

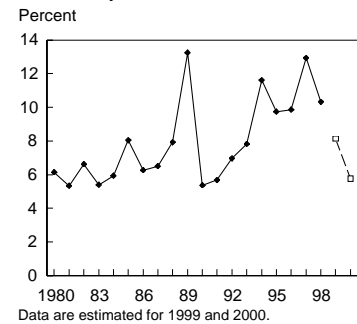
Statistical table 1--Algeria

(North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	3,730	275	4,190	19	8,309
1992	3,348	295	4,689	15	8,600
1993	1,563	272	5,483	18	8,339
1994	959	183	6,939	24	9,434
1995	2,137	306	5,724	13	11,541
1996	4,883	294	3,653	36	8,871
1997	883	242	5,778	13	9,199
1998	3,023	281	5,861	27	9,692
1999	2,172	254	5,745	0	9,653
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	772	280	6,025	<b>361</b>	<b>518</b>
2005	2,043	309	6,079	<b>180</b>	<b>354</b>
2010	2,208	339	6,340	<b>718</b>	<b>909</b>

Algeria's 2000 drought led to a severe production shock and food gaps, but the windfall from petroleum revenues might overcome this shortfall. Algeria will become more dependent on food imports. Longrun food gaps are projected, but could be eliminated if petroleum prices continue at recent levels.

Algeria's share of grain imports to total imports



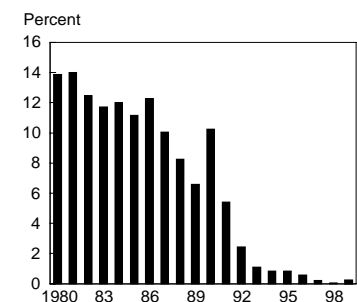
Statistical table 2--Egypt

(North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	12,016	508	6,456	1,026	17,701
1992	12,329	460	6,573	482	17,529
1993	13,205	466	6,764	230	18,301
1994	13,510	398	8,895	180	20,265
1995	14,578	721	7,701	190	20,989
1996	15,485	731	8,507	145	21,306
1997	16,304	522	10,037	59	23,396
1998	15,289	572	10,558	13	22,987
1999	16,676	542	10,072	63	24,922
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	16,820	560	10,666	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	17,551	599	10,996	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	18,615	640	11,798	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Egypt does not show any food gaps in the short or longrun. Annual grain output continues to grow steadily and impressively, but yield growth appears to be slowing down. Almost all income groups appear to consume well above nutrition requirements, but this might erode slightly over time.

The share of food aid in total grain supplies has declined in Egypt

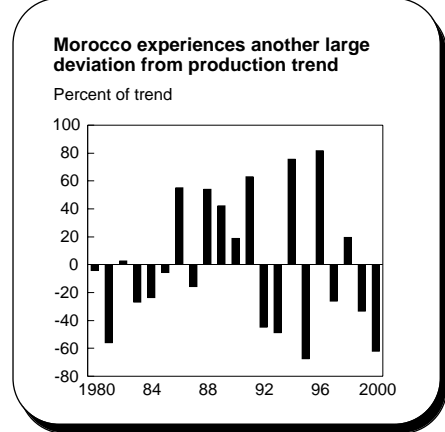


Statistical table 3--Morocco

(North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	8,636	325	1,768	203	9,593
1992	2,933	276	2,923	234	8,869
1993	2,753	265	3,593	124	9,898
1994	9,530	312	1,711	13	9,245
1995	1,800	267	3,620	0	9,922
1996	10,037	373	2,912	4	10,479
1997	4,101	357	2,780	10	10,049
1998	6,733	335	3,358	10	9,157
1999	3,785	341	4,515	0	10,633
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,185	361	3,669	0	1,045
2005	6,401	405	3,639	0	0
2010	7,755	453	3,779	0	0

Morocco has experienced two consecutive major droughts. Last year, the country was able to absorb the production shock, but not this year. For most income groups, average consumption levels may fall below nutrition requirements in the short run, but recover in the long run.

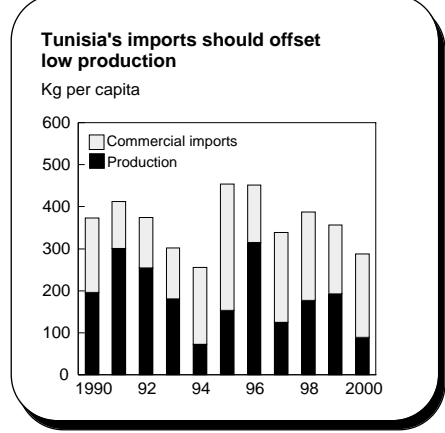


Statistical table 4--Tunisia

(North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,508	55	839	96	3,608
1992	2,155	54	925	100	3,743
1993	1,561	49	1,014	46	3,267
1994	646	52	1,585	22	3,011
1995	1,366	58	2,694	18	4,387
1996	2,862	67	1,239	4	3,522
1997	1,151	72	1,971	12	3,695
1998	1,654	73	1,969	0	3,933
1999	1,816	74	1,562	0	3,862
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	851	76	1,914	0	0
2005	1,757	83	1,972	0	0
2010	1,914	90	2,122	0	0

Tunisia's production in 2000 is almost 50 percent below trend due to the drought. However, the country should be able to compensate for the shortfall with commercial imports. Consumption levels should be above nutrition requirements for all income groups in both the short run and long run.



Statistical table 5--Cameroon

(Central Africa)

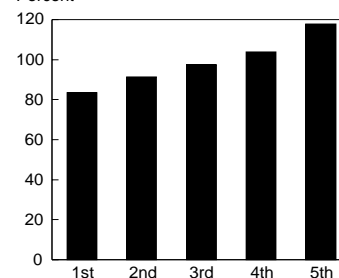
Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	950	747	253	13	2,979
1992	868	755	434	1	3,129
1993	878	784	307	2	3,097
1994	892	778	417	2	3,235
1995	1,140	749	314	4	3,366
1996	1,240	892	122	0	3,449
1997	1,065	927	360	5	3,588
1998	1,155	833	432	11	3,671
1999	1,215	835	288	3	3,643
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,215	906	395	0	0
2005	1,280	987	457	162	0
2010	1,402	1,075	546	237	0

Production is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.8 percent through 2010, marking a slight slowdown from the historical trend. A 2.6-percent growth rate would be required to maintain per capita consumption at base levels and eliminate the status quo gap.

Consumption by income quintile in 2010

Share of nutritional requirements

Percent



Statistical table 6--Central African Republic

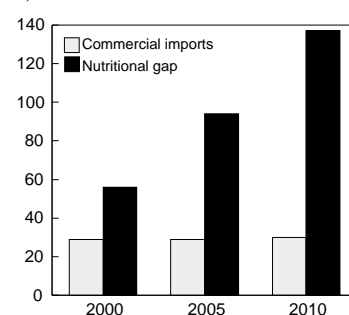
(Central Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	129	270	22	3	691
1992	93	281	25	5	673
1993	93	279	25	6	682
1994	85	271	43	1	710
1995	105	281	28	0	722
1996	110	298	14	0	747
1997	120	315	29	3	794
1998	120	333	23	10	821
1999	120	318	29	1	813
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	120	328	29	23	56
2005	127	347	29	58	94
2010	134	366	30	98	137

The nutritional situation is projected to deteriorate during the next decade. Annual production growth of just over 1 percent will be insufficient to fill nutritional requirements, and imports will continue to play a minimal role in contributing to domestic food supplies.

Grain imports and food gaps

1,000 tons

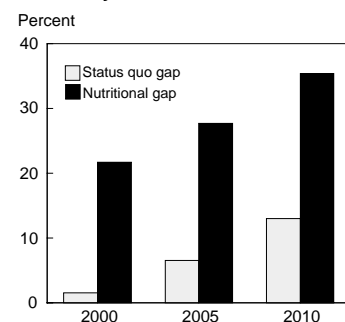


Statistical table 7--Congo, Democratic Republic (Central Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,229	6,826	164	129	9,130
1992	1,408	6,968	238	27	9,550
1993	1,567	6,668	246	31	9,929
1994	1,545	6,744	218	91	9,929
1995	1,452	6,841	336	33	10,070
1996	1,465	5,998	260	24	9,418
1997	1,305	6,029	511	10	9,491
1998	1,585	6,044	464	13	9,862
1999	1,445	5,841	240	10	9,408
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,470	6,176	405	<b>156</b>	<b>2,141</b>
2005	1,770	6,769	377	<b>718</b>	<b>3,021</b>
2010	1,964	7,409	367	<b>1,551</b>	<b>4,218</b>

Per capita consumption is projected to decline more than 1.1 percent per year through 2010. Population growth is projected to average roughly 2.8 percent annually. Consumption in each income group will fall short of that needed to fulfill minimum nutritional requirements.

Food gaps as a share of total availability

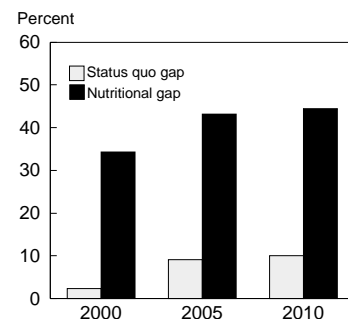


Statistical table 8--Burundi (East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	385	389	33	1	1,328
1992	258	399	18	6	1,214
1993	249	389	0	59	1,189
1994	185	339	62	49	1,108
1995	225	356	45	5	1,140
1996	220	366	13	1	1,132
1997	225	389	16	0	1,152
1998	215	355	26	0	1,143
1999	220	397	69	1	1,252
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	220	389	39	<b>28</b>	<b>412</b>
2005	227	422	38	<b>116</b>	<b>553</b>
2010	269	456	39	<b>142</b>	<b>629</b>

Even though projected production growth far outstrips the historical trend, food supplies will not be sufficient to meet nutritional requirements through the next decade. Consumption in even the highest income group is projected at only 82 percent of the nutritional target in 2010.

