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OIC OUTLOOK

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GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS:
IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY & MALNUTRITION
IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

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OIC OUTLOOK

GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS: IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY AND MALNUTRITION IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

INTRODUCTION

Food security refers to sufficient and easy access to safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary requirement of an individual to maintain a healthy life. A household is considered food in-secured when its occupants live in hunger or in fear of starvation. Undernourishment is a direct consequence of food insecurity, when caloric intake is below the minimum dietary requirement (FAO, 2009). Unfortunately, due to rising population of the world, current economic crisis, scarcity of resources and the recent food price crises, the absolute number of undernourished population in the world is on the rise. According to recent FAO estimates, the number of undernourished people in the world may exceed one billion. Malnutrition is a condition that results from unbalanced diet and is one of the direct consequences of sustained periods of hunger and undernourishment. According to the World Health Organization, malnutrition is one of the gravest threats to the world's public health. In particular, malnutrition is one of the major causes of high child mortality rates, underweight births, low life expectancy and a major risk factor of tuberculosis. It has also been known and well documented in the literature that malnutrition has a direct bearing in slowing down economic growth and in aggravating poverty.

The impact of rising food prices on food security and, consequently, on prevalence of hunger and malnutrition has been widely documented by various relevant international organizations. For example, it has been estimated that the increases in the prices of basic food commodities and oil in 2007-08 led to an increase in the number of people in extreme poverty by 130 to 150 million (Third World Resurgence, 2010). The number of people who have been driven to hunger due to the food price crisis of 2007-08 has been estimated at 40 to 50 million around the world; the majority of them has been in the least developed countries. The food price crisis undermines all the policies and efforts to address the issue of undernourishment and malnutrition, and thus the issue of food security.

This Outlook report highlights the state of undernourishment in the OIC member states and presents a brief review of the impact of Global Food Price Crisis of 2007-08, the recent food price increases in 2010-11, and the state of food security in these countries. This Outlook report also underlines the importance of future studies on the global to local food price transmission mechanism in the OIC member states to assess the vulnerability of these countries to global food price volatility.

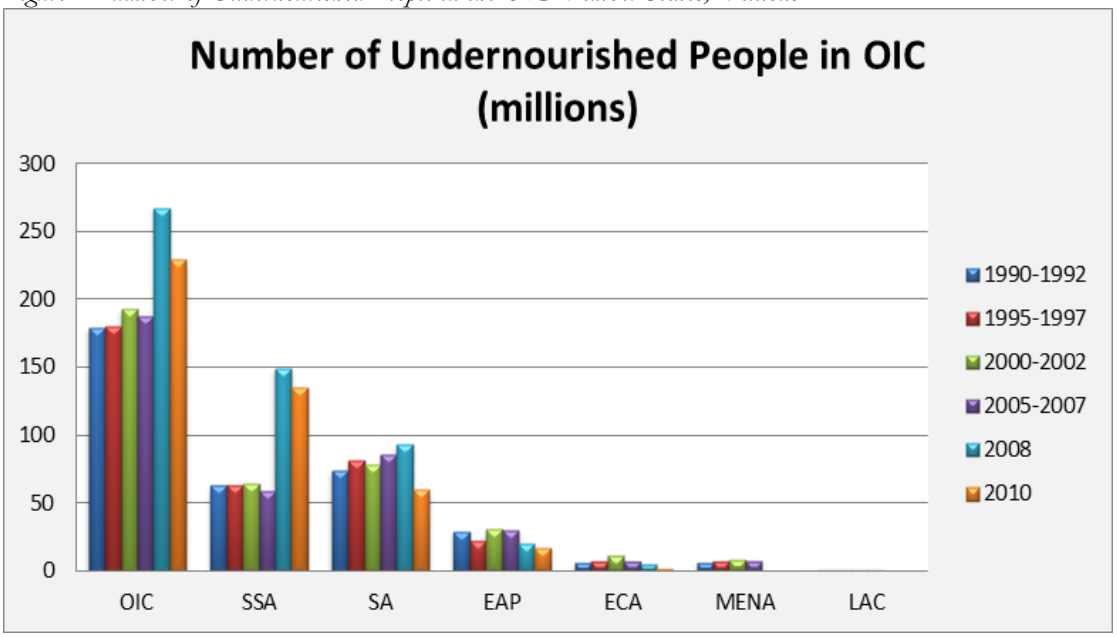
STATE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN OIC MEMBER STATES

Figure 1 displays the number of undernourished people in the member states and regions[1] of the OIC in the period 1990-92 to 2010. It shows that the number of undernourished people in the OIC member states has increased from 179.1 million in 1990-1992 to 267 million in 2008 before decreasing to 229 million in 2010. Although the absolute number of undernourished people has been on the rise, the proportion to total population has decreased from 25% in 1990 to 15% in 2010 (FAOSTAT, USDA: Food Security Assessment report 2010-11).

[1] The regions of the OIC are EAP (East Asia and the Pacific), ECA (Europe and Central Asia), LAC (Latin America and the Caribbean), MENA (Middle East and North Africa), SA (South Asia), and SSA (Sub-Saharan Africa).

The majority of undernourished people in the OIC member states (12.6% of the total OIC population in 2010) is concentrated in two OIC sub-regions of SSA and SA. The number of undernourished people in the SSA increased from 62.6 million in 1990-92 to 135 million in 2010. There has been a marked increase in the absolute number of undernourished from 2005-07 to 2008 in the SSA (from 59.1 to 149 million). Yet, this number decreased to 135 million in 2010. Similarly, there has been a significant decrease in the total number of undernourished people in the SA (from 93 to 60 million). This trend in 2010 was not found very visible in all other regions of the OIC. This decrease is partially explained by the fact that world food prices showed some stability in the first half of 2010 and although the prices were still high, they were below the peaks of 2008 (FAO, 2010).

