

PART

3

Feeding the world

According to the 2010 document “FAO Regional Priority Framework for the Near East,” with a limited and fragile natural resource base, a high population growth and an increasing demand for food, the Near East and North Africa region will have a challenging time feeding itself. The region has wealthy but food-deficit countries and poor countries with higher levels of food production. This situation makes the food security challenges of this region somewhat unique.

The farming systems prevailing in the region include irrigated, high-land mixed, rain fed mixed, dry, pastoral, sparse coastal artisanal and urban-based agriculture. In several countries, traditional nomadic pastoralism has been replaced by modern mechanized farming. On-farm food production is becoming steadily less important for poor rural households. On the other hand, urban and peri-urban agriculture is important in supporting food needs of the urban poor.

Livestock contributes substantially to the livelihoods in the region, supporting a large portion of the landless and marginalized farmers particularly in arid and semi-arid areas, as well as of urban poor

in large cities. It also plays a major role in safeguarding food security and nutrition, providing high quality protein for the diets. In addition, animals represent a substitute to monetary savings and an insurance against risk, especially during crop failures or following severe drought. In certain environments, livestock provide draught power and transportation. However, the region's reliance on animal feed imports to meet the needs of the livestock sector is rapidly increasing.

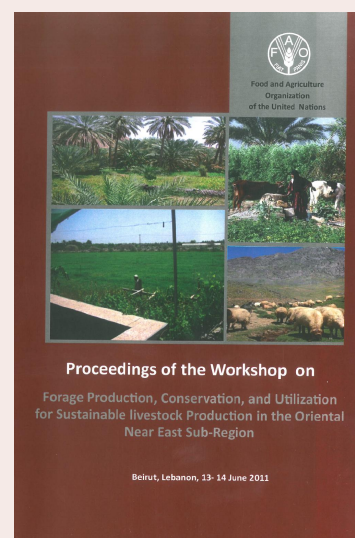
The Near East and North Africa encompasses wide and dispersed geographical areas of different marine and freshwater ecosystems and fisheries with different characteristics and complexity. The productivity of fisheries and aquaculture in the region rely upon ecosystem and natural resources that are often shared with other coastal countries.

In addition to enhancing agricultural productivity in the region, there is also critical need to reduce the amount of food wastage. Food wastage is one of the most significant but under-recognized global issues related to food insecurity. In the Near East and North Africa, the average food loss of major staple food items such as wheat ranged between six and 12 percent between 2000 and 2011.

Key Resources

Proceeding of the workshop on forage production, conservation, and utilization for sustainable livestock production in the Oriental Near East Sub-Region, Beirut, Lebanon, 13-14 June 2011

This publication discusses the major limiting factors for livestock development in the region, particularly focusing on the challenges facing sustainable farming systems for year-around forage production. The publication brings in studies by a group of experts in livestock production and irrigated and rain-fed forage production and development.

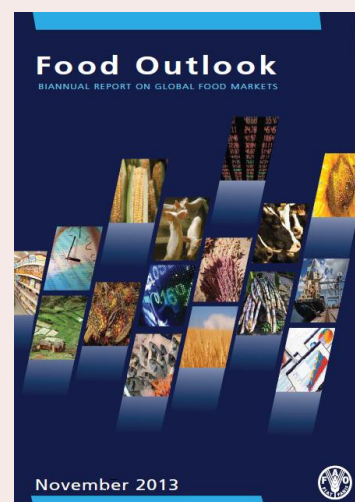


Food Outlook

Food Outlook is a biannual publication focusing on developments affecting global food and feed markets. The sub-title "Global Market Analysis" reflects this focus on developments in international markets, with comprehensive assessments and forecasts on a commodity by commodity basis. Food Outlook maintains a close synergy with another major GIEWS publication, Crop Prospects and Food Situation, especially with regard to the coverage of cereals. Food outlook is available in English, French, Spanish and Chinese.

Publication cycle: Twice a year (May/June and November/December)

Webpage:
www.fao.org/gIEWS/english/fo/index.htm



Aggregate agriculture

In recent decades, the productive potential of global agriculture has exceeded population growth. This has led to a slow but steady increase in average per capita food availability. For the Near East and North Africa ensuring sustainable availability of adequate food supplies remains the most important challenge. Increasing domestic food supply in an efficient and sustainable manner requires addressing a wide range of factors that underpin the currently low and stagnant food production in the region, key among which is the lagging productivity growth. Agricultural productivity in the region has lingered behind other food-importing developing countries and world averages.

Over the last decades, the supply of major food groups per capita in the region has increased. Low-income countries have witnessed a modest increase in food supply per capita. A summary of the food security indicators for 2000-2002 and 2005-2007 shows that wheat flour, refined sugar, milled rice and soya bean oil were the four most commonly consumed food commodities and contributed to a larger share to the dietary energy supply. Of the four, wheat flour became the most selected staple food in almost all countries except in the former Sudan where there was a greater preference for sorghum flour takes the lead. Productivity and the availability of these food products play a large part in determining the level of food security in the region.

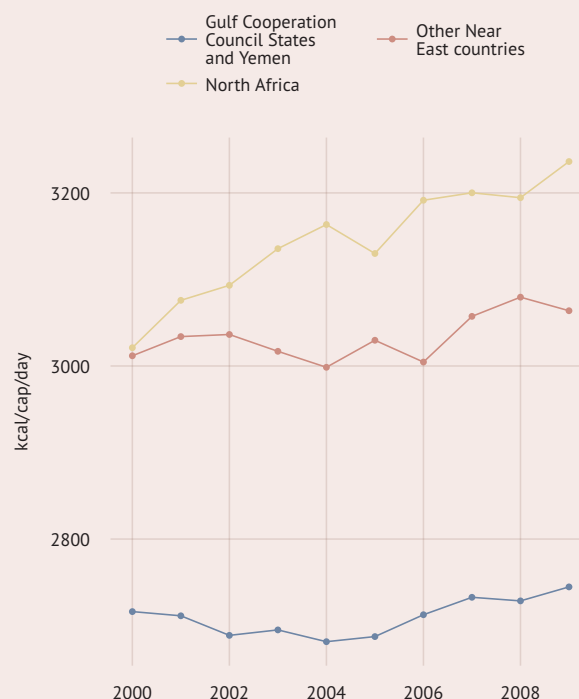
The relatively high availability of food, despite limited local food supply, is in part explained by the high level of food subsidies and safety nets. Countries in the region have been able to maintain domestic food supplies primarily through imports. Most countries in the region are net food importers, and consequently they need to secure necessary foreign exchange to finance these imports. In addition, to safeguard food supplies, they need to reduce exposure to market volatility by improving supply chain efficiency and by more effectively using financial instruments to hedge risk.

Given the fairly high levels of food consumption already attained by several countries in the region, growth in the demand for food is expected to slow down and reduce the growing dependence on food imports. The demand slowdown will be less in those countries with high population growth and low levels of per capita food consumption. Countries in this category are Mauritania, Somalia and Yemen. However, the slowdown in demand will be less pronounced if diets shift towards more livestock products whose production requires increased quantities of feed.

Further reading

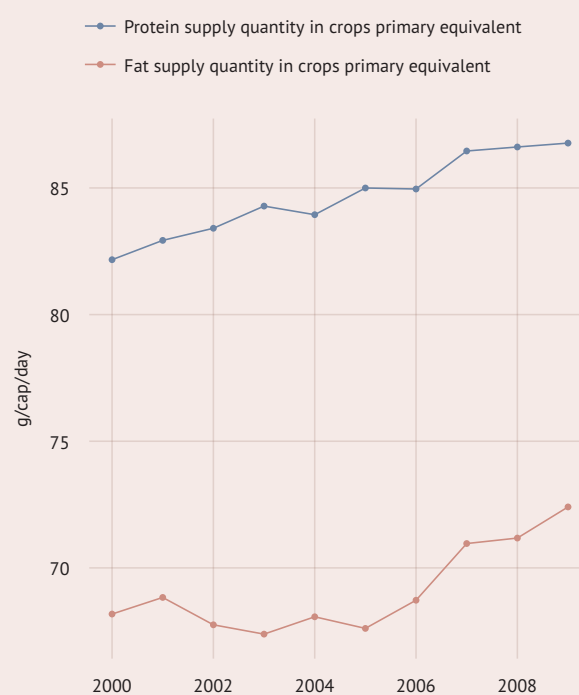
- Near East Agriculture Towards 2050: Prospects and Challenges (<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/012/k1699E.pdf>)
- FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division (www.fao.org/economic/esa/esa-home/en/)
- Bruinsma (2011)

CHART 50: Food supply in crops primary equivalent (2000-2009)



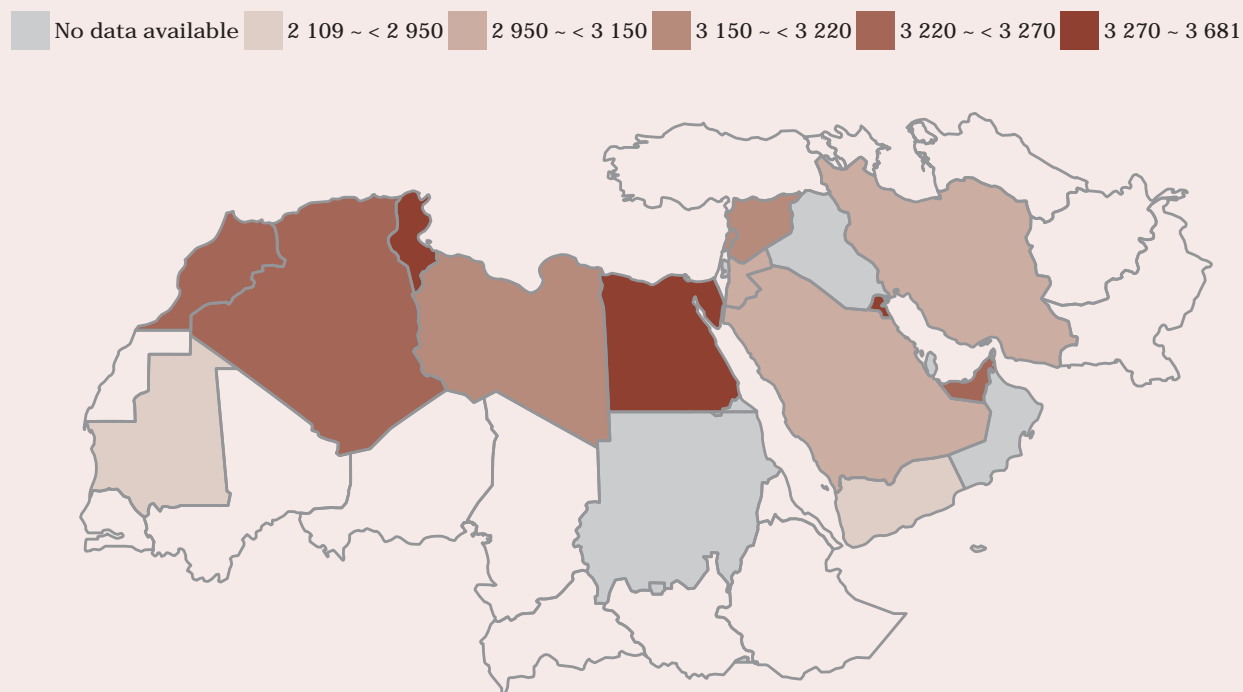
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 51: Near East and North Africa protein and fat supply in crops primary equivalent (2000-2009)



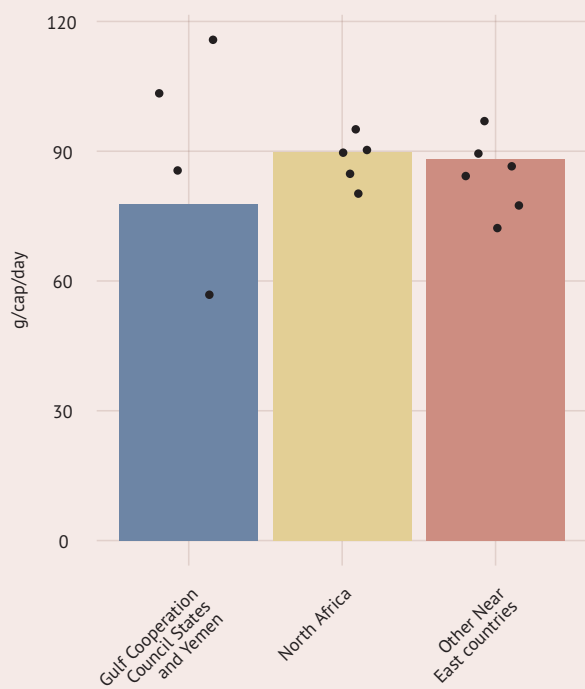
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 31: Food supply in crops primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day, 2009)



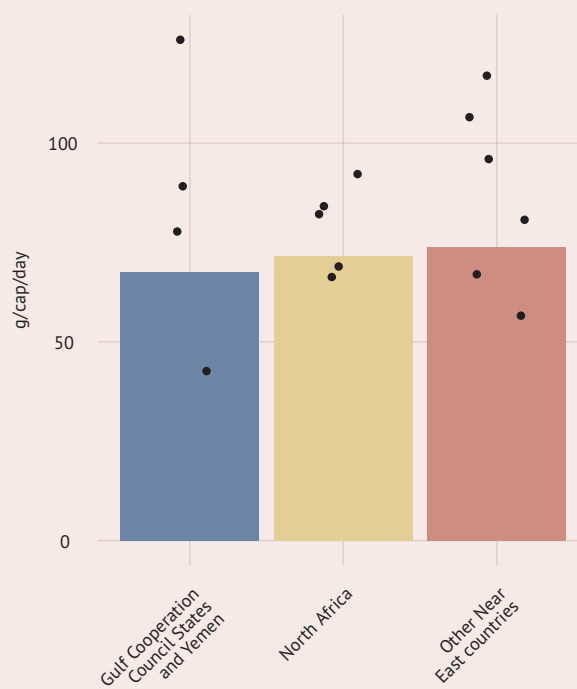
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 52: Protein supply in crops primary equivalent (2009)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 53: Fat supply in crops primary equivalent (2009)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Growth in crop production

Over the last decade, crop production in the region has grown faster than the global average. This increase has been driven largely by higher yields per unit of land, and crop intensification. The expansion of arable land area allocated to crops has played a less important part in production increases. These trends are not uniform across regions. For instance, most of the growth in wheat and rice production in developing countries in the land-scarce regions of Asia and Northern Africa has been the result of gains in yield. However, in the Near East and North Africa region, yields gains in many important crops have not kept pace with global advances.

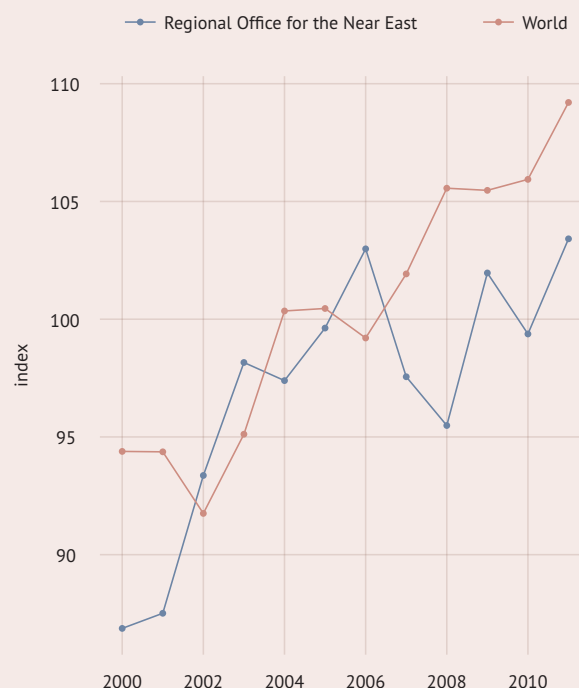
The area of arable land and permanent crops in the Near East and North Africa is estimated at 83 million hectares, which accounts for about 15 percent of the region's total agricultural land. This percentage varies, with the lowest (less than 3 percent) in Saudi Arabia, Mauritania and Yemen (countries with vast range land) to the highest in countries such as Egypt, Iraq and Tunisia, with over half of the agricultural land being arable. Only 32 percent of the arable land is irrigated, but it contributes more than 50 percent of the total agricultural production in the region. Cereal crops, mainly wheat and barley, with rice and sorghum in some countries, are the dominant crops, followed by forage and olives. In terms of economic value, cereals are the most important crops in countries such as Egypt, Iran, Morocco and Syria, whereas horticultural crops are relatively more important for countries like Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia.

Agricultural productivity varies widely among the region's countries, which suggests that there is considerable potential for improvement. Measured in agriculture value added per worker, productivity more than doubled in Egypt and Morocco in the last 40 years, while it has remained the same in Yemen and Mauritania. Some countries in the region have made sizeable progress in increasing their agricultural productivity and overall agriculture sector growth, but agriculture performance in many countries still lags.

Further reading

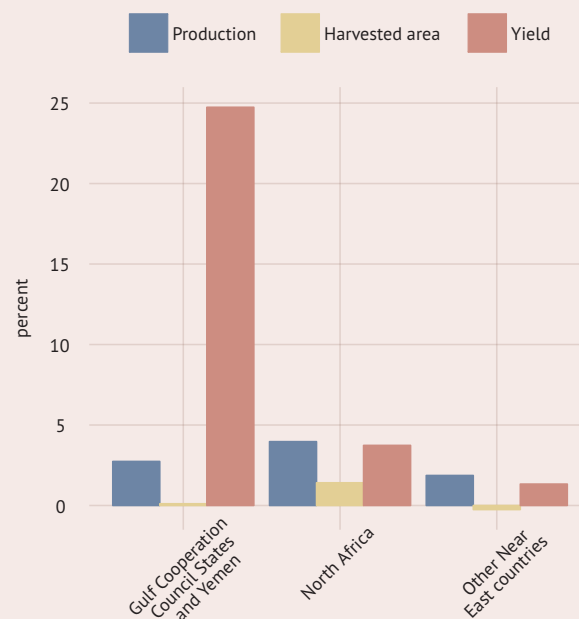
- FAO World Agriculture: Towards 2030/2050 - Prospects for Food, Nutrition, Agriculture and Major Commodity Groups (www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0607e/a0607e00.htm)
- FAO Food Outlook (www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm)

CHART 54: Crops, gross per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100) (2000-2011)



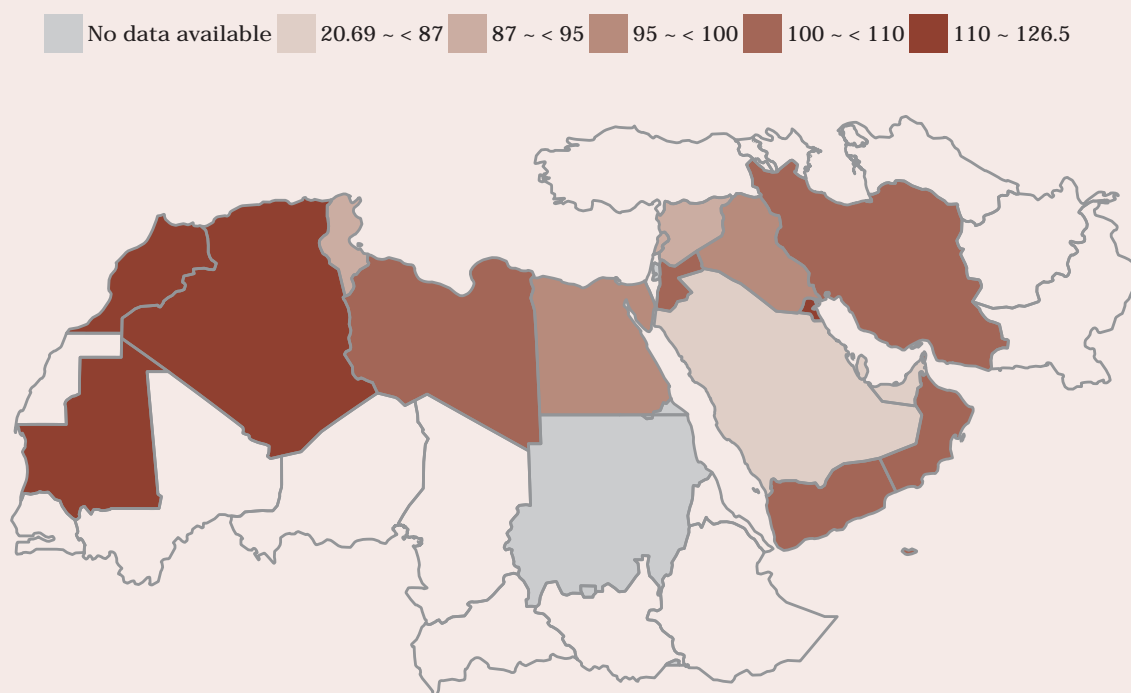
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 55: Growth in cereal production (2012)



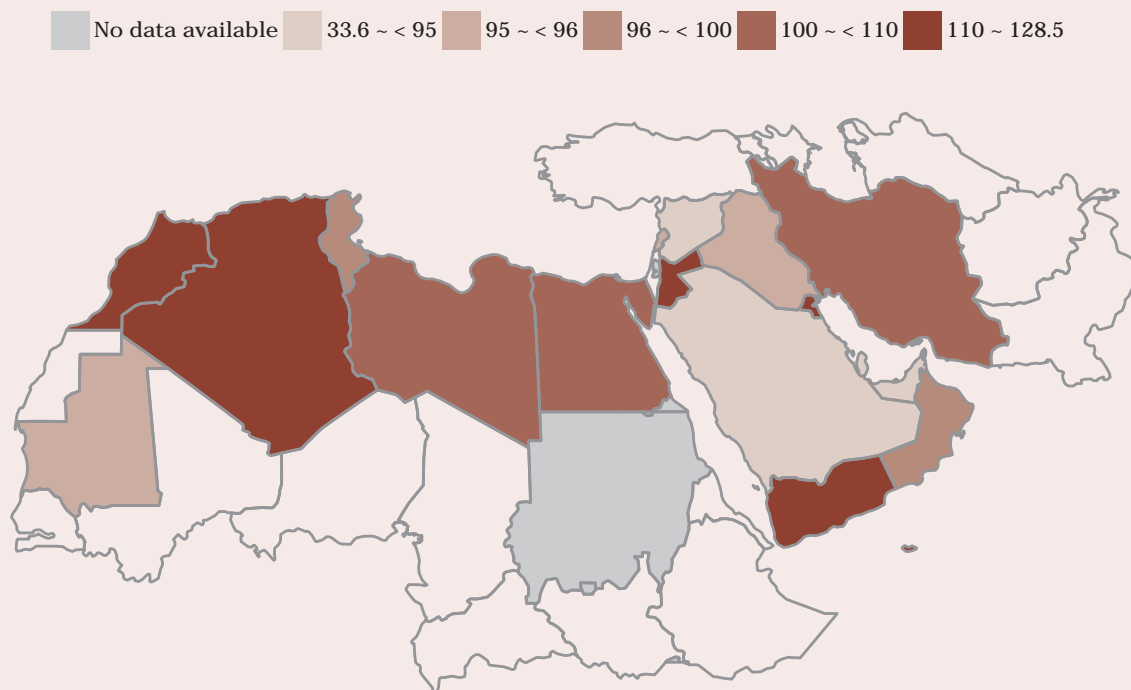
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 32: Crops, net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100) (index, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 33: Food, net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100) (index, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

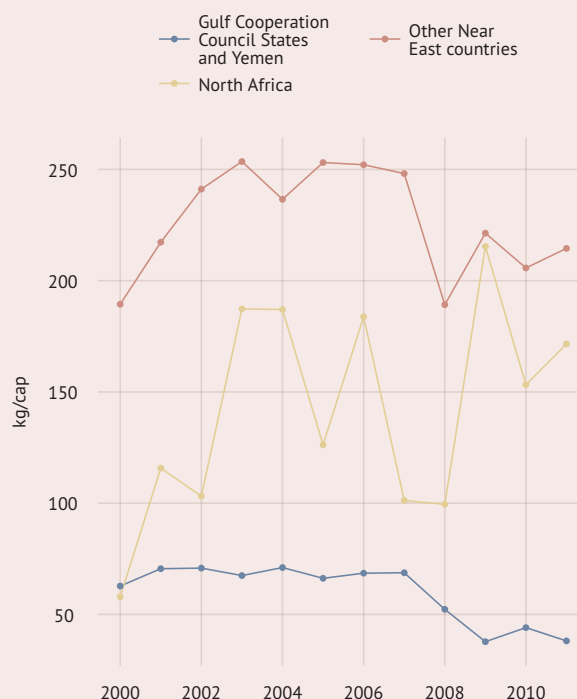
Trends in the crop sector

In 2011, the Near East and Africa region produced nearly 75 million tonnes of cereals, an increase of over 4 million tonnes from the year before. Cereals include barley, maize, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triticale and wheat. Between 2000 and 2011, the area under cereal cultivation in the region has increased by 2.3 percent and yields have grown by 10.3 percent. As a result, cereal production has grown by 5.4 percent during this period after growing by only 1.1 percent in the preceding decade. Between 1990 and 2000, 11 countries in the region had negative annual growth rates for cereal production. In contrast, between 2000 and 2011, only Qatar and Saudi Arabia registered negative annual growth. Out of the countries in the region with extensive areas under cereal cultivation, Iraq recorded the highest annual growth in production (15.2 percent), followed by Morocco and Algeria (14.3 and 13.4 percent)

Despite this increase, average cereal yields in region (19.4 kg per hectare) are still considerably lower than the global average (36.6 kg per hectare), and production growth is lagging behind other developing regions. In 2010, Egypt overtook the Islamic Republic of Iran as the largest cereal producer in the region. Although both countries produced over 20 million tonnes of cereal, Egypt, which had cereal yields over 70 kilograms per hectare, did so on less than one third of land that is used in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which had yields of only 21.8 kilograms per hectare. Libya also has low yields (7.5 kilograms per hectare). In Jordan, which has the third lowest yields (8.1 kilograms per hectare), yields declined by more than six percent annually. The country's growth in production was entirely due to a 10.8 annual increase in the area under cereal cultivation, by far the largest increase in the region. These figures indicate the tremendous potential for intensifying cereal production in the region.

