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World food and agriculture

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Foreword

Good statistics are needed to monitor the progress of development. The better the data, the better policies can be designed to protect vulnerable populations. And, without good data, it is impossible to evaluate or determine the impact of policies.

There are 867 million chronically undernourished people in the world today. Seventy percent of the world's food insecure live in rural areas, and 60 percent of the world's population rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. The need for quality data on agriculture and food security is as pressing as ever.

Where do people live? Do they have access to land and water? How much formal schooling or training do they receive? How much do countries invest in agricultural innovation? What products do they export or import? How is agriculture affecting their forests, soils and waterways?

Employing data from global statistical providers, including FAO, this publication presents a visual synthesis of the major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions. In doing so, it strives to serve as a unique reference point on world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public.

The data cycle revolves around three key activities: building the capacity of countries to improve their collection and use of data; collecting data in a timely and efficient manner; and disseminating this information through meaningful products.

Based on key resources, such as FAO flagship publications and others, the FAO Statistical Yearbook is the result of a global collaborative effort among countries, international organizations and resource partners. In addition to FAO's traditional domains – forestry, fisheries, agricultural production, trade, and resources – this edition of the yearbook features two new datasets: greenhouse gas emissions and investment.

This global yearbook is just one of the instruments used to disseminate information to a wider public. Regional statistical yearbooks, which highlight major trends in a particular area of the world, are also available. All of the data can be accessed electronically through the FAOSTAT data platform.

FAO is deeply committed to helping countries strengthen their statistical systems as, for example, collect gender-disaggregated data. FAO and international partners are implementing a Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, to address weaknesses in basic data and information availability in developing countries, as well as emerging data and information needs. This long-term project builds on three major pillars: producing a minimum set of core data and determining national priorities; integrating agricultural statistics into national statistical systems; and fostering the sustainability of agricultural statistics through governance and statistical capacity development.

We will continue to support these three activities – collection, dissemination and capacity building – to improve agriculture and food security statistics, and to advance the fight against hunger and poverty.

José Graziano da Silva
FAO Director-General

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How to use this book

The structure

The 2013 FAO Statistical Yearbook continues the process that began with the 2012 edition. The book has been created from beginning to end with the statistical software R and the typesetting language LaTeX: from data retrieval, to data processing, indicator construction, and blueprint-ready pdf file for distribution. This technique has circumvented the traditional route of manual production, involving costly software licences, significant labour costs and inefficiencies associated with a lack of integration.

The book is divided into four thematic parts, in an attempt to present the full spectrum of issues relevant to the subject matter:

Part 1 **The setting** measures the state of the agricultural resource base by assessing the supply of land, labour, capital and inputs, and examining the pressure on the world food system stemming from demographic and macroeconomic change.

Part 2 **Hunger dimensions** gauges the state of food insecurity and malnutrition, measuring the multitude of dimensions that give rise to hunger and shape undernourishment.

Part 3 **Feeding the world** evaluates the past and present productive capacity of world agriculture, together with the role of trade in meeting changing food, feed and other demands.

Part 4 **Sustainability dimensions** examines the sustainability of agriculture in the context of the pressure it exerts on the environment, including the interaction of agriculture with climate change, and how it can provide ecosystem services through the bio-based economy.

Several page spreads are used to present each thematic issue. Each spread contains visualizations of the data in maps and charts, along with text providing background to the salient issues and an assessment of current trends. Tables are provided at the end of each part. A list of indicators used throughout the book and a section on concepts and methods can be found in Part 5.

Country definitions and classification

Parts 1, 3 and 4 follow the M49 list from the United Nations Statistics Division. This can be found at "geographical regions for statistical use" (see "Table: Country list" or http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm). Part 2 adapts the Millennium Development Goals country classification with the exception of the sections "Poverty", "Education and health" and "Natural and human-made risks", which apply M49.

Developing regions, which are referred to throughout the book, consist of Africa, the Americas excluding Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia excluding Japan, and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand. Developed regions are Northern America, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

South Sudan declared independence on 9 July 2011. When available, data for the Sudan and South Sudan are shown separately. In the tables, the Sudan (former) is also reported. Based on the data available, the assessment presented in the map of the Sudan and South Sudan reflects the situation up to 2011 of the Sudan (former).

Aggregations

Two types of aggregations are used in the book: sum and weighted mean. Two restrictions are imposed when computing the aggregation: i) the sufficiency condition – the aggregation is computed only when sufficient countries have reported data, and the current threshold is set at 50 percent of the variable and the weighting variable, if present; and ii) the comparability condition – as aggregations are usually computed over time, this condition is designed to ensure that the number of countries is comparable over several years; under the current restriction the number of countries may not vary by more than 15 over time.

Data presentation conventions

The cutoff date for the data is 31 December 2012.

- When country data have not been reported for the reference year, an asterisk (*) on the year label indicates that the value for the most recent year available is shown. For example, 2008–2010* means that the most recent value for the period from 2008 to 2010 is shown. When a growth rate is computed, the specified interval always refers to available data.
- A billion is 1 000 million.
- A trillion is 1 000 billion.
- A blank means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data for the years shown.
- In tables, 0 or 0.0 means zero or a number that is small enough to round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
- A ~ in the maps refers to the range specified in the class intervals.

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PART

1 The Setting

Introduction

More than 3 billion people – almost half of the world's population – live in rural areas. Roughly 2.5 billion of these rural people derive their livelihoods from agriculture. For many economies, especially those of developing countries, agriculture can be an important engine of economic growth. Approximately three-quarters of the world's agricultural value added is generated in developing countries, and in many of these, the agriculture sector contributes as much as 30 percent to gross domestic product (GDP). According to the World Bank, 1 percent growth in GDP from agriculture increases the expenditures of the three poorest deciles by at least 2.5 times as much as 1 percent growth from the rest of the economy. Agriculture can also provide an important haven against global economic and financial turmoil, often more effectively than other sectors.

A look back through history reveals that growth in agriculture has tended to be followed by wider economic development. From the industrial revolution that began in the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland in the eighteenth century and spread to other now developed countries, through to more recent examples in China or Viet Nam, growth in agriculture has always been the precursor to the rise of industry and services.

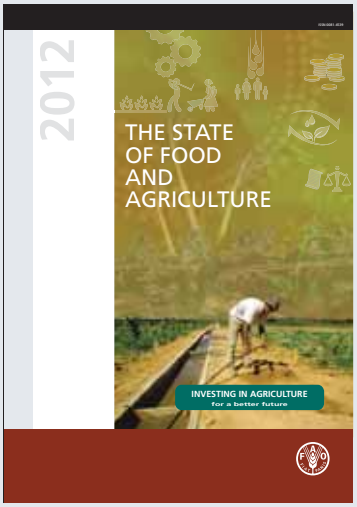
In many poor developing countries, primary activities such as agriculture still constitute the backbone of the economy. However, the sector often faces many challenges. A profound and prolonged lack of investment in agriculture is evident in many countries. Notably, infrastructure is missing or weak in rural areas, agricultural productivity is stagnant, and lack of opportunities for income diversification combines with poorly functioning markets to undermine economic growth. There is often a gender divide. Although women make significant contributions to the rural economy, they often have less access to productive resources than men, and families often rely on children's work for survival.

Downward trends in the global economy are slowly turning, with improved accessibility to financial resources. Agriculture is reaping the benefits of technological innovation, and there is also a growing recognition among governments and donor agencies that agriculture must be the mainstay of any development agenda and of policies promoting economic growth. The reaffirmation of the sector's role in development and growth provides fresh impetus for fostering investments that raise productivity and incomes in agriculture.

Within this context, FAO – together with international partners – is promoting the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. This multi-year, collaborative project builds capacity in developing countries to produce and use agricultural and rural statistics for more effective food security, sustainable agricultural and rural development policies, and helps ensure that information is available to farmers and policy-makers when and where they need it.

Key Resources

The State of Food and Agriculture



The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO's major annual flagship publication, aims at bringing to a wider audience balanced science-based assessments of important issues in the field of food and agriculture. Each edition of the report contains a comprehensive, yet easily accessible, overview of a selected topic of major relevance for rural and agricultural development and for global food security. This is supplemented by a synthetic overview of the current global agricultural situation.

2012: Investing in agriculture for a better future

2010-11: Women in Agriculture, Closing the gender gap for development

2009: Livestock in the balance

Publication cycle: Annual

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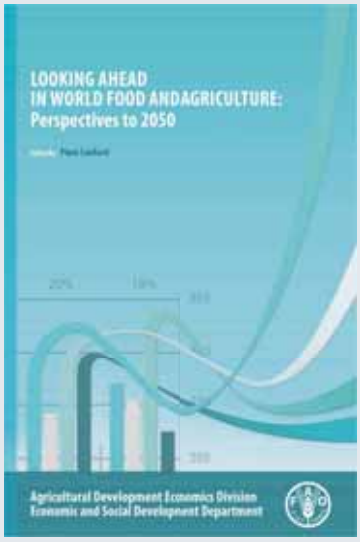
Looking Ahead in World Food and Agriculture



How will the world feed itself in 2050? This volume, which is a compilation of papers authored by world-class experts, addresses this very question. Agricultural and food demand is expected to slow over the next decades, following slowing population growth and rising incomes. However, population will still grow considerably in the coming decades, and require world agricultural production to increase substantially by 2050. Other areas explored in the volume are natural resources – notably land and water – as well as capital, investment and technology.

Webpage: www.fao.org/economic/esa/esag/en/

Overview

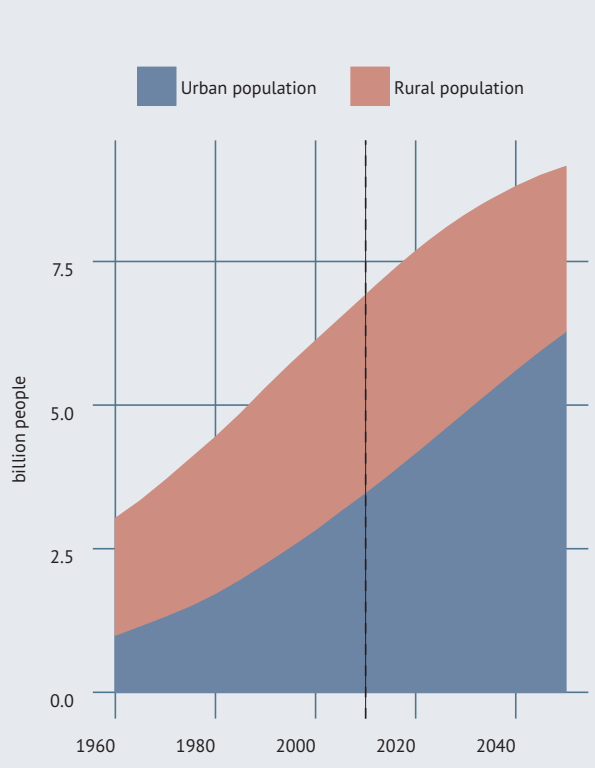
Although demographic growth rates have been slowing since the late 1970s, the world's population has doubled since then – to approximately 7 billion people – and is projected to increase considerably over the coming decades. In many developing countries, a combination of declining mortality rates, prolonged life expectancy and age structures characterized by youth and high fertility suggests that considerable population increases are likely to continue until the end of the twenty-first century.

The agricultural population is defined as all people depending on agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting for their livelihoods. It comprises all the people economically active in agriculture and their non-working dependants, but the agricultural population does not necessarily live exclusively in rural areas. More than a third of the world's population relies on agriculture for its livelihood, with the largest portion being in Asia.

The trajectory of the world's future population rests heavily on assumptions about fertility rates. If rates in high-fertility countries continue to grow as projected, there will be an additional 2 billion people by 2050, with a much larger proportion living in urban settings. This situation emphasizes the importance of empowering women through education, expanded economic opportunities and access to finance and family planning, especially in the poorest countries where population growth rates are currently the fastest.

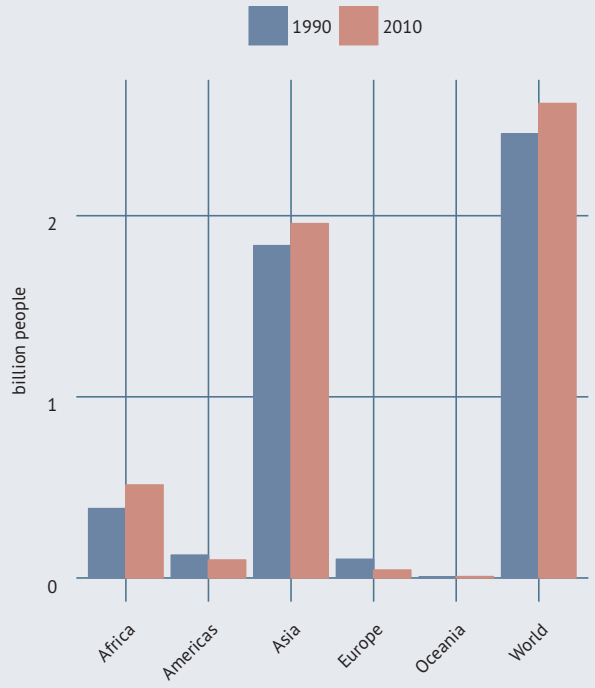
Worldwide, people can expect to live longer than ever before. In the past decade, average global life expectancy has risen by three years, to 70 years. In all countries, the wealthy generally live longer than the poor, and in most populations women usually outlive men. Many African countries, including several that have suffered from war in recent years, have increased their populations' life expectancy considerably. Improved access to clean water, better nutrition, living and working conditions, and greater access to health services can account for increases in life expectancy. These factors have also led to declines in mortality rates, with world averages for under-five mortality dropping significantly.

CHART 1: **World rural and urban population (1960-2050)**



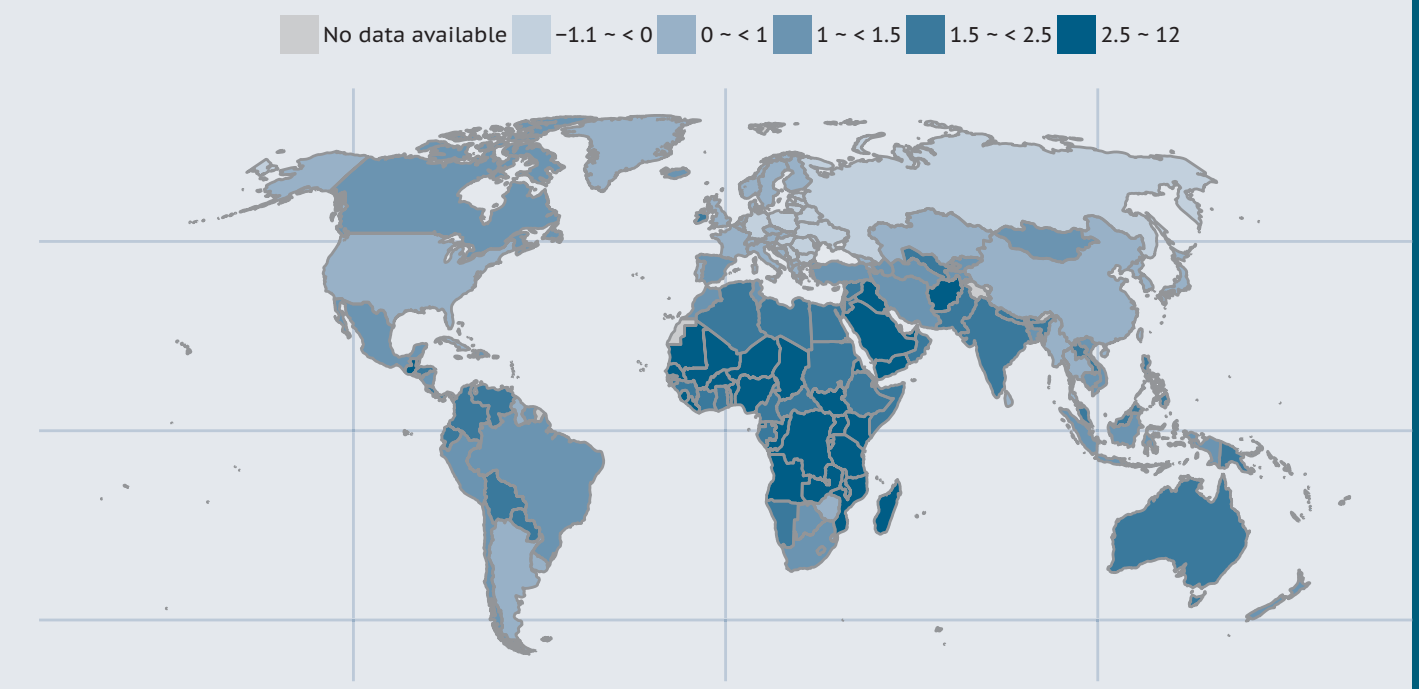
Source: United Nations Population Division.
Data after 2011 are projections.

CHART 2: **Agricultural population (1990 and 2010)**



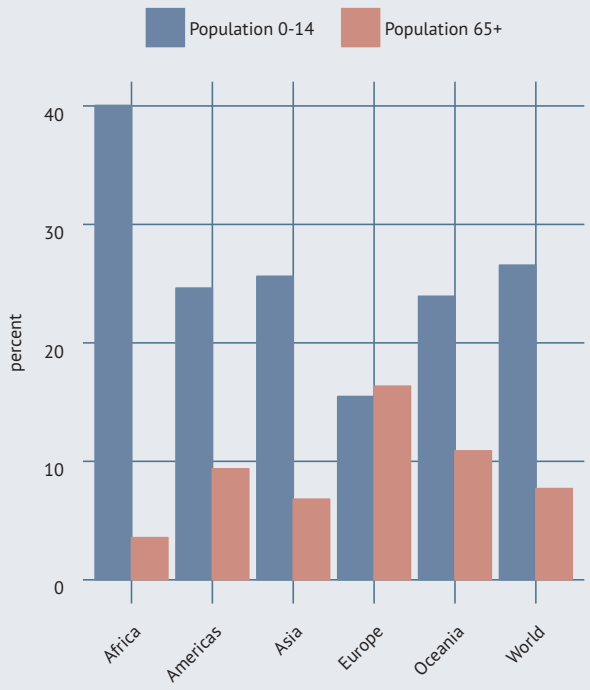
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 1: **World population annual growth (percent, 2000-2011)**



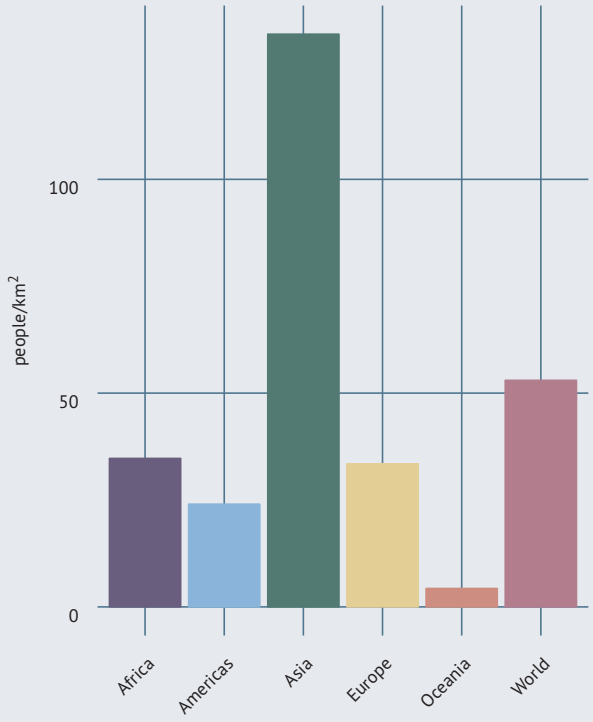
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 3: **Population ages 0-14 and 65+, share of total (2011)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 4: **Population density (2010)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

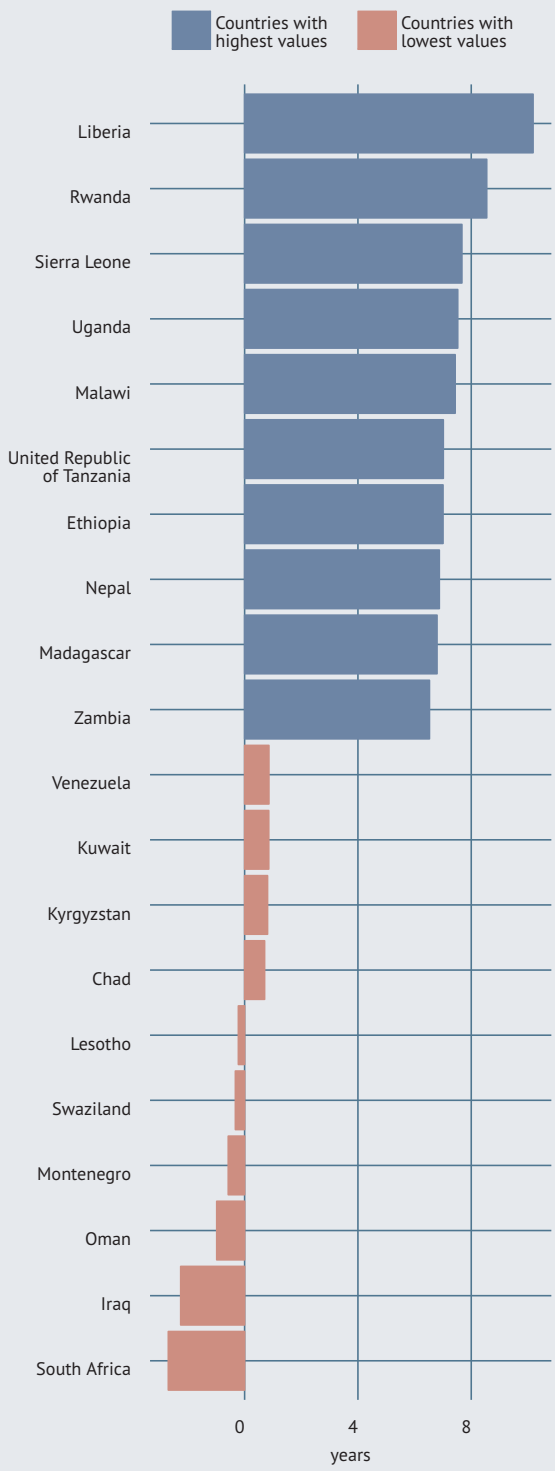
The world's population is ageing. Today, roughly 27 percent of people worldwide are below the age of 15, and approximately 8 percent are 65 years or older. Two decades ago, these statistics stood at 33 and 6 percent, respectively. This ageing profile is being shaped by rising longevity twinned with low fertility rates in the more developed countries.

Unprecedented change has also occurred in where people reside. In 2008 – for the first time – the world's urban population became larger than its rural population. Now, about 52 percent of the world's population lives in cities. Only part of the increase was caused by growing rural-urban migration; other reasons include the transformation of rural settlements into urban areas and, most important, natural growth of urban populations. However, this trend has not occurred in all regions of the world: 61 percent of people in Africa and 55 percent in Asia still live in rural settings.

Allied to rising urbanization is an increase in population densities. In 2010, at the world level, there were an average of 53 people living in every square kilometre. Regional differences are significant. In Asia, for instance, population density stands at 134/km^2 compared with 29/km^2 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As well as birth and death rates, international migration is the only other factor that directly accounts for a country's population growth. Legal immigration from developing to developed countries over the period 1990 to 2010 amounted to 45 million people. Currently, about 214 million people – more than 3 percent of the world's population – live outside their home countries.

CHART 5: **Change in life expectancy between 2000-2010 (with data available in 2010)**

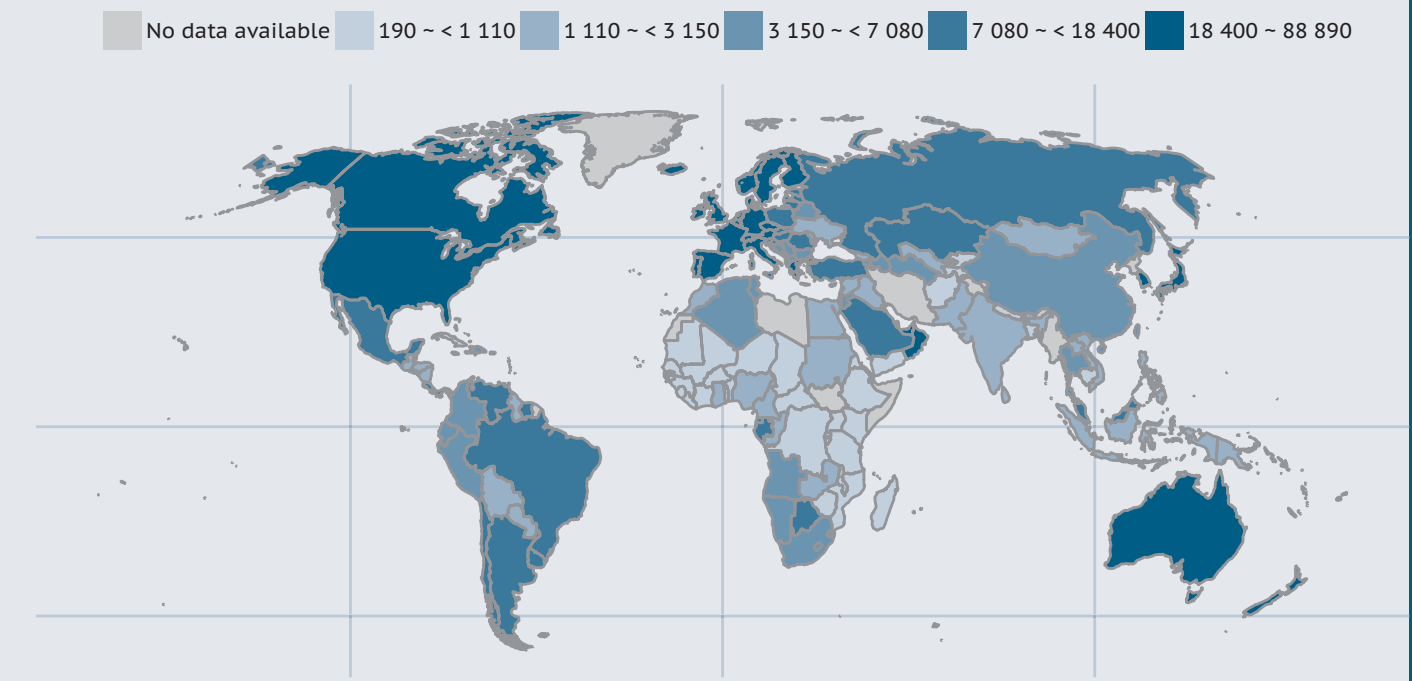


Source: World Bank (WDI).

Further reading

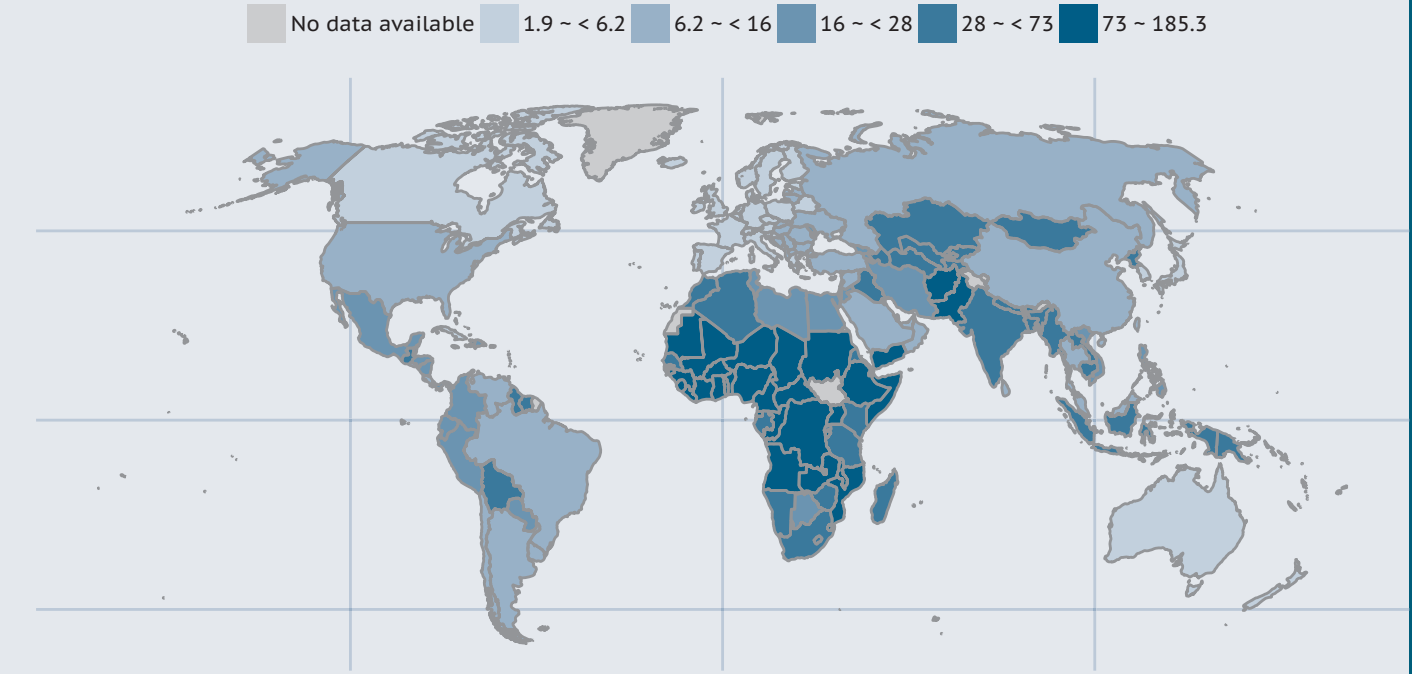
- World Population Prospects: the 2011 revision (www.un.org/esa/population/)
- UN Population Fund (www.unfpa.org/)
- FAO Food and Nutrition Security in Urban Environments (www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/urban_security_en.stm)

MAP 2: **GNI per capita, current US$ (percent, 2010-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 3: **Under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births, 2010-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Economy

Changes in the wider economy and macroeconomic policies continue to affect the performance of the agricultural economy. Although recovery continues, growth in the advanced economies remains too low to reduce unemployment notably. In particular, fiscal consolidation, a financial system that is still weak, and a general feeling of uncertainty have had a negative impact on incomes, and hence demand. This situation, in turn, affects emerging market and developing economies through trade and financial channels, including volatile capital flows. Given the growing integration of the global economy, macroeconomic policies play an increasingly important role in determining the performance of agriculture sectors.

Following the onset of the fastest and deepest slowdown in global economic activity since the great depression of the 1930s, governments around the world have responded with an unprecedented array of stimulus measures that may now be beginning to bear results. However, global current account imbalances still demand decisive policy action. More adjustment in external-deficit economies and more internal demand in external-surplus economies would contribute not only to a safer global economy but also to stronger growth prospects for all. In emerging market and developing economies, although policy-makers are increasingly conscious of the need to rebuild fiscal and monetary policy space, they are sometimes still uncertain regarding how best to calibrate policies in the face of continued external downside risks that can thwart capital flows and have a negative impact on future aid flows.

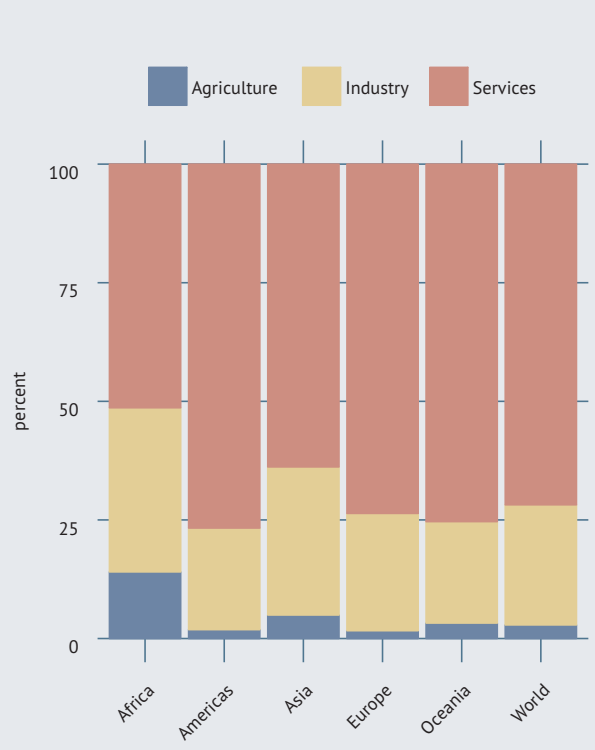
The agriculture sector does not provide a large part of global GDP – which continues to be dominated in all regions by services – but it plays an important role, especially because approximately one-third of the world's population still obtains its livelihood from agriculture. In addition, while agriculture's overall contribution to output has declined over the last two decades, agricultural productivity per worker has increased.

Buoyed by very high commodity prices, the agriculture sector has also demonstrated astonishing resilience during global economic turmoil. In 2010, agricultural value added at the world level rose by 4 percent, which can be contrasted to a 1 percent increase in sector-wide GDP. The economic recovery in developing countries has also been facilitated by a large influx of capital flows from developed economies. This is especially true of trade; after a decline in 2009, world merchandise trade has rebounded over recent years. Exporters in developing countries have recorded overall strong performance, as exemplified by Asia's ability to meet regional demand.

Further reading

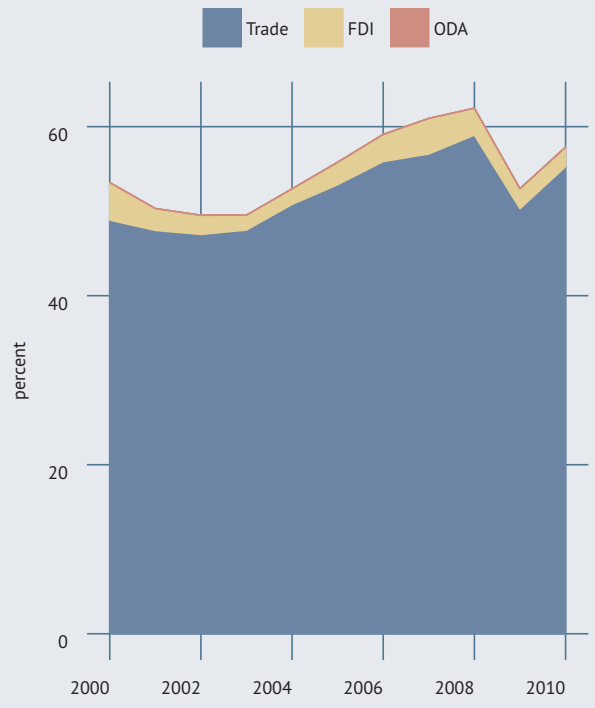
- World Bank: Global Economic Prospects (wwwr.worldbank.org/prospects/)
- International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/index.htm)

CHART 6: **Value added in agriculture, industry and services as shares of GDP (2009)**



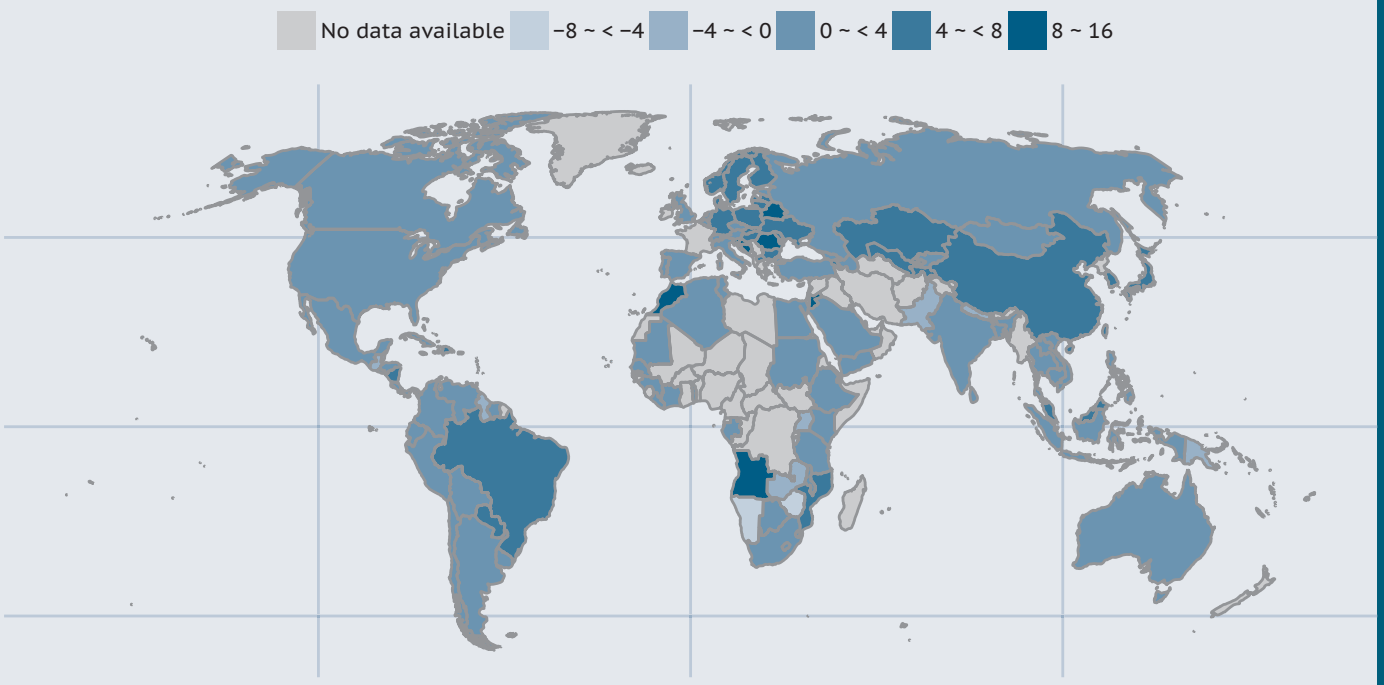
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 7: **Trade, FDI and ODA as shares of GDP (2000-2010)**



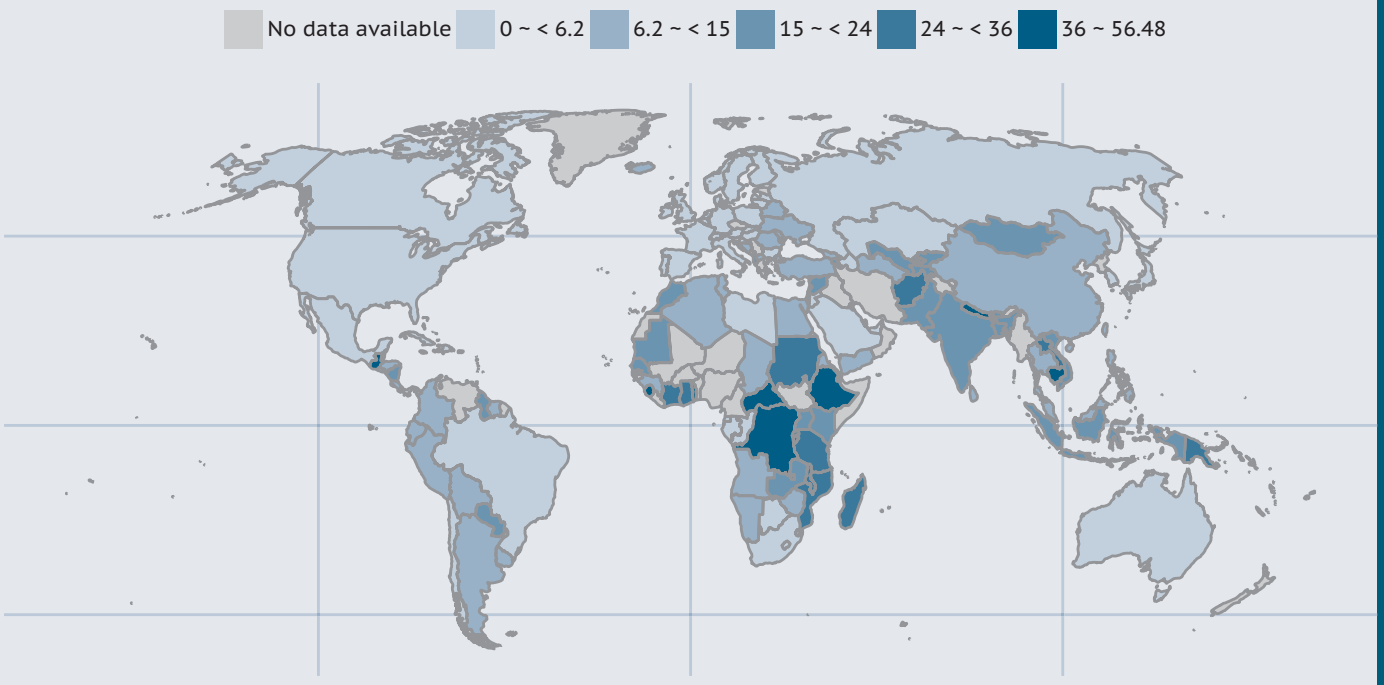
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 4: **Agriculture, value added per worker annual growth (percent, 2000-2010)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 5: **Agriculture, value added as share of GDP (percent, 2008-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Land and Water

There is little scope for easy expansion of agricultural land. At present, more than 1.5 billion ha – about 12 percent of the world's land area – is used for crop production (arable land plus land under permanent crops). Although considerable amounts of land are potentially suitable for agriculture, much of this land is covered by forests, protected for environmental reasons or used for urban settlements.

Potentially accessible agricultural land is very unevenly distributed among regions and countries. Some 90 percent is in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, with half concentrated in just seven countries – Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, the Sudan, Argentina, Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. At the other extreme, there is virtually no spare land available for agricultural expansion in Southern Asia, the Western Asia and Northern Africa.

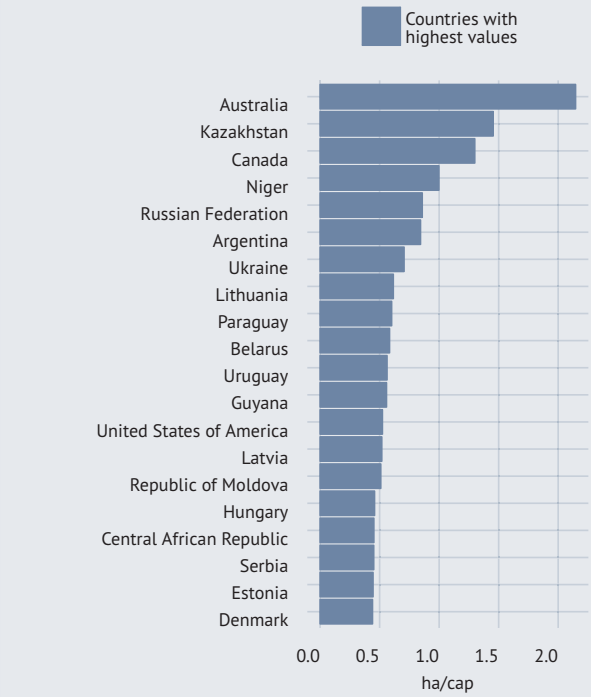
So far, land and water management systems have been able to meet the rapidly rising demands placed on them. This situation has been made possible through gains in yields resulting from increased use of inputs, technology and irrigation.

World agricultural production has grown on average between 2 and 4 percent per year over the last 50 years, while the cultivated area (permanent cropland and arable land) has grown by only 1 percent annually. More than 40 percent of the increase in food production has come from irrigated areas, which have doubled in size. Not only is the land that could be brought into production unevenly distributed over a few countries, but also much of it is characterized by significant agronomic and suitability constraints.

In the same period, global cultivated land per person has gradually declined from 0.44 ha to less than 0.25 ha – a clear measure of successful agricultural intensification. However, the distribution of land suitable for cropping is skewed against those countries that have most need to raise production.

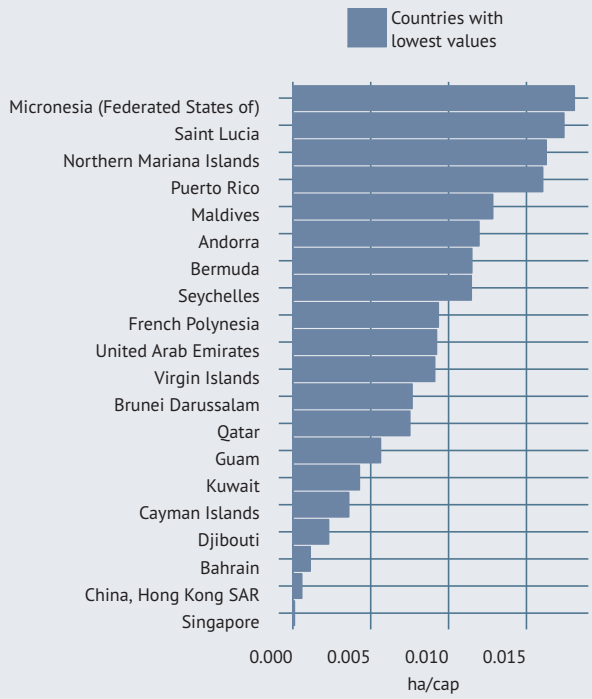
Availability of land for cultivation does not necessarily equate to equitable access, as women, indigenous people and ethnic minorities often lack access to land for farming enterprise. Stark gender disparities in landholding exist across regions. Women account for less than 5 percent of all agricultural holders in many countries in Northern Africa and Western Asia; Latin America has the highest average share of female landholders. Men also tend typically to control larger landholdings than women.

CHART 8: **Arable land per capita, top 20 countries (2009)**



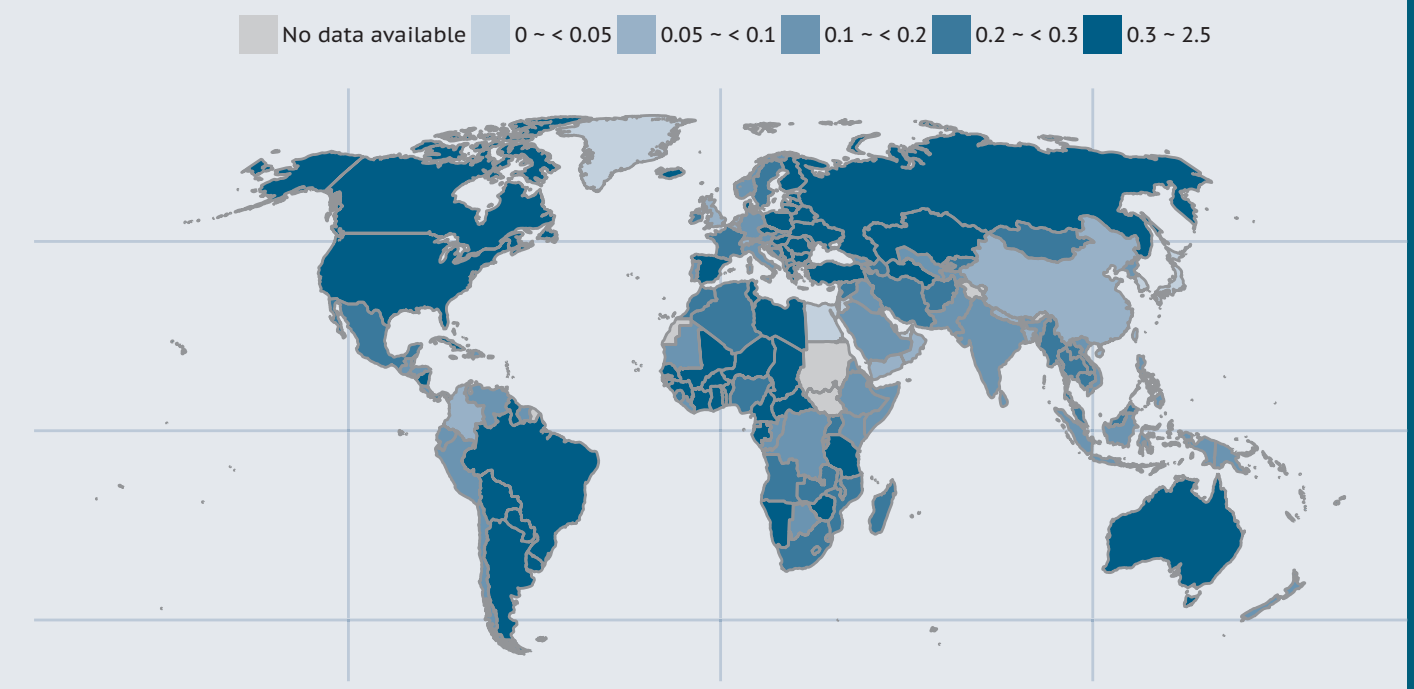
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank (WDI).

CHART 9: **Arable land per capita, bottom 20 countries (2009)**



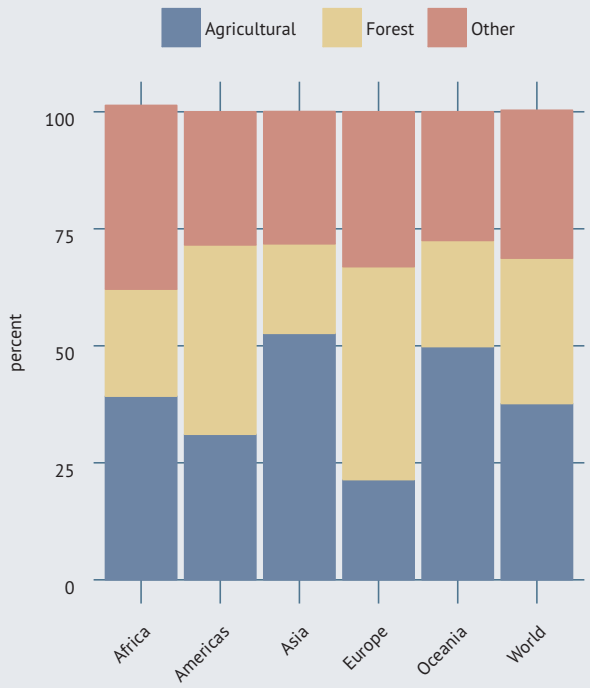
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank (WDI).

MAP 6: **Cropland per capita (ha/cap, 2009)**



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

CHART 10: **Land area (2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 11: **Agricultural area (2009)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The concentration of high-input irrigated agriculture on prime land has relieved pressure on land expansion to some extent. However, many irrigation systems are performing far below their potential, and there is considerable scope for improving the productivity and efficiency of land and water use in agriculture. While much of the prime agricultural land suitable for irrigation has been developed, the global expansion of irrigated equipped area has virtually stalled at 0.6 percent per year after growing twice as rapidly in the 1990s. Growth remains fractional, even when the stagnation of irrigation-intensive rice cultivation in Asia is taken into account.

Rainfed agriculture is the world's predominant agricultural production system, but increasing climate variability is bringing greater uncertainty in production levels. Current productivity in rainfed systems is, on average, little more than half of its potential. In the poorest countries, only one-fifth of potential productivity is obtainable given the limited availability of required agricultural inputs and appropriate management capacity.

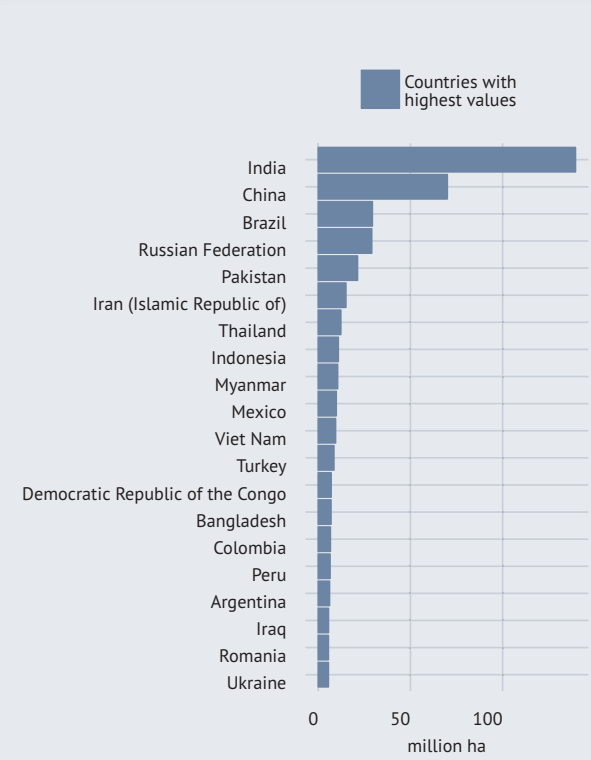
Water availability is a growing constraint in areas where a high proportion of renewable water resources is already being used, or where transboundary water resource management cannot be developed because agreements on cooperative use are not in place. Increasing water scarcity constrains irrigated production, particularly in the most highly stressed countries and areas. Because many important food production zones depend on groundwater, declining aquifer levels and extraction of non-renewable groundwater present a growing risk to food production systems.

In the coming decades, climate change may bring further risks and unpredictability to harvests, from warming and related aridity, shifts in rainfall patterns, or the frequency and duration of extreme weather events. Water availability and its distribution may also be profoundly affected. While warming may extend the frontier of agriculture in higher-latitude areas (in both the northern and southern hemispheres), it is anticipated that key agricultural systems will have to cope with new temperature, humidity and water stress. This makes the need to increase the efficiency of land and water use even more urgent.

Further reading

- FAO The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW) - Managing Systems at Risk 2011 (www.fao.org/nr/solaw/solaw-home/en/)
- Bruinsma (2011)
- FAO Natural Resources and Environment Department (www.fao.org/nr/)
- AQUASTAT, FAO's global information system on water and agriculture (www.fao.org./nr/aquastat)

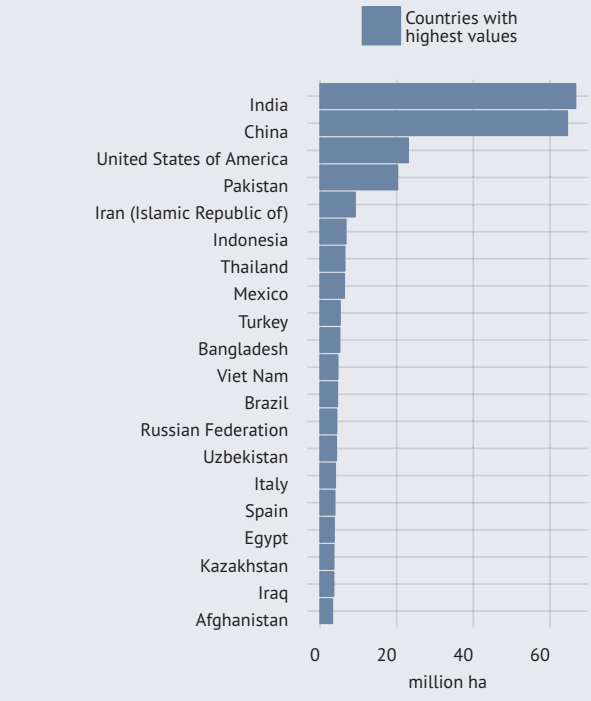
CHART 12: **Irrigation potential, top 20 countries (2012)**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

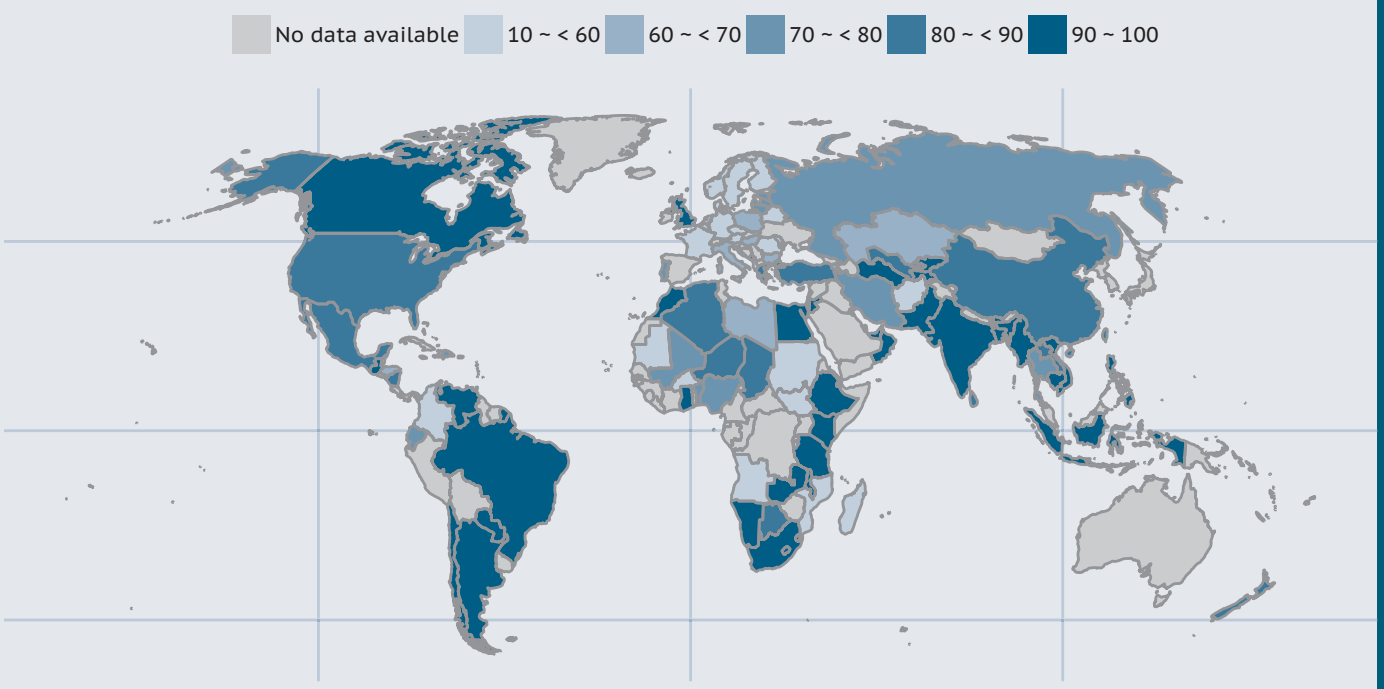
The irrigation potential area includes the area already equipped for irrigation.

CHART 13: **Total equipped area, top 20 countries (2009)**



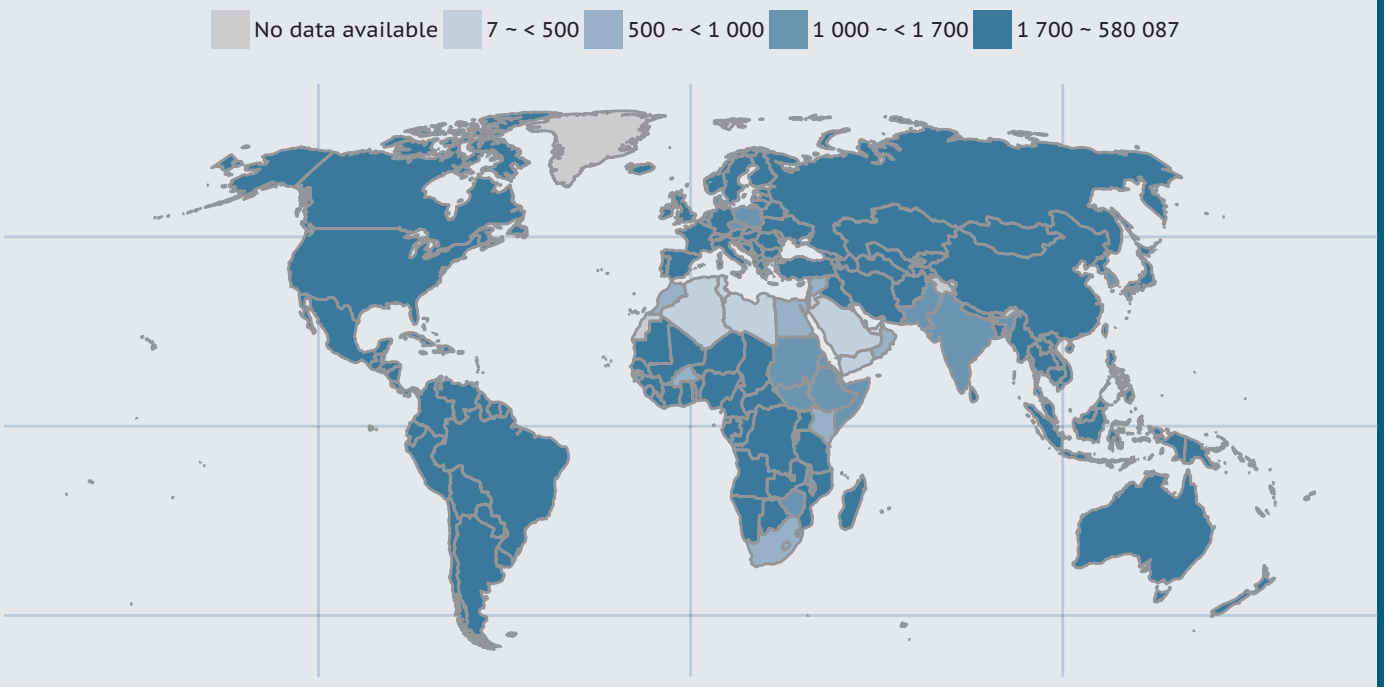
Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 7: **Share of equipped area actually irrigated (percent, 2000-2012*)**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 8: **Water resources per capita (m^3/yr/cap, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

Labour

In developing regions, employment growth is driven mostly by demographic changes. The majority of workers do not enter into formal wage employment but instead are engaged in self-employment or unpaid family work, such as in agriculture, especially subsistence farming. As a large share of the working poor are involved in agriculture, developments in this sector have a major impact on welfare throughout much of the world. Nearly eight out of ten working poor with less than US$1.25/day live in rural areas. This means that most jobs in rural areas do not ensure sufficient levels of income for workers to afford adequate food for themselves and their families (ILO, 2012).

Labour force participation rates are usually highest in the poorest countries. In these countries, low unemployment in conjunction with high labour participation rates results in large swathes of the population being engaged in vulnerable employment and many people in working poverty. In Southern Asia, the region with the highest vulnerable employment rate in 2011, 51 percent of workers were in the agriculture sector. Women make up approximately 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. Their contribution varies greatly, depending on the type of crops produced and the specific crop activities. However, women often have less access than men to productive activities because of their limited access to resources, education, extension and financial services and labour markets.

The agriculture sector also has the highest incidences of both unpaid child labour and early entry into the workforce, which often occurs between the ages of five and seven years. Around 60 percent of all child labourers – about 129 million girls and boys – work in agriculture. According to ILO, more than half of these children engage in hazardous work.

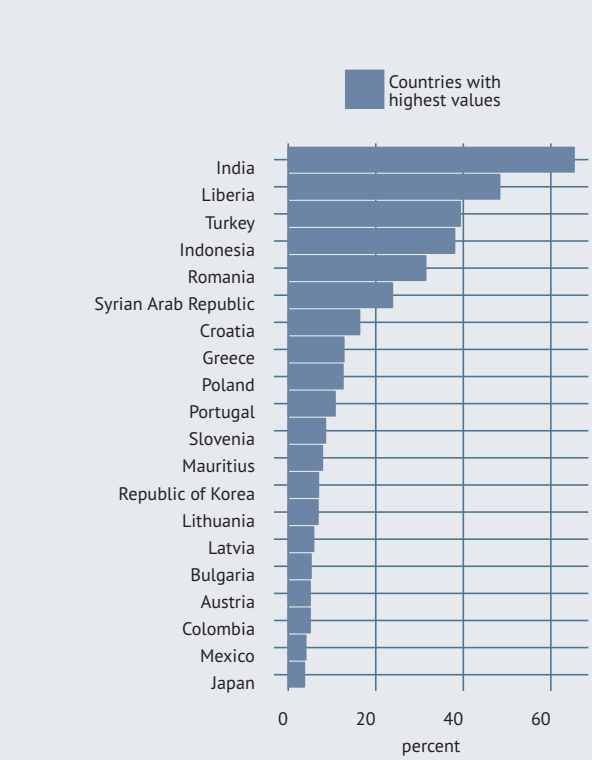
Youth account for a disproportionate share (23.5 per cent) of the working poor (ILO, 2012). The majority of these poor youth live in rural areas (ILO, 2012). Rural youth are more likely to be underemployed and less likely to be in school than urban youth. Rural youth also have higher rates of vulnerable employment and food poverty (OECD *et al.,* 2012; ILO, 2012). Because of limited job prospects, many young people leave rural areas to seek employment opportunities elsewhere. However, agriculture and the rural economy have much potential as an engine of inclusive growth and youth employment.

Decent employment and social protection are essential to achieving food security and reducing rural poverty. However, unemployment, underemployment, poor working conditions and exposure to occupational hazards continue to prevail in many rural areas. Less than 20 percent of agricultural workers have access to basic social protection (ILO, 2012). These challenges negatively affect the labour productivity of agricultural workers. Economies around the world are not generating sufficient and quality employment opportunities to absorb additions to the working-age population and ensure gainful and decent employment for all.

Further reading

- FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division (www.fao.org/economic/esw/)

CHART 14: **Female employment in agriculture, share of female employment (2010)**

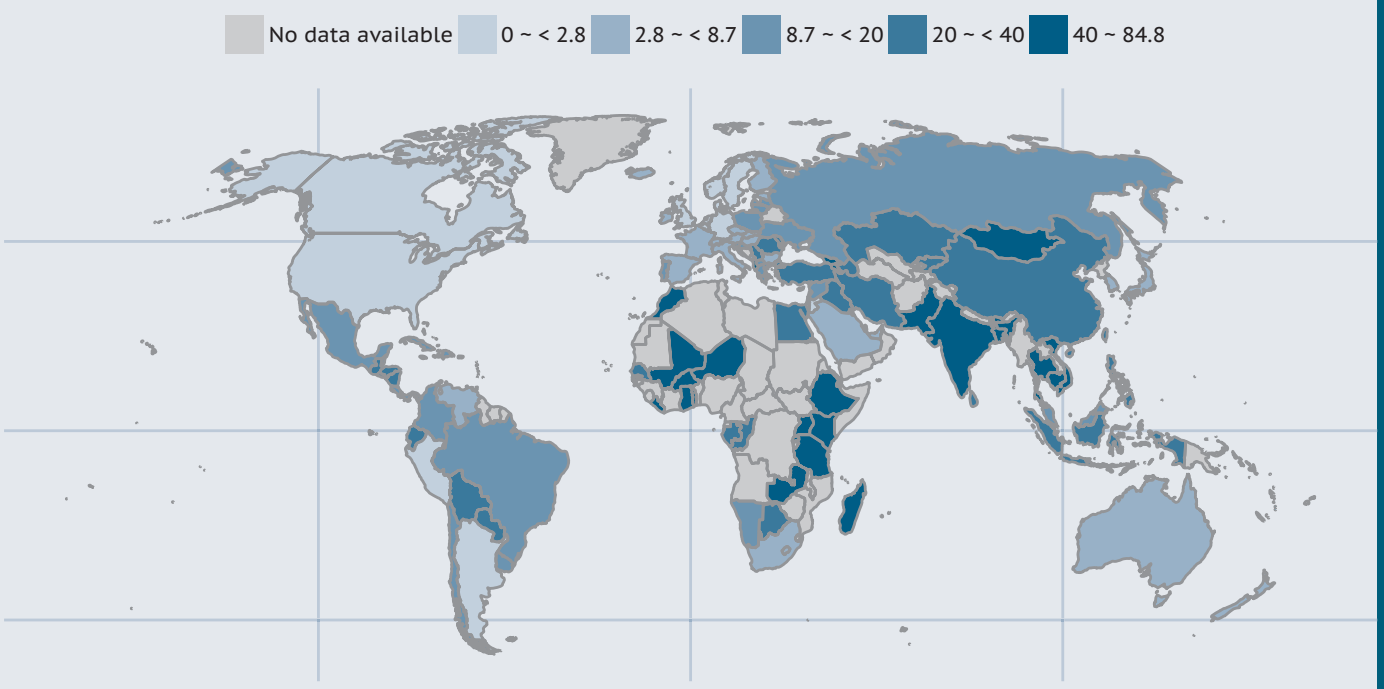


Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 15: **Labour force participation rate by gender, ages 15+ (2010)**

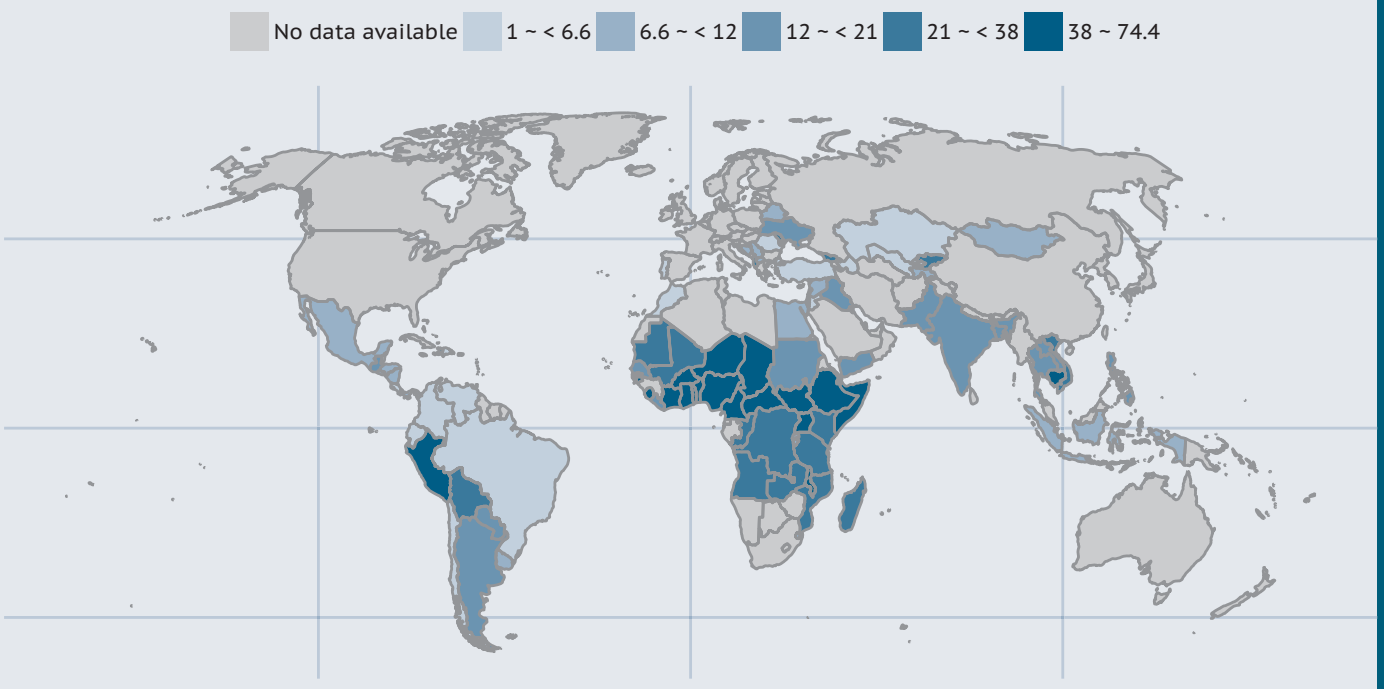
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 9: **Employment in agriculture, share of total employment (percent, 2005-2010*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 10: **Children in employment, total (percentage of children ages 7-14, 2008-2010*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Inputs

Throughout Asia and in parts of Latin America, expanding seed and fertilizer use has been accompanied by investments in irrigation, rural roads, marketing infrastructure and financial services, paving the way for dynamic commercial input markets. Developing such markets is essential for agricultural productivity growth. Where data gaps currently exist, having more gender-disaggregated information for inputs could lead to more effective policies for achieving this end.

Machinery is a major input in agriculture and can improve efficiency. Agricultural tractors are generally wheel-and-crawler or track-laying tractors (excluding garden tractors) used in agriculture.

Today, Asian farmers are major users of fertilizers. One-third of the increase in cereal production worldwide and half of the increase in India's grain production during the 1970s and 1980s have been attributed to increased fertilizer consumption. The use of fertilizers is becoming even more crucial in light of such factors as the impact of more intensive cultivation practices and shorter fallow periods on soil fertility. Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Misuse of fertilizers can lead to negative results on the environment and on farmers' health.

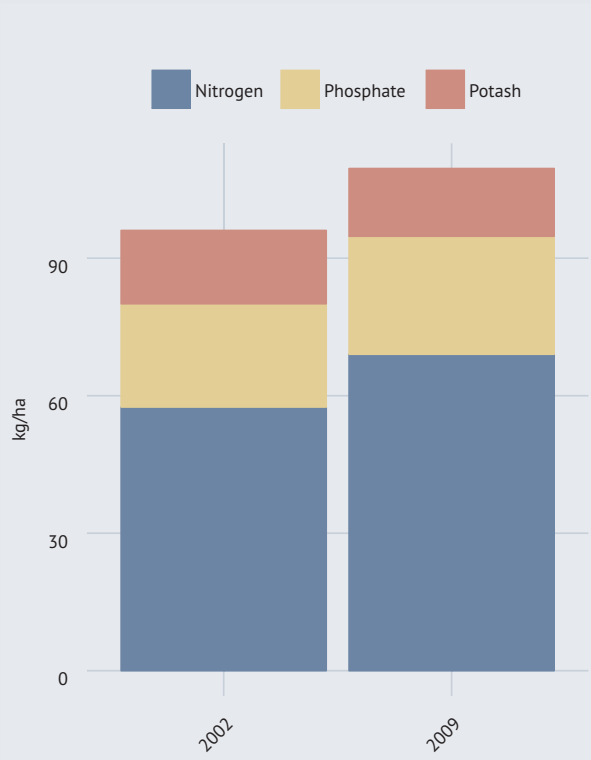
Pesticides can also increase agricultural productivity. Pesticides are the insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and other substances or mixtures of substances used to prevent, destroy or control any pest. Pests include vectors of human or animal disease, and unwanted species of plants or animals that harm or interfere with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or the substances that may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. Pesticides include substances intended for use as plant growth regulators, defoliants, desiccants or agents for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. Data refer to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector.

When pesticides are handled improperly, they are toxic to humans and other species. Usage can be reduced through integrated pest management (IPM), which uses information on pest populations to estimate losses and adjust pesticide doses accordingly. IPM has brought tremendous benefits to farm profitability, the environment and human health. Adoption has often been limited because of its complexity, but results can be extraordinarily successful. In Eastern Africa, for instance, the cassava mealybug – which caused significant losses – was successfully controlled by introducing a parasitoid wasp that is the mealybug's natural enemy.

Further reading

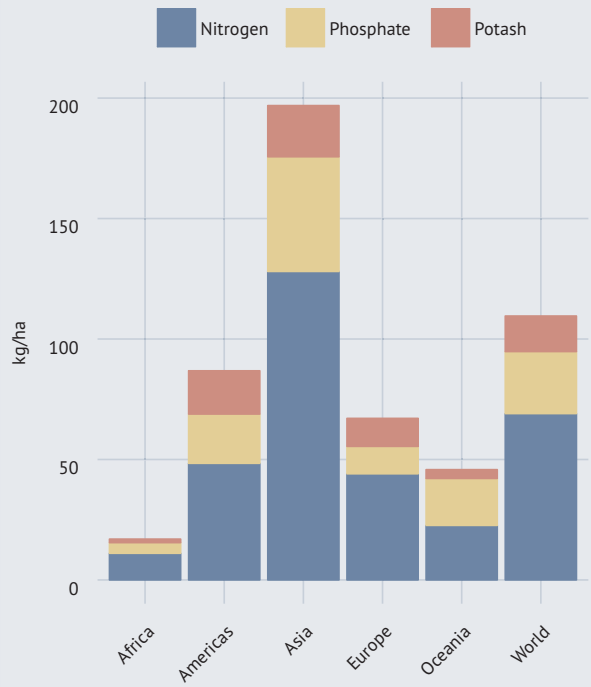
- Schmidhuber, J. and Bruinsma, J. (2011)
- FAO Agriculture Department (www.fao.org/ag/portal/index_en/en/)

CHART 16: **Fertilizer consumption in nutrients per ha of arable land (2002 and 2009)**



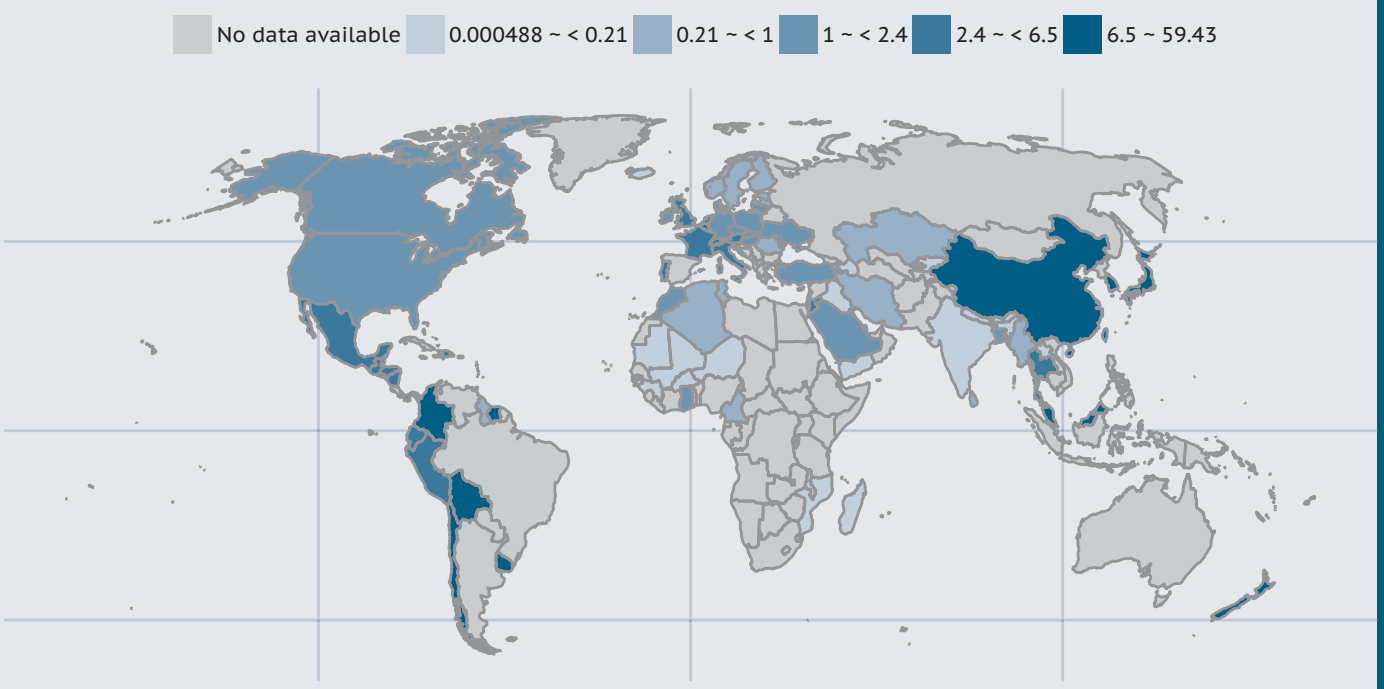
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 17: **Fertilizer consumption in nutrients per ha of arable land (2009)**



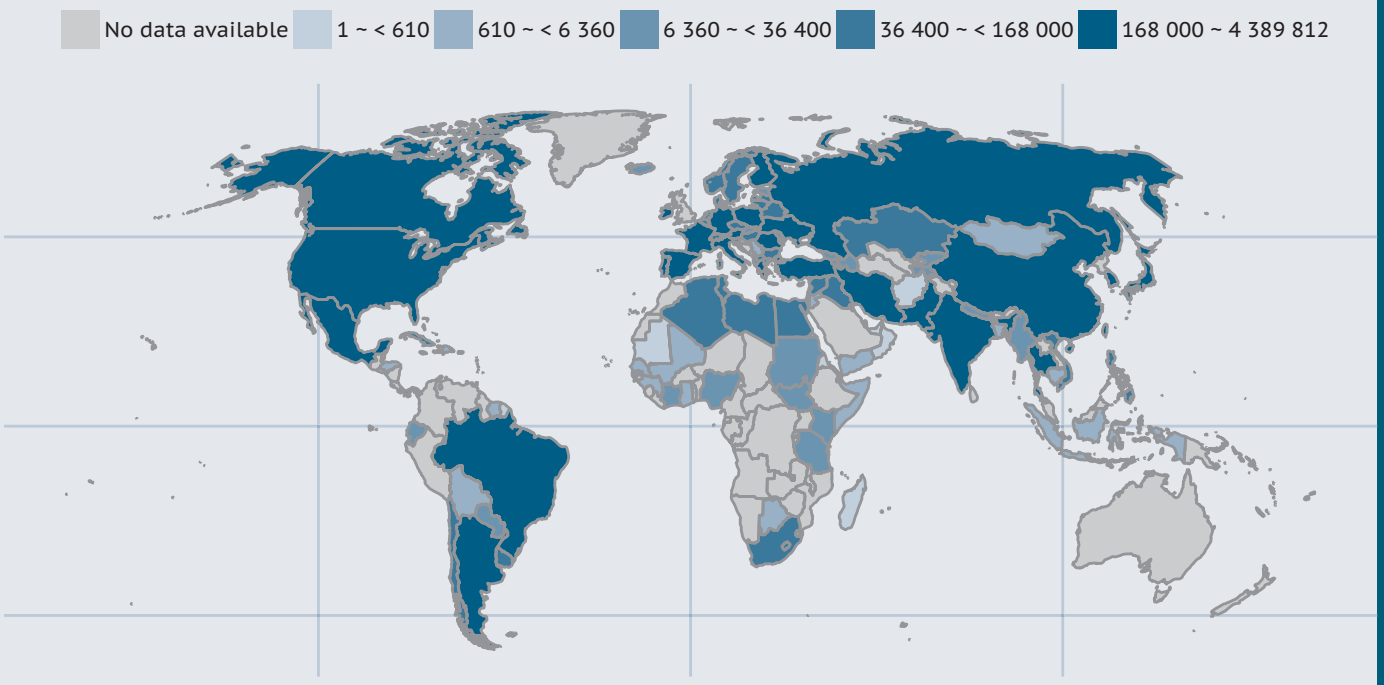
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 11: **Pesticides per ha of arable land (kg/ha, 2005-2009*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 12: **Agricultural tractors, total (tractors, 2000-2010*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Capital and Investment

In many instances, the gaps between high-income and low-income countries are widening as a result of low investment rates and/or growing labour forces. This is particularly true in countries with low levels of agricultural capital stock (ACS) per worker.

Vulnerable and food-insecure people are likely to channel their savings into assets that reduce their vulnerability to shocks rather than investments that increase resource productivity. In this context, credit to agriculture, including investment-oriented loans provided by the banking sector, relates directly to the rate at which ACS is being accumulated.

Although most investments are mobilized by the farmers themselves, expenditures by general government units and public (financial and non-financial) corporations can create a conducive environment – economic incentives – and ensure sufficient availability of public goods such as basic rural infrastructure and market openness. The efficiency of public expenditure for agriculture is therefore a key element of the overall policy mix and will require a reversal of the declining trend observed over the last 20 years.

Until low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) are able to increase their incomes to levels at which they can generate sufficient savings to meet their investment needs, they will rely on external resources (transfers and some measure of official finance) to generate funds for agricultural development. Official development assistance (ODA) is an important complement to domestic resources and, over time, there can be dramatic changes in the composition – and impact – of these resources.

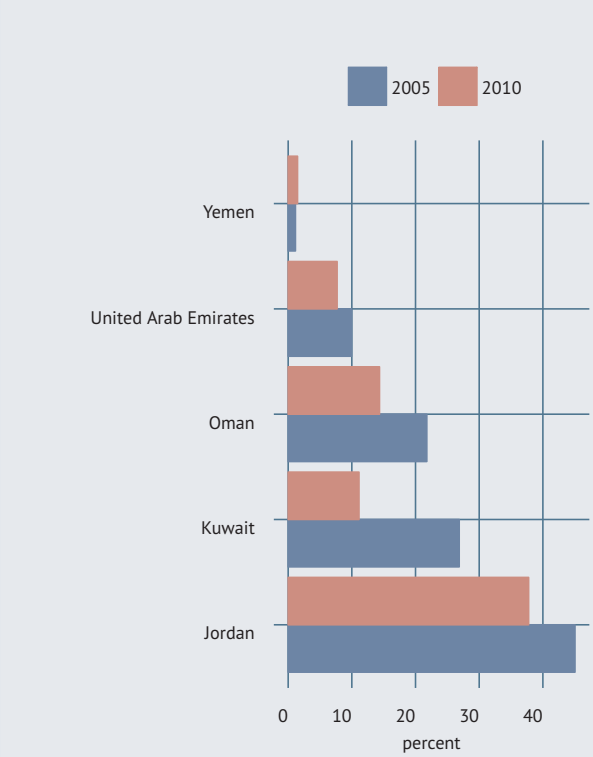
Owing to the imperfect information available to potential investors, and the perceived high risks of longer-term investment, the allocation of foreign direct investment (FDI) to agriculture, including to the manufacture of food and beverages, has tended to bypass most LIFDCs, where generating additional food supplies and the incomes necessary for access to food remains a critical challenge.

FAO is collaborating with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank Group to strengthen the monitoring of these resource flows. The Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources informs this initiative to establish an integrated investment data set.

Further reading

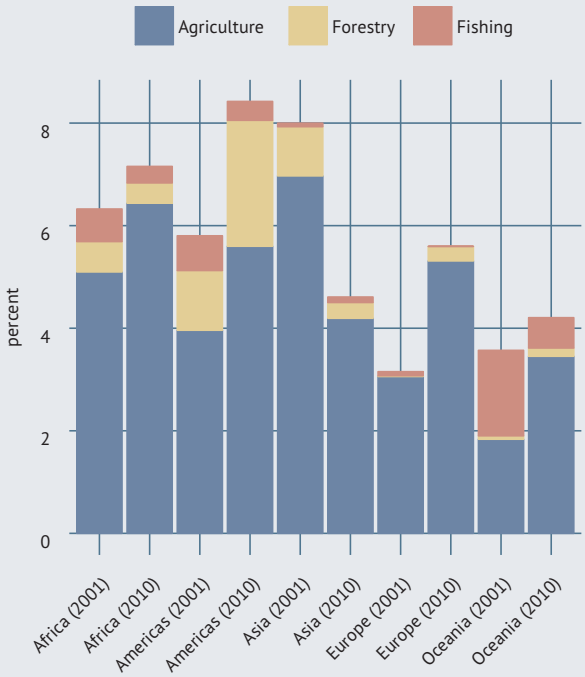
- FAO How to Feed the World in 2050: Investment Brief (www.fao.org/wsfs/forum2050/)
- FAO Foreign Investment in Agriculture (www.fao.org/economic/est/investments/)
- Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (www.unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx)
- Foreign Agriculture Investment Database (www.fao.org/tc/policy-support/investment-policy/fdi/en/)

CHART 18: **Credit to agriculture, share of value added in agriculture, selected countries (2005 and 2010)**



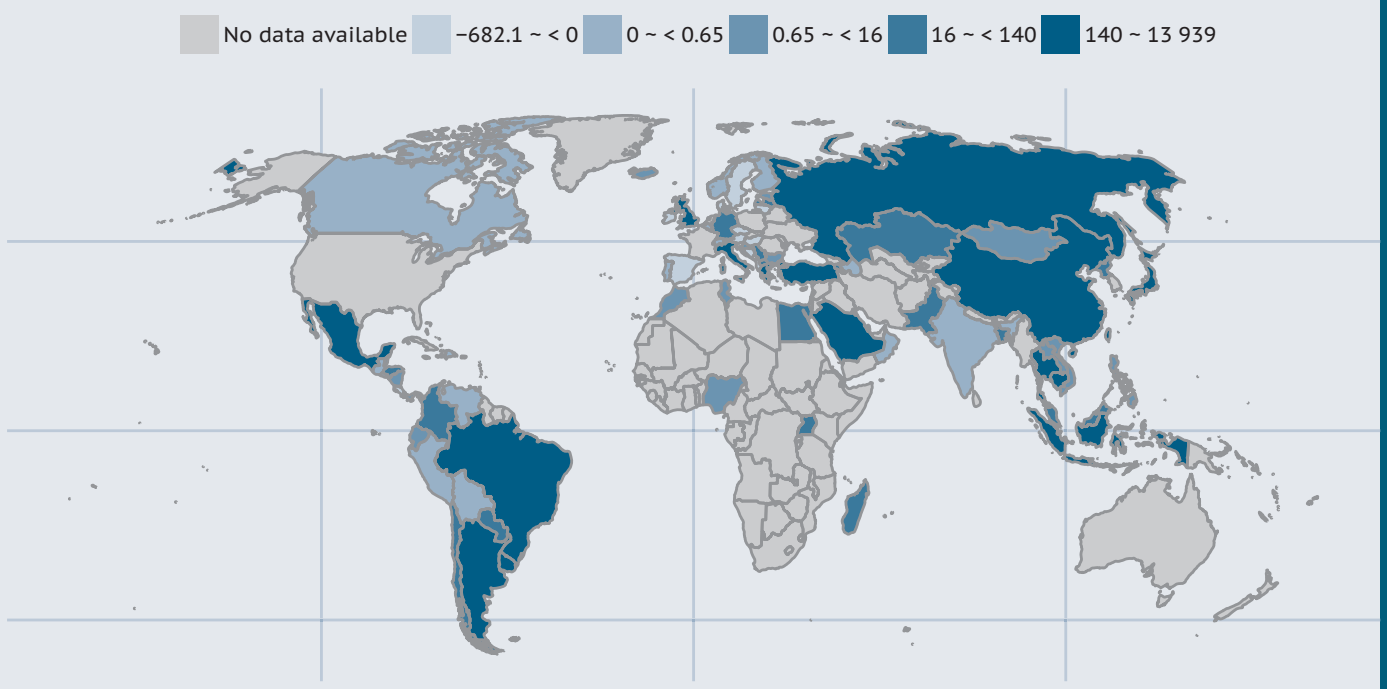
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 19: **ODA received in agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors, share of total ODA (2001 and 2010)**



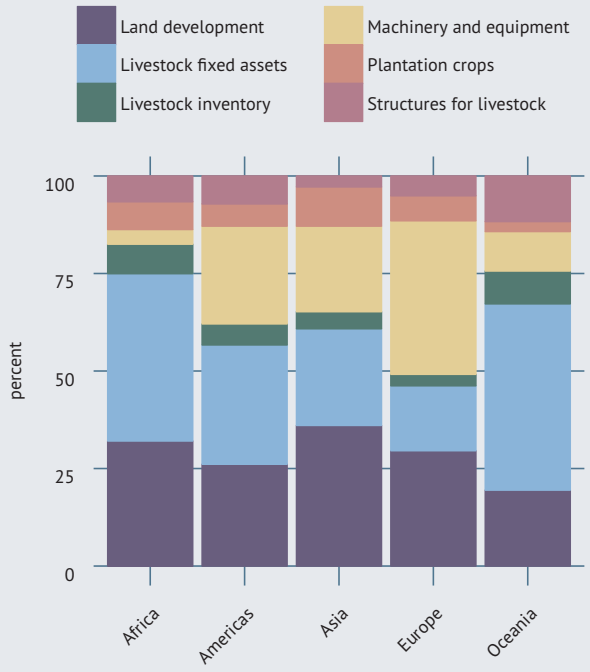
Sources: OECD and FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 13: **FDI (inward flows) to agriculture (million US$, 2010)**



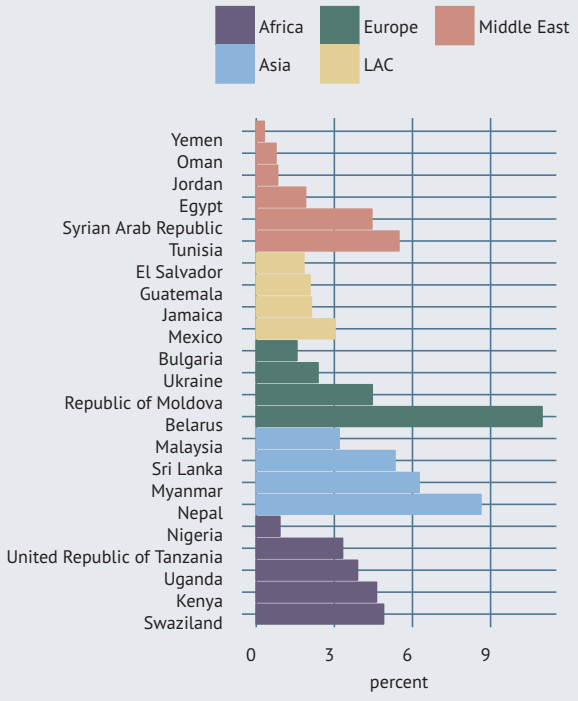
Sources: UNCTAD and FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 20: **Share of components in capital stock (2007)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 21: **Government expenditures in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (2010)**



Sources: IMF and FAO, Statistics Division.

Innovation

Economic growth is fostered not only by inputs but also through innovation. The ability to innovate and use the results in the international market helps make countries more competitive. Globalization has brought the benefits of innovation – especially new technologies such as information and communication technology – to many parts of the world, leading to rapid advances and improved productivity, even in agriculture.

Information and communications technology has revolutionized development. Increased financing, privatization and market liberalization, which are the result of increased global integration, have led to greater access. Mobile telephony and the Internet have become essential tools in development, and developing countries' share in these tools has become increasingly significant over time. Between 2005 and 2010, developing countries' share of worldwide mobile telephone subscriptions increased from approximately 50 to 75 percent. Mobile technology is especially important for farmers and people living in rural areas. Most of the next billion mobile subscribers will most likely be rural poor.

For innovation to occur, investments in research and development (R&D) must take place, including within agriculture. Systematic data on agricultural R&D spending are essential, to identify areas where investment can lead to increased agricultural productivity and – ultimately – greater food security. IFPRI's Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative collects this type of data. The *ASTI global assessment of agricultural R&D spending* reported that between 2000 and 2008 (the latest year for which data were available) agricultural R&D investments were on an upswing.

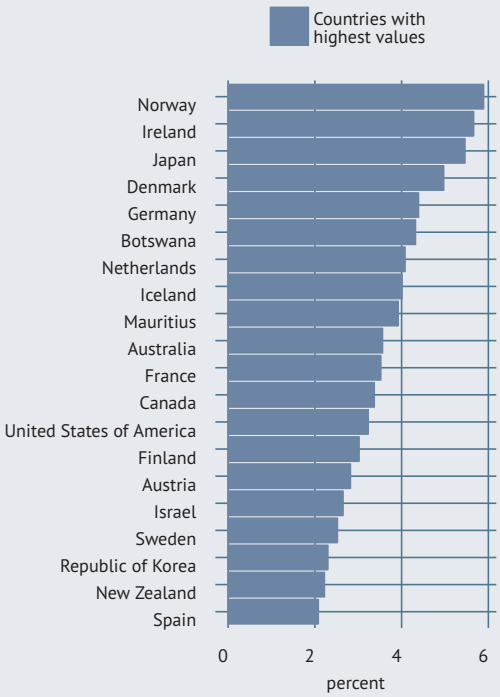
Following a decade of slowing growth in the 1990s, global public spending on agricultural R&D increased steadily from US$26.1 billion in 2000 to US$31.7 billion in 2008. Most of this increase was driven by developing countries. China and India accounted for close to half of the global increase of US$5.6 billion, but other countries – particularly Argentina, Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria and the Russian Federation – also significantly increased their spending on public agricultural R&D.

These trends mask the negative developments that have taken place in numerous smaller, poorer and more technologically challenged countries, which are often highly vulnerable to severe volatility in funding and often see the continuity and viability of their research programmes deteriorate. In addition to financial challenges, many R&D agencies in these countries lack the necessary human, operating and infrastructural resources to develop, adapt and disseminate successful science and technology innovations.

Further reading

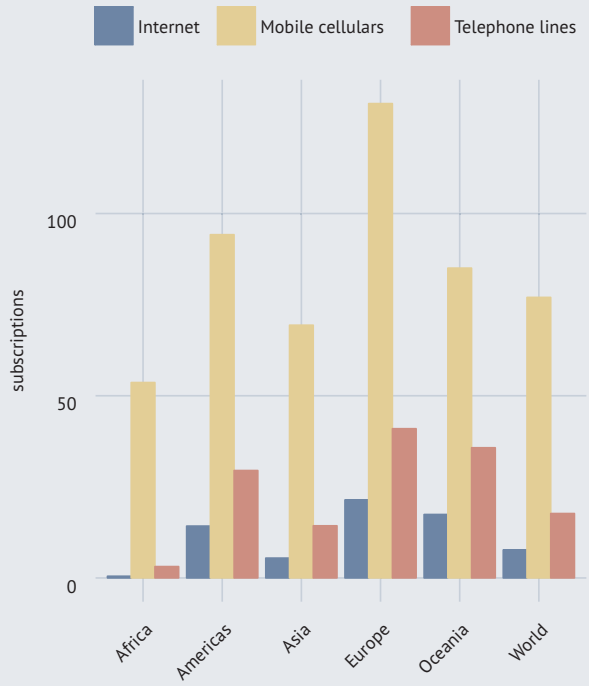
- Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (www.asti.cgiar.org/)
- ASTI Global Assessment of Agricultural R & D Spending (www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/astiglobalassessment.pdf)

CHART 22: **Total public agricultural research expenditure, share of agricultural GDP, top 20 countries (2006-2010*)**



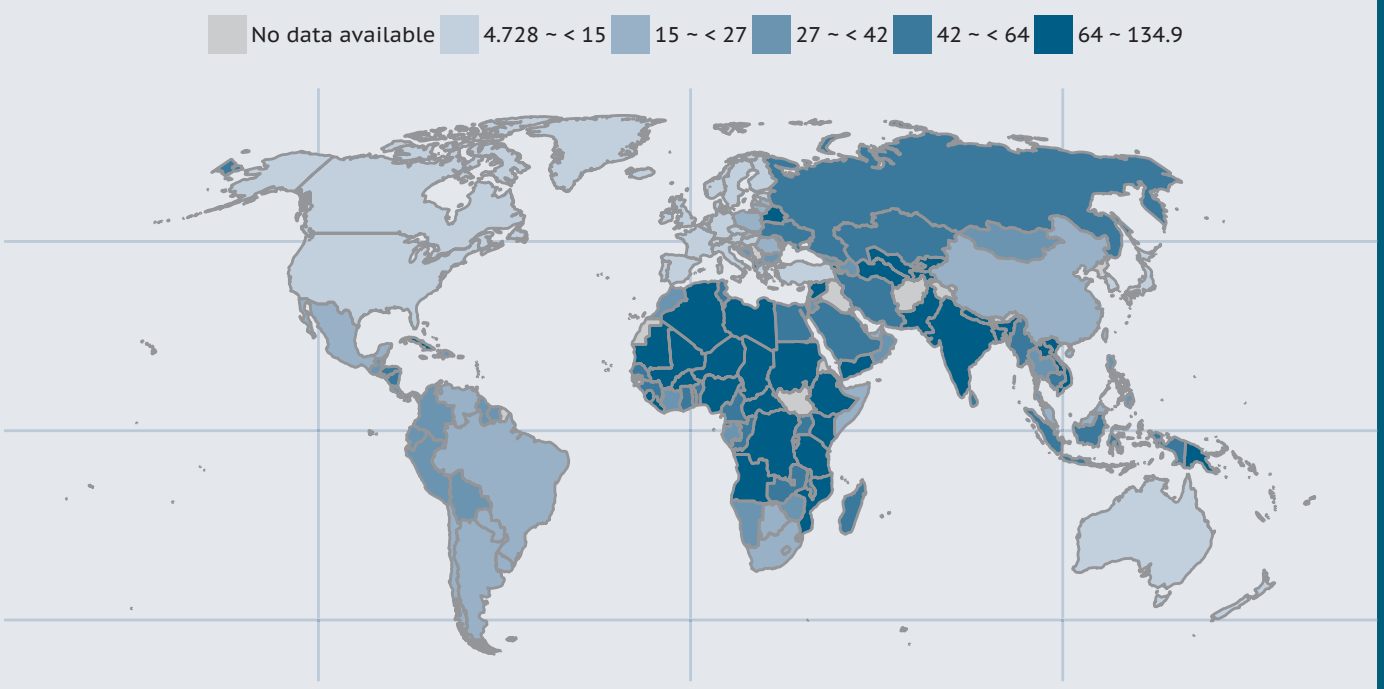
Source: IFPRI/ASTI.

CHART 23: **Mobile cellular, broadband Internet and telephone line subscribers per 100 people (2010)**



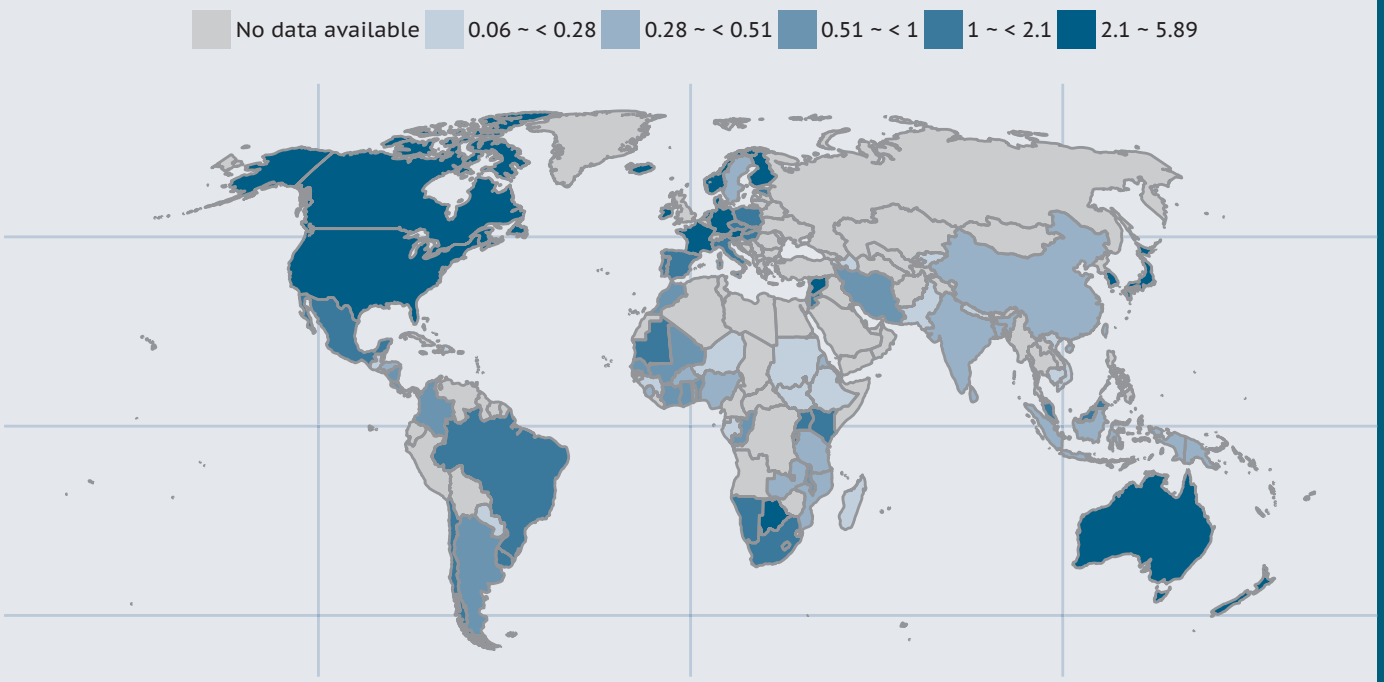
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 14: **Access to mobile cellular phone subscriptions annual growth (percent, 2000-2010)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 15: **Total public agricultural research expenditure, share of agricultural GDP (percent, 2006-2010*)**



Source: IFPRI/ASTI.