Figure 1 Number of Undernourished People in the OIC Member States, Millions



Source: FAOSTAT, USDA Food Security Assessment report 2008-09, 2010-11

CHILD MORTALITY, LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

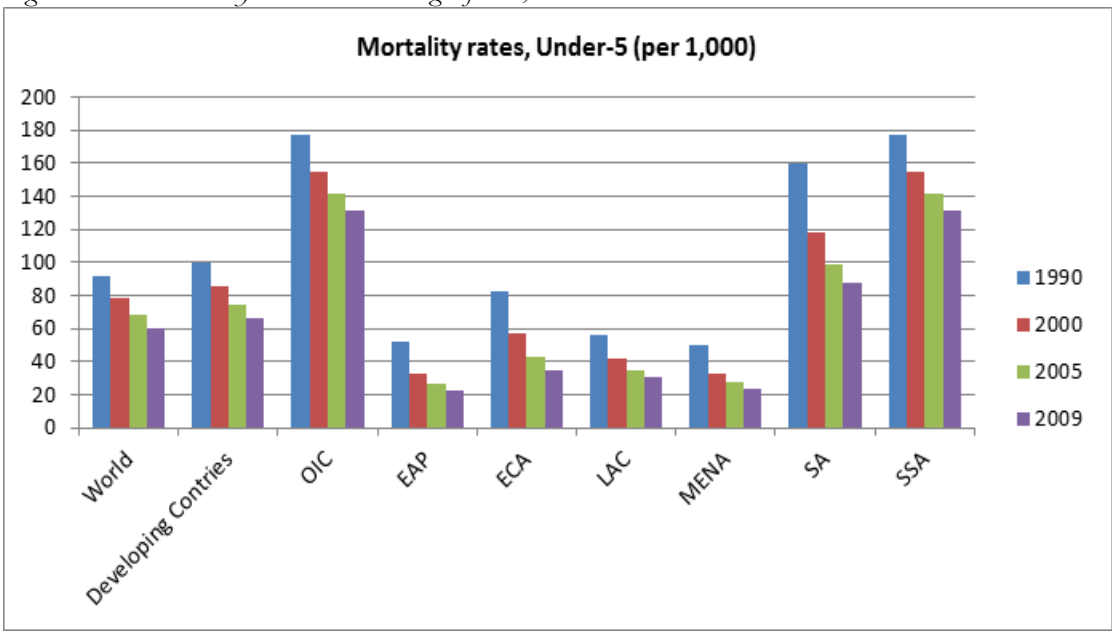
Undernourishment and malnutrition are two main sources of high child mortality rates, low life expectancy, incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases. According to one of the UN reports (Jean Ziegler, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food 2010), mortality of children under the age of five due to malnutrition accounted for 58% of total child mortality under the age of five. The World Health Organization stated that malnutrition is the biggest contributor to child mortality and other diseases. It has been reported that malnourished children grow up with bad health and low educational levels. It has been also reported that malnutrition actually causes diseases and can be fatal.

This section presents a brief discussion on the average performance of the OIC member states by region in terms of three indicators on undernourishment and malnutrition; namely, child mortality under the age of five, life expectancy at birth and the incidence of tuberculosis. It is clear that regions with higher incidence of undernourishment and malnutrition recorded poorer performance in terms of the averages of these indicators.

As shown in Figure 2, the average rate of child mortality under the age of five has been decreasing in all the regions of the OIC. However, this rate is still significantly high in the SSA and SA regions. It has been reported that maternal and child under-nutrition is the underlying cause of 3.5 million deaths and 35% of the disease burden in children under the age of five (Black

et al, 2008). Vitamin A and zinc deficiencies are the major causes of disease burden. The decreasing trends in mortality rates in the member states and regions of the OIC are fairly consistent with the trends in the world and the developing countries. However, the overall average child mortality rates are still fairly high in the OIC member states as a group when compared to averages of the world and the developing countries. This is mainly due to high rates of child mortality in the two regions of the OIC, the SSA and SA. In all other regions of the OIC, these rates are clearly lower than the averages of the world and the developing countries.

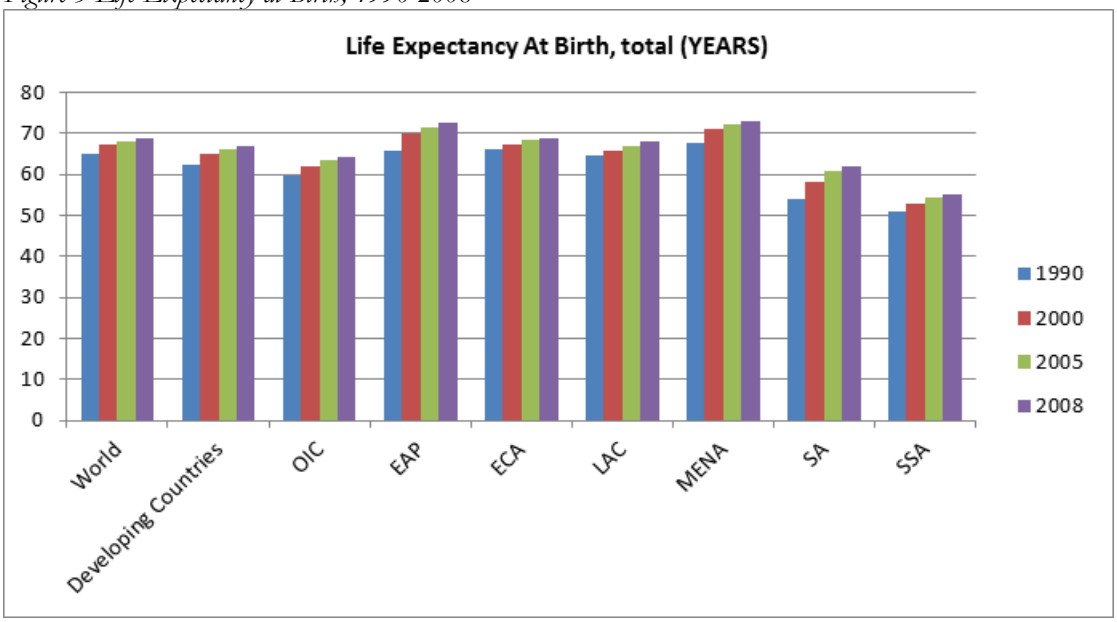
Figure 2 Child Mortality Rate under the Age of Five, 1990-2009