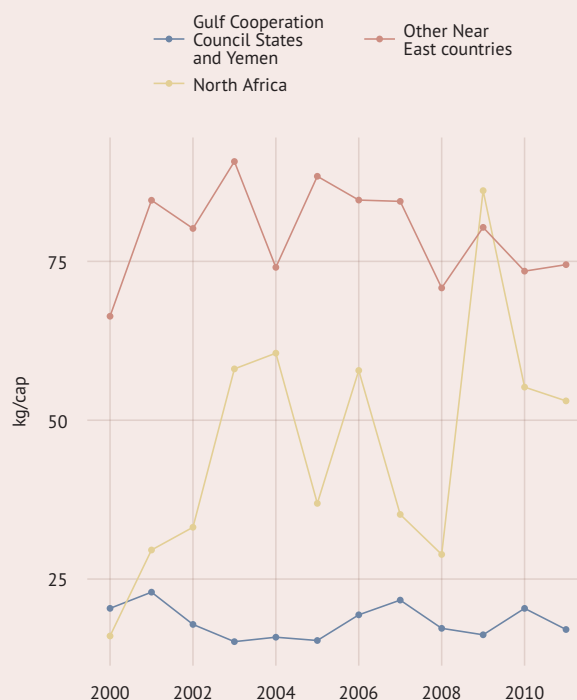
The situation for coarse grains in the region is similar to the one for cereals in general. In 2011, the Near East and North Africa produced 25 million tonnes of coarse grains, a very slight increase over the previous year. Between 2000 and 2011 yields in the region (12.9 kilograms per hectare) increased, but they remain well below the global average (36 kg per hectare).

CHART 56: Per capita cereal production (2000-2011)



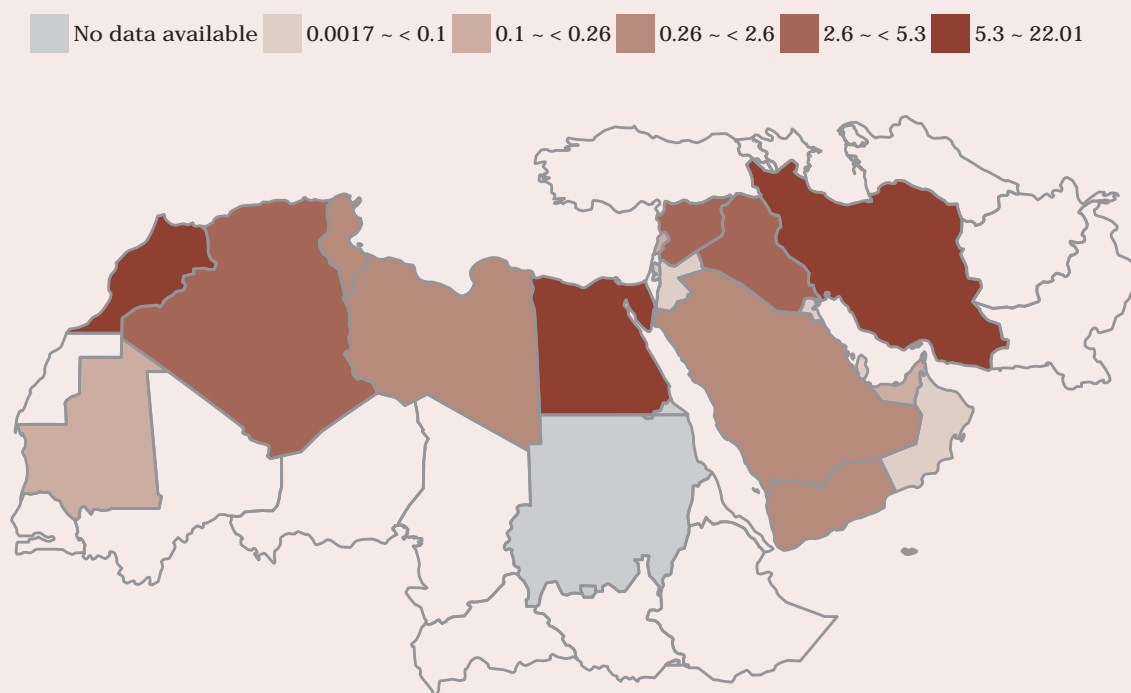
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 57: Per capita coarse grain production (2000-2011)



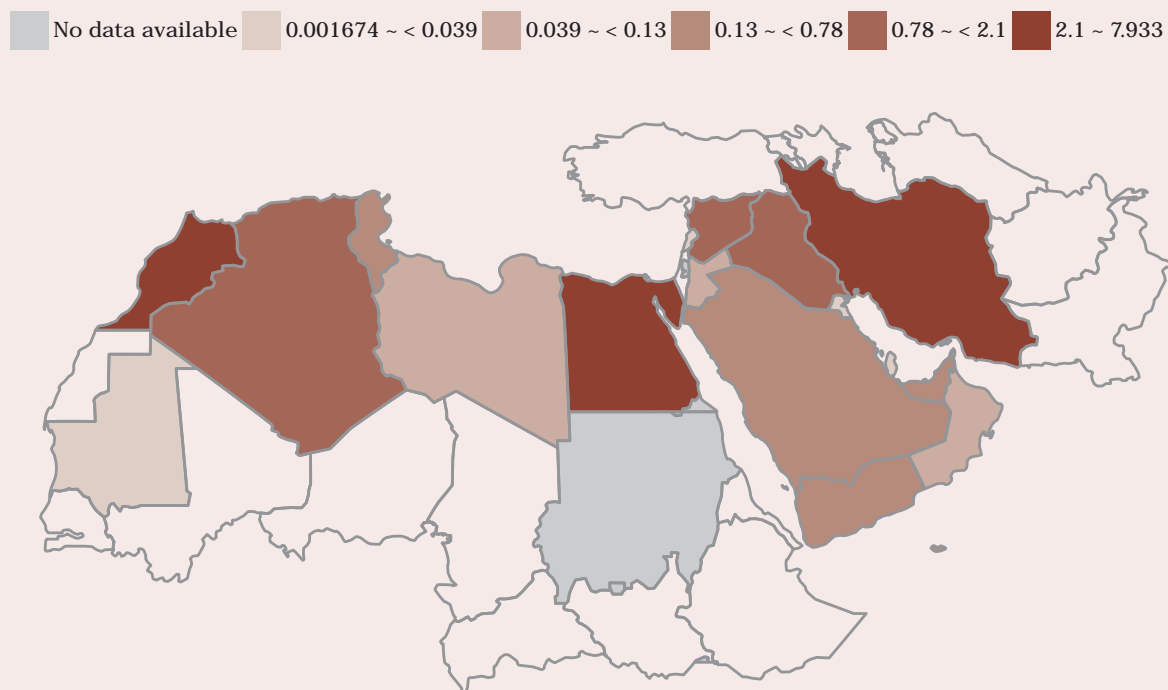
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 34: Cereal producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 35: Coarse grain producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

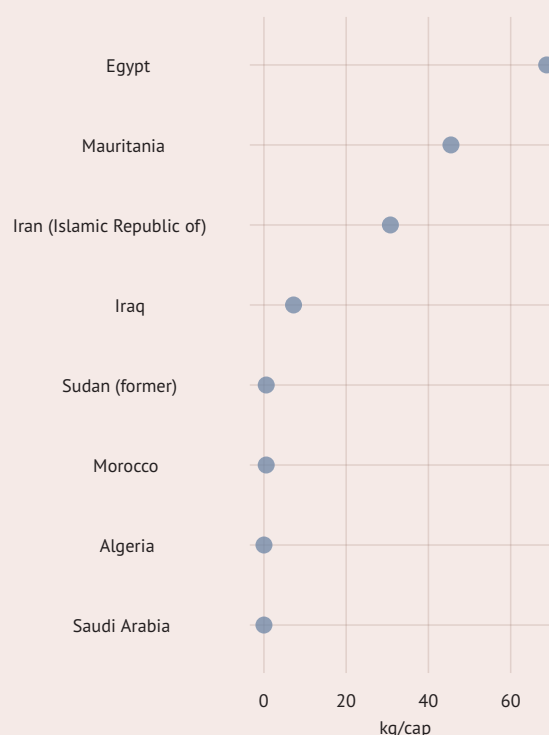
Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran are the only two significant rice producers in the region, ranking fifteenth and twenty-fourth respectively in the world in 2011. In Egypt production rose from 4.3 million tonnes in 2010 to 5.7 million tonnes in 2011. However, over the last decade, the country's annual growth rate in rice production declined as yields have increased only slightly and the area under rice cultivation declined by one percent annually between 2000 and 2011. On the other hand, although production dropped to 2.3 million tonnes in 2011 from 3 million tonnes the year before, the Islamic Republic of Iran has shown greater annual growth in production between 2000 and 2011 (1.4 percent). This growth is due to an annual increase in yields of 2.8 percent as the area under rice cultivation decreased by 1.4 percent per year.

Almost all countries in the region for which data are available showed a contraction in the area under rice cultivation. In only two countries was there an expansion of rice cultivation: Mauritania (5.1 percent per year) and the Sudan (1.9 percent per year).

In 2011, wheat production in the region was over 40 million tonnes, an increase of roughly 4 tonnes over the previous year, and annual growth was a robust 6.6 percent during the previous decade. Yields reached 23.2 kg per hectare, which is slightly lower than the global average. Egypt, the region's second largest wheat producer and seventeenth in the world, had the highest yields in 2011 (65.4 kg per hectare). The Islamic Republic of Iran, which ranked fifteenth in the world, has yields of 19 kilograms per hectare. Morocco, which had similar yields and was the region's third largest producer, registered the second largest greatest annual increase in yields between 2000 and 2011 (13.7 percent). Iraq, which also had yields of roughly 19 kilograms per hectare, recorded the greatest annual increase in yields (17.9 percent) and the highest growth in production (19.8 percent).

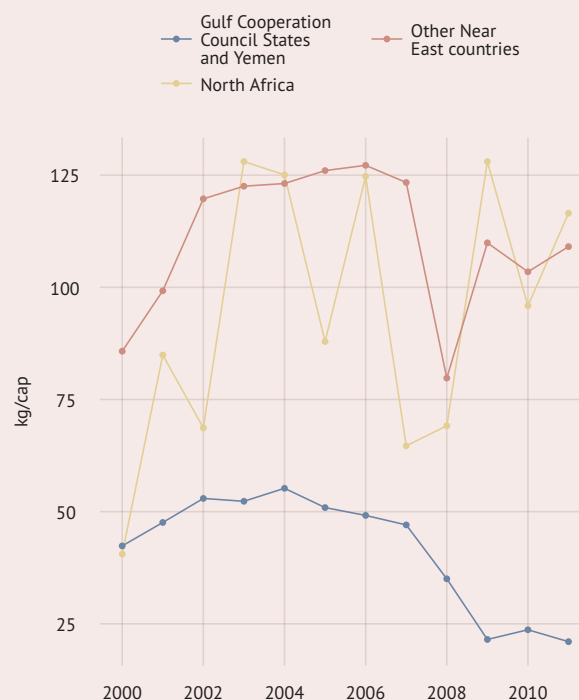
Between 2000 and 2011, the area under wheat cultivation in the region increased by 2.2 percent annually. Mauritania registered the largest annual expansion (16.9 percent) in wheat cultivation and the second highest annual increase in production growth (18 percent) over the last decade. Yields in the country were relatively low (16 kilograms per hectare) and increased only slightly. Kuwait also registered high production growth (15 percent per year) as a result of considerable expansion in the area under cultivation (14.9 percent per year) and very limited increase in yields.

CHART 58: Per capita rice production, selected countries (2011)



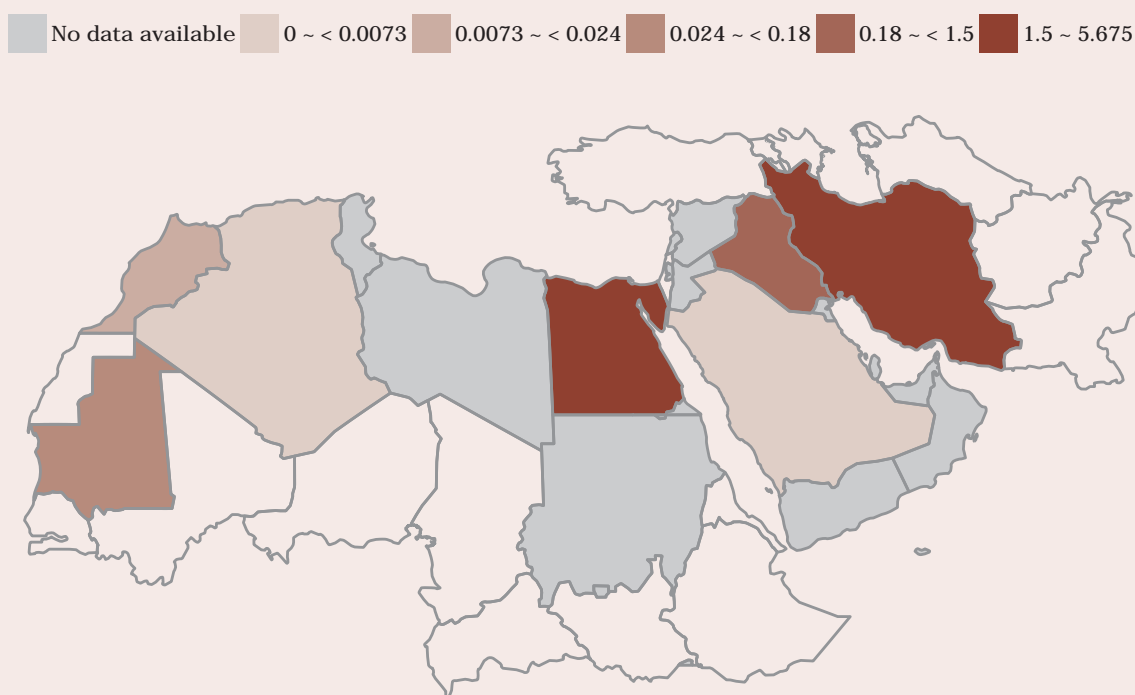
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 59: Per capita wheat production (2000-2011)



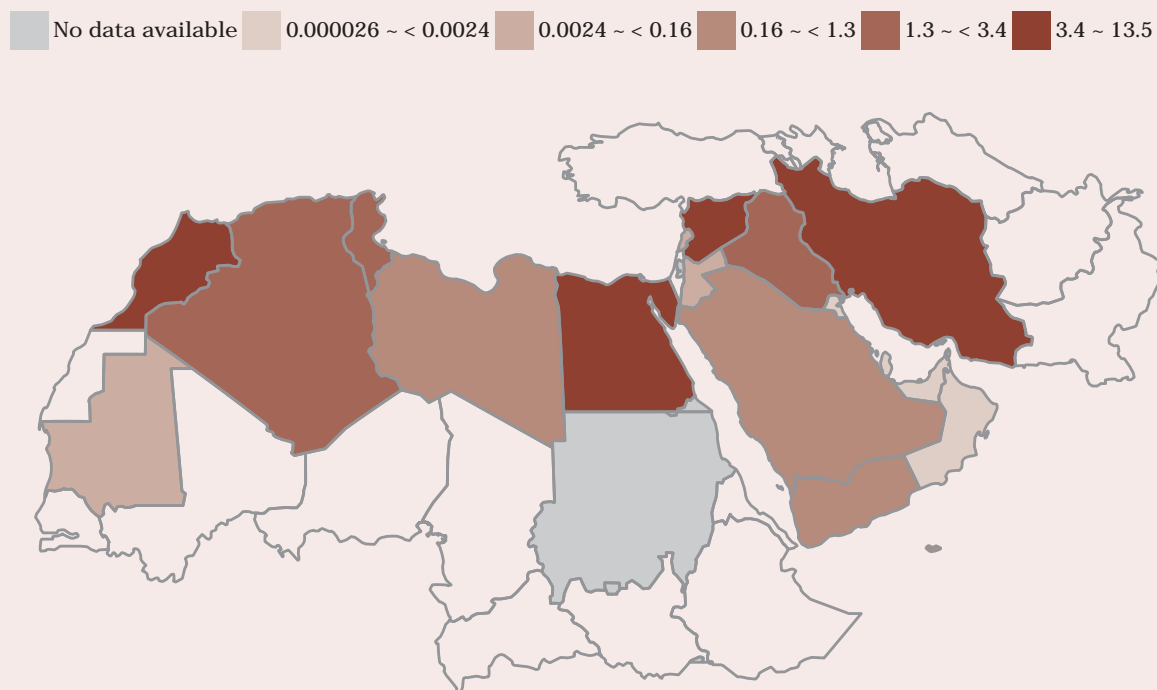
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 36: Rice producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 37: Wheat producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



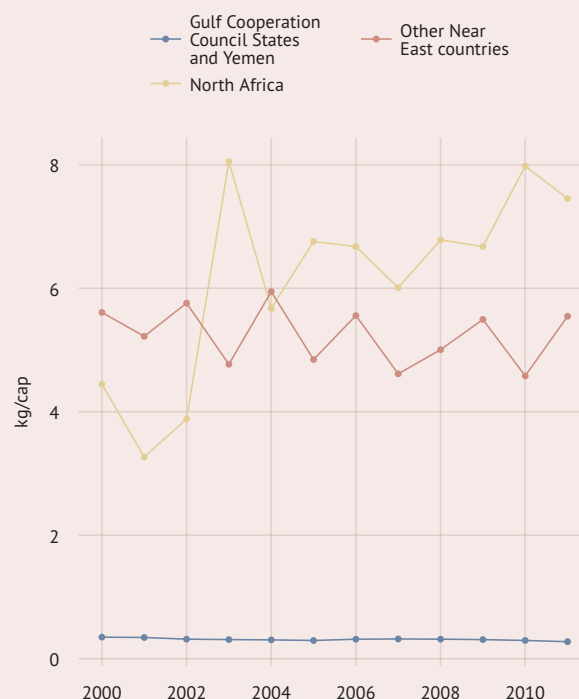
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

In recent decades, oil crop production has been among the most vibrant activities in world agriculture. Over the 2000–2010 decade alone, the sector grew by almost 5 percent per annum following growth of food consumption in developing countries. The four most important oil crops – oil-palm, soybean, rapeseed and sunflower seed – account for approximately 75 percent of world production. In the Near East and North Africa, production of oilcrops increased to over 2 million tonnes in 2011. The annual growth rate in oilcrop production between 2000 and 2011 (3.9 percent) dropped nearly two points from the preceding decade and was far below other regions. Yields in the region were only 2.5 kilograms per hectare, once again far below averages for other regions.

In 2011, the former Sudan was the largest oilcrop producer in the region (602 000 tonnes). Although the country's yields were relatively low, they did increase by more than three percent annually between 2000 and 2011 and production grew by 2.6 percent despite a slight contraction in the area under oilcrop cultivation. Morocco, the region's second highest producer in the region, registered the highest annual growth in production (11 percent), thanks to robust annual increase in yields (6.5 percent) and a 4.3 percent annual expansion in cultivated area. Only the Islamic Republic of Iran recorded a greater increase in yields (6.8 percent) and achieved strong yearly production growth (7.3 percent) without significantly expanding oilcrop cultivation.

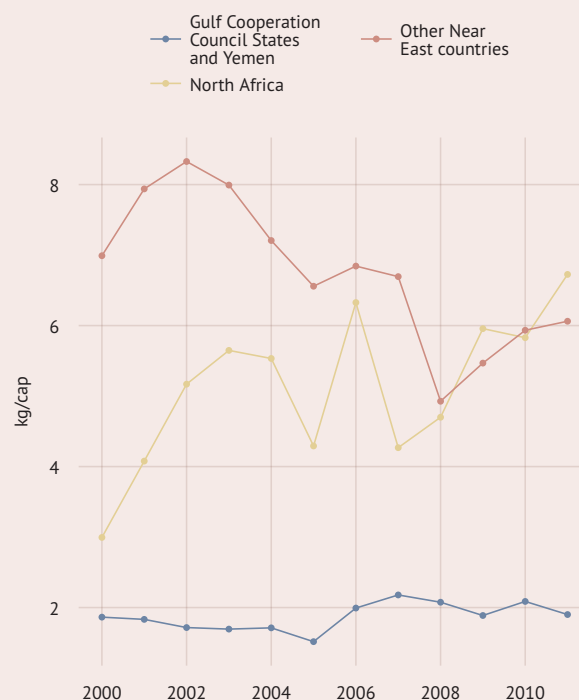
In 2011, the region produced 2.3 million tonnes of pulses, a slight increase over the previous year. Annual growth between 2000 and 2011 was 3.5 percent, which is higher than the global average. As with other crops, pulse yields in the region (9.7 kilograms per hectare) are slightly above the global average (8.6 kilograms per hectare). The Islamic Republic of Iran is by far the largest producer (729 000 tonnes) in the region, producing more than twice as much as Morocco, the next highest producer (340 000 tonnes). Morocco and Algeria had the highest annual growth in production (11.7 percent), largely because these countries recorded the largest annual increase in yields (10 percent and 9.4 percent respectively). As with oilcrops, the former Sudan, the region's third largest producer of pulses, was able to maintain modest annual production growth (2.2 percent) despite the fact that it was the only country in the region to register negative annual growth in yields (- 4.8 percent). Pulse production growth in the country was entirely driven by a strong expansion in cultivated area (7.3 percent per year). Iraq had by far the greatest annual decline in pulse production (13 percent) due to the fact that the country also had the largest contraction in the area under cultivation (14.4 percent).