TABLE 1: **Population and structure**

	Population									Age composition	
	total		rural		urban		density	agricultural share of total		between 0-14	over 65+
	thousand people	thousand people	%	%	%	%	people/km²	%	%	%	%
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2010	2000	2010	2011	2011
World	6 118 131	6 973 738	53.4	48.0	46.6	52.0	53.0	29.6	26.8	26.6	7.7
Africa	809 180	1 044 353	64.5	60.5	35.5	39.5	34.7	53.9	49.1	40.0	3.6
Eastern Africa	250 689	331 449	79.5	76.3	20.5	23.7	53.3	77.8	73.4	43.1	3.1
Burundi	6 374	8 575	91.8	89.1	8.2	10.9	326.4	90.8	89.2	37.5	2.9
Comoros	562	754	71.9	71.9	28.1	28.1	395.0	73.6	69.4	42.6	2.7
Djibouti	732	906	23.5	22.9	76.5	77.1	38.3	78.3	74.0	35.4	3.4
Eritrea	3 668	5 415	82.4	78.6	17.6	21.4	52.0	77.1	73.8	41.6	2.5
Ethiopia	65 578	84 734	85.3	83.0	14.7	17.0	82.9	82.3	77.3	40.8	3.4
Kenya	31 254	41 610	80.1	76.0	19.9	24.0	71.2	75.4	70.6	42.4	2.7
Madagascar	15 364	21 315	72.9	67.4	27.1	32.6	35.6	74.8	70.1	42.7	3.1
Malawi	11 229	15 381	85.4	84.3	14.6	15.7	158.0	78.0	72.9	45.8	3.1
Mauritius	1 187	1 286	57.3	58.2	42.7	41.8	631.0	11.6	8.1	21.4	7.2
Mayotte											
Mozambique	18 201	23 930	70.9	68.8	29.1	31.2	29.7	78.5	76.0	43.9	3.3
Réunion											
Rwanda	8 098	10 943	86.2	80.9	13.8	19.1	430.6	90.8	89.4	42.8	2.7
Seychelles	81	86	49.6	46.4	50.4	53.6	188.1	76.4	74.0		
Somalia	7 399	9 557	66.8	62.2	33.2	37.8	14.9	70.1	65.6	44.9	2.7
Uganda	24 213	34 509	87.9	84.4	12.1	15.6	167.3	79.0	73.5	48.3	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	34 038	46 218	77.7	73.3	22.3	26.7	50.6	78.3	73.3	44.8	3.2
Zambia	10 202	13 475	65.2	60.8	34.8	39.2	17.4	69.1	64.0	46.5	3.1
Zimbabwe	12 509	12 754	66.2	61.4	33.8	38.6	32.5	62.9	56.3	38.4	4.2
Middle Africa	96 187	129 981	63.8	58.5	36.2	41.5	19.5	62.6	56.3	44.6	2.9
Angola	13 926	19 618	51.0	40.9	49.0	59.1	15.3	71.8	69.2	46.3	2.5
Cameroon	15 678	20 030	54.5	47.9	45.5	52.1	41.5	53.2	40.9	40.4	3.5
Central African Republic	3 702	4 487	62.4	60.9	37.6	39.1	7.1	72.6	63.2	40.1	4.0
Chad	8 222	11 525	78.5	78.2	21.5	21.8	8.9	75.4	65.7	45.3	2.9
Congo	3 136	4 140	41.3	36.4	58.7	63.6	11.8	40.0	31.9	40.5	3.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	49 626	67 758	70.7	65.7	29.3	34.3	29.1	62.1	57.2	46.0	2.7
Equatorial Guinea	520	720	61.2	60.5	38.8	39.5	25.0	69.4	64.2	39.1	2.8
Gabon	1 235	1 534	19.9	13.9	80.1	86.1	5.8	37.7	25.7	35.0	4.3
Sao Tome and Principe	141	169	46.6	37.4	53.4	62.6	172.3	62.4	57.4	39.9	3.8
Northern Africa	175 958	212 519	52.8	50.2	47.2	49.8	25.8	30.4	24.6	30.9	4.9
Algeria	30 534	35 980	39.2	27.1	60.8	72.9	14.9	24.2	20.9	26.8	4.6
Egypt	67 648	82 537	57.2	56.5	42.8	43.5	81.5	34.7	27.9	31.3	5.2
Libya	5 231	6 423	23.7	22.3	76.3	77.7	3.6	5.8	3.0	30.6	4.4
Morocco	28 793	32 273	46.7	43.0	53.3	57.0	71.6	33.7	25.9	27.6	5.6
South Sudan	6 631	10 314	83.5	81.9	16.5	18.1					
Sudan	27 556	34 318	67.5	66.8	32.5	33.2	18.3			39.8	3.6
Sudan (former)											
Tunisia	9 564	10 674	36.6	33.7	63.4	66.3	67.9	23.6	20.4	23.2	7.0
Western Sahara											
Southern Africa	50 628	58 203	46.3	41.0	53.7	59.0	21.7	18.0	13.7	30.6	4.7
Botswana	1 758	2 031	46.8	38.4	53.2	61.6	3.5	43.9	42.1	32.2	4.1
Lesotho	1 964	2 194	80.0	72.4	20.0	27.6	71.5	41.7	38.9	37.0	4.3
Namibia	1 896	2 324	67.6	61.6	32.4	38.4	2.8	49.1	40.9	35.9	3.7
South Africa	44 000	50 587	43.1	38.0	56.9	62.0	41.2	14.1	9.8	29.9	4.8
Swaziland	1 011	1 068	77.4	78.7	22.6	21.3	61.4	37.3	32.4	37.9	3.4
Western Africa	235 717	312 201	61.5	55.1	38.5	44.9	50.2	50.2	44.0	42.9	3.2
Benin	6 518	9 100	61.7	55.1	38.3	44.9	80.0	54.0	44.3	43.5	3.0
Burkina Faso	12 294	16 968	82.2	73.5	17.8	26.5	60.2	92.2	92.1	45.2	2.2
Cape Verde	437	501	46.6	37.4	53.4	62.6	123.1	23.1	16.9	30.9	5.8
Côte d'Ivoire	16 582	20 153	56.5	48.7	43.5	51.3	62.1	48.8	37.9	40.7	3.8
Gambia	1 297	1 776	51.2	42.8	48.8	57.2	172.8	79.1	76.0	43.7	2.2
Ghana	19 165	24 966	56.0	48.1	44.0	51.9	107.2	56.4	53.8	38.4	3.9
Guinea	8 344	10 222	69.0	64.5	31.0	35.5	40.6	83.8	79.8	42.7	3.3
Guinea-Bissau	1 241	1 547	64.1	56.1	35.9	43.9	53.9	82.5	79.3	41.1	3.3
Liberia	2 847	4 129	55.7	51.8	44.3	48.2	41.5	67.5	62.0	43.5	2.8
Mali	11 295	15 840	71.9	65.1	28.1	34.9	12.6	80.7	74.9	47.1	2.2
Mauritania	2 643	3 542	60.0	58.5	40.0	41.5	3.4	52.7	50.3	39.7	2.7
Niger	10 922	16 069	83.8	82.1	16.2	17.9	12.2	85.7	82.9	48.9	2.2
Nigeria	123 689	162 471	57.6	50.4	42.4	49.6	173.9	33.3	24.9	42.8	3.4
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha											
Senegal	9 506	12 768	59.7	57.4	40.3	42.6	64.6	73.5	70.2	43.5	2.4
Sierra Leone	4 143	5 997	64.2	60.7	35.8	39.3	81.9	65.0	60.0	42.9	1.9
Togo	4 794	6 155	67.1	62.0	32.9	38.0	110.8	59.7	53.4	39.3	3.4

TABLE 1: **Population and structure (continued)**

	Population									Age composition	
	total		rural		urban		density	agricultural share of total		between 0-14	over 65+
	thousand people	thousand people	%	%	%	%	people/km^2	%	%	%	%
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2010	2000	2010	2011	2011
Americas	833 421	941 468	23.2	19.8	76.8	80.2	24.0	13.6	10.6	24.6	9.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	520 370	595 272	24.5	20.9	75.5	79.1	29.2	20.4	15.8	27.5	7.0
Anguilla											
Antigua and Barbuda	78	90	67.9	70.1	32.1	29.9	201.6	23.2	20.3		
Argentina	36 931	40 765	9.9	7.5	90.1	92.5	14.8	9.5	7.7	24.6	10.7
Aruba	90	108	53.3	53.1	46.7	46.9	597.2	23.3	20.5	18.7	9.8
Bahamas	298	347	18.0	15.7	82.0	84.3	34.3	3.7	2.3	22.0	7.0
Barbados	268	274	61.7	55.6	38.3	44.4	635.7	4.1	2.6	17.0	11.6
Belize	250	357	52.3	55.2	47.7	44.8	15.1	27.2	21.5	34.4	4.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8 307	10 088	38.2	33.2	61.8	66.8	9.2	42.7	39.9	35.7	4.7
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba											
Brazil	174 425	196 655	18.8	15.4	81.2	84.6	23.0	15.9	10.8	25.0	7.2
British Virgin Islands											
Cayman Islands	40	57	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	234.3	22.4	19.6		
Chile	15 420	17 270	14.1	10.9	85.9	89.1	23.0	15.9	13.3	21.7	9.5
Colombia	39 764	46 927	27.9	24.7	72.1	75.3	41.7	20.0	15.1	28.4	5.8
Costa Rica	3 919	4 727	41.0	35.4	59.0	64.6	91.2	20.5	15.8	24.4	6.7
Cuba	11 104	11 254	24.4	24.8	75.6	75.2	105.8	16.6	12.9	16.9	12.7
Curaçao	134	146					323.8				
Dominica	70	68	32.8	32.8	67.2	67.2	90.3	23.0	20.7		
Dominican Republic	8 592	10 056	38.3	30.4	61.7	69.6	205.4	16.9	11.2	30.7	6.4
Ecuador	12 345	14 666	39.7	32.6	60.3	67.4	58.2	26.0	19.8	29.9	6.4
El Salvador	5 940	6 227	41.1	35.2	58.9	64.8	298.9	32.0	26.2	31.2	7.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)											
French Guiana											
Grenada	102	105	64.1	60.8	35.9	39.2	307.3	23.6	20.1	27.2	7.1
Guadeloupe											
Guatemala	11 237	14 757	54.9	50.2	45.1	49.8	134.3	50.9	42.1	41.1	4.4
Guyana	733	756	71.3	71.6	28.7	28.4	3.8	17.5	14.6	32.5	4.4
Haiti	8 645	10 124	64.4	46.7	35.6	53.3	362.6	64.1	58.8	35.5	4.4
Honduras	6 218	7 755	54.5	47.8	45.5	52.2	67.9	34.3	26.5	36.2	4.4
Jamaica	2 589	2 709	48.2	47.9	51.8	52.1	249.5	20.9	17.8	28.5	7.9
Martinique											
Mexico	99 960	114 793	25.3	21.9	74.7	78.1	58.3	23.6	17.9	28.7	6.5
Montserrat											
Nicaragua	5 074	5 870	45.3	42.4	54.7	57.6	48.1	22.3	15.4	33.9	4.6
Panama	2 956	3 571	34.2	24.8	65.8	75.2	47.3	23.1	17.8	28.6	6.7
Paraguay	5 344	6 568	44.7	38.1	55.3	61.9	16.2	35.0	29.9	33.1	5.2
Peru	25 862	29 400	27.0	22.8	73.0	77.2	22.7	28.4	24.0	29.6	6.2
Puerto Rico	3 811	3 707	5.4	1.1	94.6	98.9	419.6	2.9	1.5	20.7	13.1
Saint Barthélemy											
Saint Kitts and Nevis	44	53	67.2	68.0	32.8	32.0	201.5	24.8	21.0		
Saint Lucia	156	176	72.0	82.4	28.0	17.6	285.2	23.1	20.1	25.4	6.8
Saint-Martin (French Part)	28	31					555.8				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	108	109	54.8	50.7	45.2	49.3	280.3	23.2	20.1	26.1	6.8
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	31	37					1 113.2				
Suriname	467	529	35.1	30.3	64.8	69.7	3.4	18.8	16.8	28.2	6.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1 292	1 346	89.2	86.3	10.8	13.7	261.5	8.5	6.6	20.5	7.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	19	39	15.4	6.3	84.5	93.7	40.4	21.2	20.9		
United States Virgin Islands	109	110	7.4	4.6	92.6	95.4	313.6	21.2	18.2	19.9	15.1
Uruguay	3 301	3 369	8.7	7.5	91.3	92.5	19.2	11.1	10.0	22.3	13.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 311	29 278	10.1	6.5	89.9	93.5	32.7	9.5	6.2	29.1	5.8
Northern America	313 050	346 196	20.9	17.8	79.1	82.2	18.4	2.3	1.7	19.7	13.4
Bermuda	62	65	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1 284.7	1.6	1.6		
Canada	30 770	34 483	20.5	19.3	79.5	80.7	3.8	2.5	1.8	16.3	14.4
Greenland	56	57	18.4	15.3	81.6	84.7	0.1	1.8	1.8		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon											
United States of America	282 162	311 592	20.9	17.6	79.1	82.4	33.8	2.2	1.7	20.1	13.3
Asia	3 717 168	4 210 777	62.7	55.1	37.3	44.9	134.0	32.2	28.7	25.6	6.8
Central Asia	55 107	63 489	58.4	59.4	41.6	40.6	15.9	26.6	20.7	28.7	4.8
Kazakhstan	14 884	16 558	44.3	46.4	55.7	53.6	6.0	19.6	15.3	24.8	6.7
Kyrgyzstan	4 898	5 507	64.7	64.6	35.3	35.4	28.4	26.2	20.4	29.9	4.3
Tajikistan	6 173	6 977	73.5	73.4	26.5	26.6	49.1	33.9	27.4	36.5	3.4
Turkmenistan	4 501	5 105	54.1	51.3	45.9	48.7	10.7	33.4	29.7	28.9	4.1
Uzbekistan	24 650	29 341	62.6	63.8	37.4	36.2	67.1	27.8	20.6	28.8	4.3

TABLE 1: **Population and structure (continued)**

	Population									Age composition	
	total		rural		urban		density	agricultural share of total		between 0-14	over 65+
	thousand people	thousand people	%	%	%	%	people/km^2	%	%	%	%
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2010	2000	2010	2011	2011
Eastern Asia	1 491 110	1 579 785	58.3	44.7	41.7	55.3	135.2	8.2	5.4	18.5	9.7
China, Hong Kong SAR	6 665	7 072	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6 782.9			11.2	13.0
China, Macao SAR	432	556	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19 416.3			12.8	7.3
China	1 284 830	1 367 310	64.1	49.5	35.9	50.5	143.4			19.1	8.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22 894	24 451	40.6	39.7	59.4	60.3	202.2	30.1	23.3	22.4	9.7
Japan	126 870	127 817	21.4	8.9	78.6	91.1	349.7	3.8	2.1	13.3	23.4
Mongolia	2 411	2 800	42.9	31.5	57.1	68.5	1.8	24.3	17.9	27.6	4.1
Republic of Korea	47 008	49 779	20.4	16.8	79.6	83.2	508.9	8.6	4.5	15.9	11.5
South-Eastern Asia	522 813	599 091	61.7	55.3	38.3	44.7	136.5	49.3	43.1	26.9	5.7
Brunei Darussalam	327	406	28.8	24.0	71.2	76.0	75.7	0.6	0.3	25.9	3.7
Cambodia	12 447	14 305	81.4	80.0	18.6	20.0	80.1	69.9	65.9	31.2	3.9
Indonesia	213 395	242 326	58.0	49.3	42.0	50.7	132.4	44.0	37.3	26.7	5.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 317	6 288	78.0	65.8	22.0	34.2	26.9	76.7	74.9	33.7	3.9
Malaysia	23 415	28 859	38.0	27.3	62.0	72.7	86.4	17.9	12.0	29.9	4.9
Myanmar	44 958	48 337	72.8	67.3	27.2	32.7	73.4	70.3	67.1	25.2	5.2
Philippines	77 310	94 852	52.0	51.1	48.0	48.9	312.8	39.5	33.5	35.1	3.7
Singapore	4 028	5 184	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7 252.4	0.1	0.1	16.8	9.4
Thailand	63 155	69 519	68.9	65.9	31.1	34.1	135.3	49.0	41.1	20.2	9.1
Timor-Leste	830	1 176	75.7	71.7	24.3	28.3	76.8	81.2	78.3	45.7	3.0
Viet Nam	77 631	87 840	75.6	69.0	24.4	31.0	280.3	68.3	63.8	23.2	6.0
Southern Asia	1 463 653	1 731 263	71.0	67.4	29.0	32.6	266.7	52.1	47.2	30.8	4.9
Afghanistan	25 951	35 320	79.4	76.5	20.6	23.5	52.7	56.1	54.6	46.1	2.3
Bangladesh	129 592	150 494	76.4	71.6	23.6	28.4	1 142.3	54.8	45.4	30.7	4.6
Bhutan	571	738	74.6	64.4	25.4	35.6	18.9	92.6	92.8	28.8	4.8
India	1 053 898	1 241 492	72.3	68.7	27.7	31.3	411.9	53.1	48.4	30.2	5.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	65 342	74 799	36.0	30.9	64.0	69.1	45.4	26.6	21.5	22.7	5.3
Maldives	273	320	72.3	58.9	27.7	41.1	1 053.0	27.8	18.4	25.8	5.2
Nepal	24 401	30 486	86.6	83.0	13.4	17.0	209.0	93.2	92.9	35.5	4.2
Pakistan	144 522	176 745	66.9	63.8	33.1	36.2	225.2	47.4	42.7	34.8	4.3
Sri Lanka	19 102	20 869	84.3	84.9	15.7	15.1	329.3	45.4	43.7	24.9	8.4
Western Asia	184 485	237 149	36.2	32.2	63.8	67.8	48.5	21.2	15.6	31.2	4.8
Armenia	3 076	3 100	35.3	35.9	64.7	64.1	108.6	12.6	9.4	20.2	11.0
Azerbaijan	8 049	9 168	48.6	46.4	51.4	53.6	109.6	27.1	23.1	21.0	6.4
Bahrain	638	1 324	11.6	11.3	88.4	88.7	1 660.3	1.1	0.6	19.8	2.1
Cyprus	943	1 117	31.4	29.5	68.6	70.5	119.4	8.6	5.3	17.4	11.8
Georgia	4 418	4 486	47.4	47.1	52.6	52.9	77.9	21.4	14.7	16.5	14.3
Iraq	24 314	32 962	32.2	33.5	67.8	66.5	73.7	9.1	5.4	42.9	3.2
Israel	6 289	7 766	8.8	8.1	91.2	91.9	352.3	2.5	1.7	27.2	10.6
Jordan	4 798	6 181	20.2	17.3	79.8	82.7	68.1	9.2	6.4	37.0	4.0
Kuwait	1 941	2 818	1.9	1.7	98.1	98.3	153.6	1.1	1.0	26.8	2.5
Lebanon	3 742	4 259	14.0	12.8	86.0	87.2	413.3	3.6	1.8	24.2	7.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 004	4 019	28.0	25.6	72.0	74.4	648.7	12.6	8.2	41.9	2.8
Oman	2 264	2 846	28.4	26.6	71.6	73.4	9.0	36.0	28.9	27.0	2.7
Qatar	591	1 870	3.7	1.2	96.3	98.8	151.8	1.4	0.7	13.4	1.1
Saudi Arabia	20 045	28 083	20.2	17.7	79.8	82.3	12.8	10.1	5.1	30.0	3.0
Syrian Arab Republic	15 989	20 820	48.1	43.9	51.9	56.1	111.3	23.8	20.0	36.2	4.0
Turkey	63 628	73 640	35.3	28.6	64.7	71.4	94.5	26.5	19.9	26.0	6.1
United Arab Emirates	3 033	7 891	19.8	15.7	80.2	84.3	89.9	5.0	3.1	16.8	0.4
Yemen	17 723	24 800	73.7	67.7	26.3	32.3	45.6	47.9	38.8	44.0	2.6
Europe	727 289	740 012	29.1	27.0	70.9	73.0	33.5	8.3	5.9	15.5	16.3
Eastern Europe	304 062	293 707	31.8	31.0	68.2	69.0	16.3	12.8	9.4	14.9	13.8
Belarus	10 005	9 473	30.0	25.0	70.0	75.0	46.8	13.3	9.0	15.1	13.5
Bulgaria	8 170	7 476	31.1	26.9	68.9	73.1	69.4	7.5	4.0	13.9	17.7
Czech Republic	10 272	10 546	26.0	26.6	74.0	73.4	136.2	8.3	6.2	14.1	15.2
Hungary	10 211	9 971	35.4	30.6	64.6	69.4	110.5	12.0	8.4	14.7	16.7
Poland	38 454	38 216	38.3	39.1	61.7	60.9	125.5	18.9	14.8	14.7	13.8
Republic of Moldova	3 640	3 559	55.4	52.3	44.6	47.7	124.0	25.6	14.9	16.6	11.2
Romania	22 443	21 390	47.0	47.2	53.0	52.8	93.2	13.7	8.4	15.2	15.0
Russian Federation	146 303	141 930	26.6	26.2	73.3	73.8	8.7	10.6	8.1	15.3	12.8
Slovakia	5 389	5 440	43.8	45.2	56.2	54.8	112.9	9.2	7.1	15.0	12.3
Ukraine	49 176	45 706	32.9	31.1	67.1	68.9	79.2	15.8	11.4	14.3	15.4
Northern Europe	94 368	99 862	22.1	20.9	77.9	79.1	60.5	3.7	2.7	17.3	16.7
Åland Islands											
Channel Islands	145	154	69.5	68.8	30.5	31.2	807.1			14.7	16.7
Denmark	5 340	5 574	14.9	13.1	85.1	86.9	130.7	3.8	2.5	17.8	16.9
Estonia	1 370	1 340	30.6	30.5	69.4	69.5	31.6	11.4	8.9	15.6	17.3
Faroe Islands	46	49	63.7	58.9	36.3	41.1	35.0	4.4	2.1		
Finland	5 176	5 387	17.8	16.3	82.2	83.7	17.6	6.0	3.9	16.5	17.8
Guernsey											
Iceland	281	319	7.6	6.3	92.4	93.7	3.2	8.2	6.3	20.7	12.2

TABLE 1: **Population and structure (continued)**

	Population									Age composition	
	total		rural		urban		density	agricultural share of total		between 0-14	over 65+
	thousand people	thousand people	%	%	%	%	people/km^2	%	%	%	%
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2010	2000	2010	2011	2011
Ireland	3805	4487	40.9	37.8	59.1	62.2	64.9	9.5	6.6	21.3	11.9
Isle of Man	77	83	48.2	49.4	51.8	50.6	145.4				
Jersey											
Latvia	2373	2220	31.9	32.3	68.1	67.7	36.0	12.1	9.3	14.0	17.8
Lithuania	3500	3203	33.0	32.9	67.0	67.1	52.4	14.7	9.8	14.7	16.2
Norway	4491	4952	23.9	20.6	76.1	79.4	16.0	5.1	3.7	18.6	15.0
Sark											
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands											
Sweden	8872	9453	16.0	14.8	84.0	85.2	22.9	3.5	2.5	16.6	18.6
United Kingdom	58893	62641	21.3	20.4	78.7	79.6	257.2	1.8	1.5	17.3	16.8
Southern Europe	143860	154662	34.3	31.9	65.7	68.1	118.1	8.4	6.1	14.9	18.2
Albania	3072	3216	58.3	46.6	41.7	53.4	116.9	48.2	41.8	22.1	9.9
Andorra	65	86	7.6	12.7	92.4	87.3	180.6	9.3	5.9		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3694	3752	57.0	51.7	43.0	48.3	73.7	5.4	2.4	14.7	14.2
Croatia	4426	4407	44.4	42.2	55.6	57.8	78.9	8.6	4.3	14.8	17.4
Gibraltar											
Greece	10917	11304	40.3	38.5	59.7	61.5	87.8	13.6	9.6	14.6	18.7
Holy See											
Italy	56942	60770	32.8	31.6	67.2	68.4	205.6	5.3	3.3	14.1	20.6
Malta	381	419	7.6	5.2	92.4	94.8	1300.0	1.8	1.0	14.6	14.6
Montenegro	633	632	41.5	36.7	58.5	63.3	47.0		12.8	19.1	12.6
Portugal	10226	10637	45.6	39.0	54.4	61.0	116.3	14.6	10.3	15.0	18.2
San Marino	27	32	6.6	5.9	93.4	94.1	525.6	7.4	6.3		
Serbia	9216	9055	47.0	43.6	53.0	56.4	92.2		17.4	17.5	14.3
Slovenia	1989	2052	49.2	50.1	50.8	49.9	101.7	1.9	0.6	13.9	16.7
Spain	40263	46235	23.7	22.6	76.3	77.4	92.4	7.3	4.4	15.1	17.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2009	2064	40.6	40.7	59.4	59.3	81.7	12.9	7.5	17.3	12.0
Western Europe	184999	191781	24.3	20.1	75.7	79.9	176.1	3.1	2.0	15.8	18.5
Austria	8012	8419	34.2	32.3	65.8	67.7	101.8	5.1	3.4	14.5	17.9
Belgium	10251	11008	2.9	2.5	97.1	97.5	359.8	1.8	1.2	16.9	17.6
France	60911	65437	23.1	14.3	76.9	85.7	118.8	3.2	2.0	18.4	17.1
Germany	82212	81726	26.9	26.1	73.1	73.9	234.6	2.5	1.6	13.4	20.6
Liechtenstein	33	36	84.9	85.6	15.1	14.4	225.2	3.0	2.8		
Luxembourg	436	517	16.2	14.6	83.8	85.4	195.7	2.3	1.4	17.5	13.9
Monaco	35	35	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17703.5	2.8	2.8		
Netherlands	15926	16696	23.2	16.9	76.8	83.1	492.6	3.3	2.5	17.5	15.7
Switzerland	7184	7907	26.7	26.3	73.3	73.7	195.7	6.5	4.9	15.1	17.0
Oceania	31073	37128	29.5	29.3	70.5	70.7	4.3	21.0	20.0	23.9	10.9
Australia and New Zealand	23011	27026	13.1	11.3	86.9	88.7	3.4	5.3	4.5	19.2	13.6
Australia	19153	22621	12.8	10.8	87.2	89.2	2.9	4.6	3.9	18.9	13.7
New Zealand	3858	4405	14.3	13.8	85.7	86.2	16.6	8.8	7.7	20.4	13.3
Norfolk Island											
Melanesia	6998	8929	80.9	81.4	19.1	18.6	16.5	70.9	66.4	37.4	3.2
Fiji	812	868	52.1	47.8	47.9	52.2	47.1	39.5	35.9	28.9	5.0
New Caledonia	213	249	38.2	38.2	61.8	61.8	13.5	36.1	30.8	24.9	8.3
Papua New Guinea	5379	7014	86.8	87.5	13.2	12.5	15.1	78.2	72.7	38.7	2.8
Solomon Islands	409	552	84.2	79.5	15.8	20.5	19.2	71.7	67.6	39.5	3.2
Vanuatu	185	246	78.3	75.1	21.7	24.9	19.7	36.7	30.5	37.9	3.5
Micronesia	486	531	35.1	33.7	64.9	66.3	167.0	27.4	23.8	30.4	5.9
Guam	155	182	6.9	6.8	93.1	93.2	333.1	29.0	25.0	27.0	7.3
Kiribati	84	101	57.0	56.1	43.0	43.9	122.9	26.2	23.1		
Marshall Islands	52	55	31.6	28.2	68.4	71.8	300.2	26.8	22.2		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	107	112	77.7	77.4	22.3	22.6	158.7	27.1	23.4	36.1	3.7
Nauru											
Northern Mariana Islands	68	61	9.8	8.5	90.2	91.5	132.4	26.3	23.0		
Palau	19	21	30.0	15.9	70.0	84.1	44.5	26.1	24.4		
Polynesia	579	642	58.3	57.6	41.7	42.4	85.5	34.5	27.0	31.2	6.0
American Samoa	58	70	11.2	6.8	88.8	93.2	342.1	34.7	26.3		
Cook Islands											
French Polynesia	238	274	47.6	48.6	52.4	51.4	74.0	34.5	27.0	24.8	6.6
Niue											
Pitcairn Islands											
Samoa	177	184	78.0	80.1	22.0	19.9	64.7	34.6	27.3	37.4	5.1
Tokelau											
Tonga	98	105	77.0	76.5	23.0	23.5	144.5	34.7	26.9	37.4	5.9
Tuvalu	9	10	54.0	49.4	46.0	50.6	327.6	31.9	30.5		
Wallis and Futuna Islands											

TABLE 2: **Demographic indicators**

	GNI per capita current US$		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births		Life expectancy at birth total	
	US$ 2000	US$ 2011	rate 2000	rate 2011	rate 2000-01*	rate 2010-11*	years 2000	years 2010
World	5269	9296	51.9		72.5	54.3	67	70
Africa	678	1653	87.5		138.1	103.8	53	57
Eastern Africa	275	569	85.4		132.0	86.2	50	56
Burundi	130	250	100.1	86.3	162.7	139.1	46	50
Comoros	380	770	71.7		97.7	81.3	58	61
Djibouti	750		83.0	71.8	103.9	89.5	54	58
Eritrea	170	430	63.5	46.3	94.8	67.8	56	61
Ethiopia	130	400	86.0	51.5	131.5	77.0	52	59
Kenya	420	820	70.0	48.3	109.2	72.8	52	56
Madagascar	250	430	66.8	42.8	98.9	61.6	60	66
Malawi	160	340	98.4	52.9	156.6	82.6	46	53
Mauritius	3870	8240	16.4	12.8	17.7	15.1	72	73
Mayotte								
Mozambique	230	470	116.0	71.6	165.8	103.1	47	50
Réunion								
Rwanda	250	570	108.8	38.1	165.4	54.1	47	55
Seychelles	7420	11130	11.6		13.7	13.9		73
Somalia			108.3	108.3	180.0	180.0	48	51
Uganda	260	510	85.6	57.9	134.9	89.9	46	54
United Republic of Tanzania	310	540	77.9	45.4	120.4	67.6	50	57
Zambia	310	1160	91.0	52.7	148.3	82.9	42	48
Zimbabwe	490	640	62.8	42.8	105.2	67.1	45	50
Middle Africa	301	1224	110.2		175.1	160.0	47	49
Angola	420	4060	118.7	96.4	195.4	157.6	45	51
Cameroon	630	1210	86.3	79.2	138.9	127.2	50	51
Central African Republic	280	470	112.3	108.2	171.4	163.5	44	48
Chad	180	690	105.0	97.1	186.7	169.0	48	49
Congo	560	2270	69.5	63.8	108.0	98.8	54	57
Democratic Republic of the Congo	90	190	117.3	110.6	181.4	167.7	46	48
Equatorial Guinea	1270	14540	97.6	79.6	149.1	118.1	49	51
Gabon	3080	7980	60.3	49.3	81.6	65.6	60	62
Sao Tome and Principe		1360	60.3	58.2	92.3	88.8	62	64
Northern Africa	1309	3187	43.9		56.8	40.5	68	71
Algeria	1600	4470	38.8	25.6	43.6	29.8	70	73
Egypt	1440	2600	35.6	18.0	41.5	21.1	69	73
Libya			21.5	12.8	25.9	16.2	73	75
Morocco	1310	2970	44.2	28.2	50.5	32.8	69	72
South Sudan			100.1	76.0	164.5	120.5		
Sudan	320		66.6	56.6	102.3	86.0	57	61
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	2300	4070	24.7		27.9	17.2	73	75
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	2884	6604	54.2		79.5	54.7	54	52
Botswana	3120	7480	50.5	20.3	80.8	25.9	51	53
Lesotho	530	1220	82.6	62.6	119.0	86.0	48	47
Namibia	1950	4700	48.2	29.6	74.5	41.5	58	62
South Africa	3050	6960	52.3		76.3	52.6	55	52
Swaziland	1600	3300	77.1	69.0	118.1	103.6	49	48
Western Africa	316	1013	102.8		170.4	126.6	49	54
Benin	370	780	86.6	67.9	136.2	106.0	53	56
Burkina Faso	230	570	94.6	81.6	177.9	146.4	50	55
Cape Verde	1330	3540	31.6	18.2	36.9	21.3	69	74
Côte d'Ivoire	650	1100	94.9	81.2	136.7	114.9	50	55
Gambia	630	610	67.0	57.6	127.5	100.6	55	58
Ghana	340	1410	63.8	51.8	96.8	77.6	58	64
Guinea	400	440	105.3	78.9	169.0	125.8	48	54
Guinea-Bissau	180	600	111.4	98.0	183.6	160.6	45	48
Liberia	190	240	112.0	58.2	153.6	78.3	46	56
Mali	230	610	113.9	98.2	210.6	175.6	47	51
Mauritania	530	1000	77.9	75.6	117.2	112.1	57	58
Niger	180	360	97.0	66.4	205.1	124.5	48	54
Nigeria	270	1200	112.5	78.0	181.3	124.1	46	51
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal	530	1070	67.0	46.7	124.8	64.8	56	59
Sierra Leone	150	340	145.5	119.2	235.5	185.3	40	47
Togo	300	560	78.7	72.9	126.0	110.1	55	57

TABLE 2: **Demographic indicators (continued)**

	GNI per capita current US$		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births		Life expectancy at birth total	
	US$ 2000	US$ 2011	rate 2000	rate 2011	rate 2000-01*	rate 2010-11*	years 2000	years 2010
Americas	15 092	23 144	22.2		25.7	17.8	74	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 938	8 594	28.1		32.3	22.3	72	74
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	8 490	12 060	12.7		14.8			
Argentina	7 460	9 740	18.1	12.6	19.7	14.1	74	76
Aruba							74	75
Bahamas	20 350		13.8	14.1	16.7	16.2	72	75
Barbados	9 090		15.1	17.7	17.3	19.7	75	77
Belize	3 110	3 690	22.2		25.2	17.6	74	76
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 000	2 040	59.1	39.3	77.1	50.6	63	66
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	3 860	10 720	31.2	13.9	33.6	15.6	70	73
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands								
Chile	4 840	12 280	9.1	7.7	10.4	8.7	77	79
Colombia	2 350	6 110	21.1	15.4	24.3	17.7	71	73
Costa Rica	3 710	7 660	11.0	8.6	12.3	10.1	78	79
Cuba	2 620		6.6	4.5	8.1	5.8	76	79
Curaçao								
Dominica	3 500	7 090						
Dominican Republic	2 620	5 240	31.3	20.9	37.0	24.7	71	73
Ecuador	1 330	4 140	28.1	19.6	32.9	22.8	73	75
El Salvador	2 110	3 480	28.0	13.1	31.6	15.2	70	72
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada	4 150	7 220	13.1	10.3	15.5	12.8	73	76
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	1 730	2 870	37.2	24.2	46.2	30.4	68	71
Guyana	890		38.9	29.4	47.9	35.9	64	70
Haiti		700	73.2	52.9	98.5	70.0	58	62
Honduras	940	1 970	28.8	18.2	33.5	21.4	70	73
Jamaica	3 310	4 980	21.5		24.8	19.0	70	73
Martinique								
Mexico	5 010	9 240	24.1		27.5	16.6	74	77
Montserrat								
Nicaragua	730	1 170	34.1	21.6	40.4	25.6	70	74
Panama	3 730	7 910	21.0	16.7	25.1	19.5	74	76
Paraguay	1 350	2 970	29.0	19.1	33.8	22.4	70	72
Peru	2 060	5 500	29.8	14.1	36.3	18.1	70	74
Puerto Rico	10 550						77	79
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6 880	12 480			15.1			
Saint Lucia	4 170	6 680	15.1	13.8	17.9	15.6	71	74
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 130	6 100	18.7	19.5	21.7	20.9	70	72
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	1 930		34.6	26.0	38.6	29.5	68	70
Trinidad and Tobago	5 200	15 040	28.2	24.5	31.6	27.7	68	70
Turks and Caicos Islands								
United States Virgin Islands							78	79
Uruguay	7 100	11 860	14.8		16.6	10.8	75	76
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 100	11 920	19.0		21.5	15.6	73	74
Northern America	33 633	48 162	7.0		8.2	7.3	77	78
Bermuda							78	79
Canada	22 130	45 560	5.3		6.2	5.6	79	81
Greenland	20 290						66	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	34 890	48 450	7.1		8.4	7.5	77	78
Asia	2 323	5 034	48.3		61.9	44.0	67	70
Central Asia	719	3 347	52.1		60.8	45.3	66	68
Kazakhstan	1 260	8 220	36.5		40.7	29.2	66	68
Kyrgyzstan	280	920	40.6		45.3	31.7	69	69
Tajikistan	170	870	75.5	52.8	91.6	63.3	64	67
Turkmenistan	650	4 110	58.7	44.6	69.3	52.5	64	65
Uzbekistan	630	1 510	51.0		59.4	49.6	67	68

TABLE 2: **Demographic indicators (continued)**

	GNI per capita current US$		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births		Life expectancy at birth total	
	US$ 2000	US$ 2011	rate 2000	rate 2011	rate 2000-01*	rate 2010-11*	years 2000	years 2010
Eastern Asia	4 336	8 950	26.8		30.6	15.3	72	74
China, Hong Kong SAR	26 570	35 160					81	83
China, Macao SAR	14 640						79	81
China	930	4 940	28.8		32.7	15.9	71	73
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			41.8	26.3	48.9	33.2	65	69
Japan	35 040	45 180	3.3		4.3	3.2	81	83
Mongolia	460	2 320	48.6	25.5	59.4	30.7	63	68
Republic of Korea	9 910	20 870	4.9		5.7	4.9	76	81
South-Eastern Asia	1 135	3 322	34.8		45.0	30.3	67	70
Brunei Darussalam	14 960		7.3	5.6	9.4	7.2	76	78
Cambodia	290	830	76.4	36.2	94.5	42.5	57	63
Indonesia	560	2 940	37.6	24.8	50.5	31.8	66	69
Lao People's Democratic Republic	280	1 130	60.1	33.8	76.4	41.9	61	67
Malaysia	3 420	8 420	9.1	5.6	10.1	6.5	72	74
Myanmar			61.5	47.9	81.7	62.4	62	65
Philippines	1 050	2 210	29.4	20.2	37.3	25.4	67	68
Singapore	24 500	42 930	2.9		3.7	2.6	78	82
Thailand	1 930	4 420	15.9	10.6	17.9	12.3	73	74
Timor-Leste			85.7	45.8	102.8	54.1	56	62
Viet Nam	390	1 260	26.2		32.5	22.6	72	75
Southern Asia	501	1 319	65.0		85.0	63.1	62	66
Afghanistan			94.9		132.8	103.9	45	48
Bangladesh	380	770	62.0	36.7	80.0	46.0	65	69
Bhutan	720	2 070	65.0	42.0	85.2	53.7	61	67
India	450	1 410	64.2	47.2	85.0	61.3	62	65
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 630		35.3		41.4	26.2	70	73
Maldives	2 140	6 530	41.3	9.2	45.3	10.7	70	77
Nepal	220	540	61.8	39.0	78.9	48.0	62	68
Pakistan	470	1 120	75.9		93.0	73.7	63	65
Sri Lanka	860	2 580	16.4		18.4	12.6	71	75
Western Asia	4 361	10 846	33.0		40.6	31.1	70	73
Armenia	660	3 360	26.3	15.6	28.3	17.5	71	74
Azerbaijan	610	5 290	56.7		66.4	46.4	67	71
Bahrain	10 940		10.7	8.6	12.2	10.0	74	75
Cyprus	13 440		5.4	2.6	6.2	3.1	78	79
Georgia	750	2 860	28.6		31.3	21.5	72	73
Iraq		2 640	34.4		42.3	38.6	71	68
Israel	17 830	28 930	5.6		6.6	4.5	79	82
Jordan	1 790	4 380	23.9		27.2	21.1	72	73
Kuwait	18 950		10.5		12.5	11.0	74	75
Lebanon	4 730	9 110	16.3	8.0	17.8	9.3	71	72
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1 560		26.1		29.3	22.6	71	73
Oman	7 130		17.7	7.3	20.1	8.7	74	73
Qatar		80 440	10.5	6.4	12.1	7.7	76	78
Saudi Arabia	8 390	17 820	17.6		19.1	9.9	71	74
Syrian Arab Republic	990		19.4		22.0	15.9	74	76
Turkey	4 170	10 410	28.4	11.5	32.8	15.2	69	74
United Arab Emirates		40 760	10.6	5.6	11.7	6.6	75	77
Yemen	420	1 070	71.4	57.0	96.9	76.5	60	65
Europe	13 752	27 087	9.2		10.5	7.2	74	77
Eastern Europe	2 055	9 484	15.6		17.6	10.9	68	71
Belarus	1 380	5 830	10.9		12.8	6.1	69	70
Bulgaria	1 620	6 550	17.7		19.9	12.7	72	74
Czech Republic		18 520	5.6		6.3	4.1	75	77
Hungary	4 580	12 730	9.5		10.4	6.6	71	74
Poland	4 600	12 480	8.3		9.0	6.1	74	76
Republic of Moldova	370	1 980	20.2	13.8	22.9	16.0	67	69
Romania	1 690	7 910	23.2		25.7	13.6	71	73
Russian Federation	1 710	10 400	17.8		20.3	12.5	65	69
Slovakia	5 440	16 070	9.9		11.2	8.0	73	75
Ukraine	700	3 120	15.9		17.6	10.7	68	70
Northern Europe	25 705	41 965	5.5		6.4	4.8	77	80
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	43 420						78	80
Denmark	31 830	60 390	4.6		5.5	3.9	77	79
Estonia		15 200	8.4		10.1	4.1	70	75
Faroe Islands							79	
Finland	25 440	48 420	3.5		4.2	3.0	77	80
Guernsey								
Iceland	30 800	35 020	3.0		3.7	2.6	80	81

TABLE 2: **Demographic indicators (continued)**

	GNI per capita current US$		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births		Life expectancy at birth total	
	US$ 2000	US$ 2011	rate 2000	rate 2011	rate 2000-01*	rate 2010-11*	years 2000	years 2010
Ireland		38 580	5.8		6.7	4.1	77	80
Isle of Man	21 920							
Jersey								
Latvia	3 210	12 350	14.5		16.1	8.9	70	73
Lithuania	3 200	12 280	9.4		11.2	6.2	72	73
Norway	35 860	88 890	3.8		4.7	3.2	79	81
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	29 490	53 230	3.4		4.0	2.9	80	81
United Kingdom	26 010	37 780	5.6		6.5	5.3	78	80
Southern Europe	15 200	27 839	6.6		7.3	4.8	78	80
Albania	1 170	3 980	23.3	12.8	25.0	14.3	74	77
Andorra	18 790		4.0		4.8	3.5		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 510	4 780	8.2	6.7	9.3	7.7	74	75
Croatia	5 220	13 850	7.3		8.0	5.3	73	76
Gibraltar								
Greece	12 460	25 030	6.8		7.2	4.6	78	80
Holy See								
Italy	21 010	35 330	4.8		5.3	3.9	79	82
Malta	10 510		6.5		7.5	6.1	78	81
Montenegro		7 060	11.3	6.5	12.0	7.2	75	74
Portugal	12 100	21 250	5.5		6.7	3.6	76	79
San Marino						1.9	81	83
Serbia	1 400	5 252	11.0		11.9	7.4	71	73
Slovenia	11 150	23 610	4.5		5.2	3.0	75	79
Spain	15 420	30 990	5.5		6.4	4.5	79	82
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 830	4 730	14.3	8.7	15.6	9.6	73	75
Western Europe	25 753	45 691	4.5		5.3	4.2	78	81
Austria	26 000	48 300	4.6		5.4	4.3	78	80
Belgium	25 430	46 160	4.7		5.6	4.4	78	80
France	24 270	42 420	4.4		5.2	4.2	79	81
Germany	25 300	43 980	4.4		5.2	4.1	78	80
Liechtenstein	79 660		5.3		5.5	2.1		
Luxembourg	43 660	78 130	3.9		4.7	3.3	78	80
Monaco	82 960							
Netherlands	26 580	49 730	5.1		6.0	4.2	78	81
Switzerland	40 270	76 380	4.7		5.6	4.5	80	82
Oceania	15 287	1 896	23.9		30.9	24.8	75	77
Australia and New Zealand	20 002		5.3		6.3	4.9	79	82
Australia	21 260		5.1		6.1	4.7	79	82
New Zealand	13 760		6.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	79	81
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia	1 259	1 715	48.2		62.6	52.5	61	64
Fiji	2 230	3 680	19.0	14.1	21.8	16.4	68	69
New Caledonia	14 020						75	76
Papua New Guinea	620	1 480	54.0	44.8	70.7	57.8	59	62
Solomon Islands	1 020	1 110	25.4	18.4	29.6	21.6	63	67
Vanuatu	1 430	2 870	19.5	11.4	21.9	13.2	68	71
Micronesia	2 370	3 126	37.0		46.0	42.0	68	73
Guam							74	76
Kiribati	1 380	2 110					60	
Marshall Islands	2 850	3 910					65	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2 220	2 900	38.5	33.5	48.0	41.5	67	69
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau	6 250	7 250	19.7		24.3		70	
Polynesia	8 288	3 386	18.5		21.2	17.7	71	74
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia	15 970						72	75
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa	1 420	3 190	19.3	16.0	22.3	18.7	69	72
Tokelau								
Tonga	2 030	3 580	16.8	13.2	19.1	15.4	71	72
Tuvalu		5 010						
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 3: **Economy**

	Gross domestic product		Value added, share of GDP			Share of GDP		
	total current US$		agriculture	industry	services	trade	FDI	ODA
	billion US$ 2000	billion US$ 2011	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2010	% 2010	% 2010
World	31 972	68 474	2.9	25.3	71.8	55.3	2.3	0.0
Africa	589	1 825	14.0	34.6	51.4	62.8	2.3	0.0
Eastern Africa	66	188	27.4	21.8	50.9	72.4	3.4	0.1
Burundi	1	2	35.2	18.6	46.3	42.6	0.0	0.3
Comoros	0	1	46.3	12.1	41.6		1.7	0.1
Djibouti	1							
Eritrea	1	3	14.5	22.4	63.0		2.6	0.1
Ethiopia	8	32	41.9	12.6	45.5	43.9	1.0	0.1
Kenya	13	34	23.1	19.2	57.7	65.4	0.6	0.1
Madagascar	4	10	29.1	16.0	54.9		9.9	0.1
Malawi	2	6	30.5	16.1	53.4	77.8	2.8	0.2
Mauritius	5	11	3.5	26.6	69.9	116.3	4.4	0.0
Mayotte								
Mozambique	4	13	32.0	24.2	43.8	71.3	8.6	0.2
Réunion								
Rwanda	2	6	32.2	15.0	52.8	41.5	0.8	0.2
Seychelles	1	1	1.8	17.9	80.3		17.4	0.1
Somalia								
Uganda	6	17	23.4	25.4	51.1	57.7	3.2	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	10	24	27.1	26.5	46.4	63.8	1.9	0.1
Zambia	3	19	20.7	37.7	41.5	79.1	10.7	0.1
Zimbabwe	7	10	12.8	22.9	64.3	126.3	1.4	0.1
Middle Africa	35	206	20.1	47.5	32.5	84.3	2.5	0.0
Angola	9	101	10.1	60.2	29.8	105.3	−3.9	0.0
Cameroon	10	25				61.0	−0.0	0.0
Central African Republic	1	2	56.5	14.8	28.7		3.6	0.1
Chad	1	9				100.0	9.1	0.1
Congo	3	15	3.7	76.8	19.4	139.8	23.5	0.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	16	42.9	24.0	33.0	64.9	22.4	0.3
Equatorial Guinea	1	20	3.2	92.6	4.2		4.8	0.0
Gabon	5	17	3.7	60.6	35.6	97.3	1.3	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe		0					12.3	0.2
Northern Africa	259	619	12.9	40.5	46.6	58.1	2.3	0.0
Algeria	55	189	6.9	62.1	31.0	52.3	1.4	0.0
Egypt	100	230	13.9	36.7	49.3	47.5	2.9	0.0
Libya	34							
Morocco	37	100	15.1	29.9	55.1	75.9	1.4	0.0
South Sudan								
Sudan	12	55	27.2	39.8	33.0	38.7	3.1	0.0
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	21	46	8.3	33.3	58.3	102.8	3.2	0.0
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	145	445	3.3	31.8	64.9	57.8	0.6	0.0
Botswana	6	18	2.5	46.8	50.8	72.9	1.8	0.0
Lesotho	1	2	7.8	33.7	58.5	157.7	5.4	0.1
Namibia	4	12	7.3	19.6	73.1	83.9	7.1	0.0
South Africa	133	408	2.4	30.6	67.0	54.9	0.3	0.0
Swaziland	2	4	7.9	45.8	46.3	123.0	3.7	0.0
Western Africa	84	368	25.2	26.0	48.8	71.7	3.6	0.0
Benin	2	7				42.3	1.7	0.1
Burkina Faso	3	10					0.4	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	10	24	24.3	30.3	45.4	76.7	1.8	0.0
Cape Verde	1	2	10.4	17.8	71.8	105.7	6.7	0.2
Gambia	1	1	29.9	12.0	58.1	60.8	3.6	0.1
Ghana	5	39	27.3	25.3	47.4	70.6	7.9	0.1
Guinea	3	5	13.0	47.2	39.4	74.1	2.1	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	0	1					1.1	0.2
Liberia	1	1				134.5	45.8	1.8
Mali	2	11					1.6	0.1
Mauritania	1	4	16.3	46.2	37.5	135.6	0.4	0.1
Niger	2	6					17.5	0.1
Nigeria	46	236				69.1	3.1	0.0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal	5	14	17.8	23.7	58.4	67.8	1.8	0.1
Sierra Leone	1	2	44.4	18.2	37.4	46.6	4.5	0.2
Togo	1	4	43.2	15.9	40.9	91.1	1.3	0.1

TABLE 3: **Economy (continued)**

	Gross domestic product		Value added, share of GDP			Share of GDP		
	total current US$		agriculture	industry	services	trade	FDI	ODA
	billion US$ 2000	billion US$ 2011	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2010	% 2010	% 2010
Americas	12 763	22 428	1.9	21.4	76.7	33.7	1.8	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 135	5 598	5.9	31.1	63.0	47.3	2.4	0.0
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	2.0	19.9	78.1	102.8	8.4	0.0
Argentina	284	446	9.1	26.3	64.6	40.1	1.9	0.0
Aruba	2							
Bahamas	6	8	2.2	16.0	81.8	91.6	11.2	0.0
Barbados	3	4	3.0	23.2	73.8	99.7	16.3	
Belize	1	1					6.9	0.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8	24	11.7	34.1	54.2	75.5	3.2	0.0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	645	2 477	5.5	27.5	67.0	22.8	2.3	0.0
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands								
Chile	75	249	3.4	39.1	57.5	70.0	7.0	0.0
Colombia	100	332	6.8	31.6	61.6	33.6	2.4	0.0
Costa Rica	16	41	7.0	27.4	65.6	78.4	4.0	0.0
Cuba	31		5.0	20.5	74.5	38.6		
Curaçao								
Dominica	0	0	13.2	14.9	71.9	86.1	5.2	0.1
Dominican Republic	24	56	6.1	32.5	61.4	56.3	3.2	0.0
Ecuador	16	67	7.5	40.9	51.6	71.6	0.3	0.0
El Salvador	13	23	12.7	27.0	60.2	69.1	−0.0	0.0
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada	1	1	5.3	13.9	80.7	69.9	7.7	0.0
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	19	47	40.5	29.9	29.6	62.1	2.1	0.0
Guyana	1		21.0	33.1	45.9		11.9	0.1
Haiti	4	7				74.5	2.3	0.5
Honduras	7	17	12.4	26.4	61.2	108.5	5.2	0.0
Jamaica	9	15	5.9	21.1	73.0	70.8	1.6	0.0
Martinique								
Mexico	581	1 155	3.7	34.1	62.2	62.0	2.0	0.0
Montserrat								
Nicaragua	4	7	21.5	31.1	47.4	112.3	7.7	0.1
Panama	12	31	4.0	16.9	79.1	143.1	8.8	0.0
Paraguay	7	24	22.0	19.2	58.8	112.1	1.9	0.0
Peru	53	177	7.8	33.7	58.4	48.4	4.8	−0.0
Puerto Rico	62		0.6	50.1	49.3	170.2		0.0
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	1	1.7	16.4	81.8	69.3	17.9	0.0
Saint Lucia	1	1	3.2	16.6	80.2	107.5	9.2	0.0
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	1	6.9	19.2	73.9	84.0	15.3	0.0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	1		10.9	37.8	51.3		−5.9	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	8	22	0.6	52.4	47.0		2.6	0.0
Turks and Caicos Islands								
United States Virgin Islands								
Uruguay	23	47	10.1	24.7	65.2	52.9	4.1	0.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	117	316				45.6	0.3	0.0
Northern America	10 628	16 830	1.1	19.6	79.3	31.1	1.6	0.0
Bermuda	3		0.8	7.8	91.4		7.0	
Canada	725	1 736				60.7	1.5	0.0
Greenland	1							
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	9 899	15 094	1.2	20.0	78.8	29.0	1.6	0.0
Asia	8 870	21 920	5.0	31.2	63.8	60.2	2.3	0.0
Central Asia	37	268	12.9	37.6	49.5	73.7	6.5	0.0
Kazakhstan	18	186	5.3	44.3	50.4	73.2	7.3	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	1	6	19.8	28.7	51.5	141.4	9.1	0.1
Tajikistan	1	7	19.9	20.2	60.0	76.3	0.3	0.1
Turkmenistan	3	24	12.0	54.0	34.0	106.3	10.4	0.0
Uzbekistan	14	45	18.9	36.1	45.0	61.8	2.1	0.0

TABLE 3: **Economy (continued)**

	Gross domestic product		Value added, share of GDP			Share of GDP		
	total current US$		agriculture	industry	services	trade	FDI	ODA
	billion US$ 2000	billion US$ 2011	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2010	% 2010	% 2010
Eastern Asia	6 639	14 591	2.8	29.7	67.5	51.0	2.0	0.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	169	244	0.1	7.4	92.6	440.3	31.7	0.0
China, Macao SAR	6	36	0.0	7.4	92.6	156.7	12.3	0.0
China	1 198	7 318	10.0	46.6	43.3	55.2	3.1	0.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Japan	4 731	5 867	1.2	27.4	71.5	29.2	−0.0	0.0
Mongolia	1	9	15.3	36.3	48.3	117.1	23.5	0.1
Republic of Korea	533	1 116	2.6	39.3	58.2	102.0	−0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	601	2 082	10.9	40.0	49.2	156.9	4.5	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	6		0.8	66.8	32.5	114.3	4.0	
Cambodia	4	13	36.0	23.3	40.7	113.6	7.0	0.1
Indonesia	165	847	16.9	44.9	38.3	47.5	1.9	0.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	8	30.8	34.7	34.5	73.5	3.9	0.1
Malaysia	94	279	10.6	44.4	45.0	176.8	3.9	0.0
Myanmar								
Philippines	81	225	13.0	30.0	56.9	71.4	0.7	0.0
Singapore	96	240	0.0	26.6	73.4	385.9	18.1	0.0
Thailand	123	346	12.4	43.5	44.1	135.1	3.0	−0.0
Timor-Leste	0	1					32.0	0.1
Viet Nam	31	124	19.7	40.6	39.7	165.3	7.5	0.0
Southern Asia	720	2 272	18.3	27.3	54.4	47.5	1.4	0.0
Afghanistan		20	29.9	22.2	47.9	69.0	0.4	0.4
Bangladesh	47	111	18.4	28.6	53.0	43.4	0.9	0.0
Bhutan	0	2	18.7	43.2	38.1		1.3	0.1
India	475	1 848	17.2	26.4	56.4	49.7	1.4	0.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	101							
Maldives	1	2	3.1	14.5	82.3	107.6	7.9	0.1
Nepal	5	19	38.1	15.3	46.6	46.0	0.5	0.1
Pakistan	74	211	21.6	25.3	53.1	32.3	1.1	0.0
Sri Lanka	16	59	13.7	27.8	58.5	52.5	1.0	0.0
Western Asia	872	2 707	6.3	41.6	52.2	80.0	2.5	0.0
Armenia	2	10	20.7	37.1	42.2	65.4	6.1	0.0
Azerbaijan	5	63	5.8	66.8	27.4	73.9	1.1	0.0
Bahrain	8						0.7	0.0
Cyprus	9	25				86.7	3.5	0.0
Georgia	3	14	7.2	18.2	74.6	87.3	7.0	0.1
Iraq	26	115					1.8	0.0
Israel	125	243				71.8	2.4	0.0
Jordan	8	29	3.3	31.1	65.6	116.8	6.4	0.0
Kuwait	38	177				86.4	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	17	42	6.2	21.4	72.4	64.7	11.0	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4							
Oman	20	72					2.0	−0.0
Qatar	18	173					4.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	188	577	2.5	59.8	37.8	96.7	4.8	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	19		22.9	30.6	46.5	71.1	2.5	0.0
Turkey	267	773	9.2	27.1	63.8	48.0	1.2	0.0
United Arab Emirates	104	360	0.9	55.5	43.6	146.7	1.3	0.0
Yemen	10	34	7.7	29.4	62.9	65.1	0.2	0.0
Europe	9 268	20 909	1.6	24.7	73.6	78.5	2.9	0.0
Eastern Europe	660	3 284	4.7	32.3	63.0	85.3	1.2	0.0
Belarus	13	55	8.1	41.0	50.9	121.8	2.5	0.0
Bulgaria	13	54	5.3	31.4	63.4	117.4	3.3	0.0
Czech Republic	59	215				132.5	3.1	0.0
Hungary	46	140	3.5	31.0	65.4	166.6	−29.2	0.0
Poland	171	514	3.5	31.6	64.8	85.7	1.9	0.0
Republic of Moldova	1	7	13.5	12.4	74.2	117.8	3.4	0.1
Romania	37	180	7.0	25.4	67.6	53.2	1.8	0.0
Russian Federation	260	1 858	4.0	36.7	59.3	51.5	2.9	0.0
Slovakia	29	96	3.9	34.9	61.2	163.8	0.6	0.0
Ukraine	31	165	8.3	31.4	60.3	104.3	4.8	0.0
Northern Europe	2 315	4 379	1.0	23.7	75.3	75.3	2.3	0.0
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	6							
Denmark	160	333	1.2	21.9	76.9	95.4	−2.5	0.0
Estonia	6	22				152.0	8.2	0.0
Faroe Islands	1							
Finland	122	266	2.9	29.0	68.1	79.4	2.9	0.0
Guernsey								
Iceland	9	14	7.2	25.2	67.6	102.2	2.1	0.0

TABLE 3: **Economy (continued)**

	Gross domestic product		Value added, share of GDP			Share of GDP		
	total current US$		agriculture	industry	services	trade	FDI	ODA
	billion US$ 2000	billion US$ 2011	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2009-11*	% 2010	% 2010	% 2010
Ireland	98	217	1.0	31.9	67.1	183.1	13.2	0.0
Isle of Man	2							
Jersey								
Latvia	8	28	4.1	21.8	74.1	109.0	1.5	0.0
Lithuania	11	43	3.5	28.2	68.3	138.2	2.1	0.0
Norway	168	486	1.6	40.2	58.2	69.9	2.8	0.0
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	247	538	1.8	26.4	71.8	93.2	−0.4	0.0
United Kingdom	1 477	2 432	0.7	21.7	77.6	62.8	2.4	0.0
Southern Europe	1 995	4 441	2.3	25.5	72.2	57.5	1.4	0.0
Albania	4	13	20.0	19.4	60.6	81.0	9.4	0.0
Andorra	1							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	18	8.7	26.2	65.1	92.3	1.4	0.0
Croatia	22	64	5.5	27.4	67.1	77.2	0.7	0.0
Gibraltar								
Greece	124	299				51.9	0.1	0.0
Holy See								
Italy	1 104	2 195	1.9	25.2	72.9	55.2	0.5	0.0
Malta	4	9	1.9	32.7	65.4	172.9	12.2	0.0
Montenegro	1	5	10.1	20.0	69.9	99.2	18.5	0.0
Portugal	117	238	2.4	23.1	74.5	69.2	1.2	0.0
San Marino	1							
Serbia	8	51					4.1	0.0
Slovenia	20	50	2.5	31.6	65.9	130.3	0.8	0.0
Spain	580	1 491	2.7	26.0	71.3	56.1	3.0	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4	10	11.1	27.5	60.9	113.9	2.3	0.0
Western Europe	4 298	8 805	1.2	23.9	74.9	88.3	4.5	0.0
Austria	192	418	1.5	29.1	69.4	103.6	−6.7	0.0
Belgium	233	512	0.7	21.8	77.5	157.2	17.7	0.0
France	1 326	2 773	1.8	19.1	79.2	53.3	1.3	0.0
Germany	1 886	3 571	0.9	28.2	71.0	88.2	1.4	0.0
Liechtenstein	2							
Luxembourg	20	59	0.3	13.3	86.4	298.8	392.3	0.0
Monaco	3							
Netherlands	385	836	2.0	23.9	74.1	148.6	−1.4	0.0
Switzerland	250	636	1.1	27.1	71.8	95.8	4.1	0.0
Oceania	482	1 392	3.3	21.4	75.4	43.4	2.5	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	468	1 372	2.4	21.3	76.4	41.7	2.5	0.0
Australia	417	1 372	2.3	19.8	77.9	39.9	2.7	0.0
New Zealand	52					54.8	0.5	0.0
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia	9	18	28.4	33.2	38.4	110.4	3.6	0.1
Fiji	2	4	12.1	19.8	68.6	117.4	6.2	0.0
New Caledonia	3							
Papua New Guinea	4	13	35.9	44.6	19.5	108.9	0.3	0.1
Solomon Islands	0	1	38.9	6.1	55.0	92.6	35.1	0.6
Vanuatu	0	1	19.7	9.9	70.4	102.4	5.6	0.2
Micronesia	1	1	28.6	9.5	61.8		3.2	0.3
Guam								
Kiribati	0	0	28.6	9.5	61.8		2.4	0.1
Marshall Islands	0	0					5.3	0.5
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0					3.4	0.4
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau	0	0					1.4	0.2
Polynesia	4	1	15.1	23.2	61.7	83.3	1.9	0.2
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia	3							
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa	0	1	9.8	28.2	62.0	90.8	0.1	0.3
Tokelau								
Tonga	0	0	20.3	17.8	61.9	72.4	4.5	0.2
Tuvalu	0	0					4.8	0.3
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 4: **Land**

	Land area				Agricultural area				Cropland
	total	agricultural	forest	other	total	arable	permanent		per capita
							crops	meadows & pastures	
	million ha	%	%	%	thousand ha	%	%	%	ha/cap
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
World	13003	37.6	31.1	31.7	4889048	28.3	3.1	68.8	0.2
Africa	2965	39.2	22.9	39.3	1161062	19.3	2.5	78.4	0.2
Eastern Africa	606	50.4	30.2	24.2	305094	19.4	2.4	78.2	0.2
Burundi	3	83.7	6.8	9.5	2150	41.9	16.3	41.9	0.2
Comoros	0	83.3	1.8	14.9	155	51.6	38.7	9.7	0.2
Djibouti	2	73.4	0.2	26.3	1702	0.1		99.9	0.0
Eritrea	10	75.2	15.2	9.6	7592	9.1	0.0	90.9	0.1
Ethiopia	100	35.0	12.4	52.6	34985	39.9	3.0	57.2	0.2
Kenya	57	48.1	6.1	45.8	27350	19.7	2.4	77.9	0.2
Madagascar	58	70.2	21.7	8.1	40845	7.2	1.5	91.3	0.2
Malawi	9	59.1	34.7	6.2	5572	64.6	2.2	33.2	0.3
Mauritius	0	48.3	17.2	34.5	98	88.8	4.1	7.1	0.1
Mayotte	0	53.3	37.4	9.3	20	35.0	65.0		
Mozambique	79	62.7	49.9		49300	10.2	0.5	89.2	0.2
Réunion	0	18.8	35.0	46.2	47	69.6	6.2	24.2	
Rwanda	2	81.1	17.2	1.7	2000	65.0	14.0	21.0	0.2
Seychelles	0	6.5	88.5	5.0	3	33.3	66.7		0.0
Somalia	63	70.2	10.9	18.9	44028	2.3	0.1	97.7	0.1
Uganda	20	69.9	15.4	14.7	13962	47.3	16.1	36.6	0.3
United Republic of Tanzania	89	40.1	38.2	21.7	35500	28.2	4.2	67.6	0.3
Zambia	74	31.5	66.8	1.8	23385	14.3	0.1	85.5	0.3
Zimbabwe	39	42.4	41.2	16.4	16400	25.5	0.7	73.8	0.3
Middle Africa	650	24.7	48.3	28.3	160732	14.9	1.8	83.3	0.2
Angola	125	46.8	47.0	6.2	58290	6.9	0.5	92.6	0.2
Cameroon	47	19.8	42.6	37.6	9363	63.7	15.0	21.4	0.4
Central African Republic	62	8.4	36.3	55.3	5235	37.2	1.6	61.1	0.5
Chad	126	39.2	9.2	51.6	49332	8.7	0.1	91.2	0.4
Congo	34	30.9	65.7	3.4	10560	4.7	0.6	94.7	0.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	227	9.9	68.1	22.0	22450	29.8	3.3	66.8	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	3	10.9	58.4	30.7	306	43.1	22.9	34.0	0.3
Gabon	26	19.9	85.4		5140	6.3	2.9	90.8	0.3
Sao Tome and Principe	0	58.3	28.1	13.5	56	17.9	80.4	1.8	0.3
Northern Africa	838	28.9	9.4	61.7	242143	17.8	2.3	81.2	0.2
Algeria	238	17.4	0.6	82.0	41325	18.1	2.3	79.6	0.2
Egypt	100	3.7	0.1	96.2	3689	78.2	21.8		0.0
Libya	176	8.8	0.1	91.0	15550	11.3	1.9	86.8	0.3
Morocco	45	67.3	11.5	21.2	30055	26.8	3.3	69.9	0.3
South Sudan									
Sudan									
Sudan (former)	238	57.5	29.5	13.0	136731	14.7	0.2	85.1	
Tunisia	16	63.0	6.1	30.9	9789	27.7	22.8	49.6	0.5
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa	265	63.1	10.9	26.2	167449	9.5	0.6	89.9	0.3
Botswana	57	45.6	20.4	33.9	25852	1.0	0.0	99.0	0.1
Lesotho	3	77.0	1.4	21.5	2339	14.3	0.2	85.5	0.2
Namibia	82	47.1	8.9	43.9	38808	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.4
South Africa	121	81.7	7.6	10.7	99228	14.5	1.0	84.6	0.3
Swaziland	2	71.0	32.5		1222	14.3	1.2	84.5	0.2
Western Africa	606	47.1	12.3	41.0	285644	28.8	4.3	66.9	0.3
Benin	11	29.8	41.7	28.5	3300	74.2	9.1	16.7	0.3
Burkina Faso	27	43.7	20.9	35.4	11965	49.3	0.5	50.1	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	32	63.8	32.7	3.4	20300	13.8	21.2	65.0	0.4
Cape Verde	0	21.8	21.0	57.1	88	68.2	3.4	28.4	0.1
Gambia	1	66.5	47.8		665	60.2	0.8	39.1	0.2
Ghana	23	68.1	22.2	9.7	15500	28.4	18.1	53.5	0.3
Guinea	25	58.0	26.8	15.3	14240	20.0	4.8	75.1	0.4
Guinea-Bissau	3	58.0	72.3		1630	18.4	15.3	66.3	0.4
Liberia	10	27.1	45.3	27.6	2610	15.3	8.0	76.6	0.2
Mali	122	33.7	10.3	56.0	41101	15.5	0.2	84.3	0.4
Mauritania	103	38.5	0.2	61.3	39651	1.0	0.0	99.0	0.1
Niger	127	34.6	1.0	64.5	43782	34.1	0.1	65.7	1.0
Nigeria	91	81.8	10.4	7.8	74500	45.6	4.0	50.3	0.2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	30.8	5.1	64.1	12	33.3		66.7	
Senegal	19	49.4	44.2	6.4	9505	40.5	0.6	58.9	0.3
Sierra Leone	7	47.7	38.3	14.0	3415	31.8	3.8	64.4	0.2
Togo	5	62.1	5.6	32.2	3380	65.1	5.3	29.6	0.4

TABLE 4: **Land (continued)**

	Land area				Agricultural area				Cropland
	total	agricultural	forest	other	total	arable	permanent		per capita
							crops	meadows & pastures	
	million ha	%	%	%	thousand ha	%	%	%	ha/cap
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Americas	3 889	30.7	40.5	28.9	1 193 648	30.0	2.5	67.6	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 024	35.7	47.4	16.9	722 358	20.7	2.8	76.5	0.3
Anguilla	0		61.1	38.9					
Antigua and Barbuda	0	29.5	22.3	48.2	13	61.5	7.7	30.8	0.1
Argentina	274	51.3	10.8	37.8	140 500	22.1	0.7	77.2	0.8
Aruba	0	11.1	2.2	86.7	2	100.0			0.0
Bahamas	1	1.4	51.4	47.2	14	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0
Barbados	0	44.2	19.4	36.4	19	84.2	5.3	10.5	0.1
Belize	2	6.7	61.9	31.4	152	46.1	21.1	32.9	0.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	108	34.1	53.1	12.8	36 954	10.1	0.6	89.3	0.4
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba									
Brazil	846	31.3	61.7	7.1	264 500	23.1	2.8	74.1	0.4
British Virgin Islands	0	46.7	24.3	29.1	7	14.3	14.3	71.4	
Cayman Islands	0	11.2	52.9	35.8	3	7.4	18.5	74.1	0.0
Chile	74	21.2	21.8	57.0	15 742	8.1	2.9	89.0	0.1
Colombia	111	38.3	54.6	7.0	42 540	4.2	3.7	92.1	0.1
Costa Rica	5	35.3	50.6	14.2	1 800	11.1	16.7	72.2	0.1
Cuba	11	62.5	26.6	10.8	6 655	54.8	5.6	39.5	0.4
Curaçao									
Dominica	0	32.7	59.9	7.4	24	24.5	67.3	8.2	0.3
Dominican Republic	5	51.1	40.8	8.1	2 467	32.4	19.1	48.5	0.1
Ecuador	25	30.3	40.5	29.1	7 534	15.9	17.9	66.2	0.2
El Salvador	2	74.5	14.1	11.4	1 544	43.8	14.9	41.3	0.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	91.2	0.0	8.8	1 110			100.0	
French Guiana	8	0.3	98.4	1.4	23	50.0	17.4	32.6	
Grenada	0	36.8	50.0	13.3	12	20.0	72.0	8.0	0.1
Guadeloupe	0	25.6	38.3	36.2	43	48.6	7.4	44.0	
Guatemala	11	41.0	34.7	24.3	4 395	34.1	21.5	44.4	0.2
Guyana	20	8.5	77.2	14.2	1 675	25.1	1.5	73.4	0.6
Haiti	3	66.8	3.7	29.5	1 840	57.1	16.3	26.6	0.1
Honduras	11	28.5	47.5	24.0	3 190	32.0	12.9	55.2	0.2
Jamaica	1	41.5	31.2	27.4	449	26.7	22.3	51.0	0.1
Martinique	0	25.5	45.8	28.8	27	38.9	24.4	36.7	
Mexico	194	52.9	33.4	13.7	102 833	24.4	2.6	72.9	0.2
Montserrat	0	30.0	25.0	45.0	3	66.7		33.3	
Nicaragua	12	42.8	26.5	30.8	5 146	36.9	4.5	58.6	0.4
Panama	7	30.0	43.9	26.1	2 230	24.6	6.6	68.8	0.2
Paraguay	40	52.6	44.7	2.7	20 900	18.2	0.5	81.3	0.6
Peru	128	16.8	53.2	30.0	21 440	17.0	3.7	79.3	0.2
Puerto Rico	1	21.4	61.2	17.3	190	31.6	21.1	47.4	0.0
Saint Barthélemy									
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	21.2	42.3	36.5	6	72.7	3.6	23.6	0.1
Saint Lucia	0	18.0	77.0	4.9	11	27.3	63.6	9.1	0.1
Saint-Martin (French Part)									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	25.6	68.3	6.1	10	50.0	30.0	20.0	0.1
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)									
Suriname	16	0.5	94.6	4.9	81	71.3	7.4	21.4	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	10.5	44.3	45.2	54	46.3	40.7	13.0	0.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	1.1	36.2	62.7	1	100.0			0.0
United States Virgin Islands	0	11.4	58.3	30.3	4	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
Uruguay	18	84.6	9.7	5.7	14 807	12.7	0.2	87.1	0.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	88	24.3	52.8	22.9	21 400	12.9	3.0	84.1	0.1
Northern America	1 865	25.3	32.9	41.8	471 290	44.1	2.1	53.8	0.6
Bermuda	0	14.8	20.0	65.2	1	100.0			0.0
Canada	909	7.4	34.1	58.5	67 600	66.7	10.4	22.9	1.5
Greenland	41	0.6	0.0	99.4	235			100.0	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	13.0	12.7	74.3	3	100.0			
United States of America	915	44.1	33.2	22.7	403 451	40.3	0.7	59.0	0.5
Asia	3 094	53.0	19.1	28.0	1 638 836	28.9	4.7	66.7	0.1
Central Asia	393	72.1	3.1	24.8	283 108	11.2	0.2	88.6	0.5
Kazakhstan	270	77.2	1.2	21.5	208 480	11.2	0.0	88.7	1.5
Kyrgyzstan	19	55.4	4.9	39.8	10 617	12.0	0.7	87.3	0.3
Tajikistan	14	33.9	2.9	63.1	4 750	15.6	2.8	81.6	0.1
Turkmenistan	47	69.4	8.8	21.8	32 610	5.7	0.2	94.1	0.4
Uzbekistan	43	62.6	7.7	29.6	26 651	16.1	1.3	82.5	0.2

TABLE 4: **Land (continued)**

	Land area				Agricultural area				Cropland
	total	agricultural	forest	other	total	arable	permanent		per capita
							crops	meadows & pastures	
	million ha	%	%	%	thousand ha	%	%	%	ha/cap
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Eastern Asia	1 146	56.7	22.1	21.4	649 489	18.4	2.3	80.0	0.1
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	5.7			6	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
China, Macao SAR	0								
China	1 865	56.2	21.9	21.9	1 048 636	21.0	2.7	76.3	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12	24.1	48.1	27.8	2 905	91.2	7.1	1.7	0.1
Japan	36	12.6	68.5	18.8	4 609	93.2	6.8		0.0
Mongolia	155	74.5	7.1	18.4	115 800	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.4
Republic of Korea	10	19.1	64.1	16.8	1 854	86.0	10.8	3.1	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	434	28.6	49.6	21.8	124 216	55.4	30.8	13.7	0.2
Brunei Darussalam	1	2.2	72.4	25.5	11	26.3	43.9	29.8	0.0
Cambodia	18	31.5	57.9	10.6	5 555	70.2	2.8	27.0	0.3
Indonesia	181	29.6	52.5	17.9	53 600	44.0	35.4	20.5	0.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23	10.2	68.6	21.3	2 346	58.0	4.6	37.4	0.2
Malaysia	33	24.0	62.5	13.5	7 870	22.9	73.5	3.6	0.3
Myanmar	65	19.0	49.1	31.9	12 440	88.7	8.8	2.5	0.3
Philippines	30	40.1	25.5	34.4	11 950	45.2	42.3	12.6	0.1
Singapore	0	1.0	3.3	95.7	1	71.4	28.6		0.0
Thailand	51	38.7	37.1	24.1	19 795	77.3	18.7	4.0	0.3
Timor-Leste	1	25.2	50.7	24.1	375	44.0	16.0	40.0	0.2
Viet Nam	31	33.1	44.0	22.8	10 272	61.1	32.6	6.2	0.1
Southern Asia	640	48.3	14.5	37.2	309 192	69.4	5.4	25.2	0.1
Afghanistan	65	58.1	2.1	39.8	37 910	20.6	0.3	79.1	0.2
Bangladesh	13	70.3	11.1	18.6	9 149	82.7	10.7	6.6	0.1
Bhutan	4	13.2	84.3	2.5	507	14.8	4.9	80.3	0.1
India	297	60.5	23.0	16.5	179 963	87.8	6.5	5.7	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	163	29.8	6.8	63.4	48 515	35.5	3.7	60.9	0.3
Maldives	0	26.7	3.0	70.3	8	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0
Nepal	14	29.6	25.4	45.0	4 250	56.5	2.8	40.7	0.1
Pakistan	77	34.1	2.2	63.7	26 280	77.7	3.2	19.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	6	41.6	29.9	28.5	2 610	46.0	37.2	16.9	0.1
Western Asia	481	56.8	3.9	39.3	272 831	14.2	2.1	83.7	0.2
Armenia	3	61.6	9.3	29.1	1 754	26.1	3.0	70.9	0.2
Azerbaijan	8	57.6	11.3	31.1	4 757	39.4	4.8	55.8	0.2
Bahrain	0	10.3	0.7	89.1	8	16.7	32.1	51.3	0.0
Cyprus	1	13.5	18.7	67.7	125	69.5	27.1	3.4	0.1
Georgia	7	36.1	39.5	24.4	2 508	17.9	4.8	77.4	0.1
Iraq	43	20.1	1.9	78.0	8 750	51.4	2.9	45.7	0.2
Israel	2	24.1	7.1	68.7	523	58.2	15.0	26.8	0.1
Jordan	9	11.5	1.1	87.4	1 025	19.6	8.0	72.4	0.0
Kuwait	2	8.5	0.3	91.2	151	7.5	2.5	90.1	0.0
Lebanon	1	67.3	13.4	19.4	688	21.1	20.8	58.1	0.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1	61.0	1.5	37.5	367	27.2	31.9	40.9	0.1
Oman	31	5.9	0.0	94.1	1 836	5.4	2.0	92.6	0.1
Qatar	1	5.6	0.0	94.4	65	18.5	4.6	76.9	0.0
Saudi Arabia	215	80.7	0.5	18.9	173 435	1.8	0.1	98.0	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	18	75.7	2.6	21.6	13 908	33.6	7.1	59.3	0.3
Turkey	77	50.6	14.6	34.9	38 911	54.9	7.6	37.6	0.3
United Arab Emirates	8	6.8	3.8	89.4	569	11.2	35.1	53.6	0.0
Yemen	53	44.4	1.0	54.5	23 452	5.0	1.2	93.8	0.1
Europe	2 207	21.4	45.5	33.1	472 631	58.8	3.3	37.9	0.4
Eastern Europe	1 805	17.4	47.3	35.2	314 860	62.0	1.4	36.6	0.7
Belarus	20	44.0	42.4	13.6	8 927	62.1	1.3	36.6	0.6
Bulgaria	11	46.3	35.7	18.0	5 030	62.4	3.4	34.2	0.4
Czech Republic	8	54.9	34.4	10.8	4 239	75.0	1.8	23.2	0.3
Hungary	9	63.9	22.3	13.8	5 783	79.3	3.4	17.4	0.5
Poland	30	53.0	30.6	16.4	16 119	77.8	2.5	19.7	0.3
Republic of Moldova	3	75.2	11.6	13.2	2 472	73.5	12.2	14.3	0.6
Romania	23	58.8	28.4	12.8	13 523	65.0	2.7	32.3	0.4
Russian Federation	1 638	13.2	49.4	37.4	215 561	56.5	0.8	42.7	0.9
Slovakia	5	40.1	40.2	19.7	1 930	71.6	1.2	27.2	0.3
Ukraine	58	71.2	16.7	12.0	41 276	78.7	2.2	19.1	0.7
Northern Europe	164	23.3	44.0	32.7	38 325	49.9	0.3	49.8	0.2
Åland Islands									
Channel Islands	0	45.4	4.1	50.5	9	46.6		53.4	0.0
Denmark	4	62.1	12.8	25.1	2 634	92.3	0.2	7.5	0.4
Estonia	4	22.0	52.5	25.6	931	64.0	0.9	35.1	0.5
Faroe Islands	0	2.1	0.1	97.8	3	100.0			0.1
Finland	30	7.6	72.9	19.5	2 296	98.3	0.2	1.5	0.4
Guernsey									
Iceland	10	22.8	0.3	77.0	2 281	0.3		99.7	0.0

TABLE 4: **Land (continued)**

	Land area				Agricultural area				Cropland
	total	agricultural	forest	other	total	arable	permanent		per capita
							crops	meadows & pastures	
	million ha	%	%	%	thousand ha	%	%	%	ha/cap
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Ireland	7	60.8	10.6	28.6	4 189	26.0	0.1	73.9	0.2
Isle of Man	0	74.0	6.1	19.9	42	12.3		87.7	0.1
Jersey									
Latvia	6	29.5	53.8	16.8	1 833	63.7	0.3	36.0	0.5
Lithuania	6	42.9	34.3	22.8	2 689	76.4	1.0	22.6	0.6
Norway	31	3.3	32.7	64.0	1 014	82.3	0.5	17.2	0.2
Sark									
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands									
Sweden	41	7.5	68.7	23.8	3 079	85.5	0.3	14.2	0.3
United Kingdom	24	71.6	11.9	16.5	17 325	34.9	0.2	64.8	0.1
Southern Europe	129	50.3	34.6	15.1	65 182	45.4	15.2	39.4	0.3
Albania	3	44.0	28.4	27.7	1 204	50.8	7.2	42.0	0.2
Andorra	0	38.3	34.0	27.7	18	5.6		94.4	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	41.7	42.8	15.4	2 128	46.9	4.8	48.4	0.3
Croatia	6	23.2	34.2	42.5	1 300	66.8	6.8	26.4	0.2
Gibraltar	0		0.0	100.0					
Greece	13	63.6	30.0	6.3	8 199	31.1	14.0	54.9	0.3
Holy See									
Italy	29	47.3	30.8	21.9	13 908	49.5	18.7	31.8	0.2
Malta	0	29.1	0.9	70.0	9	86.0	14.0		0.0
Montenegro	1	38.2	40.4	21.4	514	33.7	3.1	63.2	0.3
Portugal	9	40.3	37.7	22.0	3 684	30.5	21.1	48.3	0.2
San Marino	0	16.7	0.0	83.3	1	100.0			0.0
Serbia	9	57.8	30.5	11.7	5 055	65.2	5.9	28.9	0.5
Slovenia	2	23.2	62.1	14.6	468	37.4	5.6	57.1	0.1
Spain	50	55.5	36.1	8.4	27 680	45.1	17.0	37.8	0.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	40.2	39.4	20.4	1 013	41.5	3.5	55.1	0.2
Western Europe	109	50.0	30.6	19.4	54 264	62.7	2.6	34.7	0.2
Austria	8	38.4	47.1	14.5	3 168	43.3	2.1	54.6	0.2
Belgium	3	45.0	22.4	32.6	1 364	61.6	1.6	36.8	0.1
France	55	53.4	29.0	17.5	29 266	62.7	3.6	33.7	0.3
Germany	35	48.4	31.8	19.8	16 886	70.7	1.2	28.1	0.1
Liechtenstein	0	40.6	43.1	16.2	6	53.8		46.2	0.1
Luxembourg	0	50.6	33.5	15.9	131	47.3	1.5	51.1	0.1
Monaco									
Netherlands	3	56.8	10.8	32.3	1 917	55.0	1.9	43.1	0.1
Switzerland	4	38.1	30.9	31.0	1 525	26.7	1.5	71.8	0.1
Oceania	849	49.8	22.7	27.5	422 870	11.4	0.4	88.2	1.4
Australia and New Zealand	795	52.9	19.9	27.1	420 520	11.3	0.1	88.6	1.8
Australia	768	53.2	19.6	27.2	409 029	11.5	0.1	88.4	2.2
New Zealand	26	43.6	31.4	24.9	11 490	4.1	0.6	95.3	0.1
Norfolk Island	0	25.0	11.5	63.5	1			100.0	
Melanesia	53	3.9	63.0	33.0	2 090	22.2	46.6	31.3	0.2
Fiji	2	22.9	55.3	21.8	418	38.3	19.9	41.9	0.3
New Caledonia	2	13.7	45.9	40.4	251	2.8	2.0	95.2	0.0
Papua New Guinea	45	2.5	63.7	33.7	1 150	22.6	60.9	16.5	0.1
Solomon Islands	3	3.0	79.3	17.7	84	19.0	71.4	9.5	0.1
Vanuatu	1	15.3	36.1	48.6	187	10.7	66.8	22.5	0.6
Micronesia	0	30.4	58.5	25.7	96	9.4	73.0	27.4	0.2
Guam	0	35.2	47.9	16.9	19	5.3	52.6	42.1	0.1
Kiribati	0	42.0	15.0	43.0	34	5.9	94.1		0.3
Marshall Islands	0	72.2	70.2		13	15.4	61.5	23.1	0.2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	31.4	91.6		22	9.1	77.3	13.6	0.2
Nauru	0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0		100.0		
Northern Mariana Islands	0	6.5	66.3	27.2	3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Palau	0	10.9	87.6	1.5	5	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.1
Polynesia	1	20.3	48.2	32.8	164	30.7	52.7	19.0	0.2
American Samoa	0	25.0	88.8		5	40.0	60.0		0.1
Cook Islands	0	12.5	64.6	22.9	3	66.7	33.3		
French Polynesia	0	12.2	41.0	46.9	44	5.6	49.4	44.9	0.1
Niue	0	19.2	71.9	8.8	5	20.0	60.0	20.0	
Pitcairn Islands	0		74.5	25.5					
Samoa	0	23.7	60.4	15.9	67	37.3	58.2	4.5	0.4
Tokelau	0	60.0	0.0	40.0	1		100.0		
Tonga	0	43.1	12.5	44.4	31	51.6	35.5	12.9	0.3
Tuvalu	0	60.0	33.3	6.7	2		100.0		0.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	42.9	41.9	15.3	6	16.7	83.3		

TABLE 5: **Water resources and irrigation**

	Water resources			Irrigation			
	per capita			potential	total area equipped	equipped area actually irrigated	
	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	thousand ha	thousand ha	year	share %
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2009		
World							
Africa							
Eastern Africa							
Burundi	2 238	1 967	1 496	215	23		
Comoros	2 740	2 135	1 633	0	0	1987	65
Djibouti	534	410	337	2	1	1999	38
Eritrea		1 718	1 199	188	21	1993	62
Ethiopia		1 860	1 471	2 700	290	2001	100
Kenya	1 309	982	758	539	103	2 003	94
Madagascar	29 873	21 934	16 269	1 517	1 086	2000	51
Malawi	1 842	1 539	1 160	162	59	2002	96
Mauritius	2 595	2 300	2 118	33	22	2002	98
Mayotte							
Mozambique	16 026	11 928	9 281	3 072	118	2001	34
Réunion							
Rwanda	1 336	1 173	894	165	9		
Seychelles				1	0	2003	86
Somalia	2 228	1 987	1 575	240	200		
Uganda	3 729	2 726	1 975	90	9	1998	64
United Republic of Tanzania	3 778	2 828	2 147	2 132	184	2002	100
Zambia	13 384	10 312	8 037	523	156	2002	100
Zimbabwe	1 910	1 599	1 591	366	174	1999	85
Middle Africa							
Angola	14 320	10 628	7 756	3 700	80	2005	13
Cameroon	23 438	18 210	14 567	290	29		
Central African Republic	49 199	39 006	32 811	1 900	1	1987	51
Chad	7 154	5 230	3 830	335	30	2002	87
Congo	348 263	265 306	205 788	340	2	1993	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35 241	25 853	19 449	7 000	11		
Equatorial Guinea	69 519	50 000	37 143	30			
Gabon	176 534	132 794	108 970	440	4		
Sao Tome and Principe	18 793	15 461	13 212	11	10		
Northern Africa							
Algeria	461	382	329	510	570	2001	80
Egypt	1 008	847	706	4 420	3 650	2002	100
Libya	162	134	110	40	470	2000	67
Morocco	1 170	1 007	908	1 664	1 458	2004	98
Sudan (former)	2 435	1 887	1 481	2 784	1 863	2000	43
Tunisia	559	486	438	560	445		
Western Sahara							
Southern Africa							
Botswana	8 857	6 962	6 099	13	2	2002	85
Lesotho	3 191	2 663	2 409	13	3	1999	3
Namibia	12 523	9 346	7 762	47	8	2002	100
South Africa	1 359	1 117	997	1 500	1 498	2000	100
Swaziland	5 226	4 239	3 803	93	50	2000	90
Western Africa							
Benin	5 529	4 049	2 982	322	12	2002	75
Burkina Faso	1 341	1 017	759	165	30	2001	54
Cape Verde	862	686	605	3	3	1997	66
Côte d'Ivoire	6 482	4 893	4 111	475	73	1994	92
Gambia	8 282	6 168	4 630	80	2	1999	47
Ghana	3 596	2 776	2 181	1 900	34	2000	90
Guinea	39 243	27 085	22 641	520	95		
Guinea-Bissau	30 482	24 980	20 462	281	25	1996	100
Liberia	109 074	81 489	58 087	600	3		
Mali	11 530	8 853	6 506	566	236	2000	75
Mauritania	5 711	4 313	3 295	250	45	2004	51
Niger	4 321	3 081	2 169	270	74	2005	89
Nigeria	2 934	2 314	1 807	2 331	293	2004	75
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha							
Senegal	5 358	4 082	3 120	409	120		
Sierra Leone	40 181	38 619	27 267	807	30		
Togo	4 010	3 066	2 439	180	7	1996	86

TABLE 5: **Water resources and irrigation (continued)**

	Water resources			Irrigation			
	per capita			potential	total area equipped	equipped area actually irrigated	
	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	thousand ha	thousand ha	year	share %
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2009		
Americas							
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Anguilla							
Antigua and Barbuda	839	667	584	0	0		
Argentina	24 937	22 041	20 143	6 128	1 650	2011	92
Aruba							
Bahamas	78	67	58		1		
Barbados	308	299	293	4	5		
Belize	97 632	73 904	59 455		4	1997	100
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	93 497	74 937	62 689	2 000	175	1999	100
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba							
Brazil	55 015	47 201	42 232	29 350	4 500	2006	100
British Virgin Islands							
Cayman Islands							
Chile	69 912	59 792	53 874	2 500	1 900	2007	91
Colombia	64 211	53 616	46 052	6 589	900	2011	36
Costa Rica	36 612	28 681	24 125	430	108	1997	100
Cuba	3 606	3 433	3 386	2 700	870	1997	85
Curaçao							
Dominica							
Dominican Republic	2 919	2 444	2 115	710	275	2004	71
Ecuador	41 360	34 378	29 340	3 136	960	2000	73
El Salvador	4 731	4 247	4 074	200	45		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)							
French Guiana	1 145 299	812 121	580 087		6	2007	100
Grenada					2		
Guadeloupe							
Guatemala	12 473	9 905	7 735	2 620	200	2003	100
Guyana	332 414	328 786	319 629		150		
Haiti	1 969	1 623	1 404	143	92	1991	71
Honduras	19 622	15 428	12 621	500	80	2006	69
Jamaica	3 976	3 642	3 431	188	25	2009	100
Martinique							
Mexico	5 423	4 574	4 031	9 766	6 300	2003	84
Montserrat							
Nicaragua	47 707	38 747	33 967	700	61	2001	85
Panama	61 258	50 068	42 081	187	43	1997	81
Paraguay	79 171	62 874	52 053		67	2012	100
Peru	88 214	73 970	65 791	6 411	1 196	1998	93
Puerto Rico	2 012	1 862	1 894		22	2005	72
Saint Barthélemy							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	585	522	462		0		
Saint Lucia					3		
Saint-Martin (French Part)							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					1		
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)							
Suriname	299 754	261 242	232 381		57	1998	100
Trinidad and Tobago	3 160	2 972	2 864	30	7	1997	85
Turks and Caicos Islands							
United States Virgin Islands							
Uruguay	44 709	41 880	41 259	1 760	218	1998	100
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	62 637	50 641	42 547	1 700	580	2008	93
Northern America							
Bermuda							
Canada	104 762	94 629	85 310		855	2010	100
Greenland							
Saint Pierre and Miquelon							
United States of America	12 114	10 864	9 888		23 000	2005	83
Asia							
Central Asia							
Kazakhstan	6 546	7 328	6 839	3 768	3 556	2010	61
Kyrgyzstan	11 138	9 879	9 177	2 247	1 018	2005	100
Tajikistan	3 013	2 589	2 323	1580	719	2 009	91
Turkmenistan	6 739	5 492	4 903	2 353	1 800	2006	100
Uzbekistan	2 457	2 035	1 837	4 915	4 223	2005	88

TABLE 5: **Water resources and irrigation (continued)**

	Water resources			Irrigation			
	per capita			potential	total area equipped	equipped area actually irrigated	
	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	thousand ha	thousand ha	year	share %
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2009		
Eastern Asia							
China	2424	2188	2070	70000	64540	2006	86
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3830	3370	3169		1460	1995	93
Japan	3517	3420	3398		2506	1993	100
Mongolia	15869	14434	12627	518	84	1993	75
Republic of Korea	1622	1516	1447	1782	806		
South-Eastern Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	33730	25994	21303		1	1995	100
Cambodia	49948	38250	33675		285	2006	90
Indonesia	10952	9461	8417	10886	6722	2005	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	79556	62723	53782	600	310	2005	87
Malaysia	31852	24770	20422	414	365		
Myanmar	29744	25980	24352	10500	2275	2004	100
Philippines	7772	6196	5136	3126	1540	2006	100
Singapore	199	153	118				
Thailand	7685	6945	6345	12245	6415	2007	79
Timor-Leste	11057	9898	7309		35	2002	83
Viet Nam	13175	11226	10064	9400	4600	2005	100
Southern Asia							
Afghanistan	4988	2844	2069		3199	2002	59
Bangladesh	11657	9468	8252	6933	5100	2008	100
Bhutan	139535	136602	107438		28	2007	100
India	2187	1813	1560	139500	66700	2008	94
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2506	2104	1859	15000	9133	2006	77
Maldives	137	110	95				
Nepal	11016	8614	7016	2178	1168		
Pakistan	2207	1708	1422	21300	20200	2008	100
Sri Lanka	3046	2817	2531	570	570	2006	81
Western Asia							
Armenia	2192	2526	2513	666	274	2006	64
Azerbaijan		4276	3774	3200	1433		
Bahrain	235	182	92	4	4	2000	100
Cyprus	1017	827	707	37	46	2007	68
Georgia	11599	13344	14552	725	433		
Iraq	4352	3169	2387	5554	3525	1990	55
Israel	396	296	240		225		
Jordan	274	194	151	85	95	2004	95
Kuwait	10	10	7	25	11	2007	82
Lebanon	1527	1203	1065	178	90		
Occupied Palestinian Territory	402	262	207	80	21	2001	100
Oman	749	618	503		59	2004	100
Qatar	122	98	33	52	13	2001	49
Saudi Arabia	149	120	87		1731		
Syrian Arab Republic	1363	1051	823		1238		
Turkey	3946	3357	2936	8500	5215	2006	87
United Arab Emirates	83	49	20		230	2003	100
Yemen	176	118	87		680		
Europe							
Eastern Europe							
Belarus	5653	5767	6045		131	2003	27
Bulgaria	2415	2661	2842		102	2007	69
Czech Republic		1284	1253		21	2007	52
Hungary	10023	10185	10417		140	2007	62
Poland	1619	1608	1609		116	2007	62
Republic of Moldova	2670	2837	3261	1500	228	2011	14
Romania	9131	9548	9862	5500	3157	2007	28
Russian Federation	30399	30717	31534	29000	4300	2008	79
Slovakia		9269	9172		135	2007	23
Ukraine	2690	2855	3072	5500	2175		
Northern Europe							
Aland Islands							
Channel Islands							
Denmark	1167	1124	1081		435	2007	58
Estonia	8154	9344	9553	150	4	2010	71
Faroe Islands							
Finland	22062	21264	20503		77	2010	22
Guernsey							
Iceland	666667	604982	531250				

TABLE 5: **Water resources and irrigation (continued)**

	Water resources			Irrigation			
	per capita			potential	total area equipped	equipped area actually irrigated	
	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	thousand ha	thousand ha	year	share %
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2009		
Ireland	14 727	13 670	11 633			1998	100
Isle of Man							
Jersey							
Latvia	13 272	14 864	15 742		1	2007	75
Lithuania	6 690	7 114	7 491	200	1	2007	75
Norway	90 073	85 059	78 231		104	2007	48
Sark							
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands							
Sweden	20 329	19 639	18 550		160	2007	34
United Kingdom	2 560	2 487	2 361		213	2007	91
Southern Europe							
Albania	12 679	13 574	13 015		365		
Andorra	5 955	4 855	3 713				
Bosnia and Herzegovina		10 152	9 973		3		
Croatia		23 413	23 961		31		
Gibraltar							
Greece	7 307	6 758	6 537		1 555	2007	82
Holy See							
Italy	3 366	3 357	3 159		3 950	2007	67
Malta	137	127	121	2	3	2007	88
Montenegro					2	2010	100
Portugal	6 922	6 647	6 435		584	2007	72
San Marino							
Serbia			16 457		89		
Slovenia	16 616	16 055	15 700		10	2010	46
Spain	2 867	2 768	2 420		3 818		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 353	3 186	3 105		128		
Western Europe							
Austria	10 129	9 706	9 257		117	2007	37
Belgium	1 842	1 798	1 708		23	2007	24
France	3 721	3 573	3 361		2 600	2007	57
Germany	1 947	1 870	1 871		485	2006	45
Liechtenstein							
Luxembourg	8 117	7 126	6 114				
Monaco							
Netherlands	6 111	5 737	5 478		460	2007	44
Switzerland	8 016	7 464	6 981		25		
Oceania							
Australia and New Zealand							
Australia	28 779	25 673	22 094		2 550		
New Zealand	96 233	84 759	74 863		619	2007	82
Norfolk Island							
Melanesia							
Fiji	39 217	35 160	33 159		3		
New Caledonia							
Papua New Guinea	192 641	148 912	116 798	36			
Solomon Islands	144 194	109 291	83 086				
Vanuatu							
Micronesia							
Guam							
Kiribati							
Marshall Islands							
Micronesia (Federated States of)							
Nauru	0	0					
Northern Mariana Islands							
Palau							
Polynesia							
American Samoa							
Cook Islands							
French Polynesia							
Niue	0	0					
Pitcairn Islands							
Samoa							
Tokelau							
Tonga							
Tuvalu							
Wallis and Futuna Islands							

TABLE 6: **Labour**

	Employment		Employment in agriculture			Labor force		Children in employment
	female	male	share of total	female	male	participation rate		% of children ages 7-14
	million people 2010	million people 2010	% 2005-10*	share of female employment % 2005-10*	share of male employment % 2005-10*	female % 2010	male % 2010	total % 2000-10*
World	1 204	1 828				50.6	77.3	
Africa	155	216				56.2	75.9	
Eastern Africa	66	71				77.4	84.5	
Burundi	2	2				83.7	81.9	11.7
Comoros	0	0				34.7	80.4	
Djibouti						35.5	67.0	
Eritrea	1	1				79.6	90.0	
Ethiopia	18	21	79.3	10.3	8.7	78.3	89.9	56.0
Kenya	6	8	61.1	68.0	54.5	61.2	71.5	37.7
Madagascar	5	5	80.4	81.1	79.8	83.5	88.7	26.0
Malawi	3	3				85.0	81.2	40.3
Mauritius	0	0	8.7	7.8	9.5	43.9	75.7	
Mayotte								
Mozambique	5	5				86.3	83.0	27.4
Réunion								
Rwanda	3	2	78.8			86.3	85.2	7.5
Seychelles								
Somalia	1	2				37.6	77.0	43.5
Uganda	6	7	65.6	81.7	68.6	76.2	79.6	38.2
United Republic of Tanzania	10	10	76.5	80.0	72.7	88.3	90.3	31.1
Zambia	2	2	72.2	78.9	65.9	73.3	85.7	34.4
Zimbabwe	3	3				82.9	89.5	
Middle Africa	22	24				67.5	75.0	
Angola	3	4				62.7	77.0	30.1
Cameroon	4	4				63.9	77.3	43.4
Central African Republic	1	1				72.5	85.2	67.0
Chad	2	2				64.5	80.2	60.4
Congo	1	1	35.4	39.3	31.3	68.2	72.7	30.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	12				70.2	72.4	30.5
Equatorial Guinea	0	0				80.6	92.3	
Gabon	0	0	24.2	33.7	17.3	56.0	64.9	
Sao Tome and Principe						43.2	76.4	
Northern Africa	16	54				23.9	74.1	
Algeria	2	8				14.7	71.7	
Egypt	5	19	31.6	45.6	28.2	23.5	74.2	7.9
Libya	1	2				30.4	76.9	
Morocco	3	8	40.9	59.2	34.2	25.9	74.7	4.5
South Sudan								45.6
Sudan	3	7				30.8	76.5	12.5
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	1	2				25.3	69.7	
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	7	9				45.9	62.2	
Botswana	0	0	29.9	24.3	35.1	71.6	81.5	
Lesotho	0	0				58.7	73.3	2.6
Namibia	0	0	16.3	8.2	22.7	58.4	69.8	
South Africa	6	8	5.1	3.7	6.3	43.8	60.4	
Swaziland	0	0				43.5	70.7	11.2
Western Africa	44	57				53.2	71.0	
Benin	2	2				67.1	78.3	74.4
Burkina Faso	4	4	84.8	87.2	82.3	77.5	90.5	42.1
Côte d'Ivoire	3	5				51.5	81.3	45.7
Cape Verde	0	0				50.2	83.1	
Gambia	0	0				72.4	83.2	35.9
Ghana	5	5	57.2	53.2	61.4	66.8	71.6	48.9
Guinea	2	2				65.2	78.3	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0				67.8	78.2	50.5
Liberia	1	1	48.9	48.3	49.5	57.8	64.0	18.4
Mali	1	3	66.0	63.9	67.8	36.8	69.7	23.0
Mauritania	0	1				28.4	79.1	21.3
Niger	2	3	56.9	37.8	64.1	39.8	90.1	47.1
Nigeria	20	27				47.8	63.0	40.7
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal	2	3	33.7	33.0	34.1	66.0	88.3	18.5
Sierra Leone	1	1				66.4	68.9	53.7
Togo	1	1	54.1	48.2	60.5	80.3	81.2	38.7

TABLE 6: **Labour (continued)**

	Employment		Employment in agriculture			Labor force		Children in employment
	female	male	share of total	female	male	participation rate		% of children ages 7-14
	million people 2010	million people 2010	% 2005-10*	share of female employment % 2005-10*	share of male employment % 2005-10*	female % 2010	male % 2010	total % 2000-10*
Americas	180	240				54.9	76.4	
Latin America and the Caribbean	105	155				53.2	79.9	
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda			2.8					
Argentina	7	10	1.2	0.4	1.8	47.0	74.9	12.9
Aruba			0.7					
Bahamas	0	0	2.9	0.5	5.1	69.3	79.4	
Barbados	0	0				64.8	76.3	
Belize	0	0	19.5	3.3	28.0	48.0	81.8	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	2	36.1	38.3	34.3	63.8	81.0	32.1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	40	54	17.0	12.2	20.5	59.4	81.0	5.0
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands			1.9					
Chile	3	5	11.2	5.5	15.4	46.8	74.3	4.1
Colombia	8	12	17.9	5.0	26.1	55.3	79.7	3.9
Costa Rica	1	1	12.3	4.2	17.2	46.0	78.9	5.7
Cuba	2	3	18.6	8.5	24.7	43.1	70.1	
Curaçao								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic	1	2	14.5	2.1	21.0	50.8	78.7	5.8
Ecuador	2	4	28.7	22.1	33.0	53.7	82.6	6.3
El Salvador	1	1	20.9	4.8	32.8	47.1	78.7	7.4
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada								
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	2	3	33.2	16.0	43.8	48.8	88.3	18.2
Guyana	0	0				41.3	79.6	
Haiti	2	2				59.8	70.5	33.4
Honduras	1	2	34.6	10.0	47.7	41.9	82.9	8.7
Jamaica	0	1	20.2	9.6	28.3	56.0	72.0	9.8
Martinique								
Mexico	17	30	13.1	4.0	18.6	43.9	80.5	8.0
Montserrat								
Nicaragua	1	1	29.5	8.4	41.9	46.2	80.0	10.1
Panama	1	1	17.9	7.3	24.2	49.3	82.6	8.9
Paraguay	1	2	26.5	19.2	31.1	57.4	86.4	15.3
Peru	6	8	0.8	0.5	1.0	67.4	84.7	42.2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1.5	0.5	2.3	35.4	54.4	
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia						63.9	77.0	
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						55.5	78.5	
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	0	0				40.1	68.7	
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	3.8	1.8	5.2	54.6	78.0	3.4
Turks and Caicos Islands			1.2					
United States Virgin Islands						53.8	72.5	
Uruguay	1	1	11.0	4.8	15.6	55.4	76.6	7.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5	8	8.5	1.9	12.7	51.6	80.2	5.1
Northern America	75	85				57.9	70.3	
Bermuda								
Canada	8	9	2.4	1.3	3.3	61.8	71.5	
Greenland								
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	66	76	1.6	0.8	2.3	57.5	70.2	
Asia	710	1 186				48.0	79.9	
Central Asia	11	15				54.2	75.5	
Kazakhstan	4	4	29.4	29.2	31.1	66.4	76.8	3.6
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	34.0	35.4	36.9	55.2	78.2	36.6
Tajikistan	1	1				57.3	74.8	8.9
Turkmenistan	1	1				46.4	75.7	
Uzbekistan	4	7				47.6	74.4	5.1

TABLE 6: **Labour (continued)**

	Employment		Employment in agriculture			Labor force		Children in employment
	female	male	share of total	female	male	participation rate		% of children ages 7-14
				share of female employment	share of male employment	female	male	total
	million people	million people	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2010	2010	2005-10*	2005-10*	2005-10*	2010	2010	2000-10*
Eastern Asia	391	482				65.7	79.2	
China, Hong Kong SAR	2	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	51.0	68.3	
China, Macao SAR	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	66.3	76.9	
China	345	422	39.6			67.9	80.2	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7	7				71.8	83.9	
Japan	27	36	3.7	3.7	3.8	49.5	72.0	
Mongolia	1	1	40.0	38.7	41.2	53.9	65.0	10.1
Republic of Korea	10	14	6.6	6.9	6.4	49.2	71.6	
South-Eastern Asia	121	166				58.1	81.9	
Brunei Darussalam	0	0				55.7	76.8	
Cambodia	4	4	72.2	75.0	69.3	79.3	86.6	48.9
Indonesia	41	68	38.3	38.0	39.0	51.0	84.2	6.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	2				76.6	79.4	18.6
Malaysia	4	7	13.5	9.0	16.7	43.7	77.1	
Myanmar	13	14				75.0	82.0	
Philippines	14	22	35.2	24.0	42.3	49.5	79.4	13.3
Singapore	1	2	1.1	0.6	1.5	56.7	77.0	
Thailand	18	21	41.5	39.0	43.7	63.8	80.2	15.1
Timor-Leste	0	0				38.4	74.4	19.9
Viet Nam	24	26	51.7	53.8	49.6	73.1	81.1	21.3
Southern Asia	169	468				30.9	81.0	
Afghanistan	1	7				15.5	80.4	
Bangladesh	28	42	48.1	68.1	41.8	56.9	84.4	16.2
Bhutan	0	0	65.4	72.1	59.1	65.5	76.0	
India	114	341	51.1	65.3	46.2	29.0	80.7	15.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	19	21.2	30.6	19.3	16.1	71.8	
Maldives	0	0	11.5	7.1	14.0	55.1	76.4	
Nepal	8	8				80.3	87.7	
Pakistan	11	45	44.7	75.0	36.9	22.4	83.3	15.9
Sri Lanka	3	6	32.6	36.6	30.4	34.6	76.2	
Western Asia	18	55				26.5	72.0	
Armenia	0	1	44.2	49.1	39.4	49.0	69.6	
Azerbaijan	2	2	38.6	40.2	37.1	61.1	67.8	5.2
Bahrain	0	1				39.2	87.2	
Cyprus	0	0	3.8	2.6	4.8	57.1	71.3	
Georgia	1	1	53.4	56.6	50.5	55.6	73.8	31.8
Iraq	1	5	23.4	50.7	17.1	14.3	69.3	14.7
Israel	1	2	1.7	0.7	2.5	52.5	62.4	
Jordan	0	1	2.0	1.0	2.2	15.3	65.4	1.0
Kuwait	0	1	2.7	0.0	3.6	43.3	82.2	
Lebanon	0	1				22.5	70.8	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	1	13.4	27.5	10.1	14.7	66.3	
Oman	0	1				28.0	79.9	
Qatar	0	1	2.3	0.0	2.7	52.1	95.2	
Saudi Arabia	1	8	4.1	0.2	4.7	17.4	74.2	
Syrian Arab Republic	1	4	14.9	23.8	13.6	12.9	71.6	6.6
Turkey	7	17	23.7	39.3	17.5	28.1	71.4	2.6
United Arab Emirates	1	4	4.2	0.2	5.2	43.7	92.0	
Yemen	1	4				24.8	71.7	18.3
Europe	152	176				51.6	66.2	
Eastern Europe	66	71				52.6	67.3	
Belarus	2	2		8.6	15.3	50.0	62.2	11.7
Bulgaria	1	2	6.8	5.2	8.2	48.5	60.0	
Czech Republic	2	3	3.1	1.9	4.0	49.3	68.2	
Hungary	2	2	4.5	2.3	6.4	43.8	58.4	
Poland	7	9	12.8	12.5	13.1	48.2	64.3	
Republic of Moldova	1	1	31.1	28.4	33.7	37.9	44.5	33.5
Romania	4	5	30.1	31.4	29.1	48.2	64.5	1.4
Russian Federation	34	36	9.7	6.7	10.5	56.1	70.7	
Slovakia	1	1	3.2	1.8	4.4	50.9	68.0	
Ukraine	11	11	15.8			53.0	66.2	17.3
Northern Europe	22	25				56.3	68.2	
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands								
Denmark	1	1	2.4	0.8	3.9	60.0	69.4	
Estonia	0	0	4.2	2.8	5.8	56.5	67.7	
Faroe Islands			11.1					
Finland	1	1	4.4	2.8	6.0	56.1	64.5	
Guernsey								
Iceland	0	0	5.5	2.3	8.7	70.8	78.2	

TABLE 6: **Labour (continued)**

	Employment		Employment in agriculture			Labor force		Children in employment
	female	male	share of total	female	male	participation rate		% of children ages 7-14
	million people 2010	million people 2010	% 2005-10*	share of female employment % 2005-10*	share of male employment % 2005-10*	female % 2010	male % 2010	total % 2000-10*
Ireland	1	1	4.6	1.1	7.7	52.4	68.3	
Isle of Man			1.9					
Jersey								
Latvia	0	0	8.8	5.8	12.0	54.7	66.3	
Lithuania	1	1	9.0	6.8	11.5	53.9	63.4	
Norway	1	1	2.5	1.0	3.9	61.5	70.2	
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	2	2	2.1	0.9	3.2	59.3	68.2	
United Kingdom	14	16	1.2	0.6	1.7	55.5	68.6	
Southern Europe	24	33				45.0	63.8	
Albania	1	1	44.1			49.7	71.3	22.0
Andorra								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1				35.2	58.5	10.6
Croatia	1	1	14.9	16.3	13.7	46.0	59.6	
Gibraltar								
Greece	2	3	12.5	12.7	12.4	44.5	64.9	
Holy See								
Italy	9	14	3.8	2.8	4.5	37.7	59.6	
Malta	0	0	1.3	0.4	1.8	35.0	67.8	
Montenegro			8.6					
Portugal	2	3	10.9	10.7	11.1	56.4	68.0	3.6
San Marino			0.3					
Serbia			24.0			50.8	67.3	6.9
Slovenia	0	1	8.8	8.5	9.0	53.1	65.2	
Spain	8	10	4.3	2.5	5.7	51.5	67.4	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	19.7	19.8	19.6	42.7	68.9	11.8
Western Europe	41	47				52.8	65.6	
Austria	2	2	5.2	5.0	5.4	53.9	67.8	
Belgium	2	2	1.4	0.9	1.7	47.6	60.8	
France	13	14	2.9	1.8	3.9	51.2	62.1	
Germany	18	21	1.6	1.2	2.0	52.9	66.7	
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg	0	0	1.0	0.7	1.3	48.9	65.4	
Monaco								
Netherlands	4	5	2.8	1.7	3.7	58.3	71.5	
Switzerland	2	2	3.3	2.4	4.0	60.6	75.4	
Oceania	8	9				60.3	73.3	
Australia and New Zealand	6	7				59.2	72.8	
Australia	5	6	3.3	2.2	4.2	58.7	72.5	
New Zealand	1	1	6.6	4.4	8.6	61.5	74.2	
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia	2	2				65.5	75.0	
Fiji	0	0				39.3	79.6	
New Caledonia			2.7			46.8	68.6	
Papua New Guinea	1	2				70.6	74.1	
Solomon Islands	0	0				53.1	79.9	
Vanuatu			60.5			61.3	79.7	
Micronesia						47.5	73.8	
Guam						47.5	73.8	
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Polynesia						47.3	72.1	
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia						47.9	66.7	
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa						42.9	78.2	
Tokelau								
Tonga						53.6	75.2	
Tuvalu								
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 7: **Inputs**

	Agricultural tractors	Pesticide use	Fertilizer consumption		
	total	per ha of arable land and permanent crops	per ha of arable land and permanent crops		
	tractors 2000-09*	kg/ha 2005-09*	nitrogen kg/ha 2009	phosphate kg/ha 2009	potash kg/ha 2009
World			69.3	25.8	14.8
Africa			11.0	4.4	1.5
Eastern Africa			7.5	4.8	1.3
Burundi		0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Comoros					
Djibouti	6				
Eritrea	463		0.8	2.0	0.0
Ethiopia			7.9	8.5	0.0
Kenya	12 844		11.1	15.4	2.4
Madagascar	550	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.5
Malawi		0.1	19.0	4.5	4.1
Mauritius		25.5	76.4	30.1	93.7
Mayotte	14				
Mozambique		0.2	2.9	0.9	0.4
Réunion	2 941				
Rwanda	56	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Seychelles			8.0	3.7	5.7
Somalia	1 371				
Uganda			0.8	0.5	0.3
United Republic of Tanzania	21 207		5.8	1.3	0.4
Zambia			18.9	1.8	6.2
Zimbabwe			15.3	9.5	2.5
Middle Africa			1.5	0.3	0.8
Angola			0.7	0.1	0.2
Cameroon		0.9	3.2	0.6	1.6
Central African Republic					
Chad					
Congo			1.6	1.3	1.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo			0.3	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea					
Gabon			1.9	0.6	5.7
Sao Tome and Principe					
Northern Africa			33.6	10.0	1.3
Algeria	104 529	0.2	2.5	2.3	2.2
Egypt	103 188		326.8	61.4	4.8
Libya	39 733		23.2	10.6	0.6
Morocco		1.5	21.6	12.1	2.7
South Sudan					
Sudan					
Sudan (former)	25 564		4.2	3.4	0.2
Tunisia	40 438	0.4	15.5	8.4	0.0
Western Sahara					
Southern Africa			25.8	11.2	6.9
Botswana	3 371				
Lesotho					
Namibia			1.6	0.0	0.0
South Africa	63 200		27.1	11.8	7.3
Swaziland	1 550				
Western Africa			1.9	1.1	0.9
Benin			1.9	1.9	1.9
Burkina Faso		0.2	4.8	2.1	2.1
Côte d'Ivoire	8 981		3.0	1.0	2.3
Cape Verde	56				
Gambia		1.4	3.4	1.7	1.7
Ghana	1 807	2.0	3.5	6.0	3.0
Guinea	5 388	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Guinea-Bissau					
Liberia					
Mali	1 300	0.0	4.7	1.9	0.8
Mauritania	390	0.0			
Niger		0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	24 800		1.2	0.3	0.4
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha					
Senegal	645		2.3	1.7	0.9
Sierra Leone					
Togo	129	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0

TABLE 7: **Inputs (continued)**

	Agricultural tractors	Pesticide use	Fertilizer consumption		
	total	per ha of arable land and permanent crops	per ha of arable land and permanent crops		
	tractors 2000-09*	kg/ha 2005-09*	nitrogen kg/ha 2009	phosphate kg/ha 2009	potash kg/ha 2009
Americas			49.2	20.8	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean			36.7	24.3	19.4
Anguilla					
Antigua and Barbuda			2.6	1.7	1.7
Argentina	244 320		14.9	9.3	0.4
Aruba					
Bahamas		59.4			
Barbados			24.9	23.9	10.1
Belize		7.7	57.4	26.7	2.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6 000	7.1	3.5	2.1	0.2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba					
Brazil	788 053		35.8	41.0	34.9
British Virgin Islands					
Cayman Islands					
Chile	53 915	10.7	200.2	55.7	76.7
Colombia		15.3	163.3	60.9	40.1
Costa Rica			142.7	32.1	155.9
Cuba	72 602		7.1	1.8	4.0
Curaçao					
Dominica			8.4	8.1	8.1
Dominican Republic	1 868	4.7	29.3	11.8	0.0
Ecuador	14 652	3.7	59.4	12.5	16.3
El Salvador		3.6	62.5	14.0	3.7
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	97				
French Guiana	317				
Grenada					
Guadeloupe	853				
Guatemala		5.4	49.3	11.8	4.4
Guyana		0.6	15.1	3.9	0.1
Haiti					
Honduras	5 200	2.6	35.6	8.1	0.8
Jamaica			20.9	10.2	1.1
Martinique	873				
Mexico	238 830	4.5	36.9	5.1	7.2
Montserrat					
Nicaragua		4.4	22.2	3.0	1.8
Panama	8 066	6.6	24.9	5.4	6.7
Paraguay	25 823		15.1	29.8	19.8
Peru		2.4	59.0	22.4	5.3
Puerto Rico	3 255				
Saint Barthélemy					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	22	3.6	5.5	3.3	3.3
Saint Lucia	14				
Saint-Martin (French Part)					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	112				
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)					
Suriname	1 013	15.0	118.2	13.1	12.2
Trinidad and Tobago	5 129		100.9	12.1	33.2
Turks and Caicos Islands					
United States Virgin Islands	119				
Uruguay	36 465	6.7	55.0	51.3	1.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			77.3	18.0	31.7
Northern America			58.9	18.1	17.4
Bermuda					
Canada	733 182	1.0	36.7	10.8	4.8
Greenland					
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					
United States of America	4 389 812	2.2	65.9	20.4	21.4
Asia			128.1	47.6	21.3
Central Asia			23.4	7.1	1.2
Kazakhstan	52 084	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	25 512	0.2	18.2	1.7	0.0
Tajikistan	24 319		55.1	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan					
Uzbekistan			130.7	40.2	7.9

TABLE 7: **Inputs (continued)**

	Agricultural tractors	Pesticide use	Fertilizer consumption		
	total	per ha of arable land and permanent crops	per ha of arable land and permanent crops		
	tractors 2000-09*	kg/ha 2005-09*	nitrogen kg/ha 2009	phosphate kg/ha 2009	potash kg/ha 2009
Eastern Asia			286.4	108.2	40.3
China, Hong Kong SAR		9.2	30.4	0.0	0.0
China, Macao SAR					
China	989 139	10.3	296.8	109.4	39.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					
Japan	2 027 674	13.1	120.1	106.0	45.0
Mongolia	4 700		7.8	0.0	0.0
Republic of Korea	191 631	11.6	136.8	89.7	95.1
South-Eastern Asia			69.5	15.3	17.6
Brunei Darussalam			25.4	2.2	2.2
Cambodia	2 166		4.2	4.8	0.2
Indonesia	4 013		68.8	11.9	19.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic		0.0			
Malaysia		7.2	127.0	8.8	46.9
Myanmar	10 606	0.3	4.2	0.4	0.4
Philippines	58 800		41.5	6.8	16.8
Singapore			3 631.4	365.7	0.0
Thailand	439 139	4.3	74.0	13.5	8.2
Timor-Leste		0.0			
Viet Nam	162 746		158.9	71.7	33.1
Southern Asia			92.9	38.9	17.7
Afghanistan	110		4.5	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	1 000	1.6	164.3	50.2	34.9
Bhutan	117	0.1	16.1	4.7	3.1
India	2 091 000	0.2	91.7	42.5	21.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	228 000	0.4	41.4	18.1	3.6
Maldives			2.7	0.4	0.0
Nepal	26 300	0.1	11.2	4.8	0.8
Pakistan	326 595		163.2	44.5	0.8
Sri Lanka		0.5	83.7	24.2	34.7
Western Asia			49.0	16.6	5.4
Armenia	13 122	0.4	25.9	0.2	0.0
Azerbaijan	27 052	0.1	9.2	1.3	1.5
Bahrain	15	3.1	321.8	2.1	15.3
Cyprus	14 309	8.6	58.2	42.5	30.1
Georgia	17 199		33.7	0.4	0.2
Iraq	46 078	0.2	36.2	9.8	9.8
Israel	23 500		94.4	16.2	48.9
Jordan	5 732	3.1	18.2	0.0	235.7
Kuwait	89		0.0	0.0	40.0
Lebanon			43.8	23.2	18.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	7 520	8.1			
Oman	180		116.3	12.1	43.6
Qatar	82		2 545.3	0.0	8.0
Saudi Arabia		1.2	37.6	0.0	3.1
Syrian Arab Republic	97 660		37.1	15.3	1.5
Turkey	941 835	1.4	58.2	23.9	2.7
United Arab Emirates	380		243.6	1.1	5.7
Yemen	6 340	0.1	9.5	0.0	0.2
Europe			44.1	11.4	11.7
Eastern Europe			24.0	7.6	8.1
Belarus	48 100		97.7	40.9	136.5
Bulgaria	53 100		111.8	47.9	1.2
Czech Republic	83 813	1.6	69.4	10.8	6.3
Hungary	120 477	1.9	57.5	9.2	10.0
Poland	1 577 290	1.3	79.4	27.3	30.7
Republic of Moldova	35 984	1.1	6.9	0.8	0.4
Romania	176 841	0.7	32.4	11.0	3.2
Russian Federation	329 980		10.0	3.2	2.2
Slovakia	21 372	1.1	61.8	9.4	5.8
Ukraine	333 529	1.1	21.1	5.7	2.2
Northern Europe			110.2	22.9	25.4
Åland Islands					
Channel Islands					
Denmark	113 402	1.0	76.7	8.4	17.8
Estonia	33 744	0.6	45.2	9.4	13.9
Faroe Islands					
Finland	175 232	0.7	76.4	27.7	3.7
Guernsey					
Iceland	11 432	0.8	1 714.3	542.9	414.3

TABLE 7: **Inputs (continued)**

	Agricultural tractors	Pesticide use	Fertilizer consumption		
	total	per ha of arable land and permanent crops	per ha of arable land and permanent crops		
	tractors 2000-09*	kg/ha 2005-09*	nitrogen kg/ha 2009	phosphate kg/ha 2009	potash kg/ha 2009
Ireland	174 800	2.0	331.9	61.5	82.6
Isle of Man					
Jersey					
Latvia	59 562	0.8	45.6	9.5	9.5
Lithuania	117 580	1.1	24.0	22.6	4.7
Norway	132 673	0.6	115.3	24.4	50.2
Sark					
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands					
Sweden	159 590	0.7	53.9	7.0	8.2
United Kingdom		3.0	166.8	30.2	41.2
Southern Europe			53.0	17.5	11.7
Albania	7 438		47.9	29.5	0.5
Andorra	353				
Bosnia and Herzegovina			20.6	4.3	4.3
Croatia	4 242		183.4	36.4	6.5
Gibraltar					
Greece	259 613		35.7	12.6	8.0
Holy See					
Italy	1 754 401	5.6	51.3	17.5	16.1
Malta	1 092	13.0	41.9	10.6	12.6
Montenegro		0.0	5.8	2.5	2.1
Portugal	176 394	6.4	52.5	25.2	21.3
San Marino					
Serbia	5 844		88.1	26.2	14.6
Slovenia	103 756	5.7	139.4	35.7	35.5
Spain	1 038 726		45.4	15.3	9.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	53 606	0.2	38.3	7.6	6.6
Western Europe			111.3	19.5	23.9
Austria	331 528	2.4	55.4	12.5	11.3
Belgium	95 010	10.3			
France	1 176 425	2.9	98.3	20.6	21.3
Germany	989 488	2.3	129.2	19.4	29.9
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg	6 446		261.7	10.4	20.2
Monaco					
Netherlands	144 600	8.8	205.6	9.1	15.7
Switzerland	106 200	4.9	118.6	27.2	34.2
Oceania			22.6	19.5	3.7
Australia and New Zealand			22.8	20.1	3.5
Australia			17.9	13.5	3.3
New Zealand		9.5	450.2	600.8	19.3
Norfolk Island					
Melanesia			18.2	1.6	9.7
Fiji	5 983		11.3	2.4	1.4
New Caledonia	1 941	2.7	29.7	27.1	32.5
Papua New Guinea			19.8	1.1	11.6
Solomon Islands					
Vanuatu					
Micronesia			0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam					
Kiribati					
Marshall Islands			0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)					
Nauru					
Northern Mariana Islands	99				
Palau					
Polynesia			39.4	2.1	2.2
American Samoa	36				
Cook Islands		1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
French Polynesia		1.8	11.0	8.6	8.2
Niue					
Pitcairn Islands					
Samoa	94		0.2	0.2	0.2
Tokelau					
Tonga	243		162.0	0.9	1.7
Tuvalu	1				
Wallis and Futuna Islands					

TABLE 8: **Agricultural capital stock**

	Gross capital stock								
	total			share					
		p.a. growth		land development	plantation crops	livestock fixed assets	livestock inventory	structures for livestock	machinery & equipment
	million US$ 2007	% 1990-2000	% 2000-07	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007
World	5 356 831	0.6	0.7	31.2	7.7	27.4	4.8	5.1	23.8
Africa	526 417	1.6	1.8	32.1	7.1	42.9	7.6	6.6	3.8
Eastern Africa	160 262	0.5	2.5	19.4	4.6	55.8	9.8	7.3	3.2
Burundi	1 685	−1.0	4.5	16.0	17.8	46.7	8.2	3.4	7.7
Comoros	140	1.9	0.7	17.3	47.5	21.3	3.8	3.8	6.3
Djibouti	386	1.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	73.2	12.9	9.1	2.4
Eritrea	3 396		−0.5	17.8	0.1	63.4	11.2	5.8	1.8
Ethiopia	48 891		5.7	5.9	1.2	69.1	12.2	9.3	2.3
Kenya	18 542	−0.8	2.0	15.4	4.1	59.0	10.4	7.2	3.8
Madagascar	17 689	0.3	−0.2	46.5	4.2	36.3	6.4	4.9	1.6
Malawi	3 125	2.8	3.1	35.5	4.0	42.8	7.6	3.3	6.7
Mauritius	274	0.5	0.4	60.9	1.8	24.8	4.4	1.0	7.2
Mayotte									
Mozambique	4 953	2.1	1.4	37.0	5.3	38.9	6.9	3.4	8.7
Réunion	334	1.5	1.2	47.4	1.9	23.4	4.1	1.1	22.0
Rwanda	2 007	0.6	5.1	11.4	9.0	57.5	10.1	5.2	6.8
Seychelles	11	0.5	−5.1	3.6	43.0	33.9	6.0	1.0	12.5
Somalia	13 261	−0.3	0.1	21.7	0.4	59.3	10.5	7.3	0.8
Uganda	8 730	1.8	2.5	12.8	19.8	45.9	8.1	8.3	5.2
United Republic of Tanzania	21 894	1.7	1.2	27.9	11.1	42.6	7.5	7.9	2.9
Zambia	5 987	0.9	1.5	30.9	0.8	50.7	8.9	4.6	4.1
Zimbabwe	8 957	−0.6	−0.4	7.7	0.6	68.5	12.1	5.8	5.3
Middle Africa	30 385	1.0	1.0	27.0	10.9	43.3	7.6	7.3	3.8
Angola	6 663	0.7	0.6	32.7	7.4	42.5	7.5	5.9	4.0
Cameroon	7 423	0.9	0.3	24.0	17.5	41.4	7.3	7.8	1.9
Central African Republic	2 492	2.5	1.8	15.8	2.6	56.0	9.9	13.8	1.8
Chad	7 111	2.7	3.1	19.5	0.5	57.5	10.1	10.9	1.5
Congo	636	1.1	1.5	32.5	12.6	40.1	7.1	2.0	5.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5 023	−1.2	−0.2	38.4	16.6	27.5	4.9	2.1	10.6
Equatorial Guinea	369	0.1	−2.1	27.1	66.8	3.4	0.6	0.1	1.9
Gabon	444	1.0	−0.7	26.4	38.3	22.7	4.0	0.9	7.7
Sao Tome and Principe	225	0.7	0.2	54.1	42.7	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.8
Northern Africa	143 374	2.4	1.1	50.8	4.5	30.3	5.3	4.1	5.1
Algeria	14 545	1.0	1.2	42.0	6.9	28.8	5.1	1.4	15.8
Egypt	36 793	2.3	1.5	73.6	2.3	15.1	2.7	2.3	4.0
Libya	7 531	−0.1	0.7	64.6	5.6	15.4	2.7	0.5	11.1
Morocco	26 006	0.7	0.0	63.2	4.9	22.9	4.0	1.2	3.7
South Sudan									
Sudan									
Sudan (former)	48 106	4.5	1.4	29.4	0.4	50.9	9.0	9.0	1.3
Tunisia	10 304	1.8	0.8	40.5	25.5	19.2	3.4	0.9	10.5
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa	50 257	0.1	−0.3	31.3	7.3	32.6	5.7	17.2	6.0
Botswana	1 870	−0.3	−1.5	4.6	0.1	65.8	11.6	12.7	5.2
Lesotho	1 082	0.9	−0.8	12.2	0.5	64.7	11.4	7.1	4.0
Namibia	2 653	0.8	0.4	14.8	0.5	61.4	10.8	9.4	3.1
South Africa	43 832	0.1	−0.2	33.8	8.3	28.4	5.0	18.3	6.3
Swaziland	820	−0.3	−0.7	37.5	2.4	44.3	7.8	6.7	1.3
Western Africa	142 138	2.6	2.7	28.9	11.8	44.7	7.9	4.5	2.3
Benin	2 957	3.5	2.0	29.8	11.8	42.8	7.5	6.1	2.0
Burkina Faso	10 177	3.8	4.1	11.0	0.5	65.5	11.6	8.8	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	7 852	1.1	0.9	16.9	65.3	11.4	2.0	1.6	2.7
Cape Verde	207	2.2	4.4	19.1	1.9	64.5	11.4	2.5	0.7
Gambia	376	1.3	4.2	21.8	1.1	51.2	9.0	11.2	5.5
Ghana	7 209	2.6	2.9	16.7	37.0	34.4	6.1	2.3	3.6
Guinea	5 399	5.4	4.8	12.4	8.0	59.3	10.5	7.2	2.6
Guinea-Bissau	1 821	3.9	0.8	24.9	29.3	35.6	6.3	3.0	0.9
Liberia	637	1.7	0.9	23.8	45.4	20.7	3.6	0.9	5.7
Mali	12 642	4.1	3.4	30.2	1.1	51.5	9.1	6.8	1.4
Mauritania	4 331	3.1	1.2	8.9	0.3	70.9	12.5	6.6	0.7
Niger	13 096	3.5	3.1	27.7	0.3	54.1	9.5	7.3	1.1
Nigeria	60 871	2.1	2.6	40.1	11.0	36.6	6.5	3.2	2.7
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	3	2.6	−0.3	65.8	0.0	22.4	3.9	2.2	5.5
Senegal	10 561	1.5	1.1	11.9	0.4	70.3	12.4	3.5	1.4
Sierra Leone	2 224	1.0	6.2	44.2	9.7	34.5	6.1	3.3	2.1
Togo	1 775	0.7	1.7	34.7	9.0	43.2	7.6	2.6	2.9