Food gaps as a share of total availability



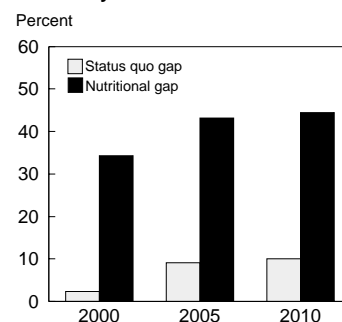
Statistical table 9--Eritrea

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	72	--	0	253	72
1992	198	--	0	39	198
1993	73	26	0	246	291
1994	298	26	102	153	677
1995	153	25	26	65	366
1996	84	25	232	9	447
1997	99	26	254	63	553
1998	458	27	218	103	908
1999	270	26	237	53	699
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	280	28	243	<b>89</b>	<b>236</b>
2005	290	30	243	<b>174</b>	<b>340</b>
2010	316	33	253	<b>237</b>	<b>424</b>

Production growth would need to double from the projected rate of 1.8 percent per year to eliminate the nutrition gap by 2010. Per capita consumption is projected to decline 1.4 percent annually.

Food gaps as a share of total availability



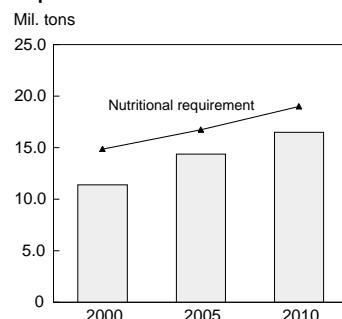
Statistical table 10--Ethiopia

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	4,876	0	0	1,046	4,876
1992	5,342	0	0	543	5,342
1993	5,276	1,354	0	652	8,656
1994	5,702	1,431	236	787	9,637
1995	6,922	1,510	122	525	10,793
1996	9,116	1,551	116	297	12,875
1997	6,901	1,587	5	655	10,854
1998	7,867	1,592	22	696	12,053
1999	7,805	1,615	17	823	12,261
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	7,745	1,672	14	<b>793</b>	<b>3,479</b>
2005	10,182	1,850	14	<b>0</b>	<b>2,365</b>
2010	11,745	2,046	15	<b>0</b>	<b>2,525</b>

Despite a projected slowing of the production growth rate relative to the historical period, per capita consumption will rise nearly 1 percent per year through 2010. However, food supplies will fall short of meeting nutritional requirements.

All food availability versus requirement

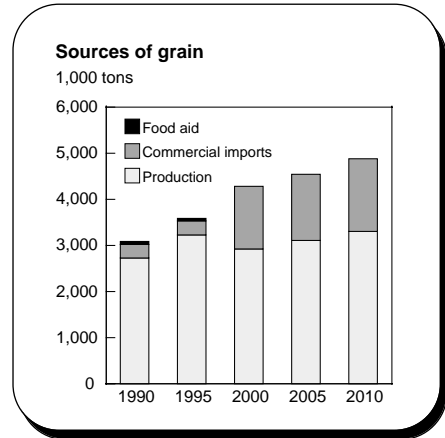


Statistical table 11--Kenya

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	3,033	480	136	186	5,910
1992	3,085	500	360	288	6,047
1993	2,220	525	313	236	4,907
1994	3,554	520	1,004	111	6,878
1995	3,227	571	298	42	6,320
1996	2,778	606	365	59	5,456
1997	2,930	644	1,470	112	7,520
1998	3,030	651	855	80	6,852
1999	2,715	642	1,542	49	7,343
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,915	664	1,363	0	191
2005	3,102	727	1,442	0	357
2010	3,297	795	1,584	0	399

Production growth is projected to be quite slow through the next decade—1.3 percent per year. However, a continued slowdown in the population growth rate, principally due to the impact of AIDS, will preclude a deterioration in per capita consumption through 2010.

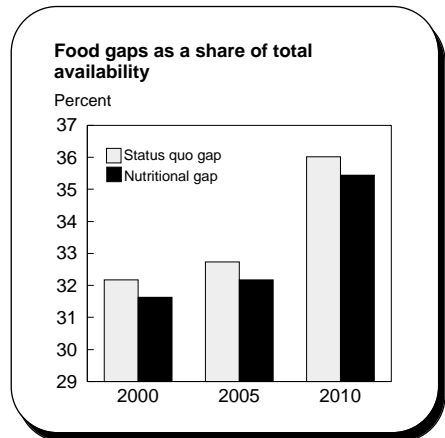


Statistical table 12--Rwanda

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	254	749	19	11	1,597
1992	267	695	0	90	1,631
1993	188	583	46	90	1,463
1994	149	346	0	282	1,131
1995	154	347	0	258	1,159
1996	174	450	0	349	1,328
1997	214	490	0	177	1,434
1998	214	474	57	153	1,537
1999	194	565	133	77	1,704
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	214	499	20	443	436
2005	255	551	19	499	491
2010	271	609	19	595	585

Although production returns to pre-war levels before the end of the projection period, growth is slow and commercial imports are negligible. As a result, food supplies will fall well short of those required to maintain base per capita consumption levels and to meet minimum nutritional requirements.



Statistical table 13--Somalia

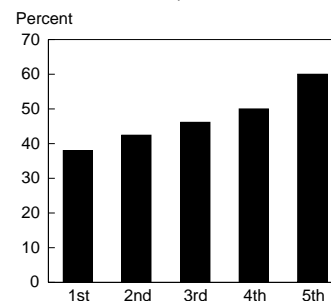
(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	257	16	77	132	1,093
1992	202	14	38	312	1,181
1993	162	14	125	75	1,126
1994	228	13	115	13	1,186
1995	293	16	80	13	1,268
1996	313	18	93	3	1,341
1997	320	19	83	22	1,394
1998	254	21	88	34	1,402
1999	204	23	68	55	1,414
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	229	21	81	<b>159</b>	<b>939</b>
2005	298	23	78	<b>327</b>	<b>1,261</b>
2010	321	25	79	<b>548</b>	<b>1,640</b>

Production growth is projected at 1.8 percent per year through 2010. This growth rate would need to nearly triple in order to eliminate the nutritional food gap. Consumption in even the highest income group is projected at only 60 percent of nutritional requirements in 2010.

Consumption by income quintile in 2010

Share of nutritional requirements



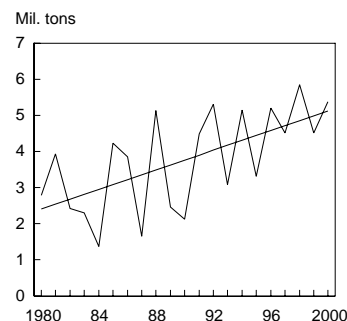
Statistical table 14--Sudan

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	4,488	49	489	711	7,396
1992	5,307	49	333	286	7,794
1993	3,087	47	93	293	6,071
1994	5,152	50	677	138	8,145
1995	3,307	51	325	58	6,595
1996	5,207	52	282	120	8,418
1997	4,507	52	555	99	8,540
1998	5,842	53	400	294	9,139
1999	4,507	54	623	71	8,621
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	5,382	53	536	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	6,244	56	526	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	6,976	59	540	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Prospects for the 2000 coarse grain crop are good due to high producer prices and export opportunities to Eritrea and Ethiopia. The government has also delivered inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, fuel, and pesticides to facilitate agricultural activities.

Grain production is very volatile in Sudan



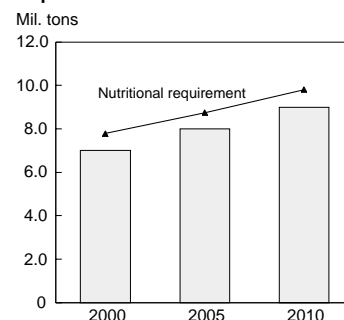
Statistical table 15--Tanzania

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	3,540	1,736	111	18	6,648
1992	3,390	1,648	154	36	6,476
1993	3,700	1,593	150	47	6,520
1994	3,305	1,671	223	114	6,443
1995	4,355	1,451	184	35	6,822
1996	4,180	1,450	148	20	6,799
1997	3,355	1,436	217	96	6,481
1998	3,905	1,477	340	42	6,917
1999	3,585	1,728	361	22	7,134
<b>Projections</b>					
			<b>Food gap</b>		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	3,685	1,560	319	0	838
2005	4,281	1,684	328	0	930
2010	4,730	1,817	354	55	1,252

Although production growth rates are projected to exceed those of the historical period, they will not keep pace with the annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent. As a result, the nutritional situation is expected to deteriorate through 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



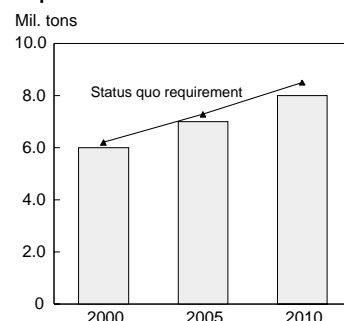
Statistical table 16--Uganda

(East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,460	1,834	0	30	5,120
1992	1,666	1,765	0	40	5,304
1993	1,794	1,886	36	46	5,539
1994	1,900	1,593	0	63	5,553
1995	2,020	1,688	0	44	5,843
1996	1,750	1,431	0	49	5,484
1997	1,550	1,582	43	82	5,475
1998	1,680	2,007	80	53	5,958
1999	1,670	2,217	0	0	6,225
<b>Projections</b>					
			<b>Food gap</b>		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	1,670	1,975	19	274	0
2005	2,088	2,194	21	416	0
2010	2,354	2,436	23	830	0

While the projected production growth rate of 2.5 percent per year is adequate to provide enough food to meet nutritional requirements, it falls more than 1 percentage point short of that needed to maintain base per capita consumption levels.