CHART 60: Per capita oil crop production (2000-2011)



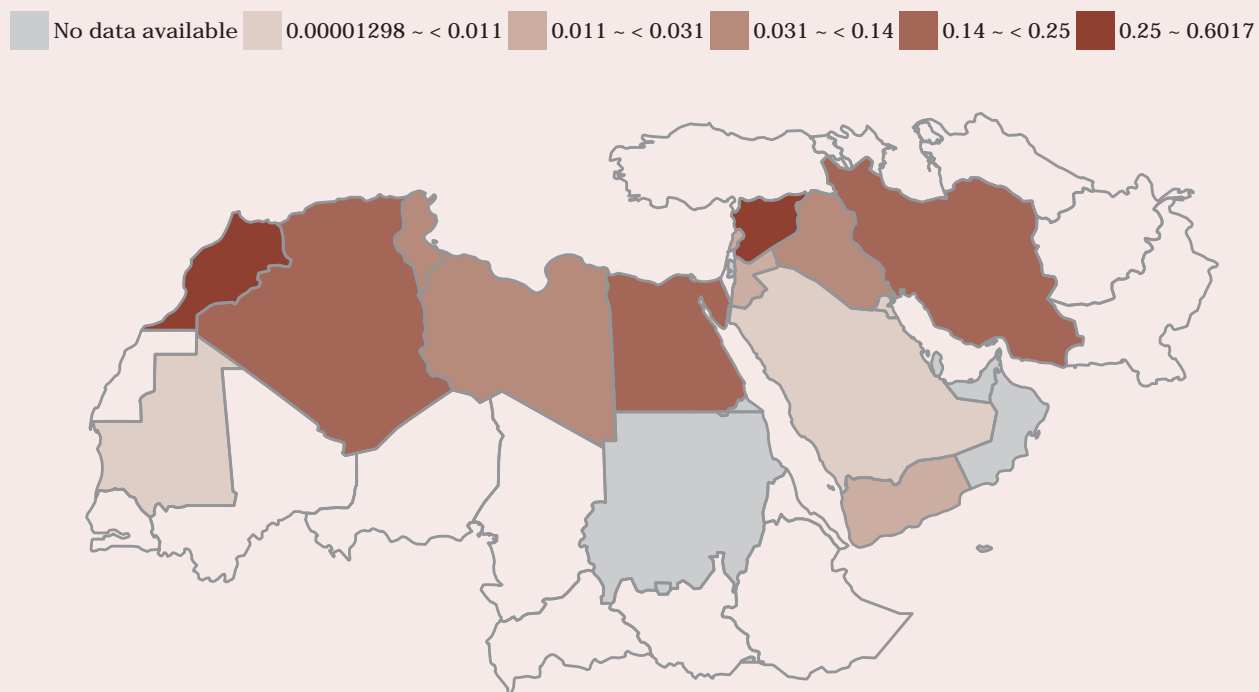
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 61: Per capita pulse production (2000-2011)



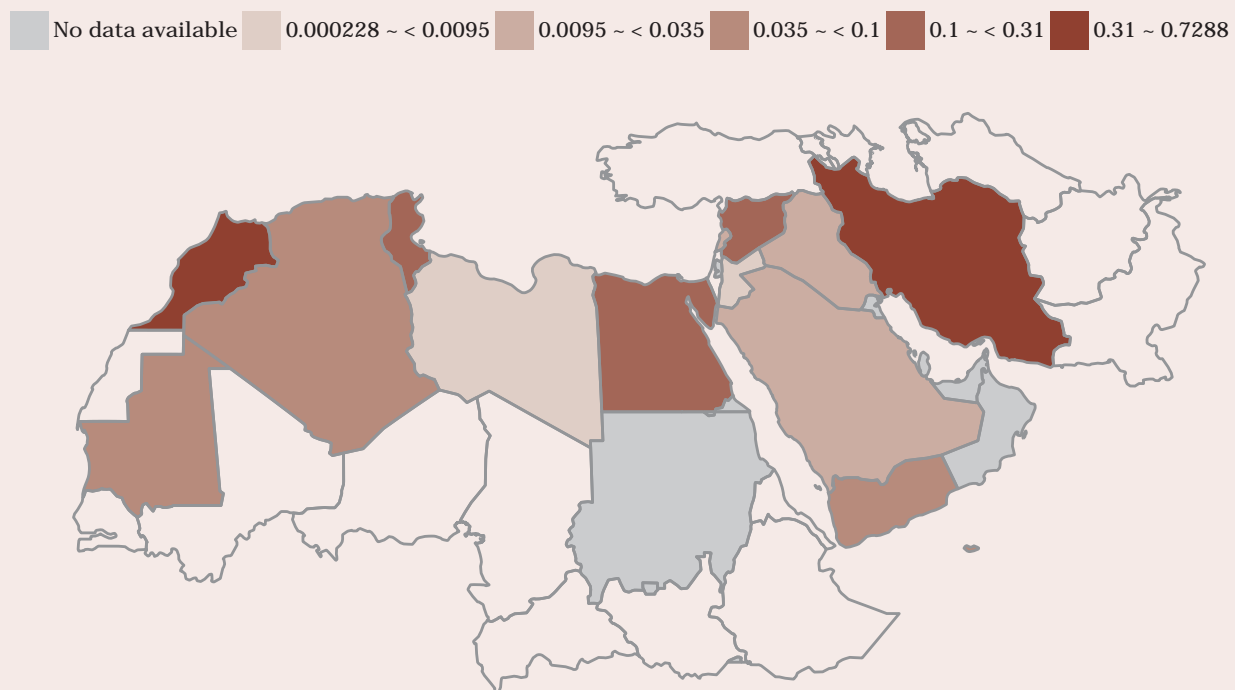
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 38: Oil crop producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 39: Pulse producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



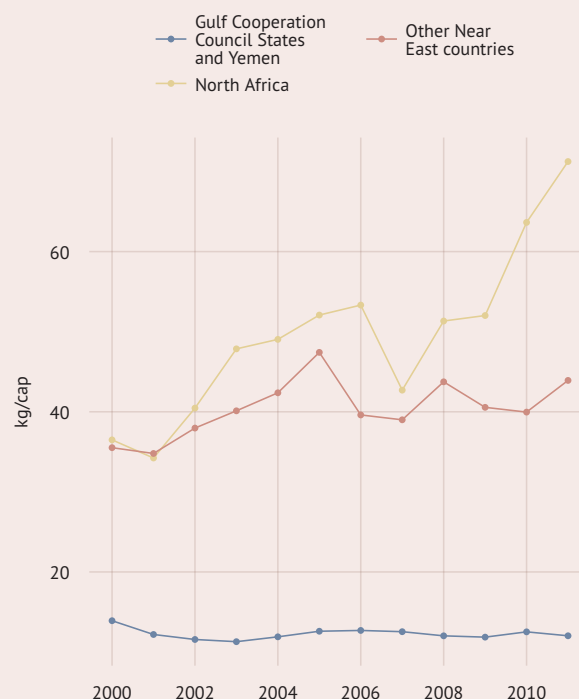
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The Near East and North Africa produced roughly 19 million tonnes of roots and tubers in 2011, a slight increase over the previous year. Between 2000 and 2011, annual production growth in the region was 5.7 percent. The region does not produce a significant share of the global production of roots and tubers. It does however have the highest yields of any region (233 kilograms per hectare).

In 2011, Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the region's two largest producers, ranked thirty-second and thirty-fourth in the world in roots and tuber production. Egypt showed strong annual growth in production between 2000 and 2011, largely due to a 6.7 percent annual increase in the area under cultivation (the highest expansion for a major producer in the region) as yields grew by only one percent annually. In contrast, the Islamic Republic of Iran had very modest annual growth (1.9 percent) despite higher yields, as the country saw a slight reduction in the area under roots and tuber cultivation. Algeria, the third largest producer in the region, had the highest annual growth in production (11.1 percent) and recorded the highest annual increase in yields (5.3 percent) of the region's major producers, as well as a significant expansion in the area under cultivation (5.6 percent per year).

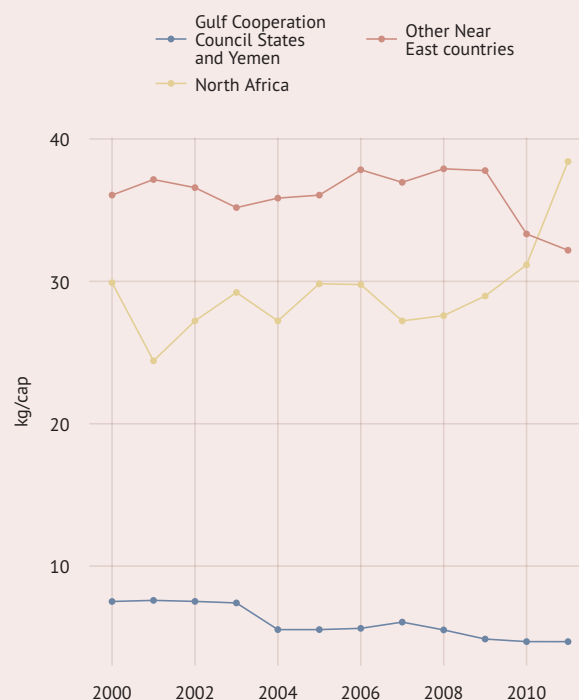
Data on sugar production is available from only seven countries in the region. Egypt is by far the region's largest sugar producer, producing 7.6 million tonnes between 2009 and 2012 and registering the highest annual production growth between 2000 and 2011 (9 percent). This growth in sugar production was due to a 9.3 percent annual expansion in the area cultivated, as there was a slight decline in yields. Iraq, a very small sugar producer, expanded its cultivation of sugar by nearly 15 percent, the highest in the region, but also recorded one of the highest annual negative growths in yields (-7.4 percent). The four other sugar-producing countries reduced the area under sugar cultivation.

CHART 62: Per capita root and tuber production (2000-2011)



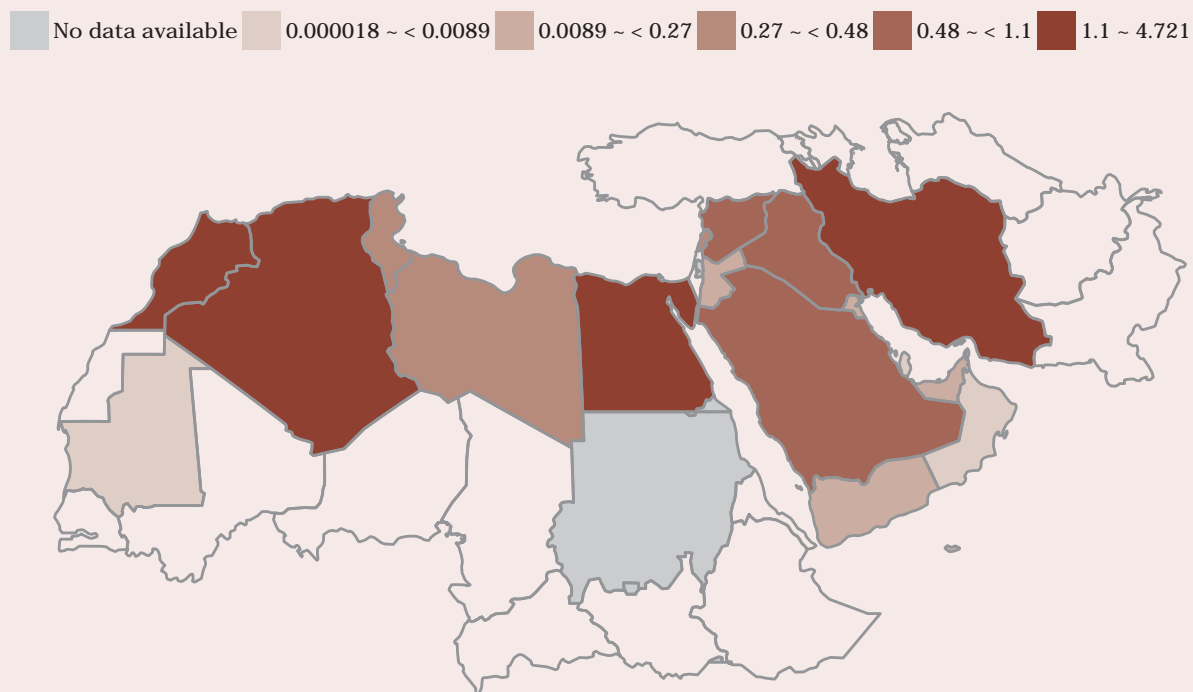
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 63: Per capita citrus fruit production (2000-2011)



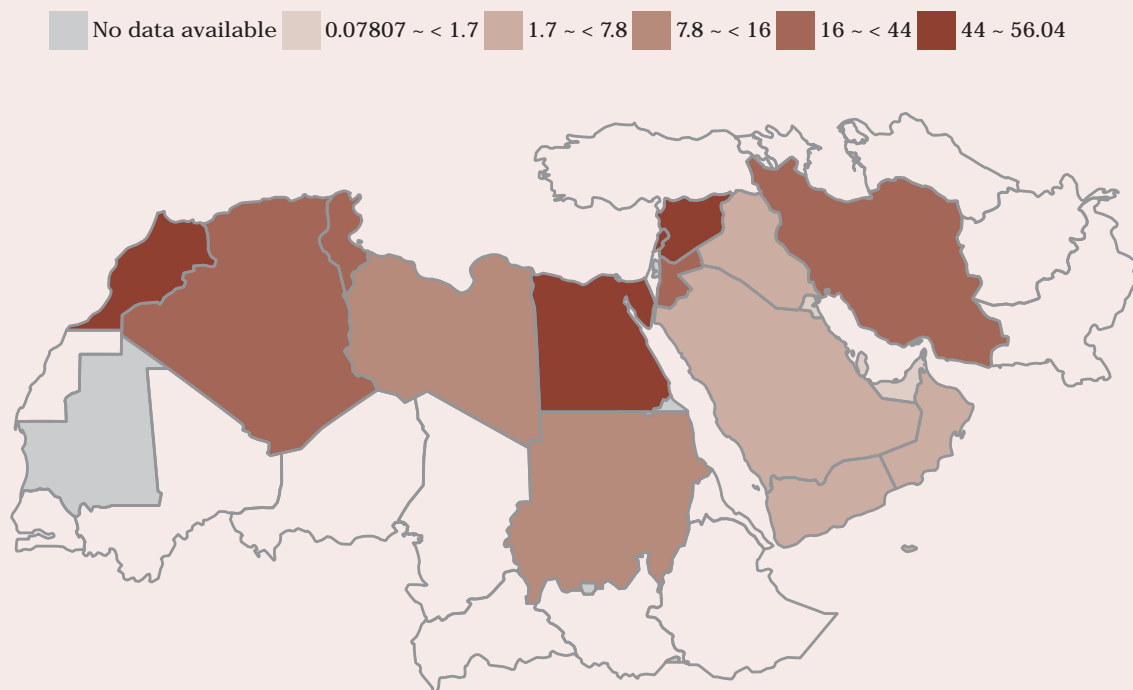
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 40: Root and tuber producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 41: Per capita citrus fruit production (tonne/cap, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

Global fruit and vegetable production has experienced a remarkable increase. Output has been growing at an annual rate of about 3 percent over the last decade. In 2011, almost 640 million tonnes of fruit and more than 1 billion tonnes of vegetables were harvested around the world.

In 2011, the Near East and Africa produced 41 million tonnes of fruit, a very modest increase over the previous year. Between 2000 and 2011, annual growth in fruit production in the region (2.5 percent) was lower than the global average (3.4 percent) and declined by over two percentage points from the previous decade. In 2011, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Egypt the region's largest producers, ranking eleventh and fifteenth respectively on the list of top fruit producing countries. Morocco and Algeria were the next highest producers in the region and the only other countries to be ranked in the top forty. In 2011, fruit yields were 107 kilograms per hectare, which is lower than the global average (112.7 kilograms per hectare). Between 2000 and 2011, Algeria, which had the greatest annual increase in yields (4 percent) and the largest annual expansion of area under fruit cultivation (4.9 percent) recorded the highest annual increase in fruit production (9 percent). The Islamic Republic of Iran was the region's only large producer that registered negative production growth (-0.4 percent) during this time, as yields increased insignificantly and the area under fruit cultivation contracted by 0.6 percent per year.

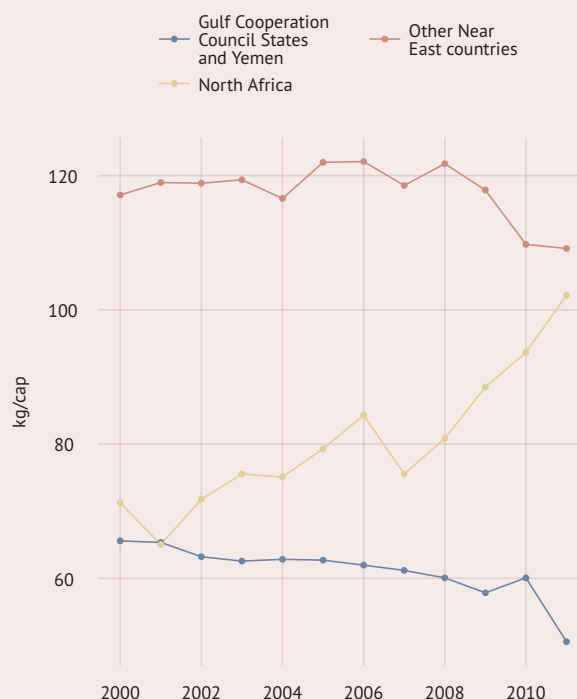
In 2011, the Near East and North Africa produced 74 million tonnes of vegetables, an increase of nearly 5 million tonnes over the previous year. For the past two decades the annual growth in production has been over four percent, the highest for any of FAO's regions. In 2011, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Egypt ranked fifth and sixth respectively in global vegetable production.

Vegetable yields in the region are 225 kilograms per hectare, which is higher than the world average (193 kilograms per hectare). Between 2000 and 2011, the annual growth in vegetable yields (1.8 percent) also exceeded the global rate (1.5 percent). Of the region's top vegetable producers, Algeria had the highest yearly increase in yields (4.4 percent) and, as a result, had the highest annual growth in production (7.3 percent). The Islamic Republic of Iran recorded the second highest annual growth rate (6.7 percent), in part because the country had the region's highest annual expansion of area under vegetable cultivation (4.3 percent), while yields increased relatively modestly (2.3 percent per year). Egypt recorded the lowest positive level of growth in vegetable yields (0.2 percent per year).

Further reading

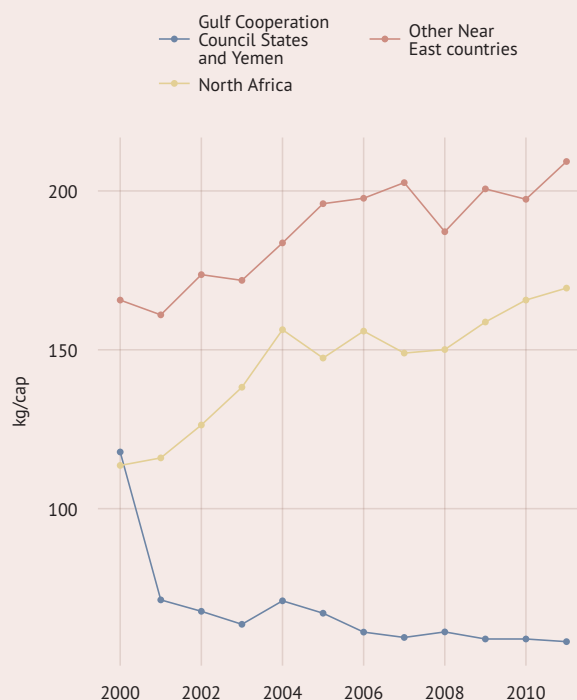
- The State of Food and Agriculture 2012: Investing in agriculture for a better future (www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/)
- OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2012-2021 (www.oecd.org/site/oecd-faoagriculturaloutlook/)

CHART 64: Per capita fruit production, excluding melons (2000-2011)



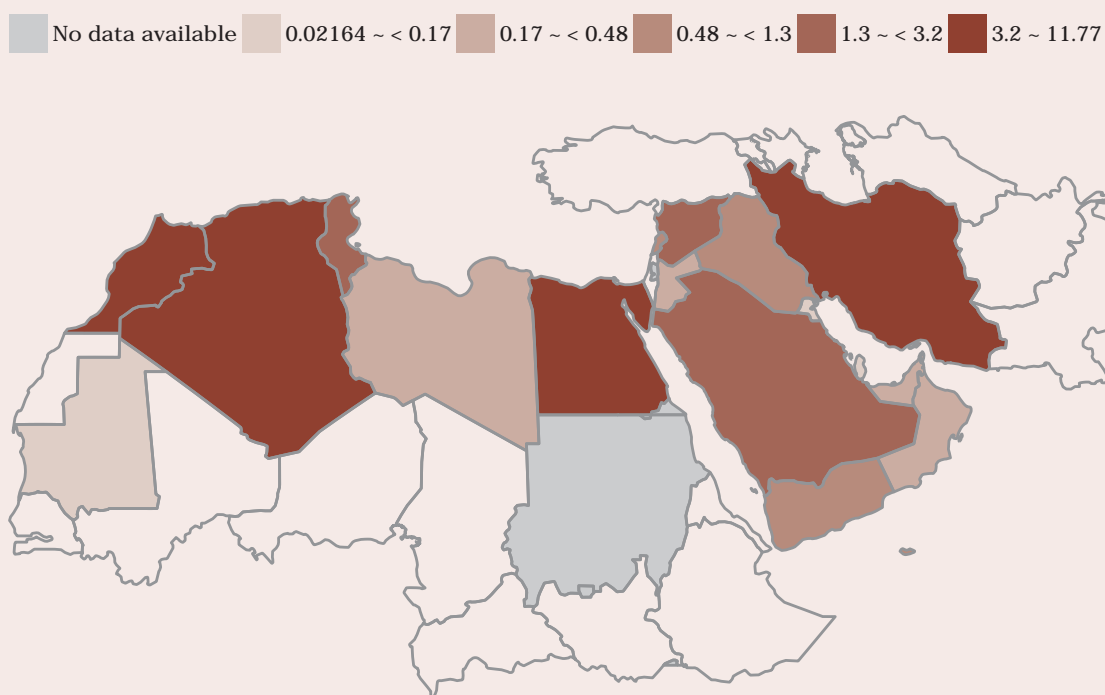
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 65: Per capita vegetable production, including melons (2000-2011)



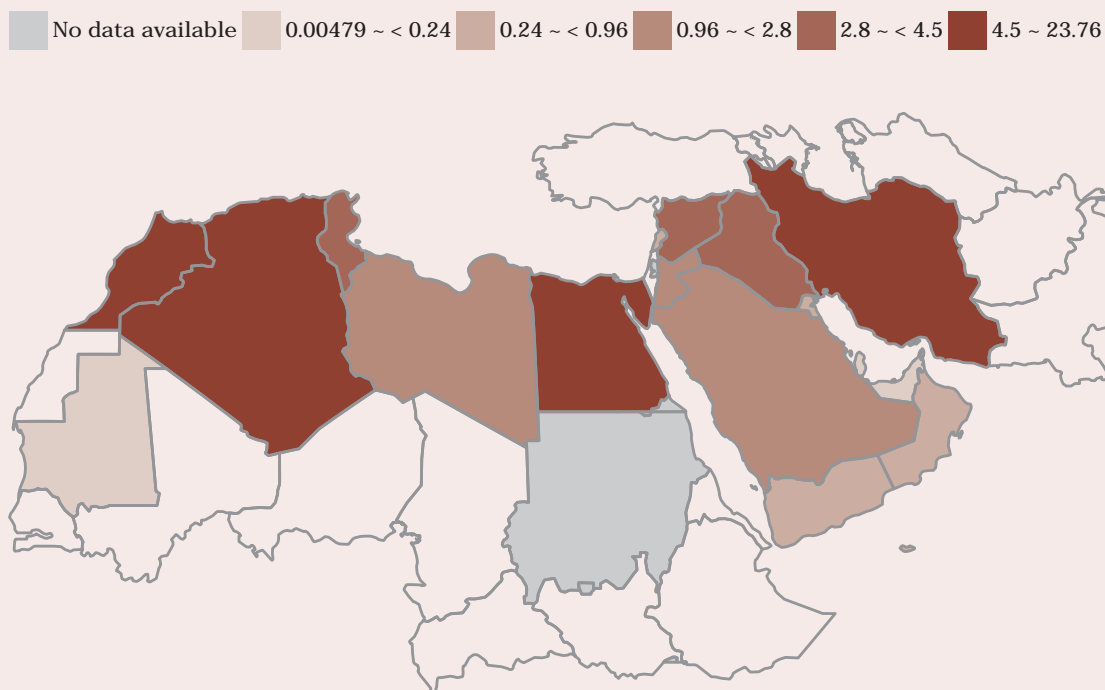
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 42: Fruit producing countries, excluding melons (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 43: Vegetable producing countries, including melons (million tonnes, 2011)



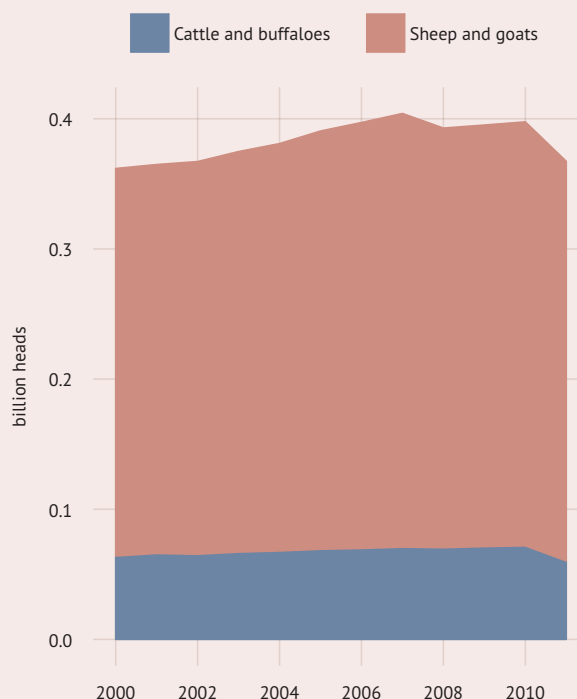
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Trends in the livestock sector

Growth has gradually declined for cattle, from almost 2 percent per year in the 1960s to less than 1 percent per year over the last decade. Pig stocks have experienced an even more radical decline, from a growth rate of more than 4 percent per year 50 years ago to only 0.8 percent per year since 2000. Sheep and goat production has also seen little growth over the last decade. On the other hand, growth in poultry stocks continues to be significant, growing at an average of 3 percent per year. Although there are considerable variations in growth within the region, on the whole the situation in the Near East and North Africa largely reflect these global trends. Pork production is extremely limited in the region due to the widespread religious interdiction against eating pork.

