



**Standing Committee
for Economic and Commercial Cooperation
of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)**

COMCEC AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK 2016



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE
September 2016**



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COMCEC

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Preface

COMCEC Strategy adopted during the 4th Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 14-15 August 2012, envisages Working Group Meetings as one of the instruments for its implementation. Through the Working Groups, experts from the member countries get the chance of elaborating the issues thoroughly in the respective cooperation areas and sharing their good practices, views and experiences. The Working Groups are established for each cooperation area defined by the Strategy, namely Trade, Transport and Communication, Tourism, Agriculture, Poverty Alleviation, and Finance.

The COMCEC Outlooks are prepared in each cooperation area of the Strategy with a view to exploring the global trends and current situation in the COMCEC Region in the respective area and enrich discussions during the Working Groups Meetings by providing up-to-date data and analysis.

This COMCEC Agriculture Outlook 2016 is prepared by Mr. E. Emrah HATUNOGLU and Mr. Mustafa Adil SAYAR, Experts at the COMCEC Coordination Office with the objective of providing general information on the status of agricultural sector in the Member States. It aims to be a commonly referred handbook for decision makers and other users; to identify the relationships between agriculture sector and other sectors; to be a source for monitoring and evaluation of current agricultural policies and to assist in formulation better policies in the Member Countries by combining various data and statistics published or held by different institutions. This document also dwells on the major issues with regard to agricultural sector development and makes comparisons with the different country groupings to demonstrate the situation in the Member States and thus cooperation potential.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

COMCEC	The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
EIU	Economist Intelligent Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
km ³	Cubic Kilometer
m ³	Cubic Meter
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization

Introduction

As of 2015, world population has reached to 7.4 billion people, and almost half of it lives in rural areas where the main economic activity of people is agriculture. For many economies, especially those of developing countries, agriculture plays a distinctive role in economic development.

Therefore, it is seen as an important engine of growth and unique source for poverty reduction in most of the developing world. Empirical studies demonstrate that agriculture sector is the most effective sector in generating income for the poorest segments of the population. According to the World Bank, 1 percent economic growth originated from agriculture increases the expenditures of the three poorest deciles by at least 2.5 times than 1 percent economic growth originated from the rest of the economy in developing countries. Hence, it is accepted as a key sector for economic growth, reducing poverty and sustainable rural development especially in developing countries.¹

In most of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member Countries, agriculture is one of the leading sectors in terms of its contribution to income, employment, and trade. In 2014, OIC agricultural gross domestic production (GDP) reached to 682 billion US Dollars with a share of 21 percent in the world's agricultural production. Furthermore, the number of people employed in the agriculture sector in the OIC Member Countries reached to 240 million in 2013, which accounts for the 18 percent of world's agricultural employment. Agricultural commodity trade of the 57 OIC Member Countries has increased considerably in the period from 1990 to 2013 and reached 357 billion US Dollars. Thus, agriculture sector has a critical importance for many OIC Members Countries for generating income, increasing welfare, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

This report highlights the recent state of agricultural sector by analyzing macro agricultural indicators, sectoral indicators and state of food security in the OIC Member Countries. Agricultural value added, growth rates, population, employment, trade, land use, crop production, agricultural productivity, irrigation, fertilizer, mechanization and the dimensions of food security in the OIC are analyzed in this study. The report also dwells on the cooperation efforts under the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC).

For examining the current agricultural situation, OIC Member Countries are analyzed in three groups: African Group, Arab Group and Asian Group. Furthermore, for more detailed analysis, agriculture sector trends in the OIC member Countries are compared with the world trends. Lastly, key figures and tables created by COMCEC staff using most recent data from various international organizations are presented with the aim of enriching the understanding of the state of agriculture sector in the OIC.

¹ Ligon and Sadoulet, 2007

1. Macro Agricultural Indicators

Macro agricultural indicators provide an overview of agricultural sector in an economy. They take the big picture and show the overall agricultural performance in a country. At a first glance, the importance and size of agriculture sector, the progress in agricultural development, and the main social and economic trends can be understood by looking macro agricultural indicators. While they give a great idea of the sector, they also present the comparison of agriculture sector and other sectors, and agricultural performance in the world.

The value of total agricultural output, the share of agricultural production in an economy, the growth rate of the sector, agricultural population, contribution of agriculture sector to total employment, the share of agriculture in total export and import, and export/import ratio are useful indicators to assess the performance of agriculture sector in an economy.

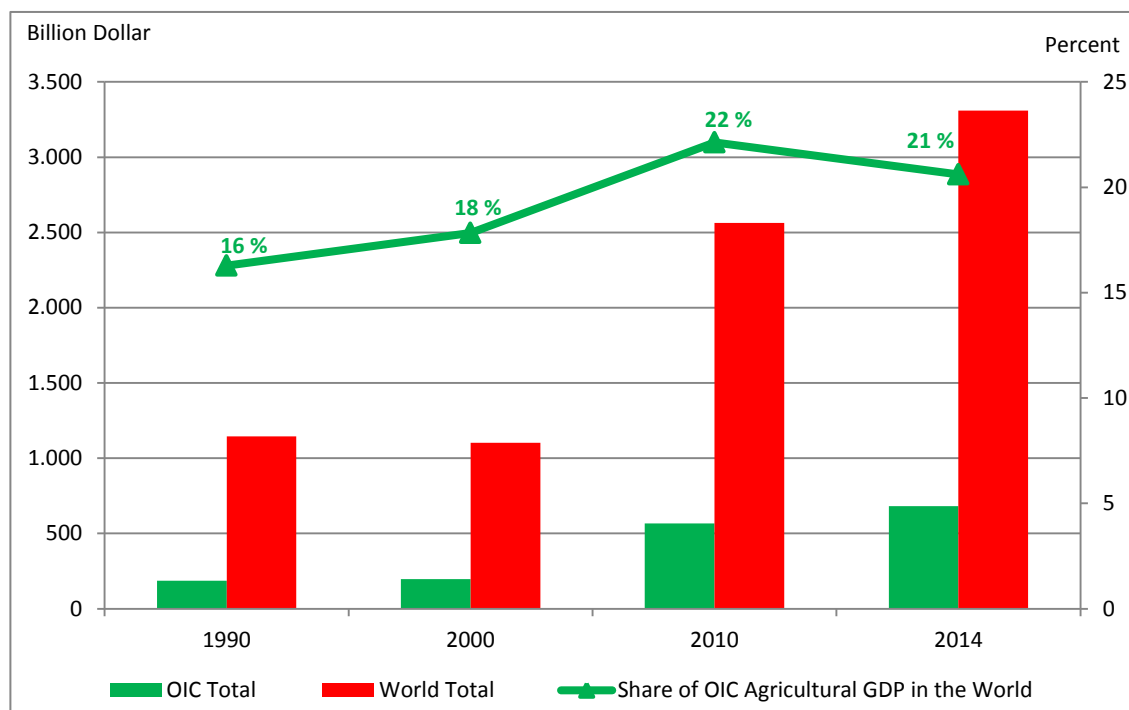
1.1. Agricultural Value Added

The agriculture sector in developing countries is one of the leading sectors in terms of its contributions to income. It is also the most effective sector in generating income for the poorest segment of the population, which shows its crucial importance for their welfare.² Suitability of ecological conditions, availability of natural resources and human capacity to carry out agricultural activities, and existing of production and marketing infrastructures play a crucial role to create agricultural output and income. Therefore, agriculture sector has a critical importance for many OIC Members; especially for the LDCs and the level of dependence on agriculture for overall economic growth is very high in many of the Member Countries.

The significance of agriculture in national economies varies extensively. While in many least developed countries, agriculture accounts for more than 50 percent of GDP, in many high income economies such as the members of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), agriculture constitutes less than 1.5 percent of overall economic output. Thus, the role of agriculture in overall economic growth will vary from country to country, and in general agriculture is more important in poorer countries. In other words, in the least develop countries one of the major drivers of overall economic growth is agriculture. This is largely due to higher income elasticity of demand for non-agricultural goods and services. As their incomes grow, consumers increase their consumption of manufactured goods and services faster than their consumption of agricultural goods.³ This characteristic of the agriculture can be clearly observed in the OIC as a whole in line with the theory of economic development.

² Comcec, 2012

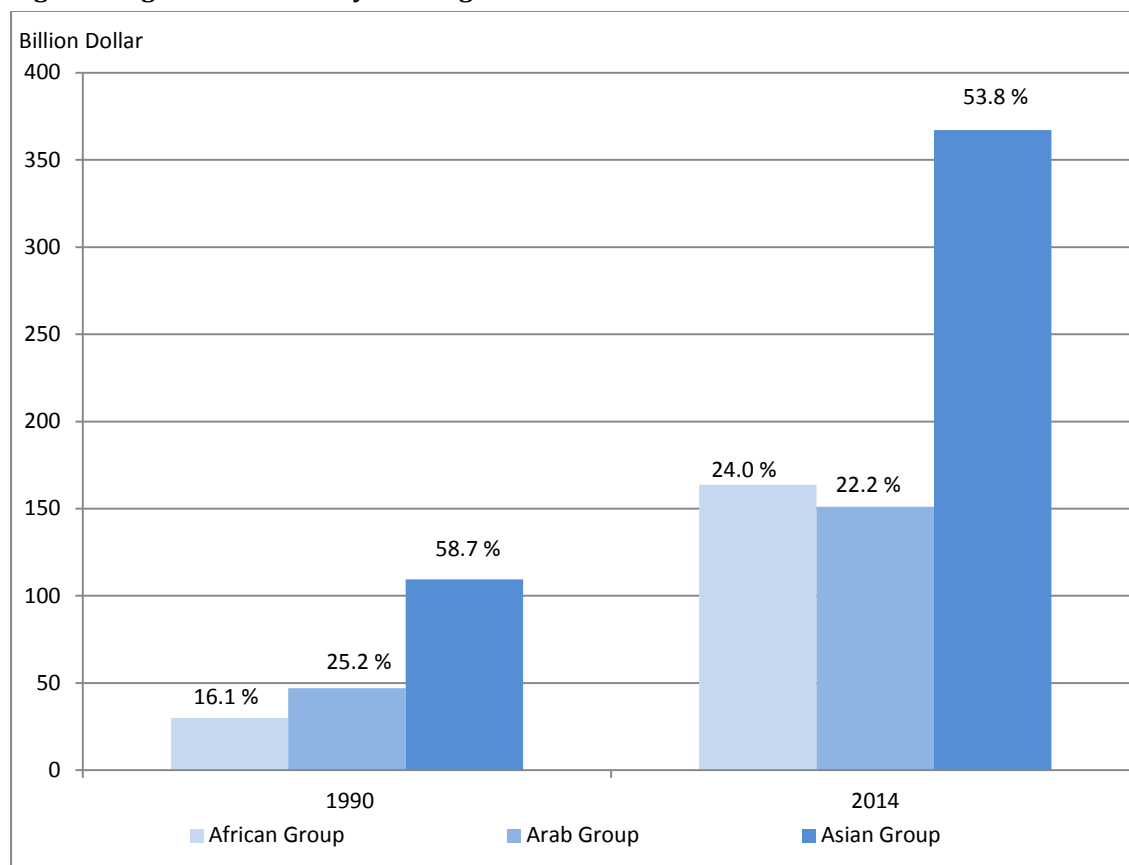
³ Cervantes-Godoy and Dewbre

Figure 1. OIC Agricultural GDP and its Share in the World

Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

The value of agricultural production in the OIC Member Countries rises in the last decades due to increases in production as well as higher prices. Figure 1 shows the agriculture sector contribution to GDP and its share in the world's agricultural production. In 1990, OIC agricultural GDP was 186 billion US Dollars with a share of 16 percent in the world's agricultural production. In 2014, OIC agricultural GDP reached to 682 billion US Dollars with a share of 21 percent in the world's agricultural production. This figure is important because it shows the increasing trend of OIC agricultural production in the world agricultural production. Nonetheless, according to FAO, OIC Member Countries have 29 percent of total world agricultural area. From this data, it is clear that OIC Member Countries have a relatively lower performance in agriculture sector. Therefore, the potential of agricultural sector in OIC Member Countries should be appropriately utilized to increase the share of OIC agricultural production in the world.

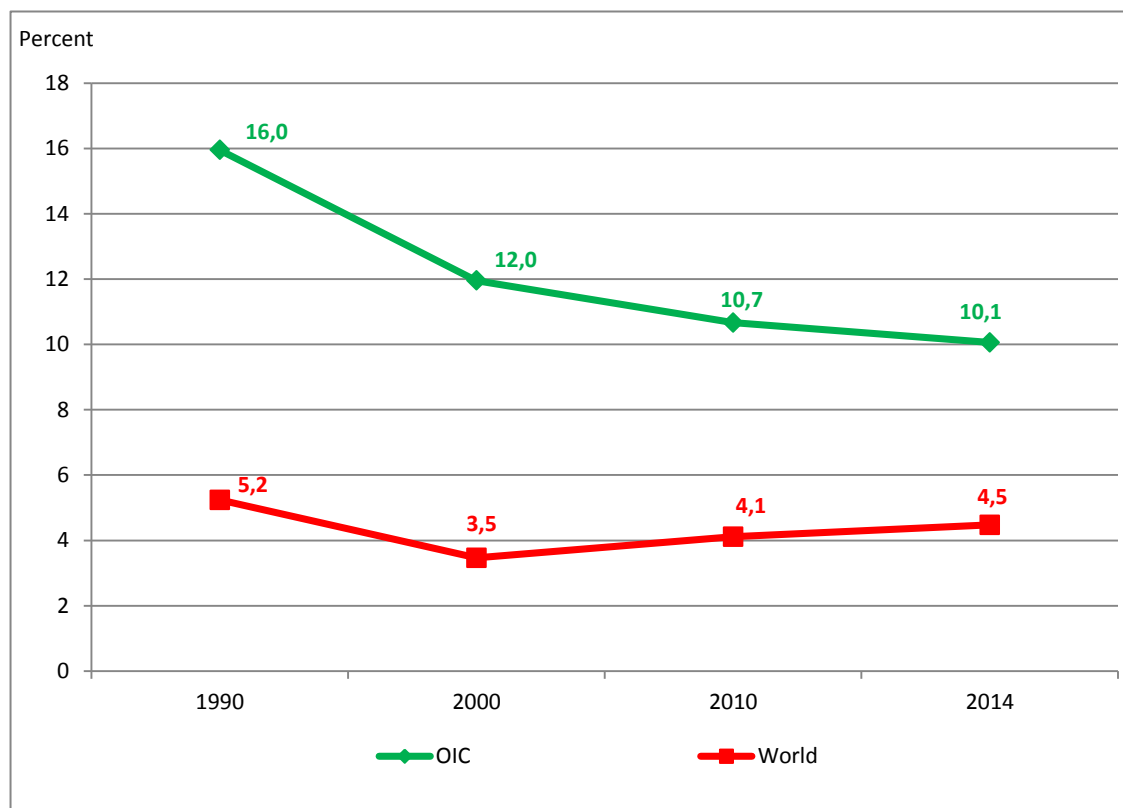
Figure 2. Agricultural GDP by Sub-Regions and their Share



Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

The OIC Member Countries are classified into 3 groups as African, Arab and Asian group. The contribution to these groups to the OIC total agricultural value added varies considerable, and it shows an uneven pattern over time. The relative performance of African Group is getting strong compared to the Arab and Asian Groups in the period of 1990-2014. However, Asian Group has the highest contribution to agricultural production over the years.

As of 2014, OIC agricultural GDP reached to 682 billion US Dollars and the contribution of Asian group to this value is 367 billion US Dollars which is more than half of the total agricultural GDP of the OIC Member Countries. Hence, Asian Group has the highest amount of the agricultural GDP, and followed by African Group and Arab Group with almost 164 billion and 151 billion US Dollars, respectively. From 1990 to 2014, the share of African group agricultural GDP in OIC agricultural GDP increased to 24 percent from 16 percent. On the other hand, the share of Arab Group agricultural GDP in OIC agricultural GDP decreased to 22 percent from 25 percent in the same period.

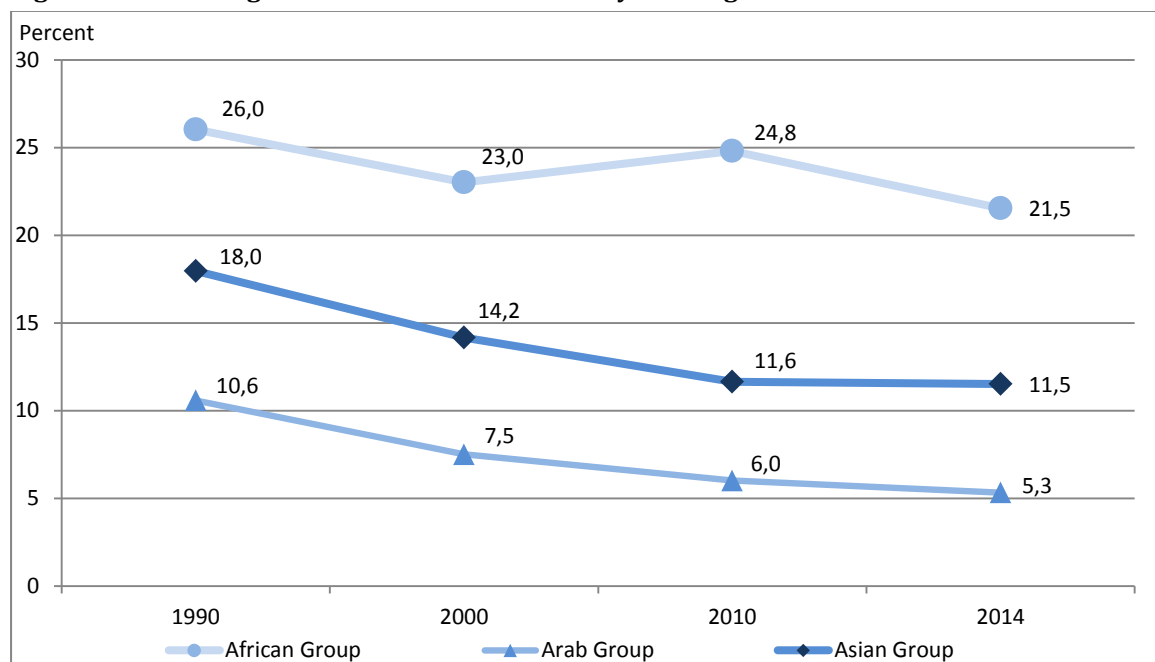
Figure 3. Share of Agricultural GDP in the OIC and World

Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

In the last decades, agriculture activity in most of the OIC countries has been gradually replaced by services and industrial activity which leads to decrease in the share of agriculture sector in OIC total GDP. Economists can explain this situation as when an economy is in a developing path the relative importance of the agriculture sector declines and the relative importance of industry and service sectors rise.

Figure 3 illustrates that at the beginning of 1990, the share of agriculture sector in OIC total GDP is around 16 percent, and it dramatically declined to 12 percent in the following decade. From 2000s to now, the decrease in the share of agriculture sector in OIC's total GDP continues with a slowing speed. As of 2014, it reached to 10 percent which is more than two times higher than the share of agriculture sector in the world's total GDP. The different pattern of two figures demonstrates that while the relative contribution of agriculture sector to the economy in the OIC is shrinking over time, it shows an increasing path in the world as from 2000s.

Figure 4. Share of Agricultural GDP in Total GDP by Sub-Regions



Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

The share of agriculture sector in total GDP significantly varies across regions in the OIC. African Group has the highest share of agricultural GDP, accounted 21.5 percent in 2014. It is followed by Arab Group, and Asian Group with 11.5 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively. Even though the relative contribution of agricultural activity to the economy has shown fluctuations in African Countries, it depicts a declining path in both Arab and Asian Countries.

Table 1. Agricultural GDP Rankings in the OIC (2014)

Top Ten Country		Agricultural GDP (Billion US Dollars)	Share of Agr. GDP (Percent)
1	Indonesia	118.9	13.7
2	Nigeria	113.6	20.2
3	Pakistan	59.9	25.1
4	Turkey	56.9	8.0
5	Egypt	39.1	14.5
6	Iran	32.1	7.4
7	Malaysia	29.6	9.2
8	Bangladesh	26.6	16.1
9	Sudan	25.9	32.2
10	Algeria	22.0	10.7
Top Ten Total		524.6	

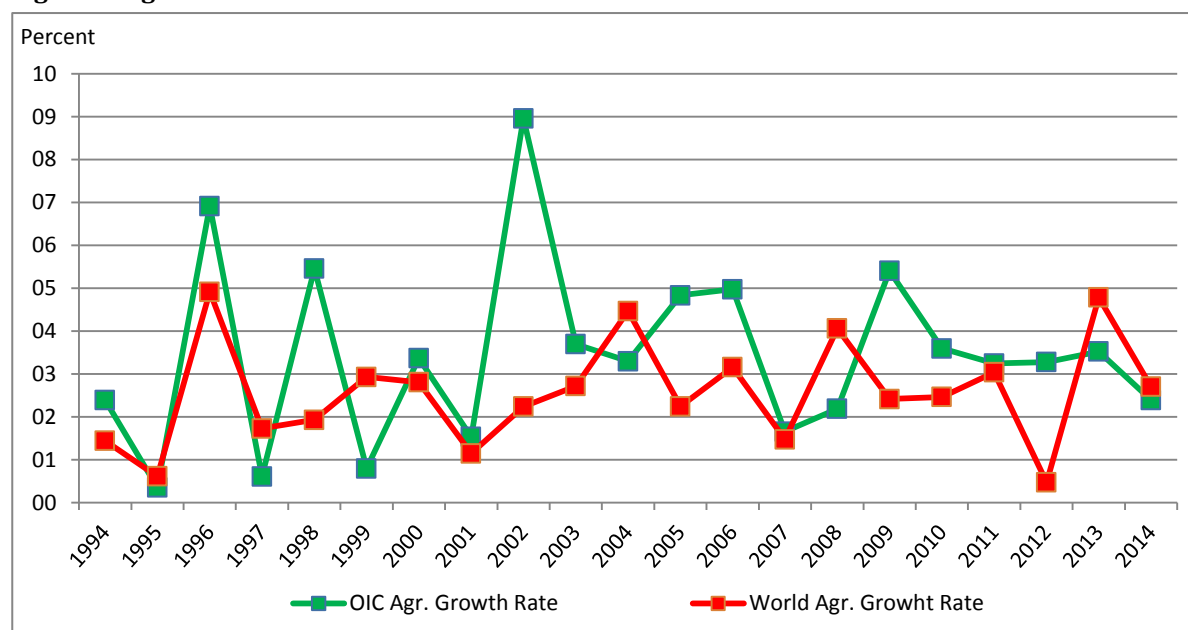
Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

Table 1 illustrates the top 10 OIC Member Countries regarding the agricultural value added and the share of agriculture sector in their economy in 2014. Indonesia had the highest contribution to the agricultural value added in the OIC with a 119 billion US Dollars, which accounted for the 17.4 percent of OIC agricultural output in 2014. Nigeria was the second country which contributed 114 billion US Dollars to the OIC agricultural GDP, with a share of 16.7 percent. In 2014, the top ten countries produced 525 billion US Dollars agricultural GDP which was more than 75 percent of total agricultural GDP of 57 OIC Member Countries. The importance of agriculture sector in the top ten national economies differs across countries. For instance, as of 2014, the share of agricultural GDP in country's total GDP was the highest in Sudan with 32.2 percent. In the top ten country rankings, Turkey, Iran and Malaysia were only three countries whose shares of agriculture sector in the economy were lower than 10 percent in 2014.

1.2. Growth Rates

The growth rate provides insight into the general direction and magnitude of growth for a sector or for an overall economy in a specific period. It can be calculated as nominal growth and real growth, and shows the performance of countries providing some comparisons in different sectors, economies and time intervals. Since the agricultural sector heavily depends on the external factors such as natural rainfall, weather, temperature, climatic changes, water level and soil condition, the real growth rate which is adjusted by price effect has shown a fluctuating path in years. This is explained by the nature of the agriculture sector. Moreover, the more fluctuation in agricultural growth rates in an economy is a clear sign that the dependence of agriculture sector to the nature is large.

Figure 5. Agricultural Growths in the OIC and World



Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

In Figure 5, it can be seen that yearly agricultural growths in the OIC has a severe ups and downs compared to the world during the period of 1994-2014. Therefore, the agriculture sector in the OIC Member Countries depends more on natural conditions relative to the other parts of the world. However, this unsteady pattern of growth rates closely comply with the fluctuations in the worlds agricultural growths. This means that almost same factors have influenced the growth of agriculture sector in the OIC and in the world.

Table 2. Comparison of Agricultural Growth and Economic Growth in the OIC and World

Period	OIC		World	
	Agr. Growth	Economic Growth	Agr. Growth	Economic Growth
1994-2004	3.40	3.98	2.51	2.87
2004-2014	3.44	4.50	2.64	2.40
1994-2014	3.42	4.24	2.57	2.64

Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

The average yearly agricultural growth in ten years period in the OIC slightly increased from 3.40 percent in 1994-2004 to 3.44 percent in 2004-2014. Although average yearly agricultural growth in the OIC was higher than the world's agricultural growth in both decades, it lagged behind the OIC economic growth. In the long term, OIC's both agricultural growth and economic growth surpassed the world, and realized as 3.42 percent and 4.24 percent during the period of 1994-2014, respectively.

Table 3. Comparison of Agricultural Growth and Economic Growth in the OIC by Sub-Region

Period	African Group		Arab Group		Asian Group	
	Agr. Growth	Econ. Growth	Agr. Growth	Econ. Growth	Agr. Growth	Econ. Growth
1994-2004	6.42	5.12	3.90	3.91	2.14	3.82
2004-2014	4.99	5.63	2.56	3.93	3.10	4.75
1994-2014	5.70	5.38	3.23	3.92	2.62	4.29

Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

Table 3 illustrates the sub-regions average yearly agricultural growth and economic growth in ten years period and in twenty years long term period in the OIC. African Group average yearly agricultural growth was the highest in the period of 1994-2004 and 2004-2014, with a 6.42 percent and 4.99 percent respectively. Furthermore, African Group is the only group whose average yearly agricultural growth exceeds its economic growth in the long term period. The lowest growth in agriculture was observed in Asian Group with 2.14 percent in 1994-2004, and 3.10 percent in 2004-2014.

All of the sub-regions' average yearly agricultural growths stay behind their economic growths in the period of 2004-2014. The promising point is that African Group, Arab Group and Asian Group Countries have a greater performance in agricultural growth during the period of 1994-2014 compared to the world.

1.3. Population

Population in the world reached to 7.4 billion people and it is projected to climb to over 9 billion by 2050. United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) explains this dramatic growth by increasing numbers of people surviving to reproductive age which is accompanied by major changes in fertility rates, increasing urbanization and accelerating migration.⁴

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s data, the total population of the OIC was about 1.73 billion in 2015, which constituted almost the quarter of world population. Although its share in total population decreased from year to year, more than half of the OIC population is still living in rural areas. According to the statistics, more than 60 percent of the people living in rural areas were engaged in agricultural activities.

Agriculture sector should provide enough food for the growing population in the world and especially in the OIC. In the last decade, the agricultural GDP expanded globally by an average of 2.56 percent a year, more than the population growth of 1.24 percent. In the same period, OIC Member Countries have experienced yearly 3.42 percent growth in agricultural GDP, and 1.98 percent of growth in population. Therefore, both in the OIC and world, the growth rate in agriculture sector is higher than the growth rate in population which enables to feed much more people.

Table 4. Population Growth Rate in the OIC and in the World

Period	African Group	Arab Group	Asian Group	OIC	World
1995-2005	2.71	2.20	1.70	2.03	1.28
2005-2015	2.82	1.98	1.51	1.93	1.20
1995-2015	2.77	2.09	1.61	1.98	1.24

Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT

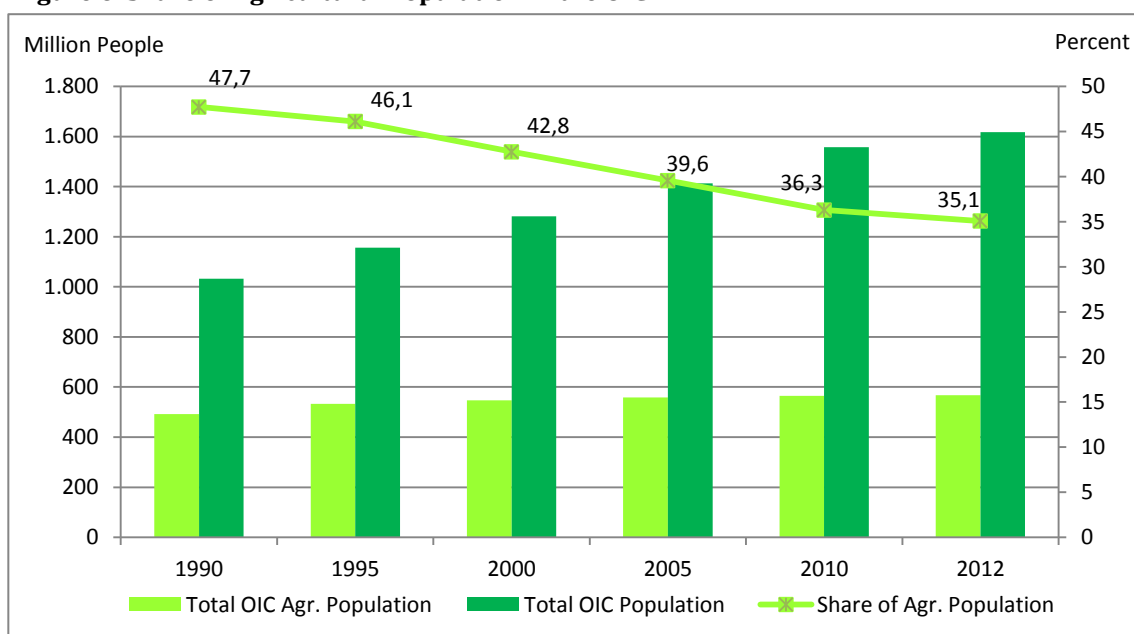
Table 4 demonstrates the sub-regions average yearly population growth in ten years period and in twenty years long term period in the OIC and world. Compared to the world, African Group, Arab Group and Asian Group have a higher rate of population growth in the last two decades. Across the regions, African Group average yearly population growth is the highest in the period of 1995-2005 and 2005-2015, with a 2.71 percent and 2.82 percent, respectively. Furthermore, African Group is the only group whose average yearly population growth rises in the last decade which is more than two times higher than the world's population growth. The lowest population growth was observed in Asian Group with 1.70 percent in 1995-2005, and 1.51 percent in 2005-2015.

⁴ UNFPA, 2015

While the agricultural population of the OIC Member Countries was 492 million people in 1990 with 47.7 percent share in total population, it increased to almost 568 million people, constituted 35.1 percent of the total OIC population in recent years. The main reason of decreasing the agricultural population share was that the increase in agricultural population was lower than the increase in total population throughout the years. This reflects that worldwide trend of urbanization is also observable for the OIC Member Countries, in general.

In general terms, the share of agricultural population in total population is decreasing in the OIC as well as in all sub-regions. Within the sub-regions, the share remained higher in the African Group with 47 percent and the lowest level was Arab Group with 24.2 percent in 2012.

Figure 6. Share of Agricultural Population in the OIC



Source: Calculated by using SESRIC online database

On the other hand, at the individual country level, agricultural population represented more than 50 percent of the total population in 16 OIC Member Countries. For instance, as of 2012, the share of people dealing with agriculture was over 75 percent in some OIC Countries such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia and Mozambique. As the majority of their population depending on agriculture for their livelihood, agriculture sector has a vital importance for the OIC Member Countries in African Group.⁵

1.4. Employment

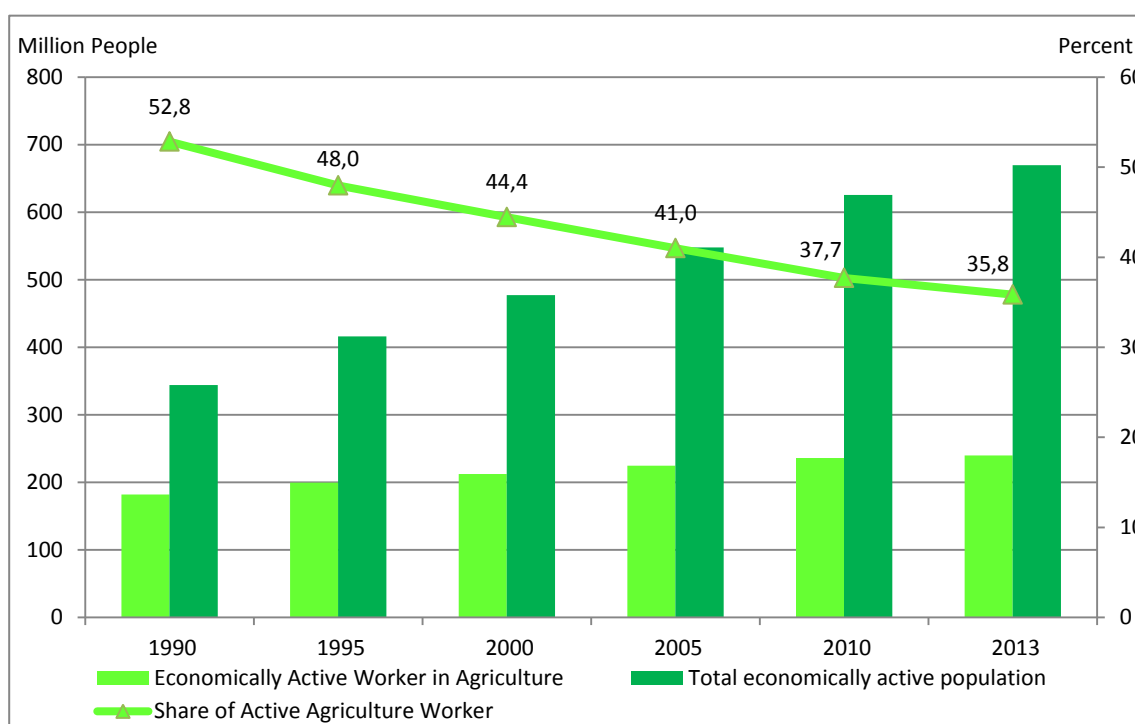
As many of the developing countries, agriculture is one of the prominent sectors which employs significant amount of workers in the OIC. The number of people employed in the agriculture sector in the OIC Member Countries reached to 240 million in 2013, which accounts for the 18 percent of world's agricultural employment. These numbers clearly show

⁵ SESRIC, 2014

that agricultural activities play a pivotal role in the OIC Member Countries and they have a noteworthy contribution to the agricultural employment in the world.

Figure 7 illustrates the developments in agricultural and total employment in the OIC Member Countries. In 1990, OIC agriculture sector employed almost 182 million people, where total employment was 344 million. Up to 2013, 58 million agricultural labor was added, and the number of people employed in agriculture sector reached to 240 million people. In the same year, total employment in the OIC Member countries was realized as nearly 670 million people.

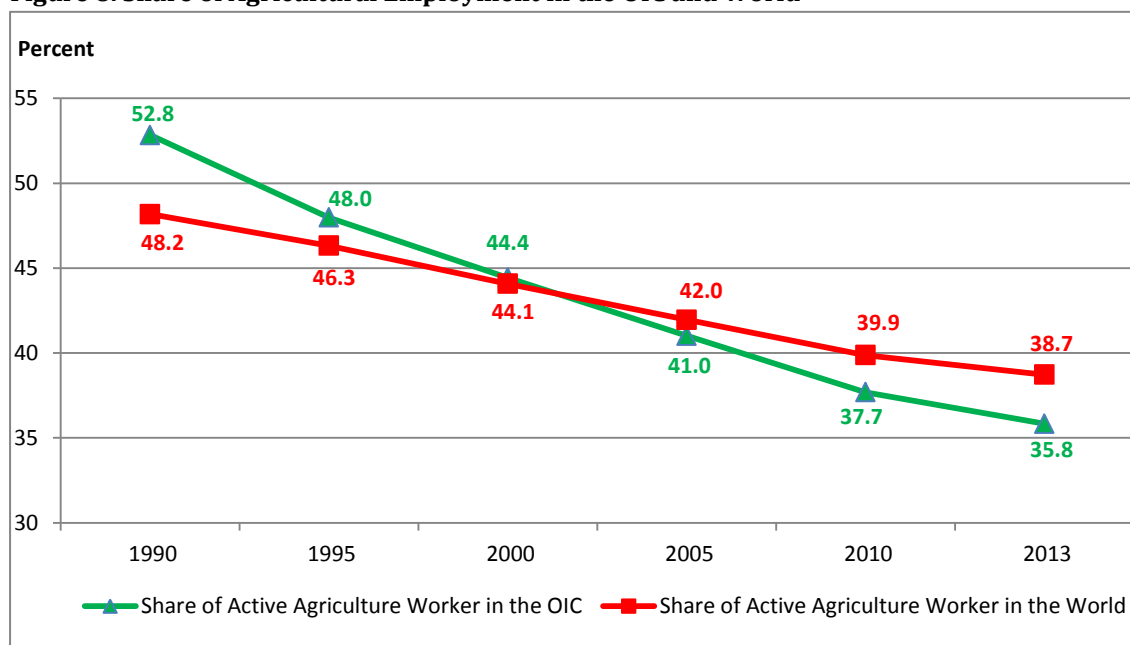
Figure 7. Agricultural and Total Employment in the OIC



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Even though the number of agriculture sector employment is getting higher, the proportion employed in agriculture is decreasing over time. Figure 8 shows the share of agricultural employment in total employment in the OIC and world. In 1990 Agriculture accounted for almost 52.8 percent of total employment in the OIC, which is higher than the share of World's agricultural employment. At the beginning of the 2000s, the contribution of agriculture sector to the total employment decreased to around 44 percent both in the OIC and world. After that, the share of agriculture sector in the OIC total employment is getting lower than the world. In 2013, the proportion of agricultural employment realized as 35.8 percent in the OIC and 38.7 percent in the world.

