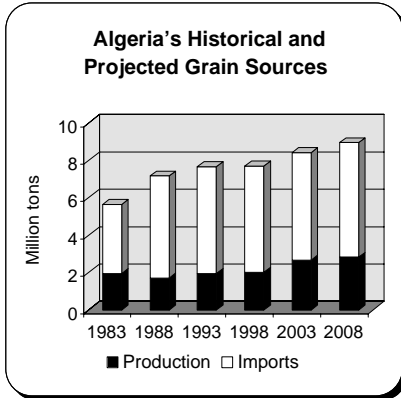


Statistical table 1--Algeria (North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	1,619	206	4,741	26	7,564
1991	3,730	275	4,190	19	8,361
1992	3,348	295	4,688	15	8,639
1993	1,563	272	5,482	18	8,362
1994	959	183	6,939	24	9,595
1995	2,137	306	5,719	17	11,580
1996	4,883	294	3,690	0	9,294
1997	886	242	5,791	0	9,388
1998	3,023	285	5,490	0	10,027
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	2,172	303	5,454	348	0
2004	2,702	334	5,784	660	0
2009	2,867	367	6,206	1,105	0

Algeria is projected to have the largest projected food gap of the North African countries. Production growth will remain static, leading to growing reliance upon imports. Future commercial import capacity will depend on gas and oil exports, which account for 80 percent of all exports.



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 ---		
1990	11,787	460	6,076	2,003	17,189
1991	12,016	508	6,440	1,026	17,733
1992	12,329	460	6,545	482	17,680
1993	13,205	466	6,717	230	18,272
1994	13,510	398	8,886	180	19,980
1995	14,578	721	7,658	215	21,456
1996	15,323	731	8,437	202	21,364
1997	16,301	523	9,908	167	23,112
1998	15,580	574	9,934	52	22,813
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	16,427	672	10,298	0	0
2004	17,101	719	11,195	387	0
2009	18,107	767	12,564	118	0

Egypt may develop a small food gap based upon recent per capita food consumption levels. The recent high yield growth is projected to slow down in the next decade. Food aid has become relatively negligible recently, reflecting production gains and better commercial import capacity.

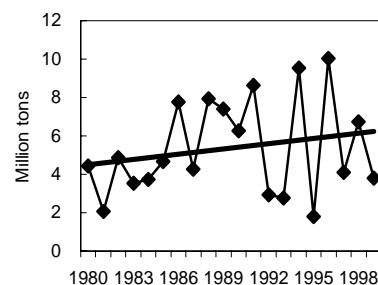


Statistical table 3--Morocco (North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons---		
1990	6,254	268	1,390	204	8,776
1991	8,636	325	1,758	203	9,610
1992	2,933	276	2,860	234	8,830
1993	2,753	265	3,531	124	9,843
1994	9,530	312	1,683	13	9,384
1995	1,800	232	3,602	0	9,880
1996	10,037	374	2,905	2	10,720
1997	4,101	355	2,772	2	9,996
1998	6,733	335	3,076	13	9,298
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	3,791	332	3,209	3,012	0
2004	7,670	372	3,526	0	0
2009	8,706	416	3,951	0	0

Morocco's grain production is 39 percent below trend in 1999. Stocks may help buffer this shock, but consumption levels could decline this year without large imports. There are no projected long run food gaps based on trends, but frequent production-related food deficits are the norm.

Morocco's Grain Production is Down 39 Percent in 1999

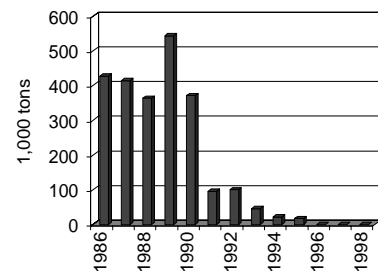


Statistical table 4--Tunisia (North Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons---		
1990	1,601	54	1,070	371	3,180
1991	2,508	55	831	96	3,589
1992	2,155	54	920	100	3,735
1993	1,561	49	1,001	46	3,233
1994	646	52	1,576	22	3,009
1995	1,366	58	2,678	18	4,497
1996	2,862	78	1,236	0	3,668
1997	1,151	81	1,975	0	3,853
1998	1,654	72	1,500	0	3,617
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,816	75	1,719	0	0
2004	2,089	82	1,849	0	0
2009	2,265	90	2,040	0	0

Tunisia's grain harvest is above average in 1999, so there is no short run food gap. There are no food gaps projected over the next decade based upon production and consumption trends, but Tunisia's production volatility will lead to occasional short run food gaps.

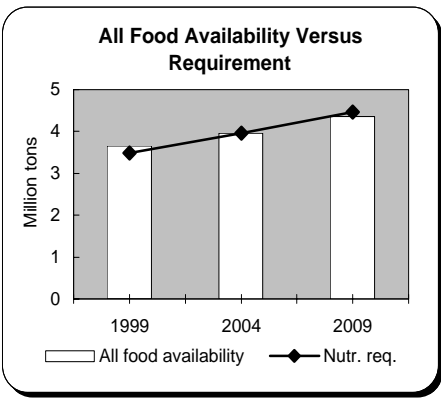
Tunisia's Food Aid Has Declined in Recent Years



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 ---		
1990	826	755	381	10	2,979
1991	950	747	253	13	3,007
1992	868	755	434	1	3,132
1993	878	784	307	2	3,098
1994	892	778	417	2	3,236
1995	1,140	749	314	4	3,370
1996	1,240	892	118	4	3,413
1997	1,065	926	225	2	3,421
1998	1,155	830	258	3	3,506
Projections					
1999	1,215	906	267	Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
				6	0
2004	1,293	987	293	195	0
2009	1,425	1,075	326	329	106
					3,652
					3,962
					4,352

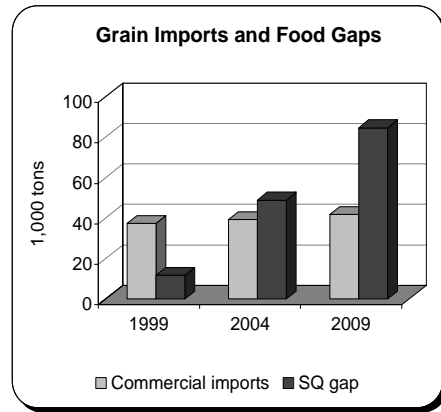
Production is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.8 percent through 2009, marking a slowdown from the historical trend. This rate is well below the projected population growth rate of 2.5 percent. As a result, per capita consumption is projected to fall about 0.7 percent annually.



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 ---		
1990	123	258	32	4	683
1991	129	270	22	3	691
1992	93	281	25	5	673
1993	93	279	24	6	682
1994	85	271	43	1	709
1995	105	281	28	0	720
1996	110	298	14	0	739
1997	120	315	31	0	789
1998	120	324	37	2	816
Projections					
1999	120	304	37	Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
				12	71
2004	122	321	39	49	114
2009	129	339	42	85	156
					788
					827
					874

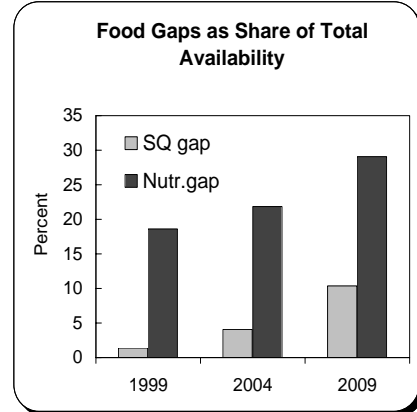
The nutritional situation is projected to deteriorate during the next decade. Production growth of just over 1 percent per year will not be sufficient to fill nutritional requirements and imports will continue to play a minimal role in contributing to domestic food supplies.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	1,011	6,590	318	86	8,726
1991	1,229	6,826	164	129	9,120
1992	1,408	6,968	238	27	9,548
1993	1,567	6,668	246	31	9,910
1994	1,545	6,744	223	86	9,858
1995	1,452	6,841	333	35	10,046
1996	1,465	5,974	275	8	9,359
1997	1,305	5,974	258	7	9,123
1998	1,585	5,867	248	2	9,391
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,445	6,474	276	136	1,838
2004	1,756	7,096	275	455	2,421
2009	1,935	7,766	279	1,254	3,533

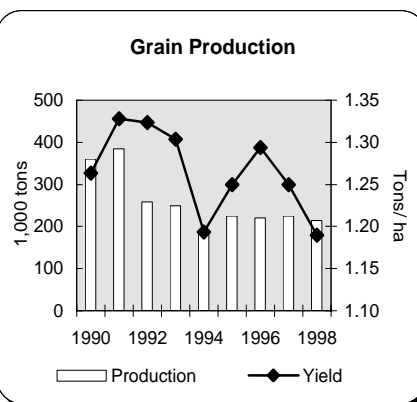
Consumption in each income group is projected to fall short of that needed to fulfill minimum nutritional requirements. Production would need to grow at double the projected annual rate of 1.9 percent to close the nutritional food gap.



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 ---		
1990	360	380	19	3	1,284
1991	385	389	33	1	1,339
1992	258	399	18	6	1,225
1993	249	389	0	28	1,196
1994	185	339	34	78	1,140
1995	225	356	45	5	1,159
1996	220	366	10	3	1,145
1997	225	389	17	0	1,168
1998	215	355	42	1	1,166
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	220	379	30	22	401
2004	236	410	30	85	513
2009	280	444	30	107	587

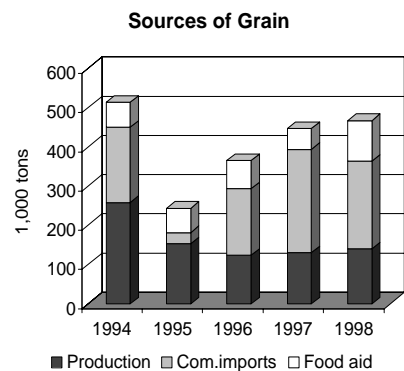
Even though projected production growth far outstrips the historical trend, food supplies will not be sufficient to meet nutritional requirements through the next decade. Consumption in even the highest income group is projected at only 84 percent of the nutritional target in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	72	--	--	100	72
1991	72	--	--	253	72
1992	198	--	--	39	198
1993	87	23	--	235	334
1994	259	23	192	63	668
1995	153	23	29	62	406
1996	124	23	169	72	520
1997	130	23	264	54	617
1998	140	23	224	103	646
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	150	24	237	80	307
2004	148	26	250	151	411
2009	161	28	273	193	485

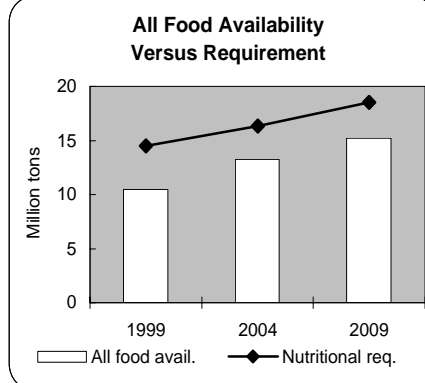
Slow growth of production and imports, each roughly 1.4 percent per year, will lead to widening food gaps through the next decade. The nutritional situation is expected to deteriorate as per capita consumption is projected to decline 1.2 percent annually.