All food availability versus requirement



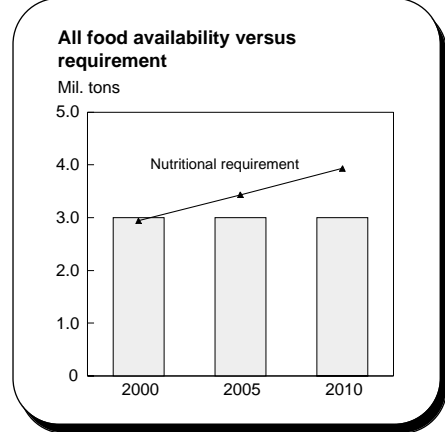


Statistical table 17--Angola

(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	346	633	164	142	2,074
1992	452	714	207	116	2,057
1993	317	707	107	222	1,944
1994	261	887	176	229	2,254
1995	302	948	192	218	2,545
1996	473	932	315	190	2,654
1997	513	871	232	132	2,413
1998	443	1,175	259	146	2,887
1999	603	1,143	368	138	2,907
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	513	1,113	298	<b>231</b>	<b>440</b>
2005	609	1,195	308	<b>502</b>	<b>746</b>
2010	661	1,282	331	<b>785</b>	<b>1,065</b>

Corn production for 2000 was adversely affected by several factors: the late start of the rainy season which was followed by excessive rainfall, scarcity of inputs, poor seed quality, and displacement of population due to civil strife.

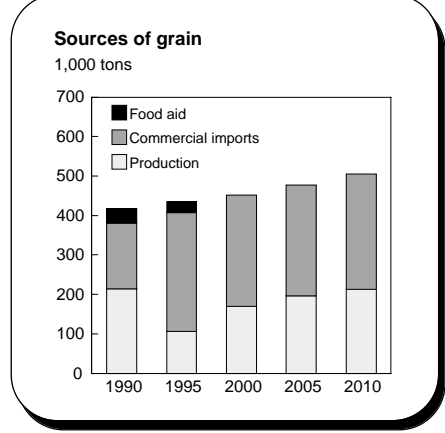


Statistical table 18--Lesotho

(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	148	14	197	37	348
1992	75	16	175	45	448
1993	151	17	189	32	541
1994	243	20	174	15	312
1995	106	20	301	47	689
1996	261	20	304	15	512
1997	210	22	306	13	448
1998	135	23	313	6	585
1999	175	25	202	3	453
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	170	24	282	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>
2005	197	25	281	<b>57</b>	<b>66</b>
2010	213	27	292	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>

Production growth is projected at 1.75 percent per year through 2010. This is about half the rate necessary to eliminate the status quo and nutritional food gaps.



Statistical table 19--Madagascar

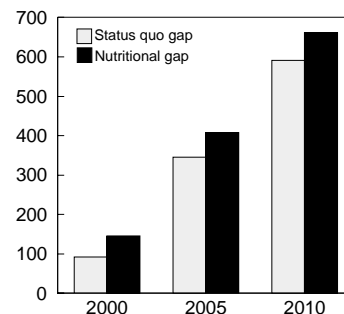
(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,553	932	28	54	2,842
1992	1,715	916	73	59	3,057
1993	1,812	953	77	34	3,138
1994	1,670	972	123	20	3,057
1995	1,780	956	127	24	3,205
1996	1,830	962	48	43	3,238
1997	1,830	986	103	13	3,319
1998	1,700	981	126	25	3,274
1999	1,875	996	145	6	3,505
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	1,875	1,019	128	<b>92</b> <b>146</b>	3,459
2005	2,013	1,105	127	<b>346</b> <b>407</b>	3,716
2010	2,181	1,197	131	<b>591</b> <b>661</b>	4,018

Per capita consumption is projected to drop more than 1 percent per year as food production remains just above the historical trend of 1.5 percent. Production would need to grow nearly 3 percent per year to preclude this decline.

Food gaps

1,000 tons



Statistical table 20--Malawi

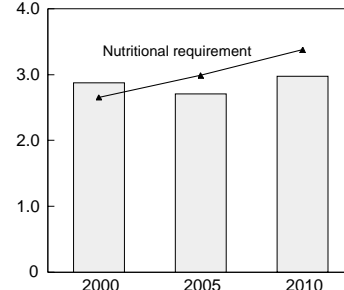
(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,629	116	0	285	1,358
1992	670	105	0	605	3,057
1993	2,016	128	498	62	1,586
1994	1,093	118	220	284	2,902
1995	1,628	124	182	117	2,493
1996	1,833	125	85	51	1,839
1997	1,270	127	67	27	2,570
1998	1,795	128	121	84	3,062
1999	2,445	128	58	63	2,315
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	2,245	130	176	<b>0</b> <b>0</b>	2,876
2005	2,048	142	180	<b>0</b> <b>281</b>	2,706
2010	2,264	156	192	<b>14</b> <b>401</b>	2,977

Good rains and agricultural inputs supplied at no cost or at highly subsidized rates have resulted in two consecutive above average harvests. As a result, it is estimated that food supplies will be adequate and there will be no food gaps, on the aggregate level, in 2000.

All food availability versus requirement

Mil. tons



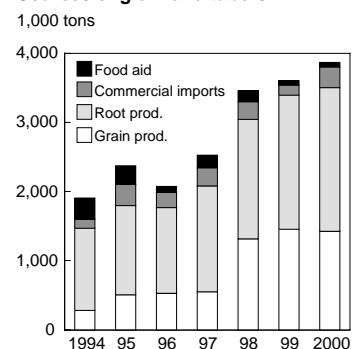
Statistical table 21--Mozambique

(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	544	1,355	0	664	2,860
1992	278	1,193	130	929	3,348
1993	715	1,292	309	351	3,232
1994	756	1,238	217	305	3,558
1995	1,080	1,528	263	266	4,019
1996	1,313	1,727	257	91	3,915
1997	1,453	1,941	145	183	4,290
1998	1,573	2,049	362	159	4,626
1999	1,673	2,054	369	64	4,378
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,423	2,082	297	<b>132</b>	<b>558</b>
2005	2,013	2,232	295	<b>0</b>	<b>231</b>
2010	2,327	2,391	307	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>

Severe flooding in February and March resulted in a small decline in foodcrop plantings, on the aggregate level. However, successive years of good harvests have raised onfarm stocks and boosted food supplies.

Sources of grain and tubers



Statistical table 22--Swaziland

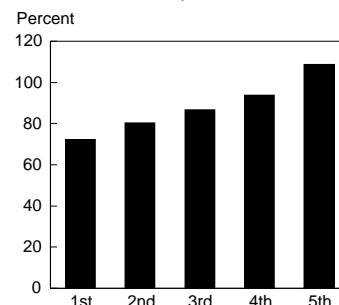
(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	158	2	91	5	217
1992	59	2	59	40	260
1993	78	2	80	10	275
1994	104	2	102	1	267
1995	81	2	62	12	297
1996	140	2	64	0	250
1997	105	2	78	0	257
1998	105	2	64	10	243
1999	105	2	76	0	251
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	105	2	76	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	115	2	82	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
2010	121	2	92	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>

Growth in grain production and imports will be sufficient to provide enough food to meet nearly all of the nutritional requirements through the next decade. However, consumption in only the top income groups will exceed the minimum nutritional target in 2010.

Consumption by income quintile in 2010

Share of nutritional requirements



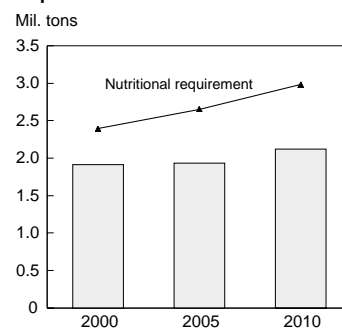
Statistical table 23--Zambia

(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,309	234	0	342	1,316
1992	597	227	188	535	2,947
1993	1,759	252	342	11	1,593
1994	1,195	243	55	12	1,576
1995	929	239	80	73	2,378
1996	1,563	251	138	8	1,420
1997	1,157	280	101	8	1,493
1998	702	322	338	39	2,033
1999	1,015	335	222	5	1,945
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,142	321	228	<b>0</b>	<b>479</b>
2005	1,109	351	230	<b>15</b>	<b>719</b>
2010	1,233	383	243	<b>70</b>	<b>862</b>

Production would need to grow nearly 1 percentage point faster than the projected growth rate to achieve the growth necessary to close the nutritional food gap. Consumption in all income groups is projected to fall short of the minimum nutritional requirement in 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



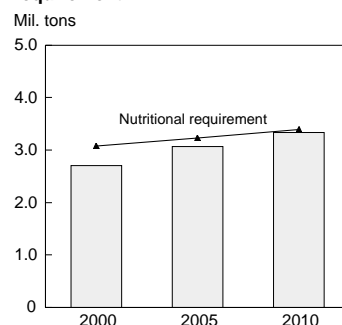
Statistical table 24--Zimbabwe

(Southern Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,139	47	0	87	992
1992	675	52	583	896	4,189
1993	2,249	57	586	16	2,956
1994	2,622	58	86	5	1,210
1995	1,225	64	118	3	3,801
1996	2,900	65	457	1	2,757
1997	2,417	68	216	0	2,137
1998	1,870	69	214	82	2,489
1999	1,945	72	201	0	2,976
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,175	73	216	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>
2005	2,412	82	243	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>
2010	2,576	91	287	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>

Per capita consumption is projected to grow more than 1 percent per year through the next decade. Production is projected to rise nearly 2 percent per year while population growth will continue its slowdown, equaling just 1 percent in 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



Statistical table 25--Benin

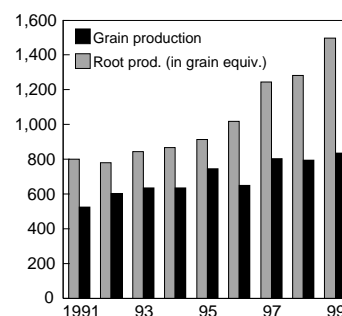
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	524	802	138	7	1,469
1992	602	782	161	19	1,560
1993	635	843	106	26	1,619
1994	635	868	85	15	1,611
1995	746	914	94	9	1,765
1996	651	1,018	81	12	1,701
1997	805	1,244	86	31	1,966
1998	795	1,284	111	11	1,900
1999	835	1,497	106	9	2,164
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	800	1,414	107	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	953	1,570	114	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	1,065	1,741	127	<b>227</b>	<b>0</b>

Production growth averaged nearly 5 percent per year between 1980-98. Although this is projected to slow to just over 2 percent by 2010, food supplies will be adequate to meet minimum nutritional requirements.