Figure 8. Share of Agricultural Employment in the OIC and World

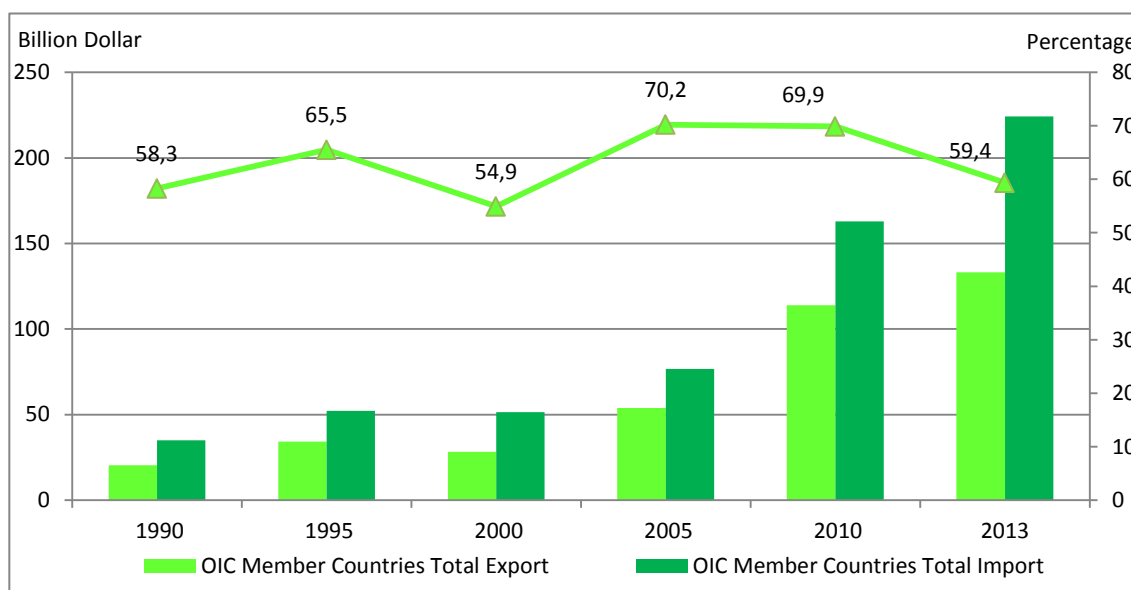


Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

The decline in the proportion of agricultural employment can be explained by biological, chemical, and mechanical advances eliminating many plantation, cultivation and harvesting task, increasing agricultural productivity, rapid urbanization, and non-farm activities providing an increasingly important share of rural incomes.

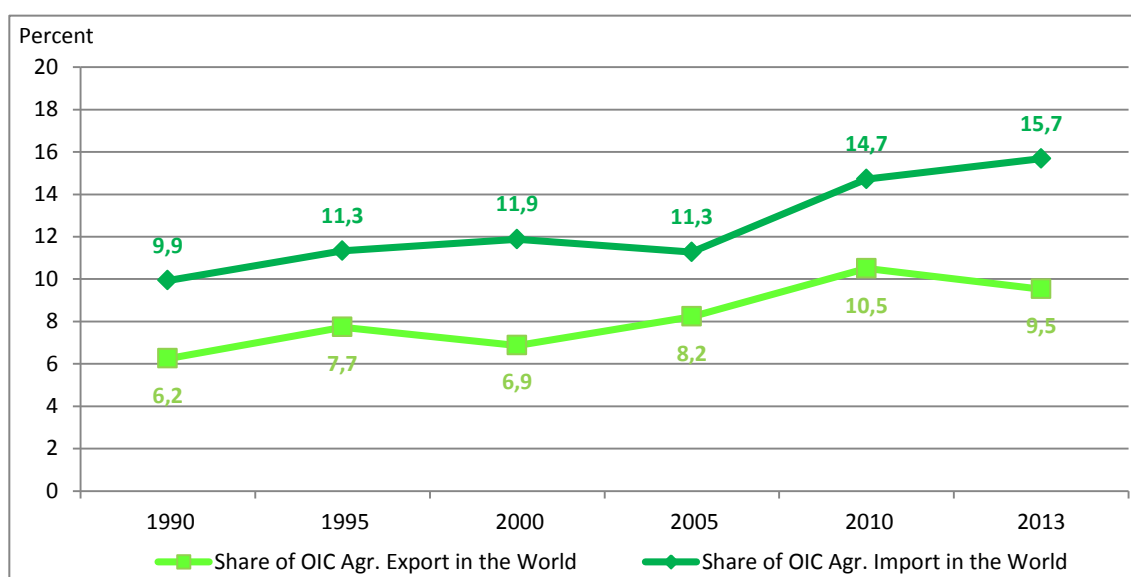
1.5. Trade

Agricultural commodity trade of the 57 OIC Member Countries increased considerably in the period from 1990 to 2013. Total agricultural trade in the OIC Member Countries grew by more than 5 times from in this period and reached 357 billion US Dollars in 2013 (Figure 9). In 2013, total agricultural commodity import of the OIC Member Countries reached to 224 billion US Dollars from 35 billion US Dollars in 1990. Correspondingly, total agricultural commodity export of OIC was as 133 billion US Dollars in 2013, where it was 20 billion US Dollars in 1990. Compared to 2012 and 2013, while the increasing trend in agricultural import has still continued, agricultural export has remained same level. This situation leads to an increase in the trade deficit of OIC Member Countries.

Figure 9. Agricultural Exports and Imports in the OIC

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

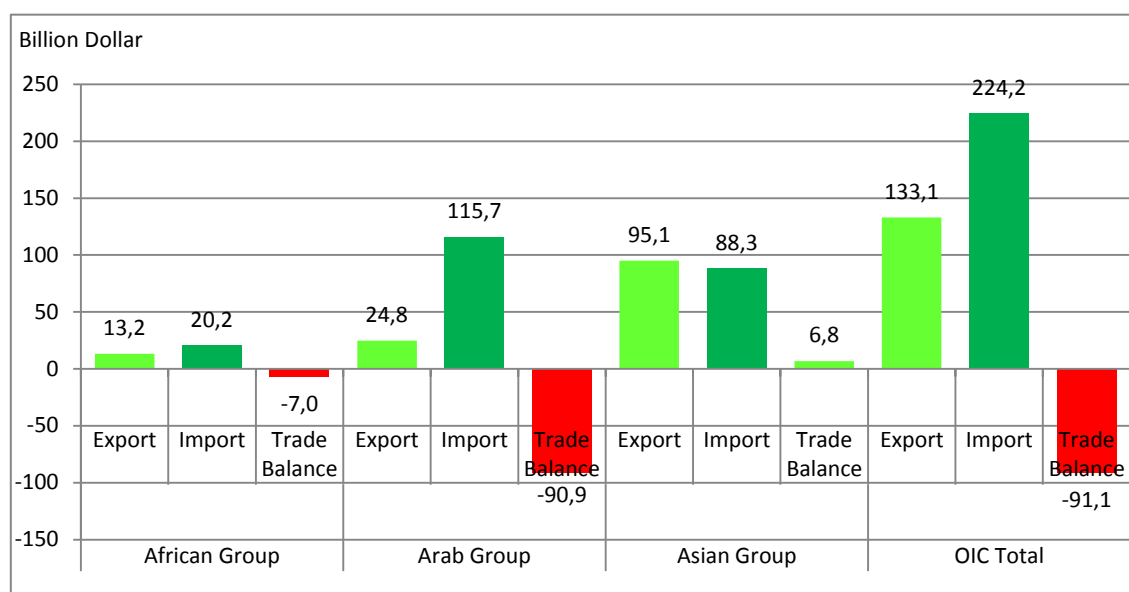
The export/import ratio which is a useful indicator for assessing the trade performance is also shown in the Figure 9. As it is seen in the Figure, while the ratio of export to import was around 58 percent in 1990, it increased to almost 70 percent in 2010. Nonetheless, the export/import ratio has shown a declining path in recent years and the poor performance in agricultural export in 2013 affected badly the export/import ratio, regressing to 59 percent.

Figure 10. OIC Agricultural Trade Performance in the World

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Figure 10 illustrates the OIC's agricultural trade performance in the world. The share of OIC Member Countries' agricultural imports in the world increased to 15.7 percent in 2013 from 9.9 percent in 1990. Correspondingly, the contribution of OIC agricultural exports to world total agricultural export reached to 9.5 percent. Both agricultural import and export significantly rose in the period of 2005-2010. Nonetheless, the shift in export and import were different in the period 2010-2013. While the share of agricultural commodity import of the OIC Member Countries continued to rise, the contribution of OIC agricultural exports to world total agricultural export declined.

Figure 11. Agricultural Trade Balance in the OIC by Sub-Regions, 2012



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Most of the OIC Member Countries have a trade deficit in agriculture sector. It means that the agricultural commodity imports exceed their exports, and it creates an outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets. As of 2013, 91.1 billion US Dollars trade deficit occurred in the OIC. Figure 11 depicts the agricultural trade balance in the OIC by Sub-Regions in 2013. It is seen in the figure that the only group which has a positive trade balance was Asian Group with a 6.8 billion US Dollars. On the other hand, African Group and Arab Group have trade deficits, 7.0 and 90.9 billion US Dollars, respectively.

At the sub-regional level, Asian Group had the highest level of share in the OIC's agricultural commodity export with 71 percent in 2013. As of 2013, Asian Group was followed by Arab Group and African Group with 19 percent and 10 percent agricultural commodity export respectively. In terms of agricultural commodity import, Arab Group accounted for 52 percent of the OIC's total in the same period. It was followed by Asian Group and African Group with 39 percent and 9 percent, respectively (Figure 11).

2. Sectoral Indicators

Sectoral indicators provide more specific information on the structure of a sector. They draw the basic characteristic of the field and reveal the nature of activities. In agriculture sector, the land use, crop productions and yields, labor productivity, irrigation, fertilizer, and mechanization are considered as the main sectoral indicators. These indicators help the understanding of agricultural structure in a country or region providing comparison with the rest of the world.

2.1. Land Use

The world's cultivated area has grown by 12 percent over the last 50 years. The global irrigated area has doubled over the same period, accounting for most of the net increase in cultivated land. Meanwhile, agricultural production has grown between 2.5 and 3 times, thanks to significant increase in the yield of major crops. However, global achievements in production in some regions have been associated with the degradation of land resources, and the deterioration of related ecosystem goods and services, such as decreasing of biomass and carbon storage as well as damaging soil health and biodiversity.

According to FAO's 2013 data, agriculture uses 4.93 billion hectares area, representing 38 percent of the world's land surface. Agriculture is a major user of land. Hence, in order to make agriculture sustainable it is important to maintain the quantity and quality of soil resources. Agriculture must be at the center of any discussion of natural resource management and global environmental objectives. The responsible management of natural resources requires ensuring adequate food and water for all while at the same time achieving sustainable rural development and livelihoods for the current and future generations.⁶

Land resources and the way they are used are central to the challenge of improving food security across the world. Demographic pressures, climate change, and the increased competition for a land are likely to increase vulnerability to food insecurity, particularly in Africa and Asia. The challenge of providing sufficient food for everyone worldwide has never been greater.⁷

For improving nutrition and alleviating food insecurity and undernourishment, future agricultural production will have to rise faster than population growth. This will have to occur largely on existing agricultural land. Improvements will thus have to come from sustainable intensification that makes effective use of land without harming and spoiling this precious resource. As estimated by FAO, almost 5 to 7 million hectares of agricultural land are lost each year due to land degradation and urbanization.⁸

Taking into account the issues mentioned above, for the OIC Member Countries sustainable land management is vital as most of them are facing with food insecurity and have more population growth than world average. Thus, it is important to find out the situation of these countries to determine the problems and to propose recommendations.

⁶ FAO, 2013

⁷ FAO, 2011

⁸ Haktanır, 2003

Table 5. Land Use in the OIC and its Share in the World, 2013

	Land area	Agricultural Area	Arable land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Meadows and Pastures
OIC (million ha)	3,179	1,409	306	63	1,040
Share in Total Agr. Area (%)		100.0	21.7	4.5	73.8
World (million ha)	13,009	4,929	1,408	165	3,354
Share of OIC in the World (%)	24.4	28.6	21.8	38.2	31.0

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Table 5 provides some data on amounts of total land, agricultural land, permanent crops land and permanent meadows, and pastures in the OIC Member Countries as well as in the world. As seen at this Table, the OIC Member Countries' total land area of 3.2 billion hectares, equal to 24 percent of the world. Almost 1.4 billion hectares, representing 44 percent of this total land is used as agricultural land. The OIC's agricultural area share in the land area is higher than the world average which is 38 percent.

In the OIC, out of this 1.4 billion hectares agricultural area, 306 million hectares are arable land, 63 million hectares are reserved for permanent crops, and more than 1 billion hectares are used as permanent meadows and pastures. As understood from these figures, most of the OIC Member Countries' agricultural area, 74 percent, consists of permanent meadows and pastures. This is almost parallel with the general distribution in the world where 68 percent of agricultural area separated as permanent meadows and pastures. However, as compared to EU where 60 percent of the agricultural land was used for arable crops, 33 percent for permanent pasture and 6 percent for permanent crops, the OIC Member Countries have very high level of permanent meadows and pastures but arable land is very low as a percentage. Therefore, it is very crucial for the Member Countries to utilize these lands for increasing agricultural production.

Table 6. The Share of Land Use in the OIC by Sub-Regions, 2013

OIC Sub-region	Land area	Agricultural Area	Arable land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Meadows and Pastures
African Group (%)	24.2	25.3	33.8	27.8	22.6
Arab Group (%)	42.8	36.9	18.3	13.3	43.7
Asian Group (%)	33.0	37.9	47.9	58.9	33.6
OIC Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

On the other hand, Table 6 reveals that at the sub-regional level, Arab Group and Asian Group have almost same hectare of agricultural area, each constitutes 37-38 percent of the total agricultural area of the OIC. They are followed by African Group with 25 percent. Furthermore, Arab Group has the highest levels in terms of permanent meadows and pastures with 44 percent of the OIC. In terms of both arable land and permanent crops, Asian Group has the highest level with 48 and 59 percent, respectively.

Additionally, looking at the individual country level Kazakhstan with 15.4 percent, Saudi Arabia with 12.3 percent, Sudan with 7.7 percent, Nigeria with 5.0 percent, and Indonesia with

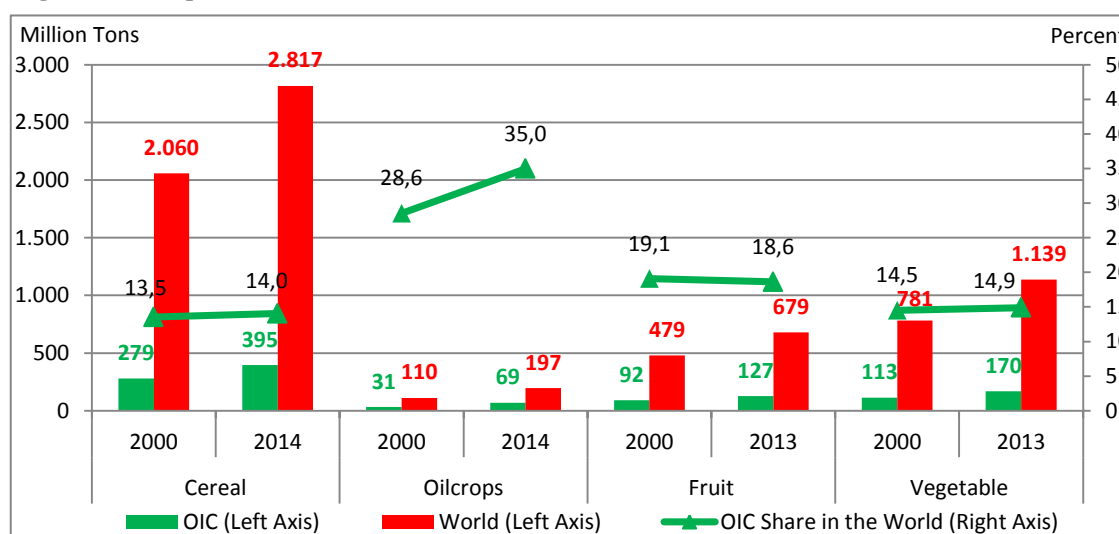
4.0 percent, have significant amount of OIC's agricultural land. Regarding the arable land, the country ranking list changes slightly, and Nigeria becomes the first country which has a highest share of arable land with 11.1 percent in the OIC. Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Turkey are the following countries which contribute to OIC's total arable land with 9.9 percent, 9.6 percent, 7.7 percent, and 6.7 percent, respectively. Nonetheless, most of the OIC Member Countries' agricultural area mainly consists of permanent meadows and pastures which hinder to produce more and generate additional income (Annex 14).

2.2. Crop Productions

The OIC Member Countries pursue a wide range of crop and livestock production system because of the fact that they have different agro-ecological zone, agricultural infrastructure, and producing and consuming habit. Hence, a large variety of agricultural products are grown in the OIC as a whole. And its Member States have different yield level depending on their level of using agricultural mechanization and other agricultural inputs as well as climatic conditions.

In terms of the volume of agriculture production, as of 2014, OIC Member Countries contributed 395 million tons to the world cereal production, representing 13.5 percent of the world total cereals production. Even though the cereal production increased by more than 40 percent in the period of 2000-2014, the share of OIC Member Countries in the world cereal production showed a very slight increase. As of 2014, 69 million tons of oil crops were produced in the OIC, where it was 31 million tons in 2000. This substantial amount of oil crops production in the OIC also stimulated the share of OIC Member Countries in the world oil crops production. Therefore, it increased from 28.6 percent to 35.0 percent in the period of 2000-2014. Among the commodity groups in the OIC, oil crops are the highest share in the world with an increasing trend.

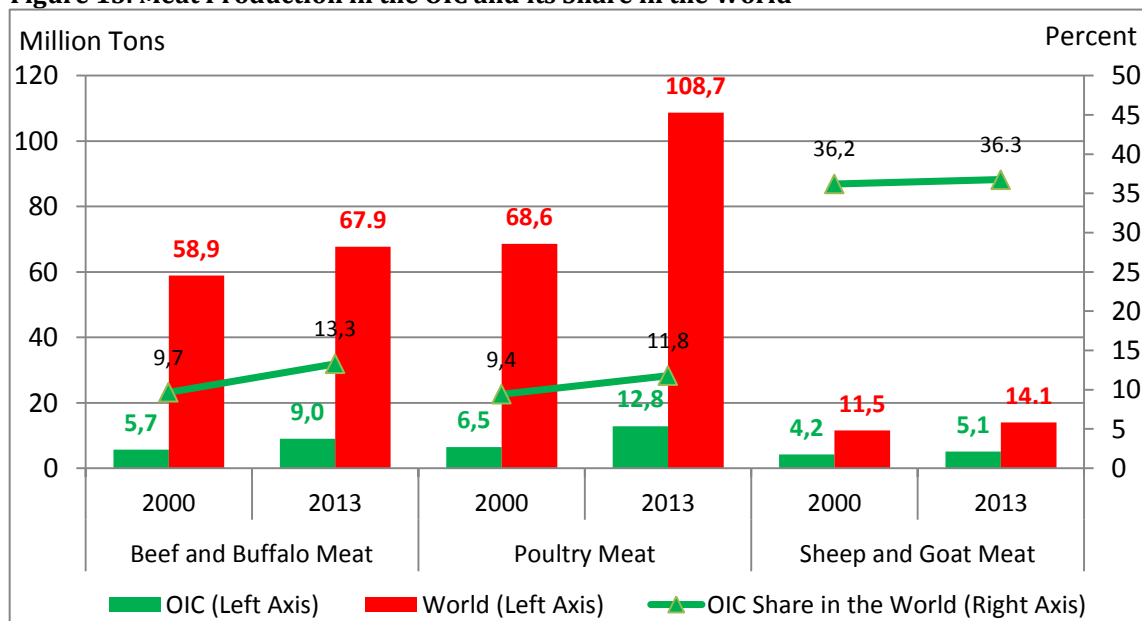
Figure 12. Crop Productions in the OIC and its Share in the World



Source: Calculated by Using FAO online databases, 2015

In 2013, the share of OIC Member Countries in the world fruit production accounted for 18.6 percent, slightly decreasing from 19.1 percent in 2000. On the contrary, the share of the OIC Member Countries in the world total production of vegetables increased from 14.5 percent in 2000 to 14.9 percent in 2013.

Figure 13. Meat Production in the OIC and its Share in the World



Source: Calculated by Using FAO online databases, 2015

Figure 13 illustrates the developments in meat production in the OIC Member Countries and its share in the world. In 2013, 9.7 million tons of beef and buffalo meat was produced in the OIC while it was 5.7 million in 2000. This noteworthy increase in beef and buffalo meat production was mainly due to the supply-side factors, such as cheap inputs, technological change and scale efficiency gains in the last decade.⁹ Furthermore, the significant shift in beef and buffalo meat production also leads to an increase in the share of OIC in the world's production. Hence, the contribution of OIC Member Countries' beef and buffalo meat production to the world's beef and buffalo meat production rose to 13.3 percent in 2013, while it was 9.7 percent in 2000.

Correspondingly, a dramatic surge is observed in the poultry meat production during the same period. While it was 6.5 million tons in the beginning of the century, it has almost doubled and realized as 12.8 million tons in 2013. Nonetheless, the increase in the share of OIC poultry meat production in the world occurred moderately due to the high rate of growth in poultry sector across the globe. Thus, the contribution of OIC Member Countries' meat poultry production to the world's poultry meat production slightly ascended to 11.8 percent in 2013, while it was 9.4 in 2000. Lastly, sheep and goat meat production of OIC Member Countries continued to grow and exceeded to 5 million tons in 2013. Compared to beef and buffalo meat

⁹ SESRIC, 2015

and poultry meat, the share of sheep and goat meat production of OIC Member Countries in the world was highest over time.

2.3. Agricultural Productivity

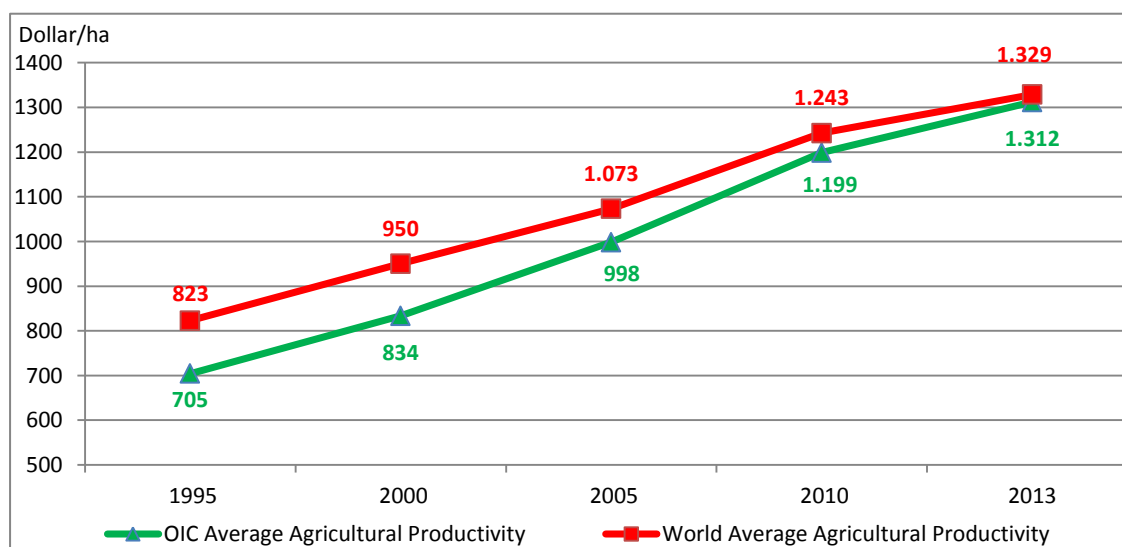
Agricultural productivity is a broad concept which does not imply a single measurement. Traditionally, it is measured by as the ratio of agricultural output values to agricultural inputs. Therefore, it shows the efficiency of each production factor, and enables the comparison of different period and regions by providing economic value per unit of input. Since land and labor are the most important inputs which are used in the production process, agricultural economists are eager to learn the efficiency of land and labor in an agriculture sector. Hence, in general term, agricultural productivity refers to land productivity and labor productivity.

Furthermore, crop yields are other significant measurements of agricultural productivity in farm activities. They are measured by the ratio of crop output amounts to the cultivated area. In addition to land productivity and labor productivity, crop yields for different agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, maize provides a great insight regarding the level of agricultural productivity in a country or region.

2.3.1. Land Productivity

Agricultural land productivity is measured by the ratio of total agricultural value added to the arable area in a country. Therefore, it shows the agricultural economic value per hectare of arable land. Figure 14 shows the agricultural land productivity in the OIC and in the world during the period 1995 and 2013 by using the real agricultural GDP at 2005 prices.

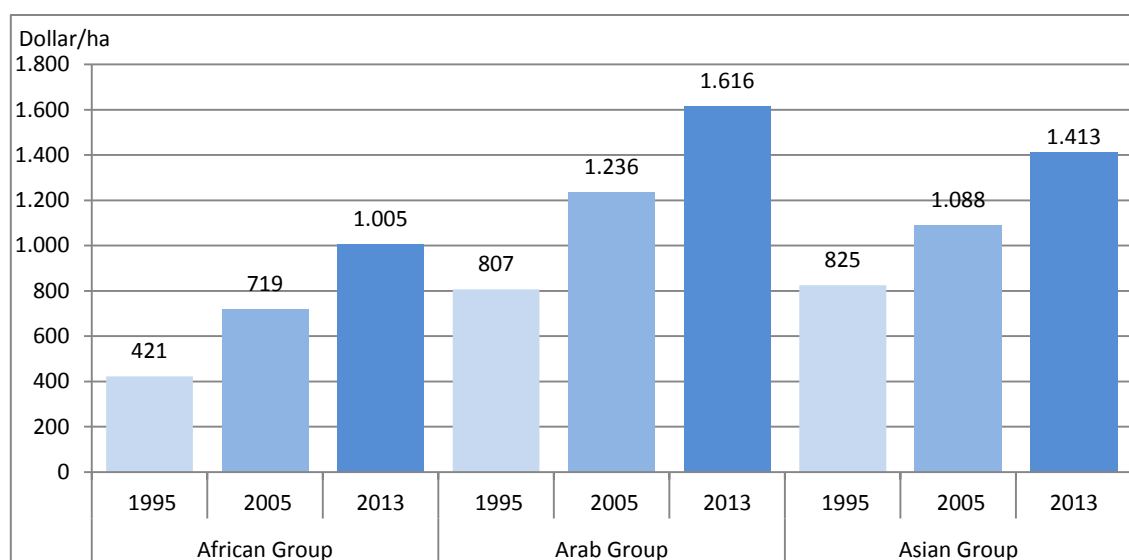
Figure 14. Land Productivity in the OIC and World (Agr. GDP at 2005 constant prices)



Source: Calculated by Using FAO online databases, 2015

In 2013, average agricultural land productivity of OIC Member Countries reached to 1,312 US dollars/ha, where it was 705 US dollars/ha in 1995. In a 5 year periods, a continual increase in productivity was observed in the OIC and world. Compared to the world, the rate of growth in agricultural land productivity in OIC Member Countries was higher than the world. In other words, during the period 1995-2013 the agricultural land productivity of OIC Member Countries increased by 86 percent, while it was only 61 percent in the world. The significant rate of growths in both OIC agricultural land productivity and world realized between the period 1995 and 2010. The reason for this substantial rate of growths in land productivity can be explained by a dramatic increase in real agricultural value added, while arable land areas remain almost same in these years.

Figure 15. Land Productivity in the OIC by Sub-Regions (Agr. GDP at 2005 constant prices)



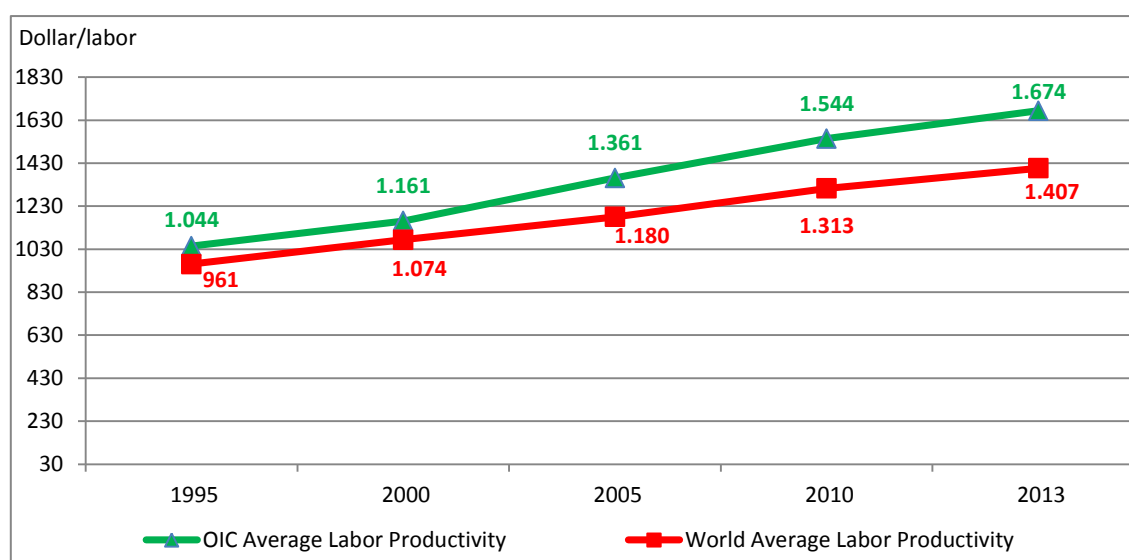
Source: Calculated by Using FAO online databases, 2015

At the sub-regional level, Arab Group had the highest level of agricultural land productivity in the OIC's with 1,616 US Dollars per hectare in 2013. The low level of agricultural arable land in Arab Group, which is one third of Asian Group and half of the African Group, leads to agricultural land productivity of Arab Group the highest even though the agricultural GDP of them is the lowest in the OIC. The Arab Group was followed by Asian Group with 1,413 US Dollars per hectare agricultural land productivity in 2013. Among the all sub-regions, African Group had a lowest level of agricultural land productivity during the period 1995-2013. On the other hand, although African Group had a lowest performance with respect to agricultural land productivity over years; it accomplished the highest growth in the same period with a more than 2 times increase in the level of agricultural land productivity (Figure 15).

2.3.2. Labor Productivity

To ensure sustainable economic development in every sector, efficient use of production factors, especially labor, is of paramount importance. In order to boost the production of farms in the world, agricultural labor productivity plays a foundational role. It is measured by the ratio of total agricultural value added to the number of agricultural worker. Hence, it tells the average performance of total labor employed in agriculture sector. Figure 16 shows the agricultural labor productivity in the OIC and in the world during the period 1995 and 2013 by using the real agricultural GDP at 2005 prices.

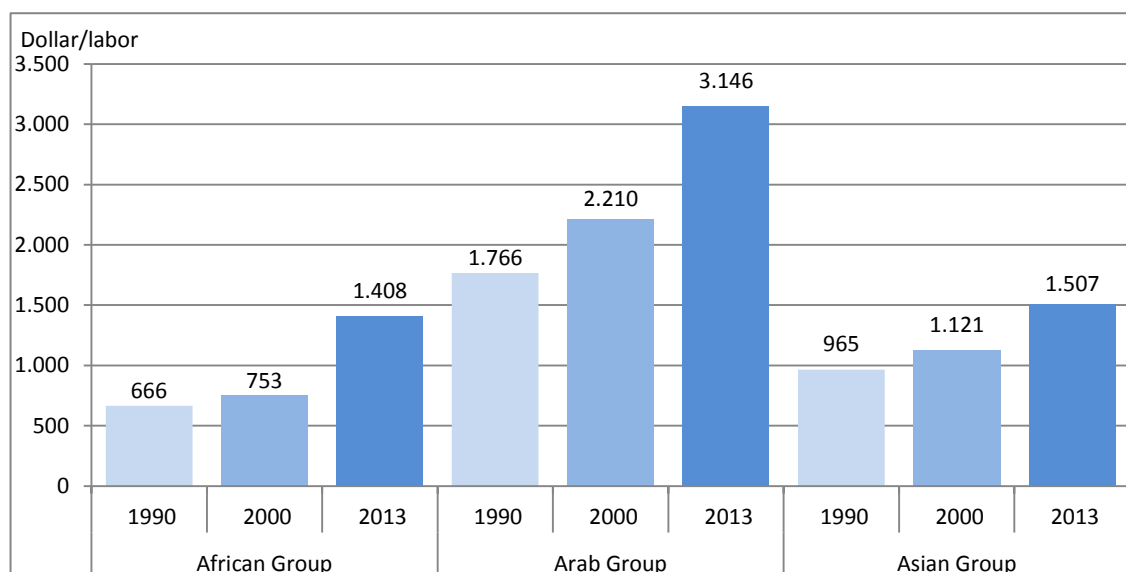
Figure 16. Labor Productivity in the OIC and World (Agr. GDP at 2005 constant prices)



Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT and FAOSTAT

When the figures that have been calculated according to this method are analyzed, it is understood that the labor productivity is higher than the world average in the OIC in all examined years. In 2013, average agricultural labor productivity of OIC Member Countries reached to 1,674 US dollars/person, where it was 1,044 US dollars/person in 1995. Moreover, parallel to land productivity, noteworthy rate of growth in OIC agricultural labor productivity was observed during the 2005-2013 with almost 50 percent increase.

Figure 17. Labor Productivity in the OIC by Sub-Regions (Agr. GDP at 2005 constant prices)



Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT and FAOSTAT

On the other hand, Figure 17 reveals that Arab Group has the highest labor productivity among the three regions. As of 2013, average agricultural labor productivity of Arab Group Countries increased to 3,146 US dollars/person, where it was lower than 2,000 US dollars/person at the beginning of 1990s. Looking at the individual countries in the Arab Group, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, has the high level labor productivity. Although the levels of labor productivity are high in the OIC, it must be recognized that the region is unsuitable for agriculture development due to its limited water resources and climatic conditions. In this context, the higher levels of labor productivity are probably due to a host of factors including high levels of mechanization and use of fertilizer and pesticides. It may be noted that the levels of labor productivity in the Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are comparable to those in high income countries.¹⁰

The level of labor productivity in the African Group was the lowest one in the OIC with an average 1,408 US dollars/person in 2013. Some African Group Member Countries such as Djibouti, Guinea, Gambia, Uganda and Mozambique had the lowest levels of labor productivity of the OIC in this year. The low levels of mechanization and fertilizer use, water scarcity and using labor intensive methods are the main reasons of the low agricultural labor productivity in this sub-region.

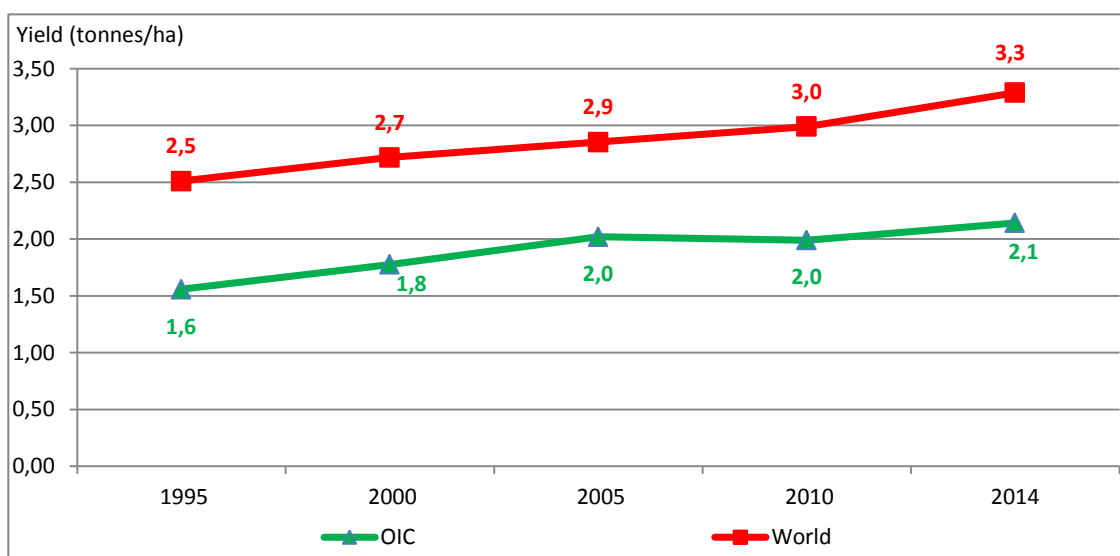
2.3.3. Crop Yields

The OIC Member Countries pursue a wide range of crop and livestock production system because of the fact that they have different agro-ecological zone, agricultural infrastructure, and producing and consuming habit. Hence, a large variety of agricultural

¹⁰ IDB, 2009

products are grown in the OIC as a whole. Member States have different yield level depending on their level of using agricultural mechanization and other agricultural inputs as well as climatic conditions.

Figure 18. Wheat Yield in the OIC and World



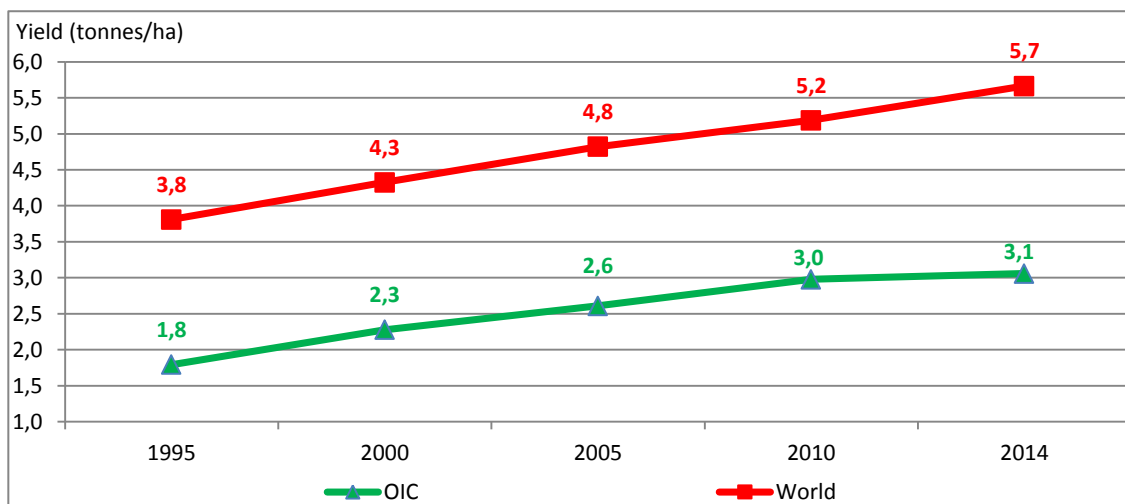
Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Note: The data of 38 OIC Member Countries which has an up to date yield data are used.

Another important term for analyzing agricultural productivity is crop yields. Even crop yields can be calculated for each agricultural product, it is useful to figure out the productivity improvement in the most common, important and strategic crops. Therefore, wheat, maize and cotton seed which plays a crucial role in the OIC production, consumption and trade are selected in order to analyze the crop yields in this study.

