



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

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK 2013



COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE

May 2013



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

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK 2013

COMCEC Coordination Office

May 2013

For further information please contact:

COMCEC Coordination Office

Necatibey Caddesi No:110/A

06100 Yüce-tepe

Ankara/TURKEY

Phone : 90 312 294 57 10

Fax : 90 312 294 57 77

Web : www.comcec.org

e-mail:comcec@comcec.org

Cover Image: by Melih Sular - The 2nd National Photography Contest with the theme of "Agriculture and Human" held by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey

Preface

COMCEC Strategy adopted during the 4th Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makah on 14-15 August 2012, envisages Working Group Meetings as one of the instruments for its implementation. Through the Working Groups, experts from member countries get the chance of elaborating the issues thoroughly in the respective cooperation areas and sharing their good practices 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 explore 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 is the First Issue of the COMCEC Agricultural Outlook Series planned to be published by the COMCEC Coordination Office. It was prepared by Mr. Hakan GUNLU, Expert at the COMCEC Coordination Office with the objective of providing general information on the status of agricultural sector in the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member States. It 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.

The views expressed in the COMCEC Outlooks do not necessarily reflect the official views of the COMCEC or the governments of its member countries.

Table of Content

Preface	i
List of Tables.....	iii
List of Pictures	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Annexes	vi
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	vii
Introduction	1
1. Agriculture in the OIC Member Countries.....	3
1.1. The Role of Agriculture in the OIC Economy	3
1.1.1. Agricultural Value Added in the OIC Region.....	3
1.1.2. Trade in Agricultural Commodities	6
1.2. Agricultural Population.....	10
1.3. Agricultural Labor Productivity	11
1.4. Land Use	13
1.5. Irrigation.....	18
1.6. Agricultural Production and Productivity	24
3. Food Security and Malnutrition in the OIC Member Countries.....	27
4. Agriculture Cooperation under the COMCEC	37
5. Conclusion.....	41
REFERENCES.....	43
ANNEXES	45

List of Tables

Table 1. Share of Agricultural Population in the OIC and the World (%).....	11
Table 2. Land Use in OIC Countries in 2011	16
Table 3. Number of Undernourished by Region (million).....	28
Table 4. Food Price Index in Some Countries and the World.....	35

List of Pictures

Picture 1. Global Hunger Map	29
------------------------------------	----

List of Figures

Figure 1. Share of Agriculture in GDP of the OIC and the World	4
Figure 2. Yearly Development in GDP in the OIC and the World (1990=100 Index)	4
Figure 3. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Sub-Region	5
Figure 4. Development in Global Agricultural Trade (1990-2010)	6
Figure 5. OIC Agricultural Commodities Trade and Share in World Total (1990-2010)	7
Figure 6. Share of Examined Sub-Regions in the OIC Trade, (1990-2010, Percent)	8
Figure 7. Agricultural Commodity Trade Balance in the OIC and Examined Sub-Regions, (2010, Billion US Dollars)	9
Figure 8. Agricultural Labor Productivity in the OIC and the World (US Dollar Per Economically Active Worker in Agriculture)	13
Figure 9. Changes in the Total and Per Person Agricultural Area (1990-2011)	17
Figure 10. Share of Agriculture in Total Water Consumption (%)	19
Figure 11. Renewable Water Potential in the World (2011)	20
Figure 12. Renewable Water Potential in the OIC by Sub-Region	21
Figure 13. Renewable Water-Rich OIC Member Countries, (2011, over 200 km ³ /year)	22
Figure 14. Renewable Water-Poor OIC Member Countries, (2011, below 10 km ³ /year)	22
Figure 15. Agricultural Production in the OIC	24
Figure 16. Gross Agricultural Production Value in the OIC and the World	25
Figure 17. Wheat Yield in the OIC and the World, (1990-2011, tons/hectare)	26

Figure 18. Changes in Prevalence and Number of Undernourished People in the World, 1990-2012	27
Figure 19. Trend of the Number of the Undernourished People In the OIC and by Sub-Regions	31
Figure 20. Share of the Undernourished People In Total in the OIC and by Region	31
Figure 21. Some Economic Indicators of the OIC (1991-2011)	32
Figure 22. Per capita GDP in the OIC by Sub-Regions and the World at Current Price.....	33
Figure 23. World Food Price Index (1990-2013).....	34
Figure 24. FAO Population Projections (2012-2050)	36

List of Annexes

Annex 1. Classification of the OIC Member Countries by Sub-Region	45
Annex 2. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Country and Sub-Region (%).....	46
Annex 3. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Country and Sub-Region (1990-2011, Billion US Dollars)	47
Annex 4. Agricultural Commodity Import.....	48
Annex 5. Agricultural Commodity Export.....	49
Annex 6. Agricultural Commodity Trade Balance in the OIC Member Countries	50
Annex 7. Agricultural Labor Productivity in the OIC Member Countries	51
Annex 8. Land Use in OIC the Member Countries.....	52
Annex 9. Total Renewable Water in the OIC Member Countries (2011, km ³)	53
Annex 10. Long Term Precipitation in the OIC Member Countries.....	54
Annex 11. Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy in OIC and Some Region of the World (%)	55
Annex 12. Average Protein Supply in OIC and Some Region of the World (gr/caput/day) ...	56
Annex 13. Depth of the Food Deficit in OIC and Some Region of the World (gr/caput/day)	57
Annex 14. Food Price Index for the OIC Member Countries (2000=100)	58

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

Introduction

Agriculture is an essential element of human life and provides the fundamental needs for human survival. Agricultural is also an important sector for economic and social development, due to its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. In addition, it is recognized as a key sector for reducing poverty and sustainable rural development especially in developing countries. It is the only source of income for the majority of the rural poor in some countries particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Recent food crises, biofuel production and global climate change have grown the concerns about food security and placed agriculture on top of the world agenda. The food crisis in 2008 resulted in rising food prices adversely affecting the lives of people especially in the low income groups¹. This forced most of the governments to take additional measures for ensuring sustainable agriculture and food security.

Today, almost 870 million people are undernourished worldwide, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. In developing countries, even if agricultural production doubles by 2050, 5 percent of the people (one person in twenty) will be under the risk of being undernourished – equivalent to 370 million hungry people, most of whom will be in Africa and Asia. In this respect, agriculture will continue to be an engine of economic growth and to play a central role in rural poverty reduction.²

Development of a modern agricultural sector has a particular importance for ensuring food security, reducing poverty, providing employment, and promoting agriculture related sectors.

This report highlights the recent state of agricultural sector in the OIC Member Countries. It analyses major issues such as agricultural population and land use in agriculture, water resources and their use in agriculture, agriculture production and productivity and trade in agriculture commodities. The report also dwells on the cooperation efforts under the

¹ IDB, 2009.

² FAO, 2012a.

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. These are African Group, Arab Group and Asian Group. (The list of the member countries in accordance with the regional classification of the OIC is attached as Annex 1). Furthermore, for more detailed analysis, agriculture sector trends in the OIC member Countries are compared with the World trends.

1. Agriculture in the OIC Member Countries

1.1. The Role of Agriculture in the OIC Economy

1.1.1. Agricultural Value Added in the OIC Region

Suitability of ecological conditions, availability of natural resources and human capacity to carry out agricultural activity, i.e. agricultural potential, are the most important determinants of role of agriculture in the economy.

However, the agricultural potential is not the sole factor determining the role of agriculture in general economy. The relative importance of the agriculture sector in a country declines as the GDP of the country increases, and its economy experiences an upward trend in terms of development.

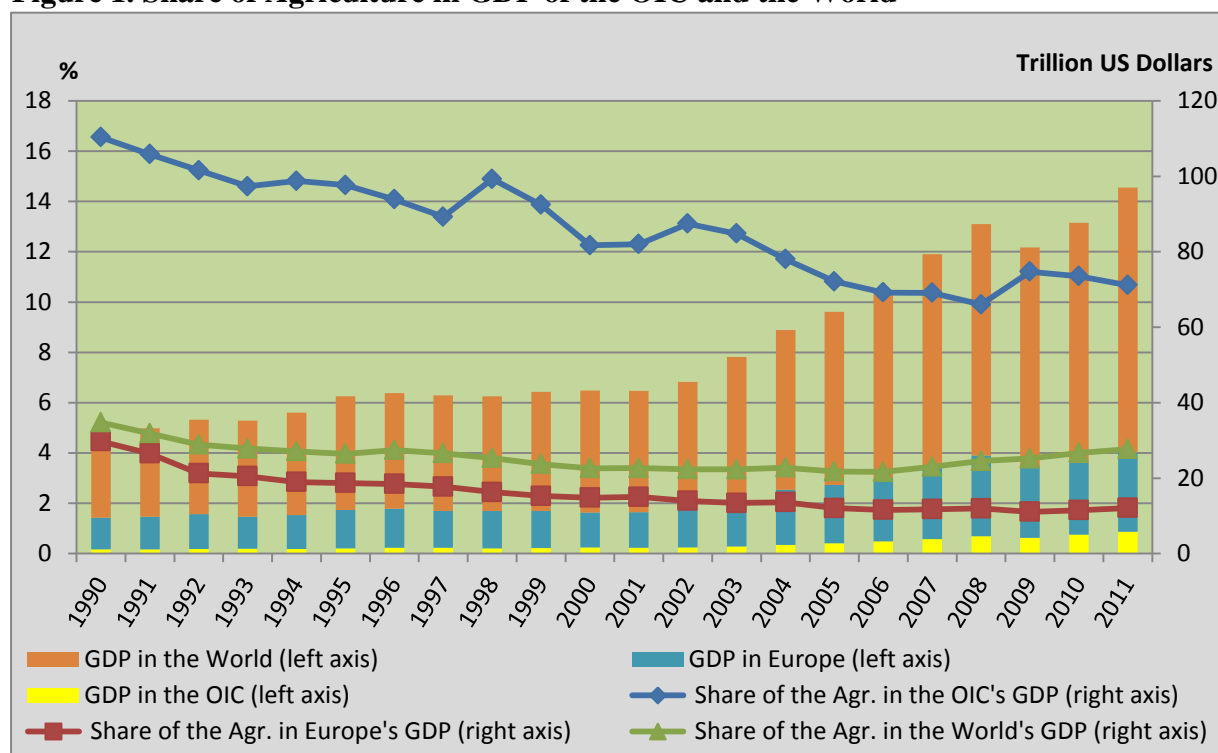
Due to the particular points mentioned above, the significance of agriculture in national economies varies extensively. While in many least developed countries, agriculture accounts for more than 50 percent of GDP, in high income economies such as the members of Organization for Economic Co-operation 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. 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 Region as a whole as well as in Europe as shown in Figure 1.

On average, the OIC Member Countries have a relatively lower performance in agriculture as compared to the developed countries.⁴ Although they have 28 percent of total world agricultural area, according to the UN data, the share of the OIC Member Countries in the world agricultural GDP is 21,4 percent with almost 619 billion agricultural value added in 2011.

³ Cervantes-Godoy and Dewbre

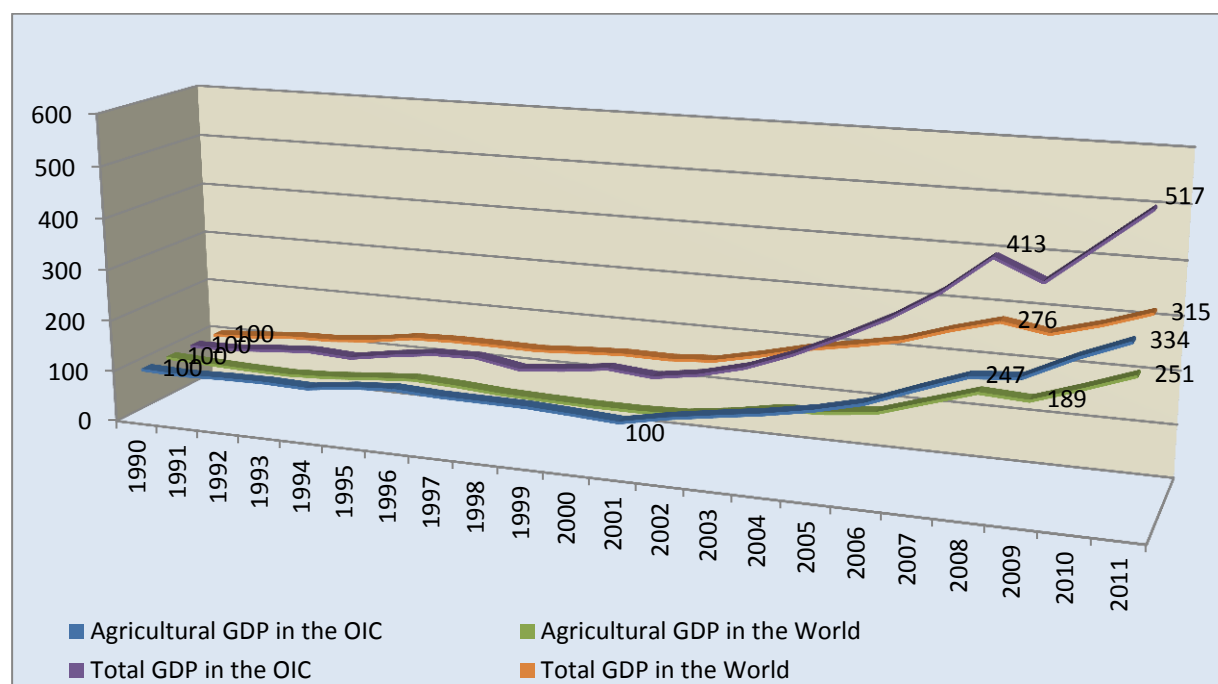
⁴ SESRIC, 2009.

Figure 1. Share of Agriculture in GDP of the OIC and the World



Source: Calculated by using the FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

Figure 2. Yearly Development in GDP in the OIC and the World (1990=100 Index)

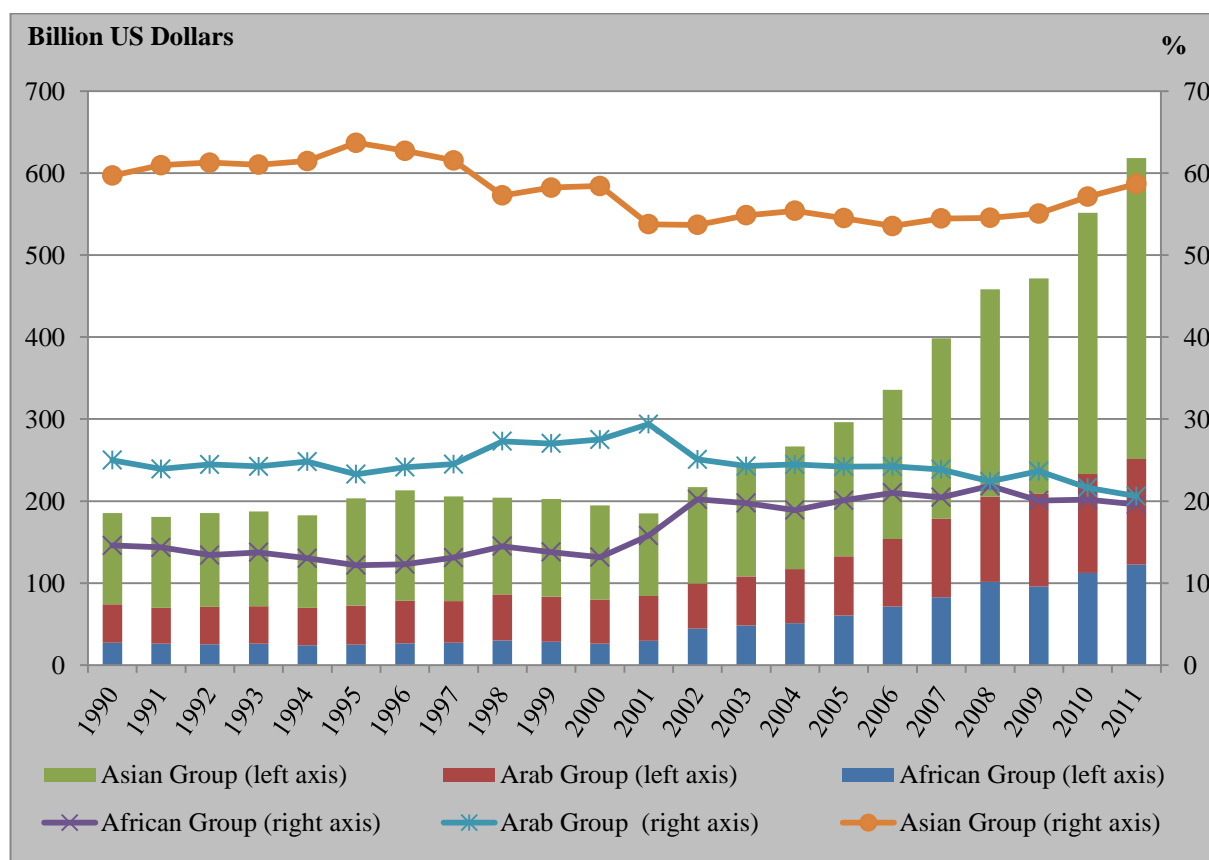


Source: Calculated by using the UN online database (UNSTAT), 2013.

As seen in Figure 3, at the sub-regional level, Asian Group had the highest amount of the agricultural GDP with 367 billion US Dollars in 2011. It was followed by Arab Group and African Group with almost 128 billion and 122 billion US Dollars, respectively. This Figure shows that Asian Group had more than half of the agricultural GDP of the OIC Region between 1990 and 2011.

According to the UN's 2011 data, at the individual country level, Indonesia had the highest amount of agricultural GDP with 20,2 percent. The five member countries, namely Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan accounted for half of the OIC agricultural GDP (Calculated by using Annex 2).

Figure 3. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Sub-Region

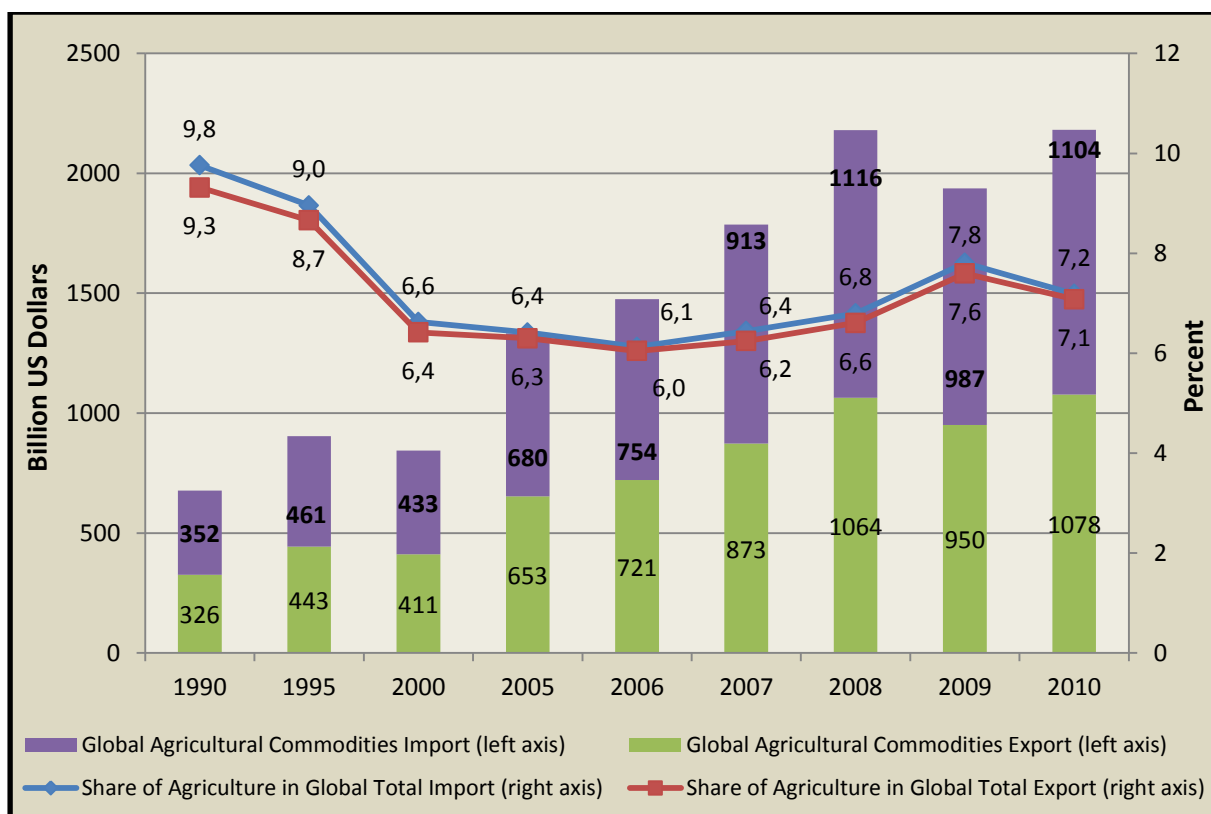


Source: Calculated by using the FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

1.1.2. Trade in Agricultural Commodities

In recent years, protection on agricultural trade and its impact on developing countries have been attracting growing attention. While protective policies in manufactured goods have declined worldwide especially in developing countries, most industrial and many developing countries still protect their agricultural sector at high levels. Protection on agricultural trade continues to be among the most controversial issues in global trade negotiations, high protection in industrial countries being the main cause of the stalemate in World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations by early 1990s.⁵

Figure 4. Development in Global Agricultural Trade (1990-2010)



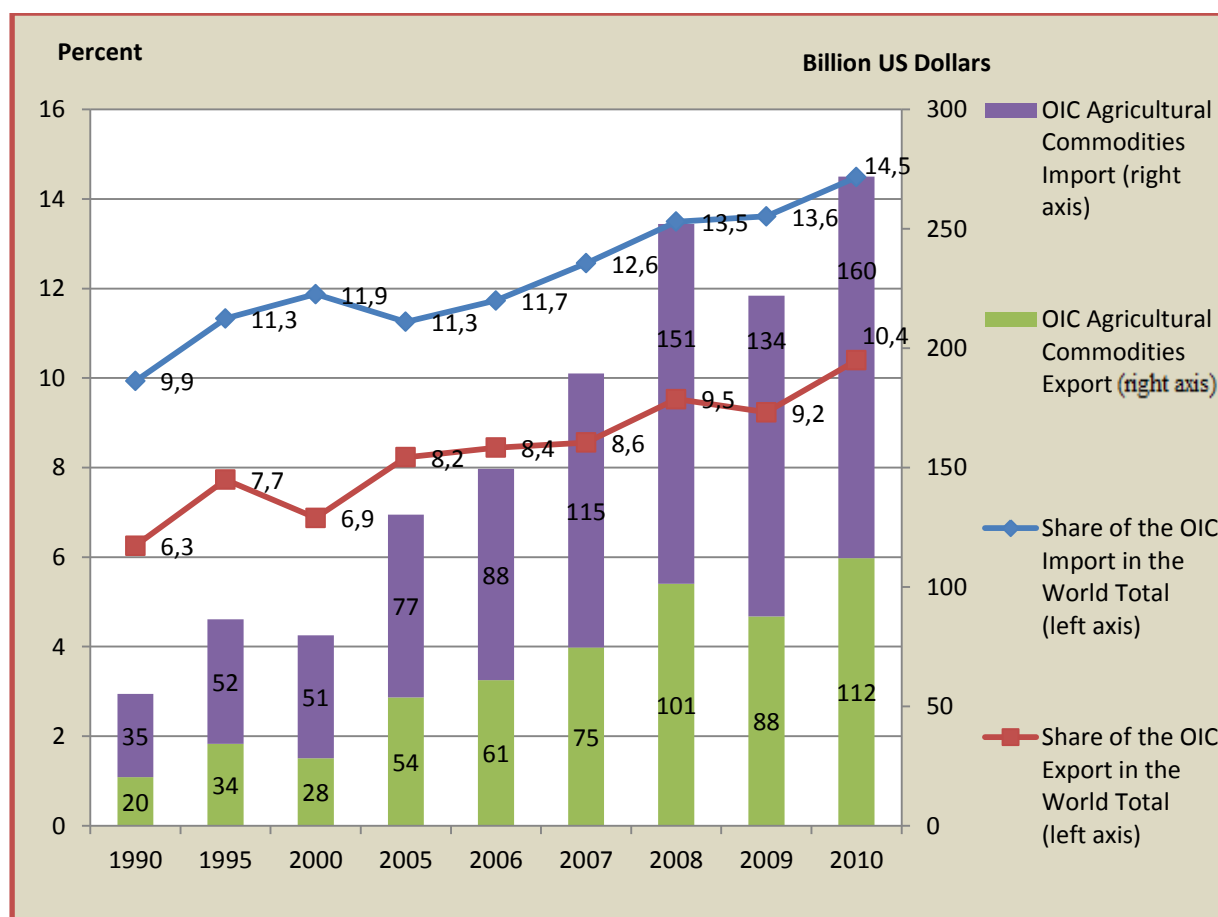
In this context, while a period of very rapid export growth has been observed in manufacturing sector, export growth has been slower in agriculture sector because of this protectionist approach. Hence, although global agricultural commodities trade has increased

⁵ Worldbank, 2005.

from 678 billion US Dollars in 1990 to 2,2 trillion US Dollars in 2010, its share in total declined by 2,2 percent (Figure 4).