TABLE 8: **Agricultural capital stock (continued)**

	Gross capital stock								
	total			share					
		p.a. growth		land development	plantation crops	livestock fixed assets	livestock inventory	structures for livestock	machinery & equipment
	million US$ 2007	% 1990-2000	% 2000-07	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007
Americas	1 446 805	0.3	0.6	26.1	5.7	30.6	5.4	7.2	25.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	727 156	0.5	0.9	24.3	6.9	47.1	8.3	5.2	8.1
Anguilla									
Antigua and Barbuda	39	0.3	0.9	11.6	5.6	56.7	10.0	4.3	11.8
Argentina	79 463	−0.8	0.7	15.2	1.4	52.4	9.2	6.2	15.6
Aruba									
Bahamas	30	1.7	0.6	28.5	31.4	26.3	4.6	0.7	8.5
Barbados	88	−1.6	−3.3	17.7	1.3	45.9	8.1	1.3	25.7
Belize	197	1.8	1.7	21.6	28.4	33.6	5.9	3.6	6.9
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9 239	2.2	2.6	20.6	3.9	55.0	9.7	8.3	2.4
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba									
Brazil	212 210	1.0	1.6	21.2	6.9	42.3	7.5	8.8	13.4
British Virgin Islands	9	−0.5	0.0	4.8	20.5	58.9	10.4	3.3	2.1
Cayman Islands									
Chile	22 663	1.6	−0.2	44.4	5.0	30.8	5.4	1.7	12.8
Colombia	102 648	0.3	0.7	7.8	5.4	70.7	12.5	2.6	1.1
Costa Rica	2 165	−0.6	0.3	24.1	27.5	27.2	4.8	5.5	10.9
Cuba	24 317	−1.1	−0.6	21.4	3.5	55.7	9.8	1.6	8.1
Curaçao									
Dominica	61	1.2	1.1	4.2	57.0	27.6	4.9	2.1	4.2
Dominican Republic	10 301	0.2	2.2	24.2	16.3	47.8	8.4	2.6	0.5
Ecuador	18 931	0.4	−0.8	36.7	22.3	30.8	5.4	2.4	2.4
El Salvador	2 686	−0.0	1.1	28.2	26.8	27.9	4.9	4.9	7.2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	144	−0.6	−0.2	0.0	0.0	84.3	14.9	0.3	0.5
French Guiana	40	−0.3	−0.5	33.2	19.0	32.6	5.8	2.1	7.3
Grenada	39	−0.3	1.7	14.0	56.7	22.8	4.0	1.2	1.3
Guadeloupe	157	−0.0	0.6	18.5	4.2	59.0	10.4	4.6	3.4
Guatemala	9 433	1.6	4.6	25.0	30.5	32.2	5.7	3.2	3.3
Guyana	1 049	0.2	−0.1	70.9	4.5	13.6	2.4	1.0	7.6
Haiti	4 949	2.7	0.2	17.3	11.8	55.6	9.8	3.9	1.6
Honduras	4 388	−1.2	2.2	25.5	25.9	30.9	5.5	5.7	6.5
Jamaica	2 273	0.5	0.6	9.7	13.4	59.6	10.5	1.9	5.0
Martinique	93	−0.9	−2.7	30.5	14.7	39.4	7.0	2.6	5.8
Mexico	121 134	0.5	0.1	47.5	7.1	32.3	5.7	2.9	4.5
Montserrat									
Nicaragua	6 120	3.1	0.6	41.9	17.0	28.8	5.1	5.7	1.5
Panama	3 592	0.5	1.3	12.8	8.8	56.0	9.9	4.3	8.1
Paraguay	8 465	1.3	1.5	20.7	1.9	51.2	9.0	11.5	5.7
Peru	23 685	1.2	0.8	34.2	8.1	45.3	8.0	2.4	2.0
Puerto Rico	774	−2.8	−1.5	14.7	9.3	54.6	9.6	4.5	7.3
Saint Barthélemy									
Saint Kitts and Nevis	17	−1.6	−4.0	13.3	0.0	67.8	12.0	3.9	2.9
Saint Lucia	57	0.2	−2.4	23.7	24.8	40.4	7.1	2.3	1.7
Saint-Martin (French Part)									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28	−1.9	−0.4	23.1	21.9	41.5	7.3	1.8	4.3
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)									
Suriname	677	0.5	−1.8	79.7	5.0	9.5	1.7	0.7	3.4
Trinidad and Tobago	321	−1.9	0.7	14.6	16.2	44.0	7.8	1.2	16.3
Turks and Caicos Islands									
United States Virgin Islands	17	−0.5	−0.2	2.7	11.6	62.1	11.0	4.7	8.0
Uruguay	25 136	0.3	1.7	5.9	0.3	73.7	13.0	4.6	2.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29 509	0.7	0.7	20.1	7.9	50.7	8.9	5.3	7.0
Northern America	719 649	0.2	0.2	27.9	4.4	13.9	2.4	9.1	42.2
Bermuda									
Canada	100 518	−0.1	0.5	23.4	22.5	8.8	1.6	7.8	35.9
Greenland	6	−0.4	−0.4	0.0	0.0	47.7	8.4	0.0	43.9
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
United States of America	619 125	0.2	0.2	28.6	1.5	14.7	2.6	9.3	43.3
Asia	2 225 311	1.2	1.1	36.1	10.1	24.8	4.4	2.8	21.9
Central Asia	106 480		1.1	59.6	1.9	19.2	3.4	1.7	14.2
Kazakhstan	47 162		0.9	73.6	1.0	14.4	2.5	1.4	7.0
Kyrgyzstan	6 394		−0.1	63.0	3.3	18.2	3.2	2.2	10.2
Tajikistan	6 429		1.4	55.8	6.4	26.3	4.6	2.3	4.6
Turkmenistan	19 528		1.7	47.2	1.3	19.1	3.4	1.0	28.1
Uzbekistan	26 967		1.4	44.1	2.6	26.2	4.6	2.5	19.9

TABLE 8: **Agricultural capital stock (continued)**

	Gross capital stock								
	total			share					
		p.a. growth		land development	plantation crops	livestock fixed assets	livestock inventory	structures for livestock	machinery & equipment
	million US$ 2007	% 1990-2000	% 2000-07	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007
Eastern Asia	887 564	0.8	0.7	23.1	5.7	28.4	5.0	1.7	36.1
China, Hong Kong SAR									
China, Macao SAR									
China	559 504	1.7	1.3	33.6	8.7	32.4	5.7	2.0	17.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7 366	−0.5	0.6	43.5	8.7	20.8	3.7	1.2	22.2
Japan	292 402	−1.1	−0.5	3.9	0.3	18.8	3.3	0.8	72.9
Mongolia	10 992	3.4	0.5	2.7	0.0	77.4	13.7	5.5	0.7
Republic of Korea	17 301	4.6	1.9	12.1	3.8	32.1	5.7	1.4	44.9
South-Eastern Asia	286 230	2.2	2.0	24.0	41.5	19.1	3.4	2.0	10.0
Brunei Darussalam	83	4.6	4.9	5.0	29.6	54.1	9.5	0.6	1.1
Cambodia	5 553	1.5	1.4	37.6	8.9	35.7	6.3	6.8	4.8
Indonesia	100 102	1.5	1.6	19.6	49.3	16.1	2.8	1.4	10.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 798	1.9	2.4	24.1	7.1	51.4	9.1	6.0	2.3
Malaysia	22 014	1.1	0.3	5.8	82.4	7.4	1.3	0.4	2.7
Myanmar	23 638	2.1	3.2	33.0	14.9	33.6	5.9	6.0	6.6
Philippines	30 360	0.8	0.7	16.0	53.5	22.0	3.9	2.0	2.7
Singapore									
Thailand	32 726	0.1	1.4	38.9	29.1	20.0	3.5	2.3	6.2
Timor-Leste	689	4.4	2.2	13.2	30.1	42.7	7.5	4.5	2.0
Viet Nam	67 267	5.9	3.5	28.9	31.4	17.0	3.0	1.3	18.3
Southern Asia	686 365	1.4	1.4	43.9	6.1	27.8	4.9	5.5	11.9
Afghanistan	30 924	1.1	−0.0	80.6	0.4	14.9	2.6	1.5	0.0
Bangladesh	66 126	1.1	2.1	14.1	3.0	65.1	11.5	4.3	2.0
Bhutan	350	−0.6	0.8	23.3	23.4	33.6	5.9	10.7	3.0
India	369 127	1.6	1.2	42.7	8.4	20.6	3.6	7.0	17.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	85 173	1.0	1.6	63.5	1.7	17.9	3.2	1.2	12.6
Maldives	15	2.0	−2.6	11.6	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Nepal	8 855	1.4	1.3	32.5	3.9	39.1	6.9	12.4	5.2
Pakistan	119 020	1.7	2.2	42.6	2.6	39.9	7.0	4.9	2.9
Sri Lanka	6 774	−1.2	−0.1	25.5	52.7	14.3	2.5	2.1	2.9
Western Asia	258 672	1.3	0.9	63.3	4.0	13.0	2.3	0.9	16.4
Armenia	2 952		1.2	59.8	8.2	20.1	3.5	1.9	6.5
Azerbaijan	13 465		0.6	49.5	5.6	21.4	3.8	1.7	18.0
Bahrain	58	3.7	−0.1	62.3	7.1	24.0	4.2	1.8	0.6
Cyprus	1 194	1.4	0.6	47.2	5.1	17.8	3.1	0.7	26.0
Georgia	5 619		−1.5	40.3	7.9	25.7	4.5	1.8	19.8
Iraq	31 881	−0.0	0.2	83.2	0.9	8.8	1.5	0.5	5.1
Israel	2 484	−0.0	0.1	41.2	9.9	16.4	2.9	8.8	20.7
Jordan	1 530	1.8	1.1	51.1	7.4	27.1	4.8	0.9	8.8
Kuwait	310	6.2	3.9	26.4	1.6	58.1	10.2	1.4	2.2
Lebanon	2 845	0.6	0.1	73.2	16.8	6.5	1.1	0.4	2.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	716	4.2	0.7	21.8	17.8	20.6	3.6	0.9	35.4
Oman	1 329	2.9	0.5	42.3	4.2	41.2	7.3	3.7	1.3
Qatar	192	6.9	−1.5	63.6	2.2	26.6	4.7	2.1	0.8
Saudi Arabia	23 710	0.8	0.1	87.5	1.7	7.9	1.4	0.3	1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	25 731	4.1	2.4	73.9	4.2	11.2	2.0	0.5	8.3
Turkey	129 094	0.8	0.8	54.8	4.0	12.4	2.2	0.8	25.7
United Arab Emirates	3 747	12.4	1.5	75.6	10.0	11.0	1.9	1.1	0.4
Yemen	11 815	2.8	4.0	66.0	4.4	21.7	3.8	1.9	2.2
Europe	980 267	−0.6	−0.7	29.6	6.4	16.6	2.9	5.1	39.4
Eastern Europe	402 793	−0.7	−1.2	45.7	5.5	15.6	2.7	1.1	29.4
Belarus	14 991		−2.3	21.5	2.8	36.5	6.4	2.5	30.3
Bulgaria	5 902	−4.8	−4.9	28.5	10.0	23.8	4.2	1.2	32.3
Czech Republic	11 636		−1.1	29.4	14.9	14.3	2.5	1.1	37.7
Hungary	11 224	0.2	−1.1	44.8	10.9	10.0	1.8	0.6	31.8
Poland	78 345	0.1	1.2	18.4	3.9	6.4	1.1	0.7	69.4
Republic of Moldova	4 906		−1.9	44.7	25.6	11.0	1.9	0.7	16.0
Romania	42 851	−1.5	−0.2	67.6	6.2	14.6	2.6	0.8	8.2
Russian Federation	167 552		−2.0	54.3	4.4	18.9	3.3	1.2	17.8
Slovakia	6 187		−2.0	63.7	4.0	8.9	1.6	0.8	21.1
Ukraine	59 200		−1.8	50.8	6.4	15.0	2.7	1.0	24.1
Northern Europe	133 000	−0.3	−0.2	10.5	0.4	25.4	4.5	9.4	49.8
Åland Islands									
Channel Islands									
Denmark	12 551	−1.4	−0.5	23.3	0.2	29.5	5.2	7.0	34.8
Estonia	2 189		−3.2	19.9	2.0	11.1	2.0	1.0	64.0
Faroe Islands									
Finland	12 581	−1.8	−0.6	8.2	0.2	11.5	2.0	4.3	73.8
Guernsey									
Iceland	1 027	−1.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	20.1	3.6	7.8	68.1

TABLE 8: **Agricultural capital stock (continued)**

	Gross capital stock								
	total			share					
		p.a. growth		land development	plantation crops	livestock fixed assets	livestock inventory	structures for livestock	machinery & equipment
	million US$ 2007	% 1990-2000	% 2000-07	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007
Ireland	19 709	1.0	−0.2	3.1	0.1	42.4	7.5	18.6	28.4
Isle of Man									
Jersey									
Latvia	3 899		1.6	20.7	1.2	6.1	1.1	0.9	69.9
Lithuania	8 691		0.7	17.5	2.0	8.9	1.6	0.9	69.1
Norway	9 077	−0.8	−0.3	11.4	0.2	13.2	2.3	5.6	67.2
Sark									
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands									
Sweden	14 388	−0.2	−0.5	10.6	0.2	27.0	4.8	6.2	51.3
United Kingdom	48 889	−0.2	−0.3	8.2	0.4	28.1	5.0	11.8	46.5
Southern Europe	223 235	0.6	−0.1	27.5	15.8	11.5	2.0	4.2	39.1
Albania	5 157	−1.4	0.0	67.3	15.6	11.6	2.1	1.2	2.3
Andorra	0	0.0	0.0	100.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 034		0.3	21.7	14.1	26.3	4.6	2.3	31.0
Croatia	2 064		2.4	31.1	16.4	36.9	6.5	2.2	6.9
Gibraltar									
Greece	22 178	0.6	1.0	40.9	21.3	12.3	2.2	2.9	20.4
Holy See									
Italy	81 781	0.7	−0.9	22.6	9.9	7.5	1.3	4.5	54.2
Malta	98	−0.4	1.0	19.0	5.0	48.6	8.6	11.4	7.3
Montenegro	407			29.4	15.7	25.5	4.5	1.4	23.5
Portugal	13 942	−0.4	−2.0	27.0	18.6	15.3	2.7	5.7	30.6
San Marino									
Serbia	7 742			29.4	15.7	25.5	4.5	1.4	23.5
Slovenia	2 830		−0.8	4.5	3.3	15.1	2.7	1.5	72.9
Spain	83 480	0.8	0.7	26.6	20.2	12.0	2.1	4.6	34.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 522		1.5	46.7	7.9	13.4	2.4	1.8	27.9
Western Europe	221 239	−1.6	−0.9	13.9	2.1	18.5	3.3	10.7	51.5
Austria	15 218	−0.9	−0.4	7.3	1.5	13.6	2.4	7.4	67.8
Belgium	6 811			7.3	1.2	36.6	6.5	21.3	27.0
France	96 594	−0.6	−0.4	19.6	3.7	19.3	3.4	11.1	42.8
Germany	81 256	−3.1	−1.7	8.9	0.8	13.4	2.4	8.8	65.8
Liechtenstein	14	−0.3	0.0	13.7	0.0	29.0	5.1	22.6	29.5
Luxembourg	489			7.3	1.2	36.6	6.5	21.3	27.0
Monaco									
Netherlands	12 285	−0.8	−0.7	21.0	1.0	34.1	6.0	17.3	20.5
Switzerland	8 571	−0.9	−0.3	3.4	0.9	29.9	5.3	10.3	50.3
Oceania	178 030	0.1	−0.1	19.5	2.6	47.8	8.4	11.7	10.1
Australia and New Zealand	172 115	0.1	−0.1	20.0	0.8	48.3	8.5	12.0	10.3
Australia	115 091	0.3	−0.4	27.2	1.0	39.2	6.9	13.4	12.2
New Zealand	57 024	−0.4	0.5	5.5	0.5	66.5	11.7	9.2	6.6
Norfolk Island									
Melanesia	4 948	1.4	0.6	4.4	49.5	34.1	6.0	1.4	4.6
Fiji	1 009	1.3	−0.2	10.0	32.5	40.4	7.1	3.4	6.5
New Caledonia	617	−0.6	0.8	2.6	1.9	74.3	13.1	1.9	6.2
Papua New Guinea	2 465	1.9	0.5	3.3	57.2	29.3	5.2	0.4	4.7
Solomon Islands	199	0.6	1.2	2.9	76.6	14.8	2.6	0.6	2.5
Vanuatu	657	1.3	1.6	1.9	82.9	10.8	1.9	2.2	0.4
Micronesia	361	−1.2	0.1	1.0	89.0	6.9	1.2	0.4	1.4
Guam	30	−0.0	0.1	2.0	78.0	8.5	1.5	0.1	9.9
Kiribati	206	−1.4	0.1	0.8	96.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Marshall Islands	40		0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	79		0.1	1.4	68.9	23.2	4.1	1.7	0.7
Nauru									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau	5		0.0	6.4	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Polynesia	607	−0.0	0.9	5.2	55.7	31.1	5.5	1.0	1.6
American Samoa	12	0.3	0.0	5.3	56.4	31.8	5.6	0.1	0.8
Cook Islands									
French Polynesia	93	0.8	−0.3	2.5	55.8	29.0	5.1	1.1	6.5
Niue	8	0.1	1.1	3.9	83.1	9.9	1.7	0.1	1.1
Pitcairn Islands									
Samoa	344	−0.3	1.4	5.7	62.3	26.2	4.6	0.8	0.4
Tokelau									
Tonga	125	0.2	0.5	6.6	37.5	44.9	7.9	1.7	1.4
Tuvalu									
Wallis and Futuna Islands	25	0.2	0.0	1.3	47.1	43.3	7.6	0.3	0.3

TABLE 9: **Foreign direct investment and official development assistance**

	FDI, inward flows				ODA				
	agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		food, beverages, tobacco		total receipts		agriculture	forestry	fishery
	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010
World									
Africa									
Eastern Africa									
Burundi					212	576	19.2	0.0	0.0
Comoros					37	82	2.1		0.1
Djibouti					122	175	0.8	0.1	0.0
Eritrea					523	107	3.0	0.0	10.6
Ethiopia	15		38		1 466	3 479	6.7	0.6	0.0
Kenya					1 475	3 489	9.9	0.4	0.4
Madagascar		16		0	630	343	5.6	0.6	0.2
Malawi					871	1 061	6.6	1.9	0.0
Mauritius	0	6	0	0	36	322	0.0		0.0
Mayotte					1	610	1.4		0.0
Mozambique	6		0		2 260	2 225	2.5	0.6	0.6
Réunion									
Rwanda					730	1 050	6.6	0.9	0.0
Seychelles					5	56	0.0		2.0
Somalia					140	394	0.3		0.0
Uganda	0	43	0	0	1 589	2 102	10.8	0.0	0.0
United Republic of Tanzania	−11		0		1 952	3 217	4.5	0.2	0.0
Zambia					1 593	852	4.8	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe					279	602	15.5	0.0	
Middle Africa									
Angola					449	501	6.0	0.1	0.0
Cameroon					635	763	7.6	1.7	0.0
Central African Republic					170	256	0.7	0.4	0.0
Chad					521	549	1.8	0.0	
Congo					76	1 344	0.1	0.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo					276	3 726	2.7	0.3	0.0
Equatorial Guinea					34	83	0.0	0.1	0.3
Gabon					110	208	10.9	3.9	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe					64	41	6.4		2.6
Northern Africa									
Algeria					225	294	0.4	0.0	2.8
Egypt	16	30	36	0	1 970	2 531	6.0	0.0	0.0
Libya						46	0.1		
Morocco	6	10	0	0	996	2 138	6.8	0.0	1.9
South Sudan									
Sudan									
Sudan (former)					377	2 230	7.3	0.1	0.0
Tunisia	6	0	12	0	746	818	0.5	0.0	0.1
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa									
Botswana					45	120	0.6	0.1	0.0
Lesotho					75	262	0.1	0.0	
Namibia					160	395	2.0	1.3	0.6
South Africa					614	1 211	1.2	0.7	0.1
Swaziland					38	126	5.0	0.0	
Western Africa									
Benin					526	665	3.3	0.2	0.1
Burkina Faso					687	929	8.4	0.3	0.1
Cape Verde					118	239	1.1		0.6
Côte d'Ivoire					738	831	10.8	2.1	0.0
Gambia					67	194	9.0		0.1
Ghana					961	1 780	7.0	0.8	0.3
Guinea					230	153	5.5	0.4	0.1
Guinea-Bissau					151	146	0.9	0.1	7.2
Liberia					33	1 573	2.4	0.2	0.0
Mali					856	1 028	22.8	0.2	1.9
Mauritania	0				277	379	1.0	0.0	2.5
Niger					500	608	8.1	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	1 024	1 449	5.5		0.0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha					13	51			1.4
Senegal					1 012	1 493	17.4	1.3	1.0
Sierra Leone					437	516	16.7		0.0
Togo					113	549	7.6	0.0	0.0

TABLE 9: **Foreign direct investment and official development assistance (continued)**

	FDI, inward flows				ODA				
	agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		food, beverages, tobacco		total receipts		agriculture	forestry	fishery
	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010
Americas									
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Anguilla					5	0			
Antigua and Barbuda					10	13			2.1
Argentina	0	663	6	841	75	157	4.0	0.5	20.5
Aruba									
Bahamas									
Barbados					4	23	1.7		0.0
Belize		4	0		26	54	46.7		0.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	0	0	0	1285	775	15.5	2.5	0.1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba									
Brazil	73	618	453	1592	292	1035	1.9	20.5	0.0
British Virgin Islands									
Cayman Islands									
Chile		194		0	69	136	1.0	0.2	0.5
Colombia	12	131	0	0	1587	1263	9.0	0.0	0.1
Costa Rica	0	35	0	0	76	95	2.3	0.0	0.2
Cuba					88	122	7.1	0.0	0.3
Curaçao									
Dominica					21	9	0.0		0.3
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	355	464	4.1	0.1	0.0
Ecuador	19	−3	0	0	274	280	10.1	5.1	0.5
El Salvador	30	0	0	0	173	336	3.3	0.0	0.3
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)									
French Guiana									
Grenada					18	16	0.1		0.7
Guadeloupe									
Guatemala		0		0	328	480	9.7	0.1	0.1
Guyana					224	341	7.5	0.0	0.0
Haiti					218	3655	2.0	0.1	0.0
Honduras	40	17	0	0	898	625	7.5	4.6	0.1
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	140	118	24.7	0.1	0.1
Martinique									
Mexico	95	17	230	2949	346	1177	0.2	1.7	0.0
Montserrat					48	25	0.0		
Nicaragua	4	0	0	0	646	640	9.6	0.9	0.0
Panama		16	0	0	38	62	4.1	1.3	2.9
Paraguay	−3	−1	40	10	62	223	10.2	0.2	0.1
Peru	0	0	0	0	1016	770	8.2	2.0	0.6
Puerto Rico									
Saint Barthélemy									
Saint Kitts and Nevis					6	26	0.4		1.8
Saint Lucia					37	12	1.9		2.1
Saint-Martin (French Part)									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					17	11	3.0	0.0	
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)									
Suriname					37	36	0.0	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	−18	4	15	49	0.4		
Turks and Caicos Islands					4				
United States Virgin Islands									
Uruguay	−15	314	−6	59	22	36	3.7	0.0	2.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	0			230	48	0.7	0.1	0.0
Northern America									
Bermuda									
Canada	0	0	0	0					
Greenland									
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
United States of America									
Asia									
Central Asia									
Kazakhstan	5	4	90	209	302	311	0.6		0.0
Kyrgyzstan	0		0		379	550	1.8	0.1	0.0
Tajikistan					162	480	6.2	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan					18	51	2.5	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan					94	786	0.7		0.0

TABLE 9: **Foreign direct investment and official development assistance (continued)**

	FDI, inward flows				ODA				
	agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		food, beverages, tobacco		total receipts		agriculture	forestry	fishery
	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010
Eastern Asia									
China, Hong Kong SAR			0	0					
China, Macao SAR			0	0					
China	917	2 009	76	0	3 271	2 383	0.6	2.5	0.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	−22	6	542	65	128	74	0.8		
Japan		−5	290	286					
Mongolia	1	0	0	4	311	611	3.1	0.4	1.4
Republic of Korea									
South-Eastern Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0					
Cambodia	5	157	13	5	641	1 027	5.3	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	−1 566	317	0	0	2 310	3 294	3.6	2.1	0.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	4	0	0	322	595	2.9	0.4	0.1
Malaysia	0	40	0	0	1 239	95	0.6	5.8	0.3
Myanmar	6		0		81	346	6.7	0.5	0.3
Philippines	0	4	0	0	1 119	1 344	3.3	0.4	0.5
Singapore			−7						
Thailand	−4	22	156	220	1 107	567	1.4	0.5	0.3
Timor-Leste					435	406	2.7	0.1	0.1
Viet Nam	120	77	0	0	2 128	4 007	6.2	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia									
Afghanistan					218	7 666	8.7	0.0	
Bangladesh	1	6	11	23	1 849	2 759	4.6	0.2	0.2
Bhutan					94	113	5.5	0.2	
India		0	49	0	2 840	7 765	2.8	0.0	0.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			42		182	128	1.4	0.3	
Maldives					46	95	0.1		0.0
Nepal					407	1 174	2.5	0.3	0.0
Pakistan	0	0	0	98	1 298	5 099	3.2	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka			18		453	1 126	1.1	0.0	0.1
Western Asia									
Armenia	0	5	3	29	296	386	1.8	0.0	
Azerbaijan	0	0	0		247	206	1.6	0.0	
Bahrain					0				
Cyprus	0		0						
Georgia					308	892	2.8	0.0	
Iraq					136	2 337	2.5		
Israel	0		29						
Jordan	5		0		709	1 113	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kuwait									
Lebanon					133	490	6.2	0.2	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory					1 517	4 979	1.6	0.0	0.0
Oman		0		0	11	21	0.3		
Qatar									
Saudi Arabia		6	0	177	3				
Syrian Arab Republic					143	494	6.1		
Turkey		32	0	650	597	1 767	15.4		0.0
United Arab Emirates									
Yemen					673	937	2.7	0.0	2.4
Europe									
Eastern Europe									
Belarus						147	0.2		
Bulgaria	1	13	0	0					
Czech Republic	29	9	247	47					
Hungary	125	44	402	−110					
Poland	9		111						
Republic of Moldova					157	875	12.8		
Romania									
Russian Federation	48	235	528	1 801					
Slovakia	1		0						
Ukraine						578	0.5	0.0	
Northern Europe									
Åland Islands									
Channel Islands									
Denmark	0	0	1 019	726					
Estonia	−2	58	0	0					
Faroe Islands									
Finland			0	0					
Guernsey									
Iceland	−0	6	−20	−0					

TABLE 9: **Foreign direct investment and official development assistance (continued)**

	FDI, inward flows				ODA				
	agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		food, beverages, tobacco		total receipts		agriculture	forestry	fishery
	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000-01*	million US$ 2010-11*	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010	share of total % 2010
Ireland				−246					
Isle of Man									
Jersey									
Latvia	−13	28	0	0					
Lithuania	2	6	36	60					
Norway	0	0	0	0					
Sark									
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands									
Sweden	1		1 019	204					
United Kingdom	16	−702	632	14 640					
Southern Europe									
Albania		−1		0	508	491	3.0	0.8	0.0
Andorra									
Bosnia and Herzegovina				19	1 123	617	1.9	0.0	
Croatia	1	49	29	−4	146	233	16.7		0.0
Gibraltar									
Greece		−4		−82					
Holy See									
Italy	171	444	991	1 012					
Malta				0	1				
Montenegro					0	104	1.3	2.6	
Portugal	7	0	−142	0					
San Marino									
Serbia		14		101	2 567	1 252	2.9	0.5	
Slovenia					70				
Spain	−12	−118	0	0					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	1	15	39	368	245	9.7	0.0	
Western Europe									
Austria	0	0	34	142					
Belgium				0					
France	11		569						
Germany	51	−1	−1 079	20					
Liechtenstein									
Luxembourg									
Monaco									
Netherlands									
Switzerland			0	0					
Oceania									
Australia and New Zealand									
Australia	−13		0						
New Zealand									
Norfolk Island									
Melanesia									
Fiji	0		1		15	65	18.9	0.1	1.5
New Caledonia									
Papua New Guinea					898	971	4.6	0.2	0.1
Solomon Islands					130	381	3.3	0.1	1.6
Vanuatu	0		0		36	76	2.0	0.5	0.2
Micronesia									
Guam									
Kiribati					30	34	0.8		4.5
Marshall Islands					56	82	0.1		0.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)					114	113	0.0		0.9
Nauru					0	19			1.3
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau					18	20	0.7		1.6
Polynesia									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands					2	22			2.2
French Polynesia									
Niue					1	12			0.0
Pitcairn Islands									
Samoa					47	117	1.4	0.1	0.1
Tokelau					0	11			0.0
Tonga					31	95	1.1	0.0	0.4
Tuvalu					3	23	0.1		1.8
Wallis and Futuna Islands					0	124	0.5	0.8	

TABLE 10: **Government expenditures**

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting				Environmental protection	
	% of total outlays		% of agricultural GDP		% of total outlays	
	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*
World						
Africa						
Eastern Africa						
Burundi						
Comoros						
Djibouti						
Eritrea						
Ethiopia	17.5		6.1		0.0	
Kenya	4.6		5.7		0.8	
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Mauritius		3.8		30.1		3.4
Mayotte						
Mozambique					0.4	
Réunion						
Rwanda						
Seychelles	1.5				4.7	
Somalia						
Uganda	3.9		3.4		0.2	
United Republic of Tanzania	1.6		2.5			
Zambia						
Zimbabwe	16.0					
Middle Africa						
Angola	4.1		21.5		0.6	
Cameroon						
Central African Republic		2.3		0.8		0.0
Chad						
Congo		3.6		24.6		2.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo						
Equatorial Guinea	0.8		12.5		4.0	
Gabon						
Sao Tome and Principe		3.1				0.5
Northern Africa						
Algeria		3.6		23.4		0.3
Egypt	1.9		4.3		0.4	
Libya						
Morocco						
South Sudan						
Sudan						
Sudan (former)						
Tunisia	5.5		17.3		1.6	
Western Sahara						
Southern Africa						
Botswana	3.0		50.9			
Lesotho	2.4		13.2		0.3	
Namibia	4.1		13.6			
South Africa		1.2		16.5		0.3
Swaziland	4.9		31.5			
Western Africa						
Benin		1.4				0.4
Burkina Faso		2.5				0.2
Cape Verde	3.3		12.6		1.0	
Côte d'Ivoire		0.7		1.3		0.4
Gambia						
Ghana	1.5		0.5		2.9	
Guinea						
Guinea-Bissau						
Liberia	2.4		0.0			
Mali		2.2				0.6
Mauritania						
Niger						
Nigeria	0.9					
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone	1.1		0.6		0.1	
Togo						

TABLE 10: **Government expenditures (continued)**

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting				Environmental protection	
	% of total outlays		% of agricultural GDP		% of total outlays	
	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*
Americas						
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Anguilla						
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina						
Aruba						
Bahamas	1.0		9.3			
Barbados						
Belize						
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)						
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba						
Brazil						
British Virgin Islands						
Cayman Islands						
Chile		1.3		8.6		0.3
Colombia						
Costa Rica		1.1		4.2		0.4
Cuba						
Curaçao						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic		2.7		7.8		0.7
Ecuador						
El Salvador	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.5
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)						
French Guiana						
Grenada						
Guadeloupe						
Guatemala	2.1		0.8		0.6	
Guyana						
Haiti						
Honduras						
Jamaica	1.6		11.8		0.1	
Martinique						
Mexico	3.0		16.3			
Montserrat						
Nicaragua						
Panama	1.8		9.9			
Paraguay	3.4		2.8			
Peru						
Puerto Rico						
Saint Barthélemy						
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.6		15.9			
Saint Lucia						
Saint-Martin (French Part)						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)						
Suriname						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Turks and Caicos Islands						
United States Virgin Islands						
Uruguay						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)						
Northern America						
Bermuda						
Canada						
Greenland						
Saint Pierre and Miquelon						
United States of America	0.6		14.6		1.2	
Asia						
Central Asia						
Kazakhstan						
Kyrgyzstan	1.8		3.3		0.7	
Tajikistan						
Turkmenistan						
Uzbekistan						

TABLE 10: **Government expenditures (continued)**

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting				Environmental protection	
	% of total outlays		% of agricultural GDP		% of total outlays	
	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*
Eastern Asia						
China, Hong Kong SAR						
China, Macao SAR					1.8	
China	1.7		2.3		0.1	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Japan						
Mongolia						
Republic of Korea						
South-Eastern Asia						
Brunei Darussalam						
Cambodia						
Indonesia	0.9		0.9		0.5	
Lao People's Democratic Republic						
Malaysia	3.2		7.9		0.0	
Myanmar	6.3					
Philippines	5.9		8.0		1.0	
Singapore	0.2		117.7		0.0	
Thailand		5.6		9.2		0.2
Timor-Leste						
Viet Nam	2.5		4.1			
Southern Asia						
Afghanistan	3.7		2.7		0.1	
Bangladesh	8.9		6.4		0.1	
Bhutan	11.2		20.4		0.0	
India	6.8		6.4			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.4				0.1	
Maldives	1.3		19.1		0.6	
Nepal	8.5		4.8		0.5	
Pakistan	1.0		1.0		0.0	
Sri Lanka	5.3		9.6			
Western Asia						
Armenia						
Azerbaijan	3.1		16.3		0.1	
Bahrain						0.4
Cyprus		2.5				0.1
Georgia	0.4		1.8		0.3	
Iraq						
Israel						0.3
Jordan	0.8		8.4		0.1	
Kuwait	0.0				0.0	
Lebanon		0.2		1.5		0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory		0.8				0.1
Oman	0.8					
Qatar					0.5	
Saudi Arabia						
Syrian Arab Republic	4.4		6.0			
Turkey		4.5		14.1		0.2
United Arab Emirates						
Yemen	0.3		1.2		0.9	
Europe						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	11.0		30.2		0.7	
Bulgaria	1.6		9.1		0.3	
Czech Republic	4.2		62.2		1.8	
Hungary						1.3
Poland		3.5		25.7		0.2
Republic of Moldova	4.5		9.8		0.7	
Romania						
Russian Federation		0.4		2.4		0.1
Slovakia		6.6		42.7		0.8
Ukraine	2.4		9.1		0.8	
Northern Europe						
Åland Islands						
Channel Islands						
Denmark						0.6
Estonia						2.2
Faroe Islands						
Finland		3.6		40.5		0.7
Guernsey						
Iceland		2.9		18.4		0.9

TABLE 10: **Government expenditures (continued)**

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting				Environmental protection	
	% of total outlays		% of agricultural GDP		% of total outlays	
	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*	cash % 2009-11*	non-cash % 2009-11*
Ireland						1.5
Isle of Man						
Jersey						
Latvia	7.4		50.9		3.4	
Lithuania		4.2		32.6		0.8
Norway		1.5		43.2		0.3
Sark						
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands						
Sweden		0.7		12.3		0.5
United Kingdom						1.1
Southern Europe						
Albania						
Andorra						
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Croatia	4.0		30.6		0.4	
Gibraltar						
Greece						0.3
Holy See						
Italy						0.6
Malta						3.4
Montenegro						
Portugal		0.8		13.9		0.6
San Marino						
Serbia	3.0		10.7		0.5	
Slovenia	3.8		45.5		1.4	
Spain		0.5		3.5		0.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						
Western Europe						
Austria						0.6
Belgium						0.1
France						0.7
Germany						1.1
Liechtenstein						
Luxembourg						1.5
Monaco						
Netherlands						0.7
Switzerland		7.0		60.9		1.4
Oceania						
Australia and New Zealand						
Australia						
New Zealand						
Norfolk Island						
Melanesia						
Fiji	2.8		3.3		0.2	
New Caledonia						
Papua New Guinea	2.4		2.4			
Solomon Islands						
Vanuatu	1.9		2.3			
Micronesia						
Guam						
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia (Federated States of)						
Nauru						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Palau						
Polynesia						
American Samoa						
Cook Islands						
French Polynesia						
Niue						
Pitcairn Islands						
Samoa						
Tokelau						
Tonga						
Tuvalu						
Wallis and Futuna Islands						

TABLE 11: **Innovation**

	Agricultural R&D spending		Total public agric. research expenditures	Fixed broadband Internet	Mobile cellulars	Telephone lines	CPIA business regulatory environment rating
				per 100 people	per 100 people	per 100 people	
	million 2005 PPP US$ 2000	million 2005 PPP US$ 2008	share of GDP % 2008	subscribers 2010	subscriptions 2010	lines 2010	(1 = low to 6 = high) rating 2011
World	26 053	31 744		7.7	77.0	17.7	
Africa	1 889	2 324		0.5	53.6	3.1	
Eastern Africa	415	548		0.1	32.2	1.0	
Burundi	4	10	1.8	0.0	13.7	0.4	3.0
Comoros	2	2		0.0	22.5	2.9	2.5
Djibouti	0	0		0.9	18.6	2.1	3.5
Eritrea	8	3	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.0	2.0
Ethiopia	49	69	0.3	0.0	8.3	1.1	3.5
Kenya	151	173	1.3	0.0	61.6	0.9	4.0
Madagascar	9	12	0.3	0.0	37.2	0.7	3.0
Malawi	28	21	0.7	0.1	20.9	1.0	3.0
Mauritius	23	22	3.9	6.1	91.7	29.8	
Mayotte							
Mozambique	4	18	0.4	0.1	30.9	0.4	3.0
Réunion							
Rwanda	14	18	0.5	0.0	33.4	0.4	4.0
Seychelles	0	0	0.7	7.3	135.9	25.5	
Somalia					6.9	1.1	
Uganda	39	88	1.2	0.2	38.4	1.0	4.0
United Republic of Tanzania	38	77	0.5	0.0	46.8	0.4	3.5
Zambia	15	8	0.3	0.1	41.6	0.9	3.5
Zimbabwe	32	28		0.3	61.2	3.0	2.0
Middle Africa	108	150		0.0	31.0	0.8	
Angola	11	39		0.1	46.7	1.6	2.0
Cameroon	32	43		0.0	44.1	2.8	3.0
Central African Republic	8	9		0.0	22.2	0.1	2.0
Chad	14	8		0.0	25.6	0.5	2.0
Congo	3	4	0.8	0.0	98.9	0.2	2.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35	44		0.0	17.9	0.1	2.5
Equatorial Guinea	2	2		0.2	57.0	1.9	
Gabon	2	2	0.2	0.3	106.9	2.0	
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0		0.3	62.1	4.7	3.0
Northern Africa	610	628		1.7	86.1	9.7	
Algeria	102	112		2.5	92.4	8.2	
Egypt	298	293		1.8	87.1	11.9	
Libya	23	11		1.1	171.5	19.3	
Morocco	104	96	0.6	1.6	100.1	11.7	
South Sudan							
Sudan				0.0	41.5	1.3	2.5
Sudan (former)	38	52	0.3				
Tunisia	46	63		4.6	106.0	12.3	
Western Sahara							
Southern Africa	328	317		1.3	97.0	8.0	
Botswana	20	19	4.3	0.6	117.8	6.8	
Lesotho	1	1		0.0	45.5	1.8	3.0
Namibia	21	22	2.0	0.4	67.2	6.9	
South Africa	283	273	2.0	1.5	100.5	8.4	
Swaziland	2	2		0.1	61.2	4.5	
Western Africa	428	681		0.1	55.3	0.9	
Benin	13	22	0.6	0.0	79.9	1.5	3.5
Burkina Faso	23	19	0.4	0.1	34.7	0.9	3.5
Cape Verde	1	1		3.2	75.0	14.5	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	56	43	0.5	0.0	79.0	1.4	3.0
Gambia	3	2	0.5	0.0	85.5	2.8	3.5
Ghana	41	100	0.9	0.2	71.5	1.1	4.5
Guinea	10	4	0.2	0.0	40.1	0.2	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	4	5				0.3	2.5
Liberia	5	5		0.0	39.3	0.1	3.0
Mali	31	25	0.6	0.0	48.4	0.7	3.5
Mauritania	6	6	1.2	0.2	79.3	2.1	3.0
Niger	5	6	0.2	0.0	24.5	0.5	3.0
Nigeria	191	404	0.4	0.1	55.1	0.7	3.5
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha							
Senegal	25	25	0.9	0.6	67.1	2.7	4.0
Sierra Leone	1	6	0.3		34.1	0.2	3.0
Togo	12	8	0.5	0.1	40.7	3.5	2.5

TABLE 11: **Innovation (continued)**

	Agricultural R&D spending		Total public agric. research expenditures	Fixed broadband Internet	Mobile cellulars	Telephone lines	CPIA business regulatory environment rating
				per 100 people	per 100 people	per 100 people	
	million 2005 PPP US$ 2000	million 2005 PPP US$ 2008	share of GDP % 2008	subscribers 2010	subscriptions 2010	lines 2010	(1 = low to 6 = high) rating 2011
Americas	7 814	8 763		14.2	94.2	29.5	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 826	3 302		6.3	97.8	18.2	
Anguilla							
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0		8.0	189.3	40.9	
Argentina	238	441	0.9	9.6	132.9	24.7	
Aruba				17.9	122.6	32.6	
Bahamas	2	2		7.2	124.9	37.7	
Barbados	2	2		20.6	128.1	50.3	
Belize	2	2		2.9	62.3	9.7	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	48	46		1.0	72.3	8.6	2.5
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba							
Brazil	1 244	1 403	1.5	6.8	104.1	21.6	
British Virgin Islands							
Cayman Islands				33.5	177.6	66.4	
Chile	116	103	1.4	10.5	116.0	20.2	
Colombia	170	143	0.6	5.6	96.1	15.5	
Costa Rica	25	33		6.2	65.1	31.8	
Cuba				0.0	8.9	10.3	
Curaçao							
Dominica	1	1		12.3	155.8	22.9	4.0
Dominican Republic	14	15		3.6	89.6	10.2	
Ecuador	89	70		1.4	102.2	14.4	
El Salvador	6	6		2.8	124.3	16.2	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)							
French Guiana							
Grenada	1	0		13.8	116.7	27.2	4.0
Guadeloupe							
Guatemala	8	7		1.8	125.6	10.4	
Guyana	6	6		1.5	73.6	19.9	3.0
Haiti				0.0	40.0	0.5	2.5
Honduras	11	12		0.0	125.1	8.8	3.5
Jamaica	13	10		4.3	116.1	9.6	
Martinique							
Mexico	483	585	1.1	10.0	80.6	17.5	
Montserrat							
Nicaragua	18	24		1.6	68.5	4.5	3.5
Panama	22	20		7.3	189.0	15.3	
Paraguay	9	5		0.4	91.7	5.6	
Peru	140	167		3.1	100.1	10.9	
Puerto Rico				14.7	78.3	23.8	
Saint Barthélemy							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0		27.9	152.7	37.8	
Saint Lucia	1	1		11.8	113.7	21.5	4.5
Saint-Martin (French Part)							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	1		11.4	120.5	19.9	4.0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)							
Suriname	3	2		3.0	169.6	16.2	
Trinidad and Tobago	3	1		10.8	141.2	21.9	
Turks and Caicos Islands							
United States Virgin Islands				8.3		69.5	
Uruguay	36	61		10.9	131.7	28.6	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	115	134		0.8	96.2	24.4	
Northern America	4 988	5 461		27.8	88.0	48.8	
Bermuda				61.7	135.8	89.0	
Canada	705	636	3.4	29.8	70.7	50.0	
Greenland				21.5	100.1	38.1	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon							
United States of America	4 283	4 825	3.2	27.6	89.9	48.7	
Asia	9 521	13 203		5.5	69.4	14.3	
Central Asia	70	153		2.6	90.1	12.0	
Kazakhstan	18	45		8.9	121.1	25.3	
Kyrgyzstan	7	13		0.3	98.9	9.2	3.5
Tajikistan	4	13		0.1	86.4	5.3	3.5
Turkmenistan	7	16		0.0	63.4	10.3	
Uzbekistan	34	67		0.4	76.3	6.9	3.0

TABLE 11: **Innovation (continued)**

	Agricultural R&D spending		Total public agric. research expenditures	Fixed broadband Internet	Mobile cellulars	Telephone lines	CPIA business regulatory environment rating
				per 100 people	per 100 people	per 100 people	
	million 2005 PPP US$ 2000	million 2005 PPP US$ 2008	share of GDP % 2008	subscribers 2010	subscriptions 2010	lines 2010	(1 = low to 6 = high) rating 2011
Eastern Asia	5 376	7 844		11.8	67.8	25.5	
China, Hong Kong SAR				29.9	195.6	61.8	
China, Macao SAR				24.2	206.4	30.8	
China	1 907	4 048	0.5	9.4	64.0	21.9	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					1.8	4.8	
Japan	2 885	3 112	5.5	26.9	97.4	51.9	
Mongolia	1	0		2.6	91.1	7.0	3.5
Republic of Korea	583	685	2.3	35.7	105.4	59.2	
South-Eastern Asia	964	1 156		2.4	89.2	12.9	
Brunei Darussalam	1	0		5.4	109.1	20.0	
Cambodia	14	14		0.3	57.7	2.5	3.5
Indonesia	243	379		1.0	88.1	17.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21	16		0.2	64.6	1.7	3.5
Malaysia	322	349		6.5	119.2	16.1	
Myanmar	6	7		0.0	1.2	1.0	
Philippines	126	133		1.8	85.7	7.3	
Singapore	0	0		25.0	145.2	39.2	
Thailand	190	171		4.6	103.6	10.0	
Timor-Leste				0.0	53.4	0.3	1.5
Viet Nam	40	86		4.2	127.0	16.4	3.5
Southern Asia	2 419	3 235		0.8	59.5	4.3	
Afghanistan				0.0	41.4	0.1	2.5
Bangladesh	142	132		0.0	46.2	1.0	3.5
Bhutan	0	0		1.2	54.3	3.6	3.5
India	1 487	2 121		0.9	61.4	2.9	3.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	574	731	1.0	1.3	73.1	34.9	
Maldives	0	0		4.8	156.5	9.0	4.0
Nepal	25	24		0.2	30.7	2.8	3.0
Pakistan	136	188		0.3	57.1	3.5	3.0
Sri Lanka	55	39		1.1	83.2	17.2	4.0
Western Asia	693	814		5.7	96.4	16.9	
Armenia	5	14		2.8	125.0	19.2	4.0
Azerbaijan	9	20		5.0	99.0	16.4	
Bahrain	1	2		5.4	124.2	18.1	
Cyprus	4	4		17.6	93.7	37.4	
Georgia	6	8		5.8	91.4	25.4	5.5
Iraq	40	69		0.0	73.5	5.4	
Israel	83	86	2.6	23.8	122.8	45.9	
Jordan	13	18	1.6	3.2	107.0	7.8	
Kuwait	2	4		1.7	160.8	20.7	
Lebanon	13	18		4.7	68.0	21.0	
Occupied Palestinian Territory							
Oman	18	25		1.6	165.5	10.1	
Qatar	5	8		8.1	124.3	16.6	
Saudi Arabia	132	84		5.5	187.9	15.2	
Syrian Arab Republic	71	74	0.4	0.3	57.8	19.9	
Turkey	235	315		9.7	84.9	22.3	
United Arab Emirates	31	18		10.5	145.5	19.7	
Yemen	25	46		0.3	46.1	4.3	3.0
Europe	5 862	6 722		21.4	130.2	41.0	
Eastern Europe	756	1 116		11.5	141.5	28.5	
Belarus	20	47		17.4	107.7	43.1	
Bulgaria	81	47		14.5	136.1	29.7	
Czech Republic	63	93	1.7	14.5	121.7	22.9	
Hungary	92	96	1.5	20.6	120.3	29.8	
Poland	229	243	1.2	13.0	122.7	20.0	
Republic of Moldova	4	4		7.5	88.6	32.5	3.5
Romania	8	56		14.0	113.6	20.9	
Russian Federation	167	376		11.0	166.3	31.4	
Slovakia	16	42	1.0	12.7	108.5	20.1	
Ukraine	74	110		6.5	118.6	28.5	
Northern Europe	1 130	1 044		30.3	128.3	49.0	
Åland Islands							
Channel Islands							
Denmark	142	77	5.0	37.7	125.8	47.1	
Estonia	8	8	1.3	25.1	123.2	36.0	
Faroe Islands				33.4	122.0	41.4	
Finland	98	135	3.0	29.3	156.4	23.3	
Guernsey							
Iceland	28	25	4.0	33.4	106.5	60.5	

TABLE 11: **Innovation (continued)**

	Agricultural R&D spending		Total public agric. research expenditures	Fixed broadband Internet	Mobile cellulars	Telephone lines	CPIA business regulatory environment rating
	million 2005 PPP US$ 2000	million 2005 PPP US$ 2008	share of GDP % 2008	per 100 people subscribers 2010	per 100 people subscriptions 2010	per 100 people lines 2010	(1 = low to 6 = high) rating 2011
Ireland	90	113	5.7	21.1	105.2	46.5	
Isle of Man							
Jersey							
Latvia	7	22		19.3	102.4	23.6	
Lithuania	16	29		20.6	147.2	22.1	
Norway	146	149	5.9	35.3	115.7	45.4	
Sark							
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands							
Sweden	118	124	2.5	31.8	116.1	52.5	
United Kingdom	476	362		30.8	130.8	53.9	
Southern Europe	1193	1503		20.3	126.1	39.2	
Albania	11	20		3.3	84.0	10.4	
Andorra				28.9	77.2	45.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	9		8.2	82.7	26.6	3.5
Croatia	23	40		18.3	111.9	42.4	
Gibraltar							
Greece	42	57		19.9	108.2	51.7	
Holy See							
Italy	452	564	1.8	21.6	149.6	35.5	
Malta	1	2		28.1	109.4	58.8	
Montenegro	1	2		8.3	185.3	26.8	
Portugal	142	99	2.0	19.9	114.4	41.9	
San Marino				19.0	97.0	62.0	
Serbia	25	33		10.6	122.1	38.3	
Slovenia	19	11	0.9	23.7	104.5	44.9	
Spain	467	654	2.1	22.9	112.0	43.9	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4	10		12.5	104.5	20.0	
Western Europe	2784	3059		33.0	117.1	57.4	
Austria	115	132	2.8	24.7	145.8	40.5	
Belgium	189	221		31.5	113.5	43.3	
France	1121	1267	3.5	33.9	100.7	56.2	
Germany	882	984	4.4	31.7	127.0	64.2	
Liechtenstein				63.8	98.5	54.4	
Luxembourg	4	3		33.2	143.3	53.7	
Monaco				39.0	66.1	96.4	
Netherlands	429	411	4.1	38.1	115.4	43.5	
Switzerland	44	40		38.0	125.8	64.0	
Oceania	966	732		17.4	85.0	35.7	
Australia and New Zealand	944	714		23.5	102.2	46.8	
Australia	818	590	3.6	23.2	101.0	47.6	
New Zealand	126	124	2.2	24.9	107.8	43.0	
Norfolk Island							
Melanesia	22	18		0.8	37.3	3.8	
Fiji	0	0		2.7	81.1	15.1	
New Caledonia				15.2	88.0	28.8	
Papua New Guinea	21	17		0.1	27.8	1.8	3.0
Solomon Islands	0	0		0.4	27.9	1.5	3.0
Vanuatu	0	0		0.2	119.0	2.1	3.5
Micronesia	0	0		1.2	19.8	22.7	
Guam				1.7		36.4	
Kiribati	0	0		0.8	10.6	8.4	2.5
Marshall Islands					7.0	8.1	2.5
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0		0.9	24.8	7.6	2.0
Nauru							
Northern Mariana Islands						41.9	
Palau	0	0		1.2	70.9	34.1	
Polynesia	0	0		6.0	77.4	20.9	
American Samoa						15.2	
Cook Islands							
French Polynesia				11.9	79.7	20.3	
Niue							
Pitcairn Islands							
Samoa	0	0		0.1	91.4	19.3	3.5
Tokelau							
Tonga	0	0		1.1	52.2	29.8	3.0
Tuvalu				2.4	16.3	12.2	
Wallis and Futuna Islands							

PART

2

Hunger dimensions

In 2010–2012, about 870 million people – or one in eight of the people in the world – did not consume enough food to cover their minimum dietary energy requirements. Of these people, 852 million were in developing countries, making up 14.9 percent of the total population of these countries. While undernourishment remains stubbornly high in absolute terms, the prevalence of undernourishment has fallen by 36 percent against the 1990–1992 benchmark set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). If current trends continue, developing countries as a group could be close to achieving the goal of halving the percentage of people suffering from chronic hunger by 2015.

Although the prevalence of undernourishment offers a first idea of the extent and distribution of hunger in the world, food security is too complex an issue for all of its dimensions to be caught in a single indicator. To understand the complexity of the problem and identify measures for addressing it, its dimensions and manifestations, the underlying factors have to be assessed and measured.

Food insecurity arises in different contexts for different reasons. It can be driven by insufficient availability of or insufficient access to food. While it is often portrayed as an access problem, its relationship with poverty is not always straightforward. Its intensity usually varies with social and economic conditions, especially income levels and food prices, but it is also affected – often to a large extent – by political instability and the presence of natural hazards. An inadequate diet may also result from a lack of vitamins or micronutrients or an imbalance in the availability of macronutrients. Food insecurity can even arise when a sufficient and balanced diet is available, but food safety and hygiene or access to health care are lacking. Whatever the causes of food insecurity, it usually takes a huge toll on labour productivity, and thus perpetuates a vicious circle where food insecurity causes low labour productivity, low incomes and thus further food insecurity. This is the "hunger trap".

To capture the multifaceted character of food insecurity and facilitate its analysis, FAO has recently compiled a suite of indicators that supplements measurements of the number and prevalence of undernourishment. However, the indicators selected are not always ideal for describing food insecurity in all its facets. Indicator selection is also conditioned by the availability of reliable data and the possibility of establishing meaningful comparisons across regions and time periods.

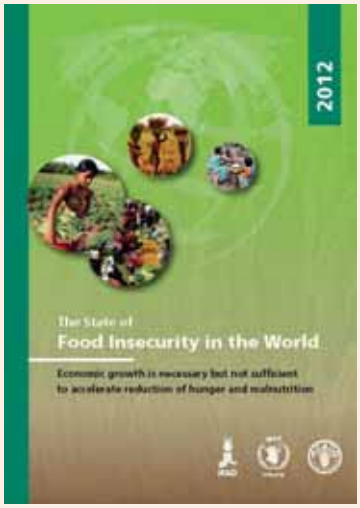
Some indicators look at food insecurity as an outcome: this is the case of the number of undernourished people, the prevalence of undernourishment in the population, the extent of nutrition gaps, and anthropometric evidence. Other indicators focus on the conditions that generate food insecurity, such as poverty; food availability, access, affordability and utilization; and vulnerability and instability.

This chapter presents the main food security indicators computed by FAO, starting from outcomes and moving on to consider the conditions that characterize and can generate food insecurity.

The presence of several indicators for one phenomenon poses significant measurement challenges. One challenge is consistently summarizing the information conveyed by multiple indicators; another is understanding and tracing how the various indicators relate to each other. The following sections outline some of the associations and regularities that emerge among different indicators. These are meant to signal areas for further investigation, and do not necessarily imply formal or causal relationships.

Key Resources

The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)



The State of Food Insecurity in the World raises awareness about global hunger issues, discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition and monitors progress towards hunger reduction targets established at the 1996 World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit. The publication is targeted at a wide audience, including policy-makers, international organizations, academic institutions and the general public with a general interest in linkages between food security, and human and economic development.

2012: Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient ro accellerate reduction of hunger and malnutrition

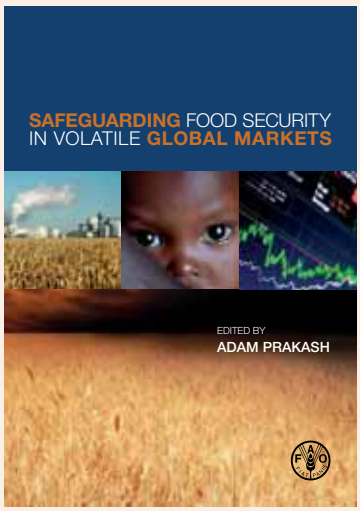
2011: How does international price volatility affect domestic economies and food security?

2010: Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises

Publication cycle: Annual

Webpage: www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/

Safeguarding Food Security in Volatile Global Markets



Safeguarding Food Security in Volatile Global Markets is a four-part volume that gathers together the latest thinking on the issues and controversies surrounding price volatility in global food markets. Drawing from theory, empiricism and heuristic evidence, the book contributes to the debate on the causes, consequences, and challenges of food price volatility. Food security and vulnerability are placed at centre stage, especially in their demands on shaping innovative policy design.

Webpage: www.fao.org/economic/est/issues/volatility/vgm/en/

Number undernourished and their prevalence in the population

To monitor progress towards the World Food Summit and MDG targets, FAO regularly computes and publishes updated estimates of the number of undernourished people and their prevalence in the total population. In brief, this indicator refers to the number and proportion of the population whose energy intake is likely to fall below minimum requirements. Figures presented in FAO's *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012* (SOFI) show that an estimated 870 million people, or 12.5 percent of the world's population, were undernourished in 2010–2012. Of these people, 852 million were reported to be citizens of developing countries.

The estimates for 2010–2012 were based on an improved methodology, which was also applied to re-estimate data from previous periods. Undernourishment remains disturbingly high in absolute terms, and progress in its reduction has slowed in the last few years. However, the decline from 1990 to 1992 appears greater than previously thought, meaning that the world is closer to achieving the MDG target. Progress has been faster in Asia and Latin America. Both regions, considered as a whole, seem to be on track for achieving the MDG target. Improvements have also been recorded in sub-Saharan Africa, albeit at a slower pace. However, estimates for countries such as Burundi, Haiti, Eritrea, Timor-Leste, the Comoros, Mozambique, the Sudan (former), Yemen and many others give cause for considerable concern.

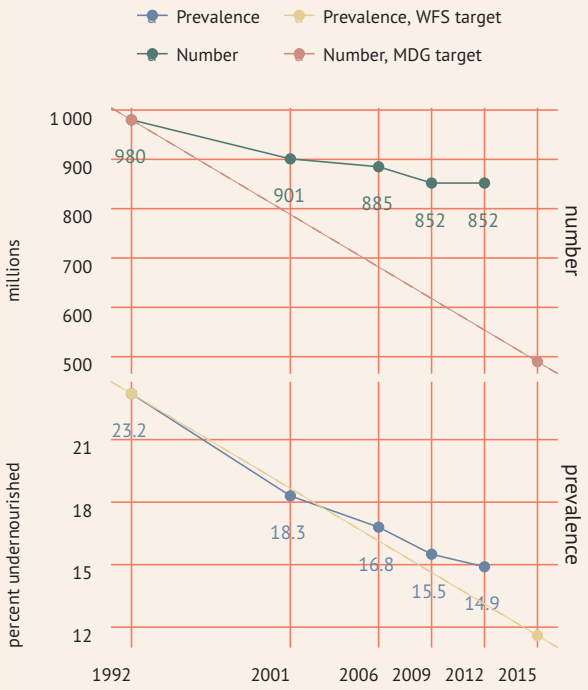
As part of FAO's new suite of indicators, additional figures are presented for the prevalence of food inadequacy, which indicates the risk that individuals will be living on a diet that prevents them from effectively discharging an economic activity requiring significant physical effort. Compared with the prevalence of undernourishment, the prevalence of food inadequacy also includes individuals with a food energy deficit who would not be considered undernourished under normal conditions, but who may be undernourished when carrying out the intense physical work they engage in owing to a lack of alternatives. Trends for this indicator are similar to those for the prevalence of undernourishment, but the indicator's level offers insights into the inadequacy of food supply.

In more than one country, the difference between the prevalence of undernourishment and the prevalence of food inadequacy seems significant, showing that a considerable share of the population is suffering from inadequate food intake, even though chronic undernourishment is not widespread. This is the case of countries that do not rank among the highest in terms of undernourishment, such as Bangladesh, India, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Swaziland and Kenya. Further analysis of this type of evidence may provide a basis for more targeted food policy interventions.

Further reading

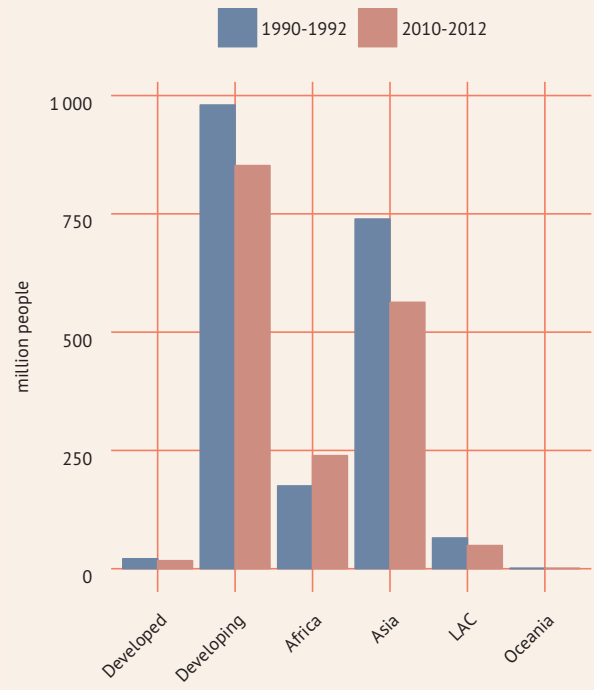
- FAO The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 - Economic Growth Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition (www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)
- FAO Hunger Portal (www.fao.org/hunger)

CHART 24: **Undernourishment in the developing world (1990-1992 to 2010-2012)**



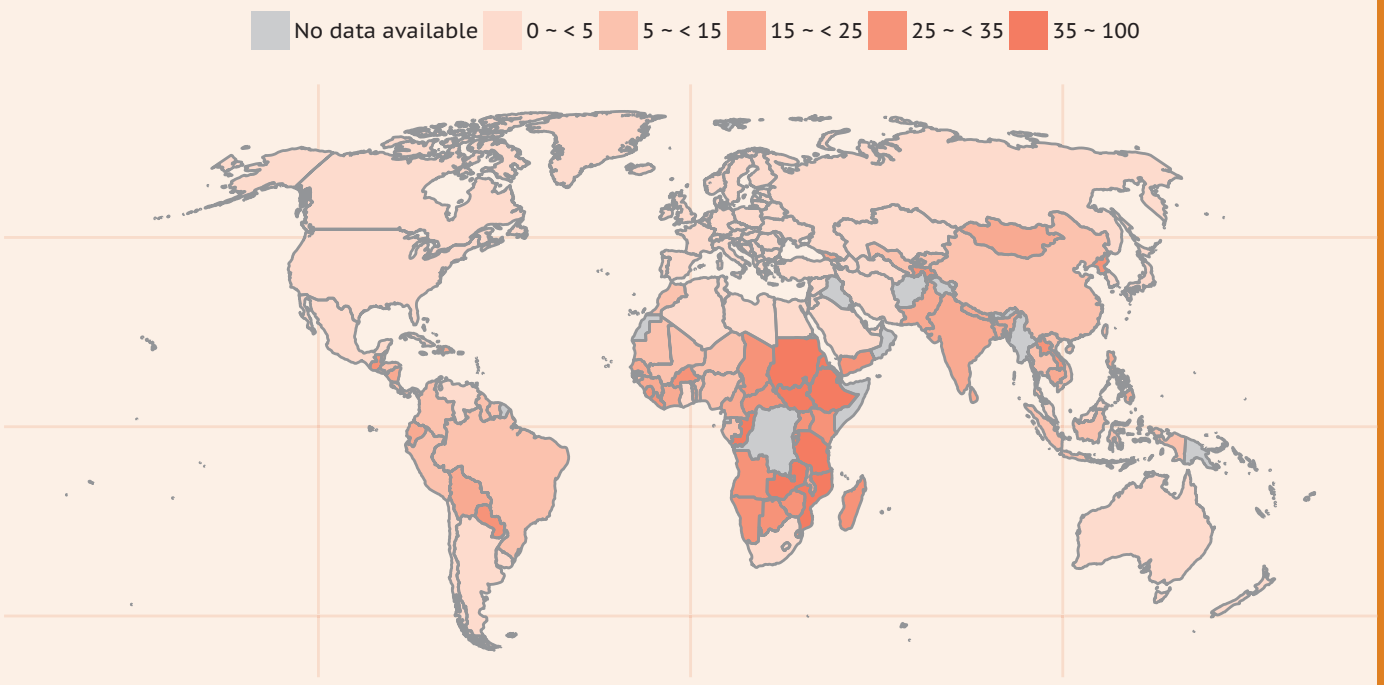
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 25: **Number of people undernourished (1990-1992 and 2010-2012)**



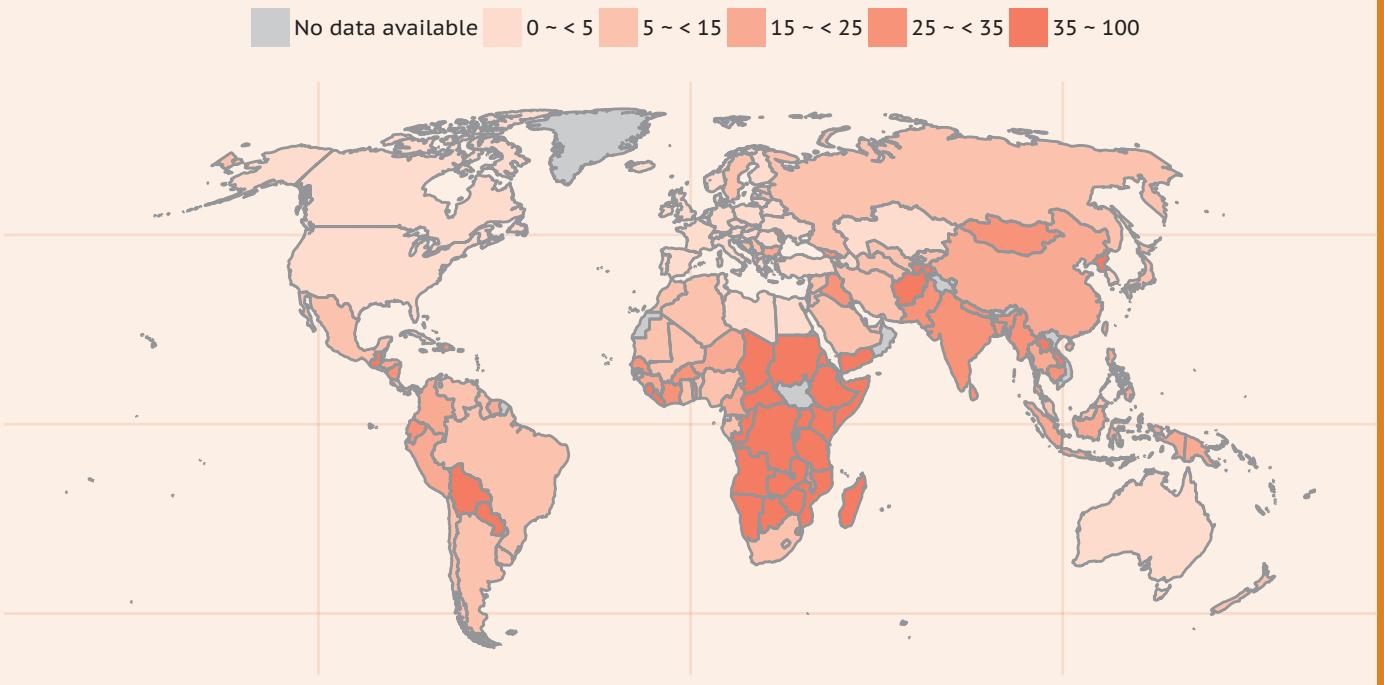
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 16: **Map of hunger (% prevalence of undernourishment, 2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 17: **Prevalence of food inadequacy (percent, 2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Anthropometric indicators

Anthropometric measures are an important element of the new FAO suite of food security indicators. They convey information on the most dramatic and long-lasting consequences of chronic and acute undernourishment. Measures in children under five years of age can approximate the nutritional status of a population. Stunting is the outcome of prolonged inadequate nutrition and/or repeated infections; wasting results from acute malnutrition; and low body weight reflects a combination of chronic and acute malnutrition. Anthropometric data are less readily available than other indicators and are not updated as regularly, which prevents full comparisons across countries, regions and time periods.

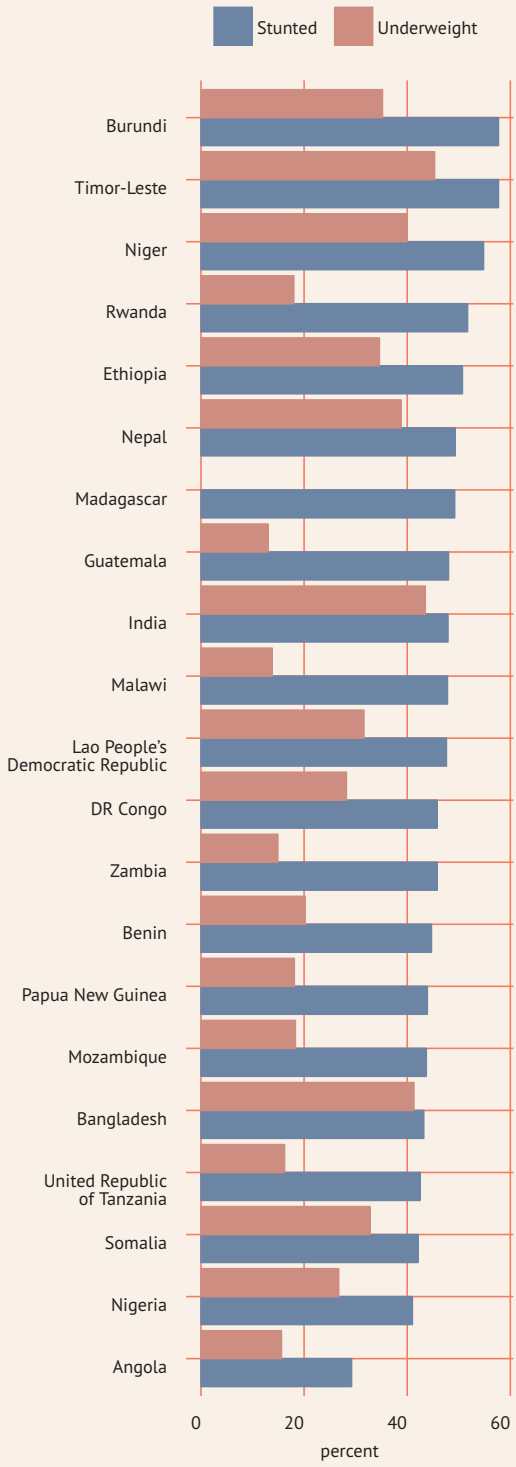
Between 2005 and 2011, one of four African countries reported a stunting rate of at least 40 percent, which is considered very high prevalence by the World Health Organization (WHO). Countries with high stunting rates are concentrated mainly in Middle and Southeastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, but pockets are also found in parts of Western Africa. Over the 2005–2011 period, stunting rates also exceeded 40 percent in South and South East Asia, with peaks in Timor-Leste, Nepal, India and Lao People's Democratic Republic. African countries show the highest rates of underweight prevalence. Between 2005 and 2011, 16 African countries showed underweight rates of at least 20 percent, with the highest levels recorded in the Horn of Africa.

Nutrition-related disorders are also prevalent in countries where the number of undernourished is relatively low. In Ghana, for instance, the prevalence of undernourishment was reported to be less than 5 percent in 2010–2012, but more than 28 percent of children under five years of age were reported to be stunted in 2005–2011. A similar picture emerges from the same indicators in Mali, where the prevalence of undernourishment was reported to be 8 percent, with 28 percent of children under five years of age found to be underweight. In Viet Nam, the prevalence of undernourishment was estimated to be 9 percent, while more than 20 percent of children under five years of age were reported to be underweight. Such differences in trends and levels of food security indicators may provide the basis for in-depth analyses and the design of specific policy interventions. In Ghana, for instance, policies may emphasize interventions that ensure utilization of safe and nutritious food, and hygienic conditions. At the same time, the high availability of food in the country, as shown by the average dietary energy supply adequacy (see the section on Food availability), suggests that interventions to increase food supply could gradually be de-emphasized.

Further reading

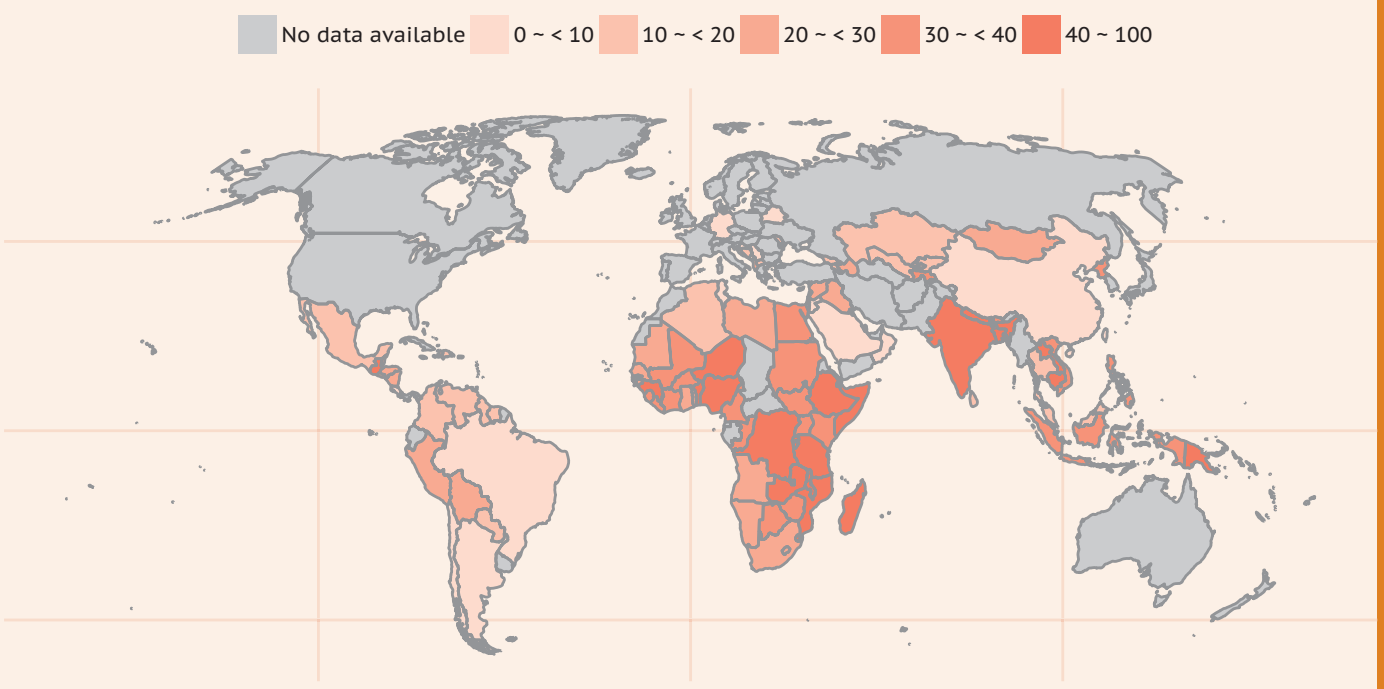
- FAO The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 - Economic Growth Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition (www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)
- FAO Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division (www.fao.org/food/)
- UNICEF Nutrition (www.unicef.org/nutrition/)
- WHO Nutrition and disorders (www.who.int/topics/nutrition/en/)

CHART 26: **Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted and underweight, countries with highest stunting rates (2005-2011*)**



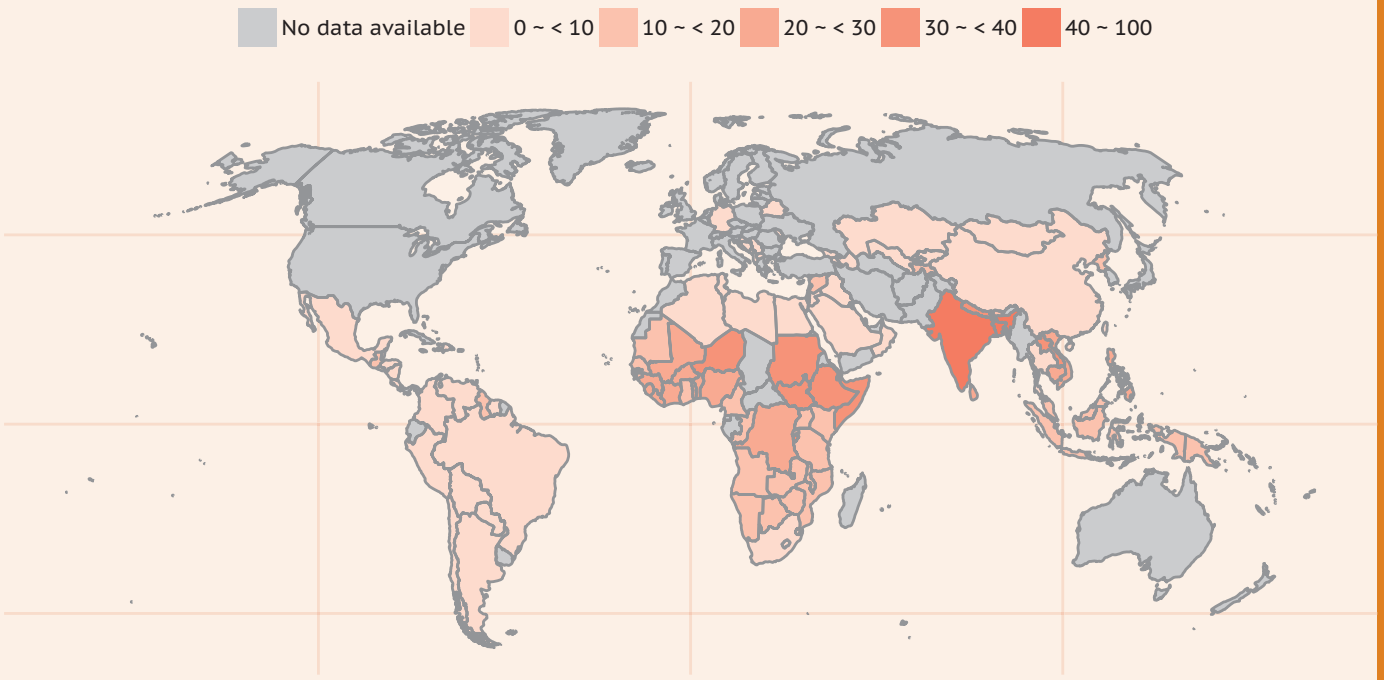
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 18: **Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (percent, 2005-2011*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 19: **Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (percent, 2005-2011*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Poverty

Poverty is the main determinant of hunger. Poor households generally spend large shares of their incomes on food, and many of them – even those engaged in farming – are net food buyers. Poor families' inability to consume enough food to meet dietary requirements can have long-lasting impacts on labour productivity, which hampers development prospects.

There has been considerable progress in poverty reduction over recent decades, but improvements have been uneven across regions. In 1990, the share of people living in absolute poverty was still 43 percent. Since then, poverty has fallen rapidly and significantly in China and other Asian countries, while many countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia have shown less and slower progress. Overall, the MDG target of halving the number of people living in absolute poverty has already been achieved, and further progress can be expected by 2015.

Estimates of relative poverty, or inequality, generate a mixed picture. In several Asian countries, inequality – measured by the Gini coefficient – has been increasing since the early 1990s, reflecting growing disparities between rural and urban populations, fast industrialization, and increasing returns to more skilled labour. In contrast, inequality has declined in Africa because of faster economic growth, mainly over the last decade. Even countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, where inequality was significant some decades ago, have made considerable progress.

Similar to food security, poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, and needs to be assessed through several indicators; as already mentioned, the relative and absolute dimensions of poverty need to be taken into account. Even more complex is the relationship between indicators of poverty on the one hand, and those of malnutrition and undernourishment on the other. The indicators presented here show that these two measures can frequently diverge.

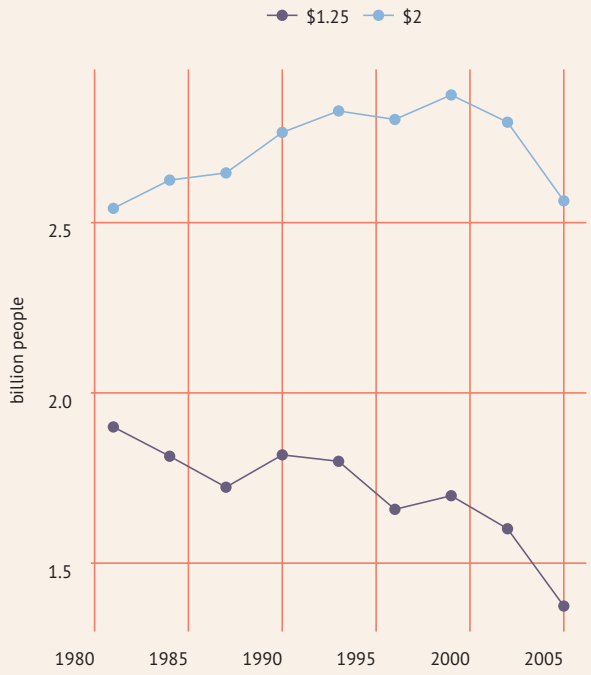
In some countries, a large proportion of the population living on less than US$2 per day is associated with a high prevalence of undernourishment, such as in Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia. In other countries, however, a high proportion of population below the US$2 per day poverty line is associated with a prevalence of food insecurity close to the regional average of 26 percent. This is the case of the Central African Republic, Madagascar, Rwanda, Liberia and Guinea. At the opposite extreme, there are countries – Nigeria for example – where a high level of poverty is associated with prevalence of undernourishment below 10 percent.

It is also worth noting that the data available for a number of important countries are not sufficiently complete to enable elaborate analyses about trends. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eritrea, poverty rates are high but data on the prevalence of undernourishment are not available.

Further reading

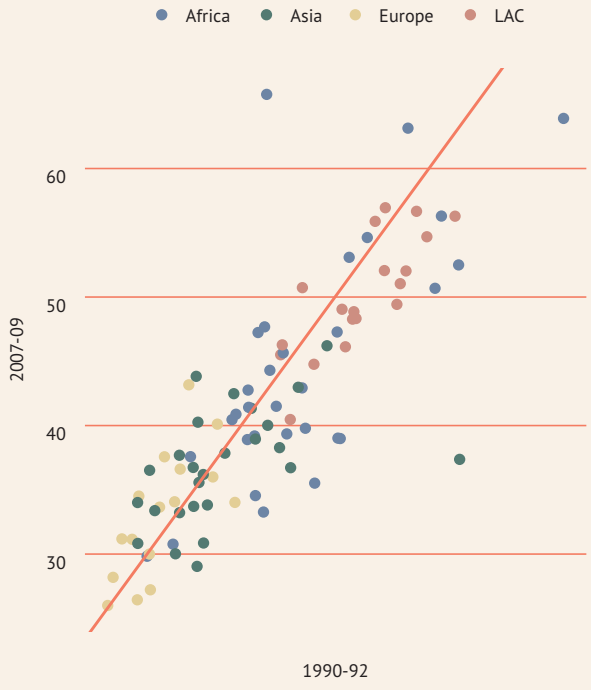
- World Bank Poverty Reduction and Equity Group (wwwr.worldbank.org/poverty)

CHART 27: **People living on less than 2005 PPP $1.25 and $2 a day (1981-2005)**



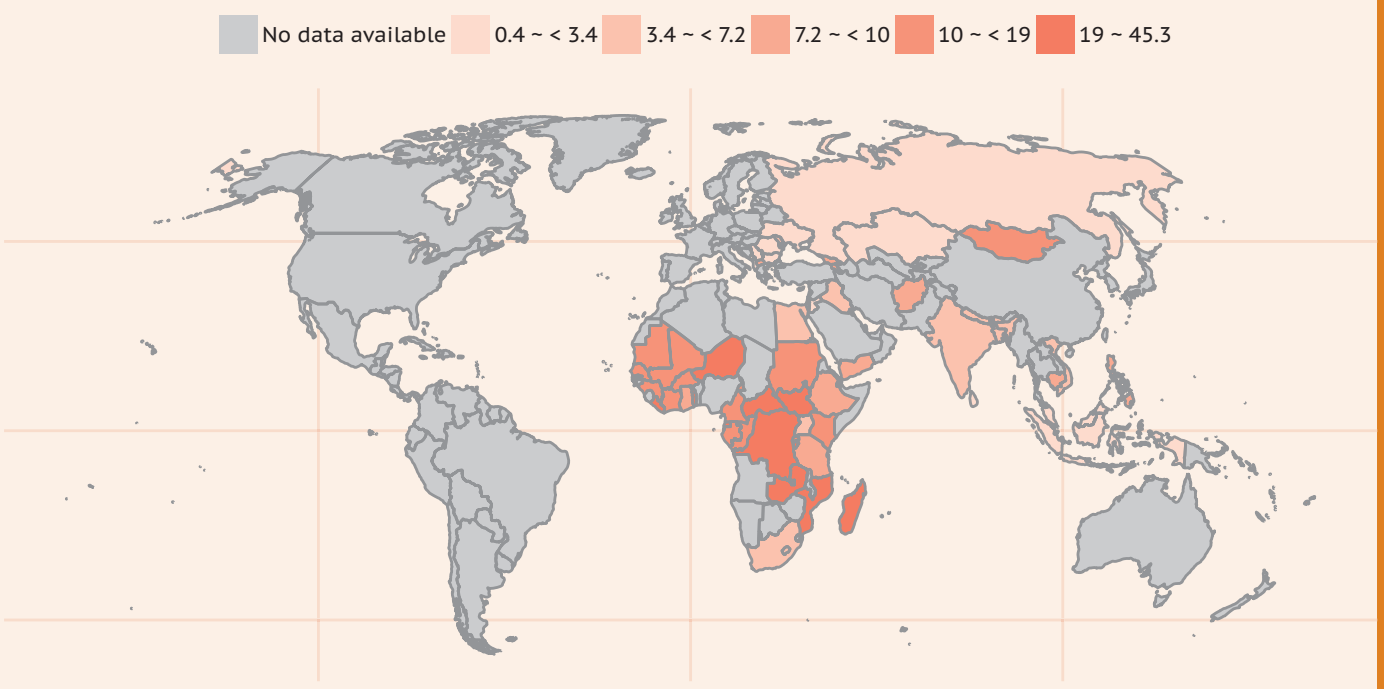
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 28: **Gini coefficient (1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



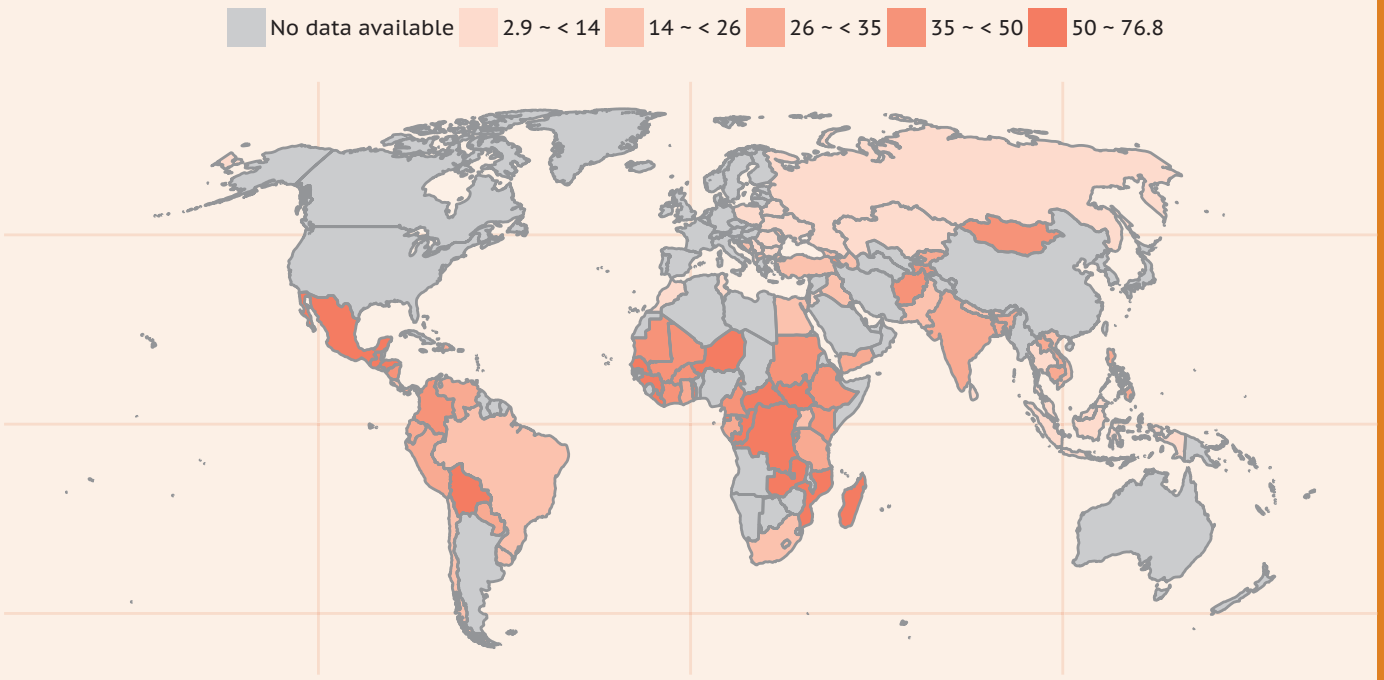
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 20: **Poverty gap at national poverty line (percent, 2005-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 21: **Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line, share of population (percent, 2005-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Food Availability

Availability is an important dimension of food security. Supplying enough food to the reference population is a necessary, but insufficient, condition for ensuring adequate access for individuals.

Over recent decades, trends in food production per capita have been generally positive across most regions. However, growth rates in Africa have been lower for the last 20 years, despite notable exceptions. On average, agricultural production in Africa has increased at slightly less than 1 percent per year, compared with about 2 percent in developing countries overall.

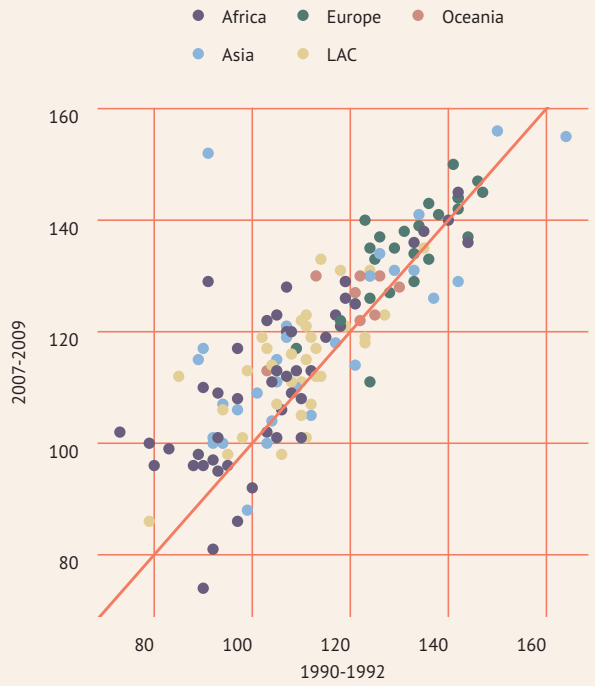
Insights into the availability dimension of food security can be gathered through a number of indicators. The average dietary energy supply adequacy, which expresses the dietary energy supply as a percentage of the average dietary energy requirement, has increased globally from 114 to 120 in the last 20 years. At the same time, the share of energy provided by cereals, roots and tubers has been gradually shrinking, reaching 51 percent in 2007–2009. The amount of available protein per person per day increased by 13 percent at the world level between 1990–1992 and 2007–2009. However, Africa still ranks low in this indicator compared with other regions. The share of livestock products in protein supply has also been growing globally, with developing countries making great progress.

In most countries and regions, high food availability is associated with relatively low prevalence of undernourishment. However, outcome indicators show that high food availability does not always guarantee high food security. In Egypt, for instance, stunting affects 31 percent of children under five years of age, while dietary supply adequacy is 45 percent higher than the average requirement. Similar situations arise in Benin, Malawi, the Niger, Kazakhstan and Nicaragua, where supply adequacy varied from approximately 110 to 140, while average stunting between 2005 and 2010 was reported to range from 20 to 45 percent. These data may point to the presence of specific population groups suffering from acute undernourishment, despite abundant food supplies.

Further reading

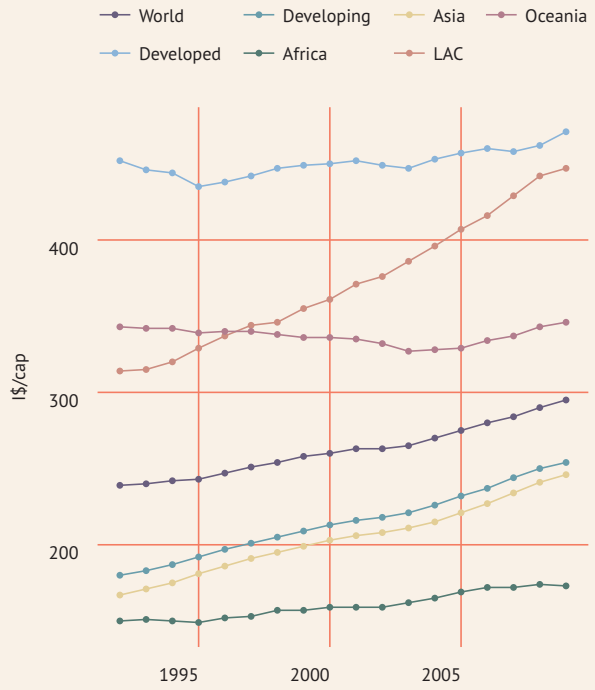
- FAO The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 - Economic Growth Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition (www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)

CHART 29: **Average dietary supply adequacy (1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 30: **Trend of the value of food production (1992-2009)**

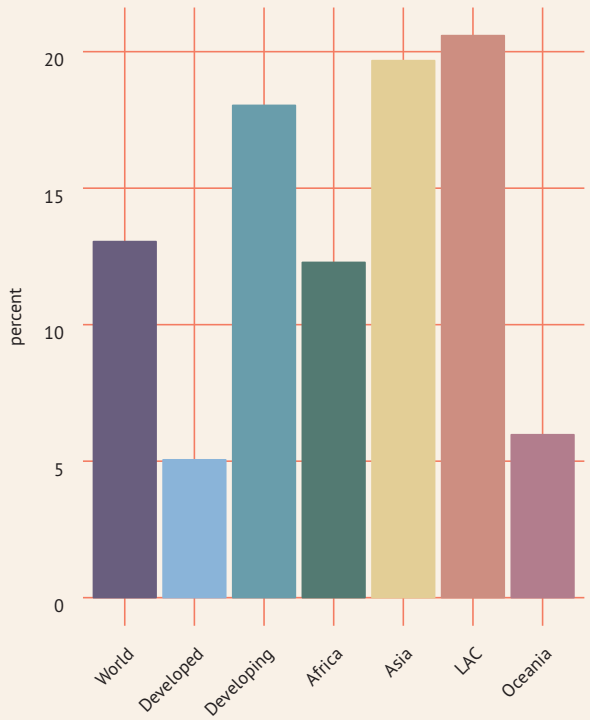


Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 31: **Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**

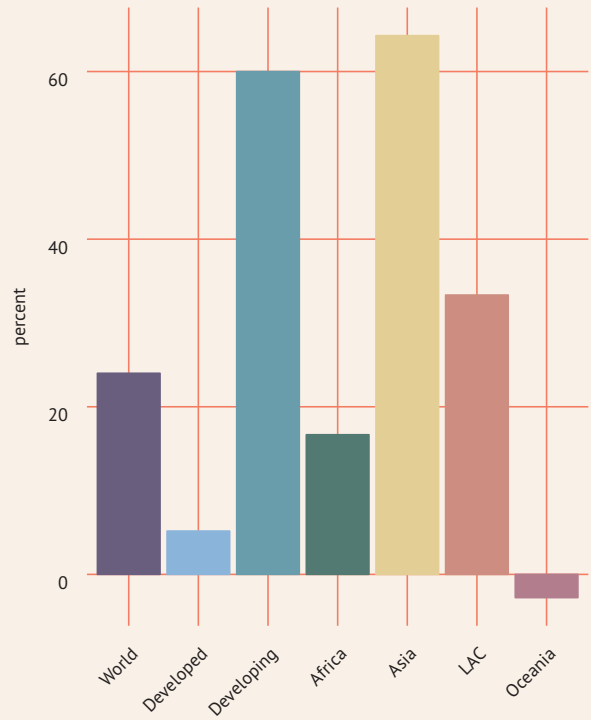
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 32: **Relative change in average protein supply (between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 33: **Relative change in average protein supply from animal origin (between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Economic and physical access

Access to food is primarily determined by incomes, food prices and the ability of households and individuals to obtain access to social support. Individuals' access to food is also heavily influenced by social variables, including gender positioning and power hierarchies within households.

According to Engel's law, the share of food expenditure in disposable income is expected to decline as income levels rise. This means that poor households spend a relatively high share of their disposable incomes on food, making them vulnerable to sudden increases in food prices or losses of income. Empirically, the degree of exposure to real income swings can be captured by the domestic food price level index, which is the ratio of the food purchasing power parity (FPPP) to the general PPP. This indicator captures the importance of food in the overall consumption basket. The index is highest in least developed countries, and showed a pronounced spike during the 2007/2008 rise in food prices. More recently, the index has normalized overall, but is still on a rising trend in developing countries.

The recent rise in international food prices has had diverse consequences for consumers at the country level because of several factors. These include the less than complete price transmission from international to domestic markets, which has several causes, including policies; and the extent to which vulnerable population groups are net food buyers or sellers. The result is that consumers have suffered a serious decline of purchasing power in some countries, while remaining largely unaffected by higher prices in others.

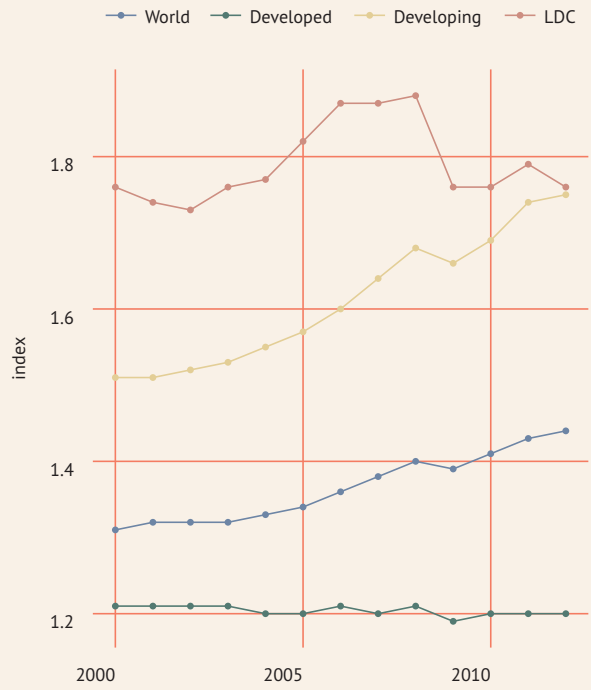
Information on price changes is sparse, but sufficient to indicate that the price increases of recent years have had different impacts on food security outcomes. In Uganda, for instance, food prices increased by 25 percent between 2003–2005 and 2010–2012, in step with an increase in the prevalence of undernourishment by almost 30 percent; a similar pattern has emerged in Paraguay. In some countries however, a declining prevalence of undernourishment has been accompanied by rising food prices, such as in China, Nepal and Pakistan.

As well as economic affordability, physical access to food is also facilitated by adequate infrastructure, such as railway lines and paved roads. These facilitate the functioning of markets, help reduce price arbitrage, and improve the delivery of food and non-food products among regions and between rural and urban areas. Information on infrastructure is even sparser than that on prices, but it shows a clear association with food security outcomes in more than one country.

Further reading

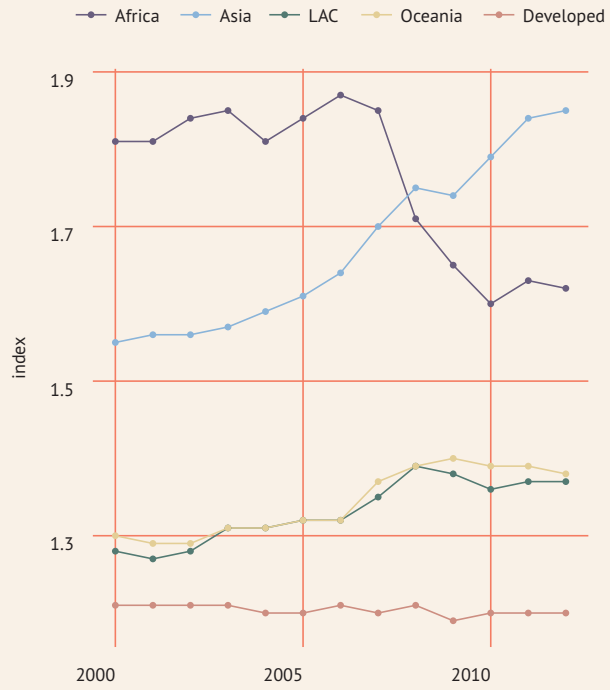
- FAO The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 - Economic Growth Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition (www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)

CHART 34: **Relative price of food by level of economic development (2000-2012)**



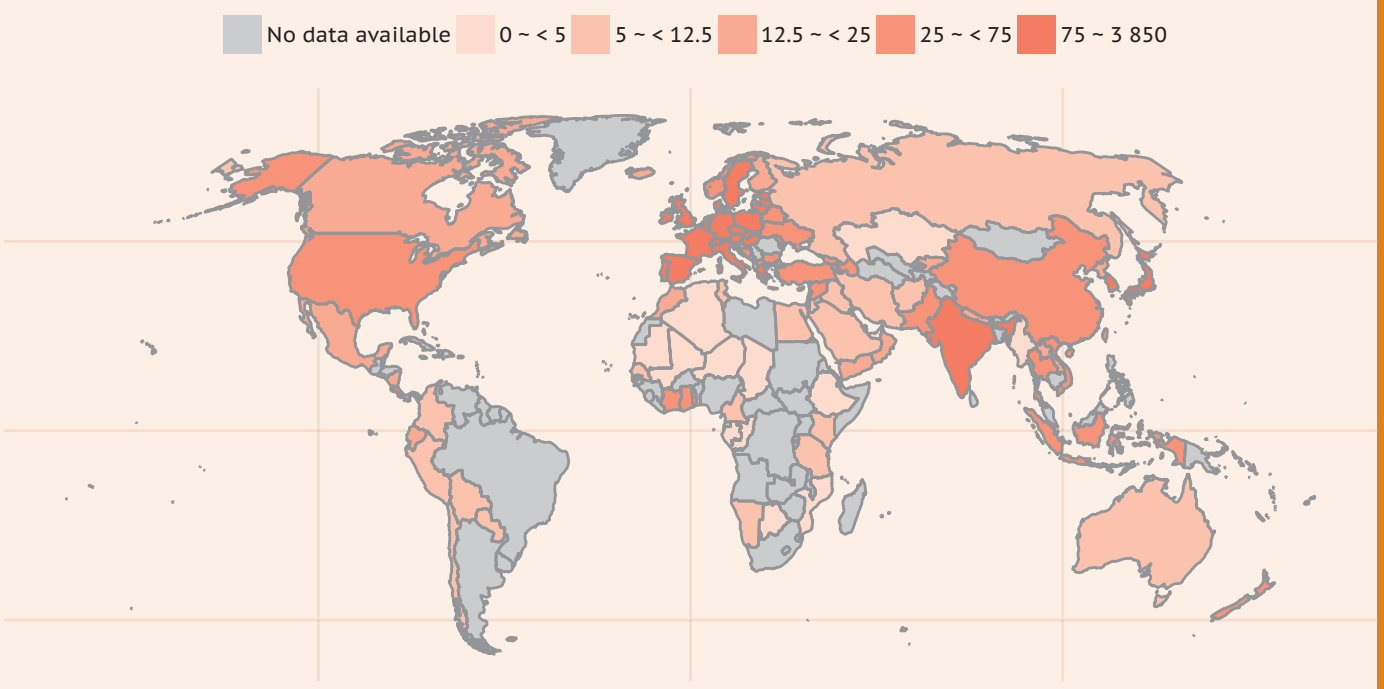
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 35: **Relative price of food by region (2000-2012)**



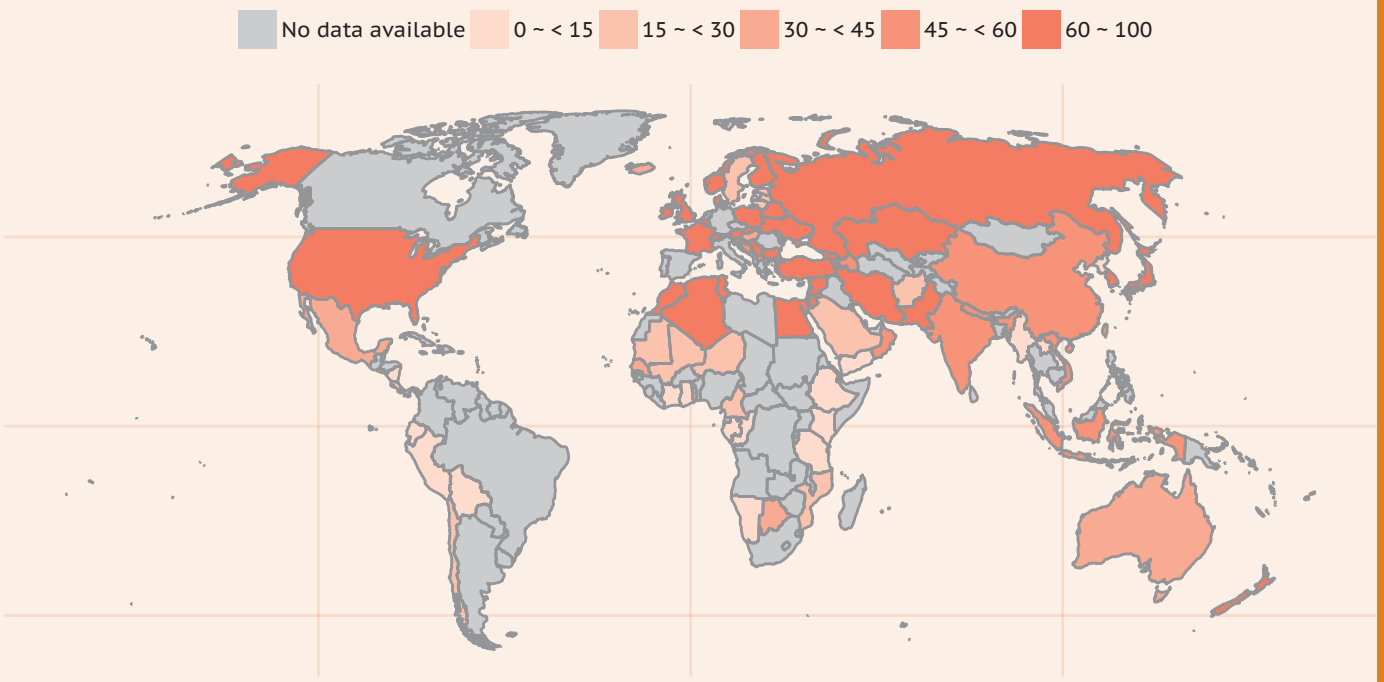
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 22: **Road density (per 100 km^2 of land area, 2005-2009*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 23: **Share of paved roads over total roads (percent, 2005-2009*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Clean water and sanitation

Access to clean water and sanitation facilities affects the health conditions of individuals and households, and hence their ability to utilize food. The body's capacity to absorb nutrients requires a good health status, especially in young individuals. Time poverty, related to women's roles in water collection and storage, and the link between safe water and good sanitation on one hand, and child health and well-being on the other also exert a profound influence on the ability to utilize food.These two indicators are therefore considered an important part of the suite of food security indicators computed and monitored by FAO.

In 2010, an estimated 11 percent of the world's population was living without access to adequate drinking-water. The last 20 years have seen significant progress in this area, and a decline from the much higher level of 24 percent in 1990. The relevant MDG target (MDG 7, target 7.C) has already been reached at the global level, but remarkable disparities persist among and within countries.

Ninety percent of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean have access to safe water. Similar trends exist in Northern Africa and Eastern Asia. But it is as low as 61 percent in sub-Saharan Africa and 53 percent in Oceania. Similar disparities are found within countries, particularly between urban and rural areas.

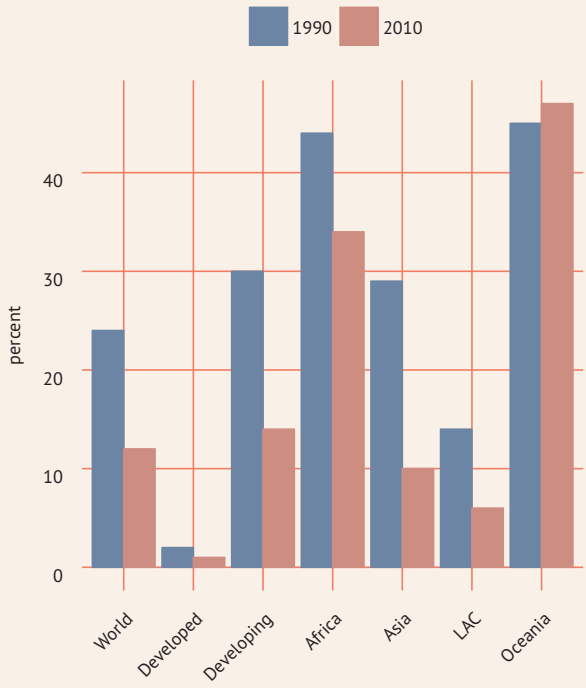
In several countries, low levels of access to clean water are associated with high levels of undernourishment and of underweight children, such as in Ethiopia, Mozambique, the Sudan (former) and Zambia. While this association does not allow the establishment of causality, it certainly warrants further investigation.

The quantity of water available, the distance of wells from dwellings, and the time needed for collection are just as important as access. Collecting water may constitute a significant burden for a substantial part of the population, particularly women, for whom water collection may come at the expense of other productive activities.

Unlike the water target, the MDG sanitation target has not yet been reached at the global level; given the current trend, it is unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Substantial progress has been recorded in developing countries over the last two decades, with access to improved sanitation increasing from 36 to 56 percent of the population. Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia are the regions with the lowest coverage, but while fast improvements are reported for Southern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa records slower progress.

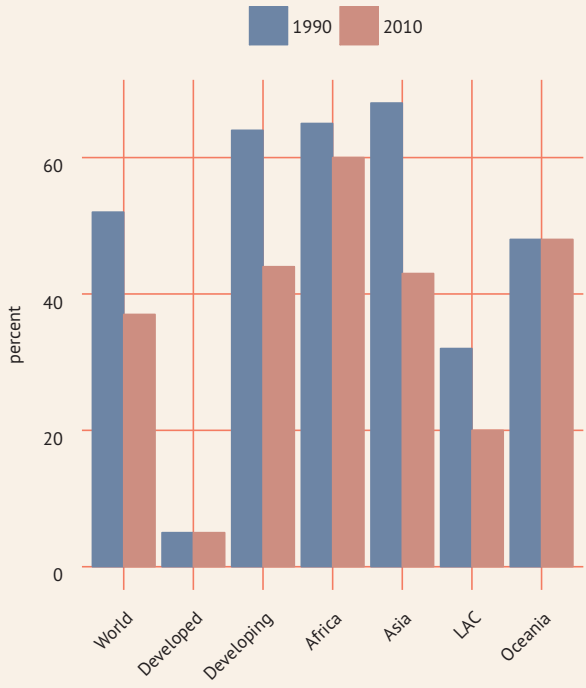
There also appears to be a clear relationship between hunger and access to improved sanitation at the country level. For instance, Burundi, Zambia and the Comoros report high levels of undernourishment (48 to 73 percent) and low levels of access to improved sanitation (50 percent). However, there are also clear deviations from this rule: access to improved sanitation is even lower in Cambodia, India and Nepal, where the prevalence of undernourishment is less than 20 percent.