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 ---		
1990	5,052	---	---	808	4,560
1991	4,876	---	---	1,046	4,401
1992	5,342	---	---	543	4,824
1993	5,276	746	---	942	8,048
1994	5,702	767	336	687	8,972
1995	6,922	773	244	403	10,057
1996	9,076	780	88	354	12,091
1997	6,870	780	0	394	9,813
1998	8,185	785	62	546	11,402
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	7,925	806	77	901	4,023
2004	10,343	892	80	0	3,057
2009	11,909	987	86	0	3,270

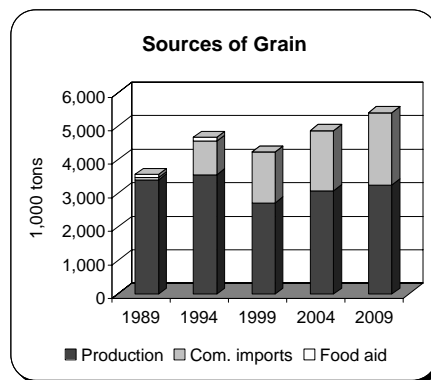
Production growth through the next decade will be sufficient to maintain base per capita consumption levels. Despite this growth--a continuation of the strong post-war trend--food supplies are projected to fall short of nutritional requirements.



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 ---		
1990	2,723	485	296	65	5,996
1991	3,033	480	136	186	6,168
1992	3,085	500	359	288	5,789
1993	2,220	525	312	236	4,907
1994	3,554	520	1,004	111	6,445
1995	3,227	571	284	56	6,718
1996	2,778	606	593	32	5,944
1997	2,930	644	1,506	75	7,309
1998	3,030	651	1,875	76	7,831
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	2,715	626	1,513	209	249
2004	3,075	685	1,791	0	0
2009	3,251	749	2,150	0	0

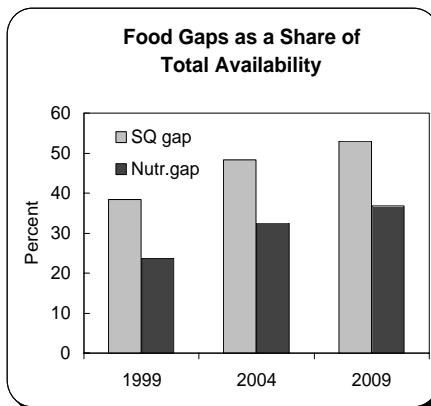
The population growth rate is projected at 1.6 percent per year, significantly below the 3 percent between 1980 and 1998, due to more widespread use of birth control and the impact of AIDS. This trend, combined with strong import growth, is projected to result in a food secure environment through 2009.



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 ---		
1990	269	629	15	15	1,582
1991	254	739	19	11	1,585
1992	267	673	0	90	1,597
1993	188	598	46	90	1,505
1994	149	499	0	272	1,272
1995	154	480	0	244	1,337
1996	174	526	71	218	1,542
1997	214	548	0	232	1,611
1998	214	557	58	142	1,642
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	194	520	56	527	326
2004	238	565	55	724	488
2009	254	613	55	848	588

Production fails to return to pre-war levels before the end of the projection period and commercial imports stagnate. 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.



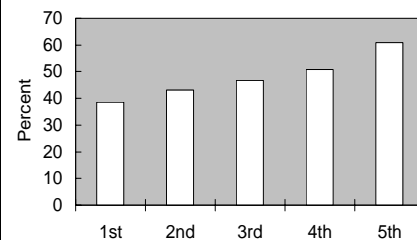
Statistical table 13--Somalia (East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	477	16	97	100	1,290
1991	257	16	77	132	1,117
1992	202	14	0	312	1,188
1993	162	14	125	75	1,133
1994	228	13	115	13	1,210
1995	293	16	81	12	1,263
1996	313	18	84	12	1,336
1997	320	18	100	5	1,379
1998	254	18	265	17	1,547
Projections					
			Food gap		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	204	18	160	192	882
2004	320	19	160	355	1,189
2009	346	21	163	589	1,567

The 1999 grain crops have been adversely affected by insufficient rainfall, pests, and high temperatures. The precarious food situation is exacerbated by localized fighting, which displaces populations and interrupts agricultural activities and food distribution.

Consumption by Income

**Quintile in 2009:
Share of Nutritional Requirements**

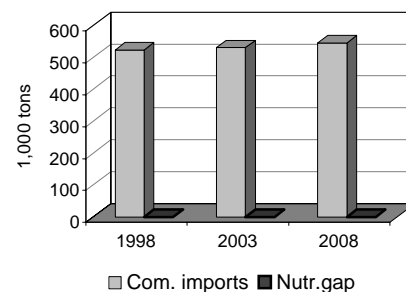


Statistical table 14--Sudan (East Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	2,119	36	120	513	5,244
1991	4,488	49	488	711	7,179
1992	5,307	49	334	286	7,546
1993	3,087	47	93	293	5,869
1994	5,152	50	682	134	7,909
1995	3,307	51	319	64	6,375
1996	5,207	52	362	40	8,116
1997	4,507	52	596	46	8,398
1998	5,707	53	509	63	8,424
Projections					
			Food gap		
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	5,272	52	522	67	0
2004	5,925	55	530	130	0
2009	6,587	58	545	178	0

Grain output growth is projected to slow considerably relative to the historical period due to a slowing of area expansion. However, the projected growth of 1.9 percent per year will be more than sufficient to meet minimum nutritional requirements and nearly adequate to maintain base per capita consumption levels.

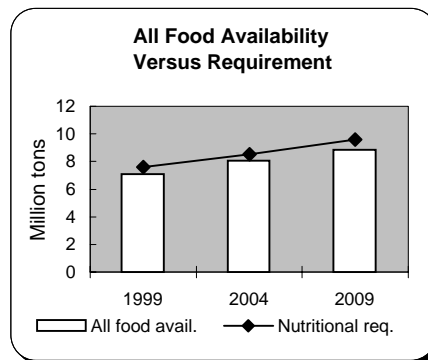
Grain Imports and Food Gaps



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 ---		
1990	3,565	1,966	43	34	6,245
1991	3,540	1,736	111	18	6,688
1992	3,390	1,648	154	36	6,495
1993	3,700	1,593	150	47	6,556
1994	3,305	1,681	228	108	6,460
1995	4,355	1,451	194	25	6,813
1996	4,180	1,450	146	22	6,862
1997	3,355	1,368	227	5	6,471
1998	3,925	1,491	637	25	7,594
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	3,685	1,440	467	351	536
2004	4,410	1,555	495	251	458
2009	4,867	1,677	538	501	733

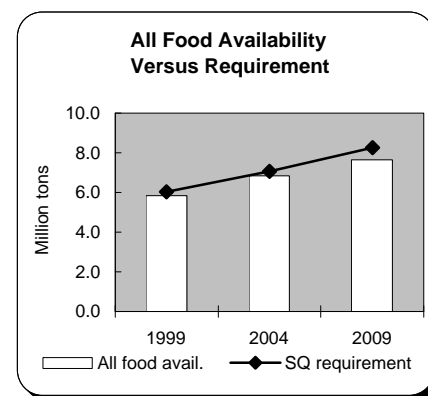
Although production growth rates are projected to exceed those of the historical period, they will not keep pace with the annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent. As a result, the food gaps are projected to widen and consumption in only the highest income group will exceed the nutritional target in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	1,520	1,858	0	74	5,163
1991	1,460	1,834	0	30	5,147
1992	1,666	1,765	0	40	5,254
1993	1,794	1,886	36	46	5,569
1994	1,900	1,593	0	60	5,518
1995	2,020	1,688	0	41	5,797
1996	1,750	1,431	16	20	5,451
1997	1,550	1,582	105	21	5,610
1998	1,680	1,579	25	0	5,742
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,670	1,599	45	178	0
2004	2,127	1,777	47	209	0
2009	2,400	1,973	51	586	0

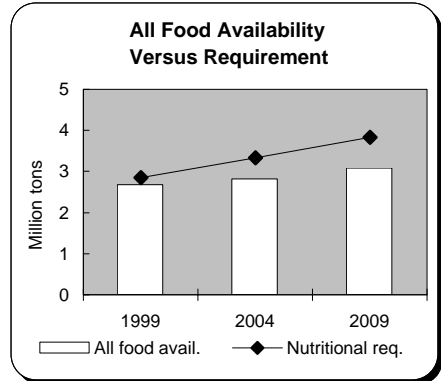
While the projected production growth rate of roughly 2.6 percent per year is adequate to provide enough food to meet nutritional requirements, it falls about 1 percentage point short of that needed to maintain base per capita consumption levels.



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---		
1990	227	617	210	124	1,946
1991	346	633	162	142	1,988
1992	452	714	200	116	2,207
1993	317	707	103	222	2,019
1994	261	887	173	229	2,235
1995	302	950	185	224	2,397
1996	473	938	276	228	2,667
1997	513	876	208	154	2,541
1998	443	1,181	358	151	2,962
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	603	964	314	105	366
2004	547	1,035	366	437	742
2009	588	1,111	443	650	1,001

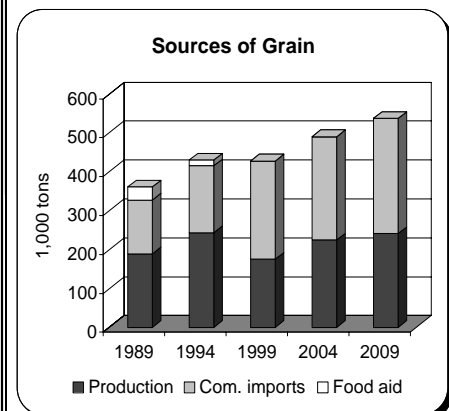
Per capita consumption is projected to decline 1.3 percent per year through the next decade as production growth slows considerably relative to the historical period. Even if historical rates were maintained, Angola would still face food gaps.



