

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST-DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED OIC COUNTRIES, 2009



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1 INTRODUCTION

The least-developed countries (LDCs) comprise a group of countries that have been officially identified by the United Nations (UN) as “least-developed” in terms of low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, weak human resources, and high degree of economic vulnerability. In 1971, the General Assembly of the UN approved the first list of LDCs, which, at that time, included 24 countries. It was, of course, hoped that, as development efforts made an impact, countries would, one by one, graduate from the LDCs group as their level of development rose over time. However, until 1994, only one country (Botswana, in December 1994) had succeeded in doing so. Moreover, the number of countries included in the list increased steadily to reach 48 in 1994. The official inclusion of Senegal in 2001 and Timor-Leste in 2003 brought the total number of those countries to 50. Yet, the graduation of Cape Verde from the list of the LDCs in December 2007 brought the number of these countries to 49. UNCTAD’s Least Development Countries Report (2009) revealed that Samoa is currently expected to graduate on 17 December 2010, and Maldives on 1 January 2011. Equatorial Guinea was also recommended to be graduated from the list of LDCs¹.

The original list of the LDCs in 1971 included 8 OIC member countries². Subsequently, this number increased steadily to reach 21 in 1997. This was due to the countries that were already LDCs and joined the OIC (6 countries)³, and the countries that were OIC members and became LDCs (7 countries)⁴. The official placement of Senegal in the category of LDCs in 2001 brought the total number of the OIC least-developed countries (OIC-LDCs) to 22 countries.

With a combined population of more than 810 million in 2008, or 12 percent of the world’s total population, the 49 LDCs represent the poorest and weakest segment of the international community. The distinctiveness of this group of countries lies in the weakness of their economic, institutional and human resources, often compounded by geophysical handicaps. Their regional distribution may also be viewed as having a large bearing on their economic growth and development performance. While the majority of the LDCs (33 countries) are located in Africa, particularly in the region of sub-Saharan Africa, 16 of the LDCs are land-locked and 11 are mostly small island countries. Moreover, 31 LDCs have been classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and 12 as non-fuel primary products (mostly agricultural) exporters (see Table A.1 in the Annex).

Given this state of affairs, the development needs of the LDCs exceed the capacities of their economies and domestic resources. Therefore, the economic and social development of these countries represents a major challenge not only for themselves but also for their development partners as well as the international community as a whole. Indeed, the LDCs receive particular attention in the development efforts of the UN. Over the last three decades, the UN has been regularly monitoring the developments in these countries and thereby pointing to the need for special concessions in their favour, particularly in the areas of finance, trade and technical

¹ For details on the criteria and thresholds for the inclusion in and graduation from the list of LDCs, see UNCTAD, *The Least-developed Countries Report 2009: The State and Development Governance*, p. iii.

² Afghanistan, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

³ Benin, Burkina Faso, Maldives, Mozambique, Togo, and Uganda.

⁴ Bangladesh, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone.

cooperation. Those efforts have created an increasing awareness by the international community of the special and specific needs of the LDCs to break out of the vicious circle of underdevelopment that leads to economic stagnation and poverty.

The regional distribution of the OIC-LDCs, together with some geophysical handicaps, may be viewed as a factor that has a large bearing on their economic growth and development performance. In this context, it is worth noting that the majority of the OIC-LDCs (18 countries) are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and 4 in Asia. Six of these countries are land-locked and two are small island countries (Table A.1 in the Annex). In this context, it is also noteworthy that the landlocked LDCs are among the most disadvantaged countries where the remoteness and isolation of these countries from the world markets and the high dependence on transit trade increases their transactions costs and thus reduces their trade competitiveness in world markets.

The OIC-LDCs, especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa, are particularly less-equipped to develop their domestic economies and ensure a sustainable and adequate standard of living for their populations. Their economies are also extremely vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters as 7 of them are still classified as non-fuel primary commodity exporters, depending for their growth and development on producing and exporting few commodities, mostly agricultural. Moreover, 18 of them are classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) (Table A.1 and A.17 in the Annex).

The current 22 OIC-LDCs account for a substantial part of the performance of All-LDCs in many respects. With a total population of 415.4 million in 2008, or 51.1 percent of the total population of All-LDCs, they accounted for 50.1 percent of the total output (GDP) of All-LDCs and 33.2 percent of their total merchandise exports⁵. Yet, as is the case with the other LDCs, the structural weakness of the economies of most OIC-LDCs and the lack of capacities related to growth and development hamper those countries' efforts to improve effectively the standards of living for the majority of their populations.

In this respect, the economic and social development of the OIC-LDCs represents a major challenge for themselves, their development partners as well as the OIC community as a whole. Consequently, the group of OIC-LDCs constitutes the weakest and poorest segment of the OIC community. With a 27.8 percent share in the total OIC population in 2008, the 22 OIC-LDCs accounted for only 6.0 percent of the total output of all OIC member countries and 3.1 percent of their total exports. Their average per capita GDP (\$658) was less than one quarter of that of the overall group of OIC countries (\$3085).

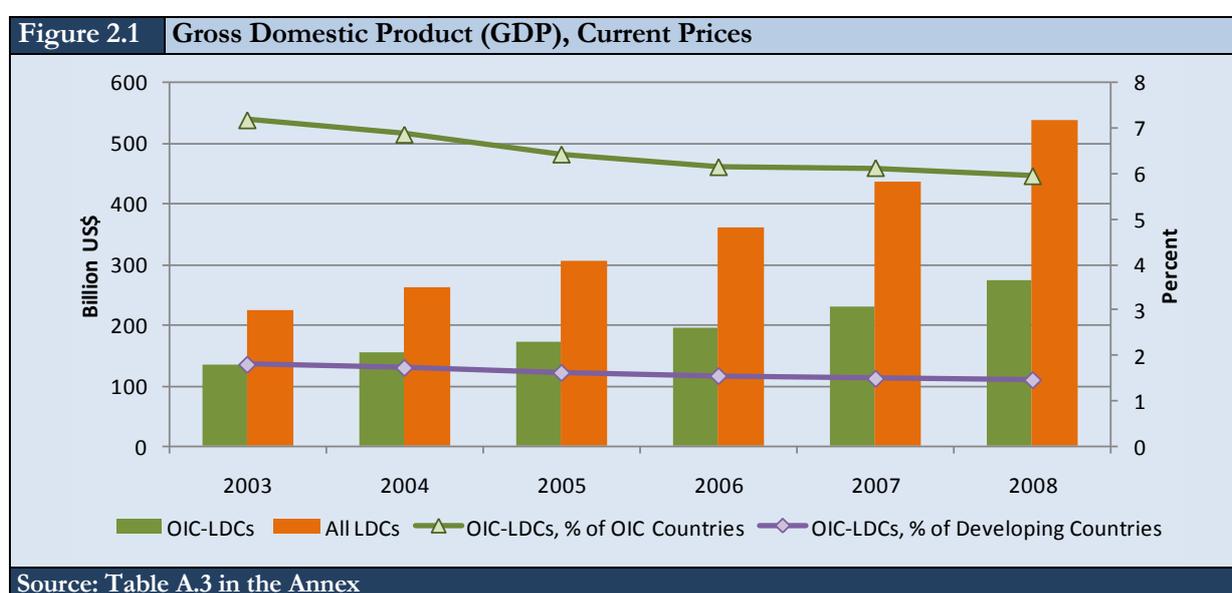
This Report aims at analysing the developments in the economies of this group of OIC members and highlighting their specific problems, thereby pointing to the need for special actions in their favour, particularly in the financial, commercial and technical cooperation areas. It examines the trends in their major economic indicators in the latest five-year period for which the data are available and compares them with those in the groups of All-LDCs, OIC countries and developing countries. It also sheds light on some development issues of immediate concern to these countries, such as external financial flows and food security.

⁵ See Tables A.2, A.3 and A.8 respectively in the Annex.

2 OIC-LDCs: RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

2.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The combined GDP of the OIC-LDCs amounted to \$273.4 billion in 2008, compared to \$136.1 billion in 2003. Although this indicates that the OIC-LDCs doubled their GDP in this period of time, their performance remained weaker than the other LDCs as the total GDP of All-LDCs increased 2.4 times in the same period. Thus, while their GDP accounted for 60.3 percent of All-LDCs in 2003, it gradually declined in the following years to reach 50.7 percent in 2008 (see Table A.3 in the Annex). Similarly, their share in total GDP of the OIC countries declined from 7.2 percent to 6.0 percent while their share in total GDP of developing countries also declined from 1.8 percent to 1.5 percent in the period 2003-2008 (Figure 2.1).



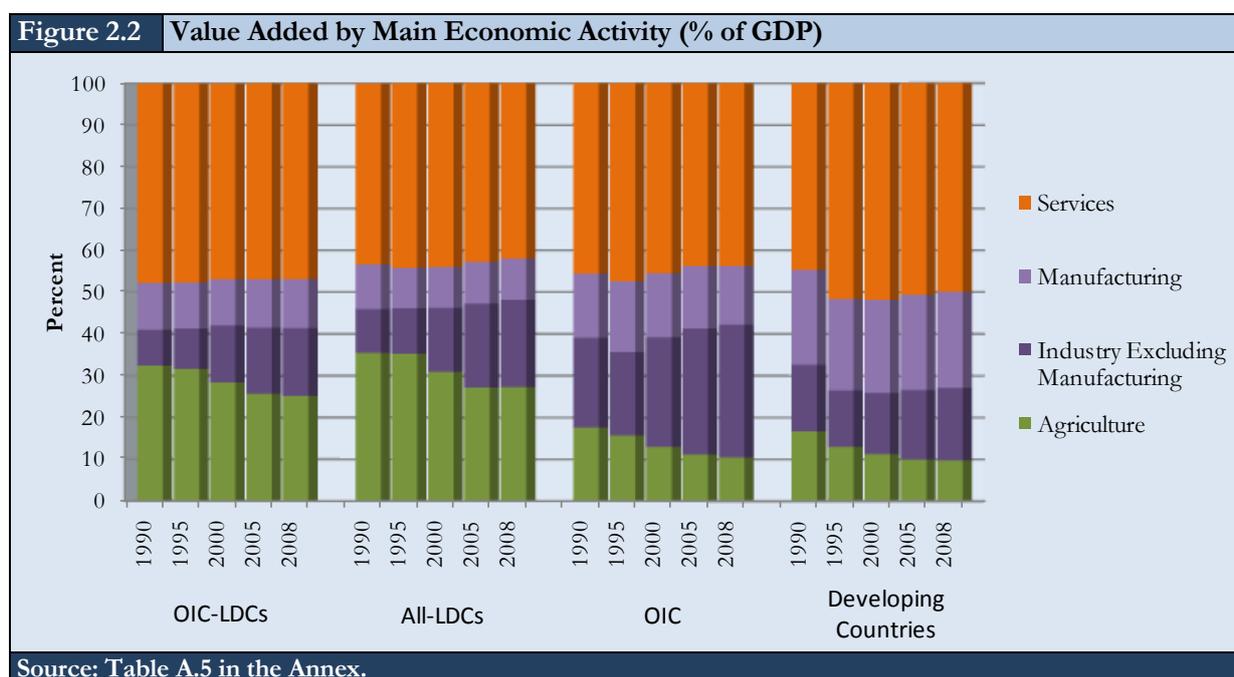
Actually, total GDP of the OIC-LDCs in 2008 was even less than that of some individual OIC countries such as Turkey, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. Moreover, it is observed that the bulk of the total GDP of the OIC-LDCs is still concentrated in a few of them. In 2008, only 3 countries (Bangladesh, Sudan, and Yemen) produced 61.1 percent of the total GDP of the OIC-LDCs (calculated using the data in Table A.3 in the Annex).

2.2. Structure of the Economy

This sub-section sheds light on the overall structure of the economies of the OIC-LDCs from production aspect. In this regard, the production side of the economy has been presented by the structure of value added by the three major economic activities, namely agriculture, industry, and services.

Figure 2.2 shows the shares of the main economic sectors in the total value added (GDP) of the OIC-LDCs as a group, compared to other groups of countries. The significant decline in the share of agriculture in the last two decades appears as the most remarkable development in the structure of output. Yet, this is not unique to the OIC-LDCs but a general tendency observed all over the world.

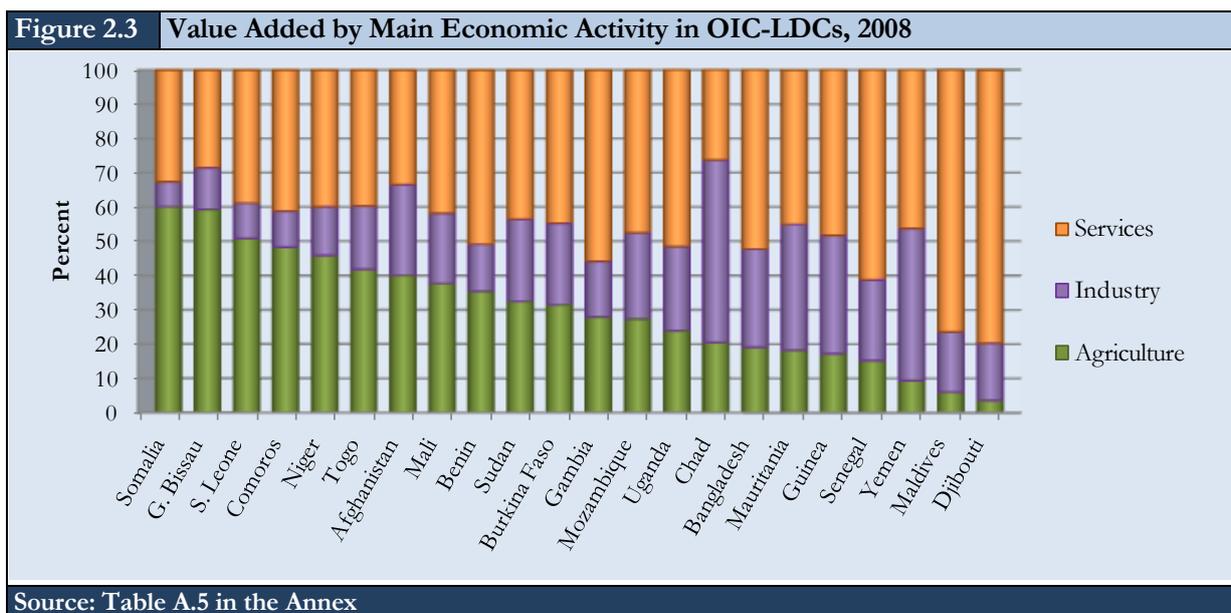
Sector's share in the GDP of the OIC-LDCs continuously declined from 32.4 percent in 1990 to 25.2 percent in 2008. Though a similar decline was experienced by All-LDCs as well –from 35.5 percent to 27.3 percent, respectively– the sector always occupied a lower share for the OIC-LDCs. Compared to the OIC average and the average for developing countries, however, the share of agriculture is still higher, implying that agricultural activities in the LDCs continue to be a significant source of income compared to other developing countries. Therefore, not surprisingly, there are 7 least developed OIC countries where agriculture dominates the economy and, in a few of them like Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone, the sector accounts for 50-60 percent of the GDP, thus playing a key role in economic development of these countries. Nevertheless, there are also countries where agriculture contributes to the GDP by less than 10 percent as in the case of Djibouti, Maldives, and Yemen (see Figure 2.3).



On the other hand, the services sector that conventionally has dominated most economies in the world also seems to have been losing weight, especially since the mid-90s, though to a much smaller extent than agriculture. Figure 2.2 clearly shows that, during the period from 1995 to 2008, the share of the sector in GDP declined slightly in all the groups of countries, including the OIC-LDCs. During this period, the contribution of the services sector to GDP deteriorated from 47.7 percent to 46.9 percent for the OIC-LDCs, yet still remaining as the dominant sector. Compared to the other groups, the weight of the sector in the GDP of the OIC-LDCs as of 2008 was lower than those of developing countries and the OIC countries but higher than that of All-LDCs. At individual country level, the sector recorded a share that ranged from 26.3 percent in Chad to 79.7 percent in Djibouti and dominated the economy in 14 OIC-LDCs (Figure 2.3).

Naturally, the decline in the weights of agriculture and services has translated into expansion in the share of industry for all the groups of economies presented in Figure 2.2. Accordingly, industry's share in GDP of the OIC-LDCs increased from 19.8 percent in 1990 to 27.9 percent in 2008, leading the sector to become the second major economic activity after the services sector. Despite

such an important expansion, however, this share is still low compared to the other groups. At individual country level, industry's weight in the economy is remarkable in only 3 OIC-LDCs, namely Chad with 53.2 percent (the only country where industry dominates), Yemen with 44.3 percent, and Mauritania with 36.7 percent (Figure 2.3). However, it should be noted that this importance of the sector in those countries comes mostly from production of oil and minerals. Since the share of industry in the GDP of any economy does not fully reflect the level of its industrialisation, the performance of the manufacturing sector in the OIC-LDCs must also be taken into consideration.



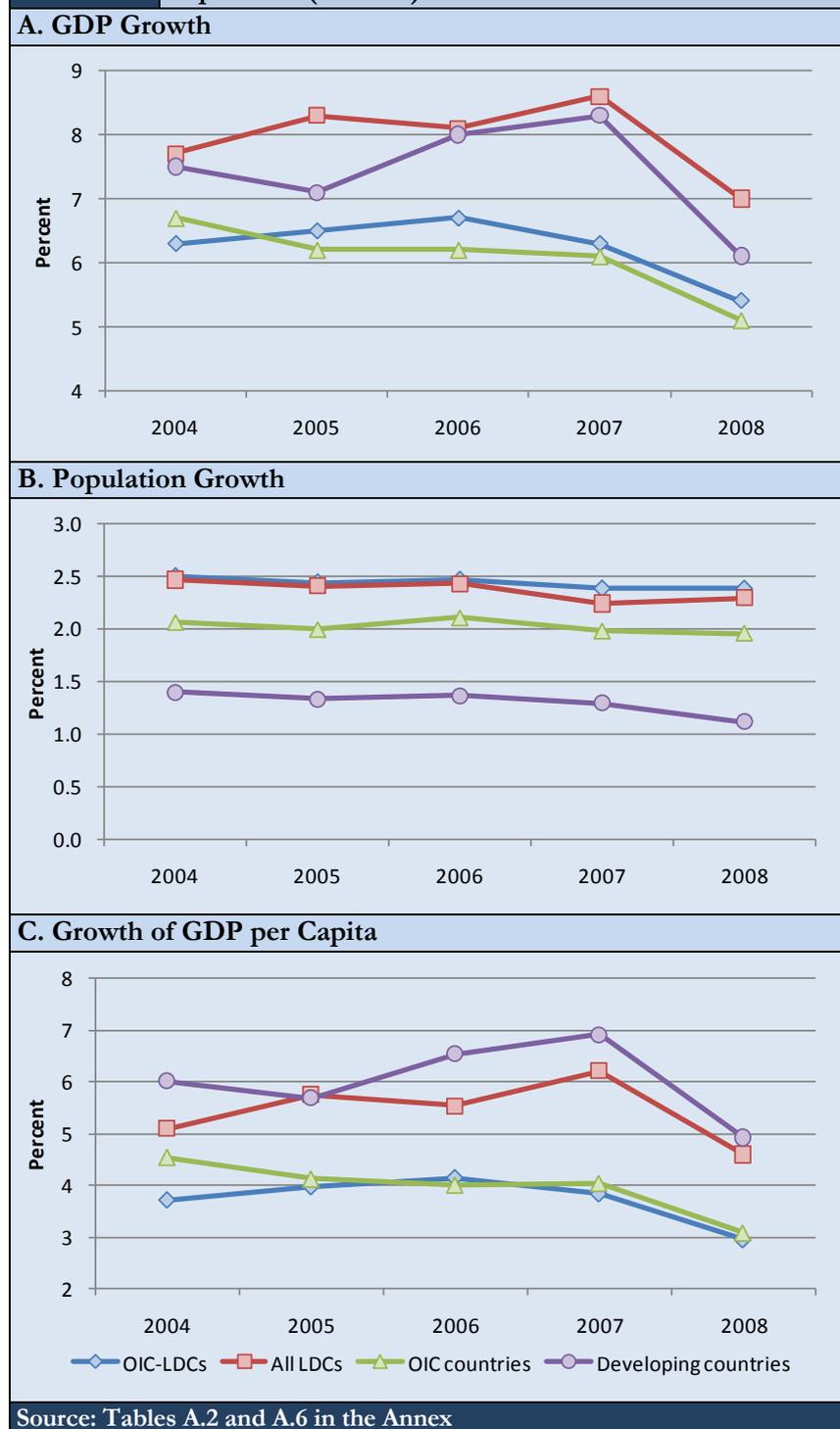
Manufacturing constitutes a minor economic activity in the OIC-LDCs, with an average share of 11.7 percent in the GDP in 2008 –remaining almost unchanged for the last two decades (Figure 2.2). Although this share is slightly higher than that in All-LDCs (9.8 percent), it is somewhat lower than that in OIC countries as a whole (14.0 percent) and considerably below the average of developing countries (23.0 percent). This indicates a weak performance and a limited role of the manufacturing sector in the economies of almost all OIC-LDCs. Only 5 countries recorded a share above 20 percent in 2008, with Bangladesh (18.0 percent), Afghanistan (16.8 percent) and Mozambique (15.1 percent) taking the lead (Figure 2.3).

Overall, the structure of the economies of the OIC-LDCs in terms of the composition of their output (GDP) by the main economic activity reflects the structure of their export earnings. In this context, 7 of the OIC-LDCs are classified as non-fuel primary product exporters. In addition, three countries (Chad, Yemen, and Sudan) are classified as oil exporters (see Table A.5 in the Annex). It is, then, clear that the economies of these countries are still dependent on some specific commodities, mostly agricultural. There is, therefore, no doubt that the exports of those commodities play a critical role in the prospects of growth and development in those countries. Yet, the large share of primary commodities in output and exports brings about a significant exposure of the national economy to the risks of external shocks, such as the fluctuating trends in international prices and/or adverse seasonal factors. This, in turn, affects economic growth and long-term policy making.

2.3. Economic Growth

During the last 5-year period of 2004-2008, all developing countries as well as the LDCs recorded robust growth rates. The annual average growth rate achieved by All-LDCs as a group during this period surpassed the average growth of developing countries; 7.9 percent vs. 7.4 percent, respectively. Although the OIC-LDCs recorded a lower average (6.2 percent), it was slightly above

Figure 2.4. Average Growth Rates of GDP, GDP per Capita and Population (Percent)

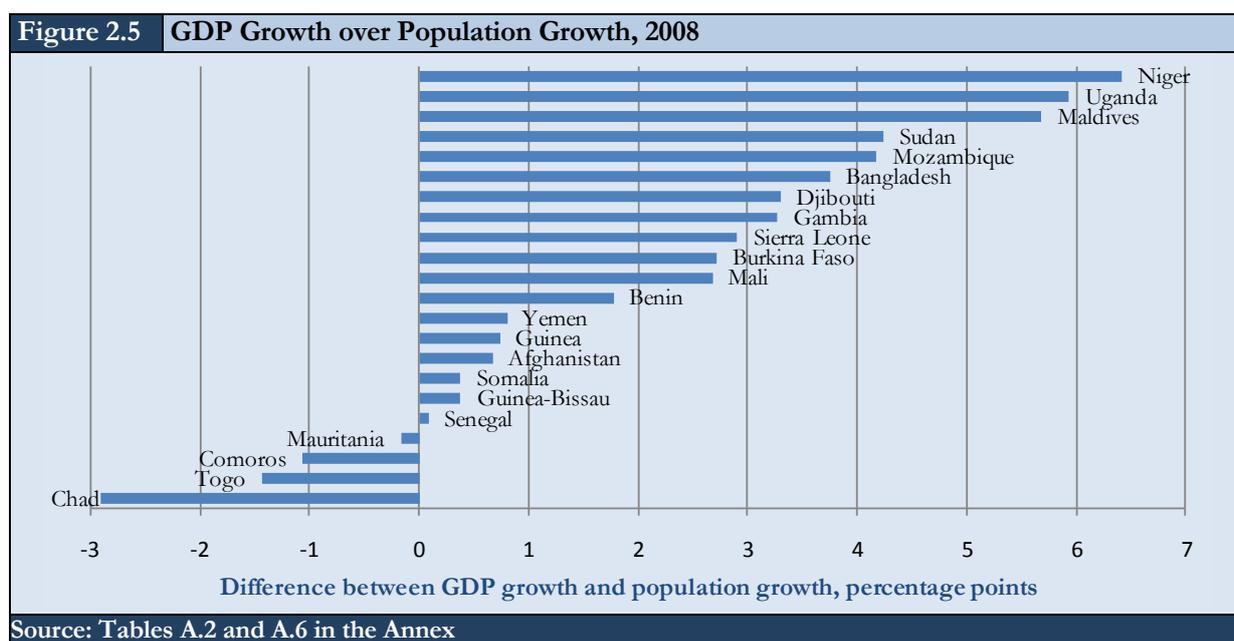


the average growth of the OIC countries as a whole (6.1 percent). In 2008, all these groups recorded deteriorated growth rates, but this ranking did not change: All-LDCs with 7.0 percent, developing countries with 6.1 percent, OIC-LDCs with 5.4 percent, and OIC countries with 5.1 percent (Figure 2.4A).

It is well acknowledged that, in order for a country to maintain the same level of living standards for its population, the economy of that country must, at least, be able to grow (in terms of real GDP) by the same level of growth in its total population. To investigate this relation for the OIC-LDCs in comparison with other groups of countries, the figures on the average growth rates for population and real GDP per capita are displayed in Figure 2.4B and 2.4C.

Figure 2.4B shows that the annual average growth rates of the population in All-LDCs and in the OIC-LDCs were almost equal during the period under

consideration except for the last two years with negligible differences. Yet, these rates were higher than that of the OIC and much higher than that of the developing countries in particular. Therefore, when it comes to calculate the growth path for GDP *per capita*, the GDP growth of the OIC-LDCs was deflated more than those of the other groups. Consequently, while the OIC-LDCs performed slightly better than the OIC group with respect to GDP growth (Figure 2.4A), they fell slightly below the performance of the OIC with respect to the growth of GDP per capita (Figure 2.4C). A similar situation was also observed for the group of All-LDCs and developing countries. This implies that the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, were not able to grow enough over the level of their average population growth to consequently attain the same improvement in standards of living achieved by the developing countries.

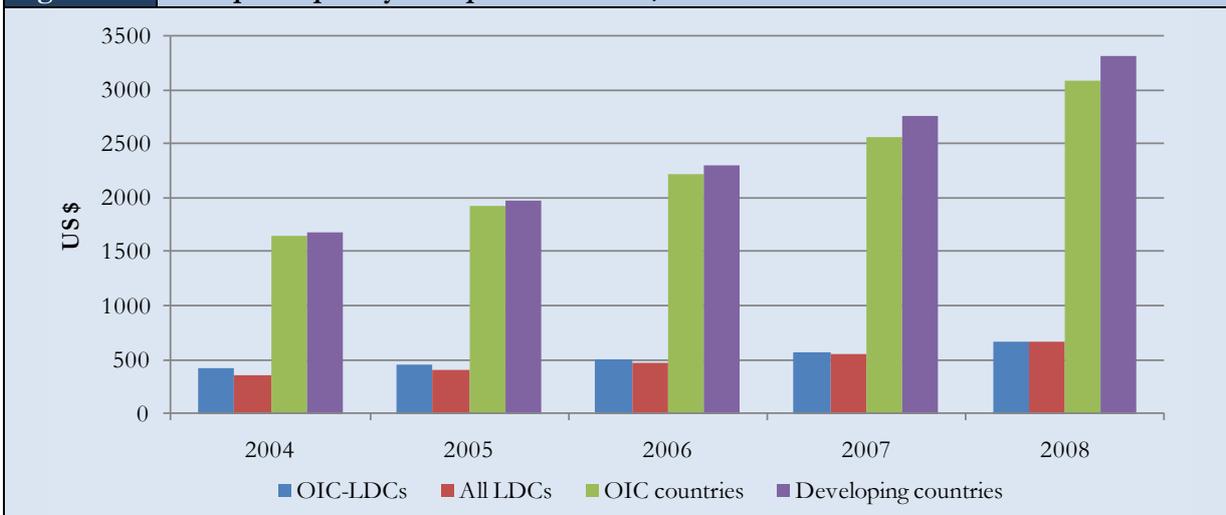


Indeed, in order for a country to improve the overall standard of living for its population, the economy of that country must be able to grow in real terms by a higher rate than the rate of growth in the population, assuming that the distribution of income is equitable. Figure 2.5 illustrates the difference between growth rates of real GDP and population for the OIC-LDCs in 2008. It is clear that the majority of these countries have been able to achieve significant increase in their real economic growth compared to the growth of population. This is particularly true for countries such as Niger, Uganda, and Maldives. Yet, the economies of some OIC-LDCs, namely Chad, Togo, Comoros, and Mauritania were not able to grow by the same level of growth in their total population, signalling for a deteriorating GDP per capita in real terms in these countries.

2.4. GDP per Capita

The abovementioned developments in GDP and population have shaped the settings for the progress in GDP per capita, which is a key indicator to verify why the LDCs have been classified as LDCs. Figure 2.6 presents the evolution of GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs in comparison with All-LDCs, OIC countries, and developing countries for the last 5-year period of 2004-2008.

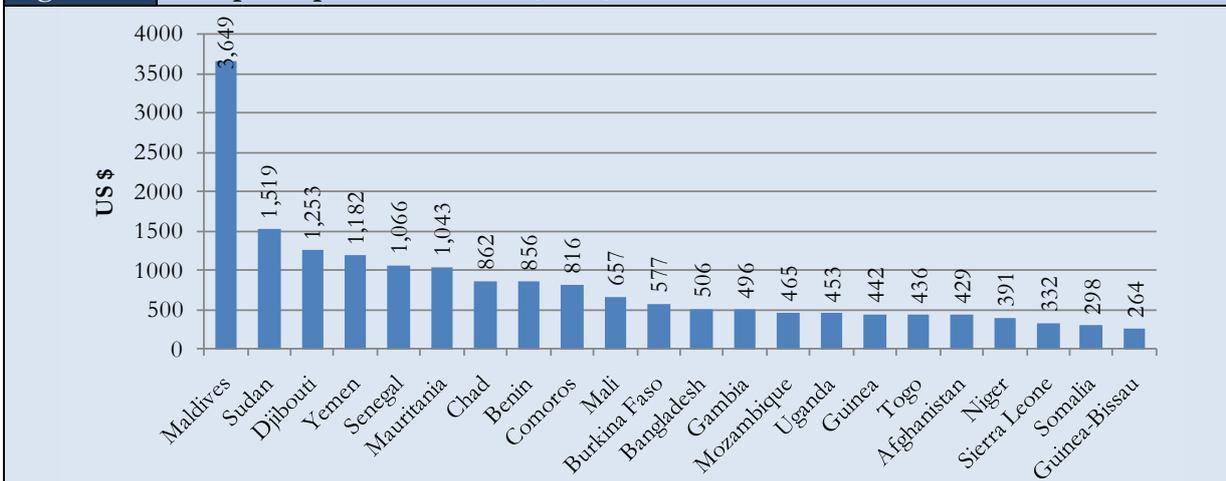
Figure 2.6 GDP per Capita by Groups of Countries, in US \$ at Current Prices



Source: Tables A.4 in the Annex

As expected, the average GDP per capita for the LDCs has always been well below the average of developing countries. During the period under consideration, the average GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs increased continuously to reach \$658 in 2008, compared to \$413 in 2004. However, due to lower economic growth and higher population growth rates than the groups of All-LDCs and developing countries, the increment in GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs remained below those for All-LDCs and developing countries. Consequently, in 2008, the average GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs fell below that for All-LDCs for the first time and the gap with developing countries increased from \$1267 in 2004 to \$2664 in 2008.

Figure 2.7 GDP per Capita in OIC-LDCs, 2008, in US \$ at Current Prices

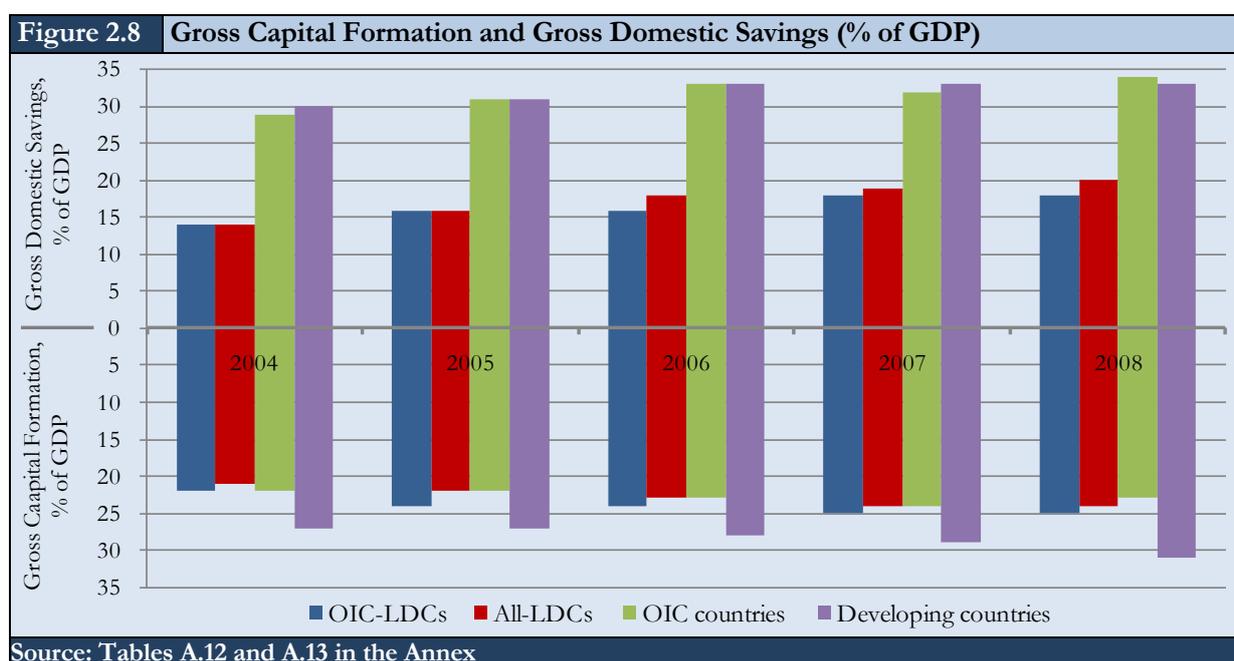


Source: Tables A.4 in the Annex

At individual country level, Maldives –currently expected to graduate on 1 January 2011 from the list of LDCs– had by far the highest level of GDP per capita among the OIC-LDCs in 2008 (Figure 2.7). The country was followed by Sudan, Djibouti, Yemen, Senegal, and Mauritania, each with above \$1000, while the lowest GDP per capita was recorded in Guinea-Bissau as \$264.

2.5. Savings and Investment

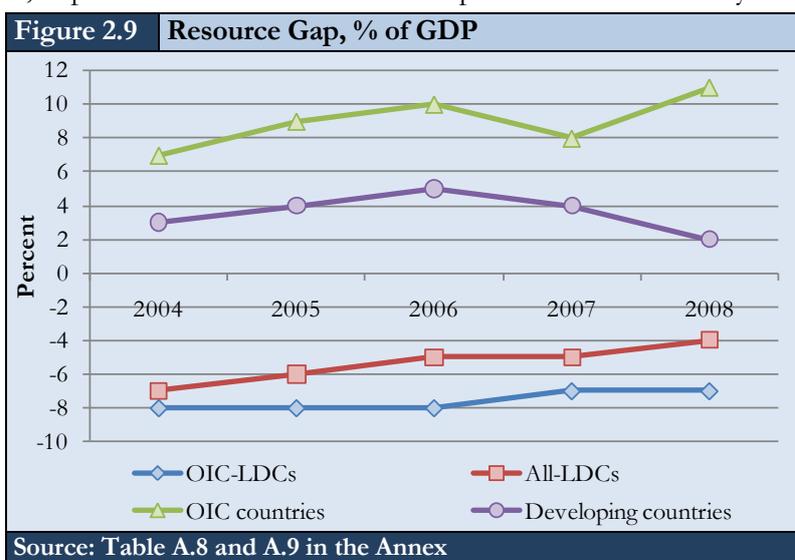
Despite the high level of real GDP growth performance of the LDCs, including the OIC members, the small size of the economies (in terms of GDP) of most of these countries vis-à-vis their high growth rates of population and vulnerability to external shocks lead to very low levels of income and, consequently, low levels of domestic savings and investments. The ratio of Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) to GDP was 14 percent for both All-LDCs and OIC-LDCs in 2004. Following a slightly increasing trend in the following years, this ratio increased to 18 percent for the OIC-LDCs and 20 percent for the All-LDCs. Yet, neither of these groups could compare favourably with the averages of developing countries and the OIC countries as whole, for which that ratio was 33 percent and 34 percent respectively in 2008.