Figure 18 shows the yield of wheat which is one of the most common cultivated products in the OIC. In 2014, average wheat yield of OIC Member Countries reached to 2.1 tons/hectare, where it was 1.6 tons/hectare in 1995. As can be seen from this Figure, wheat yield increased in general both in the OIC and in the world for last two decades. As of 2014, world average wheat yield was 54 percent higher than OIC. Another key crop for OIC Member Countries is maize which is used for both human consumption and livestock feed. It is considered as a staple food with a high nutritional value for many millions of people in developing countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, its stalks can be used to provide fodder for livestock in rural areas where farmers have difficulties to reach compound feed.

Figure 19. Maize Yield in the OIC and World

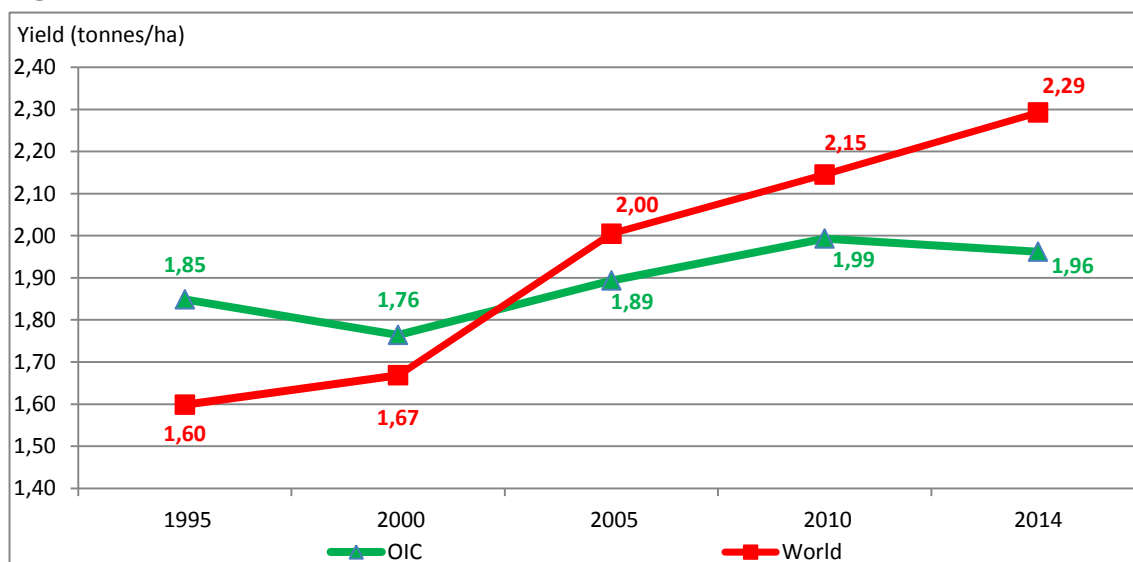


Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Note: The data of 52 OIC Member Countries which has an up to date yield data are used.

Figure 19 shows the maize yield in the OIC and world. In 2014, average maize yield of OIC Member Countries reached to 3.1 tons/hectare, where it was 1.8 tons/hectare in 1995. Compared to the world, the increase in maize yield in the OIC Member Countries between 1995 and 2014 was higher; i.e., 70 percent for the OIC and almost 50 percent for the world. Nonetheless, the maize yield in the OIC is considerable lower than the world average overtime, and it is still behind the world's level in 1990s. As of 2014, world average wheat yield was 85 percent higher than OIC's.

Figure 20. Cotton Yield in the OIC and World



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Note: The data of 37 OIC Member Countries which has an up to date yield data are used.

Lastly, one of the widely produced agricultural products in the OIC Member Countries is cotton which provides main sources of raw materials to textile industry. Furthermore, it is an important cash crop for millions of farmers, which generates income to rural household. Therefore, it enhances the food security of farmers with respect to accessibility of food, especially in poor regions.

Cotton yield in the OIC and world is illustrated in the Figure 20 during the period 1995-2014. As seen in the figure, the yield of cotton in the OIC Member Countries shows a poor performance over the last two decades. While it is noted 1.8 tons/hectare in 1995, it slightly increased to 2.0 tons/hectare in 2014. Compared to the world, the cotton yield of the OIC was higher than the world till the beginning of the 21. Century, the world average cotton yield has surpassed the OIC figures during 2000s. As of 2014, world average cotton yield was 17 percent higher than OIC's.

2.4. Irrigation

Agricultural production has increased considerably since 1960s in the world. The increase in crop yield has a crucial role in this increase. Improvements in the quantity and quality of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer, water, mechanization, fuel, seed, land and labor, have been the main reason of crop yield increase. It is estimated that growing fertilizer application and more water usage by irrigation have been responsible for over 70 percent of the crop yield increase throughout the world.¹¹

Water is the most crucial input for agricultural production. One of the remarkable characteristics of water is that in addition to the fact of its being an indispensable input it works as an augmenting input in agriculture when it is combined with other inputs of production such as improved seeds and fertilizer.¹² Thus it has a tremendous role to play in agriculture in increasing both production and productivity.

The total volume of water on earth is about 1.4 billion km³ of which only 2.5 percent, or about 35 million km³, is freshwater. Freshwater is a highly valuable resource as there are large number of competing demands, including drinking water, irrigation, hydroelectricity, waste disposal, industrial processes, transport and recreation, as well as ecosystem functions and services. As mentioned above, agricultural sector is the most important user with 70 percent in terms of amount of all freshwater used by humans within these competing sectors at the global level.¹³ In the OIC, agriculture sector consumes 86 percent of total fresh water which is higher than world average.¹⁴ In developing regions like Africa and Asia, agriculture uses more fresh water. On the other hand, the share of agriculture in water consumption is lower in continents having high level precipitation than arid and semi-arid ones.

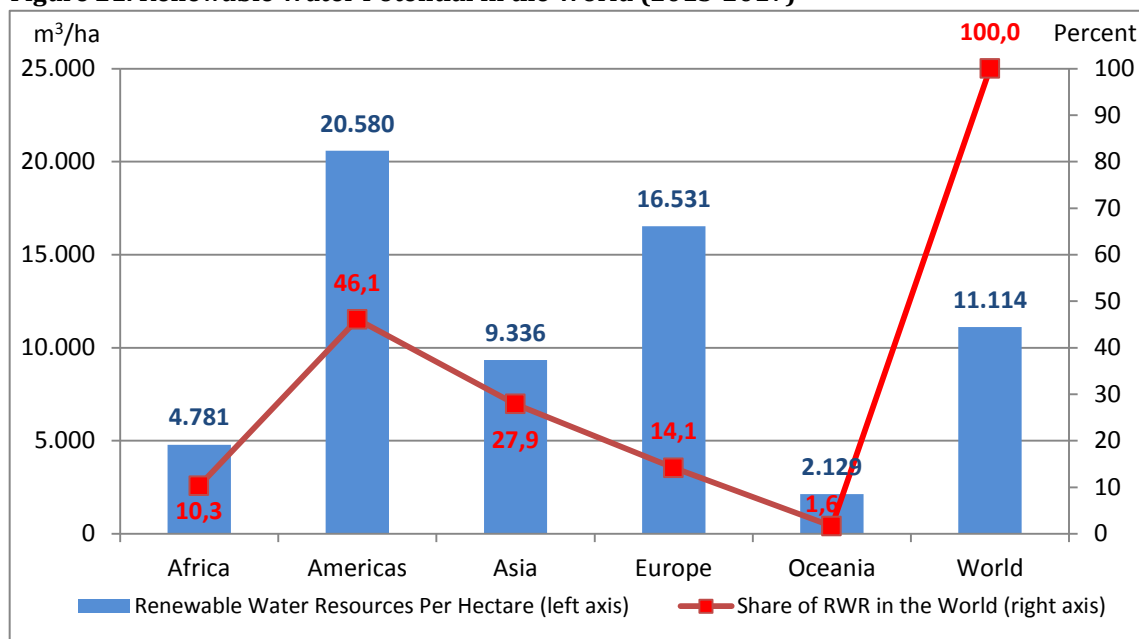
¹¹ Nellesmann et. al, 2009

¹² Nayak and Bhattacharjee, 2005

¹³ UNEP, 2002

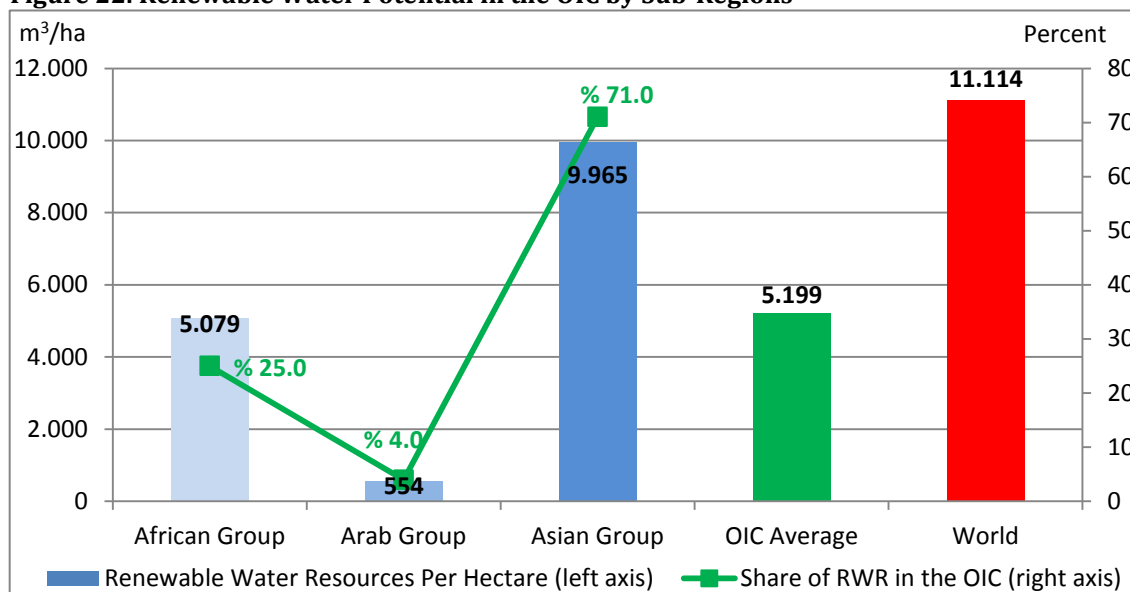
¹⁴ SESRIC, 2014

Figure 21. Renewable Water Potential in the World (2013-2017)



Source: Calculated by using AQUASTAT and FAOSTAT

According to FAO data, total renewable water resources in the world have been declining, and it is calculated as 54,705 km³/year for the period 2013-2017. The continental distribution of total renewable water resources can be seen in Figure 21. America has 25,203 km³/year total renewable water resources constituting 46.1 percent of the world. Following to America, Asia and Europe comprise 15,242 km³/year and 7,736 km³/year total renewable water resources, respectively. Figure 21 also shows another meaningful indicator which is called renewable water resources per hectare of agricultural land. It provides adequacy rate of total renewable water resources with respect to agricultural land of a region. With respect to this indicator, America, which possesses one fourth of the world's total agricultural area, has still the most renewable water resources per hectare of agricultural land with 20,580 m³/ha. It can be explained by its rich water potential. Following to America, Europe, having 9.5 percent of the world's total agricultural area, has 16,531 m³/ha renewable water for per hectare agricultural land. Lastly, Africa and Asia, covering most of the OIC Member Countries, have very low level renewable fresh water for per hectares compared to America, Europe and the average of the world.

Figure 22. Renewable Water Potential in the OIC by Sub-Regions

Source: Calculated by using AQUASTAT and FAOSTAT

As to OIC Member Countries, they have 7,261 km³/year of renewable water resources for the period 2013-2017 that accounts for 13.3 percent of the world's total. Taking into account the OIC Member Countries have 28 percent of world's total agricultural area, the majority of the Member Countries are under the water scarcity. This situation can be clearly understood from Figure 22. It reveals that average renewable water resources per hectare of agricultural land in the OIC are 5,199 m³/ha, which is lower than half of the world's average.

At the sub-regional level, renewable water resources disperse unequally in the OIC. Moreover, the share of renewable water resources to the agricultural land varies considerably among its sub-regions. While Asian Group having 71 percent of renewable water resources in the OIC, possess 9,965 m³/ha renewable water for per hectare agricultural land, Arab Group owes 4 percent of renewable water resources with 554 m³/ha renewable water for per hectare of agricultural land.

Since OIC Member Countries are dispersed over a large geographical region, on four continents and have wide range of climate conditions, big differences are seen at the country level regarding amount of renewable water. In terms of their renewable water resources per hectare of agricultural land, some OIC Member Countries are very rich while most of them are under water-scarcity.

Table 7 and Table 8 indicate renewable water-rich OIC Member Countries and renewable water-poor OIC Member Countries, respectively. Analyzing Table 7, it is seen that Suriname, Brunei Darussalam have relatively high level of water resource per hectare of agricultural land. This situation can be explained by their very low level of agricultural land; even they do not have high renewable water resources. They are followed by Guyana, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Gabon, Cameroon, and Albania.

Table 7. Renewable Water-Rich OIC Member Countries (2013-2017)

Top Ten Renewable Water-Rich Country		Renewable Water Resources Per Hectare (m ³ /ha)
1	Suriname	1,192,771.1
2	Brunei Darussalam	634,328.4
3	Guyana	161,501.8
4	Bangladesh	134,465.8
5	Malaysia	74,843.5
6	Sierra Leone	39,052.6
7	Indonesia	35,734.5
8	Gabon	32,170.5
9	Cameroon	29,035.9
10	Albania	25,139.4

Source: Calculated by using AQUASTAT and FAOSTAT

On the other hand, 19 countries have less than 1,000 m³/ha renewable water for per hectare of agricultural land. Table 8 illustrates that Saudi Arabia, Libya, Yemen, Kuwait, Djibouti, Algeria, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan and United Arab Emirates are the top ten Renewable Water-Poor Countries.

Table 8. Renewable Water-Poor OIC Member Countries (2013-2017)

Top Ten Renewable Water-Poor Country		Renewable Water Resources Per Hectare (m ³ /ha)
1	Saudi Arabia	13.8
2	Libya	45.6
3	Yemen	89.2
4	Kuwait	131.6
5	Djibouti	176.3
6	Algeria	281.7
7	Mauritania	287.4
8	Somalia	333.1
9	Sudan (former)	335.4
10	United Arab Emirates	377.8

Source: Calculated by using AQUASTAT and FAOSTAT

In addition to these countries' current water potential, the other important water resource is precipitation. Precipitation provides soil with moisture that is a crucial factor for productivity in agriculture. Looking at precipitation in OIC Member Countries, it is understood

that most of them have average precipitation less than 500 mm per year which shows high prevalence of aridity in these countries. Especially, all countries located on Arab Group which covers 20 countries have less than 500 mm precipitation level except for Comoros and Lebanon. On the other hand, as at long-term average precipitation in depth 19 countries possess more than 1,000 mm annually. Of these countries, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Guyana and Suriname receive over 2,000 mm.

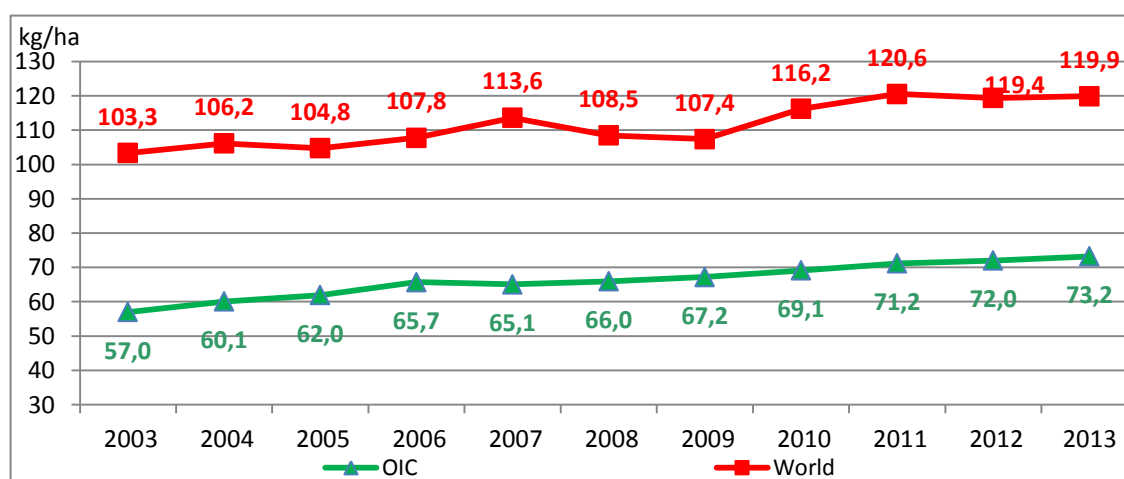
When discussing the irrigation, it is not adequate to know their water potential in the OIC. Additionally, we need to determine the situation regarding irrigation systems which ensure the utilization of this potential in agriculture. As mentioned above, the large part of the OIC Member Countries located in arid and semi-arid regions geographically. Hence, widespread and modern irrigation systems, including water storage facilities are required.

In the OIC Member Countries as a whole traditional ways of irrigation are widely used. Therefore, the efficient use of water in agriculture is not adequately addressed by the countries of the region where sustainability of the existing irrigation systems is at stake. While surface irrigation is by far the most widely used system in irrigation, practiced on 82.1 percent of the total full and partial control irrigation area, the most water-saving system through micro-irrigation techniques is only practiced on a mere 1.7 percent of the total irrigation area.¹⁵

2.5. Fertilizer

The average use of fertilizer per hectare in the OIC Member Countries increased from 57 kilograms in 2003 to 73 kilograms in 2013. However, the use of fertilizer in OIC Region is far behind of the world average (Figure 23). As of 2013, the world average fertilizer use reached 120 kilograms which was more than 60 percent higher than the OIC average.

Figure 23. Fertilizer Use in the OIC and World (2013)

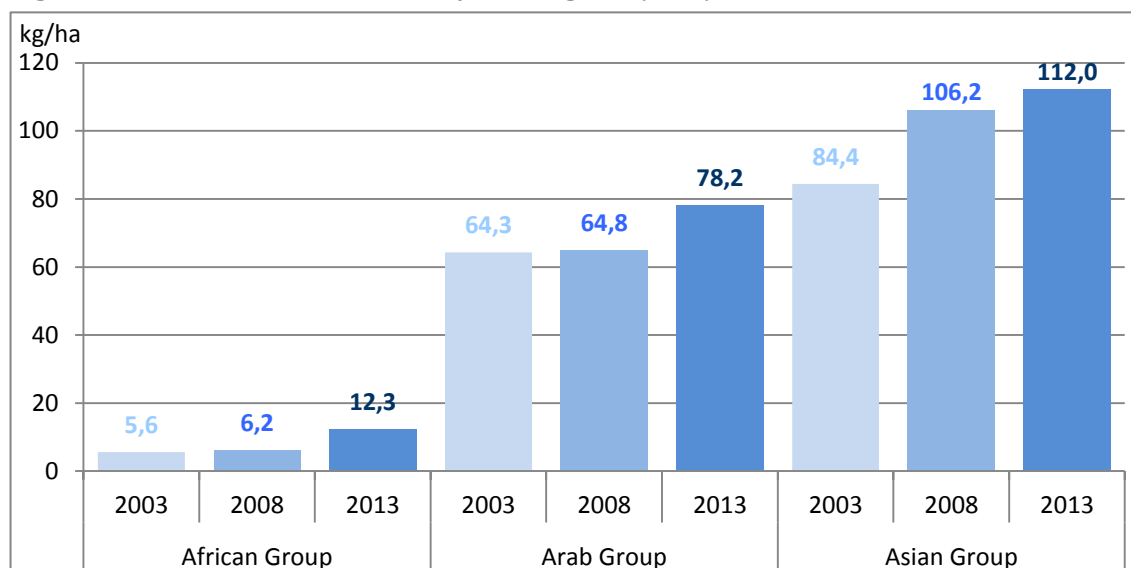


Source: Calculated by using Worldbank Data and FAOSTAT

¹⁵ SESRIC, 2014

At the sub-regional level, the use of fertilizer in African Group Countries was very low with 12.3 kg/hectare in 2013. On the other hand, the use of fertilizer in Arab Group Countries is 78.2 kg/hectare and Asian Group Countries is 112.0 kg/hectare, respectively.

Figure 24. Fertilizer Use in the OIC by Sub-Regions (2013)



Source: Calculated by using Worldbank Data and FAOSTAT

2.6. Mechanization

The ratio of number of tractor per 1,000 hectares of arable land in the OIC countries declined to 6.9 in 2008 from 9.8 in 2002. This reduction shows that 1,000 hectares of arable land needed to be harvested by 6.9 tractors in 2008, instead of 9.8 in 2002. Even though the number of tractors used increased in the OIC countries between 2002 and 2008, increase in the arable land area was higher. Hence, this situation leads to a decrease in the ratio of number of tractor used in arable land in the OIC.

Developed countries and other developing countries also experienced a similar reduction in this ratio. As of 2008, the world average was 4.8 and the average of other developing countries was 1.72. In other words, compared with other developing countries and the world average, the OIC Countries are in a better position collectively in terms of tractor use. Nevertheless, the OIC Countries still have insufficient agricultural mechanization relative to developed countries group in which the ratio is calculated as 10. Therefore, considering that the same area of arable land is harvested by 6.9 tractors in the OIC countries compared to 10 tractors in developed countries, the use of agricultural machinery in the OIC Countries needs to be improved.¹⁶

¹⁶ SESRIC, 2014

3. The State of Food Insecurity

According to the FAO, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Household food security is the application of this concept to the family level, with individuals within households as the focus of concern.¹⁷

Even though the definition of food security can be easily understood, the measurement of food security requires much more efforts. In order to tackle this issue, many experts and international organizations have studied the concept with the aim of building a wide food security information system. Hence, a set of indicators which aims to capture various aspects of food insecurity was defined in September 2011 by the Committee on World Food Security hosted at FAO headquarters. In the selection process of food security indicators, the availability of data with sufficient coverage was taken into consideration in order to enable comparisons across regions and over time. Therefore, several indicators which are produced and published by different international organization are used to reveal the state of food insecurity in the world.

Regarding the state of food security, the latest set of indicators was released by FAO on July 9th, 2015. In this study, indicators are classified along the four dimensions of food security which are availability, access, utilization and stability.¹⁸ In parallel to this classification, this document has been prepared with a view to demonstrating the general picture of the state of food security in the OIC Member Countries. Nonetheless, considering the scope of this study, under each dimension of food security, only principle indicators are focused.

Furthermore, the Global Food Security Index which is calculated by The Economist Intelligence Unit provides a great insight regarding the state of food security. It considers the core issues of affordability, availability, quality and safety across a set of 109 countries in the world. Therefore, it assesses which countries are the most and least vulnerable to food insecurity. Therefore, in addition to FAO's food security indicators, it is better to see the performance of OIC Member Countries regarding the food security by drawing on the Global Food Security Index.

Finally, food losses and waste occurred in the different stages of supply chain is a growing problem in the world. Along with G20, many international organizations acknowledged that food losses and waste within the scope of enhancing the food security is a global problem of enormous economic, environmental and societal significance. Thus, the current situation of food losses and waste in the world and in the OIC should be examined within the framework of increasing food security by using available data. Being aware of this rising concern, COMCEC aims to prepare analytical studies on reducing food losses and waste

¹⁷ FAO, 2008

¹⁸ FAO, 2015b

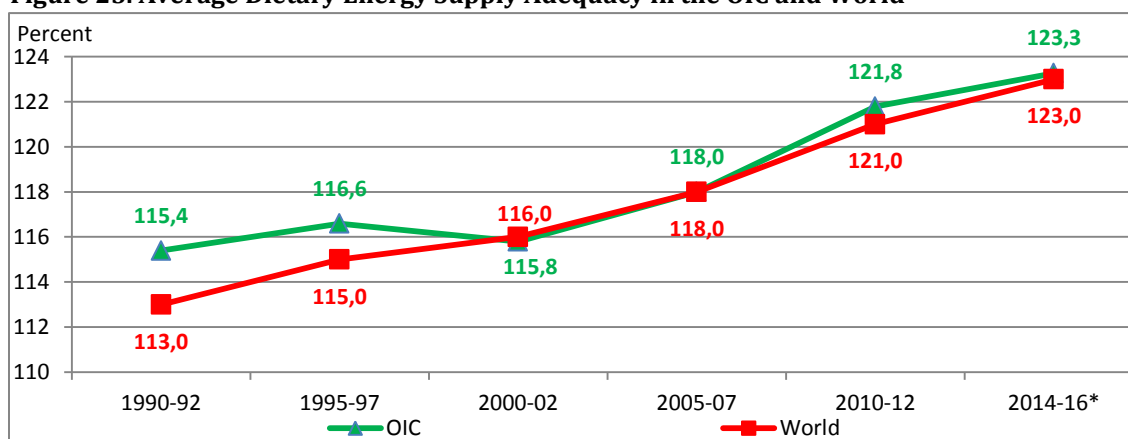
in the OIC Member Countries in following years. In this study, the general picture of food losses and waste in the world is presented with the aim of raising the awareness of the Member Countries this issue, and thereby encouraging the Member Countries to produce reliable and up-to-date statistics on food losses and waste.

3.1. Availability

According to FAO definition, availability refers to physical availability of food. It addresses the supply side of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade.¹⁹ Therefore, the availability aspect of food security deals with whether there is sufficient quantity of food available on a consistent basis at the household, community, country or international level to provide food for everyone.

The availability dimension of food security can be measured by various indicators such as average dietary energy supply adequacy, average value of food production, share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers, average protein supply, average supply of protein of animal origin. For the scope of this study, average dietary energy supply adequacy, average value of food production and average protein supply are taken into consideration.

Figure 25. Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy in the OIC and World



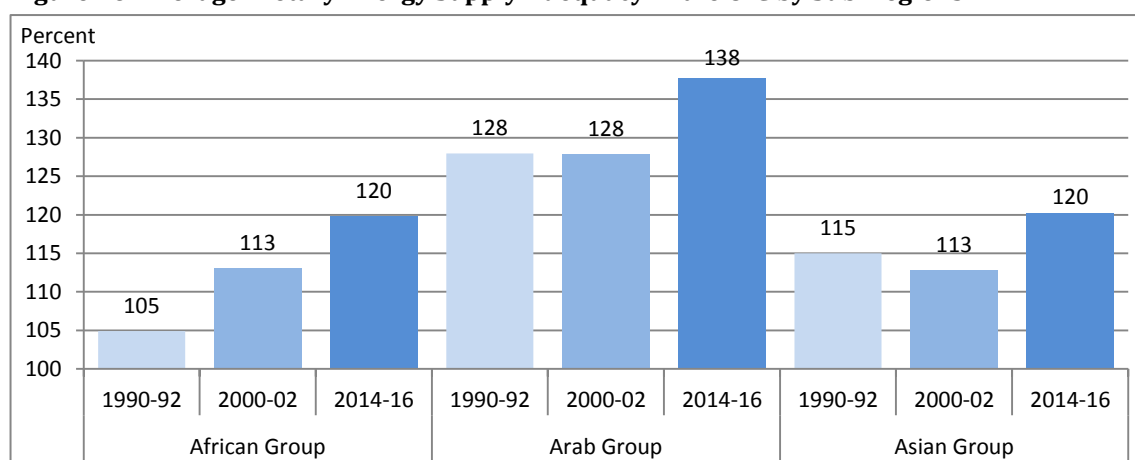
Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Figure 25 illustrates the developments in average dietary energy supply adequacy in the OIC and world. It is calculated in three year averages from 1990-92 to 2014-16 to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories. As it is seen in the figure, there is not a serious problem in the OIC in terms of average dietary energy supply adequacy. According to 2014-2016 period estimation, the average dietary energy supply adequacy of OIC Member Countries will reach to 123.3 percent; where it was 115.4 percent in the period 1990-1992. Average dietary energy supply adequacy in the OIC has become slightly higher compared to the world recently.

¹⁹ FAO, 2008

At the sub-regional level, average dietary energy supply adequacy is the highest in the Arab Group with a 138 percent in 2014-2016. Considering the adequacy rate of developed countries which is 136 percent, Arab Group has moderately higher dietary energy supply adequacy than developed countries. Arab Group is followed by Asian and African Group with 120 percent of average dietary energy supply adequacy which is slightly lower than the world average. On the other hand, even though the rate of growth in average dietary energy supply adequacy is higher in African Group, it is still below the OIC average.

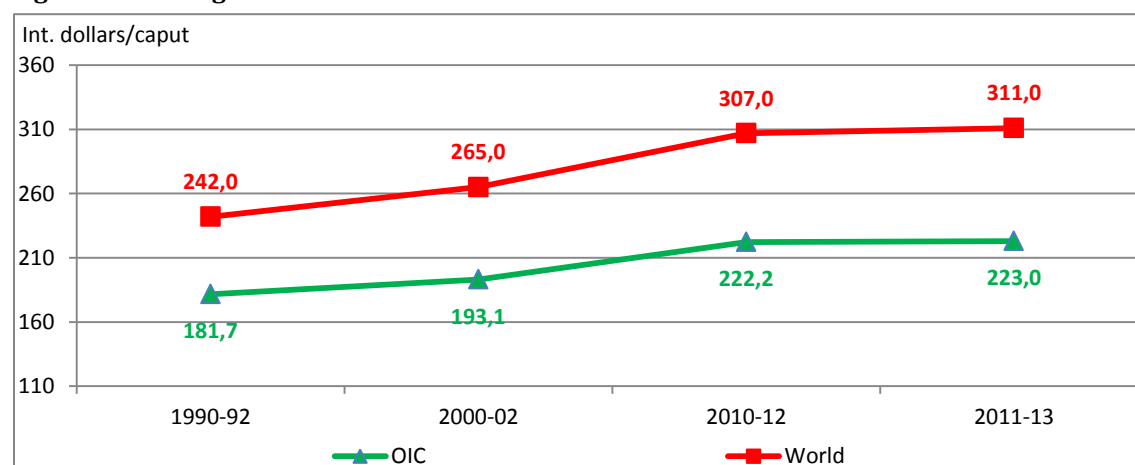
Figure 26. Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy in the OIC by Sub-Regions



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Average value of food production, which provides a cross country comparison of the relative economic size of the food production in a country or region, is another indicator to measure the availability aspects of food security. It is calculated in three year averages, and expresses the food net production value, in constant 2004-06 international dollars terms, per caput.

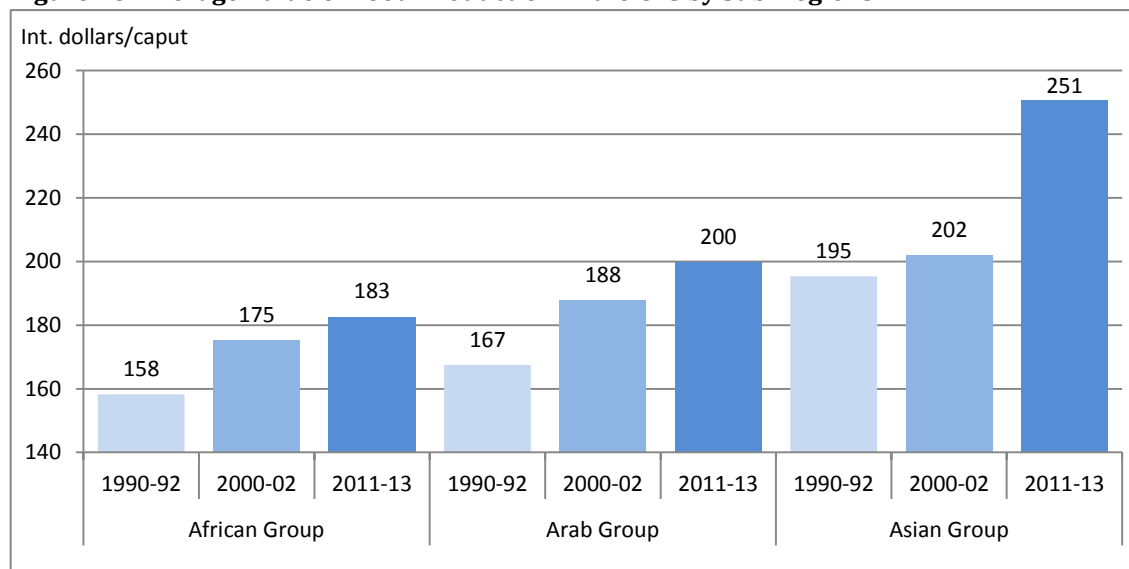
Figure 27. Average Value of Food Production in the OIC and World



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Figure 27 shows the average value of food production from 1990-92 to 2011-13. As of 2011-2013 period, average value of food production in the OIC Member Countries reached to 223 Int. dollars/caput, where it was 182 Int. dollars/caput in 1990-1992. Between these periods, it has increased 22 percent. However, in 2011-2013 OIC average value of food production per caput was almost 40 percent lower than the world which shows a great gap with respect to availability of food in the OIC Member Countries.

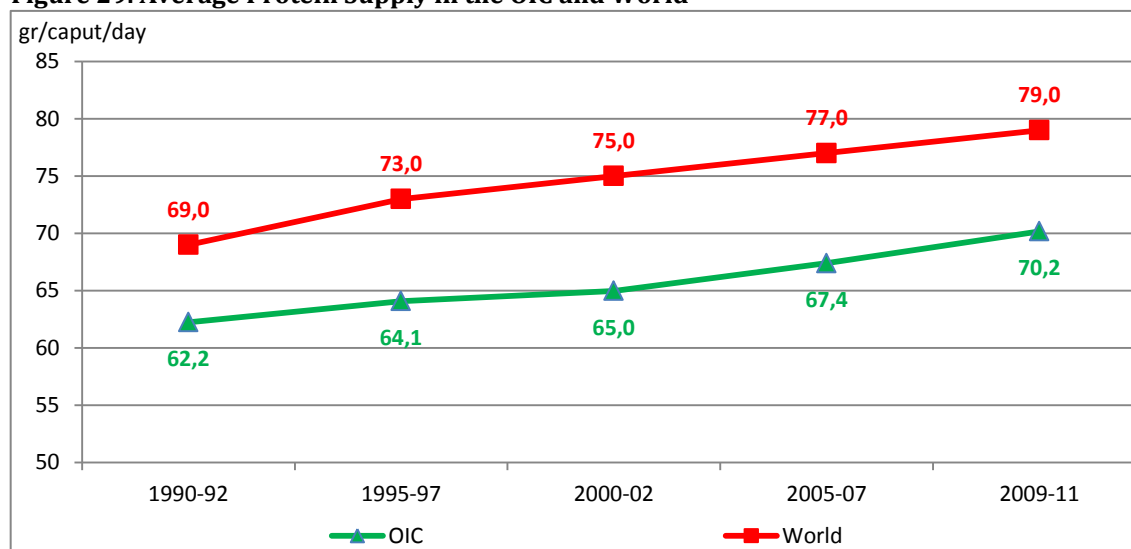
Figure 28. Average Value of Food Production in the OIC by Sub-Regions



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

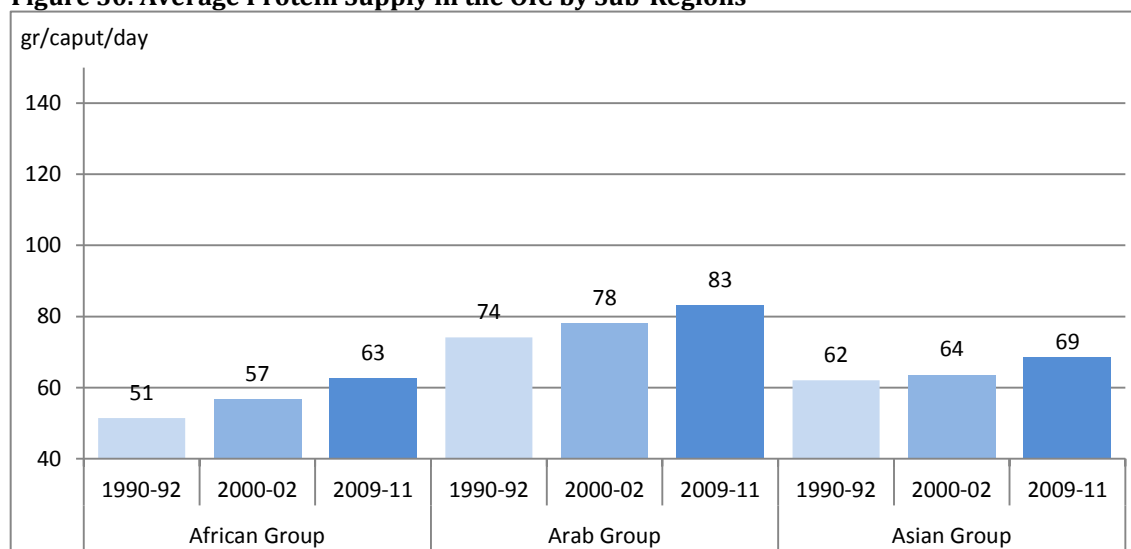
At the sub-regional level, Asian Group had the highest average value of food production per caput with 251 Int. dollars/caput, where it was 195 Int. dollars/caput in 1990-1992. As of 2011-2013 period, Asian Group was followed by Arab Group and African Group with 200 Int. dollars/caput and 183 Int. dollars/caput, respectively. In the last decade, while the growth of average value of food production in African Group and Arab Group realized below 10 percent, it is recorded as 24 percent in the Asian Group. This relatively high performance in Asian Group enforced the food security of this region in terms of availability dimension.

In this study, the last indicator examined under the availability facet of food security is average protein supply. Since the importance of proteins in human diets is substantial and they are considered as the keystone of body organs, average protein intake of people closely associated with sufficient and well-balanced nutrition. Therefore, average protein supply per caput in a day is a useful indicator to measure the food security of a country or region.

Figure 29. Average Protein Supply in the OIC and World

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Figure 29 illustrates that average protein supply per caput in a day in the OIC Member Countries reached to 70.2 gr/caput in 2009-2011; while, it was 62.2 gr/caput at the beginning of 1990s. Compared to the world, it was 12.5 percent lower than world average, and almost 47 percent lower than the developed countries in the period of 2009-2011.