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---		
1990	214	13	167	36	458
1991	148	14	195	37	439
1992	75	16	173	45	343
1993	151	17	187	32	408
1994	243	20	172	15	405
1995	106	20	318	28	526
1996	261	20	287	30	615
1997	210	22	285	32	571
1998	135	23	127	8	395
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	175	21	252	49	44
2004	224	23	266	39	34
2009	241	24	295	47	42

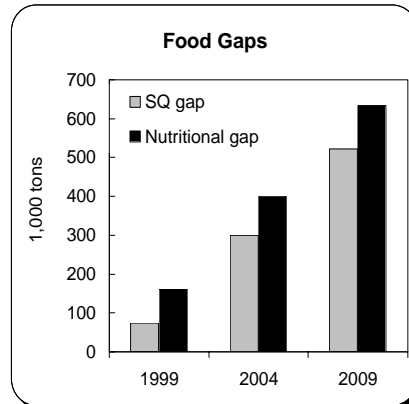
Food aid imports averaged more than 25,000 tons per year during the base period. If this volume is maintained through 2009, it will cover more than half of the projected food gaps.



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---		
1990	1,700	926	99	38	2,984
1991	1,553	932	28	54	2,836
1992	1,715	916	73	59	3,051
1993	1,812	953	77	34	3,141
1994	1,670	972	123	20	3,056
1995	1,780	956	131	21	3,204
1996	1,830	962	63	28	3,230
1997	1,830	986	98	18	3,324
1998	1,700	981	176	38	3,328
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR (w/o food aid)	
1999	1,875	1,000	126	75 162	3,342
2004	2,008	1,084	143	300 400	3,617
2009	2,172	1,174	166	521 635	3,930

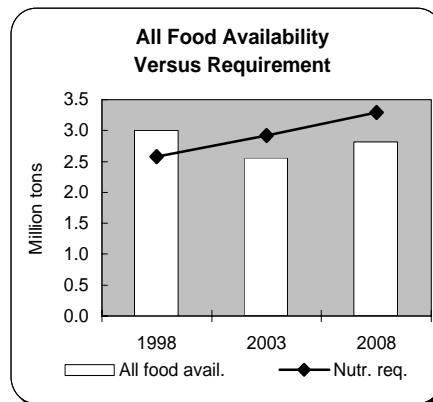
Per capita consumption is projected to drop 1 percent per year as food production remains near historical trends. Production would need to grow at nearly two times the projected rate of 1.64 percent per year to close the nutritional food gap.



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---		
1990	1,373	108	90	65	2,051
1991	1,629	116	0	285	2,320
1992	670	105	0	605	1,760
1993	2,016	128	493	67	2,603
1994	1,093	118	221	284	2,409
1995	1,628	124	194	105	2,254
1996	1,833	125	0	222	2,344
1997	1,270	127	0	99	1,949
1998	1,795	128	113	4	2,476
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR (w/o food aid)	
1999	2,400	127	132	0 0	3,007
2004	1,895	139	140	216 362	2,554
2009	2,093	152	153	316 481	2,814

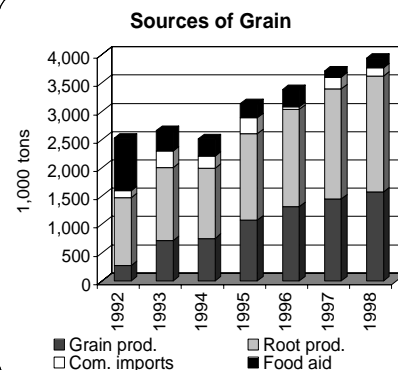
A record grain crop was harvested in 1999 due to abundant rainfall throughout the growing season. As a result, food supplies are estimated to be adequate to maintain base level per capita consumption (status quo) as well as to meet nutritional requirements in 1999.



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 ---		
1990	706	1,674	0	523	3,319
1991	544	1,355	0	664	3,071
1992	278	1,193	123	929	2,953
1993	715	1,292	297	356	3,284
1994	756	1,238	214	304	3,158
1995	1,080	1,528	276	251	3,617
1996	1,313	1,727	43	302	3,854
1997	1,453	1,941	213	109	4,159
1998	1,573	2,049	152	165	4,482
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,623	1,779	137	144	656
2004	1,861	1,907	141	191	751
2009	2,148	2,043	149	59	663

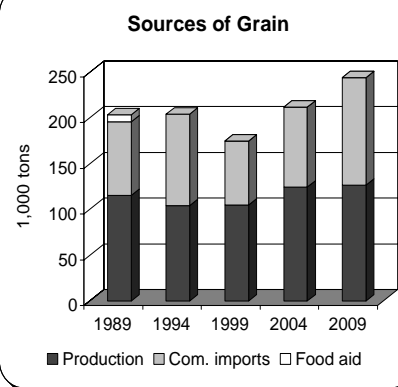
Mozambique's dependence on food aid continues to fall as production remains on an upward trend. By 2009, food supplies derived from domestic production and imports will be nearly sufficient to maintain base level per capita consumption.



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 ---		
1990	85	2	84	4	279
1991	158	2	89	5	352
1992	59	2	57	40	268
1993	78	2	78	10	271
1994	104	2	100	1	313
1995	81	2	60	12	264
1996	140	2	56	6	319
1997	105	2	65	6	295
1998	105	2	62	0	291
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	105	2	70	16	0
2004	124	2	88	10	0
2009	127	2	118	4	0

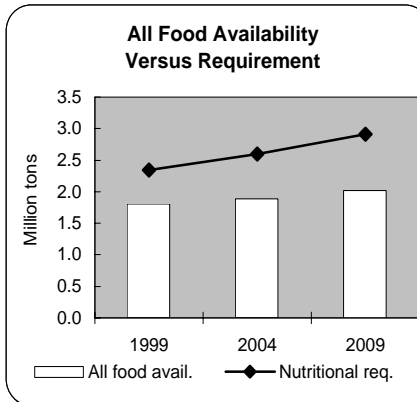
Growth in grain production and imports will be sufficient to provide enough food to meet nutritional requirements through the next decade. Consumption in all income groups, except the lowest, will exceed the minimum nutritional target.



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 ---		
1990	1,195	214	0	110	2,115
1991	1,309	234	0	56	1,999
1992	597	227	0	715	1,760
1993	1,759	252	342	11	2,290
1994	1,195	243	54	12	1,656
1995	929	239	78	74	1,602
1996	1,563	251	88	58	2,020
1997	1,157	280	114	4	1,776
1998	702	322	369	2	1,686
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,157	261	209	30	538
2004	1,199	278	222	145	708
2009	1,283	295	240	265	897

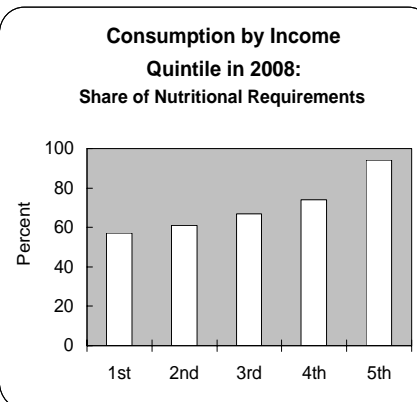
The projected production growth rate would need to nearly triple to achieve the growth necessary to close the nutritional food gap. Consumption in all income groups is projected to fall short of the minimum nutritional requirement in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	2,758	45	0	54	2,690
1991	2,139	47	0	41	2,776
1992	675	52	583	896	2,178
1993	2,249	57	586	16	2,673
1994	2,622	58	86	5	2,188
1995	1,225	64	117	4	2,406
1996	2,900	65	452	0	3,234
1997	2,417	68	214	1	2,944
1998	1,870	69	543	7	2,958
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,945	67	470	454	420
2004	2,430	70	586	0	0
2009	2,526	74	742	0	0

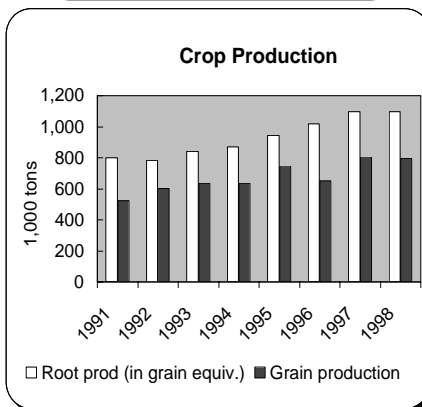
Higher export earnings are projected to support strong growth in import capacity. The imports will offset the sluggish growth in grain output. As a result, food supplies will be adequate to maintain base per capita consumption levels and meet minimum nutritional requirements in the long term.



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 ---		
1990	522	717	146	9	1,382
1991	524	802	138	7	1,470
1992	602	782	161	19	1,560
1993	635	843	106	26	1,620
1994	635	868	85	15	1,613
1995	746	946	85	18	1,786
1996	651	1,018	84	9	1,747
1997	805	1,098	85	32	1,903
1998	795	1,098	111	10	1,915
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	835	1,073	107	0	0
2004	887	1,192	134	101	0
2009	987	1,322	178	136	0

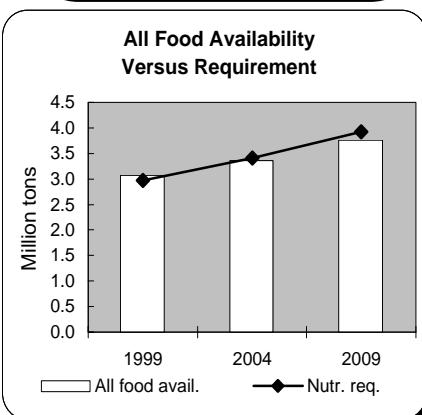
Production growth between 1980-98 exceeded 5 percent per year. Although this is projected to slow to just over 2 percent through 2009, food supplies will be adequate to meet minimum nutritional requirements. Consumption in all income groups will exceed the nutritional target in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	1,547	20	0	124	1,975
1991	2,220	21	167	42	2,673
1992	2,438	25	126	31	2,851
1993	2,515	22	115	27	2,987
1994	2,453	19	104	19	2,871
1995	2,265	23	82	37	2,702
1996	2,425	23	101	26	2,911
1997	1,965	20	120	16	2,438
1998	2,640	20	195	21	3,204
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	2,590	21	150	0	0
2004	2,828	23	163	40	49
2009	3,161	24	186	150	160

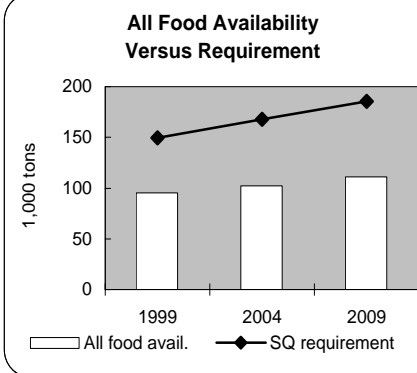
Grain production is projected to grow 2.3 percent per year through 2009. This rate would need to rise to 2.8 percent to close both the status quo and nutritional food gaps.



