
Saudi Arabia	84.6	78.4	80.1	77.2	79.0	80.5	81.0
U.A.E.	93.7	101.9	102.3	100.3	100.8	101.3	100.4
OIC-OEC	**65.3**	**69.1**	**68.9**	**67.7**	**67.3**	**67.4**	**66.6**
Albania	63.9	83.8	88.8	78.5	80.8	81.8	86.0
Azerbaijan	39.4	34.5	37.1	34.6	34.5	39.2	37.2
Kazakhstan	80.2	74.7	69.4	63.3	60.7	64.4	72.7
Kyrgyz Republic	52.3	53.1	55.4	52.8	53.6	52.9	52.5
Tajikistan	47.3	46.6	43.0	43.3	34.2	34.5	32.3
Turkmenistan	67.7	71.1	66.8	68.8	75.0	70.4	67.3
Uzbekistan	69.0	74.5	70.4	69.8	66.8	66.2	63.6
OIC-TC	**64.9**	**66.1**	**63.4**	**60.8**	**58.8**	**59.8**	**60.6**
Total OIC Countries	**54.8**	**59.2**	**58.8**	**58.3**	**58.0**	**57.8**	**57.7**
World	68.2	70.8	71.0	72.0	73.2	74.4	75.2
Developed Countries	121.9	115.2	114.8	115.4	116.6	117.4	119.5
Developing Countries	51.2	57.6	58.2	59.4	60.8	62.2	62.8

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). http://www.fao.org/faostat.
Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.

TABLE A.10: PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

Countries and Groups	Number of undernourished people (millions)		Proportion of total population (%)	
	1990-92	**1997-99**	**1990-92**	**1997-99**
Afghanistan	9.3	12.1	63.7	58.2
Bangladesh	39.2	44.1	34.8	33.5
Benin	0.9	0.9	18.8	15.0
Burkina Faso	2.8	2.6	30.1	23.6
Chad	3.5	2.5	58.3	33.8
Gambia	0.2	0.2	20.0	16.7
Guinea	2.6	2.7	40.6	34.2
Mali	2.2	3.0	24.4	28.0
Mauritania	0.3	0.3	15.0	12.0
Mozambique	9.6	9.5	68.1	54.0
Niger	3.3	4.2	41.3	41.6
Senegal	1.7	2.1	22.7	23.3
Sierra Leone	1.9	1.7	46.3	40.5
Somalia	4.8	6.0	66.7	74.1
Sudan	7.9	6.3	31.1	21.1
Togo	0.9	0.7	25.7	16.7
Uganda	4.2	6.2	23.6	28.2
Yemen	4.4	5.7	36.1	33.7
OIC-LDC	**99.7**	**110.8**	**37.5**	**34.5**
Cameroon	3.4	3.6	28.6	25.4
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	2.4	19.2	15.6
Egypt	2.6	2.4	4.5	3.7
Guyana	0.1	0.1	14.3	12.5
Indonesia	16.7	12.0	9.0	5.8
Jordan	0.1	0.2	2.9	4.3
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	3.6	2.9
Malaysia	0.6	0.4	3.3	1.9
Morocco	1.4	1.8	5.6	6.3
Pakistan	26.5	24.4	23.6	18.2
Suriname	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syria	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3
Tunisia	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0
Turkey	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
OIC-MIC	**55.2**	**48.8**	**10.8**	**8.4**
Algeria	1.3	1.7	5.1	5.8
Iran	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.1
Iraq	1.2	3.0	6.7	13.8

Kuwait	0.5	0.1	23.8	5.6
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	12.0	7.6	13.6	7.0
Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.1
U.A.E.	0.1	0.1	4.8	4.0
OIC-OEC	**18.1**	**16.4**	**8.4**	**6.4**
Albania	0.5	0.3	15.2	9.7
OIC-TC	**0.5**	**0.3**	**15.2**	**9.7**
Total OIC Countries	**173.5**	**176.3**	**17.4**	**15.1**

Source: FAO, State of Food Insecurity 2001.

TABLE A.11: MERCHANDISE TRADE (Million $)

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (Million $)							
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
OIC-LDC	7227	10842	11757	12494	12865	14136	16615
OIC-MIC	95250	176994	188489	197381	188041	198893	228511
OIC-OEC	162276	159003	198512	213737	171674	202381	227559
OIC-TC	4954	11676	14243	12735	11170	12360	18200
OIC	**269707**	**358515**	**413001**	**436348**	**383750**	**427770**	**490885**
% of world	7.7%	7.0%	7.7%	7.9%	7.0%	7.6%	8.1%
Developed Countries	2687114	3742144	3867573	3956165	3994238	4073258	4215612
Developing Countries	808341	1368742	1474725	1582720	1470879	1575841	1863983
World	3495455	5110886	5342298	5538885	5465116	5649099	6079596
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (Million $)							
	1990	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
OIC-LDC	14386	17176	19035	20076	21212	21125	22007
OIC-MIC	114526	213559	230035	237085	198585	196598	236406
OIC-OEC	93469	117822	119709	133529	138438	140208	149335
OIC-TC	3959	10620	13594	12881	12105	11723	13276
OIC	**226339**	**359177**	**382373**	**403571**	**370339**	**369654**	**421023**
% of world	6.3%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%	6.9%
Developed Countries	2829740	3703039	3854810	3960620	4076861	4218107	4317671
% of world	78.4%	71.9%	71.5%	71.0%	73.8%	73.7%	70.6%
Developing Countries	778139	1449839	1533474	1614924	1448967	1508152	1800375
World	3607879	5152878	5388284	5575544	5525828	5726259	6118045

Source: FAO Database (FAOSTAT). Note: For OIC-TC countries (excluding Albania), 1992 data have been used for the year 1990.