CHART 36: **Percentage of population without reasonable access to improved water sources (2010)**



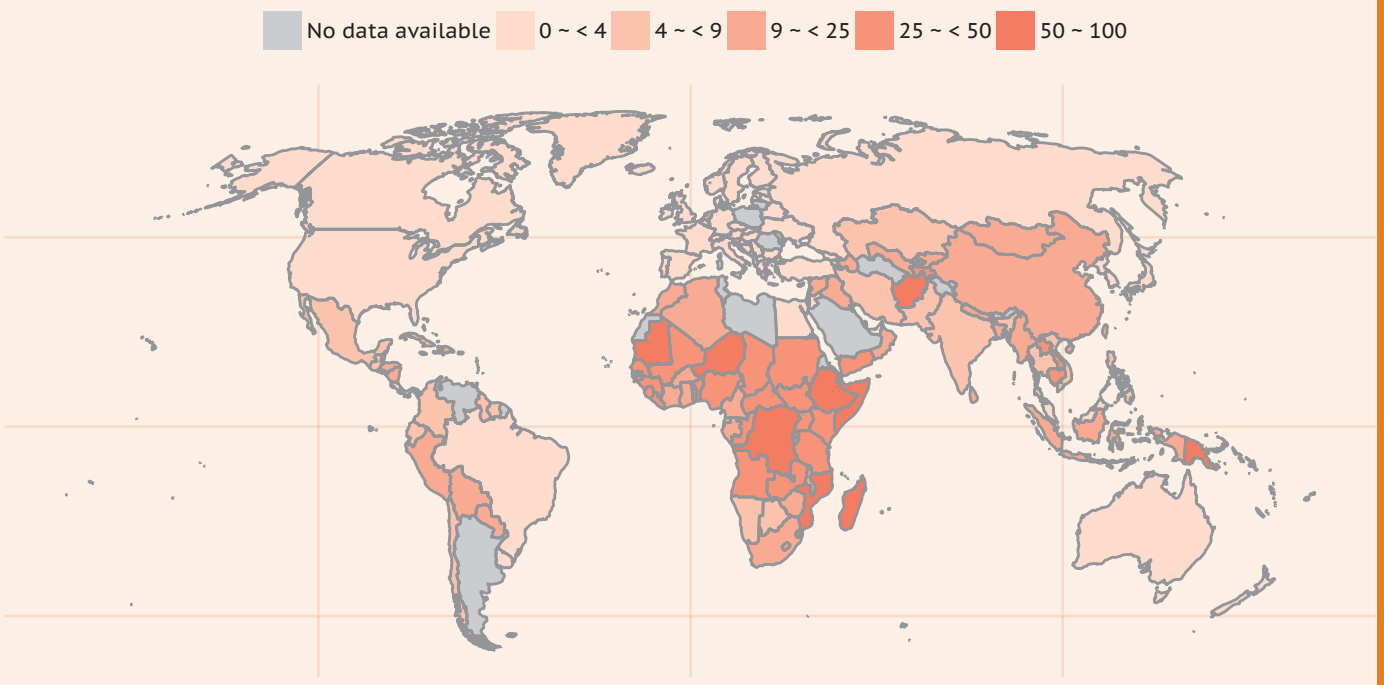
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 37: **Percentage of population without reasonable access to improved sanitation facilities (2010)**



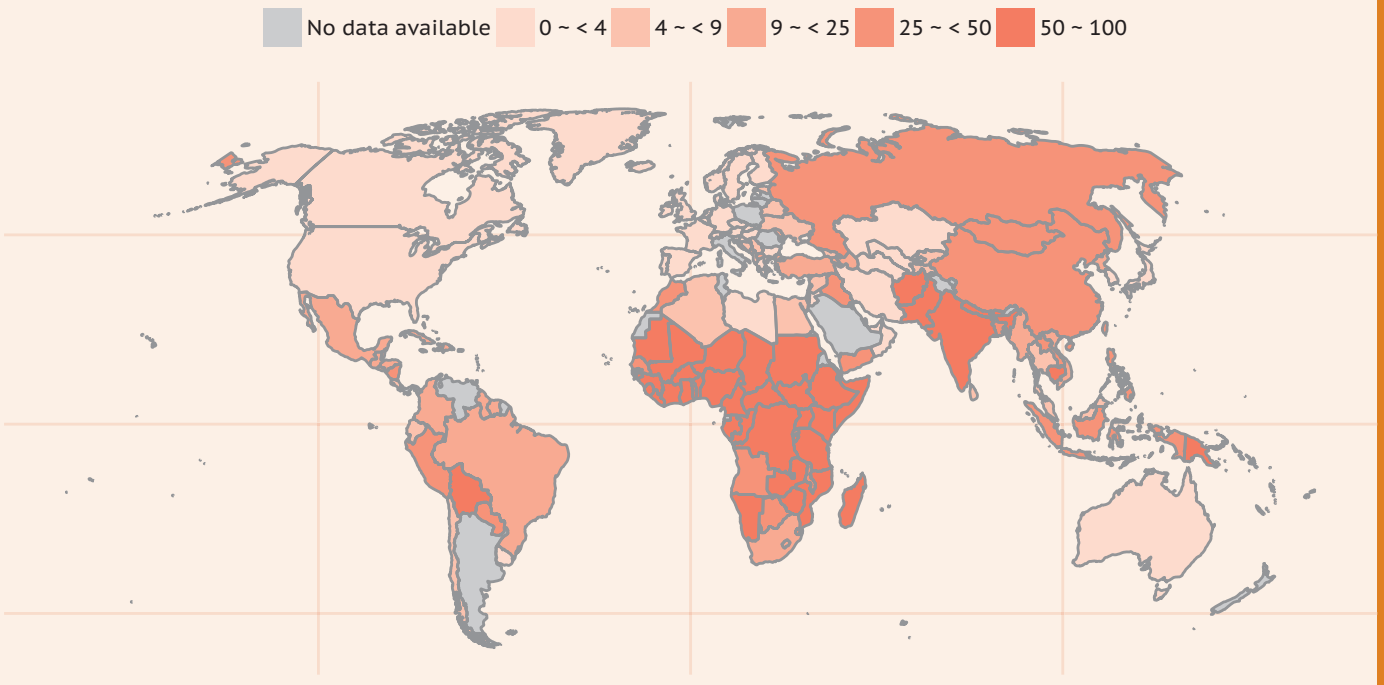
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 24: **Share of population without reasonable access to improved water sources (percent, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 25: **Share of population without reasonable access to improved sanitation facilities (percent, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

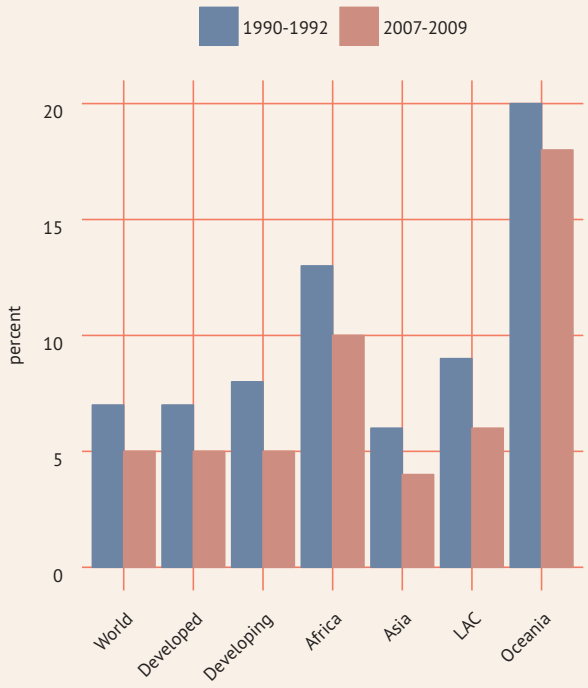
Economic and political stability

Since the mid-2000s, food and agricultural markets have entered an unexpectedly turbulent phase, characterized by large supply shortfalls, price swings and increased uncertainty about the world's ability to feed itself. These uncertainties have had direct and adverse impacts on food security. On the demand side, high and volatile prices have meant not only that consumers have had to adjust their current food intake, but also that they have been forced to prepare for higher volatility in the future, hence saving more. The poorer the household, the stronger the impact, as poor households spend a proportionally higher share of their incomes on food. On the supply side, more variability implies lower ability to invest and a higher risk of losing the invested capital and inputs.

At the country level, the outcome of the recent instability has been affected by local conditions and the degree of integration into world markets. High food prices and high volatility have caused considerable concerns in many countries with particular exposure to world markets. These countries include Mexico for maize, the Philippines for rice, and Egypt for wheat and bread.

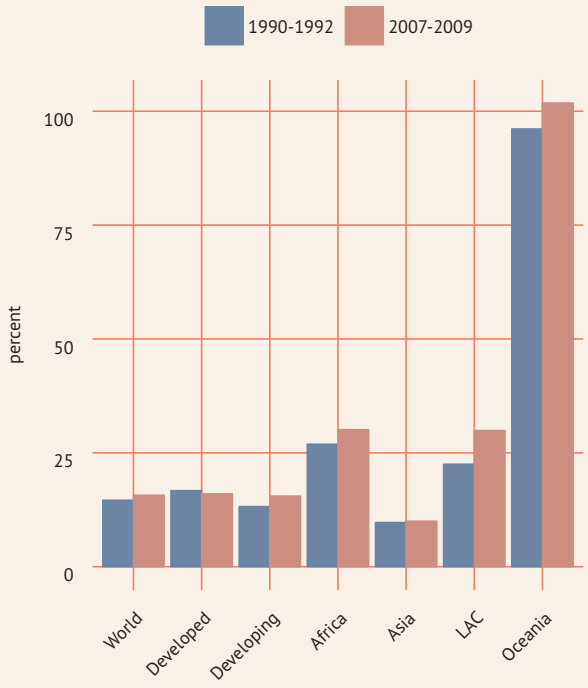
Countries' vulnerability to price changes on world markets also depends on their ability to generate foreign exchange through exports. For this reason, a relevant indicator of food security at the national level is the value share of staple food imports relative to the value of merchandise exports. Among regions, this indicator is highest for Oceania and several African countries.

CHART 38: **Value of cereal imports over total merchandise exports (1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



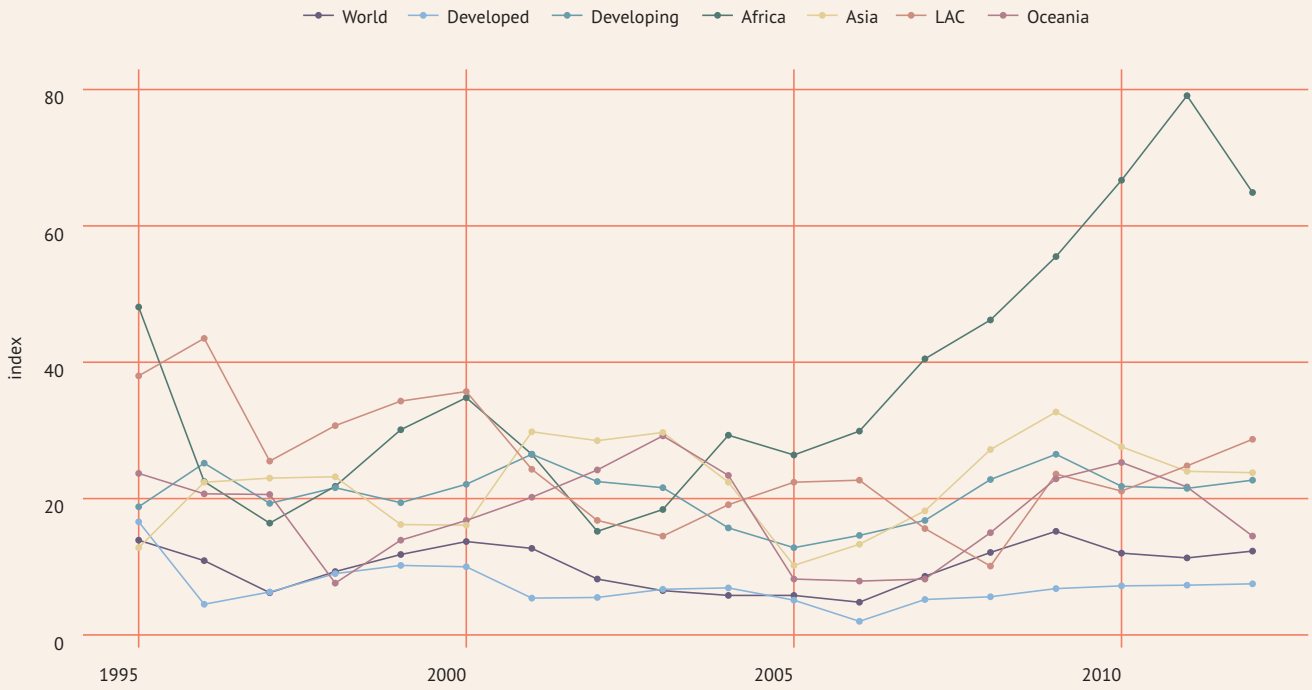
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 39: **Cereal import dependency ratio (1990-1992 and 2007-2009)**



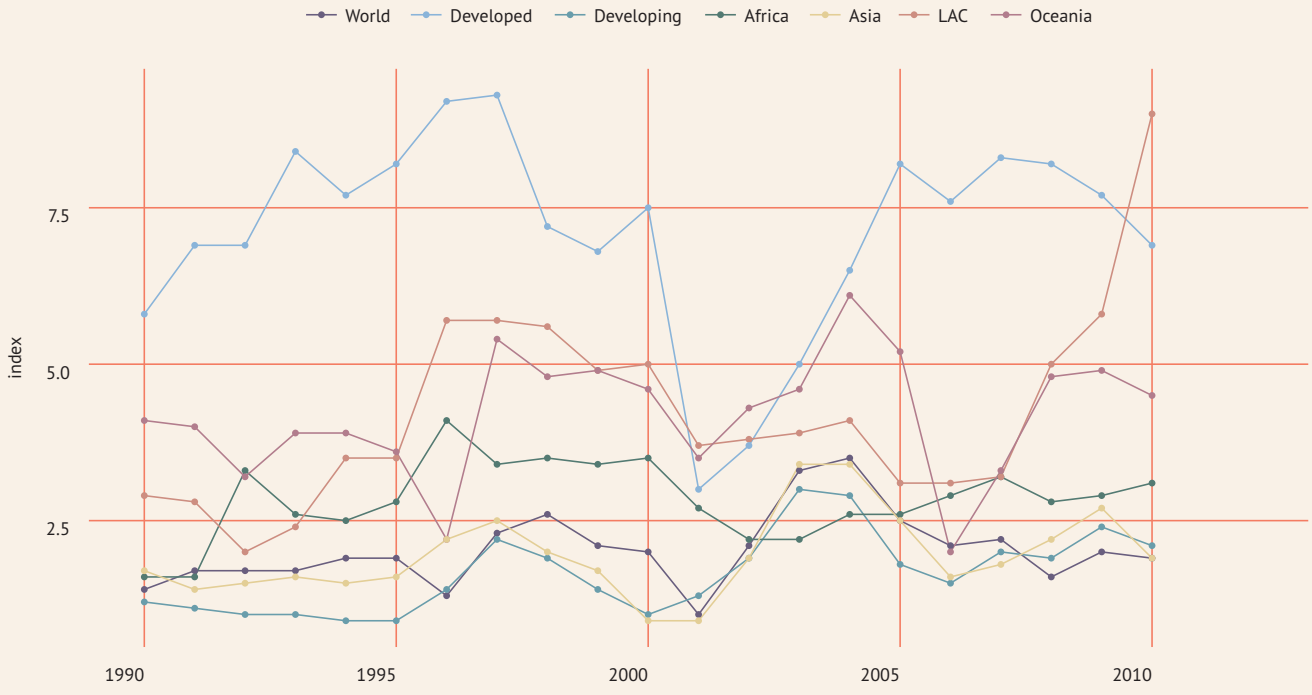
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 40: **Domestic food price volatility (1995-2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 41: **Per capita food production variability (1990-2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Fluctuations in food production, supply and prices also convey important information about the vulnerability of countries and their populations. Three indicators are computed as deviations of the relevant three variables from the trend for the previous five years. Plotting of these indicators highlights sharp fluctuations over recent years, but no trends. High-income countries show high variability of production, but smaller price variability than in other country groups. In developing countries, production variability tends to be lower than price variability. Among major regions, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean show the widest fluctuations in production over the past decade, while variability has been lower in Asia.

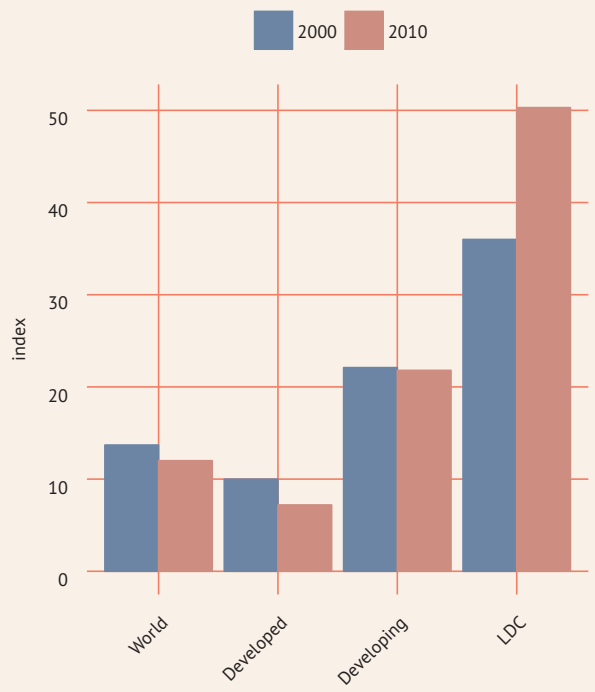
In some countries, a high prevalence of undernourishment has been associated with relatively low variability in supply in recent years. For instance, in Burundi, Eritrea and Zambia, between 2005 and 2011, the prevalence of undernourishment varied between 47 and 73 percent, while the deviation of production from the trends was within 30 percent. At the other extreme, are countries such as Kazakhstan, where supply variability has been as high as 143 percent since 2005, but the prevalence of undernourishment has remained below 5 percent.

Political stability and the absence of civil strife and violence are other key determinants of food security. The basic rationale behind this relationship is straightforward and reflects the functioning of the overall economy, people's ability to generate income and governments' capacity to support the poor. Women and children are normally more vulnerable to political and economic instability. Low political stability is associated with a high prevalence of undernourishment, ranging from approximately 20 to 70 percent in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, the Central African Republic, Burundi and Ethiopia.

Further reading

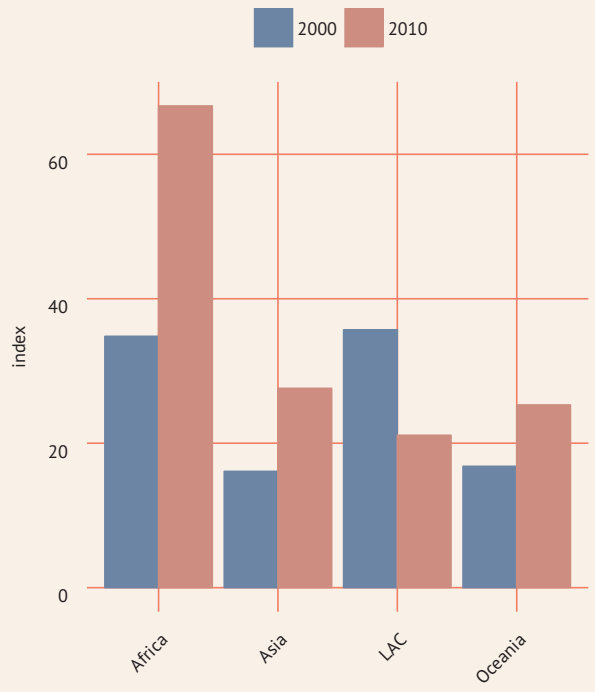
- FAO The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012 - Economic Growth Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition (www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)
- Global Information and Early Warning System (www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm)
- Prakash (2011) (www.fao.org/economic/est/issues/volatility/vgm/en/)

CHART 42: **Domestic food price volatility by level of economic development (2000 and 2010)**



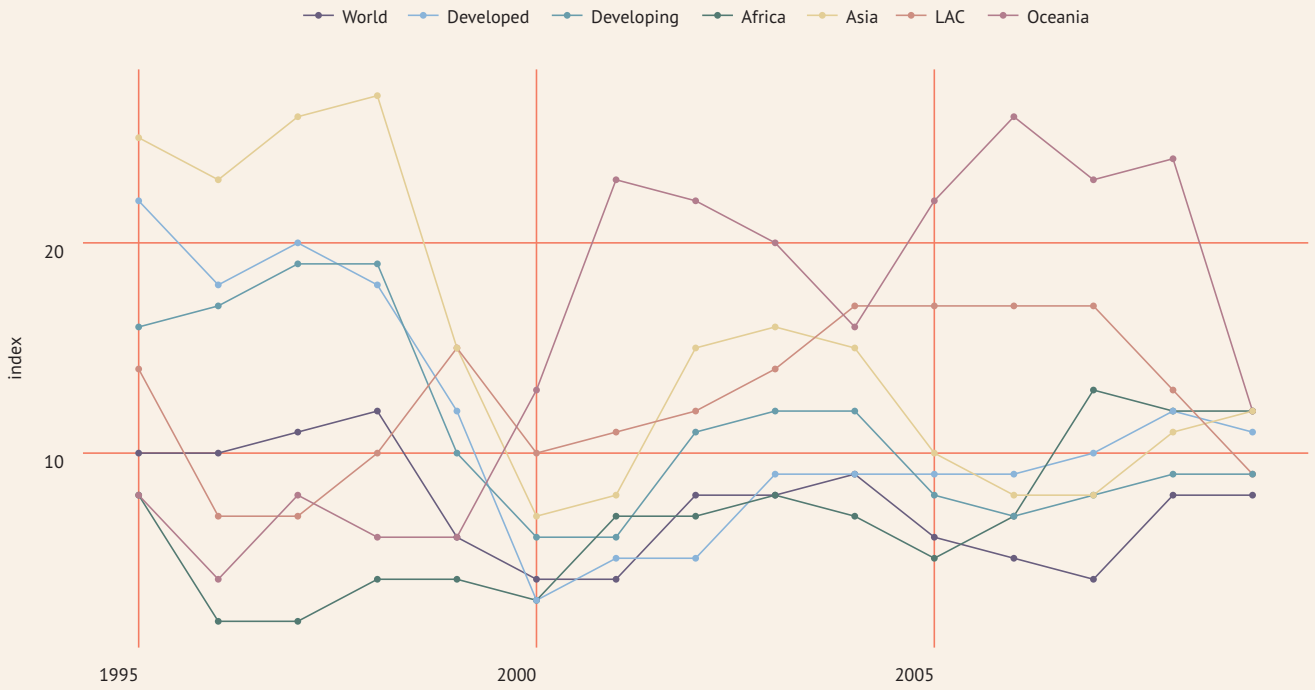
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 43: **Domestic food price volatility by region (2000 and 2010)**



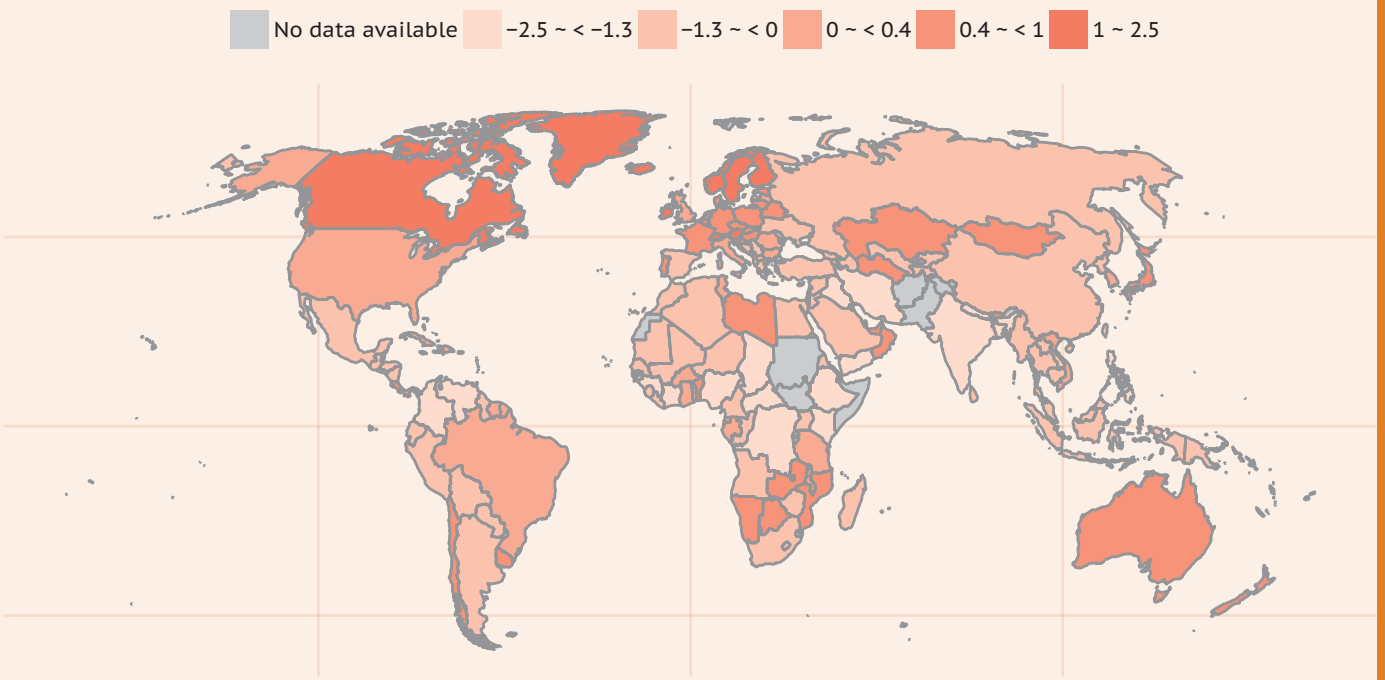
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 44: **Per capita food supply variability (1995-2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

MAP 26: **Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index, 2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Education and health

Defeating chronic hunger and poverty requires investments in people and their productivity. Health care, clean water and sanitation, social services and education are primary means of improving a population's potential and its ability to generate sustainable incomes.

Education, particularly for women, is a proven and important means of combating child malnutrition and infant mortality. Literacy and education show a positive correlation with living conditions for women and their children, along with knowledge on improved child feeding practices, food preservation and better sanitation.

The average primary completion rate in low- and middle-income countries increased by 15 percent between the early 1990s and 2010, with faster improvements for girls. However, wide disparities remain in both access to and equality of educational attainments for girls and boys, both among and within countries, particularly in those dominated by large rural poor populations. In Africa, 72 percent of children completed primary school, compared with nearly 100 percent in most parts of Latin America. Relatively low education levels are found to be associated with a high prevalence of undernourishment, ranging from 40 to 70 percent in countries such as Eritrea and Uganda.

The extent and quality of health care systems, especially for poor and vulnerable population groups, is a key determinant of food access conditions and hence food security outcomes.

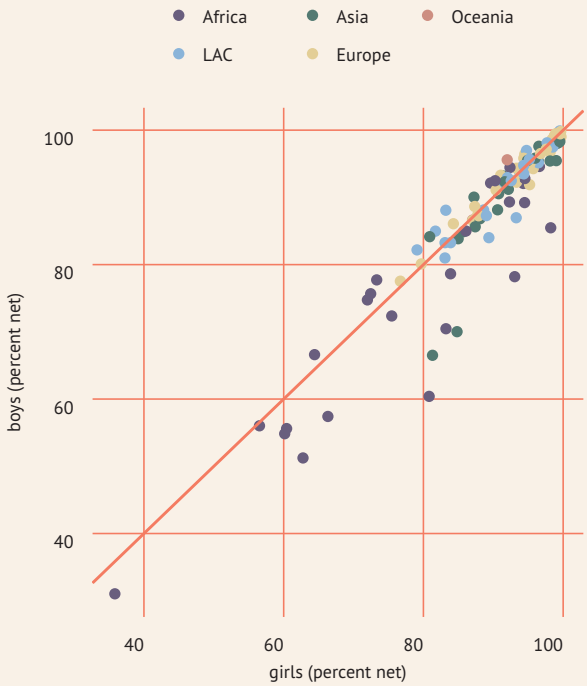
Health care systems are mostly financed from a mix of government resources, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foreign assistance. The distribution of expenditure on health care across countries is vastly uneven, as are the amounts of resources employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) found that only one in five people in the world had broad-based social security protection against illness, while more than half the world's population lacked social protection.

In 2010, an average of 10 percent of global GDP was spent on health care, ranging from 17 percent in Northern America, to 7.7 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3.6 percent in South-Eastern Asia. Estimates vary more widely at the country level. In general, a low share of GDP invested in health care is associated with a high prevalence of undernourishment. Examples include countries such as Eritrea, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Sri Lanka.

Further reading

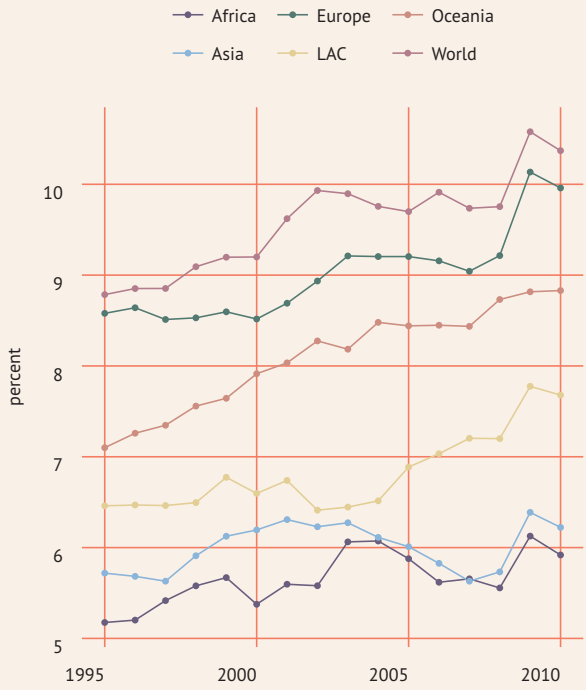
- UNESCO education (www.unesco.org/new/en/education/)
- UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (www.unicef.org/wash/)
- UNDP Human Development Report 2010 - The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development (hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/)
- O'Donovan (2008)

CHART 45: **Girls' and boys' enrolment in primary education (2010)**



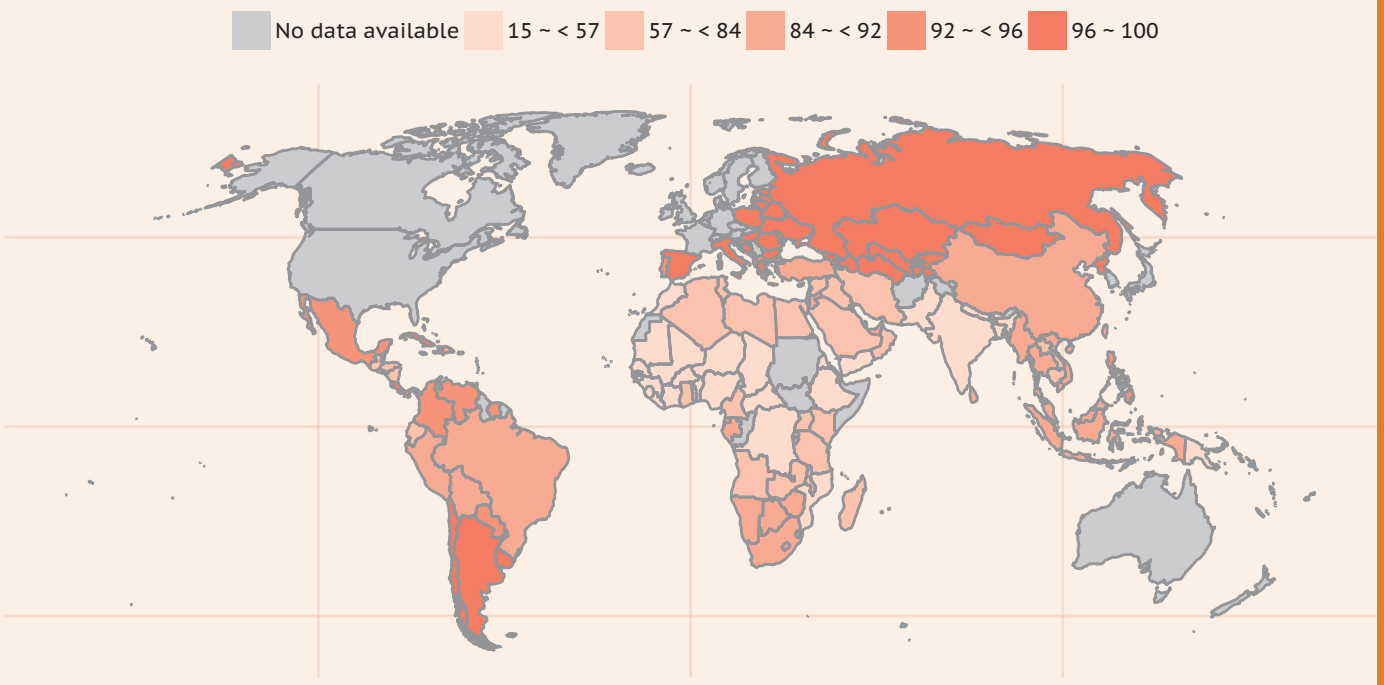
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 46: **Total health expenditure, share of GDP (1995-2010)**



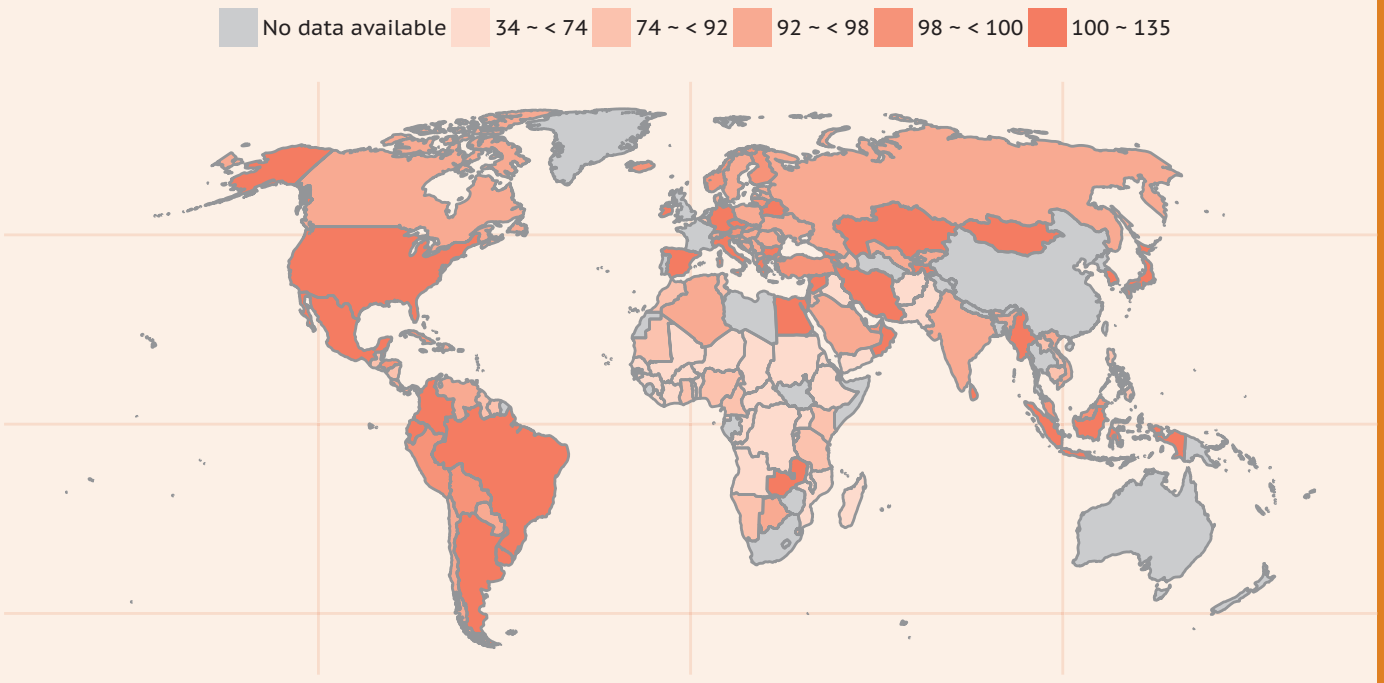
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 27: **Adult female literacy rate, share of females ages 15 and above (percent, 2005-2010*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 28: **Primary completion rate, total (percent, 2005-2010*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Natural and human-made risks

Armed conflict and natural disasters threaten food security, especially in countries and areas where poverty is high, livelihoods are unsustainable and institutions are fragile. Risks tend to be higher for women and vulnerable population groups. FAO has identified 22 countries in a state of protracted crisis, defined as "those environments in which a significant proportion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease and disruption of livelihoods over a prolonged period of time" (FAO, 2010b). Of these countries, 17 are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Food insecurity is one of the most common outcomes for countries in protracted crises. Those identified by FAO contain approximately 160 million undernourished people, who account for nearly 40 percent of the countries' combined population and 20 percent of all the undernourished people in the world.

Indicators of risks therefore have to be considered among those that highlight the causes of food insecurity. Two groups of indicators are considered here: those from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), reflecting political and military conditions; and those from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), reporting on natural disasters such as droughts, floods and extreme temperatures.

UNHCR computes the number of people exposed to risks arising from political and military events. In 2011, about 31 million people were classified as "population of concern" – refugees, people who have been internally displaced by conflict, and asylum seekers. Four-fifths of the world's refugees are hosted in developing countries, including some of the world's poorest countries, thus increasing the strain both in terms of refugee numbers and in relation to the size of their economies.

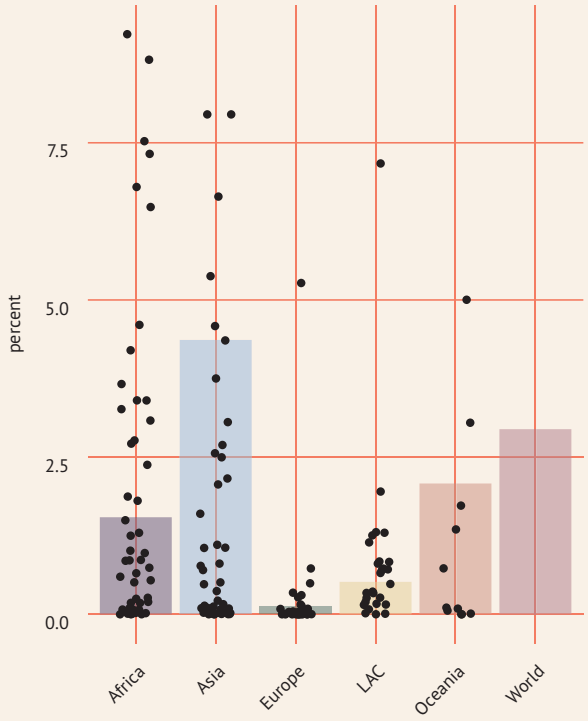
Prevalence of undernourishment ranging from about 30 to 65 percent is associated with large numbers of population at risk in countries such as Eritrea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Elsewhere, a high share of the population is at risk, but data on undernourishment are neither available nor easy to collect, such as in Afghanistan and Somalia.

CRED recorded 332 natural disasters in 2011, with more than 30 000 deaths. The single largest event was the flood in China, which affected 67.9 million people in June 2011. In many countries, food insecurity seems to correlate to a high share of population exposed to natural disasters. Examples include Eritrea and Malawi, where undernourishment ranged from 23 to 65 percent; Swaziland and Zambia, with undernourishment rates of 27 to 47 percent; and Tajikistan, with 30 percent prevalence of undernourishment.

Further reading

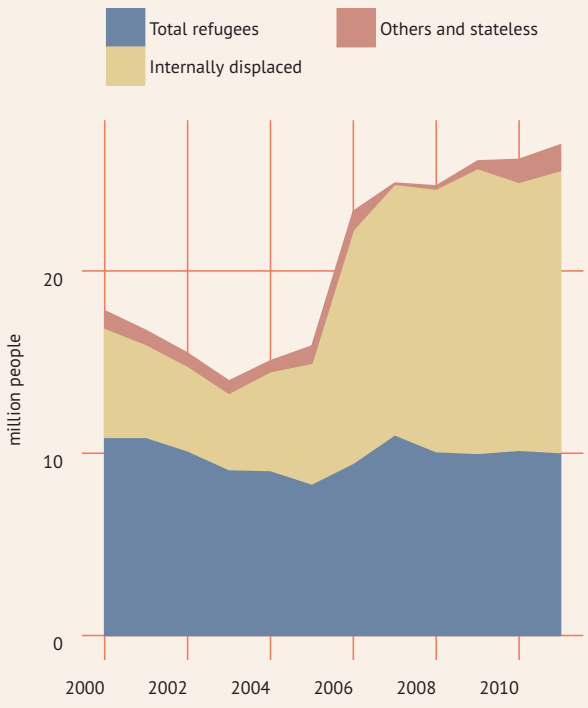
- Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (www.cred.be/)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (www.unhcr.org)
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (www.internal-displacement.org/)

CHART 47: **Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures - share of population affected (average 1990-2009)**



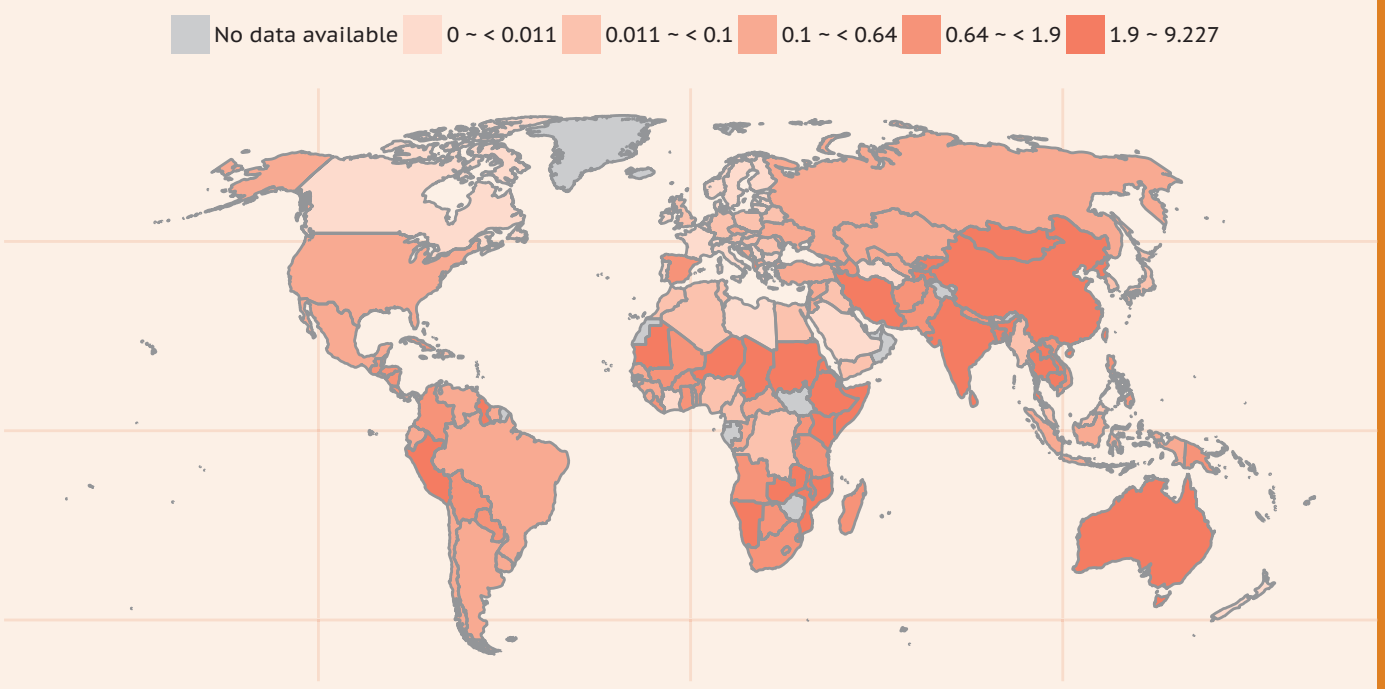
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 48: **UNHCR total population of concern by type over time (2000-2011)**



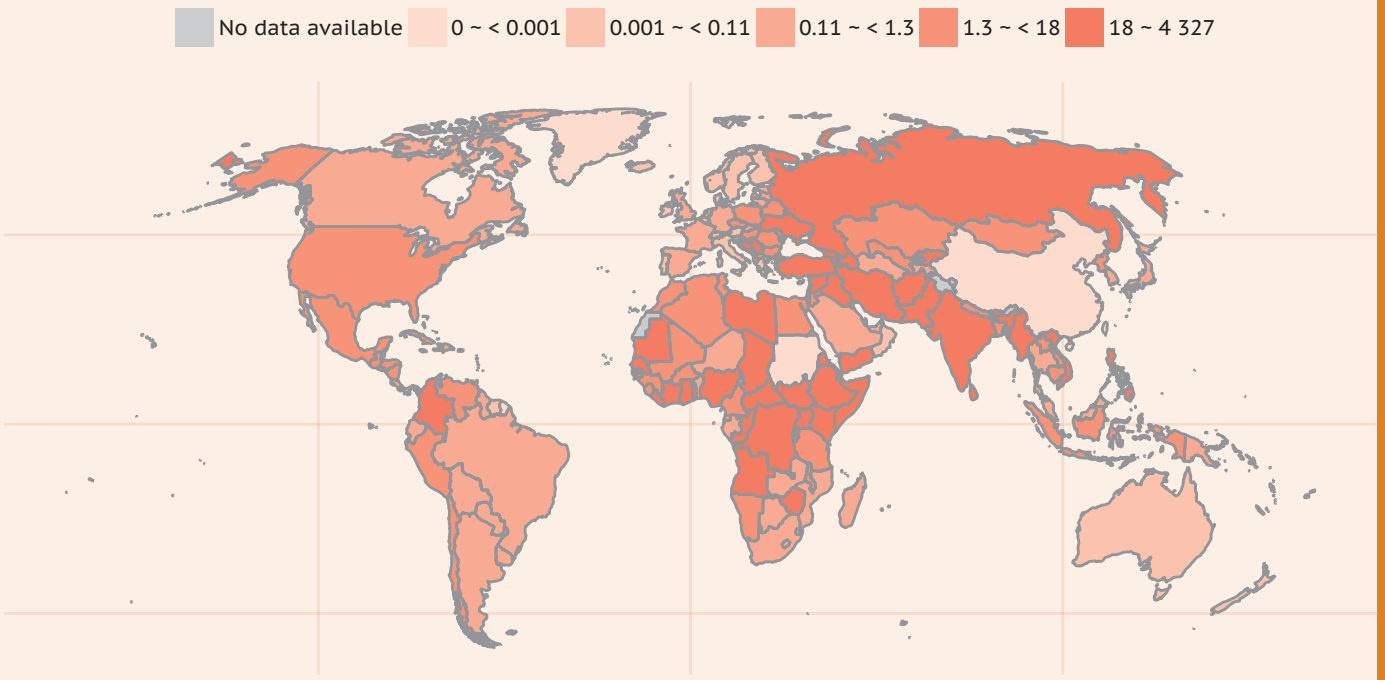
Source: Statistical Online Population Database .

MAP 29: **Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (share of population affected, average 1990-2009)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 30: **UNHCR total population of concern (thousand people, 2011)**



Source: Statistical Online Population Database.

TABLE 12: **Outcomes: Inadequate access to food**

	Inadequate access to food								
	prevalence of		number of		% of food expenditure of the poor	depth of the food deficit		prevalence of food inadequacy	
	undernourishment		undernourished						
	%	%	million people	million people	%	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	%	%
	1990-92	2010-12	1990-92	2010-12	2000-10*	1990-92	2007-09	1990-92	2010-12
World	18.6	12.5	1 000	868		130	97	26.1	19.1
Developing countries	23.2	14.9	980	852		162	117	32	22.5
Africa	27.3	22.9	175	239		195	171	34.7	28.9
North Africa	< 5	< 5	5	4		21	17	7	5.8
Algeria	5.2	< 5	1	1		30	25	9.2	7
Egypt	< 5	< 5	1	1		13	10	5.5	< 5
Libya	< 5	< 5				5	10	< 5	< 5
Morocco	7.1	5.5	2	2		40	32	10.7	9.7
Tunisia	< 5	< 5				5	5	< 5	< 5
Western Sahara									
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.8	26.8	170	234		235	202	41.1	33.3
Angola	63.9	27.4	7	5		505	202	71.5	36.1
Benin	22.4	8.1	1	1		138	64	30.5	13.2
Botswana	27.4	27.9		1		178	240	35	41.1
Burkina Faso	22.9	25.9	2	4	60	143	172	31.1	31.3
Burundi	49	73.4	3	6		349	640	56	81.4
Cameroon	38.7	15.7	5	3		266	101	49.2	23
Cape Verde	12.2	8.9			47	72	71	20.8	17.4
Central African Republic	49.5	30	1	1		372	233	58.9	40.7
Chad	61.1	33.4	4	4	82	502	284	68.8	40.1
Comoros	43.5	70		1		361	607	51.8	77.8
Congo	42.8	37.4	1	2		312	245	52.6	47.5
Côte d'Ivoire	13.7	21.4	2	4	45	78	122	21.1	27.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo			2	34				11.6	55.6
Djibouti	68	19.8				601	174	78	29.2
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea	72.4	65.4	2	4			584	82.2	75.4
Ethiopia	68	40.2	34	34	57		377	77.5	46.9
Gabon	10.1	6.5			47	59	37	16.8	12.7
Gambia	19.5	14.4				121	81	25.6	20.3
Ghana	40.5	< 5	6	1		294	35	54.5	6.7
Guinea	18.4	17.3	1	2		112	93	24.7	22.9
Guinea-Bissau	22	8.7				139	91	29.9	14.8
Kenya	35.6	30.4	9	13	76	227	216	45	42
Lesotho	16.9	16.6				101	110	24.6	24.7
Liberia	32.9	31.4	1	1		228	208	37	39
Madagascar	24.8	33.4	3	7		154	188	33.1	42.1
Malawi	44.8	23.1	4	4	78	329	142	54.2	30.8
Mali	25.3	7.9	2	1	79	156	52	32.9	12
Mauritania	12.4	9.3				73	46	18.9	14.3
Mauritius	8.6	5.7			49	58	38	15.5	11.4
Mayotte									
Mozambique	57.1	39.2	8	9	81	446	298	65.2	46.1
Namibia	37.5	33.9	1	1		259	234	47.4	46.8
Niger	36.9	12.6	3	2	51	248	77	44.3	16.9
Nigeria	19.3	8.5	19	14		120	42	29.7	13.1
Réunion									
Rwanda	52.6	28.9	4	3	59	395	249	60.7	38.1
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha									
Sao Tome and Principe	22.6	7.7				142	46	32.1	13.1
Senegal	21.7	20.5	2	3		137	104	30.6	29.6
Seychelles	14.6	8.6				85	51	25.7	15.2
Sierra Leone	41.9	28.8	2	2		328	243	51	37.9
Somalia			5	6				79	74.3
South Africa	< 5	< 5	2	1	49	29	21	9.3	6.2
South Sudan									
Sudan								51.8	46.2
Sudan (former)	42.1	39.4	11	18	72	296	293		
Swaziland	16.1	27				94	185	23.1	42.3
Togo	32.8	16.5	1	1	85	222	129	44.1	25
Uganda	26.6	34.6	5	12	59	163	198	35.8	42
United Republic of Tanzania	29.4	38.8	8	18	77	184	249	38.1	46.7
Zambia	34.3	47.4	3	6	77	229	352	43.1	56.3
Zimbabwe	44.1	32.8	5	4		334	258	52.5	42.4

TABLE 12: **Outcomes: Inadequate access to food (continued)**

	Inadequate access to food								
	prevalence of		number of		% of food expenditure of the poor	depth of the food deficit		prevalence of food inadequacy	
	undernourishment		undernourished						
	%	%	million people	million people	%	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	%	%
	1990-92	2010-12	1990-92	2010-12	2000-10*	1990-92	2007-09	1990-92	2010-12
Asia	23.7	13.9	739	563		165	111	33	21.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.8	7.4	9	6			64	18.6	12.9
Armenia	22.8	< 5	1		64		25	39	8
Azerbaijan	23	< 5	2		62		15	37.6	< 5
Georgia	60.4	24.7	3	1	54		282	75.1	33.3
Kazakhstan	< 5	< 5					4	< 5	< 5
Kyrgyzstan	15.5	6.4	1				58	27	13.3
Tajikistan	31	31.7	2	2	74		306	42.5	40.2
Turkmenistan	9.5	< 5					29	15.8	7.2
Uzbekistan	< 5	6.1	1	2			53	8.2	13.5
East Asia	20.8	11.5	261	167		151	80	16.4	18.9
China									
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25.4	32	5	8		183	315	36.4	49
Mongolia	37.5	24.2	1	1		265	248	49	33.8
Republic of Korea	< 5	< 5	1			13	7	5.3	< 5
East Asia (excluding China)	10.4	11.7	7	9		74	115		
South Asia	26.8	17.6	327	304		175	135	33.6	25.9
Afghanistan			7	12				54.4	45.2
Bangladesh	34.6	16.8	37	25	65	235	115	42	26.8
Bhutan									
India	26.9	17.5	240	217	68	176	135	35.4	27.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	< 5	< 5	2	4		17	36	5.6	9.5
Maldives	10.9	5.6			35	59	48	17.6	11.4
Nepal	25.9	18	5	5	72	160	139	34.9	25.9
Pakistan	26.4	19.9	30	35	75	165	157	34.9	27.7
Sri Lanka	33.9	24	6	5		245	228	44.8	32
South Asia (excluding India)	26.4	17.8	87	87		175	133		
South East Asia	29.6	10.9	134	65		214	93	40.1	18.1
Brunei Darussalam	< 5	< 5				14	6	6.3	< 5
Cambodia	39.9	17.1	4	2	84	250	145	49.7	27.1
Indonesia	19.9	8.6	37	21	22	129	83	30.3	15.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44.6	27.8	2	2	84	332	212	52.9	38.3
Malaysia	< 5	< 5	1	1		23	18	9.2	6.9
Myanmar			17	10				57.3	29.5
Philippines	24.2	17	15	16	61	155	97	32.9	23.8
Singapore					31				
Thailand	43.8	7.3	25	5		357	67	54.6	15.5
Timor-Leste	40.1	38.2				280	187	53.1	46.1
Viet Nam	46.9	9	32	8	65	357	96		
West Asia	6.6	10.1	8	21		39	63	9.7	14.2
Bahrain									
Iraq			2	9	49			15	32.9
Jordan	6.7	< 5				38	23	10.2	7.6
Kuwait	28.7	< 5	1			215	8	51.9	< 5
Lebanon	< 5	< 5				23	23	6.9	7
Occupied Palestinian Territory	17.9	31		1	37	104	166	26.6	42.4
Oman									
Qatar									
Saudi Arabia	< 5	< 5	1	1		21	15	6.5	6.4
Syrian Arab Republic	< 5	< 5	1	1		27	17	7.8	5.8
Turkey	< 5	< 5		1	43	3	6	< 5	< 5
United Arab Emirates	< 5	< 5				6	19	< 5	9.5
Yemen	28.6	32.4	4	8		168	200	37.2	41.5

TABLE 12: **Outcomes: Inadequate access to food (continued)**

	Inadequate access to food								
	prevalence of		number of		% of food expenditure of the poor	depth of the food deficit		prevalence of food inadequacy	
	undernourishment		undernourished						
	%	%	million people	million people	%	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	%	%
	1990-92	2010-12	1990-92	2010-12	2000-10*	1990-92	2007-09	1990-92	2010-12
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	8.3	65	49		98	63	21.8	15.2
Caribbean	28.5	17.8	9	7		224	149	36.6	24.7
Anguilla									
Antigua and Barbuda	18.5	20.5				127	169	26.2	32.5
Aruba									
Bahamas	11.3	7.2				75	52	18.1	15.4
Barbados	< 5	< 5				20	25	6.8	8.8
British Virgin Islands									
Cayman Islands									
Cuba	11.5	< 5	1			79	8	15.8	< 5
Dominica	< 5	< 5				31	19	9.5	5.7
Dominican Republic	30.4	15.4	2	2		213	109	44.9	25.5
Grenada	17.3	17.9				112	174	25.9	28.7
Guadeloupe									
Haiti	63.5	44.5	5	5		550	402	70.9	53.2
Jamaica	9	8.7				59	53	17.7	17
Martinique									
Montserrat									
Netherlands Antilles	9.8	< 5				69	24	22	9
Puerto Rico									
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15.8	14				108	129	23.2	25.6
Saint Lucia	11.9	14.6				78	90	20.7	24.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19.2	< 5				131	41	30.6	10.8
Trinidad and Tobago	13.6	9.3				89	81	20	17.1
Turks and Caicos Islands									
United States Virgin Islands									
Latin America	13.6	7.7	57	42		88	57	20.7	14.5
Argentina	< 5	< 5	1	2		12	22	5.4	9.6
Belize	9.2	6.8				52	46	15.4	12.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	34.6	24.1	2	2	54	228	185	45.1	35.6
Brazil	14.9	6.9	23	13	44	96	62	21.9	12.3
Chile	8.1	< 5	1	1		53	25	17.6	10
Colombia	19.1	12.6	6	6		127	83	29.3	20.2
Costa Rica	< 5	6.5				24	31	8.1	13.1
Ecuador	24.5	18.3	3	3	54	156	128	38.6	30.7
El Salvador	15.6	12.3	1	1		94	72	23	19.8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)									
French Guiana									
Guatemala	16.2	30.4	1	4	53	93	196	25.3	37.8
Guyana	19.7	5.1				139	49	32.5	8.8
Honduras	21.4	9.6	1	1		128	66	29.2	15.1
Mexico	< 5	< 5	3	2	43	22	3	8.3	10
Nicaragua	55.1	20.1	2	1	63	423	160	62.8	28.3
Panama	22.8	10.2	1		52	153	87	34.3	19.2
Paraguay	19.7	25.5	1	2		127	114	29.8	36.4
Peru	32.6	11.2	7	3	57	219	103	42.5	20.1
Suriname	17.7	11.4				120	96	28	21.3
Uruguay	7.3	< 5				49	31	16.1	12.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	13.5	< 5	3	1	61	85	25	21.3	6.4
Oceania	13.6	12.1	1	1		82	73	21.3	19.9
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
Fiji	6.2	< 5				39	21	12	7.9
French Polynesia	< 5	< 5				24	23	8.2	8.3
Guam									
Kiribati	8.8	8.2				53	40	15.1	13.7
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Federated States of)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia	6.7	< 5				42	38	11.2	8.9
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea			1	1				23.5	22.9
Samoa	12.8	< 5				80	21	17.9	8.1
Solomon Islands	23	12.7				140	77	33.1	20.3
Tokelau									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu	11.3	8.5				64	39	16.8	13.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands									

TABLE 12: **Outcomes: Inadequate access to food (continued)**

	Inadequate access to food								
	prevalence of undernourishment		number of undernourished		% of food expenditure of the poor	depth of the food deficit		prevalence of food inadequacy	
	%	%	million people	million people	%	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	%	%
	1990-92	2010-12	1990-92	2010-12	2000-10*	1990-92	2007-09	1990-92	2010-12
Developed countries	< 5	< 5	21	17		12	9	< 5	< 5
Albania					30	54	70	19.3	15.4
Andorra									
Australia						10	5	< 5	< 5
Austria						2	1	< 5	< 5
Belarus					43		7	< 5	< 5
Belgium					15	1	1	< 5	< 5
Bermuda						47	68	14.5	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina							19	19.2	8.3
Bulgaria					53	27	55	9.3	16.9
Canada						11	3	5.4	< 5
Croatia					35	126	11	33.5	< 5
Cyprus					28	38	68	13.3	20.3
Czech Republic					21		7	5.9	< 5
Denmark					11	9	4	< 5	< 5
Estonia					46		25	20.2	7.9
Faroe Islands									
Finland					19	14	8	5.1	< 5
France					24	2	2	< 5	< 5
Germany						5	2	< 5	< 5
Gibraltar									
Greece						2	1	< 5	< 5
Greenland									
Holy See									
Hungary					34	2	8	< 5	< 5
Iceland					20	12	4	5	< 5
Ireland						1	1	< 5	< 5
Israel						1		< 5	< 5
Italy						2	1	< 5	< 5
Japan						15	31	6.5	14.2
Latvia					51		27	< 5	10.2
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania					59		9	11.4	< 5
Luxembourg						3	2	< 5	< 5
Malta						8	4	< 5	< 5
Monaco									
Montenegro							42		13.1
Netherlands					11	9	8	< 5	< 5
New Zealand						6	9	< 5	5.3
Norway					17	8	3	< 5	< 5
Poland					49	4	5	< 5	< 5
Portugal						4	2	< 5	< 5
Republic of Moldova					56		136	26.6	35.3
Romania					72	15	3	6.6	< 5
Russian Federation							12	10	5.3
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
San Marino									
Serbia							42		13.1
Serbia and Montenegro					52			17	
Slovakia							37	10.6	12.4
Slovenia							6	9.6	< 5
Spain					24	6	8	< 5	< 5
Sweden						17	12	7.9	5.3
Switzerland					11	4	3	< 5	< 5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia							29	12.4	11.1
Ukraine							8	7	< 5
United Kingdom					21	6	3	< 5	< 5
United States of America					18	2	1	< 5	< 5
Least developed countries	37.9	30.6	201	260		283	236	46	38.5
Landlocked developing countries	35.4	27.1	96	113		270	213	42.6	34.2
Small island developing States	25.4	16.9	11	9		193	134	33.6	23.9
Low income economies	37.9	30.1	192	245		275	237	46.3	38.4
Lower-middle-income economies	24.4	15.6	441	395		162	114	32.9	23.8
Low-income food-deficit countries	27.6	19.8	543	573		187	151	36.1	28.2

TABLE 13: **Outcomes: Utilization**

	Utilization						
	children under 5 years of age						adults
	underweight		stunted		wasted		
	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	underweight % 1990-2011*
World							
Developing countries							
Africa							
North Africa							
Algeria	11.3	3.7	22.5	15.9	9.6	4.0	
Egypt	8.2	6.8	31.3	30.7	4.1	7.9	
Libya	4.2	5.6	21.1	21.0	3.6	6.5	
Morocco	8.1		29.9		2.6		5.3
Tunisia	8.1	3.3	30.9	9.0	4.5	3.4	
Western Sahara							
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Angola		15.6		29.2		8.2	
Benin		20.2		44.7		8.4	
Botswana		11.2		31.4		7.2	
Burkina Faso	29.6	26.0	40.7	35.1	15.5	11.3	
Burundi		35.2		57.7		9.0	
Cameroon	18.0	16.6	36.3	36.4	4.5	7.3	
Cape Verde	11.8		21.4		6.9		
Central African Republic	23.3		40.2		9.2		
Chad							
Comoros	16.2		39.2		5.8		
Congo		11.8		31.2		8.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	20.9	29.4	31.5	39.0	11.2	14.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30.7	28.2	51.0	45.8	11.4	14.0	
Djibouti		29.6		32.6		26.0	
Equatorial Guinea							
Eritrea	36.9		69.6		11.8		
Ethiopia		34.6		50.7		12.3	
Gabon							
Gambia		15.8		27.6		7.4	
Ghana	25.1	14.3	33.5	28.6	14.6	8.7	
Guinea	21.2	20.8	35.3	40.0	14.0	8.3	
Guinea-Bissau		17.2		28.1		5.6	
Kenya	19.8	16.4	39.8	35.2	9.4	7.0	
Lesotho	13.8	13.5	39.2	39.0	3.2	3.9	
Liberia		20.4		39.4		7.8	
Madagascar	40.9		54.1	49.2	16.4		19.2
Malawi	26.5	13.8	53.8	47.8	8.5	4.1	
Mali		27.9		38.5		15.3	
Mauritania	43.3	15.9	54.8	23.0	17.4	8.1	
Mauritius	13.0		13.6		15.7		
Mayotte							
Mozambique	23.9	18.3	59.9	43.7	9.6	4.2	
Namibia	21.5	17.5	35.7	29.6	9.6	7.5	
Niger	41.0	39.9	48.3	54.8	18.9	12.4	
Nigeria	35.1	26.7	43.8	41.0	20.6	14.4	
Réunion							
Rwanda	24.3	18.0	56.8	51.7	5.0	4.8	
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha							
Sao Tome and Principe		14.4		31.6		11.2	
Senegal	21.9	14.5	33.7	20.1	9.4	8.7	
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone	25.4	21.3	40.9	37.4	10.2	10.5	
Somalia		32.8		42.1		13.2	
South Africa	8.0	8.7	28.7	23.9	10.3	4.7	8.6
South Sudan							
Sudan							
Sudan (former)	31.8	31.7	38.6	37.9	18.8	21.0	
Swaziland		7.3		40.4		1.1	
Togo		20.5		26.9		6.0	
Uganda	21.5	16.4	45.0	38.7	7.0	6.3	
United Republic of Tanzania	25.1	16.2	49.7	42.5	7.9	4.9	
Zambia	21.2	14.9	46.4	45.8	6.3	5.6	
Zimbabwe	11.7	14.0	28.9	35.8	6.3	7.3	9.9

TABLE 13: **Outcomes: Utilization (continued)**

	Utilization						
	children under 5 years of age						adults
	underweight		stunted		wasted		
	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	underweight % 1990-2011*
Asia							
Caucasus and Central Asia							
Armenia		4.2		18.2		5.5	
Azerbaijan		8.4		26.8		6.8	
Georgia		1.1		11.3		1.6	
Kazakhstan	6.7	4.9	19.0	17.5	7.3	3.7	
Kyrgyzstan		2.7		18.1	8.5	3.4	3.7
Tajikistan		15.0		39.2		6.7	
Turkmenistan							
Uzbekistan		4.4		19.6		4.5	
East Asia							
China							
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		18.8		32.4		5.2	
Mongolia	10.8	5.3	32.5	27.5	2.3	2.7	4.9
Republic of Korea							4.7
East Asia (excluding China)							
South Asia							
Afghanistan							
Bangladesh	58.0	41.3	68.5	43.2	15.7	17.5	
Bhutan		12.7		33.5		5.9	
India	50.7	43.5	57.1	47.9	21.1	20.0	32.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.8		24.4		8.1		5.9
Maldives	39.0	17.8	33.0	20.3	18.9	10.2	
Nepal	44.1	38.8	64.5	49.3	7.5	12.7	
Pakistan	34.2		42.7		17.2		31.2
Sri Lanka		21.6		19.2		11.8	
South Asia (excluding India)							
South East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam							
Cambodia		29.0		40.9		10.8	
Indonesia	27.4	17.5		35.6		14.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	35.9	31.6	52.9	47.6	12.3	7.3	13.5
Malaysia	17.7	12.9		17.2			9.6
Myanmar	38.7		50.4		9.4		
Philippines	26.3	20.7	38.9	32.3	9.1	6.9	12.3
Singapore							9.2
Thailand	15.4	7.0	18.1	15.7	6.7	4.7	19.2
Timor-Leste		45.3		57.7		18.9	
Viet Nam	40.6	20.2	52.5	30.5	13.5	9.7	26.5
West Asia							
Bahrain	7.6		13.6		6.6		
Iraq	10.4	7.1	27.6	27.5	4.4	5.8	
Jordan	4.8	1.9	20.5	8.3	3.8	1.6	3.0
Kuwait	9.2	1.7	14.9	3.8	12.0	1.8	2.5
Lebanon							
Occupied Palestinian Territory		2.2		11.8		1.8	
Oman	10.0	8.6	21.4	9.8	7.0	7.1	
Qatar	4.8		11.6		2.1		
Saudi Arabia	13.5	5.3	21.4	9.3	2.9	11.8	7.0
Syrian Arab Republic	11.3	10.1	26.5	27.5	10.4	11.5	
Turkey	9.0		24.1		3.8		3.5
United Arab Emirates							
Yemen	29.6		52.4		14.3		

TABLE 13: **Outcomes: Utilization (continued)**

	Utilization						
	children under 5 years of age						adults
	underweight		stunted		wasted		
	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	underweight % 1990-2011*
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Caribbean							
Anguilla							
Antigua and Barbuda							
Aruba							
Bahamas							
Barbados							3.2
British Virgin Islands		34.6					
Cayman Islands							
Cuba							
Dominica							
Dominican Republic	8.4	3.4	21.2	10.1	2.2	2.3	
Grenada							
Guadeloupe							
Haiti	24.0	18.9	37.2	29.7	9.4	10.3	
Jamaica	4.0	1.9	9.5	5.7	4.5	2.7	
Martinique							
Montserrat							
Netherlands Antilles							
Puerto Rico							
Saint Kitts and Nevis							
Saint Lucia							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
Trinidad and Tobago							
Turks and Caicos Islands							
United States Virgin Islands							
Latin America							
Argentina	1.7	2.3	7.1	8.2	1.6	1.2	
Belize	5.4	4.9		22.2		1.9	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12.6	4.5	35.2	27.2	5.3	1.4	
Brazil		2.2		7.1		1.6	4.0
Chile	0.8	0.5	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.8
Colombia	6.3	3.4	19.7	12.7	1.7	0.9	3.9
Costa Rica	1.9	1.1		5.6		1.0	
Ecuador							
El Salvador	7.2	6.6	29.5	20.6	1.4	1.6	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)							
French Guiana							
Guatemala	21.7	13.0	55.4	48.0	3.8	1.1	
Guyana	16.1	10.8		18.2		8.3	
Honduras	16.1	8.6	45.7	29.9	2.7	1.4	
Mexico		3.4		15.5		2.0	
Nicaragua	9.6	5.7	29.6	23.0	2.4	1.5	
Panama							1.0
Paraguay	2.8	3.4	18.3	17.5	0.6	1.1	
Peru	8.8	4.5	37.3	28.2	1.9	0.8	
Suriname		7.5		10.7		4.9	
Uruguay							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.1	3.7	18.9	15.6	3.8	5.0	
Oceania							
American Samoa							0.1
Cook Islands		11.8					
Fiji	6.9		4.3		9.8		6.1
French Polynesia							
Guam							
Kiribati							0.5
Marshall Islands							
Micronesia (Federated States of)							
Nauru							
New Caledonia							
Niue							
Northern Mariana Islands							
Palau							
Papua New Guinea		18.1		43.9		4.4	
Samoa							
Solomon Islands		11.5		32.8		4.3	
Tokelau							
Tonga							
Tuvalu		1.6		10.0		3.3	
Vanuatu		11.7		25.9		5.9	1.9
Wallis and Futuna Islands							

TABLE 13: **Outcomes: Utilization (continued)**

	Utilization						
	children under 5 years of age						adults
	underweight		stunted		wasted		
	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	% 1990-95*	% 2005-11*	underweight % 1990-2011*
Developed countries							
Albania		6.3		23.1		9.4	
Andorra							
Australia							1.0
Austria							2.0
Belarus		1.3		4.5		2.2	
Belgium							3.8
Bermuda							
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1.6		11.8		4.0	
Bulgaria							3.9
Canada							2.6
Croatia	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.7		0.2
Cyprus							4.3
Czech Republic	0.9		3.1		2.8		2.4
Denmark							2.2
Estonia							4.6
Faroe Islands							
Finland							2.4
France							4.9
Germany		1.1		1.3		1.0	
Gibraltar							
Greece							
Greenland							
Holy See							
Hungary							2.0
Iceland							2.3
Ireland							0.8
Israel							
Italy							3.4
Japan							11.5
Latvia							3.5
Liechtenstein							
Lithuania							2.4
Luxembourg							
Malta							2.6
Monaco							
Montenegro		2.2		7.9		4.2	
Netherlands							
New Zealand							1.3
Norway							5.0
Poland							2.2
Portugal							2.2
Republic of Moldova		3.2		11.3		5.8	
Romania	5.0		11.2		3.3		3.0
Russian Federation							
Saint Pierre and Miquelon							
San Marino							
Serbia		1.8		8.1		4.5	
Serbia and Montenegro							
Slovakia							4.7
Slovenia							
Spain							1.8
Sweden							2.0
Switzerland							3.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1.8		11.5		3.4	
Ukraine							
United Kingdom							5.1
United States of America	0.9		3.2		0.7		2.4
Least developed countries							
Landlocked developing countries							
Small island developing States							
Low income economies							
Lower-middle-income economies							
Low-income food-deficit countries							

TABLE 14: **Poverty**

	Headcount ratio		Poverty gap				GINI	Income share	
	in $ per day (PPP)		in $ per day (PPP)		at national poverty line	at rural poverty line	coefficient	held by highest 20%	held by lowest 20%
	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	index 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*
World									
Africa									
Eastern Africa									
Burundi	81.3	93.5	36.4	56.1	23.4	24.2	33.3	42.8	9.0
Comoros									
Djibouti									
Eritrea									
Ethiopia	39.0	77.6	9.6	28.9	8.3	8.5	29.8	39.4	9.3
Kenya	43.4	67.2	16.9	31.8	16.3	17.5	47.7	53.2	4.8
Madagascar	81.3	92.6	43.3	60.1	26.8	28.9	44.1	50.1	5.4
Malawi									
Mauritius									
Mayotte									
Mozambique	59.6	81.8	25.1	42.9	21.2	22.2	45.7	51.5	5.2
Réunion									
Rwanda	63.2	82.4	26.6	44.6	14.8	26.0	50.8	56.8	5.2
Seychelles	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.3			65.8	69.6	3.7
Somalia									
Uganda	38.0	64.7	12.2	27.4	6.8	7.6	44.3	50.7	5.8
United Republic of Tanzania	67.9	87.9	28.1	47.5	9.9	11.0	37.6	44.8	6.8
Zambia	68.5	82.5	37.0	51.8	28.5	38.8	54.6	59.4	3.6
Zimbabwe									
Middle Africa									
Angola									
Cameroon	9.6	30.4	1.2	8.2	12.3	17.5	38.9	46.2	6.7
Central African Republic	62.8	80.1	31.3	46.8	33.1	35.0	56.3	60.6	3.4
Chad									
Congo	54.1	74.4	22.8	38.8	18.9	20.6	47.3	53.1	5.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	87.7	95.2	52.8	67.6	32.2	34.9	44.4	50.6	5.5
Equatorial Guinea					45.3	49.8			
Gabon	4.8	19.6	0.9	5.0	10.0	16.0	41.5	48.2	6.2
Sao Tome and Principe					24.8				
Northern Africa									
Algeria									
Egypt	1.7	15.4	0.4	2.8	3.6		30.8	40.3	9.2
Libya									
Morocco	2.5	14.0	0.5	3.2			40.9	47.9	6.5
South Sudan					23.7	26.5	45.5		
Sudan	19.8	44.1	5.5	15.4	16.2	21.3	35.3	42.4	6.8
Sudan (former)									
Tunisia	1.4	8.1	0.3	1.8			41.4	47.9	5.9
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa									
Botswana									
Lesotho									
Namibia									
South Africa	13.8	31.3	2.3	10.2	7.0		63.1	68.2	2.7
Swaziland	40.6	60.4	16.0	29.3			51.5	56.6	4.0
Western Africa									
Benin									
Burkina Faso	44.6	72.6	14.7	31.7	15.1	17.4	39.8	47.0	6.7
Côte d'Ivoire	23.8	46.3	7.5	17.8	15.3	20.3	41.5	47.6	5.6
Cape Verde					8.1	14.3			
Gambia									
Ghana	28.6	51.8	9.9	21.3	9.6	13.5	42.8	48.5	5.2
Guinea	43.3	69.6	15.0	31.0	17.6	22.0	39.4	46.2	6.3
Guinea-Bissau									
Liberia	83.8	94.9	40.9	59.6	24.4	26.3	38.2	45.0	6.4
Mali	50.4	78.7	16.4	35.2	13.2		33.0	41.3	8.0
Mauritania	23.4	47.7	6.8	17.7	14.5	22.3	40.5	47.0	6.0
Niger	43.6	75.2	12.4	30.8	19.6	21.2	34.5	43.1	8.1
Nigeria	68.0	84.5	33.7	50.2			48.8	54.0	4.4
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha									
Senegal	33.5	60.4	10.8	24.7	16.4	21.5	39.2	45.9	6.2
Sierra Leone									
Togo	38.7	69.3	11.4	27.9	22.9	29.3	34.4	42.4	7.6

TABLE 14: **Poverty (continued)**

	Headcount ratio		Poverty gap				GINI	Income share	
	in $ per day (PPP)		in $ per day (PPP)		at national poverty line	at rural poverty line	coefficient	held by highest 20%	held by lowest 20%
	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	index 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*
Americas									
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Anguilla									
Antigua and Barbuda									
Argentina	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.9			44.5	49.4	4.4
Aruba									
Bahamas									
Barbados									
Belize									
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15.6	24.9	8.6	13.1			56.3	59.3	2.1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba									
Brazil	6.1	10.8	3.6	5.4			54.7	58.6	2.8
British Virgin Islands									
Cayman Islands									
Chile	1.4	2.7	0.7	1.2			52.1	57.7	4.3
Colombia	8.2	15.8	3.8	6.8			55.9	60.1	3.0
Costa Rica	3.1	6.0	1.8	2.7			50.7	55.9	3.8
Cuba									
Curaçao									
Dominica									
Dominican Republic	2.2	9.9	0.5	2.4			47.2	52.8	4.7
Ecuador	4.6	10.6	2.1	4.1			49.3	53.8	4.3
El Salvador	9.0	16.9	4.4	7.6			48.3	53.1	3.7
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)									
French Guiana									
Grenada									
Guadeloupe									
Guatemala	13.5	26.3	4.7	10.5			55.9	60.3	3.1
Guyana									
Haiti									
Honduras	17.9	29.8	9.3	14.8			57.0	59.9	2.0
Jamaica									
Martinique									
Mexico	1.1	5.2	0.3	1.3			48.3	53.7	4.7
Montserrat									
Nicaragua	11.9	31.7	2.4	9.6			40.5	47.2	6.2
Panama	6.6	13.8	2.1	5.1			51.9	56.4	3.3
Paraguay	7.2	13.2	3.0	5.7			52.4	56.4	3.3
Peru	4.9	12.7	1.3	4.1			48.1	52.6	3.9
Puerto Rico									
Saint Barthélemy									
Saint Kitts and Nevis									
Saint Lucia									
Saint-Martin (French Part)									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)									
Suriname									
Trinidad and Tobago									
Turks and Caicos Islands									
United States Virgin Islands									
Uruguay	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3			45.3	50.9	4.9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6.6	12.9	3.7	5.9			44.8	49.4	4.3
Northern America									
Bermuda									
Canada									
Greenland									
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
United States of America									
Asia									
Central Asia									
Kazakhstan	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.3		29.0	38.4	9.1
Kyrgyzstan	6.2	21.7	1.4	6.0			36.2	43.4	6.8
Tajikistan	6.6	27.7	1.2	7.0			30.8	39.4	8.3
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan									

TABLE 14: **Poverty (continued)**

	Headcount ratio		Poverty gap				GINI	Income share	
	in $ per day (PPP)		in $ per day (PPP)		at national poverty line	at rural poverty line	coefficient	held by highest 20%	held by lowest 20%
	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	index 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*
Eastern Asia									
China, Hong Kong SAR									
China, Macao SAR									
China	13.1	29.8	3.2	10.1			42.5	47.9	5.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea									
Japan									
Mongolia					10.1	13.4	36.5	44.0	7.1
Republic of Korea									
South-Eastern Asia									
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia	22.8	53.3	4.9	17.4	7.2	8.3	37.9	45.9	7.5
Indonesia	18.1	46.1	3.3	14.3	2.1	2.6	34.0	42.8	8.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33.9	66.0	8.9	24.8			36.7	44.8	7.6
Malaysia	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.8	46.2	51.5	4.5
Myanmar									
Philippines	18.4	41.5	3.7	13.8	7.2		43.0	49.7	6.0
Singapore									
Thailand	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.8			40.0	47.2	6.7
Timor-Leste	37.4	72.8	8.9	27.0			31.9	41.3	8.9
Viet Nam	16.9	43.4	3.8	13.5	3.5	4.6	35.6	43.4	7.4
Southern Asia									
Afghanistan					7.9	8.3	27.8	37.5	9.4
Bangladesh	43.2	76.5	11.2	30.4	6.5	7.3	32.1	41.4	8.9
Bhutan	10.2	29.8	1.8	8.5	6.1	8.1	38.1	45.1	6.6
India	32.7	68.7	7.5	24.4	6.2	6.8	33.4	42.4	8.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.4	8.0	0.3	1.8			38.3	45.2	6.4
Maldives									
Nepal	24.8	57.2	5.5	19.0	5.6	6.0	32.8	41.5	8.3
Pakistan	21.0	60.2	3.5	17.9			30.0	40.0	9.6
Sri Lanka	7.0	29.1	1.0	7.4	1.7	1.8	40.3	47.8	6.9
Western Asia									
Armenia	1.3	12.4	0.2	2.3	7.8	7.3	30.9	39.8	8.8
Azerbaijan	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.6			33.7	42.1	8.0
Bahrain									
Cyprus									
Georgia	15.3	32.2	4.6	11.7	7.2	9.2	41.3	47.1	5.3
Iraq	2.8	21.4	0.4	4.4	4.5	9.0	30.9	39.9	8.7
Israel									
Jordan	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	2.6		35.4	43.6	7.7
Kuwait									
Lebanon									
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.9		35.5	43.4	7.4
Oman									
Qatar							41.1	52.0	3.9
Saudi Arabia									
Syrian Arab Republic									
Turkey	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.7			39.0	45.1	5.7
United Arab Emirates									
Yemen	17.5	46.6	4.2	14.8	8.9	10.6	37.7	45.3	7.2
Europe									
Eastern Europe									
Belarus	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1			27.2	36.4	9.2
Bulgaria	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0		28.2	36.7	8.5
Czech Republic									
Hungary	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2			31.2	39.9	8.4
Poland	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1			34.1	42.1	7.7
Republic of Moldova	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.7	4.5	6.5	33.0	41.1	7.8
Romania	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	3.2	5.3	30.0	38.3	8.3
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.5	40.1	47.1	6.5
Slovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			26.0	36.2	10.1
Ukraine	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	26.4	36.3	9.7
Northern Europe									
Åland Islands									
Channel Islands									
Denmark									
Estonia									
Faroe Islands									
Finland									
Guernsey									
Iceland									

TABLE 14: **Poverty (continued)**

	Headcount ratio		Poverty gap				GINI	Income share	
	in $ per day (PPP)		in $ per day (PPP)		at national poverty line	at rural poverty line	coefficient	held by highest 20%	held by lowest 20%
	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	1.25 % 2005-11*	2 % 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	index 2005-11*	% 2005-11*	% 2005-11*
Ireland									
Isle of Man									
Jersey									
Latvia	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1			36.6	43.6	6.6
Lithuania	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2			37.6	44.4	6.6
Norway									
Sark									
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands									
Sweden									
United Kingdom									
Southern Europe									
Albania	0.6	4.2	0.2	0.8	2.3	2.6	34.5	43.0	8.1
Andorra									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0			36.2	43.2	6.6
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			33.6	42.0	8.1
Gibraltar									
Greece									
Holy See									
Italy									
Malta									
Montenegro	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	30.0	38.8	8.5
Portugal									
San Marino									
Serbia	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.3	2.0	27.8	36.9	8.9
Slovenia									
Spain									
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.9	7.2	7.7	43.2	48.9	5.1
Western Europe									
Austria									
Belgium									
France									
Germany									
Liechtenstein									
Luxembourg									
Monaco									
Netherlands									
Switzerland									
Oceania									
Australia and New Zealand									
Australia									
New Zealand									
Norfolk Island									
Melanesia									
Fiji	5.9	22.9	1.1	6.0	10.1	14.8	42.8	49.6	6.2
New Caledonia									
Papua New Guinea									
Solomon Islands									
Vanuatu									
Micronesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Federated States of)									
Nauru									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Polynesia									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
French Polynesia									
Niue									
Pitcairn Islands									
Samoa									
Tokelau									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Wallis and Futuna Islands									

TABLE 15: **Determinants: Availability**

	Availability									
	average dietary supply adequacy		value of food production per capita		share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers		average supply of protein		average supply of protein of animal origin	
	index 1990-92	index 2007-09	I$/cap 1990-92	I$/cap 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09
World	114	120	239	295	56	51	69	78	25	31
Developing countries	108	116	180	254	64	56	61	72	15	24
Africa	108	115	150	173	65	62	57	64	12	14
North Africa	138	141	175	239	64	62	82	93	16	22
Algeria	133	136	117	151	59	59	77	87	19	22
Egypt	142	145	177	273	68	66	84	98	13	22
Libya	144	136	172	174	49	51	81	80	27	27
Morocco	135	138	188	229	64	61	84	89	15	20
Tunisia	140	140	302	342	56	52	85	95	19	26
Western Sahara										
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	109	144	160	65	62	51	58	11	13
Angola	79	100	78	128	59	62	35	46	13	14
Benin	107	120	148	196	74	72	54	63	8	11
Botswana	100	92	159	122	48	49	68	60	29	23
Burkina Faso	108	120	109	119	76	73	71	80	8	10
Burundi	90	74	176	132	46	48	59	43	4	3
Cameroon	93	109	152	211	59	57	49	62	11	11
Cape Verde	112	113	70	89	55	47	62	73	20	32
Central African Republic	88	96	168	205	57	54	41	50	15	18
Chad	80	96	129	124	65	67	51	63	12	10
Comoros	92	81	116	91	58	56	54	49	15	14
Congo	92	97	82	94	60	61	46	45	19	16
Côte d'Ivoire	119	126	248	258	66	68	53	54	15	12
Democratic Republic of the Congo			115	59						
Djibouti	73	102	74	86	56	55	41	59	12	18
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea		73		48		81		49		7
Ethiopia		94		95		78		59		6
Gabon	115	119	209	151	46	51	72	81	36	41
Gambia	109	113	73	69	58	61	52	60	12	15
Ghana	91	129	172	254	68	64	43	59	15	17
Guinea	118	121	166	180	63	63	57	56	7	9
Guinea-Bissau	107	112	141	180	69	64	46	45	9	8
Kenya	95	96	148	148	55	53	55	58	17	17
Lesotho	110	108	61	54	78	81	65	67	10	10
Liberia	106	106	91	84	67	68	39	38	7	6
Madagascar	105	101	196	160	75	79	52	49	16	11
Malawi	90	110	75	159	73	71	51	61	5	5
Mali	105	123	145	198	69	71	62	70	16	19
Mauritania	119	129	163	136	55	49	79	86	33	36
Mauritius	117	123	218	193	49	47	70	84	28	37
Mayotte										
Mozambique	83	99	70	76	76	76	31	39	4	5
Namibia	93	95	260	192	61	57	58	63	19	23
Niger	97	117	133	183	76	62	56	78	12	18
Nigeria	107	128	170	201	68	64	50	65	7	10
Réunion										
Rwanda	89	98	168	169	49	51	44	53	4	5
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha										
Sao Tome and Principe	103	122	116	180	52	47	52	63	13	17
Senegal	104	111	109	110	65	62	66	62	19	18
Seychelles	105	113	78	51	47	48	71	79	36	36
Sierra Leone	93	101	94	103	61	61	42	50	8	11
Somalia			189	172						
South Africa	121	125	211	236	55	54	74	83	26	33
South Sudan										
Sudan										
Sudan (former)	92	105	156	272	58	49	62	73	21	28
Swaziland	110	101	288	239	56	58	58	59	17	18
Togo	97	108	102	124	75	73	48	55	8	7
Uganda	108	109	178	155	45	45	51	50	11	12
United Republic of Tanzania	103	102	139	143	70	59	53	55	11	10
Zambia	97	86	85	85	77	75	51	46	11	9
Zimbabwe	90	96	95	96	64	59	50	54	9	12

TABLE 15: **Determinants: Availability (continued)**

	Availability									
	average dietary supply adequacy		value of food production per capita		share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers		average supply of protein		protein of animal origin	
	index 1990-92	index 2007-09	I$/cap 1990-92	I$/cap 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09
Asia	107	115	167	246	67	57	61	73	14	23
Caucasus and Central Asia		119		292		56		84		32
Armenia		118		321		47		89		40
Azerbaijan		126		230		64		88		25
Georgia		110		162		54		75		28
Kazakhstan		141		433		47		103		53
Kyrgyzstan		117		281		55		84		34
Tajikistan		95		141		64		55		12
Turkmenistan		122		374		60		92		39
Uzbekistan		111		274		59		77		26
East Asia	107	121	173	325	69	54	67	91	16	36
China										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	99	88	176	143	63	68	73	57	15	10
Mongolia	94	100	369	280	44	48	75	78	51	47
Republic of Korea	124	130	184	217	55	44	81	91	28	41
East Asia (excluding China)	116	115	188	195	57	50	78	79	25	32
South Asia	106	106	139	170	67	61	56	59	10	13
Afghanistan			138	106						
Bangladesh	101	109	94	127	85	82	46	55	5	9
Bhutan										
India	104	104	137	165	66	60	55	57	9	11
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	142	129	230	330	62	55	82	89	18	26
Maldives	117	118	38	30	50	39	79	100	41	63
Nepal	105	111	145	159	77	72	56	61	8	9
Pakistan	109	110	156	191	55	48	58	62	19	25
Sri Lanka	97	106	92	105	60	56	48	58	11	14
South Asia (excluding India)	110	112	143	181	68	63	57	63	13	18
South East Asia	100	116	179	263	68	62	50	64	14	22
Brunei Darussalam	124	130	38	80	48	43	79	83	37	45
Cambodia	94	107	113	224	84	75	45	62	9	18
Indonesia	105	115	151	213	73	69	48	58	10	15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	92	101	131	226	84	73	49	64	7	14
Malaysia	121	125	332	451	45	48	67	78	37	41
Myanmar			146	355						
Philippines	107	119	187	211	57	59	53	61	21	26
Singapore										
Thailand	90	117	284	374	52	51	53	62	23	25
Timor-Leste	92	100	130	107	74	71	55	55	20	14
Viet Nam	89	115	153	271	78	62	45	72	10	27
West Asia	142	135	267	246	55	52	80	79	22	24
Bahrain										
Iraq			121	72						
Jordan	126	134	163	180	51	48	73	81	22	29
Kuwait	91	152	22	77	48	42	60	115	27	60
Lebanon	133	131	375	297	37	38	77	84	24	35
Occupied Palestinian Territory		100		153	49	55	44	60	20	16
Oman										
Qatar										
Saudi Arabia	129	131	144	130	49	53	79	85	29	31
Syrian Arab Republic	134	141	260	303	51	47	73	84	19	25
Turkey	164	155	422	428	54	50	109	105	27	28
United Arab Emirates	137	126	130	109	34	43	105	105	55	49
Yemen	103	100	58	69	67	62	55	56	10	12

TABLE 15: **Determinants: Availability (continued)**

	Availability									
	average dietary supply adequacy		value of food production per capita		share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers		average supply of protein		protein of animal origin	
	index 1990-92	index 2007-09	I$/cap 1990-92	I$/cap 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09
Latin America and the Caribbean	117	124	314	447	43	40	68	82	30	40
Caribbean	101	111	239	188	41	43	55	65	22	25
Anguilla										
Antigua and Barbuda	106	98	137	106	27	27	82	85	55	60
Aruba										
Bahamas	110	111	71	89	29	27	78	88	50	57
Barbados	123	118	197	177	34	30	87	91	51	54
British Virgin Islands										
Cayman Islands										
Cuba	114	133	370	235	38	46	63	83	29	26
Dominica	124	131	521	377	33	34	76	95	42	54
Dominican Republic	94	106	211	243	35	34	48	58	21	29
Grenada	111	101	204	121	30	24	68	74	39	48
Guadeloupe										
Haiti	79	86	114	96	55	55	42	44	6	9
Jamaica	113	117	210	192	41	37	68	78	33	40
Martinique										
Montserrat										
Netherlands Antilles	110	126	6	8	39	37	84	89	51	53
Puerto Rico										
Saint Kitts and Nevis	110	105	232	43	36	29	70	73	39	43
Saint Lucia	113	112	445	142	36	33	79	88	46	54
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	102	119	320	185	37	35	61	86	33	48
Trinidad and Tobago	114	112	107	113	41	36	62	67	25	31
Turks and Caicos Islands										
United States Virgin Islands										
Latin America	118	125	320	464	43	40	69	83	31	41
Argentina	127	123	691	968	35	32	95	95	61	63
Belize	119	121	468	536	39	41	63	68	26	26
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	95	98	225	290	52	53	53	60	20	26
Brazil	118	131	360	616	39	35	67	87	30	45
Chile	111	121	320	445	48	45	72	90	32	47
Colombia	108	116	242	284	41	41	56	67	27	34
Costa Rica	123	119	477	540	37	34	68	75	34	39
Ecuador	98	101	292	398	39	36	47	57	21	32
El Salvador	111	115	126	155	57	47	59	71	14	25
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)										
French Guiana										
Guatemala	112	107	180	261	59	51	59	61	11	19
Guyana	103	117	263	423	56	52	62	75	24	31
Honduras	111	123	197	216	51	45	55	67	16	27
Mexico	135	135	241	290	48	44	81	91	30	42
Nicaragua	85	112	133	219	49	51	46	65	13	19
Panama	104	114	293	258	41	45	62	75	33	40
Paraguay	108	111	457	599	44	43	70	66	37	29
Peru	99	113	141	258	58	58	54	70	19	25
Suriname	105	107	277	197	52	44	61	56	26	23
Uruguay	112	119	625	1005	39	48	82	82	50	39
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	110	122	201	214	39	40	63	81	30	44
Oceania	113	116	343	346	48	52	67	71	36	35
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	119	129	315	250	46	48	68	76	31	31
French Polynesia	122	122	104	99	38	34	89	100	53	67
Guam										
Kiribati	121	127	188	274	43	40	65	73	31	38
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (Federated States of)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia	125	123	106	92	41	37	79	84	45	49
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea			382	390						
Samoa	113	130	239	277	32	28	69	78	42	47
Solomon Islands	103	113	215	231	65	68	52	55	20	17
Tokelau										
Tonga										
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	122	130	409	337	44	48	60	68	25	28
Wallis and Futuna Islands										

TABLE 15: **Determinants: Availability (continued)**

	Availability									
	average dietary supply adequacy		value of food production per capita		share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers		average supply of protein		protein of animal origin	
	index 1990-92	index 2007-09	I$/cap 1990-92	I$/cap 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09	g/cap/day 1990-92	g/cap/day 2007-09
Developed countries	131	136	452	471	34	32	99	104	58	61
Albania	109	117	178	315	58	41	80	97	28	49
Andorra										
Australia	126	130	916	980	25	26	106	106	71	69
Austria	141	150	482	492	24	27	103	107	67	64
Belarus		127		492		38		90		50
Belgium	146	147		508	26	26	66	100	62	61
Bermuda	117	108	35	32	22	24	98	83	67	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina		122		232		49		88		31
Bulgaria	124	111	465	310	43	40	91	77	41	37
Canada	123	137	617	740	26	28	96	104	58	58
Croatia		125		275		34	21	84	10	45
Cyprus	112	105	470	328	31	27	85	81	49	49
Czech Republic		128		360		31		92		54
Denmark	125	133	1 048	1 086	27	29	100	109	65	70
Estonia		124	410	329		35		93	71	52
Faroe Islands										
Finland	124	126	385	366	30	31	98	110	62	69
France	142	142	682	598	27	29	117	112	78	72
Germany	134	139	394	388	26	27	97	102	60	63
Gibraltar										
Greece	142	144	695	610	33	32	112	116	58	62
Greenland										
Holy See										
Hungary	144	137	626	535	31	29	98	89	54	46
Iceland	124	135	319	334	26	23	114	134	78	98
Ireland	147	145	1 208	970	33	34	113	110	69	65
Israel	150	156	378	377	37	35	114	128	57	72
Italy	142	144	523	502	34	33	111	111	60	61
Japan	121	114	166	144	42	41	96	90	55	51
Latvia		119		322		35		88		52
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania		140	522	489		37		124	52	77
Luxembourg	138	141		374	26	27	106	114	73	77
Malta	129	135	173	189	35	34	100	113	53	62
Monaco										
Montenegro		114		266		101		75		58
Netherlands	128	127	814	751	22	25	98	106	66	71
New Zealand	130	128	1 865	2 266	27	27	98	94	62	58
Norway	126	137	301	264	33	32	98	108	59	65
Poland	136	133	439	442	42	41	102	101	54	52
Portugal	136	143	399	381	37	33	103	118	55	73
Republic of Moldova		109		351		45		69		27
Romania	123	140	332	360	46	44	91	111	44	56
Russian Federation		130		284		43		100		52
Saint Pierre and Miquelon										
San Marino										
Serbia		111		379		67		80		36
Serbia and Montenegro										
Slovakia		111		283		36		74		36
Slovenia		129		339		38		102		58
Spain	133	129	619	661	29	27	106	108	63	67
Sweden	118	122	318	299	27	28	96	108	64	71
Switzerland	133	134	382	331	24	23	97	94	62	59
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		120		327		37		77		32
Ukraine		130		389		42		89		43
United Kingdom	131	138	301	259	28	32	93	104	54	59
United States of America	140	147	592	669	26	25	110	115	70	74
Least developed countries	97	103	117	145	73	67	49	56	9	12
Landlocked developing countries	98	105	175	177	65	64	59	64	15	15
Small island developing States	103	112	246	215	44	46	57	66	24	26
Low income economies	97	102	123	142	72	68	49	56	9	11
Lower-middle-income economies	107	111	159	195	65	60	56	61	12	16
Low-income food-deficit countries	104	108	142	170	67	63	54	58	10	13

TABLE 16: **Determinants: Physical and economic access**

	Access										
	physical access						economic access			lack of access to	
	% of paved roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			water	sanitation
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	%	%
	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	2000	2005	2012	2010	2010
World		56.8		0.9			1.3	1.3	1.4	12.0	37.0
Developing countries							1.5	1.6	1.8	14.0	44.0
Africa							1.8	1.8	1.6	34.0	60.0
North Africa	62.4	73.9			5.8		1.8	1.8	1.6	8.0	10.0
Algeria	67.0	74.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	4.7				17.0	5.0
Egypt	72.0	89.4	0.5	0.5		10.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	5.0
Libya	51.7				4.2						3.0
Morocco	49.1	70.3	0.4	0.5	13.3	13.0	1.6	1.6		17.0	30.0
Tunisia	76.1	75.2	1.4	1.2	12.2	11.8	1.7	1.7	1.7		
Western Sahara											
Sub-Saharan Africa							1.8	1.9	1.6	39.0	69.0
Angola							2.0	2.1		49.0	42.0
Benin	20.0			0.7			2.4	2.1	1.9	25.0	87.0
Botswana	32.0	32.6		0.1	1.4	4.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	4.0	38.0
Burkina Faso	16.6			0.2			1.9	1.9	2.1	21.0	83.0
Burundi							2.3	2.2		28.0	54.0
Cameroon	10.5	17.0	0.2	0.2	7.2	6.1	1.9	1.9		23.0	51.0
Cape Verde	78.0				27.3		1.5	1.5	1.4	12.0	39.0
Central African Republic					3.8		2.2	2.2		33.0	66.0
Chad	0.8				2.3	3.1	2.3	2.5		49.0	87.0
Comoros	69.3									5.0	64.0
Congo	9.7	7.1		0.2	3.7	5.0	2.5	2.1		29.0	82.0
Côte d'Ivoire	8.7	7.9	0.2	0.2		25.4	1.9	1.9		20.0	76.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo			0.2	0.2						55.0	76.0
Djibouti				3.4	12.4					12.0	50.0
Equatorial Guinea					9.1		2.0	2.1			
Eritrea	19.4				3.0						
Ethiopia	15.0	13.7	0.1		2.3	4.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	56.0	79.0
Gabon	8.2	12.0	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	13.0	67.0
Gambia					21.1		2.5	2.7	2.8	11.0	32.0
Ghana	19.6	12.6	0.4	0.4	16.0	45.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	14.0	86.0
Guinea	15.2				12.1		1.9	2.4	2.9	26.0	82.0
Guinea-Bissau	8.3				11.3			2.0		36.0	80.0
Kenya	12.8	14.3	0.4	0.3	10.6	10.7	1.7	1.9		41.0	68.0
Lesotho	18.0				16.8		2.3	1.9		22.0	74.0
Liberia	5.5				8.4					27.0	82.0
Madagascar	15.4			0.1			2.1	2.2	2.0	54.0	85.0
Malawi			0.7	0.7	8.6		2.3	2.1	2.0	17.0	49.0
Mali	10.9	24.6	0.0		1.1	1.8	1.9	2.0		36.0	78.0
Mauritania		26.8		0.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	50.0	74.0
Mauritius	93.0	98.0			88.3	101.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	11.0
Mayotte											
Mozambique	16.8	20.8		0.4	3.4	3.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	53.0	82.0
Namibia	10.8	14.7	0.3		7.9	5.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	7.0	68.0
Niger	29.0	20.7			0.9	1.5	1.9	2.0		51.0	91.0
Nigeria				0.4	13.2		2.4	2.5	2.4	42.0	69.0
Réunion											
Rwanda	9.0				50.0		1.5	1.7	1.8	35.0	45.0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha											
Sao Tome and Principe	61.6						2.1	2.0		11.0	74.0
Senegal	27.2	32.0	0.5		7.0	7.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	28.0	48.0
Seychelles	56.9	96.5				110.4					
Sierra Leone	10.6				15.8		2.2	2.4	2.4	45.0	87.0
Somalia	11.1				3.3					71.0	77.0
South Africa			1.8	1.8			1.3	1.4	0.8	9.0	21.0
South Sudan											
Sudan											
Sudan (former)	33.8		0.2	0.2	0.4					42.0	74.0
Swaziland				1.7	16.1		1.5	1.8		29.0	43.0
Togo	21.2	21.0			13.0	20.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	39.0	87.0
Uganda			0.5				1.7	1.7	2.1	28.0	66.0
United Republic of Tanzania		6.7	0.5	0.3		10.9	1.9	2.0		47.0	90.0
Zambia	16.6		0.2		4.7		1.7	1.7	0.4	39.0	52.0
Zimbabwe	14.0		0.7	0.7	23.1		1.9	1.9	2.1	20.0	60.0

TABLE 16: **Determinants: Physical and economic access (continued)**

	Access										
	physical access						economic access			lack of access to	
	% of paved roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			water	sanitation
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	%	%
	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	2000	2005	2012	2010	2010
Asia		54.0		0.7		33.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	10.0	43.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	73.2			0.6		8.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	13.0	5.0
Armenia	99.2	93.6	2.8	2.8	25.9	25.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	10.0
Azerbaijan		50.6		2.4		61.1	1.7	1.8		20.0	18.0
Georgia	93.8	94.1	2.3	2.2	31.0	29.2	1.5	1.7		2.0	5.0
Kazakhstan	55.1	88.5	0.5	0.5		3.5	1.3	1.4		5.0	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	90.0			0.2		17.0	2.0	1.9		10.0	7.0
Tajikistan	71.6			0.4	20.9					36.0	6.0
Turkmenistan	73.5			0.6	4.4						2.0
Uzbekistan	79.0			0.9	16.2					13.0	0.0
East Asia		53.2	0.5	0.6		35.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	9.0	35.0
China											
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5.7	2.8			23.1	21.2				2.0	20.0
Mongolia			0.1	0.1	2.7		1.6	1.6		18.0	49.0
Republic of Korea	71.5	79.3	3.1	3.4	57.1	105.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.0
East Asia (excluding China)							1.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	8.0
South Asia		49.8	1.3	1.4	38.3	72.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	10.0	59.0
Afghanistan		29.3				6.5				50.0	63.0
Bangladesh			1.9	2.0	130.6		1.5	1.6	1.6	19.0	44.0
Bhutan	77.1						1.7	1.6	1.8	4.0	56.0
India		49.5	1.9	1.9	60.8	125.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	8.0	66.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		73.3	0.3	0.4	7.5	11.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.0	0.0
Maldives		100.0				29.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.0
Nepal	37.5	53.9				13.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	11.0	69.0
Pakistan	54.0	65.4	1.1	1.0	21.2	32.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	8.0	52.0
Sri Lanka			2.2	2.2	141.8		1.7	1.8	1.8	9.0	8.0
South Asia (excluding India)							2.1	2.1	1.9	14.0	41.0
South East Asia	40.6			0.4	18.1		1.6	1.6	1.8	12.0	31.0
Brunei Darussalam	31.4	81.1				51.5	1.5	1.6	1.6		
Cambodia	7.5		0.3	0.4	19.8		1.7	1.7	1.2	36.0	69.0
Indonesia	45.1	56.9		0.2	15.2	25.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	18.0	46.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.0	13.7				16.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	33.0	37.0
Malaysia	70.0		0.5	0.5			1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	4.0
Myanmar	10.9	11.9	0.5		3.7	4.0				17.0	24.0
Philippines			0.2	0.2	53.5		1.7	1.6	1.6	8.0	26.0
Singapore	97.1	100.0			411.5	472.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Thailand			0.8	0.9	14.1	35.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.0	4.0
Timor-Leste										31.0	53.0
Viet Nam	23.5	47.6	0.9	0.7	29.0	48.3	1.7	1.7		5.0	24.0
West Asia				0.4	15.0	17.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	11.0	17.0
Bahrain	75.4	82.1			383.5	537.2	1.1	1.0	1.2		
Iraq	77.9			0.5	9.6	9.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	21.0	27.0
Jordan	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.3	8.3	8.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.0	2.0
Kuwait	72.9				22.2	36.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
Lebanon	95.0				61.0	66.7				0.0	
Occupied Palestinian Territory		91.7				92.8				15.0	8.0
Oman	21.0	46.0			7.6	18.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	11.0	1.0
Qatar	85.6					67.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	40.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	10.3	1.0	1.1	1.1		
Syrian Arab Republic		90.3	1.3	1.0	17.9	36.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	10.0	5.0
Turkey		88.7	1.1	1.1	46.9	46.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	10.0
United Arab Emirates	94.2				5.2	4.9				0.0	2.0
Yemen	9.1	8.7			9.7	13.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	45.0	47.0

TABLE 16: **Determinants: Physical and economic access (continued)**

	Access										
	physical access						economic access			lack of access to	
	% of paved roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			water	sanitation
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	%	%
	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	2000	2005	2012	2010	2010
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.0		0.4	0.5	14.2		1.3	1.3	1.4	6.0	20.0
Caribbean										15.0	32.0
Anguilla											
Antigua and Barbuda											
Aruba										0.0	
Bahamas	52.0				16.0						0.0
Barbados	86.8				339.5					0.0	0.0
British Virgin Islands											
Cayman Islands										4.0	4.0
Cuba	50.5			4.6						6.0	9.0
Dominica	45.6										
Dominican Republic	44.7				22.8					14.0	17.0
Grenada	55.4										3.0
Guadeloupe											
Haiti	21.9				13.3					31.0	83.0
Jamaica	64.0	73.3			153.8	201.3				7.0	20.0
Martinique											
Montserrat											
Netherlands Antilles											
Puerto Rico						300.8					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	38.5									1.0	4.0
Saint Lucia					172.6					4.0	35.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Trinidad and Tobago	46.2				144.2					6.0	8.0
Turks and Caicos Islands										0.0	
United States Virgin Islands											
Latin America	14.7		0.4	0.5	13.9		1.3	1.3	1.4	5.0	19.0
Argentina	28.5		1.2	0.9			1.2	1.4	1.4		
Belize										2.0	10.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.3	7.9		0.3	3.9	7.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	12.0	73.0
Brazil	9.7		0.1	0.3	19.6		1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	21.0
Chile	13.8	22.5	0.9	0.7	10.5	10.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	4.0
Colombia	11.9		0.2	0.1		11.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	8.0	23.0
Costa Rica	15.3	26.0			69.6	76.4				3.0	5.0
Ecuador	13.4	14.8			15.2	17.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	6.0	8.0
El Salvador	14.4				58.2					12.0	13.0
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)											
French Guiana											
Guatemala	24.9				10.6					8.0	22.0
Guyana	6.6				3.3					6.0	16.0
Honduras	21.1				10.1					13.0	23.0
Mexico	35.1	35.3	1.0	1.4	12.2	18.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.0	15.0
Nicaragua	10.5	11.6			11.7	16.9				15.0	48.0
Panama	32.0	42.0			13.0	18.5					
Paraguay					6.4	7.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	14.0	29.0
Peru	9.9	13.9	0.1	0.2	5.0	9.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	15.0	29.0
Suriname	24.0				2.5					8.0	17.0
Uruguay			1.7	1.7			1.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	35.6			0.0	8.2		1.3	1.7			
Oceania	9.9				5.0		1.3	1.3	1.4	47.0	48.0
American Samoa											
Cook Islands											
Fiji	44.5				16.7		1.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	17.0
French Polynesia										0.0	2.0
Guam										0.0	1.0
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands										6.0	25.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	15.9										
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands										2.0	
Palau										15.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	3.2				4.0					60.0	55.0
Samoa										4.0	2.0
Solomon Islands	2.1				4.2						
Tokelau											
Tonga										0.0	4.0
Tuvalu										2.0	15.0
Vanuatu	21.6									10.0	43.0
Wallis and Futuna Islands											

TABLE 16: **Determinants: Physical and economic access (continued)**

	Access										
	physical access						economic access			lack of access to	
	% of paved roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			water	sanitation
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	%	%
	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	1990	2005-09*	2000	2005	2012	2010	2010
Developed countries		70.9	1.2	1.3	30.9	34.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	5.0
Albania			2.5	1.5			1.8	1.7	1.6	5.0	6.0
Andorra										0.0	0.0
Australia	35.0	43.5	0.1	0.1	10.5	10.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
Austria	100.0	100.0	6.7	6.9	128.6	127.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Belarus		88.6	2.7	2.6		45.7	1.6	1.6		0.0	7.0
Belgium		78.2	11.4	11.7	454.9	504.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Bermuda											
Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.0	52.3		2.0	41.7	42.7		1.6	1.6	1.0	5.0
Bulgaria	91.6	98.4	3.9	3.7	33.3	36.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Canada	35.0		0.3	0.6	8.3	14.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Croatia		90.5	4.3	4.8		51.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0
Cyprus	59.6	64.9			97.8	133.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	100.0			12.1		165.6	1.4	1.4		0.0	2.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	5.4	5.0	164.6	170.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Estonia	51.8	28.6	2.3	2.0		129.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	5.0
Faroe Islands											
Finland	61.0	65.5	1.7	1.8	22.6	23.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
France		100.0	6.2	6.2	161.3	173.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	99.0			9.4	169.9	180.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Gibraltar											
Greece	91.7		1.9	1.2	88.0	88.6	1.4	1.3	2.5	0.0	2.0
Greenland										0.0	0.0
Holy See											
Hungary		38.0	8.2	8.4	113.7	212.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Iceland	19.9	38.4			11.1	12.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	94.0	100.0	2.8	2.7	131.3	137.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.0
Israel	100.0	100.0	2.6	4.5	59.8	83.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Italy	100.0		5.3	5.6		161.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	
Japan	69.2	80.1	5.4	5.3	295.1	319.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Latvia		20.9	3.7	2.9		107.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania		29.4	3.1	2.7	74.6	124.5	1.3	1.4	1.9		
Luxembourg	99.1			10.6	196.6		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Malta		87.5				967.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Monaco	100.0	100.0				3850.0				0.0	0.0
Montenegro										2.0	10.0
Netherlands	88.0		6.7	7.0	251.8	329.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	57.0	66.2	1.5		34.6	35.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	
Norway	69.0	80.7		1.3	27.5	29.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Poland	61.6	69.9	8.4	6.3	116.1	122.8	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Portugal			3.3	3.1	71.1	90.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	87.1	85.8		3.4	41.2	37.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	4.0	15.0
Romania			4.8	4.5	64.2		1.6	1.6	1.4		
Russian Federation	74.2	80.1	0.5	0.5	5.2	5.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	30.0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon											
San Marino											
Serbia		63.2	10.7	4.6						1.0	8.0
Serbia and Montenegro						43.4					
Slovakia		87.1		7.4		89.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	72.0	100.0	5.9	6.1		192.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.0
Spain			2.5	3.0		132.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Sweden		24.4	2.2	2.2		129.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland		100.0	7.2	8.6	172.2	172.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	58.9	57.6	2.7	2.7	32.5	54.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	12.0
Ukraine	93.7	97.8	3.9	3.6	27.8	28.1	1.5	1.6		2.0	6.0
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	6.8	6.6	147.0	172.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
United States of America		67.4	2.0	2.3	64.8	66.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Least developed countries							1.8	1.8	1.8	37.0	64.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.7				6.0		1.7	1.7	1.8	32.0	56.0
Small island developing States	48.5				11.5		1.4	1.4	1.3	19.0	33.0
Low income economies							1.8	1.8	1.8	35.0	64.0
Lower-middle-income economies		49.9		0.8	19.1		1.7	1.7	1.7	13.0	53.0
Low-income food-deficit countries		41.9			14.1		1.7	1.7	1.7	20.0	59.0

TABLE 17: **Vulnerability/Stability**

	Value of food imports over total merchandise exports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation		
	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09
World	7.0	5.0	5.0	14.6	15.2	15.7	18.4	20.6	22.5
Developing countries	8.0	5.0	5.0	13.2	15.2	15.5	24.9	27.9	30.3
Africa	13.0	12.0	10.0	26.9	29.8	30.1	6.5	6.6	6.1
North Africa	18.0	16.0	12.0	43.2	52.8	49.9	23.1	25.7	28.7
Algeria	16.0	13.0	10.0	62.4	79.7	70.7	6.8	7.4	7.6
Egypt	69.0	46.0	30.0	37.9	35.6	35.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Libya	9.0	9.0	4.0	89.9	91.3	91.8	26.0	25.9	26.9
Morocco	15.0	17.0	21.0	27.2	59.5	53.6	14.3	16.1	18.1
Tunisia	11.0	9.0	10.0	35.0	66.9	60.2	13.0	13.8	16.0
Western Sahara									
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.0	10.0	9.0	18.0	18.3	21.5	3.9	4.0	3.6
Angola	11.0	5.0	3.0	50.0	52.4	54.6	2.7	2.7	2.2
Benin	38.0	45.0	49.0	35.3	11.6	18.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Botswana	11.0	12.0	10.0	82.2	98.1	90.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Burkina Faso	53.0	55.0	33.0	7.8	11.7	8.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Burundi	27.0	41.0	104.0	10.6	13.8	24.9	1.7	2.2	2.6
Cameroon	9.0	13.0	16.0	33.8	30.3	32.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cape Verde	822.0	578.0	601.0	90.2	72.8	94.3	7.3	6.5	5.0
Central African Republic	26.0	11.0	30.0	31.2	20.6	19.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chad	12.0	16.0	3.0	6.7	4.9	8.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Comoros	89.0	118.0	304.0	71.1	69.8	73.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Congo	9.0	6.0	4.0	95.5	95.2	90.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	13.0	9.0	10.0	39.9	46.6	58.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26.0	26.0	20.0	21.4	20.8	38.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Djibouti	247.0	298.0	551.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.8
Equatorial Guinea	15.0	1.0	0.0						
Eritrea	83.0	197.0	810.0		51.5	58.6		4.0	3.1
Ethiopia	59.0	52.0	60.0		11.0	10.1		2.8	2.1
Gabon	5.0	5.0	5.0	78.6	85.5	83.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Gambia	142.0	313.0	222.0	52.1	39.7	45.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Ghana	21.0	17.0	20.0	26.4	23.9	30.6	0.2	0.7	0.8
Guinea	16.0	18.0	24.0	26.7	20.7	14.5	3.2	4.4	3.4
Guinea-Bissau	165.0	49.0	56.0	33.1	37.7	27.3	6.8	8.3	8.3
Kenya	18.0	23.0	26.0	14.3	26.4	36.1	1.2	1.7	1.9
Lesotho	148.0	49.0	17.0	71.5	54.8	84.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
Liberia	21.0	28.0	95.0	59.8	64.5	63.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Madagascar	18.0	20.0	23.0	6.5	12.3	9.2	39.5	37.2	36.8
Malawi	24.0	8.0	17.0	18.4	4.0	6.4	1.0	1.9	1.8
Mali	25.0	18.0	17.0	4.7	7.1	6.1	3.7	4.9	3.9
Mauritania	27.0	43.0	26.0	74.1	68.3	75.0	9.8	9.5	11.3
Mauritius	14.0	14.0	23.0	102.4	112.9	110.1	17.0	20.3	24.1
Mayotte									
Mozambique	156.0	43.0	23.0	59.6	23.1	30.5	3.0	2.9	2.4
Namibia	9.0	15.0	7.0	62.9	71.7	64.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Niger	29.0	39.0	26.0	5.8	8.6	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nigeria	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.4	13.7	14.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Réunion									
Rwanda	46.0	72.0	53.0	11.0	19.6	21.9	0.5	0.9	0.7
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha									
Sao Tome and Principe	113.0	48.0	284.0	77.2	85.5	84.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Senegal	47.0	54.0	66.0	42.4	48.4	55.0	2.3	3.5	3.4
Seychelles	54.0	21.0	19.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	30.0
Sierra Leone	59.0	590.0	73.0	30.1	49.5	27.9	5.8	5.4	2.8
Somalia	80.0	81.0	131.0	43.6	37.6	74.9	19.6	19.2	20.0
South Africa	3.0	3.0	4.0	23.8	13.2	19.3	8.8	10.2	10.4
South Sudan									
Sudan									
Sudan (former)	42.0	21.0	13.0	17.8	21.5	24.6	14.6	11.4	9.6
Swaziland	13.0	15.0	9.0	56.5	57.9	79.3	25.6	27.9	28.2
Togo	27.0	12.0	23.0	23.9	17.1	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uganda	14.0	26.0	28.0	1.8	6.8	17.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	22.0	44.0	21.0	4.0	11.9	13.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
Zambia	6.0	9.0	4.0	23.8	8.9	4.9	1.3	4.8	5.0
Zimbabwe	9.0	5.0	25.0	30.7	8.8	52.2	3.7	4.9	4.2

TABLE 17: **Vulnerability/Stability (continued)**

	Value of food imports over total merchandise exports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation		
	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09
Asia	6.0	4.0	4.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	34.5	41.1	47.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	62.0	9.0	7.0		15.3	19.2	28.5	40.7	39.7
Armenia	1227.0	52.0	45.0		56.7	57.1	65.2	60.7	60.5
Azerbaijan	35.0	11.0	14.0		33.1	37.8	82.8	78.4	76.9
Georgia	299.0	67.0	54.0		60.4	67.1	56.6	57.5	94.2
Kazakhstan	38.0	4.0	4.0		1.0	3.0	9.8	16.3	15.5
Kyrgyzstan	379.0	10.0	24.0		9.4	25.4	76.3	77.4	79.7
Tajikistan	225.0	15.0	28.0		45.6	49.5	83.5	91.7	96.8
Turkmenistan	26.0	4.0	2.0		2.3	9.1	100.0	100.0	97.3
Uzbekistan	73.0	10.0	7.0		15.7	16.1	95.7	94.3	98.2
East Asia	4.0	3.0	3.0	8.5	6.7	5.2	40.7	45.3	57.9
China									
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17.0	49.0	17.0	14.1	39.1	15.2	62.7	56.2	54.4
Mongolia	10.0	15.0	12.0	9.8	55.6	56.1	5.9	7.5	9.2
Republic of Korea	5.0	3.0	3.0	64.5	72.0	73.2	51.0	51.7	52.4
East Asia (excluding China)	5.0	3.0	3.0	46.6	64.9	61.5	44.8	44.7	45.8
South Asia	11.0	10.0	7.0	4.5	6.1	5.6	36.7	43.8	49.0
Afghanistan	59.0	121.0	203.0	7.3	29.3	20.9	37.9	41.7	41.0
Bangladesh	35.0	26.0	21.0	7.5	11.6	8.4	32.8	50.0	66.1
Bhutan	20.0	16.0	1.0						
India	4.0	6.0	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	30.6	37.5	41.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.0	10.0	6.0	27.1	41.2	32.6	43.0	50.1	52.8
Maldives	48.0	89.0	65.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	28.0	23.0	49.0	0.6	2.1	3.2	37.2	48.9	49.3
Pakistan	15.0	15.0	17.0	8.3	5.9	5.6	80.1	84.1	96.4
Sri Lanka	22.0	13.0	17.0	36.5	36.1	34.3	59.1	62.5	49.6
South Asia (excluding India)	15.0	14.0	11.0	13.8	18.4	14.9	54.0	62.0	68.6
South East Asia	4.0	4.0	4.0	9.7	14.2	12.8	23.7	29.8	33.3
Brunei Darussalam	5.0	5.0	3.0	99.2	99.7	98.4	50.0	50.0	33.3
Cambodia	10.0	7.0	9.0	2.7	3.5	1.4	6.8	7.6	7.4
Indonesia	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.6	13.7	10.8	23.4	27.3	29.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.0	11.0	11.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	17.5	32.1	24.9
Malaysia	5.0	3.0	4.0	72.9	80.2	79.6	19.4	20.1	20.3
Myanmar	18.0	11.0	7.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	10.7	18.5	20.9
Philippines	9.0	5.0	9.0	16.7	23.6	21.8	28.4	27.0	28.3
Singapore	4.0	2.0	2.0						
Thailand	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	7.7	10.7	24.9	35.6	42.1
Timor-Leste	77.0	129.0	153.0	15.9	30.2	17.8	13.7	24.7	21.0
Viet Nam	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.2	4.8	7.9	53.7	58.4	73.1
West Asia	10.0	6.0	5.0	26.7	38.1	48.6	26.1	30.8	35.5
Bahrain	7.0	6.0	4.0						
Iraq	29.0	13.0	8.0	44.1	73.0	61.5	60.2	67.8	71.0
Jordan	56.0	34.0	30.0	93.7	98.1	100.1	33.1	40.0	54.7
Kuwait	11.0	7.0	3.0	101.8	103.2	102.4	75.0	70.0	85.8
Lebanon	114.0	117.0	41.0	89.4	88.2	88.5	47.4	70.9	62.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	11.0	121.0	92.0	103.1	96.1	96.1	17.9	19.8	20.9
Oman	8.0	6.0	6.0						
Qatar	7.0	3.0	3.0						
Saudi Arabia	7.0	6.0	4.0	48.4	73.5	82.9	45.3	48.1	52.2
Syrian Arab Republic	16.0	13.0	17.0	30.3	21.7	49.1	16.5	26.4	28.3
Turkey	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.3	7.6	13.8	16.7	19.8	24.1
United Arab Emirates	7.0	3.0	4.0	153.4	136.9	140.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yemen	126.0	21.0	32.0	72.1	78.9	82.5	25.9	32.7	54.0