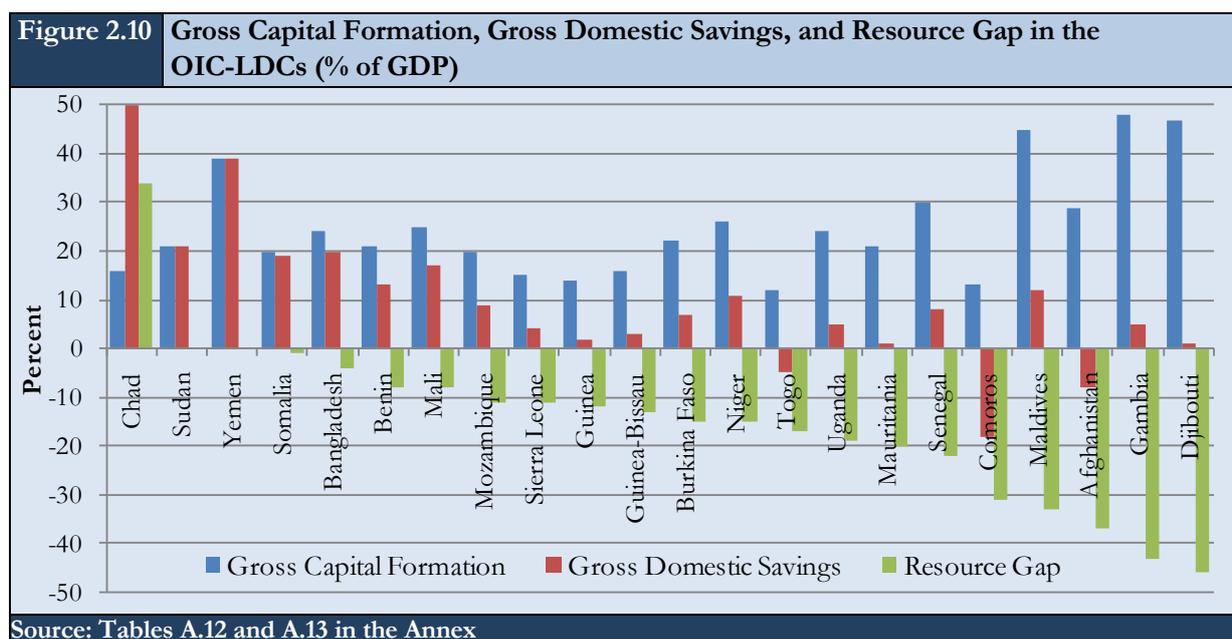
The ratio of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) to GDP was also lower for All-LDCs and OIC-LDCs than developing countries, though to a lesser extent (Figure 2.8). This can be attributed to the stagnated rates in the developing countries as well as the improvement in the group of All-LDCs. During the period 2004-2008, the ratio of the GCF to GDP for the All-LDCs increased from 21 percent to 24 percent while the increase for the OIC-LDCs was somewhat higher; from 22 percent to 25 percent. The OIC-LDCs recorded slightly higher ratios than the OIC countries as well. Consequently, on average basis, the OIC-LDCs performed better than the other LDCs and the other OIC countries during the period under consideration.

Considering the difference between the GDS and the GCF, it is clear that both the OIC-LDCs and All-LDCs have been suffering a resource gap. However, the trend observed in the last few years seems to be promising as the gap was slightly shrinking, though to a lesser extent for the OIC-LDCs than the All-LDCs. The gap reached down to 4 percent for All-LDCs and 7 percent for the OIC-LDCs in 2008, compared to 7 percent and 8 percent respectively in 2004 (Figure 2.9). In contrast, the developing countries, which on average, were recording a resource surplus during

the last 5- year period of 2004-2008, experienced a decline in their surpluses in the last two years; the surpluses first declined from the peak level of 5 percent of GDP in 2006 to 4 percent in 2007 and then to 2 percent in 2008. On the other hand, the OIC countries continued to record higher surpluses than developing countries during the period under consideration. After experiencing a decline in 2007 to 8 percent, their surpluses increased to 11 percent in 2008.



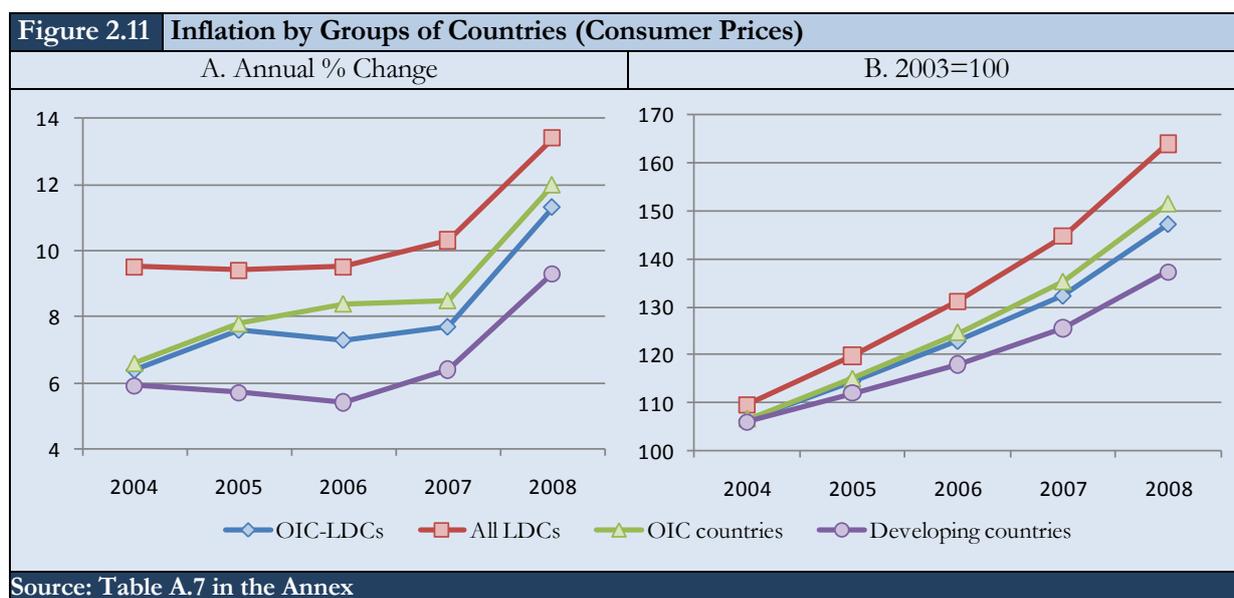
Among the OIC-LDCs only one country, Chad, recorded a resource surplus in 2008 at 34 percent of GDP. In Sudan and Yemen, gross capital formation was equal to gross domestic savings. It is worth noting here that these three countries are fuel-exporting countries. All the remaining OIC-LDCs experienced resource gap, with their gross domestic savings remaining below their gross capital formation.



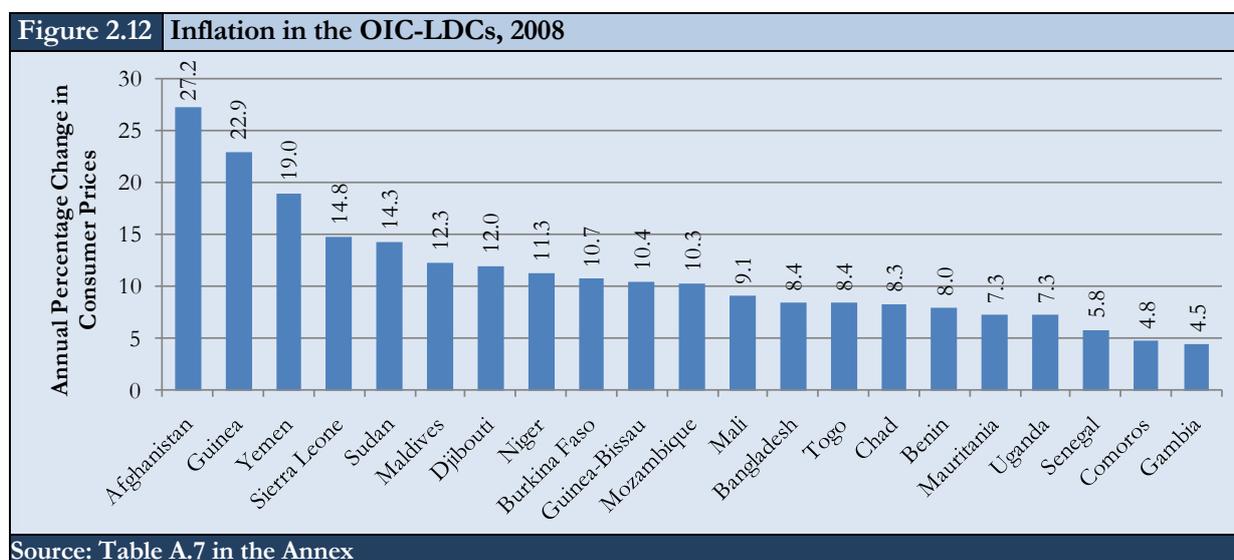
With such limited domestic financial resources, it becomes difficult for most of the OIC-LDCs to finance new investments where the provision of the necessary physical and human infrastructures to keep pace with population growth becomes a constant problem. Education, health and other public services, which form the foundations of modern economic development, are held back by serious domestic financial constraints. Given this state of affairs, most of the OIC-LDCs are trapped in a vicious circle of underdevelopment in which domestic resources fall short of development needs, and high population growth rates and increasing poverty mutually reinforce each other.

2.6. Inflation

In 2007-2008, inflation rose significantly all over the world because of the unprecedented increases in food and energy prices. In OIC countries, inflation was already on an upward trend after 2004, the year where the lowest inflation rate was recorded in recent decades. But, with the jump in 2008, average inflation rate of the OIC countries has once again hit a 2-digit level of 12.0 percent (Figure 2.11A). The OIC-LDCs also witnessed a parallel trend, with inflation increasing to reach 11.3 percent in 2008 compared to 6.4 percent in 2004. Nevertheless, inflation in the OIC-LDCs remained below the inflation in All-LDCs but above the average inflation in developing countries throughout the period under consideration (Figure 2.11A).



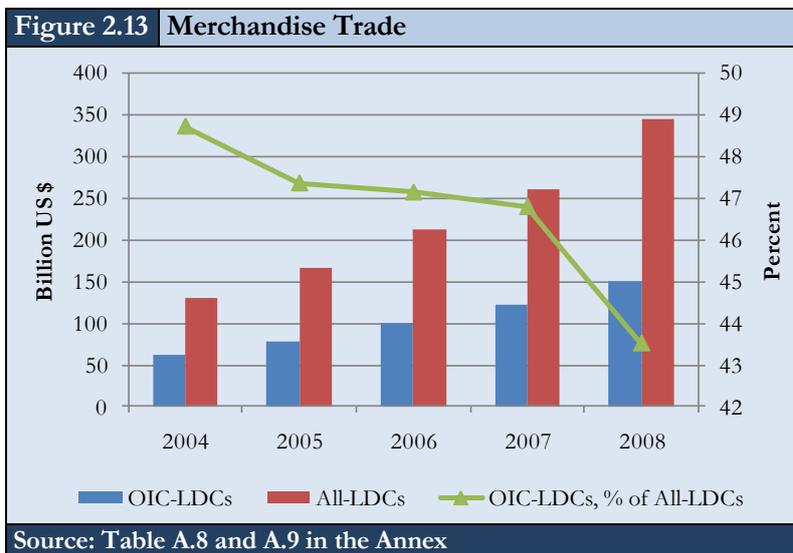
These inflation rates indicate that the level of general prices in the OIC-LDCs in 2008 was 47 percent higher than the level of 2003 (Figure 2.11B). In the same period, prices increased by 64 percent in All-LDCs, by 51 percent in OIC countries, and by 37 percent in developing countries.



At the individual country level, all of the OIC-LDCs experienced an increase in the general prices in 2008 though Burkina Faso and Chad had experienced decline in prices the previous year (Table A.7 in the Annex). Afghanistan, Guinea, and Yemen were the countries with the highest inflation rates while the lowest rates were recorded in Gambia, Comoros, and Senegal (Figure 2.12).

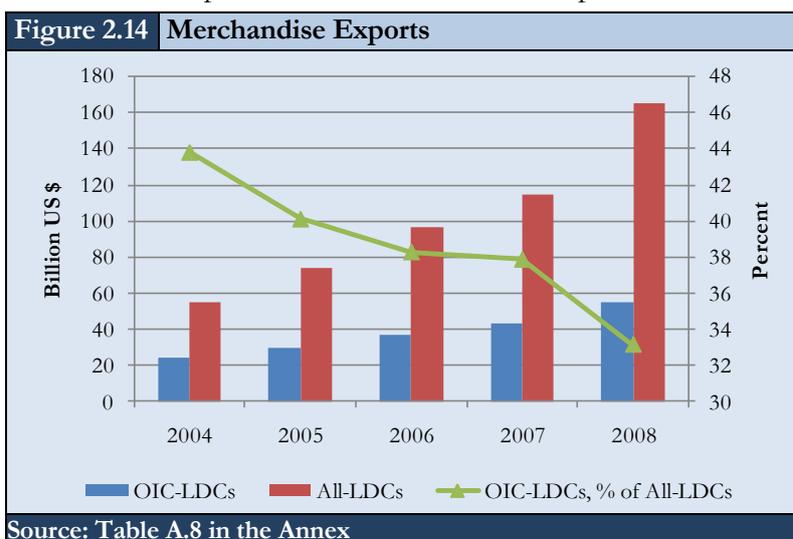
2.7. Merchandise Trade

World merchandise trade – exports plus imports– is estimated to have amounted to \$32.8 trillion in 2008, compared to 2004 level of \$18.7 trillion. In this 5-year period, total merchandise trade of the OIC-LDCs increased from \$63 billion to \$150 billion, yet their share in total trade of All-LDCs continuously declined during this period to reach 43.7 percent in 2008, compared to 48.7 percent in 2004 (Figure 2.13).



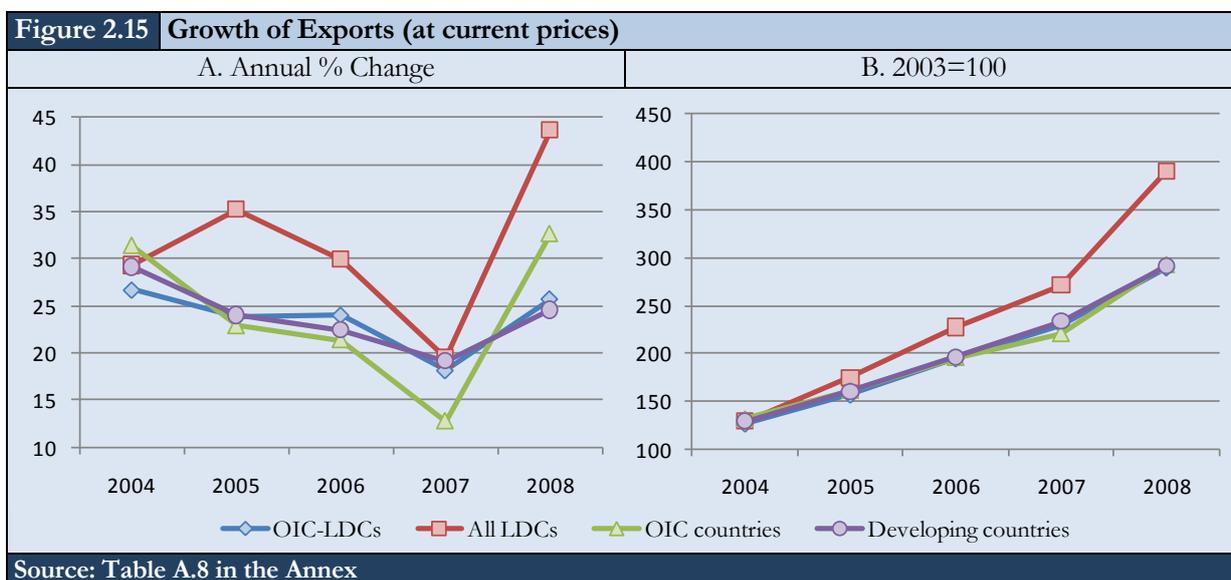
2.7.1. Exports

Total merchandise exports of the OIC-LDCs was more than doubled during the last 5-year period to reach \$54.8 billion in 2008, compared to \$24.0 billion in 2004. Compared to All-LDCs, however, this performance is weak as exports of All-LDCs was more than tripled in the same period, leading to a significant decrease in OIC-LDCs' share in total exports of All-LDCs; from 43.8 percent in 2004 to 33.2 percent in 2008 (Figure 2.14). Their shares in total exports of the OIC countries and of developing countries did not change, remaining at around 3 percent and 0.9 percent respectively (see Table A.8 in the Annex). This implies that total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew in line with those of OIC countries and developing countries, but less than those of the All-LDCs (see Figure 2.15).



Actually, total exports of the OIC-LDCs in 2008 accounted for even less than one fifth of the exports of Saudi Arabia, the top exporting OIC country in that year. Moreover, it is observed that the bulk of the total exports of the OIC-LDCs is still concentrated in a few of them. As in the case

of GDP, the same 3 countries –Bangladesh, Sudan, and Yemen– accounted for 65.7 percent of the total exports of the OIC-LDCs in 2008, (see Table A.8 in the Annex). It is worth mentioning here that Sudan and Yemen are fuel exporting countries (see Table A.1 in the Annex).



Given the average rates of change in merchandise exports during the period under consideration, it is observed that growth of exports for all the groups jumped up significantly in 2008 due mainly to sharp increase in food and oil prices, 23.4 percent and 36.4 percent, respectively (IMF, 2009a, p.204). In 2008, total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew by 25.8 percent whereas those of All-LDCs and OIC countries grew by 43.7 percent and 32.7 percent respectively (Figure 2.15A). On average basis, the total exports of the OIC-LDCs grew by an annual average of 24 percent in the last five years, lower than that of the All-LDCs (32 percent) but equal to those of the other groups. Compared to 2003, total exports of All-LDCs were 3.9 times higher in 2008 while exports of OIC-LDCs and the other groups increased by 2.9 times in this period (Figure 2.15B).

The ratio of merchandise exports to GDP for the OIC-LDCs increased to 20.0 percent in 2008, compared to 15.4 percent in 2004. This implies that these countries, increasing their export capacities, tended to have more open economies in this period with more integration in the world economy. However, they are still lagging far behind in this area as exports-to-GDP ratio reached in 2008 at 30.6 percent for All-LDCs, 32.7 percent for developing countries, and 38.9 percent for OIC countries despite a slight decline compared to previous year (Figure 2.16).

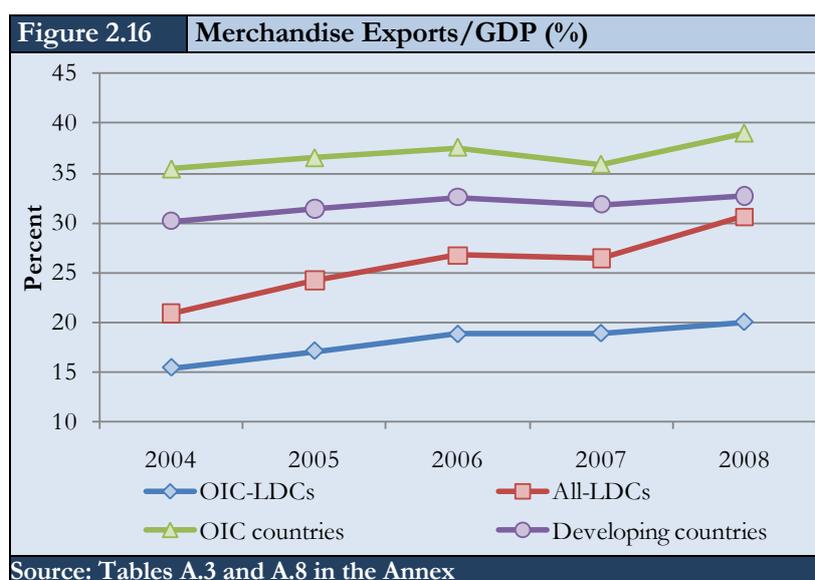
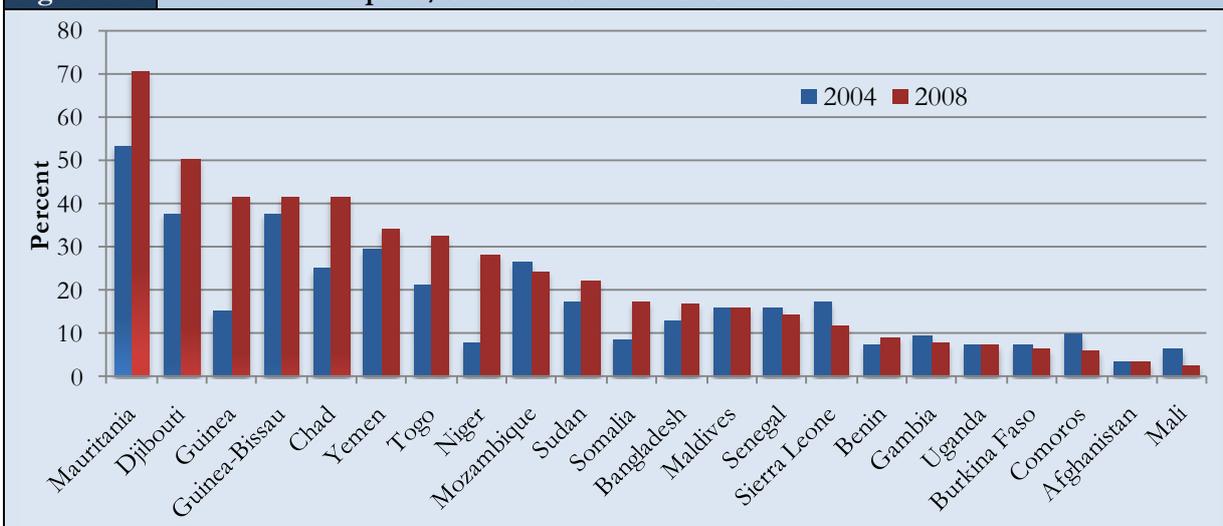


Figure 2.17 Merchandise Exports/GDP Ratio for the OIC-LDCs



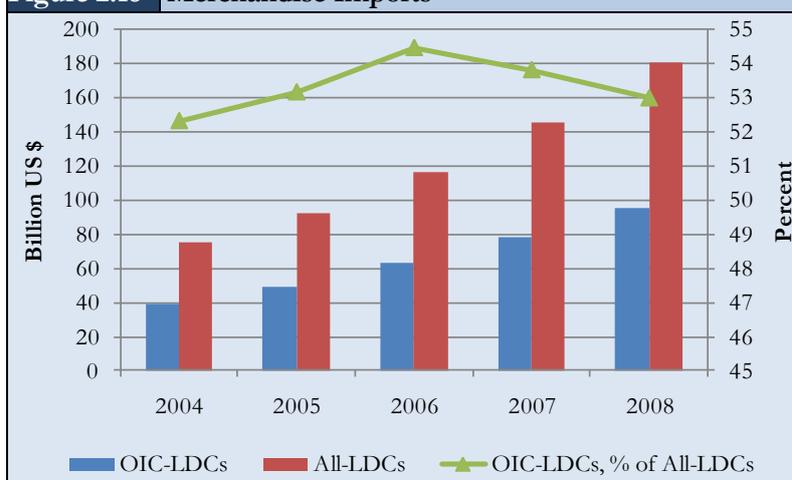
Source: Table A.3 and A.8 in the Annex

At the individual country level, Mauritania had the highest exports-to-GDP ratio (70.9 percent), followed by Djibouti (50.4 percent). Guinea, with 26.5 percentage points, and Niger, with 20.6 percentage points, stood as the top movers with the highest increases in 2008 compared to 2004. On the other hand, eight of the OIC-LDCs experienced a decline in their exports-to-GDP ratio in this period by up to 5.6 percentage points. These were Sierra Leone, Mali, Comoros, Mozambique, Gambia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Uganda (Figure 2.17).

2.7.2. Imports

Total merchandise imports of the OIC-LDCs increased continuously during the period under consideration to reach up to \$95.7 billion in 2008, compared to the level of \$39.1 billion in 2004. Their share in total imports of All-LDCs, which started to decline in 2007 after peaking at 54.5 percent in 2006, further deteriorated in 2008 to reach down to 53.0 percent (Figure 2.18). Similarly, their share in total imports of the OIC countries continued to decline in 2008 (6.2 percent) from its peak level of 6.5 percent in 2006 while their share in total imports of developing countries also declined to 1.62 percent from its peak level of 1.69 percent in the same years. This clearly indicates that the imports of the OIC-LDCs in the last two years did not increase as much as the imports of the other groups of countries.

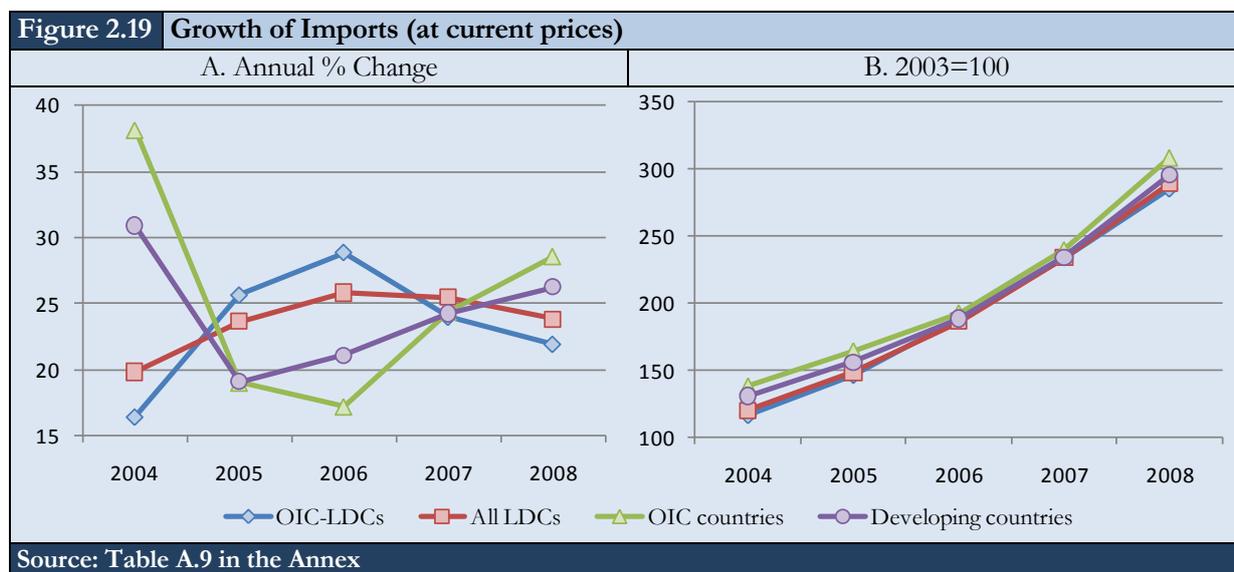
Figure 2.18 Merchandise Imports



Source: Table A.9 in the Annex

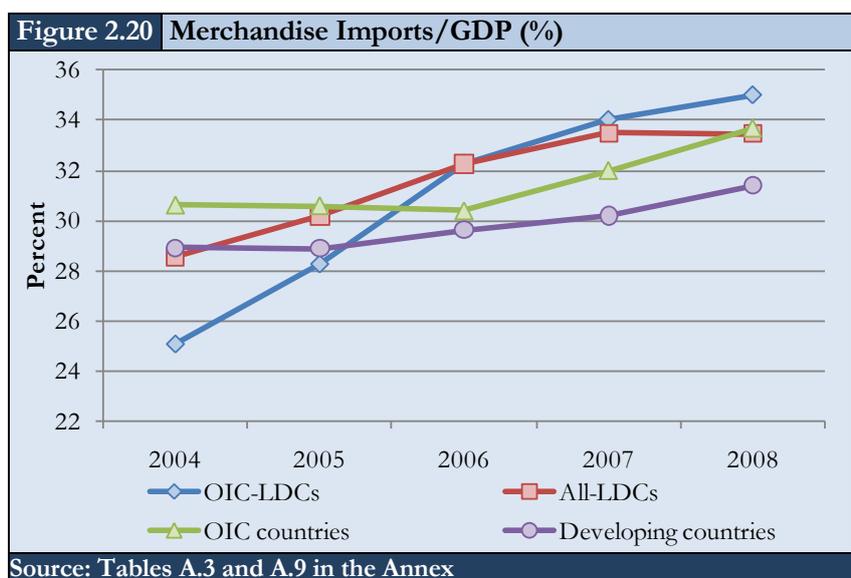
Indeed, Figure 2.19 shows that the OIC-LDCs recorded annual growth rates of imports below the levels achieved by the other groups in 2007 and especially in 2008. Total imports of the OIC-LDCs

grew by 21.9 percent in 2008 whereas those of All-LDCs and OIC countries grew by 23.8 percent and 28.6 percent respectively (Figure 2.19A). On average basis, the total imports of the OIC-LDCs grew by an annual average of 23.4 percent in the last five years, slightly lower than that of the All-LDCs (23.7 percent) and OIC countries (25.5 percent). Compared to 2003, total imports of the OIC-LDCs were 2.8 times higher in 2008 while imports of All-LDCs and OIC countries increased by 2.9 times and 3.1 times, respectively, in this period (Figure 2.19B).

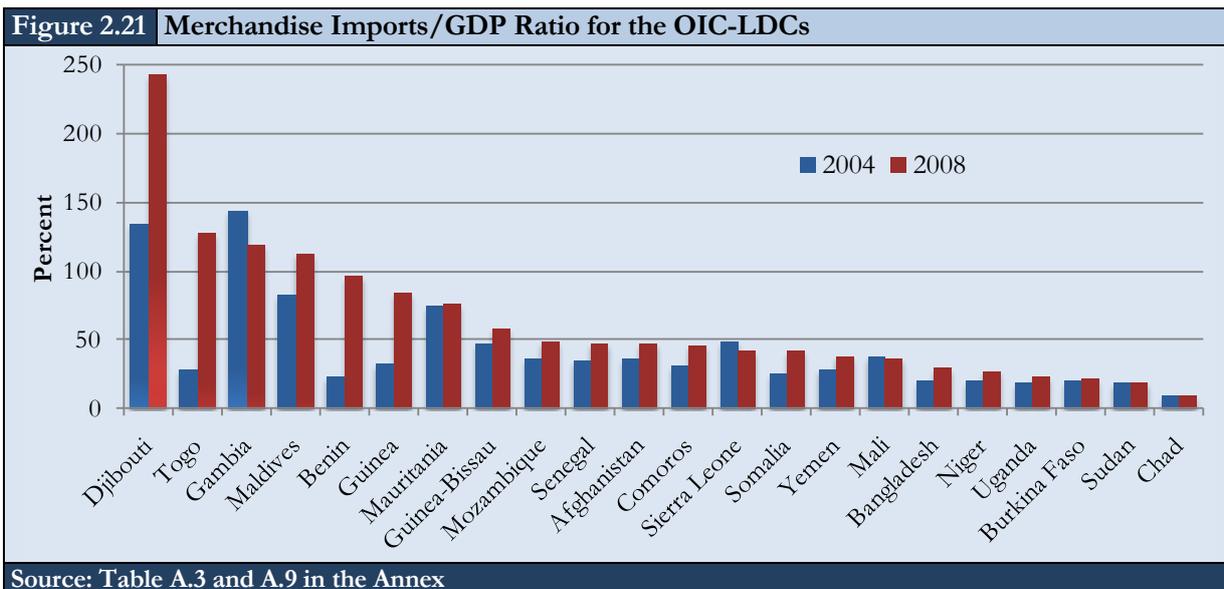


Despite that increase, total imports of the 22 OIC-LDCs in 2008 accounted for even less than half of the imports of Turkey, the top importing OIC country in that year. Moreover, like exports, the imports of the OIC-LDCs, albeit to a lesser extent, are still heavily concentrated in a few countries, actually in the same three countries as in the cases of GDP and exports, namely Bangladesh, Sudan, and Yemen. These three countries accounted for 46.7 percent of the total merchandise imports of OIC-LDCs in 2008 (see Table A.9 in the Annex).

On the other hand, the ratio of merchandise imports to GDP for the OIC-LDCs increased to 35.0 percent in 2008 compared to 25.1 percent in 2004. For the last two years, the OIC-LDCs recorded higher ratios than the other groups (Figure 2.20).



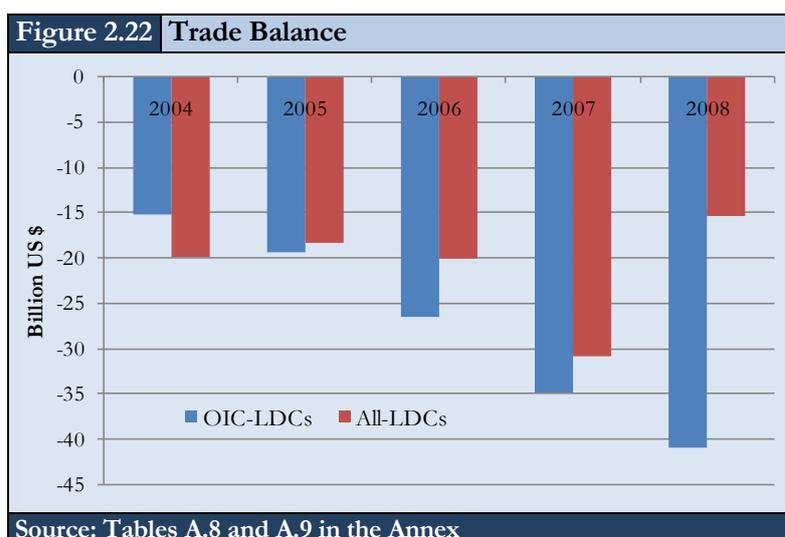
Although this is an indicator of transformation towards more open economies, it may also be considered as a sign of increasing dependency on imports.



At the individual country level, Djibouti had the highest imports-to-GDP ratio (243.4 percent) in 2008, followed by Togo (128.0 percent), both of which were the top movers with the highest increases in 2008 compared to 2004. During this period, Djibouti experienced an increase of 110 percentage points in its imports-to-GDP ratio while the increase in Togo was 99 percentage points. Benin, Guinea, and Maldives were also among the countries that recorded remarkable increases. On the other hand, four of the OIC-LDCs experienced a decline in their imports-to-GDP ratio in this period. These were Gambia (25 percentage points), Sierra Leone (7 percentage points), Mali (2 percentage points), and Sudan (0.3 percentage point) (Figure 2.21).

