Statistical table 1--Algeria (North Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,037	529	5,045	41	3,853
1989	1,993	469	7,764	11	6,526
1990	1,619	470	4,741	26	3,930
1991	3,730	519	4,190	19	4,620
1992	3,348	470	4,688	15	4,706
1993	1,563	476	5,482	18	4,388
1994	994	407	6,939	24	5,616
1995	1,843	737	5,719	17	7,677
1996	3,603	351	5,500	0	6,764
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,128	503	7,909	***0*** ***0***	7,504
2002	2,513	519	7,630	***0*** ***0***	8,130
2007	2,619	534	8,805	***0*** ***0***	9,200

Grain output for 1997 is estimated at less than a third of last year's level due to unfavorable weather. However, commercial imports will compensate for the shortfall.

Statistical table 2--Egypt (North Africa)

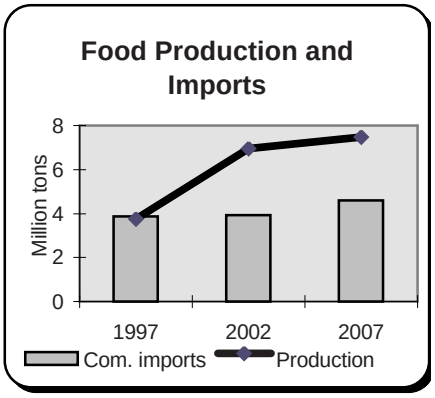
Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	9,240	219	6,556	1,477	9,054
1989	9,890	231	6,832	1,211	9,483
1990	11,787	226	6,076	2,003	10,281
1991	12,016	273	6,440	1,026	10,872
1992	12,329	232	6,545	482	10,620
1993	13,205	223	6,717	230	11,248
1994	13,510	262	8,886	180	12,949
1995	14,953	196	7,658	215	13,955
1996	15,155	283	8,981	202	14,790
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	15,335	248	9,357	***0*** ***0***	15,049
2002	15,257	255	10,430	***566*** ***0***	15,362
2007	15,936	261	11,911	***606*** ***0***	16,712

Food subsidies have supported very high levels of consumption in Egypt. Therefore, despite projections for stagnating production, domestic supplies will be adequate to meet minimum nutritional requirements. However, consumption in only the highest income group will exceed base levels in 2007.

Statistical table 3--Morocco (North Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	7,917	53	1,385	237	5,815
1989	7,404	53	1,130	227	5,901
1990	6,254	64	1,390	204	5,135
1991	8,636	65	1,758	203	5,794
1992	2,933	65	2,860	234	4,948
1993	2,753	59	3,531	124	6,014
1994	9,530	62	1,673	13	5,398
1995	1,800	74	3,602	0	6,059
1996	9,990	86	3,965	2	7,813
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	3,685	75	3,879	***1,976*** ***0***	5,138
2002	6,867	78	3,933	***0*** ***0***	7,813
2007	7,391	81	4,600	***0*** ***0***	8,782

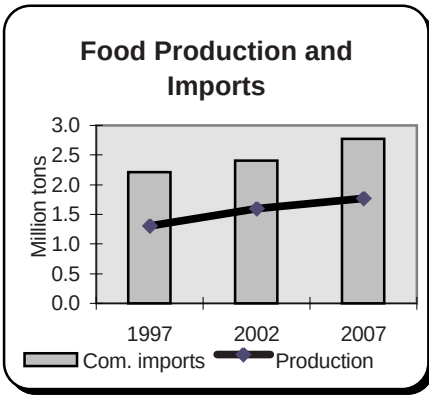
Grain output for 1997--adversely affected by poor growing conditions--is estimated at about a third of the 1996 bumper crop. Commercial imports, while large, do not compensate for the shortfall and the status quo food gap rises to nearly 2 million tons. In the longer term, domestic supplies are adequate to prevent food gaps.



Statistical table 4--Tunisia (North Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	284	218	1,757	363	1,957
1989	621	230	1,119	543	1,689
1990	1,601	224	1,070	371	1,888
1991	2,508	272	831	96	2,370
1992	2,155	231	920	100	2,439
1993	1,561	222	1,001	46	1,824
1994	646	261	1,576	22	1,812
1995	611	195	2,678	18	3,126
1996	2,851	282	1,500	0	2,763
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,051	249	2,213	***0*** ***0***	2,577
2002	1,339	258	2,407	***0*** ***0***	2,949
2007	1,501	266	2,768	***0*** ***0***	3,390

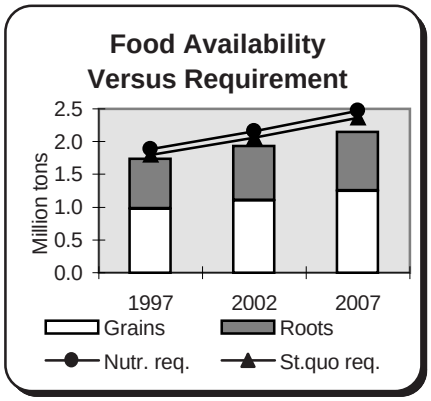
Despite a significant drop in grain output from last year's record, domestic supplies are more than adequate to prevent food gaps. The nutritional situation remains strong throughout the projection period as average consumption levels are more than 2 times greater than the nutritional target.



Statistical table 5--Cameroon (Central Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	855	612	77	8	1,259
1989	880	616	52	0	1,273
1990	826	755	107	10	1,413
1991	950	747	29	13	1,472
1992	868	755	1,478	1	2,829
1993	878	784	600	2	1,983
1994	892	778	89	2	1,481
1995	1,140	749	117	4	1,700
1996	1,240	708	251	4	1,873
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,090	768	205	***58*** ***144***	1,741
2002	1,245	829	220	***134*** ***232***	1,929
2007	1,413	894	244	***218*** ***331***	2,144

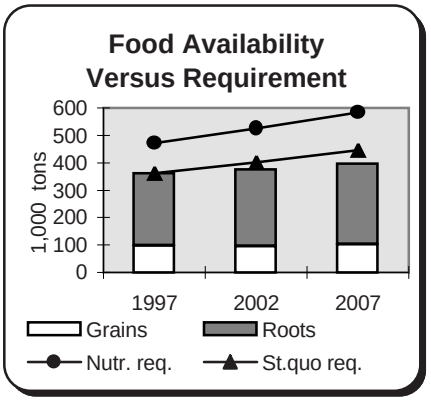
The food gap to maintain consumption as a share of aggregate food availability increases from zero to 10 percent between 1997-2007. Production growth required to close the food gaps is close to 3 percent per year; this is roughly one percentage point higher than expected output growth.



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 food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	133	237	28	0	366
1989	125	235	22	4	353
1990	123	258	32	4	384
1991	129	270	22	3	389
1992	93	281	25	5	365
1993	93	279	24	6	361
1994	85	271	43	1	360
1995	105	253	28	0	345
1996	100	250	34	0	340
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	109	264	36	***0*** ***109***	363
2002	108	279	36	***27*** ***150***	375
2007	119	295	36	***49*** ***185***	398

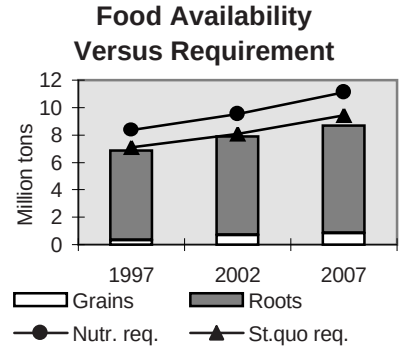
Historically, production supplied nearly all of the consumption requirements. With assumed growth rates of 1.3 percent per year in production and near zero for imports, food supplies will fall well short of meeting nutritional targets. Production growth would need to rise to nearly 4 percent per year--far outstripping historical and projected rates.



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 food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,051	6,139	384	57	6,117
1989	1,038	6,345	236	109	6,161
1990	1,011	6,594	318	86	6,412
1991	1,229	6,869	164	129	6,778
1992	1,408	7,113	238	27	7,198
1993	1,567	7,329	246	31	7,511
1994	1,545	6,387	223	86	6,940
1995	1,452	6,208	333	35	6,771
1996	1,565	6,378	252	8	6,930
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,445	6,566	303	***205*** / ***1,464***	6,885
2002	1,912	7,196	319	***179*** / ***1,613***	7,896
2007	2,147	7,876	357	***573*** / ***2,220***	8,697

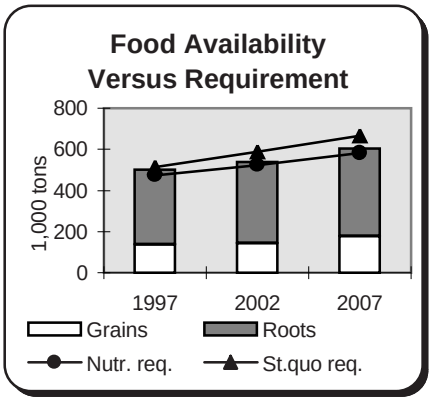
Domestic food supplies will fall well short of meeting nutritional requirements. The nutritional gap is projected at more than 6 times the size of commercial imports in 2007. Historically, production growth stemmed from area expansion, and this is not expected to continue in the projection period.



Statistical table 8--Burundi (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	318	377	16	6	606
1989	268	375	11	3	545
1990	360	380	19	3	650
1991	385	389	33	1	692
1992	258	399	18	6	562
1993	249	389	0	28	549
1994	185	339	34	78	528
1995	170	356	40	5	457
1996	140	366	52	3	487
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	230	365	42	***11*** / ***268***	503
2002	247	396	43	***49*** / ***344***	540
2007	313	428	43	***61*** / ***395***	604

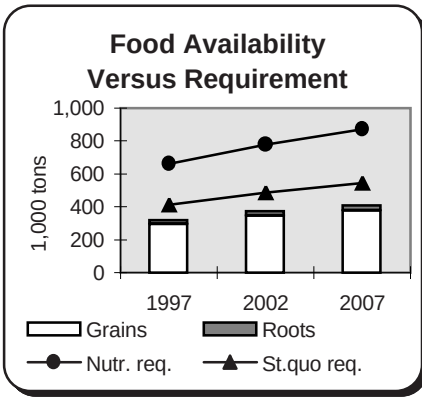
Output for 1997 is estimated to be much improved from recent years due to an improved security situation, increased supply of fertilizer, and favorable weather conditions. As a result, domestic supplies will be nearly sufficient to maintain per capita consumption levels.