Figure 30. Average Protein Supply in the OIC by Sub-Regions

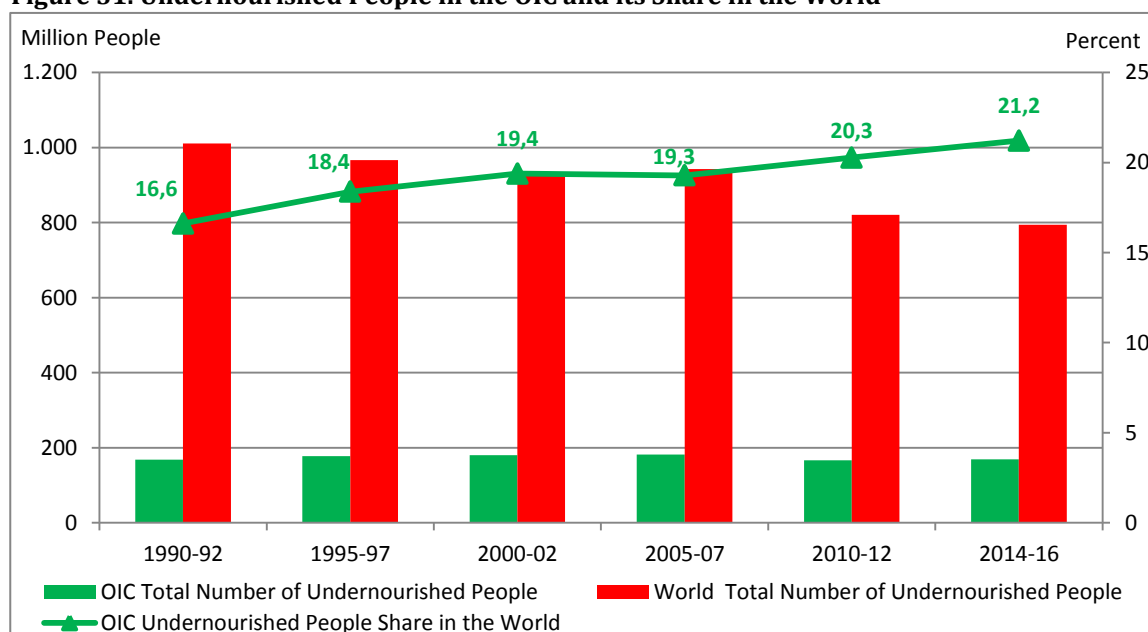
Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

At the sub-regional level, Arab Group had the highest average protein supply per caput in a day with 83 gr/caput in 2009-2011. Arab Group was followed by Asian Group and African Group with 69 gr/caput, and 63 gr/caput, respectively. There has been sufficient protein

supply in very limited countries such as Kuwait, Maldives, and Turkey. Nonetheless, in most of the African Group countries only half of required amount of protein has been supplied.

Furthermore, number of people at risk of undernourishment is a broad indicator. According to FAO definition, undernourishment means that a person is not able to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements, over a period of one year. Therefore, under the availability dimension of food security, it is better to analyze the undernourishment in the OIC Member Countries. For this purpose, the number of undernourished people in the OIC is calculated by applying the estimated prevalence of undernourishment to total population.

Figure 31. Undernourished People in the OIC and its Share in the World

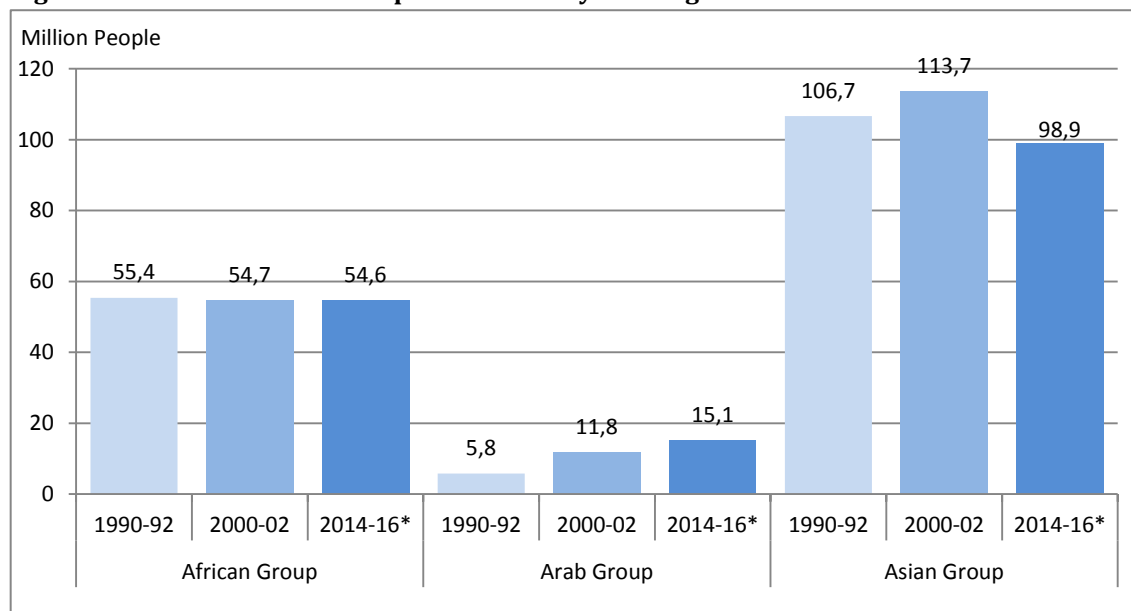


Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

Note: Due to data availability, 25/57 OIC member countries are included.

Figure 31 displays that as of 2014-2016, 168.6 million people are expected to be undernourished in the OIC Member Countries which accounts for the 21.2 percent of undernourished people in the world. In the last 25 years, while the number of undernourished people in the world has fallen gradually, it remains almost the same in the OIC Member Countries. Therefore, the share of OIC undernourished people in the world has risen from 16.6 percent in 1990-1992 to 21.2 percent 2014-2016. This can be explained by the impact of the surge in food insecurity, particularly after the food crisis in 2006-2008 that brought forth serious socioeconomic challenges both for households and policy makers in the developing regions of Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America & Caribbean where the majority of the OIC Member Countries are located. ²⁰

²⁰ SESRIC, 2015

Figure 32. Undernourished People in the OIC by Sub-Regions

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

At the sub- regional level, despite of the higher proportion of undernourishment in African Group, Asia Group has almost half of the total undernourished people in the Member Countries due to its high population. Figure 32 shows that as of 2014-2016, 98.6 million undernourished people are expected to live in the Asia Group, which accounts for nearly 60 percent of undernourished population in the OIC.

After examining the average dietary energy supply adequacy, average value of food production and average protein supply, it is clear that the availability dimension of food security in the OIC needs to be fortified. Furthermore, undernourishment is one of the major problems which need to be alleviated immediately.

3.2. Access

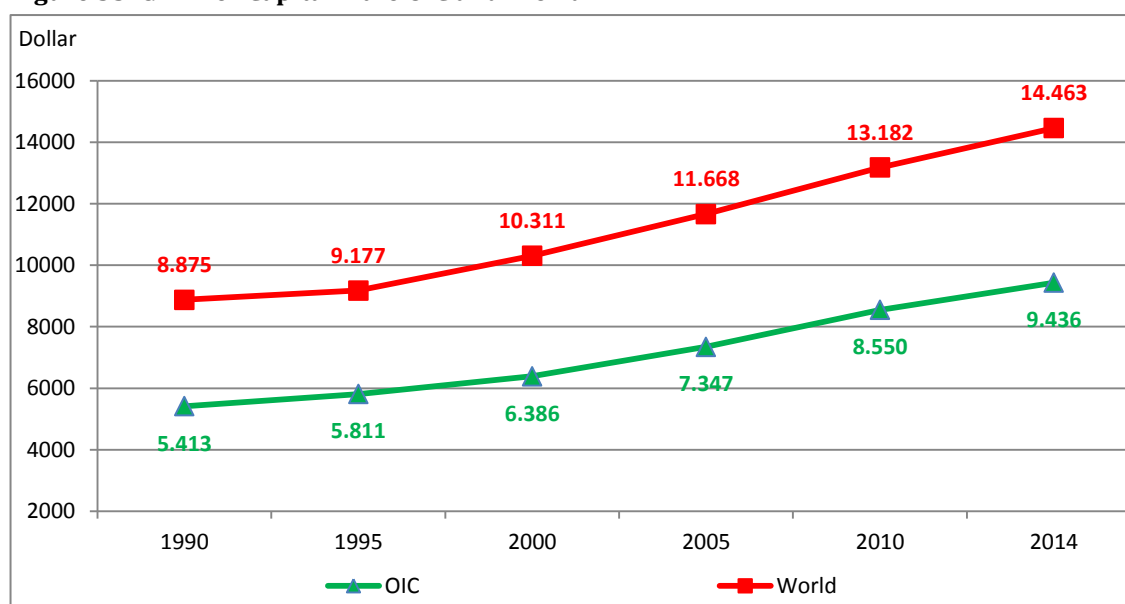
World Health Organization defines the food access as having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.²¹ Access dimension of food security is fully met when all people in a country have all adequate resources needed to acquire sufficient nutritious and safe food. Therefore, the concept of food accessibility encompasses several issues such as affordability of individuals to purchase foods, existence of nutritious goods in nearby grocery stores, sufficient and convenient transportation nets to reach local food retailers.

In the FAO study of food security indicators, the access dimension of food security is measured by various indicators such as percent of paved roads over total roads, road density,

²¹ WHO, 2015

rail lines density, gross domestic product per capita, domestic food price index, prevalence of undernourishment, share of food expenditure of the poor, depth of the food deficit, prevalence of food inadequacy.²² Since the economic power of a country and individuals directly affects the level of food accessibility, only food affordability as the most important concept under the food access is taken into consideration in this study. Hence, for the scope of this study gross domestic product per capita and domestic food price index are chosen as indicators to measure the food access of the OIC Member Countries.

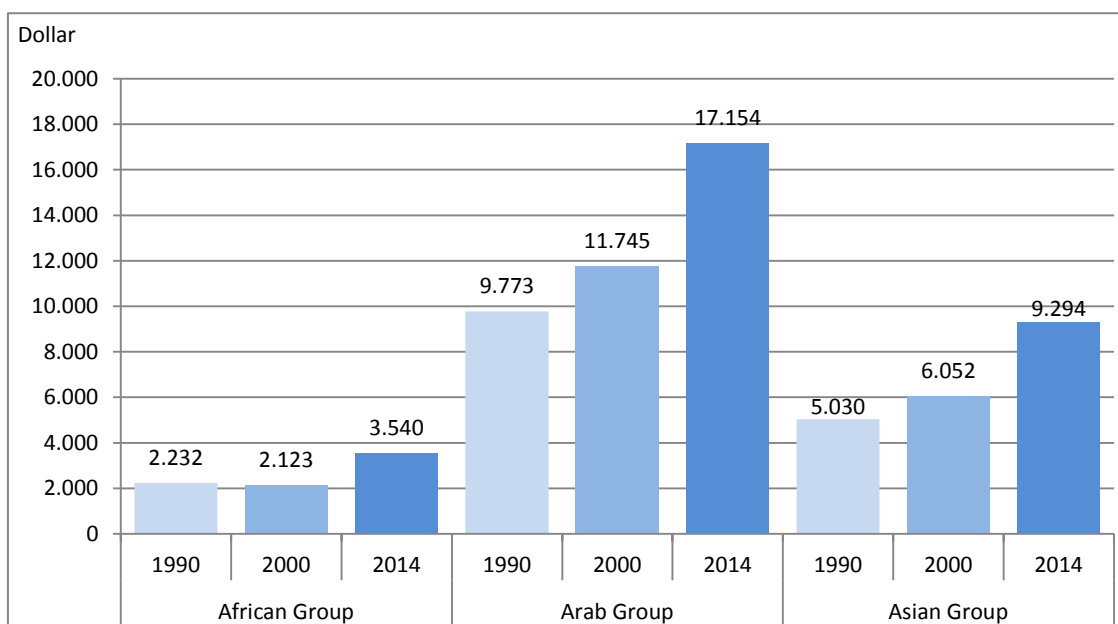
Figure 33. GDP Per Capita in the OIC and World



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT considering the purchasing power parity rates.

Figure 33 demonstrates the developments in GDP per capita based on constant 2011 International Dollars using purchasing power parity rates in the OIC and world by using a weighted population average. Therefore, this indicator provides information on the possibility of economical access to markets taking into account the purchasing power of regions. As it is seen in the figure, average GDP per capita of the OIC Member Countries reached to 9,500 Int. Dollars, while it was 5,400 Int. Dollars in 1990s. Compared to the world, average GDP per capita of the OIC Member Countries was far away from the world average, which was almost 14,500 Int. Dollars in 2014. Nonetheless, the growth in the GDP per capita of the OIC Member Countries in the period 1990-2014 realized as 74 percent, which was higher than the world's one, 63 percent.

²² FAO, 2015b

Figure 34. GDP Per Capita in the OIC by Sub-Regions

Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT considering the purchasing power parity rates.

At the sub-regional level, average GDP per capita of Arab Group was the highest with 17,150 Int. Dollars in 2013. It was followed by Asian Group and African Group with 9,300 Int. Dollars and 3,500 Int. Dollars, respectively. It can be noted that the food access of African Group with respect to affordability which will be resulted in better nutritional outcomes and improving access to adequate food in terms of both quantity and quality needs to be improved soon.

Secondly, domestic food price index, which compares the relative price of food across countries and over time, is another meaningful indicator to measure the food accessibility of a country and region. It is calculated as the ratio of food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure to actual individual consumption in purchasing power parity terms.

According to FAO data, domestic food price index of the world has increased by 133 percent in the period of 2000-2013.²³ In most of the OIC Member Countries, domestic food price index has boosted substantially and this has limited access to food especially by low income people and deteriorates the food security in the OIC. Particularly, the Gambia, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda in the African Group; Egypt, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen in the Arab Group; and Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Suriname in the Asian Group are the countries which faced high inflation in domestic food prices (see Annex 34). These data has proven that OIC Member Countries seem to be more affected from the food price increase in the last decade. The main reasons of an increase in domestic food price in the OIC Member Countries are

²³ FAO, 2015b

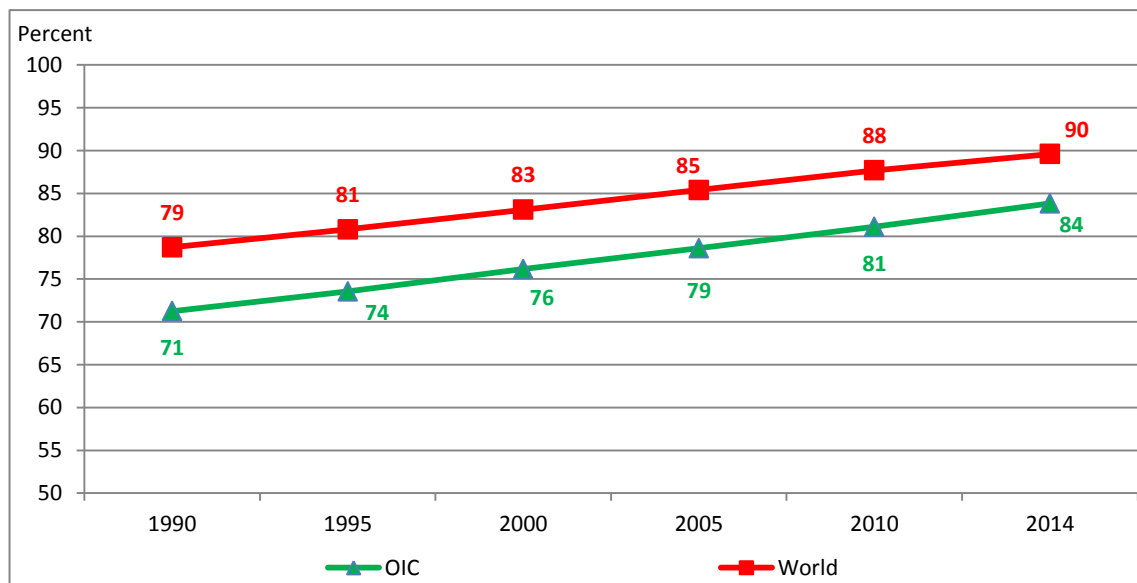
considered to be the instability in the Middle East and North Africa, the climate change and the global food crisis occurred in 2007-2008 and during 2011. Therefore, ensuring the stability of food price, which plays an important role to enhance the food access, maintains its importance in the OIC Member Countries.

3.3. Utilization

According to FAO definition, utilization refers to the act of food usage and consumption through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs of individuals are met.²⁴ Therefore, the significance of non-food inputs is mainly emphasized with respect to utilization aspects of food security. Hence, general hygiene and sanitation, water quality, health care practices and food safety and quality are considered as fundamental determinants of food utilization.

In the FAO study of food security indicators, the utilization dimension of food security is measured by various indicators such as access to improved water sources, access to improved sanitation facilities, percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted, percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight, percentage of adults who are underweight, prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women, prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 years of age, prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in the population, prevalence of iodine deficiency. For the scope of this study, access to improved water sources which provides worthwhile information on people's health status is chosen as the only indicator to assess the utilization aspects of food security in the OIC Member Countries.

Figure 35. Access to Improved Water Sources in the OIC and World

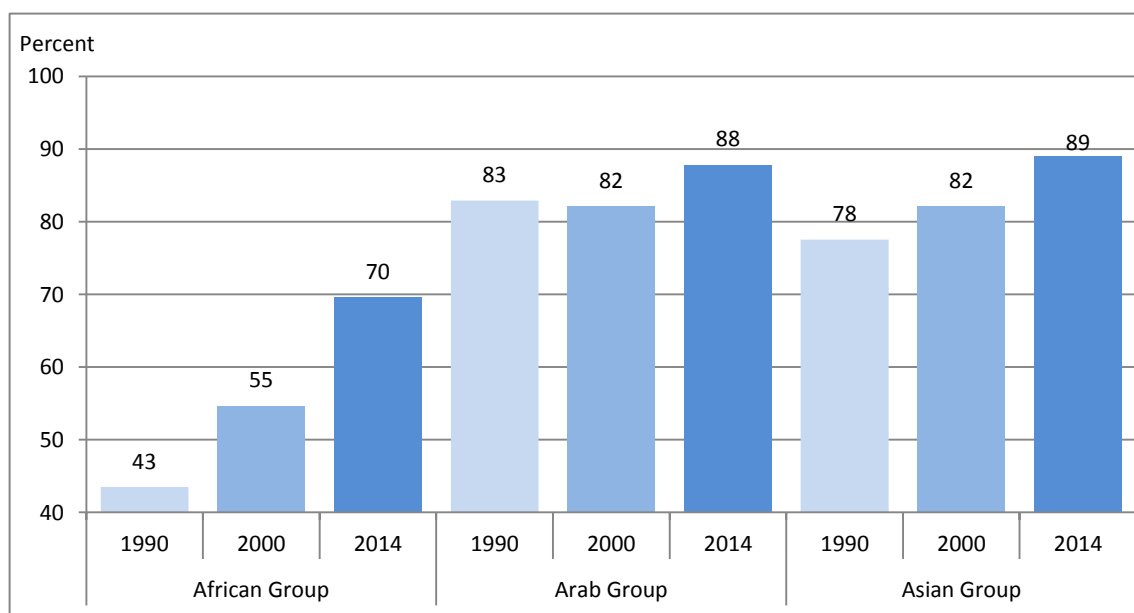


Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

²⁴ FAO, 2006

Figure 35 illustrates the percentage of population having access to improved drinking water sources in the OIC and world. The figure shows the improvements in the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source in the period of 1990-2014. As it is seen in the figure, as of 2014, 84 percent of OIC population has an access to improved drinking water sources; while it was 71 percent in 1990. Compared to the world, access to improved water sources in the OIC is lower than the world average over the years.

Figure 36. Access to Improved Water Sources in the OIC by Sub-Regions



Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT

At the sub-regional level, there is no serious problem in Asian Group, and Arab Group with respect to access to improved water sources. The percentage of population having access to improved drinking water sources has reached to 89 percent in Asian Group in 2014, and 88 percent in Arab Group, which were slightly lower than the world average. Nevertheless, access to improved water sources in African Group is still a big concern. Even though great extent of progress has been achieved from the 1990s to the present, the percentage of population having access to improved drinking water sources of African Group was recorded as 70 percent in 2014.

3.4. Stability

The definition of food security stresses the time spatial extent of food security by stating “when all people, **at all times**, have physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food ... for an active and healthy life”. In this definition, **at all times** refer to the stability aspect by covering the availability, access and utilization dimension of food security on a periodic basis. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of having to reduce the risk of adverse

effects on the other three dimensions, namely availability, access and utilization. Therefore, these three dimensions should be stable over time and not be affected negatively by natural (drought, floods), social (unemployment), economic, (rising food prices) or political factors (social unrest).

Accordingly, FAO describes the stability dimension of food security such that a population, household or individual must have acquire to adequate food **at all times** without any risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity).²⁵

In the FAO study of food security indicators, the access dimension of food security is measured by various indicators such as cereal import dependency ratio, percent of arable land equipped for irrigation, value of food imports over total merchandise exports, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, domestic food price volatility, per capita food production variability, per capita food supply variability. In this study, among these indicators, the domestic food price volatility which compares the variations of the domestic food price index across countries and time is seen as the most useful indicator to assess the stability dimension of food security in the OIC Member Countries.

Annex 36 illustrates the domestic food price volatility index that measures the variability in the relative price of food in the OIC Member Countries and world. It is calculated from the monthly domestic food price level index using monthly consumer and general food price indices and purchasing power parity data. As seen in the Annex 36, food price volatility in the world realized between 5-10 index number. Similar to the global trends, domestic food price volatility in some OIC Member Countries such as Cameroon, Gambia, Mozambique, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia realized between these intervals. Nonetheless, Burkina Faso, Togo, Uganda, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran and Maldives have experienced high domestic food price volatility which significantly damages the stability dimension of food security.

3.5. Food Security Index

The Global Food Security Index, developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), is an important study to understand the food security situation of countries across years. It considers the core issues of food affordability, availability, and quality across a set of 113 countries, 37 of which are the OIC Member Countries. The index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative scoring model and is constructed from over 28 indicators that measure the drivers of food security across both developed and developing countries. The overall goal of the study is to understand which countries are the most and least vulnerable to food insecurity through an examination of the three internationally recognized areas of assessment: Affordability, Availability, and Utilization.²⁶

²⁵ FAO, 2006

²⁶ EIU, 2015

While food security research is the focus of many organizations worldwide, this effort is distinct for two main reasons. First, the study looks beyond hunger to the underlying factors affecting food insecurity. Second, the study features a unique adjustment that measures the impact of recent shifts in food prices and income growth on a country's ability to afford food. The adjustment factor is a top-level way of accounting for price shocks that might compromise or further degrade a country's food security.²⁷

In the index, countries are categorized into 4 different categories which are Best Environment, Good Environment, Moderate Environment and Needs Improvement. According to this index, the top 5 OIC Member Countries which are more successful in terms of food security are Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. As it is seen in table unfortunately, most of the OIC countries are in the Needs Improvement Category.

Table 9. Global Food Security Index (2016)

	Best Environment Score 72.4-86.6			Good Environment Score 57.1-72.3			Moderate Environment Score 41.6-57.0			Needs Improvement Score 24.0-41.5	
1	United States	86.6	4	United Arab Emirates	71.8		Jordan	56.9		Senegal	41.0
2	Ireland	84.3	5	Saudi Arabia	71.1		Morocco	55.5		Benin	40.2
3	Singapore	83.9		Bahrain	70.1		Algeria	54.3		Nigeria	39.4
4	Australia	82.6		Malaysia	69.0		Kazakhstan	53.7		Mali	39.3
5	Netherlands	82.6		Turkey	63.6		Indonesia	50.6		Tajikistan	38.6
6	France	82.5		Tunisia	57.9		Uzbekistan	49.8		Togo	37.9
7	Germany	82.5		Azerbaijan	57.1		Pakistan	47.8		Bangladesh	36.8
8	Canada	81.9		Egypt	57.1		Uganda	44.2		Syria	36.3
9	United Kingdom	81.9					Cote d'Ivoire	42.3		Guinea	35.0
10	Sweden	81.3					Cameroon	41.6		Sudan	34.7
...								Yemen	34.0
...								Burkina Faso	31.0
										Mozambique	29.4
1	Qatar	77.5								Niger	29.0
2	Oman	73.6								Chad	28.6
3	Kuwait	73.5								Sierra Leone	26.1

Source: EIU, 2016

On the other hand, when it is compared to 2014 and 2015, most of the OIC countries have improved their Food Security Score significantly. While 27 out of 37 OIC Member Countries have improved their score, 7 OIC Member Countries have deteriorated their score and Jordan, Niger and Tajikistan have held their score at the same level. In the score improved category, Indonesia, Benin, Nigeria, Togo, Algeria, Guinea and Mozambique are the most successful countries regarding the improvement of food security scores in the OIC.

²⁷ EIU, 2015

3.6. Food Losses and Wastes

According to the FAO estimation, roughly one-third of the annual global food production, i.e., 1.3 billion tons of food, is lost in the supply chain before reaching to the final consumer. This is equivalent to more than half of the world's annual cereals crop production. In other words, about 24 percent of all calories which is currently produced cannot be utilized for human consumption²⁸. Moreover, about 350 million tons of food is wasted by consumers at global level. This situation means that huge amounts of resources such as labor, land, water, fertilizer, other inputs and energy are used in vain during food supply chain²⁹.

"The decrease in edible food mass throughout the part of the supply chain that specifically leads to edible food for human consumption³⁰" is called food losses. Therefore, food losses refer to pre-consumer stage losses which are the losses in production, post-harvest handling, storage, processing, and distribution stages. The food losses caused by consumers are called food waste, which is occurred at the end of the food chain. Food losses and waste occurred in different stages in the supply chain are categorized and called as follows;

On-Farm Losses: Any losses in the agricultural production stage till completion of harvesting are called on-farm losses.

Post-harvest Losses: Post-harvest losses refer to food damage or degradation of food during the different stages such as handling, storage, processing, packaging, and distribution. In other words, any food losses or degradation of food from the agricultural production stage to the moment of final consumption is defined as post-harvest losses.

Food Waste: Food waste refers to consumer stage losses in food supply chain.

According to the research commissioned by FAO, the food losses occurs especially during the early and middle stages of food supply chain, which is production and post-harvest period in developing countries. As demonstrated in Figure 37, most of the food resources are lost in the phases of production and handling and storage in developing countries. These losses are mainly based on technical limitations and derived from insufficient modern harvest, post-harvest and storage machinery and equipment³¹. Food waste in developing countries are relatively less in the developing countries since limited income and food resources do not allow to buy large amount of food products. Therefore, consumers buy only enough food for their own use and this situation decreases the food waste during consumption phase³².

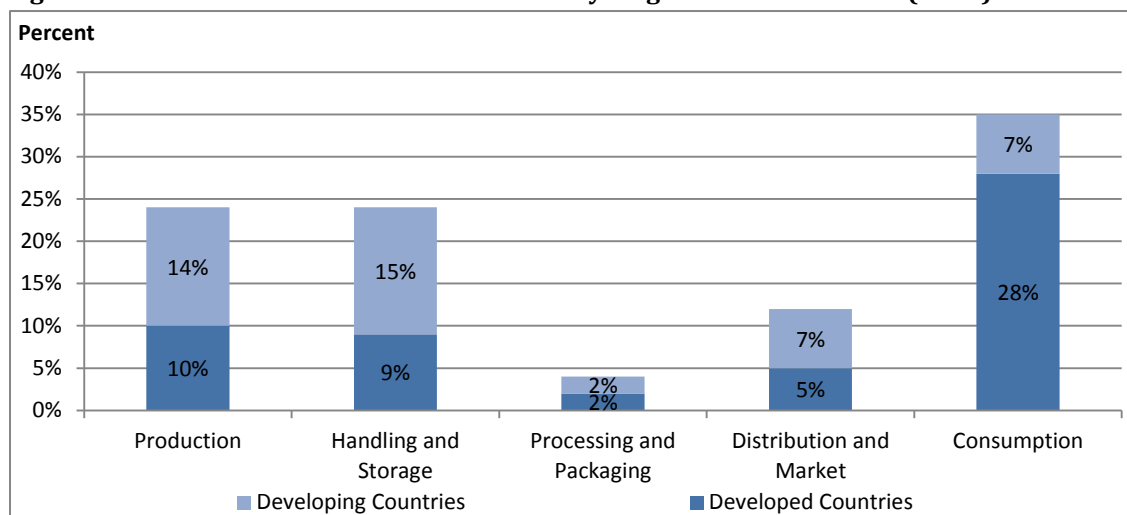
²⁸ Searchinger et al., 2013

²⁹ Postharvest Education Foundation, 2013

³⁰ FAO, 2014

³¹ Ibid.

³² FAO, 2011

Figure 37. Share of Total Food Loss and Waste by Stage in the Value Chain (2009)

Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on FAO, 2011

On the other hand, as indicated in the Figure 37, food waste is a more common and serious problem in developed countries. Every year, consumers in developed countries waste almost as much food (222 million tons) as the entire net food production of Sub-Saharan Africa (230 million tons).³³ The most important reason for food waste at the consumption level in developed countries is abundance and consumers attitudes. Moreover, in these countries considerable amount of food is also lost during the production and post-harvest phases even but this is mainly because of high quality standards of the supermarkets, such as weight, size, shape and appearance of crops³⁴.

Most of the OIC Member Countries is defined as developing countries and these countries are predominantly classified in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa, West and Central Asia Regions³⁵. As demonstrated in Figure 38, in these regions overall food losses and waste occur during the production and handling phases of food chain similar to the trends in developing countries.

The pattern and size of food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain remains poorly understood for the vast majority of the OIC member countries. Many smallholder farmers in these countries live on the margins of food insecurity, and a reduction in food losses could have an immediate and significant impact on their livelihoods. Considering the importance of food losses and wastes in the Member Countries, 7th, 8th and 9th Meetings of the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group will be dedicated to this theme. Therefore, the analytical studies which will examine the food losses and waste in the member countries and its impact on food security, will be very useful for raising awareness in the OIC Member Countries.

³³ Ibid

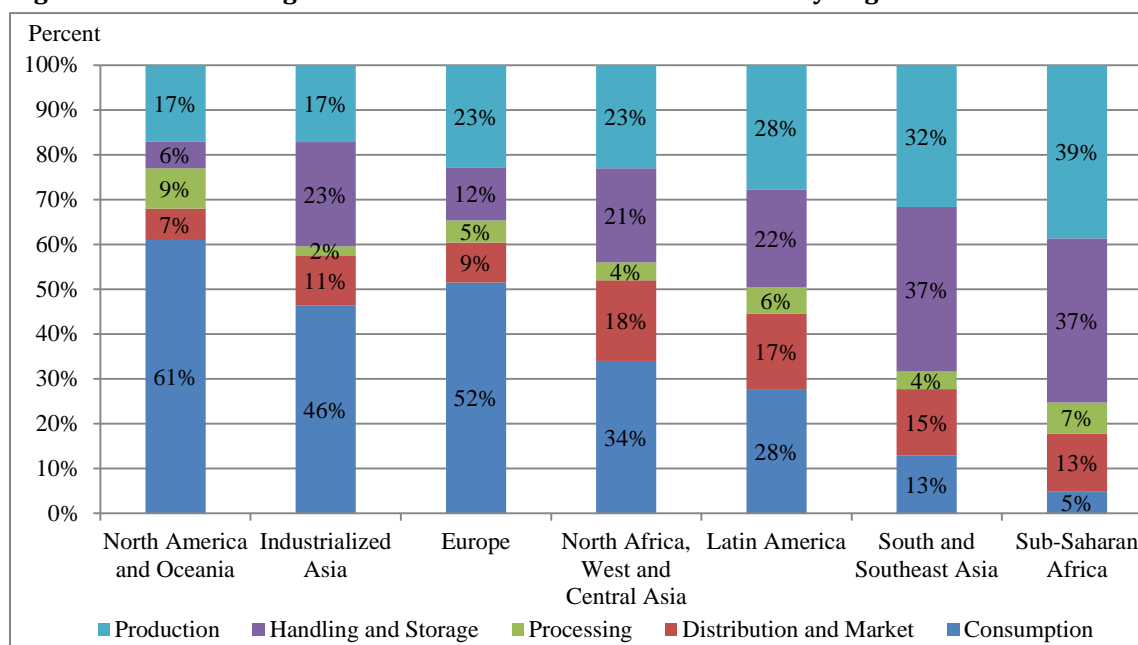
³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ SIK, 2013

The causes of food losses on-farm period vary according to agricultural commodities. For instance, such losses in vegetable commodities and products are mainly caused by diseases, insects, weeds, and rodents, severe weather during planting and inefficient seeding³⁶. Moreover, unavailability of harvest fleets or outdated harvest machineries can also bring about delayed or deteriorated harvest. Regarding root and tuber losses, in low income countries, the main reasons are outdated production technologies, disease and pest as well as high temperatures during the harvest period and little or no access to pre-cooling facilities. On the other hand, in high income countries, rigorous standards relating to the weight, size shape and appearance may result to high losses at the farm-level³⁷.

Regarding livestock and fisheries products, on-farm food losses mainly refer to death and diseases before first-stage processing, such as animal death during breeding for bovine and poultry meat, discards during fishing for fish, and decreased milk production due to dairy cow diseases for milk³⁸.

Figure 38. Share of Stages in Value Chain in Food Lost or Wasted by Region



Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on FAO, 2011

Reducing food loss and waste has significant potential benefits for ensuring food security in the World. With comprehensive strategies for reducing food loss and waste, countries can increase food availability and alleviate undernourishment and poverty. It has also environmental benefits with reducing unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions and wasted water and land.

³⁶ Liu G., 2014

³⁷ FAO, 2014

³⁸ Liu G., 2014

4. Agricultural Cooperation under the COMCEC

Agriculture is one of the most important cooperation areas of the COMCEC. It has been prioritized by the COMCEC Economic Summit held in November 2009 in İstanbul. The COMCEC Strategy, adopted by the 4th Extraordinary Islamic Summit held on 14-15 August 2012 in Makkah, has also determined agriculture as one of the six cooperation areas of the COMCEC.

The COMCEC Strategy sets the “Increasing the productivity of agricultural sector and sustaining food security in the OIC Member Countries” as its strategic objective. The COMCEC Strategy also highlights the common challenges of the agriculture sector in the OIC Member Countries, among others, as the following:

- Low level of agricultural productivity,
- Lack of appropriate legal and regulatory framework,
- Low agro-industry investments,
- Poor basic infrastructure and related services
- Low level of agricultural mechanization,
- Low level of research and development activities,
- Lack of reliable and up-to-date data

In order to address these challenges, the COMCEC Strategy, in its Agriculture Section, identifies four Output Areas (Increasing Productivity, Regulatory Framework and Institutional Capacity, Reliable and Up-to-date Data and Market Performance) as well as specific expected outcomes under them.

In addition, this Outlook prepared by the COMCEC Coordination Office elaborately sets out some problems of the OIC agriculture sector with a view to display the situation in the OIC Member Countries. The Outlook highlights that the challenges facing the OIC Member Countries need to be determined accurately and extensively. In this respect, in order to contribute to development of the OIC Agriculture sector, it is crucial to initiate projects and programmes to reach the expected outcomes determined in accordance with the aforementioned challenges.

With the purpose of realizing the objectives and the expected outcomes of the cooperation areas, Working Groups (WG) have been formed under each cooperation area. The COMCEC Agriculture Working Group has been established to achieve the objectives of the COMCEC Strategy in this context. Within the framework of the Strategy, the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group provides a regular platform for the member country experts to discuss their common issues, concerns and problems as well as to share experiences and good practices. Moreover, the Agriculture Working Group serves in developing a common understanding and approximating policies among the member countries in this crucial sector. In this respect, the first meeting of the Agriculture WG was held on 6th June 2013 with the theme of “Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the OIC Member Countries: Improving Irrigation Capacity”. The second meeting was also held on 19th December 2013 with the theme of "Encouraging Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in the OIC Member Countries for

Increasing Agricultural Productivity." Furthermore, the third meeting Agriculture WG was held on April 3rd, 2014 in Ankara with the theme of "Improving the Statistical Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in the OIC Member Countries". After that, fourth meeting of the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group was held on September 25th, 2014 with the theme of "Facilitating Smallholder Farmers' Market Access in the OIC Member Countries." Agriculture Working Group gathered its fifth meeting with the theme of "Improving Institutional Capacity: Strengthening Farmer Organizations in the OIC Member Countries" on March 5th, 2015 in Ankara, Turkey. Last year, the 6th Meeting of the Agriculture Working Group was held with the theme of "Promoting Agricultural Value Chains in the OIC Member Countries."

Moreover, Given the importance of food losses in the Member Countries, the COMCEC AWG has devoted its three meetings to different dimensions of this subject namely: On-Farm Food Losses, Post-Harvest Losses and Food Waste in the OIC Member Countries. In this respect, the 7th Meeting of the Agriculture WG was held on March 3rd, 2016 with the theme of "Reducing On-Farm Food Losses in the OIC Member Countries".

Furthermore, the member countries having registered to the Agriculture Working Group have the chance to propose multilateral cooperation projects within the framework of the COMCEC Project Funding, which is another important implementation instrument of the Strategy. The projects to be financed under the COMCEC Project Funding need to serve multilateral cooperation and be designed in accordance with the objectives and the expected outcomes defined by the Strategy in its agriculture section.

The first Project Call under the COMCEC Project Funding was made in September 2013. Within the framework of the first project call of the COMCEC Project Funding, the project titled "Pakistan Bioremediation Model for Wastewater Treatment and Capacity Building Program among OIC Countries" proposed by Pakistan was implemented successfully and completed in December 2014. Purpose of the project was to develop capacity for effective biological treatment and management of wastewater in five OIC countries namely Pakistan, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh and Turkey.

Moreover, the second Project Call was made in September 2014 and within this framework, four projects were implemented successfully. These projects were submitted from Chad, Indonesia, Surinam and Turkey. Project titles and brief information about the projects implemented in 2015 are as follows;

- Chad implemented a project on "Support to the Agricultural Training Centers" with the participation of Burkina Faso and Turkey. The project aimed at developing capacities of young rural farmers and experts working in agricultural training centers.
- The project titled "Improving the income of small and medium scale farmers in the OIC Member States through Integrated Farming System" was implemented by Indonesia with three partner countries namely, Sudan, Gambia and Egypt. The purpose of the project is to enhance the capacity of the small and medium scale farmers in partner countries through an integrated farming system.