Agricultural commodity trade of the 57 OIC Member Countries increased considerably in the period from 1990 to 2010. In these last two decades, total agricultural commodity import of the OIC Region reached to 160 billion US Dollars from 35 billion US Dollars by increasing 357 percent. Correspondingly, total agricultural commodity export of this Region rose by 450 percent and reached 112 billion US Dollars. As a result, total agricultural trade in the OIC Region grew by almost 392 percent reaching 272 billion US Dollars (Figure 5).

Figure 5. OIC Agricultural Commodities Trade and Share in World Total (1990-2010)



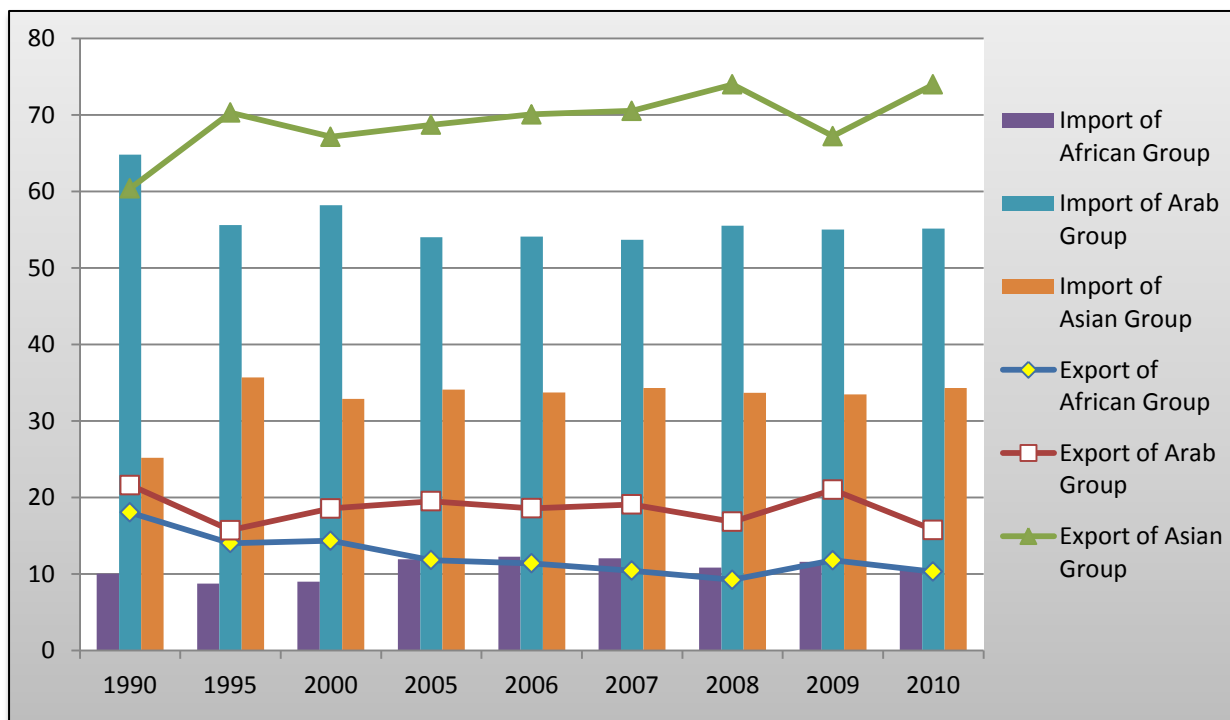
Source: Calculated by using the FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

In addition to the growth of OIC's agricultural commodity trade, its share in the global agricultural commodity trade has also increased between 1990 and 2010, despite the decline experienced in some years. As understood from Figure 5, the share of agricultural commodity import of the OIC Region reached 14,5 percent in 2010 from 9,9 percent in 1990. Similarly, the share of the agricultural commodity import of the Region increased from 6,3 percent to 10,4 percent in the same period.

At the sub-regional level, Asian Group had the highest level of share in the OIC's agricultural commodity export with 74 percent in 2010. This ratio hasn't declined under 60 percent since 1990. As of 2010, Asian Group was followed by Arab Group and African Group with 15,8 percent and 10,3 percent respectively (Figure 6).

Besides, in terms of import, Arab Group accounted for more than half of the OIC's total in the same period. It was followed by Asian Group and African Group respectively.

Figure 6. Share of Sub-Regions in the OIC Trade, (1990-2010, Percent)

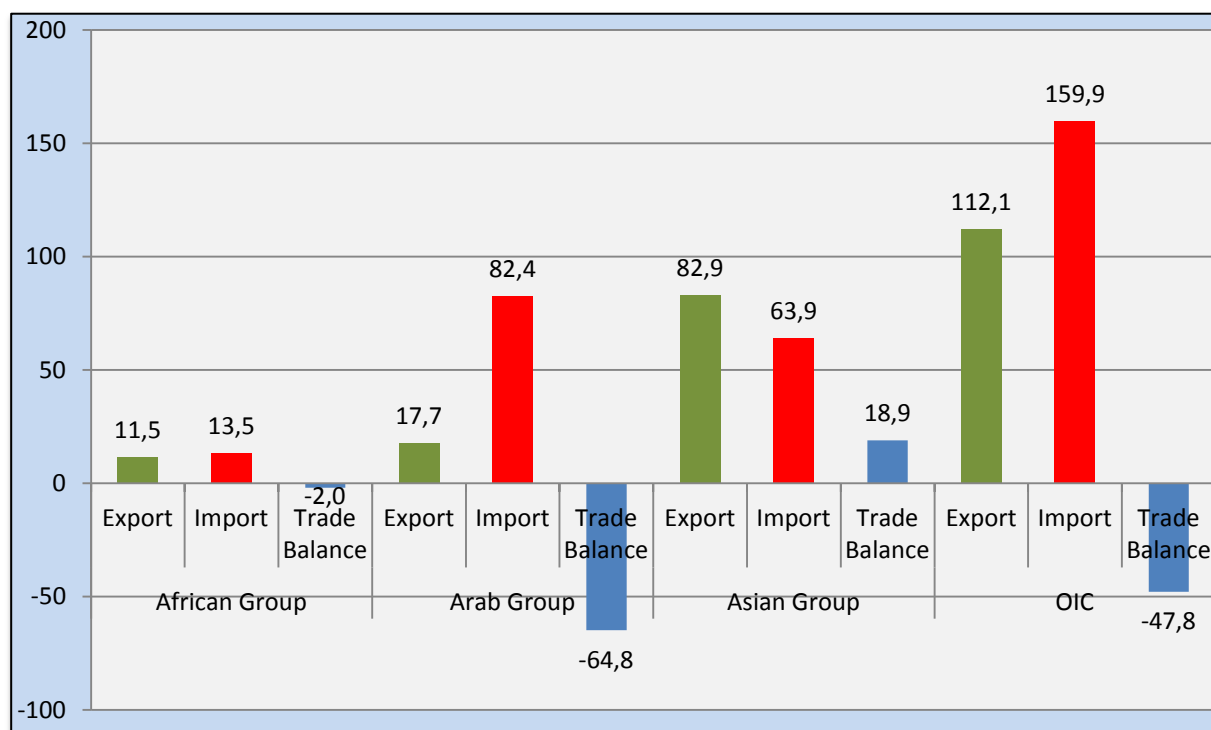


Source: Calculated by using the FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

In the framework of information given in Figure 7 and Annex 6, as of 2010, the OIC agricultural trade balance recorded 47,8 billion US Dollars deficits. Except for Asian Group, all examined sub-regions had trade deficits. Especially, Arab Group draws attention with high amount of 64,8 billion US Dollars deficits. African Group, the other sub-region recording trade deficits whose import and export potential was the least one in the OIC, had only 2 billion US Dollars deficits.

On the other hand, Asian Group had 18,9 billion US Dollars agricultural trade balance surplus in 2010. It also performed trade balance surplus over the examined period.

Figure 7. Agricultural Commodity Trade Balance in the OIC and Examined Sub-Regions, (2010, Billion US Dollars)



Source: Calculated by using the FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

At the individual country level, the most of the total exports of agricultural products of the OIC Region were realized by a few member countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Cote d'Ivoire and Iran. These countries constituted 70,9 percent of the OIC's total agricultural commodity exports (Calculated by using Annex 5).

As in the case of export, the total imports of agricultural products of the OIC Member Countries concentrated in a few member countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Nigeria and Bangladesh. These countries accounted for 69,6 percent of the total OIC's total agricultural commodity imports (Calculated by using Annex 4).

When the Annex 6 is studied, it is seen that the OIC Region and most of its Member Countries recorded agricultural trade deficits ascending in the period from 1990 to 2010. While the trade deficit of the OIC Member Countries was 14,6 billion US Dollars in 1990, it increased by 228,3 percent and reached 47,8 billion US Dollars in 2010.

As to country level, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cote d'Ivoire, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Cameroon, Uganda, Benin, Guyana, Burkina Faso and Togo were countries recording agricultural trade balance surplus in 2010.

1.2. Agricultural Population

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s 2011 data, the total population of the OIC is about 1,6 billion. Although its ratio in total population decreased from year to year, 52 percent of the OIC population is still living in rural areas. According to the statistics for the same year, 69 percent of the people living in rural areas are engaged in agriculture.

In 2011, the agricultural population of the OIC Member Countries, 566 million, constituted 35,5 percent of the total OIC population. Overall, the share of agricultural population in total population is decreasing in the OIC as well as in all sub-regions examined. In the OIC sub-region, although agricultural population accounted for almost half of the total in 1990 with 46,8 percent, its share decreased to 42,2 percent in 2000, 39,2 percent in 2005 and 35,5 percent in 2011. Within the examined sub-regions, the share remained higher in the African Group with 42,1 percent and the lowest level was Arab Group in with 25,5 percent in 2011 (Table 1).

The main reason of decreasing the agricultural population ratio 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 total.

Table 1. Share of Agricultural Population in the OIC and the World (%)

Country	Agricultural Population				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
African Group	54,1	51,1	48,1	45,3	42,1
Arab Group	40,4	36,4	32,8	29,4	25,5
Asian Group	45,1	45,6	42,5	39,4	35,7
OIC	46,8	45,4	42,2	39,2	35,5
World	46,3	44,3	42,2	40,1	37,6

Source: SESRIC (BASEIND) and FAOSTAT.

On the other hand, at the individual country level, agricultural population represented more than 50 percent of the total population in 17 OIC Member Countries. The share of people dealing with agriculture is over 75 percent in some OIC countries such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia and Mozambique. As the majority of their population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, agriculture sector has a vital importance for the OIC Member Countries in African Group.⁶

1.3. Agricultural Labor Productivity

To ensure sustainable economic development in every sector, efficient use of production factors is crucial. As a decisive production factor, it is possible to consider labor which makes other production factors active. In such a way, labor mobilizes sources for reproduction and improvement of other production factors.⁷

⁶ SESRIC, 2009.

⁷ Bervidova, 2002

The term “labor productivity” is quantitatively determined by comparing labor cost with the total efficiency of labor, which is usually depicted by the amount of produced output. In literature, the term is sometimes used to express the productivity of labor and in some cases it denotes the total profitability of the coefficients and production factors. Furthermore, according to another broader definition, productivity refers to production processes and is quantitatively expressed as the quantity of produced goods divided by the units of the production coefficients used.⁸

In this study, in order to calculate labor productivity, agricultural value added (at current price-US Dollar) is divided by economically active people in agricultural sector.

When the figures that have been calculated according to this method are analyzed, it is understood that labor productivity is higher than the world average in the OIC in all examined years (Figure 8).

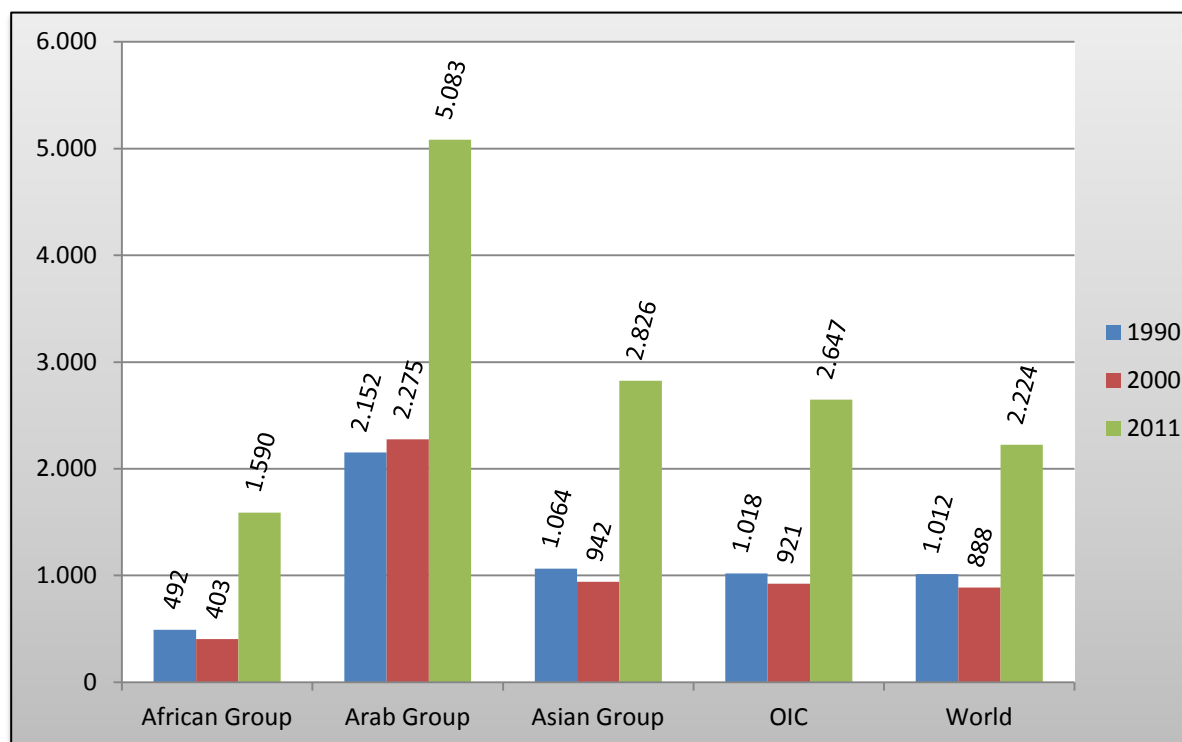
On the other hand, Figure 8 reveals that Arab Group has the highest labor productivity among the three regions. Arab Group owes this to high level labor productivity of Lebanon, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Although the levels of labor productivity are high in the OIC, it must be recognized that the region is unsuitable for agriculture development due to 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 UAE and Lebanon are comparable to those in high income countries.⁹

The level of labor productivity in African Group is the least one in the OIC. Some African Group Member Countries such as Uganda, Mozambique, Guinea and Burkina Faso have the lowest levels of labor productivity of the OIC. 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.

⁸ Polyzos 2003; Polyzos and Arabatzis, 2005

⁹ IDB, 2009

Figure 8. Agricultural Labor Productivity in the OIC and the World (US Dollar Per Economically Active Worker in Agriculture)



Source: Calculated by Using the FAO Online Database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

1.4. 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 2011 data, agriculture uses 4,9 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 generations¹⁰.

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 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.¹¹

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 urbanization¹².

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.

Table 2 provides 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, OIC Member Countries' total land area of 3,2 billion hectares, equal to 29 percent of the world. Almost 1,42 billion hectares, representing 44,5 percent of this total

¹⁰ FAO, 2012b.

¹¹ FAO, 2011.

¹² Haktanır, 2003.

land is used as agricultural land. The OIC's agricultural area share in the land area is higher than the world average (37,8 percent).

Out of this 1,42 billion hectares agricultural area, 293 million hectares are arable land, almost 55 million hectares are reserved for permanent crops, and 1,04 billion hectares are used as permanent meadows and pastures. As understood from these figures, most of the OIC Member Countries' agricultural area with 73,5 percent consists of permanent meadows and pastures. This is almost parallel with the general distribution in the world. 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 Region has very high level of permanent meadows and pastures but arable land is very low as a percentage.

On the other hand, Table 2 reveals that at the sub-regional level, Arab Group has 37,4 percent of the total agricultural area of the OIC and it is followed by Asian Group and African Group with 37,3 and 25,3 percent, respectively. Arab Group has also the highest levels in terms of permanent meadows and pastures with 43,6 percent. In terms of both arable land and permanent crops, Asian Group has the highest level with 46 and 61 percent, respectively.

Additionally, looking at the individual country level, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and Sudan have significant amount of OIC's agricultural land with 14,7 percent, 12,2 percent and 7,7 percent, respectively. But most of their agricultural area consists mostly of permanent meadows and pastures (Annex 8).

Table 2. Land Use in OIC Countries in 2011 (Thousands Hectares)

	Land Area¹³	Agricultural Area	Arable Land¹⁴	Permanent Crops¹⁵	Permanent Meadows and Pastures¹⁶
As % of World Total					
African Group	9,1	11,3	8,7	8,9	12,4
Arab Group	8,6	7,9	3,9	6,3	9,2
Asian Group	6,8	9,8	8,4	20,6	9,4
OIC	24,5	28,9	21,0	35,9	31,1
World	100	100	100	100	100
As % of OIC Total					
African Group	24,1	25,3	35,3	24,4	23,2
Arab Group	43,1	37,4	18,7	14,6	43,6
Asian Group	32,9	37,3	46,0	61,0	33,2
OIC	100	100	100	100	100
As % of Agricultural Area					
African Group	-	100	34,1	3,8	116,3
Arab Group	-	100	10,1	1,8	58,2
Asian Group	-	100	22,1	6,6	65,9
OIC	-	100	20,7	3,9	73,5
World	-	100	28,4	3,1	68,4

Source: FAOSTAT.

¹³ Land area refers to total area excluding area under inland water bodies such as lakes and rivers.

¹⁴ This refers to all land generally under rotation whether for temporary crops or meadows, or left fallow.

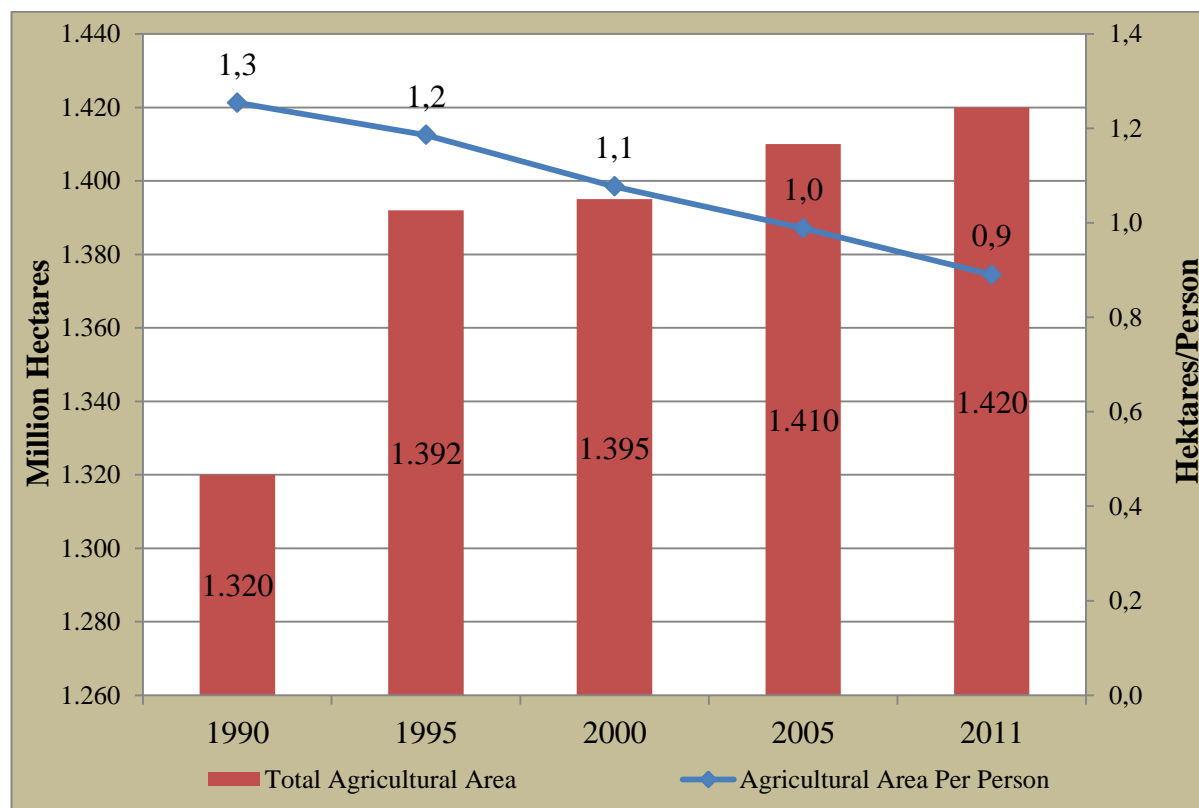
¹⁵ This signifies land used for crops occupying it for a long period of time and which do not have to be planted for several years after each harvest. Land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine, is so classified, as are nurseries.