Statistical table 9--Eritrea (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	182	23	0	0	204
1989	122	23	0	0	144
1990	72	23	0	100	194
1991	72	23	0	253	346
1992	198	23	0	39	259
1993	73	23	0	235	330
1994	298	23	192	63	575
1995	153	23	29	62	266
1996	132	23	111	72	337
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	184	24	118	***95*** / ***344***	319
2002	244	26	111	***115*** / ***409***	373
2007	278	28	110	***138*** / ***466***	407

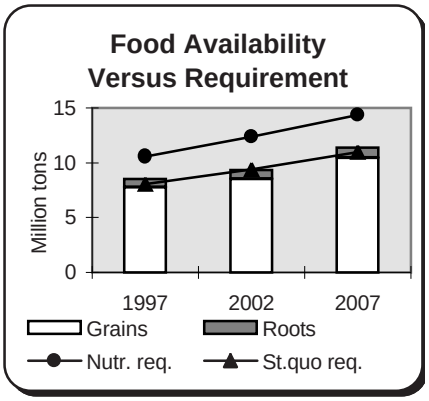
Given limited production and import capacity, domestic supplies will fall short of preventing a decline in per capita consumption or meeting nutritional targets. While grain output is projected to rise much faster than it did historically--2.9 percent per year versus 1 percent--it will not be sufficient to fill the nutritional gap.



Statistical table 10--Ethiopia (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	4,519	681	608	472	5,721
1989	5,001	707	0	678	5,841
1990	5,052	734	0	808	6,037
1991	4,876	748	0	1,046	6,129
1992	5,342	746	487	543	6,535
1993	5,363	705	0	942	6,451
1994	5,960	725	336	687	7,089
1995	7,075	725	248	403	7,721
1996	6,775	725	16	354	7,169
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	8,515	758	209	***0*** / ***2,059***	8,507
2002	9,334	846	215	***75*** / ***3,025***	9,343
2007	11,489	945	224	***0*** / ***3,004***	11,380

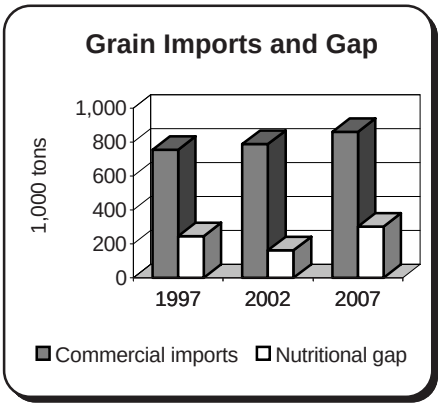
While reliance on external sources to maintain per capita consumption levels will be negligible throughout the projection period, the nutritional situation is projected to deteriorate. Consumption in all income groups falls short of the nutritional target in 2007.



Statistical table 11--Kenya (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	3,453	452	0	86	3,396
1989	3,399	513	71	89	3,625
1990	2,723	485	296	65	3,764
1991	3,033	480	136	186	3,817
1992	3,085	500	359	288	3,809
1993	2,220	524	312	236	2,986
1994	3,520	524	1,080	111	4,307
1995	3,130	541	291	56	3,986
1996	2,730	549	668	32	3,716
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	3,030	555	753	***256*** / ***245***	3,876
2002	3,599	602	788	***174*** / ***162***	4,463
2007	4,025	652	860	***316*** / ***302***	4,951

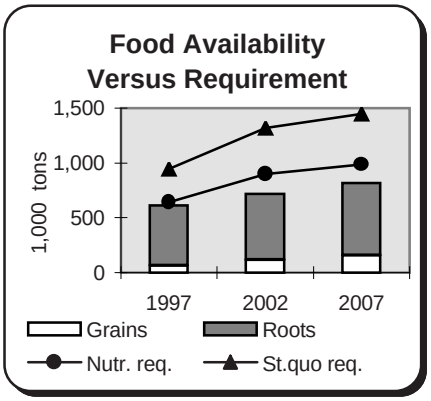
Kenya's future production gains will depend on improvements in yields as there is little potential for area expansion to productive land. Grain yields are already among the highest in the region and are projected to grow around 1.4 percent annually. A moderate boost in output will close both food gaps.



Statistical table 12--Rwanda (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	274	553	15	2	710
1989	262	552	13	10	699
1990	269	629	15	15	778
1991	254	739	19	11	871
1992	267	673	0	90	893
1993	188	598	53	90	807
1994	149	499	0	272	829
1995	154	480	0	244	760
1996	124	605	8	326	975
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	184	549	3	***352*** / ***46***	610
2002	280	602	3	***630*** / ***200***	718
2007	354	661	3	***662*** / ***191***	817

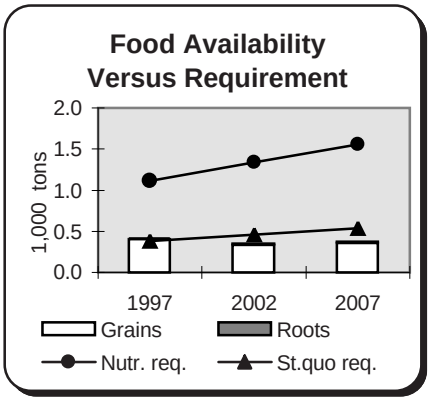
While a jump in area stimulated production in 1997, output remains below pre-strife levels as agricultural activity continues to be hindered by the slow return of refugees and lack of inputs. Despite high projected growth rates, output does not recover to late 1980-levels until 2004 and the food gaps widen considerably.



Statistical table 13--Somalia (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	639	15	114	81	786
1989	513	16	103	95	662
1990	477	16	97	100	622
1991	257	16	77	132	428
1992	202	14	38	312	507
1993	162	14	125	75	322
1994	228	12	115	13	306
1995	268	14	81	12	310
1996	393	14	153	12	495
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	380	14	119	***0*** / ***697***	415
2002	295	15	128	***112*** / ***991***	352
2007	322	16	133	***166*** / ***1,190***	374

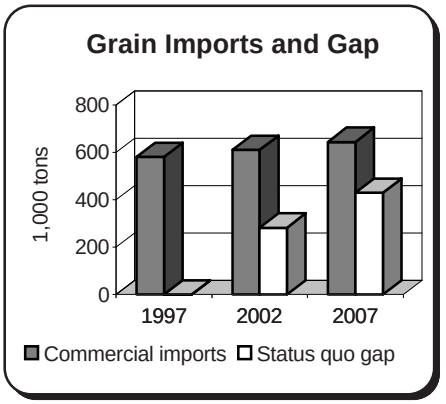
While estimated output for 1997 is up from the lowest points of the civil war, it remains well below that of the late 1980's. Projections of production are based on the low levels of the mid-1990's; however, if the most recent trends hold, the status quo gap could fall to negligible levels, but the nutritional gap would remain significant.



Statistical table 14--Sudan (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	5,137	67	385	270	4,053
1989	2,467	45	182	360	3,411
1990	2,119	36	120	513	2,961
1991	4,488	50	488	711	4,764
1992	5,307	51	334	286	4,594
1993	3,087	48	427	293	4,181
1994	5,152	50	811	134	5,044
1995	3,307	50	450	64	3,787
1996	5,057	50	399	40	4,968
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	5,257	51	581	***0*** / ***0***	5,126
2002	5,057	54	611	***283*** / ***0***	4,960
2007	5,531	57	645	***430*** / ***0***	5,404

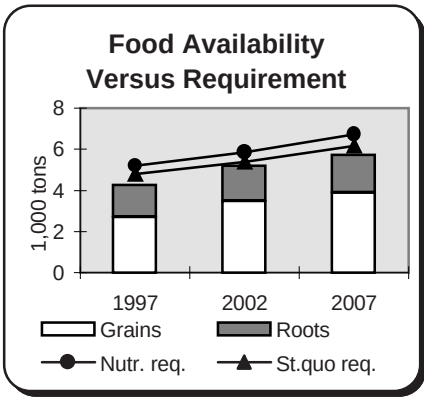
In order to maintain per capita consumption, production would need to grow 2.2 percent per year, slightly above the projected rate of 1.7 percent. If growth matches the historical rate of nearly 3 percent, the gap could be closed. With Sudan's highly variable production, any fall below trend will result in a drop in per capita consumption.



Statistical table 15--Tanzania (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	3,531	1,616	40	89	3,840
1989	4,470	1,628	24	28	5,107
1990	3,565	1,966	43	34	4,482
1991	3,540	1,736	111	18	4,798
1992	3,390	1,648	154	36	4,569
1993	3,700	1,593	150	47	4,609
1994	3,350	1,681	228	108	4,574
1995	4,323	1,451	194	25	4,776
1996	3,815	1,438	48	22	4,373
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	3,465	1,569	172	***508*** / ***929***	4,268
2002	4,515	1,694	169	***187*** / ***661***	5,195
2007	5,041	1,828	175	***444*** / ***987***	5,726

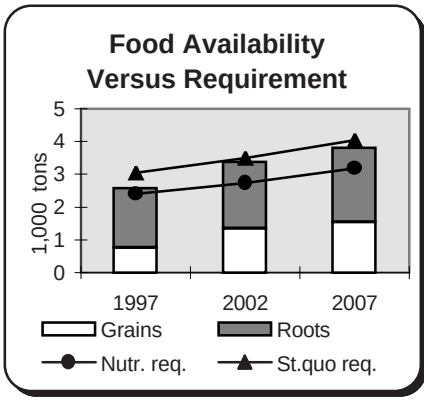
The late start to the rainy season coupled with insufficient rains in some areas, resulted in lower yields. Consequently, grain output is estimated down about 10 percent from the 1994-96 average. The food gap to maintain consumption is estimated at more than 3 times commercial imports.



Statistical table 16--Uganda (East Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,500	1,802	0	24	2,794
1989	1,535	1,906	0	49	2,902
1990	1,520	1,858	0	74	2,848
1991	1,460	1,834	0	30	2,699
1992	1,666	1,765	0	40	2,745
1993	1,794	1,886	36	46	2,949
1994	1,900	1,593	0	60	2,702
1995	2,020	1,826	10	41	3,018
1996	1,950	1,842	27	20	3,007
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,500	1,827	14	***462*** / ***0***	2,584
2002	2,400	2,030	13	***103*** / ***0***	3,382
2007	2,744	2,254	14	***241*** / ***0***	3,804

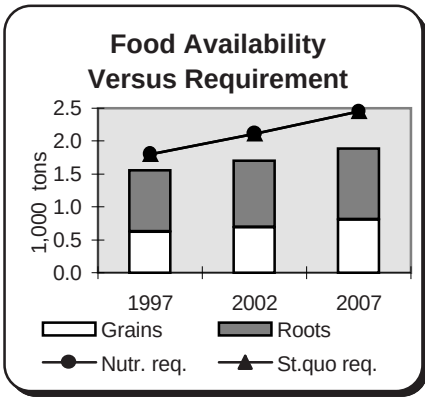
Poorly distributed rainfall coupled with rebel activity is resulting in an estimated 20 percent drop in grain output in 1997 and a relatively large food gap to maintain consumption. Uganda remains one of the least nutritionally vulnerable countries in the region; consumption in all income groups is projected to meet nutritional targets in 2007.