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 ---			
1990	10	5	0	76	132	
1991	4	3	0	76	128	
1992	10	2	85	45	192	
1993	12	4	11	58	141	
1994	9	3	18	64	145	
1995	10	2	27	50	151	
1996	10	2	23	46	135	
1997	10	2	10	61	134	
1998	10	2	36	46	146	
Projections						
				Food gap		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	10	2	25	54	3	96
2004	13	2	27	65	8	102
2009	14	3	31	75	11	111

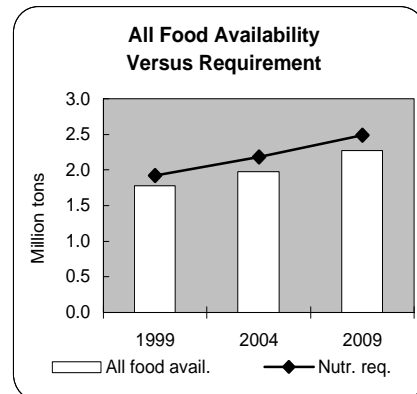
Cape Verde is more dependent upon imports than domestic production to fulfill food requirements. Import growth is projected to be slow--roughly 2 percent per year--and food gaps will grow as a result. Consumption in only the highest income group will exceed the minimum nutritional target.



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 ---			
1990	536	240	0	33	1,111	
1991	794	212	0	67	1,390	
1992	836	183	51	0	1,407	
1993	671	187	58	17	1,285	
1994	846	186	33	15	1,400	
1995	779	215	24	11	1,457	
1996	786	215	17	28	1,490	
1997	916	209	31	26	1,688	
1998	1,236	220	64	22	2,071	
Projections						
				Food gap		
				SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	1,096	218	43	0	141	1,781
2004	1,196	239	54	0	211	1,976
2009	1,377	264	73	0	209	2,276

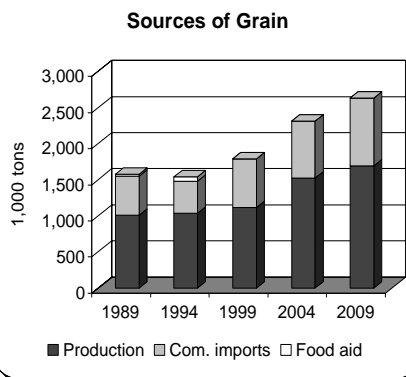
Grain production grew a strong 4 percent per year during the last two decades due principally to acreage expansion. While growth is projected to slow to under 3 percent per year through 2009, it will be adequate to maintain base per capita consumption levels.



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---					
1990	972	1,486	495	59	3,577
1991	1,031	1,579	572	36	3,774
1992	962	1,619	557	41	3,759
1993	1,009	1,629	597	45	3,792
1994	1,042	1,669	443	56	3,708
1995	1,092	1,270	678	30	3,716
1996	1,160	1,744	517	47	4,043
1997	1,440	1,786	708	52	4,644
1998	1,245	1,715	603	23	4,298
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,115	1,635	682	187	0
2004	1,526	1,795	789	0	0
2009	1,696	1,971	941	0	0

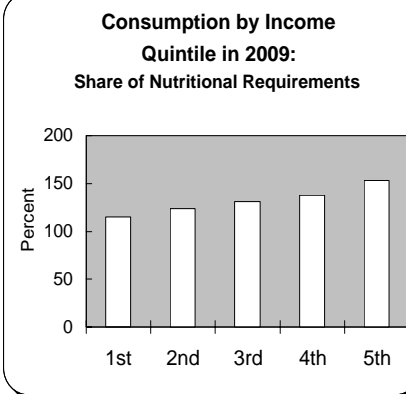
Production growth of more than 2 percent per year, coupled with import growth of more than 3 percent, is more than adequate to provide enough food to meet nutritional requirements. Consumption in each income group is projected to exceed the minimum nutritional target.



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---					
1990	100	2	77	14	288
1991	108	2	80	10	305
1992	87	2	78	6	285
1993	93	2	66	11	286
1994	101	2	85	2	295
1995	101	2	92	4	313
1996	101	2	95	4	322
1997	83	2	98	7	322
1998	94	2	116	6	355
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	94	2	120	0	0
2004	102	2	154	0	0
2009	109	2	208	0	0

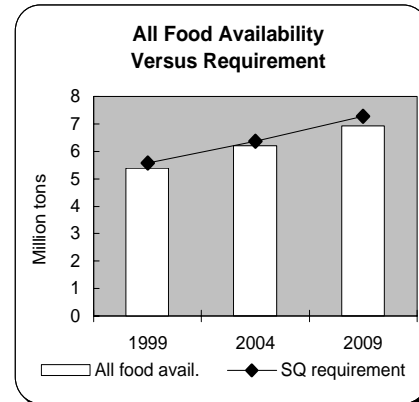
Gambia is projected to be in a secure position with respect to food availability through the next decade. Even when accounting for skewed income distribution, consumption in all income groups is projected to exceed the minimum nutritional requirements in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	813	1,184	244	76	2,877
1991	1,375	1,690	197	215	3,180
1992	1,198	1,799	323	75	3,531
1993	1,582	1,969	252	126	3,953
1994	1,532	2,382	401	101	4,752
1995	1,737	2,724	224	36	4,959
1996	1,673	2,936	284	40	5,104
1997	1,550	2,936	334	84	5,228
1998	1,610	3,074	419	52	5,554
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,635	3,027	386	135	0
2004	2,107	3,270	440	118	0
2009	2,436	3,531	520	291	0

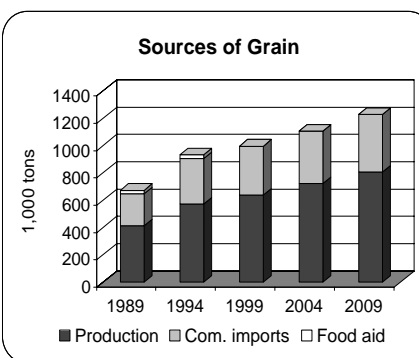
Production between 1980-98 grew at a remarkably strong rate of nearly 8 percent per year due to large increases in area planted and significant gains in yields. While production growth is projected to slow to 2.3 percent per year, food supplies will be adequate to meet nutritional requirements.



Statistical table 32--Guinea (West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	475	198	241	12	1,340
1991	581	232	236	30	1,523
1992	505	255	284	30	1,577
1993	553	277	243	46	1,661
1994	574	284	331	29	1,723
1995	600	298	380	5	1,833
1996	610	319	282	7	1,822
1997	630	346	296	3	1,845
1998	630	372	403	7	1,991
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	640	329	357	0	0
2004	723	358	384	0	0
2009	808	389	422	0	0

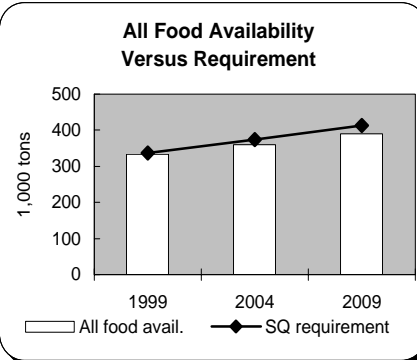
Production and import growth are adequate to supply enough food to maintain consumption levels and meet nutritional requirements through 2009. However, skewed income distribution does limit access for the two lower income groups. As a result, consumption for roughly 40 percent of the population will fall below the nutritional target in 2009.



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 ---		
1990	152	24	38	9	291
1991	172	22	42	21	323
1992	125	24	72	9	307
1993	134	24	61	9	296
1994	154	24	64	2	313
1995	152	25	60	2	311
1996	150	26	66	6	320
1997	145	26	68	5	319
1998	125	26	103	1	333
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ	NR
				(w/o food aid)	
1999	145	26	85	4	0
2004	164	27	87	14	0
2009	183	28	90	23	0

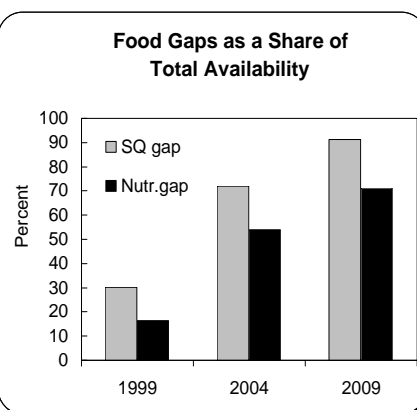
During 1980-98, food aid contributed little to overall food supplies. Food aid, which is excluded from the projections, will not be necessary to meet nutritional requirements at the aggregate level. Food supplies, however, are projected to fall just short of those needed to maintain base per capita consumption levels.



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 ---		
1990	126	173	2	69	500
1991	120	135	31	143	554
1992	61	141	0	142	485
1993	39	127	42	138	494
1994	30	131	19	119	477
1995	35	99	114	104	533
1996	60	116	93	117	573
1997	100	146	48	130	617
1998	125	158	95	105	707
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ	NR
				(w/o food aid)	
1999	160	123	86	173	95
2004	108	131	88	390	293
2009	115	140	93	524	409

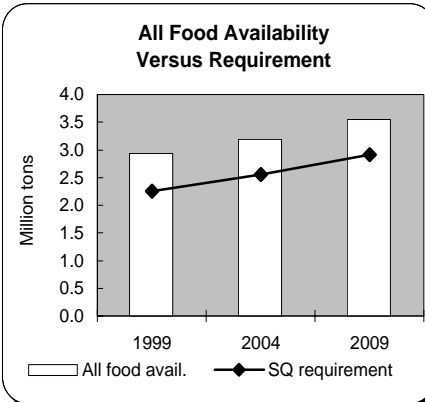
Favorable growing conditions and improved security conditions have resulted in an improved harvest for 1999. However, food supplies are estimated to fall well short of those needed to maintain base consumption levels and meet nutritional requirements.