- Suriname conducted the project titled “Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Greenhouse Vegetable Crops; Principles for Tropical Climate Areas” with Turkey and Guyana. The main purpose of the project was to increase the quality and effectiveness of public services to support and train farmers by taking tropical climatic conditions into account.
- Turkey implemented a project titled “The Establishment of Database, Network Connection and Web Pages of Smallholders/family Farmer’s Agricultural Cooperatives between COMCEC Member States” with the participation of 19 Member Countries. The project aimed at identifying the system requirements for a trade information system to be established among Member Countries along with a roadmap for the establishment of information infrastructure for improving trade of agricultural products.

Furthermore, under the third Project Call made in September 2015, the following 3 projects proposed by Iran, Palestine and Turkey are being implemented in 2016.

- Rural Household Empowerment on Management of Production, Supply and Market Access (Proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran).
- Improving Small Ruminates Productivity by using different technologies as silage, feed block and hydroponic in Palestine, Jordan and Tunisia. (Proposed by Palestine)
- Establishment of Database, Network Connection and Web Pages of Smallholders/Family Farmer’s Agricultural Cooperatives between COMCEC Member States. (Proposed by Turkey)

There are also ongoing activities in the field of agriculture under the auspices of the COMCEC. Till now, six Ministerial Meetings on Agriculture have been held. The 6th Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture was held on 3-5 October 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, with the theme of “Food Security: Agricultural Development and Access to Food and Nutrition in OIC Countries”. The Meeting highlighted the importance of exchanging knowledge and experience and developing technical cooperation, capacity building and training programs among the member countries. Moreover, 1st Session of the Islamic Organization for Food Security General Assembly and 7th Session of the OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development will be held on 12-14 October 2015 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

Furthermore, the other activities which have been held in recent years in the field of Agriculture under the COMCEC are as the following:

- Experts Group Meeting on Achieving Food Security in OIC Member Countries in Post Crisis World (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 2-3 May 2010),
- IDB Symposium on Achieving Food Security in Member Countries (Baku, Azerbaijan 23 June 2010),
- Workshop on Agriculture and Rural Development (Antalya, Turkey 16-18 September 2010),
- Meeting of High Level Officials/Experts of the OIC Member States on Food Security (İzmir, Turkey 28-29 September 2010),

- Exchange of Views Session of the 26th meeting of the COMCEC on Agriculture and Rural Development (İstanbul, Turkey 5-8 October 2010)
- ICCIA organized a Workshop on Capacity Building on Value Chain Analysis for Agri-Business in Ankara, Turkey on December 1st to 3rd, 2014.

Another important activity in this field was the organization of the Workshop on “Enhancing the Capacity of the Member States in Wheat Production” by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of the Republic of Turkey and the COMCEC Coordination Office on 15-16 January 2013 in İzmir, Turkey.

The workshop, among others, has highlighted the following³⁹:

- Enhancing institutional and human capacity in the member states for increasing wheat production in the OIC Member Countries.
- Improving the cooperation and communication among the agricultural research centers of the member countries.
- Conducting joint research programs and projects in wheat production.
- Improving data collection, compilation, and processing capacity of the member states.
- Encouraging investments and developing joint investment programs and projects.
- Introducing new varieties in wheat production for increasing productivity.

³⁹ The Report of the Workshop on “Enhancing Wheat Production in the Member Countries”. (Available in the COMCEC Web Site (www.comcec.org))

Conclusion

After examining the macro agricultural indicators, sectoral indicators and state of food security, it is evident that agriculture is one of the prominent sectors in the OIC Member Countries. Even though agricultural activity in most OIC countries has been slightly replaced by services and industrial activity over time, the power of agriculture sector on national economies is still undeniable. For this reason, agricultural based economy has prevailed in most of the individual countries with some exceptions at sub-regional levels.

The value of agricultural production in the OIC Member Countries rose in the last decades due to increases in production as well as higher prices. Furthermore, the share of OIC agricultural production in the world agricultural production has an increasing trend. This achievement in agriculture sector can be explained by noteworthy rate of agricultural growth in the OIC that surpassed the world average during the period of 1994-2014.

Nonetheless, the potential of agricultural sector in OIC Member Countries could still be utilized to increase the agricultural productivity and to sustain the food security. The need for productivity improvement in the most common, important and strategic crops such as wheat, maize and cotton seed, which plays a crucial role in the OIC production, consumption and trade, is still valid. Moreover, millions of people in the Member Countries are facing undernourishment. Recent data show that 168.6 million people are undernourished in the OIC Member Countries which accounts for the 21.2 percent of undernourished people in the world. Furthermore, after examining the related indicators with respect to all dimensions of food security such as availability, access, utilization and stability, it is clear that more efforts are still required to enhance the state of food security level in member states.

At the sub-regional and individual country level, the situation of agriculture sector in the OIC Member Countries substantially differs. On the one hand, there are countries having a well performing agriculture sector, on the other hand, there are many countries which have considerable structural challenges and problems in their agriculture sector mainly arising from the agro-ecological conditions, different land and water resources in terms of quantity and quality, lack of a modern agricultural infrastructure and inefficient input utilization.

Notwithstanding the structural issues mentioned above, the OIC Member countries have also a great potential in agriculture sector especially for cross country investments. On the other hand, as the global demand for quality food is increasing, along with efforts for increasing quantity, quality related issues also need to be addressed adequately. Among others, organic farming, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), prevention of post-harvest losses, wastage and extravagance, ensuring mid-long term sustainability and introducing agriculture production systems commensurate with agro ecological conditions of the country should be given special emphasis in agricultural planning. Especially, the percentage of post-harvest losses is quite high in most of the OIC countries. Nonetheless, with simple measures, basic infrastructure and training, these losses will be decreased substantially which will, in turn, increase the availability of food to a great extent. Furthermore, while water scarcity is a major

problem in various parts of the OIC, even in arid or semi-arid areas some specialty crops and medicinal plants can be grown.

With careful planning based on detailed studies and required allocations at national level and enhancing regional cooperation, experience sharing and mobilizing resources at international level, the challenges mentioned throughout the Outlook can be addressed to a great extent. In this framework, the COMCEC Project Funding which offers grants for capacity building and experience sharing projects should be used efficiently.

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Annexes

Annex 1: The Official 3 Regional Groups of the OIC Member States*

Arab Group	Asian Group	African Group
Algeria	Afghanistan	Benin
Bahrain	Albania	Burkina Faso
Comoros	Azerbaijan	Cameroon
Djibouti	Bangladesh	Chad
Egypt	Brunei Darussalam	Cote d'Ivoire
Iraq	Indonesia	Gabon
Jordan	Iran	Gambia
Kuwait	Kazakhstan	Guinea
Lebanon	Kyrgyz Republic	Guinea-Bissau
Libya	Malaysia	Mali
Mauritania	Maldives	Mozambique
Morocco	Pakistan	Niger
Oman	Tajikistan	Nigeria
Palestine	Turkey	Senegal
Qatar	Turkmenistan	Sierra Leone
Saudi Arabia	Uzbekistan	Togo
Somalia	Guyana*	Uganda
Sudan	Suriname *	
Syria		
Tunisia		
United Arab Emirates		
Yemen		

Annex 2: Value Added, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in the OIC Member Countries and Sub-Regions Current Prices Value million US Dollars

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	29,908.81	27,026.57	28,792.50	70,442.95	126,108.50	163,804.19
Benin	690.66	502.91	588.10	1,187.17	1,584.81	1,987.97
Burkina Faso	875.73	753.00	810.59	1,927.98	2,922.10	4,100.55
Cameroon	2,453.30	1,984.78	1,900.97	3,157.74	5,118.14	6,529.69
Chad	567.30	524.01	582.84	1,720.75	3,424.79	3,043.54
Côte d'Ivoire	3,511.29	2,720.63	2,546.43	3,860.04	6,104.02	7,662.19
Gabon	407.35	372.26	294.46	477.48	556.13	639.14
Gambia	141.14	167.88	192.07	168.94	275.58	159.90
Guinea	584.24	1,008.04	647.23	615.12	958.87	1,046.88
Guinea-Bissau	272.17	414.28	153.44	260.29	382.82	546.95
Mali	1,150.35	908.61	889.96	1,898.59	3,428.00	4,255.97
Mozambique	1,202.20	845.91	1,009.04	1,811.93	2,776.57	3,894.03
Niger	877.36	625.54	672.77	1,430.25	2,338.81	2,997.78
Nigeria	13,279.44	11,639.81	14,845.18	46,016.88	86,820.12	113,644.36
Senegal	1,066.99	851.10	789.03	1,272.23	1,976.41	2,098.07
Sierra Leone	401.55	534.38	396.08	815.20	1,364.88	2,502.17
Togo	549.39	494.22	454.70	828.56	1,300.80	1,867.44
Uganda	1,878.36	2,679.21	2,019.64	2,993.79	4,775.66	6,827.59
Arab Group	47,031.50	47,139.80	53,675.58	72,223.97	127,108.15	151,130.62
Algeria	7,074.61	4,166.42	4,647.02	7,937.30	13,648.52	21,984.63
Bahrain	35.92	49.94	57.76	51.57	76.54	93.86
Comoros	100.97	94.83	82.80	159.03	209.94	223.63
Djibouti	12.09	14.11	17.06	22.60	38.37	46.88
Egypt	6,475.84	10,557.02	12,432.16	12,895.92	28,632.38	39,099.61
Iraq	5,205.58	764.37	971.74	3,440.32	7,150.63	9,349.88
Jordan	283.71	248.44	170.51	347.25	789.94	1,190.70
Kuwait	162.94	113.92	133.66	243.15	519.88	732.56
Lebanon	108.91	604.91	761.07	765.51	1,477.94	1,483.90
Libya	2,355.11	2,116.52	2,661.45	1,106.33	2,008.23	850.76
Mauritania	744.90	698.43	444.58	615.40	880.28	1,005.38
Morocco	4,995.22	5,266.23	4,615.59	7,366.86	12,065.59	12,800.46
Oman	312.24	395.94	403.65	502.43	810.58	1,055.92
Palestine	240.90	388.00	417.60	253.30	497.70	628.31
Qatar	57.69	79.95	66.21	59.34	147.53	209.07
Saudi Arabia	6,704.53	8,426.13	9,326.13	10,579.11	12,550.24	14,300.05
Somalia	700.64	698.90	1,123.00	1,222.13	566.61	726.87
Sudan	5,099.78	4,529.07	4,662.41	11,606.40	23,618.77	25,943.44
Syrian Arab Republic	3,157.66	3,820.39	4,864.11	5,762.64	11,935.57	7,042.47
Tunisia	1,808.14	1,913.75	2,148.70	2,959.30	3,319.08	4,273.35
United Arab Emirates	536.70	1,174.95	2,360.68	2,520.41	2,448.49	2,709.05
Yemen	857.43	1,017.59	1,307.69	1,807.68	3,715.36	5,379.84
Asian Group	109,440.75	127,530.26	114,041.93	163,187.18	313,745.93	367,114.60
Afghanistan	1,294.40	2,125.80	2,013.19	2,266.79	4,462.63	5,136.26
Albania	893.53	1,351.95	854.48	1,517.00	2,141.59	2,633.19
Azerbaijan	1,769.58	780.85	848.12	1,211.63	2,933.41	3,966.35
Bangladesh	8,540.70	9,592.43	11,193.75	11,134.25	19,467.68	26,567.76
Brunei Darussalam	36.36	58.79	65.73	96.48	100.52	147.55
Indonesia	21,450.73	33,456.70	24,987.99	36,419.30	105,178.67	118,890.18
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12,036.65	14,421.63	9,938.24	14,724.36	31,706.69	32,052.88
Kazakhstan	10,113.31	2,535.25	1,483.62	3,638.51	6,677.72	9,143.10
Kyrgyzstan	860.42	606.79	468.29	700.60	836.53	1,097.56
Malaysia	6,956.42	11,945.76	8,259.57	11,859.23	25,647.86	29,613.53
Maldives	22.71	38.09	46.80	77.70	92.20	93.62
Pakistan	13,126.60	19,932.62	20,974.44	26,903.41	40,628.22	59,851.73
Tajikistan	797.27	415.65	216.21	490.03	1,105.12	2,167.64
Turkey	25,302.21	25,532.00	26,896.46	45,184.85	61,704.57	56,926.52
Turkmenistan	991.57	353.24	1,131.92	2,628.10	3,176.79	6,698.34
Uzbekistan	4,926.41	3,787.60	4,135.53	3,790.60	7,112.19	11,146.52
Guyana	189.82	339.08	288.33	310.97	359.87	508.21
Suriname	132.06	256.05	239.26	233.36	413.68	473.66
OIC Member Countries Total	186,381.06	201,696.63	196,510.01	305,854.10	566,962.57	682,049.41
World	1,145,075.03	1,169,746.19	1,102,066.67	1,508,967.76	2,562,945.18	3,310,105.47

Source: UNSTAT

Annex 3: Agricultural GDP Share of Member Countries in the OIC (%)

Country/Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	9.83	6.85	7.61	9.67	9.56	11.21
Benin	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.13
Burkina Faso	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.17
Cameroon	0.97	0.58	0.53	0.54	0.41	0.44
Chad	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.18	0.18
Côte d'Ivoire	1.01	0.71	0.62	0.54	0.42	0.44
Gabon	0.53	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.23	0.24
Gambia	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01
Guinea	0.26	0.27	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.09
Guinea-Bissau	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mali	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16
Mozambique	0.28	0.18	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.23
Niger	0.22	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11
Nigeria	4.62	3.00	4.23	6.30	6.84	8.28
Senegal	0.48	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.21	0.20
Sierra Leone	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
Togo	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06
Uganda	0.35	0.46	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.37
Arab Group	38.02	35.85	43.46	41.68	39.75	41.81
Algeria	5.06	2.80	3.20	3.47	2.98	3.03
Bahrain	0.41	0.46	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.49
Comoros	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Djibouti	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Egypt	2.83	4.38	5.46	3.14	3.85	3.98
Iraq	2.36	0.43	1.28	1.76	2.62	3.32
Jordan	0.33	0.41	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.49
Kuwait	1.59	1.87	2.37	2.93	2.47	2.75
Lebanon	0.25	0.73	0.98	0.67	0.65	0.67
Libya	2.98	2.21	2.50	1.79	1.53	0.61
Mauritania	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07
Morocco	2.29	2.43	2.11	1.97	1.57	1.46
Oman	1.00	0.95	1.20	1.11	1.13	1.29
Palestine	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.17
Qatar	0.64	0.58	1.10	1.57	2.40	3.20
Saudi Arabia	10.02	9.97	11.52	11.56	9.94	11.09
Somalia	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.02
Sudan	1.06	0.85	0.77	1.18	1.29	1.19
Syrian Arab Republic	0.96	0.94	1.20	0.99	1.14	0.50
Tunisia	1.05	1.27	1.18	1.04	0.77	0.67
United Arab Emirates	4.43	4.70	6.48	6.54	5.64	6.21
Yemen	0.32	0.41	0.65	0.66	0.58	0.54
Asian Group	52.15	57.29	48.93	48.65	50.68	46.98
Afghanistan	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.29
Albania	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.17
Azerbaijan	0.51	0.20	0.30	0.43	0.93	1.03
Bangladesh	2.32	2.53	2.67	1.94	2.06	2.43
Brunei Darussalam	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.38	0.26	0.26
Indonesia	11.33	16.45	10.50	10.53	13.83	12.77
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.12	8.12	6.72	7.99	8.95	6.38
Kazakhstan	2.73	1.37	1.05	1.92	2.71	2.99
Kyrgyzstan	0.22	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10
Malaysia	3.99	6.60	5.94	4.97	4.61	4.77
Maldives	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Pakistan	3.99	4.92	4.40	3.87	3.15	3.51
Tajikistan	0.25	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.12
Turkey	16.12	14.98	15.18	14.90	12.28	10.47
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.15	0.30	0.49	0.41	0.68
Uzbekistan	1.28	0.84	0.73	0.45	0.68	0.85
Guyana	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
Suriname	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07
OIC Member Countries Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UNSTAT

Annex 4: Total GDP/breakdown at current prices in million US Dollars

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African	114,884.96	98,361.06	125,101.29	276,070.13	508,370.47	760,324.39
Benin	1,952.11	2,118.14	2,306.02	4,377.58	6,241.51	8,638.28
Burkina Faso	3,042.40	2,195.68	2,469.02	4,951.03	8,205.18	11,568.97
Cameroon	11,293.21	8,366.17	8,648.65	15,443.50	22,007.07	29,644.57
Chad	2,076.03	1,877.09	1,742.64	6,588.30	9,549.97	12,456.26
Côte d'Ivoire	11,823.90	10,201.37	10,261.58	15,308.56	22,576.13	30,159.48
Gabon	6,141.08	5,123.90	5,196.68	9,168.75	12,100.61	16,397.16
Gambia	793.83	814.97	805.32	590.33	898.26	809.92
Guinea	2,984.24	3,924.64	2,851.49	2,527.66	4,343.30	5,809.85
Guinea-Bissau	610.23	752.48	353.96	573.40	825.91	1,190.17
Mali	2,407.58	2,408.65	2,454.35	5,068.60	8,463.90	10,773.76
Mozambique	3,238.78	2,527.87	4,418.44	7,124.85	9,599.78	15,816.70
Niger	2,578.84	1,741.73	1,633.93	3,141.65	5,336.15	7,641.07
Nigeria	54,031.60	43,038.89	69,549.01	179,853.18	363,359.83	561,602.85
Senegal	5,593.41	4,378.17	4,121.84	7,569.06	11,317.44	13,720.01
Sierra Leone	834.08	1,110.26	820.45	1,599.24	2,474.66	4,780.38
Togo	1,451.12	1,178.71	1,201.75	1,911.34	2,822.85	3,996.07
Uganda	4,032.51	6,602.32	6,266.16	10,273.10	18,247.93	25,318.88
Arab Group	444,166.90	514,710.27	714,391.35	1,190,448.18	2,112,894.12	2,835,575.39
Algeria	59,146.99	40,145.60	52,586.03	99,055.30	158,318.28	205,833.45
Bahrain	4,802.30	6,660.51	8,914.55	15,810.85	25,444.64	33,533.28
Comoros	249.73	241.55	210.92	387.85	544.82	666.25
Djibouti	394.73	438.03	486.03	630.33	1,055.06	1,444.92
Egypt	33,065.98	62,917.23	89,812.88	89,796.40	204,660.49	269,952.06
Iraq	27,531.48	6,209.46	21,027.21	50,211.34	139,405.75	225,421.58
Jordan	3,797.58	5,845.42	7,425.94	11,672.83	24,375.70	33,284.93
Kuwait	18,623.36	26,879.08	39,018.54	83,808.22	131,064.68	186,400.46
Lebanon	2,921.30	10,521.82	16,185.05	19,227.20	34,526.70	45,731.19
Libya	34,858.63	31,750.25	41,039.14	51,147.62	81,363.96	41,601.31
Mauritania	1,627.00	1,600.41	1,239.00	2,067.09	4,137.32	4,885.92
Morocco	26,808.93	34,902.96	34,693.06	56,242.38	83,556.95	98,822.36
Oman	11,696.84	13,680.79	19,720.20	31,784.20	59,875.43	87,821.85
Palestine	1,833.59	3,071.50	3,859.50	4,340.80	7,728.80	11,353.42
Qatar	7,493.13	8,311.26	18,051.37	44,924.51	127,576.58	216,932.15
Saudi Arabia	117,042.40	143,075.47	189,423.73	330,229.06	528,125.17	752,184.59
Somalia	1,010.41	1,163.09	1,866.62	2,033.87	941.57	1,207.84
Sudan	12,331.19	12,209.18	12,582.66	33,604.99	68,357.43	80,459.33
Syrian Arab Republic	11,163.66	13,546.73	19,665.72	28,397.00	60,465.11	34,184.12
Tunisia	12,231.80	18,227.64	19,333.63	29,668.69	41,052.56	45,728.45
United Arab Emirates	51,745.33	67,426.78	106,569.55	186,637.73	299,715.48	421,430.76
Yemen	3,790.54	5,885.53	10,680.03	18,769.92	30,601.64	36,695.16
Asian Group	609,344.41	822,485.08	804,469.19	1,389,403.06	2,693,879.95	3,186,092.58
Afghanistan	3,621.60	3,236.30	3,531.87	6,195.99	15,086.48	19,993.97
Albania	2,887.28	2,662.12	3,256.39	7,553.57	10,366.76	11,614.66
Azerbaijan	5,964.78	2,905.65	4,977.88	12,320.97	49,602.32	70,118.54
Bangladesh	27,149.87	36,356.53	43,872.90	55,278.65	109,304.49	164,924.95
Brunei Darussalam	3,900.70	5,245.42	6,818.53	10,799.10	13,966.15	17,368.91
Indonesia	132,320.98	236,147.63	172,601.17	300,777.01	735,243.26	866,332.71
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94,907.40	116,600.00	110,458.55	228,296.90	475,880.25	432,597.40
Kazakhstan	31,848.58	19,710.85	17,243.52	54,849.82	143,978.09	202,573.34
Kyrgyzstan	2,558.37	1,406.32	1,280.11	2,237.78	4,461.25	6,594.55
Malaysia	46,604.78	94,752.08	97,706.78	141,852.18	245,152.03	323,284.94
Maldives	283.79	573.51	897.05	1,030.41	2,231.35	2,685.43
Pakistan	46,656.12	70,578.08	72,314.12	110,522.87	167,248.61	238,230.31
Tajikistan	2,967.93	1,315.42	790.80	2,062.37	5,058.50	7,978.02
Turkey	188,315.30	215,068.69	249,549.58	425,514.78	652,458.93	710,378.35
Turkmenistan	3,075.90	2,095.52	4,932.31	13,973.87	21,835.35	46,040.40
Uzbekistan	14,906.52	12,059.70	12,036.77	12,867.97	35,903.95	57,796.44
Guyana	613.17	913.58	1,039.62	1,208.26	2,045.27	2,794.41
Suriname	761.33	857.68	1,161.26	2,060.57	4,056.92	4,785.27
OIC	1,168,396.27	1,435,556.41	1,643,961.83	2,855,921.37	5,315,144.54	6,781,992.35
World	21,869,709.50	29,377,830.33	31,796,603.10	44,811,451.82	62,376,831.26	73,987,984.75

Source: UNSTAT

Annex 5: Value Added, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in the OIC Member Countries at constant 2005 prices in million US Dollars

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	32,144.71	36,142.80	43,625.97	70,442.95	93,796.42	109,052.86
Benin	559.51	729.02	960.44	1,187.17	1,387.62	1,618.03
Burkina Faso	747.47	1,085.88	1,523.97	1,927.98	2,343.72	2,511.79
Cameroon	2,098.86	2,073.15	2,647.31	3,157.74	3,952.86	4,539.77
Chad	800.11	962.37	1,117.78	1,720.75	3,414.59	3,732.40
Côte d'Ivoire	3,272.95	3,486.93	3,981.18	3,860.04	3,581.42	4,447.84
Gabon	316.02	376.59	421.65	477.48	454.14	544.18
Gambia	109.40	104.48	152.40	168.94	221.84	160.79
Guinea	343.98	416.38	515.19	615.12	724.92	853.70
Guinea-Bissau	176.32	218.44	220.63	260.29	284.45	321.77
Mali	1,306.12	1,302.84	1,441.67	1,898.59	2,706.30	2,964.10
Mozambique	935.91	1,043.27	1,247.71	1,811.93	2,568.95	2,866.82
Niger	770.46	851.65	1,074.20	1,430.25	2,008.53	2,421.94
Nigeria	16,617.88	19,160.81	23,448.45	46,016.88	63,078.22	74,348.65
Senegal	957.13	980.59	1,206.38	1,272.23	1,569.99	1,532.52
Sierra Leone	917.21	705.38	419.67	815.20	1,123.87	1,562.55
Togo	572.25	640.23	763.72	828.56	1,031.88	998.27
Uganda	1,643.13	2,004.77	2,483.57	2,993.79	3,343.14	3,627.75
Arab Group	43,325.02	46,198.01	60,572.59	72,223.97	85,697.05	91,824.29
Algeria	3,883.54	4,722.59	5,527.42	7,937.30	10,747.73	14,260.24
Bahrain	30.48	40.98	45.22	51.57	52.67	57.86
Comoros	120.37	130.56	140.76	159.03	173.94	203.68
Djibouti	14.53	16.70	18.94	22.60	28.96	34.27
Egypt	7,805.52	9,065.49	10,715.72	12,895.92	15,227.96	17,086.96
Iraq	2,391.22	1,167.32	2,658.03	3,440.32	2,353.77	2,917.06
Jordan	295.55	274.93	219.21	347.25	520.81	509.04
Kuwait	231.44	178.80	166.15	243.15	469.47	560.86
Lebanon	229.04	672.46	779.82	765.51	804.50	677.40
Libya	734.29	808.10	876.02	1,106.33	1,314.69	369.99
Mauritania	540.27	747.37	575.98	615.40	776.96	915.42
Morocco	6,314.02	4,178.89	5,262.35	7,366.86	10,730.04	12,154.33
Oman	300.73	406.60	474.67	502.43	611.75	678.36
Palestine	249.30	399.96	382.04	253.30	357.15	300.61
Qatar	59.36	72.83	59.78	59.34	103.27	131.58
Saudi Arabia	8,015.94	8,930.57	9,841.63	10,579.11	11,042.53	11,844.23
Somalia	1,696.59	1,053.74	1,060.20	1,222.13	1,398.84	1,524.40
Sudan	3,828.14	5,241.79	9,985.00	11,606.40	16,191.50	16,079.99
Syrian Arab Republic	2,771.25	3,847.74	4,858.10	5,762.64	5,219.11	3,178.08
Tunisia	1,975.65	1,827.29	2,731.75	2,959.30	3,174.32	3,777.11
United Arab Emirates	1,027.13	1,412.33	2,740.25	2,520.41	1,794.86	1,698.60
Yemen	810.66	1,000.99	1,453.55	1,807.68	2,602.20	2,864.21
Asian Group	120,422.35	126,031.16	142,047.89	163,187.18	184,643.20	210,649.53
Afghanistan	1,990.10	2,895.13	1,937.65	2,266.79	2,639.48	3,204.68
Albania	1,056.10	1,287.87	1,313.64	1,517.00	1,887.65	2,138.97
Azerbaijan	1,446.84	706.34	859.87	1,211.63	1,364.68	1,561.53
Bangladesh	7,250.01	7,760.55	9,843.95	11,134.25	14,306.87	16,464.02
Brunei Darussalam	46.78	50.26	68.67	96.48	85.85	93.58
Indonesia	24,925.30	29,073.09	31,104.47	36,419.30	43,720.27	51,600.29
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,219.89	10,237.17	11,323.91	14,724.36	14,166.99	14,859.92
Kazakhstan	5,569.95	3,085.10	2,753.13	3,638.51	3,941.80	4,469.25
Kyrgyzstan	577.56	416.10	615.17	700.60	759.28	800.53
Malaysia	9,406.45	9,301.56	10,142.32	11,859.23	13,536.24	15,190.55
Maldives	43.86	47.24	54.01	77.70	66.77	69.38
Pakistan	15,667.25	19,125.54	24,185.48	26,903.41	31,235.79	34,669.74
Tajikistan	542.42	288.25	303.64	490.03	699.59	883.53
Turkey	36,234.39	37,418.86	41,756.81	45,184.85	47,208.70	52,327.60
Turkmenistan	4,535.70	1,433.92	2,538.25	2,628.10	3,331.48	5,027.66
Uzbekistan	2,541.28	2,432.54	2,750.86	3,790.60	5,038.61	6,561.46
Guyana	142.94	257.43	276.94	310.97	335.30	386.58
Suriname	225.54	214.19	219.10	233.36	317.85	340.27
OIC	195,892.08	208,371.98	246,246.44	305,854.10	364,136.67	411,526.68
World	1,115,760.53	1,155,597.75	1,330,119.46	1,508,967.76	1,724,622.84	1,921,273.43

Source: UNSTAT

Annex 6: Total GDP/breakdown at constant 2005 prices in US Dollars

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	150,136.25	160,939.34	191,074.49	276,070.13	373,835.48	458,297.83
Benin	2,536.76	3,006.24	3,670.95	4,377.58	5,196.86	6,211.17
Burkina Faso	2,377.69	2,756.29	3,877.05	4,951.03	6,913.61	8,806.62
Cameroon	11,426.02	10,167.01	12,836.13	15,443.50	17,705.88	21,461.82
Chad	2,336.69	2,562.19	2,916.50	6,588.30	9,474.70	12,127.41
Côte d'Ivoire	11,663.22	12,819.41	15,679.94	15,308.56	15,897.04	18,752.13
Gabon	6,671.36	7,973.18	7,721.88	9,168.75	10,042.81	12,562.15
Gambia	390.64	449.30	547.58	590.33	739.38	820.81
Guinea	1,531.48	1,800.48	2,202.40	2,527.66	2,809.55	3,145.70
Guinea-Bissau	457.70	514.11	529.96	573.40	683.57	762.87
Mali	2,598.48	3,069.75	3,813.02	5,068.60	6,580.40	7,354.80
Mozambique	2,840.63	3,249.10	4,615.52	7,124.85	10,363.13	13,421.11
Niger	2,064.46	2,252.43	2,567.86	3,141.65	4,051.49	5,208.40
Nigeria	91,375.65	97,014.88	113,750.62	179,853.18	255,633.38	314,334.04
Senegal	4,494.08	4,829.79	6,085.64	7,569.06	9,147.12	10,494.05
Sierra Leone	1,949.50	1,499.31	893.05	1,599.24	2,063.63	3,248.08
Togo	1,501.31	1,512.39	1,864.05	1,911.34	2,236.92	2,692.16
Uganda	3,920.57	5,463.49	7,502.34	10,273.10	14,296.04	16,894.53
Arab Group	667,099.59	776,320.49	954,633.84	1,190,448.18	1,469,018.55	1,667,146.76
Algeria	63,807.58	65,280.31	79,099.82	99,055.30	111,218.71	128,130.75
Bahrain	7,856.36	9,757.16	12,300.15	15,810.85	20,769.57	24,200.82
Comoros	306.72	332.61	358.64	387.85	421.77	486.86
Djibouti	494.13	541.34	553.72	630.33	806.94	979.50
Egypt	52,011.55	62,027.83	75,768.66	89,796.40	119,349.26	129,100.09
Iraq	34,539.98	17,036.34	53,272.79	50,211.34	63,416.53	81,873.06
Jordan	5,252.72	7,031.65	8,306.44	11,672.83	15,417.15	17,437.71
Kuwait	30,792.56	49,138.53	59,620.42	83,808.22	88,728.39	105,223.05
Lebanon	8,226.09	13,090.85	16,648.87	19,227.20	26,532.59	28,218.82
Libya	34,094.06	37,026.25	38,630.40	51,147.62	60,896.02	19,259.18
Mauritania	1,266.89	1,635.21	1,657.68	2,067.09	2,640.86	3,238.66
Morocco	35,000.54	37,273.88	44,066.58	56,242.38	72,008.06	83,078.47
Oman	20,213.22	25,734.08	30,148.73	31,784.20	42,055.36	50,122.79
Palestine	1,920.09	3,092.73	3,848.11	4,340.80	5,373.72	6,546.36
Qatar	16,072.65	18,069.50	30,577.48	44,924.51	104,242.09	142,279.65
Saudi Arabia	209,498.47	249,319.29	270,894.19	330,229.06	376,158.28	462,587.21
Somalia	2,263.06	1,594.41	1,740.68	2,033.87	2,315.77	2,523.26
Sudan	11,940.41	16,001.08	23,837.81	33,604.99	46,740.72	37,683.36
Syrian Arab Republic	12,533.83	18,569.57	22,208.23	28,397.00	36,080.81	19,769.00
Tunisia	16,497.18	19,696.39	24,498.15	29,668.69	36,761.54	39,277.68
United Arab Emirates	95,140.50	113,774.61	142,139.94	186,637.73	213,724.81	263,720.12
Yemen	7,370.98	10,296.87	14,456.35	18,769.92	23,359.59	21,410.37
Asian Group	785,164.53	931,631.57	1,081,718.01	1,389,403.06	1,756,857.94	2,083,702.53
Afghanistan	5,699.60	4,511.62	3,479.64	6,195.99	9,775.73	12,907.93
Albania	5,117.43	4,570.46	5,760.29	7,553.57	9,764.94	10,587.31
Azerbaijan	14,169.07	5,591.32	6,715.71	12,320.97	26,740.22	28,796.73
Bangladesh	26,969.46	33,330.66	42,666.26	55,278.65	74,838.51	95,963.25
Guyana	7,524.25	8,756.92	9,985.50	10,799.10	10,472.24	10,479.13
Indonesia	160,519.50	233,748.23	240,812.91	300,777.01	393,057.93	491,286.51
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	120,871.74	144,674.46	170,115.63	228,296.90	284,366.47	282,651.09
Kazakhstan	49,665.49	29,870.16	33,187.71	54,849.82	74,413.69	89,457.52
Kyrgyzstan	3,043.78	1,394.34	1,924.29	2,237.78	2,729.39	3,310.04
Malaysia	57,890.36	88,723.29	113,908.34	141,852.18	176,651.12	217,419.88
Maldives	450.19	584.20	850.32	1,030.41	1,567.56	1,894.59
Pakistan	56,664.80	71,545.03	86,361.44	110,522.87	133,682.35	155,330.44
Suriname	3,335.72	1,355.62	1,279.89	2,062.37	2,774.86	3,356.70
Tajikistan	245,404.83	283,477.45	340,927.81	425,514.78	510,720.39	616,590.58
Turkey	14,069.94	8,506.48	11,060.33	13,973.87	22,898.59	34,557.14
Turkmenistan	11,457.19	8,498.33	9,896.68	12,867.97	18,333.71	24,431.27
Uzbekistan	745.96	1,053.94	1,223.77	1,208.26	1,471.52	1,793.10
Brunei Darussalam	1,565.21	1,439.05	1,561.50	2,060.57	2,598.71	2,889.31
OIC	1,602,400.37	1,868,891.40	2,227,426.34	2,855,921.37	3,599,711.97	4,209,147.12
World	30,184,316.55	33,422,380.84	39,177,278.16	44,811,451.82	50,028,992.34	55,073,753.20

Source: UNSTAT

Annex 7: Total Population

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
African Group	210,966	243,193	277,888	318,948	367,121	422,836
Benin	5,001	5,986	6,949	8,182	9,510	10,880
Burkina Faso	8,811	10,090	11,608	13,422	15,632	18,106
Cameroon	12,070	13,930	15,928	18,127	20,591	23,344
Chad	5,958	7,002	8,343	10,068	11,896	14,037
Côte d'Ivoire	12,166	14,404	16,518	18,133	20,132	22,702
Gabon	952	1,086	1,232	1,378	1,542	1,725
Gambia	917	1,066	1,229	1,441	1,693	1,991
Guinea	6,034	7,863	8,799	9,669	11,012	12,609
Guinea-Bissau	1,056	1,181	1,315	1,463	1,634	1,844
Mali	8,482	9,641	11,047	12,881	15,167	17,600
Mozambique	13,372	15,913	18,265	21,127	24,321	27,978
Niger	7,912	9,362	11,225	13,485	16,292	19,899
Nigeria	95,617	108,425	122,877	139,611	159,425	182,202
Senegal	7,514	8,711	9,861	11,269	12,957	15,129
Sierra Leone	3,931	3,838	4,061	5,071	5,776	6,453
Togo	3,787	4,284	4,875	5,578	6,391	7,305
Uganda	17,384	20,413	23,758	28,042	33,149	39,032
Arab Group	228,081	258,344	288,468	321,863	363,518	392,414
Algeria	25,912	28,904	31,184	33,268	36,036	39,667
Bahrain	496	564	667	867	1,261	1,377
Comoros	415	480	548	619	699	788
Djibouti	588	661	723	778	831	888
Egypt	56,397	62,435	68,335	74,942	82,041	91,508
Iraq	17,478	20,218	23,575	27,018	30,868	36,423
Jordan	3,358	4,320	4,767	5,333	6,518	7,595
Kuwait	2,059	1,637	1,929	2,264	3,059	3,892
Lebanon	2,703	3,033	3,235	3,987	4,337	5,851
Libya	4,398	4,878	5,337	5,802	6,266	6,278
Mauritania	2,024	2,334	2,711	3,154	3,591	4,068
Morocco	24,950	27,162	28,951	30,385	32,108	34,378
Oman	1,812	2,192	2,239	2,507	2,944	4,491
Palestine	2,101	2,618	3,224	3,579	4,069	4,668
Qatar	476	501	593	837	1,766	2,235
Saudi Arabia	16,361	18,854	21,392	24,745	28,091	31,540
Somalia	6,322	6,346	7,385	8,467	9,582	10,787
Sudan	25,771	30,145	34,773	40,090	46,171	40,235
Syrian Arab Republic	12,452	14,332	16,354	18,133	20,721	18,502
Tunisia	8,233	9,114	9,699	10,102	10,639	11,254
United Arab Emirates	1,811	2,350	3,050	4,482	8,329	9,157
Yemen	11,961	15,266	17,795	20,504	23,592	26,832
Asian Group	540,360	660,101	721,476	782,310	842,057	910,179
Afghanistan	12,068	16,773	19,702	24,400	27,962	32,527
Albania	3,281	3,107	3,122	3,082	2,902	2,897
Azerbaijan		7,771	8,118	8,563	9,100	9,754
Bangladesh	105,983	118,428	131,281	142,930	151,617	160,996
Brunei Darussalam	257	295	331	362	393	423
Indonesia	181,437	196,958	211,540	226,255	241,613	257,564
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	56,169	60,319	65,850	70,122	74,253	79,109
Kazakhstan		15,926	14,957	15,452	16,311	17,625
Kyrgyzstan		4,592	4,955	5,115	5,465	5,940
Malaysia	18,211	20,725	23,421	25,796	28,120	30,331
Maldives	223	254	280	305	333	364
Pakistan	107,608	122,600	138,250	153,356	170,044	188,925
Tajikistan		5,784	6,186	6,806	7,582	8,482
Turkey	53,995	58,522	63,240	67,861	72,310	78,666
Turkmenistan		4,188	4,501	4,748	5,042	5,374
Uzbekistan		22,687	24,518	25,922	27,740	29,893
Guyana	720	727	742	743	753	767
Suriname	408	446	481	492	518	543
OIC	979,407	1,161,639	1,287,831	1,423,121	1,572,696	1,725,429
World	5,309,668	5,735,123	6,126,622	6,519,636	6,929,725	7,349,472