Statistical table 17--Angola (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	237	587	137	109	1,013
1989	287	618	101	139	1,094
1990	227	617	210	124	1,126
1991	346	633	162	142	1,224
1992	452	714	200	116	1,424
1993	317	707	103	222	1,295
1994	261	887	173	229	1,496
1995	302	897	185	224	1,549
1996	473	934	255	228	1,823
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	488	934	222	***237*** ***239***	1,559
2002	537	1,008	248	***412*** ***415***	1,700
2007	628	1,087	281	***558*** ***562***	1,890

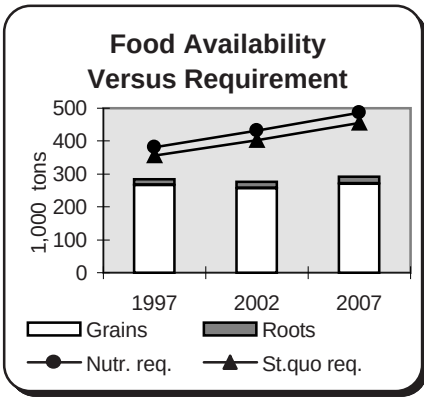
Production has increased since the end of the war as NGO's and UN agencies have been successful in providing seeds and tools. However, other vital inputs and machinery limit production. Lack of purchasing power means that consumption in all income groups will fall short of base consumption levels in 2007.



Statistical table 18--Lesotho (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	233	11	173	43	313
1989	189	12	138	34	295
1990	214	13	167	36	362
1991	148	14	195	37	329
1992	75	16	169	45	230
1993	151	17	183	32	239
1994	243	17	168	15	382
1995	106	18	155	28	220
1996	233	18	220	30	409
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	183	18	186	***4*** ***147***	284
2002	173	20	193	***49*** ***211***	277
2007	193	21	200	***76*** ***259***	292

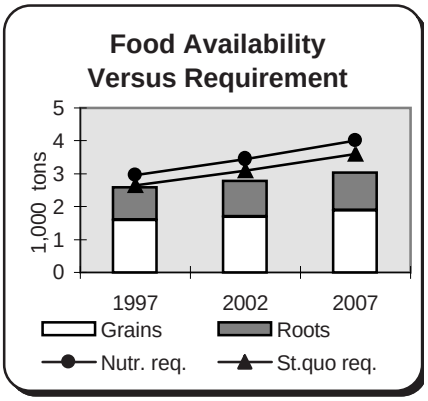
The 1997 grain harvest is estimated down about 20 percent from last year's above average crop. The combination of dry weather during a critical growing stage and an early frost adversely affected the crop. Due to relatively large commercial import capacity, however, the food gap to maintain consumption is not large.



Statistical table 19--Madagascar (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,573	886	2	88	2,195
1989	1,645	919	76	51	2,308
1990	1,700	926	99	38	2,386
1991	1,553	932	28	54	2,200
1992	1,715	916	73	59	2,392
1993	1,812	952	77	34	2,492
1994	1,670	972	123	20	2,411
1995	1,780	970	131	21	2,517
1996	1,830	987	123	28	2,588
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,880	1,006	137	***54*** ***365***	2,593
2002	2,004	1,079	148	***313*** ***676***	2,776
2007	2,215	1,158	164	***551*** ***973***	3,039

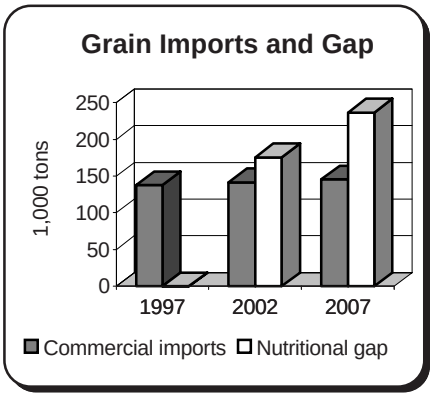
The nutritional gap as a share of aggregate food availability is projected to rise from 14 to 32 percent between 1997-2007. Historically, grain output has been characterized by slow growth and this is projected to continue. Production needs to rise 3.7 percent per year to close the nutritional gap--more than 2 times the projected growth.



Statistical table 20--Malawi (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,368	102	0	344	1,642
1989	1,531	108	0	347	1,809
1990	1,373	108	90	65	1,451
1991	1,629	116	0	285	1,902
1992	670	105	0	605	815
1993	2,016	128	493	67	2,777
1994	1,093	118	196	284	1,332
1995	1,628	124	198	105	1,624
1996	1,733	131	8	222	1,990
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,045	129	138	***0*** ***0***	1,944
2002	2,016	141	141	***212*** ***176***	1,923
2007	2,261	155	146	***277*** ***237***	2,142

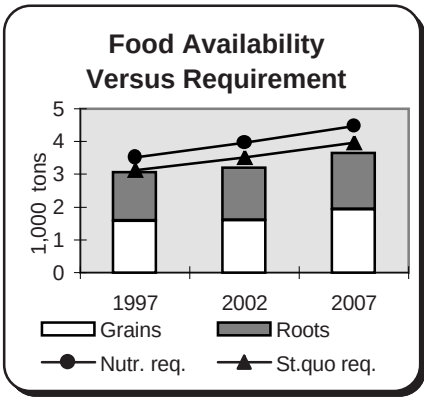
Despite gains in yields, growth in grain output is projected to slow from historical levels of 3 percent per year due to a slowdown in area expansion. To maintain consumption levels, production would need to increase 3.2 percent per year, well above the projected rates of 2.5 percent.



Statistical table 21--Mozambique (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	526	1,324	8	615	2,351
1989	568	1,356	0	560	2,351
1990	706	1,674	0	523	2,694
1991	544	1,355	0	664	2,294
1992	278	1,193	123	929	2,426
1993	715	1,292	297	356	2,578
1994	756	1,238	214	304	2,402
1995	1,080	1,322	276	251	2,771
1996	1,163	1,726	133	302	3,266
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,552	1,471	215	***54*** ***452***	3,061
2002	1,541	1,592	232	***307*** ***754***	3,197
2007	1,870	1,722	250	***321*** ***828***	3,647

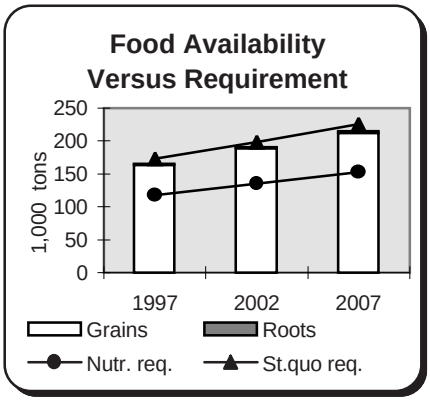
Grain output continues the post-war upward trend. Despite improvements, the food gaps are projected to grow, particularly the nutritional gap. Average per capita consumption in 2007 is projected at only 80 percent of the nutritional target, and for the lowest income group, this number falls to 53 percent.



Statistical table 22--Swaziland (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	155	3	80	16	235
1989	115	3	81	7	181
1990	85	2	84	4	160
1991	158	2	89	5	233
1992	59	2	57	40	143
1993	78	2	71	10	140
1994	104	2	100	1	188
1995	81	2	84	12	161
1996	85	2	71	6	145
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	85	2	97	***8*** ***0***	165
2002	102	2	108	***8*** ***0***	191
2007	107	2	128	***11*** ***0***	215

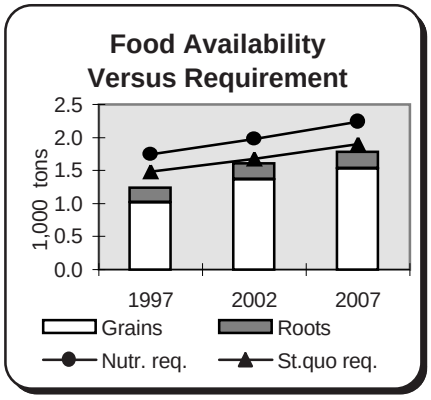
Although grain production growth is projected to slow relative to the historical period, output and commercial imports will be adequate to meet nutritional targets and nearly sufficient to maintain per capita consumption levels.



Statistical table 23--Zambia (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,997	152	55	118	1,990
1989	1,797	198	125	6	2,172
1990	1,195	214	38	110	1,510
1991	1,309	219	1	56	1,243
1992	597	220	8	715	1,006
1993	1,759	222	342	11	2,085
1994	1,195	218	54	12	1,325
1995	929	213	78	74	788
1996	1,563	218	254	58	1,918
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,162	222	142	***239*** / ***503***	1,242
2002	1,600	239	137	***72*** / ***371***	1,604
2007	1,808	256	141	***112*** / ***451***	1,787

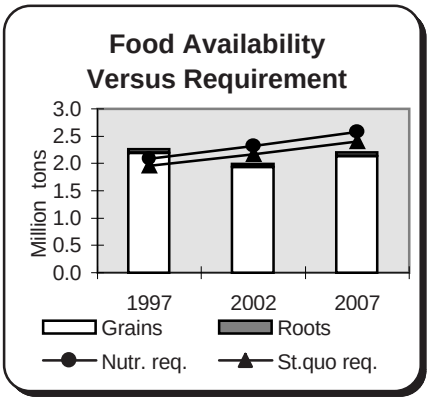
Grain production for 1997 is estimated down nearly 30 percent from last year's above-average harvest as a result of excessive precipitation and inadequate supply of fertilizers. Consequently, both the status quo and nutritional gaps are larger in 1997 than any time in the projection period.