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---		
1990	1,807	7	29	47	2,304
1991	2,245	8	184	51	2,991
1992	1,714	6	63	35	2,322
1993	1,965	9	53	29	2,490
1994	2,234	7	22	16	2,798
1995	2,050	8	83	11	2,655
1996	2,075	10	70	5	2,660
1997	2,000	8	56	25	2,437
1998	2,275	8	84	10	2,806
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	2,320	9	78	0	2,939
2004	2,498	10	89	55	3,190
2009	2,773	10	107	148	3,553

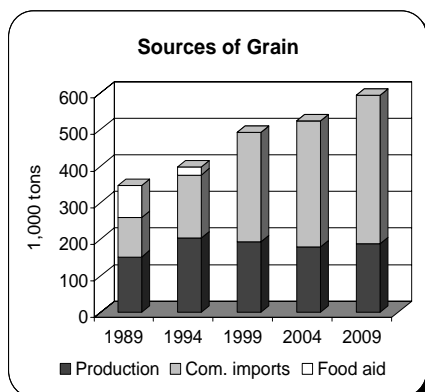
Grain output grew nearly 5 percent per year between 1980 and 1998, supported mainly by a large jump in area planted. Although this growth is projected to slow during the next decade as area expansion slows, it will be adequate to meet nutritional requirements through 2009.



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---		
1990	85	2	62	116	524
1991	96	2	274	50	672
1992	103	1	163	45	572
1993	158	1	187	63	677
1994	204	1	172	22	673
1995	210	1	175	25	724
1996	195	1	240	27	763
1997	108	1	265	24	732
1998	158	1	303	17	826
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	193	1	299	0	832
2004	180	1	344	6	904
2009	188	1	405	7	1,025

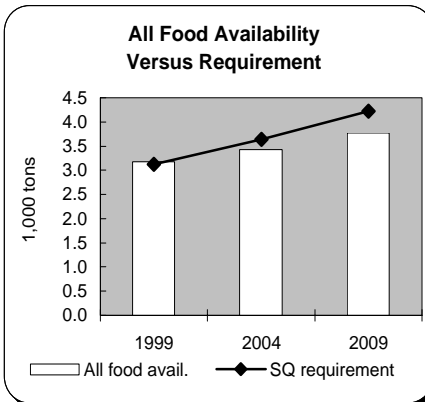
Growth in imports, which provide the bulk of food supplies, is projected to be strong enough to fulfill nutritional requirements, at the aggregate level, through the next decade.



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 ---		
1990	1,596	108	22	91	2,020
1991	2,290	110	88	45	2,703
1992	2,227	111	95	28	2,637
1993	2,119	112	91	31	2,509
1994	2,190	114	67	39	2,628
1995	2,153	114	40	27	2,594
1996	2,296	116	53	6	2,813
1997	2,195	115	54	13	2,904
1998	2,940	117	479	26	4,129
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR (w/o food aid)	
1999	2,645	118	209	5 0	3,173
2004	2,860	127	214	281 90	3,425
2009	3,156	137	222	533 311	3,767

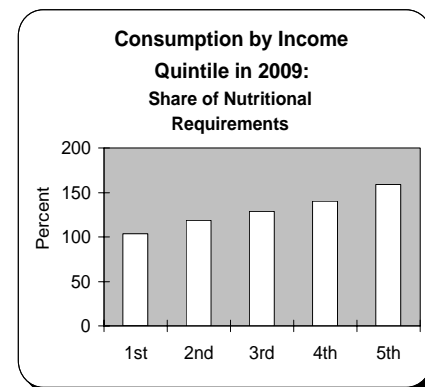
Grain output is projected to grow just under 2 percent per year through the next decade. This is 1 percentage point below the projected population growth rate. As a result, per capita consumption will decline more than 1 percent per year and the food gaps will widen.



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 ---		
1990	16,345	9,831	422	0	26,165
1991	17,531	12,885	750	1	28,727
1992	18,248	14,684	976	0	31,004
1993	19,278	15,544	1,572	0	34,110
1994	19,897	16,269	922	0	34,084
1995	20,810	16,305	995	0	35,657
1996	18,885	16,807	1,216	0	35,031
1997	18,700	15,251	1,755	1	35,300
1998	19,340	15,251	1,845	0	35,904
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR (w/o food aid)	
1999	19,245	16,884	1,740	365 0	36,018
2004	23,349	18,357	1,859	0 0	41,622
2009	25,929	19,937	2,044	0 0	45,876

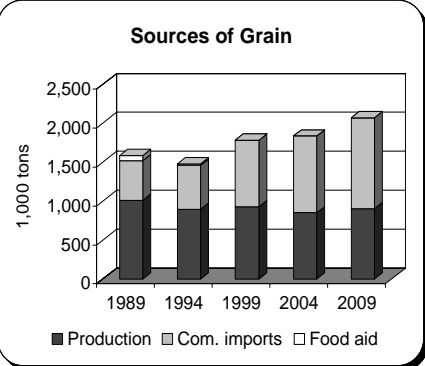
Growth in food supplies is projected to basically match the population growth rate. Consequently, per capita consumption is projected to hold steady at base levels and there will be no food gaps in the long term. Consumption across all income groups is projected to exceed nutritional requirements in 2009.



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---					
1990	912	29	669	47	2,212
1991	900	14	552	65	2,202
1992	817	20	524	71	2,198
1993	1,029	19	558	38	2,468
1994	895	31	564	18	2,350
1995	1,005	23	693	9	2,454
1996	917	16	769	11	2,590
1997	707	17	606	8	2,329
1998	686	20	896	2	2,684
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	928	19	853	0 0	2,777
2004	851	19	985	0 0	2,954
2009	907	20	1,166	0 0	3,342

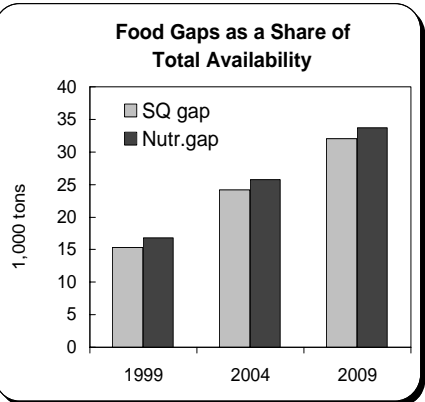
Production and import growth are projected to be strong enough to provide sufficient food supplies to meet status quo and nutritional requirements on the aggregate level. However, consumption is projected to fall short of nutritional requirements for 40 percent of the population due to skewed income distribution in 2009.



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---					
1990	264	50	135	20	746
1991	268	50	115	66	783
1992	315	48	114	29	732
1993	321	44	116	29	774
1994	270	104	238	30	922
1995	193	93	234	46	934
1996	260	118	177	117	974
1997	275	129	193	100	831
1998	235	129	206	88	859
Projections					
				Food gap	
				SQ NR	(w/o food aid)
1999	255	119	208	138 151	902
2004	273	124	212	228 242	941
2009	290	130	220	315 331	984

Recovery of the agricultural sector and the overall economy is projected to be slow in this country, which has been adversely affected by civil strife. Consumption across all income groups is projected to fall short of the nutritional requirement in 2009.

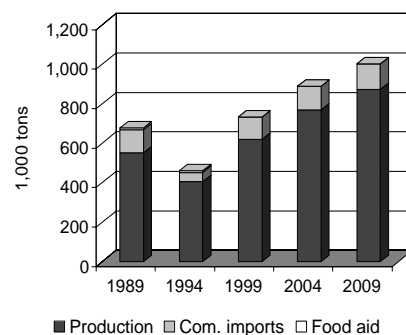


Statistical table 41--Togo (West Africa)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	389	365	109	16	878
1991	427	327	88	14	833
1992	492	302	155	4	973
1993	611	351	55	11	1,008
1994	405	289	48	8	712
1995	450	416	68	4	961
1996	600	423	88	4	1,144
1997	705	470	103	7	1,266
1998	565	468	119	3	1,150
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	620	451	112	50	14
2004	769	500	118	15	0
2009	874	554	127	37	0

The nutritional food gap, on the aggregate level, is projected to be zero in the long term. Skewed income distribution, however, will preclude 60 percent of the population from consuming a nutritionally adequate diet in 2009.

Sources of Grain

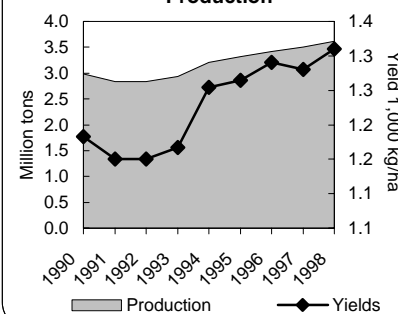


Statistical table 42--Afghanistan (Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	2,980	86	248	41	3,955
1991	2,830	86	82	56	3,626
1992	2,830	86	45	108	3,675
1993	2,930	88	144	71	3,777
1994	3,210	88	0	151	3,953
1995	3,320	90	73	127	4,319
1996	3,420	90	0	194	4,315
1997	3,510	90	93	150	4,436
1998	3,620	90	562	145	3,743
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	3,630	93	230	248	681
2004	3,780	100	229	1,341	1,890
2009	4,037	108	232	1,999	2,635

The growth rate of Afghanistan's food imports is expected to fall from 4.3 percent in 1988-98 to 0.1 percent in 1999-2009, while its population is projected to grow 4 percent annually. As a result, the nation's nutritional gap will nearly quadruple by 2009.

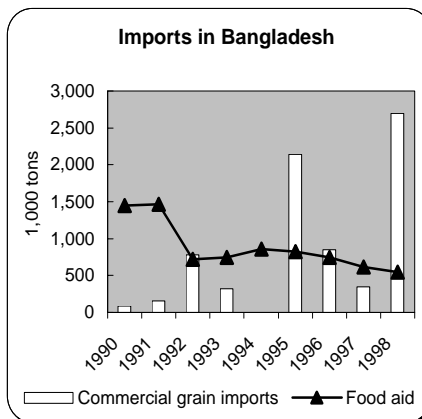
Afghanistan's Grain Production



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 ---			
1990	18,903	387	89	1,452	23,406	
1991	19,301	422	157	1,469	23,609	
1992	19,452	454	777	719	24,140	
1993	19,264	446	325	745	23,617	
1994	18,011	457	0	858	21,807	
1995	18,979	467	2,145	825	25,535	
1996	20,299	472	851	743	25,772	
1997	20,413	469	346	618	25,223	
1998	20,985	478	2,698	549	26,999	
Projections						
			Food gap			
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)	
1999	21,445	481	1,432	410	773	26,464
2004	23,012	513	1,572	801	1,196	28,468
2009	24,850	548	1,785	834	1,263	30,845

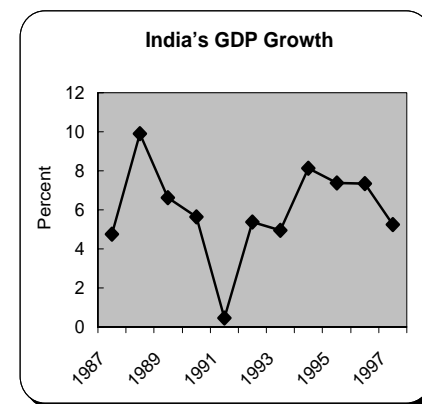
A marked reduction in average food aid to Bangladesh from 1.37 million tons during 1981-90 to 816,000 tons during 1991-98 has exerted additional pressure on domestic production and commercial import capacity to satisfy the country's growing food needs.