¹⁶ This means land used permanently (i. e., for five years and more) for herbaceous forage crops.

In addition to this, examining the share of agricultural land in total area for each country, it is found out that this share is higher than 70 percent in Comoros, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan. Contrary to this, the share is below 10 percent in 9 member countries which are Brunei, Egypt, Guyana, Kuwait, Libya, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar and Suriname

Furthermore, analyzing the historical changes in amount of agricultural land, and agricultural area per person in the OIC would be beneficial to identify the trends and make prediction for future. The Figure 9 demonstrates that total agricultural area in the OIC Region had increased by only 7,6 percent to reach almost 1,42 billion hectares in 2011 from 1,32 billion hectares in 1990. However, due to higher population growth rate agricultural area per person decreased from 1,3 hectares to 0,9 hectares.

Figure 9. Changes in the Total and Per Person Agricultural Area (1990-2011)



Source: FAOSTAT.

Considering the fact that expanding the agricultural land is very limited and population of the OIC Region continue to increase, agricultural land per person is expected to decrease gradually in the future.

1.5. Irrigation

Agricultural production has been increased considerably since 1960s in the world. Ascending crop yields have been crucial role in this increase. Progresses 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.¹⁷

Water is the most crucial input for agricultural production. One of the salient 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ However in developing regions like Africa and Asia, agriculture uses 86 and 81 percent of their total water, respectively (Figure 10).²⁰

¹⁷ <http://www.grida.no/publications/rr/food-crisis/page/3562.aspx>

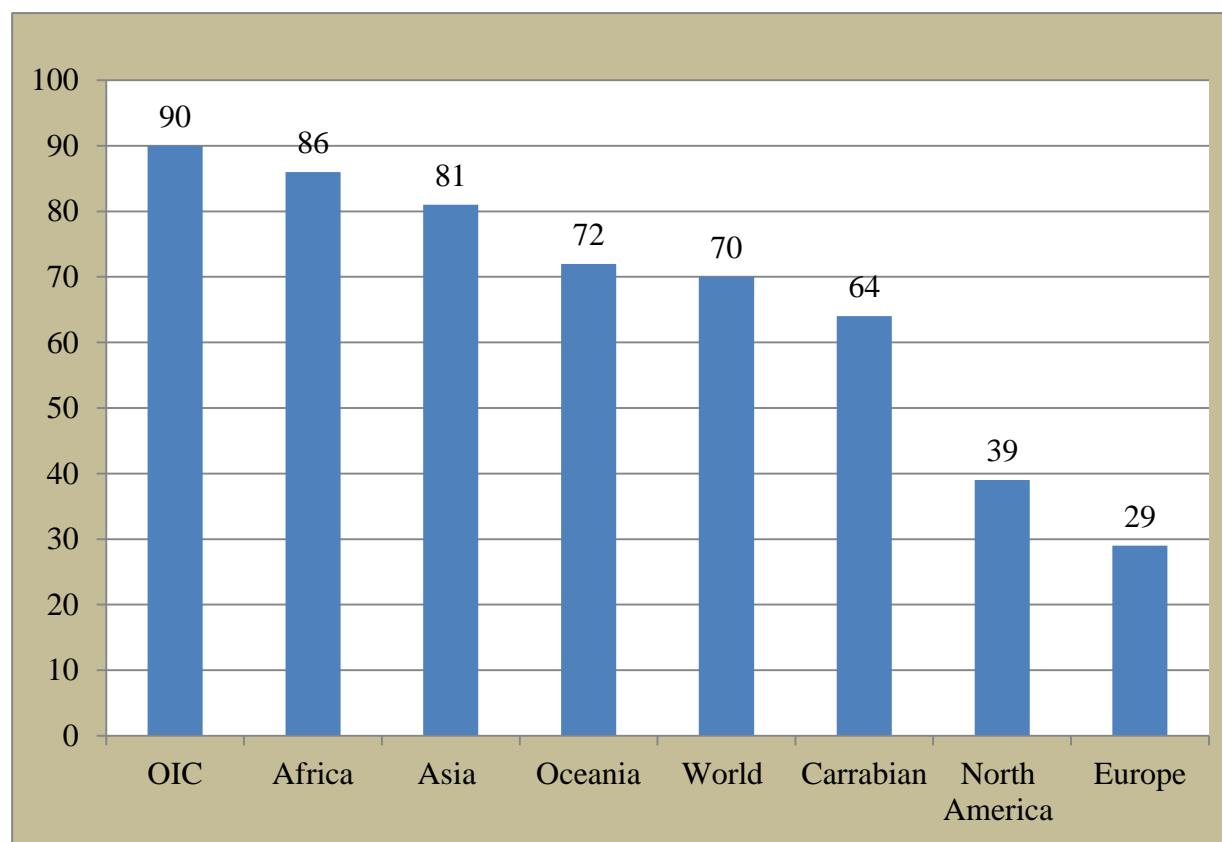
¹⁸ Nayak and Bhattacharjee, 2005.

¹⁹ UNEP, http://www.unep.org/geo/GEO3/english/pdfs/chapter2-5_Freshwater.pdf

²⁰ SESRIC, 2010a.

Figure 10 also discloses that share of agriculture in water consumption is lower in continents having high level precipitation than arid and semi-arid ones.

Figure 10. Share of Agriculture in Total Water Consumption (%)

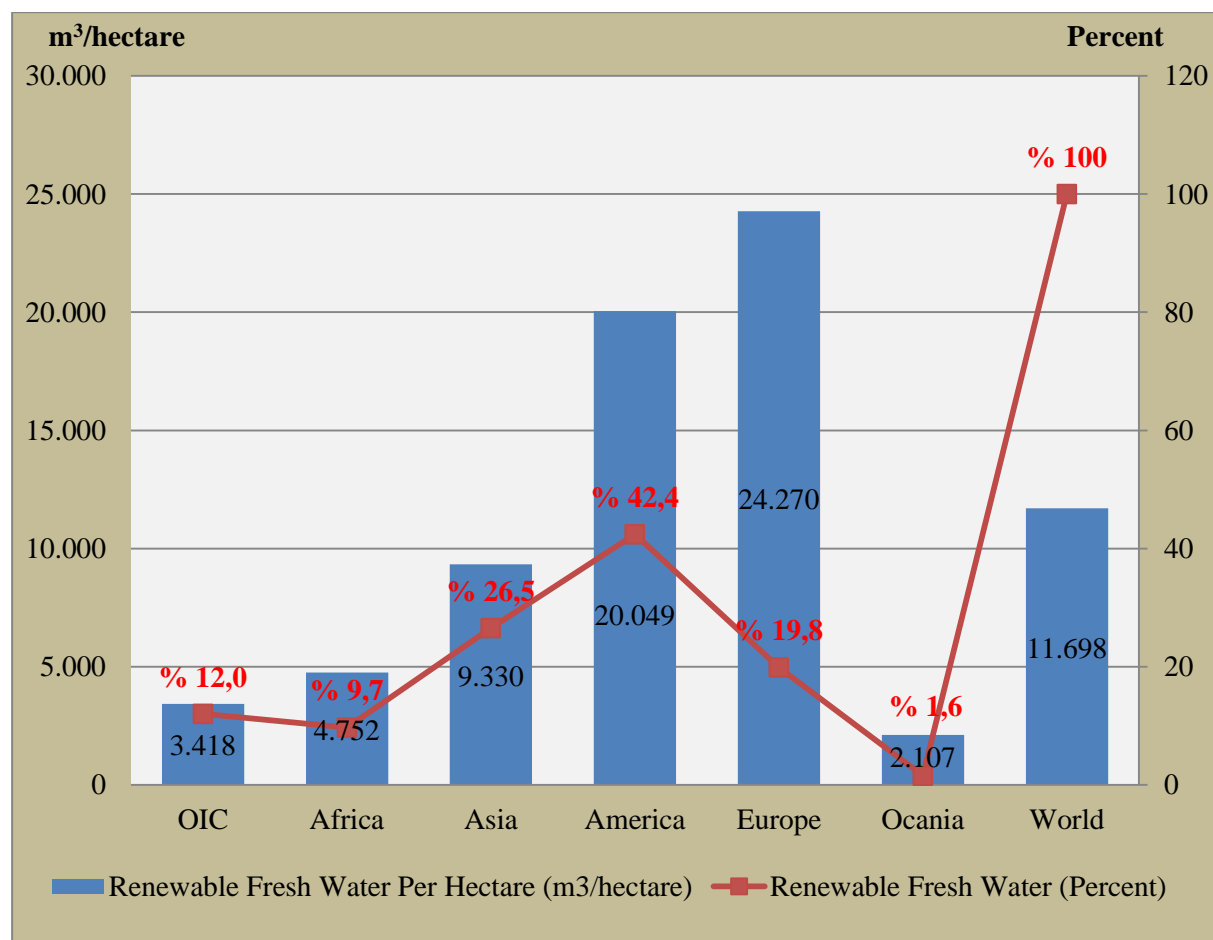


Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online database, 2013.

As to OIC Member Countries, they have 6.893 km³ of renewable water resources that accounts for 12 percent of the world's total. Although the OIC Region has 28 percent of world's total agricultural area, it has only 12 percent of total freshwater indicating that the majority of the OIC Member Countries are under the water scarcity. From Figure 11, this situation can be understood clearly. This Figure reveals that 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. The world average is three times higher than that of the OIC.

On the other hand, Europe, having 19,8 percent of the world's total agricultural area, has 24.270 m³/year renewable water for per hectare agricultural land. In addition, America that possesses one fourth of the world's total agricultural area has high level renewable water per hectare due to its rich water potential.

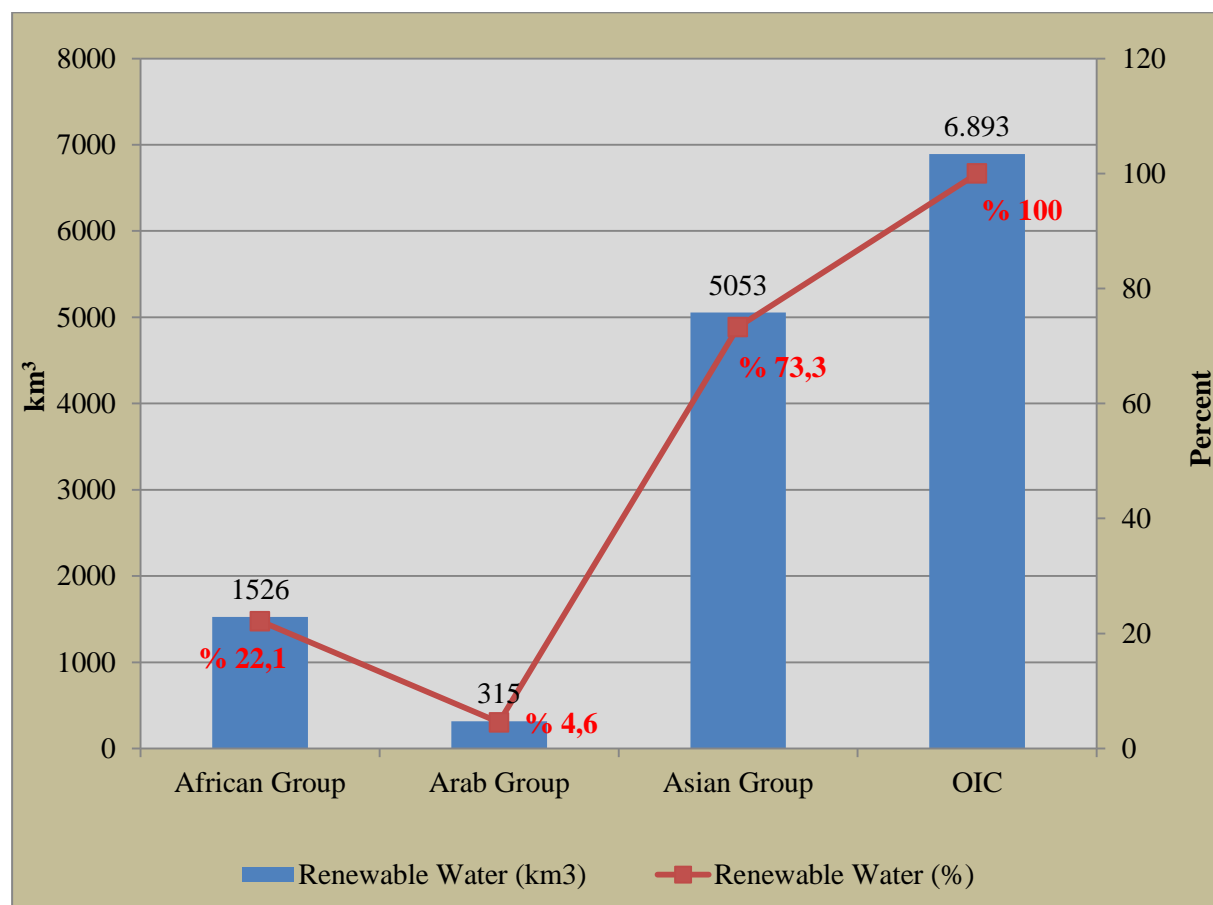
Figure 11. Renewable Water Potential in the World (2011)



Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online database, 2013.

As OIC Member Countries are dispersed over a large geographical region spread out on four continents and have wide range of climate conditions, water resources also disperse unequally among its sub-regions. While Asian Group has 73,3 percent of the OIC's total renewable water resource with 5.053 km³/year, Arab Group has only 4,6 percent share. It is followed by African Group with 22,1 percent (1.526 km³). Likewise, African Group has 23,5 percent of total renewable water, despite its wide surface area (Figure 12).

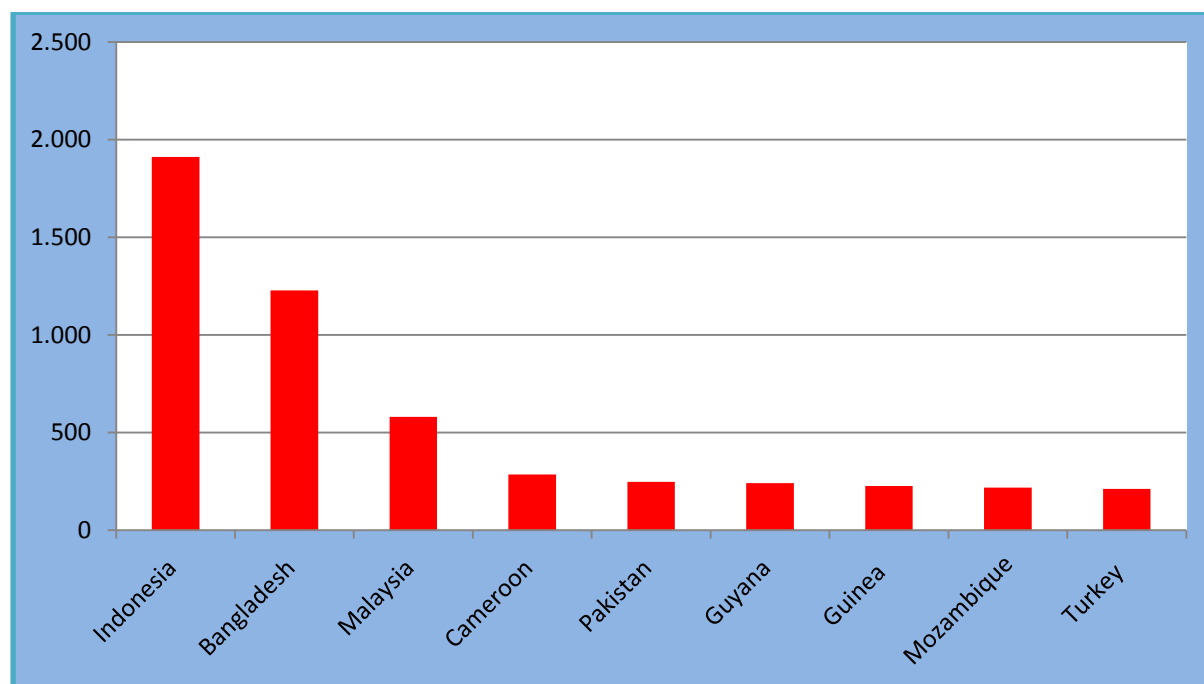
Figure 12. Renewable Water Potential in the OIC by Sub-Region



Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT and SESRIC, BASEDIN online databases, 2013.

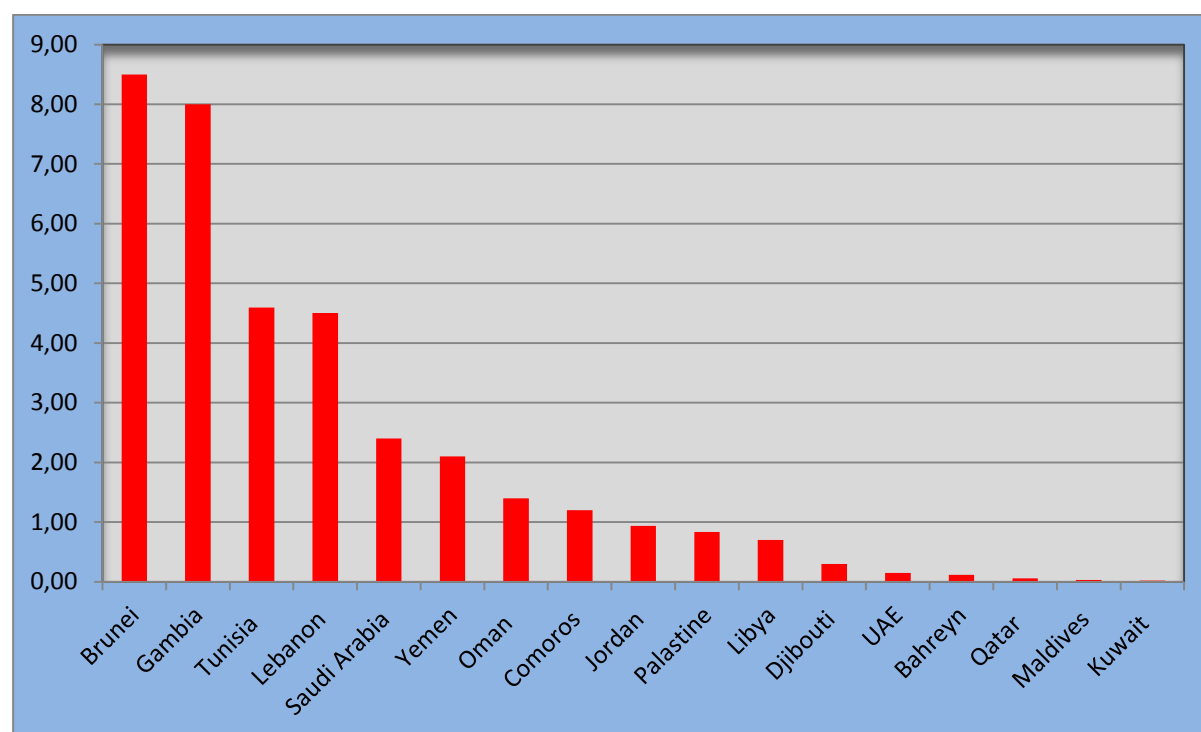
At country level, big differences are seen among the Member Countries regarding amount of renewable water. In terms of their renewable water resources, some OIC Member Countries are very rich while most of them are under water-scarcity. Figure 13 and Figure 14 indicate Member Countries which have more than 200 km³ and less than 10 km³, respectively. Analyzing figures, it is seen that Indonesia, Bangladesh and Malaysia are very rich countries in this respect. In addition, Cameroon, Pakistan, Guyana, Guinea, Mozambique, and Turkey have relatively high level of water resource. On the other hand, 17 countries have less than 10 km³ and even most of them have so low level renewable water resource that their potential is below 1 km³.

Figure 13. Renewable Water-Rich OIC Member Countries, (2011, over 200 km³/year)



Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013.

Figure 14. Renewable Water-Poor OIC Member Countries, (2011, below 10 km³/year)



Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013.

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 500 mm precipitation except for Comoros and Lebanon.

On the other hand, as at long-term average precipitation in depth 16 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 in the OIC Member Countries, it is not adequate to know their water potential. 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 87,6 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 1,4 percent of the total irrigation area. For these reasons, unfortunately, irrigation water efficiency is below 45 percent in most of OIC Member Countries.²¹

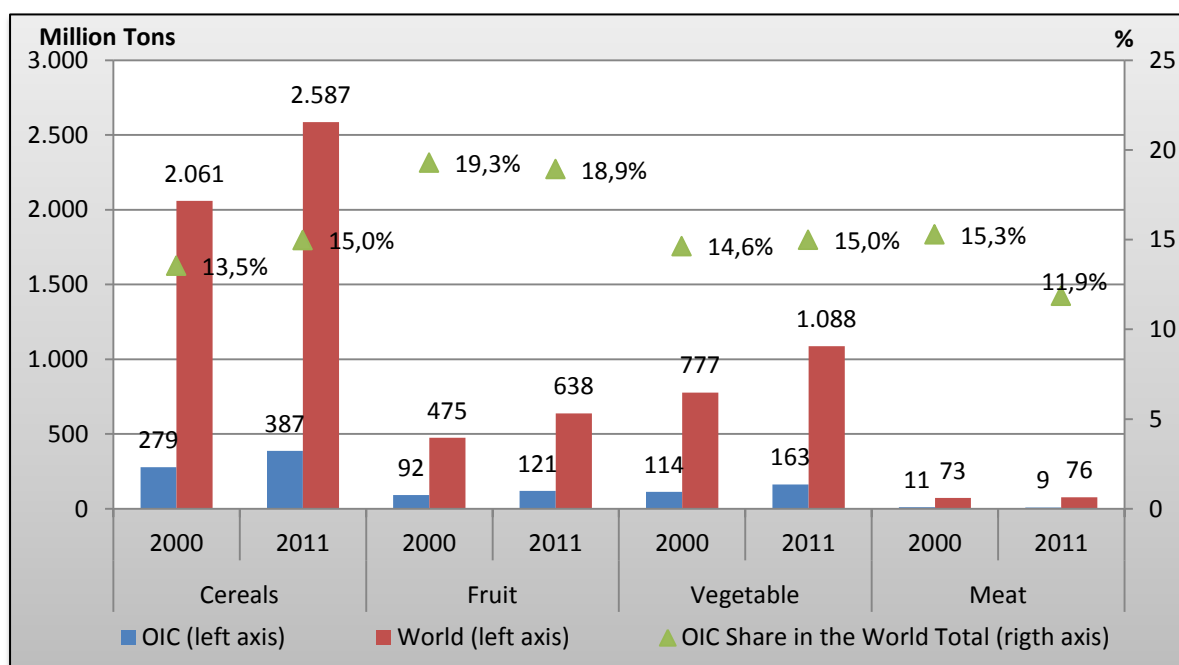
²¹ <http://www.sesric.org/files/oic-water-vision/overview-of-water-issues.pdf>.