Statistical table 24--Zimbabwe (Southern Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	2,927	42	74	10	2,337
1989	2,487	43	35	17	1,650
1990	2,758	45	64	54	2,794
1991	2,139	47	0	41	1,354
1992	675	52	583	896	1,342
1993	2,249	57	586	16	2,089
1994	2,614	58	86	5	2,977
1995	1,194	64	117	4	443
1996	2,911	65	310	0	2,802
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,685	64	182	***0*** / ***0***	2,260
2002	2,425	67	201	***169*** / ***321***	1,997
2007	2,676	70	220	***207*** / ***375***	2,197

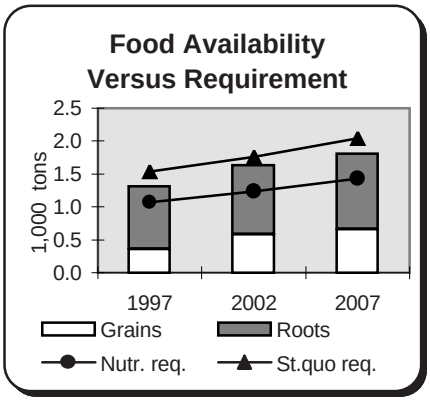
Despite a decline from last year, output in 1997 is estimated to be sufficient to prevent a decline in per capita consumption. For the projection period, however, output would need to rise 2.5 percent per year to maintain per capita consumption, significantly higher than the projected rate of 1.7 percent.



Statistical table 25--Benin (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	551	655	116	19	1,029
1989	557	719	82	13	1,044
1990	522	717	146	9	1,056
1991	524	802	138	7	1,117
1992	602	782	161	19	1,199
1993	635	843	106	26	1,229
1994	635	868	74	15	1,202
1995	776	946	87	18	1,409
1996	941	948	117	9	1,551
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	645	955	110	***220*** ***0***	1,312
2002	963	1,045	115	***135*** ***0***	1,630
2007	1,074	1,143	133	***238*** ***0***	1,806

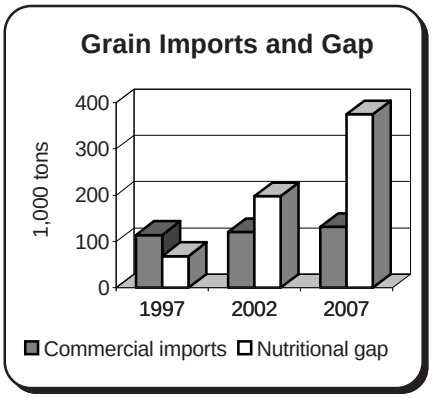
While domestic supplies will be more than adequate to meet nutritional requirements, they will not be sufficient to prevent a decline in per capita consumption. If historical production trends continued, the status quo gap would be eliminated. However, annual output growth is projected to slow to 1.9 percent.



Statistical table 26--Burkina Faso (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	2,067	44	86	65	1,967
1989	1,901	28	95	51	1,722
1990	1,547	20	34	124	1,442
1991	2,220	21	184	42	2,138
1992	2,438	25	127	31	2,222
1993	2,515	22	115	27	2,291
1994	2,453	19	104	19	2,191
1995	2,265	23	84	37	2,015
1996	2,402	23	127	26	2,186
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,465	22	114	***69*** ***69***	2,129
2002	2,705	23	120	***198*** ***198***	2,329
2007	2,940	24	131	***375*** ***375***	2,530

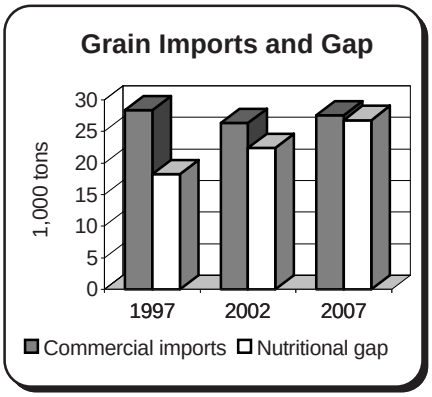
A continuation of historical production growth--2.7 percent per year--would almost eliminate the projected food gaps. However, output growth is projected to slow as gains in yields and area will be minimal.



Statistical table 27--Cape Verde (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)		Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---			
1988	16	5	0	76		94
1989	7	5	0	72		81
1990	10	5	0	76		88
1991	4	3	0	76		80
1992	10	2	88	45		140
1993	12	2	13	58		81
1994	9	1	24	64		95
1995	10	2	27	50		85
1996	10	2	27	46		81
Projections				**Food gap**		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	10	1	28	***56***	***18***	36
2002	18	1	26	***65***	***22***	39
2007	20	1	28	***74***	***27***	41

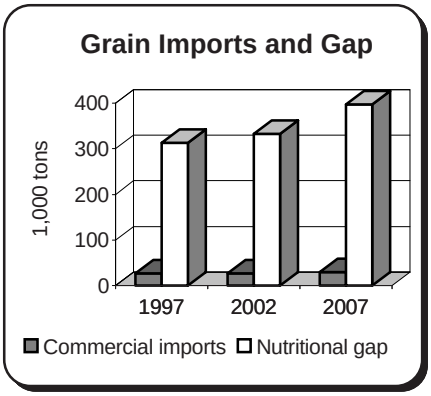
A relatively large long run food gap also is projected based primarily upon limited commercial import capacity, the dominant source of supply. This country is highly dependent upon food aid to maintain per capita consumption.



Statistical table 28--Chad (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)		Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---			
1988	815	234	30	21		991
1989	716	210	0	36		855
1990	536	240	0	33		710
1991	794	233	0	67		982
1992	836	220	51	0		971
1993	671	187	58	17		806
1994	846	186	23	15		932
1995	779	189	24	11		861
1996	803	189	25	15		896
Projections				**Food gap**		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	776	195	26	***82***	***313***	838
2002	925	211	27	***70***	***333***	978
2007	1,022	226	29	***102***	***397***	1,075

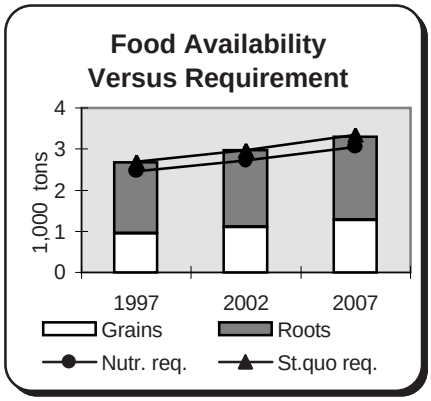
Production growth is projected to slow even from historically low levels. Given the country's limited import capacity, this translates into growing food gaps. By 2007, Chad's nutritional gap will equal nearly 40 percent of aggregate food availability.



Statistical table 29--Cote d'Ivoire (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,039	1,479	539	19	2,388
1989	1,067	1,541	543	26	2,460
1990	1,036	1,486	495	59	2,412
1991	1,096	1,531	572	36	2,520
1992	1,024	1,707	448	41	2,471
1993	1,072	1,660	594	45	2,615
1994	1,078	1,669	433	56	2,448
1995	1,149	1,669	677	30	2,711
1996	1,155	1,669	540	47	2,637
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,190	1,724	613	***16*** / ***0***	2,670
2002	1,361	1,870	682	***4*** / ***0***	2,971
2007	1,529	2,027	782	***38*** / ***0***	3,303

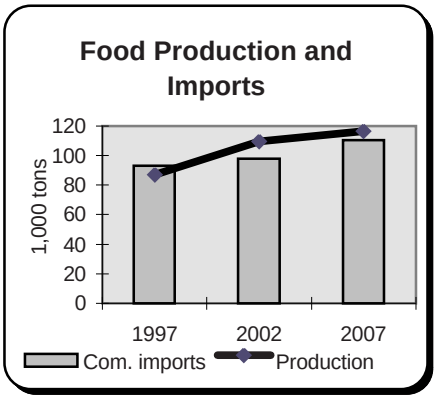
Despite the fact that production growth is projected to slow relative to historical rates due to a cut in area expansion, the long run food gap will be negligible. Growth in production and import capacity will provide adequate food supplies.



Statistical table 30--Gambia (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	96	2	97	12	192
1989	121	2	36	13	157
1990	100	2	77	14	178
1991	108	2	80	10	184
1992	87	2	78	6	155
1993	93	2	66	11	157
1994	101	2	85	2	174
1995	101	2	64	4	156
1996	101	2	94	4	186
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	85	2	93	***14*** / ***0***	165
2002	108	2	98	***9*** / ***0***	189
2007	114	2	111	***12*** / ***0***	208

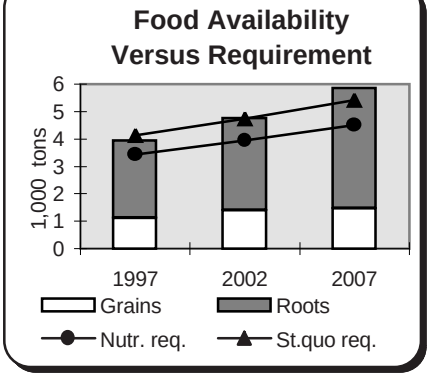
In the long run, per capita consumption will be supported at near-base levels as production and commercial imports will provide adequate food supplies.



Statistical table 31--Ghana (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,095	1,290	213	47	2,079
1989	1,255	1,553	171	73	2,420
1990	813	1,184	244	76	2,033
1991	1,375	1,690	197	215	2,783
1992	1,198	1,799	323	75	2,792
1993	1,582	1,969	252	126	3,182
1994	1,498	2,382	401	101	3,334
1995	1,670	2,817	318	36	3,722
1996	1,670	2,817	325	40	3,807
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,600	2,829	394	***191*** / ***0***	3,947
2002	2,042	3,359	438	***0*** / ***0***	4,752
2007	2,337	4,384	513	***0*** / ***0***	5,866

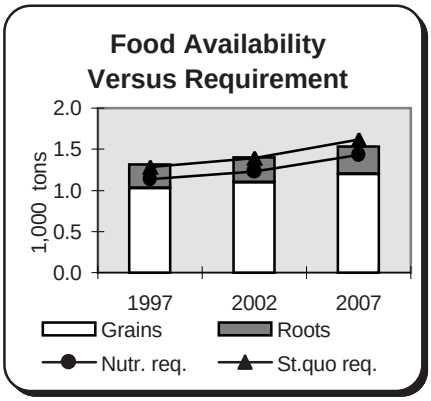
Per capita consumption is expected to grow in the long run mainly due to a projected increase in per capita production of grains as area and yields grow markedly. Food supplies will exceed minimum nutritional requirements.



Statistical table 32--Guinea (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	489	150	220	42	772
1989	412	175	237	25	722
1990	475	198	241	12	791
1991	581	232	236	30	933
1992	672	255	284	30	1,094
1993	744	254	251	46	1,141
1994	819	280	324	29	1,316
1995	726	298	375	5	1,260
1996	726	242	348	7	1,196
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	843	283	371	***0*** / ***0***	1,312
2002	902	305	382	***0*** / ***0***	1,403
2007	1,007	328	401	***79*** / ***0***	1,530

A relatively small food gap to maintain per capita consumption emerges in the long run due to declining per capita grain production and imports. Historical grain production growth of 3.5 percent per year was driven by strong area and yield gains, both of which are projected to slow through 2007.