Crop production

1,000 tons



Statistical table 26--Burkina Faso

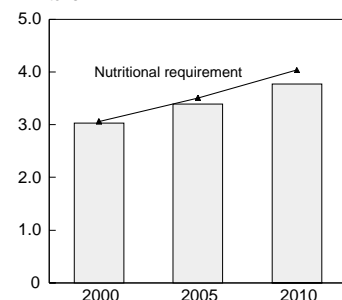
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,220	21	108	101	2,668
1992	2,438	31	122	31	2,868
1993	2,515	22	114	27	2,997
1994	2,453	19	104	19	2,879
1995	2,265	22	101	26	2,727
1996	2,425	21	104	31	2,895
1997	1,965	18	141	27	2,440
1998	2,640	20	134	75	3,116
1999	2,590	20	145	10	3,133
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,590	19	142	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
2005	2,922	20	137	<b>0</b>	<b>117</b>
2010	3,270	21	137	<b>129</b>	<b>264</b>

The projected production growth rate of 2.4 percent per year through the next decade marks a significant slowdown relative to the historical period. However, food gaps in the long term will remain small.

All food availability versus requirement

Mil. tons



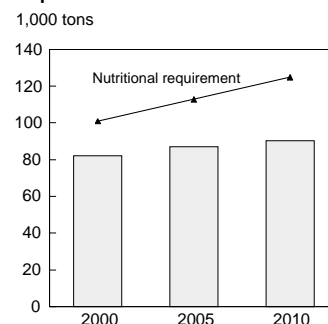
Statistical table 27--Cape Verde

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons---		
1991	4	3	0	76	128
1992	10	2	86	45	158
1993	12	4	13	58	142
1994	9	3	20	64	145
1995	10	2	29	50	152
1996	10	2	12	58	136
1997	10	2	22	50	135
1998	10	2	25	61	151
1999	10	2	2	72	140
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	10	2	17	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>
2005	14	2	16	<b>79</b>	<b>26</b>
2010	15	2	18	<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>

Cape Verde depends more upon imports than domestic production to fulfill food requirements. Commercial import growth is projected to be slow—less than 1 percent per year—and food gaps will grow as a result.

All food availability versus requirement



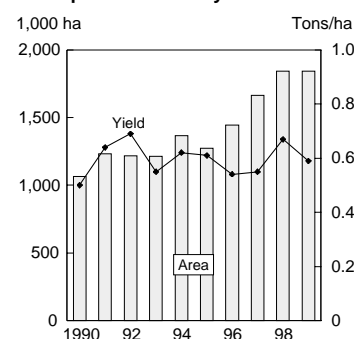
Statistical table 28--Chad

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons---		
1991	794	212	0	67	1,382
1992	836	183	51	0	1,410
1993	671	176	58	17	1,283
1994	846	186	33	15	1,397
1995	779	215	26	8	1,470
1996	786	215	13	32	1,490
1997	916	220	29	28	1,690
1998	1,236	220	32	15	1,991
1999	1,096	220	56	11	1,896
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,216	225	40	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	1,358	248	39	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
2010	1,569	273	40	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

Grain production grew more than 4 percent per year during the last two decades due principally to acreage expansion. While growth is projected to slow to 3 percent per year through 2010, it will be adequate to maintain base per capita consumption levels.

Grain production and yields



Statistical table 29--Côte d'Ivoire

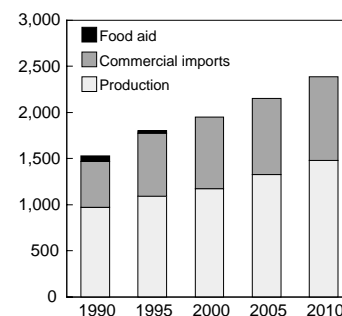
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,031	1,579	574	36	3,739
1992	962	1,619	561	41	3,757
1993	1,009	1,629	600	45	3,773
1994	1,042	1,669	444	56	3,709
1995	1,092	1,689	680	30	3,997
1996	1,160	1,744	522	45	3,958
1997	1,130	1,786	738	26	4,159
1998	1,078	1,759	821	35	4,349
1999	1,140	1,752	657	3	4,228
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,170	1,817	777	0	4,409
2005	1,326	1,996	822	0	4,843
2010	1,481	2,190	904	0	5,347

Production growth of more than 2 percent per year, coupled with import growth of nearly 2 percent, is adequate to provide enough food to meet nutritional requirements through 2010. Consumption in each income group is projected to exceed the minimum nutritional target.

Sources of grain

1,000 tons



Statistical table 30--Gambia

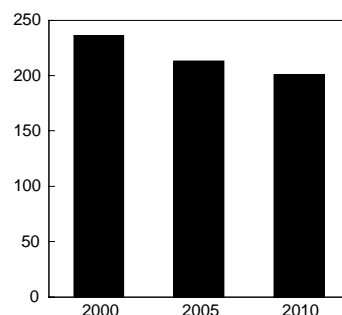
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	108	2	80	10	284
1992	87	2	78	6	261
1993	93	2	67	11	265
1994	101	2	86	2	275
1995	101	2	118	3	327
1996	101	2	123	6	338
1997	83	2	107	5	303
1998	94	2	117	6	321
1999	94	2	90	5	300
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	94	2	105	18	309
2005	109	2	98	55	315
2010	126	2	95	82	332

Per capita food availability is projected to fall 1.6 percent per year through the next decade. Consumption in all income groups is projected to fall short of the minimum nutritional requirements in 2010.

Per capita food availability

Kg



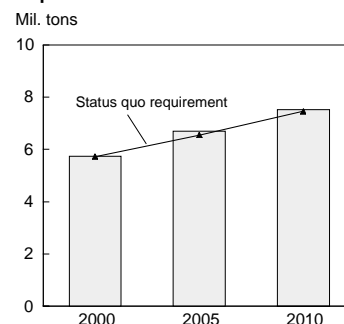
Statistical table 31--Ghana

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,375	2,585	203	215	4,140
1992	1,198	2,469	326	75	4,203
1993	1,582	2,665	253	126	4,651
1994	1,532	2,382	403	101	4,758
1995	1,737	2,717	219	43	4,962
1996	1,673	2,960	261	63	5,075
1997	1,578	2,954	354	69	5,209
1998	1,665	3,100	448	27	5,427
1999	1,685	3,461	446	39	5,946
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR
2000	1,635	3,393	438	0	0
2005	2,123	3,769	465	0	0
2010	2,460	4,179	520	0	0
				(w/o food aid)	
					5,736
					6,689
					7,528

While the projected production growth rate will be less than half of that of the historical period, it will be sufficient to preclude food gaps through the next decade. Consumption in all but the lowest income group will exceed nutritional requirements in 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



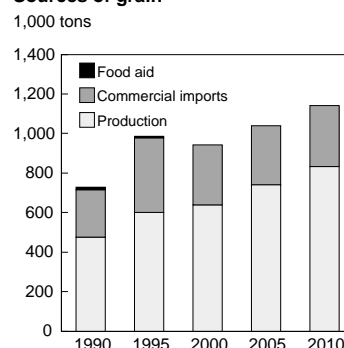
Statistical table 32--Guinea

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	581	232	237	30	1,521
1992	505	255	285	30	1,576
1993	553	277	243	46	1,658
1994	574	284	331	29	1,731
1995	600	298	377	8	1,830
1996	610	319	283	6	1,786
1997	630	346	294	6	1,791
1998	630	372	236	26	1,777
1999	640	372	350	0	1,885
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR
2000	640	371	302	0	0
2005	740	404	300	66	0
2010	832	439	309	139	0
				(w/o food aid)	
					1,839
					2,006
					2,190

Projected production growth of 2 percent per year will be sufficient to supply enough food to meet nutritional requirements through 2010. However, food supplies will not maintain base per capita consumption levels.

Sources of grain





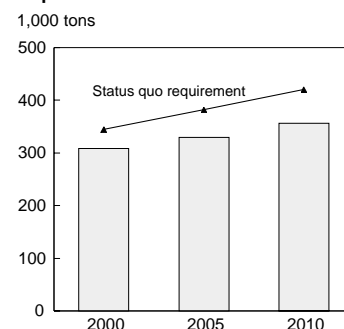
Statistical table 33--Guinea-Bissau

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	172	22	42	21	303
1992	125	24	72	9	277
1993	134	24	61	9	271
1994	154	24	64	2	294
1995	152	25	60	2	291
1996	150	26	66	6	305
1997	145	26	71	3	303
1998	125	26	48	21	282
1999	145	26	99	0	335
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	145	27	75	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	162	28	74	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	180	30	77	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>

Food supplies are projected to be adequate to meet nutritional requirements at the aggregate level during the next decade. However, skewed distribution of income will limit food access for roughly 40 percent of the population where consumption will fall short of nutritional requirements in 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



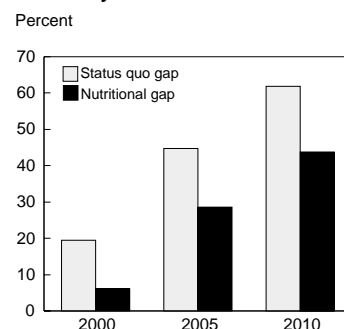
Statistical table 34--Liberia

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	120	135	38	136	560
1992	61	141	0	149	486
1993	39	127	34	146	495
1994	30	131	0	183	478
1995	35	99	86	132	535
1996	60	116	122	88	574
1997	100	146	134	45	617
1998	125	158	123	102	726
1999	160	158	148	53	748
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	160	157	140	<b>133</b>	<b>41</b>
2005	135	168	138	<b>300</b>	<b>191</b>
2010	144	180	141	<b>437</b>	<b>309</b>

Despite the fact that the country's security situation has stabilized and the agricultural recovery has begun, food gaps are projected to grow. In 2010, consumption in all income groups will fall short of nutritional requirements.