Source: World Bank, WDI

Figure 3 shows that the average life expectancy at birth has been increasing in all the regions of the OIC. Yet, the average life expectancy in the SSA and SA are still very low. It is clear that the regions with more prevalence of hunger and malnutrition have low average values of life expectancy. The average life expectancy has been improving over the years in the OIC member states as a group; however, the OIC averages in recent years are still below the world averages.

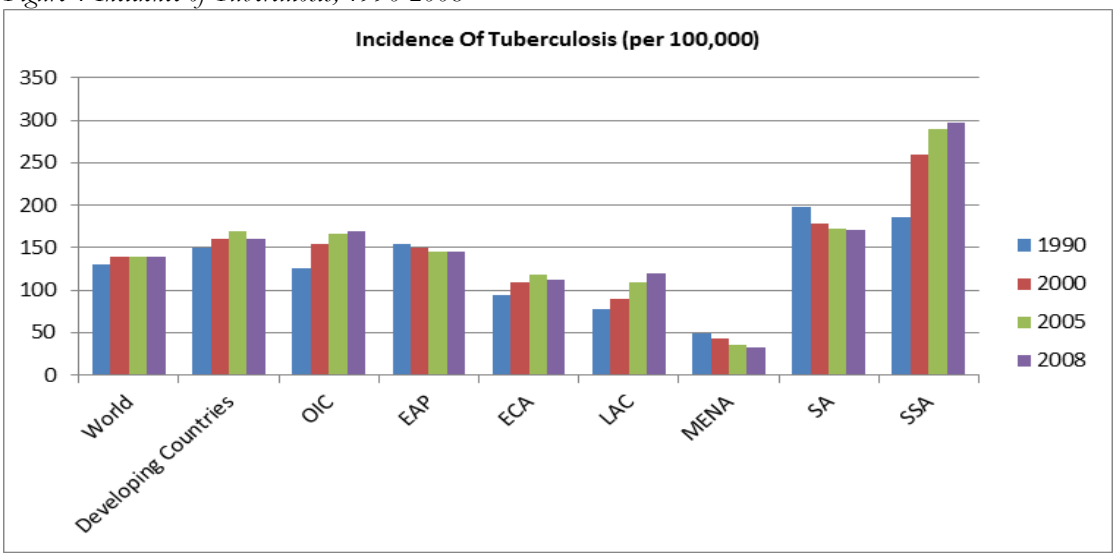
Figure 3 Life Expectancy at Birth, 1990-2008



Source: World Bank, WDI

While the average incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people has been declining in the EAP, MENA and SA regions, it has been increasing in all other regions in the period 1990-2008. There has been substantial increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the SSA. It is clear that the two regions with high proportion of undernourished population (SSA and SA) have the relatively higher average incidence of tuberculosis than the other regions (Figure 4). The overall OIC average of the incidence of tuberculosis is below the average of the developing countries. However, there is clearly an upward trend in the average incidence of tuberculosis mainly because of the significant increase in the SSA.

Figure 4 Incidence of Tuberculosis, 1990-2008



Source: World Bank, WDI

At the individual OIC state level, Table 1 displays the states with the unsatisfactory performance levels in terms of the above mentioned three indicators. It is clear that, except Afghanistan, all these countries are located in the SSA. Afghanistan, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Uganda are also the OIC member states that have been suffering from food crisis over the last two decades and they are among the list of Low-Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) in the world.

Table 1 OIC Member States with Alarming Values of Mortality Rates, Life Expectancy and Tuberculosis, 1995-2009

MEMBER STATES WITH HIGHEST MORTALITY RATE, UNDER-5 (PER 1,000)			MEMBER STATES WITH LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, TOTAL (YEARS)			MEMBER STATES WITH HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE)		
	1995	2009		1995	2009		1995	2009
Chad	201.7	209.0	Afghanistan	41.8	43.9	Djibouti	620	620
Afghanistan	235.3	198.6	Sierra Leone	38.2	47.6	Sierra Leone	280	610
Guinea-Bissau	233.2	192.6	Guinea-Bissau	44.7	47.8	Gabon	150	450
Sierra Leone	274.2	192.3	Mozambique	45.8	47.9	Togo	340	440
Mali	233.4	191.1	Nigeria	44.7	47.9	Mozambique	260	420
Somalia	180.0	180.0	Mali	44.2	48.4	Côte d'Ivoire	260	410
Burkina Faso	200.3	166.4	Chad	50.7	48.7	Somalia	390	390
Niger	273.8	160.3	Somalia	44.7	49.8	Mali	290	320
Cameroon	152.6	154.3	Cameroon	53.6	51.1	Mauritania	250	320
Mozambique	207.1	141.9	Niger	43.5	51.4	Uganda	320	310

Source: World Bank, WDI

A LIFDC is characterized by a low per capita income making it eligible for financing from international development association (IDA) under World Bank rules, a structural (over three

years) net import position for basic foodstuffs and consistency in LIFDC status, or "persistence of position" over time. In overall, there are 70 countries[2] worldwide in the LIFDCs list of FAO for 2011, out of which 33 are member countries of the OIC. Out of these 33 member countries, 21 countries are from the SSA region (see Appendix for the list).

GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS

All OIC member countries have been affected by the global food price crisis. Table 1 displays the top ten countries with highest food price index in 2008, while taking year 2000 as the base year. It can be seen from the list of the member countries in Table 2, who have been affected most by the crisis, that at least one member from the each region of OIC have appeared in the list. SSA region constitutes the majority with 3 countries.

Table 2 Top Ten OIC Countries with Highest Food Price Index in 2008

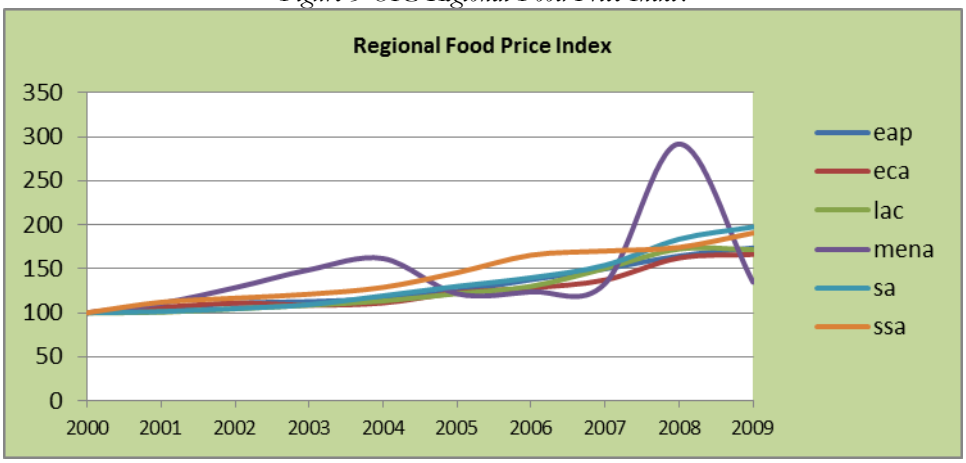
COUNTRY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Guinea	100.00	112.36	114.40	138.84	168.29	230.57	328.61	422.24	509.19
Yemen	100.00	115.68	121.23	141.42	168.33	199.90	269.46	317.90	323.17
Iraq	100.00	108.19	118.03	137.48	149.50	182.86	237.45	270.44	300.04
Nigeria	100.00	128.02	144.84	153.79	175.80	216.30	228.35	232.61	270.00
Mozambique	100.00	110.65	132.29	148.80	164.95	173.92	203.56	224.55	266.92
Suriname	100.00	100.00	118.14	119.12	157.80	174.25	182.67	198.00	246.79
Azerbaijan	100.00	102.68	106.46	109.92	120.90	134.06	150.18	174.60	224.44
Kazakhstan	100.00	111.45	119.04	127.32	137.13	148.19	161.03	180.74	223.07
Indonesia	100.00	108.46	120.19	121.16	128.34	140.34	161.89	180.39	210.91
Pakistan	100.00	101.83	105.92	108.62	120.23	132.09	143.31	158.80	202.59

Source: ILO, LABORSTA online database

Figure 5 compares the regional food price index of the OIC regions between 2000 and 2009. In the formation of the regional prices indices, the weight of food imports in the total imports of individual countries has been taken into account. As it can be clearly seen from the graph below, the trends of the OIC regions except the MENA region have a similar upward movement. Especially after the global food price crisis in 2008, a significant impact on local food prices has been observed in all regional food price indices of the OIC. It is interesting to note that the regional food price index of MENA follows closely the general trend of the Global Food Price Index. In addition, while the MENA regional food price index shows a downwards trend in 2009, the food prices in the other regions of the OIC have been increasing. One simple explanation of this could be that most of the member countries in the MENA region are heavily dependent on food imports. Further research in having better understanding of Global to Local Food Price Transmission Mechanism in other regions is needed. For example the impact of global food price crisis on local food prices will follow a different dynamics in countries who are net food exporters.

[2] FAO LIFDCs list (2011): http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp

Figure 5 OIC Regional Food Price Index

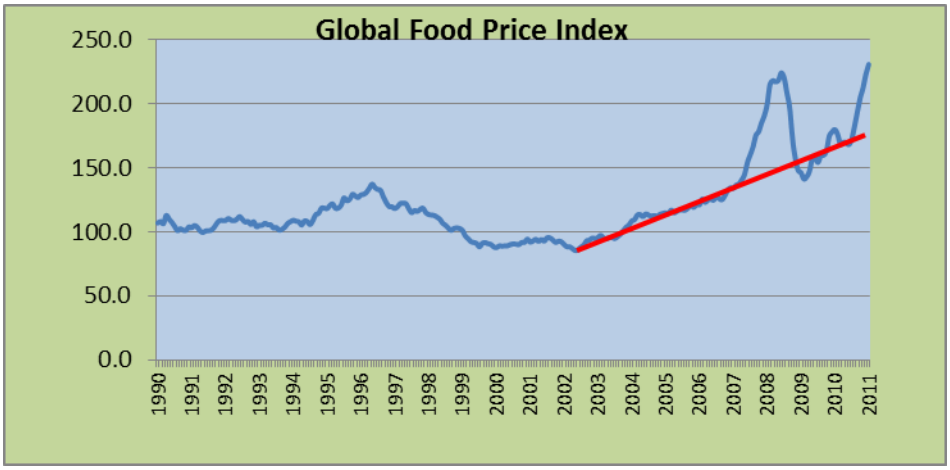


Source: ILO, LABORSTA online database, World Bank: WDI

The price hike in food prices in 2007-08 resulted in an increase in the food import bills of the developing countries from $191 billion in 2006 to $256 billion in 2007 (IATP, 2008). It has been reported that, in sample of 27,000 people surveyed in 26 developing countries, people had to cut back on food consumption as a result of higher prices (IATP, 2008). The number of undernourished and food insecure in the world has increased with the surge in food prices. In 2007, FAO estimated that 75 million people have been added to the already under-nourished and food in-secured 850 million people.