Statistical table 33--Guinea-Bissau (West Africa)

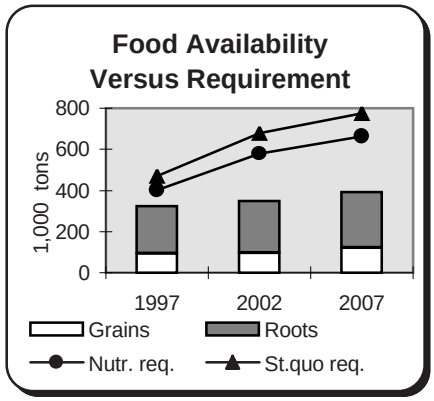
Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	133	26	43	10	198
1989	154	24	30	21	217
1990	152	23	38	9	209
1991	172	21	42	21	241
1992	125	22	72	9	215
1993	134	22	60	9	211
1994	154	21	64	2	226
1995	152	21	60	2	218
1996	150	20	54	6	215
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	194	21	61	***0*** ***0***	254
2002	186	22	64	***0*** ***0***	250
2007	203	23	68	***6*** ***0***	269

While food supplies are sufficient, on the aggregate level, to meet nutritional targets, consumption in the lowest income group will fall short of the target due to inadequate purchasing power.

Statistical table 34--Liberia (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	179	214	70	33	466
1989	168	214	35	118	500
1990	126	170	2	69	337
1991	120	170	31	143	437
1992	61	191	0	142	378
1993	39	209	1	138	374
1994	30	224	0	119	367
1995	30	224	26	104	377
1996	36	224	143	117	507
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	60	231	52	***157*** ***87***	323
2002	73	249	49	***344*** ***243***	347
2007	112	269	45	***400*** ***284***	391

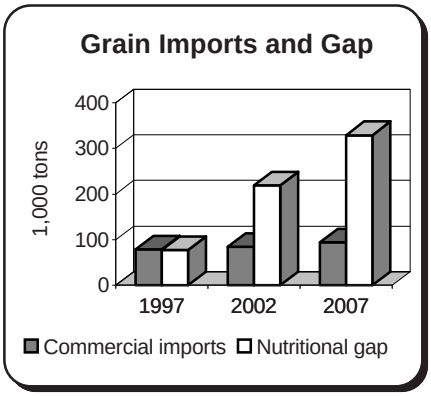
An improvement in the security situation has contributed to an increase in output for 1997. The longer term food gaps, however, are based on the prior years' low output. If peace continues and normal farming activity resumes, output will increase at rates higher than the projected rates and the food gaps would fall commensurately.



Statistical table 35--Mali (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	2,076	5	80	78	2,058
1989	1,760	5	68	57	1,676
1990	1,807	7	29	47	1,683
1991	2,245	8	184	51	2,280
1992	1,714	6	63	35	1,608
1993	1,965	9	53	29	1,828
1994	2,234	7	22	16	2,028
1995	2,050	8	83	11	1,918
1996	2,062	8	110	5	1,982
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,250	8	78	***0*** / ***78***	2,035
2002	2,437	9	84	***127*** / ***219***	2,207
2007	2,710	9	94	***223*** / ***329***	2,456

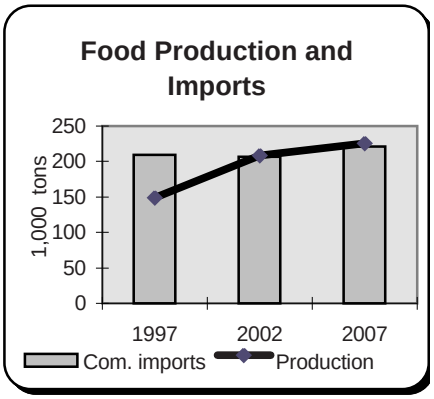
While output in 1997 is estimated to be large enough to prevent a decline in per capita consumption, this will not be the case in the longer term. Grain output--projected to grow just over 2 percent per year through 2007 --would need to grow nearly 3 percent per year to close the food gaps; between 1980-96, growth was less than 2 percent.



Statistical table 36--Mauritania (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	158	2	141	85	357
1989	152	2	107	89	321
1990	85	2	62	116	246
1991	96	2	274	50	400
1992	103	1	163	45	294
1993	158	1	187	63	391
1994	204	1	172	22	380
1995	210	1	175	25	395
1996	100	1	214	27	327
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	148	1	210	***42*** / ***7***	339
2002	207	1	207	***42*** / ***2***	389
2007	224	1	221	***69*** / ***24***	418

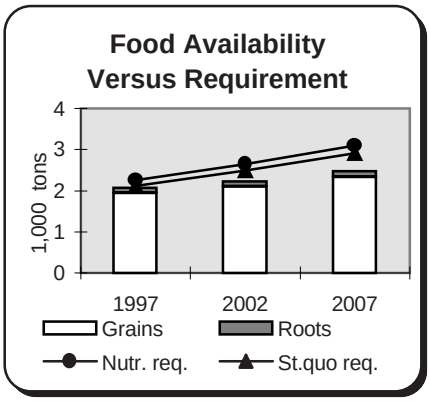
A moderate long run food gap to maintain per capita consumption is projected as per capita grain production and imports stagnate or decline; the nutrition-based food gap is negligible. If grain production and imports increase slightly above projected rates, these gaps could be eliminated.



Statistical table 37--Niger (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	2,368	107	25	102	2,230
1989	1,797	106	29	46	1,662
1990	1,596	108	22	91	1,495
1991	2,290	110	88	45	2,165
1992	2,227	111	95	28	2,102
1993	2,119	112	91	31	2,002
1994	2,190	114	92	39	2,039
1995	2,153	114	70	27	1,983
1996	2,196	114	310	6	2,256
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,320	117	167	***55*** / ***191***	2,063
2002	2,502	124	167	***268*** / ***427***	2,226
2007	2,787	133	171	***447*** / ***634***	2,467

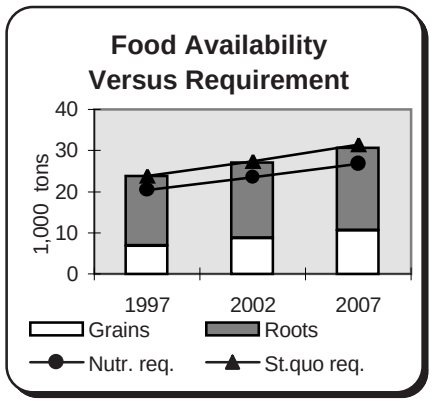
Yields are projected to increase marginally through 2007, keeping them among the lowest in the world and holding production growth to 2 percent per year. To eliminate the food gaps, output would need to grow at an unprecedented 3.2-3.5 percent. Consumption in all income groups in 2007 falls short of the nutritional target.



Statistical table 38--Nigeria (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	9,050	7,428	491	0	10,092
1989	8,700	8,147	503	0	10,628
1990	15,045	9,831	423	0	17,609
1991	16,131	12,885	735	1	19,439
1992	16,348	14,684	976	0	20,958
1993	17,278	15,544	1,448	0	22,743
1994	17,747	16,269	922	0	23,218
1995	17,910	16,436	1,062	0	23,427
1996	16,185	16,465	1,475	0	22,676
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	16,490	16,950	1,304	***46*** / ***0***	23,806
2002	21,497	18,428	1,399	***299*** / ***0***	27,128
2007	24,828	20,021	1,581	***863*** / ***0***	30,625

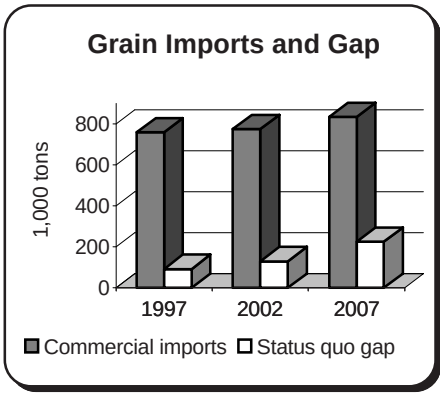
Nigeria's food gap to maintain consumption, although large relative to other countries in the region, is small relative to overall food availability--less than 3 percent in 2007. Therefore, if production grows marginally faster than projected levels of 2.4 percent, the gap would fall to zero.



Statistical table 39--Senegal (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	813	25	479	56	1,252
1989	1,015	26	503	71	1,430
1990	912	29	669	47	1,503
1991	900	14	552	65	1,342
1992	817	20	524	71	1,286
1993	1,029	19	558	38	1,440
1994	900	31	564	18	1,404
1995	1,005	23	661	9	1,283
1996	1,000	23	816	11	1,710
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	875	27	759	***93*** / ***0***	1,444
2002	1,080	28	776	***130*** / ***0***	1,626
2007	1,190	29	835	***225*** / ***69***	1,770

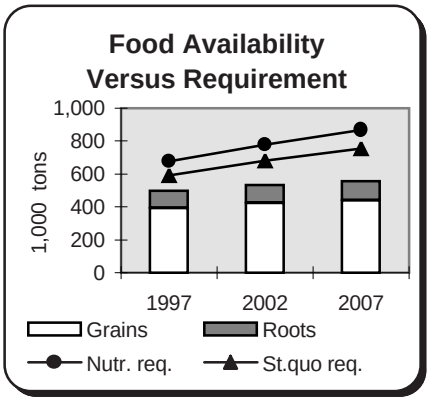
Per capita consumption is projected to decline as slower yield growth holds output growth to 1.8 percent per year. Base consumption levels could be maintained if production growth could rise to 3.1 percent or if import growth accelerates from 1.7 to 2.7 percent.



Statistical table 40--Sierra Leone (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	342	48	75	42	460
1989	345	48	93	43	480
1990	264	50	135	20	420
1991	268	50	115	66	443
1992	315	48	114	29	394
1993	321	44	116	29	438
1994	270	104	238	30	587
1995	193	93	234	46	549
1996	260	118	143	117	611
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	225	107	221	***93*** / ***180***	499
2002	274	112	212	***147*** / ***248***	534
2007	294	116	215	***200*** / ***312***	557

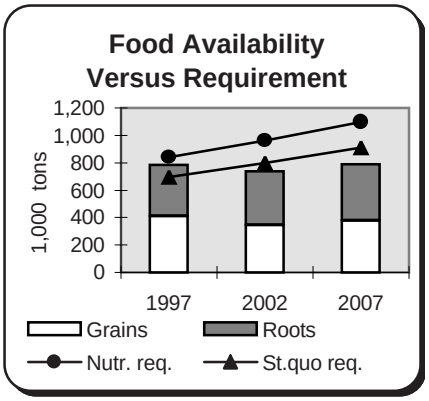
The food security situation has deteriorated in the last couple of years due to civil strife. Food supplies have tightened and the price of rice--the staple crop--has risen sharply. While production is estimated to rise in 1997, fighting and continued insecurity could hinder agricultural activities, reduce output, and spur an increase in the food gap.