Food gaps as a share of total availability



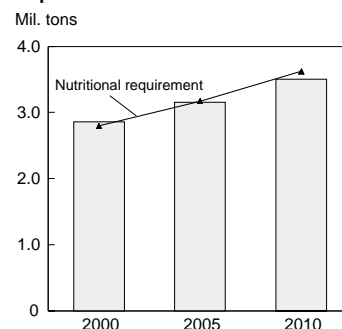
Statistical table 35--Mali

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,245	8	185	51	2,949
1992	1,714	6	63	35	2,276
1993	1,965	9	57	29	2,459
1994	2,234	7	23	16	2,804
1995	2,050	8	86	8	2,645
1996	2,075	9	46	29	2,623
1997	2,000	10	81	31	2,481
1998	2,275	12	94	12	2,815
1999	2,325	12	98	3	2,902
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,325	12	95	0	0
2005	2,573	14	100	0	14
2010	2,853	15	111	81	119

Grain output grew nearly 5 percent per year between 1980 and 1999, supported mainly by a large jump in area planted. Although this growth is projected to slow during the next decade as area expansion slows, it will be nearly adequate to meet nutritional requirements through 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



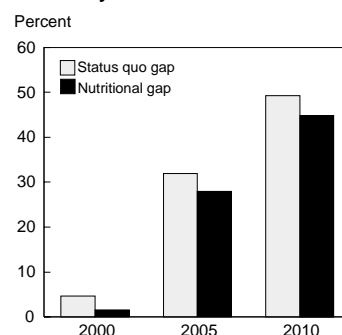
Statistical table 36--Mauritania

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	96	2	275	50	673
1992	103	1	164	45	571
1993	158	1	189	63	677
1994	204	1	174	22	673
1995	210	1	174	28	723
1996	195	1	245	24	768
1997	108	1	265	27	720
1998	158	1	736	24	821
1999	193	1	249	13	372
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	193	1	421	30	10
2005	191	2	408	185	162
2010	210	2	414	286	260

Growth in food production will fall well short of that needed to meet status quo or nutritional food requirements through the next decade. Per capita consumption is projected to decline more than 3 percent per year through 2010.

Food gaps as a share of total availability



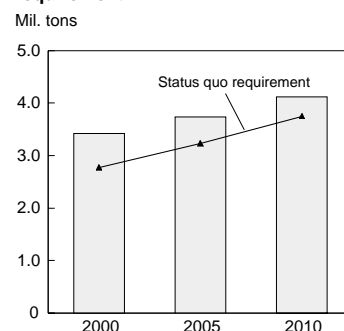
Statistical table 37--Niger

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,290	86	88	45	2,682
1992	2,227	92	95	28	2,623
1993	2,119	93	89	33	2,517
1994	2,190	99	67	39	2,626
1995	2,153	100	48	19	2,602
1996	2,296	100	14	46	2,825
1997	2,195	97	21	45	2,902
1998	2,940	103	34	59	3,640
1999	2,645	116	50	0	3,356
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,845	108	36	0	0
2005	3,087	120	38	209	0
2010	3,398	133	41	451	77

Food production is projected to grow just over 2 percent per year through 2010. This growth would need to accelerate by more than 1 percentage point to maintain base per capita consumption levels.

All food availability versus requirement



Statistical table 38--Nigeria

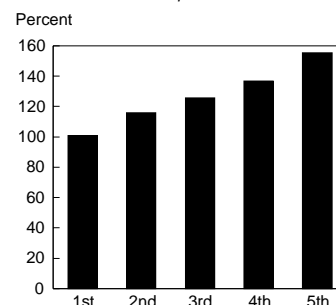
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	17,531	12,885	751	1	28,617
1992	18,248	14,717	979	0	30,889
1993	19,278	15,637	1,572	0	34,128
1994	19,897	16,348	922	0	33,884
1995	20,810	16,636	995	0	35,638
1996	18,885	17,230	1,216	0	34,428
1997	18,700	15,678	1,755	1	33,539
1998	19,390	18,482	2,937	0	37,098
1999	19,645	18,528	1,600	0	36,542
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	19,345	18,386	2,139	344	0
2005	23,073	20,182	2,095	0	0
2010	25,673	22,119	2,138	0	0

Per capita consumption is projected to hold fairly steady at base levels, and there will be no long term food gaps. Consumption across all income groups is projected to exceed nutritional requirements in 2010.

Consumption by income quintile in 2010

Share of nutritional requirements



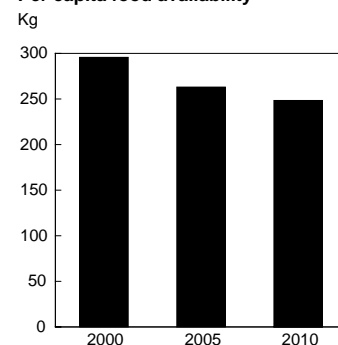
Statistical table 39--Senegal

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	900	14	555	65	2,201
1992	817	20	528	71	2,198
1993	1,029	19	563	38	2,466
1994	886	31	569	18	2,288
1995	1,005	23	697	9	2,562
1996	917	16	777	6	2,557
1997	706	20	607	10	2,326
1998	686	25	859	15	2,712
1999	928	17	748	18	2,855
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	898	22	762	0	2,801
2005	866	23	770	79	2,826
2010	941	23	808	265	3,018

Production and import growth will be outstripped by population growth that is projected at 2.5 percent per year through the next decade. As a result, per capita consumption will fall 1.5 percent per year, and consumption in only the top income group will exceed minimum nutritional requirements in 2010.

Per capita food availability



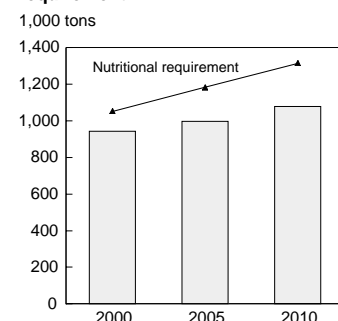
Statistical table 40--Sierra Leone

(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	268	50	115	66	783
1992	315	48	114	29	732
1993	321	44	116	29	773
1994	270	104	240	30	800
1995	193	95	236	48	867
1996	260	118	239	58	935
1997	275	129	261	32	831
1998	235	119	246	70	849
1999	255	93	310	20	852
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	255	120	291	63	941
2005	262	129	312	124	996
2010	273	138	349	166	1,079

Civil disturbances continued through the summer, adversely affecting planting that takes place in May and June. Distribution of inputs and relief supplies were also interrupted. Consumption across all income groups is projected to fall short of the nutritional requirement in 2010.

All food availability versus requirement



Statistical table 41--Togo

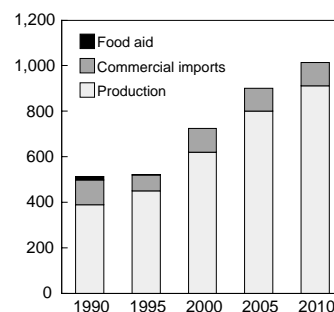
(West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	427	327	89	14	806
1992	492	302	156	4	912
1993	611	351	55	11	999
1994	405	289	48	8	700
1995	450	416	69	4	933
1996	600	423	88	5	1,141
1997	705	470	104	6	1,262
1998	565	469	138	4	1,194
1999	620	469	67	4	1,219
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	620	488	104	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	801	546	100	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	912	610	101	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>

The nutritional food gap, on the aggregate level, is projected to be zero in the long term. Skewed income distribution, however, will preclude roughly 40 percent of the population from consuming a nutritionally adequate diet in 2010.

Sources of grain

1,000 tons



Statistical table 42--Afghanistan

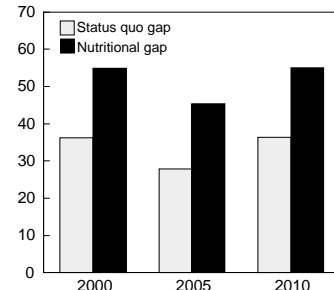
(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,830	86	82	56	3,625
1992	2,830	86	45	108	3,676
1993	2,930	88	144	71	3,773
1994	3,210	88	0	151	3,949
1995	3,320	90	76	124	4,313
1996	3,420	90	12	174	4,311
1997	3,510	90	158	85	4,428
1998	3,620	90	163	73	3,743
1999	3,630	90	120	117	3,863
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,675	93	151	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,928</b>
2005	3,889	100	147	<b>1,331</b>	<b>2,166</b>
2010	4,150	108	149	<b>1,847</b>	<b>2,795</b>

Per capita consumption in 1999 was roughly half of the mid-1980s level. It is projected to fall more than 1 percent per year through 2010. In even the highest income group, consumption is projected at only 80 percent of nutritional requirements.

Food gaps as a share of total availability

Percent



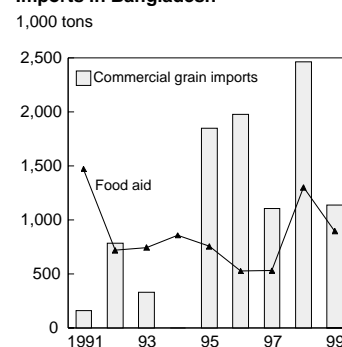
Statistical table 43--Bangladesh

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	19,301	422	162	1,469	23,636
1992	19,452	454	784	719	24,171
1993	19,264	446	332	745	23,648
1994	18,011	457	0	858	21,836
1995	18,979	467	1,849	755	25,179
1996	20,299	472	1,976	527	26,622
1997	20,365	469	1,106	531	25,815
1998	21,706	478	2,463	1,301	26,990
1999	23,480	515	1,137	895	30,044
<b>Projections</b>					
<b>Food gap</b>					
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	23,350	501	1,710	0	0 28,942
2005	24,490	540	1,972	0	0 30,682
2010	26,434	582	2,408	0	0 33,450

Production growth is projected at only about 1.6 percent per year. However, population growth is projected to slow from a current rate of more than 1.7 percent to 1.5 percent by 2010. As a result, food supplies will be sufficient to preclude food gaps throughout the next decade.