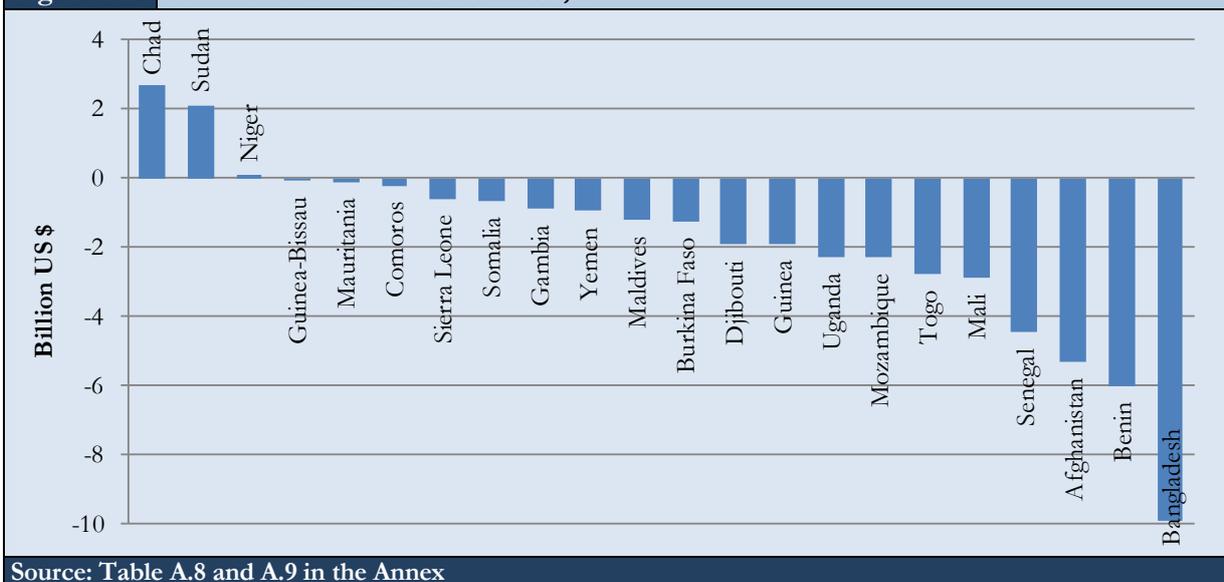
2.7.3. Trade Balance

Given the trends in exports and imports described above, both the OIC-LDCs and All-LDCs recorded trade deficits in all the years over the period 2004-2008 (Figure 2.22). The deficit was always on an increasing trend for the OIC-LDCs, reaching up to \$40.9 billion in 2008 compared to \$15.1 billion in 2004. With this in mind, trade deficits-to-GDP ratio for the OIC-LDCs increased up to 15 percent in 2008, compared to 9.7 percent in 2004.



As for All-LDCs, the deficits, after reaching \$30.9 billion in 2007, fell down to \$15.4 billion in 2008 thanks mainly to a sharp increase in exports of Angola (\$30 billion) whereby the country accounted for 60 percent of total exports of the non-OIC LDCs.

Figure 2.23 Trade Balance in the OIC-LDCs, 2008



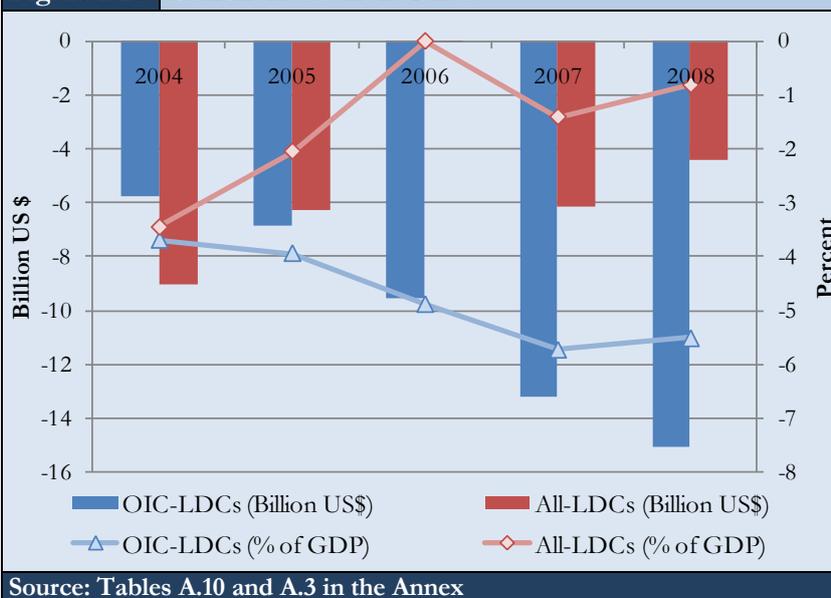
Source: Table A.8 and A.9 in the Annex

In 2008, only three of the OIC-LDCs, namely Chad, Sudan, and Niger recorded trade surpluses; \$2.7 billion, \$2.1 billion, and \$76 million respectively. The other OIC-LDCs experienced trade deficits ranging from \$76 million in Guinea-Bissau to \$9.9 billion in Bangladesh (Figure 2.23).

2.8. Current Account Balance and Reserves Position

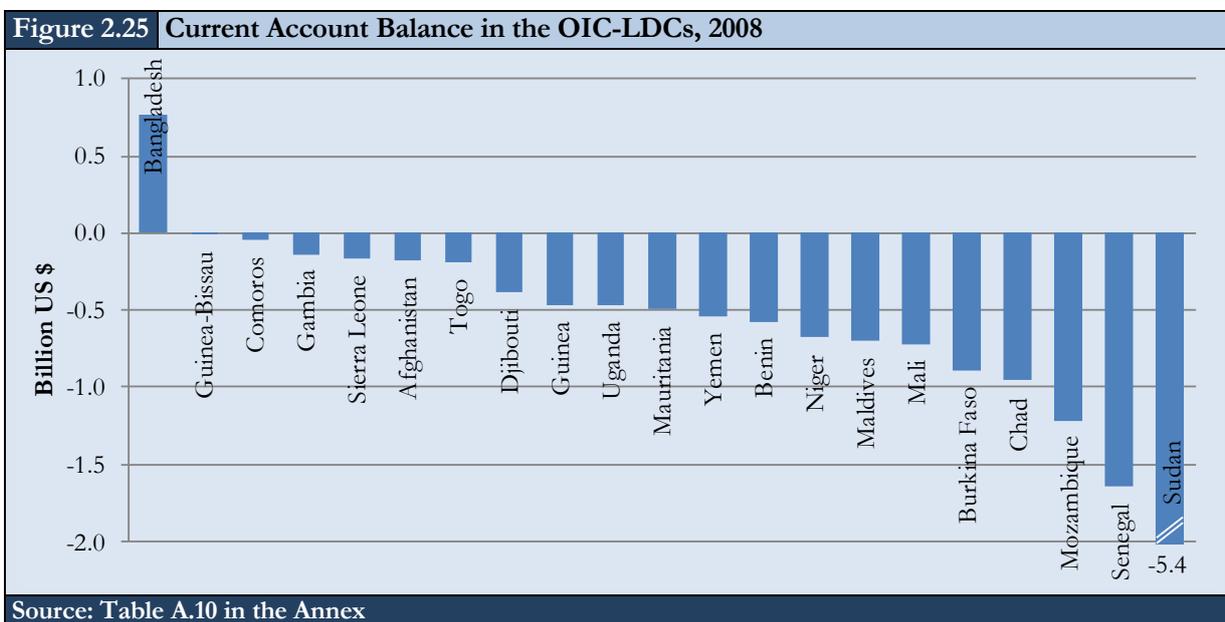
The figures on the current account balance show that both the OIC-LDCs and All-LDCs recorded current account deficits in all the years of the period under consideration (Figure 2.24). Current account deficits of the OIC-LDCs continuously grew during this period, reaching \$15.1 billion or 5.5 percent of GDP in 2008 compared to \$5.8 billion or 3.7 percent of GDP in 2004. As for All-LDCs, the current account deficits tended to be lower than the deficits of the OIC-LDCs after 2004 thanks to large surpluses of Angola that increased from \$5.1 billion in 2005 to \$17.7 billion in 2008, exceeding the deficits of all OIC-LDCs. With such a large contribution, the deficit of All-LDCs was recorded as low as \$4.4 billion or 0.8 percent of GDP in 2008.

Figure 2.24 Current Account Balance

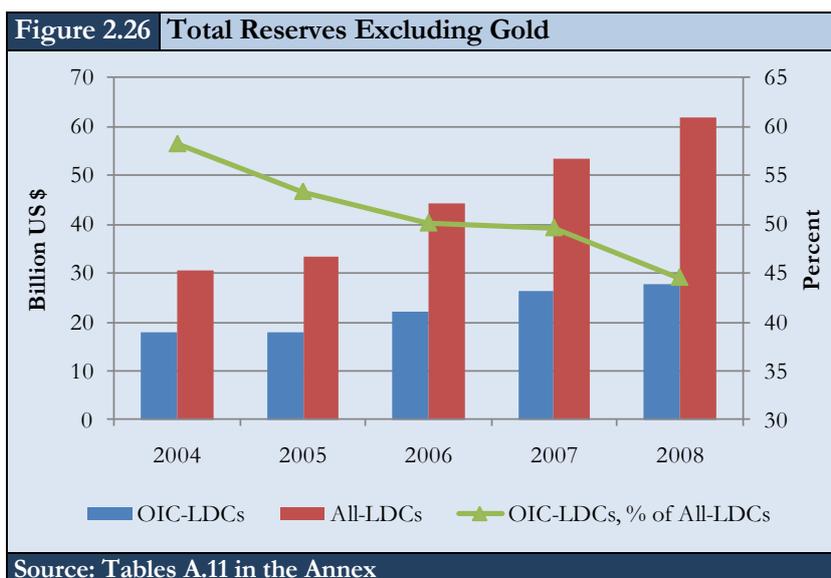


Source: Tables A.10 and A.3 in the Annex

Bangladesh, with a surplus of around \$0.8 billion, was the only OIC-LDC to record a current account surplus. The other OIC-LDCs recorded deficits ranging from \$9 million in Guinea Bissau to \$5.4 billion in Sudan (Figure 2.25).



On the other hand, total foreign reserves, excluding gold, in the OIC-LDCs increased steadily during the period under consideration, from \$17.8 billion in 2004 to \$27.6 billion in 2008. Similar trends were also observed for All-LDCs, yet at a larger scale, where the reserves increased from \$30.6 billion to \$61.9 billion during the same period (Figure 2.26). This shows that reserves in non-OIC LDCs increased more, resulting in a declining share of the OIC-LDCs in total reserves of All-LDCs; from 58.3 percent in 2004 to 44.5 percent in 2008. As almost all of the OIC-LDCs had to cope with deficits in their current account balance, it was naturally expected that their foreign exchange reserves would deteriorate. However, the actual picture did not conform to this expectation. This implies that many OIC-LDCs managed to finance their current account deficits through external financial channels, an issue that we attempt to investigate in the following section.



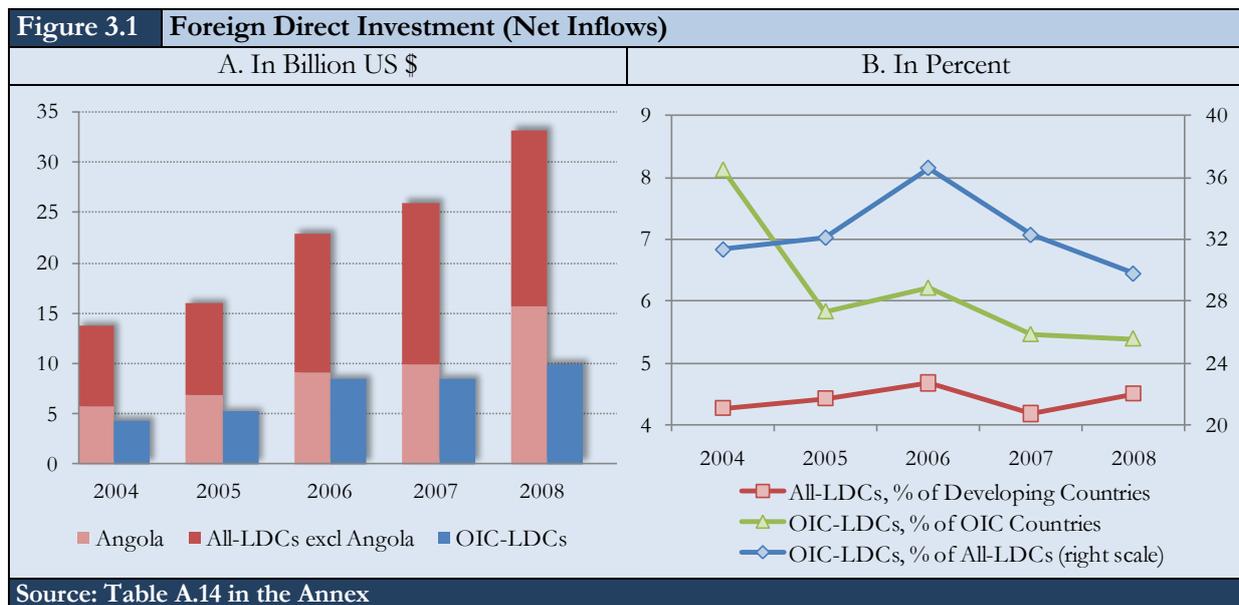
3

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL FLOWS

Although most of the least developed countries are constantly faced with difficult choices to supplement their domestic financial resources, undoubtedly, there is room for improvement through access to external financial resources which can play a key role in their economic growth and development. In fact, external financial flows are already of major importance to the LDCs where the budgetary and financial processes are still dominated by external resources. In the light of this situation, this section attempts to shed light on the developments in external finance in the LDCs, including the OIC members, by examining the recent trends in their external debt, foreign direct investments (FDI), and official development assistance (ODA).

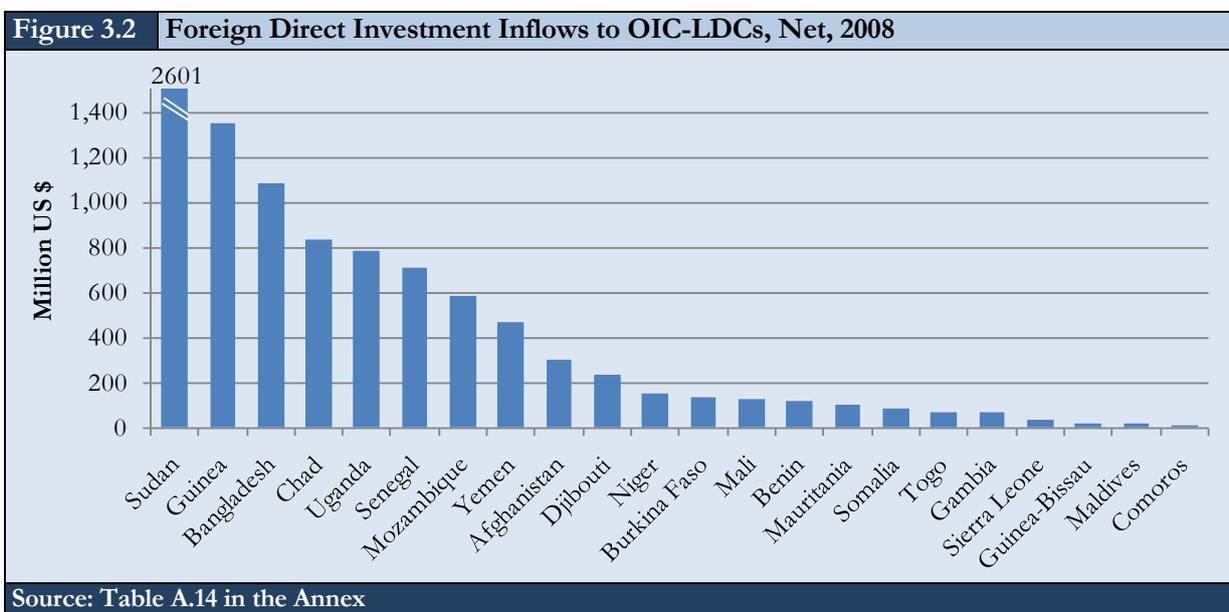
3.1. Foreign Direct Investment

Net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to All-LDCs increased significantly in the period 2004-2008. They reached \$33.1 billion in 2008 compared to only \$13.7 billion in 2004. Yet, their share in total flows to developing countries did not change notably, fluctuating around 4.0-4.5 percent. Moreover, most of this increase originated from Angola, which, on average, accounted for 41 percent of the total FDI flows to All-LDCs during this period. FDI flows to Angola were even higher than total FDI flows to the OIC-LDCs (Figure 3.1A)



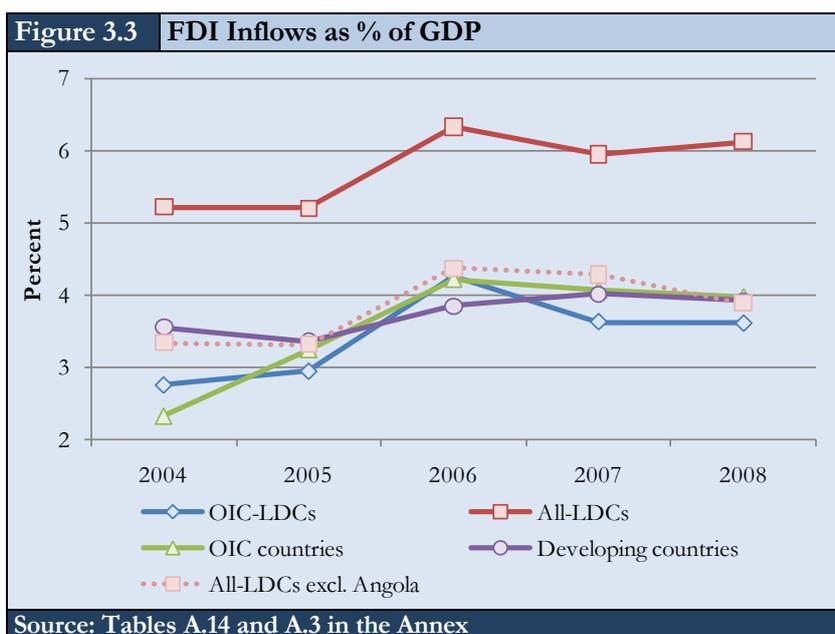
Flows to OIC-LDCs also increased in this period, from \$4.3 billion to \$9.9 billion, but their share in flows to All-LDCs continued to fall down in 2008 as in the previous year since the increase in FDI flows to OIC-LDCs remained well below those flows to All-LDCs. Accordingly, after peaking at 36.6 percent in 2006, this share declined to 32.3 percent in 2007 and further down to 29.8 percent in 2008. OIC-LDCs' share in total flows to OIC countries also continued to decline in 2008, down to 5.4 percent, compared to 8.1 percent in 2004 (Figure 3.1A and 3.1B)

It is also observed that the FDI flows to the OIC-LDCs are highly concentrated in a few of them. In 2008, only 3 countries (Sudan with \$2.6 billion, Guinea with \$1.35 billion, and Bangladesh with \$1.09 billion) accounted for 51 percent of the total FDI inflows to OIC-LDCs. At the other side of the spectrum, there were some OIC-LDCs with inflows of even less than \$20 million (Figure 3.2).



On the other hand, Figure 3.3 shows that the ratio of FDI flows to GDP for All-LDCs was always higher than the other groups during the period under consideration. Compared to 5.2 percent in 2004, this ratio reached 6.1 percent in 2008 after a slight slump in 2007. When Angola is excluded from All-LDCs, however, the ratio becomes well comparable to other groups (Figure 3.3).

The ratio for the OIC-LDCs followed a parallel trend with All-LDCs; it increased from 2.8 percent in 2004 to peak at 4.3 percent in 2006, then decreased to 3.6 percent in 2007 and remained stable in 2008. Overall, during the last five-year period of 2004-2008, it followed a very similar and comparable trend to other groups of countries, including All-LDCs when Angola excluded.



3.2. Official Development Assistance

Official development assistance (ODA) flows to the LDCs continue to constitute a significant part of the total net financial flows to these countries and play a key role in their economic growth and development. Figure 3.4 shows that net ODA disbursements –from all donors, including grants– as percentage of GDP was declining for all the groups, especially for All-LDCs, nevertheless these flows accounted for higher weight in economies of the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, than in economies of the OIC countries and developing countries. ODA-to-GDP ratio in developing countries reached down to 0.7 percent in 2008 from its peak level of 1 percent in 2005. Similarly, this ratio for OIC countries also followed the same patterns and declined to 1 percent from its 2005 level of 2 percent. The ratio for All-LDCs showed the most remarkable decline during the last five year period; from 9.7 percent in 2004 to 7.1 percent in 2008. As for the OIC-LDCs, ODA-to-GDP ratio also declined during this period but to a very limited extent; from 7.8 percent to 7.5 percent. These figures clearly shows that ODA flows are still of high importance to the LDCs, especially to the OIC-LDCs, with respect to the size of their economies.

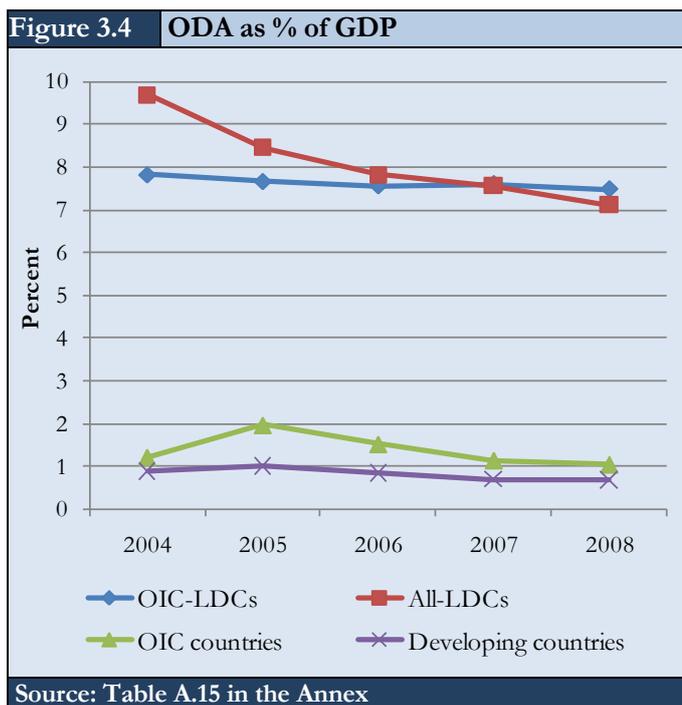
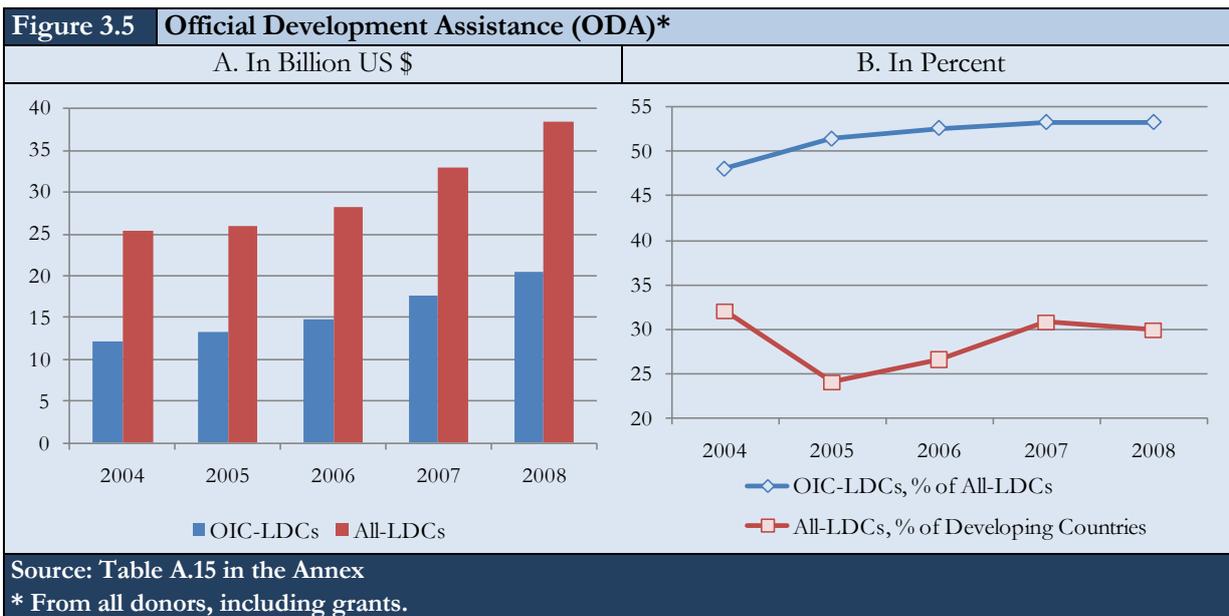
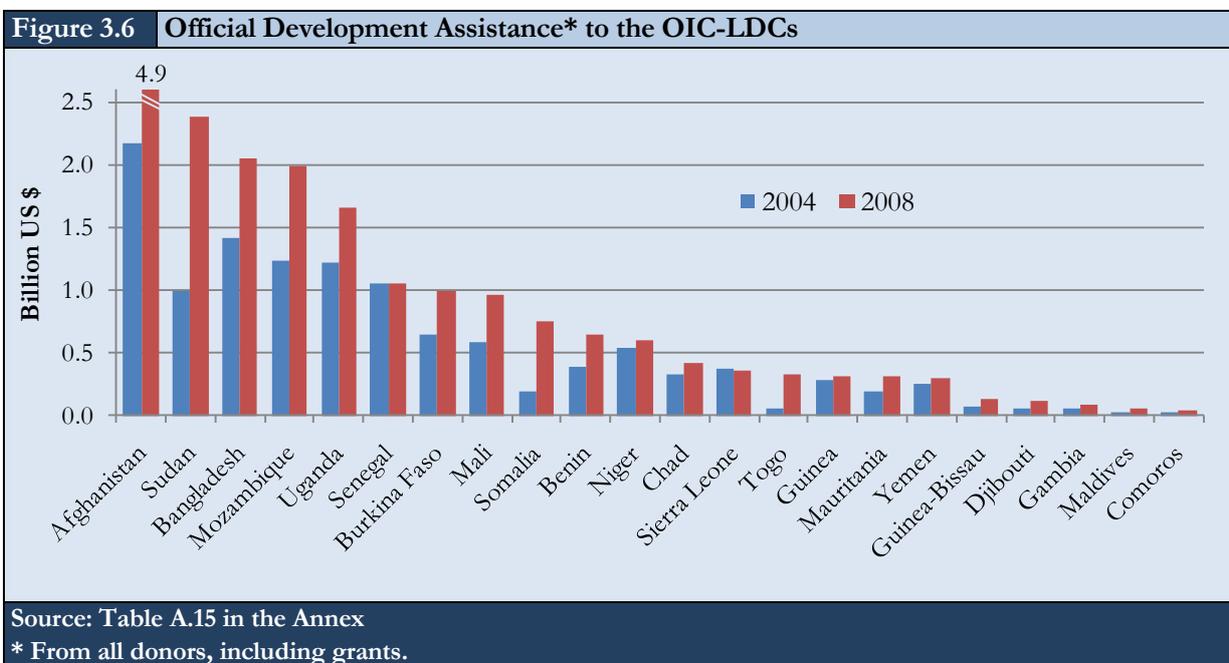


Figure 3.5A shows that net ODA disbursements to All-LDCs from all donors amounted, in nominal terms, to \$38.4 billion in 2008 against \$25.4 billion in 2004. Despite this increase, however, the share of All-LDCs in total net ODA flows to developing countries remained below the level achieved in 2004 for the last four years. After falling down to 24 percent in 2005 from 32 percent of the previous year, this share showed some progress to reach to 30.8 percent by 2007 but slightly declined to 29.9 percent in 2008, indicating that the LDCs received lesser part of total ODA flows after 2004 (Figure 3.5B).

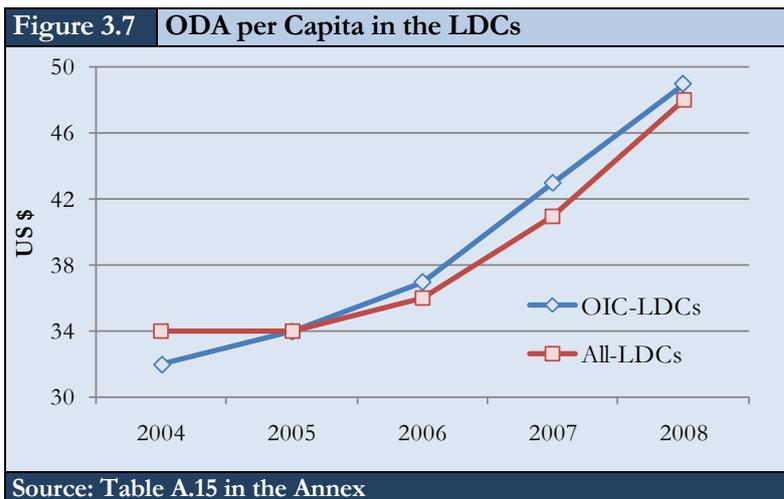
Net ODA disbursements to the OIC-LDCs also increased continuously during the period 2004-2008, amounting to \$20.5 billion in 2008 against \$12.2 billion in 2004 (Figure 3.5A). Moreover, their share in total ODA flows to All-LDCs increased steadily during this period, from 48.0 percent to 53.3 percent in 2008, implying that they received a bit more ODA compared to other LDCs during this period (Figure 3.5B).



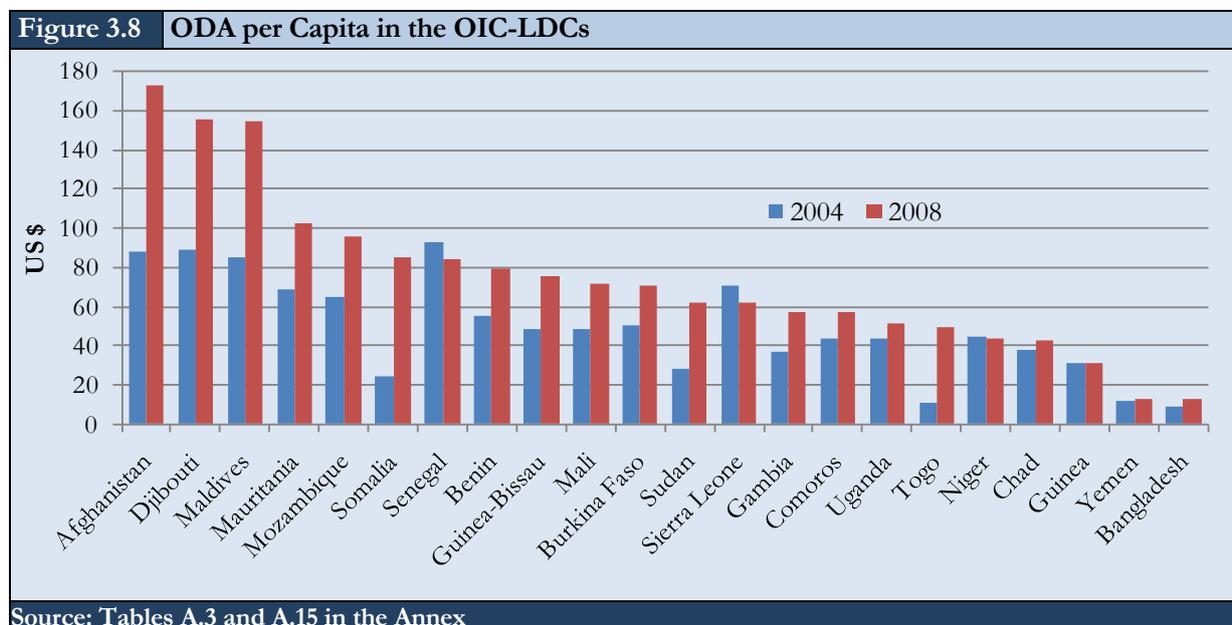
It is also observed that ODA flows to the OIC-LDCs are still concentrated in a few countries, where only 5 countries (Afghanistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Mozambique, and Uganda) received 63.3 percent of those flows in 2008 compared to 57.6 percent in 2004. Comoros, Maldives, and Gambia received less than \$100 million in 2008. During the period 2004-2008, the increase in ODA flows to Togo (416 percent), Somalia (281 percent), Sudan (140 percent), and Afghanistan (124 percent) were most notable. Sierra Leone was the only OIC-LDC where ODA flows declined during this period (Figure 3.6; see also Table A.15 in the Annex).



Considering the nominal increase in ODA disbursements to the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, ODA per capita steadily increased during the period under consideration. ODA per capita for All-LDCs increased from \$34 to \$48 while that for the OIC-LDCs increased from \$32 to \$49, such that the OIC-LDCs outperformed by \$1 to \$2 for the last three years (Figure 3.7).



At individual country level, ODA per capita in OIC-LDCs in 2008 was highest in Afghanistan, Djibouti, and Maldives with \$173, \$155, and \$154 respectively. It is observed that Afghanistan received the highest ODA disbursements in terms of both total and per capita flows while Djibouti and Maldives, which received very small amounts relative to the others, were among the top performers in terms of per capita values. Similarly, Bangladesh, ranked 3rd in total flows of ODA, recorded the lowest value of ODA per capita. Afghanistan, Maldives, and Djibouti were also the top three countries that recorded the highest increases in ODA per capita during the period 2004-2008, while Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Niger recorded deterioration in their ODA per capita (Figure 3.8).