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 8: Agricultural Population (Thousands)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
African Group	131,713	142,798	152,570	163,463	174,412	178,952
Benin	3,019	3,318	3,517	3,750	3,920	3,964
Burkina Faso	8,616	9,871	11,339	13,083	15,160	16,087
Cameroon	7,854	8,206	8,338	8,263	8,018	7,875
Chad	4,981	5,579	6,197	6,955	7,372	7,499
Côte d'Ivoire	7,437	7,939	8,085	7,798	7,484	7,380
Gabon	479	484	466	433	387	387
Gambia	792	907	1,026	1,166	1,314	1,375
Guinea	5,019	6,474	6,996	7,405	7,964	8,267
Guinea-Bissau	867	946	1,024	1,108	1,202	1,243
Mali	7,378	8,155	9,112	10,276	11,516	12,011
Mozambique	10,907	12,682	14,296	16,074	17,781	18,462
Niger	6,888	8,000	9,365	10,963	12,859	13,695
Nigeria	41,925	41,791	41,133	40,364	39,405	38,977
Senegal	5,535	6,274	6,986	7,817	8,734	9,117
Sierra Leone	2,819	2,647	2,692	3,235	3,522	3,610
Togo	2,404	2,561	2,860	3,059	3,220	3,276
Uganda	14,793	16,964	19,138	21,714	24,554	25,727
Arab Group	87,617	89,447	89,970	90,647	90,589	90,228
Algeria	6,749	7,215	7,376	7,408	7,404	7,352
Bahrain	10	8	7	6	8	8
Comoros	339	374	414	460	510	529
Djibouti	461	502	573	616	658	675
Egypt	24,516	23,852	23,446	23,280	22,664	22,325
Iraq	2,674	2,426	2,213	1,963	1,742	1,662
Jordan	465	492	441	409	390	374
Kuwait	24	19	21	24	28	29
Lebanon	211	177	136	104	77	68
Libya	449	367	302	240	193	175
Mauritania	1,096	1,236	1,393	1,570	1,741	1,807
Morocco	10,408	10,118	9,696	8,980	8,260	8,000
Oman	817	906	815	776	804	801
Palestine	382	385	380	346	322	313
Qatar	13	10	8	8	13	13
Saudi Arabia	3,085	2,609	2,027	1,743	1,400	1,270
Somalia	4,889	4,715	5,190	5,681	6,121	6,331
Sudan	18,214	19,618	20,825	21,602	22,443	22,664
Syrian Arab Republic	3,732	4,048	3,810	4,005	4,080	4,062
Tunisia	2,195	2,270	2,253	2,202	2,154	2,131
United Arab Emirates	143	147	151	159	234	230
Yemen	6,745	7,953	8,493	9,065	9,343	9,409
Asian Group	273,000	301,054	305,025	304,749	300,331	298,408
Afghanistan	8,855	13,018	14,550	17,051	18,768	19,695
Albania	1,805	1,616	1,482	1,414	1,339	1,307
Azerbaijan		2,255	2,181	2,128	2,091	2,071
Bangladesh	68,375	70,331	71,073	70,341	67,445	66,240
Brunei Darussalam	5	4	2	2	1	1
Indonesia	93,867	94,619	93,918	92,351	89,554	88,244
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17,638	17,524	17,361	16,637	15,929	15,635
Kazakhstan		3,493	2,910	2,640	2,502	2,450
Kyrgyzstan		1,326	1,285	1,175	1,111	1,084
Malaysia	4,745	4,491	4,183	3,836	3,409	3,243
Maldives	87	83	76	67	58	55
Pakistan	58,217	63,101	68,479	71,513	74,189	75,146
Tajikistan		2,160	2,095	1,976	1,888	1,858
Turkey	19,164	18,179	16,857	15,581	14,472	13,983
Turkmenistan		1,480	1,504	1,496	1,497	1,498
Uzbekistan		7,146	6,853	6,332	5,880	5,704
Guyana	157	141	128	120	110	106
Suriname	85	87	88	89	88	88
OIC	492,330	533,299	547,565	558,859	565,332	567,588

Source: SESRIC Online Database

Annex 9: Economically Active Worker in Agriculture (Thousands)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	48,293	53,428	57,957	63,278	69,422	73,757
Benin	1,150	1,371	1,478	1,613	1,723	1,769
Burkina Faso	3,535	4,065	4,703	5,540	6,519	7,194
Cameroon	3,058	3,294	3,538	3,678	3,756	3,803
Chad	1,871	2,178	2,441	2,842	3,090	3,234
Côte d'Ivoire	2,601	2,777	2,869	2,762	2,708	2,715
Gabon	211	209	205	199	189	196
Gambia	333	382	436	504	588	649
Guinea	2,479	3,170	3,480	3,746	4,176	4,470
Guinea-Bissau	338	371	402	434	468	498
Mali	1,795	1,961	2,162	2,452	2,780	2,989
Mozambique	5,217	6,321	7,119	7,956	8,885	9,544
Niger	2,234	2,614	3,116	3,665	4,341	4,839
Nigeria	12,450	12,426	12,373	12,306	12,378	12,520
Senegal	2,381	2,707	3,036	3,448	3,977	4,373
Sierra Leone	1,098	1,032	1,038	1,214	1,296	1,337
Togo	939	1,021	1,119	1,227	1,346	1,430
Uganda	6,603	7,529	8,442	9,692	11,202	12,197
Arab Group	24,532	26,217	27,406	28,795	30,090	28,849
Algeria	1,978	2,422	2,824	3,096	3,318	3,387
Bahrain	4	4	3	4	4	4
Comoros	127	143	161	182	206	222
Djibouti	191	213	230	247	268	282
Egypt	6,437	6,211	6,197	6,361	6,371	6,277
Iraq	634	581	535	479	426	408
Jordan	100	131	117	113	119	119
Kuwait	9	9	11	12	16	17
Lebanon	64	53	41	37	29	27
Libya	125	114	102	83	67	57
Mauritania	442	506	584	677	777	841
Morocco	3,250	3,336	3,364	3,180	2,980	2,905
Oman	249	315	284	296	320	420
Palestine	128	127	125	117	109	105
Qatar	7	5	4	5	8	9
Saudi Arabia	970	826	662	638	520	459
Somalia	1,797	1,805	2,045	2,277	2,520	2,720
Sudan	5,005	5,721	6,252	6,765	7,450	6,025
Syrian Arab Republic	966	1,188	1,143	1,240	1,408	1,369
Tunisia	646	721	764	791	815	821
United Arab Emirates	73	79	87	101	168	161
Yemen	1,330	1,707	1,871	2,094	2,191	2,214
Asian Group	109,054	119,988	126,770	132,607	136,331	137,443
Afghanistan	2,513	3,573	4,013	4,778	5,431	5,809
Albania	965	721	668	641	604	587
Azerbaijan		936	973	1,023	1,074	1,076
Bangladesh	31,416	31,699	32,457	33,257	32,622	32,154
Brunei Darussalam	2	2	1	1	1	0
Indonesia	41,595	44,176	47,430	48,750	49,773	50,004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,205	5,228	5,821	6,331	6,595	6,630
Kazakhstan		1,494	1,287	1,219	1,187	1,147
Kyrgyzstan		544	543	514	510	504
Malaysia	1,933	1,878	1,850	1,707	1,566	1,486
Maldives	20	19	21	23	23	23
Pakistan	14,995	15,959	18,691	21,640	24,555	25,895
Tajikistan		628	611	716	856	897
Turkey	10,323	9,944	9,062	8,593	8,005	7,710
Turkmenistan		578	627	660	705	728
Uzbekistan		2,525	2,629	2,668	2,738	2,708
Guyana	58	56	56	54	53	52
Suriname	29	28	30	32	33	33
OIC Member Countries Total	181,879	199,633	212,133	224,680	235,843	240,049
World	1,155,065	1,202,787	1,238,585	1,278,881	1,313,540	1,329,849

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 10: Total economically active population (1000)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	74,377	86,264	98,872	114,139	133,111	147,064
Benin	1,819	2,335	2,740	3,284	3,890	4,268
Burkina Faso	3,826	4,403	5,099	6,013	7,082	7,820
Cameroon	4,337	5,041	5,903	6,818	7,875	8,665
Chad	2,259	2,733	3,240	4,002	4,710	5,204
Côte d'Ivoire	4,379	5,135	5,886	6,386	7,143	7,802
Gabon	409	470	543	629	735	807
Gambia	407	475	552	650	774	865
Guinea	2,842	3,701	4,148	4,571	5,231	5,697
Guinea-Bissau	396	441	486	535	591	636
Mali	2,110	2,363	2,680	3,144	3,710	4,098
Mozambique	6,185	7,564	8,611	9,741	11,036	11,968
Niger	2,525	2,998	3,634	4,343	5,237	5,904
Nigeria	28,970	32,713	37,211	42,634	49,774	55,229
Senegal	3,114	3,609	4,127	4,790	5,656	6,314
Sierra Leone	1,553	1,523	1,602	1,939	2,166	2,298
Togo	1,432	1,628	1,876	2,168	2,520	2,774
Uganda	7,814	9,132	10,534	12,492	14,981	16,715
Arab Group	65,797	77,647	89,841	105,526	124,716	131,677
Algeria	7,317	9,359	11,519	13,540	15,651	16,859
Bahrain	220	255	312	426	622	659
Comoros	164	189	219	254	297	327
Djibouti	233	265	294	324	361	388
Egypt	16,259	17,728	19,719	22,465	25,393	27,038
Iraq	4,146	4,888	5,804	6,722	7,793	8,775
Jordan	738	1,168	1,284	1,465	1,873	2,124
Kuwait	786	751	959	1,170	1,515	1,679
Lebanon	896	1,038	1,138	1,449	1,627	1,832
Libya	1,209	1,490	1,782	2,024	2,223	2,256
Mauritania	804	938	1,108	1,315	1,544	1,694
Morocco	7,823	8,986	10,122	10,908	11,698	12,377
Oman	569	776	790	923	1,108	1,524
Palestine	697	859	1,055	1,202	1,371	1,487
Qatar	261	271	322	492	1,135	1,416
Saudi Arabia	5,073	5,856	6,550	8,805	10,148	11,013
Somalia	2,425	2,498	2,917	3,351	3,843	4,244
Sudan	7,278	8,786	10,258	12,020	14,446	12,394
Syrian Arab Republic	3,204	4,178	4,818	5,754	7,088	7,304
Tunisia	2,418	2,840	3,206	3,557	3,962	4,190
United Arab Emirates	923	1,269	1,755	2,584	5,373	5,903
Yemen	2,354	3,259	3,910	4,776	5,645	6,194
Asian Group	204,062	252,182	288,642	328,094	367,886	391,115
Afghanistan	3,694	5,421	6,288	7,719	9,059	9,879
Albania	1,758	1,402	1,383	1,426	1,446	1,472
Azerbaijan		3,224	3,620	4,128	4,720	4,981
Bangladesh	48,404	53,002	59,238	66,517	71,961	75,640
Brunei Darussalam	110	131	153	173	192	201
Indonesia	75,380	85,399	98,274	108,801	120,223	126,896
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16,148	17,780	21,852	26,445	30,436	32,465
Kazakhstan		7,589	7,392	7,834	8,522	8,798
Kyrgyzstan		1,885	2,094	2,205	2,447	2,592
Malaysia	7,061	8,219	9,798	11,031	12,459	13,378
Maldives	58	70	90	124	156	172
Pakistan	31,090	34,897	42,897	52,411	62,977	68,959
Tajikistan		1,680	1,801	2,342	3,127	3,507
Turkey	19,953	21,314	21,901	23,394	24,457	25,362
Turkmenistan		1,636	1,877	2,093	2,374	2,544
Uzbekistan		8,100	9,506	10,934	12,777	13,693
Guyana	268	291	320	338	358	373
Suriname	138	142	158	179	195	203
OIC	344,236	416,093	477,355	547,759	625,713	669,856
World	2,397,702	2,596,358	2,809,727	3,048,162	3,294,244	3,434,318

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 11: Agricultural Products Total Export Value (Thousand US Dollars)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	3,671,007	4,795,180	4,046,108	6,345,315	11,483,967	13,154,160
Benin	84,365	204,197	176,955	261,649	597,266	397,266
Burkina Faso	116,357	37,147	113,078	275,704	364,015	750,977
Cameroon	553,614	560,211	364,336	603,642	1,120,389	1,044,597
Chad	134,435	167,883	128,259	100,537	68,940	75,476
Côte d'Ivoire	1,613,415	2,178,684	1,911,177	3,024,344	5,638,346	5,440,874
Gabon	3,350	9,349	10,648	43,187	48,555	54,318
Gambia	14,357	15,529	13,203	17,299	27,943	22,251
Guinea	26,561	71,363	30,337	72,507	91,775	109,242
Guinea-Bissau	13,313	21,470	51,425	86,161	57,859	176,688
Mali	250,635	270,326	253,940	321,530	210,304	833,348
Mozambique	41,439	55,768	61,933	139,971	449,682	713,114
Niger	61,773	62,556	86,661	69,159	168,328	103,884
Nigeria	228,226	408,361	339,389	654,226	1,144,006	1,219,703
Senegal	218,656	115,280	162,291	149,143	345,690	632,680
Sierra Leone	18,101	14,505	4,856	15,057	31,374	26,045
Togo	119,546	127,064	77,518	95,234	279,817	225,202
Uganda	172,864	475,487	260,102	415,965	839,678	1,328,495
Arab Group	4,389,246	5,367,676	5,224,647	10,513,442	19,568,930	24,805,376
Algeria	50,179	107,806	32,703	95,039	133,586	398,577
Bahrain	4,667	105,064	33,082	46,580	292,875	818,767
Comoros	10,763	6,847	6,379	12,837	12,387	30,390
Djibouti	8,700	4,559	3,492	15,908	79,947	47,369
Egypt	427,026	536,117	518,142	1,167,538	2,918,006	4,867,292
Iraq	59,841	6,995	6,245	30,722	40,382	81,703
Jordan	111,009	226,985	294,323	652,381	1,069,647	1,542,884
Kuwait	42,858	33,345	53,663	56,965	122,387	482,326
Lebanon	123,040	101,547	138,259	291,877	518,119	731,211
Libya	62,598	58,429	55,389	6,991	7,303	16,667
Mauritania	43,716	48,102	13,113	15,824	43,002	23,191
Morocco	646,682	780,448	694,680	1,353,133	1,962,373	2,472,186
Oman	50,036	239,510	334,079	418,256	756,953	1,234,510
Palestine	0	44,425	79,921	53,825	67,995	96,224
Qatar	4,170	16,857	8,760	30,970	18,746	38,076
Saudi Arabia	362,172	457,228	476,021	1,252,763	2,994,678	3,514,778
Somalia	73,992	114,032	109,545	111,180	164,202	479,510
Sudan	543,756	485,990	389,922	513,963	461,809	959,192
Syrian Arab Republic	740,415	750,577	657,937	848,368	2,550,374	748,481
Tunisia	282,451	467,698	428,944	962,792	1,160,021	1,519,528
United Arab Emirates	667,373	699,231	822,045	2,432,020	4,075,584	4,462,185
Yemen	73,802	75,884	68,003	143,510	118,554	240,329
Asian Group	12,287,712	24,066,578	18,969,909	36,937,520	82,817,689	95,129,183
Afghanistan	149,420	54,646	49,345	82,145	277,924	291,458
Albania	98,315	14,595	22,693	40,639	60,953	109,924
Azerbaijan		37,112	50,582	362,355	602,188	891,869
Bangladesh	160,130	130,200	99,359	203,628	364,943	451,144
Brunei Darussalam	9,313	8,888	592	1,268	819	14,173
Indonesia	2,802,390	5,492,688	4,946,440	10,938,196	30,722,000	34,873,537
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	456,585	1,078,093	1,032,265	2,096,042	5,402,291	4,647,405
Kazakhstan		660,601	703,745	801,408	1,846,987	2,764,391
Kyrgyzstan		135,410	93,848	130,164	220,615	228,385
Malaysia	4,359,970	8,227,642	5,820,948	10,778,968	25,912,684	26,991,412
Maldives	2	0	75	10	3	0
Pakistan	986,746	1,017,725	1,069,343	1,697,803	3,446,851	5,167,476
Tajikistan		202,940	122,636	197,243	226,134	128,098
Turkey	3,119,982	4,300,912	3,620,538	7,705,938	11,779,433	16,556,030
Turkmenistan		474,564	168,942	180,442	218,387	324,301
Uzbekistan		1,985,844	933,445	1,516,633	1,294,851	1,235,312
Guyana	107,045	199,746	180,137	176,574	353,157	356,280
Suriname	37,814	44,972	54,976	28,064	87,469	97,988
OIC Member Countries Total	20,347,965	34,229,434	28,240,664	53,796,277	113,870,586	133,088,719
World	325,577,830	442,888,639	411,044,491	653,561,598	1,084,786,917	1,397,068,837

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 12: Agricultural Products Total Import Value (Thousand US Dollars)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	2,950,336	3,970,327	3,713,991	7,569,164	13,497,672	20,193,428
Benin	114,187	160,040	176,031	257,658	459,882	1,161,812
Burkina Faso	97,512	182,418	173,448	246,624	306,860	521,096
Cameroon	257,017	163,846	241,297	458,560	743,723	1,237,659
Chad	31,880	52,940	42,013	85,508	163,784	175,167
Côte d'Ivoire	423,254	444,086	360,481	714,546	1,283,958	1,471,489
Gabon	106,334	159,531	172,232	272,424	450,355	668,199
Gambia	64,937	82,901	71,691	155,809	178,951	150,722
Guinea	119,784	246,979	150,924	268,606	422,872	700,559
Guinea-Bissau	23,410	31,747	43,084	56,461	90,494	123,508
Mali	115,465	113,407	110,132	255,915	394,051	578,449
Mozambique	211,628	276,780	226,417	454,080	800,683	1,490,840
Niger	127,828	107,441	115,333	264,746	350,661	560,333
Nigeria	561,041	1,130,896	1,130,802	2,625,509	5,633,674	8,324,421
Senegal	446,690	447,985	403,644	882,458	1,219,836	1,669,874
Sierra Leone	105,202	136,044	116,680	113,537	184,302	336,910
Togo	116,088	70,296	46,629	90,416	229,961	248,281
Uganda	28,079	162,990	133,153	366,307	583,625	774,109
Arab Group	20,500,062	26,012,344	27,896,390	39,746,032	84,316,746	115,680,239
Algeria	2,452,982	3,212,314	2,592,360	3,922,377	6,222,806	10,457,073
Bahrain	283,093	326,257	421,736	641,934	1,221,196	1,715,491
Comoros	17,191	29,832	15,641	41,310	74,274	71,004
Djibouti	81,000	98,076	139,919	208,848	477,406	936,164
Egypt	3,075,563	3,369,597	3,532,321	4,009,324	11,733,308	13,808,471
Iraq	1,851,593	1,063,208	1,921,113	3,047,406	6,430,318	7,970,893
Jordan	723,061	807,430	840,290	1,402,495	2,500,619	3,640,362
Kuwait	571,234	1,208,855	1,254,006	1,531,125	2,334,188	4,335,156
Lebanon	717,855	1,178,805	1,088,435	1,370,690	2,733,220	3,271,856
Libya	1,301,831	1,270,652	1,205,802	1,267,786	2,230,542	4,463,094
Mauritania	135,515	120,449	167,720	174,065	342,340	513,293
Morocco	799,263	1,825,388	1,668,368	2,303,027	4,180,047	5,012,847
Oman	488,038	842,269	1,056,536	1,053,043	2,340,322	3,130,754
Palestine	22,900	310,460	528,801	538,317	618,291	606,369
Qatar	295,379	329,315	388,595	694,587	1,937,550	2,425,440
Saudi Arabia	3,541,915	4,482,126	5,389,239	8,605,397	16,474,071	23,333,332
Somalia	82,238	84,316	136,922	265,015	376,855	1,608,928
Sudan	235,099	258,175	442,924	846,914	1,726,549	2,409,800
Syrian Arab Republic	768,193	780,338	863,195	1,605,451	3,709,988	3,005,826
Tunisia	653,112	1,074,838	755,719	1,171,467	2,141,186	2,611,591
United Arab Emirates	1,693,334	2,459,462	2,693,229	3,730,565	11,890,150	16,516,446
Yemen	709,673	880,182	793,519	1,314,889	2,621,520	3,836,049
Asian Group	11,464,775	22,254,808	19,823,583	29,316,935	65,144,212	88,326,316
Afghanistan	213,818	191,311	289,131	821,975	1,356,525	2,140,022
Albania	115,420	179,625	236,630	446,863	807,655	843,321
Azerbaijan		279,192	213,205	453,929	1,222,996	1,574,374
Bangladesh	767,334	1,078,641	1,684,434	2,567,161	5,742,148	7,193,350
Brunei Darussalam	179,456	214,799	191,245	292,900	341,462	498,004
Indonesia	1,591,058	4,883,872	4,054,467	5,191,609	12,474,851	17,648,369
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2,676,062	3,626,094	2,918,720	3,245,384	9,137,481	13,313,009
Kazakhstan		498,466	445,136	1,278,493	2,732,977	4,483,337
Kyrgyzstan		107,854	81,708	191,901	548,825	876,775
Malaysia	2,136,604	3,877,057	3,791,590	5,982,090	14,081,441	17,564,412
Maldives	32,230	60,639	77,263	113,801	235,604	369,731
Pakistan	1,399,080	2,425,587	1,794,751	2,893,697	4,518,598	5,499,066
Tajikistan		181,646	125,830	257,369	475,986	604,515
Turkey	2,262,147	3,605,277	3,231,089	4,842,319	9,871,917	13,331,040
Turkmenistan		176,809	105,325	111,310	304,413	453,065
Uzbekistan		747,952	387,275	369,446	868,933	1,366,217
Guyana	37,187	58,495	81,745	118,777	214,323	270,324
Suriname	54,379	61,492	114,039	137,911	208,077	297,385
OIC Member Countries Total	34,915,173	52,237,479	51,433,964	76,632,131	162,958,630	224,199,983
World	351,467,953	461,025,083	433,178,706	679,917,990	1,107,410,722	1,430,113,913

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 13: Agricultural Products Trade Balance (Thousand US Dollars)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	720,671	824,853	332,117	-1,223,849	-2,013,705	-7,039,268
Benin	-29,822	44,157	924	3,991	137,384	-764,546
Burkina Faso	18,845	-145,271	-60,370	29,080	57,155	229,881
Cameroon	296,597	396,365	123,039	145,082	376,666	-193,062
Chad	102,555	114,943	86,246	15,029	-94,844	-99,691
Côte d'Ivoire	1,190,161	1,734,598	1,550,696	2,309,798	4,354,388	3,969,385
Gabon	-102,984	-150,182	-161,584	-229,237	-401,800	-613,881
Gambia	-50,580	-67,372	-58,488	-138,510	-151,008	-128,471
Guinea	-93,223	-175,616	-120,587	-196,099	-331,097	-591,317
Guinea-Bissau	-10,097	-10,277	8,341	29,700	-32,635	53,180
Mali	135,170	156,919	143,808	65,615	-183,747	254,899
Mozambique	-170,189	-221,012	-164,484	-314,109	-351,001	-777,726
Niger	-66,055	-44,885	-28,672	-195,587	-182,333	-456,449
Nigeria	-332,815	-722,535	-791,413	-1,971,283	-4,489,668	-7,104,718
Senegal	-228,034	-332,705	-241,353	-733,315	-874,146	-1,037,194
Sierra Leone	-87,101	-121,539	-111,824	-98,480	-152,928	-310,865
Togo	3,458	56,768	30,889	4,818	49,856	-23,079
Uganda	144,785	312,497	126,949	49,658	256,053	554,386
Arab Group	-16,110,816	-20,644,668	-22,671,743	-29,232,590	-64,856,139	-90,874,863
Algeria	-2,402,803	-3,104,508	-2,559,657	-3,827,338	-6,089,220	-10,058,496
Bahrain	-278,426	-221,193	-388,654	-595,354	-928,321	-896,724
Comoros	-6,428	-22,985	-9,262	-28,473	-61,887	-40,614
Djibouti	-72,300	-93,517	-136,427	-192,940	-397,459	-888,795
Egypt	-2,648,537	-2,833,480	-3,014,179	-2,841,786	-8,815,302	-8,941,179
Iraq	-1,791,752	-1,056,213	-1,914,868	-3,016,684	-6,389,936	-7,889,190
Jordan	-612,052	-580,445	-545,967	-750,114	-1,430,972	-2,097,478
Kuwait	-528,376	-1,175,510	-1,200,343	-1,474,160	-2,211,801	-3,852,830
Lebanon	-594,815	-1,077,258	-950,176	-1,078,813	-2,215,101	-2,540,645
Libya	-1,239,233	-1,212,223	-1,150,413	-1,260,795	-2,223,239	-4,446,427
Mauritania	-91,799	-72,347	-154,607	-158,241	-299,338	-490,102
Morocco	-152,581	-1,044,940	-973,688	-949,894	-2,217,674	-2,540,661
Oman	-438,002	-602,759	-722,457	-634,787	-1,583,369	-1,896,244
Palestine	-22,900	-266,035	-448,880	-484,492	-550,296	-510,145
Qatar	-291,209	-312,458	-379,835	-663,617	-1,918,804	-2,387,364
Saudi Arabia	-3,179,743	-4,024,898	-4,913,218	-7,352,634	-13,479,393	-19,818,554
Somalia	-8,246	29,716	-27,377	-153,835	-212,653	-1,129,418
Sudan	308,657	227,815	-53,002	-332,951	-1,264,740	-1,450,608
Syrian Arab Republic	-27,778	-29,761	-205,258	-757,083	-1,159,614	-2,257,345
Tunisia	-370,661	-607,140	-326,775	-208,675	-981,165	-1,092,063
United Arab Emirates	-1,025,961	-1,760,231	-1,871,184	-1,298,545	-7,814,566	-12,054,261
Yemen	-635,871	-804,298	-725,516	-1,171,379	-2,502,966	-3,595,720
Asian Group	822,937	1,811,770	-853,674	7,620,585	17,712,742	6,802,867
Afghanistan	-64,398	-136,665	-239,786	-739,830	-1,078,601	-1,848,564
Albania	-17,105	-165,030	-213,937	-406,224	-746,702	-733,397
Azerbaijan		-242,080	-162,623	-91,574	-620,808	-682,505
Bangladesh	-607,204	-948,441	-1,585,075	-2,363,533	-5,377,205	-6,742,206
Brunei Darussalam	-170,143	-205,911	-190,653	-291,632	-340,643	-483,831
Indonesia	1,211,332	608,816	891,973	5,746,587	18,247,149	17,225,168
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-2,219,477	-2,548,001	-1,886,455	-1,149,342	-3,735,190	-8,665,604
Kazakhstan		162,135	258,609	-477,085	-885,990	-1,718,946
Kyrgyzstan		27,556	12,140	-61,737	-328,210	-648,390
Malaysia	2,223,366	4,350,585	2,029,358	4,796,878	11,831,243	9,427,000
Maldives	-32,228	-60,639	-77,188	-113,791	-235,601	-369,731
Pakistan	-412,334	-1,407,862	-725,408	-1,195,894	-1,071,747	-331,590
Tajikistan		21,294	-3,194	-60,126	-249,852	-476,417
Turkey	857,835	695,635	389,449	2,863,619	1,907,516	3,224,990
Turkmenistan		297,755	63,617	69,132	-86,026	-128,764
Uzbekistan		1,237,892	546,170	1,147,187	425,918	-130,905
Guyana	69,858	141,251	98,392	57,797	138,834	85,956
Suriname	-16,565	-16,520	-59,063	-109,847	-120,608	-199,397
OIC Member Countries Total	-14,567,208	-18,008,045	-23,193,300	-22,835,854	-49,088,044	-91,111,264

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 14: Land Use in the OIC Member Countries (2012)- Area 1000 Ha

AreaName	Land Area	Agricultural Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Meadows and Pastures
African Group	768,156	356,065	103,410	17,463	235,192
Benin	11,276	3,750	2,700	500	550
Burkina Faso	27,360	12,300	6,200	100	6,000
Cameroon	47,271	9,750	6,200	1,550	2,000
Chad	125,920	49,935	4,900	35	45,000
Côte d'Ivoire	31,800	20,600	2,900	4,500	13,200
Gabon	25,767	5,160	325	170	4,665
Gambia	1,012	605	440	5	160
Guinea	24,572	14,500	3,100	700	10,700
Guinea-Bissau	2,812	1,630	300	250	1,080
Mali	122,019	41,201	6,411	150	34,640
Mozambique	78,638	49,950	5,650	300	44,000
Niger	126,670	44,782	15,900	100	28,782
Nigeria	91,077	70,800	34,000	6,500	30,300
Senegal	19,253	8,918	3,250	68	5,600
Sierra Leone	7,218	3,949	1,584	165	2,200
Togo	5,439	3,820	2,650	170	1,000
Uganda	20,052	14,415	6,900	2,200	5,315
Arab Group	1,362,141	519,427	56,178	8,349	454,900
Algeria	238,174	41,432	7,496	939	32,996
Bahrain	77	9	2	3	4
Comoros	186	133	65	53	15
Djibouti	2,318	1,702	2		1,700
Egypt	99,545	3,761	2,738	1,023	
Iraq	43,432	9,230	5,000	230	4,000
Jordan	8,878	1,057	231	84	742
Kuwait	1,782	154	11	7	136
Lebanon	1,023	658	132	126	400
Libya	175,954	15,355	1,720	335	13,300
Mauritania	103,070	39,711	450	11	39,250
Morocco	44,630	30,401	8,045	1,356	21,000
Oman	30,950	1,469	38	31	1,400
Palestine	602	262	46	66	150
Qatar	1,161	68	14	4	50
Saudi Arabia	214,969	173,295	3,068	227	170,000
Somalia	62,734	44,125	1,100	25	43,000
Sudan	237,600	108,815	17,220	145	91,450
Syrian Arab Republic	18,363	13,921	4,662	1,071	8,188
Tunisia	15,536	9,943	2,853	2,276	4,814
United Arab Emirates	8,360	382	38	40	305
Yemen	52,797	23,546	1,248	298	22,000
Asian Group	1,048,748	533,525	146,741	37,032	349,752
Afghanistan	65,286	37,910	7,785	125	30,000
Albania	2,740	1,187	617	79	491
Azerbaijan	8,266	4,770	1,925	230	2,614
Bangladesh	13,017	9,108	7,678	830	600
Brunei Darussalam	527	14	5	6	3
Indonesia	181,157	57,000	23,500	22,500	11,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	162,855	46,161	14,878	1,806	29,477
Kazakhstan	269,970	216,994	29,395	132	187,468
Kyrgyzstan	19,180	10,586	1,276	75	9,235
Malaysia	32,855	7,839	954	6,600	285
Maldives	30	8	4	3	1
Pakistan	77,088	36,280	30,470	810	5,000
Tajikistan	13,996	4,875	860	140	3,875
Turkey	76,963	38,423	20,574	3,232	14,617
Turkmenistan	46,993	33,838	1,940	60	31,838
Uzbekistan	42,540	26,770	4,400	370	22,000
Guyana	19,685	1,678	420	28	1,230
Suriname	15,600	83	60	6	17
OIC Member Countries Total	3,179,045	1,409,016	306,328	62,844	1,039,844
World	13,009,337	4,928,929	1,407,843	164,661	3,353,666

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 15: Cereals Total Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	31,992,550	40,143,857	40,449,174	52,622,182	62,735,830	65,267,385
Benin	545,898	734,332	993,383	1,151,853	1,333,436	1,714,040
Burkina Faso	1,517,900	2,307,988	2,286,227	3,649,533	4,560,546	4,469,300
Cameroon	816,296	1,179,870	1,274,818	1,938,107	3,011,835	3,051,820
Chad	601,390	907,316	930,038	1,853,396	2,149,500	2,646,000
Côte d'Ivoire	1,241,131	1,321,407	1,285,904	1,424,903	1,961,771	2,855,919
Gabon	23,664	29,393	26,900	35,994	42,989	47,520
Gambia	90,331	98,755	176,100	205,572	363,528	174,838
Guinea	1,061,616	1,351,036	1,800,810	2,290,039	2,742,962	3,380,370
Guinea-Bissau	167,269	200,531	177,884	212,538	256,583	216,270
Mali	1,771,419	2,188,954	2,309,976	3,398,787	6,409,651	6,980,902
Mozambique	738,050	1,127,640	1,587,548	1,143,200	2,802,582	1,718,168
Niger	2,135,448	2,095,798	2,127,609	3,669,196	5,203,234	4,780,891
Nigeria	17,678,000	22,512,600	21,370,000	26,031,000	24,656,270	25,829,680
Senegal	977,080	1,059,373	1,026,985	1,434,084	1,769,196	1,253,427
Sierra Leone	563,100	407,600	222,472	824,691	1,155,517	1,272,260
Togo	483,958	591,264	740,520	833,289	1,045,866	1,317,980
Uganda	1,580,000	2,030,000	2,112,000	2,526,000	3,270,364	3,558,000
Arab Group	36,963,120	37,025,543	35,744,844	52,633,993	48,100,990	54,546,975
Algeria	1,627,035	2,140,175	934,537	3,527,772	4,002,320	3,435,535
Bahrain						
Comoros	18,655	21,175	21,403	22,087	30,483	37,530
Djibouti	10	10	11	9	13	20
Egypt	13,022,243	16,097,252	20,105,573	22,423,470	19,464,743	22,046,728
Iraq	3,454,800	2,540,110	904,480	3,708,150	4,362,383	6,080,210
Jordan	129,010	124,794	57,133	102,430	87,266	90,747
Kuwait	1,830	2,101	2,835	3,579	19,985	53,607
Lebanon	77,358	100,385	122,800	177,240	111,604	176,700
Libya	272,536	145,847	221,780	233,600	217,300	304,440
Mauritania	103,443	221,831	179,658	171,795	275,663	301,500
Morocco	6,275,864	1,783,230	1,995,870	4,283,271	7,834,390	6,936,410
Oman	5,140	8,000	11,449	15,269	31,723	47,420
Palestine	0	24,901	67,842	68,191	23,264	27,700
Qatar	3,135	4,256	7,215	7,094	2,665	2,030
Saudi Arabia	4,136,772	2,668,863	2,167,394	3,006,637	1,565,155	878,160
Somalia	580,925	284,701	392,408	361,182	356,007	250,360
Sudan	1,729,000	3,305,200	3,259,000	6,193,000	3,562,350	8,063,900
Syrian Arab Republic	3,100,767	6,094,037	3,512,791	5,631,256	3,900,866	2,695,686
Tunisia	1,654,847	647,526	1,108,064	2,135,707	1,109,471	2,349,950
United Arab Emirates	2,877	972	364	24	130,394	68,380
Yemen	766,873	810,177	672,237	562,230	1,012,945	699,962
Asian Group	150,379,830	178,594,511	202,785,657	236,501,544	262,914,102	275,528,566
Afghanistan	2,705,000	3,242,985	1,940,000	5,425,000	5,957,000	6,758,259
Albania	897,000	645,400	565,800	511,200	693,800	700,370
Azerbaijan		909,350	1,496,224	2,056,186	1,928,779	2,297,996
Bangladesh	27,746,673	27,704,115	39,503,000	41,146,758	51,862,850	55,069,990
Brunei Darussalam	930	508	299	851	1,072	1,940
Indonesia	51,912,780	57,990,042	61,575,000	66,674,991	84,797,028	89,854,891
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13,683,863	17,031,706	12,873,964	21,906,732	22,246,967	17,062,140
Kazakhstan		9,476,300	11,539,491	13,740,100	12,115,860	17,100,400
Kyrgyzstan		912,000	1,550,090	1,621,549	1,510,272	1,355,894
Malaysia	1,919,984	2,170,271	2,205,800	2,389,000	2,512,432	2,731,762
Maldives	7	11	113	120	163	190
Pakistan	20,957,200	25,036,450	30,460,700	33,507,800	34,811,500	38,106,000
Tajikistan		242,350	544,977	902,912	1,382,559	1,249,940
Turkey	30,201,369	28,133,560	32,248,694	36,464,000	32,764,875	32,707,656
Turkmenistan		1,102,050	1,751,000	3,035,000	2,134,600	1,432,000
Uzbekistan		3,223,300	3,913,800	6,530,940	7,406,400	7,842,200
Guyana	158,740	531,777	453,010	424,400	561,224	981,000
Suriname	196,284	242,336	163,695	164,005	226,721	275,938
OIC	219,335,500	255,763,911	278,979,675	341,757,719	373,750,922	395,342,926
World	1,952,459,276	1,897,816,421	2,060,170,182	2,268,168,609	2,475,315,677	2,817,330,117