1.6. Agricultural Production and Productivity

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 2011, OIC Member Countries constituted 15 percent of the world total cereals production, with a very slight increase compared to their level of 13.5 percent in 2000. In the same year, its share in the world fruit production accounted for 18,9 percent, decreasing from 19,3 percent in 2000. The share of the OIC Member Countries in the world total production of vegetables increased from 14,6 percent in 2000 to 15 percent in 2008. Meanwhile, their shares in the total meat production of the world and the developing countries decreased from 15,3 percent and 11,9 percent (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Agricultural Production in the OIC

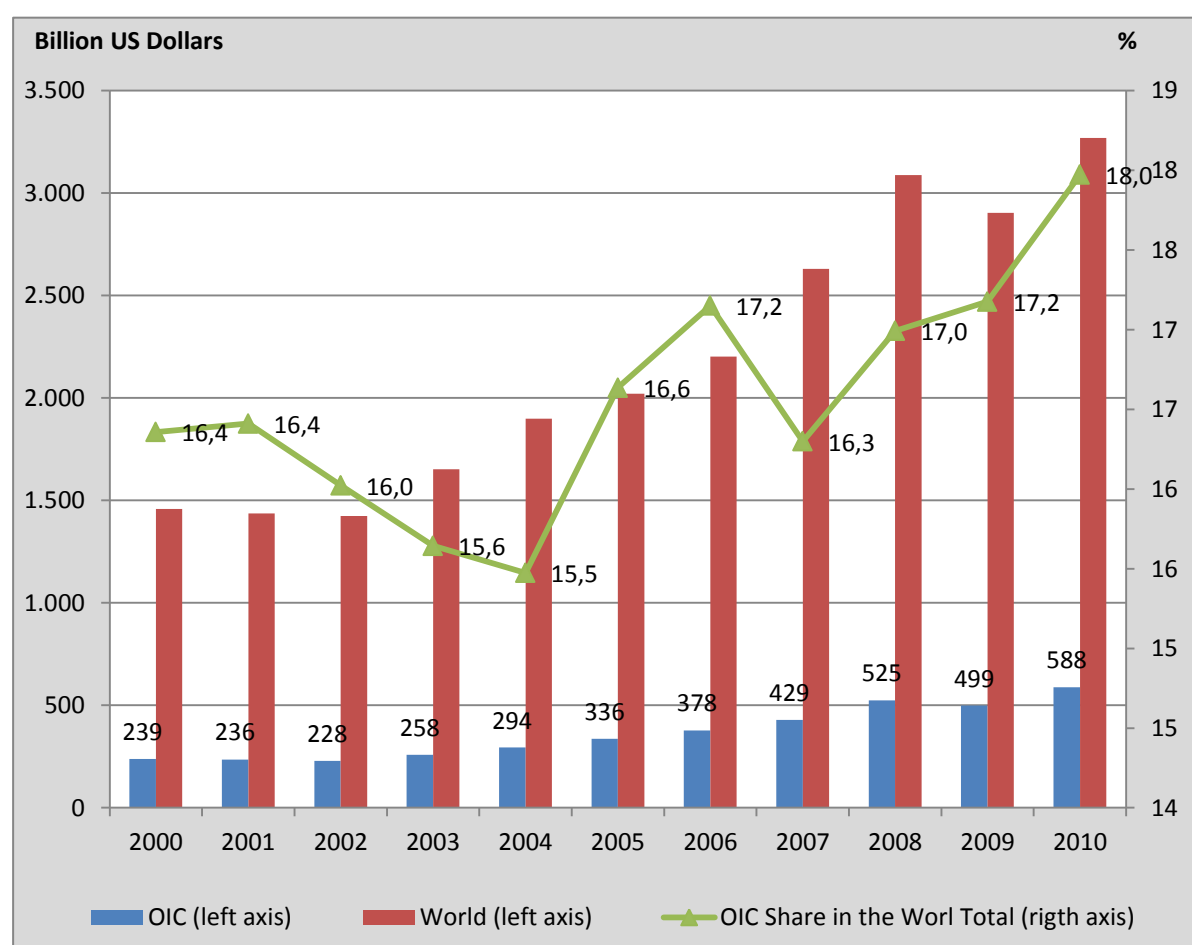


Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013.

At the country level, total OIC agricultural production concentrated within a few member countries such as Indonesia, Turkey, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Pakistan, Iran, and Egypt.²²

The agricultural production has increased from 239 to 588 billion US Dollars in the period of 2000-2010. Hence, although OIC share in the world total gross agricultural value didn't pursue steady trends, it increased from 16,4 percent in 2000 to 18 percent in 2010.

Figure 16. Gross Agricultural Production Value in the OIC and the World



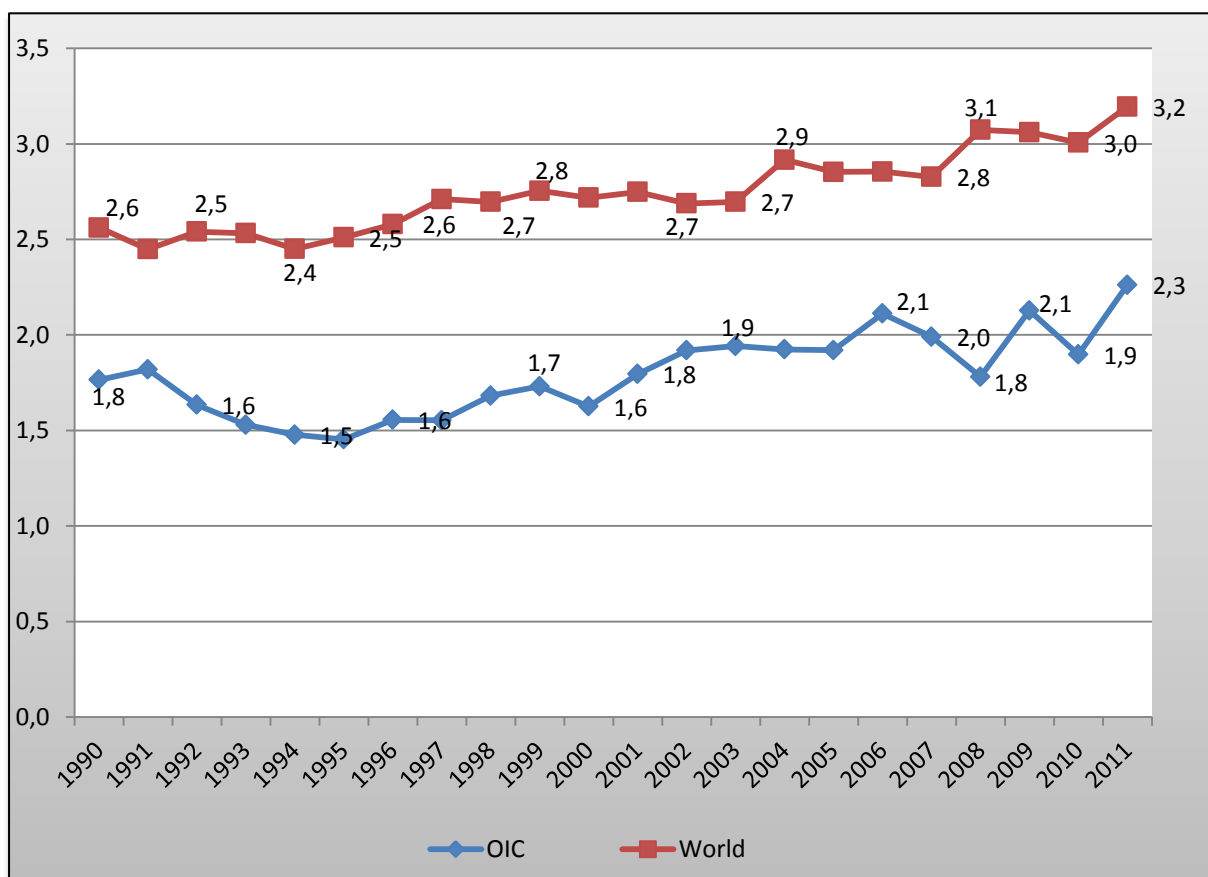
Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013.

²² SESRIC, 2010.

Another important issue for analyzing agricultural production in OIC is agricultural productivity (yield). To do this, using yield of wheat which is one of the most common cultivated product in the OIC determine the changes agricultural productivity in the period of 1990-2011. In this framework, the average wheat yield in the OIC and the world are given in Figure 17.

As can be seen from this Figure, wheat yield has increased in general both in the OIC and in the world for last two decades. But, increase in the world wheat yield has been steadier. Moreover, the world average wheat yield has surpassed the OIC figures. As of 2011, world average wheat yield was 40 percent higher than OIC's.

Figure 17. Wheat Yield in the OIC and the World, (1990-2011, tons/hectare)



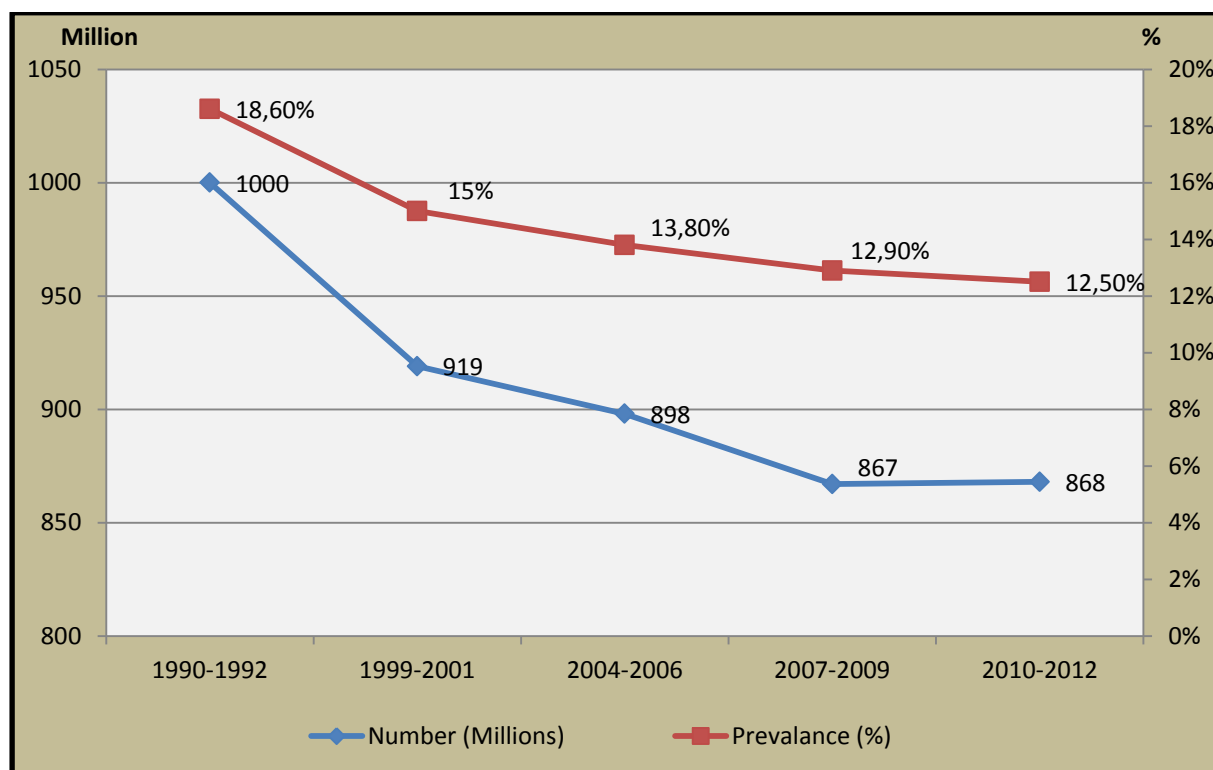
Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013.

3. Food Security and Malnutrition in the OIC Member Countries

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.²³

According to the FAO report, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012, it is estimated that 868 million people representing 12,5 percent of the global population chronically suffer from undernourishment. Despite the economic crises in 2007-2008 there has been a significant decline in this figure since 1990 (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Changes in Prevalence and Number Undernourished People in the World, 1990-2012



Source: FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012.

²³ FAO, 2010.

On the other hand, while number of undernourished people has been decreasing at global level in the period of 1990-2012, both Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia-Northern Africa in which a lot of OIC Member Countries are located have been regions that undernourishment has increased (Table 3).

Picture 1 shows the classification of the countries according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI)²⁴. It clearly reveals that most of the OIC Member Countries are located in the area facing severe hunger especially in Asian and Sub-Saharan African group countries. Moreover, hunger ratio is lower in countries located on Mediterranean Basin. Hence, it is important to display the food security situation in the OIC in this outlook for better defining the OIC agriculture sector.

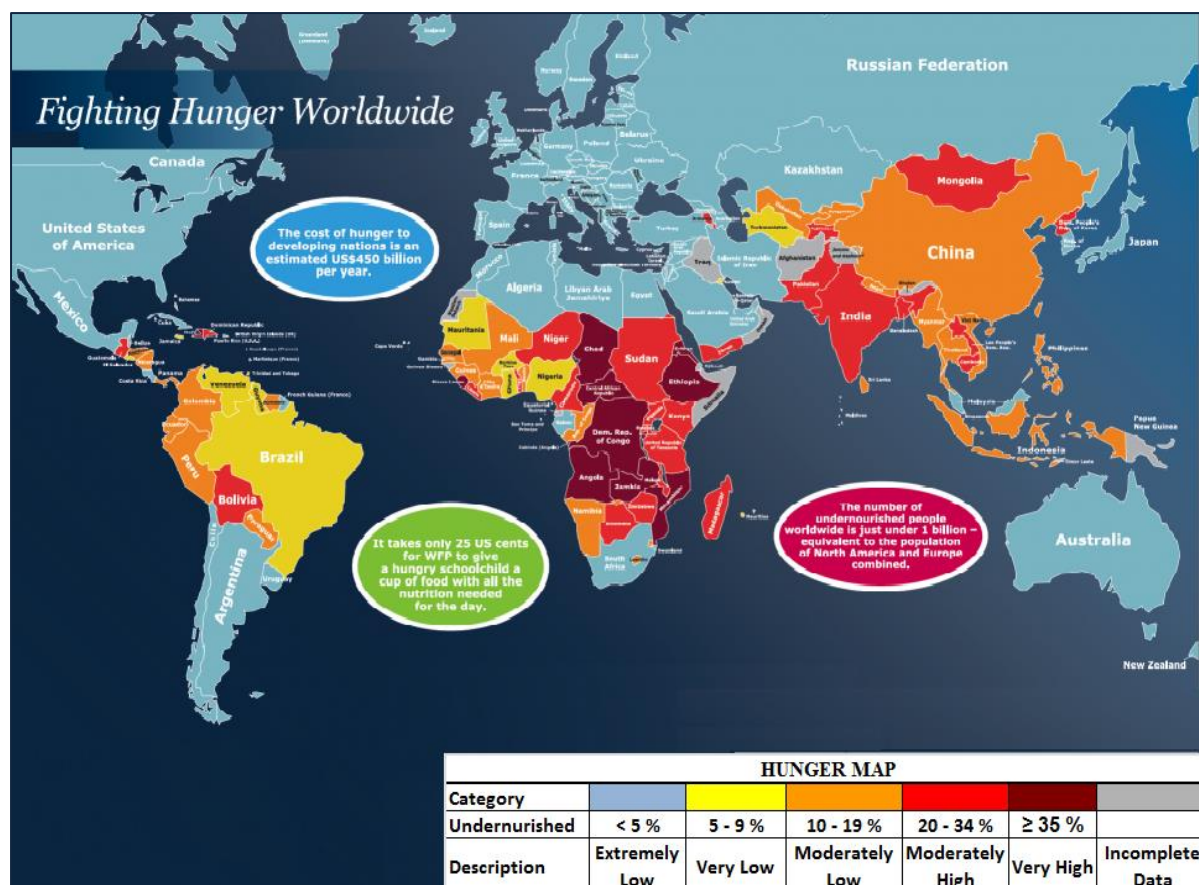
Table 3. Number of Undernourished by Region (million)

Region	1990-1992	2010-2012	Rate of Increase
Developed Regions	20	16	-20,0
Southern Asia	327	304	-7,0
Sub-Saharan Africa	170	234	37,6
Eastern Asia	261	167	-36,0
South-Eastern Asia	134	65	-51,5
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	49	-24,6
Western Asia and Northern Africa	13	25	92,3
Caucasus and Central Asia	9	6	-33,3
Oceania	1	1	0

Source: FAO, The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012.

²⁴ The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger globally and by country and region. It is calculated each year by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). To reflect the multidimensional nature of hunger, the GHI combines three equally weighted indicators in one index number. These are the proportion of undernourished population, children younger than the age of five and child mortality.

Picture 1. Global Hunger Map



Source: World Food Programme.

FAO statistics on food consumption cover mainly two basic categories of food ingredients.²⁵ These have been dietary energy supply adequacy and the average protein supply. In terms of dietary energy supply adequacy, there is not a serious problem in the OIC as a whole (see Annex 11).

But, average protein supply has been less than needed level in general. There has been sufficient protein supply in very limited countries such as Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, Maldives, and Turkey. Nonetheless, in the most of the African Group countries only half of required amount of protein has been supplied (see Annex 12).

²⁵ Haktanır, 2003.

On the other hand, food deficit of the OIC was 83 kcal/caput/day which was higher than the world average (94 kcal/caput/day) in 2007-09. However, it was quite below than developed countries' average (94 kcal/caput/day). For detailed information on this issue please refer to the Annex 13.

After examining food supply in the OIC, a crucial question is that what percentage of total population of the OIC is nourished and what percentage is undernourished.

Figure 19 displays the number of undernourished people in the OIC and examined regions of the OIC in the period 1990-92 to 2010-2012. It discloses that the number of undernourished people in the OIC decreased from 194 million in 1990-1992 to 179 million in 2000-2012 in parallel with the global trend. After that, this figure increased to 185 million in 2010-2012. Thereby, the share of undernourished people in total decreased from 18,3 percent to 11,4 percent.

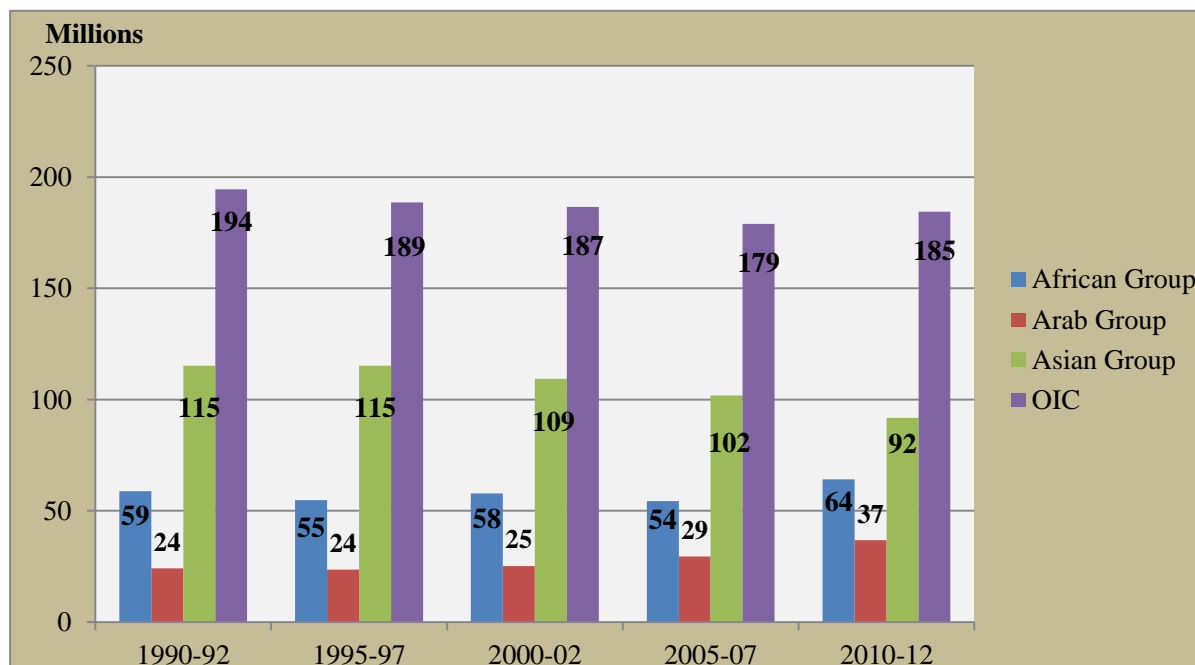
At the regional level, despite the higher proportion of undernourishment in African Group, Asia Group has almost half of the total undernourished people due to its high population. However, its number of undernourished people has been decreasing since 1990. Meanwhile, number of undernourished people of African Group has increased by 52 percent ascending from 24,2 million to 36,9 million.

It is understood from the aforementioned topics that undernourishment is one of the major problems of the OIC Region.

In order to ascertain the reasons of hunger and expectation regarding to the future of hunger in the OIC, economic situation needs to be analyzed in terms of access to food, food price volatility, population growth and nutrition.