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 ---			
1990	156,694	5,029	88	217	225,406	
1991	155,744	5,248	0	187	228,960	
1992	165,337	5,597	1,262	351	235,310	
1993	168,530	5,239	67	336	240,334	
1994	170,844	5,906	0	271	243,357	
1995	174,870	5,845	0	313	250,830	
1996	177,758	6,102	410	257	258,974	
1997	182,592	7,701	2,129	208	285,560	
1998	181,847	7,701	2,264	208	269,778	
Projections						
			Food gap			
			SQ	NR	(w/o food aid)	
1999	186,186	6,766	1,817	0	0	269,250
2004	203,640	7,317	2,107	0	0	293,086
2009	221,071	7,909	2,539	0	0	318,842

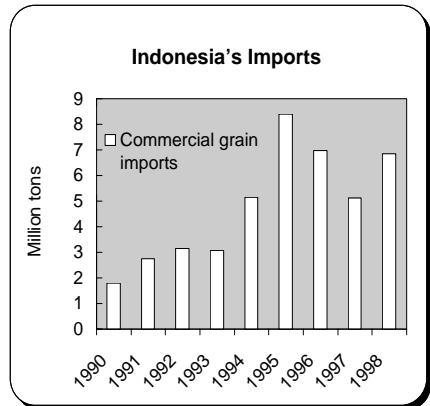
Sustained growth in grain production, a significant enhancement of commercial food import potential, and a slowdown in population growth will enable India to reduce its distribution gap nearly 75 percent by 2009.



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 ---		
1990	34,042	5,686	1,810	46	51,457
1991	36,750	5,713	2,760	59	53,998
1992	36,968	5,977	3,155	41	56,860
1993	35,715	6,218	3,075	52	56,582
1994	38,433	5,693	5,154	15	57,649
1995	39,215	5,755	8,388	12	63,970
1996	38,034	6,204	6,965	18	63,617
1997	36,283	5,496	5,126	0	57,372
1998	38,661	5,406	6,858	0	62,568
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	37,845	5,956	5,787	1,841	0
2004	42,489	6,269	6,867	0	0
2009	45,962	6,595	8,044	0	0

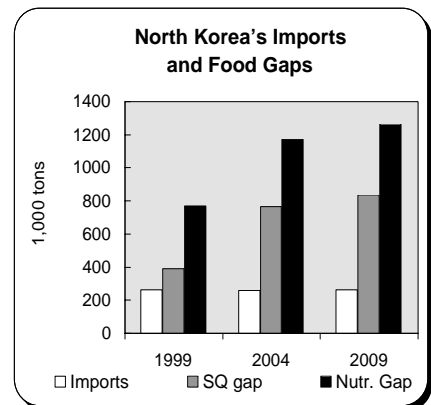
A severe drought and a crippling financial crisis created a transitory status quo food gap in 1999 but pose no threat to Indonesia's long-term food security since base consumption levels are well above the recommended nutritional minimum.



Statistical table 46--Korea, D.P. Rep. (Asia)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	8,071	255	596	0	6,568
1991	8,836	250	1,570	0	8,446
1992	8,681	277	1,130	0	6,028
1993	9,137	129	1,570	0	10,079
1994	7,215	184	495	75	6,239
1995	3,662	43	219	736	4,858
1996	2,491	164	239	470	3,513
1997	2,786	164	335	849	6,054
1998	4,148	164	579	1,197	8,324
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	3,093	126	264	391	771
2004	3,335	134	261	767	1,173
2009	3,512	143	263	836	1,263

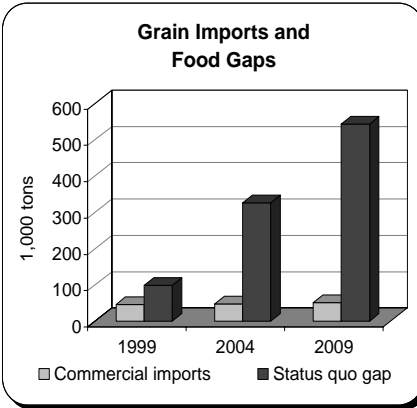
International food aid has lately provided substantial relief to vulnerable population groups in North Korea. In the long run, however, large-scale agricultural rehabilitation measures are necessary to bolster domestic production capacity.



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 ---					
1990	4,674	185	20	1	5,211
1991	4,437	199	4	8	4,973
1992	4,003	198	41	18	4,621
1993	4,075	199	15	44	4,764
1994	4,427	211	49	26	5,224
1995	4,585	223	14	43	5,422
1996	4,985	237	53	33	5,735
1997	5,110	259	48	6	5,871
1998	5,140	253	24	5	5,918
Projections					
1999	5,238	247	46	Food gap	
2004	5,676	262	48	SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2009	6,157	278	52	100	0
				326	0
				543	0
					5,991
					6,492
					7,041

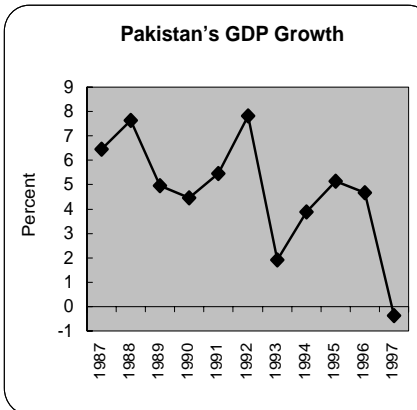
Although grain yields are projected to grow twice as rapidly as in the past decade, smaller acreage gains and a sharply curtailed capacity for commercial imports will give rise to a growing status quo food gap in Nepal during the next decade.



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 ---					
1990	19,445	261	1,673	380	32,590
1991	19,390	248	603	373	31,543
1992	20,458	279	1,813	236	32,984
1993	21,915	301	2,831	67	36,166
1994	20,537	331	1,817	103	35,556
1995	22,833	343	2,679	18	38,671
1996	23,013	336	1,971	15	38,714
1997	22,834	316	2,503	8	38,732
1998	25,178	422	4,148	173	43,151
Projections					
1999	24,620	343	3,147	Food gap	
2004	27,770	371	3,486	SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
2009	31,185	400	4,026	505	0
				1,161	0
				1,390	0
					41,524
					46,580
					52,461

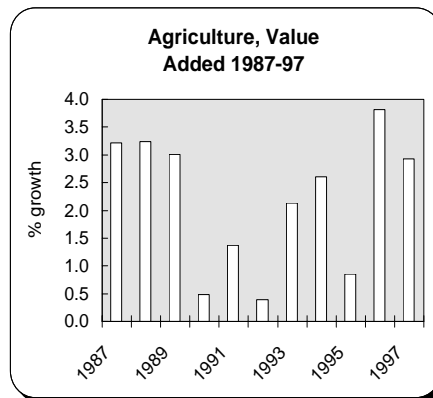
A steep decline in the growth of commercial food imports and a modest slowdown in domestic food production threaten Pakistan's ability to maintain current consumption levels over the next decade. However, nutritional adequacy will not be impaired.



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 ---		
1990	11,527	913	2,625	109	17,856
1991	10,426	902	1,642	48	17,497
1992	11,000	901	1,956	53	17,209
1993	11,480	924	2,140	52	18,485
1994	11,343	954	2,380	44	19,213
1995	11,587	948	2,786	17	18,760
1996	11,480	942	2,398	11	19,833
1997	10,033	951	3,610	40	20,271
1998	11,465	874	4,600	9	21,239
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	11,581	962	3,947	0	21,493
2004	11,859	999	4,538	537	22,721
2009	12,521	1,036	5,470	402	24,904

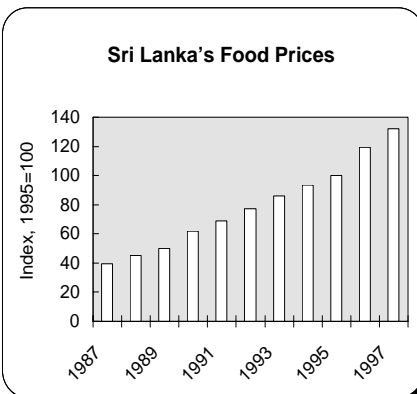
By reversing a downward trend in grain acreage, the Philippines is projected to double the growth rate of its domestic food production relative to the past decade, despite slower growth in grain yields.



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 ---		
1990	1,678	173	700	201	4,159
1991	1,691	162	421	439	4,267
1992	1,649	140	813	249	4,414
1993	1,748	145	803	338	4,512
1994	1,905	140	590	346	4,861
1995	1,679	138	1,022	120	4,775
1996	1,502	137	1,221	57	4,747
1997	1,758	118	1,216	83	5,028
1998	1,783	107	999	82	5,046
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,765	132	1,222	0	4,983
2004	1,750	136	1,266	115	5,072
2009	1,800	140	1,344	181	5,282

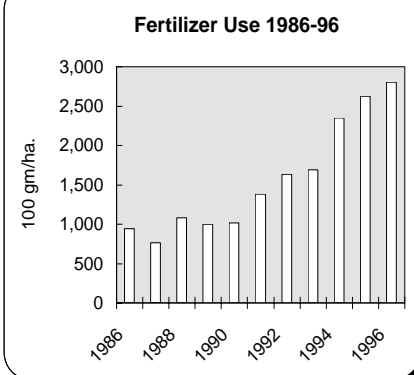
Smaller annual increases in domestic grain output and a diminished capacity for commercial food imports are expected to lead to a modest but growing status quo food gap in Sri Lanka from 2004 through 2009.