TABLE 17: **Vulnerability/Stability (continued)**

	Value of food imports over total merchandise exports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation		
	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	8.0	6.0	22.5	30.3	29.9	12.8	13.2	13.6
Caribbean	19.0	23.0	20.0	78.9	76.6	77.3	23.1	23.0	22.7
Anguilla									
Antigua and Barbuda	66.0	50.0	96.0	99.1	99.1	99.2	0.0	1.3	1.5
Aruba	9.0	7.0	3.0						
Bahamas	9.0	21.0	47.0	97.7	99.4	99.3	12.5	15.0	13.6
Barbados	43.0	45.0	47.0	102.2	109.2	111.8	31.3	31.3	31.3
British Virgin Islands	104.0	54.0	124.0						
Cayman Islands	240.0	211.0	127.0						
Cuba	21.0	43.0	45.0	84.4	71.7	76.4	25.6	24.5	24.3
Dominica	34.0	40.0	88.0	98.7	96.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dominican Republic	39.0	45.0	21.0	66.4	76.3	74.6	25.2	31.7	34.1
Grenada	108.0	47.0	163.0	124.4	177.7	129.0	10.0	22.5	69.2
Guadeloupe									
Haiti	134.0	99.0	127.0	48.2	58.3	58.6	11.7	10.2	8.8
Jamaica	19.0	24.0	34.0	99.6	100.7	102.3	19.7	17.7	20.5
Martinique									
Montserrat									
Netherlands Antilles	7.0	6.0	13.0	177.4	119.9	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico									
Saint Kitts and Nevis	48.0	51.0	64.0	100.0	101.0	100.1	0.0	0.3	12.5
Saint Lucia	41.0	113.0	63.0	100.0	100.1	100.9	40.0	100.0	100.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	32.0	57.0	131.0	418.0	178.4	188.0	25.0	20.0	20.0
Trinidad and Tobago	11.0	7.0	4.0	98.8	111.4	115.7	10.3	15.0	28.0
Turks and Caicos Islands									
United States Virgin Islands									
Latin America	8.0	8.0	6.0	20.0	28.4	28.0	12.4	12.8	13.3
Argentina	3.0	4.0	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	5.6	5.6	5.1
Belize	26.0	18.0	23.0	35.2	30.2	30.3	4.9	4.7	5.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12.0	17.0	7.0	33.2	28.7	24.2	6.3	4.3	4.7
Brazil	6.0	6.0	3.0	14.3	19.0	14.2	5.2	5.6	7.3
Chile	4.0	5.0	4.0	18.9	45.0	52.1	62.4	100.0	100.0
Colombia	5.0	8.0	8.0	25.6	53.6	59.4	22.3	34.7	48.2
Costa Rica	7.0	7.0	10.0	66.2	87.0	94.9	30.4	50.6	54.0
Ecuador	5.0	6.0	6.0	26.8	37.4	36.5	50.8	54.9	77.7
El Salvador	28.0	19.0	26.0	26.7	46.8	53.7	7.2	6.8	6.8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)									
French Guiana									
Guatemala	15.0	21.0	18.0	22.1	45.0	49.2	9.3	12.3	13.6
Guyana	10.0	16.0	17.0	42.2	35.6	33.5	30.6	32.6	35.7
Honduras	11.0	29.0	18.0	22.5	45.7	52.2	4.9	6.6	7.8
Mexico	15.0	10.0	6.0	22.4	35.1	34.2	23.9	25.1	25.3
Nicaragua	50.0	44.0	37.0	28.6	30.5	38.5	4.6	3.2	3.2
Panama	33.0	38.0	58.0	42.1	64.1	70.0	6.3	7.8	7.8
Paraguay	6.0	14.0	8.0	6.6	14.6	12.0	3.0	2.2	1.8
Peru	19.0	12.0	7.0	59.1	46.3	48.7	33.5	32.6	32.8
Suriname	12.0	14.0	7.0	35.7	34.3	30.3	83.0	91.3	112.2
Uruguay	5.0	11.0	8.0	21.9	27.3	16.4	10.5	13.8	13.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5.0	5.0	8.0	52.4	53.6	48.4	17.3	22.2	21.5
Oceania	20.0	17.0	18.0	96.1	98.1	101.8	1.6	2.8	2.7
American Samoa	8.0	5.0	3.0						
Cook Islands	140.0	135.0	466.0						
Fiji	18.0	17.0	33.0	88.2	101.5	127.5	1.0	1.8	1.8
French Polynesia	118.0	52.0	180.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	35.3
Guam	42.0	34.0	21.0						
Kiribati	201.0	132.0	111.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Federated States of)									
Nauru	5.0	3.0	4.0						
New Caledonia	19.0	17.0	16.0	97.5	91.3	92.6	19.3	17.2	15.1
Niue	784.0	298.0	54.0						
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea	12.0	9.0	8.0	98.4	97.6	96.5	12.1	9.3	6.9
Samoa	230.0	126.0	113.0	100.2	100.0	101.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Solomon Islands	15.0	17.0	33.0	96.8	94.3	95.9	14.8	17.1	27.6
Tokelau									
Tonga	94.0	103.0	246.0						
Tuvalu	413.0	110.0	398.0						
Vanuatu	55.0	53.0	76.0	93.7	95.3	96.4	54.9	53.2	77.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands									

TABLE 17: **Vulnerability/Stability (continued)**

	Value of food imports over total merchandise exports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation		
	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09	% 1990-92	% 1999-2001	% 2007-09
Developed countries	7.0	5.0	5.0	16.7	15.2	16.0	6.7	4.8	5.4
Albania	81.0	77.0	47.0	35.2	45.7	45.4	80.6	77.0	47.3
Andorra									
Australia	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.3
Austria	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	17.2	27.7	4.5	4.7	5.3
Belarus	77.0	9.0	5.0		27.8	7.1		8.6	5.2
Belgium	5.0	5.0	6.0	133.2	129.0	135.8	5.4	5.5	5.7
Bermuda	90.0	110.0	352.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.4	100.0	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.0	43.0	27.0		33.6	37.1		43.1	26.6
Bulgaria	3.0	6.0	8.0	3.6	2.9	9.0	3.3	5.8	8.2
Canada	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	13.3	4.2	3.2	4.2
Croatia	9.0	11.0	13.0	1.6	7.4	9.0	9.4	11.1	13.4
Cyprus	21.0	26.0	53.0	81.9	86.7	93.7		26.1	53.1
Czech Republic	5.0	4.0	4.0		4.8	9.5		3.7	3.9
Denmark	5.0	5.0	6.0	8.3	13.0	17.1	4.7	5.0	6.5
Estonia	8.0	10.0	8.0		30.9	20.9	7.9	10.0	8.6
Faroe Islands	7.0	7.0	10.0						
Finland	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	12.4	8.1	3.5	2.8	3.4
France	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.4	8.8	9.1	6.9	4.9	6.3
Germany	7.0	4.0	4.0	15.8	12.5	22.1	6.9	4.3	4.2
Gibraltar									
Greece	27.0	22.0	26.0	15.3	25.6	31.6	26.9	21.6	26.8
Greenland									
Holy See									
Hungary	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	1.5	5.2	3.2	1.9	3.0
Iceland	6.0	6.0	6.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	6.4	6.2	6.1
Ireland	6.0	3.0	5.0	23.9	34.5	42.3	6.1	3.0	4.6
Israel	8.0	5.0	5.0	87.7	95.2	94.3	8.0	5.2	5.2
Italy	10.0	6.0	6.0	36.2	36.8	40.6	9.7	5.8	6.1
Japan	6.0	6.0	5.0	75.6	78.0	76.8	6.0	5.6	5.1
Latvia	4.0	22.0	12.0		10.0	40.0		21.5	12.3
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	8.0	8.0	9.0	18.1	6.7	14.1	8.3	8.3	9.4
Luxembourg	6.0	6.0	6.0	50.2	54.3	60.4	6.0	6.0	5.9
Malta	12.0	10.0	15.0	97.5	95.7	107.7	12.3	9.8	15.8
Monaco									
Montenegro			59.0			94.7			33.0
Netherlands	9.0	6.0	6.0	170.4	109.0	108.2	9.3	5.5	5.9
New Zealand	5.0	6.0	7.0	24.2	32.1	35.9	5.0	6.4	7.1
Norway	3.0	2.0	2.0	24.2	30.9	37.9	2.8	2.2	2.4
Poland	6.0	6.0	5.0	3.9	6.3	9.5	5.7	5.7	5.3
Portugal	11.0	12.0	13.0	55.6	70.6	82.6	11.5	11.5	13.4
Republic of Moldova	26.0	8.0	22.0		2.4	8.8		8.1	21.8
Romania	16.0	6.0	9.0	8.9	4.3	14.8	15.7	6.3	8.9
Russian Federation	28.0	6.0	5.0		7.8	1.7		5.9	5.5
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
San Marino									
Serbia			8.0			1.0			7.8
Serbia and Montenegro	9.0	14.0			1.5			14.2	
Slovakia	6.0	4.0	4.0		11.2	16.2		4.3	4.4
Slovenia	6.0	5.0	6.0		60.0	56.1		5.5	5.5
Spain	9.0	6.0	8.0	19.6	29.2	40.8	9.5	6.4	7.7
Sweden	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.3	10.7	12.8	3.8	3.3	4.5
Switzerland	4.0	3.0	3.0	35.9	40.7	53.9	4.3	3.4	3.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.0	15.0	18.0	21.4	24.3	28.9		14.6	17.8
Ukraine	19.0	4.0	6.0		2.4	1.0		4.4	5.9
United Kingdom	9.0	7.0	9.0		19.5	21.0	8.8	6.6	9.4
United States of America	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.6	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.7	4.4
Least developed countries	31.0	23.0	16.0	13.8	15.0	14.8	30.7	22.7	15.3
Landlocked developing countries	28.0	12.0	10.0	21.1	11.8	14.6	27.5	12.3	9.6
Small island developing States	19.0	21.0	21.0	76.3	76.0	75.9	19.1	21.5	21.0
Low income economies	31.0	26.0	24.0	13.7	13.3	12.9	31.0	25.8	23.4
Lower-middle-income economies	13.0	9.0	9.0	10.7	11.9	13.0	12.6	9.5	8.9
Low-income food-deficit countries	14.0	11.0	10.0	11.6	12.3	13.3	14.2	10.5	10.0

TABLE 18: **Health and education**

	Literacy rate	Primary completion rate		School enrollment				Health expenditure	
	adult female, % of females ages 15 +	total		primary				share of GDP	
				female		male			
	% 2005-10*	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1995	% 2010
World								8.8	10.4
Africa								5.2	5.9
Eastern Africa								3.8	5.9
Burundi	60.9	40.7	56.1					5.7	11.6
Comoros	68.7							4.0	4.5
Djibouti		32.0		25.2		32.9		4.0	
Eritrea	56.0		39.8		31.0		35.8	4.5	2.7
Ethiopia	18.0		72.2		78.6		83.9	3.9	4.9
Kenya	83.5							4.6	4.8
Madagascar	61.6	36.1	72.5	68.6		69.6		2.8	3.8
Malawi	67.0	28.4	66.8					4.9	6.6
Mauritius	85.3	110.6	96.0		94.4		92.4	3.5	6.0
Mayotte									
Mozambique	41.5	26.6	60.6		89.2		94.5	5.1	5.2
Réunion									
Rwanda	66.8	44.8	69.6					4.5	10.5
Seychelles	92.3		133.1					5.6	3.4
Somalia									
Uganda	64.6		57.2		92.1		89.6	5.4	9.0
United Republic of Tanzania	66.9		89.9	51.7		50.7		3.8	6.0
Zambia	61.3		103.3		92.5		90.3	5.6	5.9
Zimbabwe	89.4							0.0	
Middle Africa								3.7	3.8
Angola	57.6		46.6		78.2		93.1	3.8	2.9
Cameroon	63.0	54.4	78.7	66.6	85.5	76.4	98.2	3.9	5.1
Central African Republic	42.1	30.2	41.1	45.6	60.4	69.4	80.8	3.6	4.0
Chad	23.1	16.5	34.5					5.8	4.5
Congo		60.4	70.8		89.3		92.3	3.1	2.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	54.9		58.7					3.4	7.9
Equatorial Guinea	89.8		52.4		56.0		56.5	5.2	4.5
Gabon	84.1							3.0	3.5
Sao Tome and Principe	84.0	79.0	85.3						7.2
Northern Africa								4.1	4.9
Algeria	63.9	80.9	96.0	81.3	94.6	94.0	96.6	4.2	4.2
Egypt	57.8		101.0					3.9	4.7
Libya	82.0							3.5	
Morocco	43.9	51.7	84.7	46.3	92.8	66.7	94.5	3.9	5.2
South Sudan									
the Sudan								3.4	6.3
the Sudan (former)									
Tunisia	71.0	80.1		87.4		97.3		6.1	6.2
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa								7.3	8.8
Botswana	84.4	89.0		89.1		82.2		4.2	8.3
Lesotho	95.3	58.4	69.6	78.4	74.7	62.8	72.0	7.5	11.1
Namibia	88.1							6.2	6.8
South Africa	87.0							7.5	8.9
Swaziland	86.2	62.9	76.9	76.3	85.0	72.3	86.1	4.7	6.6
Western Africa								4.9	5.2
Benin	29.1	19.4		27.5		54.6		5.1	4.1
Burkina Faso	21.6	17.9	45.1		55.6		60.4	4.3	6.7
Cape Verde	80.2	57.1	98.9		92.1		94.3	5.1	4.1
Côte d'Ivoire	45.3	40.2						5.1	5.3
Gambia	35.8		70.5		66.6		64.4	6.2	5.7
Ghana	60.4							6.9	5.2
Guinea	28.1	20.6	64.1	17.9	70.5	35.6	83.2	5.1	4.9
Guinea-Bissau	38.0		67.6		72.4		75.5	7.6	8.5
Liberia	54.5							0.0	11.8
Mali	18.2		54.8		57.4		66.3	5.2	5.0
Mauritania	50.3	28.8	74.8		75.7		72.5	2.6	4.4
Niger	15.1	16.7	41.2	17.6	51.2	29.4	62.8	3.4	5.2
Nigeria	49.8		74.4		54.8		60.1	4.4	5.1
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha									
Senegal	38.7	43.2	59.2	39.5	77.7	53.0	73.3	3.9	5.7
Sierra Leone	30.1							14.1	13.1
Togo	44.4	37.6	73.7	54.5		78.7		4.5	7.7

TABLE 18: **Health and education (continued)**

	Literacy rate	Primary completion rate		School enrollment				Health expenditure	
	adult female, % of females ages 15 +	total		primary				share of GDP	
				female		male			
	% 2005-10*	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1995	% 2010
Americas								12.0	14.9
Latin America and the Caribbean								6.5	7.7
Anguilla									
Antigua and Barbuda	99.4		100.4		84.0		89.4	5.2	6.0
Argentina	97.7							8.3	8.1
Aruba	98.1		90.7		99.9		99.5		
Bahamas			96.8					6.8	7.9
Barbados			101.2	97.1		99.8		6.3	8.0
Belize			105.3					3.9	5.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	86.8	71.5			87.9		88.0	4.5	4.8
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba									
Brazil	90.2							6.7	9.0
British Virgin Islands									
Cayman Islands	99.0								
Chile	98.7				94.4		94.3	5.3	8.0
Colombia	93.4	73.9	113.9		87.5		88.6	7.3	7.6
Costa Rica	96.3	75.1	96.3	88.0		87.0		6.5	10.9
Cuba	99.8	93.9	98.3	92.5	99.1	92.5	99.4	5.7	
Curaçao									
Dominica			83.8		92.0		91.5	5.9	7.4
Dominican Republic	88.3		92.1		87.0		93.3	5.5	6.2
Ecuador	81.5							4.1	8.1
El Salvador	81.8		96.1		93.7		93.8	6.4	6.9
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)									
French Guiana									
Grenada			111.6		85.0		81.7	5.4	5.9
Guadeloupe									
Guatemala	69.5		83.7		95.1		96.5	3.7	6.9
Guyana			83.2		82.2		79.1	4.7	6.1
Haiti	44.6							6.6	6.9
Honduras	83.5		98.5		97.0		94.8	5.5	6.8
Jamaica	91.1	97.0	73.4	98.8	81.0	99.0	83.1	4.1	4.8
Martinique									
Mexico	92.1	89.0	105.0		98.1		97.7	5.1	6.3
Montserrat									
Nicaragua	77.9	39.5	80.9	68.7	92.9	66.2	92.0	8.4	9.1
Panama	93.0		96.9	91.3	97.5	91.5	98.5	7.7	8.1
Paraguay	93.5	65.4		91.0	83.3	92.7	83.9	6.7	5.9
Peru	84.6		99.6		95.7		95.2	4.5	5.1
Puerto Rico	91.0				88.1		83.2		
Saint Barthélemy									
Saint Kitts and Nevis			88.7		83.3		83.1	5.4	6.7
Saint Lucia		120.3	89.7	94.5	87.3	96.7	89.0	4.8	8.7
Saint-Martin (French Part)									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			94.2					5.7	4.5
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)									
Suriname	93.8							6.5	7.0
Trinidad and Tobago	98.3		91.0	92.6	93.5	89.3	94.4	4.7	5.7
Turks and Caicos Islands									
United States Virgin Islands									
Uruguay	98.6	94.7						15.6	8.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	94.9	78.6	93.8		92.5		92.6	4.2	4.9
Northern America								13.2	17.2
Bermuda			100.0		88.1		88.6		
Canada				95.6		94.9		9.0	11.3
Greenland									
Saint Pierre and Miquelon									
the United States of America			103.6	97.8	94.8	97.3	94.4	13.6	17.9
Asia								5.7	6.2
Central Asia								4.8	4.5
Kazakhstan	99.6		110.4					4.6	4.3
Kyrgyzstan	99.0		96.6		86.8		88.1	6.9	6.2
Tajikistan	99.6		104.0		95.5		99.0	3.1	6.0
Turkmenistan	99.4							3.1	2.5
Uzbekistan	99.1		92.7		88.2		90.6	5.2	5.8

TABLE 18: **Health and education (continued)**

	Literacy rate	Primary completion rate		School enrollment				Health expenditure	
	adult female, % of females ages 15 +	total		primary				share of GDP	
				female		male			
	% 2005-10*	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1995	% 2010
Eastern Asia								6.3	7.2
China, Hong Kong SAR		102.0							
China, Macao SAR	90.7	96.7	97.3	84.4	84.2	84.9	80.9		
China	90.9	108.6						3.5	5.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100.0								
Japan		103.4	101.9					6.9	9.5
Mongolia	97.9		108.6		98.1		99.3	4.9	5.4
Republic of Korea		99.2	101.2		98.0		99.1	3.9	6.9
South-Eastern Asia								2.9	3.6
Brunei Darussalam	93.7		117.8		93.2		91.3	2.7	2.8
Cambodia	70.9		87.1		95.4		96.4	5.7	5.6
Indonesia	89.1	91.7		92.7		96.6		1.8	2.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	63.2	44.3	86.5		95.4		98.1	3.0	4.5
Malaysia	90.3	87.9						3.0	4.4
Myanmar	89.5		103.6						
Philippines	95.8	88.6		97.0		98.4		3.4	3.6
Singapore	92.0							3.0	4.0
Thailand	91.5							3.5	3.9
Timor-Leste	42.5		65.5		84.9		85.7		9.1
Viet Nam	90.5							5.0	6.8
Southern Asia								4.0	3.9
Afghanistan									7.6
Bangladesh	51.0			66.9		78.2		3.5	3.5
Bhutan	38.7		94.7		90.0		87.2	3.5	5.2
India	50.8							4.3	4.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	80.7	87.0		90.0		98.2		3.8	
Maldives	98.4				95.8		96.0	8.5	6.3
Nepal	46.9							4.9	5.5
Pakistan	40.1		67.1		66.5		81.3	3.3	2.2
Sri Lanka	89.1	97.0	100.8		94.3		93.7	3.5	2.9
Western Asia								4.1	5.3
Armenia	99.4							6.5	4.4
Azerbaijan	99.2		89.5		83.8		85.0	5.9	5.9
Bahrain	90.2							4.6	5.0
Cyprus	96.9		103.3		98.5		98.9	4.7	6.0
Georgia	99.7		116.2					5.1	10.1
Iraq	69.9								8.4
Israel					97.6		96.5	7.4	7.6
Jordan	88.9	95.2	89.9		90.5		90.8	8.3	8.0
Kuwait	91.8							3.8	2.6
Lebanon	86.0		87.3		91.2		92.2	10.7	7.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	91.7		95.0		85.6		87.4		
Oman	80.9	62.5		62.3	95.5	66.9	94.9	3.6	2.8
Qatar	92.9	74.1		85.7	92.3	87.8	91.6	3.7	1.8
Saudi Arabia	81.1		93.3					3.0	4.3
Syrian Arab Republic	78.0	91.7	103.6					5.5	3.4
Turkey	85.3	92.1			98.3		99.5	2.5	6.7
United Arab Emirates	91.5	91.5		96.0		98.7		4.0	3.7
Yemen	44.7		63.2		70.0		84.8	4.5	5.2
Europe								8.6	10.0
Eastern Europe								5.8	6.1
Belarus	99.7	94.2	102.5					6.9	5.6
Bulgaria	98.0	99.9	106.0		98.0		97.9	5.1	6.9
Czech Republic								7.0	7.9
Hungary	99.3	85.7			92.3		93.3	7.3	7.3
Poland	99.4	98.1			96.5		96.8	5.5	7.5
Republic of Moldova	98.0		92.0		87.4		87.8	8.5	11.7
Romania	97.0	92.1	92.5		87.3		87.9		5.6
Russian Federation	99.4							5.3	5.1
Slovakia			98.5					6.1	8.8
Ukraine	99.6	94.7	97.6		91.1		90.4	6.7	7.7
Northern Europe								7.3	9.6
Åland Islands									
Channel Islands									
Denmark		95.2		97.6	96.4	97.4	94.5	8.1	11.4
Estonia	99.8				94.3		95.7	6.3	6.0
Faroe Islands									
Finland		101.8	98.2		97.7		97.6	7.9	9.0
Guernsey									
Iceland					99.2		98.8	8.2	9.4

TABLE 18: **Health and education (continued)**

	Literacy rate	Primary completion rate		School enrollment				Health expenditure	
	adult female, % of females ages 15 +	total		primary				share of GDP	
				female		male			
	% 2005-10*	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1995	% 2010
Ireland			102.8	92.5	95.0	90.5	95.2	6.6	9.2
Isle of Man									
Jersey									
Latvia	99.8		92.1		95.8		94.4	5.8	6.7
Lithuania	99.7		99.4		92.4		93.3	5.4	7.0
Norway		95.2	99.0	99.9	99.2	99.7	99.1	9.1	9.5
Sark									
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands									
Sweden		96.5	97.0	99.6	99.0	99.5	99.7	8.0	9.6
United Kingdom				99.5	99.5	99.1	99.6	6.8	9.6
Southern Europe								7.4	9.6
Albania	94.7		86.3		80.1		79.7	3.2	6.5
Andorra					77.5		76.7	0.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96.4		92.0		86.1		84.3	10.6	11.1
Croatia	98.1		93.1		86.6		87.1	8.0	7.8
Gibraltar									
Greece	96.1			94.4	99.3	94.8	98.8	8.6	10.2
Holy See									
Italy	98.6	99.8	103.2		96.7		98.1	7.3	9.5
Malta	93.5	97.8	96.7	92.7	94.3	92.4	93.3	5.8	8.6
Montenegro									9.1
Portugal	93.2				99.5		98.9	7.8	11.0
San Marino			101.2						
Serbia			96.4		92.5		93.0		10.4
Slovenia	99.7				97.2		97.6	7.5	9.4
Spain	96.9	101.3	103.4		99.8		99.6	7.4	9.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	95.6				88.6		87.3	8.5	7.1
Western Europe								9.9	11.6
Austria			98.4					9.5	11.0
Belgium					99.0		98.7	8.5	10.7
France		103.5			98.6		98.4	10.4	11.9
Germany			100.6					10.1	11.6
Liechtenstein			111.1		91.9		95.2		
Luxembourg					93.3		91.1	5.6	7.8
Monaco								3.0	
Netherlands				98.4		94.5		8.3	11.9
Switzerland		51.3	95.7	83.8	93.6	82.9	93.9	9.6	11.5
Oceania								7.1	8.8
Australia and New Zealand								7.2	8.9
Australia				97.7	97.4	97.2	96.8	7.2	8.7
New Zealand					99.5		99.1	7.2	10.1
Norfolk Island									
Melanesia								3.4	4.2
Fiji								3.1	4.9
New Caledonia	96.0								
Papua New Guinea	56.5	45.1		56.4		66.8		3.4	3.6
Solomon Islands		60.1			86.6		87.0	4.1	8.6
Vanuatu	80.3		83.4					3.0	5.2
Micronesia								10.4	13.5
Guam									
Kiribati		101.0						9.4	11.2
Marshall Islands								13.8	18.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)								8.6	14.2
Nauru									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau								11.0	10.3
Polynesia								5.1	6.3
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
French Polynesia									
Niue									
Pitcairn Islands									
Samoa	98.5		101.3		95.6		92.0	5.0	6.5
Tokelau									
Tonga	99.1	127.8		93.2		91.5		5.0	5.1
Tuvalu								7.4	16.4
Wallis and Futuna Islands									

TABLE 19: **Population at risk**

	Droughts, floods, extr temp	UNHCR population of concern				
	% of population affected	total		total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	%	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people
	2009	2000	2011	2011	2011	2011
World	2.9	19685	31283	10036	15473	1412
Africa	1.5	6439	13525	3512	6961	174
Eastern Africa	3.4	3020	3888	1650	1820	163
Burundi	2.4	635	356	101	79	163
Comoros	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	6.8	2	1	1	0	0
Eritrea	7.3	1530	266	252	0	0
Ethiopia	3.3	84	109	71	0	0
Kenya	6.5	8	310	9	300	0
Madagascar	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	8.8	0	3	0	0	0
Mauritius	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayotte		0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	3.7	0	1	0	0	0
Réunion		0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	1.3	170	125	107	0	0
Seychelles	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	4.6	554	2465	1077	1357	0
Uganda	0.9	34	133	6	30	0
United Republic of Tanzania	1.5	2	2	1	0	0
Zambia	4.2	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe		0	115	25	54	0
Middle Africa	0.4	1216	3795	854	1938	9
Angola	1.0	705	133	129	0	0
Cameroon	0.1	4	18	15	0	0
Central African Republic	0.2	0	345	163	105	0
Chad	2.7	60	177	43	124	0
Congo	0.3	37	24	13	0	9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	409	3097	491	1709	0
Equatorial Guinea		1	0	0	0	0
Gabon		0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe		0	0	0	0	0
Northern Africa	0.5	724	4693	639	3076	0
Algeria	0.0	10	8	6	0	0
Egypt	0.0	5	10	8	0	0
Libya	0.0	1	706	4	94	0
Morocco	0.1	1	3	2	0	0
South Sudan			561	0	560	0
Sudan	2.8		3283	500	2423	0
Sudan (former)		514				
Tunisia	0.1	2	4	2	0	0
Western Sahara						
Southern Africa	2.0	3	3	2	0	0
Botswana	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	3.4	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	3.4	2	2	1	0	0
South Africa	1.8	0	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	9.2	0	0	0	0	0
Western Africa	0.7	1476	1146	366	127	3
Benin	0.9	0	1	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	1.3	0	2	1	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	1	903	155	127	1
Cape Verde	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0.2	1	4	3	0	0
Ghana	1.0	16	23	20	0	0
Guinea	0.2	4	18	13	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	2	2	1	0	0
Liberia	1.9	438	71	67	0	0
Mali	0.7	4	5	4	0	0
Mauritania	3.1	32	42	40	0	0
Niger	7.5	1	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	0.1	9	27	17	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha		0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0.6	12	19	18	0	0
Sierra Leone	0.2	951	11	8	0	2
Togo	0.5	5	21	18	0	0

TABLE 19: **Population at risk (continued)**

	Droughts, floods, extr temp	UNHCR population of concern				
	% of population affected	total		total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	%	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people
	2009	2000	2011	2011	2011	2011
Americas	0.4	959	4 442	488	3 888	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5	958	4 437	484	3 888	0
Anguilla		0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda		0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0.2	2	1	1	0	0
Aruba		0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas		0	0	0	0	0
Barbados		0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.3	0	1	1	0	0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba						
Brazil	0.5	1	1	1	0	0
British Virgin Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0.3	1	1	1	0	0
Colombia	0.7	540	4 327	396	3 888	0
Costa Rica	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0.7	24	9	8	0	0
Curaçao		0	0	0	0	0
Dominica		0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.1	0	1	0	0	0
Ecuador	0.3	1	1	1	0	0
El Salvador	0.4	185	8	7	0	0
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana		0	0	0	0	0
Grenada		0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe		0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1.3	126	7	6	0	0
Guyana	7.2	0	1	1	0	0
Haiti	0.8	27	41	34	0	0
Honduras	1.3	6	3	2	0	0
Jamaica	1.1	0	2	1	0	0
Martinique		0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0.1	14	13	7	0	0
Montserrat		0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0.8	18	2	1	0	0
Panama	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2.0	9	6	5	0	0
Puerto Rico	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Barthélemy		0				
Saint Kitts and Nevis		0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia		0	1	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)		0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0	2	1	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)		0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands		0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.2	1	8	8	0	0
Northern America	0.2	0	4	4	0	0
Bermuda		0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland		0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon		0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	0.2	0	4	4	0	0
Asia	4.4	8 773	12 328	5 567	4 254	1 137
Central Asia	0.9	128	197	21	164	0
Kazakhstan	0.2	3	4	4	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	2.1	7	177	3	164	0
Tajikistan	5.4	62	1	1	0	0
Turkmenistan	0.0	0	1	1	0	0
Uzbekistan	0.1	56	14	13	0	0

TABLE 19: **Population at risk (continued)**

	Droughts, floods, extr temp	UNHCR population of concern				
	% of population affected	total		total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	%	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people
	2009	2000	2011	2011	2011	2011
Eastern Asia	6.9	1	6	4	0	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Macao SAR		0	0	0	0	0
China	8.0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.5	0	2	1	0	0
Japan	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2.6	1	3	2	0	0
Republic of Korea	0.1	0	1	1	0	0
South-Eastern Asia	1.1	803	1 399	794	499	80
Brunei Darussalam		0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	6.6	37	15	15	0	0
Indonesia	0.2	14	16	16	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.7	16	8	8	0	0
Malaysia	0.1	0	1	1	0	0
Myanmar	0.1	139	778	415	339	0
Philippines	0.8	47	241	1	159	80
Singapore		0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	3.8	0	1	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0.0	176	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	1.6	372	339	338	0	0
Southern Asia	3.8	5 882	5 996	3 001	1 039	953
Afghanistan	1.1	4 779	4 249	2 664	448	953
Bangladesh	4.6	9	15	10	0	0
Bhutan	0.0	109	59	58	0	0
India	4.4	21	21	16	0	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.1	109	89	72	0	0
Maldives	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0.7	1	9	7	0	0
Pakistan	1.1	17	1 124	36	453	0
Sri Lanka	2.2	837	431	137	138	0
Western Asia	0.2	1 959	4 730	1 749	2 553	104
Armenia	0.5	11	102	16	0	83
Azerbaijan	1.1	862	618	16	599	0
Bahrain		0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0.8	298	287	10	274	0
Iraq	0.0	584	3 053	1 428	1 332	7
Israel	0.0	1	2	1	0	0
Jordan	0.4	2	3	2	0	0
Kuwait	0.0	1	1	1	0	0
Lebanon	0.0	13	16	15	0	0
Occupied Palestinian Territory		117	96	94	0	0
Oman		0	0	0	0	0
Qatar		0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0	1	1	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	10	48	20	0	14
Turkey	0.1	58	146	140	0	0
United Arab Emirates		0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0.1	3	357	2	347	0
Europe	0.1	3 512	986	467	370	100
Eastern Europe	0.1	1 310	222	157	28	14
Belarus	0.0	3	7	6	0	0
Bulgaria	0.0	4	3	2	0	0
Czech Republic	0.2	1	1	1	0	0
Hungary	0.1	2	7	1	0	0
Poland	0.0	1	2	2	0	0
Republic of Moldova	0.3	12	7	6	0	0
Romania	0.1	10	4	3	0	0
Russian Federation	0.1	1 253	164	110	28	14
Slovakia	0.0	1	1	0	0	0
Ukraine	0.3	22	26	25	0	0
Northern Europe	0.0	2	2	2	0	0
Åland Islands						
Channel Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0.0	1	0	0	0	0
Faroe Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Guernsey						
Iceland		0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 19: **Population at risk (continued)**

	Droughts, floods, extr temp	UNHCR population of concern				
	% of population affected	total		total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	%	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people
	2009	2000	2011	2011	2011	2011
Ireland	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Isle of Man		0	0	0	0	0
Jersey						
Latvia	0.0	1	1	1	0	0
Lithuania	0.0	0	1	1	0	0
Norway	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Sark						
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands		0				
Sweden	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Europe	0.4	2 199	760	308	341	86
Albania	5.3	10	16	14	0	1
Andorra		0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.5	1 106	228	59	113	54
Croatia	0.0	404	85	63	0	22
Gibraltar		0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See		0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta		0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0.0	0	4	4	0	0
Portugal	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
San Marino		0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0.0	673	416	162	228	10
Slovenia	0.0	3	0	0	0	0
Spain	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.3	3	10	8	0	0
Western Europe	0.0	2	1	0	0	0
Austria	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0.0	1	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein		0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco		0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania	2.1	2	2	2	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3.0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Island		0	0	0	0	0
Melanesia	0.8	2	2	2	0	0
Fiji	1.7	2	2	2	0	0
New Caledonia		0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
Guam		0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	5.0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1.3	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru		0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Palau		0	0	0	0	0
Polynesia	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands		0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia		0	0	0	0	0
Niue		0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Islands		0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau		0	0	0	0	0
Tonga		0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu		0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands		0	0	0	0	0

PART

3

Feeding the world

The world's population is set to grow considerably over the coming years, albeit at a slower rate than in the past, and with considerable differences across regions. Over the next four decades, the world's population is forecast to increase by 2 billion people to exceed 9 billion people by 2050. Recent FAO estimates indicate that to meet the projected demand, global agricultural production will have to increase by 60 percent from its 2005–2007 levels.

Urbanization and increasing incomes are major drivers of expected changes in consumption patterns. Over recent decades, many emerging economies of Western Asia, Northern Africa, Latin America and Eastern Asia have seen fast and significant changes in food consumption levels and patterns. Per capita food availability in these regions is now close to 3 000 kcal/day. Roots, tubers and coarse grains have gradually been replaced by increasing consumption of wheat, rice, sugar, vegetable oils, and meat and dairy products. In contrast, sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia are still well below the 2 500 kcal/person/day threshold. At the other extreme, Latin America consumes high per capita amounts of meat.

Over the coming decades, the burden of undernourishment is expected to decline in most regions. At the same time, changes in consumption patterns and shifts towards more sedentary lifestyles are likely to make other forms of malnutrition more prominent in both developed and developing countries. Diets are expected to become richer in fats – especially saturated fat – sugar and salt, while urbanization and the reduction of physical activities will likely result in lower calorie expenditures and more widespread obesity. Undernourishment and overnutrition may coexist, posing a "double burden of malnutrition" in many developing countries.

Over the past 50 years, growth of world crop production originated mostly from increased yields and higher cropping intensity. This pattern is expected to continue, given the limited opportunities and high costs associated with expanding agricultural land. At the global level, the rates of yield growth for most crops have been decelerating in recent decades, while yields continue to increase in absolute terms.

To date, yield gains have originated mostly from improved cropping techniques, fertilization and irrigation. Much can be achieved by narrowing the gap between average farm yields and potential yields, such as those obtained in experimental fields. In several developing countries, on the other hand, average yields are estimated to be much lower than their potential, failing to reach 30 percent in some cases. Depending on the context, low productivity can be the outcome of poor physical and market infrastructure, and wrong incentives. In addition, food availability can be improved by reducing wastage and post-harvest losses.

However, the intensification of production can be associated with significant negative environmental effects, including groundwater pollution, soil erosion and a loss in biodiversity. More sustainable use of the limited resource base requires substantial improvements in the management and use of land, water and inputs. Continuous investments are required in improved technologies to reduce losses in biodiversity and limit carbon emissions from agriculture.

Developing and transferring technology alone will not tackle yield gaps or reduce wastage or post-harvest losses. An enabling investment environment should also be established. Farmers are likely to adopt technologies only if there are sound incentives to do so: this calls for well-functioning input and output markets, improved infrastructure, and better finance and risk management tools.

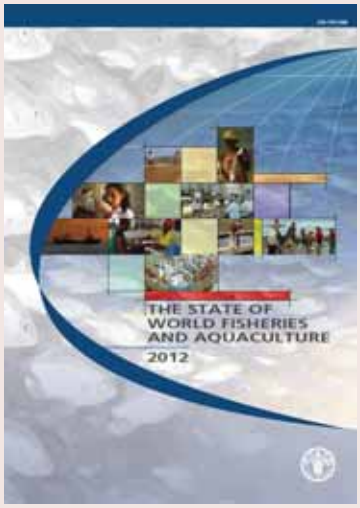
Key Resources

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA)

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) is the flagship publication of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. This premier advocacy document is published every two years to provide policy-makers, civil society and those whose livelihoods depend on the sector a comprehensive, objective and global view of capture fisheries and aquaculture, including associated policy issues.

Publication cycle: Biennial

Webpage:
www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2727e/i2727e00.htm



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, resulting in a steady, albeit slow, increase in average per capita food availability. For the world as a whole, per capita food supply rose from about 2 200 kcal/day in the early 1960s to more than 2 800 kcal/day by 2009. At 3 370 kcal/person/day, Europe has the greatest average supply. Protein and fat supplies, measured in grams per person per day, have also increased over the past ten years, with fat supply outpacing proteins. However, supplies show considerable variability across regions, as shown in the charts.

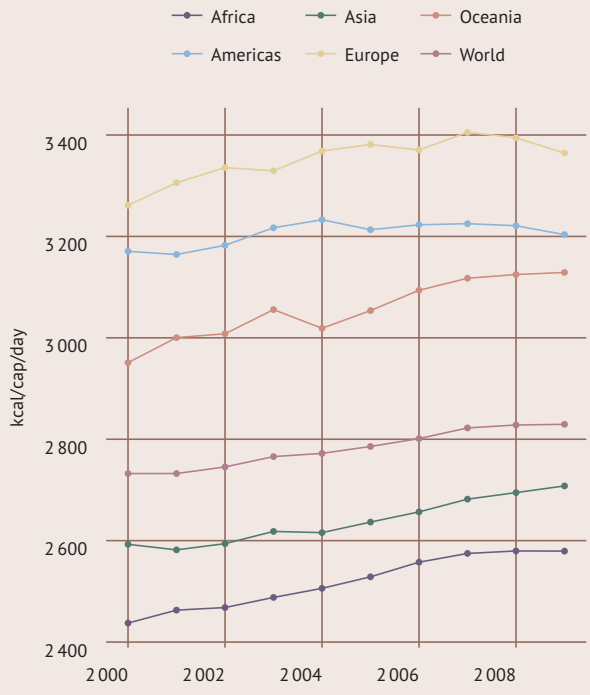
Progress in supply per capita alone does not necessarily result in a reduction of hunger, given that food insecurity is often the result of lack of access, poor ability to utilize food, and unstable conditions. Progress in reducing the prevalence of undernourishment has slowed since 2007. High and volatile food prices and a slowdown in global economic growth have hampered the ability of poor people to purchase enough food. From the perspective of aggregate agriculture, the lack of access to enough food faced by part of the world's population creates a gap with the potential food demand that would materialize if access was adequate and there was effective market demand. This gap is likely to remain a feature of global food and agriculture for the foreseeable future, but the more it is reduced, the greater the incentive for agriculture to respond by making use of untapped production potentials. This is the case of certain developing areas where resources such as land and water are available.

Growth in aggregate food demand is expected to slow, following lower population growth and increased saturation in high-income countries and emerging economies. At the same time, agricultural demand for non-food uses is expected to expand. In the last decade, the bio-based economy – in which the expansion of biofuels has been prominent – has offered considerable opportunities, but this additional demand also presents challenges. While offering new options for raising farm incomes, it can also increase prices, placing additional burdens on poor consumers and the world's natural resource base.

Further reading

- FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division (www.fao.org/economic/esa/esa-home/en/)
- Bruinsma (2011)

CHART 49: **Food supply in crops primary equivalent (2000-2009)**

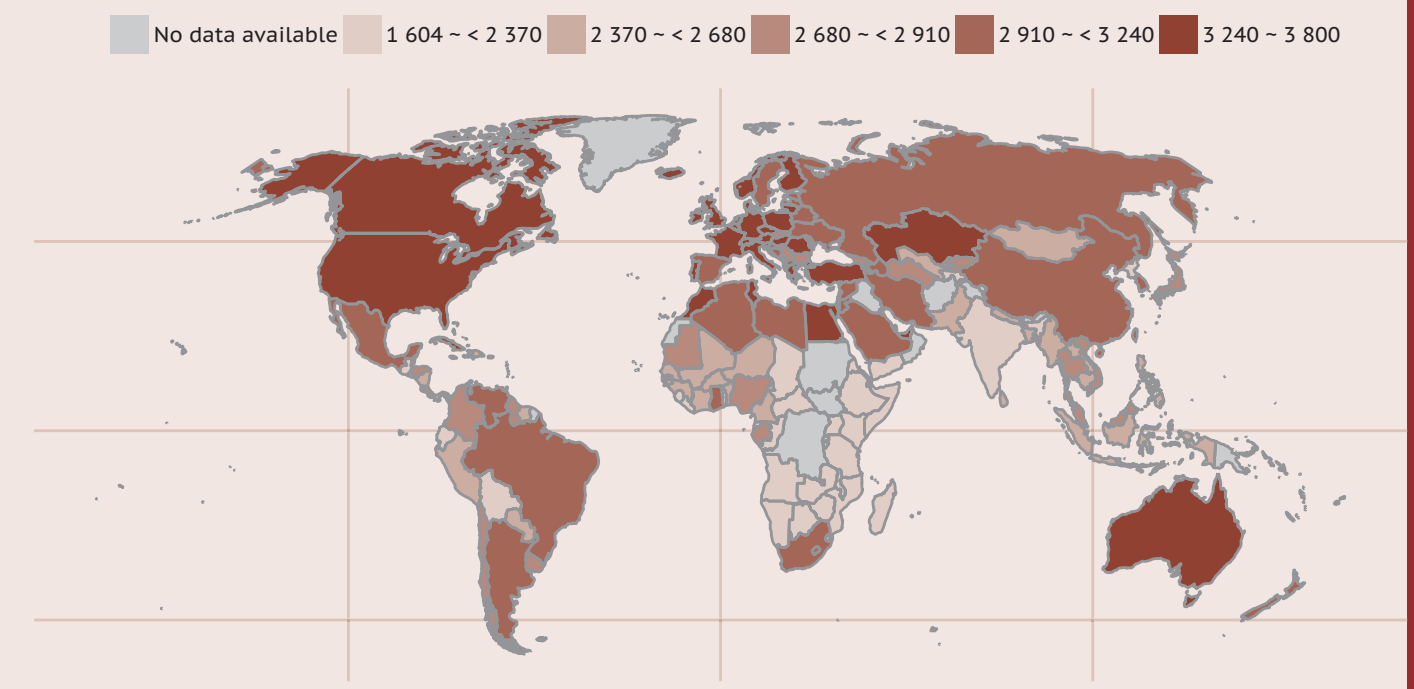


Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 50: **Protein and fat supply in crops primary equivalent (2000-2009)**

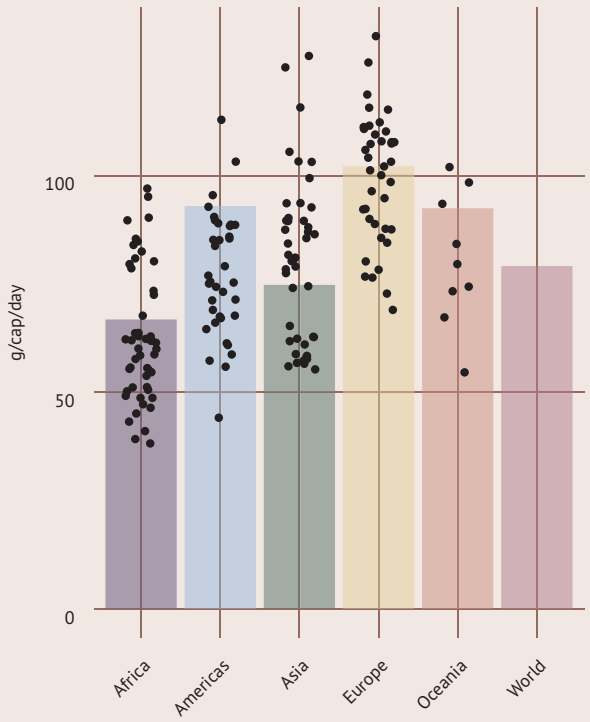
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

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



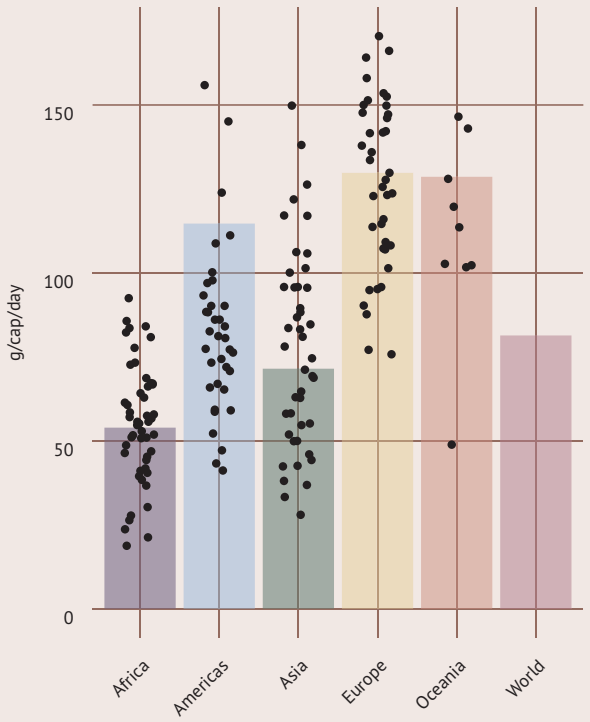
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 51: **Protein supply in crops primary equivalent (2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 52: **Fat supply in crops primary equivalent (2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Growth in crop production

In the past 50 years, global crop production has expanded threefold. This increase has been driven largely by higher yields per unit of land, and crop intensification resulting from multiple cropping and/or shortening of fallow periods. The expansion of arable land area allocated to crops has played a less important part in production increases.

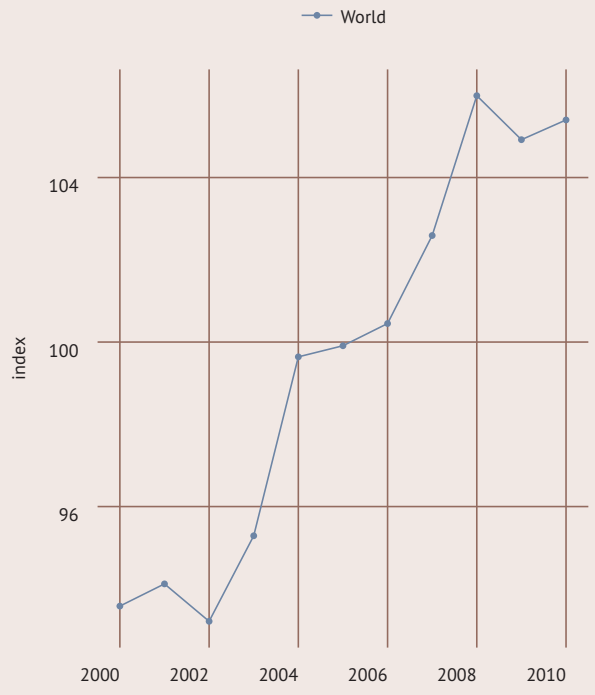
However, these trends are not uniform across regions. For instance, most of the growth in wheat and rice production in developing countries in the land-scarce regions of Asia and Northern Africa has been the result of gains in yield, while expansion of harvested land is behind the rapid production growth of maize in Latin America and the Caribbean and in sub-Saharan Africa. Yield growth contributed only one-third of the increase in crop production in the latter region.

Over the past half century, global arable land increased by 67 million ha, as a result of two opposing trends: an increase of 107 million ha in developing countries and a decline of 40 million ha in developed countries. The arable land area in developed countries peaked in the mid-1980s, and has fallen at an accelerating rate ever since.

Major forces shaping the location and extent of crop production in the long term include land scarcity, access to technology, security of tenure, and social conditions such as gender-based rules and norms. Improved agro-ecological practices have combined with the availability of new technologies to promote commercially viable agricultural production.

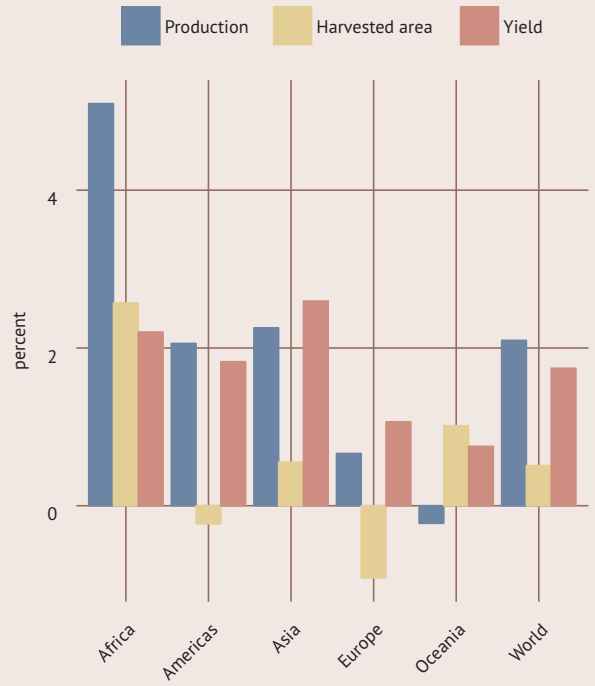
For cereals, which occupy more than half of the world's harvested area, the slowdown in yield growth has been pronounced, dropping from 3 percent per annum in the 1960s to just over half that amount in the 1990s, before rising back to almost 2 percent in the last decade. Growth in global yields of other staples, such as pulses and root crops, has been much smaller – at well under 1 percent per annum over the past five decades. In contrast, yield growth in oil crops has been particularly dynamic, at about 3 percent per annum – the highest for any crops over the period.

CHART 53: **Crops, gross per capita production (2004-2006 = 100) (2000-2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 54: **Growth in cereals production (2000-2010)**

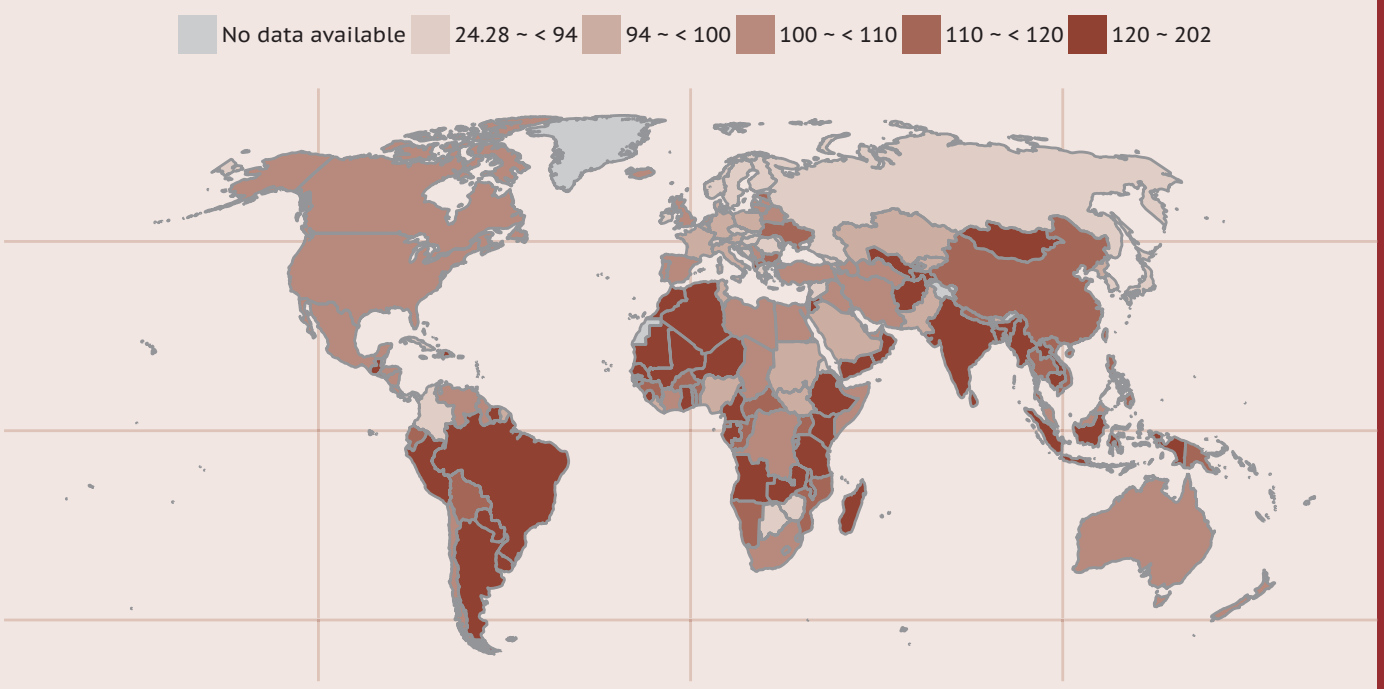


Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Further reading

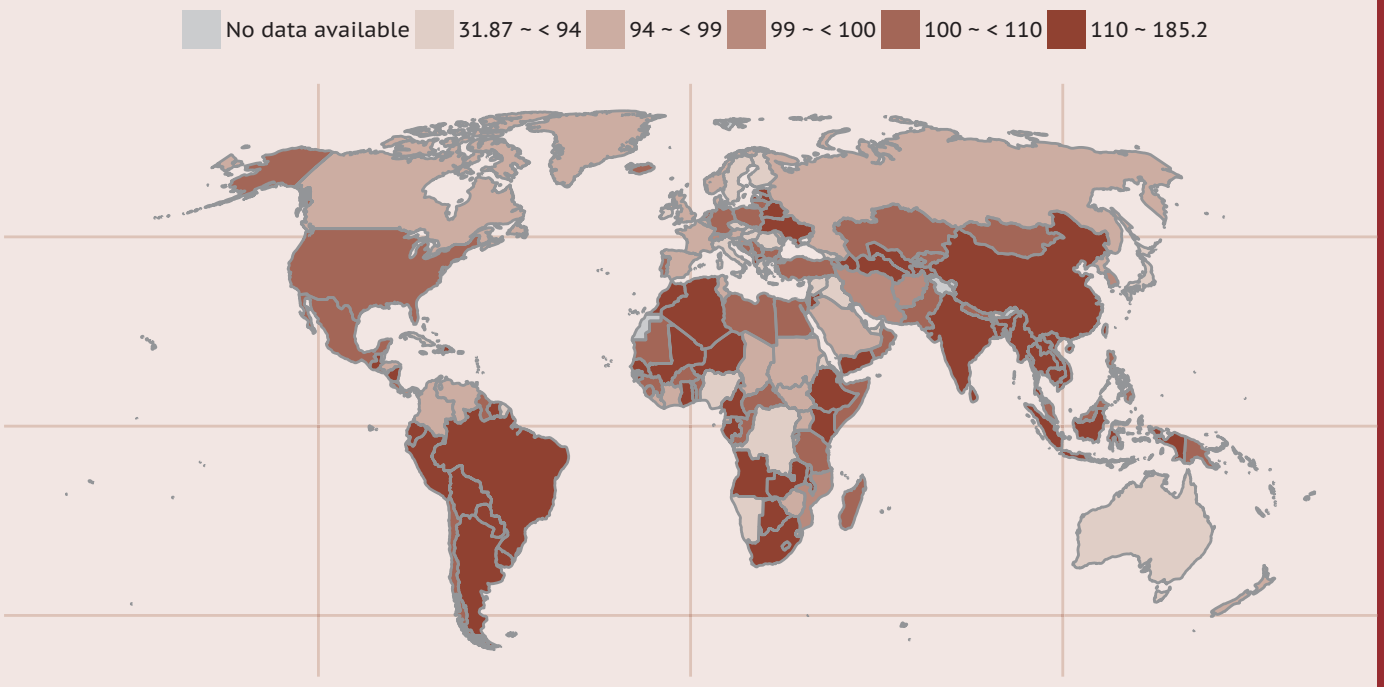
- FAO World Agriculture: Towards 2030/2050 - Prospects for Food, Nutrition, Agriculture and Major Commodity Groups (www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0607e/a0607e00.htm)
- FAO Food Outlook (www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm)

MAP 32: **Crops, gross per capita production (2004-2006 = 100) (index, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 33: **Food, gross per capita production (2004-2006 = 100) (index, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

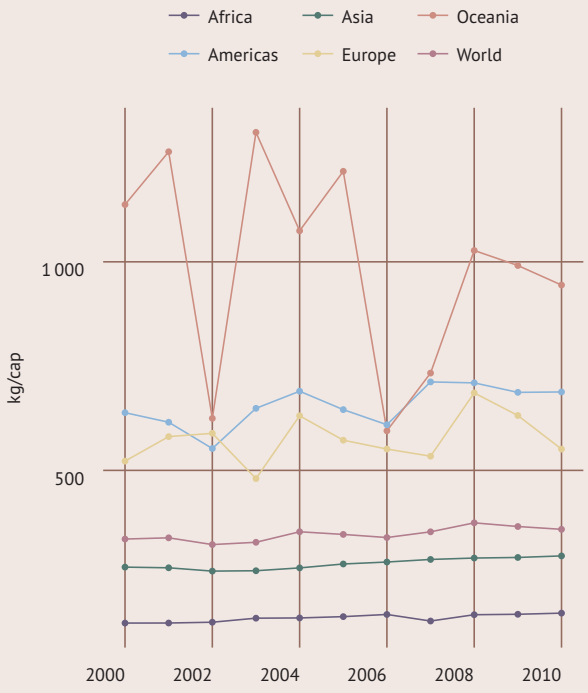
Trends in the crop sector

Cereals are the most important food source for human consumption. Of the approximately 2.3 billion tonnes of cereals currently produced, roughly 1 billion tonnes is destined for food use, 750 million tonnes is employed as animal feed, and the remaining 500 million tonnes is processed for industrial use, used as seed or wasted.

The growth rate of world cereal production fell to 1 percent per annum in the 1990s, down from 1.6 percent in the 1980s and almost 3 percent in the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2003, growth was almost zero, but has since increased to 2.3 percent.

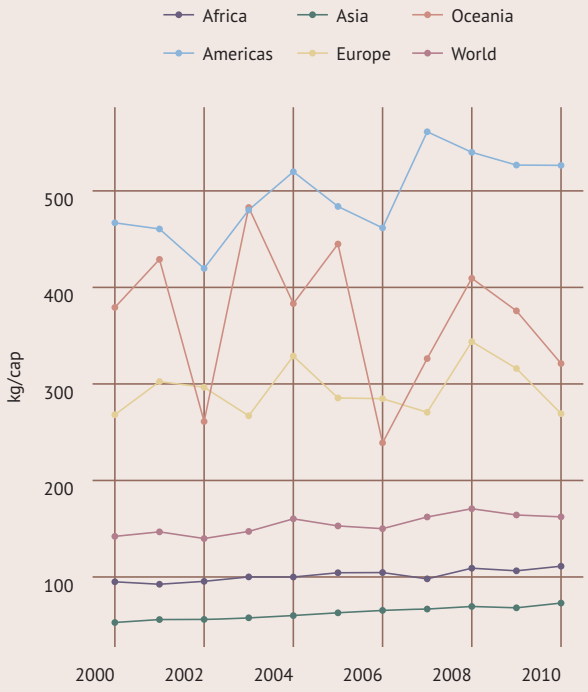
In several periods of the past, transient factors have temporarily altered the underlying trajectory of growth in the cereal sector, sometimes taking many years to dissipate: in the 1960s, growth was propelled by the green revolution; in the 1990s, production fell in transition economies, following economic downturns caused by the collapse of command economies; supply grew faster than demand in the second half of the 1990s, when Eastern Asian economies were hit by economic crisis and erratic weather; and low prices and an abundance of stocks depressed growth in the early 2000s. Global demand growth in recent years is expected to have been slowed by the economic downturns in many major consuming countries.

CHART 55: **Per capita cereal production (2000-2010)**



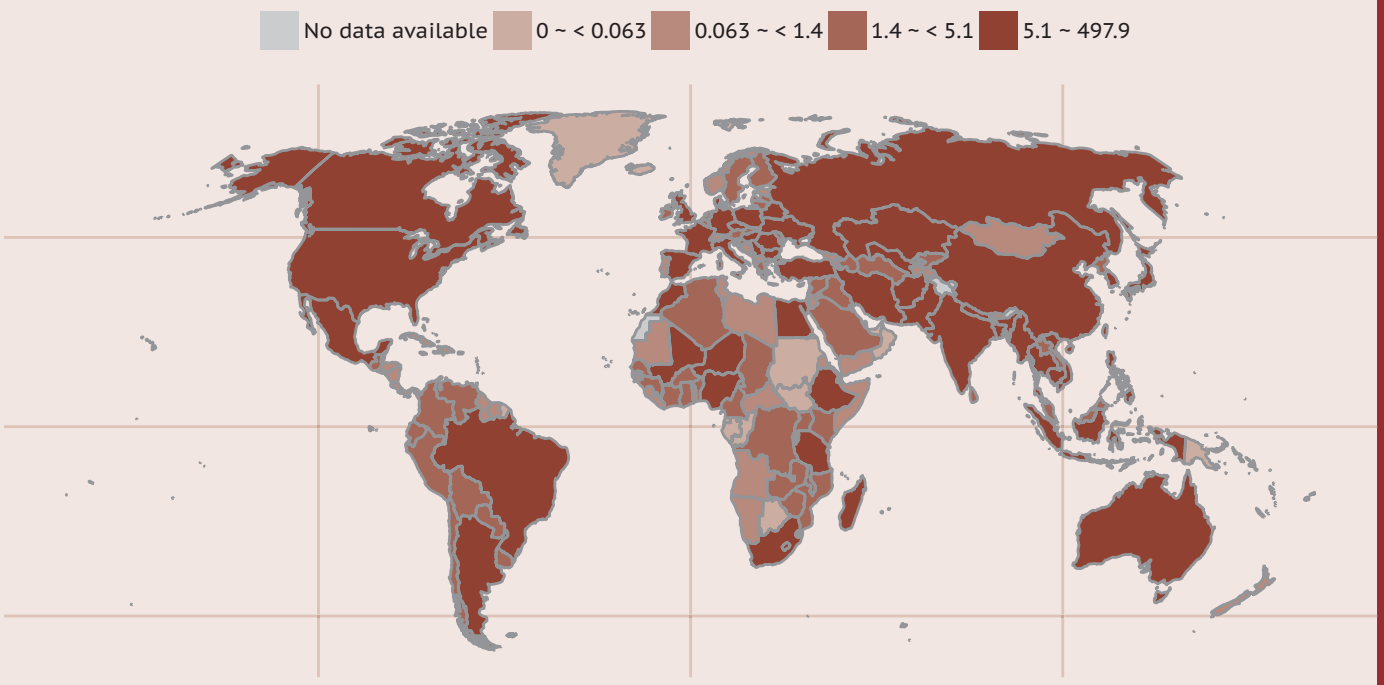
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 56: **Per capita coarse grain production (2000-2010)**



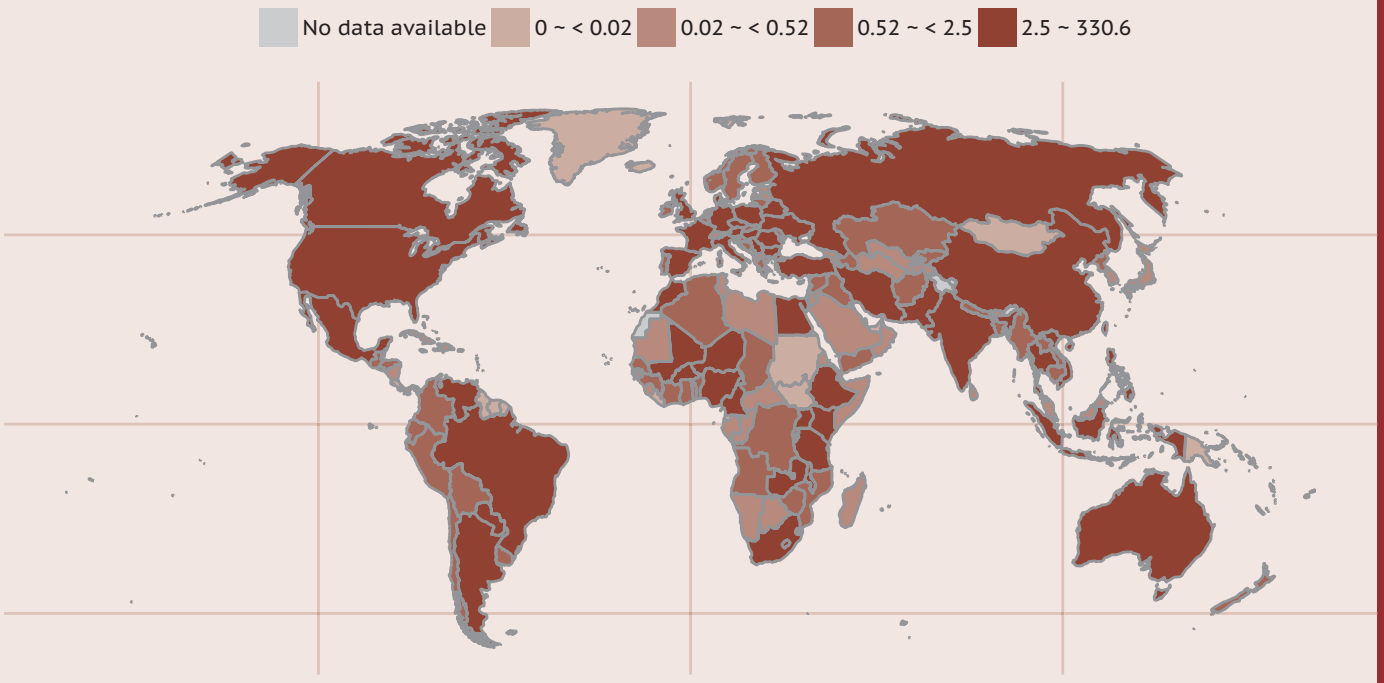
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 34: **Cereal producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 35: **Coarse grain producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Since 2005, a series of unfavourable weather episodes in major producing countries has combined with reduced levels of investment and stockholding to generate sudden increases in international prices. Increases in non-food uses of cereals, such as the use of cereal feedstocks in the fuel ethanol sector, have put additional pressure on prices, while creating incentives to increase production.

The geographical concentration of major grain supplies versus the geographical dispersion of demand suggests that trade will continue to be important in fulfilling grain requirements, particularly for wheat and maize. With most production located in the temperate zones of developed countries, increasing requirements in developing economies have increased the dependence on exports of these countries.

While rice is produced in vast areas of the world, the physical requirements for growing it are limited to certain zones. Economically viable cultivation typically requires high average temperatures during the growing season, abundant supplies of water applied in a timely manner, smooth land surfaces to facilitate uniform flooding and drainage, and a subsoil stratum that inhibits the percolation of water.

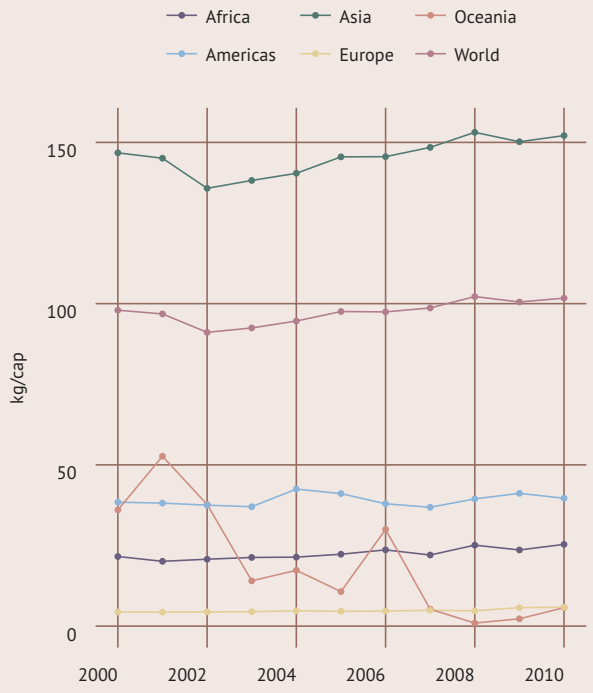
The bulk of world rice production is destined for food use, although some is used in domestic animal feeding. Rice is the primary staple for more than half the world's population, with Asia representing the largest producing and consuming region. In recent years, rice has also become an important staple throughout Africa.

More of the earth's surface is covered by wheat than by any other food crop. Wheat production is the third largest cereal production in the world, after maize and rice. In terms of dietary intake, however, wheat comes second to rice as a main food crop, given the more extensive use of maize as animal feed.

Wheat is a hardy crop that can grow in a wide range of environmental conditions and that permits large-scale cultivation and long-term storage, making it key to the emergence of urban societies for millennia. Currently, about 65 percent of the wheat crop is used for food, 17 percent for animal feed, and 12 percent in industrial applications, including biofuels.

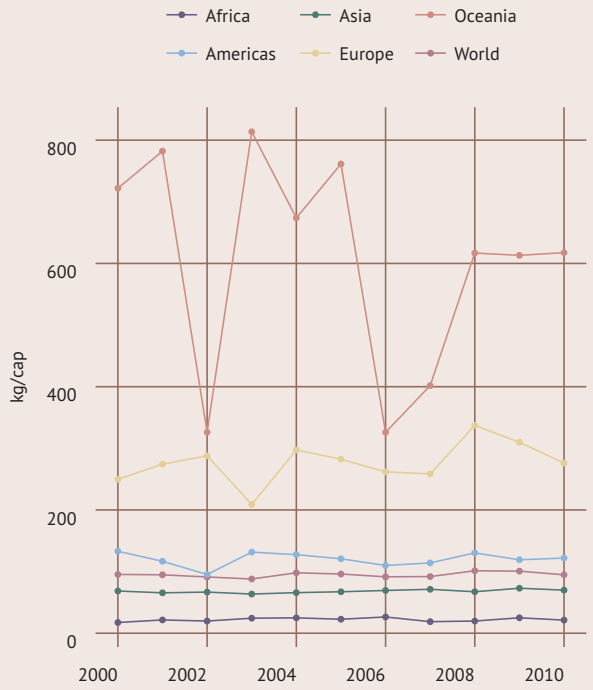
Growth in global wheat consumption has been facilitated by imports, particularly into developing countries, including both the many tropical non-wheat producing countries and those where increasing land and water constraints hinder production growth.

CHART 57: **Per capita rice production (2000-2010)**



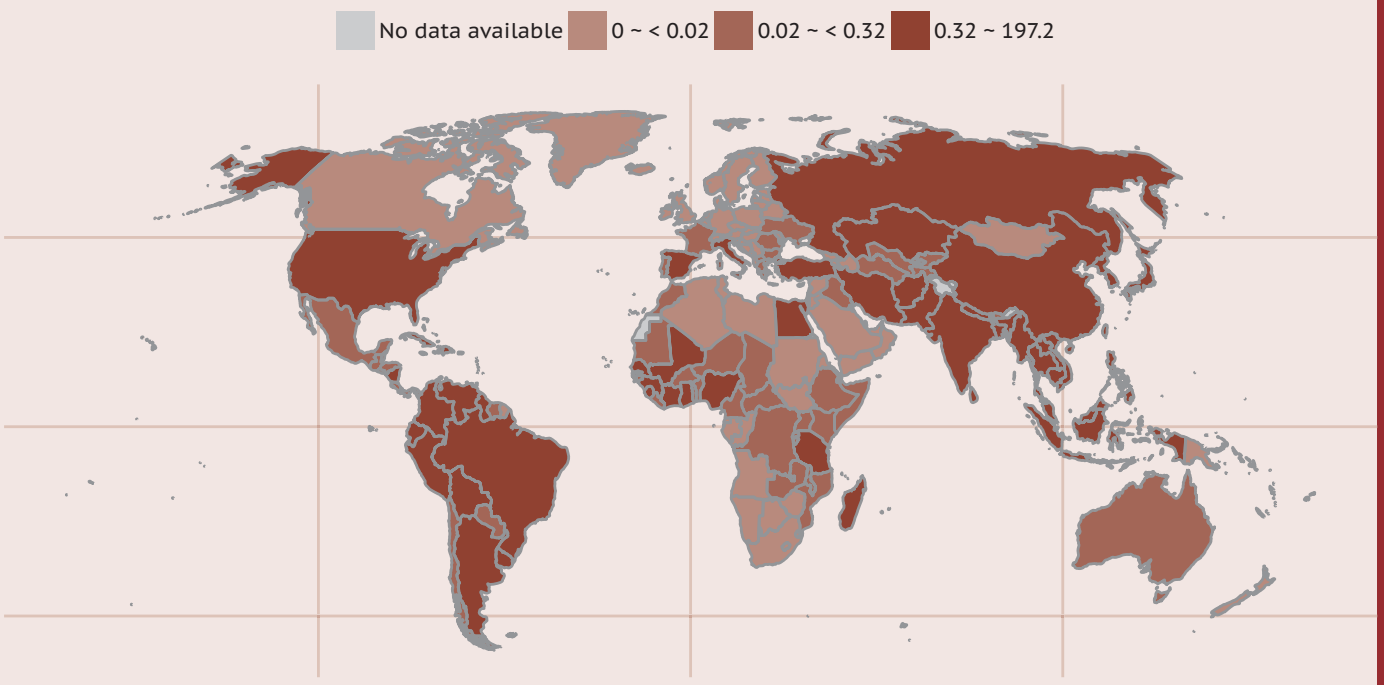
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 58: **Per capita wheat production (2000-2010)**



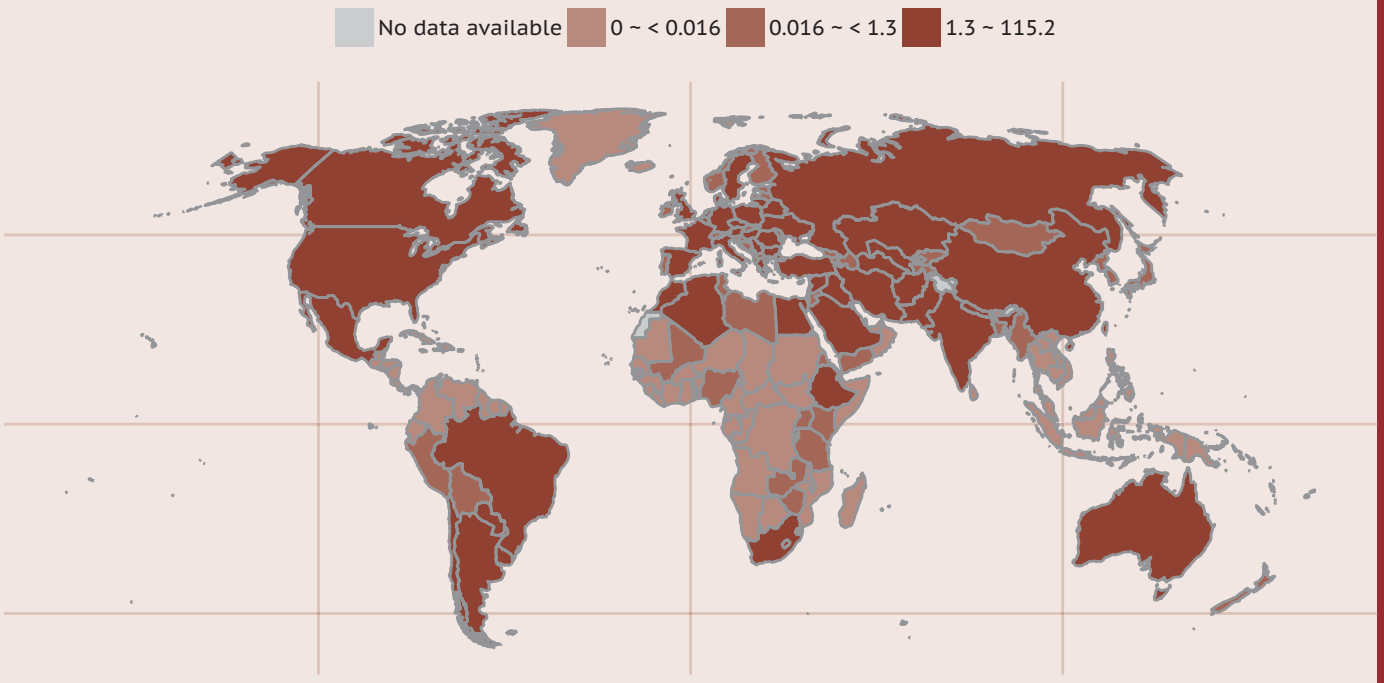
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 36: **Rice producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 37: **Wheat producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

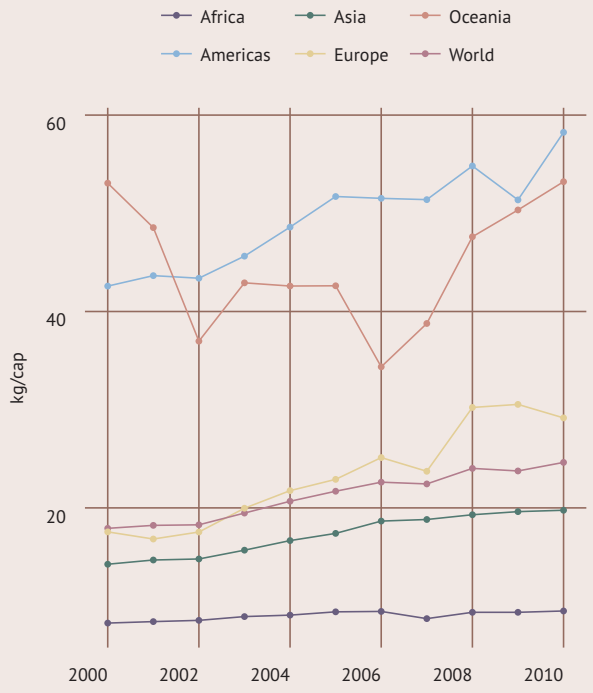
In recent decades, oil crop production has been among the most vibrant activities in world agriculture. Over the 2000–2010 decade alone, the sector grew by almost 5 percent per annum following growth of food consumption in developing countries. Most of this increase was in the form of vegetable oil, but direct consumption of soybeans, groundnuts and processed products other than oils also grew. There was rapid expansion in the production of oils with high protein content, such as soybean, which are used largely for direct consumption, with their oilmeals employed as feed. The four most important oil crops – oil-palm, soybean, rapeseed and sunflower seed – account for approximately 75 percent of world production. For several countries, including some major producers, these fast expanding oil crops were once rare, cultivated in only insignificant amounts if at all.

Although the oil crops sector is increasingly dominated by a small number of crops and countries, the more traditional crops continue to be a major element in the food supply of many countries. Examples include groundnuts and sesame seeds in the Sudan and Myanmar, coconuts in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, olive oil in Mediterranean countries, and cottonseed oil in the countries of Central Asia and the Sahel.

Pulses are important local food crops in the developing world. They are an essential source of protein in the diets of the world's poorest countries. In farming systems, pulses represent an input-saving and resource-conserving technology because their biological fixing of nitrogen reduces soil pathogens and the need for chemical fertilizer. For example, a substantial part of the historical growth in Australia's cereal yields is attributed to the introduction of legumes in rotation systems.

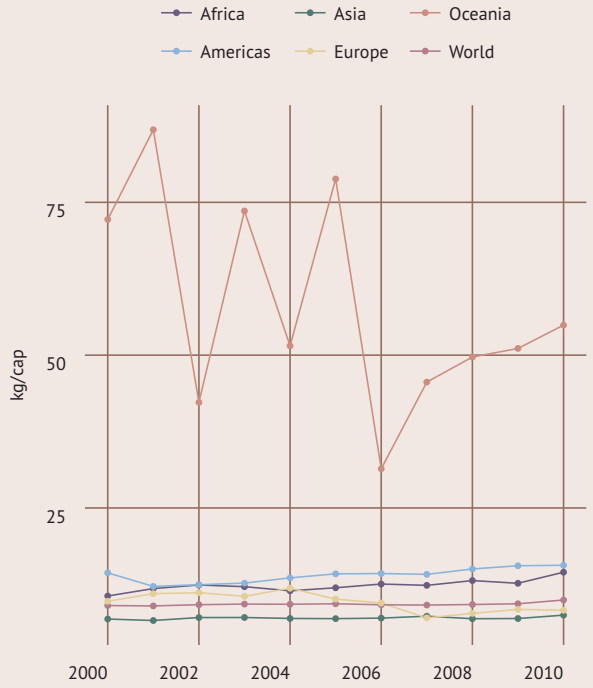
The nutritional and environmental benefits of pulses are being explored in sub-Saharan Africa, where production has increased over the last decade. At the global level, however, changes in consumer preferences and feed rations and the relegation of pulses to secondary crop status in the agricultural policies of other developing regions have led to stagnant production growth lagging behind population growth.

CHART 59: **Per capita oil crop production (2000-2010)**



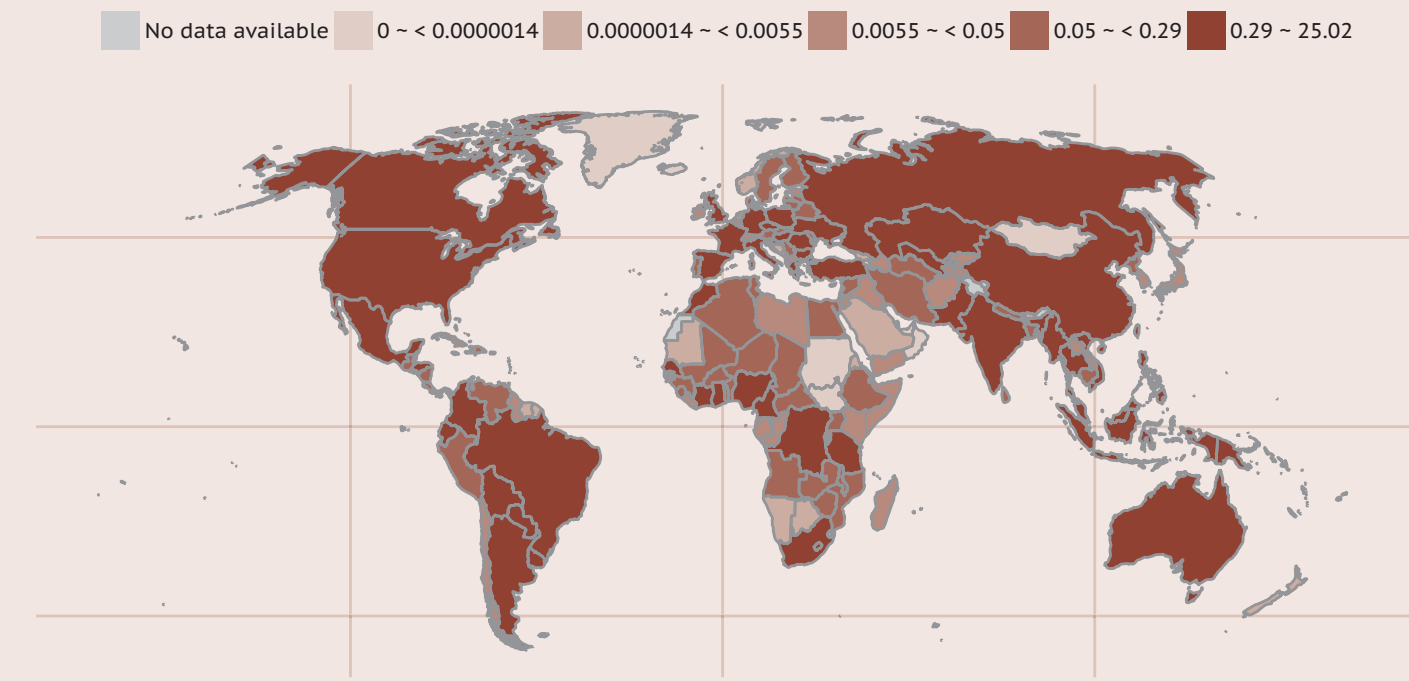
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 60: **Per capita pulse production (2000-2010)**



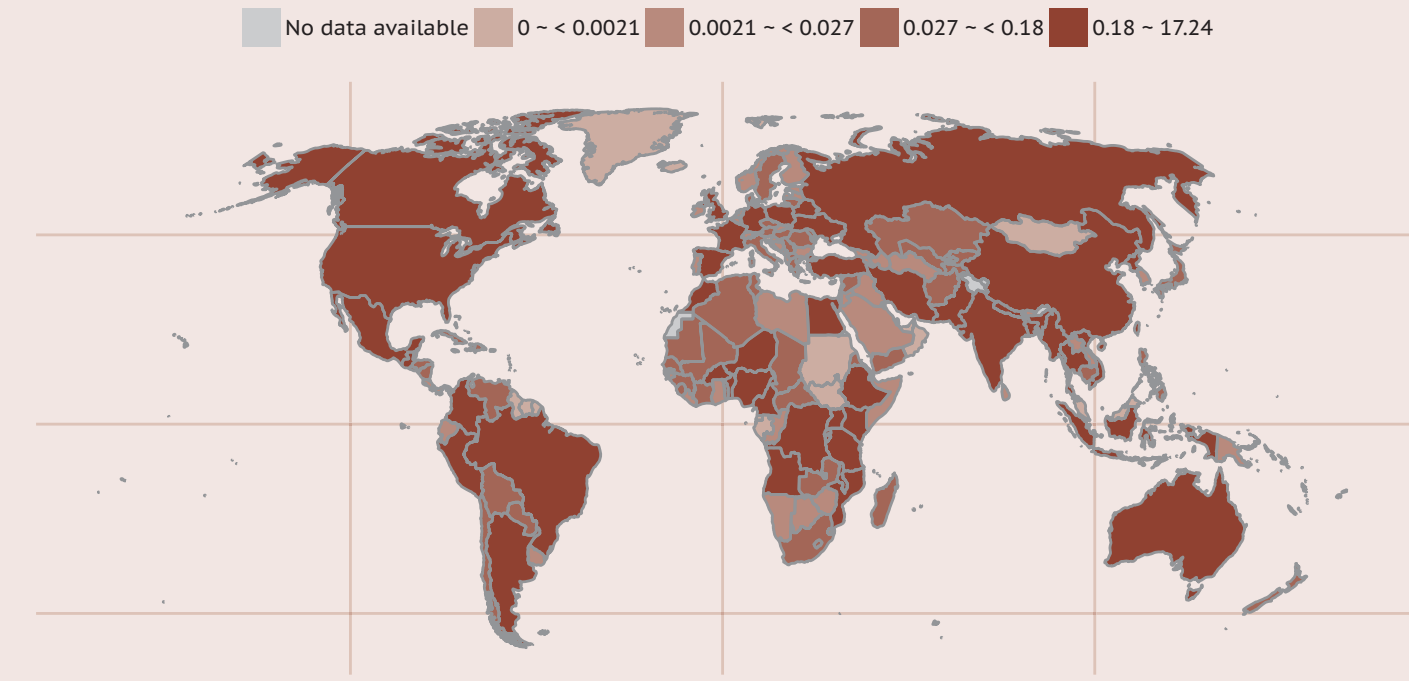
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 38: **Oil crop producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 39: **Pulse producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Root crops have traditionally been the mainstay of food consumption in several countries with low overall consumption levels, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Changes in the production of these crops is an important determinant of changes in national average food consumption.

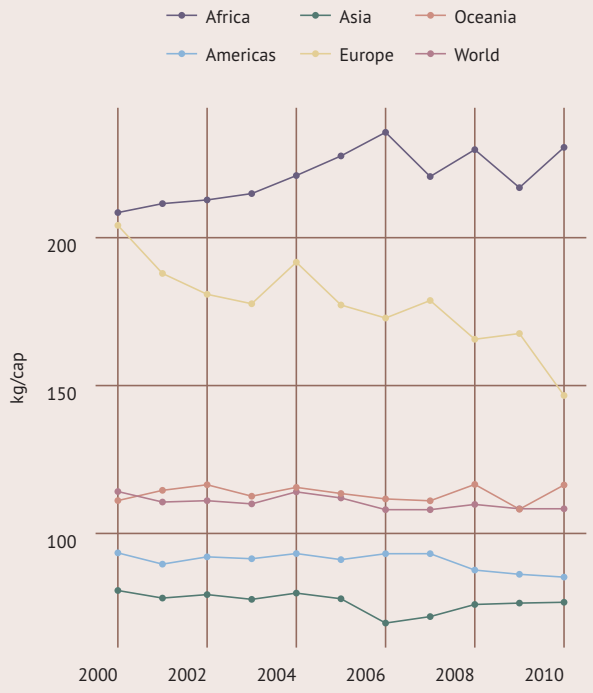
Few commodity groups exhibit such divergent trends in production across regions and economic status as root crops do. For instance, in Europe, per capita production of potatoes (a major regional staple) has been in long-term decline, while production in Africa and Asia has registered robust growth in the past decade or so, albeit from a much smaller base. In contrast, the sweet potato has undergone a precipitous decline: per capita production is currently one-third of the levels of the late 1970s, a trend that reflects a rapid fall in demand for sweet potatoes in China, especially for animal feed.

Currently, 156 million tonnes of sugar (raw equivalent) is produced in approximately 120 countries. Most sugar is derived from sugar cane, and the remainder from sugar beet. Sugar beet is a hardy biennial crop that is suited for cultivation in temperate climates, especially in the north. Approximately 50 countries are engaged in commercial sugar beet cultivation, with France the world's largest producer, followed by the United States of America.

Sugar cane is a genus of tropical grasses requiring strong sunlight and abundant water for normal growth. In contrast to sugar beet production, which has declined in recent decades, sugar cane cultivation has undergone strong growth, leading to a world production level of about 1.7 billion tonnes in 2011.

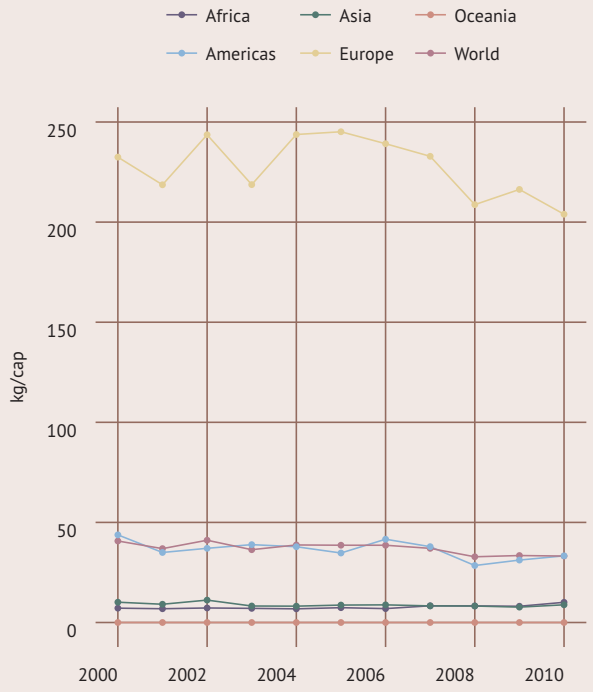
The global expansion of sugar cane has been in response to rising demand for sugar in food consumption and as a feedstock for ethanol production. The bulk of the increase has come from developing countries, with Brazil fuelling much of the growth; sugar cane production in Brazil doubled in the last decade.

CHART 61: **Per capita roots and tubers production (2000-2010)**



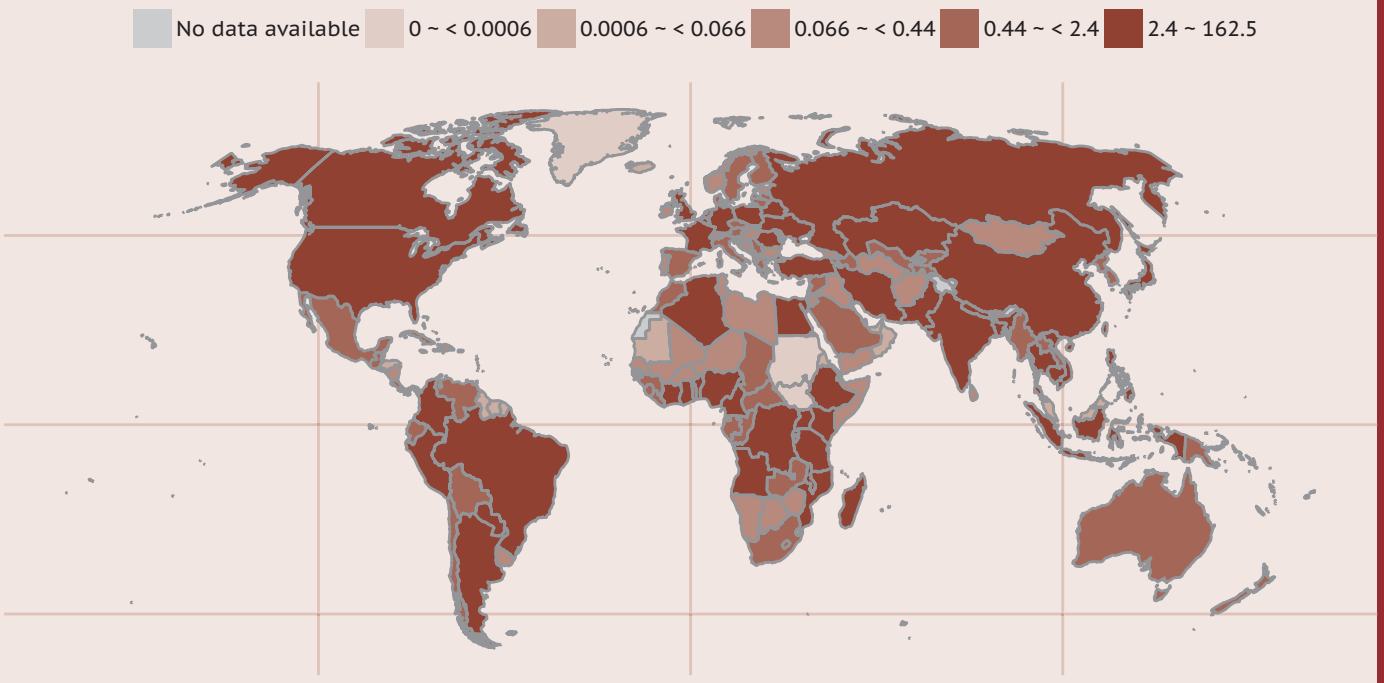
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 62: **Per capita sugar production (2000-2010)**



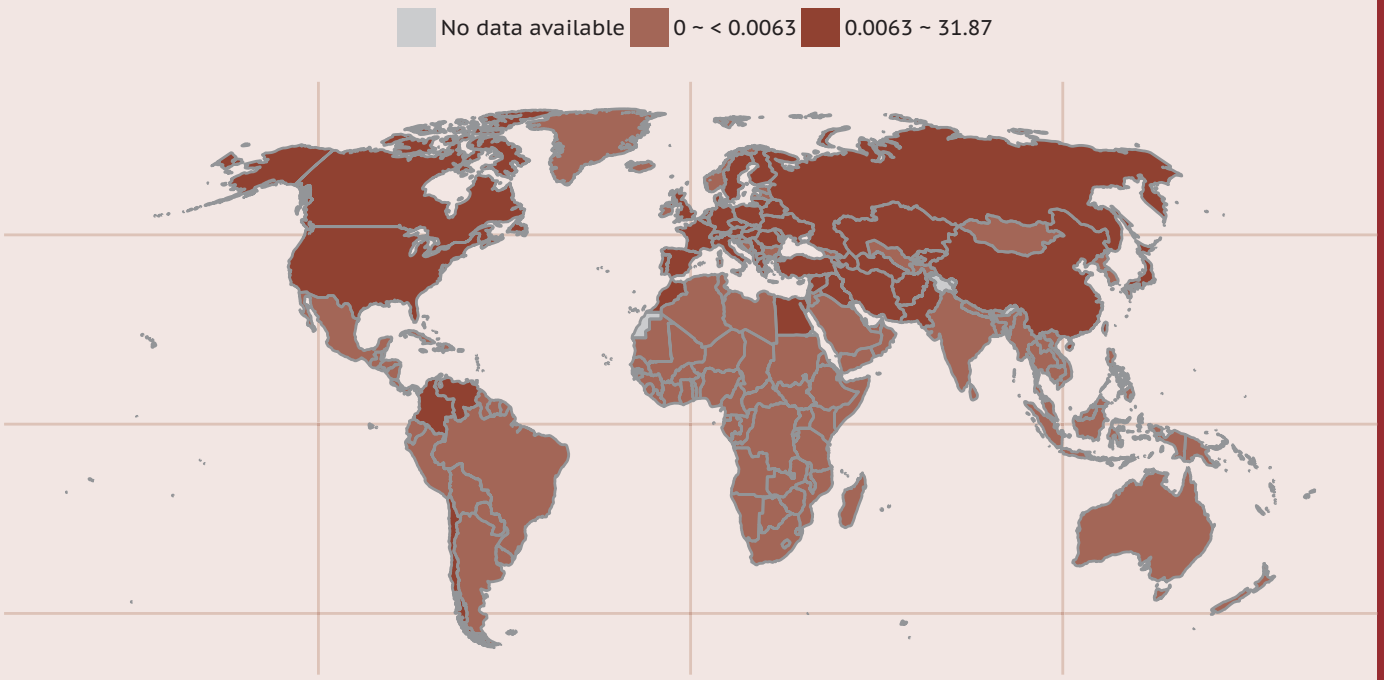
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 40: **Root and tuber producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 41: **Sugar producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

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 gathered throughout the world.

World production growth has largely been driven by area expansion in Asia, especially China, which has emerged as the world's largest fruit and vegetable producer, with global output shares of about 20 percent for fruit, and more than 50 percent for vegetables. However, the familiar tendency for stagnant production growth in other developed regions also prevails in these commodities.

Strong growth rates in fruit and vegetable cultivation have also been recorded in food-insecure and low-income regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Horticultural crop production generates high economic returns per unit of land, offering promising income prospects, especially for smallholders and in areas where land is scarce. In addition, horticulture can contribute to poverty reduction by providing paid employment opportunities, because it is labour-intensive.

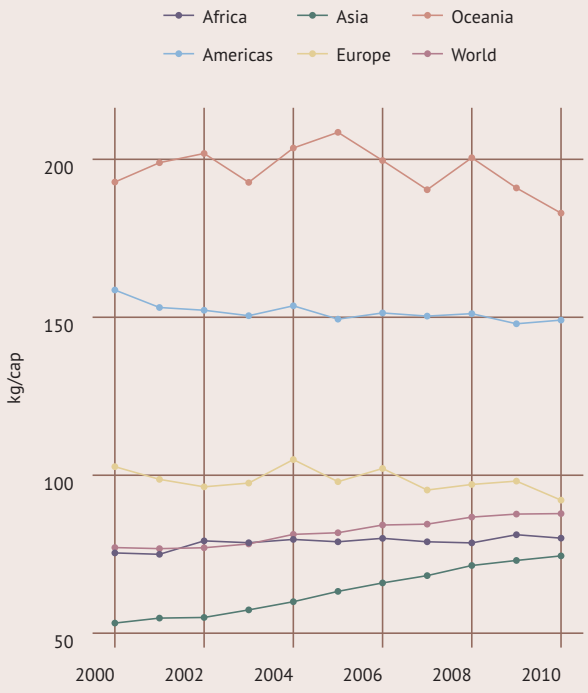
Beyond their monetary value, fruits and vegetables play an important role in improving diets. WHO estimates that low fruit and vegetable intake contributes to approximately 16 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs, a measure of the potential life lost through premature mortality and the years of productive life lost through disability), and 1.7 million deaths worldwide are attributable to low fruit and vegetable consumption.

WHO and FAO recommend a minimum of 400 g of fruit and vegetables per day – excluding starchy root crops – for the prevention of chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes and obesity, and for the prevention and alleviation of several micronutrient deficiencies, especially in less developed countries. Meeting the rising global demand for fruits and vegetables can create opportunities for poor farmers in developing countries, but improved supply chain efficiency, lower post-harvest losses and investments in infrastructure will be necessary before farmers in many of these countries can reap the full benefits of cultivating these highly perishable crops.

Further reading

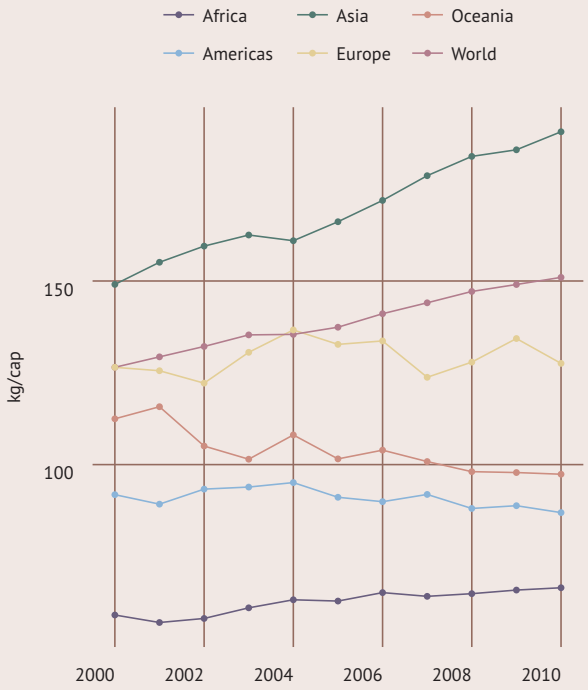
- The State of Food and Agriculture 2012: Investing in agriculture for a better future (www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/)
- OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2012-2021 (www.oecd.org/site/oecd-faoagriculturaloutlook/)

CHART 63: **Per capita fruit production, excluding melons (2000-2010)**



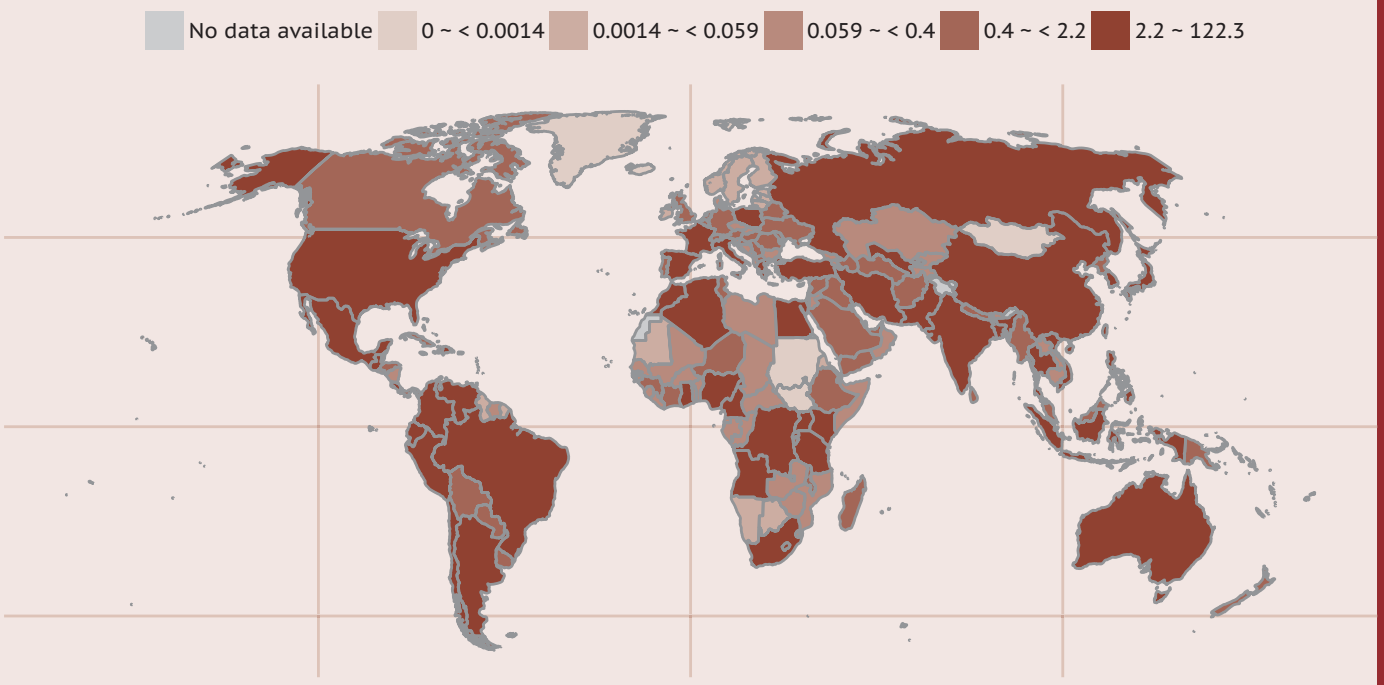
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 64: **Per capita vegetable production, including melons (2000-2010)**



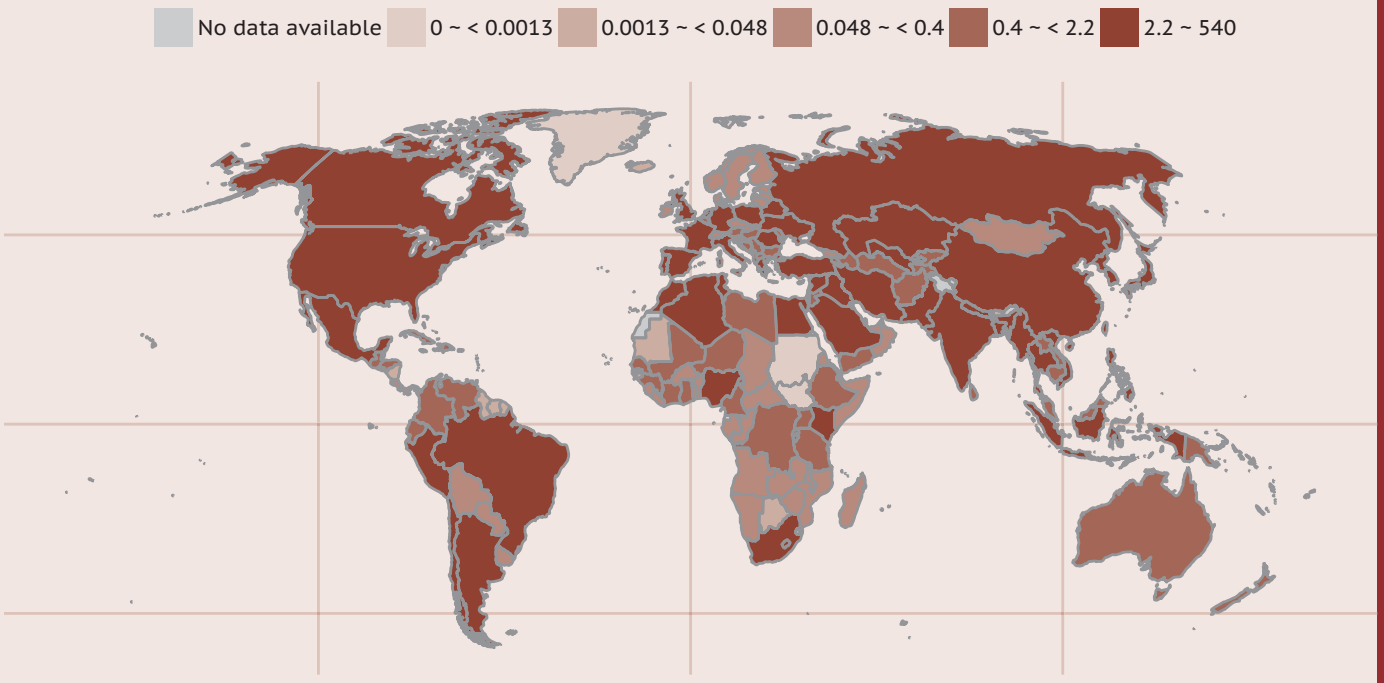
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 42: **Fruit producing countries, excluding melons (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 43: **Vegetable producing countries, including melons (million tonnes, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

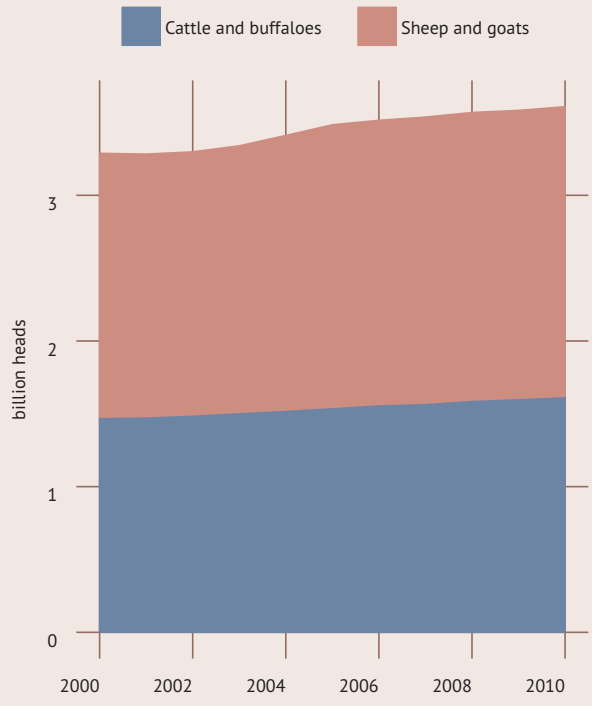
Trends in the livestock sector

Animals are used for a variety of reasons, including meat, eggs and dairy production, as well as for draught power or future breeding. Significant changes are occurring in the composition of livestock production (live animals). 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. Poultry stocks continue to be significant, growing at an average of 3 percent per year.

The production of live animals – and the world food economy – is increasingly driven by a shift in diet and food consumption patterns towards livestock products. Over the last decade, consumption of meat in the developing countries of Asia – where the bulk of the world population increase has taken place – has been growing by about 3 percent per annum, and dairy product consumption by almost 5 percent. Aggregate agricultural output is affected by these trends, not only through the increase in livestock production itself, but also through the linkage of livestock production to the crop sector – which supplies feedstuffs, mainly cereals and oilseeds – and the fisheries sector.

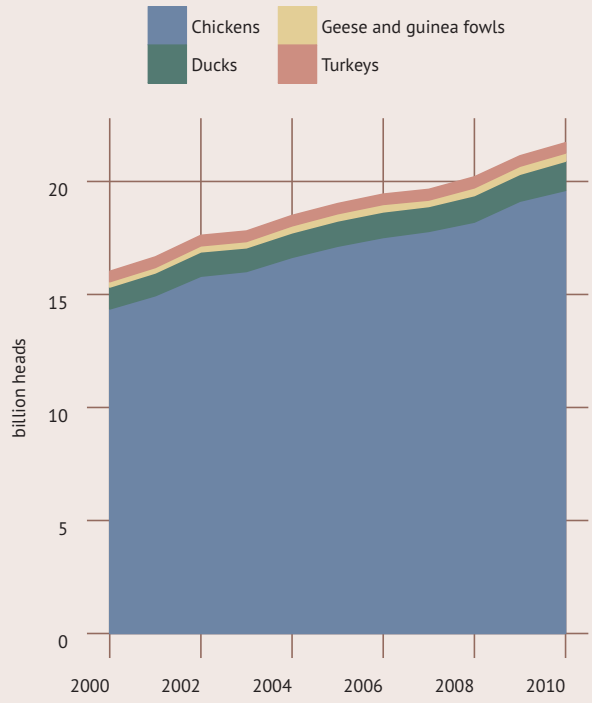
Globally, livestock production is the largest user of agricultural land. On the negative side, there are environmental implications associated with the expansion of livestock production. For example, through the expansion of land for livestock development, sector growth has been a prime force in deforestation in Latin America and the Caribbean and in overgrazing in other regions. Intensive, large-scale livestock operations, mostly in the industrial countries but increasingly also in developing regions, are a major source of environmental problems through effluent production. In parallel, growth in the ruminant sector contributes to greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere through methane emissions and nitrous oxide from the waste of grazing animals.