Imports in Bangladesh



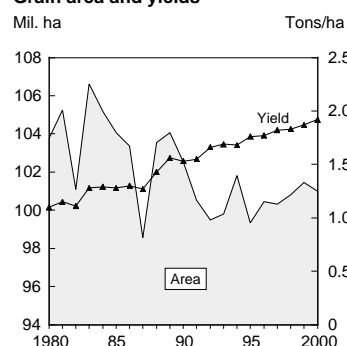
Statistical table 44--India

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	155,744	5,248	0	277	229,112
1992	165,337	5,597	1,352	261	234,785
1993	168,530	5,239	67	336	239,764
1994	170,844	5,906	0	271	247,063
1995	174,870	5,845	0	268	249,759
1996	177,758	6,102	393	275	258,468
1997	182,842	7,493	2,075	264	263,507
1998	184,020	5,955	1,902	323	263,796
1999	189,430	7,118	1,842	246	272,394
<b>Projections</b>					
<b>Food gap</b>					
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	194,300	7,112	2,113	0	0 281,692
2005	208,776	7,788	2,402	0	0 304,313
2010	226,431	8,520	2,894	0	0 330,988

Sustained growth in grain production, relatively strong growth in commercial import capacity, and a slowdown in population growth will ensure nutritionally adequate food supplies for each income group in 2010.

Grain area and yields



Statistical table 45--Indonesia

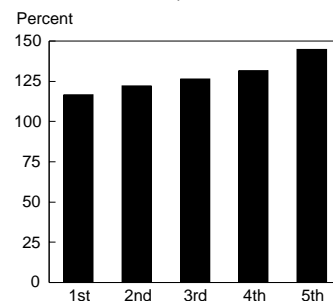
(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	36,750	5,713	2,787	59	52,685
1992	36,968	5,977	3,314	41	55,535
1993	35,715	6,218	3,084	52	54,193
1994	38,433	5,695	5,363	15	56,097
1995	39,215	5,755	8,664	12	62,596
1996	38,034	6,204	6,998	0	62,015
1997	36,818	5,496	5,294	9	56,702
1998	38,600	5,450	1,877	973	55,678
1999	38,300	5,670	5,744	487	62,713
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	38,300	5,694	4,497	0	59,794
2005	42,589	6,068	5,171	0	66,323
2010	46,020	6,461	6,007	0	72,239

Food production growth is projected to slow relative to historical levels. However, population growth is projected to slow as well. Per capita consumption will rise and consumption in even the lowest income group will equal 117 percent of nutritional requirements in 2010.

Consumption by income quintile in 2010

Share of nutritional requirements



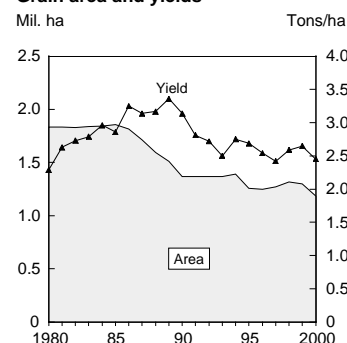
Statistical table 46--Korea, Dem. People's Rep.

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	3,855	315	1,578	0	6,779
1992	3,723	350	1,130	0	6,114
1993	3,423	163	1,570	0	5,805
1994	3,825	232	495	75	5,463
1995	3,375	176	219	736	5,447
1996	3,175	207	470	508	5,269
1997	3,075	182	500	833	5,571
1998	3,400	128	0	1,036	5,547
1999	3,450	457	692	339	5,983
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	2,900	265	401	1,155	4,611
2005	3,573	282	394	786	5,353
2010	3,762	300	405	835	5,610

Per capita consumption fell 25 percent during the 1990s. Production is projected to grow at roughly the same rate as population through the next decade. Consumption in only the top income group will exceed nutritional requirements in 2010.

Grain area and yields



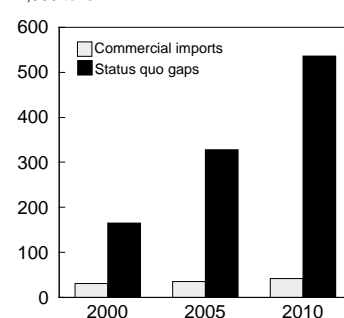
Statistical table 47--Nepal

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	4,437	199	8	8	4,921
1992	4,003	198	44	18	4,644
1993	4,075	199	17	44	4,747
1994	4,427	211	50	26	5,234
1995	4,585	223	16	42	5,438
1996	4,985	237	59	28	5,721
1997	5,110	251	22	33	5,847
1998	5,165	253	2	52	5,967
1999	5,308	280	59	6	6,200
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	5,310	270	31	<b>165</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	5,813	291	35	<b>328</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	6,301	312	42	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>

Production growth is projected to be outstripped by population growth that remains high relative to other countries in the region—more than 2 percent per year. The diets of roughly 40 percent of the population will be nutritionally inadequate.

Grain imports and food gaps  
1,000 tons



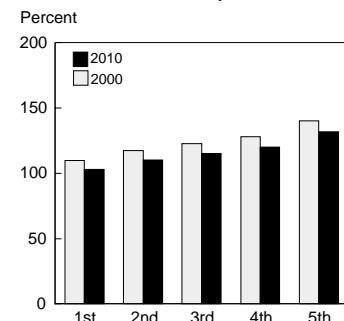
Statistical table 48--Pakistan

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	19,390	248	604	373	31,599
1992	20,458	279	1,816	236	32,246
1993	21,915	301	2,832	67	36,286
1994	20,537	331	1,829	93	36,127
1995	22,833	343	2,680	18	38,359
1996	23,013	336	1,942	48	38,868
1997	22,826	316	2,355	159	38,991
1998	25,285	425	2,232	300	41,180
1999	24,774	425	2,256	267	43,068
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	27,720	402	2,442	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	28,687	444	2,675	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	32,208	488	3,058	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Per capita consumption is projected to decline marginally as production and import growth fall just short of the high population growth. However, nutritional food needs will be met across all income groups through 2010.

Consumption by income quintile share of nutritional requirements





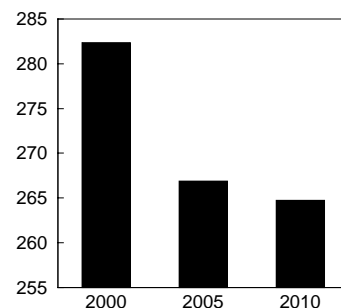
Statistical table 49--Philippines

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	10,426	924	1,652	48	17,037
1992	11,000	934	2,003	53	16,731
1993	11,480	940	2,150	52	17,856
1994	11,343	972	2,391	44	18,705
1995	11,587	978	2,819	11	18,394
1996	11,480	984	2,420	40	19,183
1997	10,016	992	3,763	9	19,626
1998	11,568	909	4,786	3	20,669
1999	12,295	909	3,387	128	20,418
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	11,900	955	4,214	0	21,450
2005	12,182	1,003	4,560	0	22,271
2010	12,863	1,053	5,192	0	23,972

Although there are no food gaps at the aggregate level, consumption for roughly 20 percent of the population will fall below minimum nutritional requirements. Growth in grain yields is projected at 1 percent per year—half that of the historical period. Grain area is projected to stagnate.

Total annual food availability  
Kg per capita



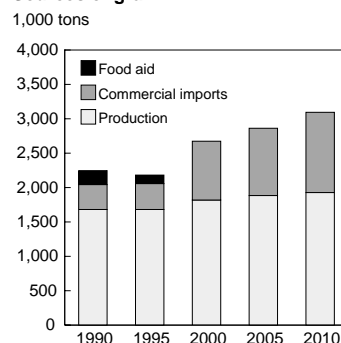
Statistical table 50--Sri Lanka

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,691	162	423	439	4,264
1992	1,649	140	818	249	4,417
1993	1,748	145	806	338	4,507
1994	1,905	140	596	346	4,910
1995	1,679	138	1,034	120	4,731
1996	1,502	137	1,242	57	4,744
1997	1,758	118	1,257	83	5,007
1998	1,845	107	1,106	82	5,092
1999	1,815	107	1,150	49	5,138
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,815	111	1,222	0	5,194
2005	1,879	115	1,323	0	5,460
2010	1,927	119	1,494	0	5,831

Population growth is projected to remain steady at 1 percent per year—the lowest rate in the region. Food supplies are projected to be adequate throughout the next decade. Consumption in all income groups is projected to exceed minimum nutritional requirements.

Sources of grain



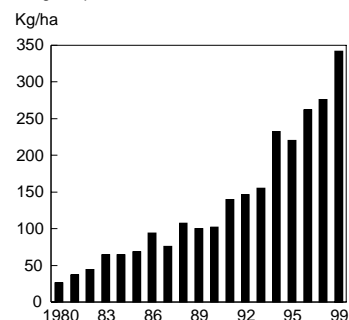
Statistical table 51--Vietnam

(Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	15,310	1,488	190	80	17,635
1992	15,389	1,654	156	84	17,005
1993	16,931	1,561	293	87	18,978
1994	17,390	1,400	248	64	19,217
1995	18,860	1,281	466	20	20,860
1996	19,540	1,246	388	65	19,900
1997	20,744	1,213	418	49	21,029
1998	21,720	1,120	688	50	22,003
1999	22,500	1,197	603	0	26,073
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	22,200	1,211	622	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b> 23,638
2005	24,261	1,311	784	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 25,996
2010	26,227	1,420	1,049	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 28,410

Growth in grain output is expected to slow considerably from the historical rate of more than 5 percent per year. However, per capita consumption relative to nutritional requirements will remain the highest in the region through 2010.