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 ---					
1990	13,064	1,394	99	75	15,174
1991	15,310	1,488	190	80	16,821
1992	15,389	1,654	156	84	17,512
1993	16,931	1,561	293	87	18,564
1994	17,390	1,400	242	64	19,018
1995	18,867	1,281	464	21	19,975
1996	19,503	1,246	451	0	20,483
1997	20,632	1,198	479	0	24,362
1998	20,865	1,120	550	0	24,808
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	20,979	1,281	565	0	0 23,703
2004	22,827	1,387	684	0	0 25,879
2009	24,684	1,502	863	0	0 28,171

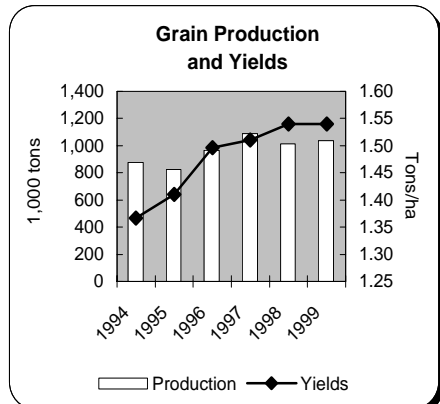
Because of slower population growth, Vietnam will continue to remain food secure despite much lower growth rates of food production and commercial imports and increased grain exports.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
---1,000 tons ---					
1990	692	288	0	235	1,618
1991	760	309	143	238	1,794
1992	780	291	130	243	1,806
1993	1,055	318	89	205	1,917
1994	875	268	155	176	1,773
1995	825	272	274	67	1,847
1996	965	296	160	75	1,866
1997	1,090	338	89	130	2,034
1998	1,015	247	322	68	2,099
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,035	314	207	118	244 1,936
2004	1,251	347	210	61	202 2,231
2009	1,427	383	216	30	186 2,502

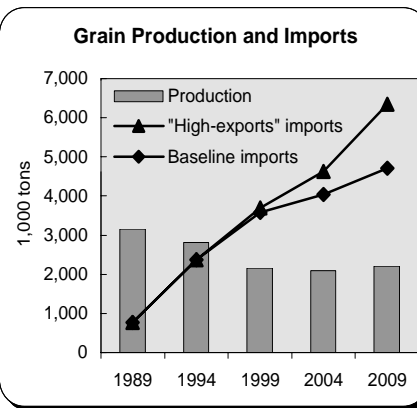
Growth in grain, root, and tuber production has been strong and is projected to stay at 2.5 percent per year through 2009. This will be enough to virtually eliminate Bolivia's status quo gap, but not its nutritional gap.



Statistical table 53--Colombia (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	3,093	1,150	952	1	9,701
1991	2,816	1,053	791	8	9,102
1992	2,688	1,037	1,590	17	9,894
1993	2,806	1,250	1,694	31	9,741
1994	2,811	1,257	2,373	15	10,237
1995	2,394	1,236	2,572	0	10,843
1996	2,159	1,176	3,272	0	11,597
1997	1,834	1,258	3,286	0	11,057
1998	1,924	1,258	2,991	0	11,050
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	2,164	1,254	3,574	0	12,115
2004	2,086	1,314	4,046	0	13,067
2009	2,201	1,376	4,718	0	14,650

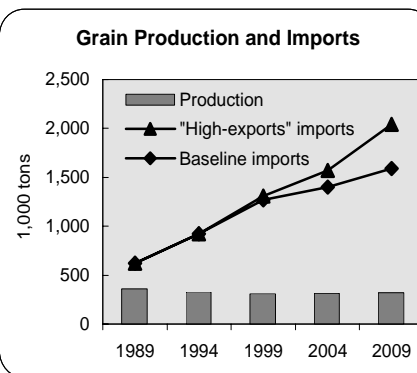
Colombia has the highest per capita income (\$2,600) of the group of 11 countries. However, its income distribution is among the most unequal, and the lowest income quintile--i.e. about 8.3 million people in 1999--is estimated to fall short of nutritional requirements. Projections indicate improvements by 2009.



Statistical table 54--Dominican Republic (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	323	73	682	6	1,803
1991	343	76	731	14	1,693
1992	390	84	785	7	1,709
1993	350	57	972	7	1,944
1994	329	63	924	3	1,903
1995	316	85	1,018	1	1,997
1996	360	78	1,036	0	1,971
1997	301	63	1,151	2	2,178
1998	282	76	1,191	0	2,183
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	307	77	1,270	0	2,383
2004	314	79	1,404	0	2,598
2009	323	81	1,590	0	2,931

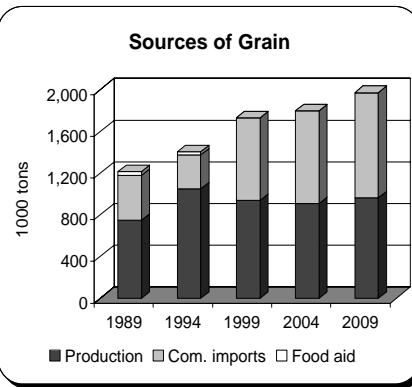
By 2009, the Dominican Republic is projected to reach a level of food security where everybody should be able to consume above the minimum nutritional requirements. Despite some negative lingering impact of Hurricane Georges (fall 1998) general economic growth is strong for the second year in a row, exceeding 7 percent.



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 all food	
---1,000 tons ---						
1990	865	116	365	98	2,651	
1991	956	104	416	45	2,800	
1992	1,028	128	346	14	2,810	
1993	1,104	113	271	12	2,677	
1994	1,050	137	321	32	2,880	
1995	1,009	123	377	1	2,807	
1996	767	120	433	8	2,992	
1997	831	164	646	17	3,000	
1998	811	164	1,022	7	3,450	
Projections						
1999	941	134	788	0	0	(w/o food aid) 3,393
2004	909	140	886	0	0	3,591
2009	965	146	1,007	0	0	3,942

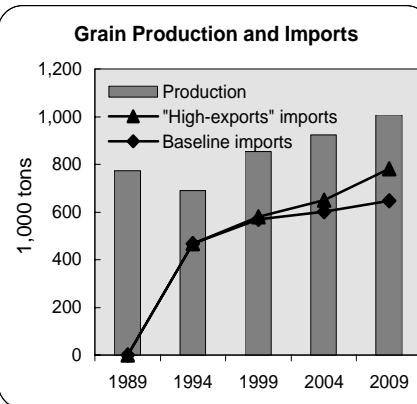
Ecuador suffers from a very unequal income distribution that leaves about 40 percent of the population with insufficient purchasing power to consume the minimum nutritional requirements. In 1998, the country suffered from three adverse shocks: El Niño, low international prices for petrol, and repercussions from the financial crisis in Russia.



Statistical table 56--El Salvador (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food	
---1,000 tons ---						
1990	795	10	72	84	1,294	
1991	699	11	368	86	1,556	
1992	953	15	141	131	1,463	
1993	858	14	212	79	1,393	
1994	690	32	467	7	1,537	
1995	873	27	415	13	1,543	
1996	841	26	402	0	1,377	
1997	860	26	571	0	1,706	
1998	790	25	575	0	1,630	
Projections						
1999	855	27	569	0	0	(w/o food aid) 1,664
2004	922	29	601	22	0	1,765
2009	1,006	31	647	24	0	1,915

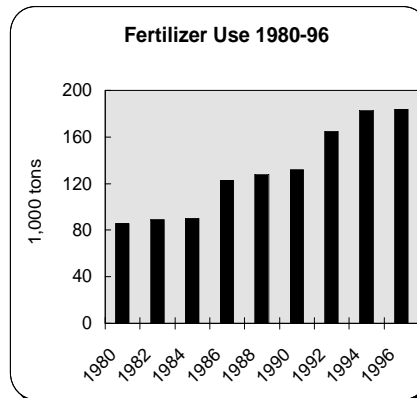
El Salvador has suffered set backs --like other countries in the region-- due to natural disasters (El Niño and Hurricane Mitch) and due to the international financial crisis that reduced foreign capital flows into the region. We project a slight status quo gap to persist during the next decade.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	1,398	16	185	171	2,153
1991	1,355	14	176	252	2,252
1992	1,454	16	280	109	2,281
1993	1,400	17	275	151	2,253
1994	1,343	17	430	144	2,353
1995	1,423	17	462	30	2,378
1996	1,436	17	616	25	2,294
1997	1,258	17	563	40	2,455
1998	1,235	17	972	13	2,652
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,285	18	801	73	0
2004	1,413	20	871	243	54
2009	1,524	23	969	409	196

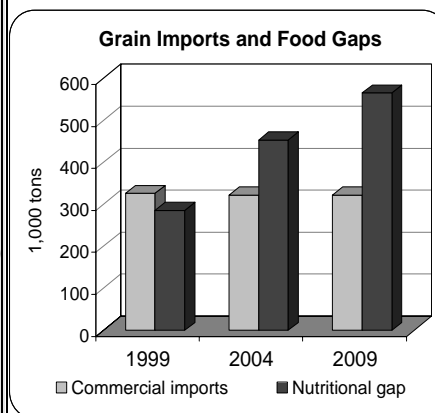
Economic growth in Guatemala has been steady but not sufficient to prevent the prospect of widening food gaps. Total and grain imports have been increasing at a very fast rate. Unless export earnings accelerate, this trend is not expected to continue into the medium term future.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	350	224	254	42	1,421
1991	330	225	218	55	1,378
1992	320	231	268	75	1,445
1993	340	223	217	114	1,412
1994	330	216	159	117	1,355
1995	345	219	336	81	1,593
1996	345	215	276	86	1,550
1997	405	211	245	104	1,663
1998	455	213	420	115	1,928
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	455	219	326	75	285
2004	427	232	322	224	453
2009	453	246	322	317	565

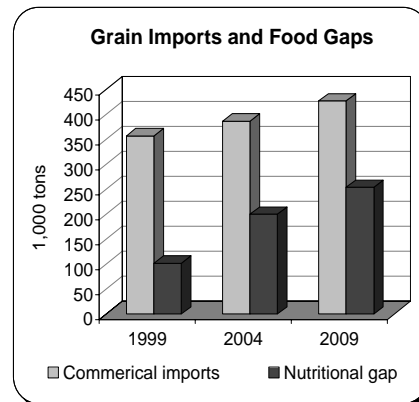
Even though Haiti's political crisis remains unresolved, the economic situation improved somewhat during 1998. This year, however, the impact of Hurricane George's destruction of agricultural infrastructure led to a slowdown in overall economic growth. Poverty and hunger continue to afflict the overwhelming majority of the population.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	684	8	88	84	1,047
1991	693	7	100	160	1,074
1992	710	8	73	64	1,058
1993	690	8	66	149	1,131
1994	617	7	250	73	1,190
1995	780	7	233	42	1,217
1996	679	8	190	58	1,096
1997	730	8	385	32	1,378
1998	601	9	371	23	1,318
Projections			Food gap		
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	730	8	357	0	102
2004	791	9	387	56	200
2009	876	9	427	93	254