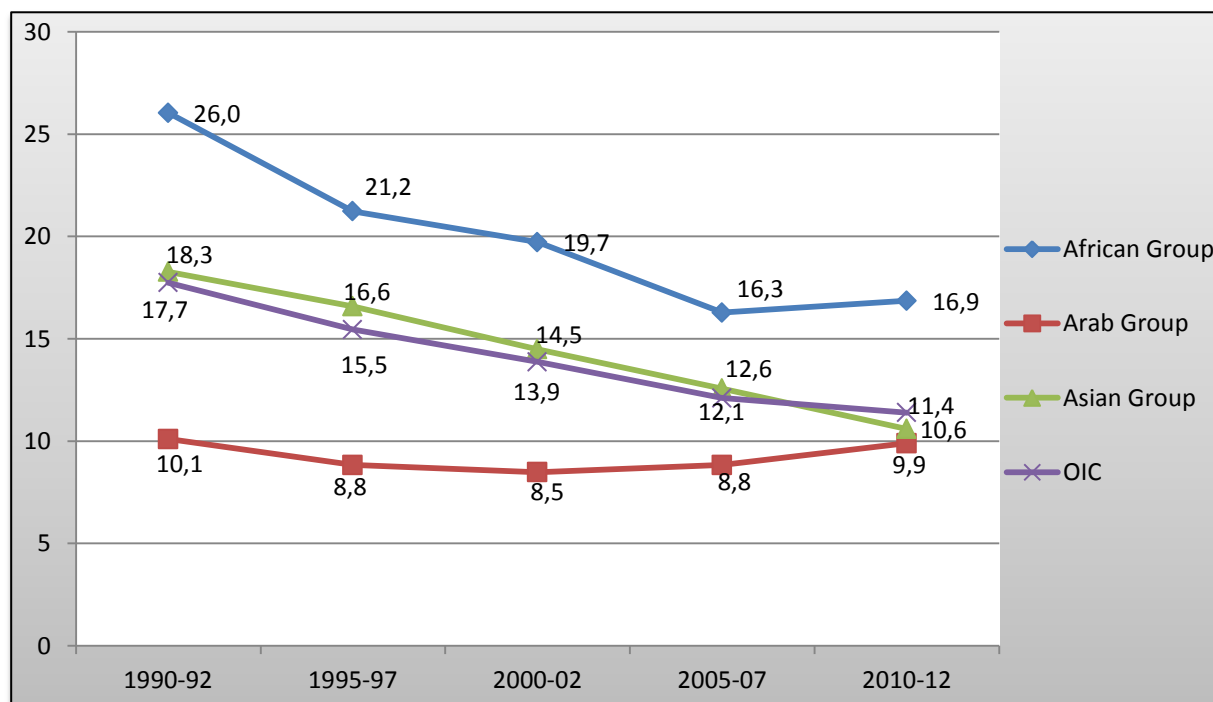
Countries' economic power directly affects their affordability. Affordability is resulted in better nutritional outcomes and improving access to adequate food in terms of both quantity and quality.

Figure 19. Trend of the Number of the Undernourished People In the OIC and by Sub-Regions



Source: Calculated by Using FAO, AQUASTAT online databases, 2013; FAO, 2012 and IFPRI, 2012.

Figure 20. Share of the Undernourished People in Total in the OIC and by Region

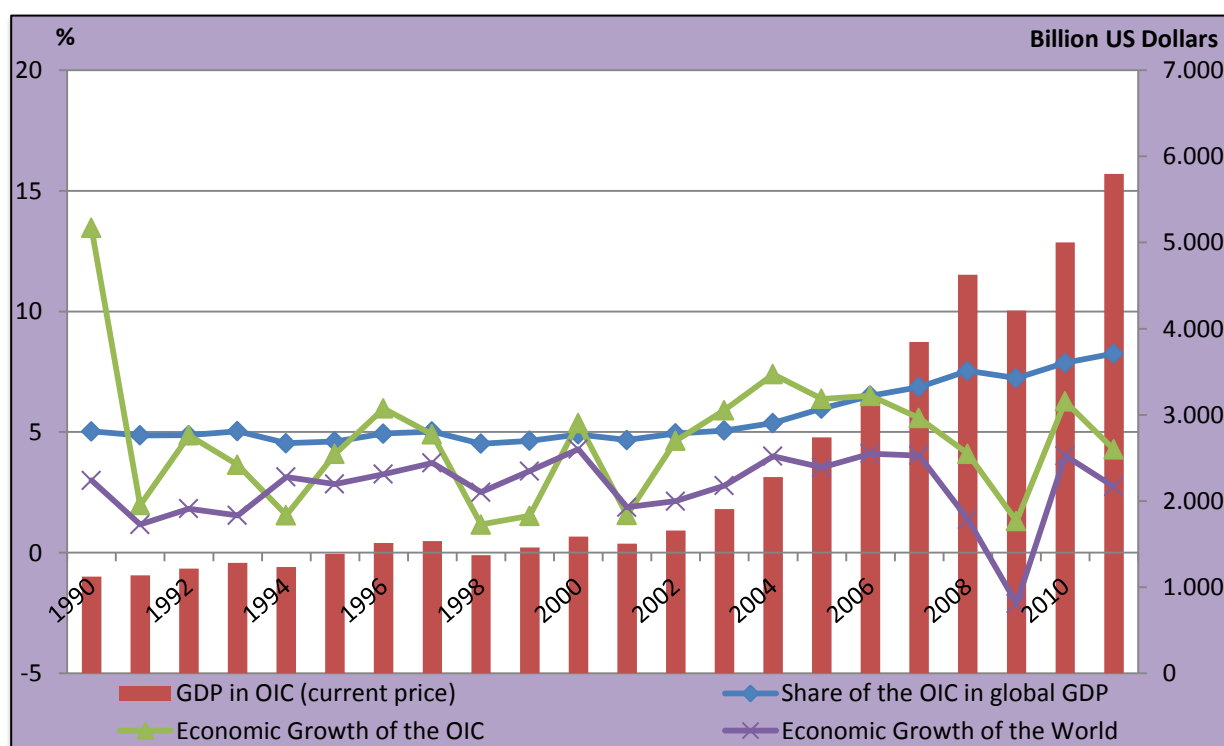


Source: Calculated by using FAOSTAT Online Database, FAO, 2012 and IFPRI, 2012.

Affordability is also important for alleviating hunger in respect of improving access to health services; better consumer awareness regarding adequate nutrition and child care practices; and targeted distribution of supplements in situations of acute micronutrient deficiencies. Good nutrition in turn, is key to sustainable economic growth.²⁶

Figure 21 exhibits some economic indicators in the OIC in the last two decades. It reveals that there was no decline for any indicators in the period of 1990-2011 in the OIC as a whole. Moreover, the OIC's economic growth ratio has been over the world average since 2001. In this framework, its share in global GDP has been increased in the period of 2001-2011.

Figure 21. Some Economic Indicators of the OIC (1991-2011)



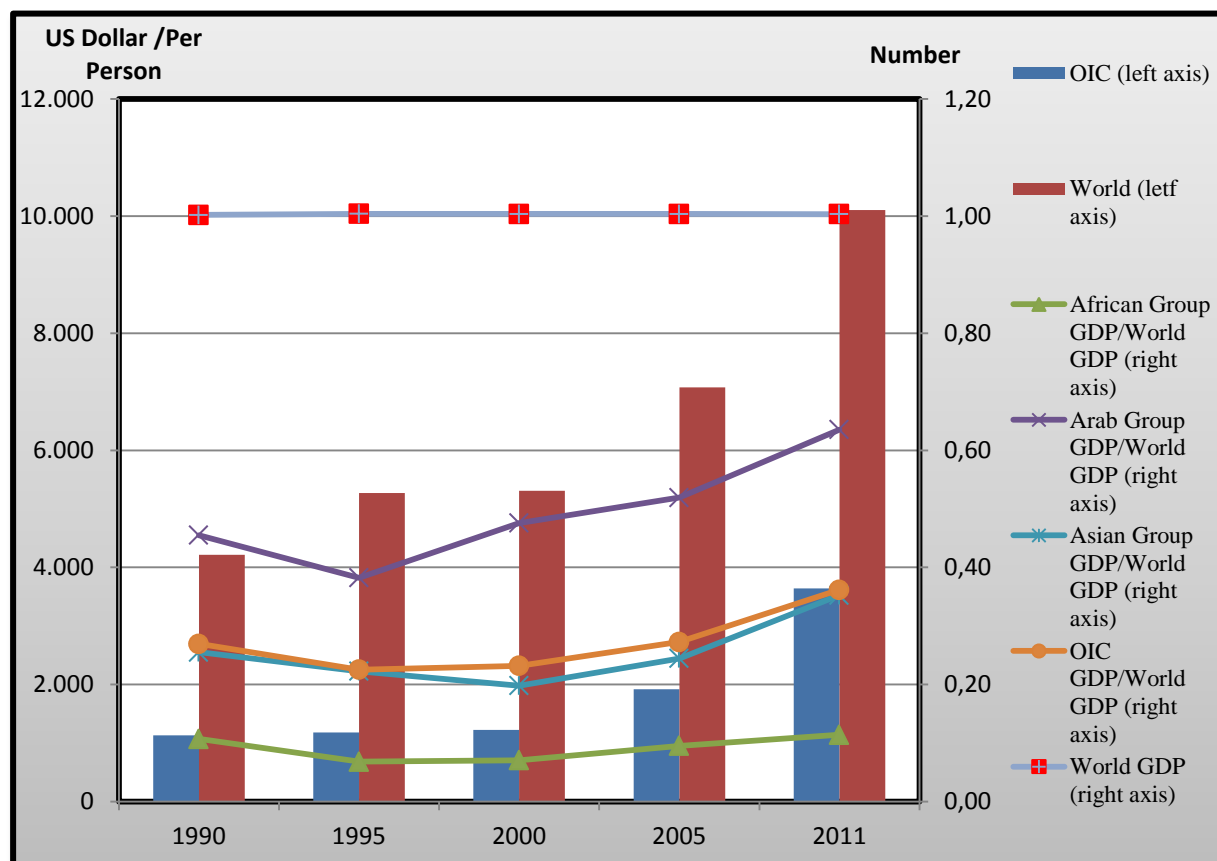
Source: Calculated by UNSTAT Online database.

Despite the growth in GDP, the share of the OIC in global GDP, which is 8,3 percent in 2011, is still very low, considering the OIC population constitutes almost 23 percent of the world population. Hence, its per capita GDP is dramatically below the world average, especially in African Group countries. Figure 22 displays per capita GDP in the OIC by

²⁶ FAO, 2012.

region and by the world. As observed from the figure OIC's per capita GDP is approximately one third of the world's GDP. In addition, African Group's per capita GDP is one tenth of the world's per capita GDP. It is understood from this figure that due to low income, prevalence of hunger would be high in some parts of the OIC, particularly in Africa.

Figure 22. Per capita GDP in the OIC by Sub-Regions and the World at Current Price.



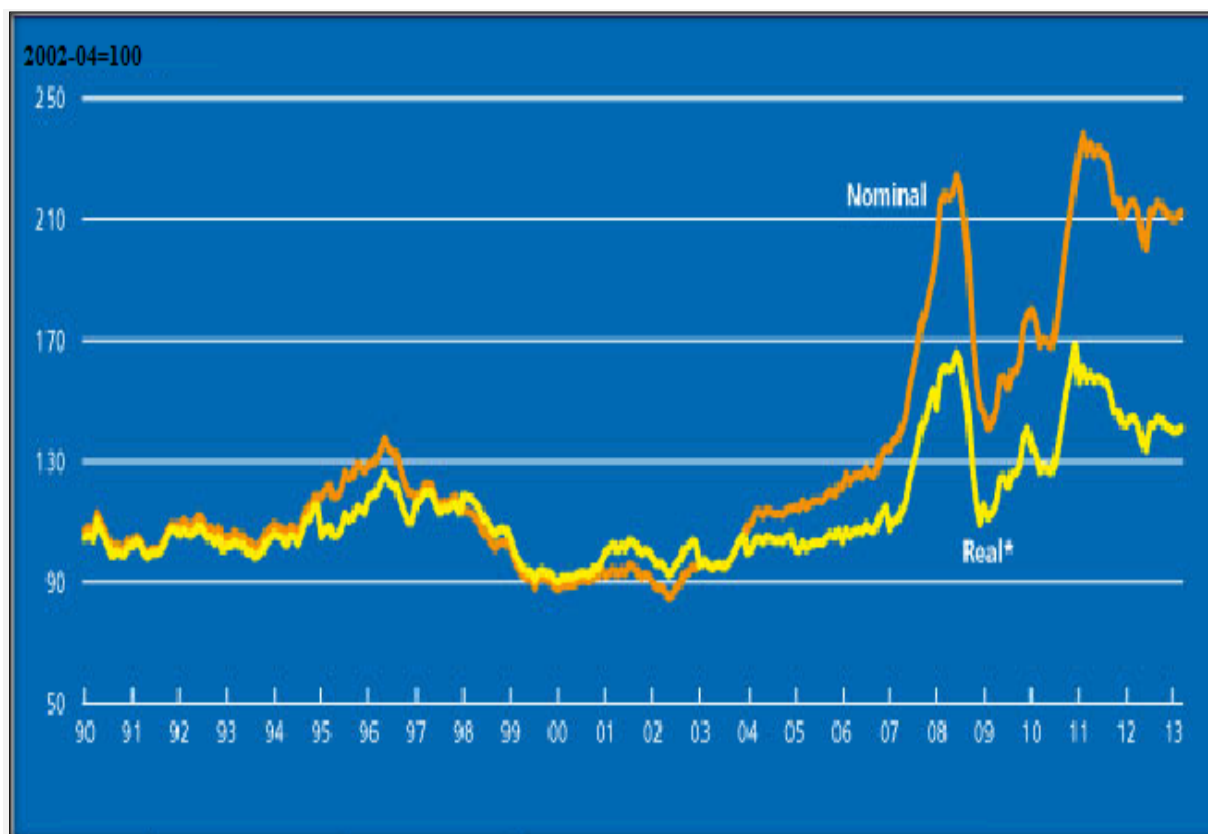
Source: Calculated by using UNSTAT and FAOSTAT Online Databases.

On the other hand, economic power is not enough to evaluate the reasons of the hunger. The other important issue that should be considered is changes in the food prices. Because, increasing food prices limits access to food especially by low income people.

Food Price Index (FPI) is used to measure the changes in food prices. Figure 23 shows the world food price index in the period of 1990-2013, while taking year 2002-2004 as the base year. As it is seen from this Figure, there were two important increases in food price

levels in this period. The first occurred in 2007-2008 due to global food crisis. The reasons of this crisis were increasing petroleum prices, global drought, and growing demand for food of developing economies like China and India.

Figure 23. World Food Price Index (1990-2013)



Source: FAOSTAT Online Database, available at, <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home/foodpricesindex/en/>

Table 4 shows the top ten countries with highest FPI in the period of 2000-11, using 2000 as the base year. As it is observed in the Table, most of the OIC Member Countries were considerably more affected than the other countries from different continents.

On the other hand, the most important reason of the 2011 food prices increase is considered to be the instability in the Middle East and North Africa, and the climate change. F OIC Member Countries seem to be more affected from the 2011 food price increase.

Table 4. Food Price Index in Some Countries and the World

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Guinea	100,0			124,6	151,0	206,9	294,9	378,9	456,9	489,4	589,0	750,2
Yemen	100,0	115,7	121,2	141,4	168,3	199,9	269,5	317,9	323,2	331,4	381,3	
Mozambique	100,0	110,7	132,3	148,8	165,0	173,9	203,6	224,6	266,9	285,6	329,4	372,8
Iraq	100,0						237,5	270,4	300,0	323,0	330,1	340,1
Pakistan	100,0	101,8	105,9	108,6	120,2	132,1	143,3	158,8	202,6	229,6	268,0	306,7
Sierra Leone				100,0	120,1	137,6	141,0	159,3	186,4	203,2	243,1	295,7
Uganda	100,0	96,6	92,5	106,7	111,4	126,1	139,3	142,8	171,1	213,9	218,4	289,0
Indonesia	100,0	108,5	120,2	121,2	128,3	140,3	161,9	180,4	210,9	225,7	247,0	268,1
Egypt	100,0	101,1	105,3	112,3	100,0	105,1	115,7	130,6	162,0	188,1	225,3	260,2
Gambia	100,0	99,3	117,2	141,2	164,0	169,2	172,2	185,8	197,1	207,4	221,1	235,3
Mauritania	100,0	106,5	111,3	117,9	131,2	149,3	157,3	173,9	190,6	195,5	210,5	223,9
Bangladesh	100,0	100,8	103,4	110,1	118,3	127,8	137,5	151,9	168,7	177,9	195,9	221,0
Iran	100,0	106,6	124,0	145,9	164,8	186,3	205,5	100,0	131,0	146,5	164,8	207,8
France	100,0	105,1	107,8	110,2	110,9	111,0	112,7	114,3	119,9	120,4	121,4	123,7
Germany	100,0	104,6	105,3	105,2	104,8	105,3	107,3	110,5	118,3	116,8	118,5	121,8
Greece	100,0	105,0	110,5	116,1	116,7	117,4	121,8	125,7	132,5	135,0	135,1	139,3
Italy	100,0	104,1	107,9	111,3	113,7	113,7	115,6	119,0	125,4	127,7	127,9	131,1
Japan	100,0	99,4	98,6	98,4	99,3	97,8	98,3	98,6	101,1	101,3	101,0	100,6
Brazil	100,0	106,7	117,0	140,8	146,5	151,0	151,0	161,3	182,3	192,9	204,6	222,7
Australia	100,0	106,6	110,4	114,4	117,1	120,0	129,2	132,3	138,5	143,6	145,8	152,9
World (*)	90,4	93,4	89,9	97,7	112,4	117,3	126,7	158,7	199,8	156,9	185,3	227,6

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT and ILO, LABORSTA online databases

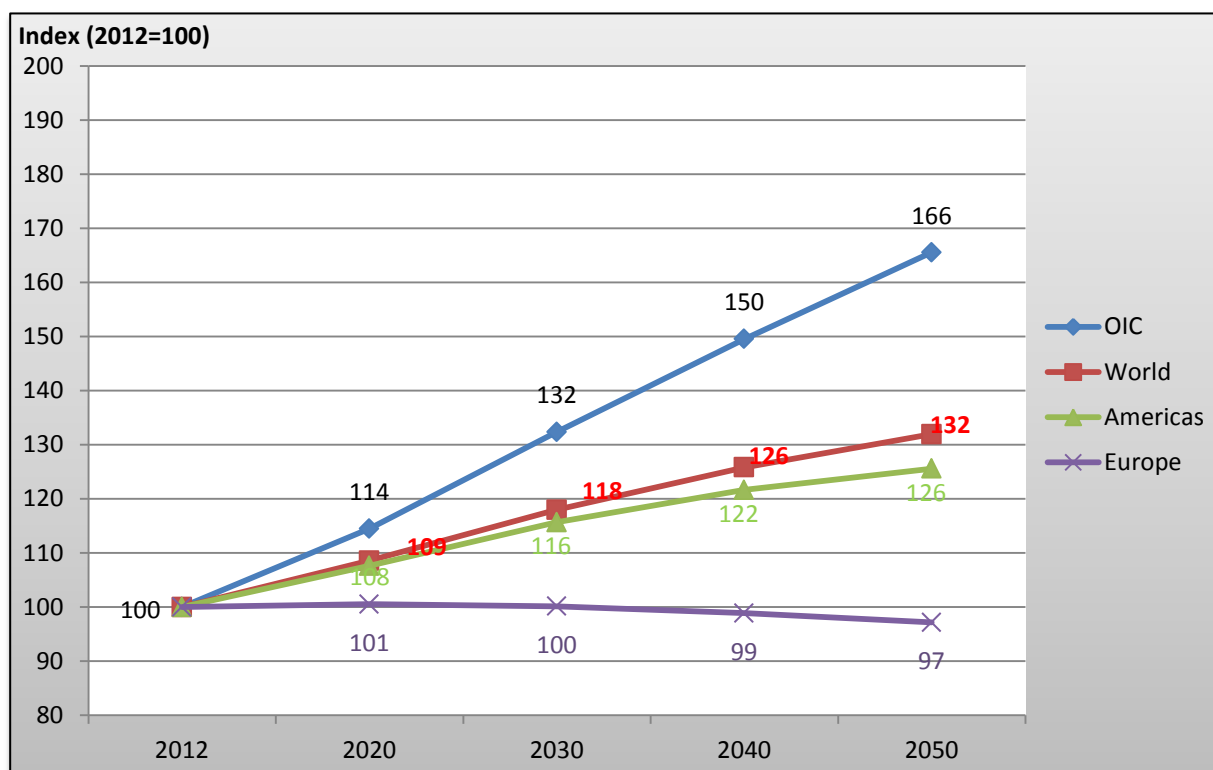
(*) 2002-2004= 100 index

In order to analyze food security aspect, current situation of hunger and food supply in the OIC is stated in previous paragraphs. Another important issue in this regard is to monitor the future of food security in the OIC. To do this, it will be beneficial to examine the projections related to growth in population and food production.

According to FAO's estimates, the world population will reach to 9,3 billion by 2050 with a 32 percent increase between 2012-2050. However, the OIC population is being projected to reach almost 2,7 billion with 66 percent increase which approximately two fold of the projected world population growth rate.

Figure 24 reveals the population projections growth index of the OIC, World, Americas, and Europe, by using 2012 as the base year. According to this Figure, while population growth of Americas is expected to be lower than the world average, Europe's population is estimated to decline. Meanwhile population of the OIC Member Countries is projected to have a high level growth.

Figure 24. FAO Population Projections (2012-2050)



Source: FAO, FAOSTAT online database.

Considering the figure of expected population growth, to adequately feed a global population at 2050, global food production should increase by seventy percent.²⁷

In this context, production in the developing countries is required to be almost doubled. This implies significant increases in the production of several key commodities. Annual cereal production, for instance, would have to grow by almost one billion tones, meat production by

²⁷ FAO, 2012.

over 200 million tones to a total of 470 million tons in 2050, 72 percent of which in the developing countries, up from the 58 percent today.²⁸

On the other hand, it is seen from the projection that total cereals production which was 2.068 million tons/year in the period of 2005-2007 is estimated to reach 3 million tones by an increase of 46 percent in 2050. Similarly, meat production is projected to increase by 76,4 percent from 258 million tons to 453 million tons in 2050.²⁹

Additionally, it is estimated that although growth in production would slowdown in the world, agricultural production could be more than double in South Asia and nearly triple in sub-Saharan Africa by 2050.³⁰

These projections mentioned briefly above reveals that despite the estimated high level population growth, OIC Member Countries have a chance to ensure food security by enhancing productivity in agriculture.

4. Agriculture 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 Mekka, 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 COMCEC region” as its strategic objective. The COMCEC Strategy also highlights the common challenges of the agriculture sector in the COMCEC Region, among others, as the following:

- Low level of agricultural productivity,
- Lack of appropriate legal and regulatory framework,

²⁸ FAO, 2009.

²⁹ FAO, 2012.

³⁰ FAO, 2012.

- 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 with a view to display the situation in the OIC Member Countries. The Outlook highlights that the challenges facing the OIC 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.