Statistical table 41--Togo (West Africa)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	492	326	140	11	708
1989	550	363	117	11	775
1990	389	293	109	16	543
1991	427	391	88	14	651
1992	492	420	155	4	826
1993	611	387	55	11	796
1994	405	260	59	8	466
1995	450	435	68	4	703
1996	600	417	137	4	866
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	660	374	89	***0*** ***56***	786
2002	588	391	93	***59*** ***223***	738
2007	655	408	95	***120*** ***307***	789

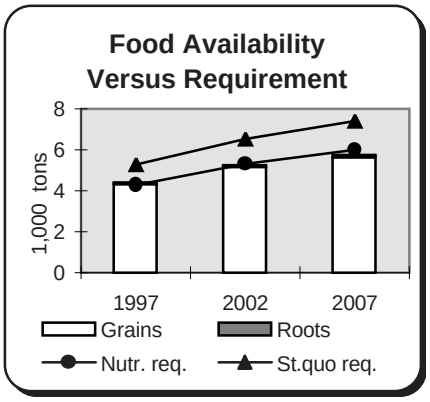
The nutritional status of the country is projected to deteriorate markedly by 2007. The nutritional gap, as a share of aggregate food availability, jumps from 7 to near 40 percent between 1997-2007. In 2007, consumption is projected to equal only 71 percent of the nutritional target.



Statistical table 42--Afghanistan (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	3,332	84	1,704	416	5,402
1989	3,218	78	1,489	173	4,850
1990	2,980	86	1,399	41	4,403
1991	2,830	86	871	56	3,741
1992	2,830	91	912	108	3,835
1993	2,930	96	977	71	3,962
1994	2,910	102	1,447	151	4,490
1995	3,170	108	2,568	127	5,849
1996	2,650	90	1,076	194	3,906
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,600	103	1,865	***874*** ***0***	4,417
2002	3,559	111	1,787	***1,277*** ***47***	5,261
2007	4,005	120	1,831	***1,663*** ***270***	5,739

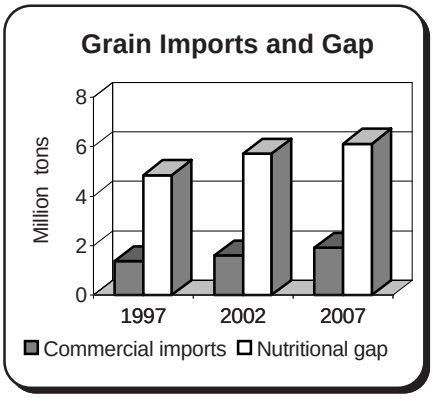
Civil strife continues to hinder agricultural production activities in Afghanistan. However, in areas where fighting has ended, normal economic activities have resumed and food production is increasing.



Statistical table 43--Bangladesh (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	16,617	450	1,555	1,457	19,269
1989	18,797	401	1,001	1,216	20,027
1990	18,903	387	89	1,452	19,863
1991	19,362	422	157	1,469	20,174
1992	19,563	454	777	719	20,606
1993	19,219	446	325	745	19,903
1994	18,125	457	96	858	18,393
1995	19,104	467	1,745	825	20,202
1996	19,847	460	1,857	743	21,706
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	19,899	476	1,382	***451*** ***4,853***	20,411
2002	21,096	515	1,600	***918*** ***5,710***	21,791
2007	22,900	557	1,923	***899*** ***6,122***	23,849

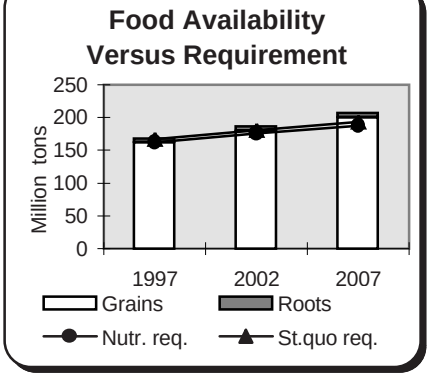
Intense population pressure in Bangladesh has led to soil and water degradation, and loss of biodiversity calling into question sustainability of current growth in food production.



Statistical table 44--India (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	147,987	4,966	2,461	392	143,792
1989	162,242	5,024	458	456	153,684
1990	156,694	5,029	88	217	152,394
1991	155,744	5,248	0	187	152,927
1992	165,337	5,597	1,262	351	159,036
1993	168,530	5,239	67	336	158,825
1994	171,080	5,847	0	271	159,270
1995	174,620	6,009	0	313	164,712
1996	176,170	6,009	0	257	170,159
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	180,700	6,156	0	***0*** ***0***	167,817
2002	200,592	6,671	0	***0*** ***0***	186,609
2007	222,495	7,226	0	***0*** ***0***	207,402

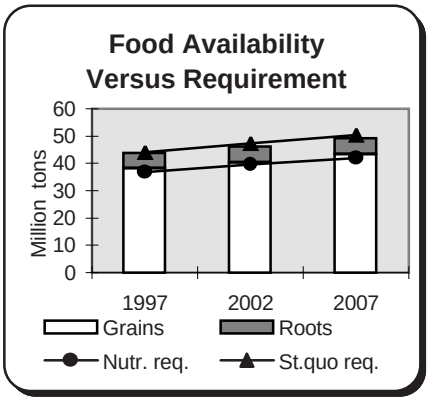
India, the world's second most populous country, also has the world's highest concentration of people living in poverty. If food supplies were distributed equally, everyone in India would have been able to meet their nutritional requirements in 1997.



Statistical table 45--Indonesia (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	34,272	5,540	1,682	69	34,968
1989	34,366	6,098	2,129	39	37,323
1990	34,042	5,649	1,810	46	36,256
1991	36,750	5,673	2,760	59	37,780
1992	36,968	5,934	3,155	41	39,286
1993	35,715	6,169	3,075	52	38,806
1994	38,433	5,641	5,154	15	38,813
1995	38,874	5,689	8,388	12	44,565
1996	40,100	5,766	6,346	18	43,952
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	39,570	5,757	7,442	***186*** ***0***	43,904
2002	41,738	5,899	8,088	***1,078*** ***0***	46,266
2007	44,145	6,042	9,103	***976*** ***0***	49,307

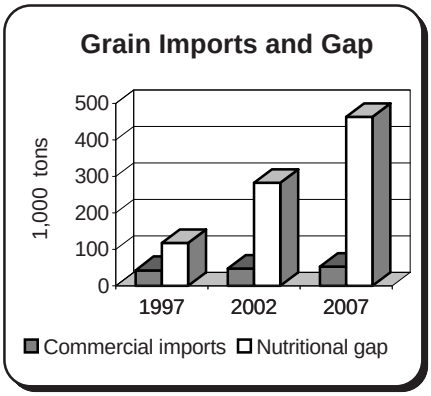
In Indonesia, sustained economic growth (real income increase) since 1970 has led to a reduction in the percentage of its population living in poverty from 60 percent to 15 percent.



Statistical table 46--Nepal (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	4,210	164	71	18	3,972
1989	4,541	175	11	8	4,194
1990	4,674	186	20	1	4,314
1991	4,437	201	4	8	4,079
1992	4,003	198	41	18	3,694
1993	4,075	199	15	44	3,775
1994	4,427	210	49	26	4,151
1995	4,445	223	11	43	4,148
1996	4,585	237	57	33	4,295
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	4,685	232	43	***69*** ***117***	4,288
2002	5,132	254	47	***228*** ***283***	4,702
2007	5,603	278	53	***402*** ***464***	5,140

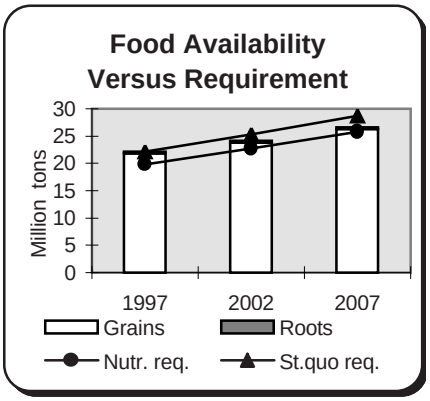
Nepal's economy is dependent on agriculture, with almost 90 percent of its population living in rural areas. As a result, raising agricultural productivity is essential for increasing incomes and reducing food insecurity.



Statistical table 47--Pakistan (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	17,669	203	110	498	16,270
1989	19,407	218	1,678	499	18,540
1990	19,445	261	1,673	380	19,972
1991	19,390	248	603	373	18,171
1992	20,458	279	1,813	236	19,194
1993	21,915	301	2,831	67	21,901
1994	20,537	331	1,817	103	20,845
1995	22,773	339	2,679	18	22,646
1996	23,027	337	2,083	15	22,234
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	23,150	344	2,455	***51*** ***0***	22,112
2002	25,275	367	2,811	***1,215*** ***0***	24,126
2007	27,717	392	3,337	***2,169*** ***0***	26,594

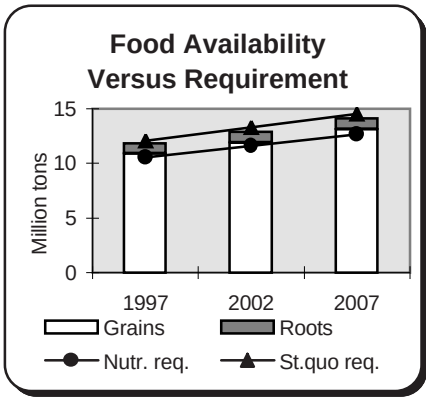
Per capita income in Pakistan has increased by 70 percent (in real terms) over the past two decades. This has contributed to the reduction of the country's poverty rate from 50 percent in mid-1980's to 33 percent in the early 1990's.