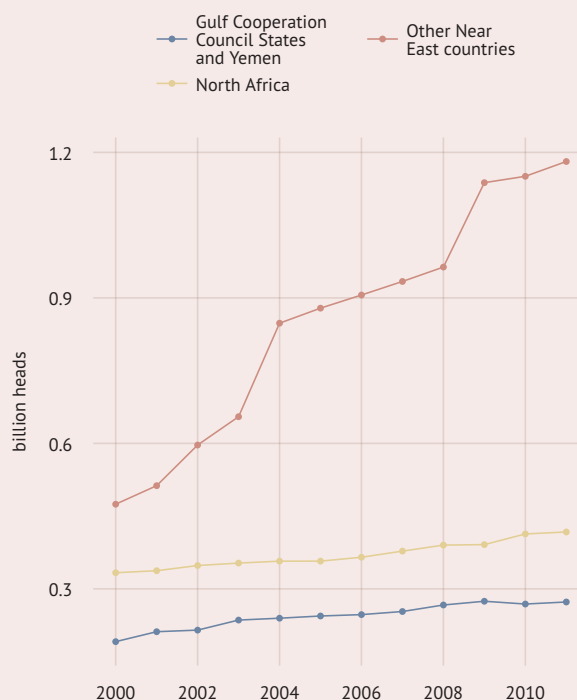
Livestock plays an important role in the economies of the Near East and North Africa. Excluding poultry, the livestock population in the region has more than doubled in the last 40 years, while poultry shows more than a 9-fold increase during the same period. The value of livestock products accounts for between 30–50 percent of agricultural output in the region. This share is expected to continue to increase, the poultry sub-sector being the fastest growing component. A number of constraints, including climatic and environmental conditions, low productivity, animal diseases, and poor access to markets, instability of input provisions, conflicts and insecurity can seriously impede the development of the sector. About 90 percent of all of the region's breeds are bred and kept in the drylands, constituting a valuable yet untapped resource for future adaptation to climate change.

CHART 66: Near East and North Africa stocks of cattle and buffaloes, and sheep and goats (2000-2011)

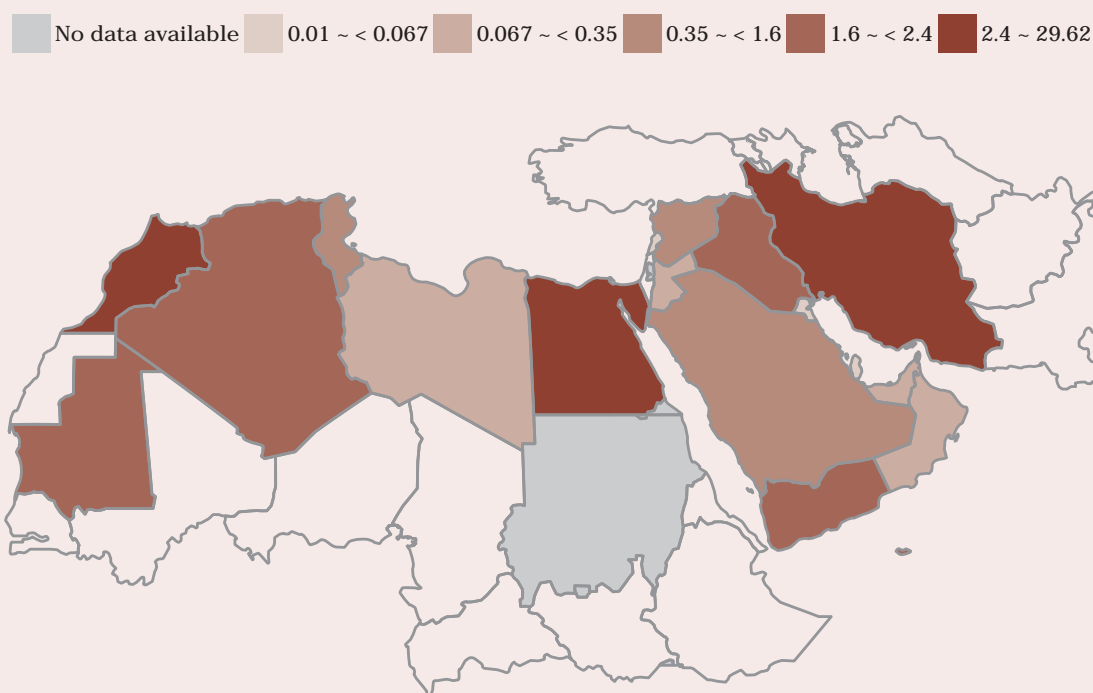


Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

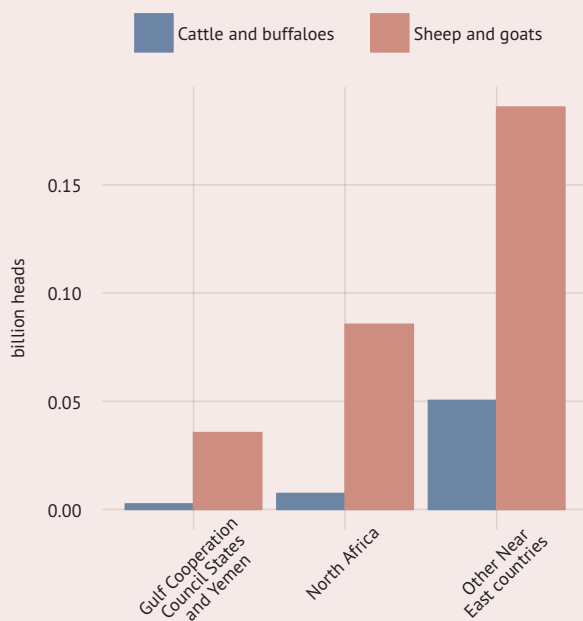
CHART 67: Stock of poultry birds (2000-2011)



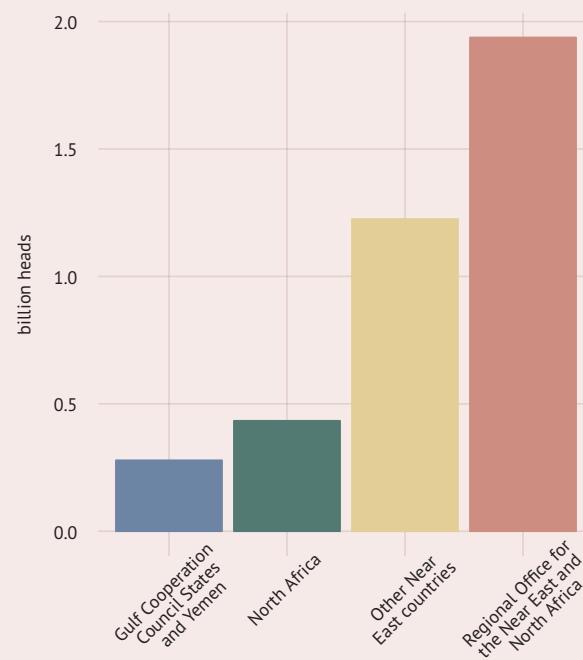
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 44: **Stock of cattle and buffaloes (million heads, 2011)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 68: **Stocks of cattle and buffaloes, and sheep and goats (2011)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 69: **Stock of poultry birds (2011)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

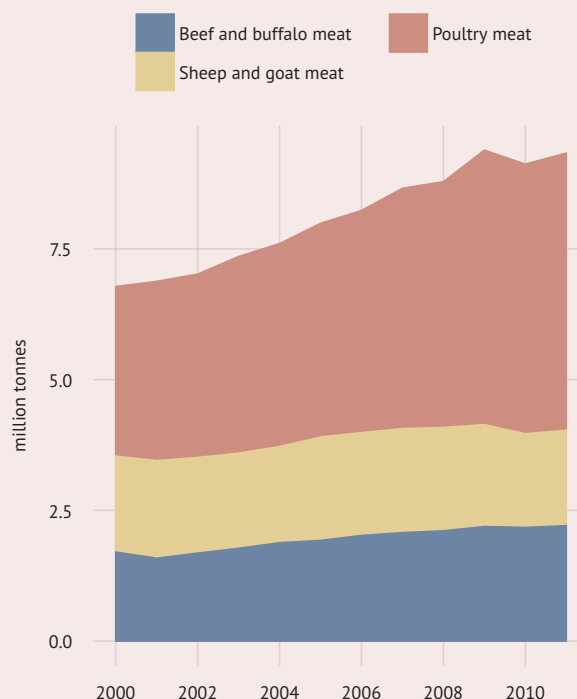
The region accounts for the smallest share of global meat production of any of FAO's regions. The Islamic Republic of Iran (2.2 million tonnes), Egypt (2 million tonnes) and Morocco (1.1 million tonnes) are the region's largest meat producing countries. Of these three countries, Morocco recorded the highest annual production growth (5.2 percent) between 2000 and 2011. Yemen registered the highest annual production growth (6.8 percent) in the region.

In 2011, Egypt was by far the region's largest producer of beef and buffalo, producing more than twice as much (850 000 tonnes) as the former Sudan (345 000 tonnes), the next largest producer. Between 2000 and 2011, Jordan had the highest annual growth in production (9.6 percent), followed by Yemen (7.1 percent). The Islamic Republic of Iran recorded the largest negative growth rate in beef and buffalo production (-1.4 percent per year).

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the region's third largest producer of sheep and goat, registered the largest negative annual growth (-5.5 percent) during this time. The greatest annual growth in production was in two GCC countries: Bahrain (8.8 percent) and Oman (6.6 percent).

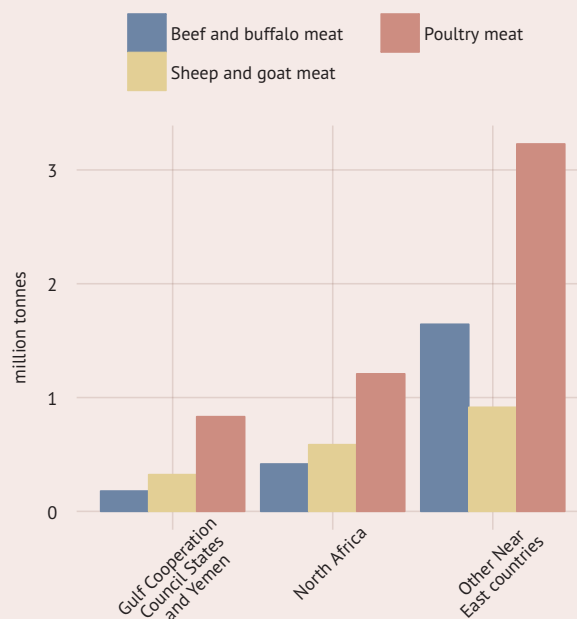
Poultry production in the region has increased by 4.9 percent annually between 2000 and 2011, which is slightly higher than the global average. Morocco, the region's third largest poultry producer (650 000 tonnes), led the way with annual growth of 7.8 percent. The Islamic Republic of Iran, the region's largest producer (1.7 million tonnes) also registered high annual production growth (6.9 percent).

CHART 70: Near East and North Africa meat production (2000-2011)



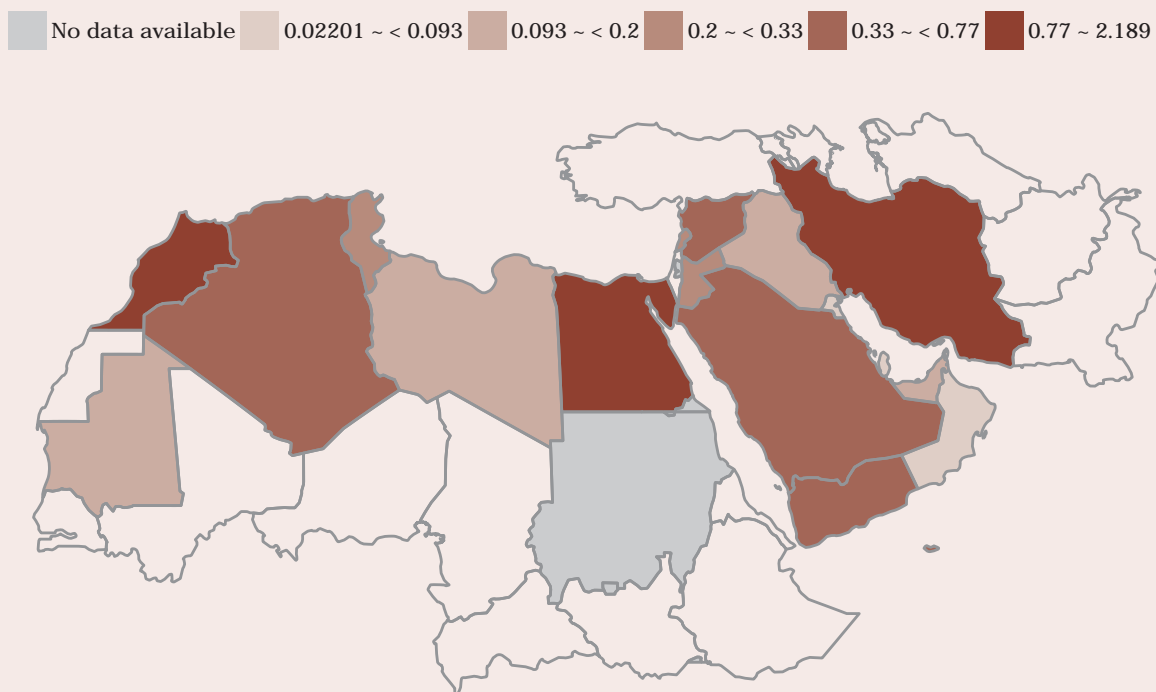
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 71: Meat production by type (2010)



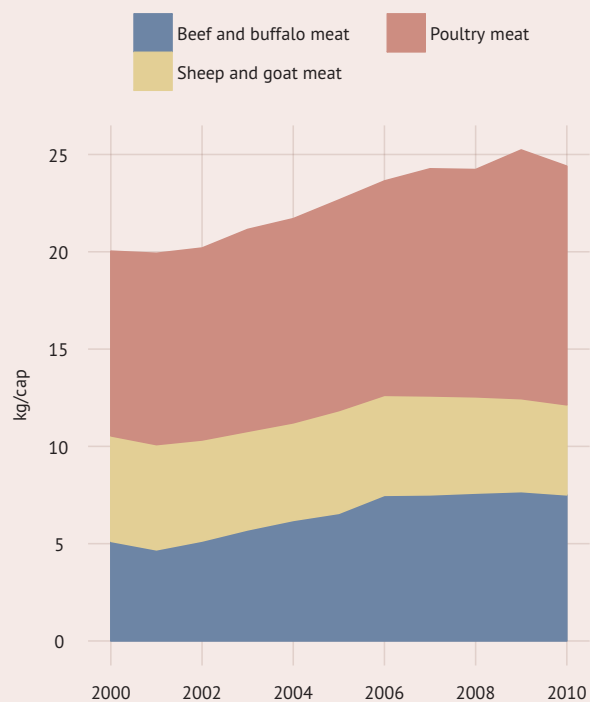
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 45: Meat producing countries (million tonnes, 2011)



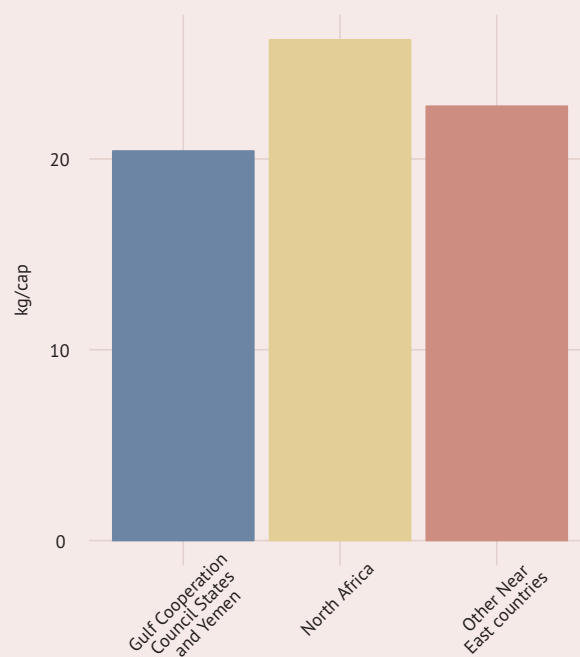
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 72: Near East and North Africa per capita meat production (2000-2010)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 73: Per capita total meat production (2010)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

In 2011, the Near East and North Africa produced roughly 2.3 million tonnes of eggs, a very small share of the global total of roughly 70 million tonnes. Between 2000 and 2011, the region's annual growth in the egg production was around 3.2 percent, above the global average. The Islamic Republic of Iran is by far the region's largest egg producer (741 000 tonnes) and, between 2000 and 2011, registered the highest annual growth in production (7.3 percent). Every country in the region recorded production growth during this decade. In only two countries, Lebanon and Libya, was annual growth less than one percent.

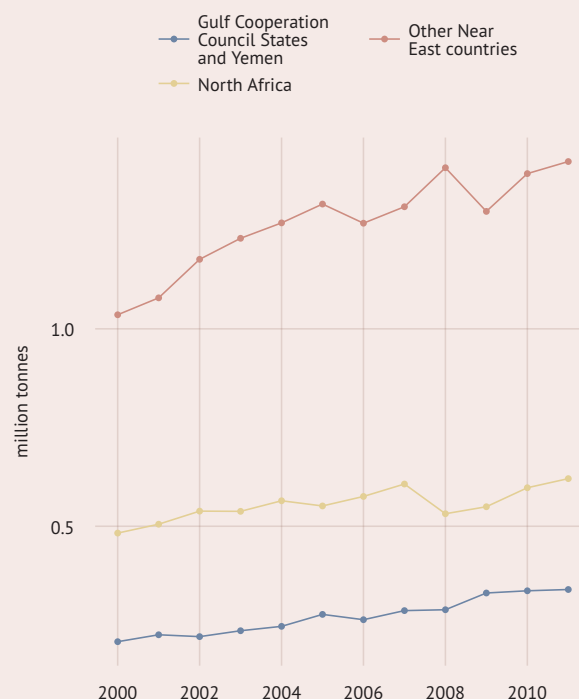
Figures from 2011 indicate that the region produced 30.4 million tonnes of milk, again a small share of the global total of 739 million tonnes. Annual growth in milk production in the region was 2.8 percent, which was equal to the global average. The region's largest producer was the Islamic Republic of Iran (7.3 million tonnes), followed by Egypt (5.8 million tonnes) and the former Sudan (4.3 million tonnes). Between 2000 and 2011, Saudi Arabia recorded the largest annual growth in production (6.7 percent) and Iraq the largest annual decline (-7.3 percent).

In 2011, the Islamic Republic of Iran also led the region in butter and ghee production (187 000 tonnes), followed by Egypt (127 000 tonnes). No other country in the region produced more than 20 000 tonnes. Egypt was the region's largest cheese producer (644 000 tonnes), followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (255 000 tonnes).

Further reading

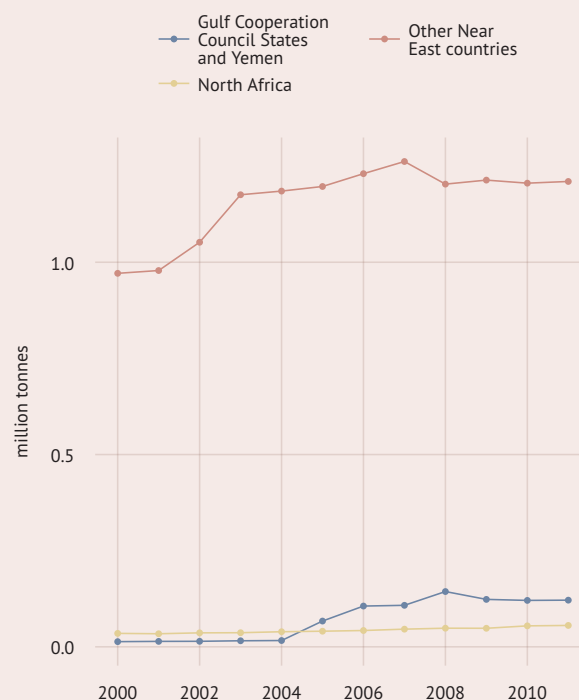
- FAO Animal Production and Health Division (www.fao.org/ag/portal/aga-index/en/)
- The State of Food and Agriculture 2009: Livestock in the balance (www.fao.org/publications/sofa-2009/en/)

CHART 74: Egg production (2000-2011)



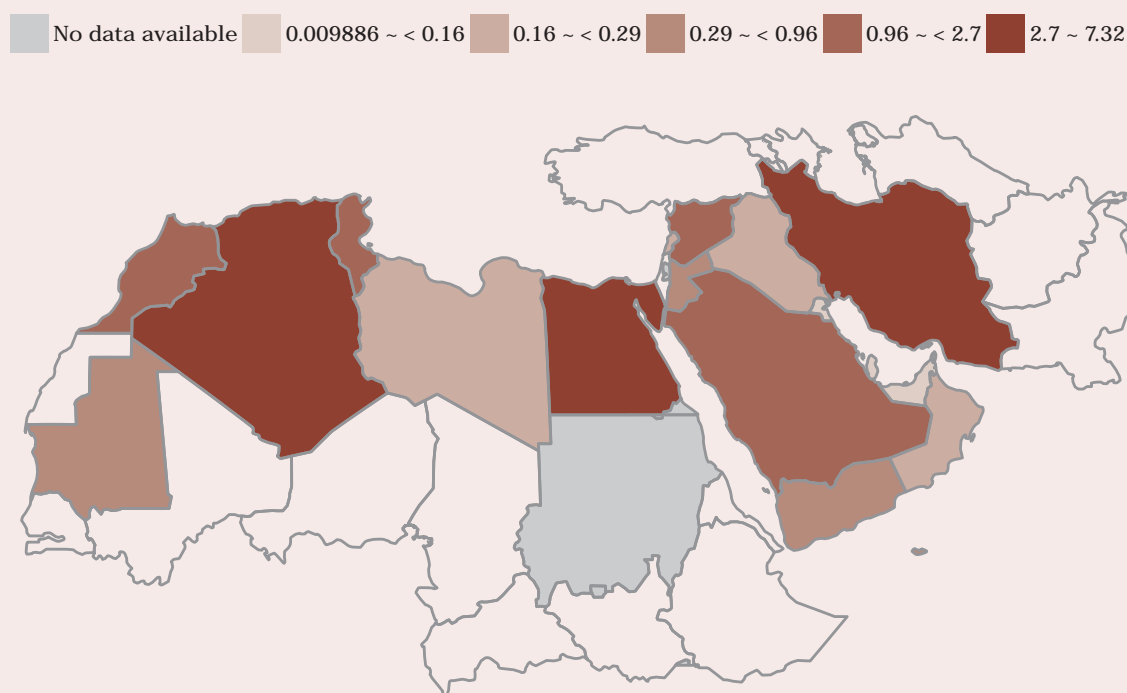
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 75: Cheese production (2000-2011)



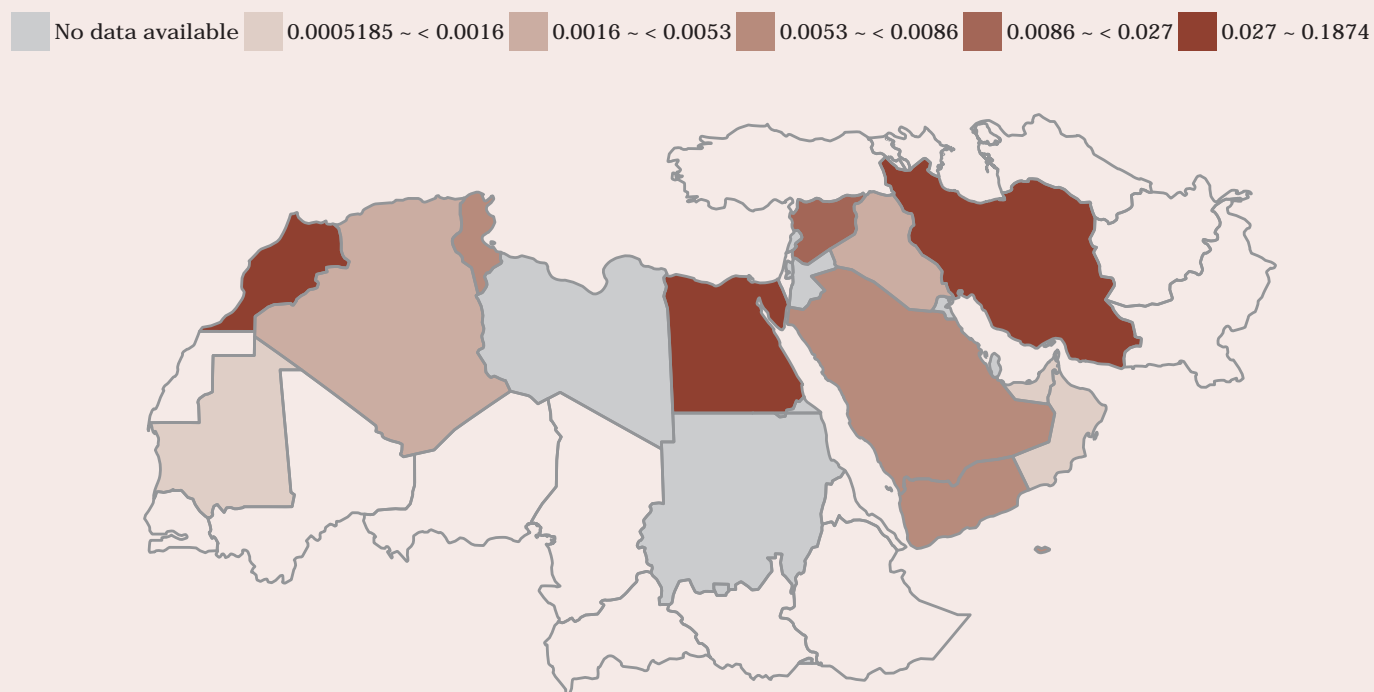
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 46: Milk production (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 47: Butter and ghee production (million tonnes, 2011)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Trends in the fisheries sector

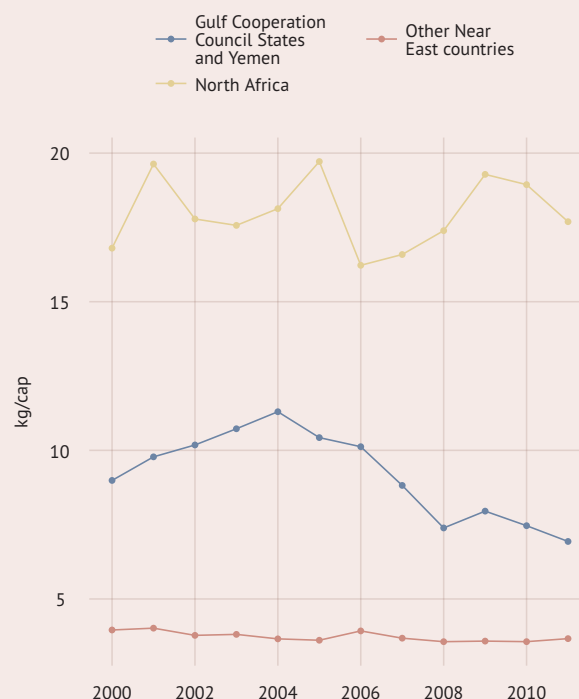
In 2010, capture fisheries and aquaculture supplied the world with 148 million tonnes of fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Although capture fisheries dominate world output, aquaculture accounts for a growing percentage of total fish supply, rising from a share of approximately 13 percent in 1990 to 40 percent in 2010.