The FAO global food price index rose again in the second half of 2010 and surpassed the peak levels of 2007-08 food crisis (Figure 6). It has been reported that the 2007-08 food crises had serious repercussions for the developing countries that are more dependent on food imports, particularly the LIFDC. The extreme increase in food prices has, on the one hand, threatened the food security of millions of people in these countries and, on the other hand, this had serious negative impacts on the economic recovery and political stability of these countries. Having undergone the previous food and financial crises, many OIC member countries may find themselves constrained to respond to the current food crisis due to tighten public spending (Ortiz et al 2010).

Figure 6 Global Food Price Index (1990-2011,Feb)



Source: FAOSTAT

The fluctuations in world food prices and the extraordinary surge in 2007-08 and the recent significant increase in 2010 have been so far interpreted in various views and reasons, which can be summarized as follows:

- Demand and Supply situation due to rapid growth in the emerging markets, in particular in India and China since mid of 2000 and Bio-Fuel production;

- Exogenous Supply shocks due to bad weather and droughts;

- Speculation in international commodity markets which has been increased due to low real interest rates in the developed countries during and after the financial crisis.

These three explanations can help understanding the fluctuations in the world food price index over the last two decades (Figure 6). The Asian growth explains the long term upward trend in the index in the post-2003 period. The minor fluctuations around this upward trend can be explained by the exogenous supply shocks. However, two significant deviations of the index from this trend have been observed: one in 2007-08 and the other in 2010. There are many who interpret these two surges in food prices as "Bubbles" resulting from excessive speculative surge in the commodity markets. The rest of this section presents a brief elaboration on the issue of food commodity speculation and its relation with the food price crisis, and summarizes some of the proposed policy responses to address this issue.

FINANCIAL SPECULATION IN COMMODITY, SPECULATIVE BUBBLES AND FOOD CRISIS

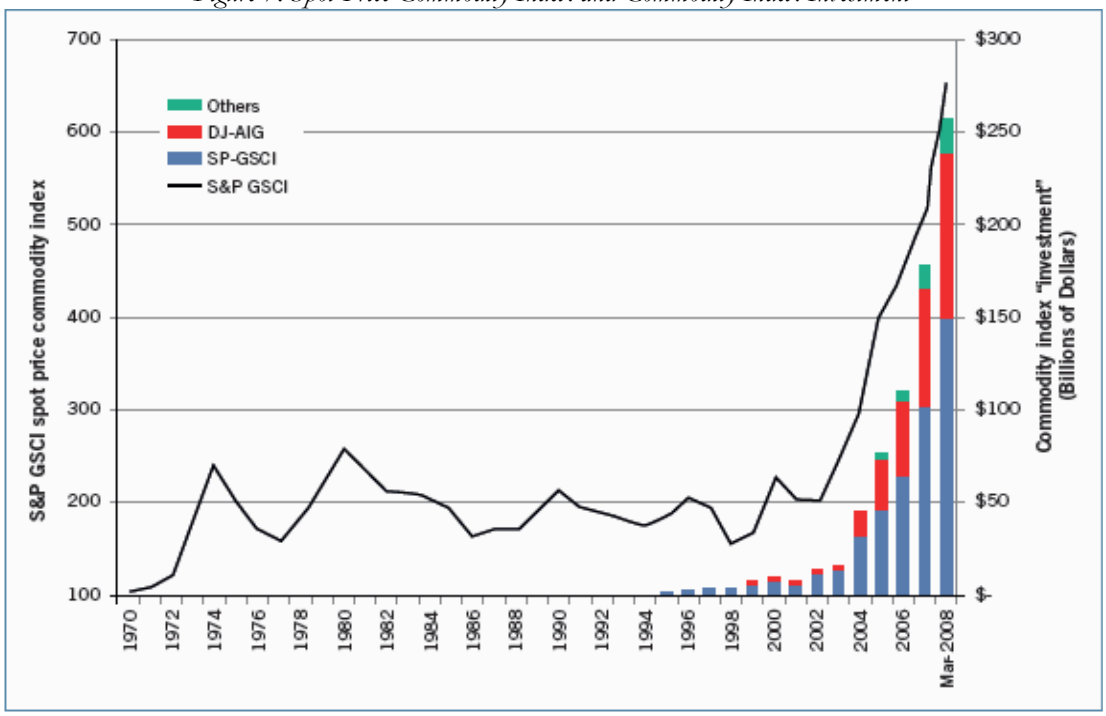
In one of the briefing notes of Oliver De Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, he argues that the magnitude of the increase in the price of rice by 165% between 2007 and 2008 is difficult to explain by using market fundamentals. The note also disagrees with the IMF's argument that food price increases in 2007-08 were resultant of the increase in per capita growth in China and India. The note suggests that there are number of signs in the data suggesting the price spikes were due to the emergence of speculative bubbles. Stanley (2010) stated that the outstanding contracts in maize futures increased from 500,000 in 2003 to 2.5 million in 2008. The value of index fund holdings jumped from $13 billion in 2003 to US$ 317 billion by 2008. It has been stated that "the trend towards greater financialisation of commodity trading is likely to have increased the number and relative size of price changes that are unrelated to market fundamentals" (UNCTAD 2009). Peter Went et al (2008) investigated the existence of sspeculative bubbles in commodity markets using the non-parametric duration dependence test. They found evidence of speculative bubbles in 11 out of the 28 commodities in their study. The commodities with speculative bubbles include oilseeds, soybean, wheat and others.