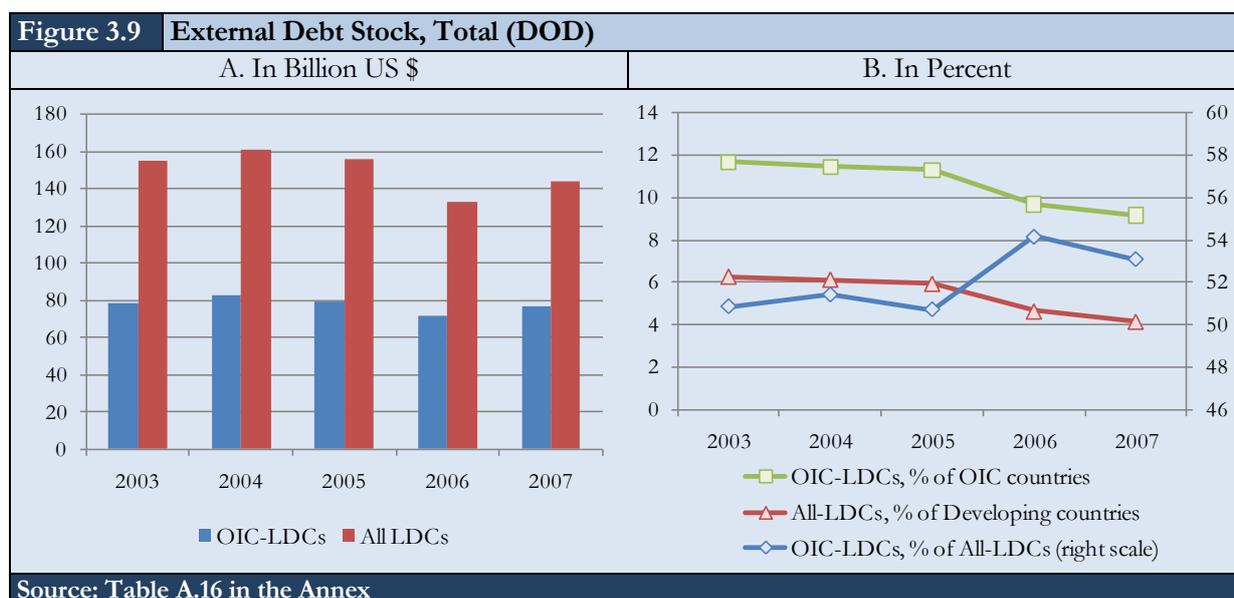


3.3. External Debt

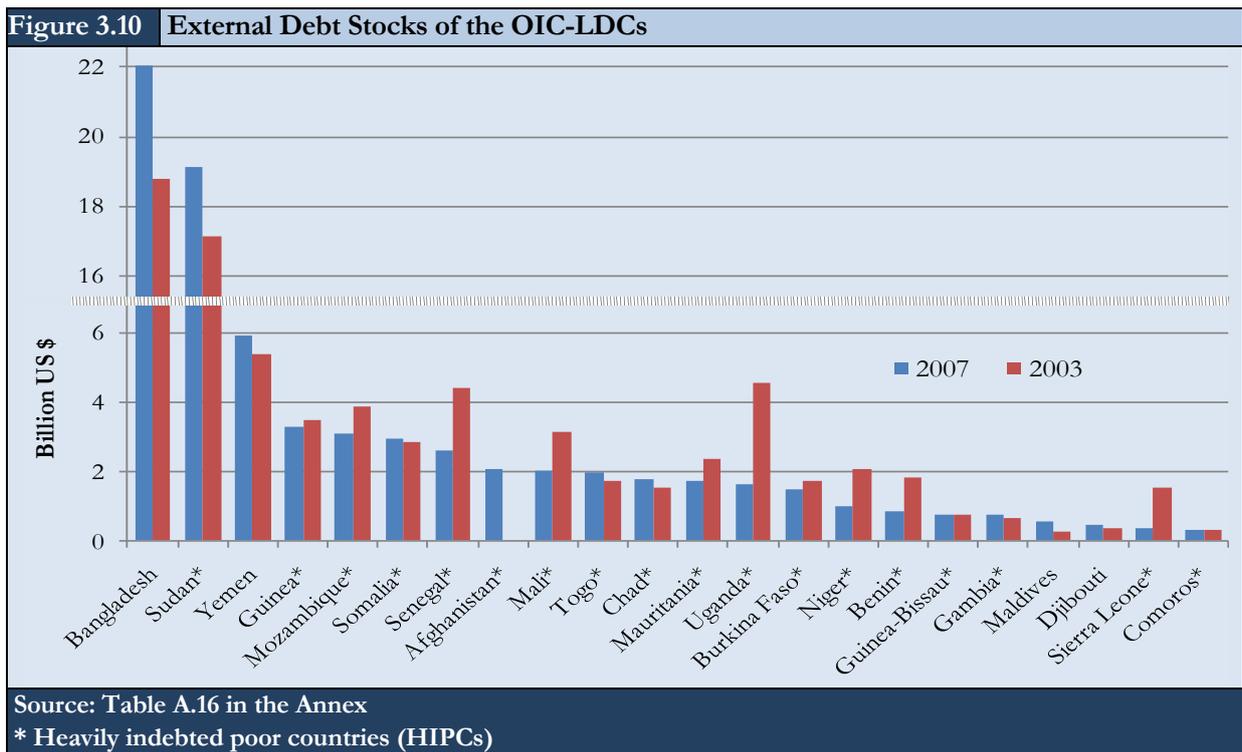
3.3.1. Total Debt Stocks

Despite the serious efforts so far made by the international community and the LDCs themselves to reduce the burden of their external debt, the severe indebtedness of the majority of the LDCs, including many OIC members, still constitutes a serious obstacle to their development efforts and economic growth. Debt service takes up a large part of the scarce budgetary resources of these countries that could be directed to productive and social sectors, and the debt overhang harms their internal and external investment climate. This situation is often aggravated by the effects of the volatility of external financial flows and export earnings and increases in the prices of their essential imports, particularly oil.

Figure 3.9 shows that the total external debt stock (DOD) of All-LDCs increased to \$144.2 billion in 2007 though it was declining in the previous two years after peaking at \$161.3 billion in 2004 (Figure 3.9A). Despite this up and down movement, the share of All-LDCs in total external debt of developing countries followed a steadily decreasing trend during the period under consideration, from 6.3 percent in 2003 to 4.2 percent in 2007 (Figure 3.9B), indicating that they were performing relatively better than the developing countries in avoiding or reducing indebtedness.



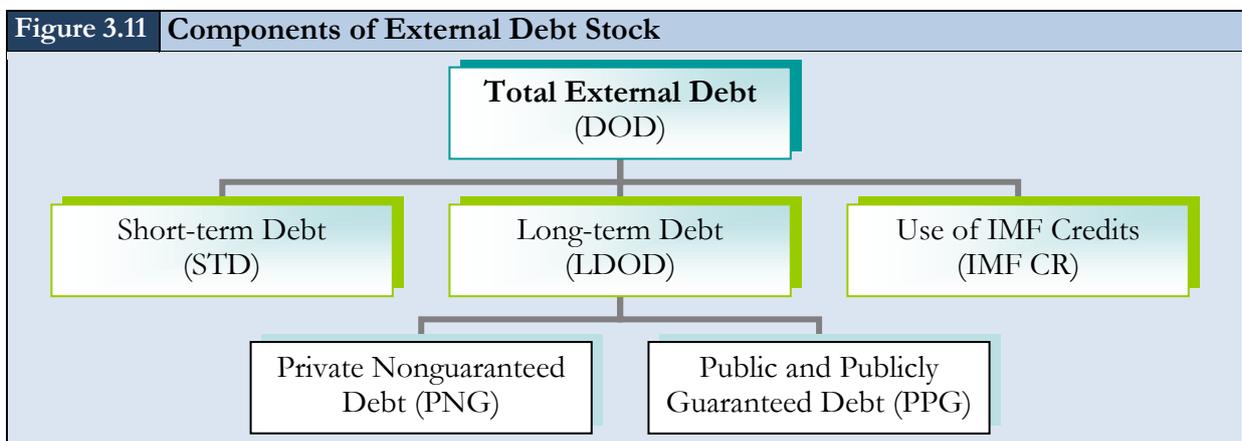
Similar trends were also observed in the case of the OIC-LDCs where total external debt increased to \$76.6 billion in 2007 despite the decline in the preceding two years after peaking at \$82.9 billion in 2004 (Figure 3.9A). The share of OIC-LDCs in total external debt stock of OIC countries followed a declining trend during the period 2003-2007, especially in the last two years, to reach down to 9.2 percent in 2007 compared to 11.7 percent in 2003. Nevertheless, their share in total debt stock of All-LDCs increased significantly in 2006 to reach 54.2 percent and, though it slightly declined to 53.1 percent in the following year, it remained above the rates achieved during 2003-2005 (Figure 3.9B). This shows that the OIC-LDCs performed relatively better than the other OIC countries but poorer than the other LDCs in avoiding or reducing indebtedness.



Bangladesh and Sudan had, by far, the highest external debt stocks among the OIC-LDCs in 2007, \$22.0 billion and \$19.1 billion, respectively. With those amounts, these two countries accounted for 53.8 percent of the total debt stock of the OIC-LDCs, compared to 45.7 percent in 2003. On the other hand, 12 of the OIC-LDCs, Uganda and Senegal in particular, recorded decline in their external debt stock in 2007 compared to 2003 (Figure 3.10).

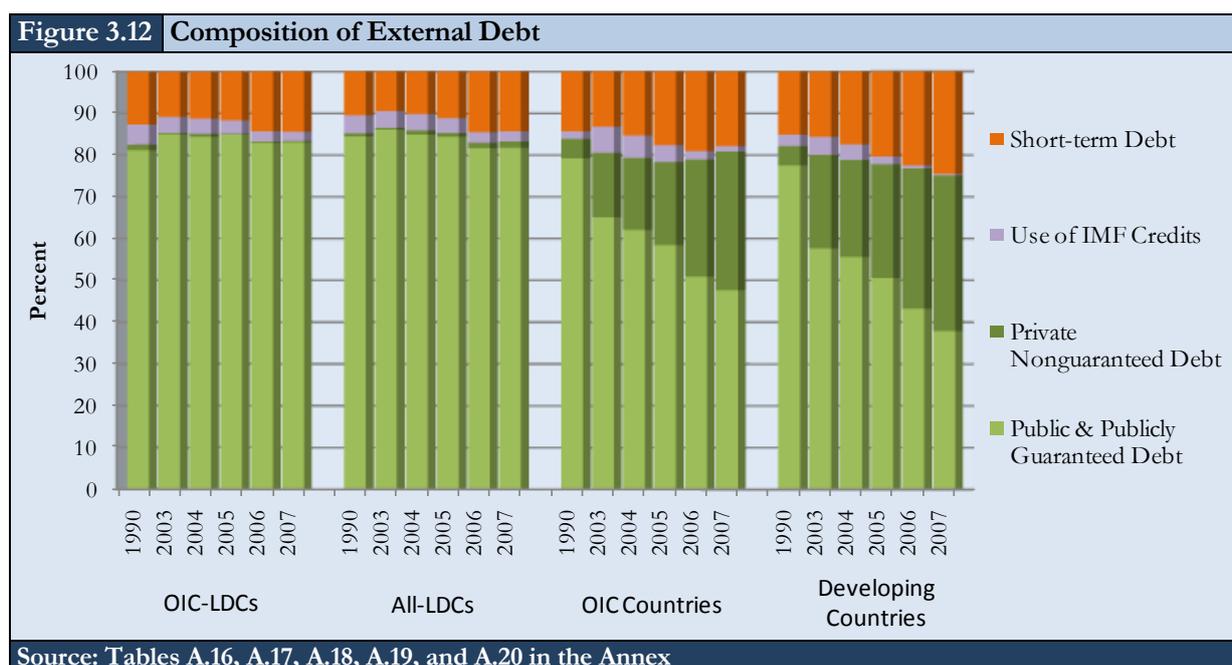
3.3.2. Composition of External Debt

The composition of external debt stock is an important factor in debt analysis since it has a direct bearing on the process of debt repayment, rescheduling and relief. As illustrated in Figure 3.11, total external debt stock is made up of three categories of debt: (i) long-term debt (LDOD), which consists of public debt, publicly guaranteed debt, and private nonguaranteed debt, (ii) short-term debt (STD), and (iii) the use of IMF credit (IMF CR).



Accordingly, Figure 3.12 presents the composition of external debt of the OIC-LDCs in comparison with All-LDCs, OIC countries, and developing countries for the year 1990 and the last 5-year period of 2003-2007. It is clear that the debt composition for the OIC-LDCs was quite similar to that for All-LDCs during the period under consideration. Long-term debt that accounted for 82.5 percent of the total external debt of the OIC-LDCs had increased to 85.3 percent by 2003. In the following years, it gained a slightly declining trend to reach down to 83.4 percent in 2007. The same trend was also observed for All-LDCs, where long term debt that accounted for 85.2 percent of the total debt in 1990 increased to 86.5 percent in 2003 and, with the continuous decline in the following years, it reached down to 83.3 percent in 2007. This indicates that, in the years passed, the OIC-LDCs and the other LDCs tended to have almost equal share of long-term debt in their total external debt stock.

Compared to OIC countries, the OIC-LDCs recorded slightly higher share of long-term debt though the share for OIC countries tended to increase in the last two years to reach 80.9 percent in 2007. As for comparison with developing countries, it is observed that the share of long-term debt for the OIC-LDCs and for developing countries were almost equal in 1990; 82.5 percent and 82.2 percent respectively. However, the share for developing countries continuously declined over time to reach down to 75.1 percent in 2007 (Figure 3.12).



Considering the composition of long-term debt by debtor, it is observed that almost all of the long-term debt of the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, is public and publicly guaranteed debt, with negligible share of private nonguaranteed debt. The available data revealed that the share of private nonguaranteed debt in total debt stock of the OIC-LDCs was as low as 1.3 percent in 1990 and it further declined down to 0.3 percent in 2007. Although there were a sign of increase for All-LDCs –from 0.7 percent in 1990 to 1.5 percent in 2007– the share of private nonguaranteed debt also remained at insignificant level. Unlike the LDCs, however, OIC countries and developing countries recorded constantly increasing shares of private nonguaranteed debt in their total debt

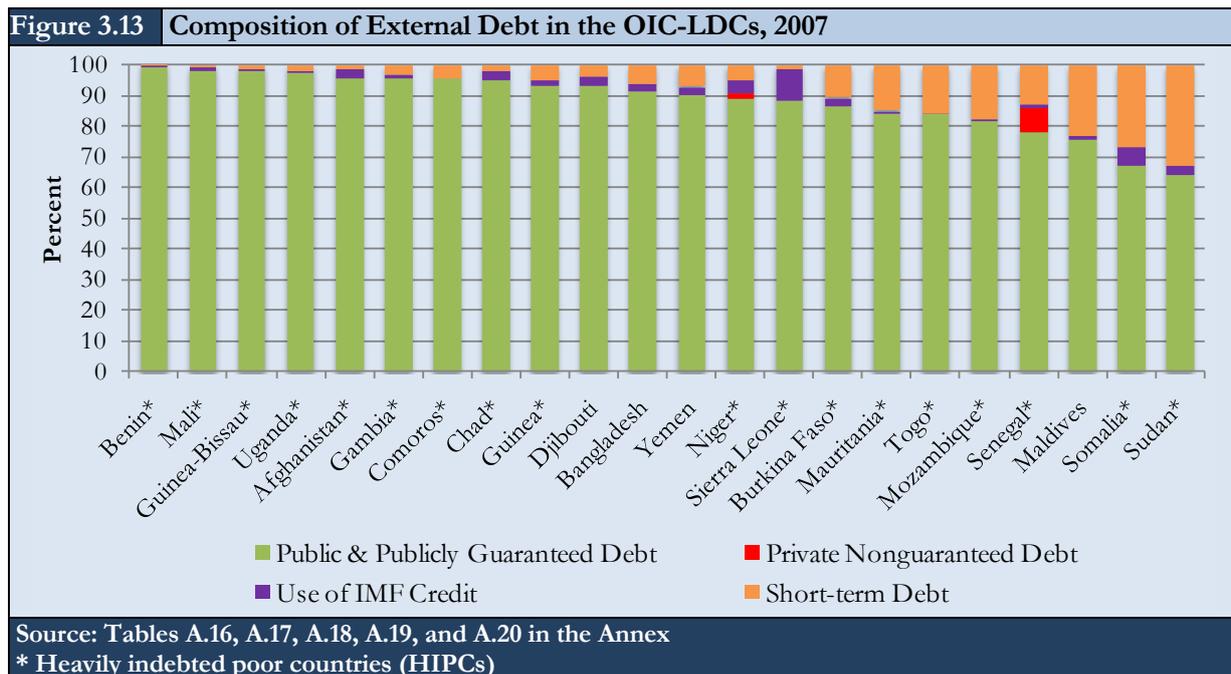
stocks. Figure 3.12 shows that this share for OIC countries increased from 4.7 percent in 1990 to 15.3 percent in 2003 and to 33.2 percent in 2007 while it increased even further for developing countries, from 4.6 percent to 22.4 percent and then to 37.2 percent respectively.

The use of IMF credits had a small share in total external debt stock and this seems to have been declining for all the country groups under consideration but to a less extent for the LDCs. Figure 3.12 demonstrates that IMF credits accounted for 4.8 percent of the total debt stock of the OIC-LDCs and this share declined to 3.9 percent in 2003 and further down to 2.3 percent in 2007. The same trend was also observed for All-LDCs, for which this share decreased from 4.3 percent in 1990 to 4 percent in 2003 and 2.4 percent in 2007. As for OIC countries and developing countries, the decline in the share of IMF credits was more notable as, during the period 2003-2007, this share declined from 6.3 percent to 1.3 percent for OIC countries and from 4.3 percent to 0.4 percent for developing countries.

The slight decline in the share of both long-term debt and IMF credits in total debt resulted in an equivalent increase in the share of short-term debt for all the groups. Accordingly, the share of short-term debt for the OIC-LDCs increased to 14.4 percent in 2007 compared to 10.8 percent in 2003. Similarly, the share for All-LDCs rose from 9.5 percent to 14.3 percent in the same period. The OIC countries also recorded increase in the share of short term debt during the period 2003-2007, from 13.2 percent to 17.8 percent, despite the 1.2 percentage points decline in 2007 compared to preceding year due to increase in private nonguaranteed long-term debt. As for developing countries, the increase in the share of short-term debt was more remarkable than the other groups of countries, replacing the sharp decline in the share of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt. Accordingly, the share of short-term debt for developing countries increased continuously from 15.7 percent in 2003 to 24.5 percent in 2007.

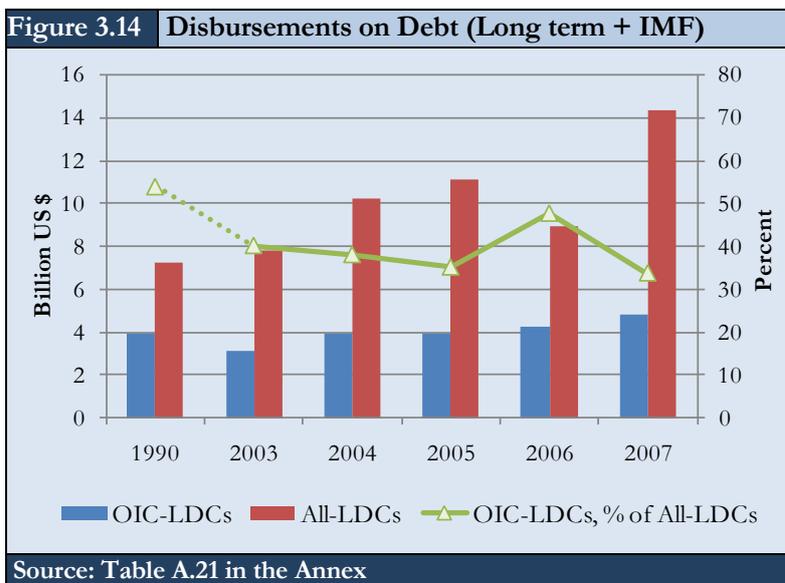
Overall, the composition of the total external debt of the OIC-LDCs was quite similar to All-LDCs in the period under consideration: as of 2007, more than 83 percent of the debt was in the form of long-term debt, a negligible amount of which was private nonguaranteed debt, but the share of long-term debt was slightly declining in recent years; the use of IMF credit accounted for around only 2.3 percent of the total debt stock, and it was on a declining trend; consequently, the share of short-term debt was on the rise to reach to around 14.4 percent. What differed most between the LDCs and developing countries as well as the OIC countries was that the share of private nonguaranteed debt for the former was at negligible levels while, for the latter, it was much higher –much higher even than the share of short-term debt.

As for individual countries, long-term debt accounted for over 90 percent of the total external debt in 13 of the OIC-LDCs, and this share varied from 99.4 percent in Benin to 64.5 percent in Sudan in 2007. Only 2 countries, Senegal and Niger, had private nonguaranteed long-term debt, accounting, respectively, for 7.7 percent and 2.0 percent of their total debt. In the remaining 20 countries, the whole of the long-term debt consisted of public and publicly guaranteed debt. The use of IMF credit accounted for less than 1 percent of the total debt in 9 of the OIC-LDCs while it reached up to 10.5 percent in Sierra Leone and 6.0 percent in Somalia. On the other hand, the share of short-term debt was less than 10 percent in 14 of the OIC-LDCs while it reached up to 33 percent in Sudan, 26.8 percent in Somalia, and 23.1 percent in Maldives (Figure 3.13).



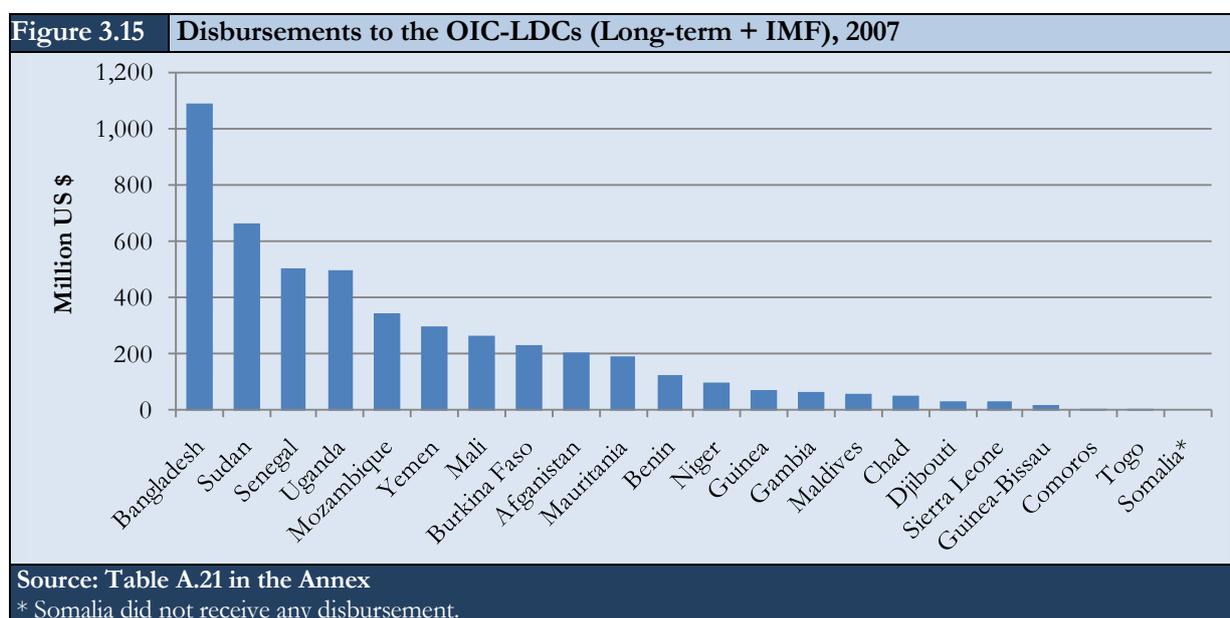
3.3.3. Disbursements on External Debt

New disbursements are the main element of change in the outstanding stock of the external debt. Figure 3.14 shows that, in 2007, disbursements on external debt (long term plus IMF) amounted to \$4.4 billion for All-LDCs and \$4.8 billion for the OIC-LDCs, compared to \$8.9 billion and \$4.3 billion, respectively, in the previous year. The increasing trend in total disbursement to All-LDCs was broken in 2006 due to a sharp decline in disbursements to Angola, which averaged at 45.7 percent of the total disbursement to non-OIC LDCs in the period 2003-2007. Although disbursements to the OIC-LDCs continuously increased in this period, the increments were relatively smaller than those for All-LDCs, indicating that the OIC-LDCs, on average, used less debt than the other LDCs in this period. Accordingly, apart from this exceptional year, the share of the OIC-LDCs in total disbursements to All-LDCs continued to decline in the period under consideration, from 40.2 percent in 2003 to 33.7 percent in 2007.



Disbursements to Bangladesh reached \$1092 million in 2007, accounting for 22.5 percent of the total disbursements to the OIC-LDCs. Adding the disbursements to Sudan (\$662 million), Senegal (\$505 million), and Uganda (\$496 million), these four countries accounted for more than half of

the total disbursements to the OIC-LDCs. On the other hand, disbursements to some countries like Togo and Comoros were less than \$5 million (Figure 3.15)

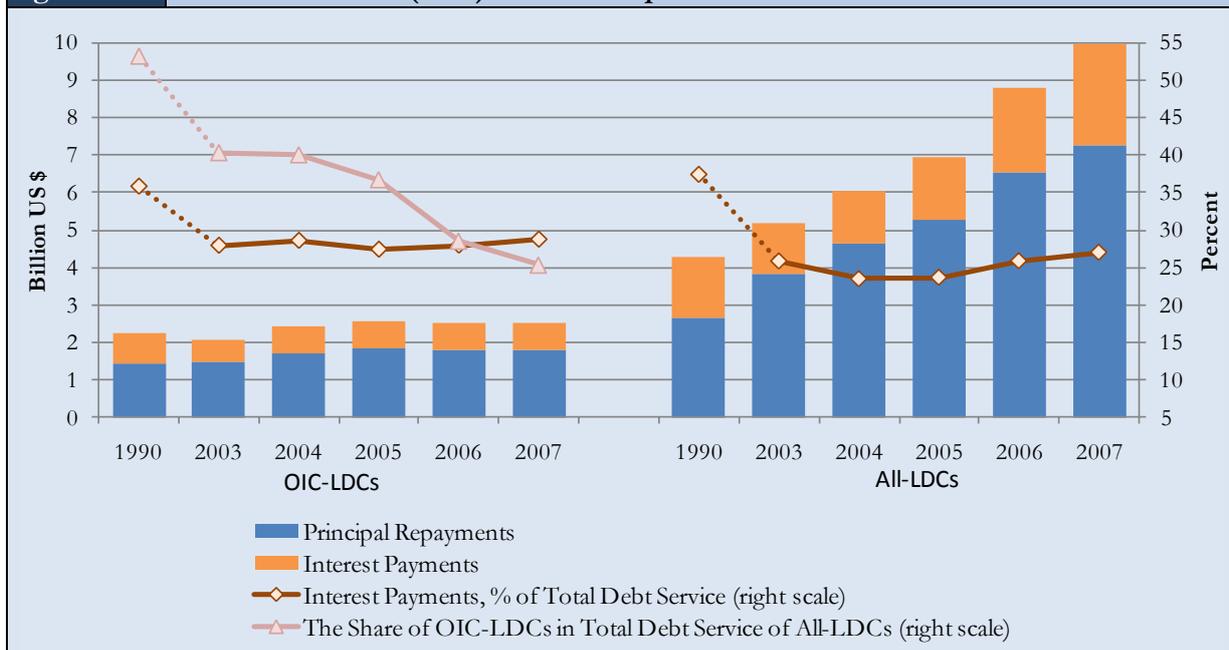


3.3.4. Debt Service

Given that almost all of the long-term debt stock of the LDCs, including the OIC members, is still in the form of public and publicly guaranteed debt, it is worth noting that external debt in the LDCs continues to be a serious obstacle to the governments' development efforts as debt service takes up a large part of the scarce budgetary resources of these countries that could be directed to productive and social sectors. Figure 3.16 shows that total debt service (TDS) payments of All-LDCs almost doubled during the period under consideration, from \$5.2 billion in 2003 to around \$10.0 billion in 2007, compared to \$4.3 billion in 1990. In contrast, the OIC-LDCs kept their debt service liabilities at almost the same level during this period; their debt service payments were recorded at \$2.5 billion in 2007 as in the previous three years, compared to \$2.3 billion in 1990. Accordingly, the share of the OIC-LDCs in total debt service of All-LDCs continuously decreased in this period, from 53.2 percent in 1990 to 40.3 percent in 2003 and further down to 25.4 percent in 2007.

Total debt service of All-LDCs in 2007 consisted of \$7.3 billion of principal repayment and \$2.7 billion of interest payments. As for the OIC-LDCs, the total debt service was composed of \$1.8 billion of principal repayment and \$0.7 billion of interest payments (Figure 3.16). Accordingly, interest payments accounted for 27 percent of the total debt service for All-LDCs and 28.8 percent for the OIC-LDCs. Compared to 1990, interest payments accounted for a lesser share in total debt service of the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, in the last 5-year period under consideration. This share averaged at 28.2 percent for the OIC-LDCs and 25.2 percent for All-LDCs in the period 2003-2007 compared to 1990 level of 35.9 percent and 37.5 percent respectively. However, it should be noted that these shares continued to increase in 2007 as in the previous year (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Total Debt Service (TDS) and Its Composition



Source: Table A.22 and A.23 in the Annex

As of 2007, Bangladesh, paying around \$814 million on debt servicing, accounted for almost one-third of the total debt service of the OIC-LDCs. This ratio reached 56.6 percent when adding the debt service paid by Sudan and Yemen. In other words, only three countries accounted for more than half of the total debt service of the OIC-LDCs. On the other hand, as mentioned above, interest payments averaged at around 29 percent of the total debt service for the OIC-LDCs. However, this ratio reached up to 81 percent in Afghanistan, 64 percent in Mozambique, and 51 percent in Comoros (Figure 3.17), indicating that these countries paid more for interest than for principal repayments.

Figure 3.17 Total Debt Service (TDS) and Its Composition in the OIC-LDCs, 2007

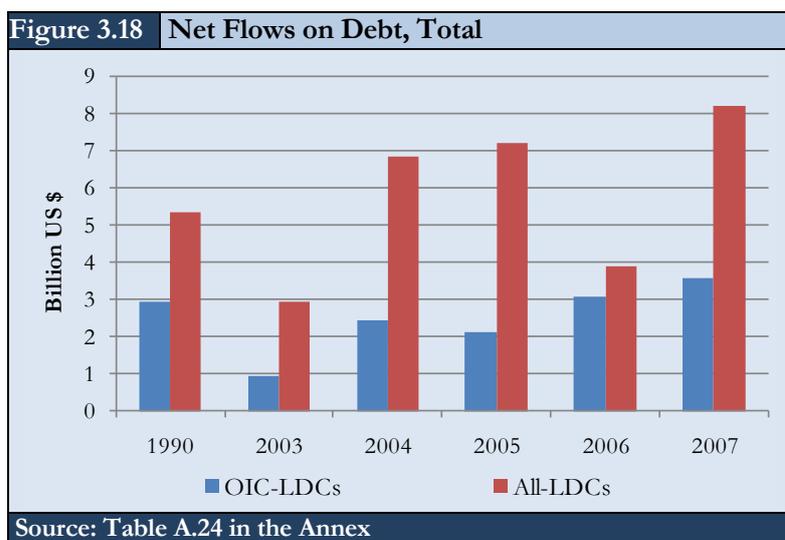


Source: Table A.22 and A.23 in the Annex

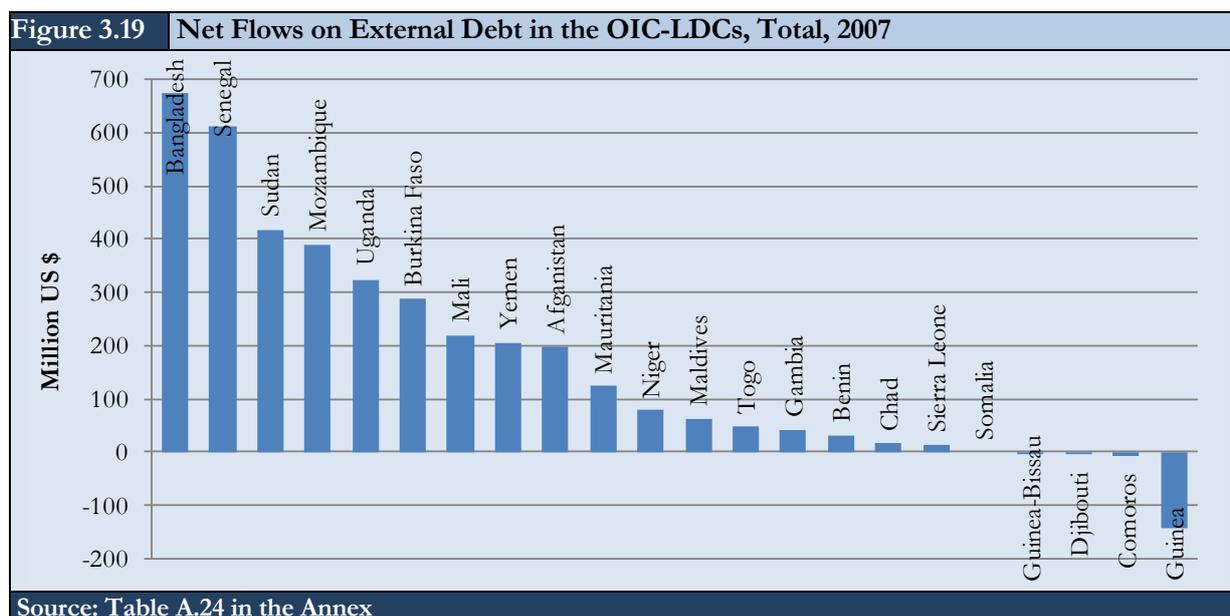
* Somalia did not service its debt in the period under consideration.

3.3.5. Net Flows on Debt

It is evident that, in order for the indebted countries to reduce or eliminate their debt stocks, principally, repayments must exceed new disbursements, or, in other words, net flows on debt⁶ must be negative. Given the abovementioned trends in disbursements and repayments, however, Figure 3.18 shows that net flows on external debt were always positive for both All-LDCs and the OIC-LDCs during the period under consideration,



which partly explains the changes in total external debt stock. In 2007, net flows on debt for All-LDCs amounted to \$8.2 billion, with an increase of \$4.3 billion, or 111 percent, from the previous year. As for the OIC-LDCs, the increase was rather limited; from \$3.1 billion to \$3.6 billion (16 percent).



Among the OIC-LDCs, Bangladesh and Senegal each had over \$600 million of net flows on their external debt in 2007 (Figure 3.19). In 15 other OIC-LDCs, net flows were also positive, ranging from \$14.9 million in Sierra Leone to \$416.3 million in Sudan. This clearly indicates that new loan disbursements to these countries exceeded their principal repayments, adding more to their

⁶ Net flows on debt are disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases minus principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases plus the change in short-term debt stock (excluding interest arrears on long-term debt) (World Bank, *Global Development Finance: The Role of International Banking*, 2009, p.xv, xvi)

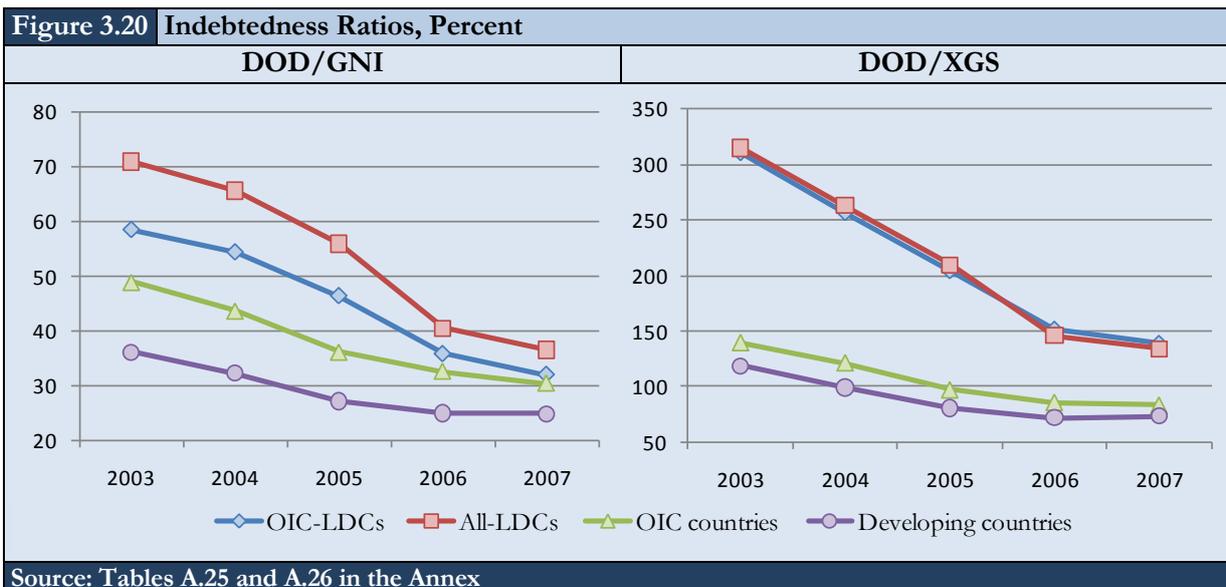
external debt stocks. On the other hand, 4 other OIC-LDCs, namely Guinea, Comoros, Djibouti, and Guinea Bissau, recorded negative flows on their external debt. Naturally, one would expect that total debt stocks of these four countries would decline as there were no net additions in the form of new disbursements. Guinea and Comoros fulfilled this expectation whereas Djibouti and Guinea Bissau recorded an increase in their debt stocks due not to new disbursements but some other reasons.