Over the 2000–2010 decade, the production of capture fisheries fluctuated between 90 and 95 million tonnes per annum, with more than half of the global catch coming from the Pacific Ocean. Global production is typically influenced by variations in catches of anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy) – a species extremely susceptible to oceanographic conditions determined by El Niño Southern Oscillation – in the South-east Pacific. Fluctuations in other species and regions tend to compensate for each other to a large extent.

Major marine stocks are shrinking rapidly. The proportion of stocks estimated to be under- or moderately exploited declined from 40 percent in the mid-1970s to 12 percent in 2009. In contrast, the proportion of overexploited, depleted or recovering stocks increased from 10 percent in 1974 to 30 percent in 2009. The proportion of fully exploited stocks has remained relatively stable at about 50 to 60 percent since the 1970s. As a whole, these figures indicate that global marine capture production is unlikely to increase, unless effective management plans are put in place to rebuild overfished stocks.

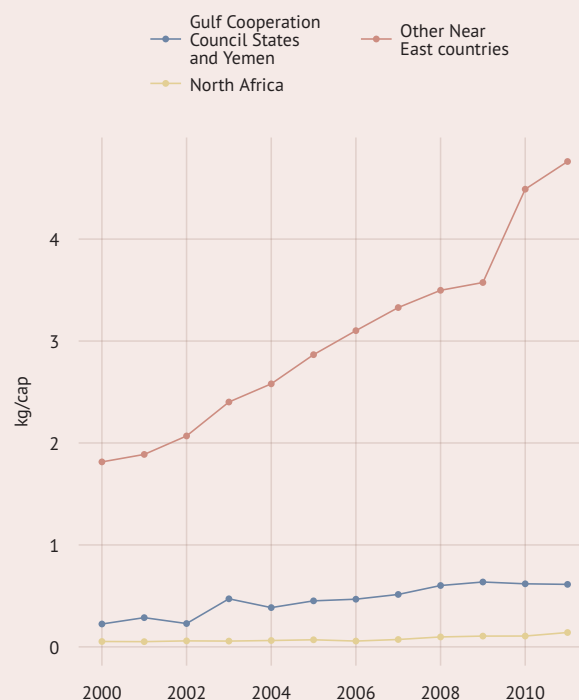
In recent years, inland water fishery production has expanded to over 10 million tonnes, accounting for more than 10 percent of global capture production. However, the state of inland fishery resources and the ecosystems that support them is not generally well known, and the reliability of data on inland water catches reported by several countries remains questionable. There is a growing appreciation of the need to improve inland fishery statistics.

CHART 76: Capture fish production, per capita (2000–2011)



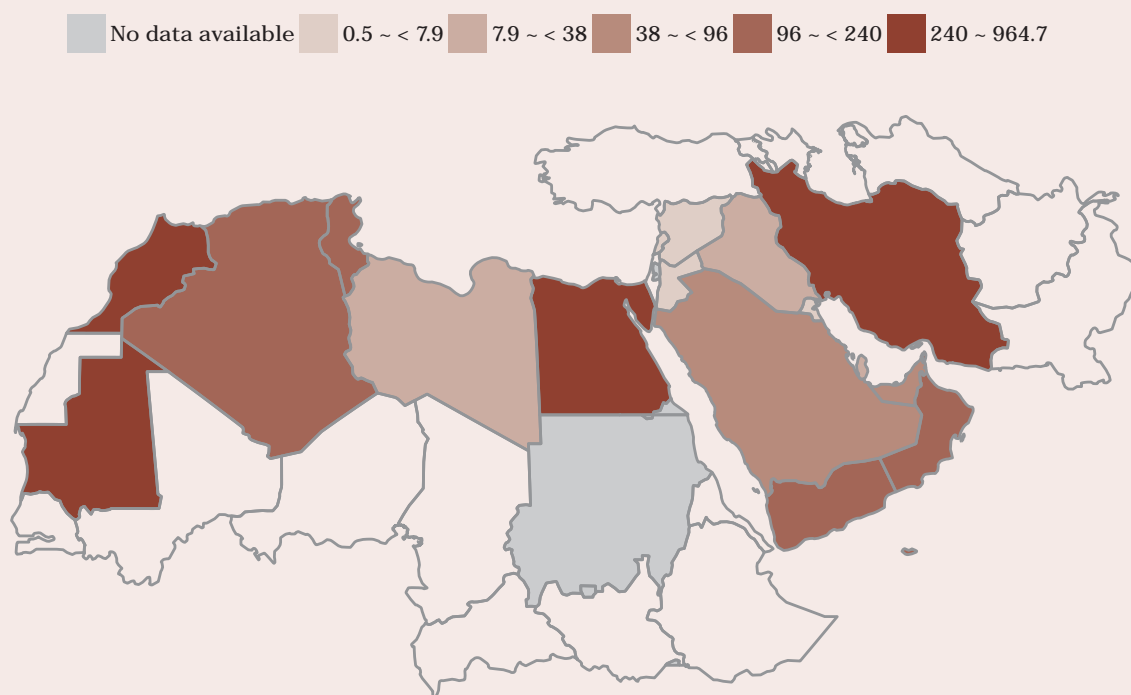
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 77: Aquaculture fish production, per capita (2000–2011)



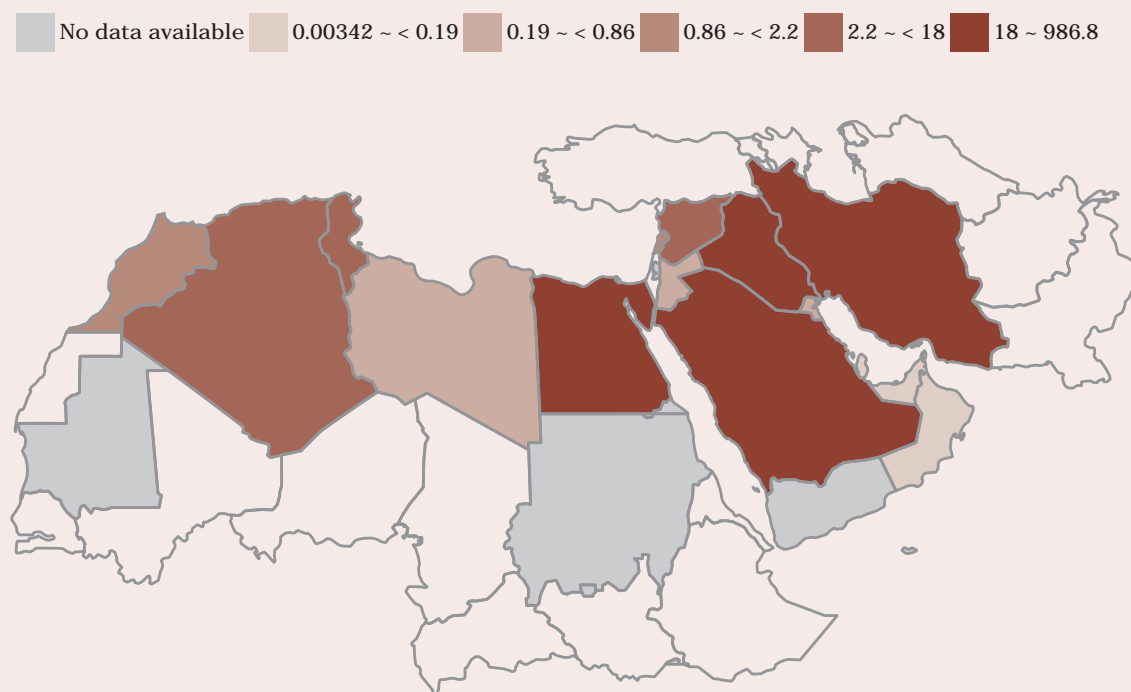
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and United Nations Population Division.

MAP 48: Capture fish producing countries (thousand tonnes, 2010-2011)



Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

MAP 49: Aquaculture producing countries (thousand tonnes, 2010-2011)



Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

Aquaculture represents the fastest-growing, animal-based food production sector, with 60 million tonnes of production in 2010; aquaculture growth continues to outpace population growth. In quantity terms, aquaculture production has been dominated by species that feed low on the food chain in their natural habitats, such as carp, characins and tilapias. Aquaculture also provides dominant shares of the total production of several high-priced species such as salmon, shrimp, prawns, eels, oysters and scallops. The share of aquaculture products in international trade is increasing, not only for high-priced products but also for a broad range of other species.

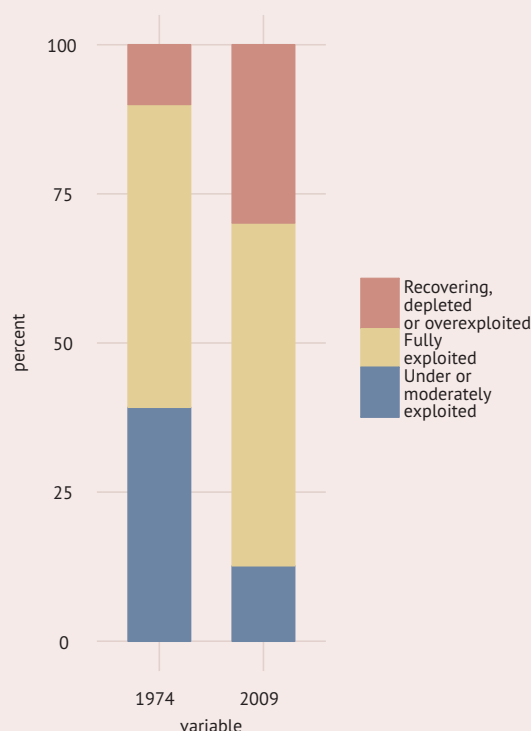
In 2011, the Near East and North Africa accounted for over 3 million tonnes of the global production of 94 million tonnes. Between 2000 and 2011, growth in the capture fisheries sector (2.2 percent) in the region was much higher than the global average of 0.6 percent. Morocco was by far the region's largest fish producer (965 thousand tonnes) in 2011. Almost all of the country's production came from marine capture fisheries. Mauritania registered the largest annual growth in capture fisheries production (11.3 percent), followed by Qatar (5.6 percent). In both countries, marine capture fisheries dominated production. In 2011, Egypt was the only country in the region with significant production from inland capture fisheries (253 000 tonnes).

The region produced 1.3 million tonnes of fish through aquaculture in 2011. Annual growth in aquaculture production between 2000 and 2011 was 11.9 percent, considerably higher than the global average of 7.2 percent. Egypt accounts for more than two-thirds of the region's production (986 000 tonnes) and showed strong annual production growth (10.2 percent) between 2000 and 2011. Iraq registered by far the highest annual production growth (25 percent) in the region, followed by Algeria, the region's second largest producer, (18.4 percent) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (17.9 percent). Inland aquaculture accounts for almost all aquaculture production in the region. Tunisia, which recorded annual growth in aquaculture production of 16.2 percent, is the only country in the region where marine aquaculture production (7 200 tonnes) was higher than inland aquaculture.

Further reading

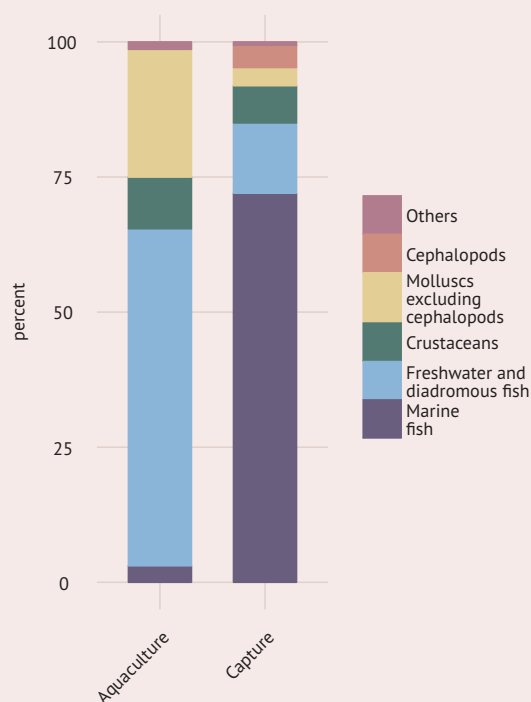
- FAO The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) (www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en)
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (www.fao.org/fishery/en)

CHART 78: State of the world's fishery stocks (1974-2010)



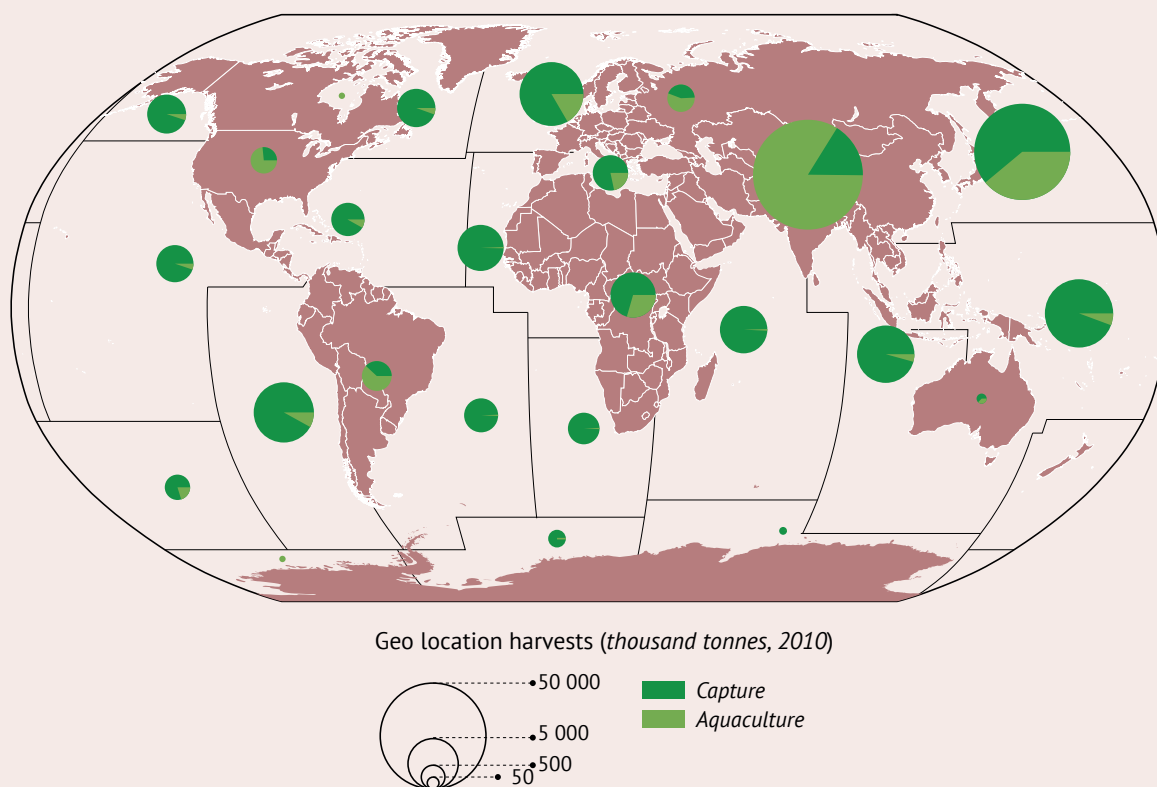
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

CHART 79: World composition of fish products (2010)



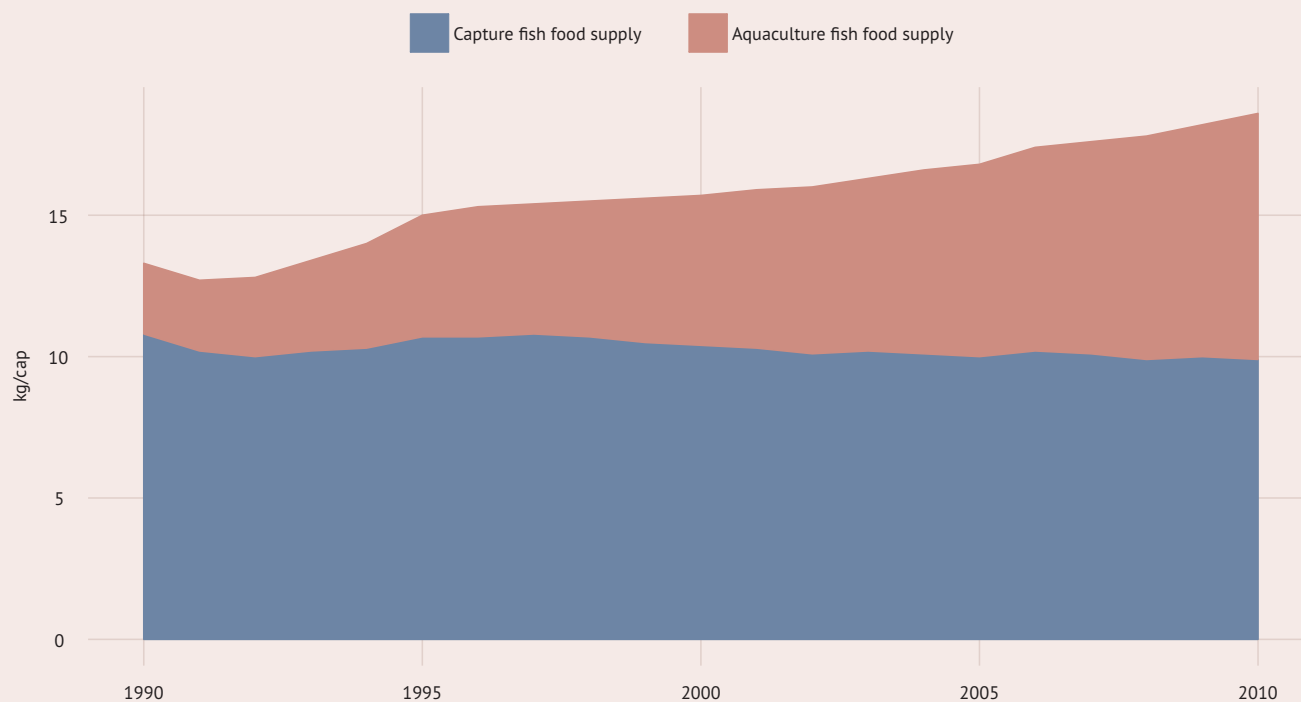
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

MAP 50: Geo-location of harvests by capture and aquaculture (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

CHART 80: Per capita world fish food supply (1990-2011)



Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and United Nations Population Division.

Trends in agricultural trade

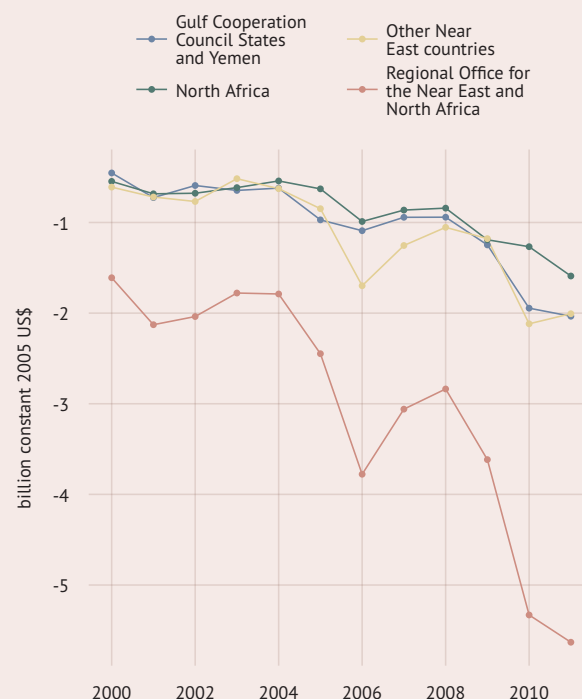
Due to the region's climate, the Near East and North Africa is a net food importer. Some countries in the region lead the world in terms of food import dependency. Most countries import at least 50 percent of the food calories they consume, with the GCC countries importing 90 percent of their food needs. Forecasting models predict that the demand for food will grow at a faster rate than production, leading to an even greater dependence on world grain markets, which are becoming increasingly unpredictable.

The value and volume of agricultural imports in the region is increasing as the population increases. The agricultural imports increased from 22.9 billion in the year 1990 to US\$ 90 billion by the year 2010. The region's share of the world's total agricultural imports ranged from 6 to 8 percent between 2000 and 2010. The actual gap between the region's imports of agricultural produce and its exports nearly tripled during this period when it stood at over US\$ 67 billion.

However, when the agricultural imports are compared to the total merchandise import trade, they amount to 13.1 percent in 2010 down from 16.3 percent in 2001. Thus while both the agricultural imports and the total merchandise imports are increasing with time, the non-agricultural imports are increasing faster than the agricultural imports thus pointing to better economic conditions and an increase in affluence in the region.

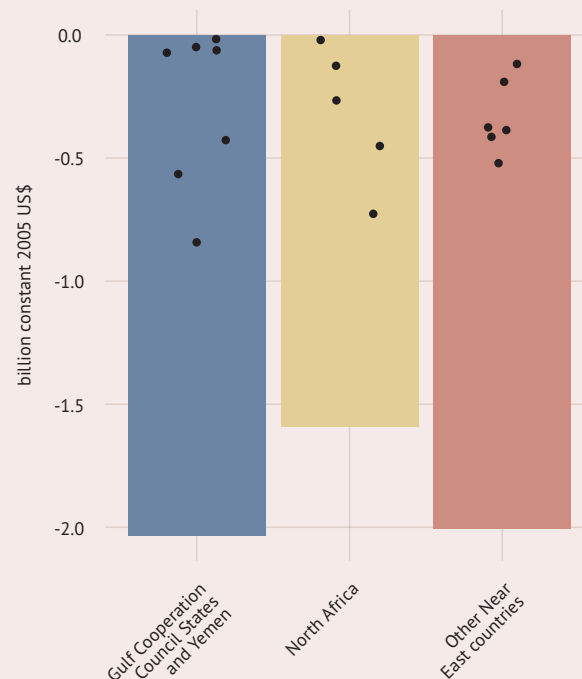
Access of farmers to international markets remains one of the major pathways out of poverty for rural poor. Agricultural exports in the region still represent a limited but growing share of the region's total exports. The region exports a low volume of agricultural produce, about 2 percent share of the total world agricultural exports. The major agricultural exports of the region include fruit, vegetables, olive oil and pulses. In last decade, the region has lost ground in several of its traditional agricultural markets, including in cotton and citrus but this overall performance, conceals considerable variation among individual countries and sub-regions. Most of the countries derive a substantial share of their merchandise exports from only a few categories. On average, the top three agricultural commodity exports account for more than 50 percent for several countries in the region.