In contrast, some other studies argue against the existence of such bubbles. However, most of the studies agree that there is strong correlation between food price volatility and future investments in commodities. The disagreement is about the causal relationship between the two. More work is needed to fully understand the impact of commodity speculation on prices increases in recent years. However, there is already compelling evidence that speculation is causing adverse impacts on global food prices and therefore it is highly important that trading in international commodity markets should be regulated more effectively. Speculative food prices are likely to have a direct negative impact on the people who are already food insecured and therefore will suffer more from hunger and malnutrition.

In his briefing note, Schutter presented data on commodity index investment and spot price commodity index (see Figure 7). Under normal circumstances it is expected that the future prices are lower than the spot prices. However the data in Figure 4 suggests that the initial increase in the spot prices led to increased future prices, which attracted the speculation and thus resulting in repeating the motion again. So the bubble continues to grow until the non-traditional speculators lose the ability to continue, when they fell the upward spiral comes to an end.

In principle, future investments in commodities help the consumers and producers to hedge against the risk of future price increases. However, it is interesting to note that only 2% of all the future contracts are actually involved in actual delivery of the physical commodity (Isabel, 2011).

Figure 7: Spot Price Commodity Index and Commodity Index Investment



Source: Schutter (UN, 2010). DJ-AIG and SP-GSCI are commodity futures investment indices

The UN and G20 had called for regulatory measures to improve the functioning and transparency of international financial markets, including the commodity markets across the globe (UN 2009). It had been emphasized that the financial crisis has to be seen as a global crisis and accordingly the responses have to be framed from a global perspective. The UN 2009 report concludes that the financial sector has systematically failed to perform its key roles in allocating capital and managing risks. Governments have been deluded by market fundamentalism and failed to enforce adequate regulations. One of the concluding notes of the report is as follows:

> *"In periods before the outbreak of the crisis, inflation spread from financial asset prices to petroleum, food and other commodities, partly as a result of their becoming financial asset classes subject to financial investment and speculation…"* [UN Commission Report (2009)]

The UN Commission Report concluded that the present financial crisis demonstrates failure at many levels. The essential insight of the report is that the crisis is not the result of the failures of the system but rather the system itself: its organizations and principles, and its distorted and flawed institutional mechanism is the cause of many of these failures.

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The increase in global food prices in 2007-08 and its recent continued trends in 2010 have undoubtedly a significant negative impact on the state of food security and malnutrition in many countries around the globe, particularly in the LIFDCs. According to recent FAO estimations, the number of undernourished people worldwide has increased from 850 million to over 1 billion. Given the global nature of the food crisis, there is an urgent need for a coherent reassessment of policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels, including governments, donors and international institutions. In this connection, the following broad policy recommendations can be made:

- At the international level, it will be imperative to work on comprehensive reforms all derivatives trading. Access to commodity futures markets should be restricted to qualified and knowledgeable investors (Schutter, 2010);

- Spot Markets should be strengthen in order to reduce the uncertainty about the future prices and markets should be regulated in order to prevent hoarding of goods;

- Countries who are more vulnerable to global food price volatility should work to establish physical grain reserves. International or regional agreements may also facilitate the establishment of such reserves to manage risk in agricultural derivatives (Schutter, 2010). This is particularly relevant in case of Sub-Saharan region where borders are porous and it is difficult for individual country to implement such policies on its own.

- Safety nets and food aid are hardly sufficient to cope with the magnitude of the volatility of food prices. Measures to prevent local food price volatility in the domestic markets are vital to protect the poor and undernourished population.

- The Copenhagen Consensus has ranked the provision of micronutrients, in combating malnutrition, as one of the top investments (Bhagwati et al, 2004). The returns to investments in micronutrients have been rated above trade liberalization, malaria, water and sanitation. In spite of this, the international community and governments of many developing countries have seemingly failed to address the problem of malnutrition. There is a need to further examine the state of malnutrition in the member countries and finding ways to implement such Micronutrients Initiatives in the member countries, in particular in the Sub-Saharan and South Asian countries.

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APPENDIX

Table 1 Number of undernourished people in the OIC member countries

		Undernourished people (million)			
Region	country	1990-1992	2005-2007	2008	2010
EAP	Indonesia	28.90	29.90	20	17
ECA	Azerbaijan, Republic of	2.00	0.85	0	0
ECA	Kyrgyzstan	0.80	0.60	0	0
ECA	Tajikistan	1.80	2.00	5	2
ECA	Turkmenistan	0.30	0.30	0	0
ECA	Uzbekistan	1.10	3.00	0	0
LAC	Guyana	0.20	0.10	na	Na
LAC	Suriname	0.10	0.10	na	na
MENA	Kuwait	0.40	0.10	0	0
MENA	Morocco	1.50	1.40	0	0
MENA	Palestine,.	0.20	0.70	0	0
MENA	Yemen	3.80	6.70	0	0
SA	Bangladesh	44.40	41.70	32	33
SA	Maldives	20.00	20.76	na	na
SA	Pakistan	29.60	43.40	33	10
SSA	Benin	1.00	1.00	4	10
SSA	Burkina Faso	1.20	1.20	3	11
SSA	Cameroon	4.20	3.90	15	8
SSA	Chad	3.80	3.80	7	9
SSA	Comoros	0.20	0.40	na	na
SSA	Côte d'Ivoire	1.90	2.80	12	9
SSA	Djibouti	0.30	0.20	2	I
SSA	Gambia	0.10	0.30	0	0
SSA	Guinea	1.30	1.60	2	
SSA	Guinea-Bissau	0.20	0.30	1	0
SSA	Mali	2.40	1.50	2	19
SSA	Mozambique	8.30	8.10	13	13
SSA	Niger	3.00	2.70	9	32
SSA	Nigeria	16.30	9.20	30	10
SSA	Senegal	1.70	2.00	3	1
SSA	Sierra Leone	1.80	1.80	2	9
SSA	Sudan	10.80	8.80	9	0
SSA	Togo	1.70	1.80	16	3
SSA	Uganda	3.50	6.10	19	1