3.3.6. Debt Indicators

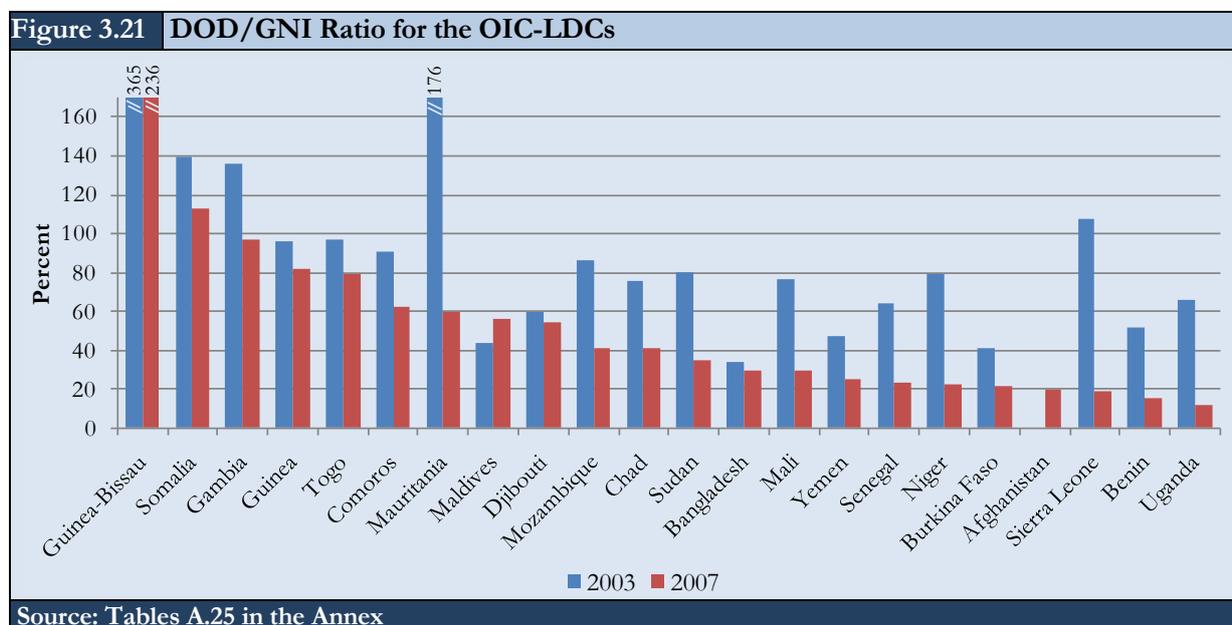
Examining the levels of indebtedness and repayment burden is an important factor in monitoring and analysing the external debt situation in the LDCs. In general, the capacity of a debtor country to repay its external debt and debt service obligations depends largely on its own production capacity and, ultimately, its export earnings of foreign exchange. In the literature, a ratio analysis approach is commonly used for measuring a country's indebtedness level and repayment capacity. This is usually done by calculating ratios that provide measures of the cost of servicing the debt in terms of foreign exchange or output foregone through relating the volume of external debt and debt service to the gross national income (GNI) and exports of goods and services (XGS). In this context, the commonly used ratios are: debt-GNI ratio (DOD/GNI), debt-export ratio (DOD/XGS), debt-service ratio (TDS/XGS), and interest-service ratio (INT/XGS). The indebtedness level is measured by the debt-GNI ratio and debt-export ratio while the debt repayment burden is measured by the debt-service ratio and interest-service ratio.

The debt-GNI ratio (DOD/GNI) for a particular country estimates the burden of that country's external debt on its productive capacity and gives an indication of the degree of its solvency. An increase in the ratio signifies that the rate of growth in external debt is higher than that of GNI, implying that the debt burden is getting heavier. This suggests a deterioration of creditworthiness as the country is supposed to sacrifice an increasing part of its total production capacity to pay back its debt. On the other hand, since the repayment of external debt is mostly financed by export earnings, it follows that the capacity of a debtor country for repayment is indicated by external debt as a percentage of its total exports of goods and services, i.e. by the debt-export ratio (DOD/XGS). The debt-export ratio gives an estimate of the equivalent number of years of exports required to repay a country's total outstanding external debt.

In the light of this understanding, Figure 3.20 shows that the average debt-GNI ratio of the LDCs including the OIC members showed a decreasing trend during 2003-2007. In this regard, the ratio for All-LDCs declined from 58.5 percent to 32.0 percent, yet remaining at a higher position than the other groups. The OIC-LDCs also followed a similar declining trend, and managed to decrease this ratio from 71.0 percent to 36.6 percent. Consequently, the average debt-GNI ratios for these two groups got closer to those recorded by OIC countries (30.4 percent) and the developing countries (24.9 percent), indicating that the wide differences between the LDCs and developing countries are relieving. Despite this development, however, Figure 3.20 also shows that the fast downward track that was recorded in recent years for all the groups seemed to have lost speed in 2007. In the preceding three years, DOD/GNI ratio had declined, on average, by 7.6 percent for the OIC-LDCs, 10.2 percent for All-LDCs, 5.5 percent for OIC countries, and 3.7 percent for developing countries but in 2007, the declines were as low as 3.8 percent, 3.9 percent, 2.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

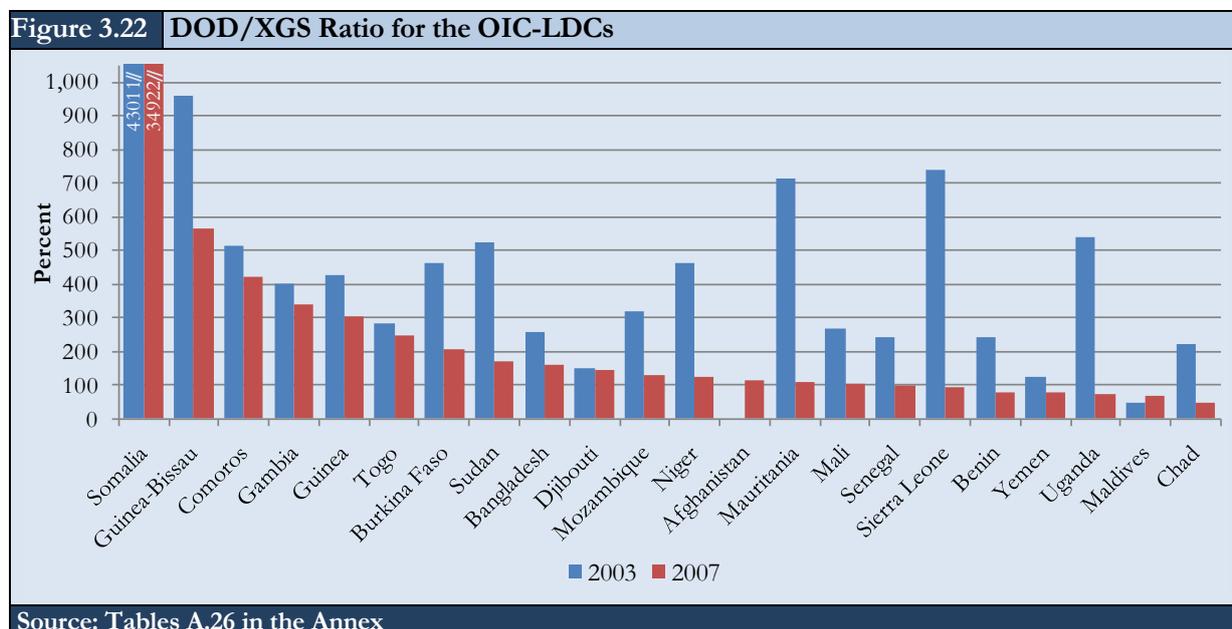


On the other hand, debt-export ratio (DOD/XGS) for both All-LDCs and the OIC-LDCs decreased significantly during the period under consideration, yet again with a slowing pace in 2007 (Figure 3.20). Although they managed to decrease this ratio from over 300 percent in 2003 to around 150 percent in 2006 –with more than 50 percentage points decline annually– the decline in 2007 was only 12 percentage points. Accordingly, in 2007, DOD/XGS was 134.0 percent for All-LDCs and 138.8 percent for the OIC-LDCs. With this improvement, the ratio for the LDCs was some 60 percentage points higher than that for developing countries, compared to about 200 percentage points in 2003.



As for individual OIC-LDCs, Guinea Bissau had the highest rate of DOD/GNI in 2007 (236 percent). Following were Somalia with 113.3 percent, Gambia with 97.3 percent and Guinea with 82.1 percent (Figure 3.21). Guinea Bissau was also the country that recorded the highest decline in the period 2003-2007 (129 percentage points), followed by Mauritania with 116 percentage points,

Sierra Leone with 89 percentage points, Niger with 56 percentage points and Uganda with 54 percentage points. On the other hand, Maldives was the only OIC-LDC to have recorded an increase in its DOD/GNI ratio (13 percentage points).

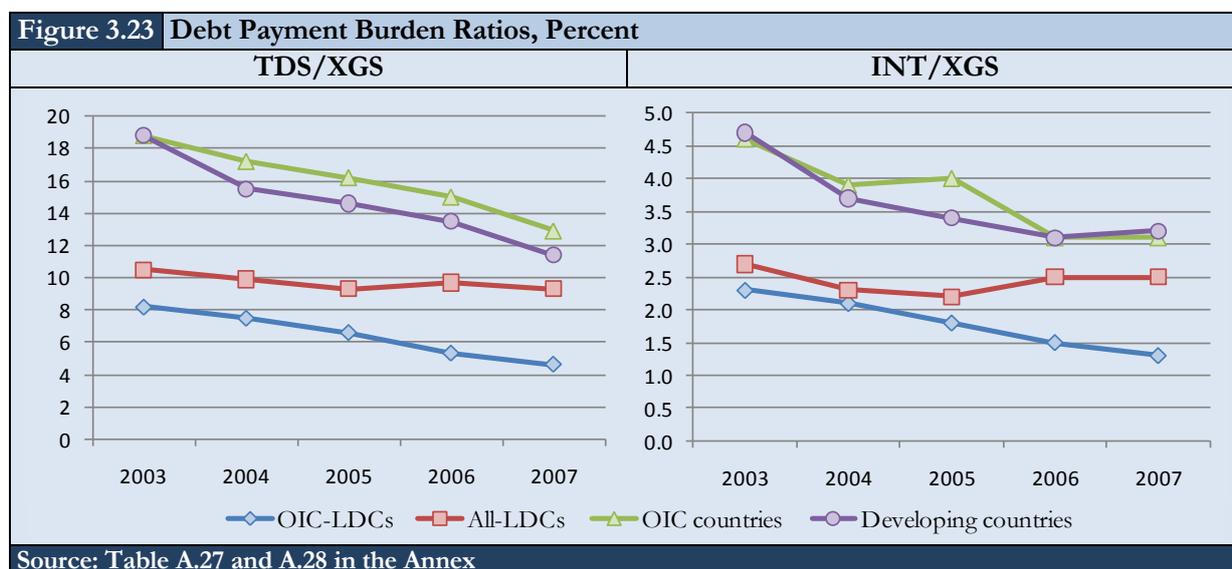


Considering the DOD/XGS ratio for individual OIC-LDCs, it is observed that Somalia had the highest rate in 2007 (34922 percent). Following were Guinea-Bissau with 566 percent, Comoros with 424 percent and Gambia with 342 percent (Figure 3.22). Many countries like Sierra Leone, Mauritania and Uganda recorded significant decline in their ratios. Then again, Maldives was the only OIC-LDC to have recorded an increase in its DOD/XGS ratio (23 percentage points), yet still it was among the countries with the lowest ratios.

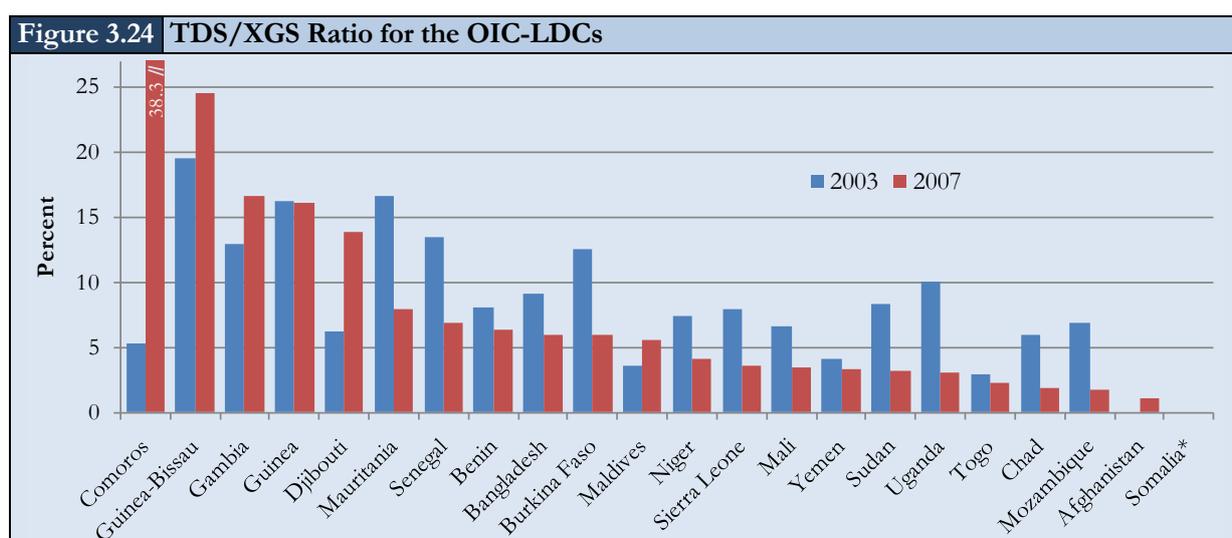
On the other hand, the debt payment burden ratios shown in Figure 3.23 indicate quite better performance for the LDCs, particularly the OIC members, when compared to the performance of the OIC and developing countries. While the debt-service ratio (TDS/XGS) for All-LDCs decreased from 10.5 percent in 2003 to 9.3 percent in 2007, it decreased from 8.2 percent to 4.6 percent for the OIC-LDCs in the same period. Although similar trends were also observed for both the OIC and developing countries, their ratios remained above the ratios for the LDCs.

In fact, the debt-service ratio is a traditional indicator of creditworthiness that reflects the ability of a country to continue borrowing. The higher the debt-service ratio, the greater will be the likelihood that, in case of a severe decline in exports earnings, the country may no longer be able to meet its debt service obligations and therefore may seek a rescheduling of its external debt payments. As such, the declining trend in the debt-service ratio for the LDCs presented in Figure 3.23 implies that these countries were recently paying quite less from their exports earnings to cover their debt service. This would, in turn, allow freeing more resources for improving social services such as health and education and decreasing the probability of default on external debt obligations and/or rescheduling.

Figure 3.23 also shows that the LDCs, particularly the OIC members, also performed quite better than the OIC and the developing countries in terms of interest-service ratio (INT/XGS). For All-LDCs, this ratio decreased from 2.7 percent in 2003 to 2.2 percent in 2005 but then increased to 2.5 percent in 2006 and remained the same in 2007. For the OIC-LDCs, the ratio continuously declined during the period 2003-2007, even further than the decrease for All-LDCs; from 2.3 percent to 1.3 percent.



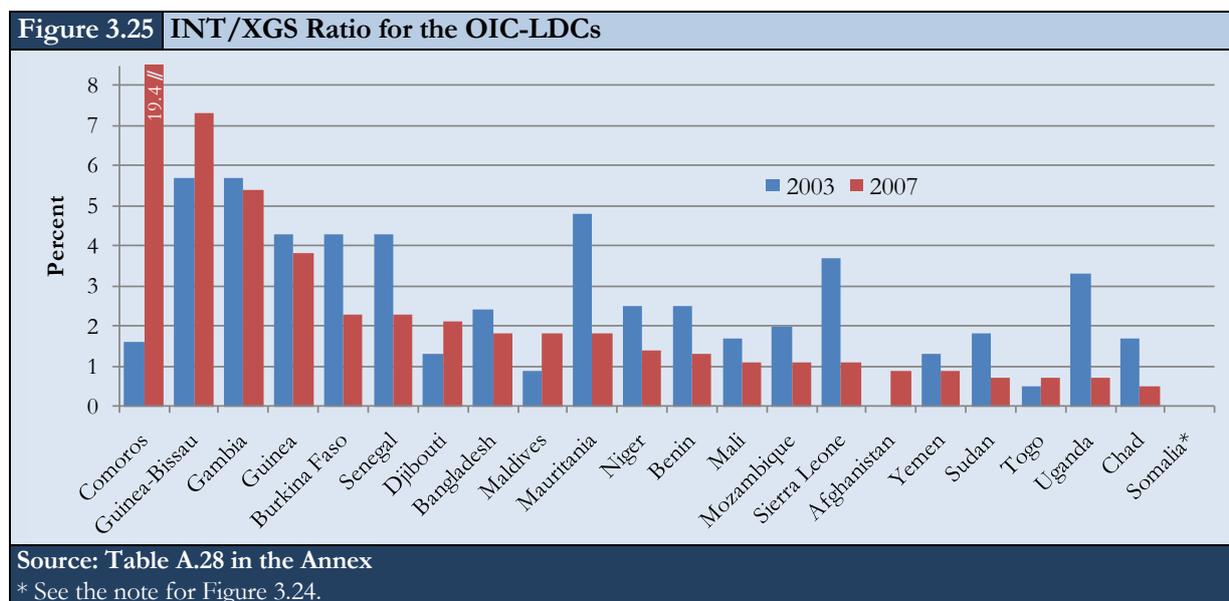
As for individual OIC-LDCs, 15 of them, particularly Mauritania, Uganda, Senegal, and Burkina Faso, managed to decrease their TDS/XGS ratio by up to 9 percentage points in the period 2003-2007 whereas 6 of them recorded an increase, particularly Comoros with as high as 33 percentage points. Accordingly, in 2007, Comoros had the highest rate of TDS/XGS (38.3 percent), followed by Guinea Bissau with 24.5 percent, Gambia with 16.6 percent and Guinea with 16.1 percent. The lowest ratios, on the other hand, were recorded for Afghanistan and Mozambique (Figure 3.24).



Source: Table A.27 in the Annex

* Somalia did not service its debt in the period under consideration. As of 2007, principal arrears and interest arrears on its public and publicly guaranteed debt reached \$1597 million and \$787.8 million, respectively.

Considering the INT/XGS ratio for individual OIC-LDCs, it is observed that 15 countries, particularly Mauritania, Sierra Leone, and Uganda, recorded a decline in their ratios while 6 others experienced an increase, particularly Comoros with 17.8 percentage points. In this regard, Comoros had the highest rate in 2007 (19.4 percent), followed by Guinea-Bissau with 7.3 percent, Gambia with 5.4 percent and Guinea with 3.8 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded for Chad, Uganda, and Togo (Figure 3.25).



3.3.7. Debt Relief Commitments under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

Given the abovementioned developments in external debt, it is worth noting that 18 of the 22 OIC-LDCs and, in total, 31 of the 49 LDCs are currently classified as heavily-indebted poor countries (HIPCs) (see Table A.1 in the Annex). Therefore, the slight improvement in the external debt situation of the LDCs, including the OIC members, were in fact due in part to debt relief grants and other actions taken in the context of the HIPC initiative.

Currently, there are 40 HIPCs, 26 of which are post-completion-point countries, and 9 are interim countries (past their decision point but not yet reached their completion point), meaning that 35 post-decision-point HIPCs have qualified for assistance under the initiative. The 26 post-completion-point HIPCs also receive assistance under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). As of July 2009, total assistance committed to these 35 countries under HIPC and MDRI represents, on average, about 40 percent of their 2008 GDP and after the full delivery of debt relief, their debt burden will be reduced by about 80 percent (IDA & IMF, 2009, p.5).

Of the 18 HIPCs that are OIC-LDCs, 10 are post-completion-point countries, 5 are interim countries, and 3 are at pre-decision point (see Table 3.1). As of July 2009, total debt relief committed to the 10 countries under the two initiatives reached \$28.3 billion in nominal terms, or 38.9 percent of these countries' 2008 GDP while the 5 interim countries received about \$3.5 billion under the HIPC initiative, accounting for 12.3 percent of their 2008 GDP. In sum, total

debt relief committed to the 15 OIC-LDCs under the two initiatives amounted to \$31.8 billion, or 31.4 percent of their 2008 GDP. For the post-completion-point OIC-LDCs, total assistance-to-GDP ranged from 23.1 percent for Benin to 85.3 percent for Sierra Leone while for the interim countries, this ratio ranged from 3.1 percent for Chad to 171.4 percent for Guinea Bissau (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Total Debt Relief Committed to the OIC-LDCs under the HIPC Initiative and MDRI: Status as of end-July 2009⁽¹⁾ (In millions of US \$, in nominal terms)						
	Decision Point Date	Completion Point Date	Assistance under the HIPC Initiative	Assistance Delivered under MDRI	Total HIPC and MDRI Assistance	Total Assistance, % of 2008 GDP
Post-Completion-Point HIPCs⁽²⁾						
Benin	Jul-00	Mar-03	460	1,145	1,605	23.1
Burkina Faso	Jul-00	Apr-02	930	1,226	2,156	26.6
Gambia	Dec-00	Dec-07	112	374	486	60.1
Mali	Sep-00	Mar-03	895	2,006	2,901	33.0
Mauritania	Feb-00	Jun-02	1,100	888	1,988	62.9
Mozambique	Apr-00	Sep-01	4,300	2,058	6,358	65.9
Niger	Dec-00	Apr-04	1,190	1,078	2,268	42.2
Senegal	Jun-00	Apr-04	850	2,498	3,348	25.1
Sierra Leone	Mar-02	Dec-06	994	673	1,667	85.3
Uganda	Feb-00	May-00	1,950	3,552	5,502	37.9
Total			12,781	15,498	28,279	38.9
Interim HIPCs⁽³⁾						
Afghanistan	Jul-07	...	1,272	...	1,272	10.5
Chad	May-01	...	260	...	260	3.1
Guinea	Dec-00	...	800	...	800	17.6
Guinea Bissau	Dec-00	...	790	...	790	171.4
Togo	Nov-08	...	360	...	360	12.5
Total			3,482	...	3,482	12.3
Pre-Decision-Point HIPCs⁽⁴⁾						
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Relief Committed			16,263	15,498	31,761	31.4

Source: IDA & IMF, "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)—Status of Implementation" International Development Association and International Monetary Fund, September 15, 2009 and SESRIC staff calculation.

(1) Committed debt relief under the assumption of full participation of creditors.
(2) Countries that have qualified for irrevocable debt relief under the HIPC Initiative.
(3) Countries that have qualified for assistance under the HIPC Initiative (i.e., reached decision point), but have not yet reached completion point.
(4) Countries that are potentially eligible and may wish to avail themselves of the HIPC Initiative or MDRI.

Despite these debt relief operations, however, maintaining debt sustainability is still a concern for many LDCs, and the current global crisis has intensified such concerns. In this regard, since most of the external debt of the LDCs is owed to multilateral official creditors in the form of official loans, the HIPC initiative is vital to the LDCs, particularly those with unsustainable external debt levels. Reaffirming and accelerating the international community's support regarding aid and debt relief is, therefore, an important requirement for promoting economic growth and poverty reduction in the LDCs, including the OIC members.

THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY IN THE OIC-LDCs

4.1. Overview

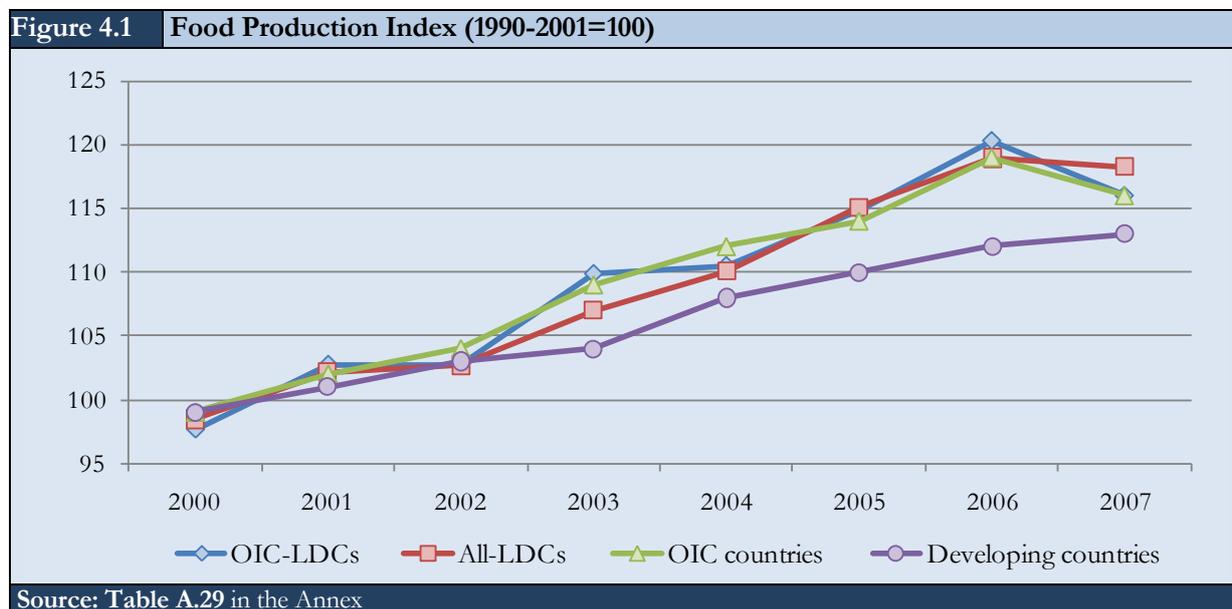
Food security is one of the most crucial issues facing the humanity today. Over the years, both at national and international level, many initiatives have been taken to end the hunger and achieve the goal of food security. To emphasize its gravity and put it on the top of governments' development agendas, it has been included as an important objective to achieve both in World Food Summit Targets (reduce the number of undernourished people by half between 1990-92 and 2015) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger between 1990-92 and 2015). Thanks to the efforts exerted under these initiatives, developing countries including some LDCs managed to make significant dent in prevalence of hunger and food insecurity over the years, and as a result, the share of undernourished people in total population declined across the globe. However, continuous recurrence of both food and financial crises undermined these achievements and deterred most of the developing countries to advance on their path to realize both World Food Summit and MDGs targets.

Today, food insecurity is on the rise in terms of both the number of the undernourished and the proportion of the undernourished in total population, especially in developing countries. According to the recent estimates by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2009a), some 1.02 billion people across the globe are undernourished compared to 915 millions in 2008. The majority of these undernourished people reside in developing regions of Asia & Pacific (642 million), Sub-Saharan Africa (265 million), Latin America & Caribbean (53 million) and Near East and North Africa (42 millions). Provided the fact that most of the LDCs are located in Africa and Asia, it is quite evident that the number of undernourished people will increase in these countries. As of 2004-06, 28 percent of the undernourished people of developing countries were living in LDCs. Meanwhile, the OIC-LDCs were home for 37 percent of the undernourished people in All-LDCs and 48 percent of the total undernourished people living in OIC countries. The current financial and economic crisis coupled with recent food crisis is supposed to further aggravate the food insecurity situation in these countries by negatively affecting remittances inflows, aid, and export revenues.

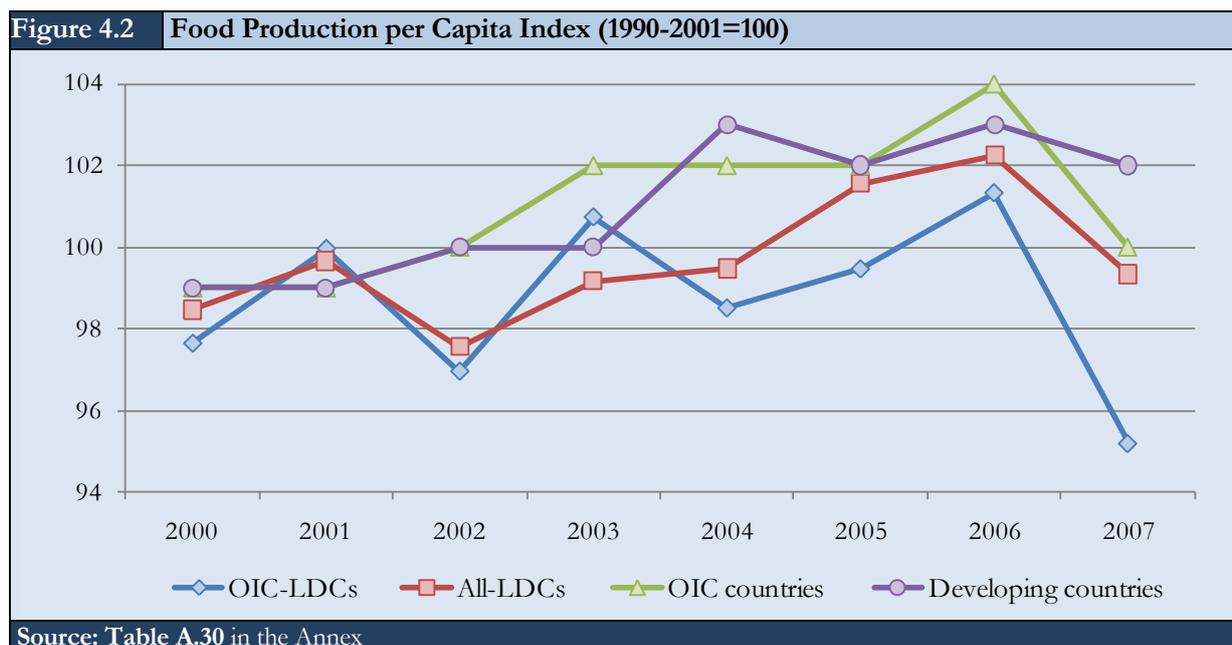
4.2. Food Production and Consumption Trends

Over the years, improvements in land management, irrigation systems, fertilizer production and pest control have helped to revolutionize the agriculture sector across the globe. These achievements have paved the way to increase the agriculture productivity and many parts of the world have witnessed steady increase in their food production. Consequently, today, more food is available to consume compared to a few decades ago. As shown in Figure 4.1, Food Production Index (FPI) for the LDCs increased by 20 percent between 2000 and 2007 while the FPI for the OIC-LDCs, which remained slightly below that for All-LDCs, registered an increase of 19 percent. Moreover, both of these indices recorded higher increase than the FPI for OIC countries (17 percent) and the FPI for developing countries (14 percent) did. This implies that, although food

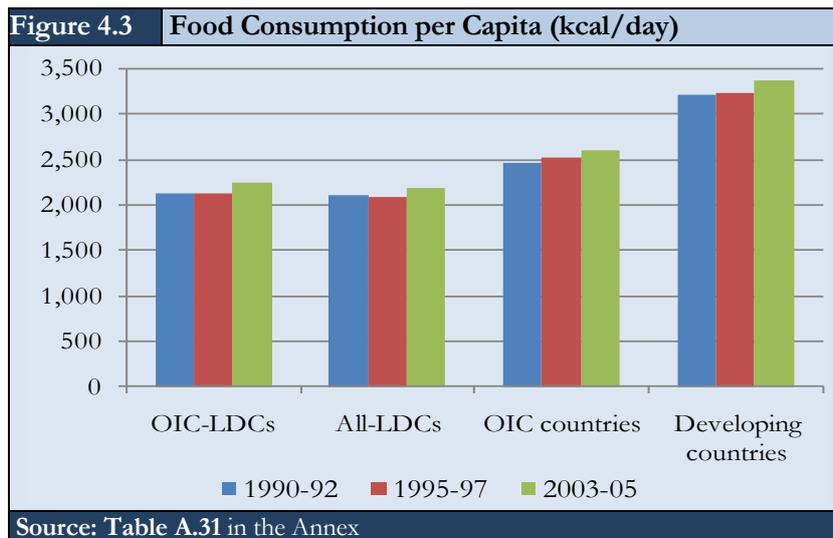
production increased globally during the period under consideration, the production in the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, increased at a higher rate than the average rate for developing countries, including the OIC countries.



Nevertheless, during the same period, food production per capita showed mixed trends across the world and the LDCs witnessed a moderate improvement in this regard. As shown in Figure 4.2, food production per capita index increased by merely 1 percent for All-LDCs compared to 3 percent for developing countries during the period 2000-2007. Meanwhile, the OIC-LDCs, which performed well in overall food production, recorded excessive fluctuation in their food production per capita. It remained well below the levels recorded by the other groups and recorded a decrease of 3 percent. This clearly indicates that the population growth outpaced the growth in food production in these member states.



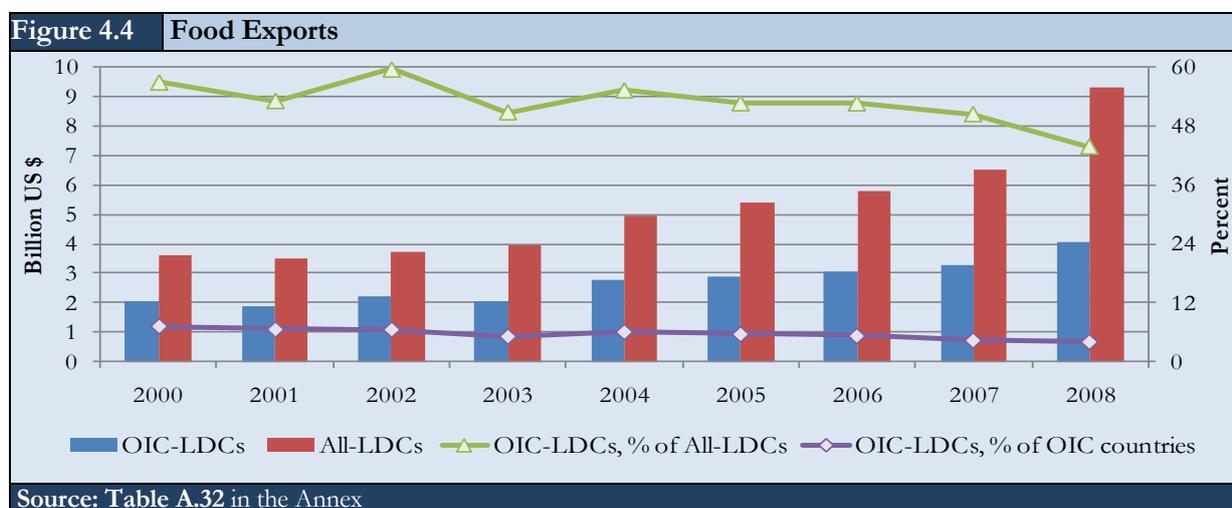
On the other hand, the increase in population and income levels over the years has also increased food consumption per capita across the regions. As shown in Figure 4.3, food consumption per capita in developing countries increased from 3220 kcal per day in 1990-92 to 3380 kcal per day in 2004-06, corresponding to an increase of 5 percent. Meanwhile, All-



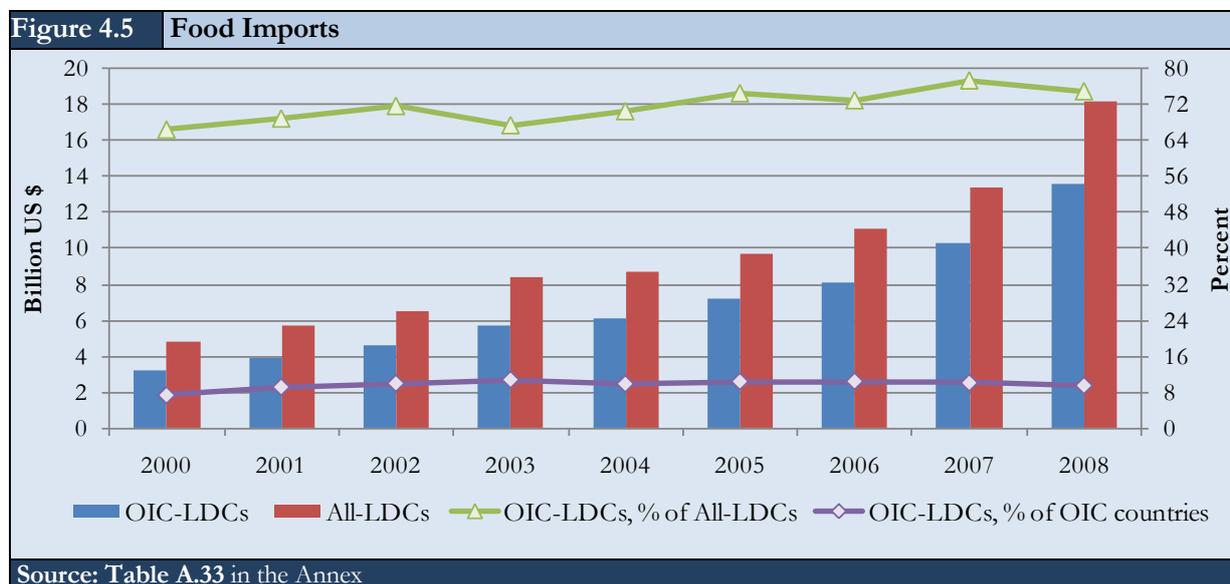
LDCs witnessed an increase of 4 percent and their food consumption per capita increased from 2108 kcal per day in 1990-92 to 2190 kcal per day in 2004-06. The OIC-LDCs also witnessed an increasing trend in their food consumption per capita over the years; from 2118 kcal per day in 1990-92 to 2293 kcal per day in 2004-06, corresponding to an increase of 6 percent. Although the OIC-LDCs recorded higher rate of increase, their food consumption per capita in absolute terms nevertheless remained lower than the levels for the OIC countries and developing countries.