CHART 81: Sugar and honey net trade (2000-2011)



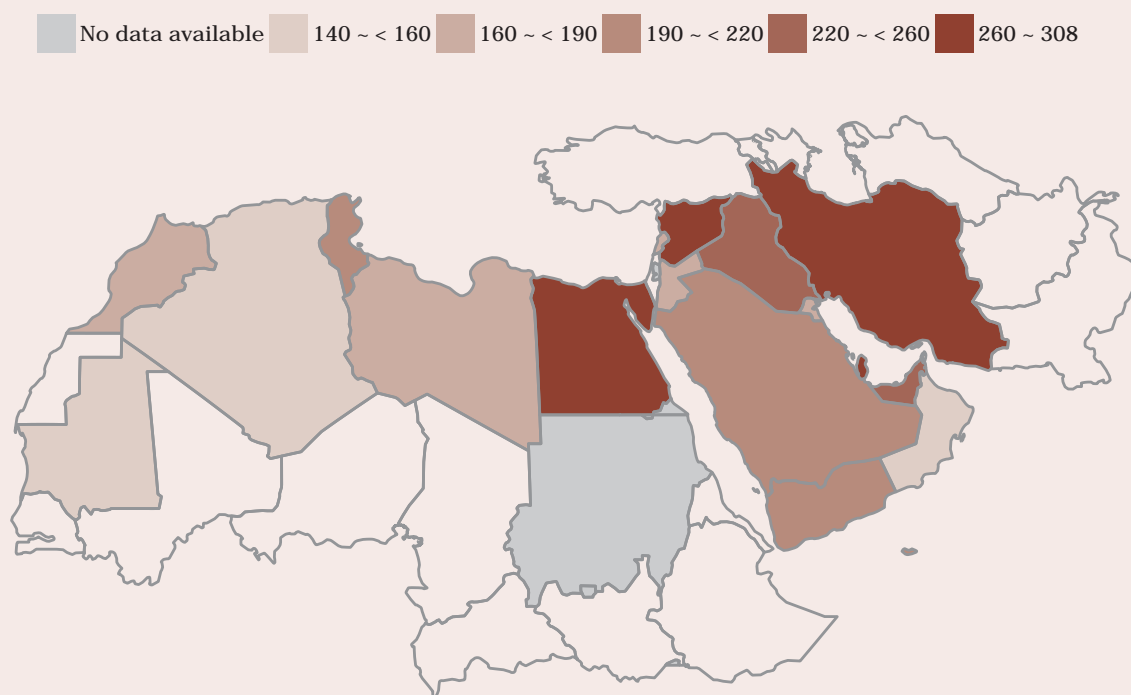
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 82: Sugar and honey net trade (2010)



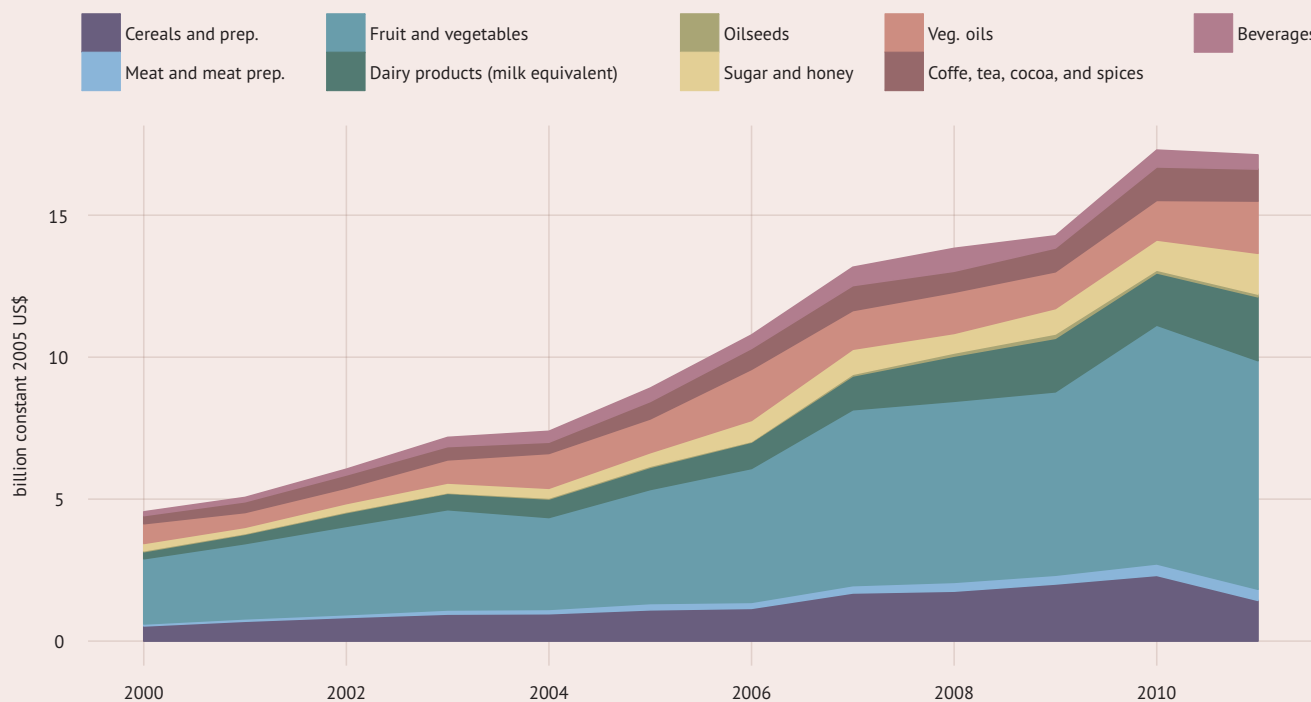
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

MAP 51: Import value index (index, 2010)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 83: Near East and North Africa composition of global exports (2000-2011)

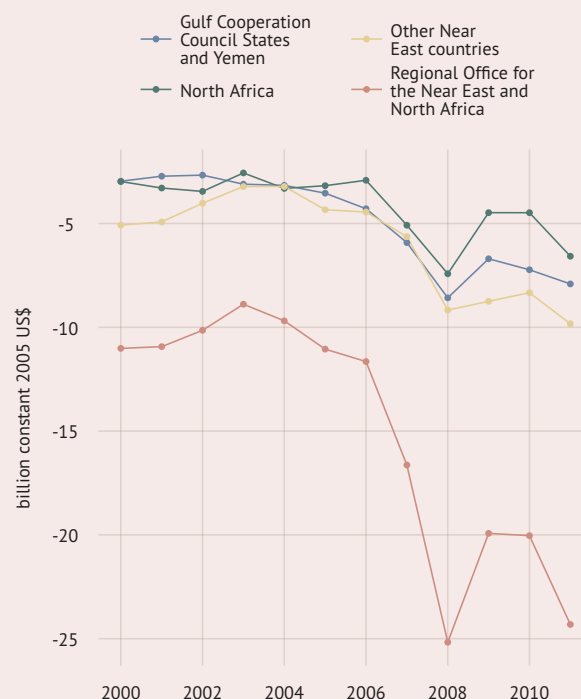


Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

The degree of economic integration in the Near East and North Africa remains extremely low. This is partly due to the absence of incentives, ongoing trade barriers and the performance of some sectors. Other causes include the relatively limited diversification of production and exports and the lack of complementarities between agricultural sectors. Although many trade and investment cooperation agreements have been adopted and implemented in the region, the share of intra-regional agricultural trade in total agricultural trade has remained below 15 percent and is concentrated in relatively few countries. Intra-regional agricultural trade is also concentrated in a narrow range of items. For the last 20 years, live animals, meat, fish and fish products were predominantly directed to regional markets, while vegetables, fruit and agricultural raw materials such as cotton have been largely directed to extra-regional markets.

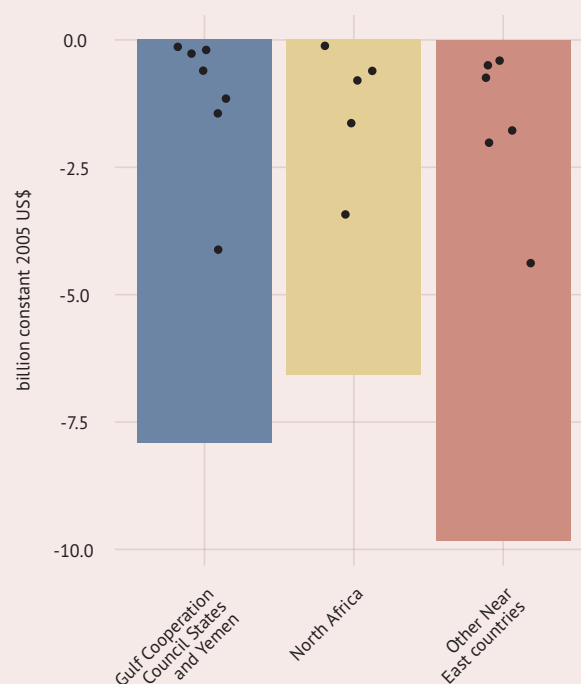
Countries in the Near East and North Africa have significant comparative advantages in exports of high value added products to markets in the European Union and with other countries in the region. However, to really tackle such new markets several issues have to be addressed, including: the fragmented landholding; the insufficient incentives or disincentives to private investments and to exports; the weak linkage between R&D institutions and farmers; the need for vocational training for sustainable crop and animal production and care at the level of primary and secondary education (with a special attention paid to the training of women in rural areas); the weak linkage between the small growers and the international market, often due to the weak institutional framework; and missing elements in public or private infrastructure.

CHART 84: Cereal net trade (2000-2011)



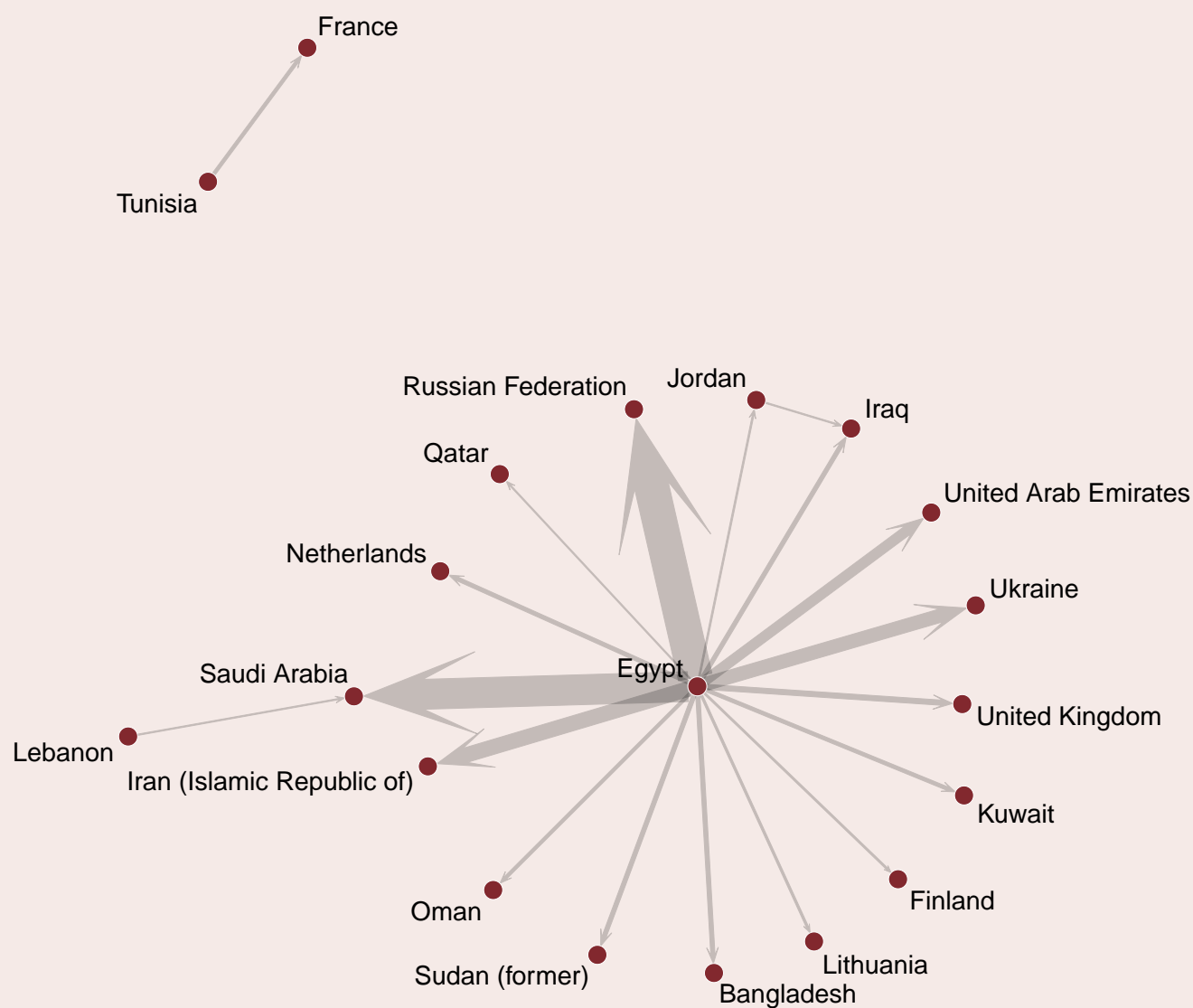
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 85: Cereal net trade (2010)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 86: Major export flows of oranges from Near East and North African countries (US\$, 2011)



Ten largest export flows of oranges

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US\$
Egypt	Russian Federation	123.23
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	107.53
Egypt	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	52.45
Egypt	Ukraine	47.58
Egypt	United Arab Emirates	35.18
Egypt	United Kingdom	18.65
Egypt	Sudan (former)	15.22
Egypt	Bangladesh	15.12
Egypt	Iraq	14.6
Egypt	Netherlands	13.84

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

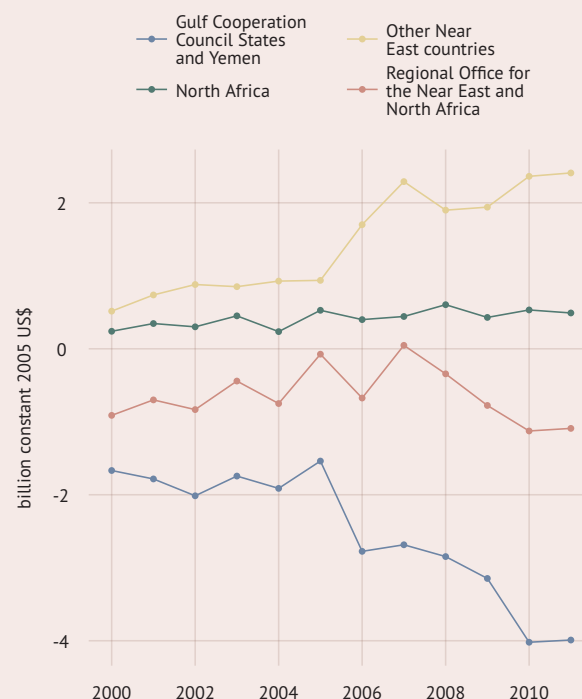
The flows cover ninety percent of the exports of oranges from Near East and North African countries.

Out of the total agricultural imports, cereals comprise 25 percent, which is not surprising given that these are the region's staple food crops. In 2011, cereal exports from the Near East and North Africa declined by almost two-thirds from the previous year, falling from 3.4 million tonnes to only 1.1 million tonnes. This is less than the volume of cereal exports in 2000. Cereal exports from Saudi Arabia, which was the region's largest cereal exporter in 2010 plummeted from roughly 1.5 million tonnes to 149 000 tonnes. In 2011, Egypt became the region's largest cereal exporter (218 tonnes) despite a drop of nearly 500 000 tonnes from 2010. Tunisia recorded the greatest increase in exports moving from 12 000 tonnes to 185 000 tonnes, but this was still considerably less than the country's cereal export volume for 2000.

At 201 000 tonnes, oilseed exports in 2011 were far lower than 10 years earlier (339 000 tonnes), while imports had increased from 1.7 million tonnes in 2000 to over 4.9 million. The former Sudan, the largest oils seed producer saw its exports fall by more than 50 percent to 114 000 tonnes. The region's largest importer of oilseeds was Egypt (1.2 million tonnes).

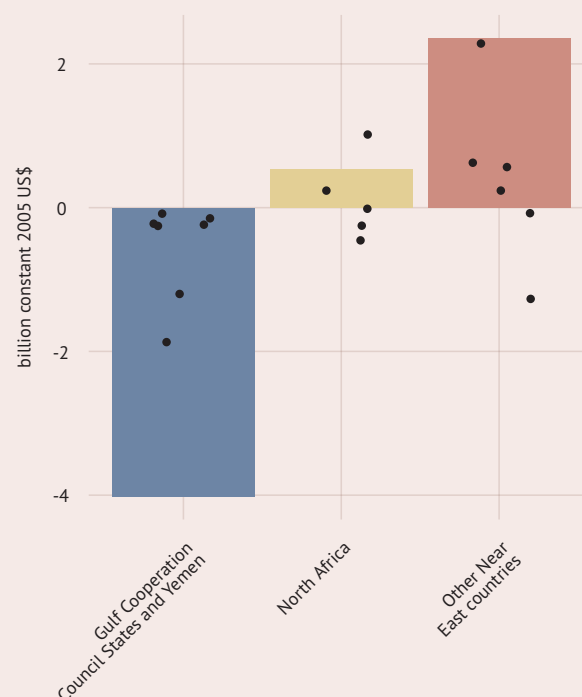
In 2011, sugar and honey exports from the region (2.1 million tonnes) showed a substantial increase over export volumes from 2000, with the United Arab Emirates being the highest exporter (543 000 tonnes), followed by Egypt (442 000 tonnes) and Saudi Arabia (397 000 tonnes). Despite the increase, the sugar trade deficit grew during the decade as imports increased even more, from 6.9 million tonnes in 2000 to over 12 million tonnes in 2010. The United Arab Emirates were also the region's largest sugar importer (1.9 million tonnes), followed by Algeria (1.6 million tonnes) and Saudi Arabia (1.3 million tonnes).

CHART 87: Fruit and vegetables net trade (2000-2011)



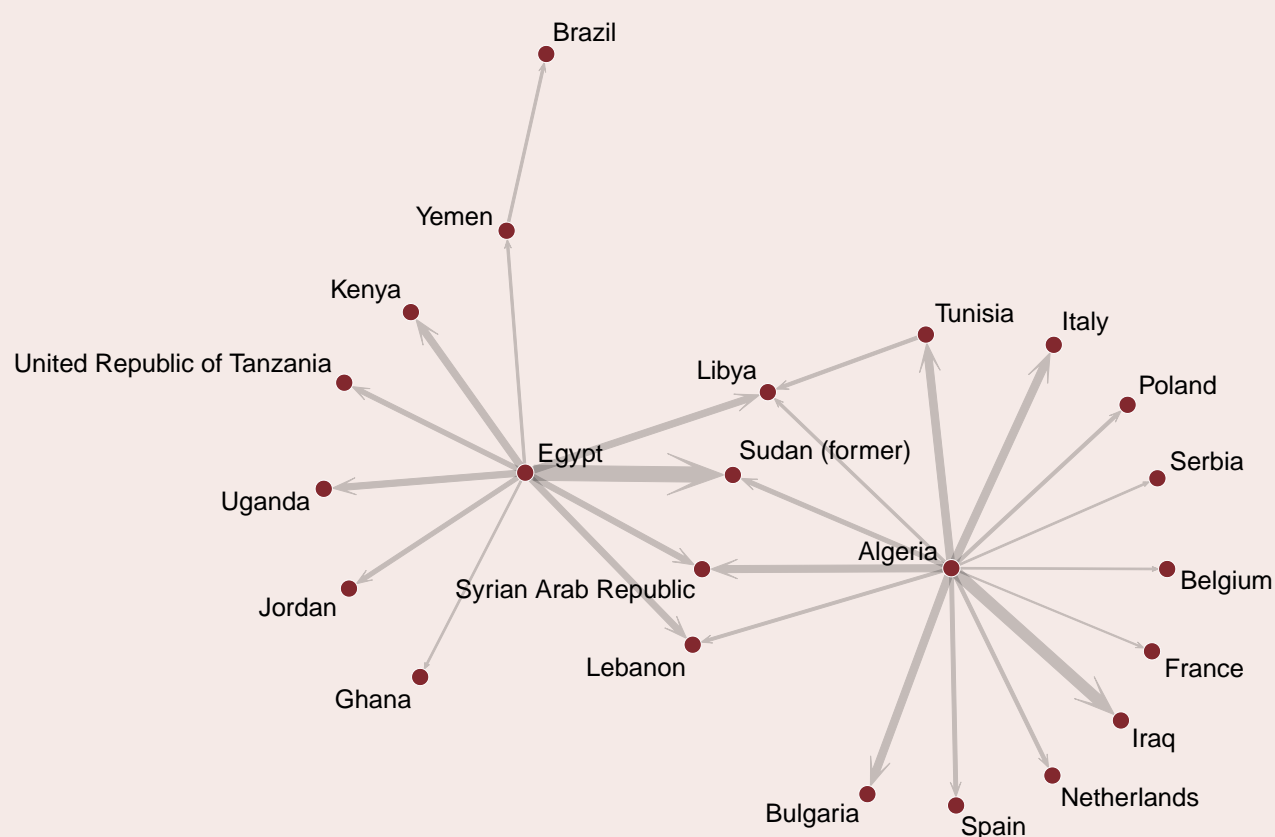
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 88: Fruit and vegetables net trade (2010)



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 89: Major export flows of sugar refined from Near East and North African countries (US\$, 2011)



Ten largest export flows of sugar refined

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US\$
Egypt	Sudan (former)	57.76
Algeria	Iraq	41.16
Algeria	Italy	29.31
Algeria	Tunisia	28.81
Algeria	Bulgaria	28.71
Algeria	Syrian Arab Republic	27
Egypt	Kenya	25.64
Egypt	Libya	24.64
Egypt	Uganda	23.65
Egypt	Lebanon	23.14

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The flows cover ninety percent of the exports of sugar refined from Near East and North African countries.

In many emerging economies, agriculture has been gradually moving towards increased commercialization of high-value foods, such as poultry, pork and fish, as demand for these products has increased around the world. The Near East and North Africa region is no exception in this regard.

Despite the importance of livestock in the region, the region is net importer of meat products. The region exported 213 000 tonnes of meat in 2011, up from only 49 000 tonnes in 2000. In 2011, Saudi Arabia is the region's leading meat exporter (60 000 tonnes) followed by Jordan (51 000 tonnes) and United Arab Emirates (31 000 tonnes). Meat imports have increased from 1.2 million tonnes in 2000 to 3.2 million in 2011. Saudi Arabia was by far the region's largest meat importer (990 000 tonnes), importing more than twice as much as the next largest importer, the United Arab Emirates (415 000 tonnes).

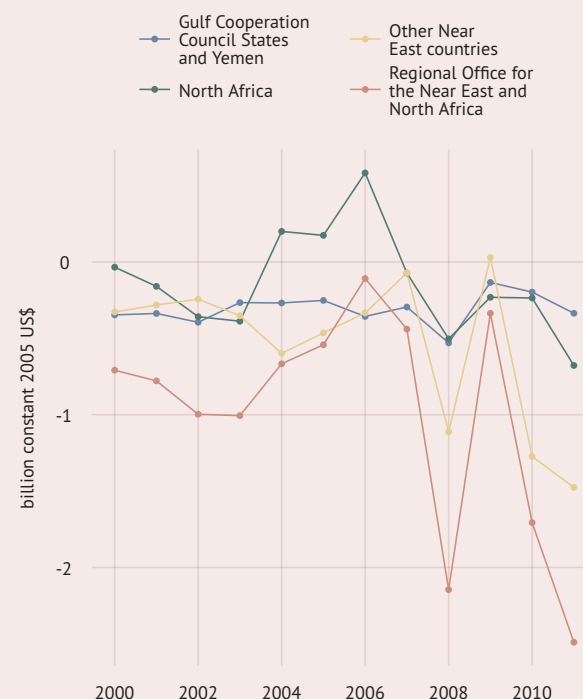
The region saw tremendous growth in its dairy exports, which rose from 541 000 tonnes in 2000 to 4.5 million tonnes in 2011. The region now exports only slightly less dairy products than Latin America and the Caribbean. Saudi Arabia is the largest dairy product exporter in the region, accounting for nearly half of the region's exports. It is also the region's second largest importer of dairy products. Algeria, which exports almost no dairy products, is the region's largest importer. Tunisia imports the least volume of dairy products (79 000 tonnes) in the region.