Statistical table 48--Philippines (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	10,521	923	1,320	137	10,394
1989	10,197	902	1,763	59	10,035
1990	11,527	913	2,625	109	11,080
1991	10,426	902	1,642	48	10,821
1992	11,000	901	1,956	53	10,253
1993	11,480	924	2,140	52	11,042
1994	11,343	907	2,380	44	11,199
1995	11,587	925	2,786	17	10,690
1996	11,750	930	3,882	11	12,719
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	11,500	933	3,459	***263*** ***0***	11,827
2002	12,425	965	3,929	***451*** ***0***	12,863
2007	13,298	998	4,654	***387*** ***0***	14,116

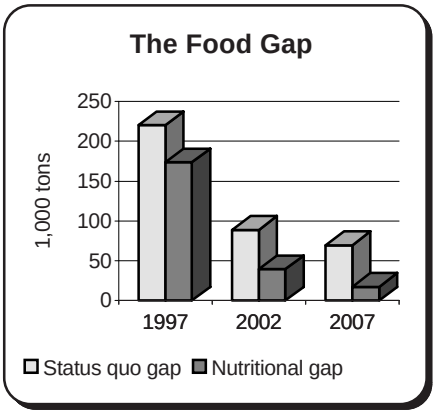
Recent rice shortages have caused the Government of the Philippines to rethink its policy of food self-sufficiency. The country is now placing greater importance on commercial imports to meet its food needs.



Statistical table 49--Sri Lanka (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,576	212	659	272	2,621
1989	1,625	188	928	231	2,752
1990	1,678	173	700	201	2,555
1991	1,691	162	421	439	2,563
1992	1,649	140	813	249	2,638
1993	1,748	141	803	338	2,839
1994	1,905	140	590	346	2,956
1995	1,679	138	1,022	120	2,919
1996	1,565	138	1,279	57	2,851
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,615	141	1,064	***220*** ***174***	2,641
2002	1,886	148	1,091	***89*** ***40***	2,920
2007	1,995	154	1,174	***69*** ***18***	3,109

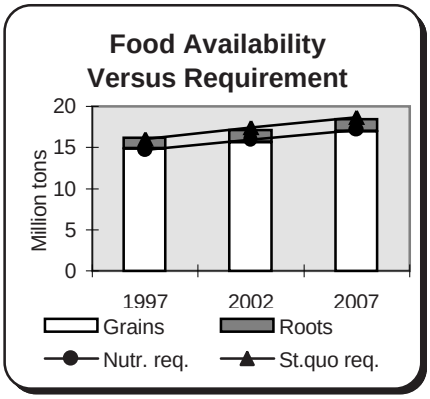
Sri Lanka has a strong human resource base and is endowed with natural resources that are increasingly threatened by rapid urbanization and environmental problems (deforestation and air and water pollution).



Statistical table 50--Vietnam (Asia)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	12,859	1,552	403	119	12,421
1989	13,615	1,472	123	75	12,438
1990	13,242	1,394	99	75	12,600
1991	15,538	1,488	190	80	14,177
1992	15,449	1,654	214	84	14,351
1993	16,839	1,561	216	87	15,037
1994	17,146	1,376	256	64	15,086
1995	18,583	1,259	466	21	15,709
1996	18,800	1,264	475	0	16,040
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	19,000	1,335	470	***0*** ***0***	16,194
2002	20,027	1,430	589	***327*** ***0***	17,090
2007	21,478	1,530	771	***176*** ***0***	18,476

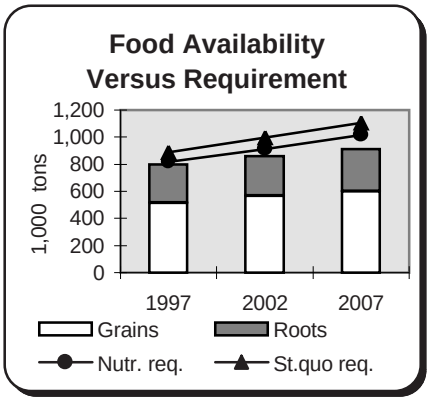
While still one of the region's poorest countries, the success of Vietnam's "doi moi" program has turned its economy around and provides a reason for optimism about the country's future growth.



Statistical table 51--Bolivia (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	609	354	103	95	746
1989	703	312	178	96	756
1990	692	288	0	235	711
1991	760	309	143	238	876
1992	780	291	130	243	866
1993	1,055	318	89	205	959
1994	875	268	155	176	833
1995	825	272	274	67	825
1996	935	293	237	75	885
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	945	283	240	***90*** / ***17***	799
2002	1,053	296	252	***134*** / ***53***	861
2007	1,137	310	275	***192*** / ***102***	911

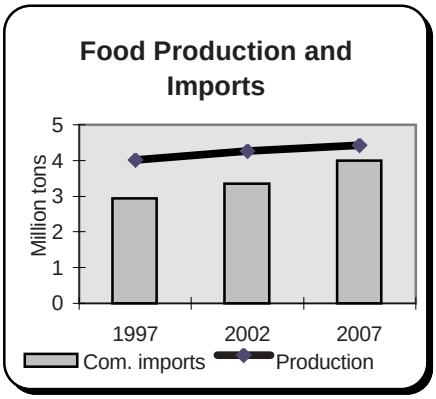
Bolivia's food gap is projected to increase steadily during the next decade. To eliminate this gap grain production has to grow 2.6 percent annually or food imports need to grow 5.7 percent.



Statistical table 52--Colombia (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	3,256	1,013	926	12	3,917
1989	3,286	1,117	771	7	4,015
1990	3,351	1,150	952	1	4,248
1991	3,035	1,053	791	8	3,472
1992	2,963	1,037	1,590	17	4,206
1993	3,142	1,250	1,694	31	4,178
1994	3,126	1,257	2,373	15	4,533
1995	2,891	1,236	2,572	0	4,928
1996	2,899	1,176	2,740	0	4,636
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,779	1,237	2,935	***9*** / ***0***	4,879
2002	2,996	1,271	3,358	***0*** / ***0***	5,389
2007	3,123	1,306	3,994	***0*** / ***0***	6,042

Aggregate food supply is projected to continue to be sufficient. The projected 2-percent growth will be mainly driven by growth in commercial grain imports, which are expected to grow 3.5 percent.



Statistical table 53--Dominican Republic (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	379	88	405	228	593
1989	357	105	622	9	567
1990	323	101	682	6	596
1991	343	85	731	14	442
1992	390	88	785	7	408
1993	370	68	972	7	576
1994	369	69	924	3	476
1995	396	87	1,018	1	659
1996	370	86	891	0	487
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	340	82	1,066	***0*** ***0***	601
2002	397	85	1,130	***0*** ***0***	648
2007	413	87	1,262	***0*** ***0***	735

Commercial imports of grains and roots are three times the domestic production, and import capacity is projected to increase by 2.4 percent per year, enough to ensure sufficient food supplies.

Statistical table 54--El Salvador (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	787	8	0	199	733
1989	772	10	0	249	722
1990	795	10	72	84	693
1991	699	11	368	86	937
1992	953	15	141	131	825
1993	858	14	212	79	764
1994	690	32	467	7	915
1995	873	30	391	13	856
1996	841	30	420	0	904
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	860	31	463	***0*** ***0***	955
2002	872	34	504	***56*** ***0***	973
2007	923	36	562	***81*** ***0***	1,047

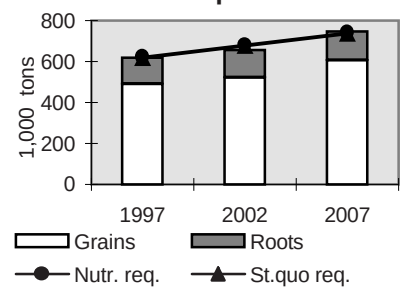
Even though the aggregate food gap projected for 2007 is relatively small, it may leave 40 percent of the population unable to maintain their consumption level. Slow grain production growth of 1 percent and skewed distribution of purchasing power are to blame. Imports are not expected to grow enough to make up the difference.

Statistical table 55--Ecuador (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	544	107	483	90	827
1989	593	111	432	38	729
1990	726	116	365	98	748
1991	857	104	416	45	791
1992	932	128	346	14	627
1993	939	113	271	12	557
1994	909	137	321	32	519
1995	914	123	377	1	560
1996	837	120	573	8	737
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	911	129	474	***0*** / ***2***	618
2002	966	135	533	***18*** / ***26***	656
2007	1,054	140	613	***0*** / ***0***	746

Ecuador is expected to be able to produce and import enough grain and roots to have sufficient supplies to avert food gaps.

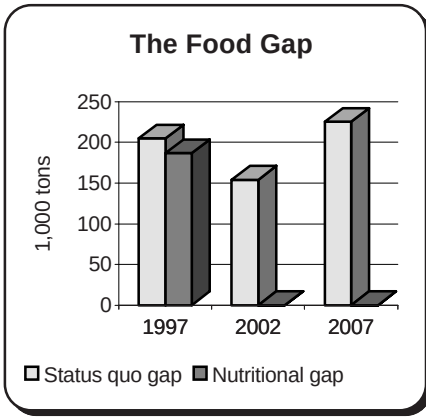
El Nino is expected to affect Ecuador, which might lead to a food gap in the coming year.



Statistical table 56--Guatemala (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,460	13	0	281	1,262
1989	1,342	13	35	163	1,063
1990	1,398	16	185	171	1,195
1991	1,355	14	176	252	1,306
1992	1,454	16	280	109	1,310
1993	1,400	16	275	151	1,276
1994	1,353	17	430	144	1,349
1995	1,443	17	462	30	1,338
1996	1,461	17	484	25	1,242
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,311	18	524	***205*** / ***187***	1,163
2002	1,618	20	578	***154*** / ***0***	1,416
2007	1,767	22	677	***225*** / ***0***	1,563

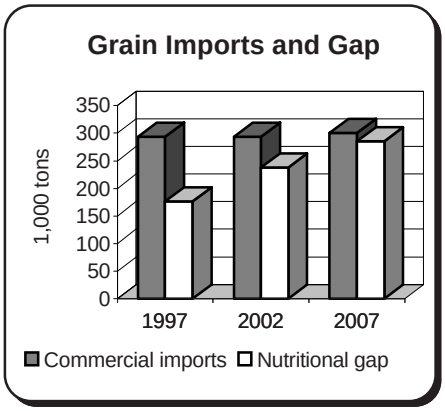
El Nino is to blame for 1997 production losses which lead to substantial food gaps.
The long-run food gap is projected to remain high unless grain production growth accelerates to 2.7 percent to fill the status quo gap or imports increase at an annual rate of 5.3 percent. Income distribution is among the most eskewed in the world.