4.3. Trade in Food

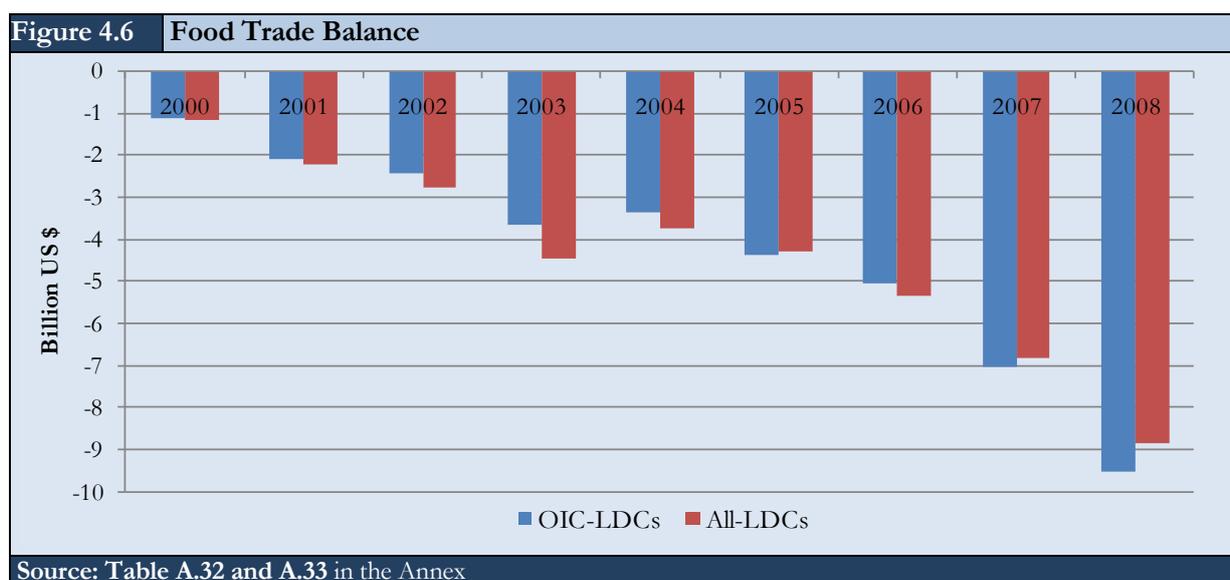
Total food trade of the LDCs amounted to \$27.5 billion in 2008, compared to \$8.4 billion in 2000, and the OIC-LDCs accounted for around two thirds of those amounts. As shown in Figure 4.4, total food exports of All-LDCs increased from \$3.6 billion in 2000 to \$ 9.3 billion in 2008. The OIC-LDCs also witnessed a surge in food exports during the period in consideration and their food exports increased from \$2.1 billion in 2000 to \$4.1 billion in 2008. On average, the OIC-LDCs accounted for 53 percent of total food exports of All-LDCs and 6 percent of total food exports of OIC countries. However, it is observed that these shares were declining recently; as of 2008, the former was down to 44 percent while the latter was as low as 4 percent. This implies that food exports of the OIC-LDCs were growing at lower rates, compared to the other groups.



On the other hand, food exports of the OIC-LDCs are concentrated in few of them; in 2008, more than two thirds of their total food exports were contributed by only four countries, namely Bangladesh (26 percent), Uganda (23 percent), Senegal (11 percent) and Yemen (10 percent).



Food imports also showed an upward trend during the period under consideration. Food imports of All-LDCs increased from \$4.8 billion in 2000 to \$18.2 billion in 2008 (Figure 4.5). Meanwhile, food imports of the OIC-LDCs increased from \$3.2 billion in 2000 to \$13.6 billion in 2008. During this period, the OIC-LDCs accounted for, on average, 72 percent of the total food imports of All-LDCs and 10 percent of total food imports of OIC countries. As in the case of food exports, food imports of the OIC-LDCs are also concentrated in few countries; in 2008, four countries, three of which were also among the top exporters, accounted for 76 percent of the total food imports of the OIC-LDCs. Bangladesh had the highest share of 37 percent, followed by Yemen (18 percent), Senegal (12 percent) and Sudan (9 percent).



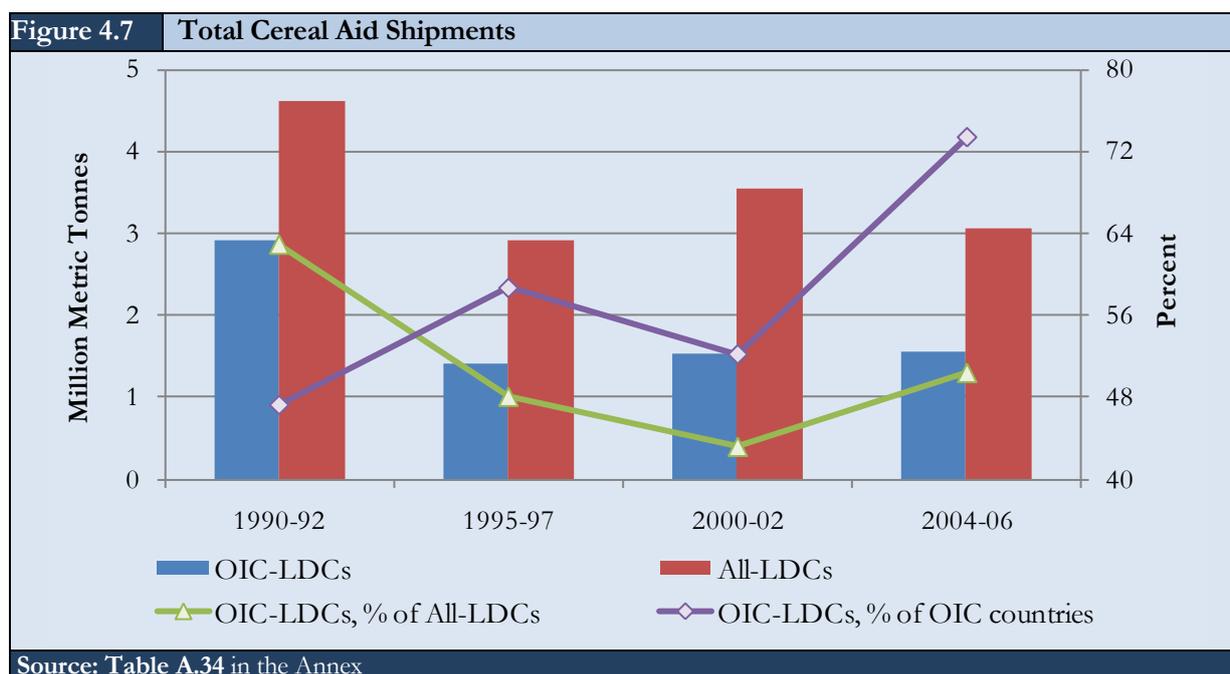
Considering the trends in exports and imports, it is observed that, during the period 2000-2008, the LDCs, including the OIC-LDCs, remained as net importers of food. As shown in Figure 4.6, food trade deficit of All-LDCs increased to \$8.9 billion in 2008 compared to \$1.2 billion in 2000. Meanwhile, the OIC-LDCs also recorded an increasing trend in their food trade deficit, which reached \$9.6 billion in 2008 compared to \$1.1 billion in 2000. The deficits of the OIC-LDCs remained below the deficits of All-LDCs until 2006 while, in the following two years, the deficits of the OIC-LDCs exceeded those of All-LDCs due mainly to food price hike experienced during the 2006-08 food crises.

Given this state of affairs, it is also observed that all of the OIC-LDCs except Maldives have been listed among the Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). These countries are characterized by low income levels, conflicts, wars, political instability and high prevalence of undernourishment. They are usually unable to produce sufficient food to meet their domestic demands while, due to financial constraints, they have difficulty in managing their food import bills. The situation in 12 of these OIC-LDCs is so severe that they have also been listed among the “countries in crisis requiring external assistance” (see Table 4.1)

Table 4.1 Least Developed OIC Countries in Crisis Requiring External Assistance*	
1-Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies	
Somalia	Conflict, economic crisis, adverse weather, inadequate rainfall
2-Widespread lack of access	
Mauritania	Several years of drought
Sierra Leone	War related damage, Post-conflict recovery period
3-Severe localized food insecurity	
Afghanistan	Conflict and insecurity
Bangladesh	Cyclones
Yemen	Conflict, Internally Displaced Persons
Chad	Refugees, conflict, inadequate rainfall
Guinea	Refugees, conflict related damage
Guinea-Bissau	Localized insecurity
Sudan	Localized crop failure, late onset of main season rains, Civil strife
Uganda	Localized crop failure, insecurity
4-Unfavourable prospects for current crops	
Niger	Inadequate rainfall
Source: FAO, <i>Crop Prospects and Food Situation</i>, November 2009.	
* Countries in crisis requiring external assistance are expected to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. Food crises are nearly always due to a combination of factors but for the purpose of response planning, it is important to establish whether the nature of food crises is predominantly related to lack of food availability, limited access to food, or severe but localized problems. Accordingly, the list of countries requiring external assistance is organized into four broad, not mutually exclusive, categories:	
1- Countries facing an exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies as a result of crop failure, natural disasters, interruption of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses, or other supply bottlenecks.	
2- Countries with widespread lack of access , where a majority of the population is considered to be unable to procure food from local markets, due to very low incomes, exceptionally high food prices, or the inability to circulate within the country.	
3- Countries with severe localized food insecurity due to the influx of refugees, a concentration of internally displaced persons, or areas with combinations of crop failure and deep poverty.	
4- Countries facing unfavourable prospects for current crops : Refer to prospects of a shortfall in production of current crops as a result of a reduction of the area planted and/or adverse weather conditions, plant pests, diseases and other calamities which indicate a need for close monitoring of the crops for the remainder of the growing season. In addition to Niger, this group also include Chad, Somalia, and Sudan.	

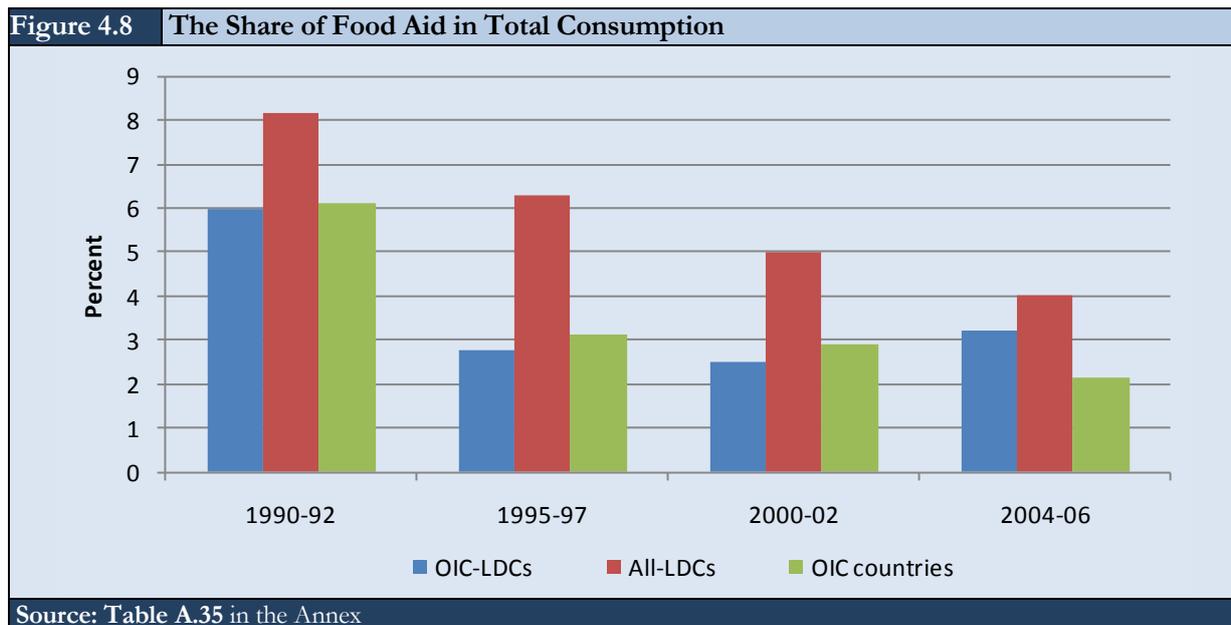
4.4. Food Aid

For the LDCs that have been classified as LIFDCs, particularly those accepted as “countries in crisis requiring external assistance”, food aid plays an important role to help these countries to ensure the availability of food for their poor households and overcome the growing problem of food insecurity. Initially, during the 90s most of this aid was programmed aid and the share of relief or emergency food aid was very low. However, over the years, due to increasing conflicts, wars, natural calamities and population displacement, its focus has been changed from programmed to emergency food aid. Nevertheless, some of the LIFDCs with high prevalence of food insecurity are still permanent recipients of global food aid.



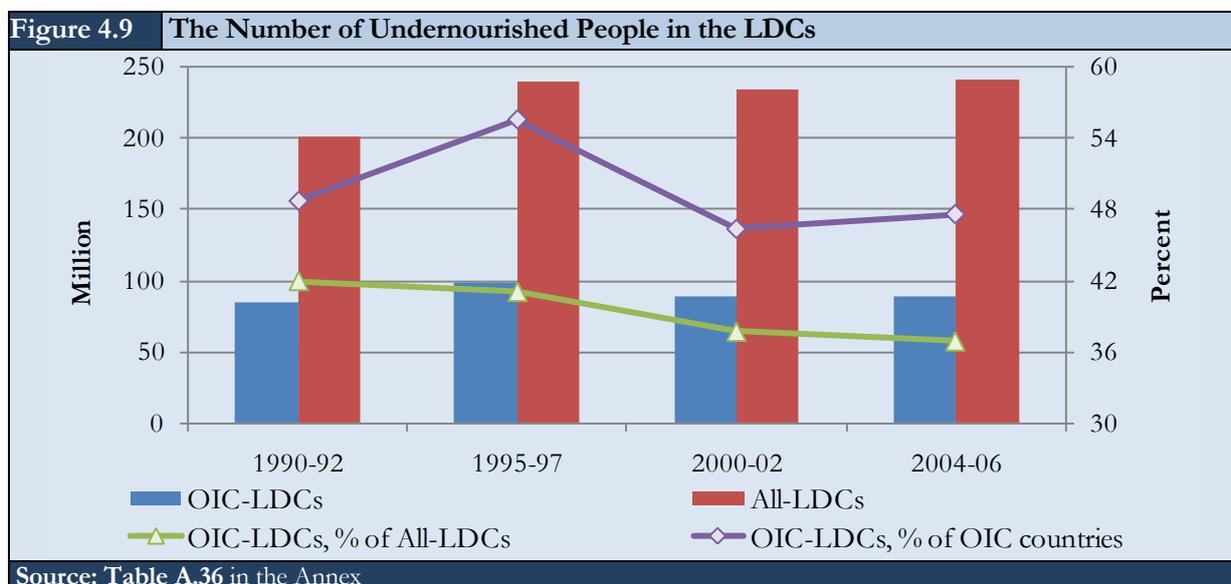
FAO’s food aid statistics reveal that, over the past two decades, the volume of food aid has declined both in absolute terms and as a share of the basic food imports of the LDCs. As shown in Figure 4.7, cereal aid shipments for the LDCs decreased from 4.6 million metric tonnes in 1990-92 to 3.1 million metric tons in 2004-06, corresponding to a decrease of 34 percent. Similarly, food aid for the OIC-LDCs also declined, from 2.9 million metric tonnes in 1990-92 to 1.5 million metric tonnes in 2000-06, corresponding to a decrease of 47 percent. Yet still, the OIC-LDCs accounted for half of the total cereal aid to All-LDCs and more than 70 percent of the total cereal aid to OIC countries in 2004-06.

During the period under consideration, the share of food aid in total consumption of the LDCs also declined, from 8.1 percent in 1990-92 to 4.0 percent in 2004-06 (Figure 4.8). The OIC-LDCs also followed the same trend and the share of food aid in their total consumption declined from 6.0 percent to 3.1 percent during the same period. Moreover, this share for the OIC-LDCs remained well below that for All-LDCs throughout the period. However, after showing some steep decline during the 90s, it seemed to have gained an upward movement in the 2000s.



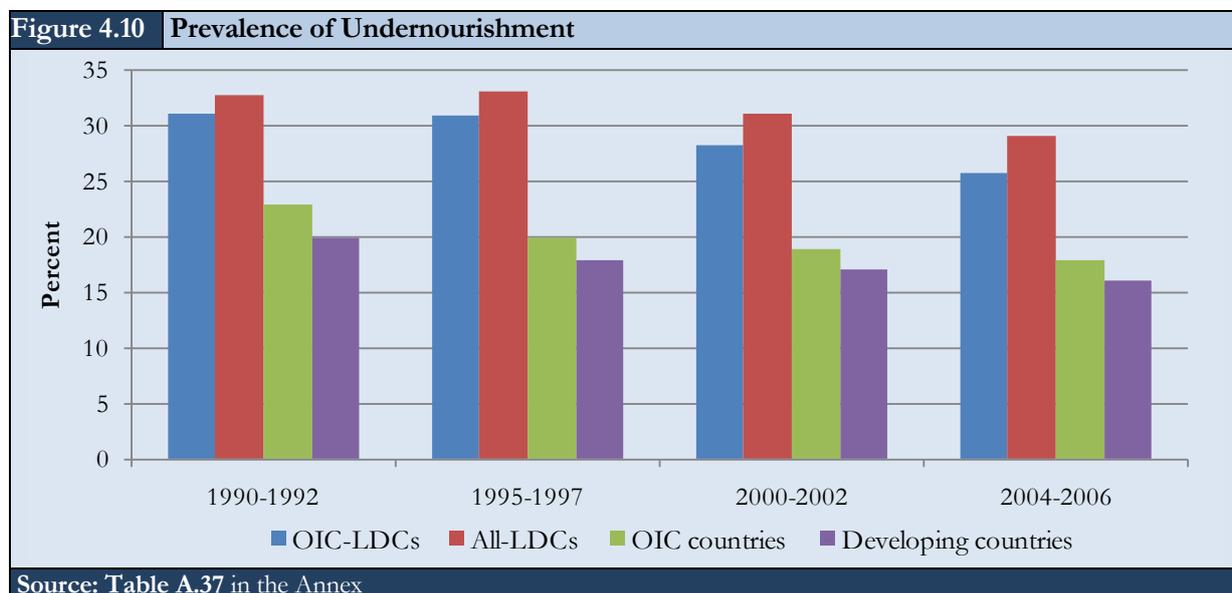
4.5. Food Deprivation (Undernourished People)

Food insecurity is on the rise across the globe and there are millions of people undernourished especially in developing countries. According to FAO's recent *State of Food Insecurity* report (FAO, 2009a), some 1.02 billion people around the world are undernourished, compared to 915 million in 2008. The majority of these people reside in developing regions of Asia & Pacific (642 million), Sub-Saharan Africa (265 million), Latin America & Caribbean (53 million) and Near East and North Africa (42 million).



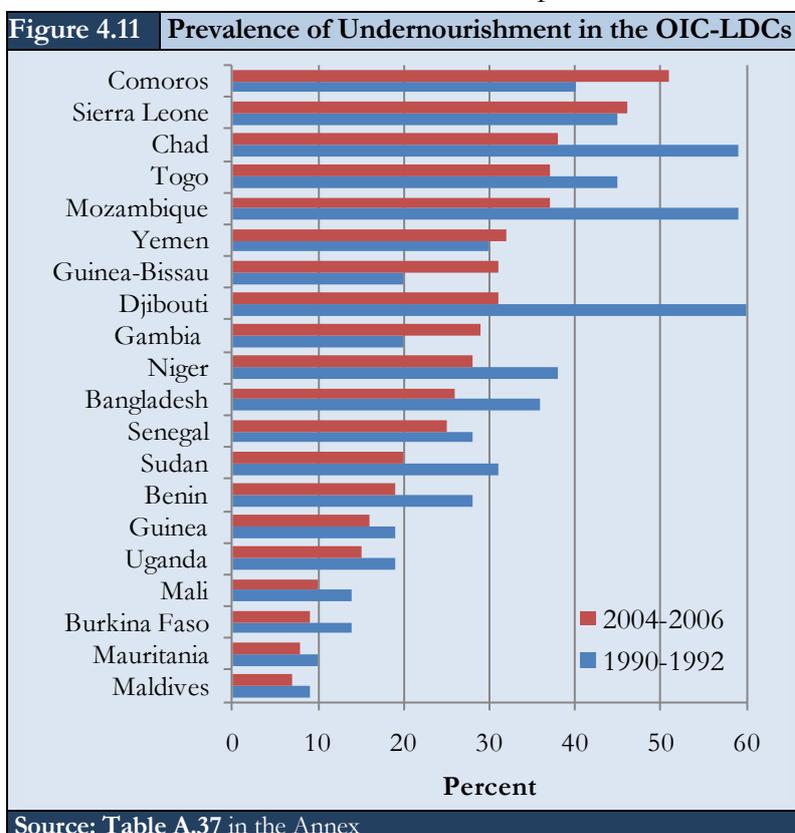
Being a substantial part of the developing world, OIC countries are no exception. In 2004-06, there were 187 million food-insecure people in OIC countries compared to 173 million in 1990-92. Moreover, nearly half of those people were living in the OIC-LDCs during this period. As shown in Figure 4.9, the number of undernourished people in the OIC-LDCs reached 89 million

in 2004-06 compared to 85 million in 1990-92. Yet, despite having increased in number, their share in the total number of undernourished people in All-LDCs declined from 42 percent in 1990-92 to 39 percent in 2004-06.



During the same period, prevalence of undernourishment –the share of undernourished people in total population– in the LDCs also showed a downward trend, declining from 33 percent in 1990-92 to 29 percent in 2004-06. As shown in Figure 4.10, prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC-LDCs remained well below the rates in All-LDCs and declined from 31 percent in 1990-92 to 26 percent in 2004-06. However, despite this declining trend, prevalence of undernourishment in both All-LDCs and OIC-LDCs remained much higher than the rates recorded in developing countries (16 percent) and OIC countries (18 percent) during 2004-06.

At the individual country level, it is observed that most of the OIC-LDCs showed some progress as the share of undernourished people in their total population declined during the period 1990-92 to 2004-06 (Figure 4.11). The highest declines witnessed by Djibouti, Mozambique, and Chad, where



prevalence of undernourishment decreased by 29, 22, and 21 percentage points, respectively. However, despite this significant progress, more than 30 percent of their population were still undernourished. On the other hand, the prevalence of undernourishment increased in five of the OIC-LDCs during the period under consideration. The highest increase witnessed by Comoros and Guinea-Bissau, each with 11 percentage points, and Gambia with 9 percentage points. Consequently, although most of the OIC-LDCs managed to contain the problem of undernourishment, it is still very high in some of these countries. As of 2004-06, prevalence of undernourishment in eight OIC-LDCs ranged from 30 percent to 50 percent, in nine other from 10 percent to 30 percent, and in three other from 5 percent to 10 percent.

4.6. Impacts of Food Prices Volatility

Over the recent years, demand of crops for both food and non food uses like feed and bio fuels has increased significantly. Therefore, the balance between demand and supply of food which kept prices low and stable has recently been disturbed. In addition, speculative trading in food commodities has led to higher volatility in their prices. The recent food crisis of 2006-08 is a good example of interplay of market forces as well as speculations in food commodities price hike and excessive volatility. During the crisis, prices of all major food commodities like wheat, rice, maize and dairy products witnessed an exponential increase and reached to their historic peaks in mid 2008. Although the prices declined from their historic high levels later at the end of 2008, in many parts of the world especially in the LDCs, food is still much more expensive than before the onset of the crisis. According to the UNCTAD LDCs Report 2009, food prices remained sticky in LDCs and by December 2008, on average, real food prices were 24 percent higher than in 2006.

Most of the LDCs are low-income net food importing countries. Therefore, food price hike and volatility witnessed during the crisis caused serious negative socio-economic impacts on them, including the OIC members, both at micro and macro levels. Of the OIC-LDCs, those which are deficient in food production and rely heavily on imports for meeting their domestic demand for food, were more exposed to these negative impacts than the others. Overall, across the OIC-LDCs, food price inflation has worsened the food insecurity situation, increased the food import bills and trade deficits, triggered the headline inflation and posed serious negative impacts on health and education.

According to the FAO's *State of Food Insecurity* report (FAO, 2008a), before the onset of food crisis, in 2003-05, there were some 848 million undernourished people around the world, 832 million of which were living in developing countries. Food price hike pushed nearly 75 million more in this bracket and increased the global total to 923 million. However, almost all of this increase occurred in developing countries and the number of undernourished people increased from 832 million in 2003-05 to 907 million in 2007. Among the developing regions, Asia & Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa, which accounted for 750 million (89%) hungry people of the world in 2003-05, experienced the largest food prices inflation in 2007 and thus, the number of undernourished people in these two regions increased by 41 million and 24 million, respectively.

As previously mentioned, some 1.02 billion people across the globe are undernourished compared to 923 million in 2007 and most of those people live in developing regions of Asia & Pacific, Sub-

Saharan Africa, Latin America & Caribbean and Near East and North Africa (FAO, 2009a). In this regard, provided the fact that almost all of the OIC-LDCs are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, it's more likely that the number of undernourished people has increased more in these countries.

Food prices inflation also played an important role in increasing the inflation rate across the globe given that the share of food prices in global inflation has increased to 44 percent in 2007 compared to 27 percent in 2006. While in advanced economies the contribution of food products to headline inflation was approximately 19.5 percent in 2007, in emerging and developing economies including the OIC countries it ranged from 40 percent to 67 percent (IMF, 2008). In this respect, food inflation accounted for most of the increase in CPI in OIC-LDCs during the food crisis. According to OECD-FAO *Agriculture Outlook 2008-2017*, from February 2007 to February 2008, food inflation was responsible for 7.6 points of the total 10.6 percent CPI in Pakistan, 9.2 points of the total of 10.3 percent in Bangladesh, and 4.4 points of the total of 5.8 percent in Senegal. Therefore, mainly triggered by food price hike, average inflation rate in OIC-LDCs increased significantly during 2007-08 and reached a two-digit level of 11.3 percent in 2008 compared to 7.7 percent in 2007. Although the average inflation rate for the OIC-LDCs during 2004-2008 remained well below the inflation in OIC countries and All-LDCs, it was higher than the average inflation for developing countries (see Figure 2.11).

Many LDCs are unable to produce sufficient food locally to meet their domestic demand, and hence, rely heavily on imports to overcome the mismatch between demand and supply of food. In this regard, their food import-reliance has increased significantly over the years. The findings of a study conducted by USDA Economic Research Service (Rose & Shahla, 2008) reveal that, in the LDCs, import share of production for wheat jumped from 93 percent in 1980 to more than 130 percent in 2005. For sugar, the share soared from only 4 percent in 1980 to more than 65 percent in 2005. A similar pattern is seen for vegetable oils, with the share rising from about 6 percent to 80 percent.

During the food crisis, global food import bills reached the historic peaks and witnessed an annual increase of 26 percent in 2008 (FAO, 2008b). The LDCs and LIFDCs were hard hit as their share in global food imports climbed up to around 37-40 percent in 2008 compared to 30 percent in 2006/2007. The OIC-LDCs were no exception and their food import bill witnessed an annual increase of 37.7 percent in 2008. During the same period, their food trade deficit also increased from \$7.1 million in 2007 to \$9.5 million in 2008, corresponding to an annual increase of 36.0 percent. Both in 2007 and in 2008, food trade deficit of the OIC-LDCs was higher than All-LDCs. The surge in import bills hard hit especially countries like Bangladesh, Yemen, Senegal and Uganda, which accounted for 76 percent of the total food imports of the OIC-LDCs in 2008.

In majority of the LDCs, households spend 40-80 percent of their income on food (UNCTAD, 2009) and are left with very little financial resources to spend on other basic amenities like education and health. However, food inflation further inflates their food expenditures and completely deprives them of education and health services. Recent food crisis has also compelled the households, especially in the LDCs, to cut education expenditures to meet their food requirements. According to a World Bank survey (October 2008) conducted in Bangladesh

suggests that about half of the households surveyed reduced spending on education to cope with rising food prices.

Higher food prices are also having adverse effects on health as, due to low income and high share of food in total expenditures, the poor are left with no choice but to reduce the quantity and quality of food. Consequently, the decrease in nutritional level combined with already poor health conditions increase the exposure to diseases especially for children. According to the same World Bank survey, the recent food crisis has increased the number of children suffering permanent cognitive and physical injury due to malnutrition by 44 million. Low income countries in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa with high pre-existing levels of malnutrition were hard hit.

On the other hand, high international food prices also have some potential benefits and can help to boost the agricultural production and increase the income of farmers. However, the ability of farmers to take advantage of higher prices usually depends on the availability of resources and access to markets, both domestic and international. Therefore, benefits of high food prices are mostly restricted to big farmers, particularly those in developed countries, who have more access to market and are better able to respond to the international market signals. During the recent food price hike, only few farmers could take the benefits as, during the same period, the cost of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds, fuel and animal feed were very high. According to FAO's estimates, prices of fertilizers and seed increased by 98 and 72 percent respectively since 2006. During the peak times of food prices, FAO input price index doubled in the first quarter of 2008 compared to the same period of the previous year. Provided the fact that farmers in developed countries have better access to credit and market, in response to higher food commodity prices, cereal production in developed countries has increased by 11 percent while in case of developing countries, the increase remained less than 1 percent (FAO, 2008a). Farmers in the LDCs were no different and their supply response to higher food prices was very small in 2007 and virtually zero in 2008 (UNCTAD, 2009).

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 49 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are the most disadvantaged countries in the world which are still facing various crucial socio-economic development challenges. The structural weakness of the economies of LDCs and the lack of capacities and resources relating to growth and development, often compounded by geophysical handicaps, impede the continuous efforts of these countries to improve the standards of living of their populations and make them extremely vulnerable to external shocks in the world economy and natural disasters.

Out of the world 49 LDCs, 22 are OIC members, 18 of which are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and 4 in Asia. 6 of the OIC-LDCs are land-locked and 2 are small island countries, which face extra challenges due to their geographical position, like transportation costs and distance from world markets. The OIC-LDCs, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, are particularly less-equipped to develop their domestic economies and ensure a sustainable and adequate standard of living for their populations. Their economies are also extremely vulnerable to external shocks in world economy and natural disasters given that 3 of them are classified as fuel exporting countries and 7 of them as non-fuel primary commodity exporters, depending for their growth and development on producing and exporting a few commodities, mostly agricultural. Moreover, 18 of the OIC-LDCs are also classified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and 15 of these countries are receiving assistance under the HIPC initiative.

As of 2008, the OIC-LDCs accounted for a substantial part of the performance of all LDCs in many aspects: 51.1 percent of the total population, 50.7 percent of the total output (GDP), 53.0 percent of the total merchandise imports, 33 percent of the total merchandise exports, and 29.8 percent of the total FDI inflows. Yet, as is the case with the other LDCs, the structural weakness of the economies of most of the OIC-LDCs and the lack of capacities related to growth and development hamper those countries' efforts to improve effectively the standards of living of the majority of their populations.

The OIC-LDCs, on average, recorded robust economic growth rates during the period 2004-2008, averaging at 6.2 percent. Although this ratio was lower than the averages recorded for All-LDCs and developing countries, it was still higher than the average growth for all OIC countries. Nonetheless, economic growth in the OIC-LDCs decelerated in 2008 like in many other countries across the world due to the early impacts of the slowdown in global economic activity that was triggered by the global financial crisis in the second half of the year.

On the other hand, considering the higher growth in population of the OIC-LDCs, the high economic growth achieved during the period under consideration was not fully reflected in an improvement in real GDP per capita. Consequently, although they performed slightly better than the OIC countries as a whole with respect to GDP growth, they fell slightly below the performance of the OIC with respect to growth in GDP per capita. This implies that the OIC-LDCs were not able to grow enough over the level of their average population

growth to consequently attain the same improvement in standards of living achieved by the developing countries. Accordingly, although the average GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs continuously increased, the increments remained below those for All-LDCs and developing countries due to lower economic growth and higher population growth rates than the groups of All-LDCs and developing countries. Consequently, in 2008, the average GDP per capita for the OIC-LDCs fell below that for All-LDCs for the first time and the gap with developing countries widened by more than twofold in the last five year period of 2004-2008.

The low level of income in the OIC-LDCs inevitably results in a lack of domestic savings, which in turn leads to low levels of investments. Given the limited increase in GDP per capita, the increase in domestic savings-to-GDP ratio in the period under consideration was not enough to even getting close to savings rates recorded in developing countries, with a gap remaining at 15 percentage points. As for investments, however, the situation is somewhat more optimistic. Gross capital formation-to-GDP ratio for the OIC-LDCs averaged higher than the rates recorded for All-LDCs and OIC countries, though the gap with developing countries increased to 6 percentage points in 2008. As a result, given the difference between savings and investments, it is clear that the OIC-LDCs have been suffering a resource gap (7 percent of GDP in 2008) which has conventionally had to be financed through some external channels.

With such limited domestic financial resources, it becomes difficult for most of the OIC-LDCs to finance new investments where the provision of the necessary physical and human infrastructures to keep pace with population growth becomes a constant problem. Education, health and other public services, which form the foundations of modern economic development, are held back by serious domestic financial constraints. Given this state of affairs, most of the OIC-LDCs are trapped in a vicious circle of underdevelopment in which domestic resources fall short of development needs, and high population growth rates and increasing poverty mutually reinforce each other.

Trade performance of the OIC-LDCs continued to deteriorate in 2008 as their share in total trade of all LDCs declined by 3.3 percentage points from the previous year. Although their share in both exports and imports declined, the fall in the former was more remarkable. This was not due to a decline in exports or imports in nominal terms but to lower rates of growth compared to other LDCs. On the other hand, exports-to-GDP ratio reached 20 percent for the OIC-LDCs, yet they are still lagging far behind the other LDCs and developing countries. As for imports-to-GDP ratio, it rose up to 35 percent, exceeding the average for All-LDCs and the average for developing countries. Although this is an indicator of transformation towards more open economies, it may also be considered as a sign of increasing dependency on imports. Supporting this argument is that the total trade deficit for the OIC-LDCs reached over \$40 billion in 2008, twice the level in 2005.

Actually, the sharp increase in world prices of many basic food and agricultural commodities in 2007 and 2008 was among the key factors leading to wide trade deficits as surging commodity prices inflated import bills of net food importing countries. In parallel, due to the unprecedented increase in food and energy prices, inflation in the OIC-LDCs jumped to a two-digit level in 2008, and the level of general prices was up by almost half compared to

five years ago. Yet still, inflation remained lower than the averages for All-LDCs and OIC countries but higher than the average for developing countries.

On the other hand, the deteriorating trend in current account position of the OIC-LDCs seems to have come to a halt in 2008 as current account balance-to-GDP ratio declined to 5.5 percent in that year from 5.7 percent in the previous year, the first decline in the last five year period under consideration. Yet still, this ratio was as low as 3.7 percent in 2004, which implies that they are now facing more severe deficits.