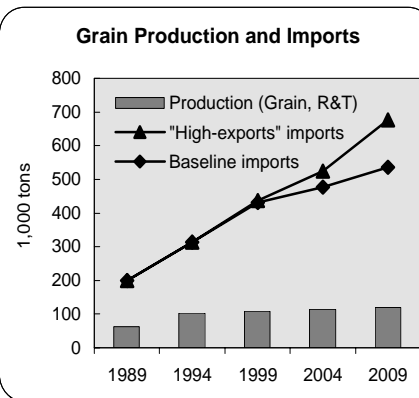
Honduras, the country most severely affected by Hurricane Mitch, is fortunate to obtain substantial financial and technical aid. Cheap imports and food aid, however, lead to suppressed prices that might drive producers to switch from grains to more profitable crops such as tobacco and sugar.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	2	68	172	163	618
1991	3	72	131	323	753
1992	4	84	251	201	735
1993	5	92	298	157	795
1994	5	97	313	53	675
1995	5	102	385	49	722
1996	5	108	312	0	651
1997	5	90	359	0	689
1998	5	90	500	0	826
Projections			Food gap		
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	5	104	431	0	0
2004	5	109	477	0	0
2009	5	115	537	0	0

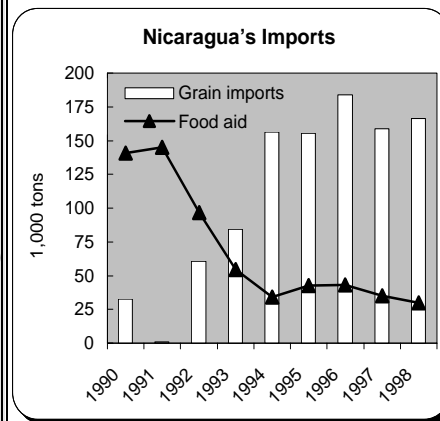
Jamaica is the only country in this region where even the lowest income group is projected to meet nutritional requirements. Current trends, however, indicate a continued decline in GDP growth for the 4th year in a row. Export earnings fell 6.5 percent to 1.6 billion dollars in 1998, mainly due to declining banana and coffee exports.



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

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food		
			---1,000 tons ---				
1990	357	20	33	141	891		
1991	409	20	1	145	911		
1992	427	20	61	97	938		
1993	485	21	85	55	954		
1994	290	21	156	34	932		
1995	409	21	155	43	1,028		
1996	557	21	184	43	1,160		
1997	494	22	159	35	1,090		
1998	490	21	166	30	1,162		
Projections							
1999	530	22	186	50	0	(w/o food aid)	1,144
2004	556	23	191	177	82		1,190
2009	585	25	201	297	190		1,247

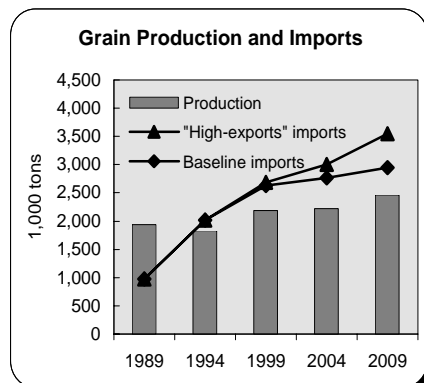
Nicaragua benefits from good weather conditions that raise expectations for an above average grain harvest. Corn and rice production are expected to increase 25 and 20 percent compared with last year's hurricane-reduced output.



Statistical table 62--Peru (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food		
			---1,000 tons ---				
1990	1,388	521	1,202	398	4,688		
1991	1,250	575	1,339	492	4,565		
1992	1,669	455	1,684	377	4,984		
1993	1,972	607	1,549	410	5,031		
1994	1,821	686	2,021	348	5,712		
1995	1,634	850	2,396	108	6,484		
1996	1,827	877	2,447	0	6,393		
1997	1,953	935	2,219	0	5,682		
1998	2,245	959	2,710	0	6,518		
Projections							
1999	2,190	913	2,627	0	0	(w/o food aid)	6,499
2004	2,226	971	2,761	100	0		6,723
2009	2,456	1,033	2,945	80	0		7,266

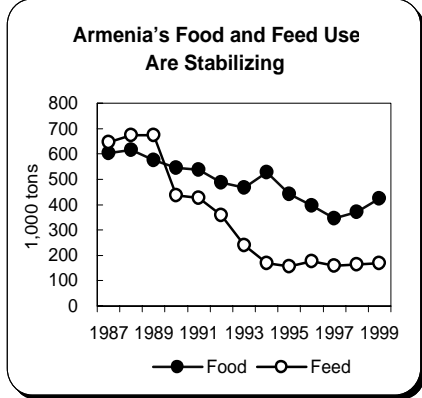
Peru's fast growing economy came to a virtual standstill in 1998 due to the wave of international financial crises and El Niño, which reduced agricultural output 1.7 percent. Income losses and destruction of infrastructure reduced GDP nearly 5 percent. Positive but slow growth is expected to resume in 1999.



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 ---					
1990	246	---	---	---	---
1991	292	---	---	---	---
1992	292	62	380	117	709
1993	301	80	189	277	719
1994	213	77	64	366	804
1995	236	87	106	279	966
1996	306	82	147	200	927
1997	290	69	258	101	924
1998	320	82	251	138	965
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	250	80	239	150	96 737
2004	400	86	258	0	0 941
2009	429	93	296	0	0 1,040

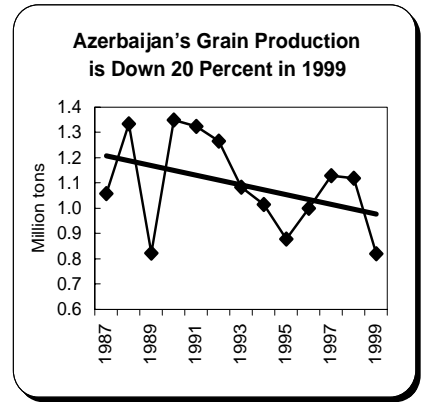
Armenia faces a food gap in 1999 due to a below average grain harvest. Meeting the food gap will be difficult this year due to the Russian ruble devaluation, which has hurt Armenia's exports as well as remittances from Armenians living in Russia.



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 ---					
1990	1,349	---	---	---	---
1991	1,324	---	---	---	---
1992	1,266	30	894	6	2,137
1993	1,084	29	810	58	1,827
1994	1,015	29	204	424	1,779
1995	878	30	38	180	1,253
1996	1,000	41	360	187	1,748
1997	1,130	43	474	33	1,854
1998	1,120	60	370	60	1,855
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	820	41	445	287	290 1,528
2004	1,233	44	508	0	0 2,050
2009	1,316	47	609	0	0 2,289

Azerbaijan faces a sizable food gap in 1999 due to a 20-percent production shock from a bad harvest. Development of the petroleum sector should help the economy in the medium term, but importing the necessary grain commercially this year may be difficult.

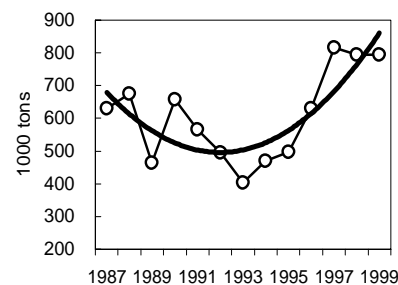


Statistical table 65--Georgia (New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	658	---	---	---	---
1991	565	---	---	---	---
1992	496	41	443	194	1,377
1993	403	49	69	585	1,046
1994	470	58	152	569	1,209
1995	497	69	398	281	1,356
1996	630	56	114	381	1,185
1997	815	60	196	92	1,217
1998	795	78	447	160	1,472
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	795	65	276	79	84
2004	914	68	305	0	0
2009	967	71	357	0	0

Georgia's 1999 grain harvest is about the same as last year, which is still not quite adequate to meet recent consumption levels. Georgia, which is very reliant upon trade with Russia, was hurt by the ruble devaluation but is projected to recover well in the medium term.

Georgia's Grain Production Has Recovered Recently

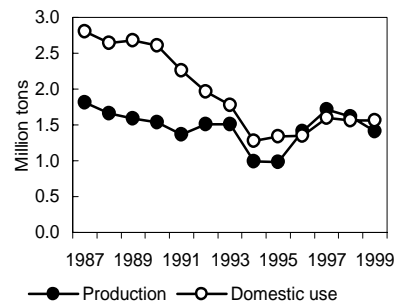


Statistical table 66--Kyrgyzstan (New Independent States)

Year	Grain production	Root production (grain equiv.)	Commercial imports (grains)	Food aid receipts (grains)	Aggregate availability of all food
			---1,000 tons ---		
1990	1,535	---	---	---	---
1991	1,369	---	---	---	---
1992	1,510	70	1,017	91	2,003
1993	1,511	59	694	156	1,732
1994	993	60	45	61	1,043
1995	985	83	0	165	1,216
1996	1,415	108	4	154	1,389
1997	1,713	130	145	19	1,676
1998	1,613	139	59	72	1,614
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	1,411	110	77	255	0
2004	1,793	122	87	0	0
2009	1,934	135	103	0	0

Kyrgyzstan could face a short run food gap due to a grain harvest that is below the levels achieved in the past 2 years. The country should be able to avoid food gaps in the future if it can maintain peace and sustain its economic development.

Kyrgyzstan Has Been a Grain Exporter in Recent Years



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 ---		
1990	282	---	---	---	---
1991	264	---	---	---	---
1992	235	32	1,485	71	1,854
1993	252	28	1,384	82	2,073
1994	220	26	696	104	1,444
1995	212	22	309	206	1,144
1996	346	21	106	139	799
1997	306	25	386	97	1,086
1998	306	23	280	128	986
Projections				Food gap	
				SQ	NR (w/o food aid)
1999	306	29	288	103	475
2004	400	33	316	13	410
2009	428	36	363	0	415

Tajikistan faces severe short- and long-run nutrition-based food gaps. Poverty extends to upper income groups within the country, which also do not consume adequate amounts of food. Rebuilding from war will take time.