Fertilizer use, 1980-99  
Kilogram per hectare arable land



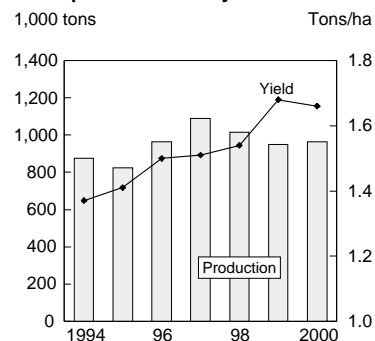
Statistical table 52--Bolivia

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	760	309	143	238	1,732
1992	780	291	130	243	1,699
1993	1,055	318	89	205	1,808
1994	875	268	155	176	1,664
1995	825	272	247	94	1,805
1996	965	296	92	143	1,789
1997	1,090	336	71	149	1,916
1998	1,015	250	81	144	1,935
1999	950	338	249	23	2,012
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	965	323	173	<b>128</b>	<b>189</b> 1,876
2005	1,395	364	181	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 2,479
2010	1,712	408	198	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 3,008

Grain production is projected to continue and even accelerate its fast growth of about 4 percent per year. Yield improvements are the driving force for fast production increases that may succeed in eliminating all food gaps within a few years.

Grain production and yields

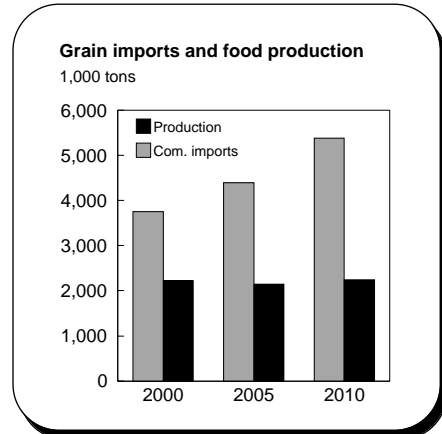


**Statistical table 53--Colombia**

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	2,777	1,053	792	8	9,096
1992	2,804	1,037	1,592	17	9,844
1993	2,777	1,250	1,697	31	9,726
1994	2,610	1,257	2,392	15	10,423
1995	2,469	1,247	2,582	0	10,596
1996	2,129	1,296	3,267	9	11,451
1997	1,834	1,172	3,290	7	10,918
1998	2,026	1,116	3,861	11	11,861
1999	2,214	1,256	3,109	0	11,513
<b>Projections</b>					
			<b>Food gap</b>		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	2,219	1,220	3,754	0	12,334
2005	2,144	1,316	4,400	0	13,704
2010	2,241	1,416	5,389	0	15,956

In 1999, Colombia suffered its worst recession in 60 years. However, there is reason to hope that economic growth will be positive in 2000 and continue to improve. Commercial imports will be the main source of grains, projected to increase 70 percent over the next 10 years.

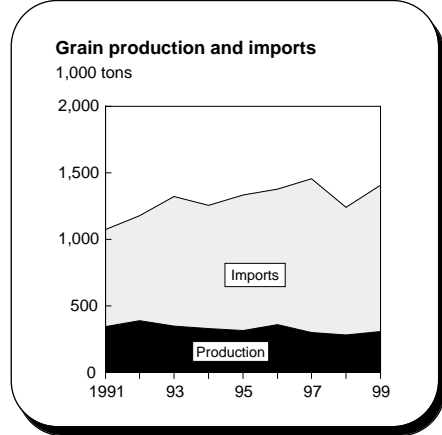


**Statistical table 54--Dominican Republic**

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	343	76	732	14	1,688
1992	390	84	786	7	1,704
1993	350	57	972	7	1,949
1994	329	63	925	3	1,899
1995	316	85	1,018	1	1,990
1996	360	78	1,017	2	1,955
1997	301	63	1,152	5	2,137
1998	282	77	960	31	1,869
1999	307	82	1,100	0	1,977
<b>Projections</b>					
			<b>Food gap</b>		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
2000	305	77	1,192	0	2,245
2005	316	85	1,460	0	2,765
2010	330	94	1,872	0	3,587

While food production is projected to virtually stagnate over the next 10 years, commercial imports are expected to increase more than 60 percent. Improvements in food security thus depend on sufficient export earnings to pay for these grain imports.

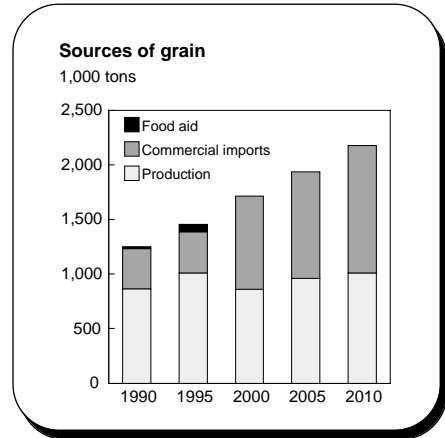


Statistical table 55--Ecuador

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	956	104	416	45	2,795
1992	1,028	128	346	14	2,761
1993	1,104	113	271	12	2,582
1994	1,050	137	322	32	2,738
1995	1,009	123	377	1	2,792
1996	767	120	433	8	3,027
1997	831	164	643	20	2,682
1998	791	136	1,063	20	3,389
1999	901	196	661	70	3,012
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	861	165	854	0	0 3,177
2005	959	174	977	0	0 3,555
2010	1,012	183	1,163	0	0 4,024

While 1999 was a year of economic crisis, 2000 brought several encouraging changes: the dollar was chosen as the country's currency, part of the large foreign debt could be renegotiated, and an agreement with the IMF has contributed to raising confidence in the Ecuadorean economy, which helps to attract international investors.

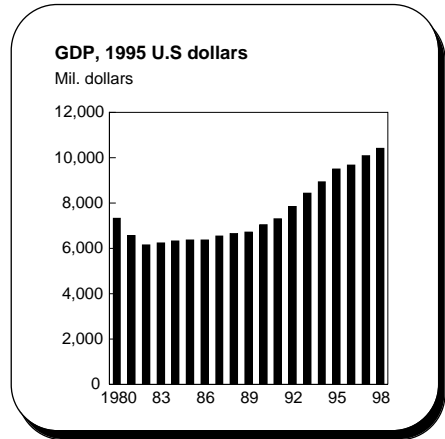


Statistical table 56--El Salvador

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	699	11	373	86	1,551
1992	953	15	147	131	1,455
1993	858	14	213	79	1,359
1994	690	32	469	7	1,533
1995	873	27	415	14	1,454
1996	841	26	398	7	1,202
1997	860	26	567	8	1,693
1998	790	20	325	49	1,284
1999	855	26	474	0	1,598
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	890	25	459	0	0 1,545
2005	942	27	453	0	0 1,580
2010	1,030	30	465	24	0 1,685

Even though El Salvador does not have a national nutritional food gap, the share of people unable to purchase nutritionally adequate diets is projected to increase from 40 percent to 60 percent over the next 10 years. The skewed income distribution as well as insufficient income keep the poor segments of the population in food insecurity.



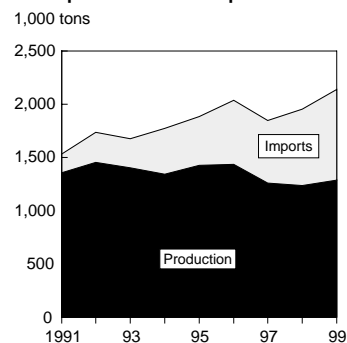
Statistical table 57--Guatemala

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,355	14	176	252	2,242
1992	1,454	16	280	109	2,271
1993	1,400	17	276	151	2,230
1994	1,343	17	431	144	2,417
1995	1,423	17	460	35	2,371
1996	1,436	17	599	45	2,363
1997	1,258	17	588	18	2,289
1998	1,235	17	719	43	2,443
1999	1,285	17	853	110	2,774
<b>Projections</b>					
				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,285	18	800	0	2,540
2005	1,368	21	973	0	2,845
2010	1,446	24	1,249	0	3,295

In Guatemala as in other countries in the region, commercial imports become increasingly important compared with domestic food production. By 2010, imports are projected at 46 percent of grain supplies, up from 12 percent in 1990 and 36 percent in 2000.

Grain production and imports



Statistical table 58--Haiti

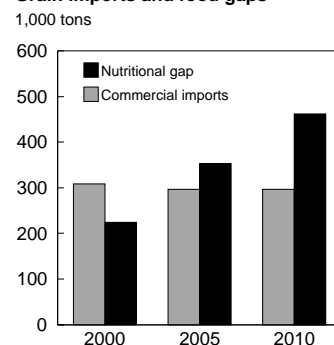
(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	330	225	218	55	1,380
1992	320	231	268	75	1,447
1993	340	223	217	114	1,411
1994	330	216	159	117	1,353
1995	345	219	291	126	1,591
1996	345	215	210	151	1,549
1997	405	211	203	146	1,660
1998	455	213	284	139	1,796
1999	455	217	424	101	1,940
<b>Projections</b>					
				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	455	218	309	85	1,713
2005	474	231	297	202	1,749
2010	503	245	296	297	1,817

Presidential elections in Haiti were held in for November 2000. Political deadlock has made political as well as economic progress impossible. Poverty and hunger continue to be pervasive.

The lowest income quintile is projected to consume only 57 percent of its nutritional requirements.

Grain imports and food gaps

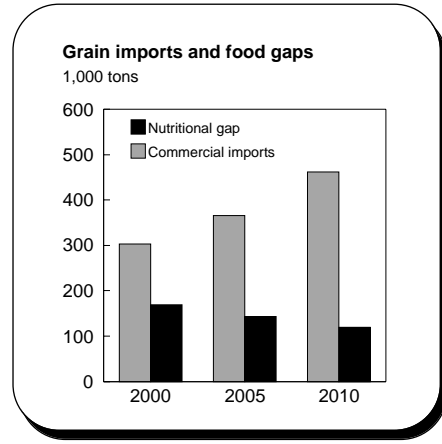


Statistical table 59--Honduras

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	693	7	100	160	1,087
1992	710	8	73	64	1,059
1993	690	8	67	149	1,118
1994	617	7	251	73	1,187
1995	780	7	233	43	1,230
1996	679	8	212	36	1,085
1997	705	8	398	20	1,432
1998	560	9	123	92	1,152
1999	613	9	301	88	1,368
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	613	9	304	<b>50</b>	<b>170</b>
2005	723	10	366	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>
2010	776	11	462	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>

Hurricane Mitch hit Honduras in fall 1998, but its repercussions continue to be felt. However, as houses and infrastructure are being repaired, prospects for an improved food security situation become brighter. The nutritional food gap is projected to halve during the next 10 years.