Despite the serious efforts so far made by the international community and the OIC-LDCs themselves to reduce the burden of their external debt, the severe indebtedness of the majority of the OIC-LDCs still constitutes a serious obstacle to their development efforts and economic growth. Their external debt increased to \$76.6 billion in 2007 despite the decline in the preceding two years and they still account for more than half of the total external debt stocks of All-LDCs. However, despite the nominal increase in external debt, there nevertheless were some improvements in their indebtedness ratios and debt payment burden ratios. Debt/GNI ratio and debt/exports ratio continued to decline in 2007 down to 36.6 percent and 138.8 percent, respectively, indicating that the debt burden on their economies and the wide differences between the OIC-LDCs and developing countries are relieving. Moreover, debt service/exports ratio, and in parallel, interest payments/exports ratio also continued to decline in 2007, down to 4.6 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively, implying that these countries were spending lesser resources on debt servicing.

Given the abovementioned developments in external debt and noting that 15 of the 22 OIC-LDCs are receiving assistance under the HIPC initiative and/or MDRI, it is obvious that the improvements in the external debt situation of the OIC-LDCs were in fact due in part to debt relief grants and other actions taken in the context of those initiatives. As of July 2009, total debt relief committed to the 15 OIC-LDCs under the two initiatives amounted to \$31.8 billion, or 31.4 percent of their 2008 GDP. Despite these debt relief operations, however, maintaining debt sustainability is still a concern for many LDCs, and the current global crisis has intensified such concerns. In this regard, since most of the external debt of the LDCs is owed to multilateral official creditors in the form of official loans, the HIPC initiative is vital to the LDCs, particularly those with unsustainable external debt levels. Reaffirming and accelerating the international community's support regarding aid and debt relief is, therefore, an important requirement for promoting economic growth and poverty reduction in the LDCs, including the OIC members.

On the other hand, while still struggling with the food crisis, the world faced a severe global economic and financial crisis in 2009, with all developed economies going through a deep recession, and the world is now still suffering the effects of the crisis. In most of the developing world where millions of people had already been suffering from poverty, hunger and malnutrition, the global financial crisis had more severe implications for those people by undermining or reversing the progress made towards the achievement of the MDGs. Actually, it can be stated that the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, have been hit harder due to high prevalence of hunger and poverty, rising unemployment, poor access to education and health and inadequate social protection in many of these countries.

Indeed, despite showing an upward trend in food production, the OIC-LDCs are now plagued by higher prevalence of food insecurity. In this respect, it is alarming that all of the OIC-LDCs except Maldives have recently been classified by the FAO as low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) and 12 of them have also been considered as “countries in crisis requiring external assistance” due to the severity of the situation in food insecurity. Although the food crisis of 2006-08 and the current economic crisis can be rightly blamed for worsening food insecurity conditions, however, even before the onset of these unprecedented events, the OIC-LDCs were home to nearly 50 percent of the total food-insecure people in OIC countries and 39 percent of the total food-insecure people in All-LDCs. Provided the fact that the food crisis and the economic downturn has increased the number of the undernourished people up to one billion globally and regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, where majority of the OIC-LDCs are located, have received the highest share of this increase, it is quite evident that food insecurity is and will be a potential threat with serious negative socio-economic repercussions both for households and governments in these countries. Therefore, to contain this problem, an ambitious policy response should be taken by the OIC-LDCs with assistance from the OIC community. In this regard, establishment of an OIC Food Security Programme could be considered in order to support the OIC Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (OIC-LIFDCs), particularly those classified as “countries in crisis requiring external assistance”.

The key to overcome the problem of the food insecurity in the LDCs is to develop the agriculture sector, which has been losing blood all over the world with declining share in GDP. In many LDCs, including the OIC members, the sector has very poor infrastructure and, due to weak transportation facilities and limited access to international markets, most farmers are involved in subsistence farming. Hence, there is a dire need to improve the infrastructure and irrigation systems in rural areas through encouraging investment, both public and private sector, and to create a favourable environment for foreign investment in agriculture sector. To help the small subsisting farmers to exploit their true potential, there is a need to improve their access to both national and international markets by improving rural infrastructure, communication and transportation, and facilitating trade in food products. Establishment of micro-credit facilities could also be of paramount importance.

Of course, it is difficult for the LDCs to secure financial resources to invest in infrastructure. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken both at national and OIC level to promote and encourage intra-OIC public and private investments in agriculture. An improvement in investment and business environment will decrease the cost of doing business and will encourage the investors to put their savings in the sector. In addition, at the OIC level, the member countries could consider establishing an Agriculture Fund to encourage the agricultural research and development (R&D) by allocating adequate financial resources and building more research and development facilities.

Moreover, at both national and OIC level, buffer stocks could be established during the bumper crop seasons to build a cushion for the emergency and crisis time. In this connection, there is a need to build storage facilities like grain houses to serve this objective. In addition, measures should be taken to put the basic framework of social security

programs and safety nets in place so that tailored interventions, both direct and indirect, can be made in line with the local capacity and the nature of the crisis that may occur in the future.

The majority of the OIC-LDCs are situated in sub-tropical arid areas where availability of food relies heavily on rain-fed agriculture. Provided the fact that climate change is and will cause severe alteration in seasons and raining patterns, there is growing scientific evidence that agriculture sector in majority of these countries will be negatively affected. This will further aggravate the already alarming food insecurity situation in these countries. Therefore, the member countries should encourage and promote climate-friendly agricultural production systems and land-use policies at both national and OIC level and efforts should be made to develop climate change resilient crops by promoting bio-technology. In addition, climate change has increased the intensity of natural disasters like floods, droughts and cyclones, which are causing severe damage to agriculture sector and posing severe threats to the very survival of millions of people across the OIC-LDCs. Hence, the member countries should develop and adopt an emergency response mechanism to minimize the impacts of such disasters by providing the necessary help.

On the other hand, population growth is very high in OIC-LDCs, which is another aspect of the severity of food insecurity in these countries. Due to unfavourable economic conditions, the standards of living are very poor in these countries and it is very hard for the majority of people to secure two meals in a day. Therefore, due to already massive prevalence of undernourishment in these countries, high population growth further aggravates the food insecurity situation and leaves no chance for poverty-trapped people to jump out of it. Hence, there is a genuine need for better coordination of population policies and agricultural policies to improve the food security situation in these countries.

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table A.1

Regional Distribution of the World LDCs^(*)

A F R I C A		A S I A	
Angola ⁽⁵⁾	Madagascar ^{(2) (3)}	Afghanistan ^{(1) (3)}	
Benin ⁽³⁾	Malawi ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Bangladesh	
Burkina Faso ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Mali ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Bhutan ⁽¹⁾	
Burundi ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Mauritania ^{(3) (4)}	Cambodia	
Central African Rep. ^{(1) (3)}	Mozambique ^{(3) (4)}	Lao People's Dem. Rep. ⁽¹⁾	
Chad ^{(1) (3) (5)}	Niger ^{(1) (3)}	Maldives ⁽²⁾	
Comoros ^{(2) (3)}	Rwanda ^{(1) (3)}	Myanmar	
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^{(3) (4)}	Sao Tome and Principe ^{(2) (3)}	Nepal ⁽¹⁾	
Djibouti	Senegal ⁽³⁾	Yemen ⁽⁵⁾	
Equatorial Guinea ⁽⁵⁾	Sierra Leone ^{(3) (4)}	P A C I F I C	
Eritrea ⁽³⁾	Somalia ⁽³⁾	Kiribati ⁽²⁾	
Ethiopia ^{(1) (3)}	Sudan ^{(3) (5)}	Samoa ⁽²⁾	
Gambia ⁽³⁾	Tanzania ⁽³⁾	Solomon Islands ^{(2) (4)}	
Guinea ^{(3) (4)}	Togo ⁽³⁾	Timor-Leste ⁽²⁾	
Guinea Bissau ^{(3) (4)}	Uganda ^{(1) (3)}	Tuvalu ⁽²⁾	
Lesotho ⁽¹⁾	Zambia ^{(1) (3) (4)}	Vanuatu ⁽²⁾	
Liberia ⁽³⁾		C A R I B B E A N	
		Haiti ^{(2) (3)}	

Source: UN-OHRLLS, "Least Developed Countries: Country Profiles", 2010; IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April 2009; IDA & IMF, "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation", International Development Association and International Monetary Fund, September 15, 2009.

(*) Countries in bold are OIC-LDCs.

(1) Land-locked country.

(2) Small island country.

(3) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs).

(4) Non-fuel primary products exporters.

(5) Fuel Exporting Countries

Table A.2	Total Population (Million)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	23.80	24.73	25.69	26.70	27.41	28.14
Bangladesh	147.74	150.53	153.28	156.12	159.01	161.92
Benin	6.97	7.18	7.40	7.61	7.86	8.11
Burkina Faso	12.42	12.81	13.11	13.42	13.73	14.04
Chad	8.60	8.82	9.04	9.26	9.49	9.73
Comoros	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65
Djibouti	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.78
Gambia	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.55	1.59	1.63
Guinea	8.76	9.05	9.34	9.65	9.96	10.28
Guinea-Bissau	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75
Maldives	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
Mali	11.92	12.20	12.48	12.77	13.06	13.36
Mauritania	2.69	2.76	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03
Mozambique	18.79	19.17	19.55	19.94	20.34	20.75
Niger	11.82	12.18	12.56	12.95	13.35	13.77
Senegal	11.12	11.39	11.66	11.94	12.23	12.52
Sierra Leone	5.18	5.31	5.45	5.59	5.74	5.89
Somalia	7.97	8.16	8.35	8.54	8.73	8.93
Sudan	33.60	34.47	35.30	36.22	37.16	38.13
Togo	5.84	5.99	6.15	6.30	6.46	6.63
Uganda	26.87	27.82	28.82	29.85	30.93	32.04
Yemen	19.70	20.33	20.98	21.62	22.29	22.98
OIC-LDCs	368.34	377.54	386.75	396.28	405.72	415.38
All LDCs ^(*)	723.10	740.96	758.82	777.27	794.70	812.94
OIC countries	1,327.15	1,381.60	1,409.11	1,438.78	1,467.22	1,495.92
Developing countries	5,267.92	5,368.49	5,440.02	5,514.25	5,585.59	5,647.93
World	6,242.35	6,348.59	6,426.52	6,507.00	6,585.11	6,653.43
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs ^(*)	50.94	50.95	50.97	50.98	51.05	51.10
OIC countries	27.75	27.33	27.45	27.54	27.65	27.77
Developing Countries	6.99	7.03	7.11	7.19	7.26	7.35
World	5.90	5.95	6.02	6.09	6.16	6.24
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.3	GDP at Current Prices (Billion US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	4.44	5.39	6.49	7.72	9.66	12.06
Bangladesh	54.48	59.12	61.13	65.20	73.69	81.94
Benin	3.57	4.05	4.40	4.74	5.55	6.94
Burkina Faso	4.33	5.04	5.44	5.78	6.77	8.10
Chad	2.74	4.42	5.88	6.31	7.02	8.39
Comoros	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.53
Djibouti	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.85	0.98
Gambia	0.37	0.40	0.46	0.51	0.65	0.81
Guinea	3.45	3.67	2.94	2.90	4.16	4.54
Guinea-Bissau	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.46
Maldives	0.69	0.78	0.75	0.92	1.05	1.26
Mali	4.44	4.99	5.50	6.13	7.16	8.78
Mauritania	1.29	1.50	1.86	2.70	2.82	3.16
Mozambique	4.67	5.70	6.58	7.21	8.07	9.65
Niger	2.65	2.90	3.38	3.65	4.25	5.38
Senegal	6.87	8.04	8.72	9.37	11.30	13.35
Sierra Leone	0.99	1.07	1.22	1.42	1.67	1.96
Somalia	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.53	2.68	2.66
Sudan	17.78	21.69	27.39	36.40	46.53	57.91
Togo	1.67	1.94	2.11	2.22	2.50	2.89
Uganda	6.61	7.93	9.22	9.96	11.91	14.53
Yemen	11.78	13.87	16.73	19.06	21.65	27.15
OIC-LDCs	136.09	156.01	173.89	196.22	230.78	273.44
All LDCs ^(*)	225.63	261.97	306.13	360.46	435.47	539.72
OIC countries	1,892.13	2,269.94	2,703.04	3,189.06	3,765.95	4,598.81
Developing countries	7,575.40	9,018.09	10,739.67	12,676.38	15,456.78	18,763.61
World	37,139.64	41,809.12	45,182.64	48,882.10	54,999.07	60,863.16
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs ^(*)	60.32	59.55	56.80	54.44	53.00	50.66
OIC countries	7.19	6.87	6.43	6.15	6.13	5.95
Developing Countries	1.80	1.73	1.62	1.55	1.49	1.46
World	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.4	GDP per Capita (Current US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	186	218	253	289	352	429
Bangladesh	369	393	399	418	463	506
Benin	511	564	594	623	707	856
Burkina Faso	349	393	415	431	493	577
Chad	319	502	651	681	739	862
Comoros	553	605	633	645	729	816
Djibouti	891	930	974	1,029	1,108	1,253
Gambia	257	273	306	328	410	496
Guinea	393	405	314	301	417	442
Guinea-Bissau	166	184	189	193	225	264
Maldives	2,197	2,388	2,239	2,652	3,055	3,649
Mali	372	409	440	480	548	657
Mauritania	477	542	658	933	952	1,043
Mozambique	248	297	337	362	397	465
Niger	224	238	269	282	318	391
Senegal	618	706	748	785	924	1,066
Sierra Leone	191	202	223	255	290	332
Somalia	263	271	277	296	307	298
Sudan	529	629	776	1,005	1,252	1,519
Togo	286	323	344	352	387	436
Uganda	246	285	320	334	385	453
Yemen	598	682	798	882	971	1,182
OIC-LDCs	369	413	450	495	569	658
All LDCs ^(*)	312	354	403	464	548	664
OIC countries	1,426	1,643	1,918	2,217	2,567	3,085
Developing countries	1,438	1,680	1,974	2,299	2,767	3,322
World	5,950	6,586	7,031	7,512	8,352	9,148
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.5	Value Added by Economic Activity (% of GDP)																			
	Agriculture					Industry					of which Manufacturing					Services				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Afghanistan ⁽³⁾	35.7	65.7	57.0	40.9	40.0	23.7	10.5	23.2	26.2	26.5	20.6	5.4	16.9	16.3	16.8	40.6	23.8	19.8	32.9	33.5
Bangladesh ⁽³⁾	31.5	26.4	25.5	20.1	19.1	21.4	24.6	25.3	27.2	28.6	13.4	15.3	15.2	16.5	18.0	47.2	49.1	49.2	52.6	52.3
Benin ⁽³⁾	35.4	35.4	37.8	35.2	35.4	12.7	14.3	14.0	14.5	13.7	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.6	7.8	51.9	50.3	48.2	50.2	50.9
Burkina Faso ^{(2) (3)}	28.6	35.4	32.6	35.7	31.4	20.8	21.3	21.1	20.1	23.8	14.2	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.6	50.6	43.3	46.3	44.2	44.8
Chad ^{(1) (3)}	39.2	37.0	42.3	21.3	20.5	17.0	13.9	11.3	53.8	53.2	14.6	11.9	9.1	5.8	5.7	43.8	49.1	46.4	24.9	26.3
Comoros ⁽³⁾	40.4	39.9	47.7	48.5	48.3	8.1	11.7	11.3	10.5	10.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	51.5	48.5	41.0	41.0	41.3
Djibouti ⁽³⁾	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	22.0	15.4	14.8	16.6	16.6	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	74.9	81.3	81.1	79.9	79.7
Gambia ⁽³⁾	15.4	20.6	23.8	28.5	27.9	13.1	14.3	14.4	15.0	16.2	7.6	7.9	6.6	6.0	5.8	71.4	65.1	61.7	56.5	55.9
Guinea ^{(2) (3)}	23.8	19.3	21.6	19.9	17.2	33.3	29.2	33.8	32.1	34.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	42.9	51.5	44.5	48.1	48.3
Guinea-Bissau ^{(2) (3)}	44.6	55.1	58.8	60.3	59.3	18.2	12.2	12.3	11.7	12.1	7.4	5.2	9.0	7.8	8.1	37.2	32.7	28.9	28.1	28.6
Maldives	14.6	11.0	8.4	9.7	6.0	12.4	13.0	14.5	17.3	17.5	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.5	73.0	76.0	77.1	73.0	76.6
Mali ^{(2) (3)}	47.8	43.1	36.3	37.5	37.7	13.5	16.1	20.9	24.0	20.4	8.1	8.2	7.2	9.8	5.6	38.8	40.7	42.9	38.5	41.9
Mauritania ^{(2) (3)}	37.0	36.4	27.1	17.7	18.2	23.6	25.7	29.1	33.9	36.7	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.5	5.7	39.4	38.0	43.8	48.4	45.0
Mozambique ^{(2) (3)}	37.1	33.9	23.6	26.4	27.3	18.4	14.2	24.1	24.8	25.1	12.7	7.4	12.0	15.1	15.1	44.5	51.9	52.3	48.9	47.7
Niger ⁽³⁾	33.4	35.1	38.7	45.5	45.9	17.9	14.6	13.2	11.8	14.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	48.7	50.2	48.1	42.7	40.0
Senegal ⁽³⁾	19.3	19.5	19.1	16.8	15.2	23.5	24.7	23.2	23.6	23.5	16.2	17.0	14.7	15.1	14.5	57.2	55.8	57.6	59.6	61.4
Sierra Leone ^{(2) (3)}	35.3	42.9	58.4	51.5	50.8	19.6	38.7	28.4	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.3	3.5	2.3	2.3	45.1	18.4	13.3	38.4	38.9
Somalia ⁽³⁾	69.3	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	24.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Sudan ^{(1) (3)}	33.8	39.8	36.4	32.9	32.4	16.3	11.6	18.3	23.3	24.0	8.7	5.7	6.9	9.4	9.4	49.9	48.5	45.2	43.7	43.6
Togo ⁽³⁾	34.5	38.6	37.7	43.1	41.8	19.7	19.4	19.7	18.9	18.5	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.4	8.7	45.8	42.0	42.6	37.9	39.7
Uganda ⁽³⁾	42.5	36.6	28.9	25.5	23.9	14.2	18.1	22.5	24.4	24.5	5.3	6.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	43.3	45.3	48.6	50.1	51.6
Yemen ^{(1) (3)}	23.7	18.3	12.8	10.1	9.4	24.3	29.0	44.2	46.3	44.3	7.8	11.9	5.5	6.8	7.9	52.0	52.7	43.1	43.7	46.4
OIC-LDCs	32.4	31.6	28.3	25.6	25.2	19.8	20.7	24.8	27.5	27.9	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.7	47.8	47.7	46.9	46.9	46.9
All LDCs ^(*)	35.5	35.3	31.0	27.2	27.3	21.2	20.7	25.1	30.2	30.8	10.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.8	43.2	44.1	43.9	42.7	41.9
OIC countries	17.6	15.6	13.0	11.2	10.5	36.8	37.0	41.5	45.1	45.8	15.2	17.0	15.3	15.0	14.0	45.6	47.3	45.5	43.7	43.7
Developing countries	16.7	13.0	11.2	10.0	9.8	38.6	35.4	37.0	39.3	40.3	22.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.0	44.7	51.6	51.8	50.7	49.9

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

(1) Fuel exporters (3 countries).

(2) Non-fuel primary product exporters (7 countries).

(3) Low-income food-deficit countries (21 countries).

(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.

Table A.6	GDP Growth Rate at Constant Prices (Percent)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	15.1	8.8	16.1	8.2	12.1	3.4
Bangladesh	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.6
Benin	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.8	4.6	5.0
Burkina Faso	7.3	4.6	7.1	5.5	3.6	5.0
Chad	14.7	33.6	7.9	0.2	0.2	-0.4
Comoros	2.5	-0.2	4.2	1.2	0.5	1.0
Djibouti	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	5.1	5.8
Gambia	6.9	7.0	5.1	6.5	6.3	5.9
Guinea	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.8	4.0
Guinea-Bissau	-0.6	2.2	3.5	0.6	2.7	3.3
Maldives	8.5	9.5	-4.6	18.0	7.2	5.7
Mali	7.2	1.2	6.1	5.3	4.3	5.0
Mauritania	5.6	5.2	5.4	11.4	1.0	2.2
Mozambique	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.7	7.0	6.2
Niger	7.1	-0.8	8.4	5.8	3.3	9.5
Senegal	6.7	5.9	5.6	2.4	4.7	2.5
Sierra Leone	9.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.4	5.5
Somalia	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sudan	7.1	5.1	6.3	11.3	10.2	6.8
Togo	5.2	2.4	1.2	3.9	1.9	1.1
Uganda	6.5	6.8	6.3	10.8	8.6	9.5
Yemen	3.7	4.0	5.6	3.2	3.3	3.9
OIC-LDCs	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	5.4
All LDCs(*)	5.8	7.7	8.3	8.1	8.6	7.0
OIC countries	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.1
Developing countries	6.3	7.5	7.1	8.0	8.3	6.1
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.2
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.7	Inflation Rate (% change in annual average consumer price indices)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	24.1	13.2	12.3	5.1	13.0	27.2
Bangladesh	5.4	6.1	7.0	7.1	9.1	8.4
Benin	1.5	0.9	5.4	3.8	1.3	8.0
Burkina Faso	2.0	-0.4	6.4	2.4	-0.2	10.7
Chad	-1.8	-4.8	3.7	7.7	-7.4	8.3
Comoros	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.4	4.5	4.8
Djibouti	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	5.0	12.0
Gambia	17.0	14.3	5.0	2.1	5.4	4.5
Guinea	3.0	11.0	17.5	31.4	34.7	22.9
Guinea-Bissau	-3.5	0.8	5.6	-0.1	4.6	10.4
Maldives	-2.8	6.3	3.3	3.5	7.4	12.3
Mali	-1.2	-3.1	6.4	1.5	1.5	9.1
Mauritania	5.3	10.4	12.1	6.2	7.3	7.3
Mozambique	13.5	12.6	6.4	13.2	8.2	10.3
Niger	-1.8	0.4	7.8	0.1	0.1	11.3
Senegal	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.1	5.9	5.8
Sierra Leone	7.5	14.2	12.1	9.5	11.7	14.8
Somalia						
Sudan	7.7	8.4	8.5	7.2	8.0	14.3
Togo	-0.9	0.4	6.8	2.2	1.0	8.4
Uganda	5.7	5.0	8.0	6.6	6.8	7.3
Yemen	10.8	12.5	9.9	10.8	7.9	19.0
OIC-LDCs	6.2	6.4	7.6	7.3	7.7	11.3
All LDCs(*)	14.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.3	13.4
OIC countries	8.2	6.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	12.0
Developing countries	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	9.3
World	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	6.0
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.8	Merchandise Exports (FOB, Million US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	210	185	240	277	340	420
Bangladesh	6,229	7,586	8,494	11,650	12,728	13,907
Benin	271	290	300	344	416	611
Burkina Faso	248	375	373	419	477	505
Chad	91	1,111	1,840	2,281	2,275	3,480
Comoros	33	35	24	32	30	32
Djibouti	247	252	274	340	422	494
Gambia	18	38	28	34	46	62
Guinea	629	560	1,328	1,365	1,677	1,896
Guinea-Bissau	71	110	109	133	373	191
Maldives	113	123	99	170	163	201
Mali	215	328	258	394	243	231
Mauritania	594	803	943	1,399	1,705	2,241
Mozambique	1,044	1,504	1,745	2,381	2,738	2,359
Niger	200	222	299	429	384	1,518
Senegal	1,159	1,276	1,443	1,364	1,723	1,906
Sierra Leone	141	184	196	209	268	227
Somalia	150	190	251	301	377	456
Sudan	2,609	3,774	4,824	5,657	8,867	12,807
Togo	416	408	364	567	700	938
Uganda	534	576	674	691	856	1,043
Yemen	3,726	4,078	5,611	6,426	6,749	9,252
OIC-LDCs	18,948	24,007	29,719	36,862	43,558	54,776
All LDCs(*)	42,365	54,781	74,085	96,272	114,999	165,220
OIC countries	610,998	802,882	986,471	1,197,380	1,350,029	1,791,004
Developing countries	2,104,970	2,718,770	3,371,930	4,128,720	4,920,930	6,130,220
World	7,525,250	9,133,340	10,363,000	11,969,000	13,849,300	16,009,900
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs(*)	44.73	43.82	40.11	38.29	37.88	33.15
OIC countries	3.10	2.99	3.01	3.08	3.23	3.06
Developing Countries	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89
World	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.34
Annual % Change						
OIC-LDCs	18.9	26.7	23.8	24.0	18.2	25.8
All LDCs(*)	15.6	29.3	35.2	29.9	19.5	43.7
OIC countries	20.7	31.4	22.9	21.4	12.7	32.7
Developing Countries	20.2	29.2	24.0	22.4	19.2	24.6
World	17.0	21.4	13.5	15.5	15.7	15.6
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics (DOT) Database, August 2009.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.9	Merchandise Imports (CIF, Million US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	1,608	1,973	3,007	3,825	4,879	5,739
Bangladesh	9,998	11,590	13,851	16,096	18,476	23,817
Benin	886	897	893	3,476	4,873	6,634
Burkina Faso	863	1,024	1,096	1,258	1,572	1,753
Chad	351	412	488	529	717	814
Comoros	124	111	114	142	156	243
Djibouti	864	896	1,207	1,548	1,915	2,385
Gambia	506	577	638	709	863	968
Guinea	694	1,167	1,910	2,302	2,953	3,806
Guinea-Bissau	159	136	213	201	240	267
Maldives	471	645	745	909	1,133	1,425
Mali	1,526	1,887	2,068	2,352	2,818	3,139
Mauritania	1,001	1,123	1,368	1,467	1,854	2,372
Mozambique	1,740	2,035	2,467	2,914	3,798	4,664
Niger	495	588	838	1,009	1,098	1,442
Senegal	2,359	2,856	3,217	3,423	4,961	6,378
Sierra Leone	602	523	609	565	643	822
Somalia	422	547	626	793	887	1,107
Sudan	2,689	4,086	6,690	8,074	8,742	10,718
Togo	563	557	590	2,631	4,177	3,698
Uganda	1,375	1,495	1,702	2,134	2,843	3,318
Yemen	4,302	3,985	4,800	6,969	8,903	10,197
OIC-LDCs	33,597	39,109	49,138	63,325	78,500	95,704
All LDCs ^(*)	62,404	74,753	92,423	116,257	145,862	180,611
OIC countries	502,999	694,868	826,775	968,786	1,204,967	1,549,275
Developing countries	1,991,690	2,606,740	3,103,260	3,756,490	4,667,460	5,892,300
World	7,752,300	9,485,940	10,757,900	12,377,800	14,359,100	16,737,800
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs ^(*)	53.84	52.32	53.17	54.47	53.82	52.99
OIC countries	6.68	5.63	5.94	6.54	6.51	6.18
Developing Countries	1.69	1.50	1.58	1.69	1.68	1.62
World	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.57
Annual % Change						
OIC-LDCs	27.0	16.4	25.6	28.9	24.0	21.9
All LDCs ^(*)	24.1	19.8	23.6	25.8	25.5	23.8
OIC countries	18.8	38.1	19.0	17.2	24.4	28.6
Developing Countries	18.7	30.9	19.0	21.0	24.3	26.2
World	16.9	22.4	13.4	15.1	16.0	16.6
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics (DOT) Database, August 2009.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.10	Current Account Balance (Million US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	-696	-265	-182	-379	85	-181
Bangladesh	176	-190	8	762	812	768
Benin	-298	-292	-241	-270	-549	-575
Burkina Faso	-379	-532	-635	-554	-561	-892
Chad	-1,338	-768	140	-564	-739	-958
Comoros	-10	-17	-28	-24	-31	-49
Djibouti	21	-9	-23	-113	-217	-385
Gambia	-18	-54	-93	-74	-87	-138
Guinea	-14	-82	7	-41	-309	-467
Guinea-Bissau	-14	18	-2	-36	39	-9
Maldives	-32	-126	-269	-302	-425	-699
Mali	-278	-423	-473	-255	-565	-721
Mauritania	-175	-517	-877	-36	-321	-497
Mozambique	-721	-507	-749	-660	-768	-1,213
Niger	-198	-212	-301	-355	-383	-676
Senegal	-421	-487	-675	-887	-1,334	-1,645
Sierra Leone	-48	-62	-86	-50	-63	-163
Somalia						
Sudan	-1,396	-1,409	-3,035	-5,540	-5,812	-5,360
Togo	-70	-57	165	-63	-99	-192
Uganda	-309	5	-130	-334	-367	-469
Yemen	176	225	633	206	-1,507	-541
OIC-LDCs	-6,042	-5,761	-6,846	-9,569	-13,201	-15,062
All LDCs ^(*)	-10,766	-9,021	-6,253	-25	-6,121	-4,388
OIC countries	76,869	104,128	229,693	314,514	299,195	407,356
Developing countries	151,271	226,086	447,763	630,632	633,403	714,440
World	-68,829	12,277	53,747	176,111	243,798	249,484
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2009.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.11	Total Reserves Excluding Gold (Million US \$)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh	2,578	3,172	2,767	3,806	5,183	5,689
Benin	718	640	657	912	1,209	1,263
Burkina Faso	752	669	438	555	1,029	928
Chad	187	222	226	625	955	1,345
Comoros	94	104	86	94	117	112
Djibouti	100	94	89	120	132	175
Gambia	59	84	98	121	143	117
Guinea		110	95			
Guinea-Bissau	33	73	80	82	113	124
Maldives	159	204	186	231	308	241
Mali	952	861	855	970	1,087	1,072
Mauritania	27	34	64	187	198	
Mozambique	938	1,131	1,054	1,156	1,445	1,578
Niger	260	258	250	371	593	705
Senegal	1,111	1,386	1,191	1,334	1,660	1,602
Sierra Leone	67	125	171	184	217	220
Somalia						
Sudan	529	1,338	1,869	1,660	1,378	1,399
Togo	205	360	195	375	438	582
Uganda	1,080	1,308	1,344	1,811	2,560	2,301
Yemen	4,987	5,665	6,115	7,512	7,715	8,111
OIC-LDCs	14,837	17,837	17,829	22,104	26,481	27,565
All LDCs ^(*)	24,062	30,621	33,424	44,120	53,374	61,928
OIC countries	309,613	387,805	454,521	595,580	802,767	813,504
Developing countries	1,310,929	1,731,668	2,147,392	2,832,379	4,030,317	4,476,425
World	3,153,808	3,866,793	4,244,246	5,091,266	6,462,511	6,977,454
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; IMF, International Financial Statistics (IFS) Database, January 2010.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.12	Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	16	17	31	33	31	29
Bangladesh	23	24	25	25	24	24
Benin	20	21	18	21	21	21
Burkina Faso	12	10	16	14	15	22
Chad	45	27	25	16	16	16
Comoros	10	9	9	9	10	13
Djibouti	19	21	23	35	42	47
Gambia	42	36	36	39	38	48
Guinea	10	11	14	14	11	14
Guinea-Bissau	19	13	15	17	15	16
Maldives	27	42	61	60	52	45
Mali	26	22	22	20	24	25
Mauritania	27	46	71	29	22	21
Mozambique	22	18	18	17	16	20
Niger	16	15	23	24	24	26
Senegal	22	22	24	25	26	30
Sierra Leone	8	6	11	29	29	15
Somalia	20	20	20	20	20	20
Sudan	20	22	24	25	24	21
Togo	15	15	17	19	17	12
Uganda	21	22	22	21	23	24
Yemen	18	19	23	30	40	39
OIC-LDCs	21	22	24	24	25	25
All LDCs(*)	20	21	22	23	24	24
OIC countries	22	22	22	23	24	23
Developing countries	25	27	27	28	29	31
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.13	Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	-33	-30	-15	-8	-9	-8
Bangladesh	19	20	20	20	20	20
Benin	10	12	11	11	12	13
Burkina Faso	-1	-4	1	0	1	7
Chad	22	46	54	50	48	50
Comoros	-3	-9	-12	-15	-17	-18
Djibouti	10	8	9	12	9	1
Gambia	17	4	11	14	5	5
Guinea	8	7	11	9	0	2
Guinea-Bissau	9	-3	2	6	2	3
Maldives	49	43	28	37	26	12
Mali	19	14	14	17	18	17
Mauritania	-3	4	7	21	8	1
Mozambique	-1	1	4	8	9	9
Niger	8	4	11	12	11	11
Senegal	10	9	9	7	6	8
Sierra Leone	-26	-20	-12	8	13	4
Somalia	19	19	19	19	19	19
Sudan	16	19	14	14	20	21
Togo	-1	-2	-11	-9	-6	-5
Uganda	8	11	11	7	8	5
Yemen	17	20	28	30	34	39
OIC-LDCs	13	14	16	16	18	18
All LDCs(*)	12	14	16	18	19	20
OIC countries	27	29	31	33	32	34
Developing countries	28	30	31	33	33	33
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.						
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.						

Table A.14	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (Million US \$)						
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan		58	187	271	238	243	300
Bangladesh	3	350	460	845	793	666	1,086
Benin	62	45	64	53	53	255	120
Burkina Faso	0	29	14	34	34	344	137
Chad	9	713	467	-99	656	718	834
Comoros	0	1	1	1	1	8	8
Djibouti	0	14	39	59	164	195	234
Gambia	14	15	49	45	71	76	63
Guinea	18	83	98	105	125	386	1,350
Guinea-Bissau	2	4	2	9	18	19	15
Maldives	6	14	15	9	14	15	15
Mali	6	132	101	224	83	73	127
Mauritania	7	102	392	814	155	153	103
Mozambique	9	337	245	108	154	427	587
Niger	41	11	20	30	51	129	147
Senegal	57	52	77	45	220	297	706
Sierra Leone	32	9	61	83	59	94	30
Somalia	6	-1	-5	24	96	141	87
Sudan	-31	1,349	1,511	2,305	3,541	2,436	2,601
Togo	23	34	59	77	77	49	68
Uganda	-6	202	295	380	644	733	787
Yemen	-131	6	144	-302	1,121	917	463
OIC-LDCs	128	3,558	4,295	5,119	8,366	8,375	9,867
All LDCs(*)	566	13,087	13,694	15,933	22,844	25,928	33,098
OIC countries	5,718	36,383	52,766	87,715	134,522	153,235	182,912
Developing countries	35,158	203,895	320,706	360,240	488,312	620,210	735,095
World	207,273	565,160	734,892	973,329	1,461,074	1,978,838	1,697,353
OIC-LDCs as % of:							
All LDCs(*)	22.61	27.19	31.36	32.13	36.62	32.30	29.81
OIC countries	2.24	9.78	8.14	5.84	6.22	5.47	5.39
Developing Countries	0.36	1.75	1.34	1.42	1.71	1.35	1.34
World	0.06	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.57	0.42	0.58
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; UNCTAD, Foreign Direct Investment Database (FDISTAT).							
(*) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.							

Table A.15	Official Development Assistance (ODA)^(*) (Net, Million US \$)						
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan	122	1,591	2,170	2,736	2,956	3,965	4,865
Bangladesh	2,093	1,392	1,414	1,320	1,220	1,515	2,061
Benin	267	300	394	347	374	474	641
Burkina Faso	327	526	641	694	869	951	998
Chad	311	252	337	380	282	354	416
Comoros	45	24	26	23	31	44	37
Djibouti	194	79	64	74	115	112	121
Gambia	97	63	55	60	73	73	94
Guinea	292	246	278	198	155	228	319
Guinea-Bissau	126	150	76	66	81	122	132
Maldives	21	23	28	76	38	37	54
Mali	479	559	588	704	824	1,020	964
Mauritania	236	249	189	182	199	342	311
Mozambique	998	1,048	1,243	1,297	1,601	1,778	1,994
Niger	388	461	547	520	518	542	605
Senegal	812	454	1,057	684	823	872	1,058
Sierra Leone	59	337	376	340	338	545	367
Somalia	491	174	199	237	391	384	758
Sudan	813	613	992	1,823	2,044	2,112	2,384
Togo	258	50	64	82	79	121	330
Uganda	663	997	1,215	1,191	1,539	1,737	1,657
Yemen	400	234	251	289	280	236	305
OIC-LDCs	9,490	9,822	12,204	13,323	14,830	17,567	20,470
All LDCs ^(**)	16,623	24,228	25,409	25,920	28,191	32,980	38,427
OIC countries	24,981	23,139	27,566	53,204	48,540	42,960	47,946
Developing countries	56,959	71,121	79,399	107,975	106,149	107,102	128,608
OIC-LDCs as % of:							
All LDCs ^(**)	57.1	40.5	48.0	51.4	52.6	53.3	53.3
OIC countries	38.0	42.4	44.3	25.0	30.6	40.9	42.7
Developing Countries	16.7	13.8	15.4	12.3	14.0	16.4	15.9
ODA per Capita (\$)							
OIC-LDCs	36	27	32	34	37	43	49
All LDCs ^(**)	32	34	34	34	36	41	48
OIC countries	26	17	20	38	34	29	33
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; OECD, International Development Statistics.							
(*) From all donors, including grants.							
(**) 2008 data do not include Cape Verde, which graduated from the list of LDCs in 2007.							