COMCEC Strategy envisages the establishment of Agriculture Working Group to achieve its objectives. Within the framework of the Strategy, COMCEC Agriculture Working Group will provide a regular platform for the member country experts to discuss their common issues, concerns and problems as well as share experiences and good practices. Moreover the Agriculture Working Group will serve in developing a common understanding and approximating policies among the member countries in this important sector. The Agriculture Working Group is scheduled to meet at least twice a year in Ankara. The first Meeting of the Working Group will be held on January 6th, 2013 in Ankara with the theme of *“Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the COMCEC Region: Improving Irrigation Capacity.”*

The members of the Agriculture Working Group will also have the chance to propose multilateral cooperation projects within the framework of the new COMCEC Project Cycle

Management which is another important instrument introduced by the Strategy. The projects to be financed under the COMCEC PCM would aim multilateral cooperation and be designed in accordance with the objectives and the expected outcomes defined by the Strategy in its Agriculture section.

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. The 7th Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development will be held in Senegal in December 2013.

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),
- IDB Symposium on Achieving Food Security in Member Countries (Baku, Azerbaijan 23 June),
- Workshop on Agriculture and Rural Development (Antalya, Turkey 16-18 September),
- Meeting of High Level Officials/Experts of OIC Member States on Food Security (İzmir, Turkey 28-29 September),
- Exchange of Views Session of the 26th meeting of COMCEC on Agriculture and Rural Development (İstanbul, Turkey 5-8 October)

Another important recent 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 following³¹:

- Enhancing institutional and human capacity in the member states for increasing wheat production in the COMCEC Region.
- 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.

Furthermore, the COMCEC Task Force, established in 2009 in line with the relevant decisions of the COMCEC Economic Summit and the 25th Session of the COMCEC, has prepared the Draft Framework for Cooperation in Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security in the OIC Member States and submitted it to the 28th Session of the COMCEC.

The Framework Document identifies low productivity, inefficient use of water resources and agricultural machinery and technologies, low levels of agricultural investments, poor market performance, deregulation policies and inadequate agricultural planning and strategy making, lack of reliable and up-to-date data, lack of effective governance and poor risk management of natural disasters as the major constraints and challenges of agricultural sector in the COMCEC Region. In order to address these challenges, the Framework Document envisages enhancing agricultural productivity, increasing efficiency of agricultural commodity markets, ensuring food security and information sharing and networking as the themes for intra COMCEC cooperation.

³¹ The Report of the Workshop on “Enhancing Wheat Production in the Member Countries”. (Available in the COMCEC Web Site (www.comcec.org))

5. Conclusion

Due to high level of agricultural population constituting 35,5 percent of total OIC population and importance of agriculture for most of the economies of its Members, , the OIC Region as a whole can be considered as agricultural based economy with some exceptions at sub-regional levels.

OIC agriculture production is below the world average in general. The main reasons for this are the ongoing challenges such as the scarcity of water resources, inadequate agricultural investments and infrastructure, the lack of agricultural machinery and utilization of modern technologies, climate change and the fluctuations in the world economy.

Agricultural labor productivity and yield are also quite low in the OIC Member Countries. Moreover, millions of people in the Member Countries are facing undernourishment.

The situation of agriculture sector in the OIC region substantially differs in its sub-regions and at country levels. 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, OIC 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 are quite high in most of the OIC countries partly due to the hot climate and inadequate infrastructure

but with simple measures, basic infrastructure and training, these losses can be decreased substantially which will, in turn, increase the availability of food to a great extent. On the other hand, 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, COMCEC Project Cycle Management which offers grants for capacity building and experience sharing projects and conducting studies by the COMCEC member countries as well as relevant OIC institutions should be used efficiently.

REFERENCES

- ALPAY, S., ATLAMAZ, M. and BAKIMLI E., *Trade among OIC Countries: Limits of Islamic Solidarity*, Insight Turkey Vol. 13 / No. 2 / 2011 pp. 145-170.
- BERVIDOVA, L., *Labor Productivity as a factor of sustainable development of the CR agriculture*, AGRIC. ECON., 48, Bervidova, L. (2002). Labour Productivity as a Factor of Sustainable Economic Development of the Czech Republic Agriculture. In Agric. Econ. 48, (2): 55-59, 2002.
- CERVANTES-GODOY, D. and DEWBRE, J., *Economic Importance of Agriculture for Poverty Reduction*, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Papers, No. 23, OECD Publishing, doi: 10.1787/5kmmv9s20944-e
- FAO, *Global agriculture towards 2050*, High-Level Expert Forum, Rome, 2009.
- FAO, *The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture: Managing systems at risk*, Rome, 2011.
- FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World, Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to accelerate reduction of hunger and malnutrition*, 2012a.
- FAO, *FAO Statistical Year Book: World Food and Agriculture*, 2012b.
- FAO, *World Agriculture Towards 2030/2050- The 2012 Revision*, Nikos Alexandratos and Jelle Bruinsma Global Perspective Studies Team, ESA Working Paper No. 12-03, 2012c.
- HAKTANIR, H., *State of Food and Agriculture in the OIC Countries*, Journal of Economic Cooperation, pp. 33-80, 2003.
- IDB, *Fostering Intra-OIC FDI in the Agriculture Sector*, Areef Suleman Isma'eel Ibrahim Na'iyah, OCCASIONAL PAPER No. 14, May 2009.

IFPRI, *Global Hunger Index The Challenge of Hunger: Ensuring Sustainable Food Security Under Land, Water, and energy Stresses*, 2012.

NAYAK, P. and BHATTACHARJEE, P.R., *Agricultural Growth and Price Fluctuation Luctuations: A Case Study of Production and Prices of Potato in Tripura*, General Economics and Teaching 0509010, EconWPA, 2005.

POLYZOS, S., *The productivity of labor and the spatial economic inequalities*, Review of Working Relations. 25, 29-49, Greek, 2003.

POLYZOS, S. and ARABATZIS, G., *Labor Productivity of the Agricultural Sector in Greece: Determinant Factors and Interregional Differences Analysis*, Discussion Paper Series, 11(12): 209-226, 2005.

SESRIC, *Agricultural Productivity in OIC Member Countries*, 2009.

SESRIC, *Global Food Crisis: Impact on Food Security & Malnutrition in the OIC Member States*, 2010a.

SESRIC, *Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries 2010*, 2010b.

WORLDBAK, *Global Agricultural Trades and Developing Countries*, ed. AKSOY M. A., and. BEGHIN, J. C., 2005.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Classification of the OIC Member Countries by Sub-Region

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

Annex 2. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Country and Sub-Region (%)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
African Group	14,68	14,46	13,53	13,88	13,11	12,29	12,41	13,20	14,62	13,92	13,28	15,96	20,41	19,97	19,13	20,32	21,26	20,72	22,12	20,31	20,39	19,82
Benin	0,34	0,37	0,39	0,39	0,28	0,35	0,40	0,39	0,44	0,44	0,42	0,47	0,44	0,47	0,49	0,47	0,45	0,43	0,47	0,45	0,39	0,39
Burkina Faso	0,47	0,52	0,53	0,52	0,35	0,37	0,42	0,38	0,48	0,46	0,42	0,55	0,53	0,60	0,57	0,65	0,59	0,51	0,67	0,57	0,52	0,54
Cameroon	1,32	1,34	1,34	1,28	0,88	0,98	0,98	1,01	1,13	1,12	0,98	1,07	1,04	1,17	1,12	1,07	1,03	1,08	1,10	1,07	0,93	0,93
Chad	0,33	0,27	0,33	0,26	0,25	0,26	0,29	0,29	0,33	0,29	0,29	0,37	0,35	0,36	0,38	0,41	0,39	0,35	0,36	0,33	0,33	0,29
Cote d'Ivoire	1,89	1,93	1,89	1,67	1,15	1,34	1,42	1,32	1,48	1,39	1,31	1,57	1,55	1,82	1,47	1,30	1,19	1,19	1,25	1,26	1,08	0,99
Gabon	0,16	0,15	0,17	0,17	0,14	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,08	0,10	0,10
Gambia	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,06
Guinea	0,33	0,33	0,29	0,27	0,42	0,52	0,51	0,46	0,41	0,39	0,35	0,35	0,29	0,30	0,32	0,22	0,22	0,30	0,28	0,28	0,23	0,20
Guinea-Bissau	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,20	0,21	0,20	0,15	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,11	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,06
Mali	0,62	0,60	0,68	0,51	0,34	0,45	0,48	0,47	0,49	0,50	0,46	0,57	0,44	0,61	0,64	0,64	0,61	0,58	0,69	0,67	0,62	0,60
Mauritania	0,40	0,44	0,42	0,35	0,37	0,34	0,32	0,29	0,25	0,23	0,23	0,24	0,20	0,22	0,23	0,21	0,19	0,20	0,17	0,13	0,13	0,16
Mozambique	0,55	0,58	0,36	0,41	0,39	0,38	0,47	0,57	0,59	0,56	0,46	0,44	0,49	0,49	0,53	0,54	0,54	0,51	0,58	0,55	0,47	0,57
Niger	0,47	0,49	0,51	0,47	0,28	0,31	0,32	0,30	0,40	0,40	0,35	0,44	0,43	0,48	0,44	0,48	0,47	0,44	0,51	0,44	0,43	0,41
Nigeria	5,66	5,45	4,53	5,61	6,01	4,59	4,57	5,40	6,48	6,03	6,03	7,76	12,82	11,57	11,02	12,27	13,75	13,35	14,05	12,50	13,56	12,99
Senegal	0,58	0,55	0,58	0,52	0,35	0,42	0,42	0,40	0,43	0,42	0,41	0,43	0,33	0,43	0,41	0,43	0,36	0,34	0,41	0,41	0,36	0,34
Sierra Leone	0,22	0,27	0,23	0,25	0,31	0,26	0,28	0,27	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,27	0,27	0,26	0,26	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,29	0,29	0,25	0,26
Togo	0,30	0,29	0,32	0,29	0,19	0,24	0,28	0,31	0,27	0,29	0,23	0,27	0,26	0,25	0,26	0,28	0,24	0,23	0,28	0,29	0,24	0,25
Uganda	0,81	0,65	0,72	0,65	1,11	1,06	0,92	1,01	0,94	0,87	0,83	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,73	0,81	0,74	0,70	0,77	0,83	0,68	0,69
Arab Group	25,17	24,10	24,67	24,47	24,98	23,46	24,33	24,71	27,55	27,28	27,75	29,69	25,35	24,54	24,77	24,50	24,53	24,16	22,66	23,94	21,86	20,83
Algeria	3,78	2,62	3,17	3,00	2,27	2,03	2,38	2,05	2,71	2,67	2,36	2,89	2,41	2,72	2,99	2,65	2,60	2,54	2,43	2,69	2,45	2,57
Bahrein	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
Comoros	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05
Djibouti	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Egypt	3,50	3,51	3,93	4,35	4,97	5,20	4,78	5,28	5,91	6,22	6,39	5,88	4,68	3,76	3,91	4,35	4,25	4,45	4,54	5,18	5,19	5,18
Iraq	2,80	1,55	0,84	0,58	0,50	0,38	0,56	0,42	0,57	0,62	0,50	0,80	0,83	0,82	0,95	1,16	1,12	1,10	0,98	1,35	1,30	1,09
Jordan	0,15	0,17	0,20	0,15	0,15	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,14
Kuwait	0,09	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05
Lebanon	0,13	0,17	0,31	0,42	0,59	0,68	0,72	0,49	0,50	0,52	0,55	0,55	0,50	0,45	0,42	0,39	0,41	0,38	0,38	0,37	0,32	0,31
Libya	1,24	1,40	1,44	1,30	1,23	1,04	1,09	1,27	1,39	1,46	1,37	1,18	0,47	0,43	0,38	0,37	0,37	0,38	0,40	0,40	0,36	0,11
Morocco	2,87	3,61	2,75	2,45	3,58	2,76	3,86	2,92	3,52	3,03	2,53	3,00	2,74	3,19	3,14	2,65	2,96	2,29	2,55	2,82	2,28	2,25
Oman	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,17	0,18	0,19	0,19	0,21	0,20	0,21	0,21	0,23	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,13	0,12
Qatar	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
Palastine	0,13	0,15	0,17	0,18	0,21	0,19	0,21	0,21	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,18	0,11	0,10	0,11	0,09	0,08	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,07
Saudi Arabia	3,62	3,97	4,14	4,31	4,54	4,15	4,02	4,33	4,43	4,53	4,79	5,15	4,43	4,01	3,72	3,45	3,13	2,69	2,39	2,34	2,03	1,90
Somalia	0,38	0,22	0,20	0,33	0,39	0,34	0,37	0,45	0,59	0,55	0,58	0,38	0,30	0,33	0,40	0,41	0,38	0,33	0,30	0,23	0,10	0,09
Sudan	2,82	2,43	2,63	2,72	2,23	2,35	1,68	2,40	2,22	2,06	2,49	3,10	3,24	3,45	3,49	4,10	4,38	5,44	4,03	3,40	3,47	3,10
Syria	1,70	2,12	2,48	2,41	1,89	1,88	1,97	2,03	2,52	2,14	2,50	2,90	2,49	2,12	2,07	1,94	2,11	1,97	2,15	2,61	2,16	2,12
Tunisia	0,94	1,08	1,21	1,03	0,97	0,91	1,13	1,09	1,11	1,20	1,10	1,12	0,88	1,05	1,16	1,00	0,95	0,84	0,77	0,77	0,59	0,59
United Arab Emirates	0,29	0,37	0,40	0,44	0,59	0,58	0,62	0,77	0,81	0,97	1,21	1,25	1,11	0,99	0,92	0,85	0,72	0,63	0,57	0,56	0,49	0,46
Yemen	0,46	0,43	0,48	0,46	0,52	0,50	0,49	0,52	0,59	0,60	0,67	0,74	0,65	0,62	0,62	0,61	0,63	0,63	0,66	0,69	0,63	0,57
Asian Group	60,15	61,43	61,80	61,65	61,92	64,25	63,26	62,09	57,83	58,81	58,97	54,35	54,24	55,49	56,10	55,18	54,21	55,13	55,23	55,76	57,75	59,35
Afghanistan	0,70	0,92	1,04	0,90	0,85	1,05	0,94	0,91	0,86	0,79	1,03	1,04	0,85	0,84	0,70	0,77	0,73	0,88	0,65	0,83	0,81	0,88
Albania	0,48	0,39	0,46	0,51	0,58	0,67	0,55	0,34	0,36	0,41	0,44	0,48	0,44	0,50	0,55	0,51	0,47	0,46	0,47	0,43	0,39	0,36
Azerbaijan	0,95	1,15	0,76	0,61	0,61	0,38	0,37	0,39	0,40	0,42	0,44	0,46	0,40	0,37	0,36	0,41	0,44	0,54	0,59	0,57	0,53	0,56
Bangladesh	4,61	4,94	4,70	4,28	4,56	4,72	4,60	4,95	5,12	5,58	5,75	5,72	4,76	4,47	4,24	3,76	3,39	3,20	3,18	3,42	3,25	3,06
Brunei	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
Indonesia	11,92	12,90	13,95	15,02	16,65	16,96	17,70	16,80	8,42	13,49	13,23	13,27	13,93	14,71	13,81	12,66	14,08	14,87	16,12	17,49	19,64	20,15
Iran	8,57	9,03	9,43	8,87	9,16	9,85	8,27	7,45	8,58	7,66	7,02	7,45	7,32	6,52	6,72	6,34	6,58	7,16	6,92	7,79	7,65	8,04
Kazakhstan	5,44	4,46	3,30	2,16	1,79	1,25	1,20	1,23	0,93	0,82	0,76	1,05	0,91	1,00	1,15	1,23	1,33	1,49	1,55	1,50	1,21	1,55
Kyrgyz Republic	0,46	0,49	0,44	0,40	0,32	0,30	0,40	0,35	0,29	0,22	0,24	0,29	0,25	0,27	0,25	0,24	0,24	0,26	0,26	0,19	0,15	0,17
Malaysia	3,75	4,06	4,83	5,12	5,78	5,88	5,74	5,62	4,89	4,40	4,25	4,12	4,27	4,33	4,44	4,00	4,17	4,85	5,02	3,95	4,65	5,52
Maldives	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01
Pakistan	5,81	6,43	7,19	6,70	7,59	8,05	7,57	8,33	8,73	8,73	8,85	8,26	7,47	7,57	7,50	7,45	7,20	6,96	6,25	6,78	6,32	6,92
Tajikistan	0,43	0,51	0,29	0,18	0,13	0,20	0,16	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,11	0,14	0,13	0,16	0,15	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,22	0,20	0,20	0,20
Turkey	13,65	12,26	12,36	14,28	10,62	12,57	13,79	12,83	16,46													

Annex 3. Agricultural GDP in the OIC by Country and Sub-Region (1990-2011, Billion US Dollars)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
African Group	27.2	26.1	25.1	26.0	24.0	25.0	26.5	27.1	29.8	28.2	25.8	29.5	44.3	48.4	51.0	60.2	71.4	82.6	101.4	95.8	112.5	122.6
Benin	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Burkina Faso	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.4
Cameroon	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.7
Chad	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Cote d'Ivoire	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
Gabon	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Gambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Guinea	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mali	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7
Mauritania	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
Mozambique	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5
Niger	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5
Nigeria	10.5	9.8	8.4	10.5	11.0	9.3	9.7	11.1	13.2	12.2	11.7	14.3	27.8	28.0	29.4	36.4	46.2	53.2	64.4	59.0	74.8	80.4
Senegal	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Togo	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Uganda	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.2
Arab Group	46.7	43.5	45.7	45.8	45.7	47.7	51.9	50.8	56.2	55.3	54.0	54.9	55.0	59.5	66.0	72.6	82.4	96.3	103.9	112.9	120.6	128.9
Algeria	7.0	4.7	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.2	6.6	8.0	7.9	8.7	10.1	11.1	12.7	13.5	15.9
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Comoros	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	6.5	6.3	7.3	8.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	10.9	12.1	12.6	12.4	10.9	10.2	9.1	10.4	12.9	14.3	17.7	20.8	24.4	28.6	32.1
Iraq	5.2	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	6.4	7.2	6.7
Jordan	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Kuwait	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Lebanon	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Libya	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.7
Morocco	5.3	6.5	5.1	4.6	6.5	5.6	8.2	6.0	7.2	6.1	4.9	5.5	5.9	7.7	8.4	7.8	9.9	9.1	11.7	13.3	12.6	13.9
Oman	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pakistan	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Saudi Arabia	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.7
Somalia	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sudan	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	7.0	8.4	9.3	12.2	14.7	21.7	18.5	16.0	19.1	19.2
Syria	3.2	3.8	4.6	4.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	7.1	7.8	9.9	12.3	11.9	13.1
Tunisia	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.6
UAE	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Yemen	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.5
Asian Group	111.5	110.9	114.6	115.4	113.2	130.6	134.9	127.7	118.0	119.2	114.7	100.5	117.8	134.5	149.5	163.5	182.1	219.7	253.1	263.0	318.6	367.2
Afghanistan	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.5
Albania	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
Azerbaijan	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.5
Bangladesh	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.0	8.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.4	11.3	11.2	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.8	14.6	16.1	17.9	18.9
Brunei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	22.1	23.3	25.9	28.1	30.4	34.5	37.7	34.5	17.2	27.3	25.7	24.5	30.2	35.7	36.8	37.5	47.3	59.3	73.9	82.5	108.4	124.7
Iran	15.9	16.3	17.5	16.6	16.7	20.0	17.6	15.3	17.5	15.5	13.7	13.8	15.9	15.8	17.9	18.8	22.1	28.6	31.7	36.7	42.2	49.7
Kazakhstan	10.1	8.1	6.1	4.0	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.5	5.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	9.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
Malaysia	7.0	7.3	9.0	9.6	10.6	11.9	12.2	11.5	10.0	8.9	8.3	7.6	9.3	10.5	11.8	11.9	14.0	19.3	23.0	18.6	25.6	34.2
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	10.8	11.6	13.3	12.6	13.9	16.4	16.1	17.1	17.8	17.7	17.2	15.3	16.2	18.3	20.0	22.1	24.2	27.7	28.6	32.0	34.9	42.8
Tajikistan	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Turkey	25.3	22.1	22.9	26.7	19.4	25.5	29.4	26.4	33.6	26.2	26.9	17.3	23.9	30.1	37.2	45.2	43.9	49.4	55.5	50.8	61.7	61.9
Turkmenistan	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.5
Uzbekistan	4.9	5.7	4.9	3.8	4.6	3.8	3.1	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.6	6.0	6.8	8.3
Guyana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Suriname	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
OIC	185.4	180.5	185.4	187.2	182.8	203.2	213.2	205.6	204.0	202.6	194.6	184.9</										

Annex 4. Agricultural Commodity Import (Thousand US Dollars)