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 16: Oilcrops Primary Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	3,084,413	3,704,437	4,478,658	5,722,992	6,259,260	4,775,139
Benin	67,021	93,140	123,830	136,913	140,533	125,603
Burkina Faso	83,963	89,500	85,966	154,473	213,790	325,504
Cameroon	237,427	217,049	263,639	397,422	576,055	535,629
Chad	58,813	114,728	146,256	183,237	147,930	160,463
Côte d'Ivoire	359,696	366,048	379,136	354,690	470,823	155,999
Gabon	9,586	12,913	12,924	13,007	9,143	8,117
Gambia	26,400	27,278	47,304	37,491	46,819	25,763
Guinea	87,138	120,134	141,773	164,636	170,702	123,616
Guinea-Bissau	17,830	18,686	20,904	21,757	26,396	23,498
Mali	105,051	112,642	116,682	186,405	178,954	290,209
Mozambique	105,641	128,921	123,868	140,071	157,517	149,849
Niger	5,936	35,618	40,938	63,264	169,047	155,484
Nigeria	1,480,674	1,887,108	2,399,169	3,250,848	3,073,785	2,132,376
Senegal	223,170	250,206	329,483	241,155	407,480	212,835
Sierra Leone	70,799	71,154	51,759	81,618	89,721	39,077
Togo	36,942	41,532	39,313	42,331	51,500	43,021
Uganda	108,326	117,780	155,714	253,674	329,065	268,096
Arap Group	990,186	1,177,109	1,466,198	1,548,095	1,755,995	2,017,191
Algeria	66,332	38,564	59,977	81,664	84,366	124,647
Bahrain						
Comoros	8,511	9,413	9,879	12,070	11,141	12,299
Djibouti						
Egypt	146,377	205,811	217,532	230,780	222,207	251,634
Iraq	36,443	37,013	18,555	34,103	19,888	16,657
Jordan	14,051	14,300	29,636	24,917	37,819	34,275
Kuwait	3	2	1	9	12	15
Lebanon	16,080	14,841	44,075	18,560	46,730	28,312
Libya	19,280	41,460	42,300	46,935	46,200	37,220
Mauritania	1,562	1,725	1,692	1,065	1,220	1,089
Morocco	164,333	104,138	108,740	187,739	371,834	285,813
Oman						
Palestine	0	0	8,898	31,476	18,727	22,836
Qatar	1,877	2,213	3,068	3,335	2,372	2,658
Saudi Arabia	22,012	13,543	12,507	26,906	32,148	43,342
Somalia	138,550	444,240	453,200	342,718	379,011	944,620
Sudan	164,129	170,748	317,405	258,600	272,694	111,540
Syrian Arab Republic	185,762	71,757	127,936	236,719	196,007	87,706
Tunisia	1,877	2,213	3,068	3,335	2,372	2,658
United Arab Emirates						
Yemen	4,884	7,341	10,797	10,499	13,619	12,528
Asian Group	13,870,818	19,038,758	25,529,363	36,586,782	50,085,535	62,187,380
Afghanistan	25,436	27,070	25,748	29,489	20,202	20,775
Albania	11,678	9,263	9,359	7,684	16,647	22,443
Azerbaijan		23,732	13,431	30,649	16,014	21,367
Bangladesh	148,664	160,619	130,900	126,710	144,452	167,499
Brunei Darussalam	16	17	22	47	44	35
Indonesia	4,961,790	7,470,484	10,401,746	16,433,040	27,635,581	36,073,330
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94,431	91,321	109,016	234,761	233,833	238,900
Kazakhstan		82,063	91,078	210,879	296,412	566,686
Kyrgyzstan		14,415	29,837	47,261	31,989	25,300
Malaysia	7,116,121	9,079,614	12,437,075	16,904,880	19,090,728	22,055,801
Maldives	1,651	1,544	2,037	2,215	554	40
Pakistan	671,285	763,964	842,625	1,103,693	984,767	1,098,731
Tajikistan		39,115	31,248	42,488	32,228	67,662
Turkey	830,921	744,695	978,231	918,943	1,177,170	1,425,589
Turkmenistan		124,800	108,800	104,800	72,160	62,400
Uzbekistan		393,150	305,576	378,427	320,998	328,456
Guyana	5,482	10,236	11,208	9,781	10,367	10,667
Suriname	3,343	2,656	1,426	1,035	1,389	1,699
OIC	17,945,417	23,920,304	31,474,219	43,857,869	58,100,790	68,979,710
World	75,527,682	91,923,944	110,216,374	141,674,771	172,537,248	197,244,376

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 17: Fruit excl Melons, Total Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	20,557,939	24,542,005	26,425,119	29,264,046	32,429,639	33,165,472
Benin	180,662	194,908	163,023	259,748	444,127	537,224
Burkina Faso	69,831	78,360	90,954	91,692	93,781	101,367
Cameroon	1,756,896	2,424,382	1,994,151	3,214,722	4,863,630	5,643,684
Chad	106,423	87,422	98,068	106,960	117,700	121,500
Côte d'Ivoire	1,569,720	2,044,026	2,347,112	2,283,086	2,189,987	2,296,734
Gabon	240,001	258,424	294,226	294,930	359,147	311,191
Gambia	3,517	4,508	5,607	6,882	8,600	8,989
Guinea	855,803	977,346	997,310	1,225,362	1,218,700	1,264,753
Guinea-Bissau	61,403	71,282	79,888	88,116	96,155	104,919
Mali	155,060	209,550	251,993	326,459	430,514	438,207
Mozambique	381,400	336,700	290,768	390,486	647,344	784,317
Niger	43,800	48,376	70,377	268,000	504,254	522,584
Nigeria	6,382,000	7,795,979	9,283,275	10,645,163	10,762,880	10,903,000
Senegal	102,637	132,390	132,659	142,044	195,580	245,816
Sierra Leone	153,028	149,440	170,259	209,500	232,540	257,189
Togo	46,358	53,576	64,799	52,700	59,900	64,204
Uganda	8,449,400	9,675,336	10,090,650	9,658,196	10,204,800	9,559,794
Arab Group	15,486,707	18,421,477	21,953,502	25,280,664	29,213,602	31,898,964
Algeria	978,664	1,140,663	1,428,102	2,283,377	3,307,126	4,232,135
Bahrain	10,150	21,460	21,465	18,770	20,680	22,288
Comoros	51,132	59,019	62,615	68,700	77,745	68,848
Djibouti	1,956	3,070	3,457	3,177	3,401	3,409
Egypt	4,617,536	5,903,789	6,966,043	8,579,248	9,599,464	10,899,470
Iraq	1,523,030	1,814,610	1,739,200	854,915	1,053,807	1,279,016
Jordan	255,408	314,595	238,727	296,866	289,562	320,620
Kuwait	1,933	5,219	11,460	17,540	35,155	40,007
Lebanon	1,185,000	1,319,760	845,600	924,391	793,259	823,194
Libya	311,644	333,556	314,710	353,672	386,050	415,634
Mauritania	12,087	27,701	24,900	24,933	23,975	21,957
Morocco	2,008,842	1,949,548	2,680,770	2,801,592	3,280,108	3,629,664
Oman	181,850	232,530	335,107	289,324	351,557	353,063
Palestine	0	273,334	237,452	179,749	84,681	92,565
Qatar	7,402	13,642	17,542	21,114	21,882	22,528
Saudi Arabia	803,890	1,052,988	1,188,460	1,554,631	1,595,439	1,723,149
Somalia	303,160	201,754	194,100	199,989	229,975	218,800
Sudan	675,100	898,720	1,287,863	2,461,647	2,813,296	2,959,375
Syrian Arab Republic	1,364,012	1,442,944	1,884,636	1,761,120	2,139,185	2,195,382
Tunisia	700,254	733,328	1,013,355	1,038,485	1,223,185	1,311,609
United Arab Emirates	180,438	276,817	796,548	780,884	852,833	270,969
Yemen	313,219	402,430	661,390	766,540	1,031,237	995,282
Asian Group	28,917,034	40,701,386	43,216,719	56,321,286	58,077,608	61,488,551
Afghanistan	645,870	650,808	701,224	689,687	749,615	1,002,275
Albania	167,782	106,325	141,489	220,290	370,392	394,960
Azerbaijan		610,800	526,102	658,246	815,105	960,078
Bangladesh	1,332,490	1,386,405	1,361,000	3,002,345	3,906,866	3,700,000
Brunei Darussalam	5,024	4,890	6,133	7,310	7,641	6,563
Indonesia	5,459,903	9,570,731	8,412,932	14,529,146	14,881,102	16,003,144
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,163,554	10,300,115	12,287,682	14,103,092	12,038,743	11,806,504
Kazakhstan		165,645	263,490	296,100	221,710	287,280
Kyrgyzstan		87,000	188,139	158,123	197,610	241,767
Malaysia	1,108,638	1,164,258	1,184,608	1,209,278	966,957	938,862
Maldives	6,350	11,730	9,560	10,497	6,046	3,026
Pakistan	3,885,741	5,206,456	5,186,374	6,368,501	6,355,332	6,115,324
Tajikistan		245,100	280,210	238,900	349,099	503,835
Turkey	9,016,926	9,593,024	10,861,372	12,678,341	13,943,628	15,341,124
Turkmenistan		199,000	242,000	421,000	388,000	419,000
Uzbekistan		1,242,090	1,415,100	1,591,910	2,707,409	3,581,546
Guyana	50,249	66,628	75,262	52,546	42,903	44,885
Suriname	74,507	90,381	74,042	85,974	129,450	138,378
OIC	64,961,680	83,664,868	91,595,340	110,865,996	119,720,849	126,552,987
World	353,187,314	410,350,643	479,172,987	539,490,505	620,307,776	679,344,464

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 18: Vegetables&Melons, Total Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	8,836,542	11,233,679	14,992,074	18,191,874	20,267,870	21,732,751
Benin	214,645	266,366	353,191	408,988	302,252	549,310
Burkina Faso	229,116	265,436	362,012	411,751	300,554	284,374
Cameroon	536,600	715,710	1,274,747	1,485,929	2,114,534	2,556,283
Chad	74,465	101,277	107,470	119,434	99,200	110,000
Côte d'Ivoire	591,000	679,266	840,352	640,457	643,333	699,160
Gabon	30,000	32,966	35,389	39,214	48,022	47,852
Gambia	8,810	8,000	9,000	11,823	12,200	12,428
Guinea	441,139	595,790	522,753	572,721	563,900	524,170
Guinea-Bissau	21,000	23,500	25,498	29,168	37,020	35,230
Mali	492,238	545,124	625,432	712,881	824,082	863,889
Mozambique	201,000	147,630	115,282	250,598	449,650	501,000
Niger	363,512	415,525	787,797	790,883	796,700	1,162,227
Nigeria	4,672,719	6,213,987	8,662,464	11,115,881	11,830,155	11,923,961
Senegal	197,985	339,197	407,455	532,009	751,847	845,535
Sierra Leone	188,113	187,000	182,000	264,000	364,741	354,638
Togo	158,700	220,965	134,946	141,161	143,680	144,754
Uganda	415,500	475,940	546,286	664,976	986,000	1,117,940
Arap Group	27,188,732	30,231,609	38,602,688	45,531,416	50,903,128	52,681,052
Algeria	1,564,712	2,561,770	2,576,195	4,227,775	5,215,622	6,788,809
Bahrain	9,809	12,311	10,953	7,416	16,494	19,389
Comoros	5,125	5,919	6,420	4,277	6,951	6,168
Djibouti	21,220	29,850	24,686	27,116	37,427	36,463
Egypt	9,246,481	10,348,299	15,153,659	16,845,982	19,487,642	19,590,963
Iraq	3,262,700	3,002,335	3,466,323	4,071,890	3,531,530	3,825,080
Jordan	805,592	1,027,740	891,778	1,223,524	1,609,725	1,765,296
Kuwait	102,579	97,555	172,661	226,882	298,518	327,055
Lebanon	803,000	1,096,410	892,000	805,700	944,290	993,330
Libya	705,560	766,552	893,067	861,419	947,350	993,648
Mauritania	7,536	11,097	5,597	4,250	5,213	4,838
Morocco	3,017,600	2,282,344	3,168,191	4,647,199	5,399,751	5,633,314
Oman	177,100	194,400	233,060	170,112	340,699	297,876
Palestine	0	96,613	571,974	615,502	567,673	742,284
Qatar	27,387	47,276	56,567	22,791	44,071	28,372
Saudi Arabia	2,201,169	2,317,230	1,546,684	2,152,330	2,180,566	2,295,436
Somalia	73,500	92,269	76,583	92,937	114,422	113,891
Sudan	1,155,500	1,563,750	2,117,550	3,251,742	3,017,720	3,110,652
Syrian Arab Republic	1,674,435	1,913,750	1,779,635	2,813,860	2,982,706	1,796,649
Tunisia	1,546,862	1,546,620	2,065,401	2,348,232	3,108,805	3,338,393
United Arab Emirates	245,460	716,401	2,303,443	442,881	176,543	217,663
Yemen	535,405	501,118	590,261	667,599	869,410	755,483
Asian Group	38,927,656	52,671,557	59,852,668	73,518,489	84,356,554	95,300,700
Afghanistan	490,000	553,423	707,734	1,038,000	1,261,420	916,320
Albania	393,000	579,500	619,996	686,001	868,669	884,515
Azerbaijan		466,000	1,041,705	1,561,153	1,624,352	1,669,693
Bangladesh	1,346,144	1,485,830	1,802,000	2,567,775	3,689,094	4,191,000
Brunei Darussalam	6,224	9,395	13,903	12,523	10,754	12,947
Indonesia	4,565,118	9,116,299	6,985,314	8,263,793	9,780,230	10,243,856
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,394,983	8,269,147	11,661,212	17,770,286	20,085,297	23,651,582
Kazakhstan		942,050	1,965,610	2,853,123	3,695,650	4,954,990
Kyrgyzstan		342,348	813,562	822,704	969,585	1,077,480
Malaysia	373,200	541,093	548,846	683,107	1,278,100	1,238,781
Maldives	3,352	3,103	2,989	2,460	2,510	2,920
Pakistan	3,236,583	4,060,750	4,861,003	5,031,824	5,063,904	5,059,691
Tajikistan		607,500	439,294	888,390	1,597,026	1,985,900
Turkey	18,076,020	21,869,883	24,605,162	26,359,562	25,900,999	28,280,809
Turkmenistan		571,000	587,200	789,500	908,700	1,006,588
Uzbekistan		3,200,220	3,095,387	4,133,112	7,529,400	10,042,155
Guyana	16,850	25,439	74,786	32,871	75,582	61,163
Suriname	26,182	28,577	26,965	22,305	15,282	20,310
OIC	74,952,930	94,136,845	113,447,430	137,241,779	155,527,552	169,714,503
World	466,680,235	571,062,270	781,006,624	899,682,225	1,050,636,018	1,138,565,381

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 19: Beef and Buffalo Meat Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	750,837	821,566	948,001	1,201,305	1,255,300	1,455,896
Benin	15,400	15,400	17,985	22,022	28,666	31,350
Burkina Faso	56,754	62,146	68,615	111,745	123,374	75,842
Cameroon	72,380	73,000	93,000	94,000	102,000	128,000
Chad	73,245	62,692	73,740	81,600	94,836	98,400
Côte d'Ivoire	31,043	36,990	33,232	29,612	34,264	31,835
Gabon	924	1,016	1,115	1,571	1,135	1,162
Gambia	3,120	3,342	3,469	3,936	4,080	3,720
Guinea	15,478	24,709	31,826	40,837	54,900	56,050
Guinea-Bissau	3,300	3,982	4,510	5,247	6,353	6,710
Mali	71,500	54,080	56,312	107,679	143,676	169,000
Mozambique	14,250	13,500	12,000	18,750	18,900	25,500
Niger	55,000	62,000	118,000	170,000	134,998	142,800
Nigeria	204,273	266,861	279,000	305,610	248,669	403,000
Senegal	42,600	43,750	46,157	47,196	61,079	63,626
Sierra Leone	5,220	6,120	5,670	6,300	8,820	10,080
Togo	5,200	5,578	6,620	8,200	9,250	9,813
Uganda	81,150	86,400	96,750	147,000	180,300	199,008
Arab Group	1,060,841	1,169,595	1,538,662	1,686,438	2,043,418	2,179,060
Algeria	89,500	100,600	132,600	120,000	126,126	139,948
Bahrain	800	684	896	875	1,020	1,032
Comoros	945	1,005	1,012	1,100	1,243	1,265
Djibouti	2,243	3,278	6,050	5,170	6,050	6,050
Egypt	304,000	393,857	543,594	612,000	855,653	862,000
Iraq	54,065	43,337	47,775	48,080	52,960	52,566
Jordan	2,500	3,900	6,500	7,530	12,299	19,800
Kuwait	1,375	1,510	1,760	2,240	2,560	2,750
Lebanon	9,585	17,685	57,600	61,467	45,764	47,545
Libya	24,000	21,600	8,200	7,600	13,400	8,900
Mauritania	17,010	9,600	21,000	25,200	26,300	29,400
Morocco	144,890	122,100	140,000	157,000	192,000	254,000
Oman	2,665	3,454	3,936	4,810	14,950	20,800
Palestine	0	10,670	13,921	5,228	5,810	7,500
Qatar	202	246	540	300	576	495
Saudi Arabia	28,000	26,000	21,600	22,400	44,000	52,000
Somalia	46,200	49,500	61,600	67,650	59,180	60,500
Sudan	218,171	224,750	296,000	350,000	343,000	358,000
Syrian Arab Republic	32,352	33,910	47,255	55,411	62,215	70,509
Tunisia	39,000	50,400	59,800	52,700	55,800	56,000
United Arab Emirates	5,385	10,875	15,325	7,050	15,000	16,000
Yemen	37,953	40,634	51,698	72,627	107,512	112,000
Asian Group	1,835,885	3,258,636	3,210,004	3,635,171	4,661,892	5,364,885
Afghanistan	86,400	130,000	126,000	141,100	131,000	134,000
Albania	22,000	30,800	35,900	40,800	40,800	41,200
Azerbaijan		41,200	55,529	71,490	114,222	122,998
Bangladesh	142,834	151,216	176,500	188,000	194,960	200,470
Brunei Darussalam	1,815	1,251	3,358	2,213	856	848
Indonesia	303,500	359,462	385,795	396,800	472,400	585,876
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	220,560	264,920	276,944	351,000	225,729	253,500
Kazakhstan		548,200	306,300	348,300	406,817	383,468
Kyrgyzstan		84,700	100,622	90,850	97,712	98,600
Maldives						
Malaysia	15,177	20,742	17,721	26,194	32,341	30,572
Pakistan	667,000	847,000	886,000	1,004,000	1,485,000	1,646,000
Tajikistan		32,000	14,800	26,700	28,642	34,600
Turkey	372,149	298,545	358,683	323,258	621,971	869,658
Turkmenistan		51,000	72,000	103,000	140,000	146,200
Uzbekistan		392,000	390,000	518,100	665,300	813,000
Guyana	2,200	3,800	1,900	2,028	2,260	2,262
Suriname	2,250	1,800	1,952	1,338	1,882	1,633
OIC	3,647,563	5,249,797	5,696,667	6,522,914	7,960,610	8,999,841
World	55,296,249	55,711,633	58,916,220	62,244,520	66,628,767	67,919,329

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 20: Meat, Poultry Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	373,666	395,927	414,577	528,501	666,497	636,836
Benin	10,800	10,800	12,240	15,440	22,400	24,400
Burkina Faso	19,163	22,470	26,469	30,882	37,280	38,160
Cameroon	16,960	21,200	21,200	53,200	68,000	72,000
Chad	3,780	4,235	4,655	4,900	5,250	5,355
Côte d'Ivoire	24,180	24,180	22,088	22,521	34,899	47,553
Gabon	2,560	3,200	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,920
Gambia	835	1,100	960	975	1,200	1,550
Guinea	2,250	2,955	4,176	5,570	6,600	6,750
Guinea-Bissau	686	700	1,190	1,477	1,785	1,925
Mali	23,680	25,600	29,200	34,400	41,600	44,136
Mozambique	27,240	30,474	32,850	20,753	31,958	26,700
Niger	9,168	10,120	10,976	11,708	16,400	17,200
Nigeria	174,000	169,000	160,000	218,750	245,200	170,000
Senegal	12,700	17,460	23,239	29,042	45,451	64,507
Sierra Leone	8,624	8,673	5,484	4,873	14,014	16,180
Togo	7,400	7,360	12,000	17,600	28,400	32,000
Uganda	29,640	36,400	44,090	52,650	62,300	64,500
Arab Group	1,485,678	1,756,381	2,454,763	2,878,160	3,449,735	3,670,236
Algeria	194,260	208,365	244,020	270,360	274,820	287,525
Bahrain	3,413	5,031	5,777	5,050	6,260	6,450
Comoros	416	464	512	560	568	576
Egypt	261,502	389,773	591,762	654,900	851,133	958,705
Iraq	192,283	37,000	74,000	85,000	52,812	88,000
Jordan	50,032	107,740	119,042	133,162	187,652	196,194
Kuwait	28,716	25,899	32,964	32,400	39,900	40,500
Lebanon	56,000	58,000	105,000	122,400	80,000	85,000
Libya	65,000	102,800	98,540	98,800	118,800	125,000
Mauritania	3,840	3,840	4,080	4,440	4,464	4,640
Morocco	164,200	197,000	267,000	388,000	612,500	657,000
Oman	2,960	3,880	4,320	5,840	5,944	6,144
Palestine	0	45,702	69,531	69,090	51,955	66,800
Qatar	2,923	3,817	4,209	5,308	8,120	10,000
Saudi Arabia	265,250	310,000	483,700	537,700	575,684	576,684
Somalia	3,224	3,120	3,200	3,680	3,520	3,600
Sudan	21,616	25,000	26,000	30,500	38,000	45,000
Syrian Arab Republic	63,262	88,864	110,190	165,275	192,000	109,718
Tunisia	51,894	70,460	116,870	118,900	160,700	207,000
United Arab Emirates	15,852	22,470	27,312	33,600	40,800	43,200
Yemen	39,035	47,156	66,734	113,195	144,103	152,500
Asian Group	1,984,547	3,290,795	3,591,374	5,077,142	7,383,512	8,509,167
Afghanistan	12,400	12,320	13,200	32,320	28,000	26,400
Albania	6,700	3,900	4,000	9,000	17,000	20,952
Azerbaijan		14,300	17,188	34,664	64,470	97,452
Bangladesh	89,357	117,481	129,900	168,000	203,200	219,600
Brunei Darussalam	3,093	4,241	11,904	15,635	20,910	26,862
Indonesia	508,700	875,700	817,740	1,147,060	1,565,600	1,872,482
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	389,900	649,850	814,700	1,248,700	1,874,663	1,966,865
Kazakhstan		53,000	33,300	45,700	102,979	135,796
Kyrgyzstan		2,662	4,643	5,381	4,064	6,200
Malaysia	384,900	706,737	714,270	964,000	1,249,210	1,359,851
Pakistan	160,705	312,550	331,680	388,680	711,940	911,940
Tajikistan		600	100	200	1,054	1,300
Turkey	415,000	506,165	660,838	952,953	1,457,038	1,771,404
Turkmenistan		4,000	6,000	14,000	19,500	21,250
Uzbekistan		16,000	16,000	21,300	27,000	33,000
Guyana	2,100	7,318	11,800	22,699	24,900	29,280
Suriname	11,692	3,971	4,111	6,850	11,984	8,533
OIC	3,843,891	5,443,103	6,460,714	8,483,803	11,499,744	12,816,239
World	40,997,356	54,628,325	68,562,134	80,816,753	99,256,804	108,689,146

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 21: Sheep and Goat Meat Production (tonnes)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	413,352	502,273	682,452	807,392	2,349,613	960,952
Benin	5,657	5,765	6,432	7,165	8,177	8,600
Burkina Faso	28,433	33,568	38,913	44,577	51,676	41,073
Cameroon	26,940	27,718	31,900	32,080	36,609	38,100
Chad	16,980	23,691	30,468	35,440	40,686	43,020
Côte d'Ivoire	9,904	10,785	10,391	11,703	12,020	12,770
Gabon	801	900	960	1,219	1,000	1,098
Gambia	992	839	688	1,405	1,540	1,298
Guinea	3,520	5,772	7,878	10,963	15,972	15,720
Guinea-Bissau	1,162	1,429	1,597	1,716	2,347	2,426
Mali	46,197	45,023	65,675	83,215	118,435	129,340
Mozambique	10,356	18,144	25,380	25,188	20,160	23,208
Niger	46,576	52,884	63,752	82,608	73,265	71,650
Nigeria	164,650	222,227	336,624	394,048	1,877,370	471,910
Senegal	20,290	23,159	23,632	28,239	33,379	38,956
Sierra Leone	1,367	1,330	1,138	1,446	3,505	3,963
Togo	7,705	3,267	7,104	9,540	10,781	10,800
Uganda	21,822	25,772	29,920	36,840	42,691	47,020
Arab Group	1,011,004	1,268,308	1,483,096	1,652,710	1,803,268	1,982,086
Algeria	142,405	178,450	176,350	191,283	221,418	298,463
Bahrain	6,855	9,945	6,728	10,920	16,740	17,079
Comoros	415	434	433	453	474	482
Djibouti	4,074	4,405	4,534	4,546	4,534	4,663
Egypt	82,000	91,150	75,000	86,800	127,779	130,500
Iraq	35,827	30,554	31,080	30,956	53,600	58,798
Jordan	10,900	12,000	13,468	15,317	21,753	25,200
Kuwait	17,130	38,339	34,159	44,700	36,285	37,611
Lebanon	8,710	10,518	8,546	10,972	13,550	11,112
Libya	28,800	36,376	30,150	36,600	44,925	45,450
Mauritania	20,565	21,165	34,200	39,300	43,800	48,750
Morocco	121,835	132,000	147,000	137,000	162,000	144,000
Oman	15,275	16,625	17,650	27,550	34,740	36,825
Palestine	0	15,320	11,274	16,443	14,795	16,571
Qatar	10,842	10,118	6,494	8,856	10,720	11,352
Saudi Arabia	82,673	87,536	98,200	105,500	98,300	130,160
Somalia	88,270	57,200	67,600	92,300	81,900	85,150
Sudan	104,647	236,913	383,000	470,000	476,000	481,000
Syrian Arab Republic	119,781	136,570	188,770	186,969	166,125	177,618
Tunisia	46,300	54,000	63,200	64,000	59,400	57,900
United Arab Emirates	25,560	50,700	38,420	25,900	45,100	46,880
Yemen	38,140	37,990	46,840	46,345	69,330	116,522
Asian Group	1,505,330	2,222,133	2,013,506	2,110,827	1,973,747	2,188,812
Afghanistan	135,012	133,600	169,700	133,500	157,200	150,200
Albania	12,000	18,300	19,500	20,900	21,000	23,600
Azerbaijan		23,000	34,984	41,894	74,280	76,723
Bangladesh	75,170	107,000	131,600	158,400	195,000	208,200
Brunei Darussalam	13	50	39	66	69	62
Indonesia	90,000	94,283	78,300	117,094	113,700	112,678
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	337,500	385,781	435,666	440,000	229,850	270,100
Kazakhstan		205,800	95,100	106,600	142,944	156,379
Kyrgyzstan		54,100	43,105	46,374	50,432	51,900
Malaysia	790	587	889	1,184	1,979	2,118
Pakistan	484,000	683,000	467,000	532,000	434,000	459,000
Tajikistan		11,300	12,900	26,900	39,240	47,400
Turkey	370,000	372,000	374,000	315,000	273,900	351,480
Turkmenistan		49,500	70,500	96,500	139,300	155,120
Uzbekistan		83,000	79,400	73,600	100,000	123,000
Guyana	765	780	780	780	820	836
Suriname	80	52	43	35	33	16
OIC	2,929,686	3,992,714	4,179,054	4,570,929	6,126,628	5,131,850
World	9,690,158	10,538,637	11,541,734	12,679,968	14,764,295	14,119,664

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 22: Agricultural Productivity(Agr. GDP at 2005 constant prices /Arable Land) (US dollars/hectar)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	424	421	482	719	931	1,005
Benin	346	407	404	440	546	570
Burkina Faso	213	321	412	393	391	410
Cameroon	353	348	444	530	638	700
Chad	244	281	310	382	759	711
Côte d'Ivoire	1,347	1,162	1,422	1,379	1,235	1,369
Gabon	1,071	1,159	1,297	1,469	1,397	1,566
Gambia	585	565	544	520	493	399
Guinea	121	152	240	224	250	267
Guinea-Bissau	705	780	735	930	948	1,062
Mali	636	393	323	339	432	419
Mozambique	271	286	320	362	455	492
Niger	70	61	77	101	133	140
Nigeria	590	582	670	1,278	1,911	2,097
Senegal	310	319	363	407	408	461
Sierra Leone	1,887	1,454	856	554	711	808
Togo	272	291	305	395	419	332
Uganda	329	396	469	503	495	511
Arab Group	826	807	1,081	1,236	1,511	1,616
Algeria	548	628	721	1,057	1,433	1,856
Bahrain	15,240	20,489	22,609	34,377	32,920	34,698
Comoros	1,852	2,009	2,166	2,447	2,676	3,019
Djibouti	14,528	16,703	18,942	22,603	18,099	16,287
Egypt	3,417	3,218	3,826	5,032	5,300	6,056
Iraq	478	243	648	662	588	581
Jordan	1,649	1,091	1,154	1,877	2,932	2,049
Kuwait	57,860	35,760	16,615	22,105	46,947	49,049
Lebanon	1,252	3,736	6,045	5,402	7,057	6,311
Libya	407	432	483	632	766	292
Mauritania	1,351	1,501	1,180	1,539	1,727	1,939
Morocco	725	468	600	907	1,388	1,551
Oman	8,592	14,521	15,312	17,944	17,835	17,413
Palestine	2,287	3,603	3,746	2,559	8,173	7,228
Qatar	5,936	5,602	4,598	5,116	7,522	8,538
Saudi Arabia	2,365	2,443	2,740	3,023	3,472	3,795
Somalia	1,660	1,018	1,016	905	1,272	1,340
Sudan	299	324	615	619	859	909
Syrian Arab Republic	567	802	1,070	1,233	1,114	725
Tunisia	679	643	954	1,084	1,124	1,246
United Arab Emirates	29,347	32,845	45,671	37,065	35,472	45,178
Yemen	532	613	941	1,405	2,016	2,311
Asian Group	962	825	954	1,088	1,263	1,413
Afghanistan	252	378	252	290	339	397
Albania	1,824	2,232	2,273	2,820	3,015	3,399
Azerbaijan		409	471	657	724	833
Bangladesh	767	923	1,179	1,407	1,836	2,054
Brunei Darussalam	23,391	25,130	34,337	48,240	21,464	17,864
Indonesia	1,231	1,676	1,517	1,587	1,853	2,108
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	541	589	759	891	927	1,032
Kazakhstan		89	91	127	137	151
Kyrgyzstan		331	454	546	595	631
Malaysia	9,225	9,427	10,662	12,384	14,539	15,526
Maldives	14,619	15,748	18,004	25,901	17,120	18,168
Pakistan	527	628	779	892	1,063	1,114
Tajikistan		342	387	647	834	963
Turkey	1,470	1,518	1,753	1,896	2,208	2,597
Turkmenistan		824	1,308	1,288	1,717	2,365
Uzbekistan		544	615	862	1,158	1,395
Guyana	298	536	615	740	798	869
Suriname	3,957	3,758	3,844	4,763	5,779	5,288
OIC Member Countries Total	761	705	834	998	1,199	1,312
World	792	823	950	1,073	1,243	1,329

Source: FAOSTAT and UNSTAT

Annex 23: Agricultural Labor Productivity (US Dollars Per Economically Active Worker in Agriculture)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group	666	676	753	1,113	1,351	1,408
Benin	487	532	650	736	805	870
Burkina Faso	211	267	324	348	360	353
Cameroon	686	629	748	859	1,052	1,141
Chad	428	442	458	605	1,105	1,077
Côte d'Ivoire	1,258	1,256	1,388	1,398	1,323	1,462
Gabon	1,498	1,802	2,057	2,399	2,403	2,597
Gambia	329	274	350	335	377	270
Guinea	139	131	148	164	174	185
Guinea-Bissau	522	589	549	600	608	640
Mali	728	664	667	774	973	898
Mozambique	179	165	175	228	289	291
Niger	345	326	345	390	463	459
Nigeria	1,335	1,542	1,895	3,739	5,096	5,695
Senegal	402	362	397	369	395	343
Sierra Leone	835	684	404	672	867	957
Togo	609	627	683	675	767	615
Uganda	249	266	294	309	298	289
Arab Group	1,766	1,762	2,210	2,508	2,848	3,146
Algeria	1,963	1,950	1,957	2,564	3,239	4,108
Bahrain	7,620	10,245	15,072	12,891	13,168	13,879
Comoros	948	913	874	874	844	884
Djibouti	76	78	82	92	108	116
Egypt	1,213	1,460	1,729	2,027	2,390	2,642
Iraq	3,772	2,009	4,968	7,182	5,525	7,124
Jordan	2,955	2,099	1,874	3,073	4,377	3,978
Kuwait	25,716	19,867	15,105	20,263	29,342	30,583
Lebanon	3,579	12,688	19,020	20,689	27,741	30,853
Libya	5,874	7,089	8,588	13,329	19,622	8,811
Mauritania	1,222	1,477	986	909	1,000	1,037
Morocco	1,943	1,253	1,564	2,317	3,601	4,295
Oman	1,208	1,291	1,671	1,697	1,912	1,563
Palestine	1,948	3,149	3,056	2,165	3,277	3,166
Qatar	8,480	14,565	14,944	11,868	12,909	13,386
Saudi Arabia	8,264	10,812	14,867	16,582	21,236	25,366
Somalia	944	584	518	537	555	542
Sudan	765	916	1,597	1,716	2,173	2,597
Syrian Arab Republic	2,869	3,239	4,250	4,647	3,707	2,470
Tunisia	3,058	2,534	3,576	3,741	3,895	4,332
United Arab Emirates	14,070	17,878	31,497	24,955	10,684	10,523
Yemen	610	586	777	863	1,188	1,303
Asian Group	965	1,050	1,121	1,231	1,354	1,507
Afghanistan	792	810	483	474	486	532
Albania	1,094	1,786	1,967	2,367	3,125	3,573
Azerbaijan		755	884	1,184	1,271	1,490
Bangladesh	231	245	303	335	439	491
Brunei Darussalam	23,391	25,130	68,673	96,481	85,854	
Indonesia	599	658	656	747	878	990
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,579	1,958	1,945	2,326	2,148	2,317
Kazakhstan		2,065	2,139	2,985	3,321	3,867
Kyrgyzstan		765	1,133	1,363	1,489	1,598
Malaysia	4,866	4,953	5,482	6,947	8,644	9,968
Maldives	2,193	2,486	2,572	3,378	2,903	3,081
Pakistan	1,045	1,198	1,294	1,243	1,272	1,311
Tajikistan		459	497	684	817	923
Turkey	3,510	3,763	4,608	5,258	5,897	6,929
Turkmenistan		2,481	4,048	3,982	4,725	6,303
Uzbekistan		963	1,046	1,421	1,840	2,267
Guyana	2,464	4,597	4,945	5,759	6,326	7,020
Suriname	7,777	7,650	7,303	7,293	9,632	9,615
OIC Member Countries Total	993	1,044	1,161	1,361	1,544	1,674
World	966	961	1,074	1,180	1,313	1,407

Source: FAOSTAT and UNSTAT

Annex 24: Wheat Yield (tonnes/Ha)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	1.06	1.96	1.50	1.23	1.70	1.44
Cameroon	1.50	2.37	1.77	1.28	1.38	1.25
Chad	1.50	1.00	1.43	1.50	1.98	1.75
Mali	1.20	2.10	2.35	2.20	2.50	4.44
Mozambique	1.80	1.18	1.00	1.11	1.34	1.09
Niger	2.89	2.01	1.86	1.45	1.51	2.87
Nigeria	0.83	2.18	1.40	1.10	1.67	1.06
Uganda	2.00	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.67	1.57
Arab Group	1.84	1.81	1.68	2.09	2.33	2.48
Algeria	0.63	0.89	0.92	1.51	1.48	1.48
Egypt	5.20	5.42	6.34	6.49	5.57	6.51
Iraq	1.01	0.81	0.32	0.87	1.99	2.30
Jordan	1.45	1.44	1.40	1.17	1.03	1.19
Kuwait	3.13	3.08	2.30	1.76	2.35	4.00
Lebanon	1.97	2.48	2.70	2.90	2.78	3.80
Libya	1.23	0.73	0.79	0.76	0.79	1.25
Mauritania	1.08	0.84	1.44	1.91	2.08	1.76
Morocco	1.33	0.55	0.48	1.03	1.71	1.71
Oman	2.38	2.37	3.19	3.19	4.13	3.29
Palestine			2.47	2.09	1.75	1.80
Qatar	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.25	3.00
Saudi Arabia	4.65	4.47	4.26	5.42	6.15	4.35
Somalia	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.40
Sudan	1.59	1.61	2.33	2.46	1.79	2.12
Syrian Arab Republic	1.54	2.55	1.85	2.45	1.93	1.57
Tunisia	1.27	1.28	1.17	1.69	1.89	2.15
United Arab Emirates	2.22	1.74	6.50	2.00	5.80	7.50
Yemen	1.58	1.68	1.62	1.31	1.78	1.72
Asian Group	1.76	1.50	1.80	2.00	1.91	2.06
Afghanistan	1.05	1.14	0.72	1.82	1.93	2.02
Albania	3.02	2.87	3.05	3.16	3.99	4.00
Azerbaijan		1.49	2.32	2.58	1.94	2.33
Bangladesh	1.50	1.95	2.21	1.75	2.40	3.18
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.28	1.71	1.59	2.06	1.92	1.46
Kazakhstan		0.57	0.90	0.95	0.73	1.09
Kyrgyzstan		1.72	2.34	2.24	2.17	1.69
Pakistan	1.82	2.08	2.49	2.59	2.55	2.82
Tajikistan		0.89	1.18	1.96	3.02	2.97
Turkey	2.12	1.92	2.23	2.32	2.44	2.43
Turkmenistan		1.59	2.41	3.15	2.71	3.33
Uzbekistan		2.02	2.61	4.21	4.59	4.78
OIC	1.78	1.56	1.78	2.02	1.99	2.14
World	2.56	2.51	2.72	2.85	2.99	3.29

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 25: Maize Yield (tonnes/ha)

Area	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	1.07	1.21	1.34	1.41	1.68	1.70
Benin	0.90	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.40
Burkina Faso	1.46	1.14	1.75	1.81	1.43	1.91
Cameroon	1.85	1.55	2.46	2.13	1.97	1.95
Chad	0.98	0.88	0.75	1.09	0.95	1.26
Côte d'Ivoire	1.19	1.54	2.03	2.11	1.98	1.95
Gabon	1.58	1.55	1.62	1.58	1.66	1.66
Gambia	1.20	1.29	1.61	1.05	1.25	0.83
Guinea	1.02	1.20	1.42	1.54	1.20	1.35
Guinea-Bissau	1.07	1.00	0.99	2.66	0.69	0.44
Mali	1.16	1.28	1.33	1.49	2.78	2.17
Mozambique	0.45	0.68	0.94	0.51	1.20	0.80
Niger	0.31	0.82	0.64	0.80	0.76	0.72
Nigeria	1.13	1.27	1.30	1.66	1.85	1.84
Senegal	1.14	1.09	1.11	2.80	1.54	1.22
Sierra Leone	1.09	1.01	0.93	0.98	1.45	2.11
Togo	0.97	0.86	1.20	1.16	1.19	1.20
Uganda	1.50	1.60	1.74	1.59	2.30	2.50
Arab Group	3.49	3.40	4.78	5.06	5.21	5.38
Algeria	1.65	1.61	3.62	3.39	2.58	2.62
Comoros	2.38	2.45	2.35	1.86	2.59	2.59
Djibouti	1.67	1.67	1.83	1.50	1.63	2.00
Egypt	5.78	6.16	7.68	8.16	7.27	7.73
Iraq	2.48	1.43	0.76	2.31	2.36	4.33
Jordan	8.89	12.65	14.56	23.33	19.39	16.18
Kuwait	10.55	18.06	18.62	20.00	19.42	30.75
Lebanon	1.69	2.33	3.89	3.78	2.74	3.00
Libya	1.00	0.90	2.89	2.40	1.93	2.10
Mauritania	0.68	0.80	0.91	0.82	0.86	0.65
Morocco	1.16	0.13	0.40	0.20	1.21	0.71
Qatar	13.50	12.58	12.52	12.48	20.76	12.80
Saudi Arabia	1.80	1.95	6.28	3.73	5.31	5.33
Somalia	1.15	0.83	1.46	1.18	1.51	1.06
Sudan	0.49	0.57	0.74	1.02	1.32	1.06
Syrian Arab Republic	3.25	3.60	3.44	3.68	3.51	2.72
United Arab Emirates					18.53	37.50
Yemen	1.27	1.36	1.48	0.81	1.68	1.40
Asian Group	2.22	2.32	2.86	3.87	4.78	5.40
Afghanistan	1.76	1.66	1.20	1.21	1.64	2.49
Albania	3.66	3.13	3.88	4.54	6.68	6.91
Azerbaijan		1.18	3.25	4.77	4.56	5.42
Bangladesh	1.00	1.07	2.06	5.33	5.84	6.66
Indonesia	2.13	2.26	2.76	3.45	4.44	4.95
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.33	4.54	6.17	7.22	8.93	6.58
Kazakhstan		1.94	3.34	4.15	4.83	5.26
Kyrgyzstan		3.21	5.75	6.06	6.06	6.05
Malaysia	1.75	1.87	2.41	3.00	5.54	8.90
Maldives	1.00	1.00	3.05	3.33	4.33	4.00
Pakistan	1.40	1.60	1.74	2.98	3.81	4.15
Tajikistan		1.94	2.70	4.05	12.05	12.75
Turkey	4.08	3.69	4.14	7.00	7.26	9.07
Turkmenistan		3.47	0.97	0.94	1.06	1.14
Uzbekistan		3.50	2.67	4.89	7.02	9.68
Guyana	1.57	1.04	1.24	1.25	1.53	1.23
Suriname	2.16	1.82	1.90	2.27	2.33	2.42
OIC	1.72	1.79	2.28	2.61	2.98	3.06
World	3.69	3.81	4.32	4.82	5.19	5.66