In 2011 the volume of fish exports from the region was 2.7 million tonnes. Morocco accounts for well over half of the region's fish exports (1.5 million tonnes). Yemen is a distant second at 263 000 tonnes. The volume of fish imports has steadily increased since 2000, reaching 2 million tonnes in 2010. Egypt was the region's leading importer (531 000 tonnes), followed by Saudi Arabia (487 000 tonnes) and the United Arab Emirates (441 000 tonnes). Mauritania imported the least volume of fish products (1 000 tonnes).

Further reading

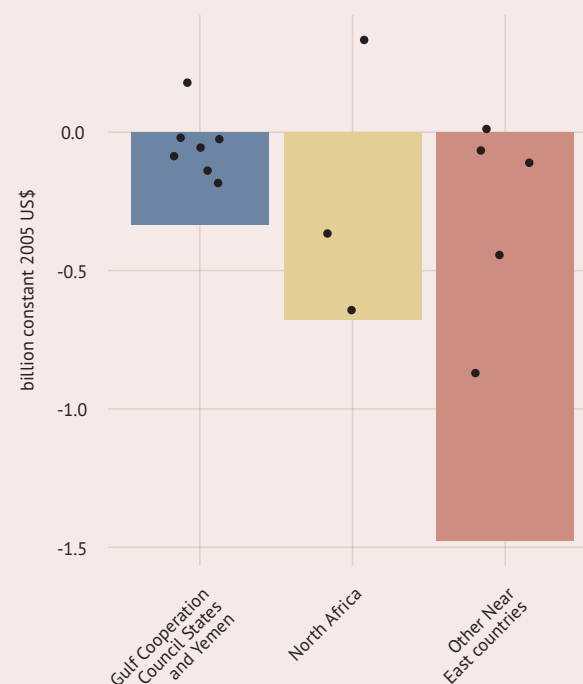
- FAO Trade and Markets Division (www.fao.org/economic/est/)
- FAO Food Outlook (www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm)

CHART 90: **Animal fats, oilseeds and veg. oils net trade (2000-2011)**



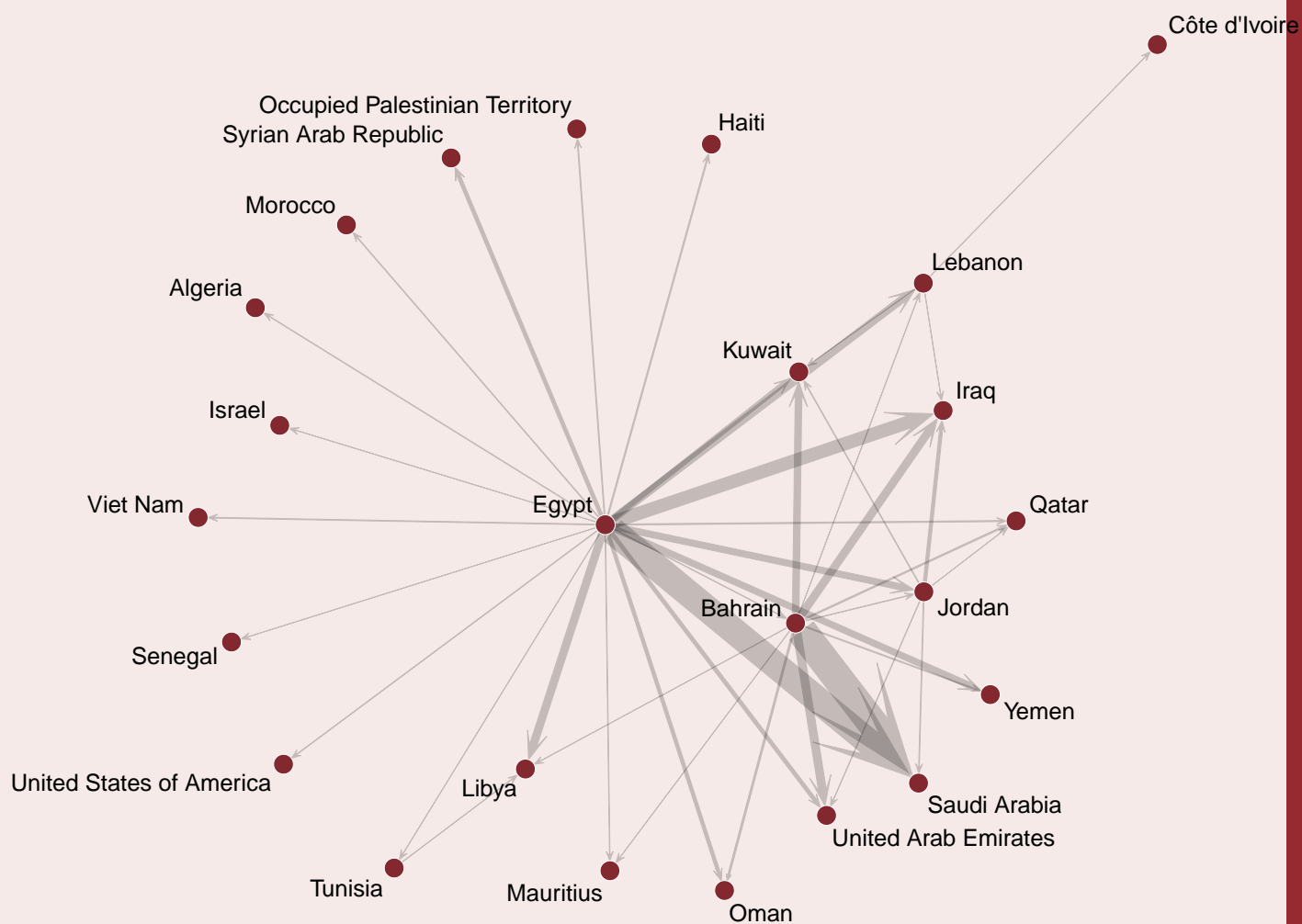
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 91: **Animal fats, oilseeds and veg. oils net trade (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

MAP 52: Major export flows of cheese from whole cow milk from Near East and North African countries (US\$, 2011)



Ten largest export flows of cheese

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US\$
Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	86.98
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	76.23
Egypt	Iraq	36.36
Bahrain	United Arab Emirates	23.1
Egypt	Libya	21.75
Bahrain	Iraq	21.62
Egypt	Lebanon	20.59
Bahrain	Kuwait	19.41
Egypt	Jordan	17.95
Egypt	Yemen	17.35

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The flows cover ninety-nine percent of the exports of cheese from whole cow milk from Near East and North African countries.

TABLE 20: Cereal producers and their productivity

	Cereals							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	38 552	2.3	19.4	10.3	70 083	74 896	1.1	5.4
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	1 104	0.0	23.6	19.7	2 921	2 602	-5.0	2.8
Bahrain								
Kuwait	2	6.7	86.5	12.7	21	21	4.5	20.2
Oman	4	2.0	102.7	10.4	32	43	8.3	12.7
Qatar	0	-15.4	60.5	3.6	3	2	8.7	-12.3
Saudi Arabia	297	-6.4	53.4	3.9	1 722	1 587	-6.3	-2.8
United Arab Emirates	2	37.2	733.3	24.6	130	133	-18.7	71.0
Yemen	799	2.3	10.2	-0.5	1 013	817	-1.3	1.8
North Africa	9 845	2.4	15.5	6.7	13 440	15 237	-6.9	12.6
Algeria	2 585	8.5	14.4	4.6	4 002	3 728	-5.4	13.4
Libya	365	0.5	7.5	1.4	218	275	-2.0	2.0
Mauritania	145	-3.2	13.9	4.4	276	202	5.7	1.1
Morocco	5 382	-0.1	16.1	14.4	7 834	8 689	-10.8	14.3
Tunisia	1 368	1.7	17.1	5.2	1 109	2 342	-3.9	7.0
Other Near East Countries	27 602	2.3	20.7	2.3	53 722	57 058	2.3	3.7
Egypt	3 038	0.9	72.5	-0.0	19 451	22 015	4.4	0.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 234	2.5	21.8	1.6	22 247	20 105	-0.6	4.1
Iraq	2 374	-0.4	18.0	15.7	4 362	4 270	-12.5	15.2
Jordan	102	10.8	8.1	-6.6	87	83	-7.8	3.5
Lebanon	50	-0.2	31.8	2.5	112	159	4.7	2.4
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	9 929	4.0	5.6	1.0	3 562	5 598	6.5	5.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2 875	-0.6	16.8	3.5	3 901	4 828	1.3	2.9
Regional Office for Africa	98 311	2.8	12.9	1.5	130 260	126 825	2.3	4.2
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	375 106	0.5	36.4	2.1	1 268 915	1 365 850	1.5	2.5
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	151 096	0.0	36.0	2.9	466 580	543 367		2.4
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	50 742	0.7	38.0	2.5	193 900	193 029	3.7	3.5
World	707 328	0.6	36.6	5.0	2 474 122	2 589 143		2.4

TABLE 21: Coarse grain producers and their productivity

	Coarse grains							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	19 837	1.1	12.9	5.7	25 377	25 687	1.1	2.2
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	793	0.5	14.7	11.9	1 352	1 166	-2.1	0.3
Bahrain								
Kuwait	2	2.6	113.2	18.0	20	20	3.3	21.1
Oman	3	0.5	115.5	13.0	29	40	9.8	13.6
Qatar	0	-16.4	62.0	4.3	3	2	11.1	-12.8
Saudi Arabia	112	-7.1	34.6	4.8	422	387	-3.7	-2.7
United Arab Emirates	2		735.1		130	133		
Yemen	674	1.8	8.7	-1.1	748	584	-1.4	0.7
North Africa	4 127	2.0	11.4	3.0	4 843	4 710	-10.0	7.7
Algeria	912	4.9	12.9	1.6	1 397	1 173	-14.9	6.6
Libya	215	1.4	5.1	0.2	112	109	-3.9	1.6
Mauritania	112	-4.7	3.4	-0.5	139	38	7.3	-5.2
Morocco	2 292	-0.6	11.6	8.5	2 908	2 654	-14.0	7.8
Tunisia	596	8.9	12.4	1.4	287	737	-6.7	10.4
Other Near East Countries	14 917	0.9	13.3	1.2	19 183	19 811	2.2	1.0
Egypt	1 160	0.8	68.4	0.3	7 944	7 933	3.0	1.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 689	0.1	25.5	2.0	5 734	4 305	-2.7	2.1
Iraq	872	-4.0	14.1	8.8	1 458	1 226	-13.8	4.5
Jordan	88	15.3	7.2	-6.0	65	63	-3.7	8.4
Lebanon	15	5.2	22.6	4.2	29	34	-5.3	9.6
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	9 740	1.5	5.4	-1.0	3 136	5 281	8.7	0.5
Syrian Arab Republic	1 354	-0.1	7.2	-7.7	818	970	-8.9	-7.8
Regional Office for Africa	85 192	2.6	11.8	1.8	102 648	100 196	2.5	3.9
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	103 968	0.5	33.6	2.9	315 063	349 338	0.6	4.0
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	65 345	-1.3	39.2	3.6	215 550	255 874		1.0
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	35 960	0.9	37.7	2.9	137 614	135 733	4.4	3.1
World	323 286	0.9	36.0	3.3	1 121 168	1 165 188		2.8

TABLE 22: Rice producers and their productivity

	Rice							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth		
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa								
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen								
Bahrain								
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia	0.0				0	0		
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen								
North Africa								
Algeria	0.2	-0.9	15.3	-0.5	0	0	-14.6	-1.3
Libya								
Mauritania	31.1	5.1	51.9	1.9	134	161	3.9	7.0
Morocco	2.5	-6.9	70.2	4.1	51	18	22.4	-3.1
Tunisia								
Other Near East Countries								
Egypt	593.2	-1.0	95.7	0.5	4 330	5 675	6.6	-0.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	460.0	-1.4	50.0	2.8	3 013	2 300	-0.0	1.4
Iraq	65.7	-3.7	35.8	17.6	156	235	-12.5	13.2
Jordan								
Lebanon								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	6.7	1.9	37.2	8.8	23	25	23.1	10.9
Syrian Arab Republic								
Regional Office for Africa	10 222.6	4.5	19.9	2.3	21 533	20 368	2.6	6.1
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	144 342.4	0.5	45.2	2.1	632 301	652 583		1.8
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	5 909.4	-0.3	49.3	2.4	25 828	29 156	4.6	2.4
World								

TABLE 23: Wheat producers and their productivity

	Wheat							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth		
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	17 555	2.2	23.2	2.5	36 999	40 795	0.4	6.6
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	311	-2.9	46.2	1.1	1 569	1 436	-6.3	-2.2
Bahrain								
Kuwait	1	14.9	23.2	0.1	2	2	22.0	15.0
Oman	1	3.4	33.1	0.3	2	2	1.7	3.8
Qatar	0	-10.2	23.6	0.2	0	0	-18.4	-10.0
Saudi Arabia	185	-7.2	64.9	3.9	1 300	1 200	-6.7	-3.6
United Arab Emirates	0	-19.7	60.0	-0.7	0	0	-18.7	-20.3
Yemen	124	3.3	18.7	1.3	265	232	-0.9	4.6
North Africa	5 684	2.3	18.2	6.0	8 412	10 347	-4.8	12.2
Algeria	1 672	6.6	15.3	4.7	2 605	2 555	0.1	11.6
Libya	150	-0.4	11.1	3.1	106	166	-0.3	2.6
Mauritania	2	16.9	16.0	1.0	2	3	-1.8	18.0
Morocco	3 088	0.6	19.5	13.7	4 876	6 018	-9.2	14.3
Tunisia	772	0.7	20.8	5.3	822	1 606	-2.8	6.0
Other Near East Countries	11 560	2.3	25.1	2.6	27 017	29 011	2.0	5.1
Egypt	1 285	2.0	65.4	0.3	7 177	8 407	4.4	2.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7 085	3.0	19.1	1.7	13 500	13 500	0.1	4.8
Iraq	1 437	1.6	19.6	17.9	2 749	2 809	-10.7	19.8
Jordan	14	-2.2	13.8	-0.1	22	20	-11.1	-2.2
Lebanon	35	-1.2	35.7	2.6	83	125	7.6	1.3
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	183	6.4	16.0	-3.4	403	292	-6.3	2.9
Syrian Arab Republic	1 521	-0.9	25.4	2.9	3 083	3 858	4.1	2.0
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	84 731	0.9	33.2	2.2	245 029	281 512		2.7
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
World								

TABLE 24: Oilcrop producers and their productivity

	Oilcrops							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	8 721	1.0	2.5	1.5	1 912	2 153	5.8	3.9
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	45	-2.8	3.4	1.7	16	15	7.5	1.0
Bahrain								
Kuwait	0	18.4	4.1	5.7	0	0	-8.4	25.2
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia	3	0.2	7.5	-1.8	2	3	5.0	-1.7
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen	42	-3.1	3.1	4.8	14	13	8.3	1.5
North Africa	3 318	3.3	2.0	2.3	700	662	-1.8	7.7
Algeria	331	5.3	4.6	3.4	84	152	-1.0	8.9
Libya	226	4.3	1.6	-5.6	46	36	8.2	-1.5
Mauritania	5	-4.6	1.9	-0.0	1	1	0.8	-4.6
Morocco	959	4.3	3.6	6.5	372	344	-4.0	11.0
Tunisia	1 797	2.2	0.7	-2.1	196	128	-3.7	0.0
Other Near East Countries	5 357	-0.3	2.8	0.8	1 196	1 475	8.0	2.2
Egypt	390	0.1	5.9	0.5	222	232	4.0	0.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	492	0.5	4.8	6.8	234	238	1.4	7.3
Iraq	69	-3.0	4.8	1.7	30	33	0.5	-1.3
Jordan	62	-0.3	4.7	0.1	38	29	7.7	-0.2
Lebanon	59	0.0	3.8	-6.0	21	23	10.6	-5.9
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	3 412	-0.8	1.8	3.4	379	602	12.6	2.6
Syrian Arab Republic	874	1.1	3.7	-1.1	273	319	6.8	0.1
Regional Office for Africa	30 823	2.7	3.1	1.1	9 060	9 448	4.0	4.5
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	114 836	1.8	8.1	2.3	85 313	93 018	4.9	5.5
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	41 076	4.2	6.5	2.5	22 842	26 526		6.8
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	55 341	5.3	5.7	2.7	29 614	31 405	4.9	6.7
World	278 925	2.5	6.4	2.4	169 623	179 676	4.4	5.2

TABLE 25: Pulse producers and their productivity

	Pulses							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	2 387	0.7	9.7	-2.5	2 171	2 313	2.2	3.5
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	50	-0.9	20.5	-7.5	110	103	-1.1	3.4
Bahrain	0	3.8	190.0	-10.4	0	0	58.7	-7.0
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia	5	0.7	28.0	3.8	12	13	0.9	4.5
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen	46	-1.1	19.7	4.4	98	90	-1.8	3.3
North Africa	745	1.6	8.0	5.6	511	597	-4.8	9.9
Algeria	80	2.2	9.3	9.4	72	74	-4.6	11.7
Libya	4	-5.7	21.2	3.0	9	9	0.5	-2.9
Mauritania	122	2.1	3.9	0.0	57	48	4.8	2.1
Morocco	430	1.6	7.9	10.0	282	340	-11.6	11.7
Tunisia	108	1.2	11.7	6.3	91	126	-0.5	7.6
Other Near East Countries	1 592	0.3	10.1	1.1	1 549	1 612	3.5	1.2
Egypt	102	-3.1	29.7	0.0	315	303	-2.2	-3.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	860	-1.5	8.5	4.0	729	729	4.8	2.4
Iraq	19	-14.4	8.6	1.7	20	16	15.3	-13.0
Jordan	2	-3.1	17.2	3.8	6	4	-6.0	0.5
Lebanon	6	-3.9	15.7	0.9	9	10	-6.8	-3.0
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	347	7.3	9.2	-4.8	290	320	9.7	2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	255	-0.5	9.0	3.1	180	231	-0.3	2.6
Regional Office for Africa	21 703	4.4	6.0	1.0	14 520	13 033	3.2	5.9
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	43 795	2.9	8.3	0.5	32 612	36 303		3.4
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	4 679	0.7	18.3	2.9	8 312	8 578		1.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	6 888	-0.8	9.2	1.0	6 620	6 338	1.9	0.9
World	79 399	2.6	8.6	0.7	69 627	68 218		2.9

TABLE 26: Root and tuber producers and their productivity

	Roots and tubers							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	808	3.0	233	2.2	16 864	18 846	4.2	5.7
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	42	2.2	201	1.8	846	838	14.0	2.7
Bahrain	0	11.6	160	4.1	0	0	-13.1	16.1
Kuwait	2	8.7	273	0.0	37	45	27.4	8.7
Oman	0	-7.1	259	-0.1	7	8	13.3	-7.1
Qatar	0	-9.5	180	6.9	0	0	-13.9	-3.3
Saudi Arabia	20	3.0	255	-0.2	490	510	19.6	2.7
United Arab Emirates	0	-7.1	249	2.9	8	10	14.6	-4.4
Yemen	19	1.2	137	0.9	304	265	2.8	2.1
North Africa	237	3.7	268	3.1	5 583	6 327	3.1	8.4
Algeria	132	5.6	293	5.3	3 300	3 862	4.1	11.1
Libya	19	6.3	189	-0.5	290	352	2.7	5.8
Mauritania	3	0.7	22	-0.3	7	7	0.9	0.5
Morocco	59	-0.4	296	4.6	1 616	1 739	2.0	4.2
Tunisia	24	1.4	152	0.7	370	367	2.9	2.2
Other Near East Countries	530	2.8	220	1.5	10 435	11 681	3.7	4.4
Egypt	177	6.7	266	1.0	4 138	4 721	1.2	7.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	150	-1.1	300	3.0	4 274	4 500	3.8	1.9
Iraq	40	0.4	138	-0.2	205	557	10.8	0.2
Jordan	6	4.4	368	3.1	175	216	0.8	7.6
Lebanon	12	-1.0	239	1.0	261	276	1.4	-0.0
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	110	2.5	63	-0.0	710	695	9.4	2.5
Syrian Arab Republic	35	4.1	202	-0.5	673	715	2.0	3.6
Regional Office for Africa	25 251	2.1	98	1.6	229 332	247 366	5.5	4.1
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	19 841	-0.2	182	2.3	332 906	361 494	2.7	1.7
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	6 836	-2.6	210	2.2	121 002	143 608		-0.2
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	4 247	0.6	134	1.0	55 491	56 775	1.0	1.4
World	54 933	0.8	148	1.7	749 787	810 845	2.8	2.1

TABLE 27: Vegetable producers and their productivity

	Vegetables (including melons)							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	3 319	2.3	225	1.8	70 058	74 755	4.1	4.5
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	193	1.7	210	0.1	3 984	4 048	14.1	2.7
Bahrain	1	-2.6	257	7.6	16	18	1.1	4.8
Kuwait	6	4.6	509	0.6	299	305	5.3	5.3
Oman	15	5.4	189	-2.5	341	285	3.1	2.8
Qatar	3	-1.6	171	0.1	48	48	7.5	-1.5
Saudi Arabia	96	1.7	253	2.5	2 236	2 439	-3.5	4.2
United Arab Emirates	7	-15.0	255	-8.7	177	176	27.8	-22.4
Yemen	65	2.4	119	0.1	867	778	1.0	2.5
North Africa	708	1.8	213	3.4	14 530	15 046	2.6	5.3
Algeria	309	2.7	181	4.4	5 216	5 579	5.1	7.3
Libya	66	-0.5	149	1.3	947	979	2.4	0.8
Mauritania	2	-14.7	31	15.6	5	5	-2.9	-1.4
Morocco	192	1.7	292	3.6	5 398	5 625	0.5	5.4
Tunisia	139	1.0	206	2.0	2 964	2 859	2.9	3.0
Other Near East Countries	2 418	2.6	230	1.8	51 544	55 660	2.9	4.4
Egypt	776	2.0	244	0.2	19 487	18 945	4.9	2.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	885	4.3	269	2.3	19 994	23 764	1.2	6.7
Iraq	310	-1.0	124	2.0	3 532	3 851	0.6	1.0
Jordan	37	2.2	470	4.0	1 610	1 750	1.0	6.3
Lebanon	32	1.0	300	-0.4	943	956	1.1	0.6
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	229	1.9	139	1.9	2 996	3 186	6.2	3.8
Syrian Arab Republic	149	4.0	216	1.4	2 983	3 207	0.6	5.5
Regional Office for Africa	5 388	2.1	68	1.3	36 810	36 846	4.7	3.4
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	40 228	2.6	199	1.9	765 575	802 500	8.4	4.0
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	6 181	-0.2	239	2.4	139 088	147 958		1.9
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2 644	1.3	164	1.8	43 185	43 248	4.8	2.3
World	56 734	2.1	192	1.7	1 048 660	1 090 425	6.7	3.4

TABLE 28: Sugar producers and their productivity

	Sugar							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2009-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2009-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2009-12*	thousand tonnes 2009-12*	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa								
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen								
Bahrain								
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia								
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen								
North Africa								
Algeria								
Libya								
Mauritania								
Morocco	28.9	-1.3	563.2	1.7	1 626.7	1 626.7	-0.3	0.5
Tunisia	0.0				0.0	0.0	-23.0	
Other Near East Countries								
Egypt	152.0	9.3	500.0	-0.3	7 600.0	7 600.0	17.5	9.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	105.0	-4.3	395.2	4.0	4 150.0	4 150.0	1.8	-0.5
Iraq	1.6	14.8	103.2	-7.2	16.0	16.0	-25.9	6.5
Jordan								
Lebanon	0.1	-35.1	213.3	-7.4	1.3	1.3	13.9	-40.0
Sudan								
Sudan (former)								
Syrian Arab Republic	27.0	-0.5	703.7	4.5	1 900.0	1 900.0	10.8	4.0
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	3 752.3				204 039.7	204 039.7		
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
World								