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
African Group	2.950.333	3.969.612	3.710.667	7.575.427	8.680.094	11.415.885	13.030.997	12.424.921	13.476.427
Benin	114.187	160.040	176.031	257.658	563.428	530.279	609.118	477.203	459.882
Burkina Faso	97.511	182.418	173.448	248.870	271.077	282.365	294.366	311.886	306.860
Cameroon	257.017	163.846	241.297	458.560	502.226	590.091	859.892	799.105	743.723
Chad	31.880	52.940	42.021	85.526	82.588	98.979	141.826	150.159	163.802
Cote d'Ivoire	423.254	444.086	360.473	714.546	840.360	928.734	1.219.134	1.338.456	1.283.958
Gabon	106.334	159.531	172.309	276.540	285.125	337.485	423.872	436.632	456.514
Gambia	64.937	82.901	71.691	155.809	156.397	138.530	111.076	129.055	173.891
Guinea	119.784	246.979	150.919	268.606	319.564	368.173	330.849	301.698	423.820
Guinea-Bissau	23.410	31.747	43.084	56.711	50.402	73.546	64.431	95.573	90.744
Mali	115.464	113.406	110.132	255.915	316.370	326.154	416.305	393.507	395.024
Mozambique	211.628	276.780	226.417	454.080	474.894	501.702	669.650	715.940	801.393
Niger	127.828	107.440	115.325	264.746	241.354	232.350	335.423	272.541	350.670
Nigeria	561.041	1.130.896	1.129.299	2.625.155	2.885.164	4.970.691	4.567.739	4.885.061	5.637.065
Senegal	446.690	447.985	403.649	882.445	902.769	1.291.560	1.787.703	1.192.313	1.192.670
Sierra Leone	105.202	135.344	114.780	113.537	125.582	156.173	242.479	175.592	184.041
Togo	116.087	70.296	46.635	90.416	266.402	112.435	327.815	207.848	228.745
Uganda	28.079	162.977	133.157	366.307	396.392	476.638	629.319	542.352	583.625
Arab Group	20.501.484	26.012.714	27.898.884	39.611.229	45.630.512	58.558.391	78.756.556	69.852.282	82.429.432
Algeria	2.452.982	3.212.314	2.592.360	3.922.377	4.135.488	5.545.153	8.543.220	6.459.545	6.216.699
Bahrein	283.093	326.257	421.739	641.934	520.003	620.953	710.709	957.868	1.221.196
Comoros	17.191	29.829	15.635	41.310	39.488	49.252	60.659	54.623	74.479
Djibouti	81.000	98.076	139.919	208.848	239.262	363.167	478.214	469.330	477.406
Egypt	3.075.563	3.369.597	3.532.321	4.009.324	4.539.597	6.291.764	8.899.565	8.766.817	11.735.866
Iraq	1.851.593	1.063.208	1.921.113	3.047.406	3.204.868	3.248.828	5.778.400	4.983.859	6.001.554
Jordan	723.061	807.430	840.294	1.402.495	1.512.771	2.012.099	2.779.199	2.341.407	2.425.400
Kuwait	571.234	1.208.855	1.249.482	1.475.685	1.770.162	2.010.860	2.411.220	2.228.460	2.247.907
Lebanon	717.855	1.178.805	1.088.435	1.370.373	1.368.976	1.851.505	2.198.352	2.367.702	2.732.143
Libya	1.301.831	1.270.652	1.205.802	1.267.786	1.074.866	1.735.573	2.324.034	1.972.264	2.223.759
Mauritania	135.515	120.449	167.720	174.065	361.741	392.455	469.952	532.060	334.237
Morocco	799.263	1.825.388	1.668.368	2.303.027	2.269.640	4.009.839	5.157.366	3.785.424	4.180.047
Oman	488.038	842.249	1.056.522	1.053.043	1.155.271	1.542.040	2.471.884	1.930.810	1.629.983
Palatine	22.900	310.460	528.801	537.002	537.250	615.316	523.935	546.639	539.083
Qatar	295.379	329.315	396.417	696.172	857.706	1.056.750	1.671.131	1.511.978	1.924.077
Saudi Arabia	3.541.915	4.482.126	5.389.235	8.605.383	9.292.019	11.762.066	13.478.229	11.212.608	16.452.323
Somalia	82.238	84.316	136.819	263.704	375.190	407.086	592.557	439.613	376.146
Sudan (1)	236.546	258.585	442.240	851.384	1.126.319	1.182.909	1.666.194	1.594.365	2.141.524
Syria	768.193	780.338	863.195	1.605.451	1.394.888	1.885.217	2.545.831	3.497.911	3.728.422
Tunisia	653.087	1.074.821	755.719	1.171.283	1.252.738	1.903.075	2.557.264	1.643.703	2.137.682
United Arab Emirates	1.693.334	2.459.462	2.693.229	3.648.288	7.162.261	7.947.949	10.837.956	10.063.942	11.128.505
Yemen	709.673	880.182	793.519	1.314.889	1.440.008	2.124.535	2.600.685	2.491.354	2.500.994
Asian Group	11.462.567	22.250.505	19.818.234	29.313.990	34.164.518	44.747.397	58.821.799	51.997.799	63.949.094
Afghanistan	213.889	191.382	288.951	816.045	920.259	1.005.408	1.529.497	1.077.477	1.045.014
Albania	115.420	179.625	236.630	446.863	527.092	653.452	845.853	763.021	807.655
Azerbaijan		279.192	213.205	453.929	567.464	931.550	1.121.695	956.826	1.221.322
Bangladesh	767.334	1.078.641	1.684.434	2.567.171	2.742.015	3.755.306	3.443.846	4.253.425	5.399.133
Brunei	179.456	214.799	191.245	294.972	267.546	280.460	321.478	305.941	348.066
Indonesia	1.591.058	4.883.872	4.054.469	5.191.610	5.949.445	8.633.308	10.549.797	9.310.226	12.474.853
Iran	2.676.062	3.626.094	2.918.207	3.245.070	4.353.585	5.425.914	8.141.458	7.072.776	9.137.309
Kazakhstan		498.466	445.136	1.278.493	1.675.347	2.266.707	2.910.249	2.390.568	2.202.234
Kyrgyz Republic		107.854	81.708	190.866	249.272	382.520	545.381	553.402	548.825
Malaysia	2.136.604	3.877.057	3.792.049	5.982.090	7.005.478	8.932.312	11.701.410	10.792.766	14.080.149
Maldives	32.230	60.639	77.264	113.809	143.787	175.047	214.065	190.919	235.617
Pakistan	1.399.080	2.425.587	1.794.753	2.893.697	3.475.359	3.722.976	5.280.721	5.010.632	4.518.598
Tajikistan		181.646	125.830	257.569	307.137	333.620	379.180	430.526	473.107
Turkey	2.262.147	3.605.277	3.231.090	4.842.319	5.222.953	7.250.690	10.275.348	7.517.865	9.871.917
Turkmenistan		176.809	105.323	112.910	111.640	130.417	315.078	220.433	278.013
Uzbekistan		747.952	387.282	381.834	393.653	565.949	900.120	829.032	885.079
Guyana	37.187	58.495	81.745	118.777	114.200	140.587	189.528	164.091	214.323
Suriname	52.100	57.118	108.913	125.966	138.286	161.174	157.095	157.873	207.880
OIC	34.914.384	52.232.831	51.427.785	76.500.646	88.475.124	114.721.673	150.609.352	134.275.002	159.854.953
World	351.543.296	461.064.814	433.182.050	679.634.194	754.134.789	913.183.693	1.116.115.776	986.633.436	1.103.505.771

(1) Numbers are belonging to Former Sudan

Source: Calculated Using FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

Annex 5. Agricultural Commodity Export (Thousand US Dollars)

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
African Group	3,671,004	4,795,172	4,046,161	6,341,947	6,922,753	7,775,394	9,333,182	10,322,550	11,516,828
Benin	84,365	204,197	176,955	261,649	328,642	479,996	484,636	543,708	601,166
Burkina Faso	116,356	37,147	113,078	275,704	285,997	309,773	260,281	364,397	364,015
Cameroon	553,614	560,211	364,336	603,642	598,843	654,519	818,114	970,445	1,120,389
Chad	134,435	167,883	128,259	100,537	113,007	114,355	85,818	75,568	68,955
Cote d'Ivoire	1,613,415	2,178,684	1,911,178	3,020,844	3,158,165	3,475,687	4,361,038	5,101,131	5,638,346
Gabon	3,350	9,349	10,648	43,187	56,259	28,830	50,982	27,211	48,955
Gambia	14,357	15,529	13,203	17,299	17,240	25,441	23,382	37,840	27,943
Guinea	26,561	71,363	30,338	72,507	87,862	97,795	57,930	54,757	91,303
Guinea-Bissau	13,313	21,470	51,425	86,167	44,650	61,672	95,555	90,382	57,865
Mali	250,635	270,326	253,940	321,530	345,776	312,502	347,568	191,628	210,892
Mozambique	41,439	55,768	61,993	140,097	316,224	329,946	329,533	308,244	450,304
Niger	61,773	62,555	86,659	69,159	70,521	83,516	96,848	84,077	176,684
Nigeria	228,226	408,361	339,387	654,226	591,534	602,600	859,616	991,005	1,164,070
Senegal	218,656	115,280	162,290	149,143	251,172	296,831	252,232	303,425	345,690
Sierra Leone	18,101	14,505	4,856	15,057	15,635	24,143	25,652	32,312	31,374
Togo	119,544	127,064	77,516	95,234	187,054	204,565	305,929	371,997	279,199
Uganda	172,864	475,480	260,100	415,965	454,172	673,223	878,068	774,423	839,678
Arab Group	4,395,246	5,379,884	5,243,458	10,478,404	11,309,818	14,244,772	17,041,825	18,428,444	17,651,396
Algeria	50,179	107,806	32,703	95,039	106,535	94,161	120,899	124,104	124,598
Bahrein	4,667	105,064	33,082	46,580	45,842	50,488	56,403	272,718	292,875
Comoros	10,763	6,846	6,379	12,837	11,953	8,146	8,058	10,385	12,387
Djibouti	8,700	4,559	3,492	15,908	55,923	48,970	46,337	53,152	77,103
Egypt	427,026	536,117	518,138	1,168,984	1,087,507	1,502,588	2,064,656	4,494,132	2,451,586
Iraq	59,841	6,995	6,245	30,155	17,783	16,916	70,282	53,976	40,659
Jordan	111,009	226,985	294,321	652,381	700,836	762,428	1,055,668	1,044,070	1,112,810
Kuwait	42,858	33,345	53,650	56,973	47,840	60,144	45,936	187,462	126,917
Lebanon	123,040	101,547	138,259	291,877	293,222	373,932	445,210	433,331	518,056
Libya	62,598	58,429	55,389	7,004	4,423	11,009	6,197	7,789	7,158
Mauritania	43,716	48,102	13,113	15,824	17,424	27,548	21,732	26,278	43,002
Morocco	646,682	780,448	694,680	1,353,134	1,322,461	1,538,317	1,919,109	1,811,368	1,962,373
Oman	50,036	239,510	335,207	418,256	363,360	445,487	882,728	713,414	348,747
Pakistan	0	44,425	79,921	53,448	52,560	65,508	60,007	58,698	54,790
Qatar	4,170	16,857	8,853	30,970	22,586	23,587	29,940	50,002	21,370
Saudi Arabia	362,172	457,228	476,013	1,252,763	1,517,907	2,138,450	1,853,526	1,690,718	2,992,282
Syria	740,415	750,577	657,937	848,368	1,882,541	2,463,712	2,614,224	2,530,213	2,562,495
Somalia	73,992	114,032	109,542	111,705	98,492	119,470	93,159	147,164	164,754
Sudan (1)	549,756	498,199	407,542	513,783	446,157	317,344	453,318	557,113	469,090
Tunisia	282,451	467,698	428,944	962,792	1,336,171	1,288,161	1,555,325	1,218,097	1,160,021
United Arab Emirates	667,373	699,231	822,045	2,396,113	1,733,595	2,704,007	3,438,382	2,747,303	2,946,507
Yemen	73,802	75,884	68,003	143,510	144,700	184,399	200,729	196,957	161,816
Asian Group	12,287,712	24,066,578	18,969,823	36,937,626	42,688,313	52,699,293	74,981,806	58,974,396	82,890,547
Afghanistan	149,420	54,646	49,345	82,145	81,272	168,714	190,416	307,999	271,661
Albania	98,315	14,595	22,693	40,639	45,826	61,318	65,384	54,605	60,953
Azerbaijan		37,112	50,582	362,355	363,750	536,113	544,306	539,943	602,188
Bangladesh	160,130	130,200	99,359	203,630	258,861	333,970	227,404	256,261	364,699
Brunei	9,313	8,888	592	1,280	2,454	2,540	1,300	2,435	1,167
Indonesia	2,802,390	5,492,688	4,946,439	10,938,369	14,270,280	17,522,487	27,772,578	21,233,937	30,722,359
Iran	456,585	1,078,093	1,032,270	2,096,042	2,729,144	3,354,204	3,248,673	1,581,529	5,402,291
Kazakhstan		660,601	703,745	801,390	1,204,726	2,147,605	3,029,075	1,639,748	1,876,028
Kyrgyz Republic		135,410	93,848	130,096	146,936	193,840	217,719	267,435	224,735
Malaysia	4,359,970	8,227,642	5,820,951	10,778,968	12,867,457	17,672,650	25,004,792	18,433,792	25,912,684
Maldives	2	0	75	10	2	6	23	1	3
Pakistan	986,746	1,017,725	1,069,340	1,697,803	2,025,607	2,025,235	2,628,357	2,945,337	3,446,621
Tajikistan		202,940	122,636	197,243	174,070	236,802	214,617	186,861	252,683
Turkey	3,119,982	4,300,912	3,620,535	7,705,943	6,328,917	6,541,824	10,563,650	10,468,571	11,799,732
Turkmenistan		474,564	168,942	180,442	256,475	193,223	118,084	113,317	218,897
Uzbekistan		1,985,844	933,447	1,516,633	1,679,540	1,404,109	797,753	644,238	1,293,242
Guyana	107,045	199,746	180,137	176,574	224,549	269,984	307,036	251,321	353,157
Suriname	37,814	44,972	54,887	28,064	28,447	34,669	50,639	47,066	87,447
OIC	20,353,962	34,241,634	28,259,442	53,757,977	60,920,884	74,719,459	101,356,813	87,725,390	112,058,771
World	325,565,249	442,901,899	410,984,483	653,297,989	721,262,546	872,861,370	1,063,734,154	950,085,842	1,077,882,284

Source: Calculated using UN online database (UNSTAT), 2013.

Annex 6. Agricultural Commodity Trade Balance in the OIC Member Countries

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
African Group	855.108	906.043	-26.771	-2.102.734	-3.269.392	-5.513.882	-6.342.787	-4.398.270	-4.597.055
Benin	-29.822	44.157	924	3.991	-234.786	-50.283	-124.482	66.505	141.284
Burkina Faso	18.845	-145.271	-60.370	26.834	14.920	27.408	-34.085	52.511	57.155
Cameroon	296.597	396.365	123.039	145.082	96.617	64.428	-41.778	171.340	376.666
Chad	102.555	114.943	86.238	15.011	30.419	15.376	-56.008	-74.591	-94.847
Comoros	-6.428	-22.983	-9.256	-28.473	-27.535	-41.106	-52.601	-44.238	-62.092
Cote d'Ivoire	1.190.161	1.734.598	1.550.705	2.306.298	2.317.805	2.546.953	3.141.904	3.762.675	4.354.388
Djibouti	-72.300	-93.517	-136.427	-192.940	-183.339	-314.197	-431.877	-416.178	-400.303
Gabon	-102.984	-150.182	-161.661	-233.353	-228.866	-308.655	-372.890	-409.421	-407.559
Gambia	-50.580	-67.372	-58.488	-138.510	-139.157	-113.089	-87.694	-91.215	-145.948
Guinea	-93.223	-175.616	-120.581	-196.099	-231.702	-270.378	-272.919	-246.941	-332.517
Guinea-Bissau	-10.097	-10.277	8.341	29.456	-5.752	-11.874	31.124	-5.191	-32.879
Mali	135.171	156.920	143.808	65.615	29.406	-13.652	-68.737	-201.879	-184.132
Mauritania	-91.799	-72.347	-154.607	-158.241	-344.317	-364.907	-448.220	-505.782	-291.235
Mozambique	-170.189	-221.012	-164.424	-313.983	-158.670	-171.756	-340.117	-407.696	-351.089
Niger	-66.055	-44.885	-28.666	-195.587	-170.833	-148.834	-238.575	-188.464	-173.986
Nigeria	-332.815	-722.535	-789.912	-1.970.929	-2.293.630	-4.368.091	-3.708.123	-3.894.056	-4.472.995
Senegal	-228.034	-332.705	-241.359	-733.302	-651.597	-994.729	-1.535.471	-888.888	-846.980
Sierra Leone	-87.101	-120.839	-109.924	-98.480	-109.947	-132.030	-216.827	-143.280	-152.667
Somalia	-8.246	29.716	-27.277	-151.999	-276.698	-287.616	-499.398	-292.449	-211.392
Sudan (1)	313.210	239.614	-34.698	-337.601	-680.162	-865.565	-1.212.876	-1.037.252	-1.672.434
Togo	3.457	56.768	30.881	4.818	-79.348	92.130	-21.886	164.149	50.454
Uganda	144.785	312.503	126.943	49.658	57.780	196.585	248.749	232.071	256.053
Arab Group	-18.460.152	-23.261.314	-24.179.098	-29.412.599	-34.433.084	-44.511.938	-63.962.544	-54.619.186	-65.875.598
Algeria	-2.402.803	-3.104.508	-2.559.657	-3.827.338	-4.028.953	-5.450.992	-8.422.321	-6.335.441	-6.092.101
Bahreyn	-278.426	-221.193	-388.657	-595.354	-474.161	-570.465	-654.306	-685.150	-928.321
Egypt	-2.648.537	-2.833.480	-3.014.183	-2.840.340	-3.452.090	-4.789.176	-6.834.909	-4.272.685	-9.284.280
Iran	-2.219.477	-2.548.001	-1.885.937	-1.149.028	-1.624.441	-2.071.710	-4.892.785	-5.491.247	-3.735.011
Iraq	-1.791.752	-1.056.213	-1.914.868	-3.017.251	-3.187.085	-3.231.912	-5.708.118	-4.929.883	-5.960.895
Jordan	-612.052	-580.445	-545.973	-750.114	-811.935	-1.249.671	-1.723.531	-1.297.337	-1.312.590
Kuwait	-528.376	-1.175.510	-1.195.832	-1.418.712	-1.722.322	-1.950.716	-2.365.284	-2.040.998	-2.120.990
Lebanon	-594.815	-1.077.258	-950.176	-1.078.496	-1.075.754	-1.477.573	-1.753.142	-1.934.371	-2.214.087
Libya	-1.239.233	-1.212.223	-1.150.413	-1.260.782	-1.070.443	-1.724.564	-2.317.837	-1.964.475	-2.216.601
Morocco	-152.581	-1.044.940	-973.688	-949.893	-947.179	-2.471.522	-3.238.257	-1.974.056	-2.217.674
Oman	-438.002	-602.739	-721.315	-634.787	-791.911	-1.096.553	-1.589.156	-1.217.396	-1.281.236
Qatar	-291.209	-312.458	-387.564	-665.202	-835.120	-1.033.163	-1.641.191	-1.461.976	-1.902.707
Palastine	-22.900	-266.035	-448.880	-483.554	-484.690	-549.808	-463.928	-487.941	-484.293
Saudi Arabia	-3.179.743	-4.024.898	-4.913.222	-7.352.620	-7.774.112	-9.623.616	-11.624.703	-9.521.890	-13.460.041
Syria	-27.778	-29.761	-205.258	-757.083	487.653	578.495	68.393	-967.698	-1.165.927
Tunisia	-370.636	-607.123	-326.775	-208.491	83.433	-614.914	-1.001.939	-425.606	-977.661
United Arab Emirates	-1.025.961	-1.760.231	-1.871.184	-1.252.175	-5.428.666	-5.243.942	-7.399.574	-7.316.639	-8.181.998
Yemen	-635.871	-804.298	-725.516	-1.171.379	-1.295.308	-1.940.136	-2.399.956	-2.294.397	-2.339.178
Asian Group	3.044.622	4.364.074	1.037.526	8.772.664	10.148.236	10.023.606	21.052.792	12.467.844	22.676.471
Afghanistan	-64.469	-136.736	-239.606	-733.900	-838.987	-836.694	-1.339.081	-769.478	-773.353
Albania	-17.105	-165.030	-213.937	-406.224	-481.266	-592.134	-780.469	-708.416	-746.702
Azerbaijan	0	-242.080	-162.623	-91.574	-203.714	-395.437	-577.389	-416.883	-619.134
Bangladesh	-607.204	-948.441	-1.585.075	-2.363.541	-2.483.154	-3.421.336	-3.216.442	-3.997.164	-5.034.434
Brunei	-170.143	-205.911	-190.653	-293.692	-265.092	-277.920	-320.178	-303.506	-346.899
Indonesia	1.211.332	608.816	891.970	5.746.759	8.320.835	8.889.179	17.222.781	11.923.711	18.247.506
Kazakhstan	0	162.135	258.609	-477.103	-470.621	-119.102	118.826	-750.820	-326.206
Kyrgyz Republic	0	27.556	12.140	-60.770	-102.336	-188.680	-327.662	-285.967	-324.090
Malaysia	2.223.366	4.350.585	2.028.902	4.796.878	5.861.979	8.740.338	13.303.382	7.641.026	11.832.535
Maldives	-32.228	-60.639	-77.189	-113.799	-143.785	-175.041	-214.042	-190.918	-235.614
Pakistan	-412.334	-1.407.862	-725.413	-1.195.894	-1.449.752	-1.697.741	-2.652.364	-2.065.295	-1.071.977
Tajikistan	0	21.294	-3.194	-60.326	-133.067	-96.818	-164.563	-243.665	-220.424
Turkey	857.835	695.635	389.445	2.863.624	1.105.964	-708.866	288.302	2.950.706	1.927.815
Turkmenistan	0	297.755	63.619	67.532	144.835	62.806	-196.994	-107.116	-59.116
Uzbekistan	0	1.237.892	546.165	1.134.799	1.285.887	838.160	-102.367	-184.794	408.163
Guyana	69.858	141.251	98.392	57.797	110.349	129.397	117.508	87.230	138.834
Suriname	-14.286	-12.146	-54.026	-97.902	-109.839	-126.505	-106.456	-110.807	-120.433
OIC	-14.560.422	-17.991.197	-23.168.343	-22.742.669	-27.554.240	-40.002.214	-49.252.539	-46.549.612	-47.796.182

Source: Calculated using UN online database (UNSTAT), 2013.