CHART 65: **Stocks of cattle and buffaloes, and sheep and goats (2000-2010)**



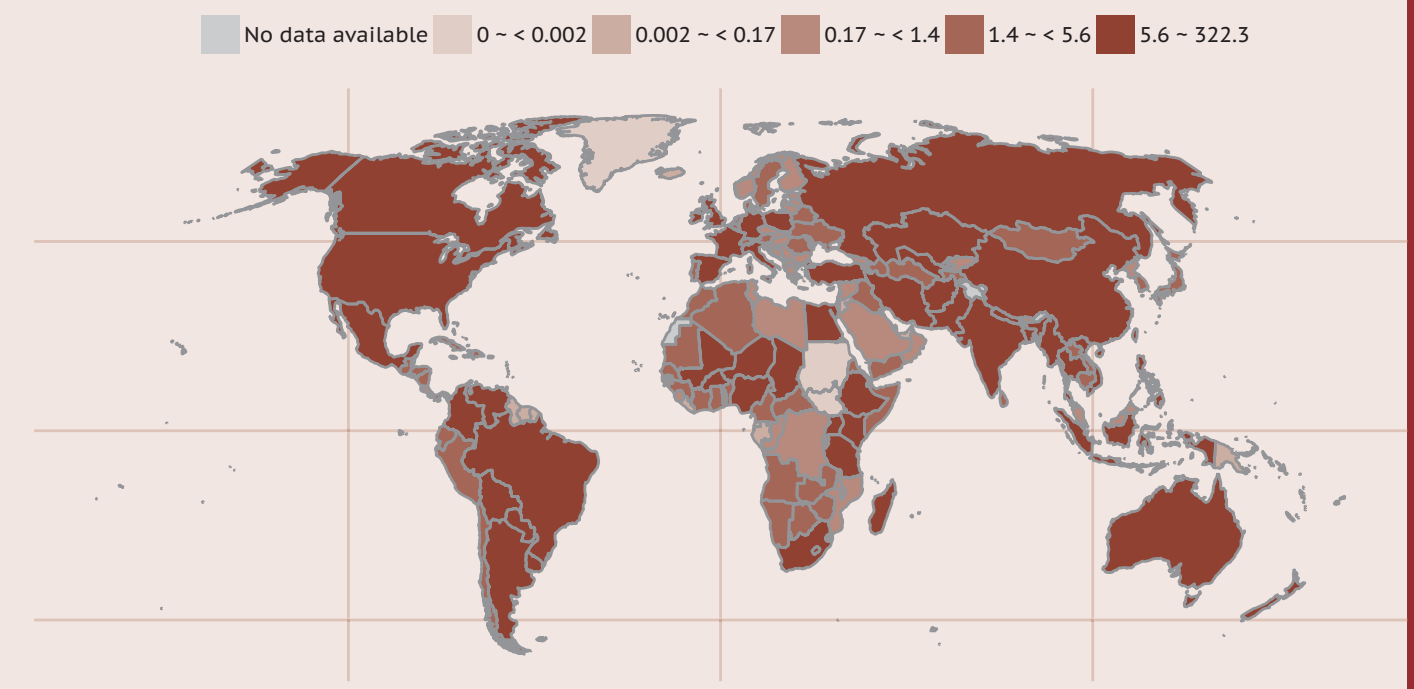
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 66: **Stocks of poultry birds (2000-2010)**



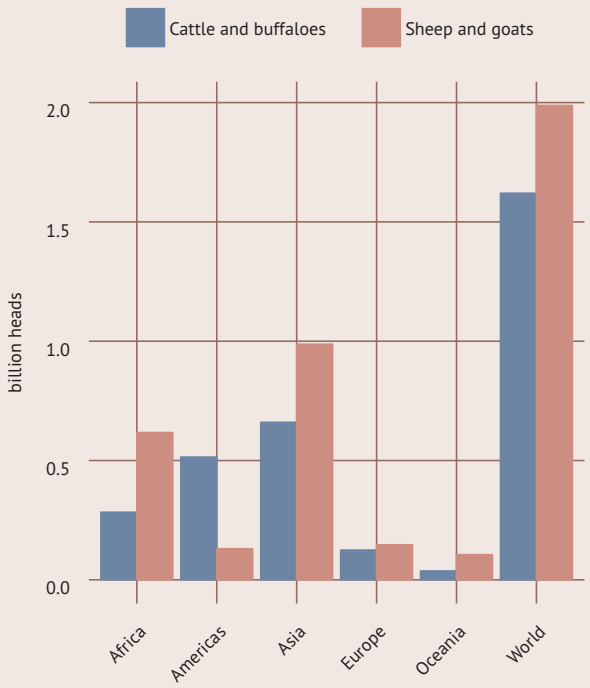
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 44: **Stocks of cattle and buffaloes (million heads, 2010)**



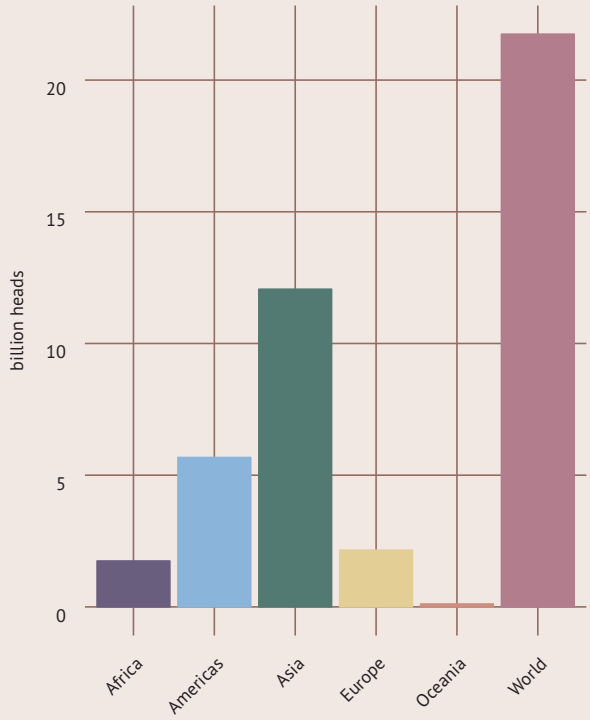
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 67: **Stocks of cattle and buffaloes, and sheep and goats (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 68: **Stocks of poultry birds (2010)**

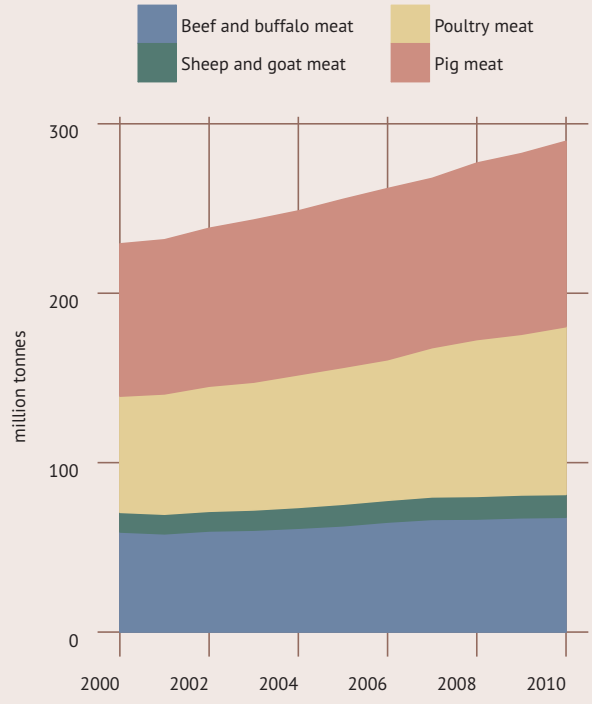


Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Fast growth in the meat sector has been underpinned by rising demand for poultry meat, which has consistently increased at about three times the rate of population growth over each of the past five decades. For other meats, per capita production growth has been stagnant or negligible, especially for ruminants (beef, sheep and goats) and pigs (when China is excluded). Moreover, in many developing countries, where the need to increase protein consumption is greatest, the productive sector has not participated in the "livestock revolution".

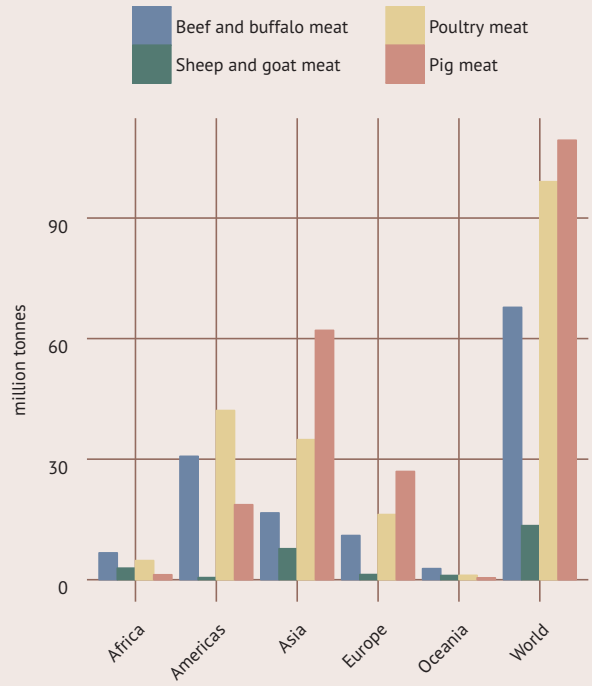
For instance, there are still about 20 developing countries where per capita meat consumption is below 10 kg/year, compared with an average of 80 kg/year in developed countries. Cultural or religious reasons may explain this feature in some countries, but low productive capacities are, by and large, the main cause in many.

CHART 69: **Meat production (2000-2010)**



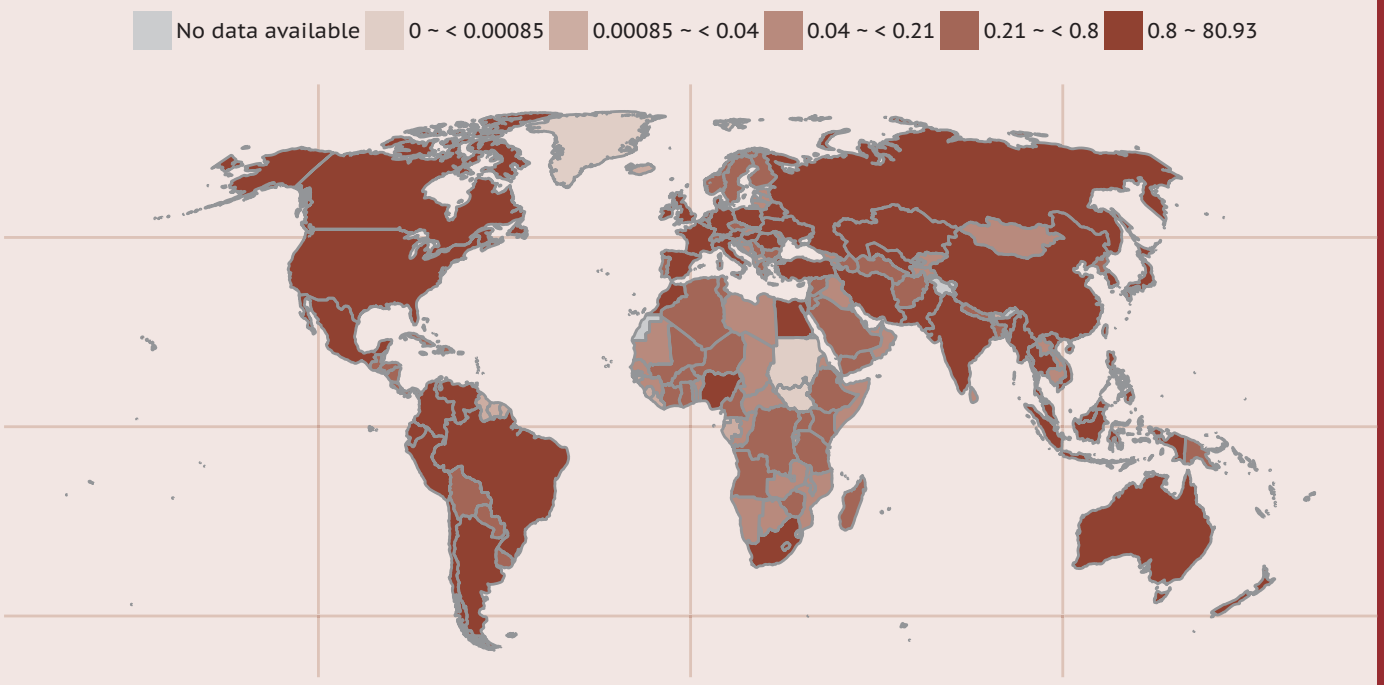
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 70: **Meat production by type (2010)**



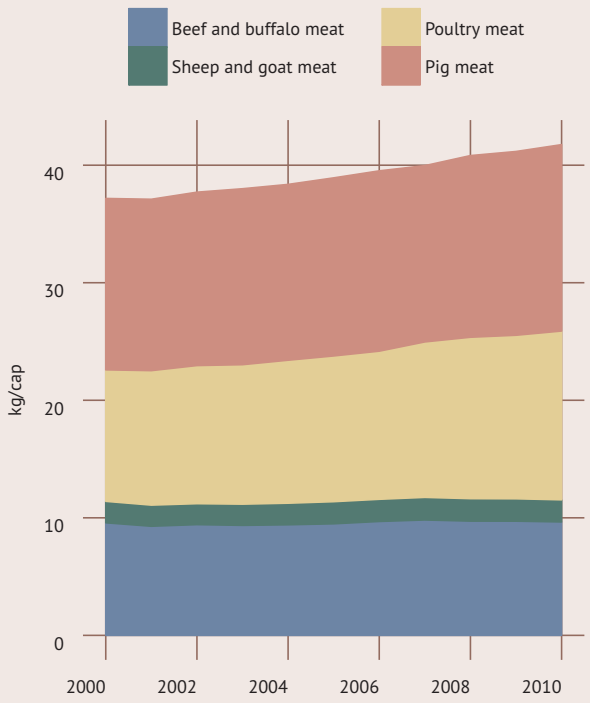
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 45: **Meat producing countries (million tonnes, 2010)**



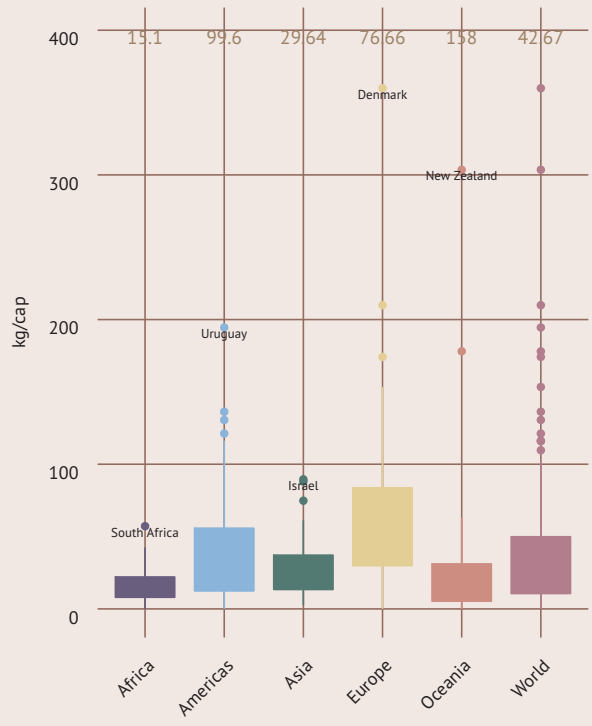
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 71: **Per capita meat production (2000-2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 72: **Per capita meat production (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Growth of world milk production and consumption has been far less buoyant. Until recently, per capita growth was largely stagnant, remaining unchanged for several decades. Per capita consumption in developing countries continues to be well below that in industrial countries, partly reflecting consumption habits as well as low incomes and poverty, but the gap is gradually closing, especially in Eastern and Southern Asia. For example, in Eastern Asia, per capita dairy intake has more than doubled in the past decade.

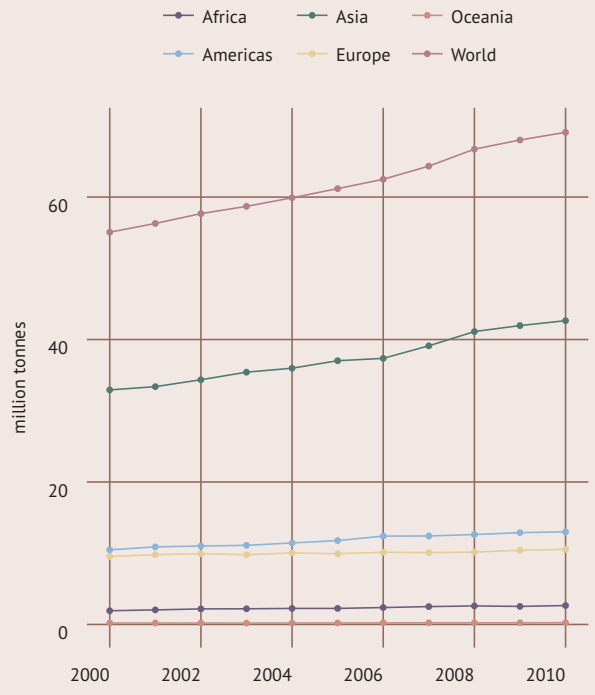
Feed demand for cereals is often considered a dynamic element that conditions the growth of the cereals sector, especially in developed countries. Recently, however, particularly in developing regions, this dynamism has been largely absent and growth in livestock production has by far outstripped growth in compound feed demand. Therefore, the world is obtaining more meat, milk and eggs per kilogram of cereal-based feed, which points to productivity gains in livestock production. Some of these improvements are linked to changes in the composition of livestock production, as poultry requires far smaller quantities of cereal feed per kilogram of meat than, for instance, beef. Other forces have also led to the reduced grain–meat ratios. Among these is the growing use of oilmeals in livestock feeding. World output of soybeans, which are mainly processed into oil and high-protein oilmeal, grew by more than 4 percent per annum in the last decade and by 5 percent in the 1990s. By implication, the production and consumption of soybean meal as feed has risen by the same levels, suggesting a relative increase in the feed use of oilmeals at the expense of feedgrains. A principal factor has been the expansion of livestock production systems in developing countries with lower average grain–meat ratios.

The continued growth of developing countries' share in world livestock output is associated with a shift from grazing and "backyard" production to stall-fed systems, relying on concentrated feeds. Consequently, changes in production systems tend to raise the average grain–meat ratios of these developing countries, thus compensating for the opposite trends that result from improvements in productivity.

Further reading

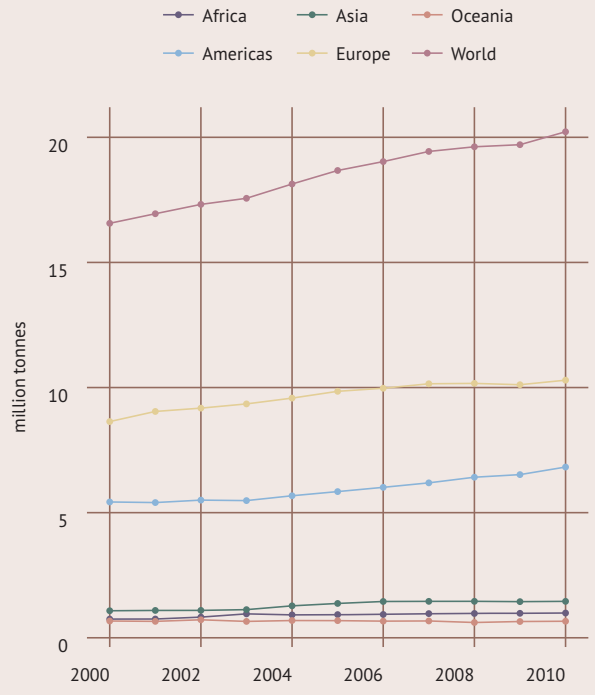
- FAO Animal Production and Health Division (www.fao.org/ag/portal/aga-index/en/)
- The State of Food and Agriculture 2009: Livestock in the balance (www.fao.org/publications/sofa-2009/en/)

CHART 73: **Egg production (2000-2010)**



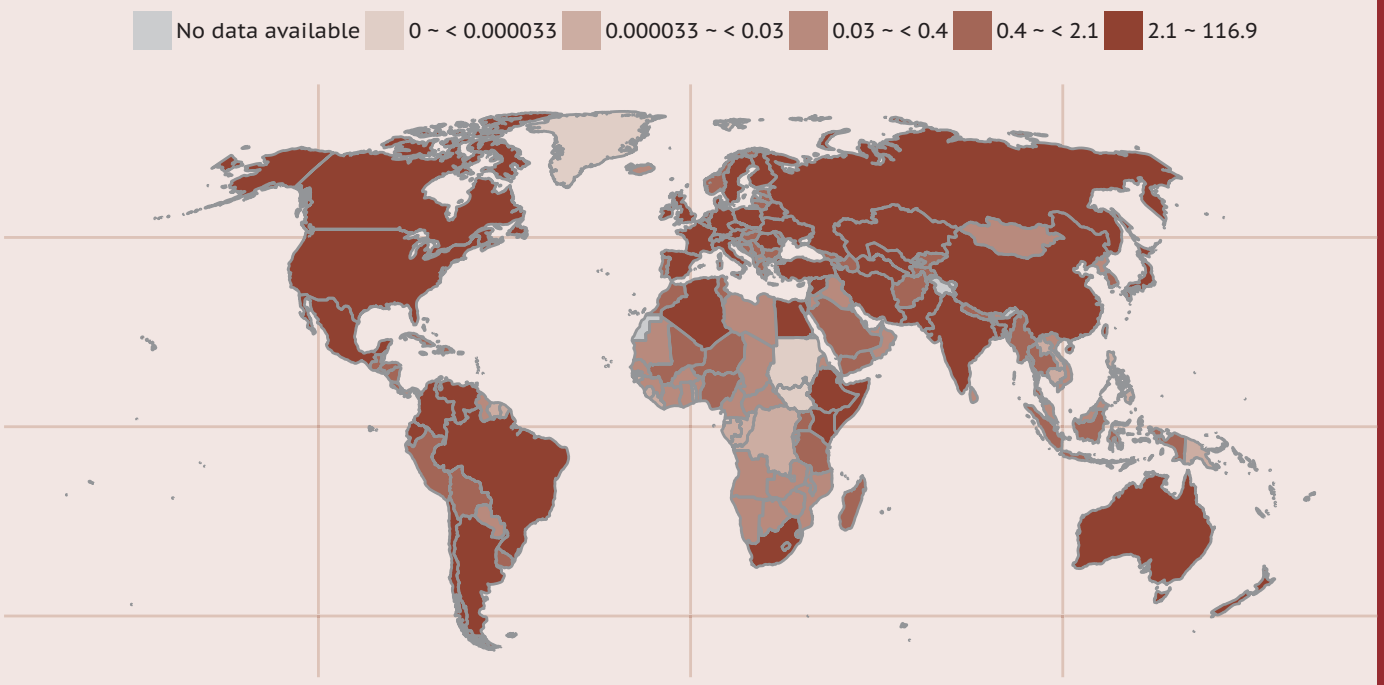
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 74: **Cheese production (2000-2010)**



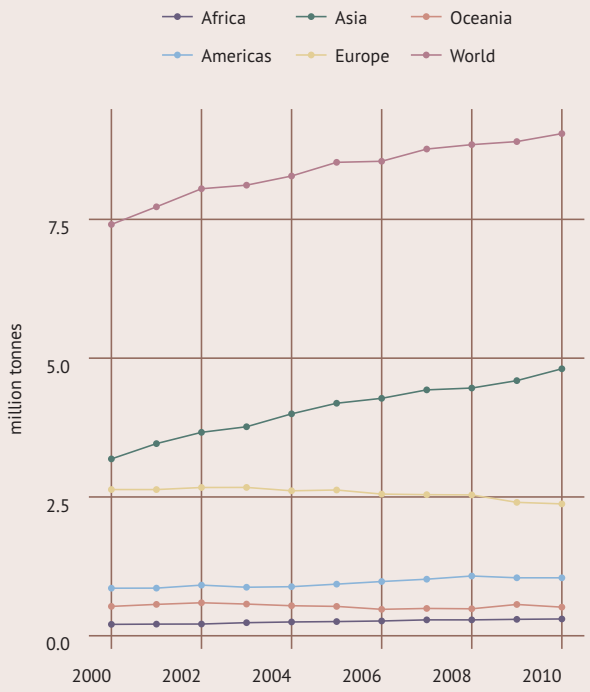
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 46: **Milk production (million tonnes, 2010)**



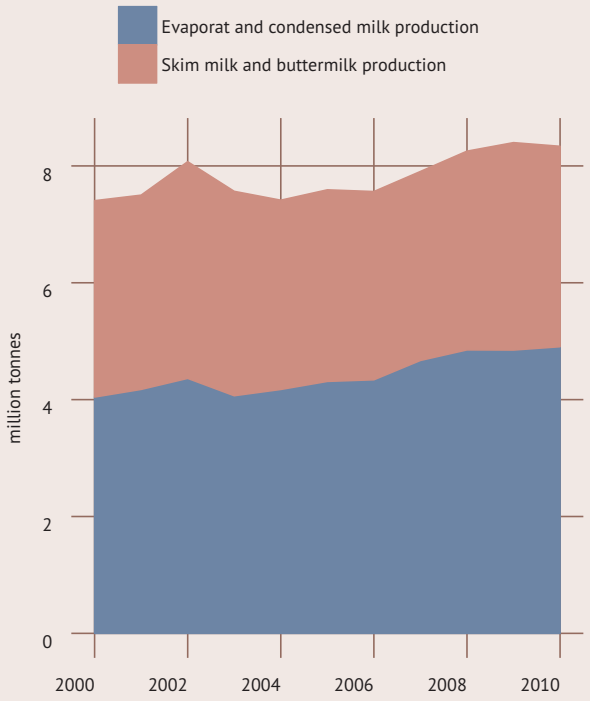
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 75: **Butter and ghee production (2000-2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 76: **Processed milk production (2000-2010)**



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. Of this, 128 million tonnes was used as human food, providing an estimated per capita food supply of about 19 kg (live weight equivalent). Globally, fish provides about 17 percent of the population's average per capita intake of animal protein.

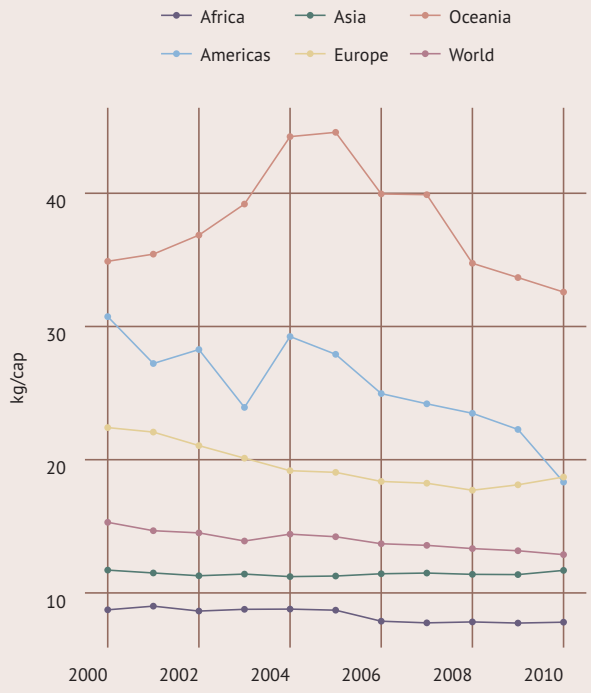
Although capture fisheries dominate world output, aquaculture accounts for a growing percentage of total fish supply, rising from a share of approximately 13 percent in 1990 to 40 percent in 2010. Aquaculture provides close to half (47 percent) of all fish supplies destined for direct human food consumption.

Most of the fish landed and not used for direct human consumption is processed into fishmeal and oil for use as animal feed, mainly for carnivorous aquatic species (such as shrimp, salmon, trout, eels, sea bass and sea bream), but also for pigs, chickens, household pets, cattle, etc.

Worldwide, capture fisheries and aquaculture provide a source of income and livelihood for 55 million people through direct employment; overall there are more than 220 million jobs in the global fish industry. Millions of rural dwellers – many of them women, particularly in Asia and Africa – are involved in seasonal or occasional fishing activities and have few alternative sources of income and employment. Employment in aquaculture is increasing more rapidly than world population growth and now accounts for one-quarter of all the workers directly involved in the fisheries sector. Employment in fishing is decreasing in capital-intensive economies.

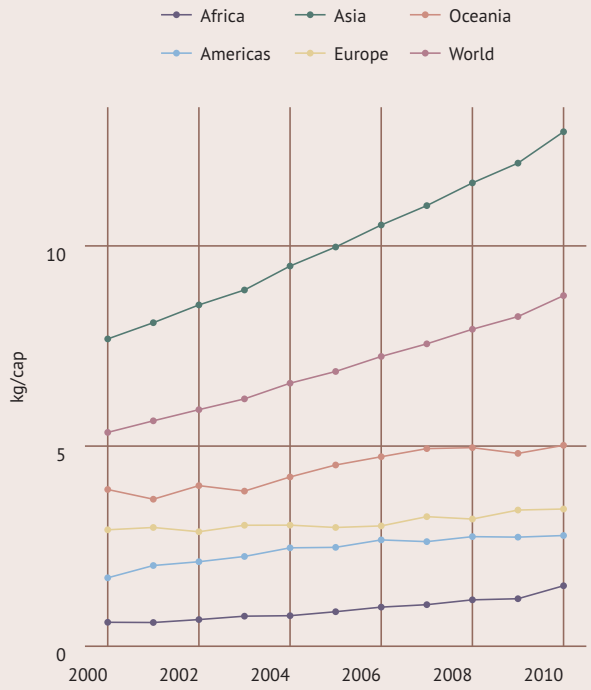
Over the 2000–2010 decade, the production of capture fisheries fluctuated between 90 and 95 million tonnes per annum, with more than half of the global catch coming from the Pacific Ocean. Global production is typically influenced by variations in catches of anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy) – a species extremely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

CHART 77: **Per capita capture fish production (2000-2010)**



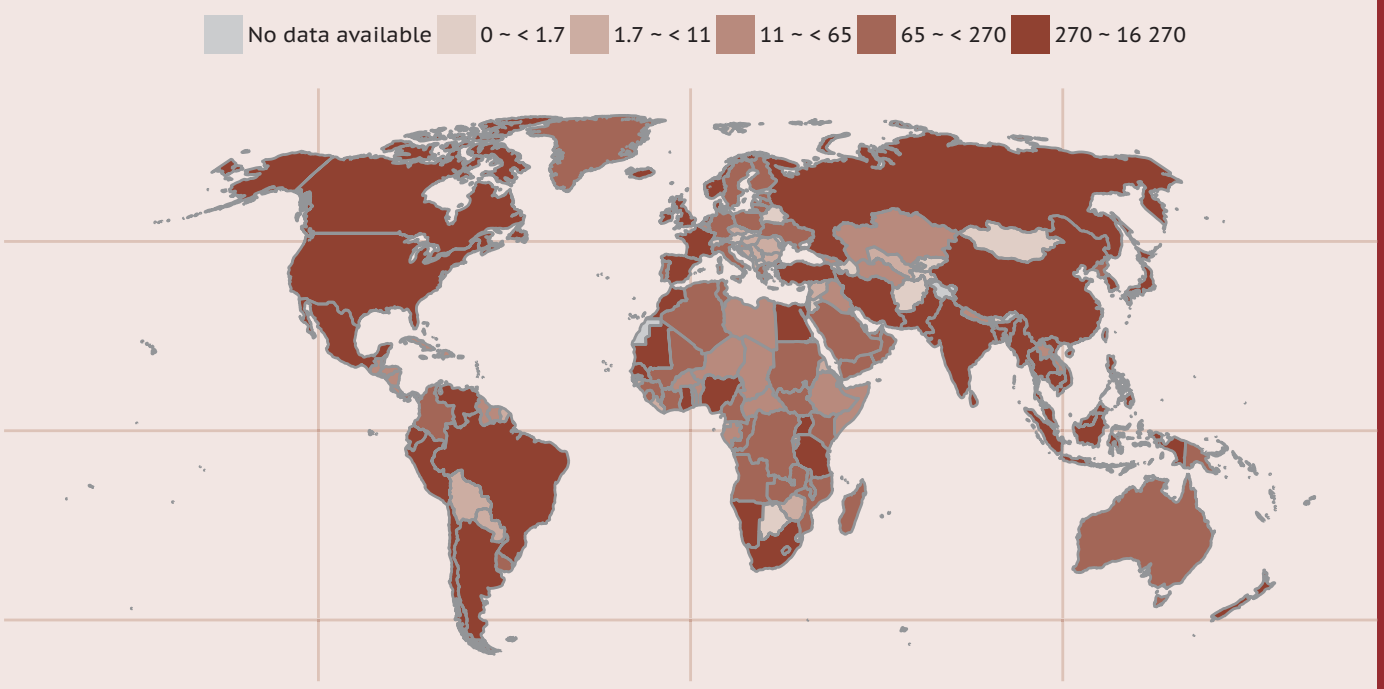
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

CHART 78: **Per capita aquaculture fish production (2000-2010)**



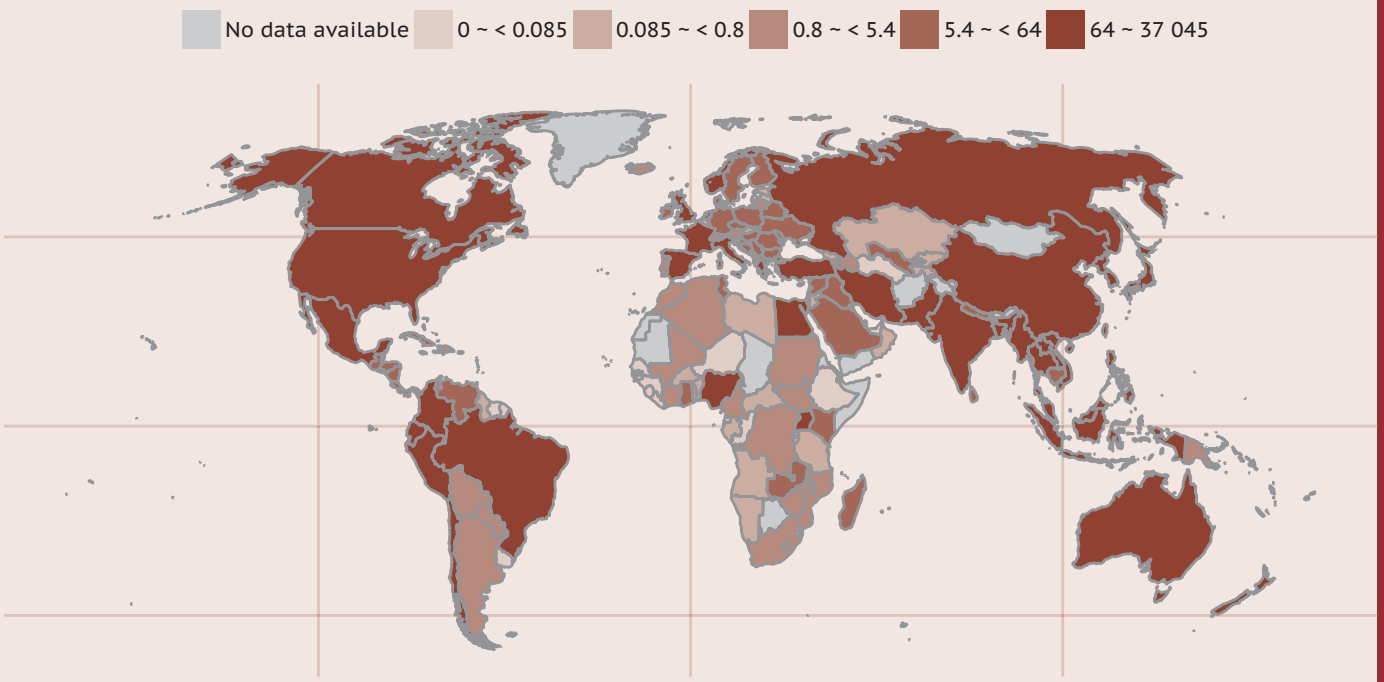
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

MAP 47: **Capture fish producing countries (thousand tonnes, 2010)**



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

MAP 48: **Aquaculture producing countries (thousand tonnes, 2010)**



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

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. While there is a degree of uncertainty about these estimates, the apparent increasing trend in the percentage of overexploited, depleted and recovering stocks and the decreasing trend in underexploited and moderately exploited stocks give cause for concern. At the same time, however, there are encouraging signs of steady progress in restoring overfished stocks and marine ecosystems through effective management in some areas.

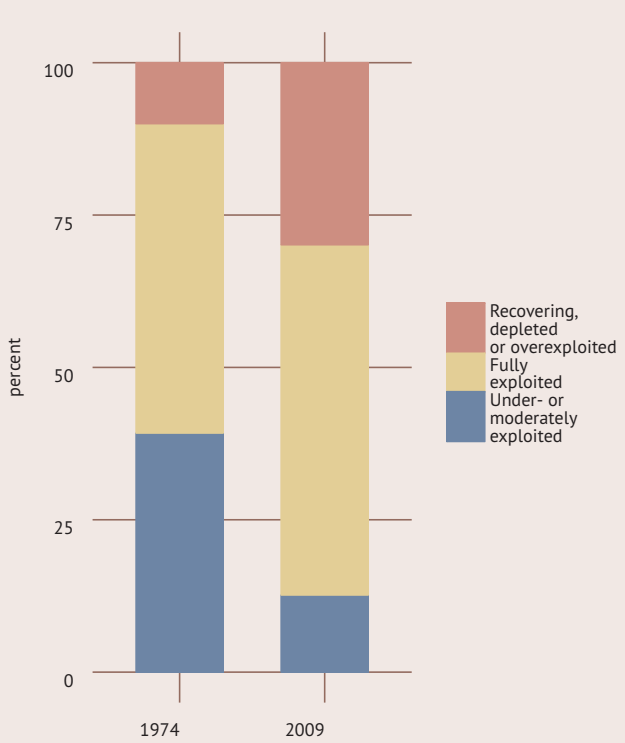
Inland fisheries are vital for livelihoods in many parts of the world and also for diets, because they provide high-quality protein, essential nutrients and minerals that are often difficult to obtain from other food sources. In recent years, inland water fishery production has expanded to over 10 million 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.

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. Great strides in breeding technology, system design and feed technology in the second half of the twentieth century have enabled the expansion of commercially viable aquaculture across species and in volume. China alone produced more than 60 percent of global aquaculture production, while Asia as a whole accounted for about 90 percent. 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 shares of aquaculture products in international trade is increasing, not only for high-priced products but also for a broad range of other species.

Further reading

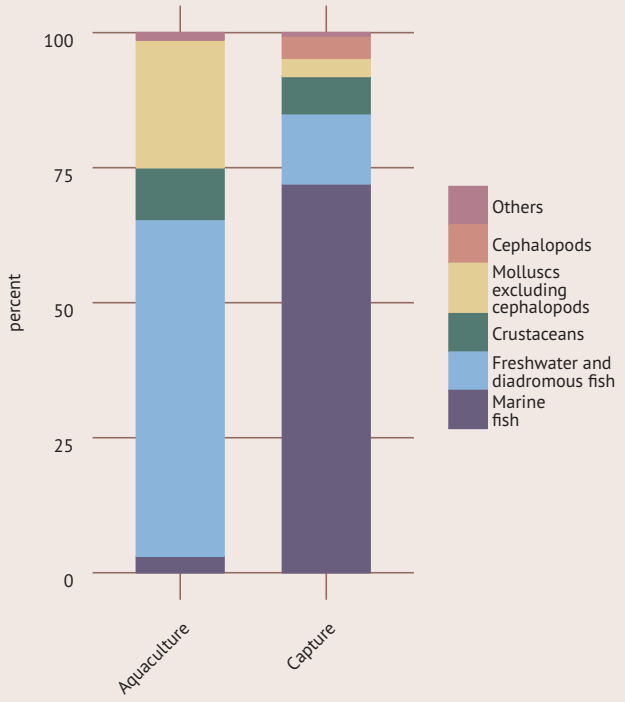
- FAO The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) (www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en)
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (www.fao.org/fishery/en)

CHART 79: **State of the world's fishery stocks (1974 and 2009)**



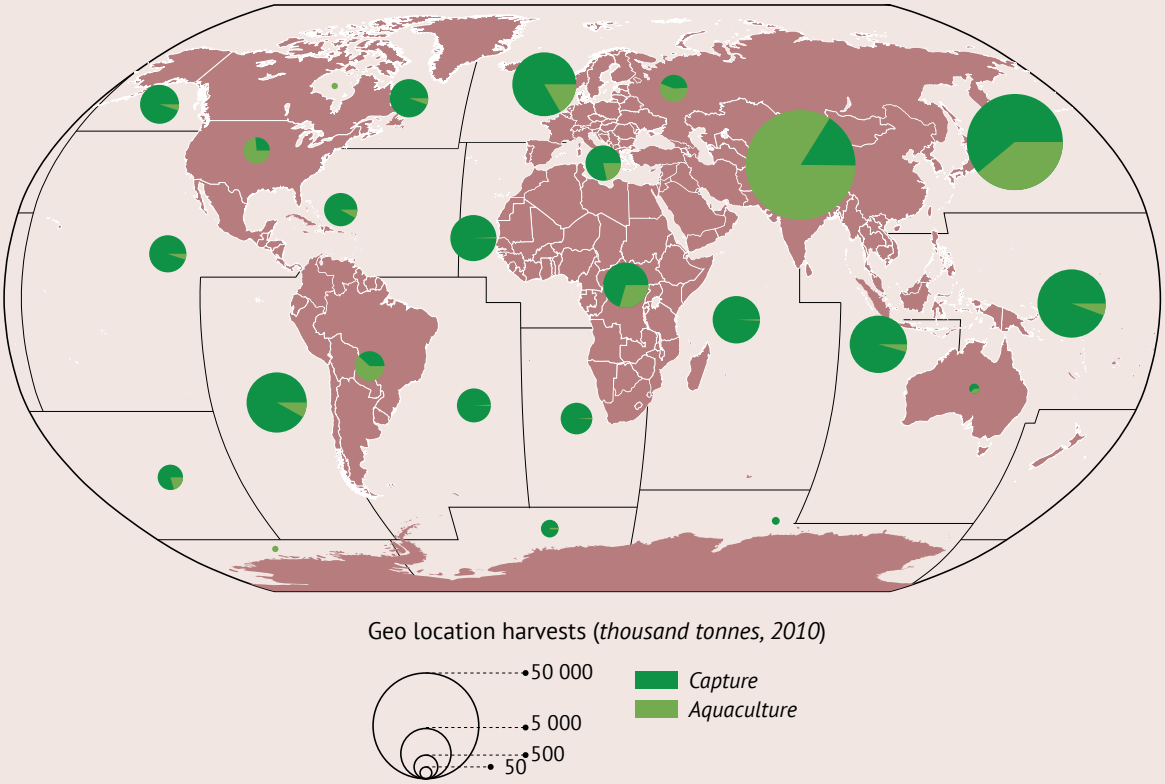
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

CHART 80: **Composition of fish production (2010)**



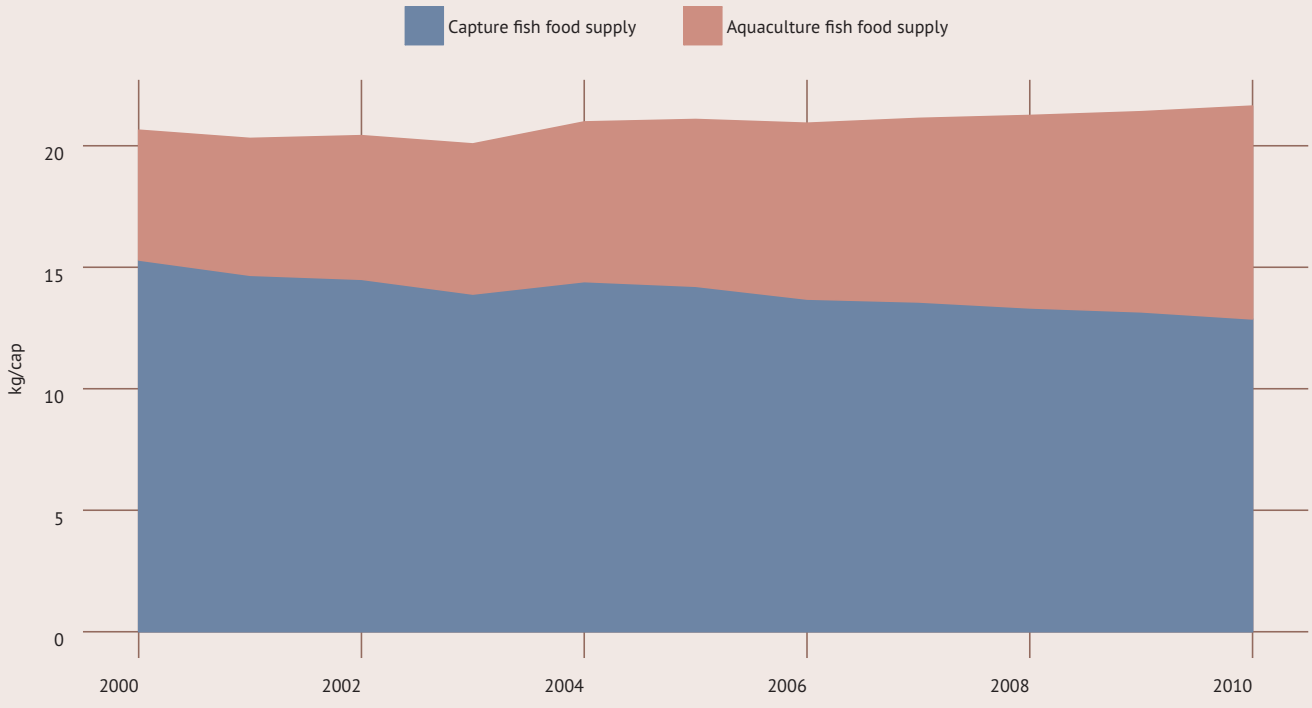
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

MAP 49: **Geo-location of harvests by capture and aquaculture (2010)**



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

CHART 81: **Per capita fish food supply (1992-2010)**



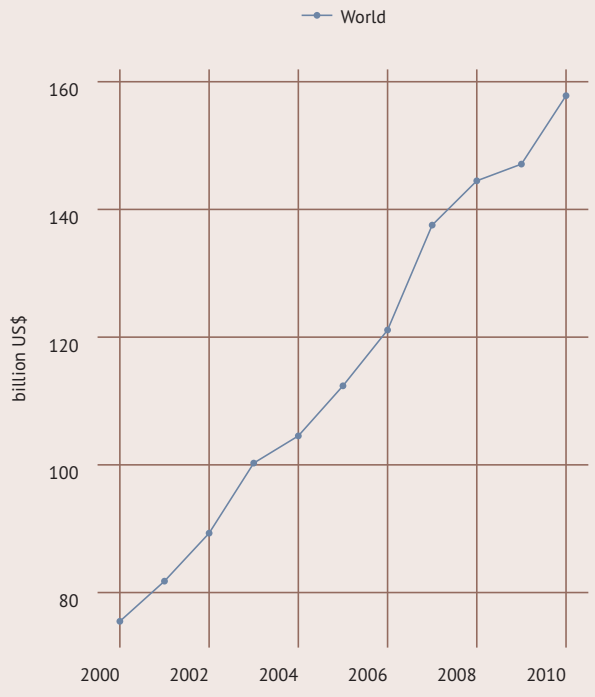
Source: FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (fishery and aquaculture statistics).

Trends in agricultural trade

Most of the food consumed worldwide is grown locally. Where there is not enough local production to meet demand, global trade has been instrumental in filling the gap. The scale of food and agricultural trade today is unprecedented. In real terms, the value of international flows has increased around fivefold over the past 50 years, reflecting global trends in the overall volume of trade. However, this expansion has been unevenly distributed across regions. For much of the period, high-income countries outpaced developing regions, although several of the latter have comparative advantages in food and agricultural production.

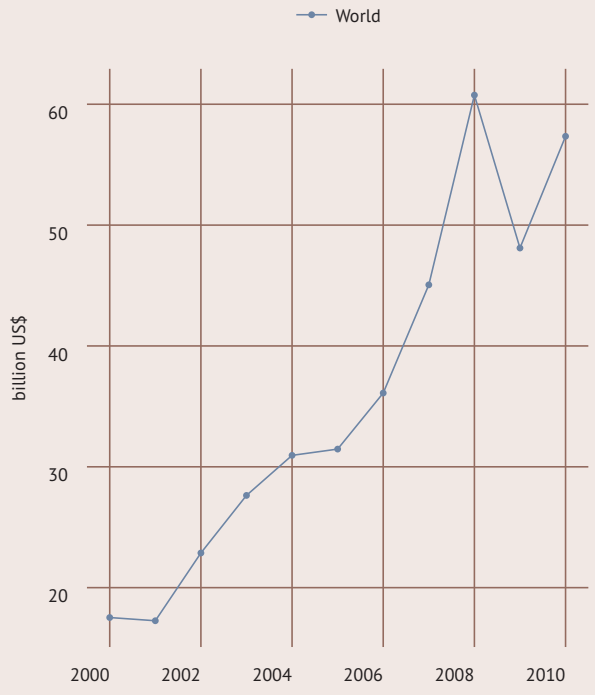
At the global level, barring changes in stocks, agricultural production should be equal to consumption. However, differing growth rates can be observed for individual countries and country groups, depending on changes in their net agricultural trade positions. In general, the growth rates of production in most developing regions have been slightly smaller than those of demand, as these countries' agricultural imports have grown faster than their exports, thus gradually eroding their traditional surpluses in agricultural trade (excluding fishery and forestry products). By the turn of the 1990s, the trend was that surplus diminished and became a net deficit.

CHART 82: **Exports of fruit and vegetables, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



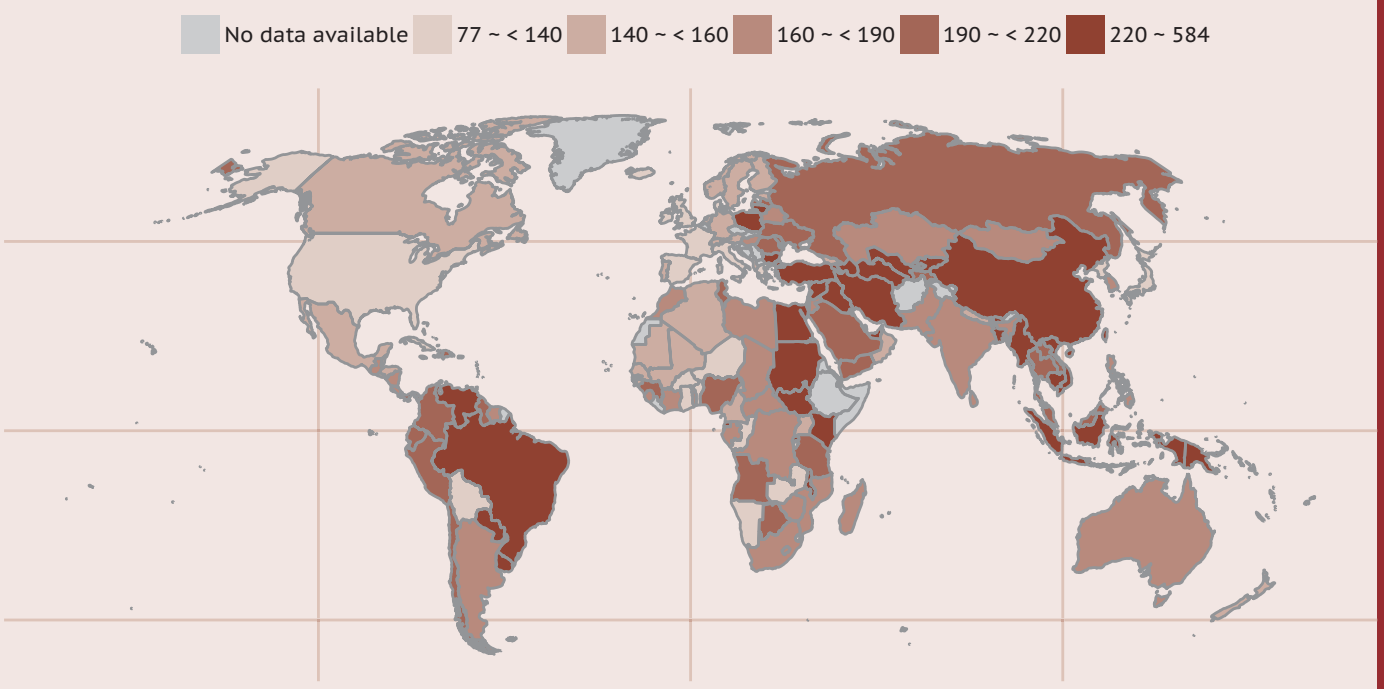
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 83: **Exports of vegetable oils, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



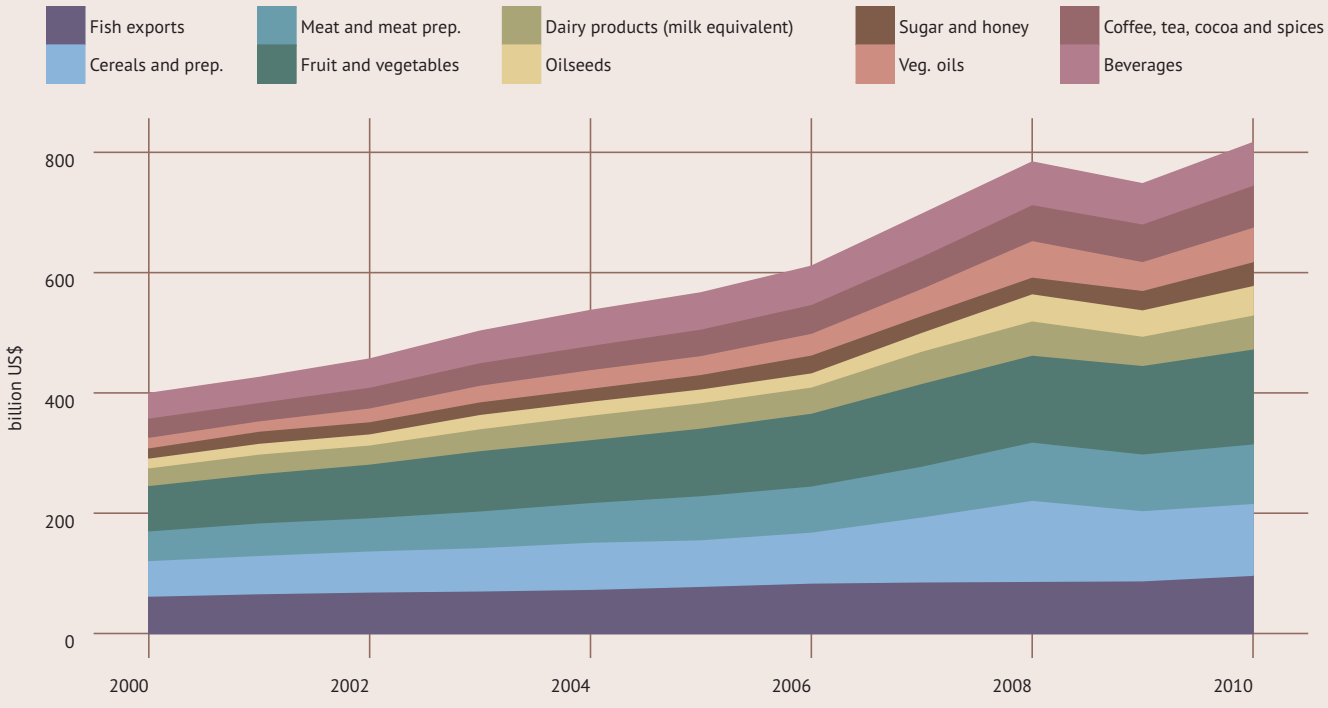
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

MAP 50: **Import value (2004-2006 = 100) (index, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 84: **Composition of global exports, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



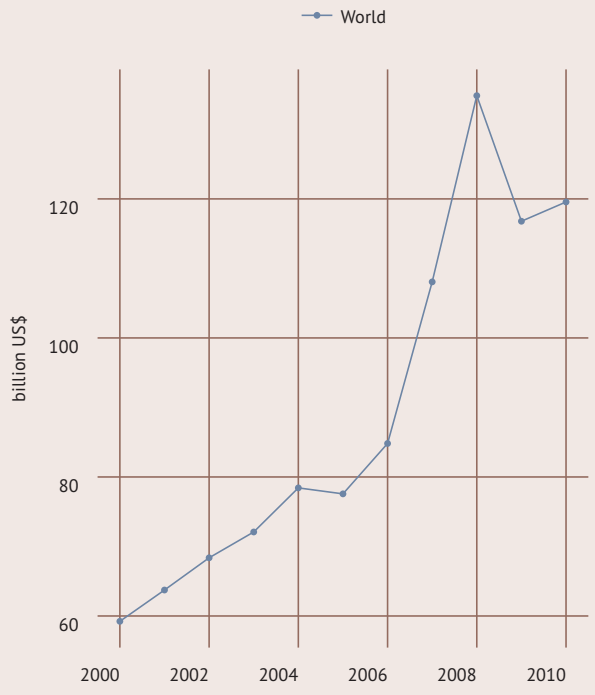
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

Traditionally, developing countries have been net importers of products from temperate agriculture – especially cereals – net exporters of rice, and net importers of wheat and coarse grains. Wheat is the largest deficit item in the developing country food basket. Between 1970 and 2010, more than half of the increment in wheat consumption was met by increased wheat imports, and several countries became totally dependent on imports for wheat. Map 51, which shows trade flows in terms of value, highlights the key roles played by the United States of America, Canada and Australia as wheat export hubs. The great majority of developing countries have been increasing their net imports, such as Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Korea, Egypt and Algeria.

At the same time, net exporting developing countries have been increasing their exports in recent decades. India and China have joined the traditional net exporters of Southern America, such as Brazil and Argentina, and the rice exporters of Asia, including Thailand. India and China have become net exporters of other cereals. China's net exports of coarse grains have grown from about the mid-1980s, and India has been an occasional net exporter of wheat since 2000.

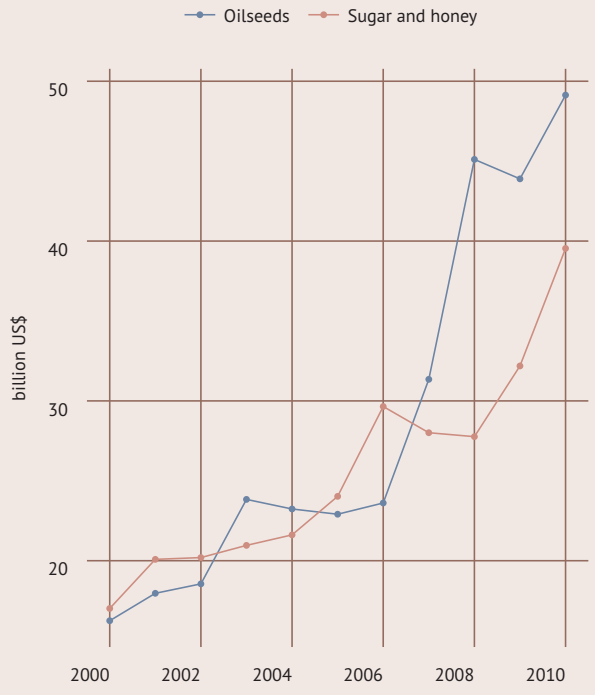
The overall net deficit in food and agricultural trade of developing countries as a group would be much deeper were it not for the exceptional performance of some emerging agro-exporters, notably Brazil. This country has gained a prominent position as an exporter of oilseeds and livestock products. China's large-scale imports of agricultural products in the last decade, especially raw materials and primary commodities, have also had an impact on this trend.

CHART 85: **Exports of cereals, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



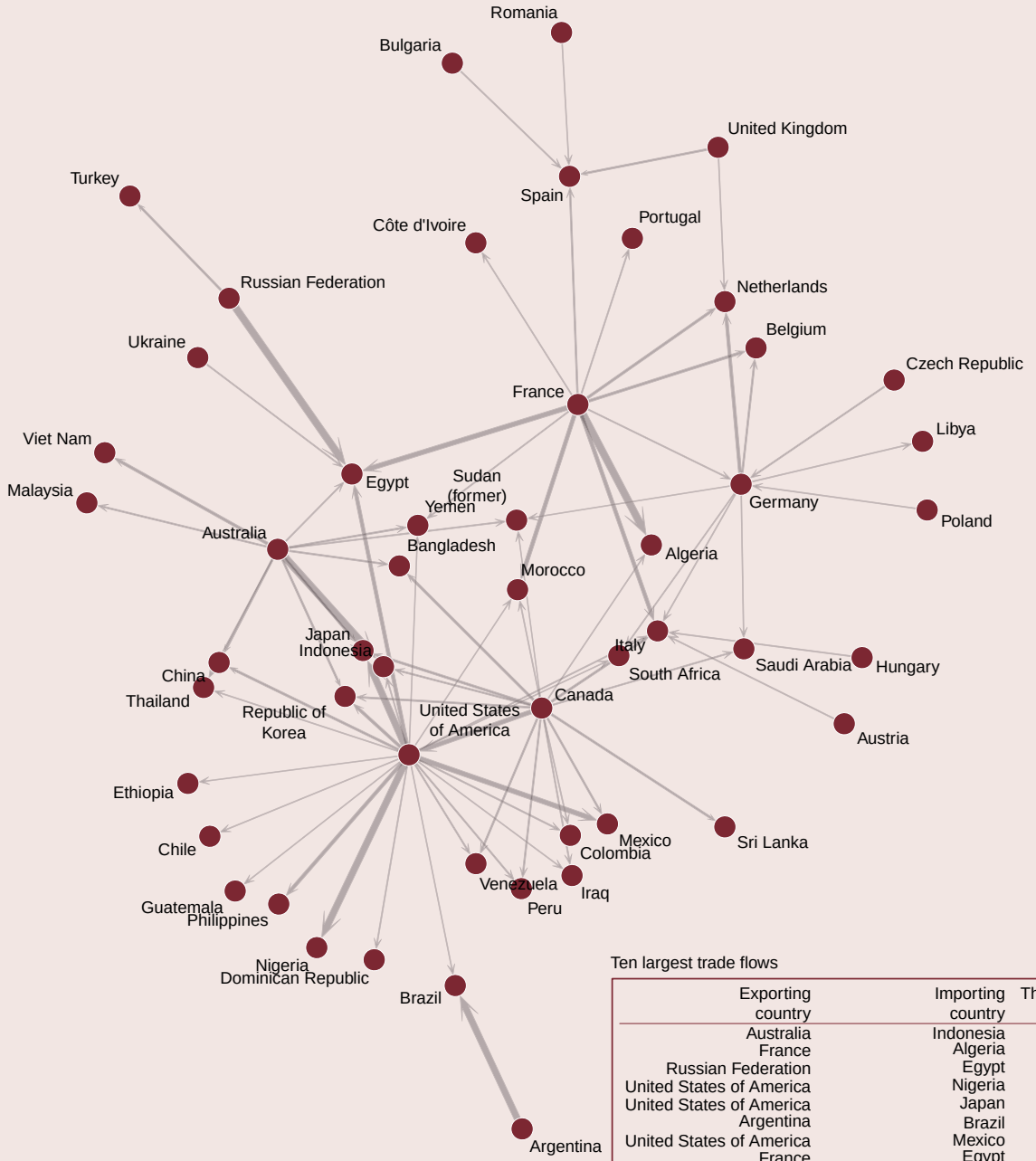
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 86: **Exports of oilseeds and sugar and honey, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



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

MAP 51: **Major trade flows of wheat (US$, 2010)**



Ten largest trade flows

Exporting country	Importing country	Thousand US$
Australia	Indonesia	882.07
France	Algeria	870.26
Russian Federation	Egypt	858.73
United States of America	Nigeria	804.43
United States of America	Japan	794.54
Argentina	Brazil	771.1
United States of America	Mexico	573.49
France	Egypt	569.05
Canada	United States of America	527.64
France	Morocco	468.68

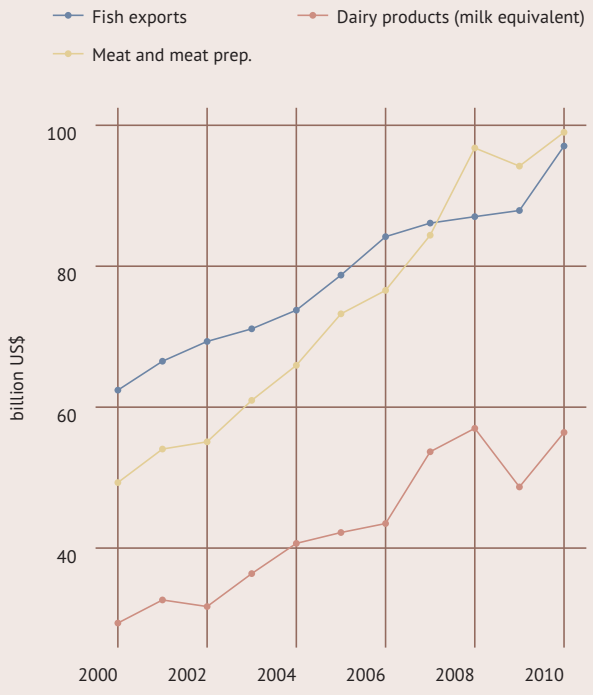
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Fruit and vegetables have witnessed consistent increases in the net exporter position of many countries. This product aggregate has become the most important in value terms. Over the 2000–2010 decade, the fruit and vegetables sector has grown by more than 11 percent per year at the global level, by almost 20 percent in Africa and by 17 percent in Asia, but Europe continues to be the largest exporter. International trade in vegetable oils has also grown rapidly, at 17 percent per year. Asian countries accounted for more than half of global exports in 2010, because of rapidly rising net exports from countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia. Imports into China have gained much prominence, and Argentina and Brazil remain the major exporters from Latin America.

As a whole, developing countries' traditionally large trade surpluses of sugar have diminished rapidly since the early 1990s, as several developing countries became major importers. This shrinkage also reflects domestic support and trade protection in some major sugar importing countries. Globally, sugar and honey exports grew by 11 percent over the last decade. Most of this growth was driven by the Americas and Asia. Oilseed exports also grew very quickly, at more than 15 percent per year.

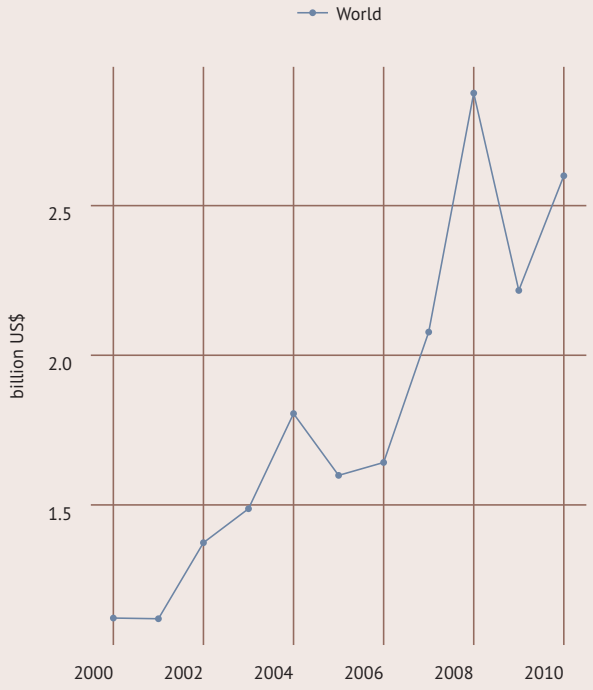
In many emerging economies, agriculture has been gradually moving towards increased commercialization of high-value foods, such as poultry, pork and fish. For poultry and fish, trade expansion has far outpaced domestic consumption. The aggregate value of net fishery exports from developing countries now exceeds the total value of the traditional mainstays of agricultural exports, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas and sugar.

CHART 87: **Exports of livestock products and fish, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



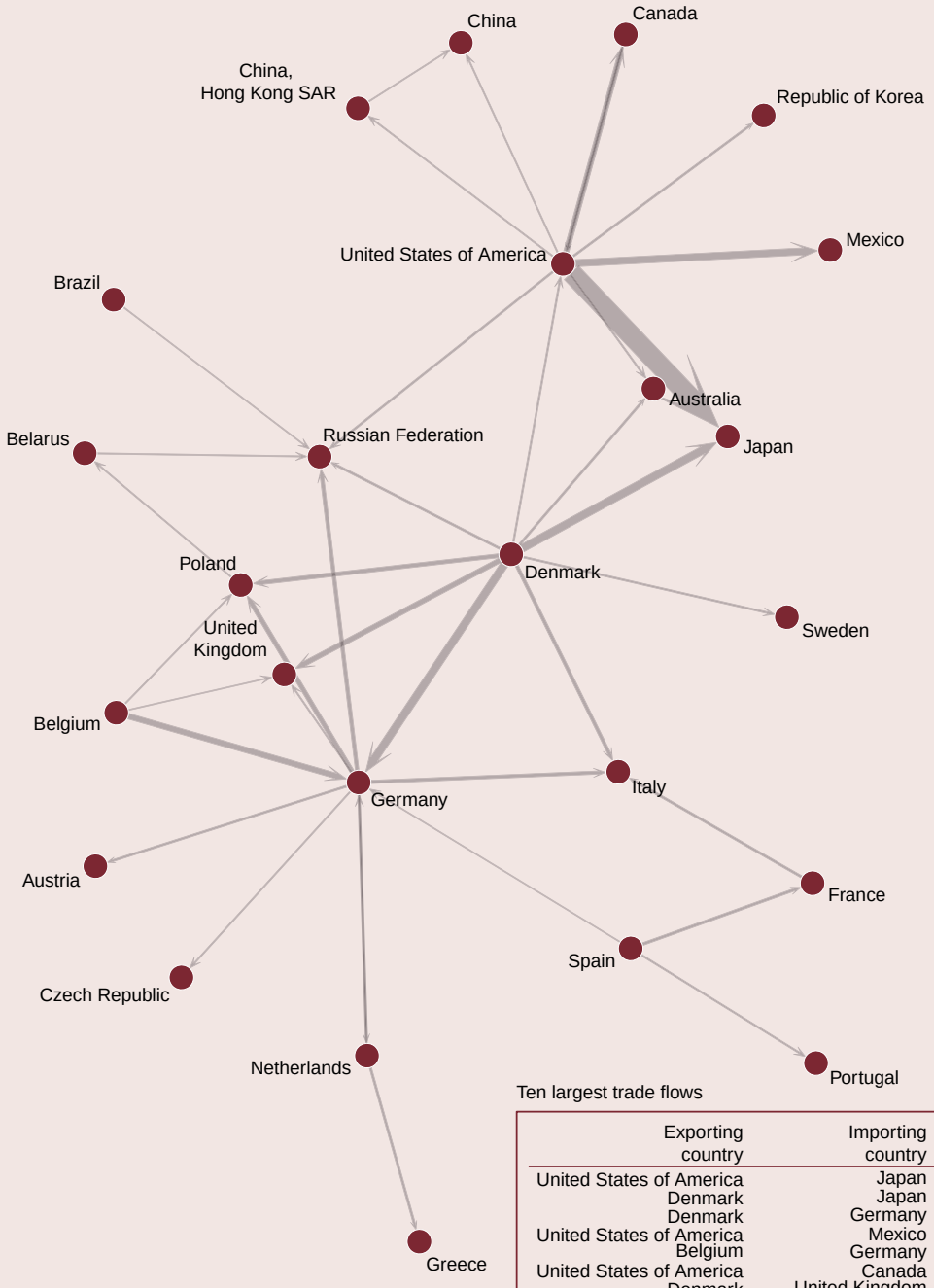
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 88: **Exports of animal fats, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



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

MAP 52: **Major trade flows of pig meat (US$, 2010)**



Ten largest trade flows

Exporting country	Importing country	Thousand US$
United States of America	Japan	1552.39
Denmark	Japan	618.25
Denmark	Germany	615.33
United States of America	Mexico	560.66
Belgium	Germany	442.26
United States of America	Canada	419.52
Denmark	United Kingdom	393.37
Germany	Poland	347.3
Denmark	Poland	316.92
Germany	Russian Federation	284.85

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Global exports of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices almost tripled between 2000 and 2010, from US$29 billion in 2000 to US$79 billion in 2010. Coffee alone accounted for about a third of this expansion. Germany and Brazil are major players among importers and exporters, respectively. Despite domestic turmoil, Côte d'Ivoire has also re-emerged as a major coffee exporter, with volumes growing by almost 20 percent since 2007.

Increased trade integration has provided consumers with a greater variety of products at lower prices, produced through increasingly complex value chains. However, the distribution of benefits along value chains can be quite uneven. In the case of coffee, for instance, in the 1970s it was estimated that only about 20 percent of the total value of the final product was retained by primary producers, while companies from consuming countries retained about 50 percent. In recent years, this asymmetry has increased: the value share retained by primary producers is thought to have dropped to about 10 percent, while that retained by companies in consuming countries surged to more than 75 percent.

The prospects for developing countries to benefit substantially from international trade depend on several complex factors. Increasing product differentiation, safety requirements and concerns about the carbon footprints of products are likely to bring about significant compliance costs for exporters. For developing countries, access to foreign markets may demand increased investments; and policies for promoting exports will need to look well beyond tariffs and subsidies towards the establishment of standards and producers' networks.

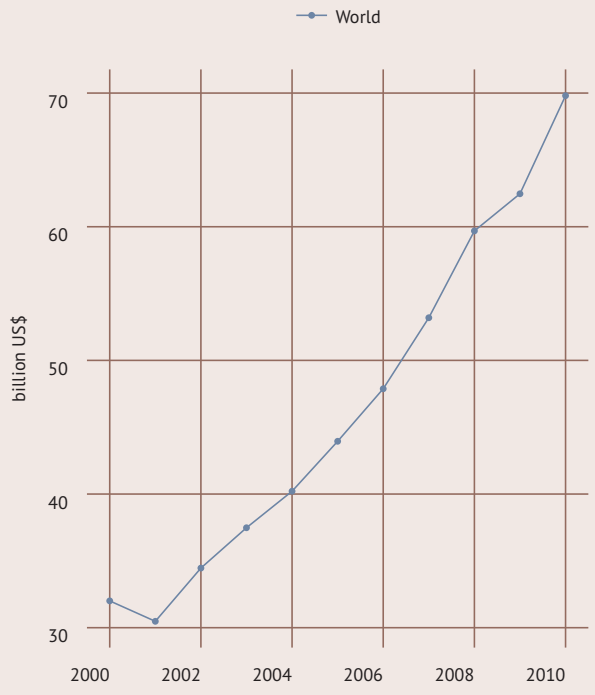
In general, the agricultural trade balance is a poor predictor of economic performance. For some countries, a declining agricultural trade balance is associated with economic development and progress towards more diversification and increased welfare. For example, in the Republic of Korea a growing agricultural deficit has gone hand-in-hand with high growth rates, economic development and increased food consumption. A declining balance can also reflect rapid demand growth, such as in China, where increasing importation of oilseeds and vegetable oils contributed to improved food consumption and was paid for by rapidly growing earnings from exported manufactured products.

On the other hand, a declining agricultural trade balance can also be associated with negative economic and developmental outcomes, such as in countries that depend heavily on shrinking export earnings and are forced to divert scarce foreign exchange to pay for growing food imports bills. In these cases, food imports can contribute to the build-up of unsustainable foreign debts. Even more negative outcomes can be found where increasing food imports are not associated with rising per capita food consumption and improved food security, but are necessary just to sustain minimum levels of food consumption. This is a not an uncommon situation.

Further reading

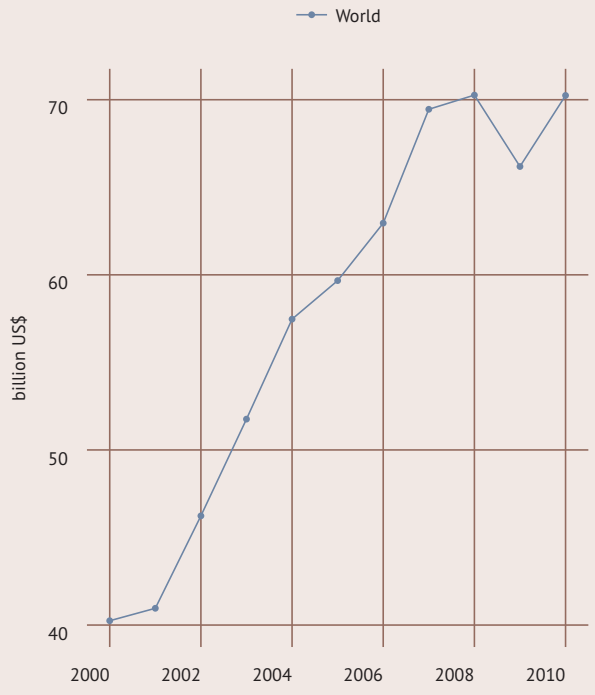
- FAO Trade and Markets Division (www.fao.org/economic/est/)

CHART 89: **Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



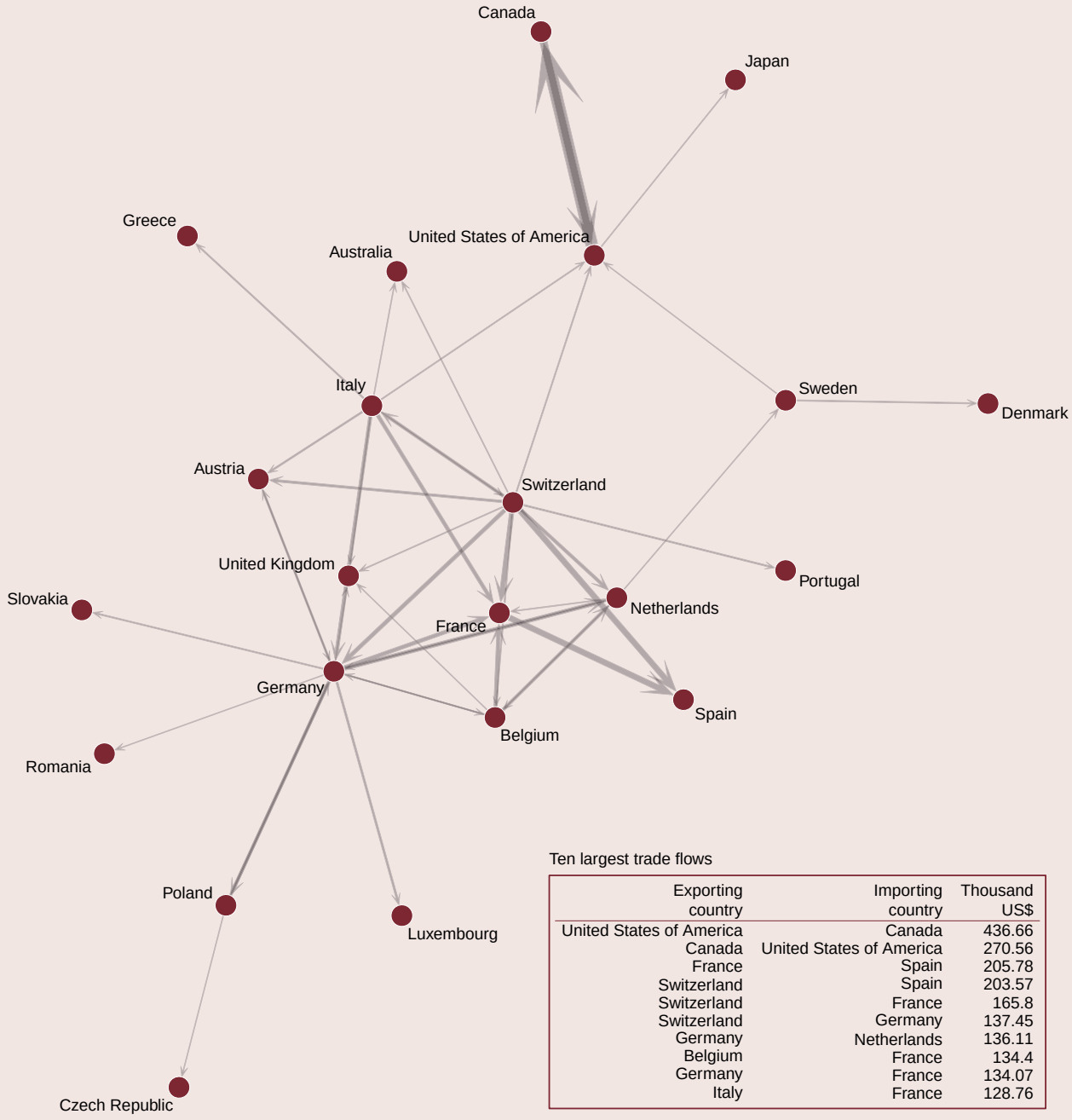
Sources: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 90: **Exports of beverages, constant 2005 US$ (2000-2010)**



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

MAP 53: **Major trade flows of coffee (US$, 2010)**



Ten largest trade flows

Exporting country	Importing country	Thousand US$
United States of America	Canada	436.66
Canada	United States of America	270.56
France	Spain	205.78
Switzerland	Spain	203.57
Switzerland	France	165.8
Switzerland	Germany	137.45
Germany	Netherlands	136.11
Belgium	France	134.4
Germany	France	134.07
Italy	France	128.76

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 20: **Top cereal producers and their productivity**

	Cereals							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	1999-2009
China	90 115	0.5	55	1.0	483 277	497 943	2.2	0.6
United States of America	57 483	−0.2	70	1.8	419 381	401 670	1.7	2.3
India	100 076	−0.2	27	1.6	250 783	267 838	1.7	0.6
Indonesia	17 385	1.3	49	1.9	82 029	84 797	1.7	3.2
Brazil	18 600	0.8	40	4.3	70 914	75 161	0.8	4.1
France	9 770	0.7	70	−0.4	70 034	68 285	1.1	0.9
Russian Federation	32 331	−2.4	18	1.7	95 616	59 624		5.9
Bangladesh	12 078	0.3	43	2.4	49 736	51 875	2.7	3.2
Argentina	9 351	−1.8	50	3.9	26 538	47 146	6.8	−2.7
Canada	13 116	−3.2	35	2.2	49 552	45 651	1.2	−0.9
Viet Nam	8 617	0.3	52	2.3	43 324	44 614	5.3	2.7
Germany	6 596	−0.6	67	0.4	49 809	44 314	1.9	1.1
Thailand	13 495	1.9	30	1.1	37 040	40 765	1.3	2.6
Ukraine	14 184	1.5	27	3.4	45 406	38 679		6.6
Mexico	9 974	−0.2	35	2.4	31 282	34 922	2.5	1.3
Pakistan	13 332	0.5	26	0.8	38 157	34 811	2.8	3.2
Myanmar	8 950	2.3	39	2.2	34 521	34 555	3.9	5.1
Australia	19 437	1.0	17	−1.3	34 500	33 506	4.7	−0.2
Turkey	12 096	−1.4	27	1.6	33 570	32 765	2.1	1.5
Poland	7 865	−1.1	34	2.9	29 571	26 653	−0.5	1.4
Nigeria	16 105	−1.2	15	2.7	21 229	24 590	2.2	−0.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 435	3.0	24	2.5	20 836	22 247	2.8	3.9
Philippines	6 853	0.5	32	2.3	23 301	22 149	1.6	3.6
United Kingdom	3 012	−1.1	70	−0.3	21 619	20 946	−0.3	−0.2
Egypt	2 990	0.8	65	−1.1	22 757	19 451	5.7	1.6
Spain	5 984	−1.3	32	−1.1	17 755	19 335	−0.9	−0.1
Italy	3 460	−1.8	54	0.9	17 706	18 825	2.1	−1.7
Romania	5 019	−1.2	33	6.0	14 873	16 713	−0.8	−1.3
Ethiopia	9 233	2.5	17	4.2	14 496	15 534		5.6
South Africa	3 548	−3.9	41	4.2	14 577	14 699	−4.1	3.8
Hungary	2 600	−0.6	47	2.7	13 590	12 269	−3.0	1.8
Kazakhstan	15 068	2.1	8	−1.6	20 764	12 116		3.8
Serbia	1 873		50		8 999	9 291		
Japan	1 941	−0.5	48	−2.7	9 343	9 234	−1.5	−2.7
Cambodia	3 107	4.7	29	3.1	8 510	9 019	4.3	7.5
Denmark	1 499	−0.1	59	−0.5	10 164	8 818	−0.0	1.5
United Republic of Tanzania	5 245	7.6	16	1.3	5 807	8 637	−1.7	3.8
Morocco	5 063	−0.7	15	15.5	10 444	7 834	−6.4	10.5
Nepal	3 383	0.2	23	0.7	8 114	7 763	1.5	2.1
Uzbekistan	1 635	0.2	45	6.4	7 358	7 416		5.5
World	693 701	0.5	36	1.7	2 496 099	2 476 416	1.7	2.1
Africa	107 269	2.6	15	2.2	160 092	164 536	2.0	4.1
Eastern Africa	30 258	3.6	16	0.7	42 835	49 815	0.9	4.6
Middle Africa	8 180	4.5	10	1.9	7 847	8 135	4.0	5.9
Northern Africa	19 973	2.2	18	2.6	46 788	36 918	3.9	5.2
Southern Africa	4 239	−3.5	36	2.9	14 876	15 107	−4.0	3.7
Western Africa	44 618	2.2	12	2.0	47 746	54 560	2.6	2.5
Americas	120 316	−0.2	53	1.8	634 060	641 492	1.9	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 718	0.5	39	1.7	165 127	194 172	2.8	2.6
Northern America	70 599	−0.7	63	1.9	468 933	447 321	1.6	1.9
Asia	336 550	0.6	37	2.6	1 200 579	1 228 819	2.1	1.6
Central Asia	18 696	1.8	14	4.9	34 470	25 660		4.7
Eastern Asia	94 553	0.5	55	0.8	504 739	518 406	1.9	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	60 271	1.5	40	2.1	235 807	242 765	2.7	3.5
Southern Asia	142 449	0.2	28	2.8	378 072	395 106	2.0	1.6
Western Asia	20 581	−0.5	23	6.1	47 491	46 882	2.1	2.3
Europe	109 982	−0.9	37	1.1	465 710	407 032	−0.2	2.5
Eastern Europe	69 376	−1.1	26	3.3	226 772	179 693	−1.5	4.5
Northern Europe	8 797	−0.8	51	−0.0	50 750	45 253	−0.4	1.5
Southern Europe	13 753	−1.8	43	2.2	57 038	58 516	0.3	−0.6
Western Europe	18 056	0.2	68	0.3	131 150	123 570	1.3	1.0
Oceania	19 582	1.0	18	0.8	35 659	34 537	4.6	−0.2
Australia and New Zealand	19 573	1.0	18	1.1	35 624	34 507	4.6	−0.2
Melanesia	10	−2.1	31	−0.5	35	30	1.4	0.6
Micronesia	0	0.1	17	2.7	0	0	3.8	5.2
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 21: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
United States of America	36 749	0.3	90	1.7	349 043	330 581	1.7	1.9
China	35 741	2.2	52	1.4	171 480	185 550	4.1	4.6
Brazil	13 696	0.9	42	4.8	53 207	57 754	2.0	5.7
India	28 756	−0.5	15	3.8	34 431	43 072	−1.4	3.3
Mexico	9 254	−0.1	34	2.6	26 903	31 029	3.8	2.5
Argentina	4 763	0.4	63	2.8	16 187	30 030	9.0	3.3
France	3 815	0.0	72	−0.3	31 564	27 379	0.6	−0.3
Canada	4 847	−4.1	46	3.3	22 705	22 484	1.5	−0.9
Ukraine	7 871	1.2	28	3.6	24 377	21 679		4.8
Germany	3 298	−2.0	61	0.5	24 616	20 208	1.1	−1.6
Nigeria	13 635	−1.6	15	2.7	17 632	20 066	2.7	1.1
Indonesia	4 132	1.7	44	4.8	17 630	18 328	4.0	6.6
Poland	5 458	−1.2	31	3.5	19 782	17 165	−1.0	2.2
Russian Federation	10 490	−6.1	16	0.9	32 963	17 056		−5.3
South Africa	2 989	−3.7	44	4.8	12 616	13 266	−4.6	0.9
Spain	3 954	−0.9	32	−1.6	12 131	12 798	−1.4	−2.5
Ethiopia	7 502	2.1	16	4.1	11 887	12 355		6.2
Turkey	3 893	−1.4	31	2.6	12 220	12 231	4.3	1.2
Australia	5 911	1.1	19	−1.2	12 779	11 171	2.3	−0.1
Romania	2 854	−2.6	38	8.9	9 598	10 839	1.7	6.0
Italy	1 382	−1.4	76	0.1	9 551	10 459	3.5	−1.3
Hungary	1 587	−0.9	54	3.9	9 159	8 518	−0.1	3.0
Egypt	1 243	1.5	64	−1.0	8 713	7 944	3.2	0.5
Serbia	1 389		55		6 931	7 660		
Philippines	2 499	−0.0	26	3.6	7 034	6 377	0.1	3.5
United Kingdom	1 074	−1.6	57	−0.2	7 543	6 068	−1.8	−1.8
United Republic of Tanzania	4 054	7.2	15	0.5	4 390	5 924	−2.1	7.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 836	2.8	31	4.4	5 098	5 734	0.8	7.4
Thailand	1 375	0.3	38	0.7	4 923	5 180	−0.3	1.0
Niger	10 604	3.8	5	5.7	3 423	5 165	4.7	9.6
Belarus	1 788	−0.5	28	3.9	6 175	4 986		3.3
Viet Nam	1 128	4.4	41	4.1	4 373	4 609	7.7	8.7
Burkina Faso	4 158	4.7	10	2.2	3 413	4 290	3.2	7.0
Pakistan	1 835	0.1	23	6.8	3 790	4 266	2.0	7.0
Mali	3 273	5.4	12	4.5	4 369	4 086	1.7	10.1
Denmark	735	−1.9	51	−0.4	4 223	3 758	−2.5	−2.3
Kenya	2 362	3.1	16	1.7	2 637	3 749	−1.2	4.9
Uganda	1 857	3.7	20	2.5	3 570	3 667	2.7	6.3
Austria	672	1.9	52	−1.5	3 339	3 518	−0.1	0.3
Malawi	1 833	1.9	19	1.3	3 669	3 498	5.1	3.2
World	314 626	0.8	36	2.3	1 124 211	1 121 933		2.9
Africa	87 223	2.5	13	2.3	110 980	116 571		4.8
Eastern Africa	24 771	3.3	15	0.6	32 865	37 454		5.9
Middle Africa	7 518	4.8	10	1.9	7 140	7 411		7.2
Northern Africa	12 665	2.5	13	3.0	20 947	16 030		6.1
Southern Africa	3 664	−3.2	37	3.2	12 895	13 641		0.9
Western Africa	38 604	2.0	11	1.4	37 133	42 035		4.3
Americas	76 688	0.2	64	2.3	486 115	490 829		2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	35 091	0.8	39	2.6	114 367	137 764		4.5
Northern America	41 596	−0.2	85	2.2	371 747	353 064		1.7
Asia	91 796	1.1	33	4.4	280 602	303 933		4.7
Central Asia	2 313	−0.5	16	5.5	5 040	3 622		2.8
Eastern Asia	36 548	2.2	51	1.1	173 860	187 851		4.6
South-Eastern Asia	10 593	2.2	36	4.8	37 846	38 275		6.4
Southern Asia	34 269	−0.1	17	8.6	47 322	57 156		4.7
Western Asia	8 073	0.0	21	8.1	16 534	17 030		2.9
Europe	52 922	−1.8	38	1.3	232 996	198 855		0.3
Eastern Europe	32 376	−2.2	27	4.5	110 962	88 990		2.2
Northern Europe	4 400	−2.3	42	−0.2	23 121	18 374		−2.4
Southern Europe	8 113	−1.2	47	2.1	36 901	38 278		−1.2
Western Europe	8 033	−0.7	66	0.4	62 012	53 213		−0.7
Oceania	5 997	1.1	20	0.2	13 518	11 745		−0.0
Australia and New Zealand	5 992	1.1	20	0.4	13 499	11 727		−0.0
Melanesia	5	−0.8	32	−0.4	18	17		0.2
Micronesia	0	−0.7	16	1.2	0	0		0.5
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 22: **Top rice producers and their productivity**

	Rice							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	30 117	−0.1	65	0.5	196 681	197 212	0.9	0.4
India	42 862	−0.4	34	1.7	135 673	143 963	2.0	1.2
Indonesia	13 254	1.2	50	1.3	64 399	66 469	1.3	2.5
Bangladesh	11 529	0.7	43	2.2	48 144	50 061	2.5	2.9
Viet Nam	7 489	−0.2	53	2.3	38 950	40 006	5.2	2.1
Thailand	12 120	2.1	29	1.2	32 116	35 584	1.6	3.2
Myanmar	8 012	2.4	41	1.9	32 682	32 580	3.8	4.3
Philippines	4 354	0.8	36	1.7	16 266	15 772	2.2	2.4
Brazil	2 722	−2.9	41	3.1	12 651	11 236	0.6	0.1
United States of America	1 463	1.8	75	0.7	9 972	11 027	2.9	2.4
Japan	1 627	−0.8	52	−2.5	8 474	8 483	−1.2	−3.3
Cambodia	2 777	3.8	30	3.4	7 586	8 245	4.2	7.4
Pakistan	2 365	−0.0	31	0.1	10 334	7 235	4.8	0.0
Republic of Korea	892	−1.8	69	0.2	7 023	6 136	−1.4	−1.6
Madagascar	1 808	4.1	26	2.5	4 540	4 738	0.8	6.7
Nigeria	2 433	1.0	18	2.1	3 546	4 473	−0.1	3.1
Egypt	460	−3.5	94	0.3	5 520	4 330	8.1	−3.2
Sri Lanka	1 060	2.5	41	1.7	3 652	4 301	3.3	4.2
Nepal	1 481	−0.5	27	0.1	4 524	4 024	1.2	−0.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	855	1.7	36	1.6	3 145	3 071	4.1	3.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	564	0.5	53	3.8	2 253	3 013	2.4	4.3
Peru	389	3.1	73	1.0	2 991	2 831	6.0	4.1
United Republic of Tanzania	1 136	10.6	23	2.2	1 335	2 650	0.1	13.0
Malaysia	678	−0.3	36	1.7	2 511	2 465	1.6	1.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	570	0.6	43	3.0	2 336	2 426	0.9	3.7
Colombia	465	−0.1	52	−1.0	2 985	2 412	0.4	−1.1
Mali	686	6.9	34	4.8	1 951	2 306	8.0	12.0
Ecuador	393	1.5	43	1.7	1 579	1 706	4.0	3.2
Italy	248	1.2	61	0.9	1 620	1 516	1.4	2.1
Guinea	864	2.6	17	0.1	1 456	1 499	4.4	2.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	250	6.1	50	0.2	1 194	1 250	5.6	6.3
Argentina	215	1.3	58	1.9	1 334	1 241	13.0	3.2
Uruguay	162	−1.6	71	1.1	1 287	1 149	9.5	−0.5
Russian Federation	201	1.8	53	4.2	913	1 061		6.1
Sierra Leone	549	11.6	19	5.6	888	1 027	−7.1	17.8
Spain	122	0.5	76	0.7	899	926	9.5	1.1
Turkey	99	5.5	87	3.7	750	860	0.3	9.4
Côte d'Ivoire	395	1.5	18	0.0	688	723	−0.7	1.5
Afghanistan	208	4.8	32	4.9	645	672	−1.3	10.0
Senegal	147	5.5	41	5.8	502	604	3.6	11.6
World	161 762		43		685 094	701 128		
Africa	10 517		25		23 565	25 878		
Eastern Africa	3 435		24		6 750	8 332		
Middle Africa	647		11		683	700		
Northern Africa	473		93		5 593	4 404		
Southern Africa	1		26		3	3		
Western Africa	5 960		21		10 536	12 439		
Americas	7 270		51		38 013	36 976		
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 807		45		28 041	25 949		
Northern America	1 463		75		9 972	11 027		
Asia	143 234		44		619 206	633 746		
Central Asia	211		39		696	823		
Eastern Asia	33 206		65		214 514	214 257		
South-Eastern Asia	49 576		41		197 777	204 305		
Southern Asia	60 092		36		205 292	213 340		
Western Asia	149		69		927	1 020		
Europe	718		60		4 228	4 319		
Eastern Europe	256		52		1 183	1 332		
Northern Europe	0				0	0		
Southern Europe	437		66		2 906	2 868		
Western Europe	24		50		138	118		
Oceania	23		90		82	209		
Australia and New Zealand	19		104		65	197		
Melanesia	4		29		16	12		
Micronesia	0		18		0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 23: **Top wheat producers and their productivity**

	Wheat							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	24 256	−0.9	47	1.4	115 115	115 181	2.3	1.5
India	28 457	0.3	28	0.2	80 679	80 804	2.8	0.6
United States of America	19 271	−1.1	31	1.0	60 366	60 062	1.2	−0.1
Russian Federation	21 640	0.1	19	1.7	61 740	41 508		1.9
France	5 931	1.2	69	−0.3	38 332	40 787	1.5	0.9
Germany	3 298	1.1	73	0.0	25 192	24 107	3.1	1.1
Pakistan	9 132	0.8	26	0.2	24 033	23 311	2.2	1.0
Canada	8 269	−2.7	28	1.4	26 848	23 167	0.8	−1.3
Australia	13 507	1.1	16	−1.0	21 656	22 138	5.7	0.0
Turkey	8 103	−1.5	24	0.8	20 600	19 674	1.1	−0.7
Ukraine	6 284	2.0	27	3.1	20 886	16 851		5.2
Argentina	4 373	−3.8	36	3.8	9 016	15 876	4.4	−0.2
United Kingdom	1 939	−0.7	77	−0.4	14 076	14 878	0.6	−1.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7 035	3.3	19	1.9	13 484	13 500	3.7	5.3
Kazakhstan	13 138	2.7	7	−2.1	17 052	9 638		0.6
Poland	2 406	−0.9	39	2.0	9 790	9 488	0.7	1.1
Egypt	1 288	2.2	56	−1.3	8 523	7 177	7.1	0.9
Italy	1 830	−2.4	37	1.5	6 535	6 850	0.4	−0.9
Uzbekistan	1 466	0.8	46	5.8	6 638	6 730		6.7
Brazil	2 182	7.4	28	6.1	5 056	6 171	−7.8	14.0
Romania	2 153	1.1	27	1.6	5 203	5 812	−5.1	2.7
Spain	1 907	−2.1	29	−0.5	4 724	5 611	−0.7	−2.6
Denmark	764	2.0	66	−1.2	5 940	5 060	3.3	0.8
Morocco	2 852	−0.2	17	13.6	6 371	4 876	−5.8	13.4
Afghanistan	2 354	1.5	19	10.3	5 064	4 532	3.3	11.9
Czech Republic	834	−1.5	50	1.7	4 358	4 162		0.2
Bulgaria	1 138	1.5	36	2.4	3 977	4 095	−6.9	3.9
Hungary	1 011	−0.1	37	0.3	4 419	3 745	−8.7	0.1
Mexico	679	−0.4	54	0.9	4 116	3 677	−3.6	0.5
Algeria	1 900	8.7	16	5.9	2 953	3 100	2.5	15.1
Syrian Arab Republic	1 599	−0.5	19	0.4	3 702	3 083	10.2	−0.1
Ethiopia	1 684	4.7	18	4.6	2 538	3 076		9.6
Turkmenistan	850	2.0	35	3.9	2 900	3 000		5.9
Iraq	1 383	1.4	20	20.0	1 700	2 749	5.0	21.8
Sweden	397	−0.1	54	−0.9	2 278	2 143	−0.5	−1.0
Belgium	210	−0.2	88	1.1	1 910	1 850		0.9
Belarus	603	2.9	29	3.0	1 979	1 739		6.1
Lithuania	518	3.4	33	−0.1	2 100	1 710		3.3
Greece	510	−5.1	33	1.9	1 830	1 663	−3.3	−3.3
Serbia	484		34		2 068	1 630		
World	217 312		30		686 795	653 355		
Africa	9 529		23		25 547	22 086		
Eastern Africa	2 052		20		3 220	4 029		
Middle Africa	15		15		24	23		
Northern Africa	6 834		24		20 248	16 485		
Southern Africa	574		25		1 978	1 463		
Western Africa	54		16		77	86		
Americas	36 359		31		109 932	113 688		
Latin America and the Caribbean	8 819		35		22 718	30 458		
Northern America	27 540		30		87 213	83 229		
Asia	101 520		29		300 771	291 140		
Central Asia	16 172		13		28 735	21 215		
Eastern Asia	24 799		47		116 365	116 297		
South-Eastern Asia	103		18		183	185		
Southern Asia	48 088		26		125 458	124 609		
Western Asia	12 359		23		30 029	28 833		
Europe	56 343		36		228 485	203 859		
Eastern Europe	36 743		24		114 626	89 371		
Northern Europe	4 397		61		27 628	26 879		
Southern Europe	5 202		33		17 230	17 371		
Western Europe	10 000		70		69 001	70 238		
Oceania	13 562		17		22 059	22 583		
Australia and New Zealand	13 562		17		22 059	22 583		
Melanesia	0		10		0	0		
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 24: **Top oilcrop producers and their productivity**

	Oilcrops							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
Indonesia	10 155	4.9	25	4.1	24 618	25 024	7.8	9.2
Malaysia	4 256	2.3	45	2.0	19 738	19 090	5.5	4.4
United States of America	37 450	0.1	5	1.5	18 500	18 855	3.5	1.6
China	27 995	−0.4	6	1.1	16 644	16 491	5.0	0.9
Brazil	24 931	5.1	5	2.2	11 504	13 582	2.5	7.4
India	38 998	1.2	3	3.1	10 054	11 879	1.0	4.3
Argentina	20 463	4.8	5	0.6	6 912	10 720	9.1	5.4
Canada	8 922	2.8	7	2.2	5 973	5 881	9.8	5.1
Ukraine	6 603	7.8	6	1.5	3 569	3 680		9.5
Nigeria	7 843	1.1	4	2.3	3 227	3 350	5.4	3.4
Germany	1 506	2.1	19	4.9	3 502	2 834	8.9	7.1
Russian Federation	7 540	4.0	4	0.5	3 115	2 745		4.5
France	2 328	1.1	11	0.7	2 886	2 562	4.2	1.9
Philippines	3 666	1.3	6	0.6	2 151	2 132	3.7	1.9
Spain	3 104	−0.6	6	2.7	1 635	1 861	0.2	2.1
Thailand	1 079	0.3	16	4.7	1 824	1 706	4.2	5.0
Paraguay	3 046	7.2	5	2.1	852	1 539	4.8	9.4
Myanmar	4 038	5.0	3	5.6	1 234	1 275	3.6	10.9
Turkey	2 085	0.9	6	1.0	989	1 177	−0.9	1.9
Australia	2 052	−0.6	5	0.9	866	972	19.3	0.3
Pakistan	3 305	−0.8	3	2.1	1 085	957	3.6	1.3
Italy	1 474	−1.2	6	0.3	964	923	0.6	−1.0
Romania	1 392	2.7	7	7.5	687	907	5.7	10.4
United Kingdom	686	3.7	13	2.9	745	873	7.5	6.7
Poland	986	8.1	9	0.7	959	861	−3.3	8.9
Colombia	253	1.2	34	2.3	915	860	6.1	3.5
Bulgaria	967	5.7	9	10.0	639	843	2.6	16.2
Papua New Guinea	340	0.2	21	3.2	684	712	6.5	3.4
Hungary	830	6.1	7	2.0	755	621	2.8	8.2
Cameroon	771	2.6	6	3.9	473	496	1.0	6.6
Greece	1 149	−0.6	4	−2.7	598	489	3.6	−3.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 291	4.3	4	1.7	516	487	15.2	6.1
United Republic of Tanzania	1 926	5.0	2	5.4	398	467	4.3	10.7
Sudan (former)	2 771	−2.9	2	2.9	562	449	9.9	−0.1
Czech Republic	490	1.7	9	0.3	487	440		2.0
Côte d'Ivoire	564	−0.6	8	2.0	446	437	2.9	1.4
Senegal	1 262	1.1	3	1.1	328	408	1.9	2.2
Mexico	685	1.5	6	0.3	344	380	−2.2	1.9
Morocco	824	3.2	4	9.5	224	367	−3.7	12.9
Viet Nam	634	1.1	6	2.4	351	364	2.8	3.4
World	269 680	2.4	6	2.1	162 516	170 274	4.9	5.0
Africa	31 786	2.1	3	1.0	9 903	10 146	4.7	4.3
Eastern Africa	6 932	3.9	2	2.6	1 453	1 512	3.3	8.1
Middle Africa	3 141	1.9	4	0.3	1 232	1 248	1.3	3.5
Northern Africa	6 169	−0.0	2	2.7	1 366	1 359	6.6	4.3
Southern Africa	841	2.3	4	0.2	478	356	8.0	1.1
Western Africa	14 702	2.2	4	0.7	5 374	5 671	4.6	3.6
Americas	98 970	3.1	5	2.5	47 402	54 304	5.2	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	52 598	5.4	6	3.1	22 929	29 568	5.7	6.8
Northern America	46 372	0.6	5	1.9	24 473	24 736	4.9	2.4
Asia	104 088	1.3	8	2.2	80 879	82 332	4.8	5.1
Central Asia	3 877	4.8	2	2.0	722	795		4.9
Eastern Asia	28 600	−0.4	6	0.6	16 801	16 642	4.9	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	24 076	3.6	21	2.7	49 992	49 671	6.2	6.9
Southern Asia	44 143	1.0	3	3.0	11 934	13 584	1.2	4.0
Western Asia	3 391	0.6	5	1.2	1 430	1 640	1.5	1.2
Europe	32 079	3.9	7	2.7	22 519	21 544	3.3	6.2
Eastern Europe	19 791	5.5	5	3.4	10 836	10 633	2.3	8.3
Northern Europe	1 619	9.0	10	1.8	1 462	1 586	4.2	9.9
Southern Europe	6 627	−0.7	6	2.7	3 660	3 751	1.1	0.7
Western Europe	4 042	1.6	14	3.1	6 562	5 574	6.1	4.6
Oceania	2 757	−0.2	7	1.8	1 813	1 948	14.3	1.9
Australia and New Zealand	2 055	−0.6	5	−1.7	868	974	19.3	0.3
Melanesia	567	1.1	16	1.4	863	891	5.5	3.4
Micronesia	62	0.6	6	6.5	40	40	2.7	6.6
Polynesia	73	1.2	6	0.6	43	43	−0.3	1.2

TABLE 25: **Top pulse producers and their productivity**

	Pulses							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
India	26 574	3.2	6	−0.8	14 072	17 236	1.0	2.3
Canada	2 928	2.2	18	−0.3	5 189	5 347	23.5	1.9
Myanmar	3 898	5.2	12	5.0	4 816	4 492	16.0	10.5
China	2 786	−1.9	14	2.7	4 331	3 891	−0.2	−1.9
Nigeria	3 008	−2.1	11	6.6	2 422	3 422	5.5	4.3
Brazil	3 454	−2.3	9	2.8	3 514	3 172	1.9	0.4
United States of America	1 406	5.1	18	0.1	2 293	2 595	3.2	5.2
Australia	1 753	−2.4	11	1.3	1 804	1 954	8.1	−1.0
Ethiopia	1 484	2.8	13	3.7	1 971	1 888		6.6
Niger	5 707	8.3	3	10.9	847	1 832	3.5	20.1
Mexico	1 755	0.4	8	0.8	1 325	1 429	4.7	1.2
United Republic of Tanzania	1 995	5.6	7	−0.5	1 293	1 411	4.5	5.2
Russian Federation	999	2.2	14	−0.5	1 579	1 401		1.8
Turkey	897	−5.3	15	5.8	1 237	1 345	−2.1	0.2
France	429	−0.9	25	−5.4	1 021	1 089	−0.7	−6.2
Pakistan	1 567	0.0	5	−0.9	1 056	860	0.2	−0.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	790	−2.5	9	5.3	508	729	5.7	2.7
United Kingdom	210	0.1	35	−0.9	839	727	0.3	−0.8
Burkina Faso	1 396	15.8	5	−0.7	515	709	4.4	15.0
Uganda	1 144	2.7	6	−1.5	648	654	1.4	1.1
Kenya	1 120	−0.3	5	2.5	593	593	−3.0	2.2
Ukraine	391	0.5	15	−1.5	624	592		−1.0
Cameroon	569	6.9	9	0.7	498	532	14.8	7.6
Malawi	688	4.1	6	1.6	442	436	1.0	5.7
Argentina	322	0.9	13	1.2	382	413	8.6	2.1
Spain	382	−1.8	10	1.9	293	391	0.2	0.1
Rwanda	367	0.1	10	4.6	360	365	−4.1	4.7
Poland	170	1.9	21	1.1	272	356	−6.4	3.0
Egypt	110	−2.7	29	−0.3	392	315	−3.7	−3.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	377	0.5	8	−1.0	335	304	−1.2	−0.5
Viet Nam	366	0.6	8	1.6	288	303	2.8	2.2
Indonesia	260	−2.7	11	2.8	316	293	−8.6	0.1
Sudan (former)	297	6.4	10	−4.7	250	290	7.6	1.4
Morocco	398	0.9	7	9.9	276	282	−7.9	10.9
Germany	104	−4.2	26	−1.2	246	272	5.4	−5.3
Peru	226	1.6	12	1.2	265	265	2.4	2.9
Belarus	128	−4.3	20	3.4	357	262		−1.0
Angola	692	13.5	4	−0.6	247	250	6.5	12.8
Guatemala	260	5.8	9	0.7	231	240	0.5	6.6
Nepal	297	0.1	8	0.4	230	236	2.4	0.5
World	78 311	2.6	9	0.3	63 772	68 829		3.1
Africa	22 398	4.7	7	1.0	12 891	15 073		7.0
Eastern Africa	7 761	2.9	8	1.7	6 003	6 034		4.6
Middle Africa	1 881	7.4	6	1.0	1 119	1 149		6.8
Northern Africa	1 001	2.3	11	1.9	1 106	1 061		3.7
Southern Africa	136	−0.6	8	−1.6	128	110		−2.7
Western Africa	11 618	5.8	6	1.9	4 535	6 718		9.8
Americas	11 678	0.9	12	−0.1	14 347	14 571		2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 343	−0.4	9	0.0	6 865	6 629		1.2
Northern America	4 335	3.1	18	−0.1	7 482	7 942		3.0
Asia	39 090	2.4	8	1.8	28 502	31 078		2.7
Central Asia	153	12.3	16	7.3	177	243		14.6
Eastern Asia	3 219	−1.6	13	1.6	4 753	4 289		−1.8
South-Eastern Asia	4 916	4.0	11	2.6	5 763	5 463		8.9
Southern Asia	29 545	2.7	7	−0.1	16 141	19 359		2.1
Western Asia	1 256	−4.2	14	−4.0	1 668	1 725		0.4
Europe	3 362	0.1	18	0.3	6 193	6 100		−0.9
Eastern Europe	1 843	1.0	15	2.2	3 037	2 837		0.9
Northern Europe	316	0.3	30	−0.4	1 050	948		−0.8
Southern Europe	635	−1.1	13	1.7	751	857		1.1
Western Europe	567	−1.7	26	−0.6	1 354	1 458		−5.8
Oceania	1 784	−2.3	11	−1.1	1 838	2 008		−1.1
Australia and New Zealand	1 769	−2.4	11	−0.8	1 830	1 999		−1.1
Melanesia	15	7.7	7	−1.6	8	10		3.2
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 26: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	9 136	−1.7	178	0.4	156 271	162 457	2.9	−1.5
Nigeria	8 073	0.6	103	1.8	72 609	83 256	8.9	2.5
India	2 186	2.7	209	0.9	45 134	45 732	3.5	3.6
Brazil	1 992	0.2	144	0.5	28 556	28 772	−0.8	0.8
Indonesia	1 512	−0.7	182	4.3	25 751	27 510	−0.4	3.6
Thailand	1 201	0.4	187	1.1	30 541	22 455	−3.7	1.5
Russian Federation	2 109	−4.2	100	−0.5	31 134	21 141		−4.6
Ghana	1 539	2.2	136	2.5	19 635	20 940	8.4	4.7
United States of America	455	−2.5	426	0.4	20 507	19 421	2.5	−2.1
Ukraine	1 412	−1.4	132	0.9	19 666	18 705		−0.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 065	−0.3	79	−0.1	16 298	16 308	−0.8	−0.3
Angola	1 142	6.5	137	5.9	14 633	15 687	6.3	12.8
Viet Nam	685	2.8	150	7.2	10 130	10 309	−2.2	10.2
Germany	255	−1.7	400	−1.2	11 618	10 202	−3.5	−2.9
Uganda	1 137	1.1	78	0.1	8 634	8 815	3.4	1.2
Poland	491	−8.9	179	−0.8	9 703	8 766	−5.3	−9.7
United Republic of Tanzania	1 625	2.3	52	0.9	8 206	8 456	−1.5	3.2
Bangladesh	466	5.1	177	4.3	5 573	8 237	6.8	9.5
Ethiopia	1 076	6.0	75	−0.5	5 823	8 047		5.5
Belarus	367	−5.7	214	4.9	7 125	7 831		−1.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1 265	4.2	62	−2.5	7 702	7 829	3.7	1.6
Malawi	425	1.7	181	3.0	7 251	7 675	18.7	4.7
France	168	0.3	431	0.9	7 021	7 216	2.1	1.2
Netherlands	157	−1.4	436	−0.5	7 181	6 844	2.0	−1.8
Mozambique	1 089	0.9	62	0.4	6 688	6 739	4.7	1.4
Benin	506	2.7	125	1.5	6 434	6 299	6.6	4.2
Cameroon	581	4.0	108	1.9	5 728	6 295	5.5	5.9
United Kingdom	138	−1.8	439	0.9	6 396	6 056	1.3	−0.9
Peru	464	0.4	121	1.4	5 490	5 621	5.7	1.8
Rwanda	489	1.4	107	4.6	4 265	5 213	0.3	6.0
Colombia	388	2.0	128	1.5	4 870	4 981	0.9	3.5
Turkey	141	−3.7	322	2.1	4 399	4 549	4.0	−1.6
Canada	140	−1.3	316	1.0	4 581	4 422	4.0	−0.3
Madagascar	567	0.8	77	1.6	4 398	4 395	1.0	2.4
Cambodia	217	24.2	201	9.5	3 610	4 361	10.9	36.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	146	−1.4	292	3.0	4 108	4 274	5.4	1.6
Egypt	158	6.2	262	1.0	4 135	4 138	1.4	7.2
Kenya	269	1.5	145	7.4	4 073	3 897	3.2	9.0
Pakistan	165	1.9	216	2.5	3 383	3 570	9.1	4.5
Japan	148	−1.4	241	−0.9	3 897	3 555	−2.2	−2.3
World	53 578	0.5	140	1.2	739 210	747 740	2.1	1.5
Africa	24 461	1.8	96	1.6	216 947	235 927	5.7	3.8
Eastern Africa	7 225	2.1	79	1.1	52 888	56 865	3.4	3.8
Middle Africa	4 517	2.4	94	1.8	40 635	42 332	1.2	5.8
Northern Africa	474	3.9	220	2.5	9 312	10 433	2.1	7.2
Southern Africa	150	1.2	184	0.9	2 492	2 755	2.8	2.0
Western Africa	12 095	1.4	102	1.1	111 619	123 542	8.2	2.9
Americas	4 975	0.6	160	0.7	79 592	79 527	1.5	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4 379	1.0	127	0.9	54 503	55 683	0.8	1.3
Northern America	595	−2.2	400	0.6	25 090	23 844	2.8	−1.7
Asia	17 687	0.1	181	2.4	315 192	319 694	2.4	1.6
Central Asia	408	2.8	160	4.1	6 611	6 529		5.8
Eastern Asia	9 506	−1.7	178	0.7	163 211	169 230	2.8	−1.5
South-Eastern Asia	4 143	1.8	168	4.4	74 561	69 682	−1.7	6.1
Southern Asia	3 241	2.8	201	2.2	61 541	65 187	4.1	4.4
Western Asia	390	−0.7	233	1.2	9 268	9 066	5.7	0.7
Europe	6 116	−3.5	177	0.7	123 574	108 322	−2.7	−2.6
Eastern Europe	4 725	−3.9	130	2.4	73 654	61 488	−4.3	−3.5
Northern Europe	331	−3.1	326	0.3	11 659	10 789	0.7	−1.9
Southern Europe	364	−4.1	198	2.0	7 882	7 216	−3.0	−2.6
Western Europe	695	−0.7	415	−0.1	30 379	28 829	0.1	−1.0
Oceania	339	2.3	126	0.5	3 905	4 269	2.2	2.2
Australia and New Zealand	52	−0.7	370	1.4	1 778	1 928	3.5	1.0
Melanesia	272	2.9	82	−0.8	2 019	2 225	1.0	3.3
Micronesia	3	1.4	87	−1.4	25	28	2.8	0.9
Polynesia	12	2.6	71	0.2	82	89	−3.6	1.2

TABLE 27: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	23 458	2.6	230	0.8	522 686	539 993	8.5	4.3
India	7 256	2.9	138	0.5	90 635	100 405	4.0	3.3
United States of America	1 120	−2.2	318	1.2	37 289	35 609	2.5	−1.0
Turkey	1 090	0.9	238	−0.4	26 702	25 901	3.9	0.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	767	3.3	261	2.2	18 421	19 995	7.3	5.5
Egypt	775	2.2	251	0.5	21 350	19 487	4.9	2.7
Italy	537	−1.2	265	−0.3	15 082	14 201	0.8	−1.5
Russian Federation	759	−1.4	175	2.0	14 827	13 283		0.6
Spain	348	−1.1	364	1.5	13 457	12 679	1.3	0.4
Mexico	681	0.4	184	1.6	11 727	12 515	5.3	2.0
Nigeria	1 844	0.6	64	2.5	10 399	11 830	5.7	3.2
Brazil	500	1.7	225	2.7	11 027	11 233	3.1	4.5
Japan	407	−1.1	264	−0.6	11 383	10 746	−1.5	−1.7
Indonesia	1 082	1.8	90	1.5	9 620	9 780	6.0	3.4
Republic of Korea	268	−4.8	364	2.7	11 269	9 757	1.6	−2.2
Viet Nam	818	3.7	110	−0.4	9 064	8 976	6.7	3.3
Ukraine	551	−0.9	162	5.3	9 011	8 911		4.3
Uzbekistan	220	2.8	342	6.3	6 776	7 529		9.3
Philippines	718	2.0	88	0.4	5 814	6 299	1.5	2.4
France	245	−1.4	227	−0.0	5 273	5 572	−1.5	−1.4
Morocco	190	1.8	288	3.8	5 256	5 487	2.6	5.6
Myanmar	378	3.0	137	1.5	4 841	5 195	5.0	4.5
Algeria	303	2.8	171	4.3	4 748	5 175	4.1	7.2
Pakistan	401	1.2	126	−0.7	5 269	5 064	3.9	0.4
Poland	165	−4.0	306	2.4	5 805	5 056	0.2	−1.7
Netherlands	88	2.7	545	0.1	4 746	4 788	1.2	2.7
Romania	262	−0.8	147	2.1	3 902	3 864	1.1	1.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	345	1.1	112	−1.0	3 999	3 847	−1.1	0.1
Thailand	516	−1.8	74	1.3	3 817	3 812	2.7	−0.5
Kazakhstan	182	2.5	203	3.9	3 310	3 696		6.5
Bangladesh	488	5.0	75	2.3	3 421	3 661	3.5	7.3
Iraq	273	−2.4	129	2.6	3 476	3 532	1.2	0.2
Greece	107	−3.0	315	0.6	3 638	3 370	0.8	−2.4
Argentina	185	0.2	181	1.2	3 273	3 351	2.2	1.3
Germany	108	0.7	312	−2.1	3 662	3 351	1.2	−1.5
Sudan (former)	230	2.1	143	2.4	3 115	3 296	6.2	4.5
Nepal	247	4.9	124	2.4	2 819	3 077	3.9	7.4
Syrian Arab Republic	147	4.3	204	1.0	3 089	2 983	−0.3	5.3
Tunisia	146	1.6	203	2.0	2 825	2 961	5.3	3.7
Peru	214	1.3	133	2.6	2 679	2 847	6.5	3.9
World	55 598	2.0	188	1.6	1 019 114	1 044 380	5.3	3.3
Africa	7 076	2.4	101	2.1	68 799	71 157	4.6	3.8
Eastern Africa	1 600	5.5	63	0.3	8 918	10 073	3.6	5.3
Middle Africa	785	5.0	44	−0.0	3 428	3 427	6.0	4.2
Northern Africa	1 709	2.1	219	2.4	38 207	37 354	4.5	4.0
Southern Africa	163	1.6	170	3.0	2 485	2 763	1.0	2.5
Western Africa	2 820	0.2	62	1.6	15 761	17 539	5.5	2.7
Americas	3 915	0.3	207	1.0	82 068	81 153	3.4	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 703	1.4	160	1.2	42 399	43 226	4.5	2.4
Northern America	1 212	−2.2	313	0.9	39 669	37 926	2.4	−0.9
Asia	40 241	2.5	197	2.2	765 675	794 278	6.6	3.9
Central Asia	569	2.8	260	4.8	13 459	14 800		8.3
Eastern Asia	24 487	2.5	231	1.2	549 450	564 461	7.7	4.0
South-Eastern Asia	3 824	2.0	97	1.6	35 828	36 962	4.7	3.1
Southern Asia	9 340	3.0	143	0.9	122 288	133 927	4.4	3.8
Western Asia	2 021	0.9	218	1.4	44 649	44 129	4.1	1.4
Europe	4 197	−1.3	225	2.2	99 049	94 227	0.6	0.4
Eastern Europe	2 004	−1.8	180	3.4	38 880	35 993	0.4	1.3
Northern Europe	194	−1.9	221	1.8	4 504	4 276	−0.7	−1.0
Southern Europe	1 468	−1.2	254	1.8	38 998	37 280	1.2	−0.3
Western Europe	531	0.2	314	2.0	16 667	16 678	0.4	0.4
Oceania	169	−0.8	211	0.7	3 523	3 565	3.4	0.2
Australia and New Zealand	107	−2.2	273	2.2	2 883	2 920	3.5	−0.0
Melanesia	52	1.7	113	1.2	583	587	2.9	1.3
Micronesia	1	0.4	155	−2.0	16	16	3.7	−0.3
Polynesia	9	0.7	47	−0.7	42	42	5.7	0.7