TABLE 29: Treenut producers and their productivity

	Treenuts							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	1 005	0.7	16.6	10.6	1 565	1 665	4.6	9.0
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	0	-0.2	48.7	14.0	1	2	4.4	7.2
Bahrain	0	-5.3	42.8	3.1	0	0	5.3	-2.3
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia								
United Arab Emirates	0	-3.4	417.1	15.4	1	1	4.3	11.4
Yemen	0	2.3	6.3	-1.5	0	0	1.1	0.7
North Africa	462	0.4	5.0	1.6	239	230	2.1	2.2
Algeria	40	3.5	5.6	-4.9	57	22	8.5	-1.5
Libya	44	-1.6	8.7	5.1	30	38	-2.3	3.5
Mauritania								
Morocco	151	0.5	7.0	3.1	98	106	1.9	3.6
Tunisia	227	0.2	2.8	0.1	54	63	1.6	0.2
Other Near East Countries	543	0.9	26.4	5.9	1 325	1 433	5.5	10.1
Egypt	5	-2.8	73.3	5.8	42	37	16.9	2.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	431	-0.1	26.6	11.7	1 101	1 147	2.0	11.6
Iraq	2	-2.8	19.1	2.9	4	4	-2.1	-0.0
Jordan	1	2.1	63.5	5.7	3	4	2.8	7.9
Lebanon	6	-2.9	72.1	6.8	33	41	5.0	3.7
Sudan								
Sudan (former)								
Syrian Arab Republic	98	5.9	20.4	-0.9	143	200	13.5	5.0
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	1 743	0.6	12.0	2.3	2 160	2 091		1.3
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
World								

TABLE 30: Fruit producers and their productivity

	Fruit (excluding melons)							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	3 891	1.4	107.0	1.0	40 936	41 626	4.6	2.5
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	445	0.5	79.0	1.0	4 057	3 520	8.3	2.6
Bahrain	2	4.8	88.1	-4.5	21	22	7.8	0.1
Kuwait	6	12.2	58.3	-1.0	35	36	19.5	11.1
Oman	38	-0.8	91.0	1.1	352	347	6.3	0.3
Qatar	2	0.2	86.9	1.7	22	22	9.0	1.9
Saudi Arabia	264	2.9	69.9	1.2	1 744	1 842	4.0	4.1
United Arab Emirates	43	-12.5	60.6	3.3	853	263	16.0	-9.6
Yemen	89	-0.4	111.0	4.1	1 031	988	7.8	3.7
North Africa	1 173	3.3	77.4	0.9	8 215	9 075	3.2	5.3
Algeria	500	4.9	74.0	4.0	3 304	3 698	3.9	9.0
Libya	65	1.9	62.0	0.4	386	403	0.1	2.3
Mauritania	9	4.7	26.0	-4.6	24	24	7.5	-0.2
Morocco	366	2.3	99.5	0.5	3 280	3 638	2.9	2.8
Tunisia	233	1.6	56.3	0.7	1 221	1 312	3.8	2.4
Other Near East Countries	2 272	0.6	127.7	1.2	28 664	29 030	4.4	1.7
Egypt	491	1.5	202.1	1.7	9 581	9 922	4.2	3.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 055	-0.6	111.6	0.2	11 981	11 771	5.5	-0.4
Iraq	217	1.1	51.9	-4.9	1 054	1 127	1.3	-3.9
Jordan	25	0.6	129.3	2.1	290	320	-0.7	2.7
Lebanon	59	-1.6	131.3	0.8	793	777	-3.3	-0.8
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	241	5.1	120.1	2.5	2 813	2 896	6.7	7.6
Syrian Arab Republic	184	-0.4	120.3	1.9	2 152	2 217	3.3	1.5
Regional Office for Africa	9 646	1.5	72.4	1.7	67 886	69 884	2.6	4.2
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	26 853	2.7	114.1	0.6	292 685	306 370	6.9	5.2
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	9 517	-0.6	98.1	1.4	89 394	93 318		0.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	7 435	0.7	155.9	1.1	111 886	115 885	3.0	1.7
World	56 642	1.6	112.6	1.0	612 513	637 576	4.0	3.4

TABLE 31: Citrus fruit producers and their productivity

	Citrus fruit							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2011	2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	702.3	1.4	173	1.0	11 646	12 163	3.7	2.5
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	29.1	-1.3	112	1.0	317	327	19.0	-0.1
Bahrain	0.1	-0.1	112	1.0	1	1	0.4	0.9
Kuwait	0.1	19.0	32	5.5	0	0	-5.9	25.6
Oman	1.2	-2.7	53	0.7	6	7	-10.9	-2.1
Qatar	0.1	-5.1	79	5.4	1	1	-1.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	15.2	0.4	96	1.1	135	147	15.9	1.5
United Arab Emirates	0.3	-11.7	121	-4.0	6	4	-1.2	-15.3
Yemen	12.0	-3.1	139	2.0	168	168	25.1	-1.1
North Africa	202.1	2.8	162	1.8	2 625	3 276	2.9	4.3
Algeria	55.7	2.7	199	6.0	789	1 107	4.4	8.9
Libya	7.6	1.4	102	-0.0	75	77	-3.9	1.4
Mauritania								
Morocco	105.4	2.9	156	-1.5	1 360	1 642	3.2	1.3
Tunisia	33.4	3.1	134	1.0	402	449	0.2	4.1
Other Near East Countries	471.1	1.0	182	0.3	8 703	8 561	3.3	1.9
Egypt	166.2	1.7	224	2.5	3 523	3 731	0.6	4.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	164.0	-2.7	163	-0.1	3 078	2 681	4.7	-2.8
Iraq	41.3	1.7	24	-11.5	107	101	2.8	-10.0
Jordan	6.9	-0.9	155	-0.4	119	107	-2.2	-1.4
Lebanon	9.1	-4.6	243	1.4	250	220	-3.7	-3.3
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	42.1	10.7	133	-0.1	554	558	6.6	10.7
Syrian Arab Republic	41.7	3.9	279	-0.4	1 071	1 164	8.0	3.5
Regional Office for Africa	1 190.5	1.2	78	2.0	8 914	9 291	5.2	3.2
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	3 863.9	4.1	125	2.3	47 929	48 456		8.1
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2 121.5	0.1	179	1.6	36 330	37 950	3.8	0.1
World								

TABLE 32: Fibre crop producers and their productivity

	Fibre crops							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2010-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2010-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa								
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen								
Bahrain								
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia								
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen	18.8	-3.1	4.5	2.2	8.5	8.5	13.4	-0.9
North Africa								
Algeria	0.2	7.7	1.0	-5.4	0.0	0.0	-0.5	1.9
Libya								
Mauritania								
Morocco	4.1	3.8	3.7	-6.2	1.5	1.5	-15.7	-2.6
Tunisia	2.7	2.9	2.4	-4.2	0.6	0.6	8.2	-1.4
Other Near East Countries								
Egypt	229.5	-0.2	6.4	-4.2	147.4	147.4	-2.8	-4.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	115.0	-6.7	6.4	-0.2	73.4	73.4	3.0	-6.8
Iraq	13.5	-3.4	8.9	4.3	12.0	12.0	1.6	0.8
Jordan								
Lebanon								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	42.0	-12.0	6.5	6.9	27.3	27.3	-8.7	-5.9
Syrian Arab Republic	175.1	-3.9	8.6	-3.5	151.3	151.3	8.1	-7.2
Regional Office for Africa	4 089.9	1.1	3.1	1.1	1 264.1	1 264.1	3.7	0.2
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	3 451.7				3 162.5	3 162.5		
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2 985.1	4.6	9.8	0.9	2 911.1	2 911.1	-1.7	6.4
World								

TABLE 33: Jute and jute-like producers and their productivity

	Jute and jute-like							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha 2010-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand hg/ha 2010-12*	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa								
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen								
Bahrain								
Kuwait								
Oman								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia								
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen								
North Africa								
Algeria								
Libya								
Mauritania								
Morocco								
Tunisia								
Other Near East Countries								
Egypt	0.9	-0.5	23.3	0.1	2.1	2.1	-5.8	-0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0				0.0	0.0	-100.0	
Iraq								
Jordan								
Lebanon								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)					3.2	3.2	1.0	-0.3
Syrian Arab Republic								
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
World								

TABLE 34: Meat producers

	Total meat production									
	total		beef and buffalo		pig		sheep and goat		poultry	
	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	9 809	3.0	2 238.8	2.7			1 823	0.8	5 269	4.9
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	1 422	3.2	178.5	6.1			323	2.9	832	2.9
Bahrain	24	5.5	1.0	0.7			17	8.8	6	0.8
Kuwait	80	1.3	2.6	3.8			36	0.6	39	1.5
Oman	55	5.0	5.6	3.2			36	6.6	6	3.1
Qatar	22	5.3	0.5	-1.3			11	4.9	9	7.4
Saudi Arabia	761	1.5	43.6	6.6			92	-0.5	581	1.7
United Arab Emirates	132	3.1	15.4	0.0			45	1.5	41	3.9
Yemen	347	6.8	109.9	7.1			85	5.6	150	7.6
North Africa	2 331	3.3	416.2	1.5			586	2.6	1 209	5.0
Algeria	689	1.8	125.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	270	4.0	280	1.3
Libya	180	2.3	8.0	-0.2			44	3.4	124	2.1
Mauritania	102	2.1	27.0	2.3			45	2.5	5	0.9
Morocco	1 083	5.2	198.7	3.2	0.6	0.4	167	1.2	650	7.8
Tunisia	277	0.9	57.2	-0.4	0.1	-3.3	60	-0.4	150	2.3
Other Near East Countries	6 056	2.8	1 644.1	2.6			914	-1.2	3 229	5.4
Egypt	1 994	3.8	850.3	4.2	0.5	-16.0	127	4.9	901	3.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 189	3.2	238.0	-1.4	0.0		234	-5.5	1 698	6.9
Iraq	199	2.4	52.9	0.9			57	5.7	87	1.5
Jordan	226	4.5	17.8	9.6			17	2.2	191	4.4
Lebanon	214	1.9	68.6	1.6	0.8	-9.9	13	4.0	131	2.0
Sudan										
Sudan (former)	796	-0.4	345.0	1.4			279	-2.8	40	4.0
Syrian Arab Republic	440	2.2	71.5	3.8			186	-0.1	181	4.6
Regional Office for Africa	12 271	3.4	4 531.9	2.8	1 266.8	5.8	2 089	2.8	2 804	5.3
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	129 303	3.5	19 607.6	2.0	63 596.5	3.4	7 754	2.2	35 422	5.3
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	63 842	1.8	13 132.1	0.5	27 807.7	1.2	2 201	0.6	19 313	5.3
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	47 166	3.6	17 021.0	2.1	6 884.8	2.9	446	0.9	22 242	5.5
World	298 871	2.7	66 333.8	1.4	110 270.2	2.6	13 407	2.0	102 249	4.3

TABLE 35: Eggs, milk, and processed milk

	Production							
	eggs		milk		butter and ghee	cheese	evaporat and condensed milk	skim milk and buttermilk
	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	million tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010-12*	thousand tonnes 2010-12*
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	2 384	3.2	30.4	2.8	411.3	1 387		
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	340	4.7	2.7	5.9	13.1	121		
Bahrain	3	1.1	0.0	-5.9				
Kuwait	40	5.9	0.1	5.3				
Oman	11	4.2	0.2	5.1	0.5	2		
Qatar	5	5.7	0.0	-4.0				
Saudi Arabia	193	3.8	1.9	6.7	5.5	100		
United Arab Emirates	26	5.4	0.1	5.3	0.7			
Yemen	62	6.5	0.3	2.8	6.4	20		
North Africa	621	2.6	7.0	5.0	43.5	56		
Algeria	195	6.2	3.0	6.4	2.7	2		
Libya	62	0.4	0.2	0.9				
Mauritania	6	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.9	6		
Morocco	265	1.1	2.3	5.7	33.5	44		
Tunisia	93	1.1	1.1	1.6	6.5	4		
Other Near East Countries	1 424	3.0	20.7	1.7	354.6	1 210		
Egypt	306	5.1	5.8	3.9	127.6	644		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	741	2.3	7.3	2.0	187.4	255	3.3	
Iraq	51	5.0	0.3	-7.3	4.3	13		
Jordan	69	3.8	0.3	3.8		7		
Lebanon	47	0.8	0.2	0.3		16	3.4	
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	38	1.0	4.3	-2.7	17.0	156		
Syrian Arab Republic	172	2.8	2.6	3.9	18.3	119		
Regional Office for Africa	1 844	4.4	29.2	5.0				
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	43 830	2.7	304.7	4.4				
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	12 239	1.6	249.8	0.6	2 599.7	10 609	2 079.9	1 411.8
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	7 495	3.6	81.8	3.4				
World	70 616	2.5	739.4	2.8				

TABLE 36: Fish production

	Fish production							
	capture				aquaculture			
	total	inland	marine	p.a. growth percent	total	inland	marine	p.a. growth percent
	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	2011-12* 2000-11
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	3 029	453	2 576	2.2	1 305.9	1 305.9	1 295.8	11.9
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	483	0	483	1.7	27.5	27.5	25.3	14.3
Bahrain	10	0	10	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.8
Kuwait	4	0	4	-3.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.4
Oman	159	0	159	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Qatar	13	0	13	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	64	0	64	2.5	26.8	26.8	24.8	2.0
United Arab Emirates	75	0	75	-3.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Yemen	157	0	157	2.9				
North Africa	1 571	25	1 546	2.9	12.0	12.0	4.1	14.3
Algeria	102		102	-1.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.2
Libya	30	0	30	-4.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mauritania	372	15	357	11.3				
Morocco	965	9	956	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3
Tunisia	103	1	102	0.7	8.1	8.1	0.9	7.2
Other Near East Countries	975	428	547	1.3	1 266.4	1 266.4	1 266.4	11.8
Egypt	375	253	122	-0.2	986.8	986.8	986.8	10.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	488	76	412	2.2	247.3	247.3	247.3	17.9
Iraq	32	30	2	3.9	20.3	20.3	20.3	25.0
Jordan	0	0	0	-0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
Lebanon	4	0	4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.2
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	71	66	5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.4
Syrian Arab Republic	5	3	2	-2.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.5
Regional Office for Africa	6 011	2 441	3 570	2.3	540.9	540.9	396.9	22.8
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	52 427	7 584	40 831	1.6	76 070.0	76 070.0	40 619.5	7.9
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	13 648	470		-1.3	2 824.5	2 824.5	578.3	4.0
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	16 669	508	16 161	-1.1	2 396.8	2 396.8	1 009.3	10.9
World	94 497	11 054	79 034	0.6	83 704.6	83 704.6	43 994.8	

TABLE 37: Volume of total cereal trade

	Cereals							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	61 417	77 898	79 128	75 819	1 548	2 696	3 415	1 112
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	13 628	19 184	20 734	19 419	755	1 383	1 822	469
Bahrain	123	143	175	185	6	0	0	3
Kuwait	740	974	825	889	31	50	45	49
Oman	578	534	660	712	202	95	112	96
Qatar	143	455	475	288	2	4	6	8
Saudi Arabia	7 582	10 212	12 224	11 356	7	9	48	35
United Arab Emirates	1 827	3 103	2 811	2 482	502	1 082	1 477	149
Yemen	2 635	3 764	3 564	3 508	4	142	134	130
North Africa	18 207	17 998	20 056	21 775	331	139	143	203
Algeria	7 509	7 910	7 930	11 092	0	6	8	0
Libya	2 719	3 104	2 904	1 882	1	4	0	0
Mauritania	274	588	459	439				
Morocco	5 215	4 415	5 511	5 603	98	100	122	17
Tunisia	2 490	1 981	3 252	2 760	231	30	12	185
Other Near East Countries	29 582	40 716	38 338	34 624	463	1 173	1 450	440
Egypt	9 655	14 585	16 814	16 999	395	774	704	218
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 928	11 195	8 878	5 656	7	88	653	147
Iraq	4 589	5 317	4 223	4 918	0	0	0	3
Jordan	1 537	1 756	1 391	1 329	4	49	14	19
Lebanon	830	1 056	996	1 001	2	34	42	20
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	1 313	2 385	2 539	2 141	53	1	5	33
Syrian Arab Republic	1 731	4 421	3 496	2 580	2	227	32	1
Regional Office for Africa	17 537	31 902	30 039	32 563	1 399	2 643	3 136	4 590
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	85 147	86 287	90 411	90 783	58 784	74 750	71 967	86 798
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	64 609	85 544	84 545	88 890	82 249	144 819	131 168	126 372
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 984	46 539	49 686	51 469	26 007	33 720	43 686	49 073
World	271 020	328 859	336 408	343 234	273 088	330 193	340 306	349 647

TABLE 38: Volume of total oilseeds

	Oilseeds							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	1 701	4 656	5 653	4 935	339	285	250	201
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	150	1 223	1 435	1 728	4	51	63	17
Bahrain	3	8	13	7	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5	7	12	11	0	0	0	0
Oman	22	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	6	9	1	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	58	307	466	734	0	1	0	0
United Arab Emirates	14	869	914	961	3	49	62	16
Yemen	46	21	17	13	1	1	1	1
North Africa	386	700	755	593	23	1	1	1
Algeria	3	55	37	51	0	0	0	0
Libya	30	1	1	2	23	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	322	400	279	58	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	31	244	438	482	0	0	0	0
Other Near East Countries	1 165	2 733	3 463	2 613	313	233	185	184
Egypt	381	586	1 808	1 214	12	68	27	52
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	604	1 042	950	931	3	4	4	4
Iraq	2	5	4	13	0	0	0	0
Jordan	27	27	29	30	1	1	1	9
Lebanon	28	36	42	33	0	0	1	0
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	2	4	5	14	267	143	139	114
Syrian Arab Republic	122	1 033	625	379	30	17	15	4
Regional Office for Africa	268	446	371	310	1 056	1 309	1 323	1 222
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	28 712	61 023	73 760	71 607	5 406	3 713	3 417	5 459
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	26 917	33 629	35 214	34 720	10 017	15 711	15 271	16 786
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	7 883	7 915	7 598	7 069	18 652	37 255	49 450	51 548
World	68 961	110 078	125 087	121 239	67 741	110 994	124 869	121 909

TABLE 39: Volume of total sugar and honey trade

	Sugar and honey							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	6 967	11 408	13 207	12 436	1 327	1 645	1 859	2 102
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	2 218	4 232	4 593	4 222	566	928	896	980
Bahrain	23	58	58	68	0	1	1	0
Kuwait	70	97	86	92	1	4	2	3
Oman	51	109	114	79	2	18	6	10
Qatar	18	49	49	6	0	1	0	0
Saudi Arabia	658	1 195	1 636	1 328	13	297	441	397
United Arab Emirates	942	2 066	1 804	1 942	550	578	442	543
Yemen	456	657	845	706	0	29	4	26
North Africa	2 059	2 941	2 906	3 298	138	85	85	417
Algeria	845	1 245	1 367	1 590	0	35	25	351
Libya	167	196	176	159	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	206	163	199	203	0	1	0	0
Morocco	563	986	805	870	136	36	50	45
Tunisia	278	351	359	476	2	13	10	21
Other Near East Countries	2 691	4 235	5 708	4 917	623	632	879	705
Egypt	443	756	1 153	1 294	217	280	512	442
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 105	567	1 946	1 084	114	11	68	111
Iraq	407	784	518	741	0	0	0	0
Jordan	201	240	309	279	4	16	11	6
Lebanon	99	180	191	194	6	5	5	9
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	30	456	256	569	238	45	26	61
Syrian Arab Republic	405	1 252	1 335	756	43	275	257	76
Regional Office for Africa	2 855	5 363	5 885	6 448	4 123	2 949	2 909	2 886
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	18 284	18 325	21 330	21 563	13 966	13 340	14 369	15 657
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	20 215	20 774	22 464	25 066	14 322	12 520	14 312	13 689
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1 836	3 753	4 943	5 394	16 387	32 975	36 102	33 549
World	49 828	63 826	70 189	74 548	51 314	65 516	73 185	71 486

TABLE 40: Volume of total meat trade

	Total meat							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	1 174	2 897	3 135	3 176	49	186	208	213
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	838	1 874	1 915	1 955	29	101	99	108
Bahrain	29	45	63	64	0	1	2	1
Kuwait	81	246	202	172	2	2	1	1
Oman	42	177	114	132	1	32	14	14
Qatar	32	108	131	96	0	2	2	2
Saudi Arabia	453	748	898	990	25	39	54	60
United Arab Emirates	135	433	396	415	2	25	26	31
Yemen	65	118	112	87	0	0	0	0
North Africa	32	142	97	106	1	3	4	6
Algeria	19	82	47	66	0	0	0	0
Libya	3	30	24	9	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	3	9	7	11	0	0	0	0
Morocco	3	13	10	14	0	1	1	1
Tunisia	4	8	9	6	1	2	3	5
Other Near East Countries	305	881	1 123	1 115	19	83	106	99
Egypt	206	187	335	244	1	3	3	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31	141	281	265	7	7	26	29
Iraq	0	345	287	406	0	0	0	0
Jordan	37	107	123	127	2	51	58	51
Lebanon	30	74	71	55	0	7	8	7
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	0	2	3	5	9	2	2	5
Syrian Arab Republic	0	25	23	12	0	14	9	5
Regional Office for Africa	543	1 210	1 328	1 672	117	141	182	148
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	6 191	8 339	8 770	9 817	4 121	4 605	4 973	5 068
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	10 782	18 160	18 362	18 723	11 028	16 141	17 617	18 981
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1 812	3 233	3 174	3 302	2 418	8 208	7 839	7 838
World	23 347	35 767	36 957	39 266	24 457	37 882	39 767	42 014

TABLE 41: Volume of total dairy products trade

	Dairy products (milk equivalent)							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	6 638	11 116	10 821	12 711	541	3 560	3 813	4 571
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	2 578	4 693	4 695	5 101	437	2 531	2 904	3 237
Bahrain	103	192	175	222	1	106	88	121
Kuwait	273	298	323	299	10	37	30	77
Oman	221	750	665	738	135	508	459	456
Qatar	140	178	284	99	1	1	0	3
Saudi Arabia	1 105	1 504	1 930	2 295	259	1 604	2 068	2 090
United Arab Emirates	463	1 285	959	1 020	30	225	238	428
Yemen	273	486	360	428	1	50	20	62
North Africa	2 063	3 337	3 101	3 623	52	66	49	52
Algeria	1 553	2 400	2 170	2 793	0	2	2	1
Libya	157	397	367	289	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	31	99	159	182	0	0	0	0
Morocco	254	358	329	280	10	18	20	8
Tunisia	68	83	77	79	42	46	27	42
Other Near East Countries	1 997	3 086	3 025	3 986	53	962	860	1 283
Egypt	728	669	1 107	2 121	18	541	135	643
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	175	464	519	472	10	167	447	499
Iraq	476	656	283	368	0	0	0	0
Jordan	156	319	263	274	13	86	55	43
Lebanon	280	318	312	299	1	6	6	8
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	44	276	242	194	2	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	138	384	298	260	10	162	216	90
Regional Office for Africa	2 110	3 255	3 333	3 397	287	326	276	315
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	12 510	18 253	21 689	23 445	15 810	20 645	20 233	16 051
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	37 380	50 516	54 004	54 879	50 663	63 701	67 893	70 975
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	6 862	7 690	6 377	7 311	2 029	3 964	3 620	4 711
World	69 182	95 236	100 370	103 362	72 773	98 300	104 380	105 487

TABLE 42: Value of fish trade

	Fish							
	imports				exports			
	million US\$ 2000	million US\$ 2009	million US\$ 2010	million US\$ 2011	million US\$ 2000	million US\$ 2009	million US\$ 2010	million US\$ 2011
Regional office for the Near East and North Africa	598	1 790	2 152	2 479	1 359	2 389	2 632	2 747
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	242	721	990	1 180	165	446	598	596
Bahrain	5	14	16	21	10	16	15	8
Kuwait	26	80	106	106	5	3	3	3
Oman	6	32	35	45	51	87	128	159
Qatar	6	50	60	67	2	3	6	3
Saudi Arabia	109	223	383	487	8	71	122	76
United Arab Emirates	87	313	375	441	68	69	88	84
Yemen	5	9	15	14	21	197	237	263
North Africa	42	289	312	366	1 140	1 838	1 856	1 937
Algeria	12	54	50	59	4	8	6	6
Libya	9	52	71	78	12	5	5	4
Mauritania	0	0	1	1	87	126	152	182
Morocco	9	116	123	156	950	1 548	1 539	1 523
Tunisia	12	67	67	74	86	150	154	221
Other Near East Countries	314	780	850	933	53	105	178	215
Egypt	171	476	500	531	1	14	15	24
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	36	34	68	86	50	76	155	175
Iraq	0	23	22	20	0	0	0	0
Jordan	22	86	80	83	2	7	5	13
Lebanon	44	98	114	124	0	6	3	3
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	1	5	7	9	0	0	1	0
Syrian Arab Republic	41	60	59	80	0	1	0	1
Regional Office for Africa	743	2 643	2 825	3 686	1 639	3 150	3 246	3 255
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	20 976	28 094	32 446	38 952	19 834	35 430	42 662	51 369
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	21 968	46 172	49 714	56 548	18 232	35 792	40 470	45 603
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1 062	3 020	3 544	4 098	6 821	11 241	11 546	14 437
World	60 089	99 896	111 138	128 985	55 760	96 373	109 630	128 161