Source: FAOSTAT; USDA, Food security assessment report

Table 2 Life Expectancy at birth (total-years), Mortality rate (under five) and Incidence of tuberculosis in the OIC member countries

		Life expectancy at birth, total (years)		Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)		Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	
Regions	Country Name	1995	2008	1995	2009	1995	2008
eap	Indonesia	64.4	70.8	66.6	38.9	190.0	190.0
eap	Malaysia	71.4	74.4	13.4	6.1	110.0	100.0
eca	Albania	72.2	76.6	37.7	15.3	24.4	15.6
eca	Azerbaijan	65.3	70.2	93.4	33.5	110.0	110.0
eca	Kazakhstan	64.9	66.4	56.3	28.7	140.0	180.0
eca	Kyrgyzstan	65.8	67.4	61.9	36.6	140.0	160.0
eca	Tajikistan	62.4	66.7	113.9	61.2	92.5	200.0
eca	Turkey	67.6	71.9	61.9	20.3	57.9	30.1
eca	Turkmenistan	63.0	64.8	87.1	45.3	52.4	67.8
eca	Uzbekistan	66.3	67.8	68.1	36.1	130.0	130.0
lac	Guyana	62.3	67.1	54.4	35.3	89.4	110.0
lac	Suriname	68.0	69.0	46.9	26.3	50.8	130.0
mena	Algeria	68.5	72.4	54.9	32.3	42.3	57.9
mena	Bahrain	73.6	75.9	13.5	12.1	39.9	45.6
mena	Egypt	65.8	70.1	64.9	21	33.6	20.3
mena	Iran	67.0	71.4	60.4	30.9	35.9	19.8
mena	Iraq	68.9	67.9	48.2	43.5	63.8	63.8
mena	Jordan	69.0	72.7	33.2	25.3	13.8	6.1
mena	Kuwait	75.9	78.0	14.6	9.9	22.4	34.2
mena	Lebanon	69.8	72.0	34.7	12.4	31.3	13.7
mena	Libya	70.7	74.3	30	18.5	27.5	16.7
mena	Morocco	66.6	71.3	68.1	37.5	150.0	120.0
mena	Oman	72.2	75.9	31.6	12	16.6	14.4
mena	Qatar	71.6	75.9	16.4	10.8	31.8	19.2
mena	Saudi Arabia	70.0	73.1	30.5	21	60.1	54.7
mena	Syria	70.5	74.2	26.9	16.2	30.8	18.6
mena	Tunisia	71.4	74.3	35.8	20.7	45.9	22.3
mena	UAE	75.5	77.7	13.7	7.4	28.8	23.9
mena	Palestine	70.5	73.5	33.2	29.5	5.6	5.6
mena	Yemen	56.8	62.9	119.2	66.4	200.0	
sa	Afghanistan	41.8	43.9	235.3	198.6	190.0	190.0
sa	Bangladesh	57.6	66.1	119.1	52	220.0	220.0
sa	Maldives	62.2	71.6	79.9	12.7	110.0	41.9
sa	Pakistan	62.2	66.5	121.3	87	230.0	230.0
ssa	Benin	56.3	61.4	161.5	118	80.5	91.8
ssa	Brunei	75.2	77.4	8.5	6.7		65.4
ssa	Burkina Faso	48.6	53.0	200.3	166.4	140.0	220.0
ssa	Cameroon	53.6	51.1	152.6	154.3	120.0	190.0
ssa	Chad	50.7	48.7	201.7	209	180.0	290.0
ssa	Comoros	59.4	65.3	120.3	104	69.4	40.3
ssa	Cote d'Ivoire	57.0	57.4	150.9	118.5	260.0	410.0
ssa	Djibouti	52.5	55.4	114.3	93.5	620.0	620.0
ssa	Gabon	61.3	60.4	87.3	68.9	150.0	450.0
ssa	Gambia	52.6	55.9	149.2	102.8	200.0	260.0
ssa	Guinea	50.7	57.8	209.6	141.5	150.0	300.0
ssa	Guinea-Bissau	44.7	47.8	233.2	192.6	170.0	220.0
ssa	Mali	44.2	48.4	233.4	191.1	290.0	320.0
ssa	Mauritania	56.2	56.7	125.5	117.1	250.0	320.0
ssa	Mozambique	45.8	47.9	207.1	141.9	260.0	420.0
ssa	Niger	43.5	51.4	273.8	160.3	140.0	180.0
ssa	Nigeria	44.7	47.9	211	137.9	190.0	300.0
ssa	Senegal	53.2	55.6	137.5	92.8	210.0	280.0
ssa	Sierra Leone	38.2	47.6	274.2	192.3	280.0	610.0
ssa	Somalia	44.7	49.8	180	180	390.0	390.0
ssa	Sudan	54.4	58.1	118.6	108.2	120.0	120.0
ssa	Togo	58.7	62.5	141.5	97.5	340.0	440.0
ssa	Uganda	45.3	52.7	172	127.5	320.0	310.0
	OIC	60.8	64.3	138.3	169.8	103.7	73.4
	World	65.9	68.9	130.0	140.0	87.7	141.3