Annex 7. Agricultural Labor Productivity in the OIC Member Countries

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
African Group	492	417	403	866	1.590
Benin	584	556	595	937	1.479
Burkina Faso	234	175	163	329	469
Cameroon	795	602	546	887	1.602
Chad	328	237	233	440	591
Cote d'Ivoire	1.307	949	864	1.350	2.179
Gabon	1.423	1.276	1.029	1.728	3.503
Gambia	402	415	417	321	568
Guinea	256	343	203	185	319
Guinea-Bissau	802	1.111	530	591	811
Mali	1.285	1.223	1.118	2.032	3.402
Mozambique	194	123	127	205	395
Niger	390	239	217	396	576
Nigeria	827	741	943	2.953	6.548
Senegal	465	327	269	382	542
Sierra Leone	371	521	381	665	1.194
Togo	604	506	411	691	1.170
Uganda	226	285	193	251	375
Arab Group	2.152	2.103	2.275	2.914	5.083
Algeria	3.672	1.765	1.692	2.620	4.991
Bahreyn	9.061	12.660	19.574	17.453	25.380
Djibouti	748	624	573	1.013	1.366
Comoros	66	71	73	88	153
Egypt	999	1.675	1.961	1.961	4.857
Iraq	8.298	1.325	1.817	7.182	15.668
Jordan	2.781	1.868	1.445	3.020	7.524
Kuwait	18.104	12.658	12.151	20.263	22.129
Lebanon	3.600	22.994	22.305	31.034	71.338
Libya	18.042	18.404	25.839	12.864	10.294
Mauritania	1.712	1.408	780	938	1.294
Morocco	1.630	1.676	1.458	2.446	4.680
Oman	1.220	1.218	1.378	1.689	2.408
Qatar	1.907	3.055	3.341	2.166	4.156
Palastine	8.242	15.989	16.552	11.868	19.974
Saudi Arabia	6.941	10.238	14.152	16.372	23.882
Somalia	374	377	548	544	227
Sudan	1.015	827	779	1.851	2.655
Syria	3.306	3.248	4.359	4.563	9.785
Tunisia	2.669	2.569	2.842	3.789	4.489
United Arab Emirates	7.352	14.873	27.134	25.458	19.283
Yemen	633	592	693	843	1.501
Asian Group	1.064	1.127	942	1.289	2.826
Afghanistan	462	526	449	425	880
Albania	970	2.008	1.379	2.410	3.683
Azerbaijan		834	873	1.181	3.182
Bangladesh	278	309	352	341	592
Brunei	17.006	27.494	61.478	90.243	104.936
Indonesia	515	760	532	761	2.519
Iran	3.151	3.887	2.371	2.988	7.579
Kazakhstan		1.655	1.123	2.970	8.143
Kyrgyz Republic		1.116	863	1.363	2.105
Malaysia	3.599	6.364	4.467	6.792	21.563
Maldives	1.035	1.737	2.032	3.378	3.420
Pakistan	716	1.023	920	1.020	1.711
Tajikistan		662	354	722	1.619
Turkey	2.444	2.552	2.946	5.228	7.772
Turkmenistan		611	1.805	3.916	3.470
Uzbekistan		1.501	1.566	1.426	3.089
Guyana	3.273	6.055	5.242	5.867	8.535
Suriname	4.545	9.145	7.975	7.293	13.526
OIC	1.018	1.019	921	1.333	2.647
World	1.012	997	888	1.173	2.224

Source: Calculated using FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

Annex 8. Land Use in OIC the Member Countries

Country	Land area	Agricultural Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Meadows and Pastures
African Group	768.029	358.597	103.416	13.492	241.689
Benin	11.276	3.430	2.580	300	550
Burkina Faso	27.360	11.765	5.700	65	6.000
Cameroon	47.271	9.600	6.200	1.400	2.000
Chad	125.920	49.932	4.900	32	45.000
Cote d'Ivoire	31.800	20.500	2.900	4.400	13.200
Gabon	25.767	5.160	325	170	4.665
Gambia	1.012	615	450	5	160
Guinea	24.572	14.240	2.850	690	10.700
Guinea-Bissau	2.812	1.630	300	250	1.080
Mali	122.019	41.621	6.861	120	34.640
Mozambique	78.638	49.400	5.200	200	44.000
Niger	126.670	43.782	14.940	60	28.782
Nigeria	91.077	76.200	36.000	3.200	37.000
Senegal	19.253	9.505	3.850	55	5.600
Sierra Leone	7.162	3.435	1.100	135	2.200
Togo	5.439	3.720	2.510	210	1.000
Uganda	19.981	14.062	6.750	2.200	5.112
Arab Group	1.375.383	531.822	54.984	8.079	455.407
Algeria	238.174	41.383	7.510	910	32.963
Bahreyn	76	13.363	4	3	4
Comoros	186	155	82	58	15
Djibouti	2.318	1.702	2		1.700
Egypt	99.545	3.665	2.870	795	
Iraq	43.432	8.210	4.000	210	4.000
Jordan	8.878	1.003	176	85	742
Kuwait	1.782	152	11	5	136
Lebanon	1.023	638	112	126	400
Libya	175.954	15.585	1.750	335	13.500
Mauritania	103.070	39.711	450	11	39.250
Morocco	44.630	30.104	7.944	1.160	21.000
Oman	30.950	1.771	32	39	1.700
Palastine	1.045	367	100	117	150
Qatar	1.161	66	14	2	50
Saudi Arabia	214.969	173.355	3.110	245	170.000
Somalia	62.734	44.129	1.100	29	43.000
Sudan	250.400	108.679	17.056	169	91.454
Syria	18.363	13.864	4.611	1.054	8.199
Tunisia	15.536	10.072	2.839	2.394	4.839
United Arab Emirates	8.360	397	51	42	305
Yemen	52.797	23.452	1.161	291	22.000
Asian Group	1.048.685	529.712	134.867	33.670	346.271
Afghanistan	65.223	37.910	7.791	119	30.000
Albania	2.740	1.201	622	74	505
Azerbaijan	8.266	4.769	1.886	227	2.656
Bangladesh	13.017	9.128	7.628	900	600
Brunei	527	14.916	3	5	3
Indonesia	181.157	54.500	23.500	20.000	11.000
Iran	162.855	48.957	17.541	1.892	29.524
Kazakhstan	269.970	209.115	24.035	80	185.000
Kyrgyz Republic	19.180	10.609	1.276	75	9.258
Malaysia	32.855	7.870	1.800	5.785	285
Maldives	30	7	3	3	1
Pakistan	77.088	26.550	20.714	836	5.000
Tajikistan	13.996	4.855	850	130	3.875
Turkey	76.963	38.247	20.539	3.091	14.617
Turkmenistan	46.993	32.660	1.900	60	30.700
Uzbekistan	42.540	26.660	4.300	360	22.000
Guyana	19.685	1.677	420	27	1.230
Suriname	15.600	82	59	6	17
TOTAL	3.192.097	1.420.131	293.266	55.241	1.043.367

Source: FAO online database (FAOSTAT), 2013.

Annex 9. Total Renewable Water in the OIC Member Countries (2011, km³)

African Group	1.526	Arab Group	315	Asian Group	5.053
Benin	26	Algeria	12	Afghanistan	65
Burkina Faso	13	Bahrain	0	Albania	42
Cameroon	286	Comoros	1	Azerbaijan	35
Chad	43	Djibouti	0	Bangladesh	1.227
Cote d'Ivoire	81	Egypt	57	Brunei	9
Gabon	164	Iraq	90	Indonesia	1.911
Gambia	8	Jordan	1	Iran	137
Guinea	226	Kuwait	0	Kazakhstan	108
Guinea-Bissau	31	Lebanon	5	Kyrgyz Republic	24
Mali	100	Libya	1	Malaysia	580
Mozambique	217	Mauritania	11	Maldives	0
Niger	18	Morocco	29	Pakistan	247
Nigeria	34	Oman	1	Tajikistan	22
Senegal	39	Qatar	0	Turkey	212
Sierra Leone	160	Palestine	1	Turkmenistan	25
Somalia	15	Saudi Arabia	2	Uzbekistan	49
Uganda	66	Sudan	65	Guyana	241
		Togo	15	Suriname	122
		Syria	17	OIC	6.893
		Tunisia	5	Africa	5.559
		UAE	0	Asia	15.241
		Yemen	2	America	24.362
				Europe	11.404
				Oceania	892
				WORLD	57.458

Source: FAO, online databases AQUASTAT, 2013.

Annex 10. Long Term Precipitation in the OIC Member Countries

African Group	19.131	Arab Group	5.008	Asian Group	23.070
Benin	1.039	Algeria	89	Afghanistan	327
Burkina Faso	748	Bahrain	83	Albania	1.485
Cameroon	1.604	Comoros	900	Azerbaijan	447
Chad	322	Djibouti	220	Bangladesh	2.666
Cote d'Ivoire	1.348	Egypt	51	Brunei	2.722
Gabon	1.831	Iraq	216	Indonesia	2.702
Gambia	836	Jordan	111	Iran	228
Guinea	1.651	Kuwait	121	Kazakhstan	250
Guinea-Bissau	1.577	Lebanon	661	Kyrgyz Republic	533
Mali	282	Libya	56	Malaysia	2.875
Mozambique	1.032	Mauritania	92	Maldives	1.972
Niger	151	Morocco	346	Pakistan	494
Nigeria	1.150	Oman	125	Tajikistan	691
Senegal	686	Qatar	74	Turkey	593
Sierra Leone	2.526	Palestine	402	Turkmenistan	161
Togo	1.168	Saudi Arabia	59	Uzbekistan	206
Uganda	1.180	Somalia	282	Guyana	2.387
		Sudan	416	Suriname	2.331
		Syria	252	OIC	47.209
		Tunisia	207	WORLD	205.699
		UAE	78		
		Yemen	167		

Source: FAO, online databases AQUASTAT, 2013.

Annex 11. Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy in OIC and Some Region of the World (%)

Country	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2010-12
African Group (*)	104	109	112	118	118
Benin	107	111	113	118	127
Burkina Faso	108	111	111	119	119
Cameroon	93	94	98	106	111
Chad	80	84	92	96	103
Cote d'Ivoire	119	120	121	127	124
Gabon	115	118	119	119	118
Gambia	109	105	107	107	115
Guinea	118	112	114	119	119
Guinea-Bissau	107	106	108	110	124
Mali	105	103	108	116	130
Mozambique	83	91	93	99	100
Niger	97	96	105	111	124
Nigeria	107	118	120	128	125
Senegal	104	100	101	109	105
Sierra Leone	93	98	94	99	104
Togo	97	103	104	108	112
Uganda	108	104	111	110	105
Arab Group (*)	101	101	102	101	100
Algeria	133	129	130	133	139
Bahreyn					
Comoros	92	87	77	82	76
Djibouti	119	120	121	127	124
Egypt	142	146	146	143	145
Iraq					
Jordan	126	120	125	135	131
Kuwait	91	132	144	151	142
Lebanon	133	131	132	131	132
Libya	144	140	135	137	135
Mauritania	119	123	124	126	125
Morocco	135	134	134	138	137
Oman					
Palastine			103	105	96
Qatar					
Saudi Arabia	129	130	137	131	128
Somalia					
Sudan (**)					
Syria	134	138	136	140	139
Tunisia	140	141	139	139	138
UAE	137	135	133	125	121
Yemen	103	100	100	99	99
Asian Group (*)	113	114	111	113	116
Afghanistan					
Albania	109	121	120	118	121
Azerbaijan		94	108	126	129
Bangladesh	101	97	107	109	107
Brunei	124	129	127	131	143
Indonesia	105	112	108	112	123
Iran	142	140	133	127	131
Kazakhstan		134	113	139	144
Kyrgyz Republic		111	106	116	120
Malaysia	121	131	124	124	125
Maldives	117	117	118	116	124
Pakistan	109	114	109	108	110
Tajikistan		92	88	97	100
Turkey	164	158	154	154	155
Turkmenistan		112	115	120	127
Uzbekistan		122	103	110	115
Guyana	103	115	122	119	129
Suriname	105	106	104	106	110
OIC (*)	108	110	109	111	113
Developing Countries	108	112	112	114	117
Developed Countries	131	130	134	136	134
World	114	116	117	119	121
World	114	116	117	119	121

Source: FAO, Food Security Statistics, Available at, <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/en/>

(*) Calculated by using FAO, Food Security Statistics and FAOSTAT Online Database.

(**) Numbers are owned to Former Sudan

Annex 12. Average Protein Supply in OIC and Some Region of the World (gr/caput/day)

Country	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2010-12
African Group (*)	51	54	56	61	62
Benin	54	55	59	61	63
Burkina Faso	71	73	74	78	80
Cameroon	49	50	57	60	62
Chad	51	54	63	64	63
Cote d'Ivoire	53	51	50	54	54
Gabon	72	75	74	81	81
Gambia	52	50	55	56	60
Guinea	57	52	54	55	56
Guinea-Bissau	46	45	46	45	45
Mali	62	61	62	66	70
Mozambique	31	38	36	38	39
Niger	56	56	64	72	78
Nigeria	50	56	58	65	65
Senegal	66	61	58	61	62
Sierra Leone	42	45	46	51	50
Togo	48	54	52	55	55
Uganda	51	45	50	52	50
Arab Group (*)	59	61	63	65	65
Algeria	77	77	81	86	87
Bahreyn					
Comoros	54	54	48	50	49
Djibouti	41	42	48	57	59
Egypt	84	91	93	96	98
Iraq					
Jordan	73	70	72	80	81
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	60	99	100	113	115
Libya	77	81	84	83	84
Mauritania	79	78	82	86	86
Morocco	84	81	84	90	89
Oman					
Palastine	44	57	60	63	60
Qatar					
Saudi Arabia	79	81	84	85	85
Somalia					
Sudan (**)					
Syria	73	74	75	84	84
Tunisia	85	87	91	92	95
UAE	105	109	108	102	105
Yemen	55	54	57	55	56
Asian Group (*)	53	62	62	65	66
Afghanistan					
Albania	80	94	96	98	97
Azerbaijan		61	73	87	88
Bangladesh	46	45	51	54	55
Brunei	79	91	88	86	83
Indonesia	48	54	52	56	58
Iran	82	84	85	87	89
Kazakhstan		97	81	102	103
Kyrgyz Republic		83	84	84	84
Malaysia	67	77	75	79	78
Maldives	79	88	105	97	100
Pakistan	58	62	60	60	62
Tajikistan		49	50	54	55
Turkey	109	105	103	104	105
Turkmenistan		73	82	90	92
Uzbekistan		77	67	76	77
Guyana	62	74	79	75	75
Suriname	61	57	54	55	56
OIC (*)	54	60	61	64	65
Developing Countries	61	66	68	71	72
Developed Countries	99	100	103	105	104
World	69	73	75	77	78

Source: FAO, Food Security Statistics, Available at, <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/en/>

(*) Calculated by using FAO, Food Security Statistics and FAOSTAT Online Database.

(**) Numbers are owned to Former Sudan

Annex 13. Depth of the Food Deficit in OIC and Some Region of the World (gr/caput/day)

Country	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2005-07	2007-09
African Group (*)	174	140	130	106	111
Benin	138	110	91	74	46
Burkina Faso	143	118	188	179	185
Cameroon	266	246	182	118	101
Chad	502	375	295	283	252
Cote d'Ivoire	78	80	138	120	139
Gabon	59	39	40	36	41
Gambia	121	144	129	113	90
Guinea	112	148	127	99	106
Guinea-Bissau	139	162	135	114	52
Mali	156	158	125	73	42
Mozambique	446	352	348	296	292
Niger	248	222	152	107	68
Nigeria	120	64	60	39	50
Senegal	137	171	154	100	134
Sierra Leone	328	271	315	255	206
Togo	222	171	158	133	106
Uganda	163	199	160	184	230
Arab Group (*)	61	52	51	56	69
Algeria	30	39	35	28	22
Bahreyn					
Comoros	15	14	12	15	14
Djibouti	12	13	14	18	18
Egypt	13	9	8	11	9
Iraq					
Jordan	38	51	29	20	24
Kuwait	215	19	9	6	11
Lebanon	23	24	20	23	21
Libya	5	7	9	9	10
Mauritania	33	31	35	37	36
Morocco	40	36	35	31	34
Oman					
Palastine	104	88	115	125	204
Qatar					
Saudi Arabia	21	13	10	13	18
Somalia					
Sudan (**)	296	218	203	247	334
Syria	27	18	23	17	19
Tunisia	5	4	5	5	6
UAE	6	8	9	17	29
Yemen	168	190	196	203	215
Asian Group (*)	126	108	100	91	78
Afghanistan					
Albania	54	21	36	67	52
Azerbaijan		192	69	15	11
Bangladesh	235	236	120	108	122
Brunei	14	11	9	9	2
Indonesia	129	101	116	99	60
Iran	17	20	30	39	32
Kazakhstan		22	26	4	3
Kyrgyz Republic		81	98	63	43
Malaysia	23	12	22	18	17
Maldives	59	57	61	60	36
Pakistan	165	140	163	167	152
Tajikistan		243	284	278	262
Turkey	3	5	7	6	6
Turkmenistan		62	47	34	19
Uzbekistan		35	99	60	41
Guyana	139	67	51	60	33
Suriname	120	107	124	103	78
OIC (*)	121	102	95	87	83
Developing Countries	162	138	129	121	113
Developed Countries	12	13	10	8	9
World	130	112	106	100	94

Source: FAO, Food Security Statistics, Available at, <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/en/>

(*) Calculated by using FAO, Food Security Statistics and FAOSTAT Online Database.

(**) Numbers are owned to Former Sudan

Annex 14. Food Price Index for the OIC Member Countries (2000=100)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
African Group												
Benin	100,0	102,3	108,0	105,5	104,7	114,4	113,6	112,6	132,9	140,3	141,6	149,6
Burkina Faso	100,0	108,8	112,2	110,3	104,9	120,2	119,7	117,9	145,4	149,1	152,7	162,1
Cameroon	100,0	107,0	112,1	111,4	109,2	110,4	117,9	119,1	130,0			
Chad	100,0	119,3	125,8	124,2	123,6	137,7	153,4	138,4	161,1	175,4	168,7	
Cote d'Ivoire	100,0	105,7	111,6	116,1	111,7	114,3	117,5	123,8	137,8	142,3	109,1	120,5
Gabon	100,0	105,0	105,2	107,1	105,1	105,5	112,2	100,0	107,8	111,8	116,8	121,4
Gambia	100,0	99,3	117,2	141,2	164,0	169,2	172,2	185,8	197,1	207,4	221,1	235,3
Guinea	100,0			124,6	151,0	206,9	294,9	378,9	456,9	489,4	589,0	750,2
Guinea-Bissau	100,0			100,0	101,1	104,8	105,2	111,3	129,1	128,3	99,4	106,7
Mali	100,0	108,1	115,8	111,1	103,3	115,1	114,6	117,3	132,6	136,6	107,3	112,8
Mozambique	100,0	110,7	132,3	148,8	165,0	173,9	203,6	224,6	266,9	285,6	329,4	372,8
Niger	100,0	107,2	112,0	106,7	105,1	120,7	100,0	99,4	119,8	132,1	132,6	137,0
Nigeria	100,0	128,0	144,8	153,5	175,8	216,3	228,4	232,6	270,0	309,6	355,8	392,4
Senegal											99,5	103,6
Sierra Leone				100,0	120,1	137,6	141,0	159,3	186,4	203,2	243,1	295,7
Togo	100,0	105,3	109,3	104,1	102,8	114,0	112,7	115,9	139,5	142,9	152,0	153,8
Uganda	100,0	96,6	92,5	106,7	111,4	126,1	139,3	142,8	171,1	213,9	218,4	289,0
Arab Group												
Algeria	100,0	104,4	106,2	111,0	116,4	116,7	119,3	126,7	134,6	150,7	157,1	166,5
Bahreyn	100,0	98,6	97,6	96,2	98,3	101,3	103,3		119,8	130,6	137,0	139,7
Comoros (*)												
Djibouti (*)												
Egypt	100,0	101,1	105,3	112,3	100,0	105,1	115,7	130,6	162,0	188,1	225,3	260,2
Iraq	100,0						237,5	270,4	300,0	323,0	330,1	340,1
Jordan	100,0	100,3	100,5	102,3	107,8	113,4	121,8	133,2	158,2	159,7	167,7	174,6
Kuwait	100,0	100,0	101,3	106,6	110,0	119,4	124,0	129,9	145,0	149,6	162,1	177,7
Lebanon									100,0	103,8	107,0	114,1
Libya												
Mauritania	100,0	106,5	111,3	117,9	131,2	149,3	157,3	173,9	190,6	195,5	210,5	223,9
Morocco	147,3	145,8	152,0	154,1	156,5	156,9	163,1	168,3	179,8		114,7	116,3
Oman				100,4	101,6	105,7	111,8	123,9	150,6	151,3	154,4	161,4
Palastine (*)												
Qatar			100,0	99,6	103,2	106,5	113,9	122,3	146,6	148,4	151,5	158,2
Saudi Arabia	100,0	100,6	100,0	96,9	99,4	102,4	107,9	115,5	131,7	134,3	142,7	150,0
Somalia (*)												
Sudan (*)												
Syria	100,0	100,0	99,4	107,2	112,8	122,5	138,0	150,5	181,7	182,2	190,7	
Tunisia	100,0	101,7	106,1	109,7	115,1	115,2	121,4	124,8	132,6	138,3	147,2	152,6
UAE	100,0	101,0	102,4	104,7	112,0	117,0	123,5	130,4	116,3			
Yemen	100,0	115,7	121,2	141,4	168,3	199,9	269,5	317,9	323,2	331,4	381,3	
Asian Group												
Afghanistan (*)												
Albania	100,0	103,7	110,3	115,0	115,3	114,3	115,6	119,0	124,3	130,4	136,7	143,2
Azerbaijan	100,0	102,7	106,5	109,9	120,9	134,1	150,2	174,6	224,4	221,0	236,0	
Bangladesh	100,0	100,8	103,4	110,1	118,3	127,8	137,5	151,9	168,7	177,9	195,9	221,0
Brunei	100,0	100,5	100,9	100,0	101,7	102,2	102,5	104,7	109,9		111,6	116,6
Indonesia	100,0	108,5	120,2	121,2	128,3	140,3	161,9	180,4	210,9	225,7	247,0	268,1
Iran	100,0	106,6	124,0	145,9	164,8	186,3	205,5	100,0	131,0	146,5	164,8	207,8
Kazakhstan	100,0	111,5	119,0	127,3	137,1	148,2	161,0	223,1	223,1			
Kyrgyz Republic	100,0	105,7	105,9	108,9	112,4	118,4	128,7					
Malaysia	100,0	100,7	101,4	102,7	105,0	108,8	112,5	115,9	126,1		134,5	141,0
Maldives	100,0	102,1	105,7	99,3	115,2	100,0	104,0	120,9	143,9	144,6	155,4	186,4
Pakistan	100,0	101,8	105,9	108,6	120,2	132,1	143,3	158,8	202,6	229,6	268,0	306,7
Tajikistan (*)												
Turkey	100,0	150,3	225,3	290,0	316,1	112,1	123,0	138,2	155,9	168,4	186,2	197,8
Turkmenistan (*)												
Uzbekistan (*)												
Guyana	100,0	100,6	104,5	108,5	113,3	121,7	130,0	150,3	172,3	171,6	178,7	191,6
Suriname	80,5	100,0	118,1		157,8	174,2	182,7	198,0	246,8	247,8	273,2	
World (**)	90,4	93,4	89,9	97,7	112,4	117,3	126,7	158,7	199,8	156,9	185,3	227,6
France	100,0	105,1	107,8	110,2	110,9	111,0	112,7	114,3	119,9	120,4	121,4	123,7
Germany	100,0	104,6	105,3	105,2	104,8	105,3	107,3	110,5	118,3	116,8	118,5	121,8
Greece	100,0	105,0	110,5	116,1	116,7	117,4	121,8	125,7	132,5	135,0	135,1	139,3
Italy	100,0	104,1	107,9	111,3	113,7	113,7	115,6	119,0	125,4	127,7	127,9	131,1
Japan	100,0	99,4	98,6	98,4	99,3	97,8	98,3	98,6	101,1	101,3	101,0	100,6
Brazil	100,0	106,7	117,0	140,8	146,5	151,0	151,0	161,3	182,3	192,9	204,6	222,7
Australia	100,0	106,6	110,4	114,4	117,1	120,0	129,2	132,3	138,5	143,6	145,8	152,9

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT and ILO, LABORSTA online databases

(*) Data doesn't available

(**) 2002-2004= 100 index