Table A.16	External Debt Stocks, Total (DOD) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan ^(*)					1,654	2,041
Bangladesh	12,439	18,774	20,129	18,919	20,491	22,033
Benin ^(*)	1,292	1,828	1,920	1,837	811	857
Burkina Faso ^(*)	832	1,735	2,007	2,003	1,123	1,461
Chad ^(*)	514	1,529	1,641	1,585	1,707	1,797
Comoros ^(*)	188	293	307	291	296	291
Djibouti	205	385	417	412	463	472
Gambia ^(*)	369	634	672	668	724	733
Guinea ^(*)	2,476	3,457	3,538	3,247	3,281	3,268
Guinea-Bissau ^(*)	692	745	765	693	711	744
Maldives	78	285	372	387	477	562
Mali ^(*)	2,468	3,114	3,320	3,228	1,649	2,018
Mauritania ^(*)	2,113	2,355	2,333	2,316	1,624	1,704
Mozambique ^(*)	4,650	3,885	4,811	4,507	2,985	3,105
Niger ^(*)	1,730	2,074	1,977	1,984	857	972
Senegal ^(*)	3,754	4,389	3,942	3,865	1,930	2,588
Sierra Leone ^(*)	1,176	1,523	1,652	1,564	1,308	348
Somalia ^(*)	2,370	2,838	2,849	2,750	2,838	2,944
Sudan ^(*)	14,762	17,159	18,188	17,380	18,226	19,126
Togo ^(*)	1,281	1,701	1,830	1,679	1,788	1,968
Uganda ^(*)	2,606	4,543	4,753	4,427	1,265	1,611
Yemen	6,352	5,375	5,488	5,363	5,561	5,926
OIC-LDCs	62,347	78,621	82,912	79,103	71,770	76,570
All LDCs	124,458	154,668	161,325	156,063	132,521	144,231
OIC countries	393,654	672,839	724,293	700,049	742,100	835,968
Developing countries	1,283,129	2,470,483	2,636,451	2,633,045	2,858,432	3,466,045
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	50.1	50.8	51.4	50.7	54.2	53.1
OIC countries	15.8	11.7	11.4	11.3	9.7	9.2
Developing Countries	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.2
Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.						
^(*) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).						

Table A.17	External Debt Stocks, Long-Term (LDOD) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					1,635.3	1,961.4
Bangladesh	11,657.7	18,083.0	19,186.4	17,922.6	18,836.3	20,150.5
Benin	1,218.5	1,726.2	1,831.1	1,744.7	768.6	851.9
Burkina Faso	747.9	1,596.6	1,863.4	1,878.6	1,003.2	1,268.4
Chad	454.0	1,405.5	1,527.7	1,494.7	1,627.5	1,712.5
Comoros	175.4	265.4	273.2	257.3	259.8	279.2
Djibouti	155.2	355.5	382.1	376.5	426.0	439.8
Gambia	308.4	566.6	620.3	625.0	688.3	704.3
Guinea	2,252.8	3,154.0	3,187.7	2,930.5	2,979.9	3,048.0
Guinea-Bissau	630.4	712.5	737.9	671.3	695.0	730.5
Maldives	64.0	259.5	331.7	325.4	377.8	425.9
Mali	2,336.9	2,910.1	3,135.5	3,101.6	1,624.4	1,988.5
Mauritania	1,805.8	2,076.3	2,081.7	2,079.3	1,395.4	1,437.0
Mozambique	4,230.6	3,243.1	4,122.5	3,719.4	2,354.1	2,532.8
Niger	1,491.2	1,932.9	1,832.7	1,814.8	781.3	882.2
Senegal	3,018.5	3,993.7	3,702.1	3,681.2	1,809.1	2,228.9
Sierra Leone	919.9	1,337.0	1,434.3	1,350.2	1,256.5	308.2
Somalia	1,925.9	1,936.1	1,949.0	1,881.5	1,922.6	1,978.8
Sudan	9,651.2	11,109.8	11,547.3	11,074.8	11,663.4	12,337.4
Togo	1,080.7	1,484.4	1,605.2	1,446.3	1,553.5	1,654.6
Uganda	2,177.5	4,158.3	4,425.6	4,216.4	1,107.7	1,575.1
Yemen	5,160.4	4,744.5	4,799.3	4,717.1	4,997.6	5,343.2
OIC-LDCs	51,462.7	67,051.2	70,576.9	67,309.3	59,763.4	63,839.0
All LDCs	106,015.7	133,858.7	138,566.6	133,191.0	109,993.1	120,099.6
OIC countries	330,322.1	541,718.2	574,618.6	548,642.1	585,972.6	675,924.6
Developing countries	1,054,686.8	1,976,479.3	2,079,545.3	2,048,665.1	2,195,466.6	2,602,309.5
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	48.5	50.1	50.9	50.5	54.3	53.2
OIC countries	15.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	10.2	9.4
Developing Countries	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.18	External Debt Stocks, Short-Term (STD) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					18.2	21.0
Bangladesh	155.9	617.0	712.0	688.4	1,178.0	1,382.4
Benin	55.4	29.0	24.0	39.4	39.5	0.6
Burkina Faso	84.0	14.1	29.1	21.2	85.1	155.0
Chad	29.8	17.2	17.2	11.0	12.1	28.8
Comoros	12.4	27.5	33.7	33.4	36.3	11.8
Djibouti	50.1	9.2	13.4	16.6	18.8	16.3
Gambia	15.7	32.8	26.9	22.5	18.3	22.5
Guinea	172.0	166.4	228.9	228.8	228.8	155.0
Guinea-Bissau	56.5	12.1	11.2	9.9	8.1	8.4
Maldives	14.0	25.9	40.5	55.3	93.2	130.0
Mali	61.8	35.4	39.5	17.0	17.0	17.0
Mauritania	237.6	174.1	160.7	167.0	228.6	254.2
Mozambique	345.3	432.5	491.5	630.8	620.7	556.6
Niger	153.6	9.6	8.9	41.4	49.3	49.3
Senegal	421.1	155.5	35.7	35.7	95.1	332.0
Sierra Leone	148.1	16.8	22.4	21.4	16.9	3.4
Somalia	285.1	735.4	725.7	708.8	746.7	787.8
Sudan	4,155.2	5,450.2	6,047.8	5,786.6	6,045.1	6,306.9
Togo	113.0	175.0	197.9	218.6	225.9	311.3
Uganda	146.4	148.4	135.4	79.4	148.1	26.5
Yemen	1,191.5	229.4	312.9	353.2	317.6	413.4
OIC-LDCs	7,904.5	8,513.6	9,315.1	9,186.5	10,247.5	10,990.3
All LDCs	13,051.8	14,618.6	16,362.0	17,398.4	19,213.0	20,685.0
OIC countries	56,402.1	88,558.9	111,119.0	123,427.8	141,280.9	148,933.2
Developing countries	194,456.5	387,184.0	460,888.0	535,200.5	643,106.0	848,195.1
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	60.6	58.2	56.9	52.8	53.3	53.1
OIC countries	14.0	9.6	8.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
Developing Countries	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.19	Use of IMF Credit (IMF CR) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					0	59
Bangladesh	626	74	231	308	476	501
Benin	18	73	65	53	3	4
Burkina Faso	0	125	115	104	35	37
Chad	30	106	96	79	68	56
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	20	21	19	18	16
Gambia	45	35	25	21	18	6
Guinea	51	136	122	87	72	65
Guinea-Bissau	5	20	16	12	8	5
Maldives	0	0	0	6	6	6
Mali	69	169	145	109	8	13
Mauritania	70	104	90	69	0	13
Mozambique	74	209	197	157	10	15
Niger	85	131	135	128	27	40
Senegal	314	240	204	148	26	27
Sierra Leone	108	169	196	192	35	37
Somalia	159	166	174	160	168	177
Sudan	956	599	593	518	518	482
Togo	87	42	27	14	8	2
Uganda	282	236	192	131	9	9
Yemen	0	401	376	292	246	169
OIC-LDCs	2,980	3,056	3,020	2,608	1,759	1,740
All LDCs	5,391	6,191	6,397	5,474	3,315	3,446
OIC countries	6,930	42,561	38,556	27,979	14,846	11,111
Developing countries	33,986	106,820	96,018	49,179	19,859	15,540

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.20	Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt (PPG) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					1,635	1,961
Bangladesh	11,658	18,083	19,186	17,923	18,836	20,151
Benin	1,219	1,726	1,831	1,745	769	852
Burkina Faso	748	1,597	1,863	1,879	1,003	1,268
Chad	454	1,406	1,528	1,495	1,628	1,713
Comoros	175	265	273	257	260	279
Djibouti	155	356	382	377	426	440
Gambia	308	567	620	625	688	704
Guinea	2,253	3,154	3,188	2,931	2,980	3,048
Guinea-Bissau	630	713	738	671	695	731
Maldives	64	260	332	325	378	426
Mali	2,337	2,910	3,136	3,102	1,624	1,989
Mauritania	1,806	2,076	2,082	2,079	1,395	1,437
Mozambique	4,211	3,164	3,712	3,719	2,354	2,533
Niger	1,230	1,887	1,794	1,782	755	863
Senegal	2,958	3,944	3,557	3,540	1,658	2,029
Sierra Leone	920	1,337	1,434	1,350	1,257	308
Somalia	1,926	1,936	1,949	1,882	1,923	1,979
Sudan	9,155	11,110	11,547	11,075	11,663	12,337
Togo	1,081	1,484	1,605	1,446	1,554	1,655
Uganda	2,178	4,158	4,426	4,216	1,108	1,575
Yemen	5,160	4,745	4,799	4,717	4,998	5,343
OIC-LDCs	50,626	66,876	69,982	67,135	59,587	63,620
All LDCs	105,163	133,141	136,939	131,720	108,215	118,001
OIC countries	311,826	438,444	449,369	409,327	377,864	398,413
Developing countries	995,182	1,423,845	1,466,660	1,331,287	1,234,553	1,312,490
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	48.1	50.2	51.1	51.0	55.1	53.9
OIC countries	16.2	15.3	15.6	16.4	15.8	16.0
Developing Countries	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.21	Disbursements on External Debt (Long-term + IMF)					
	(Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					146.4	201.8
Bangladesh	1,273.1	937.5	1,150.9	981.8	1,126.0	1,091.9
Benin	120.3	69.4	80.6	87.2	81.1	124.2
Burkina Faso	77.2	127.1	255.6	219.3	301.4	233.7
Chad	102.6	188.2	113.2	115.8	116.5	52.6
Comoros	5.1	9.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.8
Djibouti	27.0	30.4	26.3	30.6	51.9	29.0
Gambia	32.8	39.9	51.4	62.6	59.2	63.0
Guinea	195.7	52.4	43.4	40.7	36.9	71.9
Guinea-Bissau	36.5	19.5	30.8	18.2	12.6	18.3
Maldives	13.0	38.8	73.0	55.2	63.7	59.0
Mali	194.6	215.6	167.7	282.0	150.8	262.3
Mauritania	148.0	127.7	116.8	143.2	174.8	192.6
Mozambique	242.4	224.8	351.3	344.1	372.0	346.5
Niger	147.8	141.0	141.9	153.5	124.7	98.6
Senegal	260.9	217.5	455.0	387.1	275.4	505.3
Sierra Leone	15.0	63.1	124.5	71.4	59.1	28.3
Somalia	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	185.1	127.0	313.7	414.3	455.5	662.1
Togo	109.9	5.5	20.0	15.1	52.9	4.1
Uganda	371.7	348.7	214.5	236.2	263.4	495.6
Yemen	305.4	156.9	157.2	247.8	346.6	299.8
OIC-LDCs	3,909.5	3,140.8	3,891.0	3,908.5	4,273.9	4,845.4
All LDCs	7,231.5	7,812.6	10,224.5	11,127.2	8,935.6	14,366.4
OIC countries	38,551.2	60,628.3	87,197.7	102,178.2	139,500.4	159,423.7
Developing countries	122,265.2	307,351.3	361,325.9	429,218.3	507,738.9	686,160.0
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	54.06	40.20	38.06	35.13	47.83	33.73
OIC countries	10.14	5.18	4.46	3.83	3.06	3.04
Developing Countries	3.20	1.02	1.08	0.91	0.84	0.71

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.22	Debt Service on External Debt, Total (TDS) (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					9.3	19.6
Bangladesh	749.1	671.6	670.5	804.6	706.4	813.9
Benin	38.1	60.0	62.5	67.7	81.1	68.1
Burkina Faso	34.3	46.8	51.9	45.8	51.5	42.8
Chad	11.8	41.0	39.0	54.4	63.2	71.5
Comoros	1.1	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	26.3
Djibouti	14.9	15.6	17.7	15.1	22.6	44.4
Gambia	37.7	20.4	37.2	28.3	33.1	35.6
Guinea	168.6	131.1	171.8	161.8	164.8	174.5
Guinea-Bissau	8.4	15.2	44.9	32.6	33.8	32.2
Maldives	8.8	21.7	32.9	34.5	35.0	44.7
Mali	67.8	76.5	98.6	97.6	91.3	64.3
Mauritania	145.7	54.7	57.1	67.2	97.3	122.9
Mozambique	78.5	83.6	72.6	82.9	51.6	40.8
Niger	98.7	33.4	42.8	37.9	183.2	31.2
Senegal	324.1	244.0	335.6	202.6	194.0	180.7
Sierra Leone	21.1	16.2	19.2	15.3	31.5	13.3
Somalia	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sudan	49.7	272.3	314.3	390.3	296.0	364.2
Togo	85.7	17.4	22.0	24.1	29.3	18.4
Uganda	144.7	83.9	102.7	171.6	114.7	66.8
Yemen	169.1	175.8	223.2	211.0	225.9	254.6
OIC-LDCs	2,268.7	2,084.3	2,419.8	2,549.5	2,519.3	2,530.6
All LDCs	4,268.3	5,166.6	6,041.3	6,937.9	8,812.3	9,960.5
OIC countries	47,938.9	90,682.0	102,960.4	116,560.6	129,072.7	128,980.0
Developing countries	139,801.0	389,664.6	412,251.4	474,399.1	536,464.4	540,025.0
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	53.2	40.3	40.1	36.7	28.6	25.4
OIC countries	4.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Developing Countries	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.23	Interest Payments on External Debt, Total (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					5.8	15.8
Bangladesh	201.0	175.9	208.1	235.3	232.4	244.0
Benin	17.6	18.4	19.3	20.2	17.2	13.5
Burkina Faso	15.5	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.3	16.6
Chad	5.0	11.9	11.6	16.8	17.4	19.3
Comoros	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	13.3
Djibouti	6.0	3.3	4.4	3.9	5.2	6.8
Gambia	12.3	9.1	9.1	10.5	9.8	11.6
Guinea	58.8	34.3	44.2	47.0	44.2	40.8
Guinea-Bissau	6.1	4.5	10.1	8.7	9.4	9.5
Maldives	2.8	5.3	8.7	9.9	11.9	14.4
Mali	24.0	20.1	27.3	28.8	25.6	20.1
Mauritania	47.4	15.9	21.0	23.4	25.5	28.2
Mozambique	37.7	24.6	25.0	26.6	26.8	26.2
Niger	36.0	11.1	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.6
Senegal	127.8	78.1	74.2	57.4	74.8	60.6
Sierra Leone	9.2	7.7	10.5	9.4	11.6	3.9
Somalia	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sudan	33.6	58.1	79.2	67.3	50.0	82.4
Togo	43.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	5.3	5.5
Uganda	35.9	27.3	36.9	35.8	29.7	15.9
Yemen	88.4	57.7	68.8	62.3	71.5	69.3
OIC-LDCs	814.4	583.0	692.8	699.7	705.2	728.4
All LDCs	1,599.9	1,336.5	1,418.9	1,642.8	2,281.6	2,693.4
OIC countries	19,058.9	22,319.4	23,114.6	29,004.5	26,447.2	31,399.0
Developing countries	61,031.7	98,353.0	98,477.6	110,052.4	124,253.5	150,363.7
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	50.90	43.62	48.83	42.59	30.91	27.04
OIC countries	4.27	2.61	3.00	2.41	2.67	2.32
Developing Countries	1.33	0.59	0.70	0.64	0.57	0.48

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.24	Net Flows on Debt, Total (Million US \$)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					142.9	198.0
Bangladesh	812.8	513.8	783.6	372.5	1,158.1	675.0
Benin	91.8	-16.8	32.4	54.7	17.2	30.6
Burkina Faso	68.0	101.4	235.7	182.7	331.2	288.5
Chad	98.2	154.7	84.7	75.2	69.6	15.5
Comoros	1.8	2.6	3.0	0.1	1.7	-8.1
Djibouti	20.8	15.5	16.8	22.6	36.2	-5.2
Gambia	15.5	21.6	17.2	41.7	31.8	42.1
Guinea	86.1	-167.4	-22.2	-74.1	-83.8	-142.7
Guinea-Bissau	45.7	6.8	-5.1	-6.7	-13.8	-4.4
Maldives	8.6	-0.4	62.9	45.6	78.6	63.7
Mali	158.8	51.3	100.3	197.2	85.0	218.2
Mauritania	102.2	39.9	83.6	90.4	144.1	124.9
Mozambique	173.3	101.4	293.6	323.8	348.3	388.9
Niger	123.3	120.3	115.7	126.7	-39.9	78.0
Senegal	232.0	-86.5	75.1	241.9	215.6	613.1
Sierra Leone	3.0	57.1	123.8	55.6	34.2	14.9
Somalia	58.0	0.0	-33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	169.1	-91.4	347.6	100.3	134.4	416.3
Togo	16.0	-69.1	-14.6	20.3	-4.1	47.2
Uganda	269.2	283.1	133.5	90.7	249.4	323.8
Yemen	385.7	-93.7	17.7	160.2	151.2	206.5
OIC-LDCs	2,939.8	944.1	2,452.2	2,121.3	3,087.8	3,584.8
All LDCs	5,339.5	2,949.1	6,839.7	7,233.2	3,893.4	8,219.5
OIC countries	19,646.4	1,069.8	27,694.3	30,329.4	53,767.4	68,588.7
Developing countries	57,531.1	77,507.2	116,024.2	151,490.7	205,595.4	498,987.9
OIC-LDCs as % of:						
All LDCs	55.1	32.0	35.9	29.3	79.3	43.6
OIC countries	15.0	88.3	8.9	7.0	5.7	5.2
Developing Countries	5.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	0.7

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database.

Table A.25	External Debt Stocks, % of GNI (DOD/GNI)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					20.2	20.2
Bangladesh	43.5	34.4	34.2	31.2	31.9	29.9
Benin	71.5	52.0	47.9	43.1	17.5	15.8
Burkina Faso	29.0	41.4	40.8	36.6	19.1	21.8
Chad	33.7	75.8	59.1	47.9	48.6	41.1
Comoros	77.2	90.7	85.2	75.6	73.4	62.4
Djibouti	44.3	60.0	59.8	55.7	56.9	54.3
Gambia	50.6	136.3	139.8	117.2	115.8	97.3
Guinea	93.1	96.5	89.5	101.2	98.3	82.1
Guinea-Bissau	310.1	364.8	328.8	273.7	262.7	235.7
Maldives	41.5	43.6	50.7	54.2	54.9	56.3
Mali	99.5	76.6	69.4	61.2	28.6	29.4
Mauritania	196.4	175.8	145.4	121.2	58.6	59.7
Mozambique	166.3	86.3	89.0	72.3	45.7	41.3
Niger	68.5	79.3	68.6	59.1	23.5	22.9
Senegal	62.9	64.2	49.2	44.7	21.0	23.1
Sierra Leone	124.9	107.9	122.2	108.9	81.2	18.8
Somalia	246.4	139.7	133.0	122.8	115.8	113.3
Sudan	105.9	80.4	71.3	51.4	42.6	34.9
Togo	79.2	96.9	88.9	80.0	81.0	79.2
Uganda	65.7	65.7	57.3	45.2	11.8	12.1
Yemen	170.9	47.3	41.6	33.2	27.6	25.0
OIC-LDCs	78.6	58.5	54.4	46.4	35.8	32.0
All LDCs	86.7	71.0	65.7	56.0	40.5	36.6
OIC countries	49.9	49.0	43.7	36.1	32.6	30.4
Developing countries	40.3	36.1	32.3	27.2	25.0	24.9

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

Table A.26	External Debt Stocks, % of Exports (DOD/XGS)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					88.5	116.7
Bangladesh	700.1	255.5	232.6	198.0	179.1	162.4
Benin	343.5	245.0	236.7	195.4	93.3	79.6
Burkina Faso	244.6	462.1	360.8	370.5	169.0	206.3
Chad	175.8	221.2	73.7	49.5	47.5	46.9
Comoros	659.3	515.8	560.3	526.4	517.3	424.0
Djibouti	55.2	152.2	166.2	143.1	148.2	146.3
Gambia	194.4	400.9	364.3	362.2	357.6	342.1
Guinea	310.1	428.4	418.8	351.7	285.9	302.1
Guinea-Bissau	2,471.2	958.1	915.4	610.3	553.5	565.8
Maldives	42.8	47.2	55.8	76.9	65.5	69.9
Mali	568.5	270.3	272.7	235.1	88.5	106.6
Mauritania	463.4	712.2	393.6	332.4	106.8	110.0
Mozambique	2,466.2	317.1	283.4	224.9	138.2	130.2
Niger	326.8	461.3	369.3	314.2	130.0	126.3
Senegal	269.6	240.3	180.9	164.3	80.5	98.8
Sierra Leone	467.3	739.8	671.2	555.6	411.9	94.3
Somalia	28,032.4	43,010.5	41,072.2	37,754.4	35,682.6	34,921.9
Sudan	2,035.4	526.0	387.4	287.6	251.3	169.7
Togo	250.1	284.6	304.5	272.3	260.6	245.5
Uganda	1,032.6	541.4	420.6	290.2	77.1	73.7
Yemen	1,293.4	125.3	108.8	78.3	70.7	76.3
OIC-LDCs	647.7	310.7	256.8	204.5	151.5	138.8
All LDCs	557.7	315.1	263.0	209.9	145.9	134.0
OIC countries	213.2	139.3	121.3	97.1	86.0	83.5
Developing countries	218.5	118.9	99.1	80.8	72.1	73.3

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

Table A.27	Debt Service on External Debt, % of Exports (TDS/XGS)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					0.5	1.1
Bangladesh	42.2	9.1	7.7	8.4	6.2	6.0
Benin	10.1	8.0	7.7	7.2	9.3	6.3
Burkina Faso	10.1	12.5	9.3	8.5	7.7	6.0
Chad	4.0	5.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Comoros	3.9	5.3	6.0	7.2	6.5	38.3
Djibouti	4.0	6.2	7.1	5.2	7.2	13.8
Gambia	19.9	12.9	20.2	15.4	16.4	16.6
Guinea	21.1	16.2	20.3	17.5	14.4	16.1
Guinea-Bissau	30.1	19.5	53.8	28.7	26.3	24.5
Maldives	4.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	4.8	5.5
Mali	15.6	6.6	8.1	7.1	4.9	3.4
Mauritania	31.9	16.6	9.6	9.6	6.4	7.9
Mozambique	41.6	6.8	4.3	4.1	2.4	1.7
Niger	18.6	7.4	8.0	6.0	27.8	4.1
Senegal	23.3	13.4	15.4	8.6	8.1	6.9
Sierra Leone	8.4	7.9	7.8	5.4	9.9	3.6
Somalia	126.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0
Sudan	6.8	8.3	6.7	6.5	4.1	3.2
Togo	16.7	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	2.3
Uganda	57.3	10.0	9.1	11.2	7.0	3.1
Yemen	34.4	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
OIC-LDCs	23.6	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.3	4.6
All LDCs	19.1	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.7	9.3
OIC countries	26.0	18.8	17.2	16.2	15.0	12.9
Developing countries	22.9	18.8	15.5	14.6	13.5	11.4

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database; UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database.

Table A.28	Interest Payments on External Debt, % of Exports (INT/XGS)					
	1990	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan					0.3	0.9
Bangladesh	11.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8
Benin	4.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.3
Burkina Faso	4.6	4.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.3
Chad	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Comoros	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	19.4
Djibouti	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.1
Gambia	6.5	5.7	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.4
Guinea	7.4	4.3	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.8
Guinea-Bissau	21.7	5.7	12.1	7.7	7.3	7.3
Maldives	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8
Mali	5.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.1
Mauritania	10.4	4.8	3.5	3.4	1.7	1.8
Mozambique	20.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Niger	6.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
Senegal	9.2	4.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.3
Sierra Leone	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.6	1.1
Somalia	62.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0
Sudan	4.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7
Togo	8.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Uganda	14.2	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.8	0.7
Yemen	18.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
OIC-LDCs	8.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3
All LDCs	7.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
OIC countries	10.3	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.1
Developing countries	10.2	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2

Source: SESRIC, BASEIND Database; World Bank, Global Development Finance (GDF), Online Database; UNSD, National Accounts main Aggregates Database.

Table A.29	Food Production Index (1999-2001=100)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	94	90	109	112	109	124	112	122
Bangladesh	102	100	103	106	104	116	118	126
Benin	101	102	108	114	122	120	113	109
Burkina Faso	86	114	113	124	110	125	126	122
Chad	93	108	107	114	108	120	120	110
Comoros	100	102	101	104	104	99	102	105
Djibouti	102	104	116	114	113	115	154	153
Gambia	101	108	67	84	106	91	96	69
Guinea	100	100	105	109	114	119	125	129
Guinea-Bissau	100	103	103	105	108	113	114	114
Maldives	103	94	93	103	113	78	109	50
Mali	94	101	103	120	111	127	133	145
Mauritania	100	101	105	107	108	112	112	112
Mozambique	95	99	101	105	110	112	110	99
Niger	93	110	118	131	112	129	140	146
Senegal	102	95	60	84	85	99	83	74
Sierra Leone	92	108	124	135	150	172	206	185
Somalia	101	99	102	104	105	107	103	103
Sudan	97	108	108	117	112	116	126	124
Togo	94	103	101	104	106	110	118	121
Uganda	99	104	108	108	107	106	104	105
Yemen	99	107	106	113	114	116	123	129
OIC-LDCs	98	103	103	110	111	115	120	116
All LDCs	98	102	103	107	110	115	119	118
OIC countries	99	102	104	109	112	114	119	116
Developing countries	99	101	103	104	108	110	112	113

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.30	Food Production per Capita Index (1999-2001=100)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	94	88	101	101	94	103	89	93
Bangladesh	102	98	99	100	96	106	105	111
Benin	101	99	101	104	107	102	93	87
Burkina Faso	86	111	106	113	97	107	105	98
Chad	93	104	99	102	93	100	97	86
Comoros	100	99	96	96	94	86	87	88
Djibouti	102	101	111	107	105	104	137	134
Gambia	101	104	63	77	93	78	80	56
Guinea	100	99	101	103	106	109	111	113
Guinea-Bissau	100	100	97	96	95	97	95	92
Maldives	103	93	90	98	106	72	99	45
Mali	94	98	97	110	99	110	111	118
Mauritania	100	98	99	98	96	97	94	92
Mozambique	95	97	96	97	100	99	95	84
Niger	93	106	110	118	97	109	113	114
Senegal	102	93	57	77	77	87	71	62
Sierra Leone	92	104	114	118	126	140	162	143
Somalia	101	96	96	95	93	92	86	83
Sudan	97	106	104	110	103	105	111	107
Togo	94	100	95	95	94	95	99	99
Uganda	99	101	101	98	95	90	86	84
Yemen	99	104	100	103	101	100	103	105
OIC-LDCs	98	100	97	101	99	99	101	95
All LDCs	98	100	98	99	99	102	102	99
OIC countries	99	99	100	102	102	102	104	100
Developing countries	99	99	100	100	103	102	103	102

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.31	Food Consumption, Dietary Energy Consumption (kcal/person/day)		
	1990-92	1995-97	2003-05
Afghanistan			
Bangladesh	2010	1960	2230
Benin	2090	2140	2290
Burkina Faso	2440	2490	2620
Chad	1690	1800	1980
Comoros	1920	1830	1800
Djibouti	1720	1860	2170
Gambia	2300	2100	2140
Guinea	2460	2490	2540
Guinea-Bissau	2290	2150	2050
Maldives	2390	2430	2630
Mali	2440	2420	2570
Mauritania	2670	2770	2790
Mozambique	1750	1850	2070
Niger	1970	1950	2140
Senegal	2100	2040	2150
Sierra Leone	1940	1980	1910
Somalia			
Sudan	2070	2200	2290
Togo	1870	1970	2020
Uganda	2260	2170	2380
Yemen	1980	1980	2010
OIC-LDCs	2118	2129	2239
All LDCs	2108	2084	2190
OIC countries	2465	2526	2605
Developing countries	3220	3230	3380

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.32	Exports of Food (Million US \$)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan									27
Bangladesh	418	327	370	371	511	581	693	857	1057
Benin	38	39	113	48	51	70			
Burkina Faso	35	39	33	58	64				
Chad									
Comoros	6	7	9	5	8				
Djibouti									
Gambia	12	6	3	3	6	4	9	10	8
Guinea	13	11	8		17	73	88	34	25
Guinea-Bissau									
Maldives	41	44	56	76	91	103	134	106	124
Mali	8	71	45	52	67	64	89	101	135
Mauritania	71	82	74	96	143	138		175	188
Mozambique	156	160	219	178	241	245	365	268	299
Niger	109	98	81	86	86	67	80	68	96
Senegal	363	363	402	428	462	424	495	569	443
Sierra Leone									
Somalia									
Sudan	508	189	284	259	357	296	299		300
Togo	38	40	58	78	92	77		44	68
Uganda	241	276	297	103	372	473	523	739	923
Yemen		122	165	182	181	247	277	332	390
OIC-LDCs	2057	1874	2216	2022	2749	2862	3053	3303	4082
All LDCs	3607	3523	3711	3975	4962	5426	5790	6542	9324
OIC countries	28472	28437	33768	39050	45215	50852	57840	75398	99951

Source: WTO, Statistics Database.

Table A.33	Imports of Food (Million US \$)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan									180
Bangladesh	1254	1398	1387	1918	1747	1755	2620	3946	5059
Benin	120	123	174	215	218	268			
Burkina Faso	77	120	124	136	151				
Chad									
Comoros	16	14	15	16	27				
Djibouti									
Gambia	65	55	60	61	93	98	81	100	98
Guinea	148	141	154		185	261	284	217	252
Guinea-Bissau									
Maldives	92	89	89	99	117	116	148	182	220
Mali	122	141	164	228	187	255	314	323	416
Mauritania	66	69	78	94	144	137	269	364	462
Mozambique	162	147	186	238	300	360	395	542	575
Niger	135	174	164	188	207	252	240	226	310
Senegal	362	463	509	708	805	898	858	1221	1693
Sierra Leone									
Somalia									
Sudan	360		466	475	511	907	1053	519	1229
Togo	59	81	90	97	101	92		115	133
Uganda	132	123	151	197	280	308	348	436	587
Yemen		818	840	1017	1052	1522	1509	2125	2405
OIC-LDCs	3170	3958	4649	5687	6125	7229	8117	10316	13620
All LDCs	4767	5741	6485	8426	8681	9705	11128	13350	18183
OIC countries	43126	43163	46537	52609	61919	69427	77626	102066	143307

Source: WTO, Statistics Database.

Table A.34	Food Aid Shipment of Cereals (total, metric tonnes/year)			
	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2004-06
Afghanistan	72035	140966	272361	121423
Bangladesh	1017497	658438	567088	235974
Benin	9589	13652	12066	10968
Burkina Faso	46057	20191	21958	23939
Chad	28775	18719	18749	52767
Comoros	5063	2191		
Djibouti	12730	10800	11307	12043
Gambia	10631	4453	4817	8206
Guinea	22041	9336	25665	24621
Guinea-Bissau	8721	3741	8591	6559
Maldives	2874	3278	3116	10330
Mali	27732	13379	4850	20467
Mauritania	58658	23207	34897	51199
Mozambique	556997	188415	197886	100272
Niger	38911	14848	20705	62608
Senegal	53113	8213	23143	16720
Sierra Leone	37674	51185	38883	29767
Somalia	147214	16732	24470	74470
Sudan	467456	70255	127462	483766
Togo	13049	4836	3333	1414
Uganda	17718	35021	58663	111660
Yemen	85309	37120	158306	77820
OIC-LDCs	2904210	1401931	1532406	1543433
All LDCs	4616105	2916962	3548799	3062477
OIC countries	6145649	2389422	2935511	2103218

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.35	The Share of Food Aid in Total Consumption (Percent)			
	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2004-06
Afghanistan				
Bangladesh	4.2	2.5	1.8	0.7
Benin	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6
Burkina Faso	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.8
Chad	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.0
Comoros	5.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	12.8	9.4	8.4	7.9
Gambia	5.2	2.7	2.5	3.5
Guinea	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	4.0	2.0	3.5	2.9
Maldives	5.0	5.0	4.2	13.0
Mali	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
Mauritania	11.3	4.0	4.7	6.5
Mozambique	24.7	6.9	5.5	2.7
Niger	2.6	0.9	0.9	2.7
Senegal	3.1	0.5	1.3	0.8
Sierra Leone	4.9	7.2	6.2	3.5
Somalia				
Sudan	9.3	1.5	2.0	7.1
Togo	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
Uganda	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.2
Yemen	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.9
OIC-LDCs	6.0	2.8	2.5	3.2
All LDCs	8.1	6.3	5.0	4.0
OIC countries	6.1	3.1	2.9	2.2

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.36	The Number of Undernourished People (Million)			
	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2004-06
Afghanistan				
Bangladesh	41.6	51.4	40.1	40.2
Benin	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
Burkina Faso	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Chad	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
Comoros	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Gambia	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Guinea	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mauritania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.5
Niger	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.8
Senegal	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.9
Sierra Leone	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.5
Somalia				
Sudan	8.3	7.2	7.5	7.5
Togo	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3
Uganda	3.6	5.1	4.1	4.4
Yemen	3.8	5.0	5.7	6.7
OIC-LDCs	84.5	98.6	88.5	89.1
All LDCs	201.3	240.1	234.7	241.5
OIC countries	173.3	177.4	190.7	187.0
Developing countries	817.8	796.8	827.3	851.4

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.

Table A.37	Prevalence of Undernourishment in Total Population (Percent)			
	1990-92	1995-97	2000-02	2004-06
Afghanistan				
Bangladesh	36	40	28	26
Benin	28	26	22	19
Burkina Faso	14	12	13	9
Chad	59	51	42	38
Comoros	40	48	55	51
Djibouti	60	50	38	31
Gambia	20	31	29	29
Guinea	19	18	18	16
Guinea-Bissau	20	26	29	31
Maldives	9	9	8	7
Mali	14	15	12	10
Mauritania	10	8	7	8
Mozambique	59	52	42	37
Niger	38	40	32	28
Senegal	28	32	32	25
Sierra Leone	45	43	51	46
Somalia				
Sudan	31	24	22	20
Togo	45	39	41	37
Uganda	19	23	16	15
Yemen	30	31	30	32
OIC-LDCs	31	31	28	26
All LDCs	33	33	31	29
OIC countries	23	20	19	18
Developing countries	20	18	17	16

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT Database.