Statistical table 57--Haiti (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	330	218	149	49	653
1989	350	223	43	195	706
1990	350	224	254	42	778
1991	330	225	218	55	722
1992	320	231	268	75	793
1993	340	223	217	114	804
1994	330	224	159	117	718
1995	345	224	328	81	883
1996	345	224	341	86	895
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	355	231	293	***91*** / ***176***	772
2002	372	250	294	***144*** / ***238***	802
2007	409	270	300	***183*** / ***285***	855

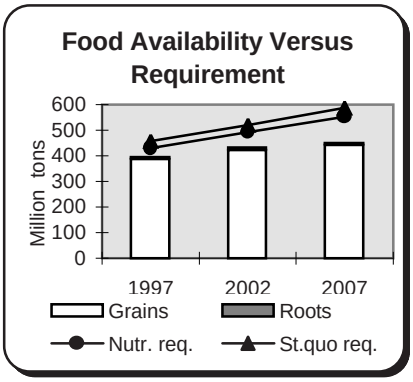
Food production growth would need to be twice its projected level to fill the food gap and imports would need to grow 7 or 8 times faster than projected--hard to realize with limited foreign exchange and exports projected to decline rather than increase by 2007.



Statistical table 58--Honduras (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	526	6	94	71	401
1989	619	7	31	134	444
1990	684	8	88	84	437
1991	693	7	100	160	467
1992	710	8	73	64	392
1993	690	8	66	149	413
1994	617	7	250	73	476
1995	780	7	233	42	435
1996	744	8	202	58	404
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	730	8	250	***48*** / ***23***	396
2002	827	8	270	***75*** / ***46***	432
2007	892	9	304	***120*** / ***87***	451

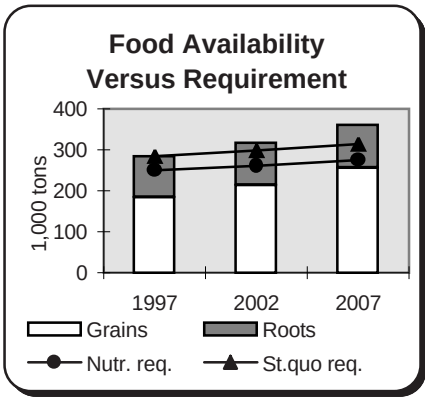
Agricultural production is expected to decline this and the coming year as a result of the El Nino phonomenon. Commercial imports are projected to be insufficient to close the food gap. The very uneven income distribution in Honduras exaccerbates poverty of low-income households.



Statistical table 59--Jamaica (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	4	69	82	365	345
1989	4	58	200	165	237
1990	2	68	172	163	219
1991	3	72	131	323	364
1992	4	84	251	201	346
1993	5	92	298	157	378
1994	5	97	304	53	262
1995	5	102	268	49	223
1996	5	102	460	0	355
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	5	101	385	***0*** / ***0***	285
2002	5	102	423	***0*** / ***0***	317
2007	5	104	475	***0*** / ***0***	360

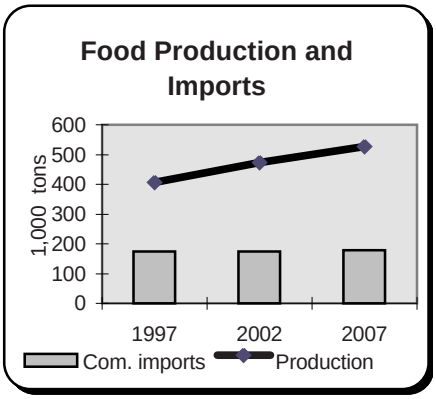
Even though food supplies are projected to be sufficient in the long run, the households making up the lowest income quintile will not be able to maintain their consumption level or reach the nutritional requirement.



Statistical table 60--Nicaragua (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	396	20	152	54	570
1989	430	20	84	57	450
1990	357	20	33	141	439
1991	409	20	1	145	451
1992	427	20	61	97	451
1993	485	21	85	55	466
1994	290	21	156	34	468
1995	383	21	155	43	517
1996	510	21	175	43	644
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ / NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	385	22	175	***60*** / ***41***	485
2002	449	23	174	***82*** / ***61***	535
2007	501	25	179	***112*** / ***88***	582

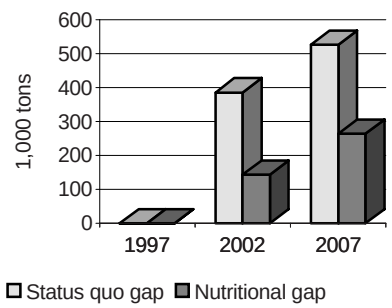
Grain production is projected to grow insufficiently to keep pace with 2.5 percent population growth and fill the food gap by 2007. Commercial imports would have to grow more than 4 times the projected 0.8 percent to fill the gap.



Statistical table 61--Peru (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,890	748	1,407	167	3,130
1989	1,954	647	971	209	2,519
1990	1,424	521	1,202	398	2,488
1991	1,241	574	1,339	492	2,289
1992	1,572	454	1,684	377	2,552
1993	1,686	607	1,549	410	2,446
1994	2,015	686	2,021	348	3,036
1995	1,683	850	2,396	108	3,444
1996	1,738	824	2,710	0	3,311
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	2,053	799	2,497	***0*** ***0***	3,331
2002	1,941	834	2,594	***386*** ***143***	3,218
2007	2,122	869	2,694	***527*** ***264***	3,366

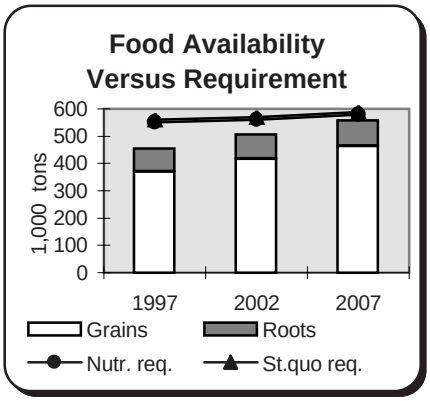
The long-run food gap could be closed if domestic grain production increased at an annual rate of 2 percent or imports could grow at 2.3 percent. This might be possible if the assumption of only 1.5 percent real export growth per year turns out to be overly pessimistic.



Statistical table 62--Armenia (New Independent States)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	331	--	--	--	--
1989	169	--	--	--	--
1990	246	--	--	--	--
1991	295	--	--	--	--
1992	302	62	508	117	575
1993	313	72	223	277	575
1994	238	77	79	366	548
1995	263	87	111	279	555
1996	333	82	135	200	550
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	355	85	232	***106*** ***97***	456
2002	388	89	245	***64*** ***55***	506
2007	421	94	269	***33*** ***23***	557

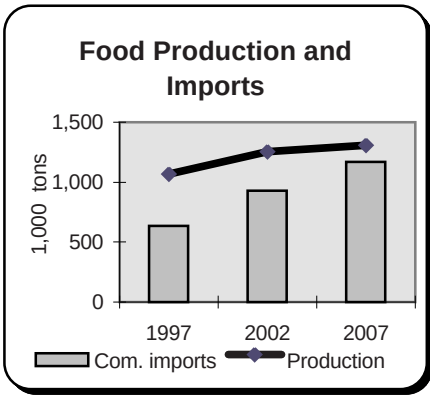
Higher grain production is projected to reduce the food gap to insignificant levels by 2007.



Statistical table 63--Azerbaijan (New Independent States)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)		Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---			
1988	1,335	--	--	--		--
1989	822	--	--	--		--
1990	1,349	--	--	--		--
1991	1,327	--	--	--		--
1992	1,269	30	674	6		1,114
1993	1,084	29	692	58		1,062
1994	1,004	29	111	424		911
1995	1,075	39	368	187		976
1996	1,124	40	363	187		1,049
Projections				**Food gap**		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,023	42	635	***21***	***79***	1,136
2002	1,208	45	928	***0***	***0***	1,458
2007	1,260	47	1,170	***0***	***0***	1,726

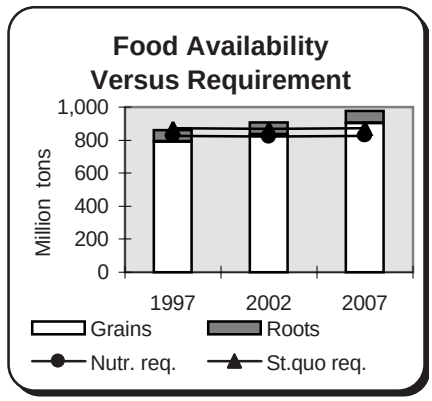
Rising oil exports will allow Azerbaijan to easily finance its food import requirements in the coming decade.



Statistical table 64--Georgia (New Independent States)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)		Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---			
1988	676	--	--	--		--
1989	464	--	--	--		--
1990	658	--	--	--		--
1991	567	--	--	--		--
1992	493	41	556	194		971
1993	412	37	325	585		972
1994	482	58	236	569		857
1995	522	69	374	281		871
1996	552	70	299	381		878
Projections				**Food gap**		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	652	72	606	***8***	***0***	861
2002	659	74	613	***0***	***0***	908
2007	713	75	636	***0***	***0***	978

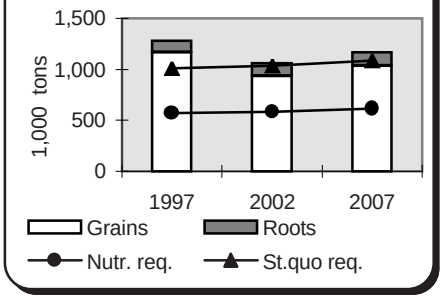
Rapid economic growth will eliminate the food gap in Georgia, the largest NIS food aid recipient during 1992-96.



Statistical table 65--Kyrgyzstan (New Independent States)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	1,664	--	--	--	--
1989	1,593	--	--	--	--
1990	1,535	--	--	--	--
1991	1,369	--	--	--	--
1992	1,510	362	379	91	744
1993	1,600	291	134	156	729
1994	1,059	310	199	61	691
1995	983	431	85	165	814
1996	1,408	70	1	154	941
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	1,708	116	158	***0*** ***0***	1,282
2002	1,466	125	161	***0*** ***0***	1,062
2007	1,596	136	167	***0*** ***0***	1,169

Higher wheat production has made Kyrgyzstan self-sufficient in food grains and have helped to eliminate the country's food gap.



Statistical table 66--Tajikistan (New Independent States)

Year	Grain Production	Root Production (grain equiv.)	Commercial Imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1988	342	--	--	--	--
1989	270	--	--	--	--
1990	282	--	--	--	--
1991	269	--	--	--	--
1992	237	32	1,124	71	990
1993	285	28	838	82	983
1994	240	27	646	104	862
1995	234	21	409	206	700
1996	241	22	466	139	658
Projections				**Food gap**	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1997	251	24	556	***66*** ***343***	607
2002	277	26	560	***123*** ***427***	617
2007	303	29	581	***171*** ***506***	644

With an economy devastated by war and rapid population growth, Tajikistan's fod gap is expected to widen in the coming decade.