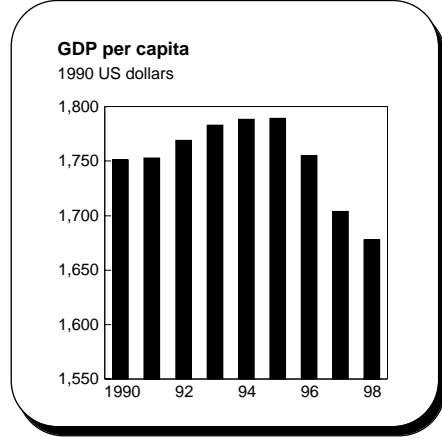


Statistical table 60--Jamaica

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	3	72	131	323	756
1992	4	84	252	201	711
1993	5	92	299	157	792
1994	5	97	316	53	674
1995	5	102	379	60	719
1996	5	108	288	27	653
1997	5	90	499	13	836
1998	5	86	489	13	811
1999	5	86	530	0	835
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	5	92	524	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	5	100	533	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	5	108	557	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Jamaica continues to be one of the better off countries in the region, and hunger is not prevalent. However, poverty is rising because of a weak economy for the last 5 years. Recovery may not start until 2001 or later.

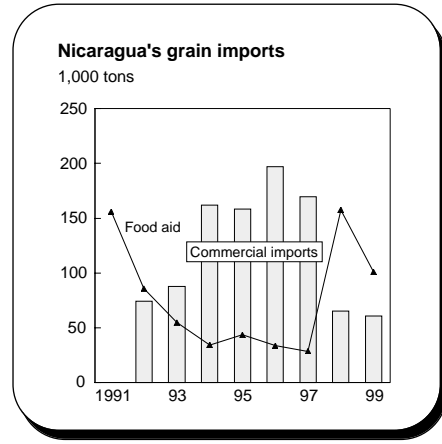


Statistical table 61--Nicaragua

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	409	20	0	156	909
1992	427	20	74	86	943
1993	485	21	88	55	993
1994	290	21	162	34	921
1995	409	21	158	43	994
1996	557	21	197	33	1,072
1997	494	22	170	28	1,035
1998	490	21	65	158	1,034
1999	530	21	61	101	1,021
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	530	22	107	<b>24</b>	<b>152</b> 991
2005	580	24	124	<b>76</b>	<b>223</b> 1,083
2010	604	26	153	<b>148</b>	<b>313</b> 1,157

Nicaragua's nutritional gap in 2010 is projected twice as big as total commercial imports. International investment into agriculture and export industries is desperately needed but will depend on whether Nicaragua will manage to receive relief on its \$6.3 billion debt.

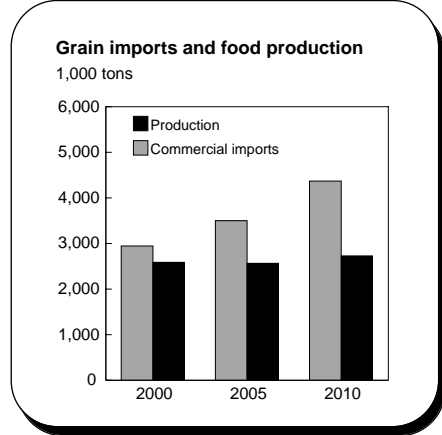


Statistical table 62--Peru

(Latin America & Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,250	577	1,227	492	4,370
1992	1,669	462	2,211	377	5,390
1993	1,972	611	1,864	410	5,185
1994	1,821	686	2,231	348	5,715
1995	1,634	850	2,459	105	6,319
1996	1,827	857	2,593	95	6,432
1997	1,953	917	2,565	61	5,973
1998	2,432	1,001	2,756	148	6,677
1999	2,510	1,121	2,849	0	7,098
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	2,585	1,056	2,943	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 6,994
2005	2,559	1,156	3,497	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 7,811
2010	2,723	1,263	4,369	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> 9,287

Peru now has the highest income —\$2,390 per capita—of all 11 LAC countries studied here. This year the economy recovered from the 1998/99 recession, and GDP is expected to grow 4.5 percent. All this bodes well for further improvements in food security. Less than 20 percent of the population will fall short of nutritional requirements.



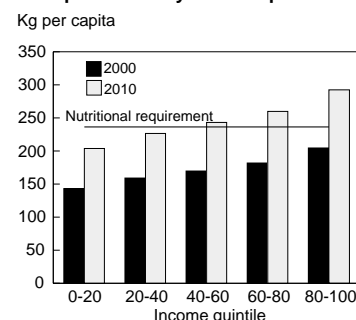
Statistical table 63--Armenia

(New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	292	---	---	---	---
1992	292	62	456	117	808
1993	301	80	119	277	722
1994	213	77	53	367	870
1995	236	87	-19	267	873
1996	306	82	29	104	758
1997	290	69	79	158	849
1998	320	82	52	11	710
1999	290	82	94	12	729
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	188	81	77	<b>97</b>	<b>208</b>
2005	384	90	77	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	412	99	81	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Armenia's grain production was 39 percent below trend in 2000. Food gaps will be relatively severe: food supplies will be 14 percent below recent per capita consumption target and 25 percent below nutrition target. Food supplies in all income groups may fall short of nutrition requirements in 2000.

Armenia's food supplies relative to requirements by income quintile



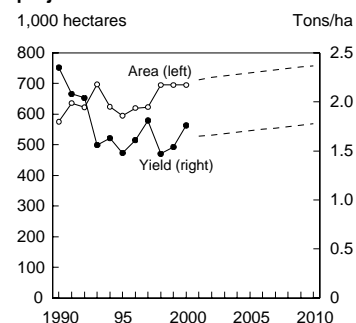
Statistical table 64--Azerbaijan

(New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,324	---	---	---	---
1992	1,266	30	585	6	1,982
1993	1,084	29	557	58	1,790
1994	1,015	29	-3	424	1,707
1995	878	30	298	167	1,642
1996	1,000	41	327	34	1,696
1997	1,130	43	662	63	2,238
1998	1,020	60	787	13	2,271
1999	1,070	65	624	31	2,191
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	856	59	735	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	1,233	65	752	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	1,325	72	803	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Azerbaijan's grain production in 2000 was 11 percent below trend, leading to a modest food gap. Food supplies in most income groups are above nutritional requirements in both the short and long run. Azerbaijan is poised to gain strongly from recent oil and gas pipeline developments in the region.

Azerbaijan area and yield projections



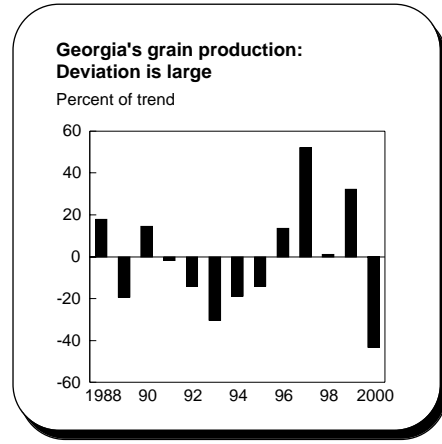


Statistical table 65--Georgia

(New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	565	---	---	---	---
1992	496	41	394	194	1,370
1993	403	49	260	585	1,291
1994	470	58	165	569	1,265
1995	497	69	175	355	1,265
1996	658	70	523	97	1,422
1997	882	69	502	142	1,434
1998	588	68	412	94	1,427
1999	768	85	439	61	1,461
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	330	77	496	<b>26</b>	<b>104</b>
2005	905	82	501	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	961	87	533	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Georgia's grain production in 2000 was 43 percent below trend. However, the country's commercial import capacity and other factors may lead to more modest food gaps. In the short run, many of the lower income groups may face inadequate food supplies, but not in the long run.

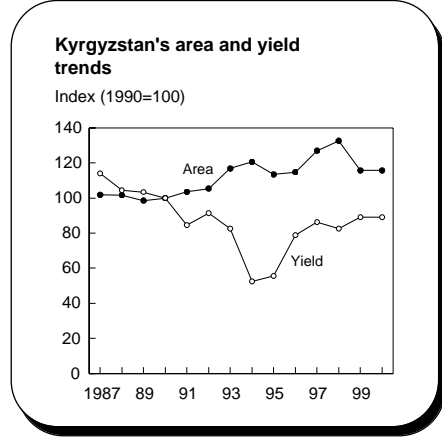


Statistical table 66--Kyrgyzstan

(New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	1,369	---	---	---	---
1992	1,510	70	332	91	1,323
1993	1,511	59	119	156	1,183
1994	993	60	140	61	1,119
1995	985	83	83	139	1,263
1996	1,415	108	78	31	1,296
1997	1,713	130	52	70	1,613
1998	1,713	139	105	1	1,575
1999	1,611	184	-5	108	1,659
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	1,613	162	53	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2005	1,926	184	54	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	2,075	209	58	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Kyrgyzstan's 2000 harvest was not affected by the drought. Production should be close to levels of recent years, which have allowed for a small volume of exports. Per capita food consumption levels should continue to exceed nutrition requirements for most income groups.



Statistical table 67--Tajikistan

(New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1991	264	---	---	---	---
1992	241	32	1,116	71	1,515
1993	236	28	834	82	1,570
1994	237	26	488	104	1,306
1995	226	22	191	168	1,059
1996	516	21	142	115	1,077
1997	606	25	212	141	1,288
1998	506	25	283	40	1,171
1999	506	26	244	66	1,170
<b>Projections</b>				<b>Food gap</b>	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2000	311	25	263	<b>256</b>	<b>520</b>
2005	659	27	261	<b>0</b>	<b>243</b>
2010	710	30	271	<b>0</b>	<b>285</b>

Tajikistan's drought greatly reduced production in 2000. Because per capita consumption was already low, the shock may lead to relatively severe food gaps in percentage terms. Food supplies are projected to be inadequate for all income groups in both the short and long run.