Source: World Bank, WDI

Table 3 Food price index for OIC member countries

Countries	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Albania	100	103.659	110.200	114.967	114.889	114.324	115.554	118.991	124.298	130.3941
Algeria	100	104.363	106.213	110.950	116.439	116.649	119.296	126.713	134.601	134.601
Azerbaijan	100	102.682	106.460	109.924	120.898	134.058	150.185	174.598	224.437	220.9784
Bahrain	100	98.625	97.642	96.169	98.330	101.277	103.340	107.990	119.771	130.6009
Bangladesh	100	100.777	103.375	110.099	118.341	127.841	137.521	151.912	168.652	177.8958
Benin	100	102.328	107.968	105.461	104.736	114.387	113.787	112.587	132.856	140.3044
Brunei Darussalam	100	100.509	100.849	100.042	101.656	102.160	102.462	104.681	109.925	109.9253
Burkina Faso	100	108.803	112.166	110.277	104.936	120.208	119.980	117.913	145.401	149.1592
Cameroon	100	106.991	112.125	111.360	109.175	110.350	117.914	119.115	130.038	130.0382
Côte d'Ivoire	100	105.689	111.644	116.107	111.644	114.338	117.511	123.760	137.778	135.504
Egypt	100	101.061	105.306	112.327	108.527	105.048	115.664	130.629	161.990	188.1312
Gabon	100	104.988	105.150	107.103	105.110	105.484	112.224	100.000	107.834	111.7988
Gambia	100	99.287	117.212	141.169	163.952	169.168	172.182	185.758	197.054	207.3993
Guinea	100	110.232	114.398	138.845	168.291	230.569	328.608	422.243	509.186	545.3928
Guinea-Bissau	100	100.000	100.000	101.084	104.747	105.160	111.331	129.102	129.102	125.2122
Guyana	100	100.552	104.448	108.499	113.275	121.737	129.957	150.298	172.333	171.6191
Indonesia	100	108.462	120.193	121.165	128.342	140.337	161.888	180.385	210.907	225.7161
Iran	100	106.593	123.993	145.910	164.835	186.325	205.495	200.000	131.027	146.53
Iraq	100	108.192	118.025	137.479	149.500	182.856	237.449	270.443	300.039	322.9899
Jordan	100	100.293	100.488	103.101	107.824	113.351	121.792	133.147	158.169	159.6569
Kazakhstan	100	111.451	119.040	127.325	137.129	148.193	161.028	180.737	223.075	223.0747
Kuwait	99.8	100.400	101.100	106.600	110.000	119.400	124.000	129.870	145.000	149.58
Kyrgyzstan	100	105.708	105.886	108.882	112.356	118.346	128.719	130.612	140.012	138.142
Malaysia	100	100.700	101.400	102.700	105.000	108.830	112.530	115.904	126.134	131.3578
Maldives	100	102.067	105.731	99.300	115.226	117.638	104.007	120.847	143.870	144.6141
Mali	100	108.046	115.831	111.076	103.344	115.068	114.629	117.335	132.602	136.6771
Mauritania	100	106.529	111.250	117.927	131.220	149.254	157.308	173.862	190.572	190.572
Morocco	100	98.994	103.206	104.588	106.223	106.537	110.685	114.274	122.080	122.0805
Mozambique	100	107.947	126.427	147.911	169.876	175.736	205.632	223.997	223.997	223.9966
Niger	100	107.149	111.946	106.697	105.113	120.724	100.000	99.365	119.755	132.1101
Nigeria	100	128.018	144.836	153.792	175.803	216.299	228.347	232.608	269.998	309.6089
Pakistan	100	101.834	105.922	108.618	120.231	132.088	143.307	158.802	202.592	229.599
Qatar	100	99.800	101.098	100.699	104.371	107.685	115.140	123.603	148.244	135.3451
Saudi Arabia	100	100.596	100.000	96.936	104.368	107.497	113.250	121.224	138.283	141.0078
Senegal	100	104.882	110.102	109.435	110.267	114.462	116.009	124.420	136.408	132.3279
Sierra Leone	100	105.206	104.412	112.232	112.232	145.972	156.583	173.822	183.822	183.8222
Suriname	100	100.000	118.136	118.136	157.796	174.248	182.665	197.996	246.794	247.7993
Syria	100	100.189	99.623	107.200	112.800	122.500	138.082	150.589	137.457	143.7408
Togo	100	105.220	109.330	103.140	101.890	112.980	111.740	114.860	138.300	141.7
Tunisia	100	102.000	106.100	109.700	115.100	115.200	121.430	124.840	132.600	138.27
Turkey	100	150.266	225.311	290.026	316.062	112.080	122.950	138.210	155.880	168.39

Source: ILO, LABORSTA online database

Table 4 OIC member countries in the FAO list of LIFDCs 2011

Regions				
SSA	SA	MENA	EAP	ECA
Countries				
Benin	Afghanistan	Syria	Indonesia	Kyrgyzstan
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Iraq		Tajikistan
Cameroon	Pakistan			Turkmenistan
Chad				Uzbekistan
Comoros				
Côte d'Ivoire				
Djibouti				
Egypt				
Gambia				
Ghana				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mozambique				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
Sudan				
Togo				
Uganda				

Source: FAO LIFDCs list (2011)

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