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 26: Seed cotton Yield (tonnes/ha)

AreaName	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	0.87	0.92	0.87	0.94	1.08	1.02
Benin	1.19	1.33	1.06	1.10	1.00	0.94
Burkina Faso	1.14	1.03	1.02	1.15	1.14	1.37
Cameroon	1.21	1.03	1.03	1.36	1.31	1.25
Chad	0.77	0.76	0.64	0.70	0.35	0.54
Côte d'Ivoire	1.20	1.03	1.38	1.12	0.93	1.64
Gambia	0.53	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.36	0.42
Guinea	1.08	1.18	1.25	1.36	0.96	0.98
Guinea-Bissau	1.34	1.21	1.43	1.27	1.40	1.03
Mali	1.34	1.21	1.07	0.97	1.14	0.88
Mozambique	0.37	0.60	0.33	0.47	0.48	0.62
Niger	0.20	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.58	0.74	0.79	1.51	0.68
Senegal	1.03	0.90	0.92	1.18	0.94	1.06
Togo	1.25	1.06	0.83	0.50	0.71	0.82
Uganda	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.57	1.04	1.22
Arab Group	1.90	2.10	2.56	2.52	2.29	2.38
Algeria	0.61	0.47	0.55	0.41	0.31	0.31
Egypt	2.01	2.14	2.54	2.04	2.44	2.63
Iraq	1.45	1.22	1.67	1.07	2.20	2.53
Morocco	1.62	1.28	2.30	2.10	2.08	1.72
Somalia	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39
Sudan	1.38	1.41	0.86	1.56	1.19	2.68
Syrian Arab Republic	2.82	2.94	4.00	4.30	2.74	2.23
Tunisia	1.30	1.60	1.14	1.36	0.73	0.67
Yemen	0.76	0.96	1.04	1.17	1.26	1.17
Asian Group	2.00	2.11	2.04	2.34	2.31	2.46
Afghanistan	1.04	1.13	1.14	1.10	1.00	1.22
Albania	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.17	1.12
Azerbaijan		1.16	0.90	1.75	1.27	1.79
Bangladesh	2.54	1.17	2.50	2.98	3.10	3.29
Indonesia	0.57	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.31	0.33
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.98	1.92	2.02	2.28	2.55	2.25
Kazakhstan		2.08	1.89	2.31	1.79	2.86
Kyrgyzstan		2.25	2.60	2.62	2.79	2.96
Pakistan	1.85	1.80	1.87	2.14	2.09	2.27
Tajikistan		1.52	1.41	1.55	1.91	2.10
Turkey	2.76	3.00	3.46	4.11	4.48	5.02
Turkmenistan		2.13	1.79	1.67	1.24	1.04
Uzbekistan		2.64	2.08	2.61	2.56	2.61
OIC	1.66	1.85	1.76	1.89	1.99	1.96
World	1.64	1.60	1.67	2.00	2.15	2.29

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 27: Renewable Water Potential 2014-2017

AreaName	Total renewable water resources (10 ⁹ m3/year)	Share of Renewable Water Resources to the Agricultural Land (m3/hectar in a year)	Long-term average precipitation in depth (mm/year) 2014
African Group	1,815.35	5,078.55	19,131.00
Benin	26.39	7,132.43	1,039.00
Burkina Faso	13.50	1,118.48	748.00
Cameroon	283.10	29,035.90	1,604.00
Chad	45.70	915.24	322.00
Côte d'Ivoire	84.14	4,084.47	1,348.00
Gabon	166.00	32,170.54	1,831.00
Gambia	8.00	13,223.14	836.00
Guinea	226.00	15,694.44	1,651.00
Guinea-Bissau	31.40	19,263.80	1,577.00
Mali	120.00	2,881.08	282.00
Mozambique	217.10	4,346.35	1,032.00
Niger	34.05	760.35	151.00
Nigeria	286.20	3,975.00	1,150.00
Senegal	38.97	4,322.80	686.00
Sierra Leone	160.00	39,052.58	2,526.00
Togo	14.70	3,818.18	1,168.00
Uganda	60.10	4,214.00	1,180.00
Arab Group	288.87	553.52	4,842.00
Algeria	11.67	281.67	89.00
Bahrain	0.12	13,488.37	83.00
Comoros	1.20	7,594.94	900.00
Djibouti	0.30	176.26	220.00
Egypt	58.30	16,140.64	51.00
Iraq	89.86	11,735.67	216.00
Jordan	0.94	898.97	111.00
Kuwait	0.02	131.58	121.00
Lebanon	4.50	6,143.25	661.00
Libya	0.70	45.59	56.00
Mauritania	11.40	287.44	92.00
Morocco	29.00	953.85	346.00
Oman	1.40	950.57	125.00
Palestine	0.84	3,206.90	402.00
Qatar	0.06	882.80	74.00
Saudi Arabia	2.40	13.84	59.00
Somalia	14.70	333.11	282.00
Sudan	37.80	335.40	250.00
Syrian Arab Republic	16.80	1,206.81	252.00
Tunisia	4.62	457.88	207.00
United Arab Emirates	0.15	377.83	78.00
Yemen	2.10	89.21	167.00
Asian Group	5,157.71	9,964.99	23,070.00
Afghanistan	65.33	1,723.29	327.00
Albania	30.20	25,139.43	1,485.00
Azerbaijan	34.68	7,273.03	447.00
Bangladesh	1,227.00	134,465.75	2,666.00
Brunei Darussalam	8.50	634,328.36	2,722.00
Indonesia	2,019.00	35,734.51	2,702.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	137.00	2,788.46	228.00
Kazakhstan	108.40	521.22	250.00
Kyrgyzstan	23.62	2,230.13	533.00
Malaysia	580.00	74,843.54	2,875.00
Maldives	0.03	4,285.71	1,972.00
Pakistan	246.80	9,127.22	494.00
Tajikistan	21.91	4,494.36	691.00
Turkey	211.60	5,509.41	593.00
Turkmenistan	24.77	732.02	161.00
Uzbekistan	48.87	1,831.02	206.00
Guyana	271.00	161,501.79	2,387.00
Suriname	99.00	1,192,771.08	2,331.00
OIC Total	7,261.93	5,198.56	47,043.00
World	54,705.59	11,114.04	208,187.00

Source: FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT

Annex 28: Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

	2002	2005	2010	2013
African Group	5.33	6.53	9.34	12.28
Benin	16.37	0.45	8.99	5.52
Burkina Faso	0.43	15.24	9.43	14.32
Cameroon	9.77	8.00	9.24	6.67
Chad				
Cote d'Ivoire	31.02	17.78	32.09	36.13
Gabon	5.58	8.34	3.16	6.12
Gambia, The		9.76	7.30	0.49
Guinea	1.00	0.92	0.93	1.61
Guinea-Bissau				
Mali		15.69	19.60	27.88
Mozambique	5.98	1.43	8.20	9.32
Niger	0.61	0.39	0.50	0.67
Nigeria	4.53	7.20	12.21	17.80
Senegal	11.79	9.87	8.10	10.95
Sierra Leone				
Togo	5.17	9.68	8.96	11.70
Uganda	1.33	0.97	1.72	2.25
Arab Group	57.19	68.81	63.24	78.20
Algeria	9.64	7.43	19.48	15.29
Bahrain	8964.50	2906.67	1721.25	1031.25
Comoros				
Djibouti				
Egypt, Arab Rep.	432.53	672.88	602.99	636.39
Iraq		41.61	34.29	43.57
Jordan	1590.46	784.02	187.72	681.86
Kuwait	1763.33	4349.09	884.00	1097.83
Lebanon	358.00	313.76	296.74	456.47
Libya	66.29	67.13	18.66	4.28
Mauritania				
Morocco	65.55	63.79	57.17	52.41
Oman	382.94	1365.82	113.88	887.75
Palestine				
Qatar	44.43	633.53	6225.78	6898.65
Saudi Arabia	56.48	93.90	92.04	293.94
Somalia				
Sudan	3.47	2.68	10.79	12.77
Syrian Arab Republic	68.35	84.95	33.02	21.34
Tunisia	25.22	64.09	40.40	41.09
United Arab Emirates	672.27	218.54	674.90	855.47
Yemen, Rep.	8.20	3.81	19.46	21.53
Asian Group	80.53	93.66	110.43	112.03
Afghanistan	3.40	4.24	4.25	5.07
Albania	97.19	111.60	97.32	87.48
Azerbaijan	10.43	13.36	9.95	17.60
Bangladesh	188.64	197.75	212.96	208.66
Brunei Darussalam	336.00	308.50	431.75	44.60
Indonesia	123.96	143.99	181.52	204.59
Iran, Islamic Rep.	78.74	95.05	58.25	32.75
Kazakhstan	0.84	1.43	2.05	2.89
Kyrgyz Republic	7.05	24.63	22.66	27.49
Malaysia	1177.02	1457.36	2002.72	1726.62
Maldives	6.00	29.67	63.33	201.54
Pakistan	97.47	123.48	138.30	135.25
Tajikistan		37.82	54.22	58.72
Turkey	72.80	86.76	98.38	113.53
Turkmenistan				
Uzbekistan			182.58	203.88
Guyana	33.11	22.10	39.32	44.56
Suriname	92.18	106.37	211.93	97.17
OIC	53.68	61.95	69.10	73.23
World				

Source: FAOSTAT and WorldBank Data

Annex 29: Average dietary energy supply adequacy (percentage)

Regions/Subregions/Countries	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2010-12	2014-16
African Countries	104.92	110.27	113.07	117.83	119.83	119.74
Benin	102.00	105.00	108.00	116.00	119.00	127.00
Burkina Faso	104.00	108.00	109.00	116.00	122.00	123.00
Cameroon	95.00	95.00	98.00	106.00	116.00	118.00
Chad	82.00	86.00	93.00	95.00	97.00	103.00
Côte d'Ivoire	123.00	124.00	124.00	131.00	130.00	131.00
Gabon	113.00	118.00	121.00	122.00	123.00	125.00
Gambia	115.00	111.00	115.00	113.00	129.00	132.00
Guinea	113.00	108.00	109.00	113.00	116.00	118.00
Guinea-Bissau	107.00	105.00	103.00	102.00	106.00	110.00
Mali	114.00	112.00	119.00	127.00	137.00	137.00
Mozambique	83.00	91.00	95.00	99.00	108.00	110.00
Niger	102.00	101.00	112.00	118.00	123.00	125.00
Nigeria	108.00	119.00	121.00	126.00	125.00	123.00
Senegal	100.00	97.00	98.00	103.00	106.00	99.00
Sierra Leone	93.00	101.00	94.00	100.00	108.00	111.00
Togo	93.00	99.00	101.00	105.00	113.00	122.00
Uganda	109.00	105.00	111.00	111.00	109.00	108.00
Arab Countries	127.95	126.54	127.84	128.30	135.53	137.71
Algeria	129.00	124.00	124.00	128.00	138.00	144.00
Djibouti	70.00	77.00	88.00	100.00	107.00	115.00
Egypt	143.00	147.00	148.00	147.00	152.00	152.00
Iraq	125.00	103.00	106.00	111.00	116.00	118.00
Jordan	128.00	121.00	127.00	137.00	138.00	138.00
Kuwait	92.00	135.00	143.00	147.00	140.00	135.00
Lebanon	141.00	142.00	140.00	130.00	129.00	135.00
Mauritania	117.00	118.00	120.00	121.00	128.00	132.00
Morocco	136.00	135.00	135.00	138.00	141.00	144.00
Oman	109.00	104.00	115.00	118.00	127.00	129.00
Saudi Arabia	128.00	130.00	135.00	128.00	133.00	137.00
Sudan	93.00	100.00	104.00	107.00		
Tunisia	141.00	140.00	138.00	137.00	142.00	148.00
United Arab Emirates	131.00	133.00	134.00	125.00	122.00	132.00
Yemen	104.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	103.00	102.00
Asian Countries	114.99	115.61	112.78	114.48	118.24	120.17
Afghanistan	102.00	91.00	89.00	98.00	102.00	99.00
Albania	111.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	121.00	121.00
Azerbaijan	103.00	94.00	106.00	121.00	123.00	127.00
Bangladesh	99.00	95.00	104.00	107.00	107.00	108.00
Brunei Darussalam	122.00	125.00	123.00	127.00	124.00	130.00
Indonesia	107.00	113.00	108.00	110.00	120.00	121.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	135.00	135.00	128.00	125.00	127.00	138.00
Kazakhstan	125.00	124.00	123.00	132.00	135.00	137.00
Kyrgyzstan	119.00	111.00	105.00	115.00	120.00	122.00
Malaysia	120.00	129.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	129.00
Maldives	116.00	117.00	115.00	110.00	122.00	131.00
Pakistan	108.00	112.00	106.00	107.00	108.00	108.00
Tajikistan	97.00	91.00	90.00	92.00	94.00	97.00
Turkey	165.00	160.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	156.00
Turkmenistan	116.00	113.00	115.00	122.00	124.00	129.00
Uzbekistan	125.00	118.00	102.00	109.00	116.00	122.00
Guyana	103.00	113.00	119.00	116.00	115.00	118.00
Suriname	107.00	109.00	108.00	112.00	116.00	116.00
OIC	115.39	116.59	115.79	118.00	121.78	123.27
World	113.00	115.00	116.00	118.00	121.00	123.00
Least developed countries	95.00	93.00	97.00	101.00	104.00	105.00
Developed countries	131.00	130.00	133.00	135.00	134.00	136.00
Developing countries	108.00	112.00	112.00	114.00	118.00	120.00

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 30: Average value of food production (Int. dollars/caput)

Regions/Subregions/Countries	1990-92	2000-02	2010-12	2011-13
African Group	158	175	183	183
Benin	141	176	193	201
Burkina Faso	117	125	137	134
Cameroon	154	160	231	234
Chad	131	127	118	118
Côte d'Ivoire	256	271	286	292
Gabon	204	169	158	157
Gambia	77	86	76	65
Guinea	159	156	169	170
Guinea-Bissau	141	162	188	193
Mali	158	160	227	220
Mozambique	70	85	112	111
Niger	133	154	177	166
Nigeria	173	205	199	200
Senegal	105	97	105	96
Sierra Leone	95	79	182	187
Togo	98	107	129	124
Uganda	179	172	152	147
Arab Group	167	188	198	200
Algeria	113	119	185	196
Bahrain	41	34	25	29
Djibouti	71	66	83	85
Egypt	178	231	260	264
Iraq	121	108	81	83
Jordan	166	162	189	185
Kuwait	23	78	88	91
Lebanon	412	344	252	244
Mauritania	161	142	135	134
Morocco	192	184	271	272
Oman	99	130	131	121
Qatar	66	69	28	27
Saudi Arabia	142	134	128	126
Sudan	160	212		
Tunisia	302	263	338	346
United Arab Emirates	131	262	58	46
Yemen	59	62	75	74
Asian Group	195	202	249	251
Afghanistan	154	115	113	112
Albania	172	258	377	386
Azerbaijan	196	185	257	266
Bangladesh	95	106	138	138
Brunei Darussalam	37	85	108	113
Indonesia	156	169	232	237
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	225	282	328	329
Kazakhstan	523	361	445	460
Kyrgyzstan	252	283	290	291
Malaysia	331	381	472	481
Maldives	39	34	24	22
Pakistan	160	174	193	178
Tajikistan	136	101	141	149
Turkey	423	411	473	488
Turkmenistan	204	309	440	444
Uzbekistan	228	214	339	358
Guyana	263	424	447	473
Suriname	277	179	237	240
OIC	182	193	222	223
World	242	265	307	311
Least developed countries	121	120	149	149
Developed countries	467	461	484	491
Developing countries	181	217	268	272

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 31: Average protein supply (gr/caput/day)

Regions/ Subregions/ Countries	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2009-11
African Group	51	54	57	61	63
Benin	51	52	56	59	61
Burkina Faso	67	69	70	75	80
Cameroon	49	50	56	62	68
Chad	53	56	63	62	62
Côte d'Ivoire	55	53	52	55	58
Gabon	72	77	76	82	82
Gambia	55	53	59	59	67
Guinea	54	50	51	52	54
Guinea-Bissau	46	45	44	42	43
Mali	67	67	69	75	82
Mozambique	30	37	37	42	45
Niger	59	59	69	76	81
Nigeria	50	57	59	63	64
Senegal	64	58	56	58	60
Sierra Leone	42	47	45	51	55
Togo	46	51	50	53	55
Uganda	52	45	50	52	51
Arab Group	74	75	78	80	83
Algeria	75	75	78	84	88
Djibouti	39	40	49	59	63
Egypt	85	91	95	98	102
Iraq	67	46	54	55	61
Jordan	74	71	73	80	82
Kuwait	59	102	103	115	108
Lebanon	83	90	92	84	81
Mauritania	77	72	77	79	80
Morocco	84	81	85	90	94
Oman	66	68	76	77	88
Saudi Arabia	78	81	83	82	84
Sudan	62	69	73	75	75
Tunisia	85	87	90	91	97
United Arab Emirates	102	107	110	104	100
Yemen	56	55	58	56	58
Asian Group	62	64	64	66	69
Afghanistan	60	55	52	54	58
Albania	80	91	94	98	101
Azerbaijan	69	62	72	84	88
Bangladesh	45	44	50	53	55
Brunei Darussalam	80	91	88	85	84
Indonesia	50	55	53	55	60
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	78	82	82	84	86
Kazakhstan	86	90	88	93	97
Kyrgyzstan	81	83	84	84	85
Malaysia	67	77	76	79	79
Maldives	77	87	101	92	105
Pakistan	58	62	60	61	64
Tajikistan	56	48	49	51	52
Turkey	109	106	104	103	103
Turkmenistan	75	74	82	91	92
Uzbekistan	80	75	67	74	80
Guyana	62	73	77	74	75
Suriname	64	59	57	59	62
OIC	62	64	65	67	70
World	69	73	75	77	79
Developed countries	101	100	102	104	103
Developing countries	61	66	68	70	74
Least developed countries	48	47	50	53	57

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 32: Number of people undernourished (million people)

Regions/Subregions/Countries	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2010-12	2014-16*
African Group	55.40	54.90	54.70	50.90	49.90	54.60
Benin	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.30	1.20	0.80
Burkina Faso	2.40	2.20	3.30	3.50	3.50	3.70
Cameroon	4.70	5.40	5.00	3.90	2.50	2.30
Chad	3.60	3.70	3.50	4.10	4.80	4.70
Côte d'Ivoire	1.30	1.70	2.70	2.50	2.80	2.80
Gabon	0.10	<0.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Gambia	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
Guinea	1.50	2.00	2.30	2.20	2.00	2.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
Mali	1.40	1.70	1.30	1.10	ns	ns
Mozambique	7.80	8.30	7.90	8.00	7.30	6.90
Niger	2.20	3.10	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.80
Nigeria	20.80	13.20	11.20	9.30	10.20	12.90
Senegal	1.90	2.60	2.90	2.40	1.90	3.70
Sierra Leone	1.70	1.40	1.70	2.00	1.60	1.40
Togo	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.20	0.80
Uganda	4.20	6.00	7.10	6.60	8.70	10.30
Arab Group	5.80	10.30	11.80	14.10	14.40	15.10
Algeria	2.10	2.50	2.70	2.30	ns	ns
Djibouti	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10
Egypt	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Iraq	1.40	4.80	5.80	7.30	7.80	8.10
Jordan	0.20	0.40	0.30	ns	ns	ns
Kuwait	0.80	<0.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lebanon	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Libya	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mauritania	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.20
Morocco	1.50	2.00	1.90	1.70	1.70	ns
Oman	0.34	0.45	0.27	0.26	0.17	ns
Saudi Arabia	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sudan	10.60	9.10	9.60	10.20		
Syrian Arab Republic		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tunisia	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
United Arab Emirates	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Yemen	3.60	4.70	5.30	6.10	6.10	6.70
Asian Group	109.90	116.80	118.90	122.30	107.90	98.90
Afghanistan	3.80	8.40	10.00	8.30	7.10	8.60
Azerbaijan	1.80	2.10	1.40	ns	ns	ns
Bangladesh	36.00	44.20	27.70	24.30	26.50	26.30
Brunei Darussalam	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Indonesia	35.90	28.80	38.30	42.70	26.90	19.40
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.90	ns	3.80	4.70	4.70	ns
Kazakhstan	ns	ns	ns	0.80	ns	ns
Kyrgyzstan	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.40	0.30
Malaysia	1.00	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Maldives	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Pakistan	28.70	28.30	34.40	38.10	38.30	41.40
Tajikistan	1.60	2.00	2.50	2.80	2.90	2.90
Turkey	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Turkmenistan	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.20	ns	ns
Uzbekistan	ns	ns	3.60	3.30	2.20	ns
Guyana	0.20	0.10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Suriname	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
OIC	171.10	182.00	185.40	187.30	172.20	168.60
World	1010.60	966.20	929.60	942.30	820.70	794.60

Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Aggregates for sub-groups are calculated with using data only from the countries which have regularly available data.

Annex 33: Gross domestic product per capita (in purchasing power equivalent) (constant 2011 Int. Dollars)

Regions/ Subregions/ Countries	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	2,232.5	2,036.8	2,122.5	2,742.9	3,224.7	3,540.1
Benin	1,456.0	1,494.8	1,646.5	1,693.5	1,759.4	1,936.8
Burkina Faso	821.2	868.8	1,046.0	1,231.7	1,422.3	1,545.1
Cameroon	2,768.3	2,187.8	2,403.9	2,533.9	2,575.0	2,835.6
Chad	1,110.2	1,040.8	993.1	1,793.2	1,923.7	2,081.7
Côte d'Ivoire	3,220.5	2,925.9	2,977.7	2,712.6	2,726.3	3,108.4
Gabon	19,184.9	19,569.0	17,489.6	17,037.2	16,334.5	18,536.8
Gambia	1,517.0	1,447.7	1,564.2	1,547.9	1,654.9	
Guinea	1,125.2	1,045.4	1,132.0	1,198.5	1,170.8	1,165.1
Guinea-Bissau	1,506.7	1,575.2	1,287.1	1,261.9	1,328.1	1,321.8
Mali	1,095.7	1,126.6	1,213.5	1,418.1	1,534.2	1,525.7
Mozambique	375.0	369.8	555.6	735.3	914.0	1,077.4
Niger	905.7	794.0	761.8	770.5	820.7	894.6
Nigeria	3,030.5	2,739.6	2,836.0	4,129.3	5,122.8	5,639.4
Senegal	1,863.6	1,781.3	1,923.9	2,114.1	2,187.2	2,225.8
Sierra Leone	1,375.2	1,067.8	1,028.5	1,172.7	1,345.2	1,875.7
Togo	1,350.1	1,198.0	1,302.0	1,202.6	1,229.5	1,363.1
Uganda	773.4	924.2	1,064.3	1,247.0	1,553.5	1,689.4
Arab Group	9,772.5	9,986.7	11,744.8	13,144.9	14,939.9	17,154.4
Algeria	10,289.0	9,342.8	10,102.9	12,387.2	12,910.8	13,540.8
Bahrain	35,398.4	43,243.7	45,156.1	44,666.6	40,237.6	43,408.2
Comoros	1,531.5	1,376.1	1,415.8	1,404.6	1,346.1	1,363.6
Djibouti	3,112.4	2,366.8	2,116.6	2,274.4	2,699.2	3,120.0
Egypt	6,013.9	6,420.0	7,556.3	8,195.1	10,101.6	10,045.8
Iraq	11,515.5	6,557.7	12,172.0	10,891.7	12,674.2	14,364.8
Jordan	7,057.5	7,516.4	7,694.8	9,292.6	11,256.1	11,496.3
Kuwait		79,711.6	74,314.8	94,007.1	73,695.1	69,878.0
Lebanon	7,734.4	12,253.9	12,335.0	12,258.1	16,277.7	16,659.3
Libya			21,997.5	26,004.7	29,173.6	14,880.0
Mauritania	2,800.7	2,838.1	2,734.4	2,947.7	3,315.9	3,731.9
Morocco	3,932.8	3,897.7	4,478.1	5,420.9	6,496.6	7,146.3
Oman	35,036.5	38,527.4	44,520.0	41,524.1	46,832.3	36,854.5
Palestine		2,788.5	4,205.7	4,506.1	4,162.7	4,301.7
Qatar			109,415.1	114,840.4	127,670.6	134,182.4
Saudi Arabia	35,342.6	35,324.9	35,342.2	38,805.7	44,246.8	49,537.0
Sudan	1,753.3	1,922.8	2,232.6	2,640.5	3,240.8	3,882.2
Tunisia	5,677.1	6,247.4	7,701.4	8,880.3	10,543.5	10,909.8
United Arab Emirates	114,518.8	106,250.4	107,206.5	94,720.4	57,406.7	64,562.6
Yemen	3,392.1	3,585.3	3,955.9	4,219.0	4,374.9	
Asian Group	5,030.3	5,730.1	6,052.5	7,036.0	8,342.4	9,294.1
Afghanistan				1,167.4	1,662.8	1,844.0
Albania	4,303.4	3,898.7	5,165.1	7,046.2	9,373.8	10,136.0
Azerbaijan	8,513.3	3,319.8	4,459.0	8,051.7	15,950.3	16,710.3
Bangladesh	1,290.4	1,441.0	1,645.7	1,936.7	2,451.3	2,979.2
Brunei Darussalam	77,073.3	78,403.9	74,755.9	75,659.7	71,941.6	67,911.9
Indonesia	4,477.3	6,022.6	5,805.8	6,838.4	8,465.3	10,033.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,173.7	10,940.4	11,904.7	14,613.5	17,517.4	16,507.0
Kazakhstan	12,728.5	8,078.6	9,706.0	15,619.2	19,601.1	23,113.9
Kyrgyzstan	3,474.7	1,696.4	2,074.5	2,370.2	2,790.2	3,169.5
Malaysia	10,451.5	14,439.1	16,146.2	18,478.5	21,101.9	24,459.8
Maldives				7,985.5	10,514.4	11,953.6
Pakistan	3,057.0	3,364.1	3,501.8	4,027.9	4,296.6	4,590.1
Tajikistan	3,635.3	1,265.6	1,185.6	1,719.0	2,123.0	2,567.0
Turkey	10,670.2	11,530.4	13,011.5	15,149.4	16,634.2	18,869.0
Turkmenistan	8,353.2	4,622.9	5,350.7	6,504.9	10,031.6	14,762.1
Uzbekistan	3,031.5	2,213.2	2,471.4	3,029.6	4,185.1	5,316.9
Guyana	2,928.1	4,089.4	4,580.1	4,742.6	5,783.1	
Suriname	10,583.6	9,624.3	9,615.8	12,409.8	14,510.1	15,872.6
OIC	5,413.0	5,811.1	6,385.9	7,347.1	8,549.6	9,436.2
World	8,875.0	9,176.8	10,310.8	11,668.4	13,182.1	14,463.1
Least developed countries	1,253.6	1,238.8	1,368.8	1,568.1	1,890.2	2,068.1
Developed countries	27,138.5	27,103.0	31,068.9	34,438.2	35,449.4	37,094.0
Developing countries	3,807.7	4,402.5	5,114.8	6,282.7	8,120.4	9,504.3

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 34: Consumer Prices Food Indices (2000=100 for most of the countries, Year Average)

AreaName	2000	2005	2010	2013
African Group				
Benin	100.0	114.4	141.6	160.3
Burkina Faso	100.0	120.2	152.7	170.1
Cameroon	100.0	110.3	139.4	156.2
Chad	100.0	137.7	168.7	188.6
Côte d'Ivoire	100.0	114.3	109.1	122.5
Gabon	100.0	105.5	116.7	127.7
Gambia	100.0	169.2	221.1	263.8
Guinea	100.0	206.9	589.0	
Guinea-Bissau	100.0	104.7	99.4	110.8
Mali	100.0	115.1	107.3	117.8
Mozambique	100.0	173.9	329.4	
Niger	100.0	120.7	132.5	147.7
Nigeria	100.0	216.3	355.8	479.1
Senegal			99.5	107.6
Sierra Leone		137.6	243.1	380.9
Togo	100.0	114.0	152.0	160.0
Uganda	100.0	126.1	218.4	324.7
Arab Group				
Algeria	100.0	116.6	157.1	193.6
Bahrain	100.0	101.3	137.0	148.8
Egypt	100.0	105.0	225.3	319.4
Iraq			330.1	363.7
Jordan	100.0	113.4	167.7	189.5
Kuwait	100.0	119.4	162.1	185.0
Lebanon			107.0	123.7
Mauritania	100.0	149.3	210.5	243.8
Morocco	147.3	156.9	114.7	121.7
Oman		105.7	154.4	168.3
Qatar		106.5	151.5	167.9
Saudi Arabia	100.0	107.5	149.8	170.3
Syrian Arab Republic	100.0	122.5	190.7	587.3
Tunisia	100.0	115.2	147.2	177.2
Yemen		57.9	110.4	155.9
Asian Group				
Albania	100.0	114.3	136.7	152.7
Azerbaijan	100.0	134.1	236.0	
Bangladesh	100.0	127.8	195.9	251.9
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	102.2	111.6	112.0
Indonesia	100.0	140.3	247.0	317.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100.0	186.3	164.8	403.1
Kazakhstan	100.0	148.2		
Kyrgyzstan	100.0	118.3		
Malaysia	100.0	108.8	134.5	149.9
Maldives	100.0	100.0	155.4	235.8
Pakistan	100.0	132.1	268.0	361.8
Turkey	100.0	112.1	186.2	234.0
Guyana	100.0	121.7	178.6	
Suriname	80.5	174.2	273.1	340.7
World	99.9	128.0	189.2	233.6
France	100.0	111.0	121.4	129.1
Germany	100.0	105.3	118.5	130.7
Japan	100.0	97.8	101.0	100.6
United Kingdom	100.0	107.3	136.0	154.3
United States of America	100.0	113.6	130.9	141.3

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 35: Percentage of population with access to improved water sources

Regions/Subregions/Countries	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group	43.5	49.2	54.7	60.2	65.7	69.6
Benin	57.1	61.7	66.0	70.3	74.5	77.8
Burkina Faso	43.6	50.7	59.9	69.1	78.2	82.1
Cameroon	51.3	56.5	61.7	66.9	72.1	75.4
Chad	39.8	42.3	44.7	47.2	49.7	50.8
Côte d'Ivoire	75.9	76.9	77.9	79.2	80.7	81.8
Gabon		80.0	83.8	87.9	91.1	93.2
Gambia	75.8	79.3	82.7	85.9	88.9	90.2
Guinea	52.4	57.6	62.7	67.8	72.8	76.7
Guinea-Bissau	35.9	43.8	52.1	60.7	69.8	77.4
Mali	27.1	36.8	46.6	56.7	66.9	75.0
Mozambique	35.1	37.0	41.1	44.8	48.5	50.9
Niger	33.7	38.7	43.7	48.7	54.0	58.1
Nigeria	39.9	46.0	51.8	57.8	63.4	67.6
Senegal	59.9	63.7	67.4	71.1	74.8	77.8
Sierra Leone	36.7	42.0	47.2	52.3	57.4	61.6
Togo	47.5	50.5	53.6	56.7	59.8	62.4
Uganda	40.4	48.4	56.4	64.5	72.5	78.9
Arab Group	82.9	81.9	82.1	82.5	82.7	87.9
Algeria	91.5	91.2	89.5	87.7	85.7	84.0
Bahrain	94.9	96.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Comoros	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1
Djibouti	78.1	78.9	82.3	85.7	89.2	90.0
Egypt	93.4	94.6	95.9	97.1	98.3	99.2
Iraq	78.3	78.2	80.4	82.8	85.1	86.6
Jordan	96.3	96.7	96.8	96.8	96.9	96.9
Kuwait	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Lebanon		83.3	85.7	91.7	97.7	99.0
Libya	71.2	71.2	71.2			
Mauritania	29.1	35.7	42.0	48.3	54.3	57.9
Morocco	72.6	75.8	78.3	80.8	83.5	85.3
Oman	78.8	80.3	84.0	87.8	91.7	93.4
Palestine		96.0	90.9	80.3	69.5	60.6
Qatar		98.7	99.1	99.7	100.0	100.0
Saudi Arabia	92.0	93.3	95.0	96.7	97.0	97.0
Somalia		21.0	23.5	28.4	31.4	
Sudan	67.4	65.5	62.0	58.5	54.9	55.5
Syrian Arab Republic	85.7	86.1	87.5	88.7	89.7	90.1
Tunisia	82.5	86.5	89.9	92.9	95.8	97.7
United Arab Emirates	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6
Yemen	66.3	63.3	59.9	56.5	54.6	
Asian Group	77.6	79.3	82.1	84.5	87.1	89.0
Afghanistan		21.5	30.3	39.1	48.0	55.2
Albania		95.7	96.1	96.0	95.6	95.1
Azerbaijan	69.1	70.2	74.1	78.5	82.8	86.2
Bangladesh	68.1	72.1	76.0	79.8	83.5	86.2
Indonesia	69.5	73.7	77.9	81.3	84.5	86.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	92.2	93.0	94.1	95.1	95.8	96.2
Kazakhstan		94.0	93.8	93.5	93.2	92.9
Kyrgyzstan		75.0	78.4	82.3	86.1	89.2
Malaysia	90.3	92.2	94.1	95.7	97.3	98.2
Maldives	93.2	93.5	95.2	96.9	98.3	98.6
Pakistan	86.3	87.4	88.5	89.5	90.5	91.3
Tajikistan		57.7	59.6	64.6	69.7	73.7
Turkey	86.2	89.2	92.6	95.7	98.6	100.0
Turkmenistan		59.0	59.6	60.2		
Uzbekistan	90.0	89.6	88.7	87.8	87.3	
Guyana	79.2	82.3	86.2	90.2	94.2	97.5
Suriname		88.3	89.3	91.7	93.9	94.8
OIC	71.3	73.5	76.2	78.6	81.1	83.8
World	78.7	80.8	83.1	85.4	87.7	89.6
Least developed countries	50.5	52.3	56.4	60.4	64.4	68.2
Developed countries	97.8	98.0	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.2
Developing countries	71.5	74.6	78.0	81.2	84.4	86.8

Source: FAOSTAT

Annex 36: Domestic food price volatility (index)

Regions/ Subregions/ Countries	2000	2005	2010	2014
African Group				
Benin	14.6	11.9	19.2	21.8
Burkina Faso	19.3	24.4	13.4	11.8
Cameroon	8.3	6.3	17.3	10.0
Chad	15.4	15.9	14.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	20.3	11.5	13.5	8.8
Gabon	5.9	6.4	11.7	21.0
Gambia	3.7	4.1	2.9	2.7
Guinea	13.2	14.4	5.6	
Guinea-Bissau				
Mali	10.2	16.2	14.2	9.4
Mozambique	5.3	7.3	4.7	
Niger	16.5	18.8	22.9	9.4
Nigeria	11.5	19.7	6.0	
Senegal	14.9	9.8	9.9	8.7
Sierra Leone	13.7	21.4	10.9	3.3
Togo	26.1	25.0	29.8	15.5
Uganda	19.0	19.8	18.7	21.8
Arab Group				
Algeria	13.9	12.3	8.6	5.5
Bahrain	13.8	8.1	15.1	18.5
Comoros				
Djibouti				
Egypt	3.7	9.6	11.7	9.8
Iraq			23.4	16.4
Jordan	8.9	10.9	9.0	6.1
Kuwait	6.0	11.1	7.5	3.7
Lebanon				
Libya				
Mauritania	6.4	6.9	3.9	3.1
Morocco	11.1	8.8	11.8	4.9
Oman		5.9	6.6	9.2
Palestine				
Qatar		18.4	8.3	6.3
Saudi Arabia	5.6	4.9	6.1	3.8
Somalia				
Sudan				
Syrian Arab Republic				
Tunisia	4.2	7.0	4.1	4.7
United Arab Emirates				
Yemen		19.5	13.9	
Asian Group				
Afghanistan				
Albania	10.8	17.8	10.2	10.3
Azerbaijan				
Bangladesh	3.3	6.9	4.5	4.5
Brunei Darussalam	5.6	6.7	2.6	4.7
Indonesia	12.5	17.2	9.7	10.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.9	23.7	12.1	13.0
Kazakhstan				
Kyrgyzstan				
Malaysia	3.8	4.6	1.8	4.3
Maldives	57.6	42.6	20.8	
Pakistan	8.5	13.8	9.3	13.2
Tajikistan				
Turkey	19.8	33.5	19.0	12.9
Turkmenistan				
Uzbekistan				
Guyana				
Suriname		8.5	13.9	
World	3.6	6.3	6.5	6.4
Least developed countries	7.4	5.8	3.5	7.3
Developed countries	2.2	4.0	3.8	3.9
Developing countries	4.8	7.7	3.2	7.2

Source: FAOSTAT