TABLE 28: **Top sugar producers and their productivity**

	Sugar							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
France	384	−0.7	831	0.9	35 126	31 875	1.5	0.2
United States of America	468	−1.7	621	0.6	27 019	29 061	2.9	−1.1
Germany	367	−2.1	650	0.5	25 919	23 858	0.2	−1.5
Russian Federation	924	2.2	241	2.5	24 892	22 256		4.7
Turkey	329	−2.2	546	1.7	17 275	17 942	4.6	−0.5
Ukraine	492	−4.1	279	4.7	10 068	13 749		0.4
Poland	206	−4.7	483	2.1	10 849	9 973	−1.3	−2.7
China	219	−4.0	424	5.6	7 179	9 296	−0.7	1.4
Egypt	135	9.0	583	1.4	5 334	7 840	14.1	10.5
United Kingdom	118	−3.8	553	0.5	8 457	6 527	2.7	−3.2
Netherlands	71	−4.4	748	2.0	5 735	5 280	−0.4	−2.5
Belgium	59	−4.2	753	1.1	5 186	4 465		−3.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	99	−4.8	412	4.5	2 016	4 096	4.6	−0.6
Belarus	96	6.3	395	3.4	3 973	3 773		9.9
Italy	63	−13.5	566	2.0	3 308	3 550	−1.5	−11.7
Spain	44	−9.9	767	1.9	4 154	3 399	1.2	−8.1
Serbia	66		500		2 798	3 325		
Austria	45	0.4	698	1.7	3 083	3 132	2.0	2.0
Japan	63	−1.0	494	−0.7	3 649	3 090	0.3	−1.7
Czech Republic	56	−0.8	543	1.7	3 038	3 065		0.9
Morocco	43	−2.2	564	0.6	2 753	2 436	1.2	−1.7
Denmark	39	−4.0	601	0.6	1 898	2 356	0.7	−3.4
Sweden	38	−3.7	521	1.1	2 406	1 974	0.4	−2.7
Syrian Arab Republic	28	0.0	543	2.4	733	1 493	12.4	2.4
Chile	16	−10.4	873	3.3	1 042	1 420	0.8	−7.5
Switzerland	18	0.1	730	−0.8	1 720	1 302	2.9	−0.8
Croatia	24	1.3	524	8.6	1 217	1 249		10.0
Slovakia	18	−5.5	545	6.0	899	978		0.2
Romania	22	−7.7	387	10.9	817	838	−14.5	2.3
Republic of Moldova	26	−8.3	320	7.8	337	838		−1.2
Hungary	14	−13.3	591	5.6	737	819	−5.7	−8.4
Greece	13	−12.1	577	−0.9	1 600	762	−3.6	−12.9
Lithuania	15	−5.8	462	3.8	682	707		−2.2
Finland	15	−7.6	371	1.3	559	542	1.7	−6.4
Canada	11	−3.8	450	−0.9	658	508	−1.1	−4.7
Azerbaijan	8	14.3	298	3.5	189	252		18.4
Turkmenistan	21	−0.5	111	0.6	234	234		0.2
Kazakhstan	9	−6.7	173	1.1	181	152		−5.7
Kyrgyzstan	8	−9.8	166	−1.4	54	139		−11.1
Pakistan	1	−14.3	410	4.6	93	53	−9.4	−10.4
World	4 700		487		228 023	228 748		
Africa	178		577		8 091	10 280		
Eastern Africa	0				0	0		
Middle Africa	0				0	0		
Northern Africa	178		578		8 087	10 276		
Southern Africa	0				0	0		
Western Africa	0		142		4	4		
Americas	498		623		28 773	31 032		
Latin America and the Caribbean	19		773		1 097	1 464		
Northern America	479		617		27 676	29 569		
Asia	789		467		31 648	36 788		
Central Asia	38		137		469	525		
Eastern Asia	282		440		10 828	12 386		
South-Eastern Asia	0				0	0		
Southern Asia	102		408		2 125	4 164		
Western Asia	367		537		18 225	19 713		
Europe	3 235		466		159 512	150 647		
Eastern Europe	1 854		304		55 610	56 288		
Northern Europe	225		538		14 002	12 106		
Southern Europe	213		579		13 131	12 341		
Western Europe	943		741		76 769	69 912		
Oceania	0				0	0		
Australia and New Zealand	0				0	0		
Melanesia	0				0	0		
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 29: **Top treenut producers and their productivity**

	Treenuts							
	area		yield		production			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total		p.a. growth	
	thousand ha	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	717	8.5	44	3.4	2 738	3 142	10.6	12.2
United States of America	515	3.4	44	4.9	1 899	2 266	4.8	8.5
Viet Nam	343	8.7	36	7.0	1 170	1 247	5.1	16.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	408	−0.7	27	13.1	1 090	1 101	7.7	12.3
Turkey	622	2.4	16	0.7	878	1 024	−0.4	3.0
Nigeria	333	2.5	21	1.4	656	689	32.6	3.9
India	954	2.9	7	−1.2	731	651	5.3	1.7
Côte d'Ivoire	870	17.3	5	1.5	370	401	19.2	19.0
Italy	174	−0.7	16	0.6	285	273	0.1	−0.1
Indonesia	792	0.3	3	5.7	262	260	8.8	6.1
Spain	580	−2.0	4	1.3	311	260	−1.6	−0.7
Brazil	765	1.6	2	−2.9	266	153	0.8	−1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	90	5.6	16	−3.4	172	143	5.8	2.0
Philippines	30	0.1	47	2.0	118	141	32.9	2.1
Mexico	140	4.2	10	−2.5	217	141	14.4	1.5
Morocco	110	−2.6	10	7.5	128	113	4.6	4.7
Guinea-Bissau	218	0.4	5	3.6	100	108	9.3	4.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	44	5.7	23	−1.8	99	102	3.5	3.8
United Republic of Tanzania	85	−1.2	11	−2.3	101	94	16.9	−3.5
Republic of Korea	44	0.2	20	−1.9	96	91	2.4	−1.6
Ukraine	14	−1.6	61	7.2	84	88		5.5
Greece	39	−5.8	22	4.4	88	86	−0.2	−1.6
Afghanistan	16	2.6	45	10.6	57	73	2.1	13.4
Benin	247	2.8	3	2.8	118	71	32.9	5.6
Australia	40	6.3	16	−2.5	59	64	8.8	3.7
Mozambique	76	0.9	8	−0.5	64	61	1.6	0.5
Thailand	40	−1.0	15	−0.0	59	59	5.6	−1.1
Chile	23	5.2	24	5.3	46	55	7.1	10.8
Tunisia	205	−0.9	3	−0.4	63	54	5.3	−1.3
Ethiopia	59	−0.2	9	−2.6	56	53		−2.7
France	31	2.3	17	−2.8	40	51	1.3	−0.6
Azerbaijan	29	2.8	14	1.7	43	42		4.6
Egypt	8	1.4	53	3.0	45	42	2.8	4.4
Algeria	34	2.2	12	1.7	47	39	7.5	4.0
Pakistan	17	−0.4	23	−3.8	45	38	3.4	−4.1
Kenya	34	−1.0	11	5.5	38	37	4.0	4.5
Portugal	68	−2.3	5	−5.1	41	36	0.7	−7.2
Georgia	21	3.0	18	−1.5	31	36		1.4
Romania	1	−3.5	230	4.5	38	34	3.1	0.9
Uzbekistan	13	2.9	26	1.8	35	34		4.8
World	9 323		15		13 308	13 940		
Africa	2 477		8		1 901	1 881		
Eastern Africa	274		9		269	256		
Middle Africa	3		7		2	2		
Northern Africa	410		7		311	278		
Southern Africa	5		28		17	14		
Western Africa	1 785		7		1 301	1 331		
Americas	1 514		18		2 584	2 758		
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 000		5		685	492		
Northern America	515		44		1 899	2 266		
Asia	4 248		19		7 699	8 246		
Central Asia	31		18		56	55		
Eastern Asia	799		41		2 881	3 283		
South-Eastern Asia	1 215		14		1 626	1 725		
Southern Asia	1 419		13		1 937	1 877		
Western Asia	785		17		1 198	1 305		
Europe	1 033		10		1 059	984		
Eastern Europe	94		21		197	196		
Northern Europe	0		10		0	0		
Southern Europe	898		8		787	716		
Western Europe	41		18		75	72		
Oceania	51		14		66	70		
Australia and New Zealand	40		16		59	64		
Melanesia	10		6		6	6		
Micronesia	0		10		0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 30: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	11 316	2.2	108	2.7	115 858	122 350	12.6	6.7
India	6 403	5.3	117	0.4	68 975	75 121	5.8	5.7
Brazil	2 383	−0.0	163	0.5	37 155	38 793	2.3	0.5
United States of America	1 145	−1.3	229	−1.0	27 448	26 181	0.4	−2.2
Italy	1 277	−0.7	132	0.1	18 364	16 908	0.1	−0.6
Philippines	1 228	2.7	132	1.4	15 980	16 182	2.2	4.1
Spain	1 601	−1.3	97	0.9	14 497	15 456	1.5	−0.4
Mexico	1 227	1.3	125	0.1	15 890	15 368	3.1	1.5
Indonesia	607	1.9	240	3.6	17 577	14 598	3.8	5.7
Turkey	1 088	0.8	128	1.7	14 223	13 946	1.7	2.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 043	−0.8	111	0.2	12 326	11 562	6.3	−0.6
Thailand	1 172	1.5	88	−1.6	10 149	10 274	3.1	−0.2
Uganda	1 851	0.6	55	−0.5	10 157	10 204	1.8	0.1
Nigeria	1 687	−0.9	58	1.5	10 022	9 780	3.3	0.5
Egypt	477	1.4	201	1.8	10 299	9 581	5.1	3.2
Ecuador	434	−0.6	213	2.5	8 945	9 261	7.0	1.9
France	922	−1.1	95	−1.4	9 075	8 715	0.1	−2.5
Colombia	665	0.8	120	0.7	7 938	7 990	3.5	1.5
Argentina	492	1.3	155	−0.6	7 323	7 645	1.5	0.6
Viet Nam	526	1.6	122	2.3	6 162	6 428	2.4	4.0
Pakistan	781	2.4	82	−0.3	6 091	6 370	2.9	2.1
Chile	358	1.9	163	2.2	5 555	5 822	5.1	4.1
South Africa	278	−0.9	196	1.6	5 612	5 466	2.9	0.7
Cameroon	380	2.0	128	7.1	4 314	4 864	0.2	9.3
Peru	354	2.3	136	1.9	4 199	4 821	4.2	4.2
Costa Rica	175	2.9	264	−0.9	4 008	4 606	5.9	1.9
United Republic of Tanzania	795	2.1	57	7.0	4 159	4 495	4.1	9.3
Ghana	438	3.1	100	3.0	4 396	4 364	7.6	6.2
Bangladesh	455	9.8	88	1.4	3 671	4 004	0.1	11.4
Guatemala	162	8.1	245	−0.8	3 841	3 969	5.2	7.2
Greece	255	−1.5	131	−0.6	3 465	3 342	0.1	−2.1
Morocco	315	1.0	104	1.0	3 067	3 292	0.8	2.1
Australia	288	2.0	114	−1.3	3 413	3 283	2.2	0.6
Kenya	198	2.9	165	1.1	3 168	3 258	5.8	4.1
Algeria	483	5.0	67	3.4	2 992	3 239	3.6	8.5
Rwanda	371	−0.1	83	3.1	3 339	3 081	−0.3	2.9
Japan	197	−1.6	146	−1.2	3 392	2 883	−2.0	−2.8
Dominican Republic	123	1.3	230	5.8	2 313	2 819	−2.8	7.2
Sudan (former)	226	4.9	124	3.1	2 597	2 813	3.5	8.1
Poland	386	−0.1	72	2.3	3 685	2 781	1.3	2.2
World	55 856	1.6	109	0.4	600 736	608 926	3.9	3.2
Africa	10 853	1.4	78	1.2	83 589	84 591	2.7	3.9
Eastern Africa	4 207	1.2	65	0.8	26 974	27 460	2.0	3.0
Middle Africa	1 203	2.8	93	3.1	10 448	11 204	−0.6	8.9
Northern Africa	1 796	2.8	114	1.8	20 504	20 533	3.7	4.5
Southern Africa	308	−0.4	184	−0.2	5 777	5 649	2.8	0.8
Western Africa	3 340	0.7	59	2.0	19 885	19 745	4.1	2.6
Americas	8 672	0.5	161	0.2	136 837	139 324	2.4	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 450	0.8	151	0.8	108 591	112 471	2.9	1.5
Northern America	1 222	−1.2	220	−0.2	28 246	26 853	0.5	−2.2
Asia	28 168	2.7	110	0.8	301 062	310 267	6.7	5.0
Central Asia	540	1.1	72	2.3	3 632	3 872		5.3
Eastern Asia	11 898	2.1	109	0.4	123 885	129 535	11.1	6.2
South-Eastern Asia	4 176	2.2	123	0.9	53 769	51 422	2.8	3.6
Southern Asia	9 052	4.5	110	−0.2	93 928	100 023	5.5	4.9
Western Asia	2 501	0.6	102	1.0	25 848	25 415	2.0	1.9
Europe	7 573	−1.3	90	0.3	72 365	68 039	−0.1	−0.9
Eastern Europe	2 139	−2.9	60	1.6	15 012	12 849	−2.0	−0.6
Northern Europe	93	−2.0	74	1.8	729	692	−5.8	1.7
Southern Europe	4 103	−0.6	99	0.4	41 695	40 778	0.7	−0.4
Western Europe	1 238	−1.1	111	−1.3	14 929	13 719	−0.7	−2.5
Oceania	591	2.1	114	−0.4	6 883	6 706	2.4	1.2
Australia and New Zealand	356	2.2	124	−2.1	4 633	4 419	2.3	0.5
Melanesia	214	2.0	102	0.3	2 148	2 181	2.7	2.4
Micronesia	3	−0.4	54	0.6	13	14	2.6	2.3
Polynesia	19	0.9	49	1.1	89	92	0.4	1.9

TABLE 31: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
China	2 118	5.0	113	3.9	23 088	23 977	8.5	10.1
Brazil	897	−0.8	231	−0.2	19 681	20 717	2.6	−1.0
United States of America	334	−2.6	298	−1.9	10 740	9 979	0.3	−4.4
India	1 001	8.1	96	−0.0	8 623	9 638	3.7	8.1
Mexico	552	1.2	124	0.0	7 162	6 857	4.8	1.2
Spain	295	0.1	190	0.3	5 309	5 602	1.6	0.4
Turkey	101	1.4	353	3.4	3 514	3 572	4.6	4.9
Egypt	157	1.3	224	2.7	3 999	3 523	3.0	4.0
Nigeria	741	0.1	47	0.6	3 769	3 488	4.8	0.7
Italy	173	−0.3	185	0.6	3 826	3 191	−1.5	0.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	176	−2.3	149	−1.0	3 081	2 628	5.6	−3.2
Argentina	134	0.7	190	−1.7	2 963	2 559	4.6	−1.0
Pakistan	198	−0.0	108	1.3	2 132	2 150	2.1	1.3
South Africa	70	−0.0	305	2.1	2 136	2 125	5.3	2.1
Indonesia	57	4.4	355	7.4	2 132	2 029	6.4	12.2
Morocco	75	−0.3	182	−0.1	1 111	1 360	−0.9	−0.5
Colombia	90	1.1	140	−0.1	1 168	1 258	12.0	1.0
Thailand	97	−2.2	116	−0.0	1 378	1 128	3.8	−2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	40	3.7	271	−0.7	1 089	1 071	7.8	3.0
Greece	52	−1.3	189	−0.6	1 042	983	1.0	−1.9
Japan	56	−3.0	165	−1.7	1 176	933	−3.6	−4.7
Peru	60	0.7	151	2.7	809	915	3.3	3.4
Algeria	54	2.8	145	3.3	845	788	5.4	6.2
Viet Nam	64	−1.0	118	6.4	718	755	13.8	5.3
Republic of Korea	21	−2.3	289	3.3	754	616	−1.8	0.9
Ghana	71	3.9	85	2.1	607	602	13.1	6.0
Israel	17	−4.3	334	2.9	592	564	−3.3	−1.6
Sudan (former)	42	11.7	134	−0.0	524	554	3.2	11.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	38	−2.2	137	−1.0	513	525	4.9	−3.2
Australia	27	−2.6	192	0.6	480	523	1.3	−2.0
Tunisia	32	2.9	126	0.5	381	402	−1.2	3.4
Cuba	44	−4.1	79	−5.8	420	347	−0.4	−9.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	44	4.4	74	−2.2	319	327	2.6	2.1
Guatemala	25	7.8	129	−4.7	316	326	1.1	2.8
Paraguay	11	−4.3	304	6.0	321	325	1.5	1.4
Uruguay	17	−0.1	185	4.0	269	315	6.9	3.8
Costa Rica	29	0.4	102	−4.0	316	296	13.8	−3.6
Chile	15	−0.3	197	2.9	297	289	1.4	2.6
Honduras	20	2.3	147	4.8	266	287	3.6	7.2
Nepal	23	3.0	113	4.9	249	259		8.0
World	8 749		141		123 401	122 976		
Africa	1 494		98		15 134	14 708		
Eastern Africa	92		71		591	652		
Middle Africa	43		114		475	492		
Northern Africa	367		183		6 934	6 703		
Southern Africa	82		270		2 211	2 208		
Western Africa	910		51		4 923	4 653		
Americas	2 466		188		46 801	46 433		
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 131		171		36 061	36 454		
Northern America	334		298		10 740	9 979		
Asia	4 211		121		50 439	51 139		
Central Asia	1		85		8	9		
Eastern Asia	2 196		116		25 019	25 526		
South-Eastern Asia	289		153		4 750	4 424		
Southern Asia	1 459		102		14 290	14 907		
Western Asia	266		235		6 372	6 273		
Europe	547		185		10 509	10 132		
Eastern Europe	0		42		0	0		
Northern Europe	0				0	0		
Southern Europe	545		185		10 469	10 099		
Western Europe	2		139		40	33		
Oceania	32		178		518	562		
Australia and New Zealand	30		186		512	556		
Melanesia	0		30		1	1		
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	1		36		5	5		

TABLE 32: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
India	12 000	2.3	6	5.6	6 236	7 588	1.1	8.0
China	4 993	1.5	13	0.3	6 804	6 329	−1.3	2.4
United States of America	4 330	−2.0	9	2.5	2 654	3 942	3.4	0.5
Pakistan	2 691	−0.9	7	1.1	2 112	1 870	2.7	0.2
Brazil	1 105	1.0	12	2.2	1 343	1 316	−2.3	3.2
Uzbekistan	1 332	−0.8	9	2.4	1 149	1 156		1.5
Bangladesh	436	−0.7	22	1.9	940	943	−1.5	1.2
Turkey	480	−3.1	17	2.4	638	817	2.4	−0.8
Australia	208	−7.7	19	1.5	329	387	9.3	−6.3
Turkmenistan	550	−0.4	6	4.0	220	330		3.6
Argentina	445	2.8	5	2.5	139	233	1.3	5.5
Nigeria	400	−2.9	6	7.3	131	221	8.1	4.1
Burkina Faso	463	8.3	4	−2.4	183	190	6.8	5.7
Greece	250	−4.9	7	−3.7	215	180	5.4	−8.4
Mexico	149	0.5	12	−0.9	115	179	−0.5	−0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	172	−4.4	10	−2.8	224	165	7.0	−7.1
Egypt	167	−3.3	9	−1.5	105	148	−2.4	−4.8
Myanmar	364	0.1	4	4.6	98	147	2.7	4.7
United Republic of Tanzania	471	6.3	3	0.1	118	134	−1.3	6.4
Viet Nam	23	−3.5	42	6.0	86	99	−2.9	2.3
Tajikistan	162	−3.8	6	4.1	91	95		0.2
Kazakhstan	134	−1.2	7	0.9	97	92		−0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	187	−4.3	5	−2.9	53	85	2.5	−7.1
Mali	253	0.9	3	−3.4	73	79	7.0	−2.5
Russian Federation	59	−7.6	13	5.3	116	78		−2.7
Benin	136	−8.2	6	1.7	92	76	11.1	−6.7
Philippines	142	2.0	5	−3.4	73	74	−0.2	−1.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	91	−9.5	8	2.0	79	72	2.1	−7.7
France	56	−1.2	12	0.2	75	68	−0.2	−1.0
Cameroon	145	−3.1	4	−0.0	46	62	6.4	−3.1
Mozambique	380	12.7	2	1.8	65	61	9.8	14.7
Indonesia	152	−2.1	4	−3.0	65	61	2.0	−5.1
Thailand	43	−7.4	11	0.5	51	48	−9.0	−6.9
Belarus	59	−3.2	8	5.5	47	46		2.1
Ethiopia	403	3.9	1	−2.0	38	41		1.8
Zimbabwe	160	−8.1	2	−3.3	82	40	1.2	−11.1
Spain	63	−5.4	6	−5.0	26	39	14.2	−10.1
Ecuador	29	2.1	12	−0.6	40	35	0.3	1.5
Zambia	120	8.1	3	−2.2	44	35	10.5	5.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	121	3.0	2	4.0	28	29	29.1	7.2
World	35 124		8		25 727	28 143		
Africa	4 045		3		1 284	1 397		
Eastern Africa	1 777		2		427	401		
Middle Africa	394		3		87	107		
Northern Africa	257		7		169	169		
Southern Africa	15		9		13	14		
Western Africa	1 602		4		587	707		
Americas	6 389		9		4 488	5 874		
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 035		9		1 806	1 904		
Northern America	4 354		9		2 682	3 970		
Asia	23 956		8		19 081	20 019		
Central Asia	2 205		8		1 574	1 698		
Eastern Asia	5 033		13		6 830	6 353		
South-Eastern Asia	728		6		381	437		
Southern Asia	15 263		7		9 399	10 505		
Western Asia	727		14		897	1 026		
Europe	521		9		542	464		
Eastern Europe	124		10		170	129		
Northern Europe	9		17		18	15		
Southern Europe	316		7		243	221		
Western Europe	71		14		112	99		
Oceania	213		18		332	390		
Australia and New Zealand	213		18		332	390		
Melanesia	0				0	0		
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 33: **Top 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	%	thousand hg/ha	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	%	%
	2010	2000-10	2010	2000-10	2009	2010	1990-99	2000-10
India	858	−1.7	22	1.8	2153	1906	1.1	8.0
Bangladesh	419	−0.7	22	1.9	927	926	−1.5	1.2
China	19	−9.3	36	3.9	75	69	−1.3	2.4
the Russian Federation	12	−5.6	35	5.0	62	41		−2.7
Nepal	13	−1.0	16	4.4	18	21	−1.3	3.1
Uzbekistan	2	−0.4	103	0.3	21	20		1.5
Brazil	11	8.7	13	−1.7	15	14	−2.3	3.2
Myanmar	13	−9.8	10	1.2	13	14	2.7	4.7
Viet Nam	4	−3.7	33	4.9	6	12	−2.9	2.3
Cuba	2	−1.9	54	8.6	10	9	−13.1	3.8
Chile	10	1.4	8	−0.9	8	8	−1.4	0.7
the Democratic Republic of the Congo	10	0.9	6	−1.2	5	6	−0.6	−1.4
Thailand	3	−20.0	15	0.4	5	5	−9.0	−6.9
Indonesia	2	−3.2	16	−4.7	4	3	2.0	−5.1
the Sudan (former)	0				3	3	−9.1	−9.7
Mozambique	6	0.3	4	−2.7	2	3	9.8	14.7
Egypt	2	4.7	15	−4.5	2	2	−2.4	−4.8
Zimbabwe	4	2.7	5	−3.1	2	2	1.2	−11.1
El Salvador	3	−2.7	6	−2.0	2	2	−9.7	−5.8
Mali	3	0.8	6	2.4	1	1	7.0	−2.5
Nigeria	1	0.0	12	3.3	1	1	8.1	4.1
Angola	1	1.8	6	−4.2	1	1	−0.8	−8.8
South Africa	1	0.0	7	−3.8	1	1	−4.0	−9.2
Pakistan	1	−7.1	4	−4.7	1	1	2.7	0.2
Ethiopia	2	2.6	2	−6.8	0	0		1.8
Bhutan	0	−0.8	47	2.0	0	0	1.1	1.2
Cambodia	1	11.1	4	−6.6	0	0	−3.3	2.9
Madagascar	1	2.6	3	−10.8	0	0	−0.5	−3.9
Peru	0	−2.7	15	−1.2	0	0	−7.6	−8.4
Guatemala	0	−0.6	6	−4.6	0	0	−29.8	−3.1
Central African Republic	0	0.8	2	−0.4	0	0	−2.0	−8.7
Cameroon	0	2.6	3	−5.3	0	0	6.4	−3.1
Afghanistan	0				0	0	6.5	−5.2
Albania	0				0	0	−26.7	−2.4
Algeria	0				0	0	0.0	0.8
American Samoa	0				0	0		
Andorra	0				0	0		
Antigua and Barbuda	0				0	0	−6.7	2.3
Azerbaijan	0				0	0		−10.4
Argentina	0				0	0	1.3	5.5
World	1405				3338	3072		
Africa	31				18	21		
Eastern Africa	13		4		4	5		
Middle Africa	12		5		5	7		
Northern Africa	2		15		5	5		
Southern Africa	1		7		1	1		
Western Africa	4		7		2	3		
Americas	26				35	33		
Latin America and the Caribbean	26		13		35	33		
Northern America	0				0	0		
Asia	1336				3223	2977		
Central Asia	2		103		21	20		
Eastern Asia	19		36		75	69		
South-Eastern Asia	23		15		28	34		
Southern Asia	1292		22		3099	2854		
Western Asia	0				0	0		
Europe	12				62	41		
Eastern Europe	12		35		62	41		
Northern Europe	0				0	0		
Southern Europe	0				0	0		
Western Europe	0				0	0		
Oceania	0				0	0		
Australia and New Zealand	0				0	0		
Melanesia	0				0	0		
Micronesia	0				0	0		
Polynesia	0				0	0		

TABLE 34: **Meat production**

	Total meat production									
	total		beef and buffalo		pig		sheep and goat		poultry	
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10
World	296 107	2.6	67 776	1.8	109 370	2.2	13 459	2.1	99 050	4.3
Africa	17 309	4.4	6 684	5.6	1 239	6.0	2 872	3.2	4 769	5.2
Eastern Africa	3 595	3.4	1 808	3.4	408	3.4	522	4.7	503	3.8
Burundi	22	1.1	8	−1.0	2	2.9	3	−0.8	7	2.0
Comoros	2	1.4	1	2.1	0		0	0.8	1	0.5
Djibouti	11	0.0	6	0.0	0		5	0.0	0	
Eritrea	42	2.7	25	4.5	0		12	0.1	2	−1.1
Ethiopia	710	4.4	400	3.1	2	1.7	152	9.5	52	3.2
Kenya	645	5.3	462	6.1	15	2.9	88	2.5	27	7.4
Madagascar	306	2.2	159	0.8	55	10.2	12	5.2	71	1.0
Malawi	110	5.8	32	6.3	32	4.1	25	10.8	22	3.5
Mauritius	51	6.9	2	−2.9	1	−1.1	0	−6.0	47	8.3
Mayotte	0		0		0		0		0	
Mozambique	165	−1.5	19	4.6	97	−2.3	24	−0.4	25	−2.6
Réunion	40	1.4	2	0.5	14	1.7	0	−0.2	22	1.8
Rwanda	71	6.7	36	7.8	8	8.7	9	10.3	2	5.6
Seychelles	1	−8.8	0	−14.3	0	−13.2	0	0.4	1	−5.5
Somalia	189	1.0	59	−0.4	0	−0.4	82	1.9	4	1.0
Uganda	376	3.5	130	3.0	113	3.9	41	3.2	62	3.5
United Republic of Tanzania	427	2.3	292	2.4	14	1.1	45	1.2	56	2.7
Zambia	185	3.1	74	3.5	23	8.5	9	6.1	42	2.0
Zimbabwe	243	2.6	100	−0.2	31	3.7	14	−0.3	62	9.4
Middle Africa	1 189	3.3	413	2.0	153	6.5	143	3.0	118	8.9
Angola	217	3.8	99	0.5	69	9.0	21	6.7	19	9.5
Cameroon	324	4.2	115	2.1	38	8.9	37	1.4	68	12.4
Central African Republic	158	3.1	85	2.4	16	2.9	20	6.0	6	5.9
Chad	147	2.5	95	2.5	1	3.1	41	2.9	5	1.2
Congo	55	7.9	6	14.3	2	2.9	1	3.0	6	0.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250	1.5	12	−1.0	24	−0.8	21	−0.2	9	−2.6
Equatorial Guinea	1	0.7	0	0.8	0	0.8	0	0.6	0	0.7
Gabon	36	1.3	1	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.4	4	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1	2.5	0	2.2	0	3.5	0	1.2	1	2.5
Northern Africa	5 977	5.3	2 504	9.6	1	−5.8	1 098	2.4	2 059	4.5
Algeria	656	1.5	136	0.3	0	−0.3	228	2.6	278	1.3
Egypt	1 950	4.0	856	4.6	0	−16.7	128	5.5	851	3.7
Libya	187	2.9	9	1.1	0		43	3.7	129	2.7
Morocco	1 039	5.3	192	3.2	1	0.8	162	1.0	618	8.1
South Sudan										
Sudan										
Sudan (former)	1 866	9.1	1 255	15.5	0		476	2.2	30	1.4
Tunisia	278	1.0	56	−0.7	0	−2.4	59	−0.6	153	2.8
Western Sahara										
Southern Africa	3 075	4.9	955	2.7	322	11.3	208	1.1	1 507	6.0
Botswana	85	3.6	46	4.7	0	−6.5	7	0.5	6	−3.8
Lesotho	28	0.1	11	0.5	4	−3.6	7	0.8	2	−1.2
Namibia	77	−2.3	35	−5.8	4	9.6	16	−1.0	16	4.6
South Africa	2 860	5.2	848	3.1	312	11.6	176	1.4	1 478	6.1
Swaziland	25	−0.1	16	−1.0	2	4.2	2	−3.6	5	4.6
Western Africa	3 473	3.7	1 004	3.6	354	3.9	901	3.9	582	5.6
Benin	72	3.9	29	4.8	5	2.1	8	2.3	22	6.2
Burkina Faso	264	4.0	134	4.7	31	4.6	52	3.0	37	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	255	2.4	34	0.3	7	0.8	12	1.5	35	4.7
Cape Verde	11	3.3	1	6.6	8	2.5	1	7.8	1	4.3
Gambia	9	2.4	4	1.6	1	7.5	2	8.4	1	2.3
Ghana	246	3.3	26	0.8	18	5.0	32	5.2	52	10.2
Guinea	86	5.2	55	5.6	2	0.2	16	7.1	8	6.8
Guinea-Bissau	24	3.0	6	3.5	14	2.5	2	3.9	2	4.1
Liberia	31	3.5	1	1.0	9	7.4	2	3.5	11	5.4
Mali	347	6.4	144	9.8	3	3.2	116	5.8	42	3.6
Mauritania	99	2.1	26	2.3	0		44	2.5	4	0.9
Niger	344	4.3	164	3.3	1	0.3	109	5.5	12	0.5
Nigeria	1 417	3.0	302	0.8	234	4.0	458	3.1	268	5.3
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0		0		0		0		0	
Senegal	168	3.7	61	2.8	11	1.4	33	3.5	45	6.9
Sierra Leone	38	4.8	9	4.5	2	−0.8	3	11.2	13	2.2
Togo	64	5.5	9	3.4	10	4.9	11	4.3	28	9.0

TABLE 34: **Meat production (continued)**

	Total meat production									
	total		beef and buffalo		pig		sheep and goat		poultry	
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10
Americas	92 879	2.4	30 704	1.3	18 664	2.0	531	0.2	42 110	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	46 253	3.7	17 386	2.4	6 553	2.6	438	0.8	21 310	5.6
Anguilla	0		0		0		0		0	
Antigua and Barbuda	1	2.3	1	1.8	0	2.2	0	2.5	0	3.2
Argentina	4 698	1.4	2 630	−0.3	281	2.8	56	−0.5	1 643	5.1
Aruba	0		0		0		0		0	
Bahamas	7	0.0	0	−0.7	0	0.6	0	1.7	7	−0.0
Barbados	17	2.6	0	−14.1	3	3.8	0	6.6	14	2.9
Belize	17	4.5	2	2.9	1	3.8	0	6.0	14	4.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	697	5.7	202	2.4	84	0.9	18	−1.8	384	11.0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba										
Brazil	23 630	4.4	9 115	3.3	3 195	2.1	111	1.0	11 185	6.2
British Virgin Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
Cayman Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Chile	1 327	3.4	211	−0.7	498	6.7	16	−0.1	594	3.0
Colombia	2 175	4.7	930	2.2	180	5.5	15	1.1	1 038	7.5
Costa Rica	249	2.9	97	1.7	46	4.1	0	3.3	105	3.7
Cuba	282	1.1	64	−1.8	172	6.2	13	5.0	34	−7.5
Curaçao	0		0		0		0		0	
Dominica	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0
Dominican Republic	536	4.6	113	5.1	89	3.9	2	4.8	332	4.6
Ecuador	807	5.0	260	4.3	185	5.0	10	−0.6	343	5.8
El Salvador	146	1.8	33	−0.5	8	−2.5	0	0.8	105	3.2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	−0.1	0	1.8	0		1	−0.4	0	1.8
French Guiana	1	−4.8	0	−2.4	0	−9.9	0	−19.9	1	1.5
Grenada	1	1.1	0	0.1	0	2.8	0	3.6	1	0.1
Guadeloupe	6	0.3	3	−1.4	2	3.9	0	0.2	2	0.6
Guatemala	327	3.3	79	2.5	59	6.7	3	7.6	184	2.8
Guyana	28	6.7	2	−0.5	1	8.8	1	0.5	25	7.8
Haiti	105	1.3	45	1.1	35	2.3	6	−1.3	8	0.1
Honduras	221	4.6	59	0.6	10	0.1	0	−1.2	152	7.3
Jamaica	117	1.7	5	−9.3	8	1.9	1	5.4	102	2.9
Martinique	4	−4.0	1	−4.7	1	−6.3	0	−14.7	1	1.3
Mexico	5 828	2.7	1 745	2.2	1 175	1.3	99	3.2	2 722	3.8
Montserrat	1	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.8	0	0.7	0	1.1
Nicaragua	234	8.1	121	8.7	8	2.7	0	−1.1	102	8.0
Panama	235	3.1	79	1.3	30	3.2	0		126	4.5
Paraguay	592	3.3	385	5.2	160	0.2	4	2.4	39	1.3
Peru	1 386	5.2	172	2.8	116	2.4	40	0.5	1 020	6.5
Puerto Rico	77	−0.8	10	−3.8	12	2.3	0	−4.3	55	−0.8
Saint Barthélemy	0		0		0		0		0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	−4.5	0	−2.5	0	−8.4	0	−16.7	0	1.6
Saint Lucia	4	5.3	0	2.3	1	3.2	0	0.4	2	10.0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0		0		0		0		0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0.5	0	−0.4	1	0.1	0	1.4	0	1.2
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0		0		0		0		0	
Suriname	16	8.1	2	−0.4	2	5.1	0	−2.6	12	11.3
Trinidad and Tobago	72	5.6	1	2.0	3	6.4	0	1.4	67	5.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
United States Virgin Islands	1	2.0	1	2.6	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.9
Uruguay	653	0.9	524	1.5	18	−3.4	32	−4.7	70	2.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 750	1.8	492	1.4	168	2.9	9	−0.7	819	1.7
Northern America	46 626	1.1	13 318	−0.2	12 112	1.7	92	−2.3	20 800	1.8
Bermuda	0	1.8	0	1.5	0	3.4	0	1.9	0	1.0
Canada	4 458	1.1	1 272	0.1	1 926	1.6	16	2.3	1 216	1.3
Greenland	1	0.4	0		0		0	1.6	0	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	9.7	0		0		0		0	4.1
United States of America	42 168	1.1	12 046	−0.2	10 186	1.7	76	−3.2	19 583	1.8
Asia	123 501	3.2	16 623	2.8	62 054	2.8	7 716	2.8	34 858	4.7
Central Asia	2 323	4.7	1 346	4.5	246	3.9	472	5.0	155	10.6
Kazakhstan	935	4.2	407	2.9	206	4.4	143	4.2	103	12.0
Kyrgyzstan	188	−0.4	98	−0.3	16	−3.7	50	1.6	4	−1.3
Tajikistan	73	9.9	29	6.8	3	12.8	39	11.8	1	26.6
Turkmenistan	308	7.5	148	7.5	0	−5.0	139	7.0	20	12.5
Uzbekistan	818	5.0	665	5.5	21	3.8	100	2.3	27	5.4

TABLE 34: **Meat production (continued)**

	Total meat production									
	total		beef and buffalo		pig		sheep and goat		poultry	
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10
Eastern Asia	86 904	2.6	7 386	2.0	54 194	2.3	4 136	3.9	19 447	3.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	184	−3.1	8	−7.2	129	−2.2	0	12.3	38	−5.5
China, Macao SAR	12	−3.2	1	−1.5	7	−3.5	0	−8.4	4	−3.0
China	80 926	2.7	6 545	2.5	51 545	2.4	3 992	4.0	17 292	3.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	325	2.4	22	0.9	110	−2.4	16	3.5	43	3.4
Japan	3 234	0.8	515	−0.3	1 292	0.3	0	−3.2	1 417	1.7
Mongolia	206	−3.3	48	−8.3	0	−8.4	126	0.5	0	19.0
Republic of Korea	2 018	2.0	247	−2.1	1 110	1.9	1	−6.2	653	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	15 948	5.8	1 737	3.8	7 164	6.2	221	6.0	6 760	6.3
Brunei Darussalam	20	2.6	1	−13.5	0	0.7	0	7.9	19	4.7
Cambodia	201	0.1	73	0.6	100	−0.5	0		28	0.8
Indonesia	2 849	5.3	472	2.0	695	5.4	114	3.8	1 566	6.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	130	5.9	45	3.2	59	7.9	1	12.6	24	7.3
Malaysia	1 670	6.5	29	5.0	234	3.9	2	8.3	1 405	7.0
Myanmar	1 805	14.3	210	8.5	535	15.8	42	13.7	1 019	15.2
Philippines	2 753	2.9	299	1.3	1 613	2.9	51	4.2	773	3.4
Singapore	113	0.0	0	2.0	19	−1.1	0	−2.5	94	0.3
Thailand	2 388	1.6	223	1.0	862	2.2	2	7.4	1 301	1.3
Timor-Leste	32	1.9	2	−1.4	10	4.3	1	7.0	1	−3.9
Viet Nam	3 988	7.2	384	7.6	3 036	8.0	8	5.5	531	3.8
Southern Asia	12 342	3.5	4 853	2.4	352	−3.1	1 941	0.6	4 951	8.2
Afghanistan	319	−0.0	131	0.4	0		152	−1.1	24	6.2
Bangladesh	609	3.1	195	1.0	0		195	4.0	203	4.6
Bhutan	7	−0.2	5	0.3	1	−2.9	0	−1.4	0	2.8
India	6 180	3.4	2 566	1.4	332	−3.3	876	2.4	2 231	9.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 136	3.3	226	−2.0	0		230	−6.2	1 662	7.4
Maldives	1	−0.7	0		0		0		0	
Nepal	299	2.3	212	2.3	17	1.5	53	2.8	17	2.6
Pakistan	2 654	4.5	1 485	5.3	0		434	−0.7	712	7.9
Sri Lanka	139	3.4	33	0.3	1	−2.4	1	−2.2	102	4.9
Western Asia	5 984	3.9	1 300	5.0	98	−0.5	947	0.8	3 545	5.3
Armenia	70	3.5	48	4.5	8	−1.0	8	−0.2	5	16.2
Azerbaijan	254	8.8	114	7.5	1	−2.5	74	7.8	64	14.1
Bahrain	24	6.0	1	0.8	0		17	9.5	6	0.8
Cyprus	97	−0.5	4	0.1	57	0.9	5	−7.5	29	−1.4
Georgia	56	−6.3	27	−5.7	13	−10.0	5	−5.7	12	−1.6
Iraq	161	0.5	51	0.6	0		56	6.0	53	−3.3
Israel	683	3.2	108	5.4	19	2.4	10	2.6	546	2.8
Jordan	222	4.8	12	6.6	0		22	4.9	188	4.6
Kuwait	81	1.5	3	3.8	0		36	0.6	40	1.9
Lebanon	211	2.0	69	1.9	1	−10.7	12	3.6	129	2.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	70	−3.0	6	−8.4	0		15	2.9	49	−3.4
Oman	53	5.2	5	3.1	0		35	7.0	6	3.2
Qatar	21	5.2	1	0.6	0		11	5.1	8	6.8
Saudi Arabia	750	1.5	44	7.4	0		87	−1.2	576	1.8
Syrian Arab Republic	421	2.0	62	2.8	0		166	−1.3	192	5.7
Turkey	2 356	5.4	622	5.7	0	−36.3	274	−3.1	1 457	8.2
United Arab Emirates	131	3.4	15	−0.2	0		45	1.6	41	4.1
Yemen	323	6.8	108	7.6	0		69	4.0	144	8.0
Europe	56 628	1.3	11 001	−0.4	26 939	1.1	1 287	−1.2	16 222	4.8
Eastern Europe	16 825	2.8	3 166	−1.0	6 639	0.8	302	1.8	6 222	10.3
Belarus	971	5.0	308	3.8	398	2.8	1	−6.0	260	13.1
Bulgaria	221	−7.5	20	−10.6	70	−11.6	17	−11.7	107	−0.7
Czech Republic	603	−2.6	74	−3.7	291	−3.5	2	7.8	195	−1.1
Hungary	869	−3.0	28	−8.5	452	−3.0	1	−12.3	376	−2.2
Poland	3 584	2.2	401	1.4	1 895	−0.1	1	−1.7	1 259	7.9
Republic of Moldova	111	2.4	10	−5.5	57	1.4	2	−4.1	41	9.7
Romania	1 016	0.2	154	−0.5	429	−1.6	70	2.8	349	3.0
Russian Federation	7 214	5.0	1 727	−0.9	2 331	4.0	185	2.8	2 610	12.9
Slovakia	176	−4.5	16	−10.6	84	−6.4	1	−3.1	71	1.3
Ukraine	2 059	2.2	428	−5.5	631	−0.7	21	2.1	953	17.3
Northern Europe	8 099	0.2	1 978	0.7	3 399	−0.1	369	−3.0	2 305	1.3
Åland Islands										
Channel Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Denmark	1 997	0.1	132	−1.5	1 668	0.3	2	1.7	190	−0.6
Estonia	75	3.5	13	−1.7	46	4.2	1	8.4	16	8.1
Faroe Islands	1	0.1	0	0.1	0		1	0.1	0	
Finland	395	1.6	83	−1.0	203	1.6	1	0.5	105	4.1
Guernsey										
Iceland	29	1.8	4	0.7	6	2.6	9	−0.6	7	8.5

TABLE 34: **Meat production (continued)**

	Total meat production									
	total		beef and buffalo		pig		sheep and goat		poultry	
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10
Ireland	939	−0.8	558	−0.3	215	−0.7	48	−5.4	115	−0.7
Isle of Man	0		0		0		0		0	
Jersey										
Latvia	80	2.6	18	−1.9	37	1.7	1	4.3	23	12.5
Lithuania	196	0.5	44	−5.3	73	−1.4	1	−4.7	78	11.9
Norway	328	2.0	84	−0.8	129	2.3	25	0.4	85	6.5
Sark										
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Sweden	536	−0.1	134	−1.1	263	−0.5	5	2.5	115	2.2
United Kingdom	3 522	0.0	908	2.6	758	−1.7	277	−3.2	1 570	0.4
Southern Europe	11 881	0.8	2 091	−0.5	6 004	1.4	417	−1.8	2 964	1.3
Albania	92	3.1	41	1.3	12	4.8	21	0.8	17	15.6
Andorra	0		0		0		0		0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	76	9.6	23	3.7	13	7.8	2	3.2	38	19.2
Croatia	193	4.1	38	3.0	121	6.6	2	0.6	29	−1.1
Gibraltar	0		0		0		0		0	
Greece	443	−0.2	70	1.0	100	−3.4	145	1.5	117	0.4
Holy See	0		0		0		0		0	
Italy	4 285	0.5	1 075	−0.7	1 673	1.2	54	−2.4	1 181	0.8
Malta	15	−1.7	1	−1.2	8	−1.9	0	0.3	5	−2.9
Montenegro	11		5		2		1		4	
Portugal	788	0.8	93	−0.7	385	1.6	20	−2.8	286	0.6
San Marino	0		0		0		0		0	
Serbia	471		96		269		23		84	
Slovenia	143	−1.1	36	−1.9	44	−3.0	2	6.0	61	1.2
Spain	5 339	0.8	607	−0.7	3 369	1.5	142	−5.5	1 141	1.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23	−0.7	7	1.2	8	−1.5	5	1.1	3	−4.1
Western Europe	19 823	0.8	3 766	−0.4	10 897	1.4	200	−1.2	4 731	1.4
Austria	920	1.0	227	1.1	546	0.8	7	−2.1	134	1.9
Belgium	1 898	0.9	263	−0.5	1 124	0.8	3	−5.0	506	2.2
France	5 745	−1.2	1 530	0.0	2 191	−0.5	131	−0.7	1 788	−2.1
Germany	8 220	2.8	1 205	−0.8	5 488	3.3	39	−2.1	1 380	5.7
Liechtenstein	0		0		0		0		0	
Luxembourg	20	−0.7	9	1.4	10	−2.2	0	8.9	0	5.3
Monaco	0		0		0		0		0	
Netherlands	2 549	−1.2	389	−1.9	1 288	−2.3	15	−2.4	856	1.1
Switzerland	471	1.3	143	1.1	249	1.0	6	−0.1	69	3.4
Oceania	5 789	0.7	2 764	0.7	474	−0.3	1 053	−1.5	1 092	3.6
Australia and New Zealand	5 297	0.6	2 744	0.7	383	−0.7	1 053	−1.5	1 065	3.6
Australia	3 971	0.7	2 108	0.6	336	−0.8	581	−1.7	920	3.6
New Zealand	1 326	0.3	635	1.1	47	0.1	472	−1.2	145	3.1
Norfolk Island	0		0		0		0		0	
Melanesia	478	2.2	18	−0.6	80	1.7	0	−8.1	24	4.9
Fiji	28	2.5	8	−0.5	4	0.4	0	−12.5	15	6.3
New Caledonia	7	0.6	3	−1.4	2	4.2	0	−2.5	1	2.0
Papua New Guinea	433	2.3	3	1.7	68	1.7	0	1.3	6	0.8
Solomon Islands	3	1.4	1	1.9	2	1.2	0		0	1.5
Vanuatu	7	0.1	2	−4.0	3	2.1	0	5.2	1	8.7
Micronesia	3	2.4	0	0.6	2	1.0	0	1.3	1	6.7
Guam	0	1.0	0	3.9	0	1.7	0	2.7	0	0.0
Kiribati	2	4.4	0		1	1.8	0		1	9.1
Marshall Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1	0.2	0	0.5	1	0.0	0	0.8	0	0.4
Nauru	0	0.4	0		0	0.4	0		0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Palau	0		0		0		0		0	
Polynesia	12	0.8	2	0.5	8	0.8	0	−0.1	2	1.0
American Samoa	0	−0.0	0	1.8	0	0.0	0		0	−0.6
Cook Islands	1	−1.3	0	−4.0	1	−0.8	0	−13.0	0	−8.4
French Polynesia	2	−0.4	0	−1.9	1	−0.1	0	0.0	1	−0.7
Niue	0	1.5	0	1.2	0	1.1	0		0	2.9
Pitcairn Islands	0		0		0		0		0	
Samoa	6	1.6	1	1.0	4	1.5	0		1	4.2
Tokelau	0	0.0	0		0	0.0	0		0	0.0
Tonga	2	0.3	0	0.3	2	0.7	0	0.6	0	−1.4
Tuvalu	0	0.8	0		0	0.5	0		0	1.3
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.5

TABLE 35: **Egg, milk, and processed milk production**

	Production							
	eggs		milk		butter and ghee	cheese	evaporat and condensed milk	skim milk and buttermilk
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	million tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010
World	69 092	2.5	719	2.7	9 044	20 222	4 906	3 430
Africa	2 652	3.5	42	4.9	302	989	65	19
Eastern Africa	337	1.7	15	6.7	78	23	8	4
Burundi	3	0.0	0	7.5	0	0	0	0
Comoros	1	0.4	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0		0	1.3	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	2	2.7	0	5.1	1	1	0	0
Ethiopia	35	2.1	3	12.1	18	6	0	0
Kenya	81	2.9	4	5.8	15	0	1	2
Madagascar	21	0.6	1	0.4	0	0	2	0
Malawi	20	0.4	0	2.9	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	10	−2.2	0	−2.6	0	0	0	0
Mayotte	0		0		0	0	0	0
Mozambique	14	1.6	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Réunion	7	2.7	0	3.6	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	3	2.8	0	5.9	1	0	0	0
Seychelles	1	−5.3	0	−18.2	0	0	0	0
Somalia	2	−0.4	3	3.0	9	0	0	0
Uganda	23	1.3	1	8.8	0	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	34	−0.3	2	8.1	32	13	0	0
Zambia	50	2.4	0	1.7	0	1	0	0
Zimbabwe	30	3.0	0	−1.9	2	2	6	1
Middle Africa	39	1.6	1	1.6	1	1	0	0
Angola	4	0.5	0	−0.6	0	1	0	0
Cameroon	15	1.4	0	2.5	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	2	1.2	0	1.7	0	0	0	0
Chad	4	0.8	0	2.2	0	0	0	0
Congo	2	3.5	0	2.4	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9	2.4	0	4.8	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	3.1	0		0	0	0	0
Gabon	2	0.8	0	−0.3	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	1	4.2	0	1.9	0	0	0	0
Northern Africa	924	3.2	19	3.5	182	844	0	0
Algeria	194	6.7	2	4.4	2	2	0	0
Egypt	291	5.1	6	4.3	128	644	0	0
Libya	62	0.4	0	0.9	0	0	0	0
Morocco	230	−0.2	2	4.8	29	44	0	0
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	56	2.2	7	2.6	16	150	0	0
Tunisia	91	1.0	1	1.7	6	4	0	0
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	485	4.1	4	2.3	14	48	56	15
Botswana	4	3.5	0	−0.4	1	3	0	0
Lesotho	2	1.3	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Namibia	4	6.8	0	2.7	1	0	0	0
South Africa	473	4.1	3	2.4	12	44	56	15
Swaziland	1	1.0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0
Western Africa	867	4.3	4	7.6	28	73	0	0
Benin	14	7.4	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	52	2.8	0	4.4	2	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	32	−0.3	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	2	1.5	0	9.2	0	0	0	0
Gambia	1	2.0	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	37	5.4	0	1.4	0	0	0	0
Guinea	24	7.2	0	5.1	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	3.1	0	2.8	0	0	0	0
Liberia	5	2.3	0	−0.4	0	0	0	0
Mali	14	1.6	2	13.6	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	5	1.4	0	1.9	1	5	0	0
Niger	8	−0.3	1	4.5	13	59	0	0
Nigeria	623	4.5	0	2.5	11	9	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0		0		0	0	0	0
Senegal	30	5.3	0	4.3	1	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	9	1.4	0	7.6	0	0	0	0
Togo	9	3.9	0	1.2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 35: **Egg, milk, and processed milk production (continued)**

	Production							
	eggs		milk		butter and ghee	cheese	evaporat and condensed milk	skim milk and buttermilk
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	million tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010
Americas	12 999	2.4	176	2.2	1 043	6 823	1 901	996
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 154	3.6	80	3.4	254	1 312	774	89
Anguilla	0		0		0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	2.3	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Argentina	505	4.4	11	0.4	51	580	10	19
Aruba	0		0		0	0	0	0
Bahamas	1	4.6	0	6.1	0	0	0	0
Barbados	2	6.0	0	−1.7	0	0	0	0
Belize	2	3.7	0	9.1	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	68	5.8	0	4.7	1	11	0	1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	2 087	2.9	31	4.2	92	45	56	0
British Virgin Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0.0	0		0	0	0	0
Chile	191	5.7	3	2.4	21	72	37	14
Colombia	510	4.7	8	2.0	20	65	21	0
Costa Rica	54	2.7	1	2.8	7	12	0	1
Cuba	107	3.5	1	0.3	1	16	35	0
Curaçao	0		0		0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	2.3	0	1.9	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	106	6.1	1	2.1	2	4	0	0
Ecuador	93	2.6	6	11.0	6	10	0	0
El Salvador	65	0.5	0	1.7	0	3	0	1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0		0	0.0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	1	2.9	0	2.5	0	0	0	0
Grenada	1	5.0	0	2.9	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	2	1.3	0	3.0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	10.5	0	5.7	1	7	0	2
Guyana	1	−7.3	0	3.5	0	0	0	0
Haiti	6	1.9	0	3.4	0	0	0	0
Honduras	44	0.7	1	2.6	9	17	0	0
Jamaica	6	0.3	0	0.5	0	0	1	0
Martinique	3	5.8	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2 381	2.9	11	1.4	20	154	165	24
Montserrat	0	2.4	0	−2.2	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	24	2.2	1	3.0	1	39	1	0
Panama	25	7.1	0	1.5	0	13	28	0
Paraguay	129	6.5	0	1.9	0	0	0	0
Peru	285	5.8	2	4.6	2	18	410	0
Puerto Rico	12	2.8	0	−0.0	0	0	0	0
Saint Barthélemy	0		0		0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	1.4	0		0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	1	8.6	0	4.1	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0		0		0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	5.4	0	0.2	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0		0		0	0	0	0
Suriname	2	−2.6	0	−2.1	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4	2.5	0	−7.1	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0	3.4	0	2.2	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	52	3.6	2	2.5	17	96	0	24
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	160	−0.9	2	5.0	2	150	10	3
Northern America	5 845	0.9	96	1.3	789	5 511	1 127	907
Bermuda	0	1.5	0	−0.6	0	0	0	0
Canada	433	1.5	8	0.1	80	418	49	84
Greenland	0		0		0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0.0	0		0	0	0	0
United States of America	5 412	0.8	87	1.4	709	5 093	1 078	822
Asia	42 646	2.8	262	5.1	4 809	1 456	1 004	341
Central Asia	468	9.1	16	5.1	27	56	56	5
Kazakhstan	209	8.2	5	3.7	14	19	16	3
Kyrgyzstan	21	6.0	1	2.1	4	4	27	1
Tajikistan	13	24.0	1	7.9	0	17	1	0
Turkmenistan	50	9.0	2	8.1	4	2	0	0
Uzbekistan	175	9.5	6	5.5	4	14	12	2

TABLE 35: **Egg, milk, and processed milk production (continued)**

	Production							
	eggs		milk		butter and ghee	cheese	evaporat and condensed milk	skim milk and buttermilk
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	million tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010
Eastern Asia	31 308	2.2	51	10.2	233	404	178	187
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	−3.0	0	−30.3	0	0	0	0
China, Macao SAR	0	−8.6	0		0	0	0	0
China	28 015	2.4	41	12.9	100	277	131	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	155	3.5	0	0.6	0	0	0	0
Japan	2 515	−0.1	8	−1.0	74	125	42	156
Mongolia	0	2.5	0	−3.4	1	1	0	0
Republic of Korea	622	2.2	2	−0.8	59	0	4	31
South-Eastern Asia	4 128	4.8	4	7.3	26	80	731	0
Brunei Darussalam	7	3.9	0	−2.6	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	22	4.1	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1 382	5.8	1	5.3	0	0	21	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15	4.1	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	554	3.3	0	7.1	0	0	256	0
Myanmar	357	11.3	1	9.1	26	75	0	0
Philippines	465	3.9	0	4.4	0	0	0	0
Singapore	22	2.5	0		0	0	337	0
Thailand	980	2.0	1	5.0	0	5	109	0
Timor-Leste	1	−0.7	0	4.0	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	321	5.6	0	13.5	0	0	8	0
Southern Asia	5 053	4.6	167	3.7	4 301	278	8	143
Afghanistan	16	0.9	2	0.3	33	22	0	0
Bangladesh	256	3.7	3	4.7	25	1	0	0
Bhutan	0	−2.4	0	−0.6	0	0	0	0
India	3 378	5.2	117	3.9	3 383	0	0	140
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	741	2.5	7	2.2	187	254	3	0
Maldives	0		0		0	0	0	0
Nepal	32	3.3	2	3.1	24	0	0	0
Pakistan	564	4.9	35	3.3	649	0	0	3
Sri Lanka	65	2.1	0	3.1	1	0	4	0
Western Asia	1 689	1.8	24	3.2	221	638	31	5
Armenia	39	6.1	1	2.9	1	17	0	0
Azerbaijan	71	8.8	2	4.1	21	54	0	0
Bahrain	3	1.2	0	−6.7	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	9	−2.0	0	−0.1	0	5	0	0
Georgia	25	2.2	1	−0.3	0	0	0	0
Iraq	46	4.6	0	−8.1	4	13	0	0
Israel	102	1.5	1	0.9	6	127	27	5
Jordan	69	4.2	0	3.5	0	7	0	0
Kuwait	40	6.5	0	5.3	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	47	0.8	0	0.1	0	16	3	0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	40	0.9	0	2.3	0	5	0	0
Oman	9	3.2	0	5.5	0	2	0	0
Qatar	5	5.3	0	−4.3	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	193	4.2	2	7.2	6	100	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	163	2.5	2	3.0	18	115	0	0
Turkey	740	−0.9	14	3.3	156	156	1	0
United Arab Emirates	26	6.0	0	4.3	1	0	0	0
Yemen	61	6.9	0	5.4	8	23	0	0
Europe	10 545	1.4	213	−0.0	2 375	10 294	1 915	1 424
Eastern Europe	4 907	2.8	74	0.1	624	2 098	560	464
Belarus	198	0.7	7	4.0	99	167	106	71
Bulgaria	90	0.7	1	−2.9	1	77	0	0
Czech Republic	122	−4.2	3	−0.4	41	129	84	60
Hungary	156	−1.4	2	−2.4	4	82	8	1
Poland	618	3.9	12	0.3	174	664	19	132
Republic of Moldova	40	2.3	1	0.3	4	7	65	3
Romania	310	0.8	5	0.9	8	84	1	8
Russian Federation	2 274	1.8	32	−0.1	207	603	198	66
Slovakia	80	2.5	1	−1.5	6	51	3	10
Ukraine	1 018	7.3	11	−1.2	80	233	76	112
Northern Europe	1 135	1.5	35	−0.2	420	1 272	196	246
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Denmark	76	0.3	5	0.4	34	292	10	28
Estonia	11	−3.2	1	0.7	6	23	1	10
Faroe Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Finland	62	0.5	2	−0.5	54	101	0	17
Guernsey								
Iceland	3	0.6	0	1.7	2	9	0	1

TABLE 35: **Egg, milk, and processed milk production (continued)**

	Production							
	eggs		milk		butter and ghee	cheese	evaporat and condensed milk	skim milk and buttermilk
	thousand tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	million tonnes 2010	p.a. growth % 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010
Ireland	45	3.3	5	0.3	135	176	2	60
Isle of Man	0		0		0	0	0	0
Jersey								
Latvia	45	6.3	1	0.1	6	32	3	4
Lithuania	51	2.1	2	0.1	8	80	19	13
Norway	60	2.5	2	−1.0	16	82	11	6
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Sweden	111	0.8	3	−1.4	38	107	24	40
United Kingdom	671	1.4	14	−0.3	120	370	125	67
Southern Europe	2 028	1.4	28	−0.3	197	1 765	187	27
Albania	31	4.1	1	1.2	3	16	0	0
Andorra	0		0		0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	6.7	1	2.8	1	5	0	0
Croatia	43	−0.9	1	2.5	4	29	0	0
Gibraltar	0		0		0	0	0	0
Greece	100	−1.5	2	0.1	2	223	0	0
Holy See	0		0		0	0	0	0
Italy	737	0.7	11	−1.8	108	1 145	126	0
Malta	5	−0.6	0	−1.4	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	3		0		1	6	0	0
Portugal	132	1.1	2	−0.6	27	71	8	9
San Marino	0		0		0	0	0	0
Serbia	70		1		2	24	2	0
Slovenia	22	−0.5	1	−0.4	6	19	0	4
Spain	832	2.3	8	0.8	38	220	51	13
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19	−3.0	0	4.4	7	8	0	0
Western Europe	2 476	−1.6	76	0.0	1 134	5 160	973	687
Austria	95	1.0	3	−0.2	33	194	11	6
Belgium	158	−2.1	3	−1.8	89	89	54	0
France	844	−2.0	24	−0.6	426	1 898	45	280
Germany	662	−3.0	30	0.4	404	2 029	449	300
Liechtenstein	0		0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	3.4	0	1.2	0	0	11	0
Monaco	0		0		0	0	0	0
Netherlands	670	0.0	12	0.5	133	753	393	68
Switzerland	45	2.2	4	0.5	48	198	10	34
Oceania	250	2.2	26	1.6	515	660	21	652
Australia and New Zealand	230	2.0	26	1.6	513	660	21	652
Australia	174	2.0	9	−1.8	128	349	19	184
New Zealand	56	2.0	17	3.3	385	311	2	468
Norfolk Island	0		0		0	0	0	0
Melanesia	15	4.8	0	0.8	2	0	0	0
Fiji	6	6.0	0	0.9	2	0	0	0
New Caledonia	3	7.0	0	−10.3	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	5	0.0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	1	4.1	0	0.4	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	1	13.4	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	1	2.2	0		0	0	0	0
Guam	1	1.9	0		0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	4.3	0		0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0.5	0		0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0.0	0		0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Palau	0		0		0	0	0	0
Polynesia	4	6.2	0	−0.0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	4.1	0	4.8	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	0	−15.8	0		0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	3	7.6	0	−0.3	0	0	0	0
Niue	0	2.9	0	−2.8	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0		0		0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	3.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0.0	0		0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	−1.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0	3.6	0		0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	4.2	0	4.8	0	0	0	0

TABLE 36: **Fish production**

	Fish production									
	capture					aquaculture				
	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10
World	89 630	88 604	11 211	77 393	0.4	55 714	59 873	41 736	18 136	7.2
Africa	7 353	7 618	2 567	5 050	2.0	991	1 288	1 280	8	16.4
Eastern Africa	1 536	1 640	1 139	501	4.6	103	133	132	1	48.4
Burundi	18	18	18		0.2	0	0	0		0.0
Comoros	20	52	0	52	14.8					
Djibouti	1	1	0	1	2.8					
Eritrea	3	3	0	3	−12.6					
Ethiopia	17	18	18	0	1.4	0	0	0		5.2
Kenya	134	143	135	8	−4.0	5	12	12		37.3
Madagascar	131	129	36	93	0.7	6	7	7	0	−0.6
Malawi	69	98	98		7.0	2	3	3		19.6
Mauritius	8	8	0	8	−2.1	0	1	0	1	20.6
Mayotte	15	21		21	21.2	0	0		0	47.9
Mozambique	148	151	32	119	13.8	0	1	0	1	
Réunion	3	3	0	3	−2.9	0	0	0	0	0.5
Rwanda	9	9	9		3.0	0	1	1		8.8
Seychelles	81	87	0	87	10.3	0	0	0		−3.4
Somalia	30	30	0	30	2.2					
Uganda	412	414	414		6.6	77	95	95		60.8
United Republic of Tanzania	342	368	293	75	0.6	0	0	0		8.0
Zambia	85	76	76		1.4	9	10	10		9.3
Zimbabwe	10	10	10		−2.2	3	3	3		2.3
Middle Africa	827	820	432	389	0.8	4	4	4	4	10.5
Angola	272	260	10	250	0.8	0	0	0		45.3
Cameroon	140	140	75	65	2.2	1	1	1		32.5
Central African Republic	33	35	35		8.8	0	0	0		1.6
Chad	40	40	40		−7.1					
Congo	61	65	30	35	3.6	0	0	0		−1.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	236	236	230	6	−0.4	3	3	3		3.6
Equatorial Guinea	8	7	1	6	7.3	0	0	0		
Gabon	32	32	10	22	−3.9	0	0	0		−11.7
Sao Tome and Principe	5	5	0	5	1.4					
Northern Africa	1 902	1 834	338	1 496	1.5	716	931	926	5	10.5
Algeria	128	94		94	−1.9	2	2	2	0	17.5
Egypt	387	385	264	121	0.0	705	920	920		10.5
Libya	52	50	0	50	0.0	0	0	0	0	9.1
Morocco	1 165	1 136	7	1 129	2.3	1	2	1	0	−2.1
South Sudan										
Sudan										
Sudan (former)	72	72	66	6	3.1	2	2	2		8.2
Tunisia	98	98	1	97	0.2	5	5	1	4	13.3
Western Sahara										
Southern Africa	883	994	4	990	−1.9	4	4	3	1	8.1
Botswana	0	0	0		−9.7					
Lesotho	0	0	0		3.5	0	0	0		43.7
Namibia	370	370	3	367	−4.6	1	1	0	1	27.0
South Africa	512	624	1	623	−0.3	3	3	2	1	1.1
Swaziland	0	0	0		0.0	0	0	0		11.7
Western Africa	2 206	2 329	655	1 674	2.7	164	216	216	0	22.2
Benin	39	40	30	9	2.1	0	0	0		
Burkina Faso	12	15	15		5.5	0	0	0		50.6
Cape Verde	17	20	0	20	6.3					
Côte d'Ivoire	44	72	7	65	−1.1	1	2	2		3.6
Gambia	46	46	4	42	4.8	0	0	0	0	17.5
Ghana	322	351	90	261	−2.5	7	10	10		7.4
Guinea	96	110	16	94	1.8	0	0	0		
Guinea-Bissau	7	7	0	7	0.7					
Liberia	8	8	1	7	−3.6	0	0	0		−0.9
Mali	100	100	100		−0.9	1	2	2		52.8
Mauritania	217	276	15	261	9.2					
Niger	30	30	30		6.3	0	0	0		16.7
Nigeria	598	617	293	324	3.4	153	201	201		22.8
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	1	1	0	1	1.9					
Senegal	442	410	34	375	−0.6	0	0	0	0	−2.8
Sierra Leone	200	200	14	186	10.3	0	0	0		2.9
Togo	27	28	5	23	2.1	0	0	0		17.5

TABLE 36: **Fish production (continued)**

	Fish production									
	capture					aquaculture				
	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10
Americas	20 653	17 217	543	16 673	−3.0	2 513	2 576	1 142	1 435	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15 281	11 708	493	11 214	−4.1	1 878	1 920	833	1 087	10.1
Anguilla	1	1	0	1	2.3					
Antigua and Barbuda	2	2	0	2	2.7					
Argentina	862	812	15	796	−1.3	3	3	2	0	4.1
Aruba	0	0	0	0	−0.6					
Bahamas	9	12	0	12	0.5	0	0	0	0	
Barbados	3	3	0	3	0.3	0	0	0		
Belize	11	114	0	114	8.2	6	5	5	0	2.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8	7	7		1.3	1	1	1		7.8
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba										
Brazil	825	785	248	537	1.6	416	479	464	16	10.8
British Virgin Islands	1	1	0	1	39.5					
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0.0					
Chile	3 454	2 680		2 680	−4.6	793	701	37	664	6.0
Colombia	106	79	21	58	−5.3	81	80	68	13	2.7
Costa Rica	22	22	1	21	−4.8	25	27	27	0	10.7
Cuba	29	24	2	22	−10.0	36	31	30	2	−0.4
Curaçao										
Dominica	1	1	0	1	−5.2	0	0	0		17.5
Dominican Republic	14	14	0	14	2.8	1	1	0	1	−7.4
Ecuador	486	392	0	391	−4.1	218	272	49	223	16.1
El Salvador	31	36	2	34	14.1	4	4	4	0	32.9
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	63	100	0	100	2.8	0	0		0	
French Guiana	4	4	0	4	−1.9	0	0	0		1.2
Grenada	3	2	0	2	3.7					
Guadeloupe	10	10	0	10	−0.1	0	0	0	0	−2.4
Guatemala	20	22	2	19	−5.7	17	23	23		19.1
Guyana	44	45	1	44	−0.8	1	0	0	0	−2.1
Haiti	8	8	0	8	3.0	0	0	0		32.5
Honduras	11	11	0	11	−4.5	29	28	28		10.6
Jamaica	16	15	0	15	10.8	5	4	4	0	−1.1
Martinique	6	5	0	5	−2.3	0	0	0	0	5.2
Mexico	1 611	1 524	116	1 407	1.5	157	126	15	111	8.9
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	−7.1					
Nicaragua	36	37	1	36	5.2	19	17	17	0	12.1
Panama	223	163	2	161	−3.2	6	6	6		13.4
Paraguay	2	2	2		−24.4	3	3	3		39.9
Peru	6 914	4 261	44	4 217	−8.8	44	89	31	58	29.7
Puerto Rico	2	2	0	2	−7.5	0	0	0		−19.8
Saint Barthélemy										
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	21	0	21	46.3					
Saint Lucia	2	2	0	2	−0.1	0	0	0		18.6
Saint-Martin (French Part)										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	66	0	66	9.0					
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)										
Suriname	26	34	1	34	4.9	0	0	0		−14.7
Trinidad and Tobago	14	14	0	14	−0.2	0	0	0		−4.8
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	5	0	5	−0.5	0	0		0	
United States Virgin Islands	1	1	0	1	−2.6	0	0	0		
Uruguay	81	74	1	73	−4.2	0	0	0	0	−0.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	288	274	25	250	−2.5	15	18	18		3.2
Northern America	5 373	5 509	50	5 459	−0.6	634	656	309	347	1.2
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	2.8					
Canada	950	928	27	900	−0.7	154	161	8	153	2.3
Greenland	198	209	0	209	2.7					
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2	2	0	2	−11.2					
United States of America	4 222	4 370	23	4 347	−0.8	480	495	301	194	0.8
Asia	46 900	48 713	7 697	41 017	1.7	49 538	53 301	38 830	14 471	7.1
Central Asia	56	62	62		1.8	6	8	8		3.1
Kazakhstan	35	43	43		1.6	0	0	0		−12.1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0		−6.3	0	0	0		18.6
Tajikistan	0	0	0		7.4	0	1	1		19.7
Turkmenistan	15	15	15		2.1	0	0	0		−12.9
Uzbekistan	6	4	4		2.1	5	7	7		1.6

TABLE 36: **Fish production (continued)**

	Fish production									
	capture					aquaculture				
	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10
Eastern Asia	22 030	22 422	2 345	20 077	−0.2	36 395	38 307	24 791	13 515	5.3
China, Hong Kong SAR	159	168		168	0.7	5	4	2	2	−1.4
China, Macao SAR	2	2	0	2	0.0					
China	15 690	16 270	2 289	13 981	0.4	35 066	37 045	24 723	12 321	5.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	205	205	5	200	−0.4	64	64	4	60	−0.4
Japan	4 116	4 044	40	4 004	−2.2	787	718	40	679	−0.6
Mongolia	0	0	0		−14.4					
Republic of Korea	1 859	1 733	10	1 723	−0.5	473	476	22	453	4.9
South-Eastern Asia	16 524	17 265	2 377	14 887	3.6	7 684	8 377	7 565	813	13.4
Brunei Darussalam	2	2	0	2	−0.9	0	0	0	0	16.0
Cambodia	465	490	405	85	5.6	50	60	58	2	15.3
Indonesia	5 104	5 380	345	5 035	2.8	1 733	2 305	2 250	55	11.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30	31	31		0.6	75	82	82		6.9
Malaysia	1 398	1 433	5	1 429	1.1	333	373	243	130	9.4
Myanmar	2 767	3 063	1 002	2 061	10.9	778	851	822	29	24.0
Philippines	2 603	2 612	185	2 426	3.3	737	745	613	132	6.6
Singapore	2	2	0	2	−10.7	4	3	0	3	−3.7
Thailand	1 871	1 827	210	1 617	−4.8	1 417	1 286	999	287	5.7
Timor-Leste	3	3	0	3	24.1	0	0	0		
Viet Nam	2 280	2 421	194	2 227	4.1	2 556	2 672	2 498	173	18.3
Southern Asia	7 250	7 872	2 853	5 019	2.8	5 208	6 354	6 307	47	9.4
Afghanistan	1	1	1		0.0					
Bangladesh	1 822	1 727	1 119	607	5.6	1 064	1 309	1 309		7.1
Bhutan	0	0	0		−4.7	0	0	0		4.4
India	4 067	4 695	1 469	3 226	2.5	3 792	4 649	4 602	46	9.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	420	444	75	369	1.5	180	220	220		18.4
Maldives	117	95	0	95	−2.3					
Nepal	22	22	22		2.6	27	28	28		6.5
Pakistan	446	453	115	338	−3.0	138	140	140	0	27.4
Sri Lanka	356	436	52	384	3.3	8	8	8	0	6.2
Western Asia	1 040	1 092	59	1 033	2.2	245	255	159	96	9.7
Armenia	1	1	1		−5.9	5	5	5		18.8
Azerbaijan	1	1	1		−24.8	1	1	1		21.7
Bahrain	16	13	0	13	1.4	0	0		0	−13.6
Cyprus	1	1	0	1	−32.0	3	4	0	4	8.2
Georgia	25	31	0	31	32.8	0	0	0		18.5
Iraq	35	26	12	13	2.2	19	20	20		27.8
Israel	3	3	0	2	−7.8	19	20	19	1	−0.3
Jordan	1	0	0	0	−1.2	0	1	1		−0.5
Kuwait	4	4	0	4	−5.4	0	0	0	0	−0.4
Lebanon	4	4	0	4	0.4	1	1	1		7.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2	2	0	2	−4.2	0	0	0		
Oman	159	164	0	164	3.1	0	0	0		
Qatar	14	14	0	14	6.8	0	0	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	68	65	0	65	2.9	26	26	24	2	16.0
Syrian Arab Republic	7	7	4	3	0.1	9	9	9		2.4
Turkey	464	486	40	446	−0.4	160	168	79	89	7.8
United Arab Emirates	78	80	0	80	−2.8	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	159	191	0	191	5.2					
Europe	13 340	13 794	387	13 407	−1.2	2 499	2 523	474	2 049	3.1
Eastern Europe	4 291	4 473	304	4 169	−0.1	256	251	244	7	3.5
Belarus	1	1	1		5.0	16	16	16		9.2
Bulgaria	9	11	1	10	2.2	7	8	7	1	8.0
Czech Republic	4	4	4		−1.5	20	20	20		0.5
Hungary	6	6	6		−1.3	15	14	14		1.0
Poland	224	190	19	171	−1.4	37	31	31		−1.5
Republic of Moldova	2	2	2		16.9	8	8	8		18.2
Romania	4	3	2	0	−9.6	13	9	9		−0.8
Russian Federation	3 826	4 070	263	3 807	0.2	117	120	115	6	5.0
Slovakia	2	2	2		1.6	1	1	1		−2.5
Ukraine	213	186	5	181	−7.2	24	23	23	0	−2.9
Northern Europe	6 453	6 679	39	6 640	−1.9	1 315	1 375	56	1 320	6.0
Åland Islands										
Channel Islands	3	3	0	3	−0.6	1	1		1	11.2
Denmark	778	828	0	828	−6.0	34	40	26	14	−1.0
Estonia	97	95	3	93	−1.7	1	1	1		9.8
Faroe Islands	351	394	0	394	−1.4	59	48		48	3.2
Finland	155	159	29	130	0.2	14	12	3	9	−2.7
Guernsey										
Iceland	1 142	1 061	0	1 060	−6.1	5	5	3	3	3.4

TABLE 36: **Fish production (continued)**

	Fish production									
	capture					aquaculture				
	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2010	% 2000-10
Ireland	269	319	0	319	1.4	47	46	1	45	−1.0
Isle of Man	4	5	0	5	3.1					
Jersey										
Latvia	163	165	0	164	1.9	1	1	1		5.4
Lithuania	173	150	1	149	6.6	3	3	3		4.8
Norway	2524	2675	1	2675	−0.1	962	1008	0	1008	7.5
Sark										
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0	0		0						
Sweden	203	212	1	211	−4.6	9	11	7	4	8.2
United Kingdom	591	613	2	610	−2.0	179	201	13	188	2.8
Southern Europe	1525	1579	22	1557	−0.4	596	561	86	474	−1.2
Albania	6	6	3	3	6.3	2	3	0	2	23.4
Andorra	0	0	0							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2	2	0	0.0	8	8	7	0	
Croatia	56	53	0	52	9.6	14	14	5	9	7.4
Gibraltar	0	0		0						
Greece	83	83	1	82	−1.8	122	113	3	110	1.7
Holy See										
Italy	253	234	4	230	−2.5	162	153	39	115	−3.2
Malta	2	2	0	2	5.5	3	3		3	5.3
Montenegro	1	1	1	1		1	1	0	0	
Portugal	199	223	0	223	1.6	7	3	1	2	−8.2
San Marino	0	0	0							
Serbia	4	5	5			7	8	8		
Slovenia	1	1	0	1	−6.7	1	1	1	0	−4.1
Spain	918	969	6	963	−0.9	267	252	19	233	−2.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	0		−1.6	2	2	2		0.1
Western Europe	1071	1064	22	1041	−2.3	332	336	87	249	−2.0
Austria	0	0	0		−2.2	2	2	2		−2.7
Belgium	22	22	1	22	−2.8	1	1	1		−11.7
France	421	427	2	424	−3.7	234	224	41	183	−1.7
Germany	244	223	15	208	0.9	39	41	36	5	−4.7
Liechtenstein	0	0	0							
Luxembourg	0	0	0							
Monaco	0	0		0	−10.4					
Netherlands	382	389	2	387	−2.4	56	67	6	60	−1.2
Switzerland	2	2	2		−0.0	1	1	1		1.3
Oceania	1215	1203	17	1186	2.8	173	184	10	174	4.8
Australia and New Zealand	611	608	2	606	−2.0	169	180	8	172	4.7
Australia	172	171	1	171	−1.0	65	70	7	62	8.2
New Zealand	439	436	1	435	−2.4	105	111	1	110	2.6
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0						
Melanesia	446	403	15	387	5.5	4	3	2	1	9.0
Fiji	39	41	2	40	0.2	0	0	0		−19.3
New Caledonia	4	4	0	4	1.1	2	1	0	1	−3.6
Papua New Guinea	230	225	14	211	7.4	1	2	2		22.4
Solomon Islands	28	35	0	35	6.2	0	0	0		−23.7
Vanuatu	145	98	0	98	3.3	0	0	0		
Micronesia	116	137	0	137	10.9	0	0	0	0	−3.5
Guam	0	0	0	0	−8.4	0	0	0		−5.7
Kiribati	41	45	0	45	2.3	0	0	0	0	−2.4
Marshall Islands	46	60	0	60	21.9					
Micronesia (Federated States of)	28	31	0	31	2.8	0	0		0	
Nauru	0	0		0	−6.2					
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	−3.2	0	0	0		
Palau	1	1	0	1	−0.9	0	0		0	19.6
Polynesia	42	56	0	56	14.7	0	0	0	0	−2.8
American Samoa	5	5	0	5	20.1					
Cook Islands	3	10	0	10	25.9	0	0	0		
French Polynesia	13	13	0	13	−0.7	0	0	0	0	−2.8
Niue	0	0	0	0	−5.5					
Pitcairn Islands	0	0	0	0	−5.0					
Samoa	13	13	0	13	4.2	0	0	0	0	
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	−10.3					
Tonga	2	2	0	2	−5.5					
Tuvalu	5	11	0	11	36.6					
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1	1	0	1	10.3					

TABLE 37: **Volume of total cereal trade**

	Cereals							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010
World	271 005	319 484	327 876	335 358	273 088	318 332	330 201	339 846
Africa	45 117	58 730	63 771	66 374	2 125	2 710	3 564	3 621
Eastern Africa	5 169	7 115	11 220	8 978	378	571	342	841
Burundi	30	29	67	54	0	0	0	1
Comoros	28	47	46	67	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	69	370	561	183	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	293	208	252	220	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	1 272	1 424	2 229	2 134	4	2	0	59
Kenya	1 165	1 100	2 711	1 420	19	30	19	83
Madagascar	315	276	221	285	3	3	1	2
Malawi	72	259	215	199	11	31	15	26
Mauritius	288	282	328	327	39	18	42	45
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	426	714	1 019	958	0	30	16	62
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	41	56	131	232	0	8	0	2
Seychelles	12	19	18	18	0	0	0	0
Somalia	261	642	611	363	0	0	0	0
Uganda	172	439	514	464	8	73	105	211
United Republic of Tanzania	546	548	951	1 226	104	136	71	224
Zambia	69	48	70	17	20	238	71	125
Zimbabwe	109	652	1 277	809	170	1	0	0
Middle Africa	1 669	2 831	2 887	2 828	1	8	5	12
Angola	541	940	818	785	0	1	1	1
Cameroon	397	858	907	779	1	1	0	6
Central African Republic	41	32	42	48	0	0	0	0
Chad	51	144	193	184	0	0	0	0
Congo	218	97	234	202	0	1	4	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	289	546	490	643	0	5	0	1
Equatorial Guinea	14	30	25	29	0	0	0	0
Gabon	107	169	160	145	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	10	14	18	13	0	0	0	0
Northern Africa	28 900	34 595	34 380	38 934	779	640	915	502
Algeria	7 509	9 112	7 910	7 930	0	12	6	8
Egypt	9 655	12 357	14 585	16 798	395	323	774	353
Libya	2 719	2 307	3 104	2 904	1	0	4	0
Morocco	5 215	6 127	4 415	5 511	98	95	100	122
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	1 313	1 632	2 385	2 539	53	164	2	6
Tunisia	2 490	3 059	1 981	3 252	231	45	30	12
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	2 317	3 133	2 919	2 973	827	1 285	1 830	1 382
Botswana	179	177	209	292	3	2	7	5
Lesotho	195	270	268	256	1	0	0	0
Namibia	157	201	131	161	2	3	0	0
South Africa	1 710	2 302	2 153	2 106	816	1 279	1 822	1 376
Swaziland	77	182	159	159	4	1	1	1
Western Africa	7 062	11 057	12 366	12 660	140	207	471	885
Benin	94	753	714	649	2	33	143	582
Burkina Faso	263	205	375	355	59	11	18	35
Côte d'Ivoire	747	1 090	1 665	1 387	3	38	127	104
Cape Verde	64	103	135	84	0	1	0	0
Gambia	122	169	207	266	0	0	1	0
Ghana	451	825	805	685	2	0	0	9
Guinea	288	455	403	434	0	15	15	10
Guinea-Bissau	89	32	91	63	0	0	0	0
Liberia	217	262	357	339	0	0	0	0
Mali	114	252	242	214	13	4	0	2
Mauritania	274	438	588	441	0	0	0	0
Niger	257	320	172	326	0	30	30	41
Nigeria	3 051	4 066	4 981	5 872	29	5	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	794	1 533	1 332	1 273	1	37	104	73
Sierra Leone	142	246	135	142	0	0	0	0
Togo	96	308	163	128	31	31	32	29

TABLE 37: **Volume of total cereal trade (continued)**

	Cereals							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010
Americas	51061	58992	55222	57765	136274	156662	134078	153418
Latin America and the Caribbean	44034	48448	46473	49739	26031	40949	33720	43688
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	5	6	6	5	0	0	0	0
Argentina	48	18	17	18	23728	28108	17678	25450
Aruba	21	15	14	9	14	4	5	1
Bahamas	23	21	14	19	0	0	0	0
Barbados	57	78	66	66	5	6	4	4
Belize	17	20	21	22	1	1	0	11
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	460	461	498	372	6	33	70	34
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	10814	8510	8615	8785	36	7632	8770	12567
British Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chile	1948	2760	2161	2061	50	100	112	134
Colombia	3272	5181	5113	5472	0	5	3	4
Costa Rica	769	958	954	961	27	38	29	27
Cuba	1607	2150	1921	2045	0	0	0	1
Curaçao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	8	7	7	3	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	1353	1452	1394	1738	0	4	2	18
Ecuador	600	929	921	1188	94	25	33	28
El Salvador	681	812	739	759	29	11	19	22
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	26	30	9	23	14	7	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	637	1168	1183	1216	9	33	20	23
Guyana	66	72	84	67	207	198	231	170
Haiti	529	564	627	832	0	0	0	0
Honduras	267	431	690	618	2	5	3	5
Jamaica	481	415	395	459	0	10	8	9
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14065	14905	13363	14445	567	1608	1555	1128
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	185	365	331	354	1	33	23	28
Panama	382	528	466	601	0	0	1	0
Paraguay	170	19	11	16	300	1718	2872	1889
Peru	2312	3191	3257	3871	10	53	72	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Barthélemy	0			0	0			0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	5	5	10	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	21	12	16	16	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	35	42	31	30	15	20	19	21
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	39	34	24	58	41	25	23	77
Trinidad and Tobago	210	271	188	157	9	10	20	17
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	312	218	177	185	780	1264	2149	1991
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2581	2779	3131	3237	76	0	0	4
Northern America	7027	10544	8748	8026	110243	115714	100358	109730
Bermuda	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Canada	1933	3474	2663	2330	22885	21739	23256	22774
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	5091	7068	6083	5694	87358	93974	77102	86956
Asia	119205	127318	135588	138169	39207	40770	39151	44071
Central Asia	1537	3478	3356	3112	6126	8164	6782	8572
Kazakhstan	18	124	182	54	6091	8147	6700	8490
Kyrgyzstan	237	508	492	453	28	3	3	5
Tajikistan	404	1064	1001	992	0	2	5	3
Turkmenistan	7	461	179	127	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	872	1320	1501	1486	7	13	74	74

TABLE 37: **Volume of total cereal trade (continued)**

	Cereals							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010
Eastern Asia	52 450	45 938	47 337	52 089	14 524	2 221	1 749	1 671
China, Hong Kong SAR	589	637	616	615	45	39	35	25
China, Macao SAR	35	39	37	36	0	0	0	0
China	9 477	6 947	9 223	11 788	13 953	1 867	1 419	1 314
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 283	356	589	441	0	0	0	0
Japan	27 012	25 458	25 000	25 604	472	300	275	311
Mongolia	253	324	299	160	0	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	12 801	12 177	11 573	13 444	54	13	19	22
South-Eastern Asia	17 780	18 232	21 817	25 458	10 333	16 879	16 996	17 153
Brunei Darussalam	51	48	49	58	0	0	5	0
Cambodia	117	42	35	96	7	317	367	82
Indonesia	6 863	5 829	6 152	8 116	32	188	106	126
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16	29	53	52	1	127	232	225
Malaysia	4 099	4 403	4 956	5 426	140	61	53	65
Myanmar	121	126	87	212	399	368	400	156
Philippines	3 799	4 270	5 311	4 572	4	20	16	22
Singapore	710	596	588	639	57	112	95	124
Thailand	1 100	1 367	1 629	2 390	6 207	10 939	9 752	9 465
Timor-Leste	45	20	15	12	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	859	1 502	2 940	3 885	3 486	4 748	5 969	6 886
Southern Asia	16 035	18 574	20 449	16 221	4 929	10 029	8 350	10 372
Afghanistan	1 178	2 046	1 457	803	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	2 496	4 236	3 027	4 569	1	9	5	4
Bhutan	57	8	5	68	9	0	0	1
India	55	22	200	205	2 822	6 499	5 090	4 889
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 928	8 960	11 195	8 878	7	162	88	653
Maldives	35	52	49	48	0	0	0	0
Nepal	203	134	150	254	0	5	54	6
Pakistan	1 054	1 971	3 174	261	2 087	3 205	2 978	4 422
Sri Lanka	1 029	1 144	1 192	1 137	2	149	135	398
Western Asia	31 404	41 096	42 629	41 289	3 297	3 478	5 274	6 303
Armenia	467	416	446	440	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	766	1 580	1 085	1 510	3	42	19	0
Bahrain	123	134	143	175	6	0	0	0
Cyprus	655	569	575	507	0	21	7	9
Georgia	1 025	625	646	760	21	20	22	48
Iraq	4 589	4 722	5 317	4 223	0	0	0	0
Israel	2 999	2 894	3 324	3 312	0	40	24	37
Jordan	1 537	2 231	1 756	1 391	4	21	49	14
Kuwait	740	889	974	825	31	2	50	45
Lebanon	830	856	1 056	996	2	65	34	42
Occupied Palestinian Territory	495	639	632	373	7	13	8	16
Oman	578	646	534	738	202	122	95	15
Qatar	143	472	455	475	2	5	4	6
Saudi Arabia	7 582	10 649	10 207	12 224	7	13	9	48
Syrian Arab Republic	1 731	2 698	4 421	3 496	2	391	227	32
Turkey	2 682	5 360	4 191	3 460	2 503	1 752	3 500	4 375
United Arab Emirates	1 827	2 860	3 103	2 811	502	872	1 082	1 477
Yemen	2 635	2 854	3 764	3 573	4	98	142	138
Europe	54 696	72 929	72 005	71 664	73 619	105 761	134 690	118 369
Eastern Europe	11 193	6 850	4 757	4 582	7 226	45 586	69 463	46 756
Belarus	2 174	525	272	158	54	16	11	39
Bulgaria	163	269	174	181	809	2 524	2 855	3 533
Czech Republic	197	288	248	234	1 173	1 407	2 624	1 957
Hungary	104	220	211	273	1 934	6 201	6 312	6 576
Poland	1 864	2 496	1 328	1 339	18	720	3 286	2 034
Republic of Moldova	49	133	98	76	58	239	550	342
Romania	537	1 320	1 657	1 411	351	3 341	4 612	5 399
Russian Federation	4 851	979	431	450	1 263	14 121	22 315	14 001
Slovakia	233	501	238	367	280	500	911	800
Ukraine	1 021	120	100	92	1 286	16 518	25 987	12 075
Northern Europe	5 849	8 055	7 050	6 930	9 536	9 565	10 495	12 067
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	702	1 716	1 001	868	1 975	1 000	1 909	2 472
Estonia	210	113	69	105	23	282	227	246
Faroe Islands	8	14	13	13	0	0	0	0
Finland	330	161	131	101	277	608	472	723
Guernsey								
Iceland	64	77	75	70	0	0	0	0

TABLE 37: **Volume of total cereal trade (continued)**

	Cereals							
	imports				exports			
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2008	thousand tonnes 2009	thousand tonnes 2010
Ireland	731	1012	1218	1177	205	137	86	99
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey								
Latvia	78	373	553	478	7	1140	1319	1334
Lithuania	102	339	116	212	141	1615	1797	1403
Norway	314	600	393	551	1	1	0	1
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	182	305	250	349	1478	1070	940	1019
United Kingdom	3128	3345	3230	3007	5429	3711	3745	4769
Southern Europe	20628	28985	29724	28300	4697	4828	6325	6905
Albania	403	422	395	420	0	0	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	489	643	590	670	51	7	28	71
Croatia	47	207	60	86	359	266	701	505
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	1164	1613	1306	1514	282	459	877	684
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	8465	8897	9663	10859	2179	1521	1238	1593
Malta	193	153	115	90	0	41	26	0
Montenegro	0	105	137	105	0	3	13	5
Portugal	2734	3579	3644	3581	111	161	193	172
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	40	26	23	0	805	2045	2315
Slovenia	343	428	416	442	79	101	163	245
Spain	6573	12715	13196	10239	1330	1459	1039	1313
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	164	184	176	270	3	4	3	3
Western Europe	17026	29039	30473	31853	52161	45782	48407	52640
Austria	444	843	1286	1549	981	1190	1211	1302
Belgium	5968	7467	7081	7508	2766	3164	2492	2365
France	1664	2063	1613	1943	32746	28865	29722	34774
Germany	3446	6983	8591	8438	14392	10761	13063	12762
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	54	75	82	90	61	78	74	111
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	4906	10846	11175	11633	1214	1722	1839	1320
Switzerland	544	762	644	692	1	3	6	8
Oceania	926	1514	1291	1386	21862	12428	18719	20368
Australia and New Zealand	308	740	587	625	21850	12402	18693	20336
Australia	55	202	226	208	21826	12377	18678	20321
New Zealand	253	538	361	417	24	25	15	15
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melanesia	541	695	606	660	12	26	25	33
Fiji	138	184	127	135	11	26	25	33
New Caledonia	35	43	43	47	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	321	406	370	394	1	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	31	44	48	66	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	16	17	18	19	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	13	16	20	14	0	0	0	0
Guam	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	11	10	14	14	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polynesia	65	63	77	86	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	38	43	36	40	0	0	0	0
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	15	11	33	36	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	7	7	6	8	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 38: **Volumes of total oilseed trade and sugar and honey trade**

	Oilseeds				Sugar and honey			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
World	68 961	124 745	67 741	121 569	49 823	70 235	51 314	73 122
Africa	1 035	2 933	1 090	1 374	5 150	10 440	4 478	3 506
Eastern Africa	35	185	191	589	866	1 601	1 099	1 781
Burundi	1	1	0	0	2	14	5	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	14	136	0	87
Eritrea	0	0	1	0	9	45	0	0
Ethiopia	2	13	38	296	24	180	71	1
Kenya	5	60	1	11	119	299	20	39
Madagascar	0	2	1	1	32	97	1	25
Malawi	6	19	3	54	8	4	48	98
Mauritius	2	2	0	0	41	24	502	592
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	5	19	59	238	76	69	326
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	8	0	0	8	50	0	0
Seychelles	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	152	133	0	0
Uganda	0	6	7	16	64	147	2	105
United Republic of Tanzania	6	17	18	87	136	161	16	46
Zambia	8	4	12	48	4	7	88	320
Zimbabwe	4	46	91	16	11	219	278	142
Middle Africa	9	5	9	1	259	608	35	55
Angola	0	1	0	0	91	276	0	0
Cameroon	8	0	1	0	52	83	1	11
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	9	23	0	0
Chad	0	0	7	0	26	64	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	30	4	32	40
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	1	0	0	48	152	0	4
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Gabon	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Northern Africa	769	2 568	302	166	2 325	4 798	593	623
Algeria	3	37	0	0	845	1 368	0	25
Egypt	381	1 808	12	27	443	1 153	217	512
Libya	30	1	23	0	167	176	0	0
Morocco	322	279	0	0	563	805	136	50
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	2	5	267	139	30	938	238	26
Tunisia	31	438	0	0	278	359	2	10
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	185	94	53	167	207	491	2 641	806
Botswana	1	5	2	12	56	90	2	2
Lesotho	2	2	0	0	27	31	0	0
Namibia	1	6	0	0	72	51	6	1
South Africa	178	77	38	154	38	309	1 686	448
Swaziland	4	4	12	1	14	10	947	355
Western Africa	36	81	536	452	1 492	2 941	109	241
Benin	1	1	120	24	19	52	0	10
Burkina Faso	0	5	27	133	11	34	3	0
Côte d'Ivoire	2	1	50	44	34	16	81	8
Cape Verde	1	0	0	0	14	13	0	0
Gambia	9	6	27	9	84	153	0	37
Ghana	0	2	48	33	134	379	4	83
Guinea	0	0	13	2	59	103	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	4	0	11	27	0	9
Liberia	0	1	0	0	12	23	0	0
Mali	0	5	13	23	95	87	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	206	199	0	0
Niger	1	5	5	4	52	68	2	38
Nigeria	19	35	199	166	706	1 479	1	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	1	20	3	11	24	126	15	1
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0
Togo	3	0	27	2	19	168	2	53

TABLE 38: **Volumes of total oilseed trade and sugar and honey trade (continued)**

	Oilseeds				Sugar and honey			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Americas	9 718	9 566	52 491	101 796	7 015	11 324	17 989	39 704
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 884	7 597	18 652	46 264	1 908	4 966	16 436	36 000
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Argentina	253	43	4 662	13 959	19	52	388	544
Aruba	1	0	0	0	56	4	27	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	11	13	0	0
Barbados	26	23	0	0	30	34	55	9
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	106
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	268	8	409	173	12	17	23	81
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	825	172	11 520	25 916	32	39	6 589	28 173
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chile	85	82	9	19	266	502	16	19
Colombia	353	365	0	0	31	200	1 248	925
Costa Rica	236	253	2	25	13	32	183	228
Cuba	23	152	0	0	2	4	3 590	548
Curaçao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	32	30	333	370
Ecuador	7	3	28	0	27	81	33	32
El Salvador	7	5	3	1	15	16	415	576
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	5	17	20	24	15	30	1 529	2 085
Guyana	1	10	2	1	8	12	330	198
Haiti	0	0	0	0	130	192	0	0
Honduras	2	3	1	1	16	27	70	156
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	96	125	169	94
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5 413	6 033	45	14	423	2 278	802	1 176
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1	0	52	77	7	12	190	442
Panama	1	32	0	24	6	10	67	31
Paraguay	13	15	1 820	4 040	10	33	17	63
Peru	57	198	1	1	182	244	45	131
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Barthélemy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	0
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	1	0	0	8	9	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	1	0	0	17	24	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	85	16	0	4	87	101	88	2
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	16	22	4	1 981	106	121	10	9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	203	140	75	3	205	691	51	0
Northern America	1 835	1 970	33 840	55 533	5 107	6 358	1 552	3 704
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Canada	691	578	5 482	11 173	1 735	1 572	354	593
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	1 144	1 392	28 358	44 359	3 370	4 784	1 198	3 110
Asia	32 943	80 495	1 856	1 993	18 741	28 065	10 588	12 428
Central Asia	106	27	103	130	920	1 469	20	31
Kazakhstan	33	13	27	72	369	436	5	24
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	5	2	12	72	13	7
Tajikistan	0	0	0	1	39	245	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	35	47	98	117	0	0
Uzbekistan	74	12	35	8	401	599	2	0

TABLE 38: **Volumes of total oilseed trade and sugar and honey trade (continued)**

	Oilseeds				Sugar and honey			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Eastern Asia	25 108	66 977	833	619	6 589	6 717	1 083	1 821
China, Hong Kong SAR	54	40	25	13	269	255	75	45
China, Macao SAR	1	1	0	0	7	10	0	0
China	15 755	59 318	807	604	2 003	2 266	616	1 265
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	53	26	0	0	74	94	0	0
Japan	7 548	6 122	0	0	1 912	1 499	15	22
Mongolia	3	0	0	0	27	38	0	0
Republic of Korea	1 695	1 470	1	2	2 297	2 555	377	489
South-Eastern Asia	3 934	5 230	315	246	3 903	6 322	5 968	6 191
Brunei Darussalam	3	1	0	0	21	14	0	0
Cambodia	9	0	2	8	90	430	0	14
Indonesia	1 438	1 993	55	64	1 720	2 039	168	526
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	1	6	22	31	0	0
Malaysia	764	726	52	39	1 223	1 828	287	343
Myanmar	1	0	46	59	58	56	6	16
Philippines	294	299	3	0	344	551	253	169
Singapore	67	40	22	6	361	508	32	198
Thailand	1 357	1 899	17	17	15	251	5 142	4 844
Timor-Leste	0	0	2	1	3	9	0	0
Viet Nam	1	271	116	45	45	603	81	81
Southern Asia	1 669	2 642	529	843	3 175	5 652	2 185	2 719
Afghanistan	0	0	0	15	54	260	0	0
Bangladesh	435	380	1	11	253	1 079	0	0
Bhutan	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	0
India	7	42	498	786	68	1 214	780	2 210
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	604	950	3	4	1 105	1 946	114	68
Maldives	0	0	0	0	7	12	0	0
Nepal	76	76	2	0	31	58	19	1
Pakistan	537	1 184	10	17	1 075	527	1 271	440
Sri Lanka	10	9	15	9	577	549	0	0
Western Asia	2 125	5 620	75	155	4 153	7 905	1 333	1 665
Armenia	3	6	0	0	71	108	0	2
Azerbaijan	0	23	0	1	79	389	0	210
Bahrain	3	13	0	0	23	58	0	1
Cyprus	14	3	0	0	32	30	1	0
Georgia	1	6	2	3	109	138	11	0
Iraq	2	4	0	0	407	392	0	0
Israel	624	606	20	17	439	423	5	11
Jordan	27	29	1	1	201	309	4	11
Kuwait	5	14	0	0	70	86	1	2
Lebanon	28	42	0	1	99	191	6	5
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3	1	0	0	68	91	3	5
Oman	22	5	0	0	51	106	2	17
Qatar	1	9	0	0	18	49	0	0
Saudi Arabia	58	466	0	0	658	1 636	13	441
Syrian Arab Republic	122	625	30	15	405	1 335	43	257
Turkey	1 153	2 852	20	45	26	121	693	232
United Arab Emirates	14	898	3	71	942	1 804	550	441
Yemen	46	17	1	1	456	638	0	29
Europe	25 016	31 689	9 872	15 074	18 541	19 898	13 592	13 824
Eastern Europe	455	2 560	4 135	7 462	7 092	5 380	1 745	3 311
Belarus	22	33	7	27	516	431	290	516
Bulgaria	12	59	59	1 126	324	346	15	269
Czech Republic	68	172	537	389	161	275	111	274
Hungary	25	120	510	1 319	18	369	61	592
Poland	101	369	29	316	87	463	689	640
Republic of Moldova	1	25	124	183	12	15	18	51
Romania	68	483	208	1 654	538	556	17	203
Russian Federation	120	1 214	1 285	174	5 047	2 379	193	218
Slovakia	11	52	92	528	62	233	83	390
Ukraine	26	34	1 283	1 746	328	314	269	159
Northern Europe	2 479	2 742	274	1 017	3 718	4 096	1 748	1 446
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	291	415	35	80	400	288	425	385
Estonia	4	24	6	78	74	57	3	14
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Finland	217	139	0	1	111	153	37	25
Guernsey								
Iceland	1	2	0	0	15	15	0	0

TABLE 38: **Volumes of total oilseed trade and sugar and honey trade (continued)**

	Oilseeds				Sugar and honey			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Ireland	46	83	3	6	353	382	88	45
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey								
Latvia	7	77	9	195	13	110	31	13
Lithuania	49	78	66	284	10	83	113	121
Norway	431	439	3	0	282	226	4	3
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	200	166	11	43	139	192	112	180
United Kingdom	1 233	1 321	140	329	2 320	2 588	934	660
Southern Europe	5 858	8 041	368	986	2 375	4 392	1 301	1 881
Albania	4	1	0	0	60	52	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	118	0	0	77	199	0	74
Croatia	36	36	29	95	52	104	5	207
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	357	382	201	172	137	384	42	170
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1 073	2 129	37	159	670	1 600	698	352
Malta	7	1	0	0	24	32	0	0
Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0
Portugal	937	1 340	9	69	426	567	91	268
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	88	0	68	0	24	0	410
Slovenia	14	285	1	291	60	119	51	59
Spain	3 418	3 650	80	130	792	1 186	403	336
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6	9	0	1	42	110	2	3
Western Europe	16 224	18 345	5 096	5 610	5 356	6 030	8 797	7 186
Austria	228	551	87	201	349	345	166	276
Belgium	2 550	3 456	287	667	1 281	1 558	1 822	1 173
France	706	1 755	2 831	2 017	1 219	1 267	4 120	2 529
Germany	6 062	6 507	729	450	1 159	1 695	2 035	2 199
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	6	5	5	15	9	12	0	1
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	6 532	6 012	1 156	2 259	1 065	967	640	984
Switzerland	141	60	1	1	274	186	15	24
Oceania	249	61	2 430	1 331	376	509	4 668	3 660
Australia and New Zealand	244	56	2 305	1 250	331	439	4 220	3 452
Australia	201	33	2 304	1 247	38	177	4 161	3 384
New Zealand	44	22	1	2	294	262	59	68
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melanesia	5	6	114	77	20	44	448	208
Fiji	1	1	0	0	5	17	448	208
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0
Papua New Guinea	4	5	68	41	3	9	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	15	30	2	6	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	30	6	3	3	0	0
Micronesia	0	0	7	4	6	4	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	7	4	3	4	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polynesia	0	0	4	1	19	22	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	4	1	7	8	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 39: **Volume of total meat and dairy products trade**

	Total meat				Dairy products (milk equivalent)			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
World	23 441	37 239	24 359	39 530	69 329	97 406	72 861	104 142
Africa	778	1 753	118	189	4 870	7 376	357	459
Eastern Africa	29	74	23	19	347	406	68	79
Burundi	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0
Comoros	2	14	0	0	2	3	0	0
Djibouti	1	3	0	0	43	14	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	1
Ethiopia	0	0	1	12	8	22	0	6
Kenya	0	0	1	5	15	32	3	39
Madagascar	0	1	0	0	22	24	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	8	31	0	6
Mauritius	16	14	1	0	129	123	1	0
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	5	15	0	0	36	26	0	1
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
Seychelles	2	4	0	0	8	5	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Uganda	0	1	0	1	2	7	1	20
United Republic of Tanzania	1	2	0	0	24	20	2	1
Zambia	0	1	0	0	12	28	1	6
Zimbabwe	0	20	20	0	8	55	59	1
Middle Africa	181	533	0	0	209	318	5	4
Angola	81	316	0	0	20	35	0	0
Cameroon	16	2	0	0	49	75	4	3
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	0
Congo	19	30	0	0	46	51	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19	95	0	0	41	93	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	5	18	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gabon	41	71	0	0	43	49	1	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Northern Africa	235	428	10	8	2 803	4 292	71	184
Algeria	19	47	0	0	1 553	2 170	0	2
Egypt	206	335	1	3	728	1 107	18	135
Libya	3	24	0	0	157	367	0	0
Morocco	3	10	0	1	254	329	10	20
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	0	3	9	2	44	242	2	0
Tunisia	4	9	1	3	68	77	42	27
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	217	322	84	105	430	289	142	118
Botswana	3	8	21	47	148	72	0	0
Lesotho	6	8	0	0	6	6	0	0
Namibia	32	11	33	23	37	20	4	0
South Africa	171	290	22	35	180	170	130	117
Swaziland	5	5	7	0	60	21	7	0
Western Africa	117	396	2	57	1 080	2 071	71	75
Benin	57	118	1	55	29	39	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	46	38	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	10	19	0	0	124	153	60	15
Cape Verde	3	11	0	0	23	41	0	0
Gambia	2	5	0	0	25	119	0	0
Ghana	22	133	0	0	89	163	2	4
Guinea	2	9	0	0	40	53	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	1	0	0	3	6	0	0
Liberia	5	15	0	0	7	9	0	0
Mali	0	1	0	0	66	60	0	1
Mauritania	3	7	0	0	31	159	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	31	67	1	2
Nigeria	0	46	0	0	428	881	0	3
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	2	9	0	1	122	252	5	28
Sierra Leone	1	8	0	0	2	6	0	0
Togo	8	11	0	1	13	24	3	22

TABLE 39: **Volume of total meat and dairy products trade (continued)**

	Total meat				Dairy products (milk equivalent)			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Americas	4 179	5 463	8 305	15 870	9 665	8 201	5 610	12 069
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 858	3 266	2 424	7 840	6 978	6 222	2 066	3 620
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	4	9	0	0	6	6	0	0
Argentina	124	58	358	557	52	58	1 141	1 822
Aruba	26	13	6	0	75	24	37	0
Bahamas	39	36	0	0	40	27	0	0
Barbados	10	10	1	0	23	24	0	1
Belize	3	3	0	0	19	14	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	1	1	2	68	23	19	42
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	67	40	1 550	6 136	1 562	711	17	170
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	3	4	0	0	2	3	0	0
Chile	119	262	48	246	187	129	86	273
Colombia	39	65	2	8	133	37	79	20
Costa Rica	4	14	23	28	33	33	44	137
Cuba	69	224	0	0	343	241	0	0
Curaçao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	4	5	0	0	9	11	0	0
Dominican Republic	4	27	0	1	109	89	0	1
Ecuador	2	10	5	0	5	8	8	10
El Salvador	18	45	5	10	181	190	6	8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	7	7	0	0	9	8	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	28	106	6	24	207	271	1	6
Guyana	12	2	0	0	55	43	0	0
Haiti	19	57	0	0	58	78	0	0
Honduras	16	36	1	6	101	69	11	23
Jamaica	42	76	0	1	97	67	2	4
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1 081	1 584	81	197	2 311	2 548	108	177
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	4	9	31	109	74	29	67	193
Panama	14	27	5	7	65	93	18	8
Paraguay	2	4	51	219	23	24	0	4
Peru	15	33	0	3	281	304	7	136
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Barthélemy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	5	0	0	4	3	0	0
Saint Lucia	14	14	0	0	16	11	0	1
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	9	0	0	6	9	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	7	22	0	0	5	14	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	16	35	2	2	127	138	10	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	8	17	247	283	3	8	401	579
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7	378	1	0	649	854	4	0
Northern America	2 320	2 197	5 881	8 029	2 687	1 979	3 544	8 449
Bermuda	6	9	0	0	7	6	0	0
Canada	482	634	1 187	1 721	728	620	656	371
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United States of America	1 832	1 554	4 694	6 309	1 952	1 352	2 888	8 078
Asia	7 650	11 820	2 568	3 736	17 306	27 617	1 984	5 762
Central Asia	89	347	1	1	249	441	12	89
Kazakhstan	32	208	1	0	160	394	2	16
Kyrgyzstan	2	101	0	1	1	20	9	73
Tajikistan	27	28	0	0	1	7	0	0
Turkmenistan	9	3	0	0	22	5	0	0
Uzbekistan	18	7	0	0	64	15	1	0

TABLE 39: **Volume of total meat and dairy products trade (continued)**

	Total meat				Dairy products (milk equivalent)			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Eastern Asia	5 856	6 823	1 701	1 898	5 225	9 151	490	227
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 400	1 905	862	946	779	657	303	81
China, Macao SAR	16	41	0	0	19	40	0	0
China	1 206	1 290	783	897	2 245	6 178	163	112
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Japan	2 696	2 782	5	14	1 677	1 540	16	16
Mongolia	0	5	17	15	4	5	0	0
Republic of Korea	536	800	34	26	500	721	8	18
South-Eastern Asia	598	1 581	501	753	6 749	9 012	800	1 503
Brunei Darussalam	4	7	0	0	23	17	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	27	13	9	0
Indonesia	54	120	6	6	1 092	2 075	248	177
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	13	14	0	0
Malaysia	172	223	10	37	1 293	1 455	132	255
Myanmar	0	24	0	0	126	83	0	0
Singapore	203	274	7	19	756	1 604	252	641
Thailand	2	8	403	670	1 140	986	98	182
Philippines	157	311	1	11	1 714	1 575	58	232
Timor-Leste	5	5	0	0	8	6	0	0
Viet Nam	0	609	74	11	559	1 184	3	15
Southern Asia	37	343	312	742	1 093	2 461	153	861
Afghanistan	0	41	0	0	2	82	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	286	532	0	0
Bhutan	0	5	0	0	8	20	0	0
India	0	1	300	676	61	390	137	333
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31	281	7	26	175	519	10	447
Maldives	3	10	0	0	18	31	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	1	4	30	4	4
Pakistan	0	4	4	36	81	289	1	75
Sri Lanka	3	2	0	3	458	569	1	1
Western Asia	1 070	2 725	52	341	3 990	6 551	529	3 082
Armenia	26	54	0	0	36	42	1	2
Azerbaijan	23	24	0	2	49	146	0	0
Bahrain	29	63	0	2	103	175	1	88
Cyprus	6	20	4	8	37	65	18	40
Georgia	21	60	1	1	32	53	18	3
Iraq	0	287	0	0	476	283	0	0
Israel	80	95	9	13	83	93	5	13
Jordan	37	123	2	58	156	263	13	55
Kuwait	81	202	2	1	273	323	10	30
Lebanon	30	71	0	8	280	312	1	6
Occupied Palestinian Territory	8	13	1	0	17	36	3	1
Oman	42	100	1	1	221	591	135	95
Qatar	32	131	0	2	140	284	1	0
Saudi Arabia	453	898	25	54	1 105	1 930	259	2 068
Syrian Arab Republic	0	23	0	9	138	298	10	216
Turkey	2	52	5	152	109	216	25	184
United Arab Emirates	135	398	2	30	463	1 074	30	239
Yemen	65	112	0	0	273	368	1	41
Europe	10 642	17 849	10 909	17 212	36 946	53 269	50 672	67 670
Eastern Europe	1 680	4 519	794	2 187	1 934	6 346	4 033	8 451
Belarus	40	91	40	244	60	105	497	2 331
Bulgaria	52	210	14	55	76	423	42	136
Czech Republic	45	372	34	120	112	712	733	1 295
Hungary	61	205	290	372	116	542	204	418
Poland	60	632	202	1 165	401	785	997	3 053
Republic of Moldova	8	20	14	3	4	29	29	6
Romania	74	328	8	88	75	418	18	65
Russian Federation	1 280	2 226	20	28	1 007	2 796	686	172
Slovakia	28	195	3	71	68	438	155	387
Ukraine	31	241	168	41	14	98	672	588
Northern Europe	2 090	3 455	2 872	3 416	4 606	7 780	10 323	12 074
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	180	346	1 473	1 636	482	1 017	2 321	2 999
Estonia	61	54	30	31	117	75	219	321
Faroe Islands	3	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Finland	31	73	26	49	110	313	775	920
Guernsey								
Iceland	0	1	2	5	1	1	2	8

TABLE 39: **Volume of total meat and dairy products trade (continued)**

	Total meat				Dairy products (milk equivalent)			
	imports		exports		imports		exports	
	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2010
Ireland	126	233	765	777	645	792	3285	3288
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey								
Latvia	28	76	1	24	45	157	86	350
Lithuania	15	104	24	71	253	360	594	897
Norway	8	14	4	5	19	52	125	84
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	113	305	35	79	218	863	366	735
United Kingdom	1525	2246	512	739	2711	4147	2550	2470
Southern Europe	2875	3453	1072	2187	9091	12337	2766	4911
Albania	25	46	0	0	15	26	2	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32	42	1	10	66	129	2	68
Croatia	33	82	10	23	161	160	32	63
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	729	444	17	33	894	1381	134	267
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1441	1842	376	591	5468	6734	1069	2223
Malta	14	21	0	0	41	41	3	0
Montenegro	0	34	0	1	0	55	0	0
Portugal	215	300	17	66	397	681	408	678
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	13	0	14	0	80	0	72
Slovenia	28	78	3	44	67	208	150	309
Spain	306	488	636	1398	1919	2750	957	1228
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	38	62	2	7	30	92	3	4
Western Europe	3998	6422	6172	9422	21315	26805	33551	42233
Austria	174	340	202	447	548	871	1118	1695
Belgium	353	509	1184	1506	4435	4891	4633	5113
France	1158	1497	1700	1518	4685	4768	9809	10327
Germany	1655	2353	1044	3095	5025	8358	10477	14678
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	26	34	7	9	87	312	194	445
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	534	1578	2033	2844	6298	7291	6853	8992
Switzerland	96	111	2	4	237	314	467	983
Oceania	193	354	2459	2523	542	945	14238	18183
Australia and New Zealand	80	229	2456	2521	389	756	14237	18180
Australia	45	177	1599	1620	337	644	5580	3422
New Zealand	35	52	857	900	52	112	8658	14758
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Melanesia	63	70	2	2	93	135	1	3
Fiji	16	9	1	2	35	65	0	3
New Caledonia	9	17	0	0	28	39	0	0
Papua New Guinea	37	39	0	0	26	25	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	0
Vanuatu	1	3	2	0	2	3	0	0
Micronesia	7	1	0	0	13	2	0	0
Guam	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Kiribati	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polynesia	43	55	0	0	47	52	0	0
American Samoa	3	1	0	0	5	2	0	0
Cook Islands	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
French Polynesia	23	28	0	0	29	36	0	0
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	9	12	0	0	6	7	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	7	11	0	0	5	4	0	0
Tuvalu	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 40: **Value of fish trade**

	Fish							
	imports				exports			
	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010
World	60 089	108 034	99 712	111 349	55 750	101 897	96 108	109 605
Africa	957	3 053	3 346	3 266	2 697	4 792	4 648	5 031
Eastern Africa	88	478	441	469	459	1 004	998	1 124
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	1	3	3		0	0	0
Djibouti	2	10	17	17	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2
Ethiopia	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kenya	5	6	7	8	39	76	57	64
Madagascar	7	27	18	27	37	160	115	113
Malawi	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	42	304	235	234	37	281	285	265
Mayotte								0
Mozambique	9	39	40	36	100	77	66	57
Réunion								
Rwanda	0	2	5	6		0	0	1
Seychelles	11	64	87	88	113	97	210	215
Somalia	0	4	6	6	2	4	3	3
Uganda	0	1	1	1	29	119	109	129
United Republic of Tanzania	0	4	4	6	95	185	146	268
Zambia	2	9	8	12	0	1	1	2
Zimbabwe	9	5	6	21	4	1	2	3
Middle Africa	104	448	446	412	29	20	15	15
Angola	16	114	97	105	11	9	9	9
Cameroon	28	178	243	188	1	1	2	3
Central African Republic	0	2	3	4	0	0		
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	21	30	5	8	2	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26	89	51	60	1	0	1	1
Equatorial Guinea	3	16	25	26	2	0	0	0
Gabon	10	18	20	20	13	7	2	2
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Africa	214	603	768	797	1 054	1 943	1 726	1 723
Algeria	12	30	54	50	4	13	8	7
Egypt	171	378	476	500	1	11	14	15
Libya	9	48	52	52	12	23	5	5
Morocco	9	75	116	123	950	1 697	1 548	1 539
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	12	71	67	67	86	199	150	157
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	112	297	331	311	556	1 096	1 157	1 349
Botswana	11	13	9	13	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	9	3	2	2		0		
Namibia	24	39	56	52	283	577	714	783
South Africa	59	239	261	241	270	519	442	566
Swaziland	8	4	3	3	3	0	0	0
Western Africa	439	1 226	1 361	1 277	599	730	753	819
Benin	9	32	29	27	1	0	0	1
Burkina Faso	1	6	9	9	0	1	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	132	398	364	289	129	199	170	24
Cape Verde	1	3	3	2	1	3	15	38
Gambia	0	1	1	1	4	3	5	7
Ghana	84	129	121	146	78	44	54	15
Guinea	8	4	9	9	2	5	9	9
Guinea-Bissau	0	2	1	2	3	2	3	3
Liberia	3	6	3	3	0	1	1	1
Mali	2	8	9	12	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	1	87	149	126	140
Niger	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Nigeria	182	618	795	740	12	75	101	324
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	4	13	9	10
Senegal	2	3	1	6	260	223	242	233
Sierra Leone	4	3	4	4	11	10	10	10
Togo	12	11	10	24	3	2	5	4

TABLE 40: **Value of fish trade (continued)**

	Fish							
	imports				exports			
	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010
Americas	12 931	20 179	18 792	21 367	13 090	21 089	19 064	20 501
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 083	3 172	2 910	3 592	6 943	12 549	11 339	11 647
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	4	7	6	6	0	0	0	0
Argentina	84	100	98	125	806	1 310	1 148	1 346
Aruba	10	15	15	16	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	15	22	21	20	108	83	65	75
Barbados	11	20	18	18	1	1	0	1
Belize	3	2	1	1	32	24	26	16
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	324	690	722	1 057	239	274	197	218
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Chile	48	251	114	255	1 794	3 931	3 606	3 401
Colombia	75	240	228	260	191	240	209	180
Costa Rica	20	61	55	50	118	127	116	105
Cuba	43	66	43	26	87	80	46	60
Curaçao								
Dominica	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	53	117	126	138	3	4	4	7
Ecuador	2	233	225	228	587	1 755	1 611	1 810
El Salvador	9	29	77	43	27	120	94	78
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	112	134	93	100
French Guiana								
Grenada	2	5	4	4	3	3	5	5
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	8	37	44	75	35	78	87	98
Guyana	2	1	2	2	51	68	53	49
Haiti	6	22	27	27	4	5	5	5
Honduras	16	27	21	27	189	186	153	169
Jamaica	52	103	89	90	10	9	7	10
Martinique								
Mexico	143	591	385	530	707	828	803	773
Montserrat	0	0	0	0				
Nicaragua	7	7	6	7	128	127	108	137
Panama	15	32	33	37	257	410	381	194
Paraguay	2	4	4	6	0	0	0	0
Peru	16	72	79	163	1 129	2 423	2 209	2 532
Puerto Rico								
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	5	8	6	6	0	0		
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	6	5	4	6	41	53	72	31
Trinidad and Tobago	7	27	29	28	11	10	10	11
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	2	4	4	4	7	6	5
United States Virgin Islands								
Uruguay	12	51	51	62	110	208	176	186
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	57	290	338	240	153	28	14	11
Northern America	11 848	17 008	15 882	17 775	6 147	8 539	7 725	8 854
Bermuda	7	6	7	11	0	0	0	0
Canada	1 388	2 046	2 013	2 264	2 818	3 706	3 240	3 847
Greenland	1	3	4	4	266	361	335	340
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	7	9	5	5
United States of America	10 451	14 952	13 858	15 496	3 055	4 463	4 145	4 661
Asia	23 805	32 918	30 607	35 468	19 475	34 919	34 096	40 581
Central Asia	23	92	78	70	13	85	88	95
Kazakhstan	20	77	66	56	12	83	86	93
Kyrgyzstan	2	7	8	9	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	1	1	1				
Turkmenistan	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	1	4	2	2	0	1	2	2

TABLE 40: **Value of fish trade (continued)**

	Fish							
	imports				exports			
	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010
Eastern Asia	21 217	26 310	24 398	28 346	8 191	15 159	15 232	18 784
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 949	2 414	2 546	3 041	552	459	433	452
China, Macao SAR	14	53	60	70	4	3	3	1
China	2 343	5 881	5 745	7 057	5 359	11 666	11 803	14 724
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13	84	94	94	87	46	60	63
Japan	15 513	14 947	13 258	14 892	802	1 698	1 583	1 945
Mongolia	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	1 385	2 928	2 694	3 191	1 388	1 287	1 349	1 597
South-Eastern Asia	1 871	4 698	4 326	4 852	8 860	15 970	14 829	17 133
Brunei Darussalam	15	12	11	11	0	2	0	0
Cambodia	3	2	5	4	34	25	30	3
Indonesia	95	196	230	316	1 584	2 473	2 247	2 562
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	297	582	672	777	349	795	655	825
Myanmar	2	5	6	6	184	561	483	497
Philippines	109	147	192	134	407	645	569	639
Singapore	533	899	807	951	452	386	307	371
Thailand	782	2 400	1 979	2 140	4 367	6 532	6 236	7 128
Timor-Leste		1	1	1		0	0	0
Viet Nam	34	449	419	507	1 481	4 550	4 301	5 109
Southern Asia	128	245	257	299	2 135	2 712	3 092	3 569
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh	3	10	17	17	343	537	516	510
Bhutan		2	2	3		0		
India	16	58	59	54	1 417	1 624	2 015	2 433
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	36	37	34	68	50	58	76	155
Maldives		9	8	11	41	124	75	71
Nepal	0	2	3	3	0		0	0
Pakistan	0	2	2	2	150	193	228	228
Sri Lanka	73	126	131	141	135	175	181	172
Western Asia	566	1 573	1 548	1 901	276	994	855	1 000
Armenia	4	9	8	6	0	5	4	8
Azerbaijan	1	11	16	11	4	6	6	1
Bahrain	5	17	14	16	10	19	16	15
Cyprus	30	100	78	80	6	43	14	17
Georgia	1	46	32	36	0	7	5	10
Iraq	0	44	23	23	0	0	0	0
Israel	128	246	227	306	7	21	22	22
Jordan	22	79	86	80	2	5	7	5
Kuwait	26	76	80	80	5	2	3	3
Lebanon	44	87	98	114	0	4	6	3
Occupied Palestinian Territory		11	13	11		0	0	0
Oman	6	32	32	32	51	83	87	128
Qatar	6	41	50	60	2	2	3	4
Saudi Arabia	109	223	223	383	8	65	71	122
Syrian Arab Republic	41	41	60	59	0	0	1	0
Turkey	52	199	187	242	91	435	342	357
United Arab Emirates	87	302	313	348	68	89	77	97
Yemen	5	10	9	14	21	207	190	210
Europe	21 775	50 538	45 690	49 732	18 596	38 809	36 112	40 941
Eastern Europe	868	5 469	4 669	5 263	1 870	4 116	3 706	4 506
Belarus	81	340	298	277	19	138	98	113
Bulgaria	12	74	72	70	7	25	25	33
Czech Republic	74	228	202	212	26	105	85	99
Hungary	39	75	65	74	5	2	3	9
Poland	298	1 255	1 198	1 491	243	1 178	1 108	1 325
Republic of Moldova	4	49	40	43	0	0	0	0
Romania	30	212	194	183	3	2	5	14
Russian Federation	190	2 422	1 991	2 373	1 523	2 619	2 317	2 848
Slovakia	29	72	68	81	2	8	5	10
Ukraine	111	742	541	457	42	39	61	55
Northern Europe	5 732	12 609	11 290	12 436	10 138	19 519	18 741	21 613
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands								
Denmark	1 806	3 111	2 735	3 004	2 756	4 601	3 981	4 183
Estonia	31	134	95	101	78	148	140	184
Faroe Islands	17	31	24	24	407	675	665	675
Finland	116	347	346	396	17	48	46	43
Guernsey								
Iceland	67	110	74	86	1 229	2 089	1 726	1 842

TABLE 40: **Value of fish trade (continued)**

	Fish							
	imports				exports			
	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010	million US$ 2000	million US$ 2008	million US$ 2009	million US$ 2010
Ireland	110	252	227	239	306	494	454	493
Isle of Man								
Jersey								
Latvia	37	145	118	134	50	217	171	173
Lithuania	56	283	291	346	34	288	328	383
Norway	598	1211	1169	1074	3533	6937	7073	8819
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	709	2765	2617	3317	469	1902	2038	2674
United Kingdom	2184	4220	3594	3714	1259	2121	2119	2144
Southern Europe	7162	15719	13700	14775	2544	5960	5404	5952
Albania	5	26	27	29	5	29	32	36
Andorra								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	40	37	34	0	13	13	12
Croatia	38	142	104	104	44	150	165	136
Gibraltar								
Greece	276	785	709	654	228	652	666	721
Holy See								
Italy	2535	5453	5060	5420	373	793	702	705
Malta	17	54	50	42	8	94	21	89
Montenegro		16	13	13		0	1	1
Portugal	861	1885	1582	1794	281	729	626	911
San Marino								
Serbia		106	102	69		8	6	5
Slovenia	26	89	83	80	6	26	27	25
Spain	3352	7101	5908	6512	1597	3465	3143	3310
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8	23	24	24	0	1	1	1
Western Europe	8014	16740	16031	17258	4045	9213	8261	8870
Austria	160	461	442	452	9	40	45	52
Belgium	1028	2273	1940	2007	469	1256	1067	1128
France	2984	5836	5579	5975	1096	2011	1598	1639
Germany	2262	4502	4571	5026	1102	2472	2373	2454
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg	65	101	98	101	23	17	18	19
Monaco								
Netherlands	1161	2920	2774	3032	1344	3394	3138	3558
Switzerland	354	649	627	665	3	24	22	21
Oceania	621	1346	1276	1516	1892	2288	2188	2551
Australia and New Zealand	572	1223	1160	1373	1669	1843	1726	2014
Australia	518	1101	1058	1251	1003	949	824	942
New Zealand	54	122	102	122	666	894	902	1072
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia	27	90	83	109	172	326	344	403
Fiji	8	41	38	60	34	89	90	153
New Caledonia	6	16	11	16	19	28	24	19
Papua New Guinea	11	28	28	28	58	139	160	158
Solomon Islands	0	3	3	3	12	19	19	23
Vanuatu	1	2	3	3	50	52	52	49
Micronesia	3	6	7	7	34	104	94	96
Guam								
Kiribati	0	0	1	1	4	9	15	16
Marshall Islands	0	1	2	2	3	67	54	56
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2	3	4	4	27	27	24	24
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Polynesia	19	27	26	27	17	15	25	37
American Samoa								
Cook Islands	0	1	1	1	0	3	6	6
French Polynesia	9	19	19	18	6	3	6	7
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa	8	7	5	6	8	6	8	13
Tokelau								
Tonga	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	10
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

PART

4 Sustainability dimensions

Agriculture – including crops, livestock, forest, fisheries and aquaculture – is the main human activity responsible for natural resource management at the local and regional levels. Thirty percent of the earth's land is used for crops and pastures, and 70 percent of all abstracted freshwater is directed towards irrigation to produce the food that people and livestock need for a stable food supply. The results of such large-scale utilization of land and water resources are increasingly threatening environments.

Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and other chemicals can lead to significant pollution of air, water and soils, putting at risk pristine terrestrial and marine ecosystems downstream, and human health. For instance, agriculture is the main source of nitrate and ammonia pollution in both ground- and surface water and is a major contributor to phosphate pollution of waterways.

Emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from agriculture, forestry and other land uses contribute significantly to the threat of global warming. The land sectors are responsible for nearly 30 percent of all

human-induced GHG emissions into the atmosphere, a contribution comparable to that of the energy sector and far exceeding total emissions from transportation. Crop and livestock production alone is responsible for half of the methane and two-thirds of the nitrous oxide emitted into the atmosphere by human activity.

Such negative impacts on air, soils and water have, in turn, a negative impact on agricultural production and human well-being. Increased soil salinity, aquifer depletion and land degradation reduce achievable yields, thus putting at risk farmers' ability to bridge production gaps and improve food security. Deforestation and unsustainable forest management lead to ecosystem degradation, with negative repercussions on the overall potential for a wide range of ecosystem services. Waste and nitrogen loads in aquaculture ponds, or genetic pollution of marine resources reduce resilience of the underlying natural systems without which aquaculture and marine resources cannot function.

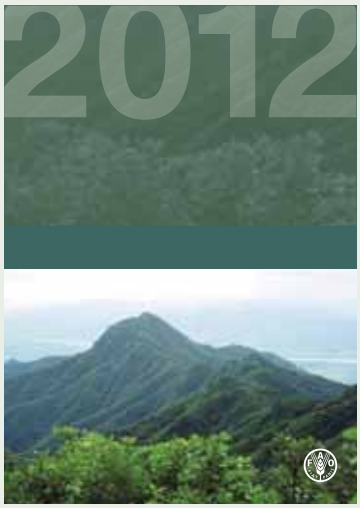
However, it is increasingly recognized that with proper management, agricultural sectors have crucial positive externalities. In addition to food and fibre, these benefits include the provision of environmental services and amenities through water storage and purification, carbon sequestration and the maintenance of rural landscapes. In this context, research-driven sustainable pathways to agricultural intensification can save vast areas of natural forest and grasslands that would be developed in the absence of higher crop, meat and milk yields.

Both new and traditional demands for produce increase the pressure on scarce agricultural resources. While the agriculture sector will be forced to compete for land and water with expanding urban settlements and industrial zones, it will also be required to meet the growing demands of the emerging bio-based economy, increasingly through bioenergy and new emerging markets for renewable and sustainable industrial products.

Although agriculture will continue to be a major user of land and water, it will need to seek new ways of maintaining these resources to stay viable, and to minimize negative impacts on ecosystems and human well-being. Ensuring adequate food and water for all while achieving sustainable rural development hinges on renewed stewardship for the responsible management of natural resources, and therefore on a fully sustainable agriculture system.

Key Resources

The State of the World's Forests (SOFO)



The State of the World's Forests reports on the status of forests, recent major policy and institutional developments and key issues concerning the forest sector. It makes current, reliable and policy-relevant information widely available to facilitate informed discussion and decision-making with regard to the world's forests.

2012: The role of forests in human history

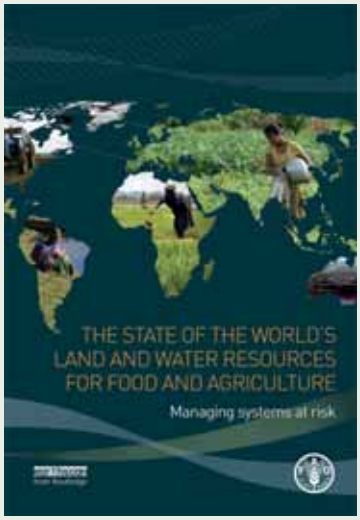
2011: Changing pathways, changing lives: forests as multiple pathways to sustainable development

2009: Society, forests and forestry: adapting for the future

Publication cycle: Biennial

Webpage: www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/

The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW)



The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture analyses a variety of options for overcoming constraints and improving resource management in these areas of heightened risk. By 2050, food production is projected to increase by about 70 percent globally and nearly 100 percent in developing countries. This incremental demand for food, together with demand from other competing uses, will place unprecedented pressure on many agricultural production systems across the world. These "systems at risk" are facing growing competition for land and water resources and they are often constrained by unsustainable agricultural practices. They therefore require particular attention and specific remedial action.

2011: Managing systems at risk

Webpage: www.fao.org/nr/solaw/en/

Land and Forestry

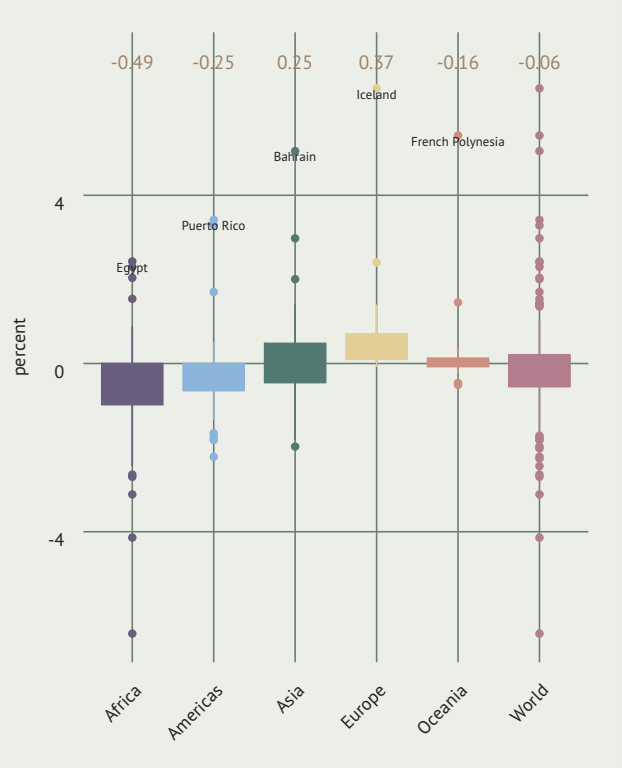
Forests play an essential role in mitigating climate change and providing products and ecosystem services that are essential to the prosperity of humankind. The latest estimate of the world's total forest area is more than 4 billion ha, corresponding to about 30 percent of total land area or an average of 0.6 ha per capita of human population. The five most forest-rich countries – the Russian Federation, Brazil, Canada, the United States of America and China – account for more than half of the planet's total forest area. Ten countries or areas have no forest at all, and an additional 54 have forest on less than 10 percent of their total land area.

Changes in land cover have caused the most pressing environmental issue in recent decades. Deforestation and land-use intensification, especially their impact on soil degradation, are at the heart of the issue. However, in much of the world, the current picture of land-cover change shows a continuing slowdown in the conversion of forests to areas for crop or livestock production and a steady growth of protected areas. At the global level, deforestation has decreased from an estimated 16 million ha per year in the 1990s to about 13 million ha per year in the last decade.

At the same time, afforestation and natural expansion of forests in some countries and areas have significantly reduced the net loss of forest area at the global level. The net change in forest area over the period 2000–2009 was estimated at -5.2 million ha per year, down by 35 percent per year in the prior decade. However, most of the loss of forest continued to take place in countries and areas in tropical regions, while most of the gain took place in temperate and boreal zones.

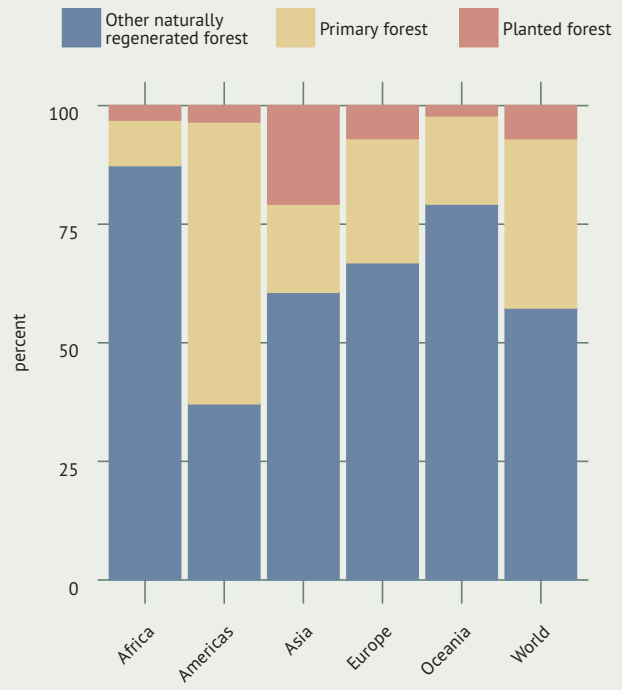
Forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests can have important economic and social uses at the national level and/or for forest-dependent communities. Proper management of these resources is essential, to ensure that production and harvesting do not compromise these valuable options for future generations and the overall sustainability of forests over time. Good management includes monitoring removals of wood and non-wood forest products, designating forest areas for production and forest planting, and supporting afforestation and reforestation. The charts in this section highlight some of these trends towards sustainable forest management.

CHART 91: **Annual growth rate in forest area (1990-2009)**



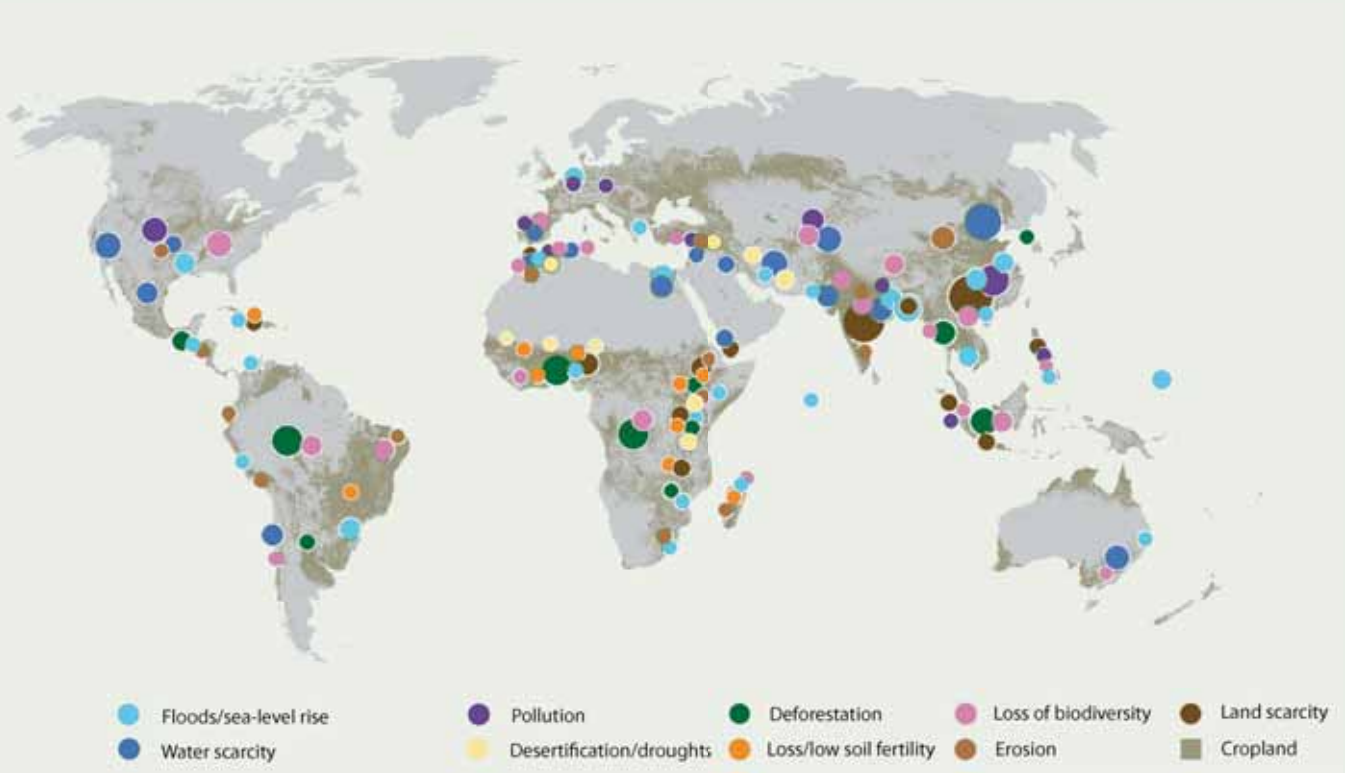
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 92: **Forest characteristics (2010)**



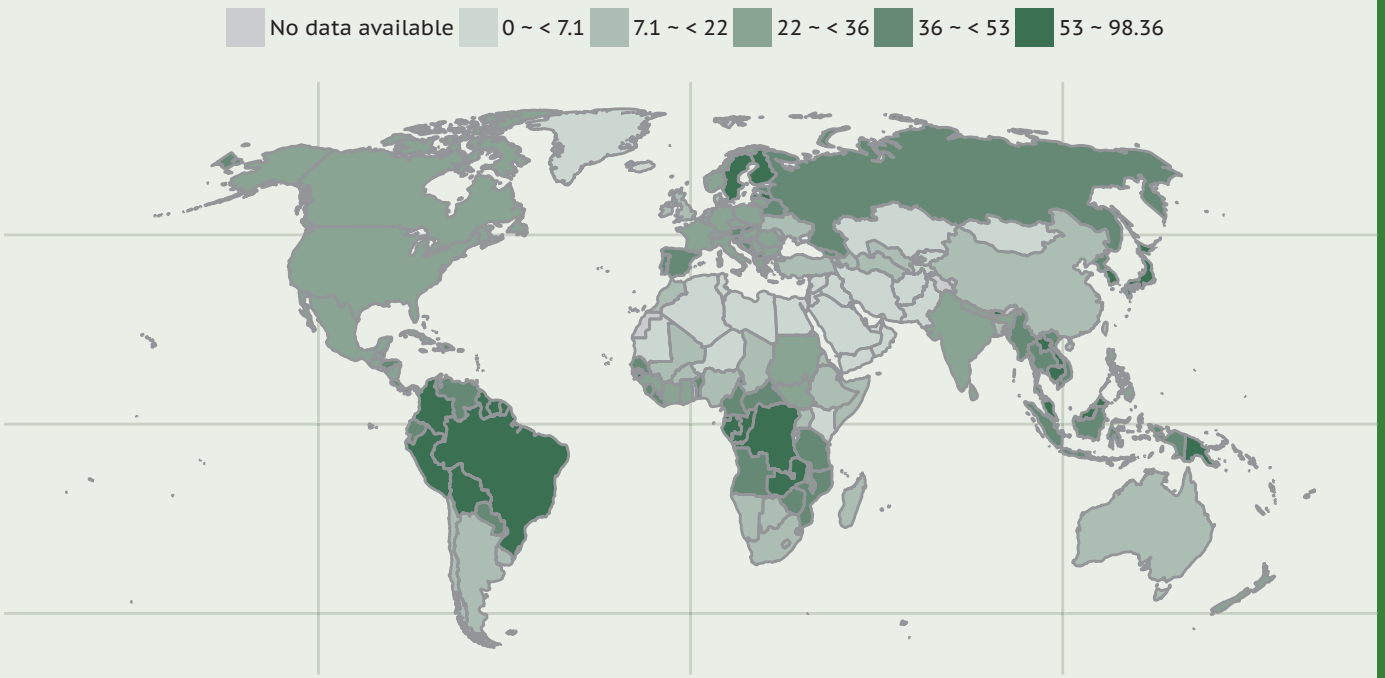
Source: FAO, Forestry Department.

MAP 54: **Global distribution of risks associated with main agricultural production systems**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division.

MAP 55: **Forest area as share of total land area (percent, 2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

On average, global production of the main forest products was between 1 and 4 percent higher in 2011 than in 2010. This shows that countries are slowly coming out of recession. For example, production of wood-based panels and paper in 2011 was above the pre-crisis levels of 2007 and appeared to be growing relatively strongly in most regions. On the other hand, global production of industrial roundwood – despite a 3 percent increase from 2010 – has not yet reached its pre-crisis levels.

In the markets for pulp and paper, overall growth was very modest over the period 2007–2011, with a growth trend of about 1 percent per year. However, this overall result conceals major differences at the regional level, with pulp and paper production and consumption increasing significantly in the Asia and the Pacific region, but generally declining in Europe and Northern America.

China is increasing its importance as a producer of forest products, becoming the world's second largest producer of sawnwood. The United States of America is the largest, with Canada in third place. China has also increased its lead over all other countries as a producer of wood-based panels, paper and paperboard. In 2011, China produced 11 percent of the world's sawnwood, 38 percent of panels and 26 percent of paper.

As the largest importer of industrial roundwood, sawnwood, pulp and wastepaper, and the largest exporter of wood-based panels, China also plays a key role in international trade in forest products. It is the fifth largest importer of paper and paperboard, despite a huge increase in domestic production since 2007. In 2011, China's imports of all forest products amounted to US$43 billion, accounting for 16 percent of the global total.

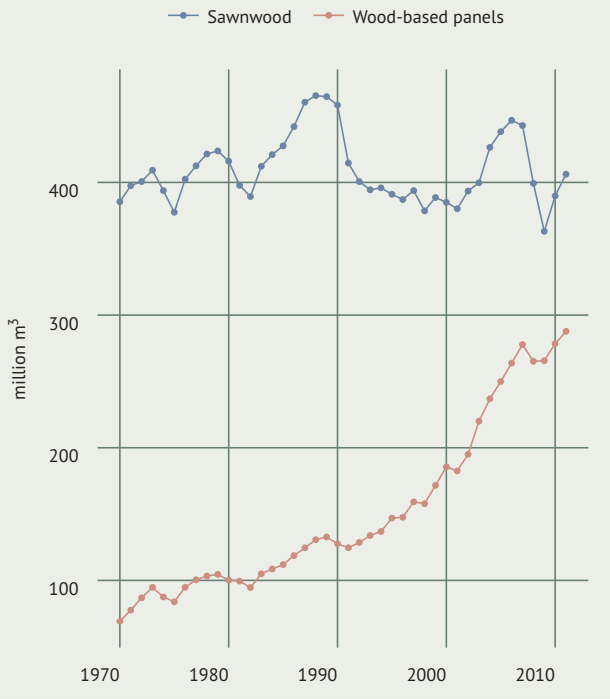
The structure of production and trade in the Russian Federation, the country with the most forest cover in the world, also changed between 2007 and 2011, with industrial roundwood exports declining by 29 million m^3 – or nearly 60 percent – and sawnwood production increasing by 3 million m^3 (8 percent). Over the same period, the Russian Federation increased its sawnwood exports by 13 percent.

A high proportion of Russian industrial roundwood exports previously went to China. This share fell between 2007 and 2009 because of log export restrictions in the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, Chinese imports of industrial roundwood have recovered, and several other major producing countries, including the United States of America, Canada and New Zealand, have expanded their exports to China.

Further reading

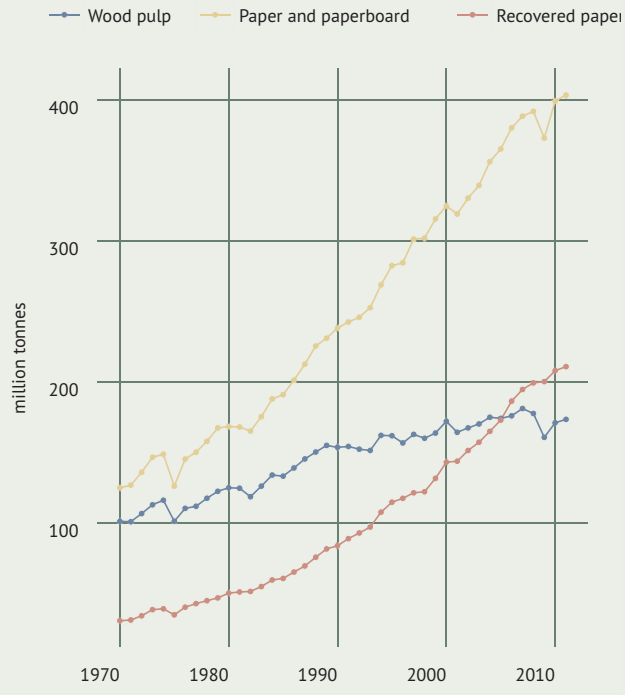
- FAO The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW) - Managing Systems at Risk 2011 (www.fao.org/nr/solaw/solaw-home/en/)
- UN International Year of Forests 2011 (www.fao.org/forestry/iyf2011/en/)
- FAO Land degradation assessment (www.fao.org/nr/land/degradation/en/)
- Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/)

CHART 93: **Production of selected forest products (1970-2011)**



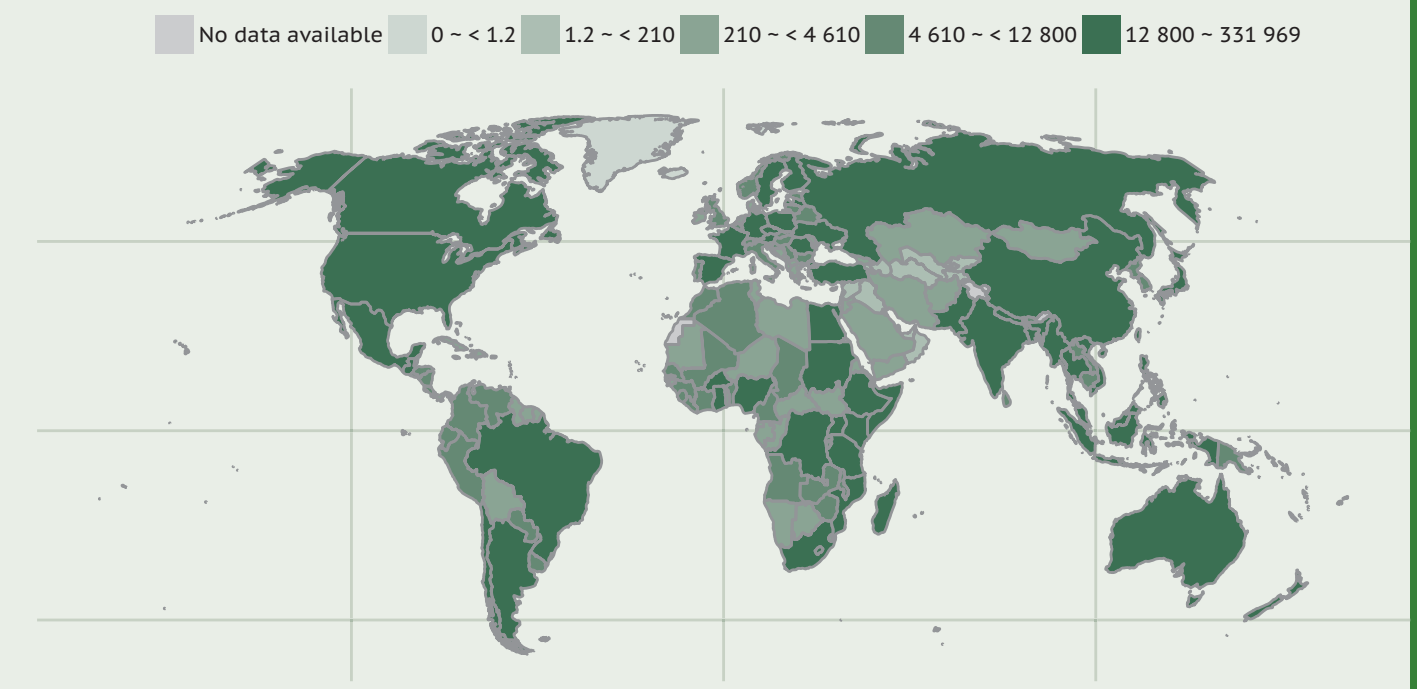
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 94: **Production of selected forest products (1970-2011)**



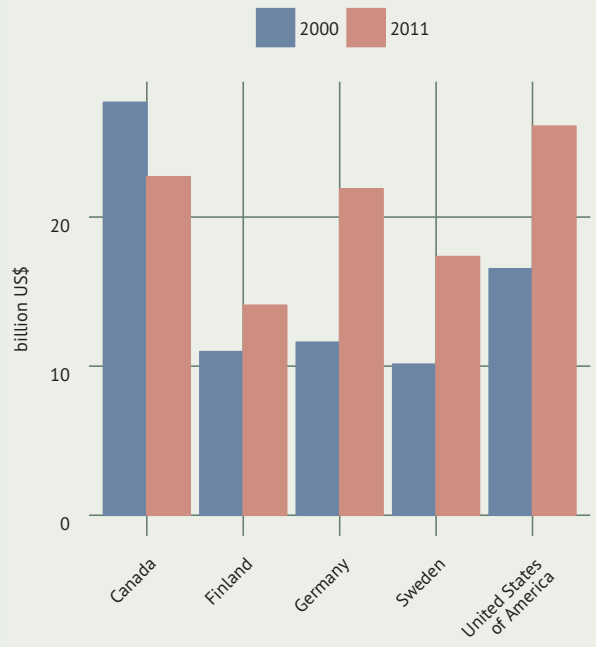
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 56: **Roundwood production (thousand m^3, 2011)**



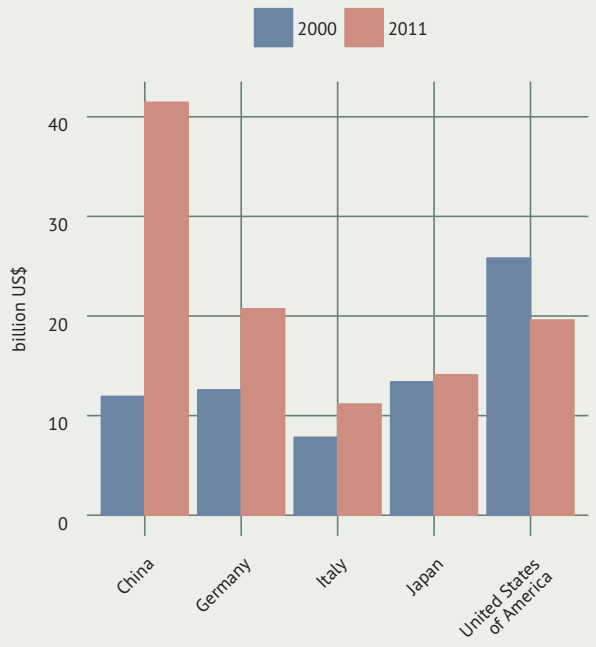
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 95: **Top five exporters of forest products, 2011 ranking (2000 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 96: **Top five importers of forest products, 2011 ranking (2000 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Water

A very small proportion of the planet's water is available for human use. Of the 2.5 percent of the world's water that is freshwater, more than two-thirds is locked in glaciers, ice caps and permafrost, about one-third is groundwater. The remaining 1.3 percent of the world's total freshwater is surface water in rivers, lakes and swamps and in other forms such as ice and snow.

Global demand for water has risen sharply over the last century. Total annual water withdrawal (for agriculture, industries and municipalities) rose from less than 600 km^3/year at the beginning of the twentieth century, to 1 350 km^3/year in the middle of the century and more than 3 800 km^3/year by the beginning of the twenty-first.

Precipitation provides some of the water needed by crops to satisfy their transpiration requirements. The soil, acting as a buffer, stores part of precipitation water as soil moisture, returning it to the crops in times of deficit. In humid climates, this mechanism is usually sufficient to ensure satisfactory growth in rainfed agriculture. In arid climates or during the dry season, irrigation is required to compensate for the deficit resulting from insufficient or erratic precipitation.

Today, irrigated agriculture accounts for about 70 percent of freshwater withdrawals throughout the world. Irrigation has been crucial for gains in food production. It reduces drought risk and encourages crop diversification, thus enhancing rural incomes.

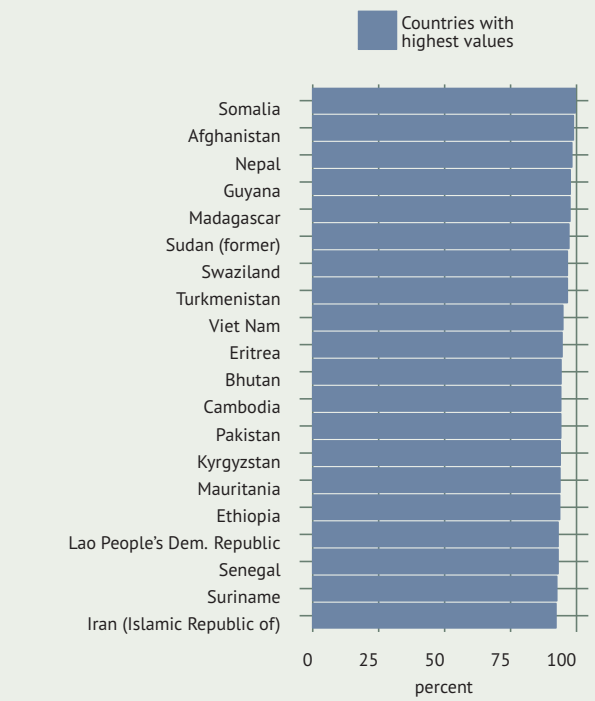
Increasing water productivity is therefore critical in many countries. It is also more generally necessary, to prevent the overextraction of groundwater, increase the infiltration of rainwater into soils, and reduce the deterioration of water quality owing to waterlogging and salinization. Some of these negative phenomena are fuelled by agricultural intensification, which affects water availability through increased contamination of ground- and surface water from fertilizers, pesticides and animal wastes.

Irrigation mismanagement can also contribute to waterlogging and salinization. Waterlogged soil results from overirrigation and inadequate drainage. It restricts plant growth and often precedes salinization. Generally, salinization results from the build-up of dissolved solids in soils, and can also occur in rainfed areas with inherently susceptible soils. Climate change makes solving these problems even more urgent. Appropriate measures can be implemented to limit the overextraction, waterlogging and salinization that can lead to considerable losses of irrigated land and result in unsustainably high operating costs.

Further reading

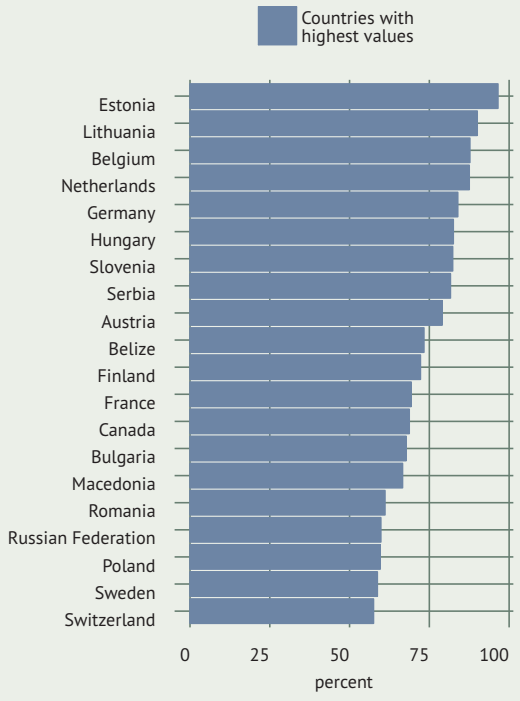
- FAO The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW) - Managing Systems at Risk 2011 (www.fao.org/nr/solaw/solaw-home/en/)
- FAO Water (www.fao.org/nr/water/)
- FAO AQUASTAT (www.fao.org/nr/aquastat/)

CHART 97: **Freshwater withdrawal by agricultural sector, shares of total, top 20 countries (2000-2010*)**



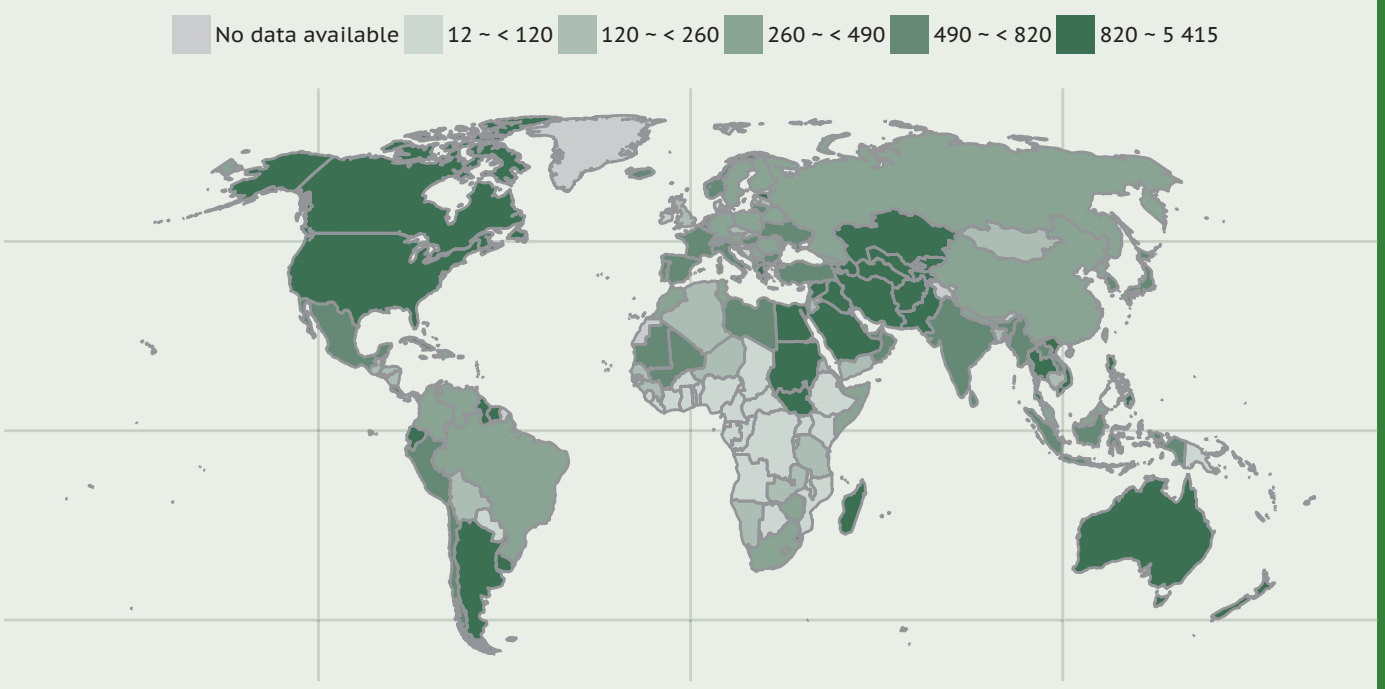
Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

CHART 98: **Freshwater withdrawal by industrial sector, shares of total, top 20 countries (2000-2010*)**



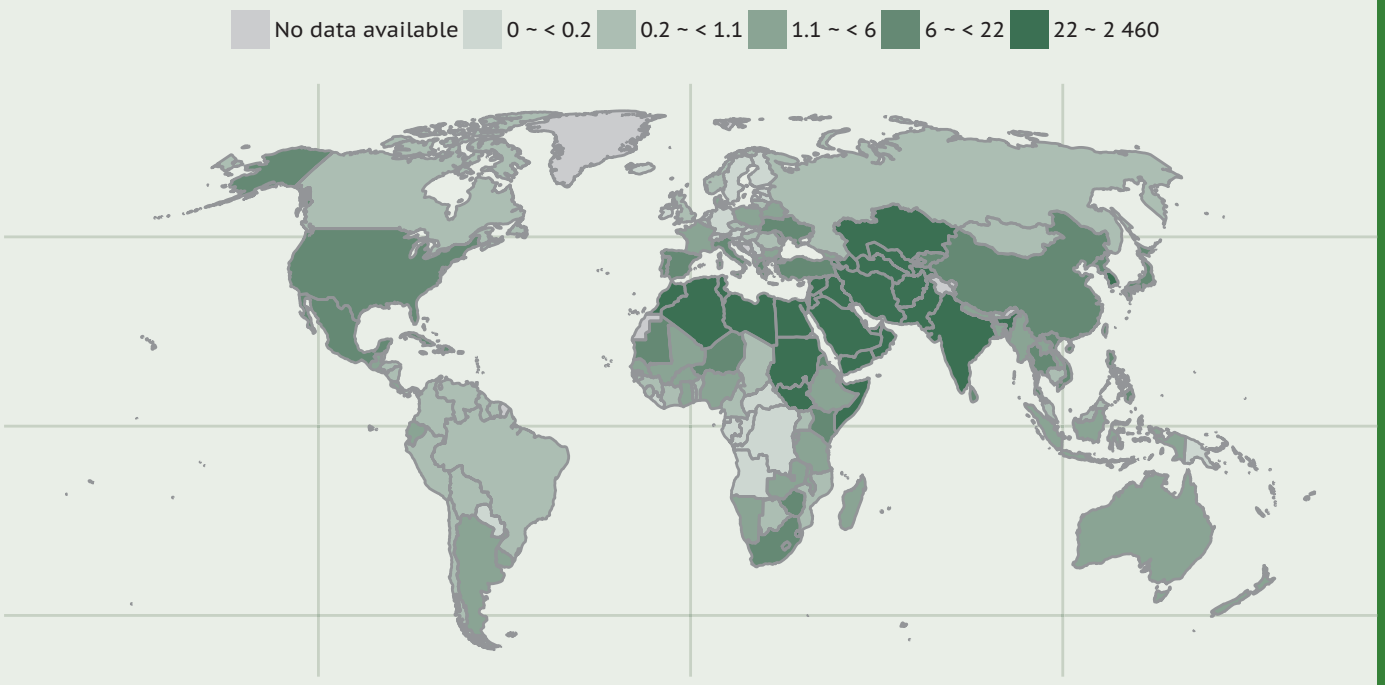
Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 57: **Total water withdrawal per capita (m^3/cap/year, 2000-2010*)**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 58: **Freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (share, 2000-2010*)**



Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

Biodiversity

Biodiversity concerns the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem and serves as a measure of the health of the environment. Biodiversity for food and agriculture includes the components of biological diversity that are essential for feeding human populations and improving the quality of life. It applies to the genetic, species and ecosystem levels and includes the variety and variability of ecosystems, animals, plants and microorganisms that are necessary to sustain human life and the key functions of ecosystems. It is the result of thousands of years of farming and breeding activities, land and forest utilization, and fisheries and aquaculture activities, combined with millions of years of natural selection.

Different varieties of the same species have statistically different nutrient contents. The nutrient content measured at the subspecies level should therefore be among the criteria used to decide which cultivars to promote to decrease micronutrient deficiencies.

Much of the human population lives in areas where food production and nature coexist. Agriculture's main impacts on biodiversity are varied. For instance, the expansion of agriculture can lead to losses of natural wildlife habitat and a reduction in the area of natural forests and wetlands, resulting in an attendant loss of species. It can also cause a general decline in the species richness of forests, pastures and field margins, and the reduction of wild genetic resources related to domesticated crops and livestock.

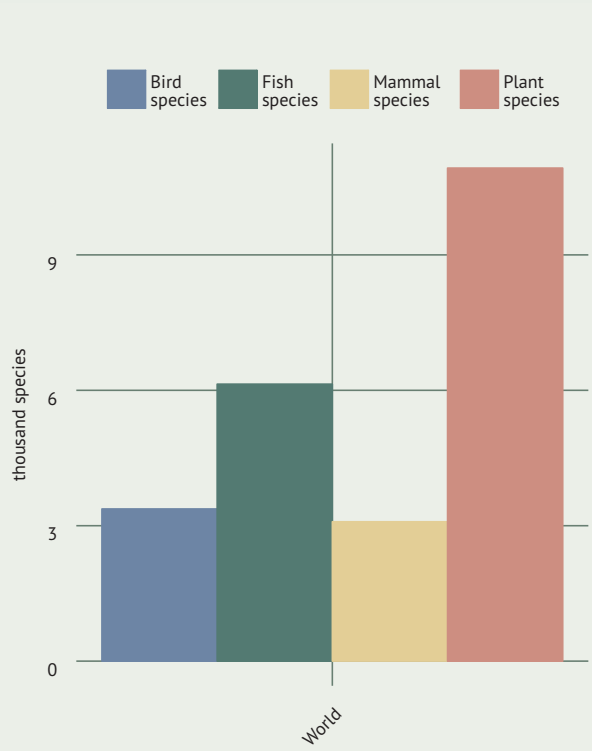
The intensification of agricultural production is putting biodiversity at risk. The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture play a critical role in the fight against hunger by ensuring environmental sustainability while increasing food and agriculture production. It is imperative to harvest resources sustainably, without compromising the natural capital – including biodiversity and ecosystem services – while capitalizing on biological processes.

To achieve sustainable increases in productivity, and provide a sounder ecological basis for agriculture, a large reservoir of genetic and species diversity needs to be maintained and sustainably used. Many traditional livestock farmers use herds or flocks of several species and breeds as a strategy for maintaining high diversity. Species combinations also enhance productivity in aquatic systems. Crop rotations, intercropping, alley farming and the use of several varieties of a single crop have all been shown to have beneficial effects on crop performance, nutrient availability, pest and disease control and water management. Ensuring diversity will help maintain and rehabilitate productive ecosystems, to supply future generations with abundant food and agriculture. Continuing to expand protected areas will also play a major role.

Further reading

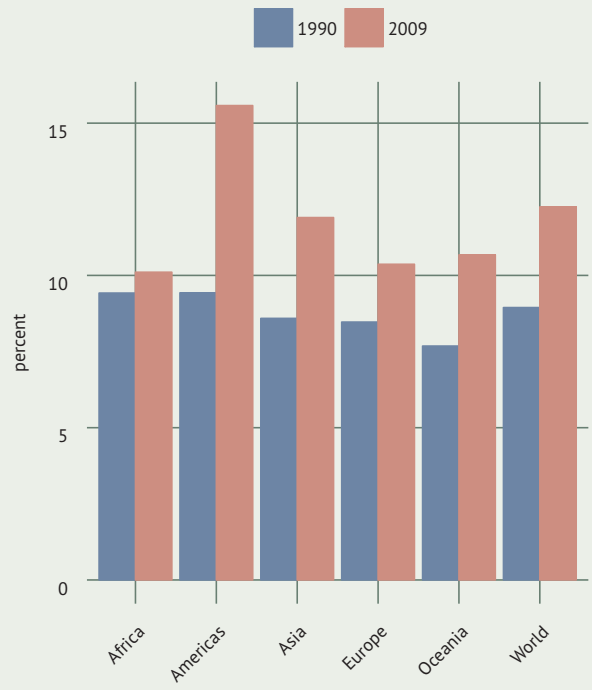
- FAO Biodiversity (www.fao.org/biodiversity)
- UN International Year of Biodiversity 2010 (www.fao.org/biodiversity/2010-international-year-of-biodiversity)
- FAO/INFOODS: Nutrition and Biodiversity (www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/food-biodiversity/en/)

CHART 99: **Species threatened (2011)**



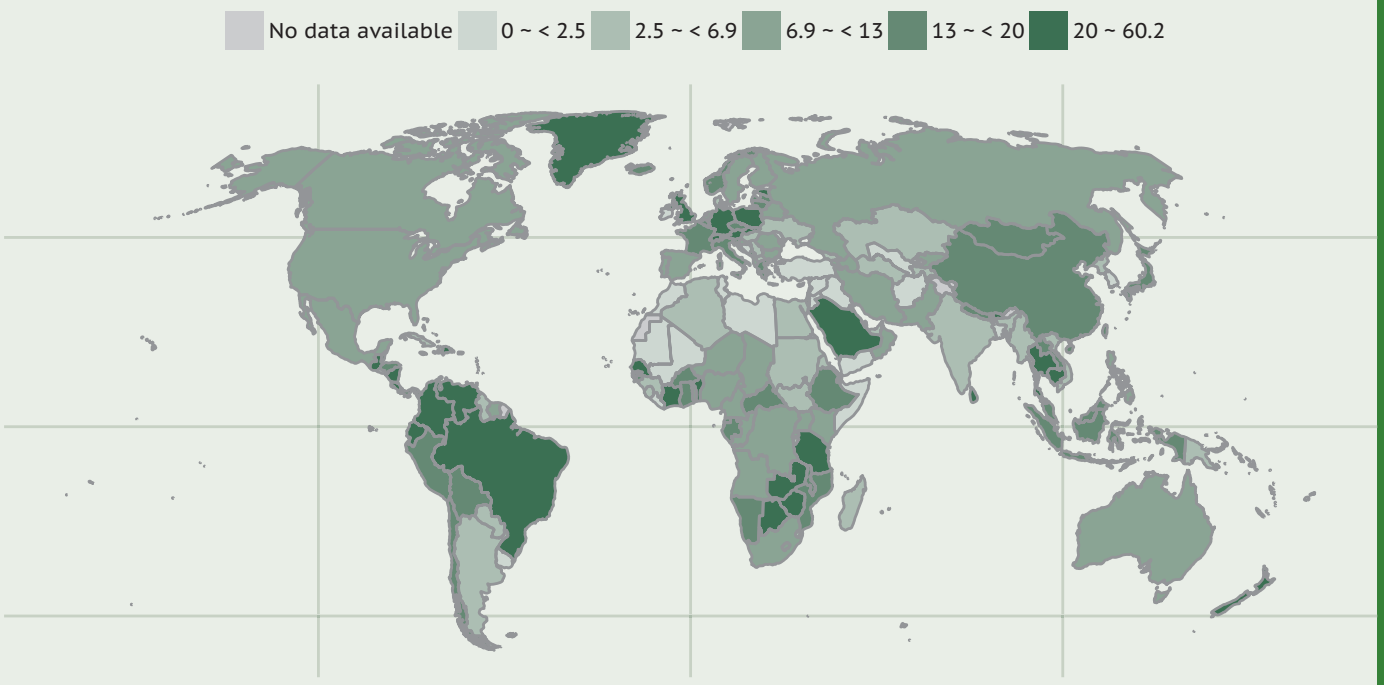
Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 100: **Terrestrial protected areas, share of total land area (1990 and 2009)**



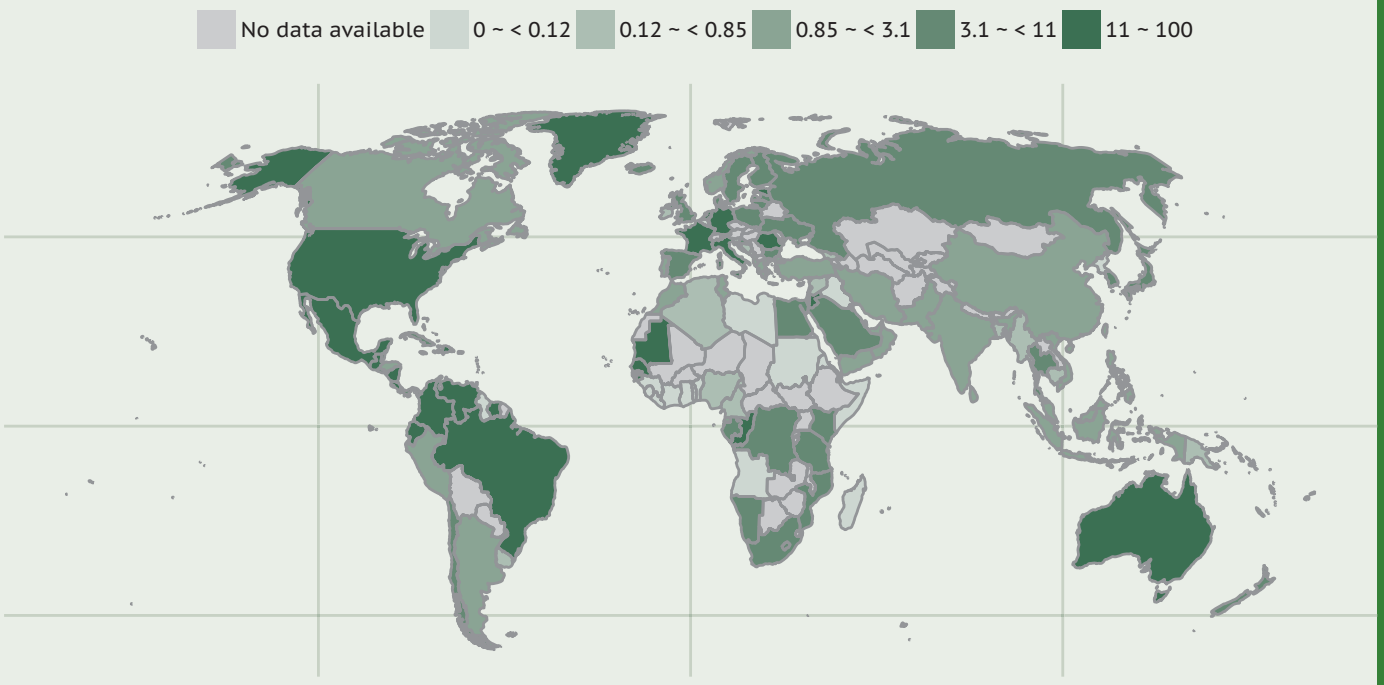
Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 59: **Terrestrial protected areas (share of total land area, 2009)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 60: **Marine protected areas (share of territorial waters, 2009)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Agri-environmental indicators

Agricultural production systems require stewardship of their underlying ecosystems and respect of the natural resource boundaries within which they operate. In recent decades, however, increasing population and socio-economic pressures on the land, water and genetic resources that underpin the provision of food and other valuable environmental services are cause for concern, given that food production should roughly double by 2050 to satisfy the projected global population of 9 billion people. Agriculture already uses two-thirds of the freshwater resources withdrawn for human use, with irrigated crops providing about 40 percent of the total cereal harvest. Additional land suitable for good production is scarce, while the pressure to produce more food on marginal areas can lead to degradation and poverty.

Agri-environmental indicators are quantitative tools that help assess and quantify the status of and trends in the environmental performance of agriculture, facilitating the identification of effective management solutions and policy measures for avoiding potential damage, including soil and water degradation, air pollution and loss of biodiversity.

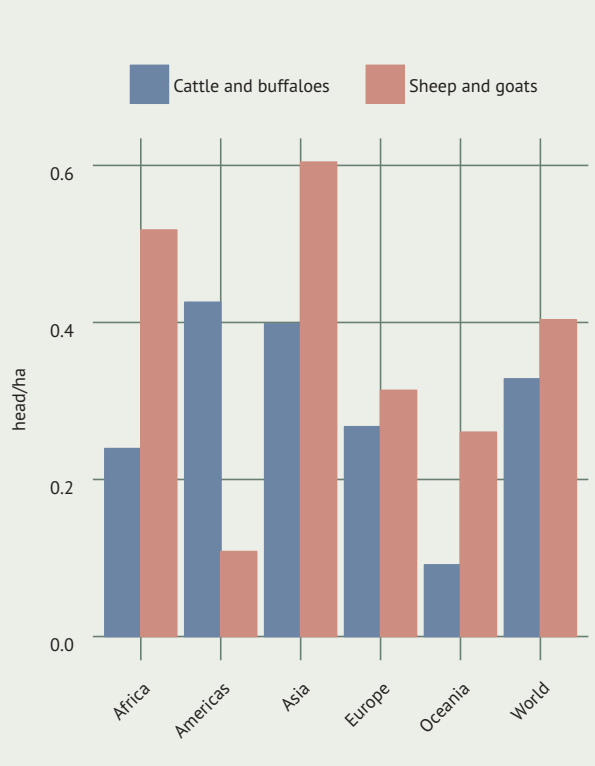
Most of the data presented in this section are from a selection of core indicators originally developed by OECD and Eurostat for their member countries, and recently expanded by FAO to achieve global coverage. They highlight critical trends that can help identify solutions for more sustainable production systems. In general, the indicators show different trends between developing and developed countries; for example, the agricultural area is decreasing in most developed countries but expanding in several developing ones. Increasing livestock density per hectare and growth in biofuels production can also be used to quantify the pressure that agriculture exerts on natural resources.

The indicators show considerable expansion of irrigated agricultural areas over the last decade, especially in developing countries, with the agriculture sector using the most water in most regions. Fertilizer consumption is increasing worldwide, although use is much lower in Africa than in other regions. Positive trends are also apparent; for instance, the share of area protected for environmental reasons has increased considerably in several countries over the last 20 years. The incidence of organic agriculture has also increased constantly; although its contribution remains small in developing countries, organic agriculture currently represents an important share in several developed countries.

Further reading

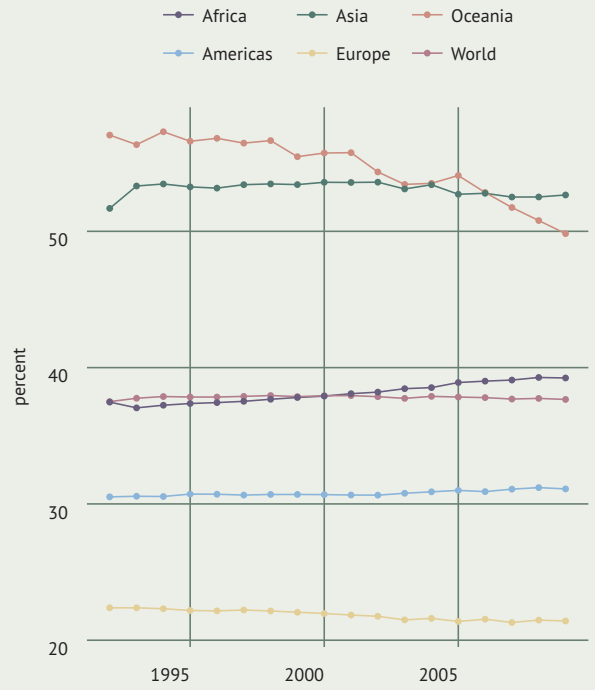
- OECD (www.oecd.org/agriculture/env/indicators)
- EUROSTAT (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction)

CHART 101: **Livestock density per ha of agricultural land, cattle and buffaloes, sheep and goats (2009)**



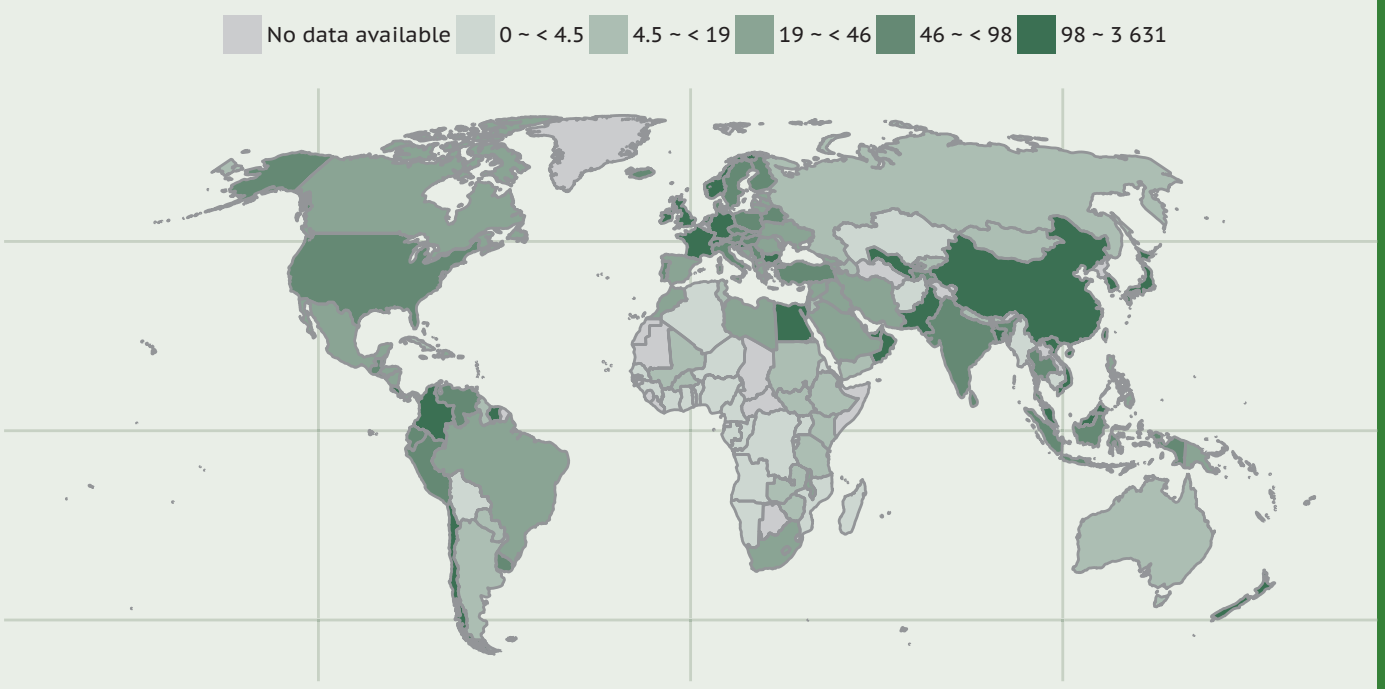
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 102: **Agricultural land, share of total land area (1992-2009)**



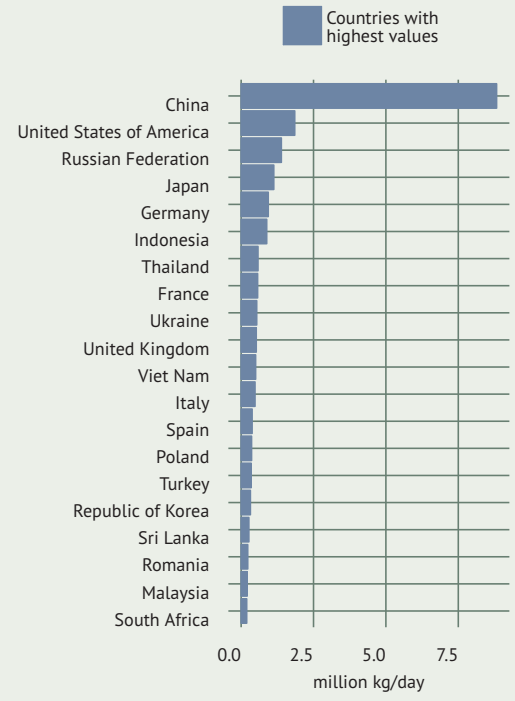
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 61: **Nitrogen fertilizer consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (kg/ha, 2009)**



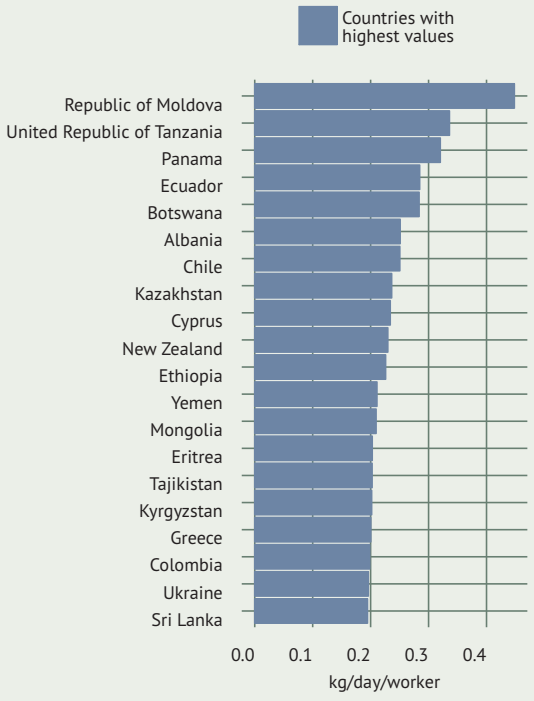
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 103: **Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions, top 20 countries (2005-2006*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

CHART 104: **Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions per worker, top 20 countries (2005-2006*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Organic farming

Organic agriculture is a production management system that aims to promote and enhance ecosystem health, including biological cycles and the biological activity of soil. It is based on minimizing the use of external inputs, and represents a deliberate attempt to make the best use of local natural resources. Methods are selected to minimize pollution of air, soil and water. Organic agriculture comprises a range of land, plant and animal management procedures, circumscribed by a set of rules and limits that are usually enforced by inspection and certification schemes. Synthetic pesticides, mineral fertilizers, synthetic preservatives, pharmaceuticals, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), sewage sludge and irradiation are prohibited in all organic standards.

The land area under organic management has been steadily increasing worldwide for several decades, reaching 37.2 million ha in 2011, up from 11 million ha in 1999. An additional 32.5 million ha is certified as non-agriculture organic areas, mainly for the collection of wild products and beekeeping. Today, 1.8 million producers in 162 countries produce organic products, including crops, livestock, fish and wild-harvested products. Most production in developing countries is export-oriented, providing new income opportunities for smallholders.

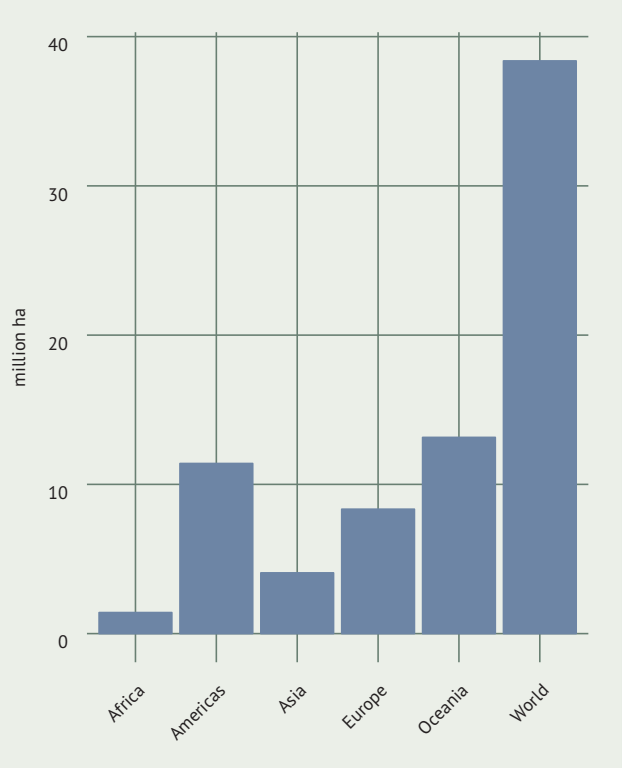
The total value of organic food and beverages sold in 2011 was almost US$63 billion, some US$4 billion higher than in 2010. The organic market has grown considerably since 2002, and – unlike the rest of the food sector – has continued to grow, despite the global economic slowdown. Although Northern America and Europe account for 90 percent of organic sales, organic markets are also expanding in developing countries, particularly in Asia.

Several countries have action plans for developing organic agriculture, and 86 currently have organic regulations. Countries set targets for the sector's growth, allocating resources to compensate farmers during, and sometimes after, the conversion period. At the international level, the general principles and requirements for organic food are defined by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Plant Production Guidelines were adopted in 1999, and the Animal Production Guidelines in 2011. Since 2005, the list of restricted substances has been regularly updated. Codex is currently expanding to include organic aquaculture and seaweed production. The growing interest in organic crop, livestock, forest and fish products is mainly driven by health and food-quality concerns, although the primary aim of organic production is to ensure that food production and processing methods respect the environment.

Further reading

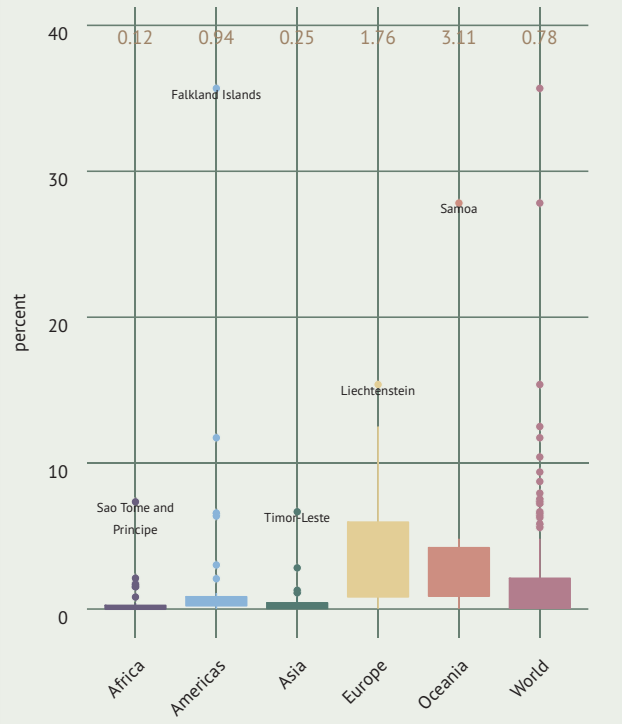
- FAO Organic Agriculture (www.fao.org/organicag/en/)
- FAO Organic Agriculture and Environmental Stability of the Food Supply - FAO (ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/012/ah950e.pdf)

CHART 105: **Organic agriculture area (2009)**



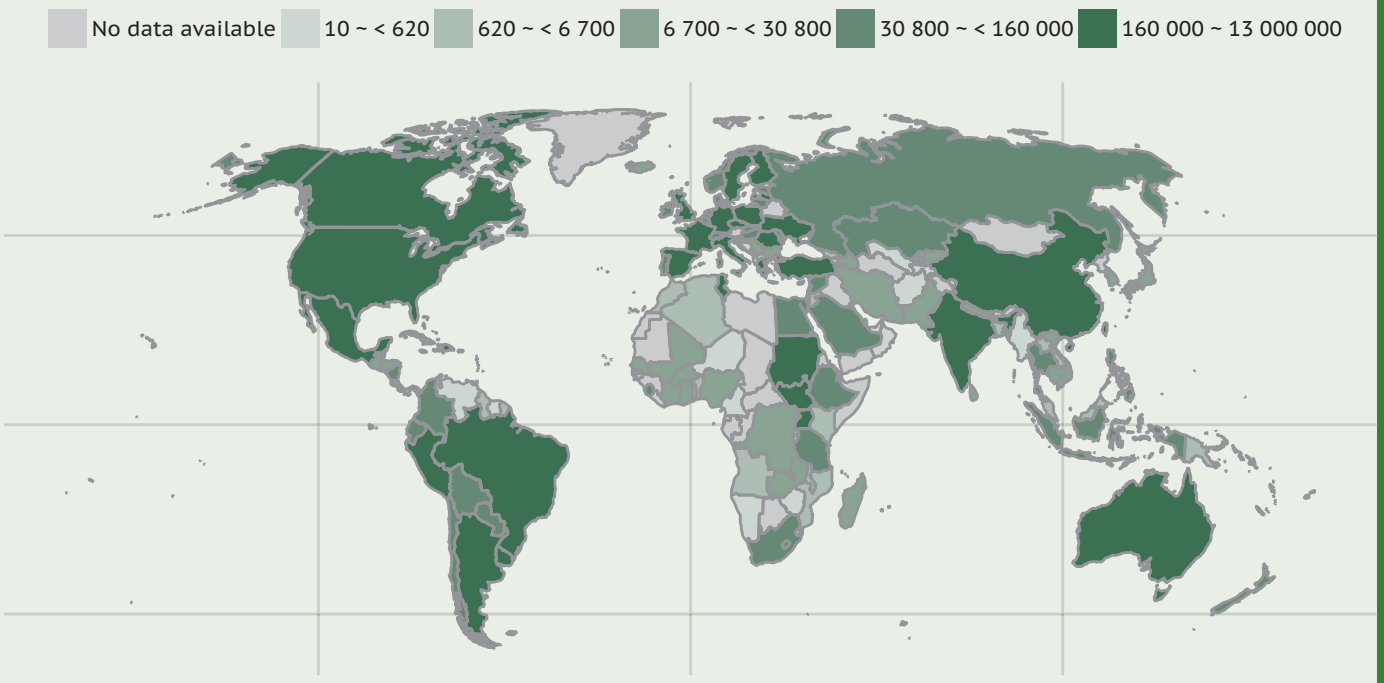
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 106: **Organic agriculture, share of total agricultural area (2009)**



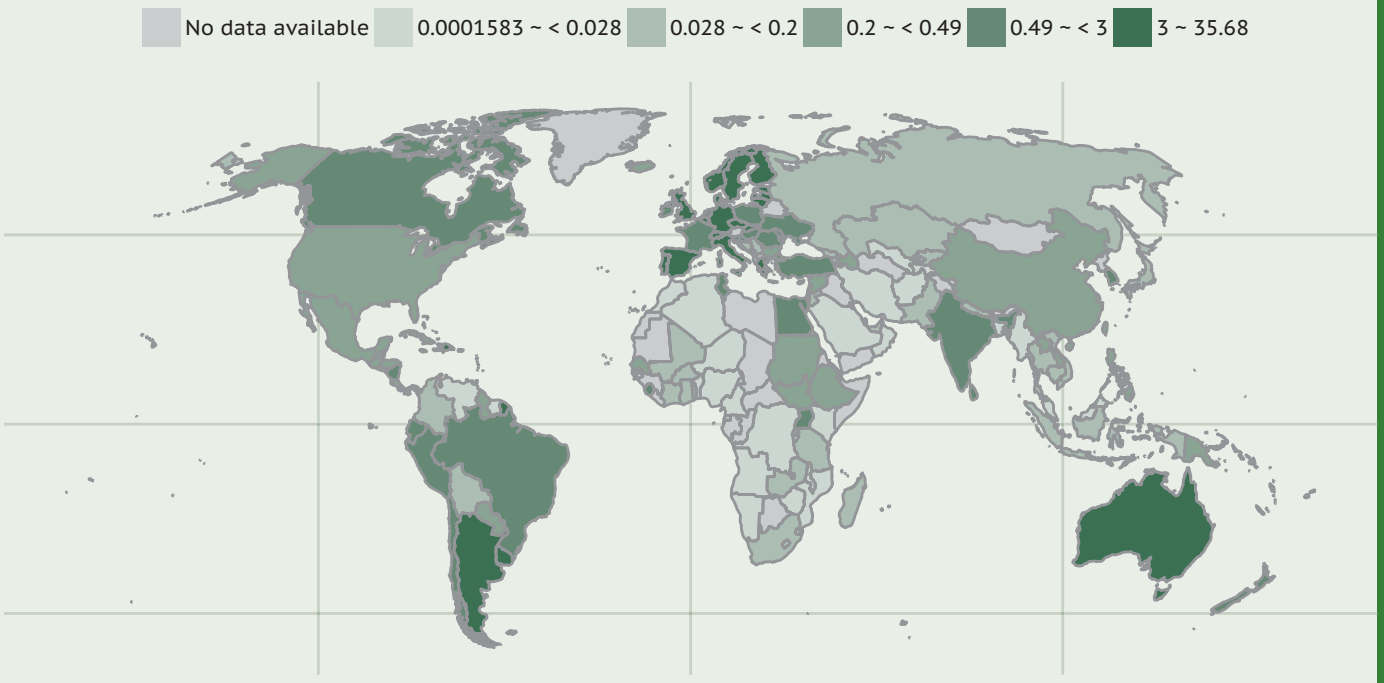
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 62: **Organic agriculture area (ha, 2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 63: **Organic agriculture, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Bio-based economy

Agriculture is playing an increasingly important role in the bio-based economy, providing feedstocks for the production of liquid fuels, chemicals and advanced materials, such as natural fibre composites for industry. The emergence of green industries provides new opportunities for the rural sector, beyond traditional forestry and the supply of wood. Biological science has the potential both to make incremental efficiency improvements and to bring radical change in a wide range of sectors, including through the use of enzymes, fermentation and organisms for processes and products in the energy, chemical, pharmaceutical, food, textile, and pulp and paper industries.

The application of biological and material science to agriculture has the greatest potential in the energy, natural fibre composite and starch sectors. Much of this potential is already being realized, especially through the rapid growth of the biofuel sector. Currently, ethanol is produced from easily fermentable agricultural feedstocks such as sugar cane, sugar beet, cereal grains and cassava. Biodiesel is produced from vegetable oil (typically rapeseed, soybean and palm oils) using a process of chemical modification.

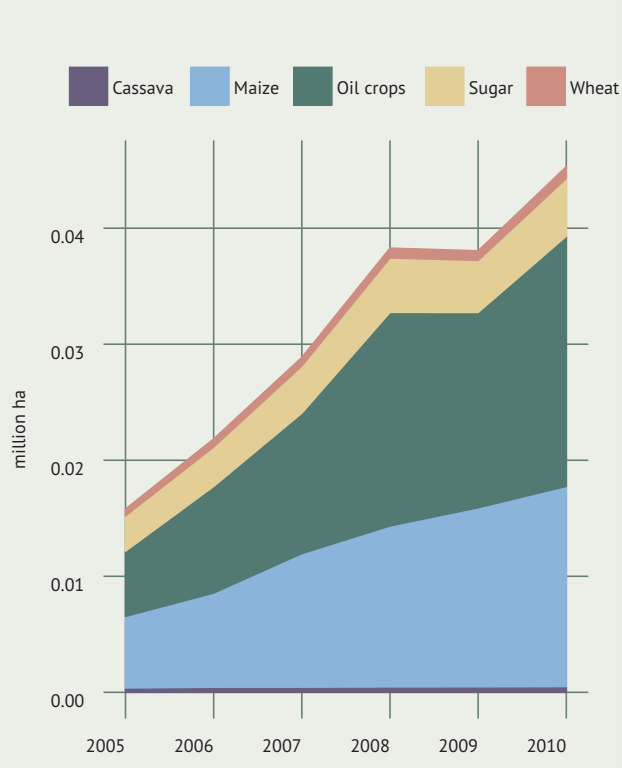
The emerging bio-based economy centres on energy efficiency, renewable feedstocks for polymer products, industrial processes that reduce carbon emissions, and recyclable materials. Natural fibres exemplify these attributes. For example, growing 1 tonne of jute fibre requires less than 10 percent of the energy used in the production of competing polypropylene.

The sustainability of a rapidly growing bio-based agricultural economy, especially one that relies on liquid fuels, has generated the "food-versus-fuel" debate. The links between bio-industries and food security are complex and multifaceted. Ensuring the sustainable development of biosectors becomes challenging when efforts are made to capture the potential benefits for development. For instance, the rapid growth and sheer scale of the biofuel sector has potentially negative implications for all four dimensions of food security – availability, access, stability and utilization – as it may increase the competition for land and water resources. However, it may also create new opportunities for employment, income generation and investment in production technologies, especially in countries with abundant marginal land and climates conducive to feedstock production where such land would be too costly to bring into food cultivation.

Further reading

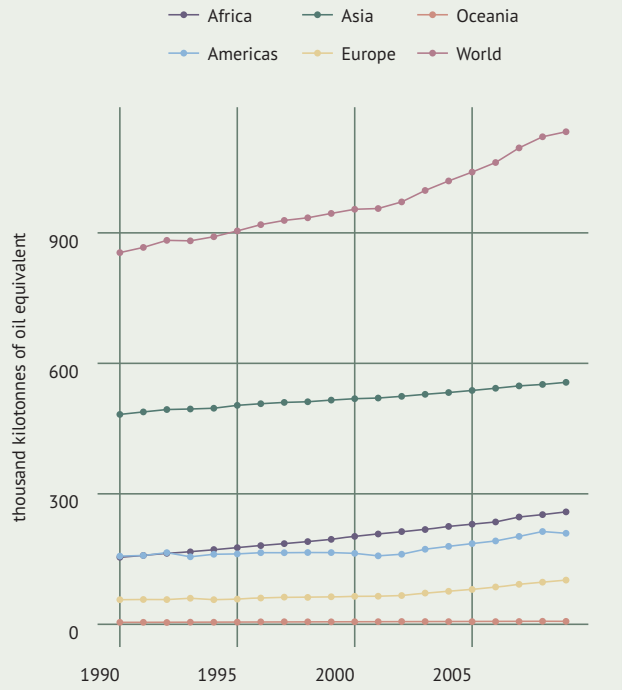
- FAO Bioenergy (www.fao.org/bioenergy)
- UN International Year of Natural Fibres (www.naturalfibres2009.org/en/index.html)

CHART 107: **Area under bioenergy crops (2005-2010)**



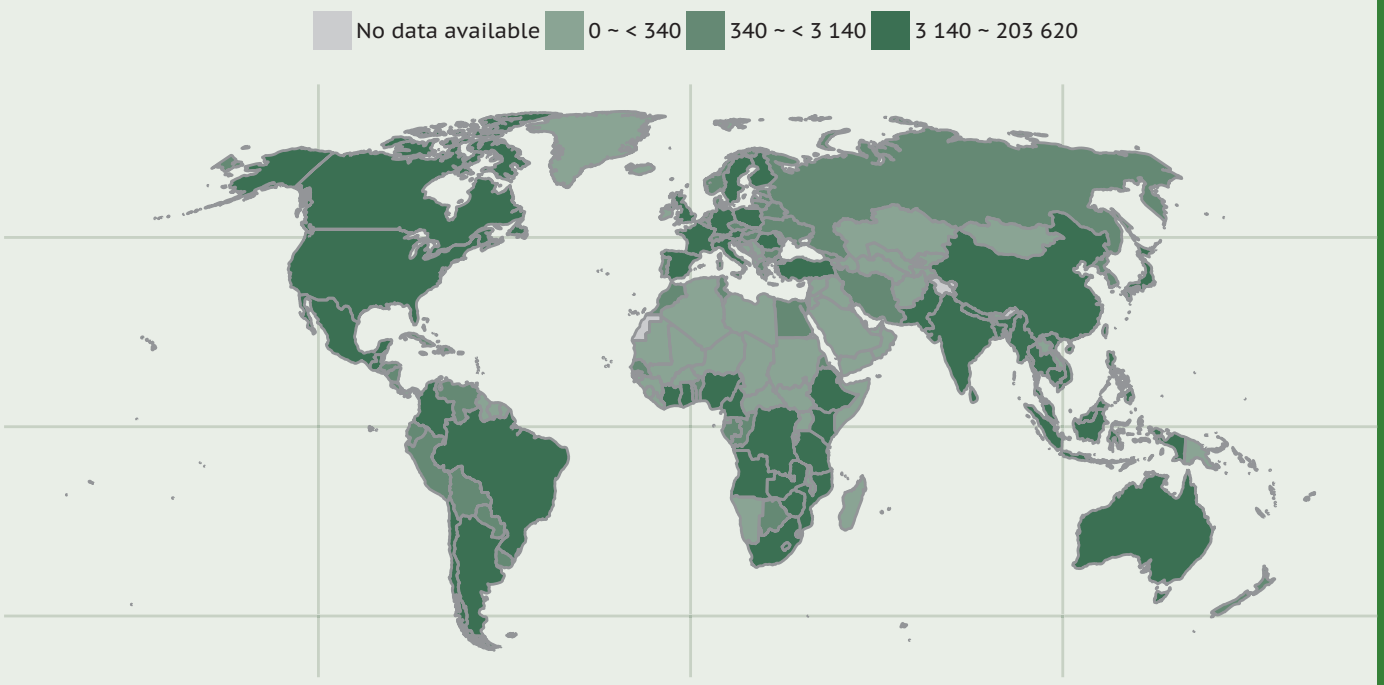
Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 108: **Biofuel production (1990-2009)**



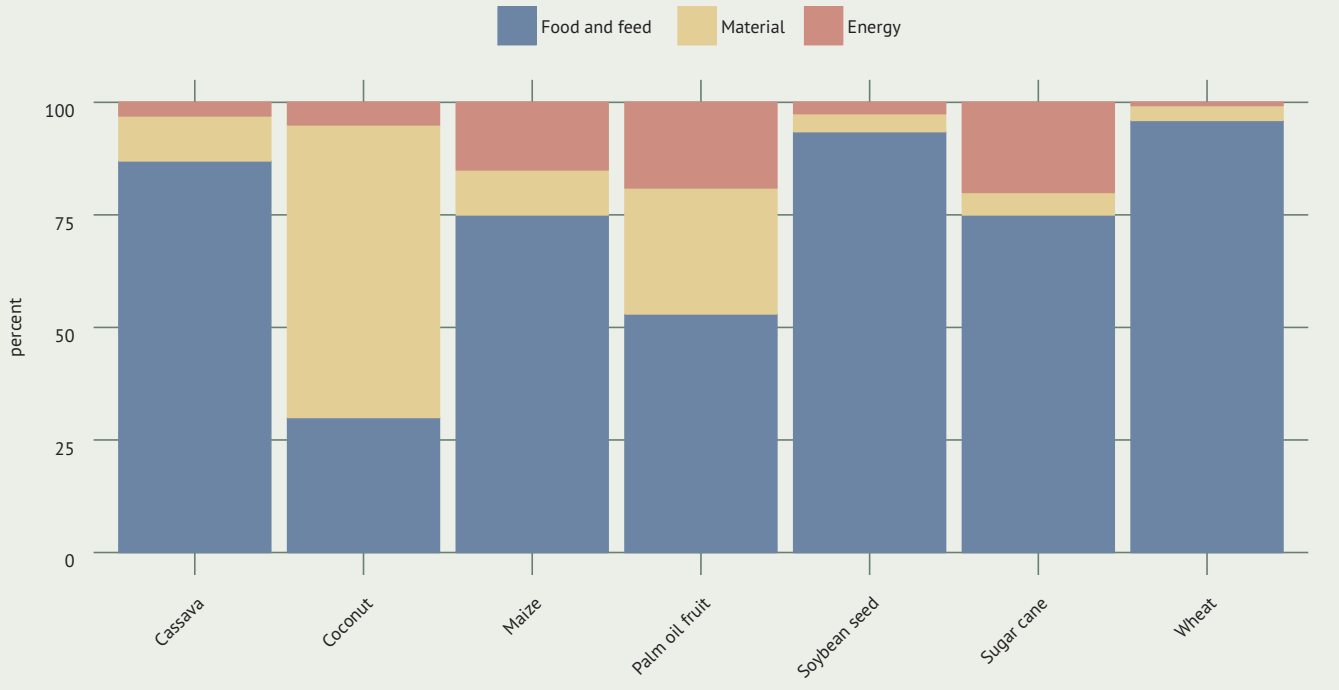
Source: IEA.

MAP 64: **Biofuel production (kilotonnes of oil equivalent, 2009)**



Source: IEA.

CHART 109: **Share of food crop usage in world bio-based economy (2009)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

Climate change

The severity and pace of climate change in the twenty-first century is presenting an unprecedented challenge. Current global surface temperatures are now about 0.6 °C higher than the average for the last century. This increase is consistent with model predictions of the effects of rising atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other GHGs, which are a result of human activity. Also in line with the same model simulations, the observed warming is greater at higher latitudes – particularly in the northern hemisphere, where most land masses are located – than in the tropics. At the same time, extreme temperature events are becoming more frequent, causing increasing damage to ecosystems, agriculture and human health.

Such worrisome trends will intensify in this century if emissions of anthropogenic GHGs continue to follow a business-as-usual scenario, with global atmospheric surface temperatures predicted to rise by at least 4 °C by 2100. Moreover, the hydrological cycle will strengthen because of increased rates of evaporation from land and sea surfaces. As a result, rainfall may increase in the tropics and at higher latitudes, while decreasing over large continental interiors, with critically water-scarce areas of the world expected to become drier and hotter. More frequent climate extremes will increase the incidence and intensity of droughts and flood events worldwide. Finally, a sea-level rise will put millions of people at risk, presenting a significant challenge for rural, low-lying areas in many poor developing countries.

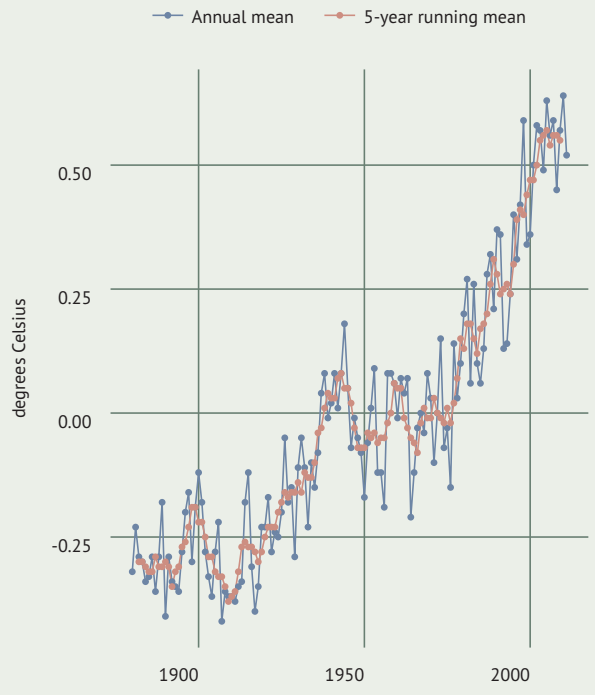
The future availability of water to match crops' water requirements will be particularly critical for agricultural production in arid and semi-arid regions, and in the southern, drier parts of Europe and Northern America. Runoff and groundwater recharge are both likely to decline dramatically in these areas. An excess of water may become a problem in specific areas. Where rainfall volume increases and becomes more intense, and where significant glacier melting alters water storage dynamics, a greater proportion of runoff may occur as flood flow. In particular, the expected loss of glaciers will have large impacts on some river systems, changing the availability of surface water for irrigation and the amount of groundwater recharge.

The poorest and most food-insecure regions around the globe will be the most vulnerable under climate change: first, already scarce land and water resources will likely become even more scarce; and second, insufficient technical and financial means will make adaptation to the new climate very difficult.

Further reading

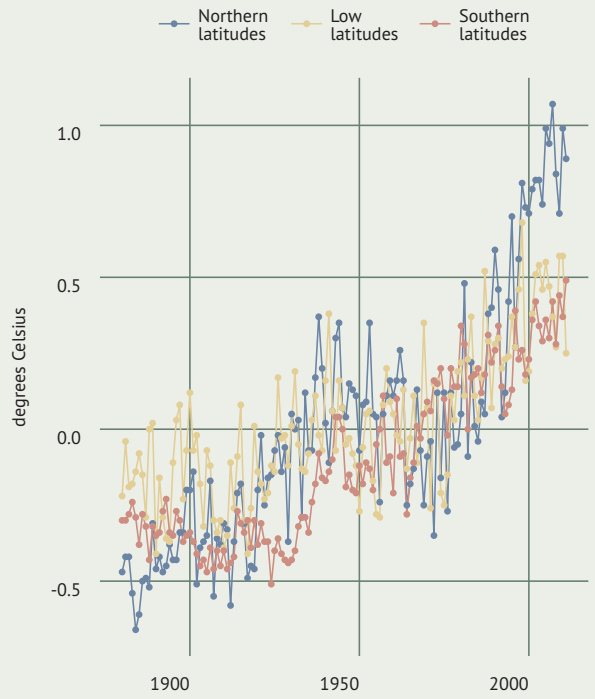
- FAO Climate Change (www.fao.org/climatechange/)
- FAO Climate Change, Water and Food Security 2011
- FAO Energy-smart food for people and climate (www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2454e/i2454e00.pdf)
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (www.ipcc.ch/)
- NASA (http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/)

CHART 110: **Global land-ocean temperature index (base period 1951-1980) (1880-2011)**



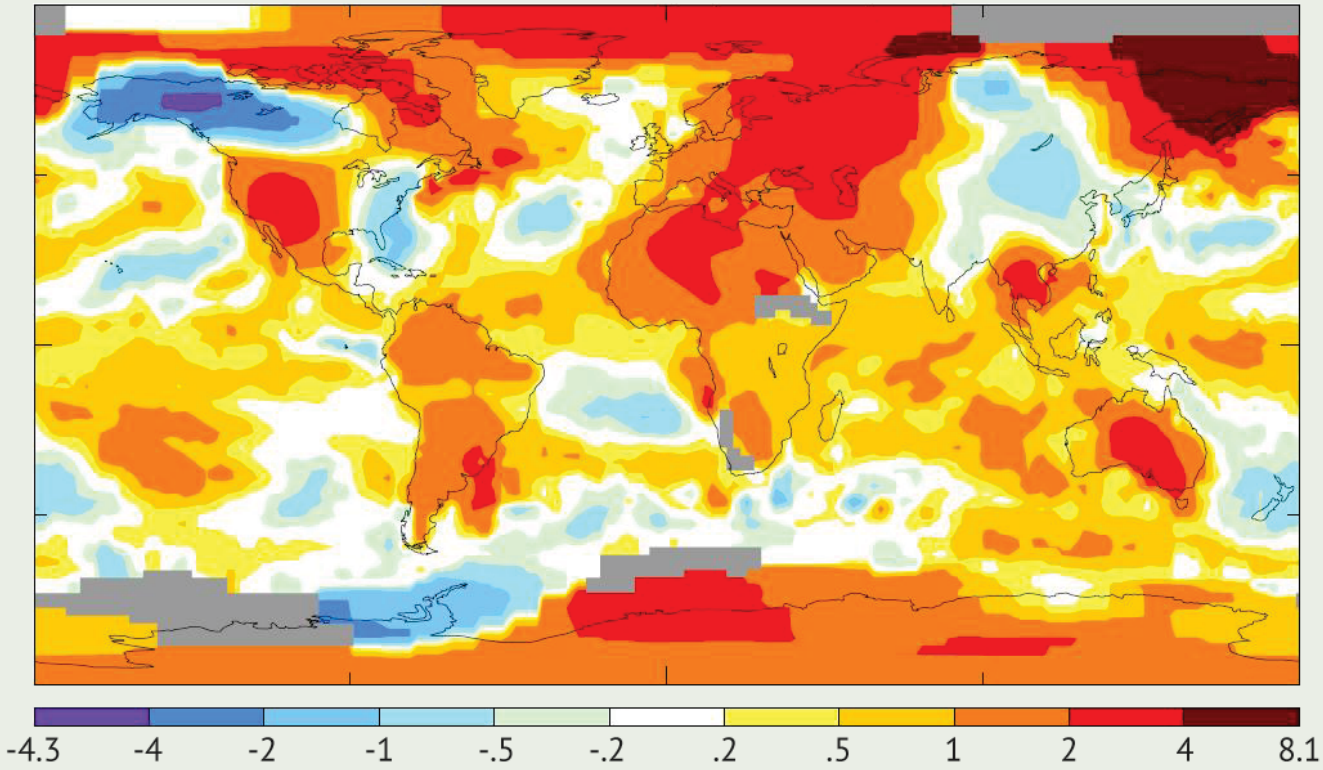
Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis.

CHART 111: **Global land-ocean temperature index for three latitude bands (base period 1951-1981) (1880-2011)**



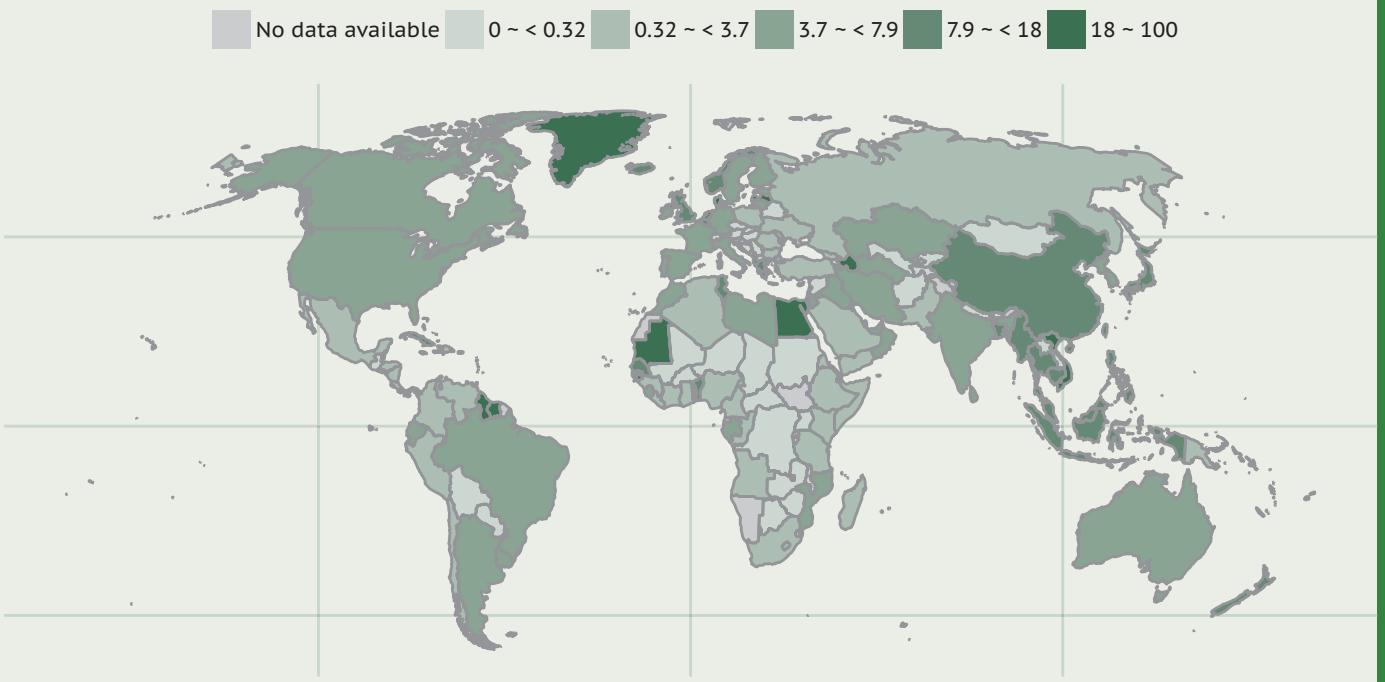
Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis.

MAP 65: **Surface temperature, anomaly versus 1951-1980 (degrees Celsius, 2012)**



Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis.

MAP 66: **Share of population living in areas with elevation of 5 m or less (percent, 2000)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

Greenhouse gas emissions

GHG emissions from agriculture, including crop and livestock production, forestry and associated land-use changes, are responsible for a significant fraction of human-induced emissions – up to 30 percent globally, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). GHG emissions presented in this section are available from the newly launched FAOSTAT Emissions database.

GHG emissions from agriculture are dominated by non-CO_2 gases such as methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), arising from crop and livestock production and management. These include emissions from the following categories: enteric fermentation, manure management systems, synthetic fertilizers, manure applied to soils, manure left on pastures, crop residues, rice cultivation, cultivated organic soils, and burning of crop residues. These emissions have increased by an average of 1.6 percent per year since 1990. Adding savannah burning and degraded organic soils under pasture, which are not currently available in FAOSTAT, total agricultural emissions in 2010 were estimated at 5 to 6 Gt CO_2/year.

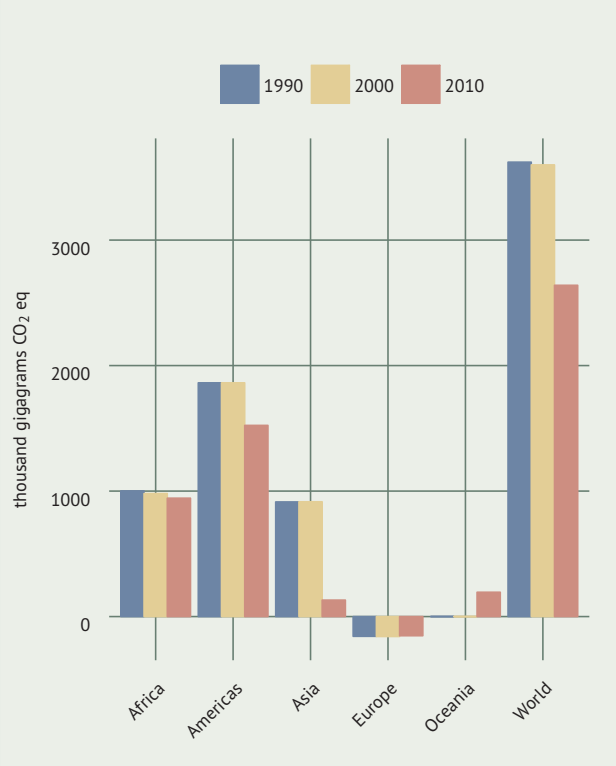
In particular, emissions from the cultivation of organic soils are receiving increased attention because of their importance in terms of absolute carbon stock changes when peat lands are drained and degraded, thus becoming a significant source of GHG emissions (CO_2 and N_2O).

More in general, changes in carbon stocks and ecosystem functions linked to human activities such as land-use change and land management determine the GHG emissions and removals that are reported by countries for IPCC's Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) categories. Activities that increase terrestrial carbon stocks over time lead to removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere, while activities that decrease total carbon stocks lead to net CO_2 and non-CO_2 emissions. Global GHG emissions from net forest conversion decreased from 3.6 Gt CO_2/year to 2.6 Gt CO_2/year during the period 1990-2010.

Further reading

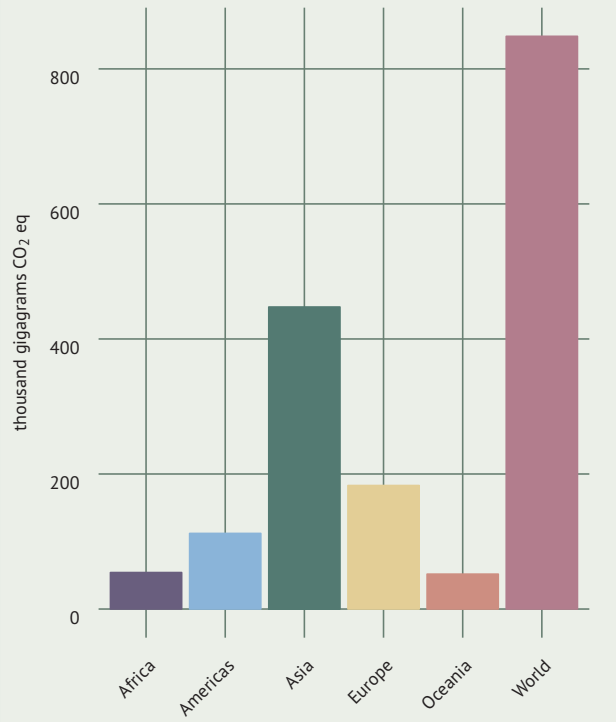
- IPCC (www.ipcc.ch/)
- FAOSTAT (http://faostat.fao.org/)
- Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture, MICCA (www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/)

CHART 112: **Regional net emissions/removals from net forest conversion (1990, 2000 and 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

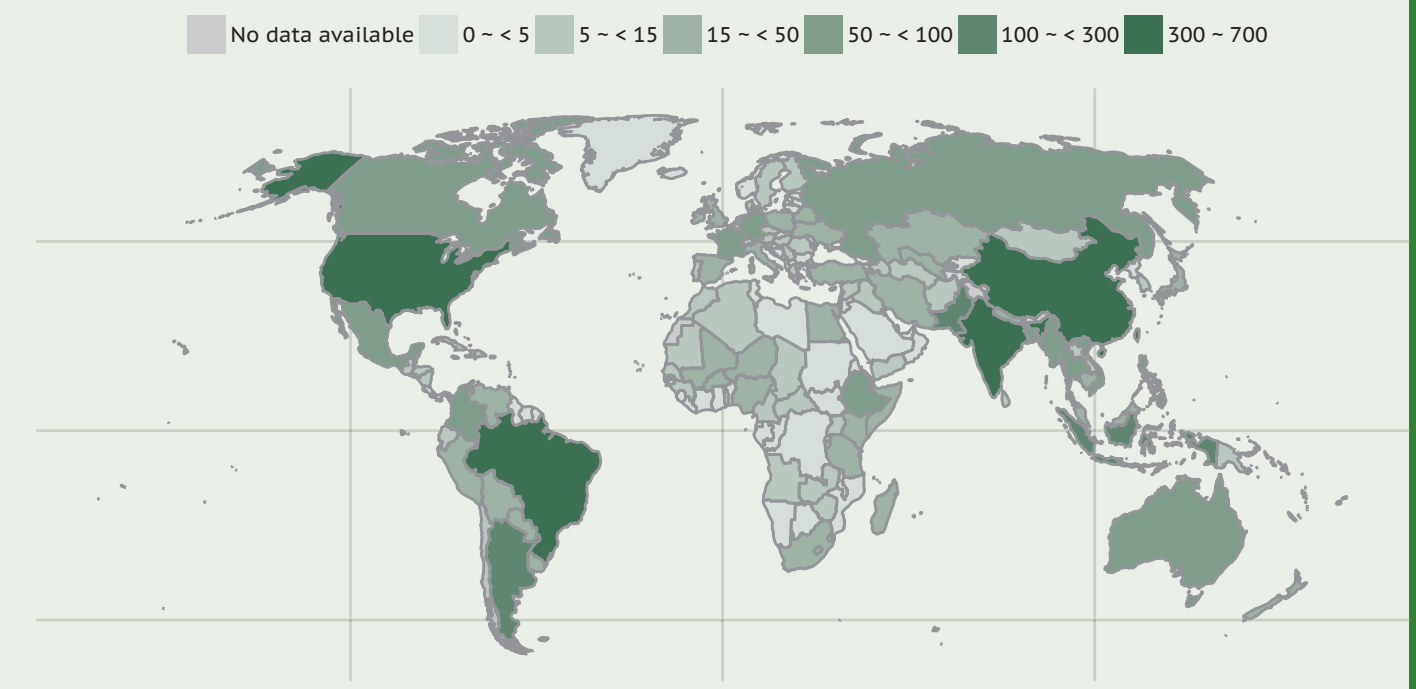
CHART 113: **Regional greenhouse gas emissions from cultivated organic soils (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

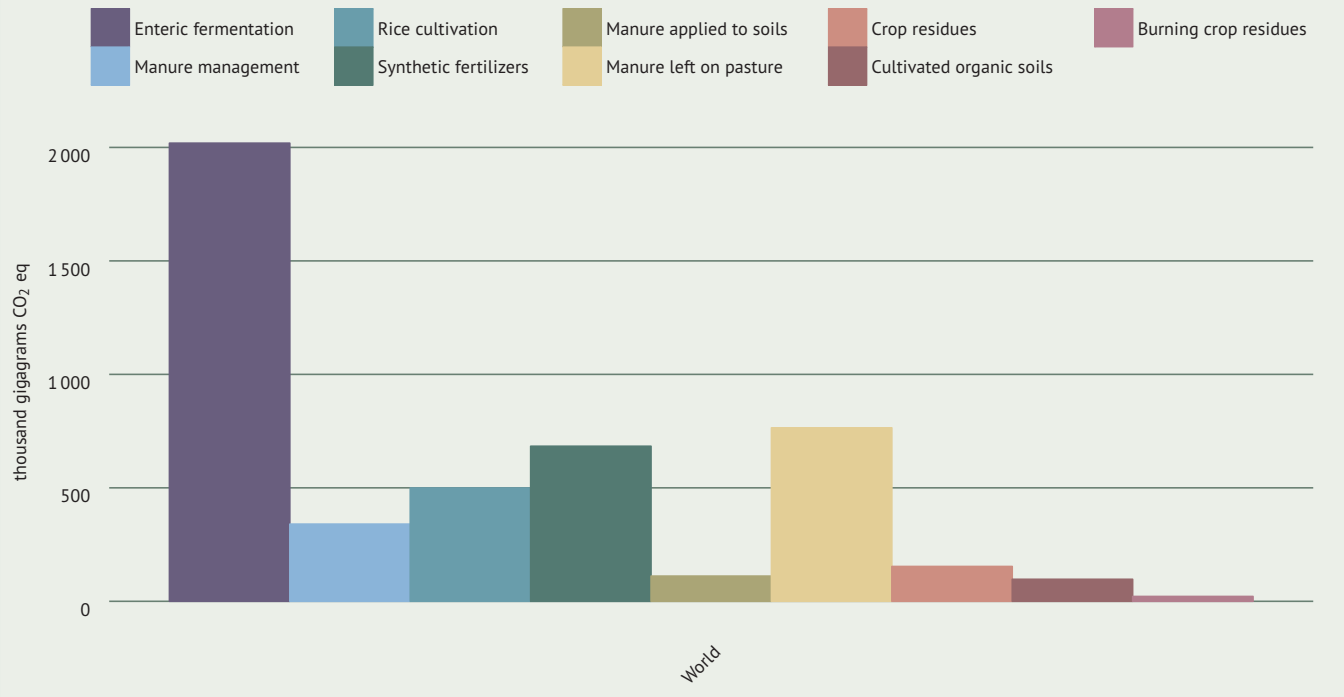
Total greenhouse gas emissions from cultivated organic soils, including nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide.

MAP 67: **Total agricultural greenhouse gas emissions (gigagrams CO_2 eq, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 114: **Global agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by sector (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Non-CO_2 greenhouse gas emissions only, including methane and nitrous oxide, as follows: enteric fermentation: methane; manure management: methane and nitrous oxide; synthetic fertilizer, manure left on pasture, crop residues, cultivated organic soils, burning crop residues: nitrous oxide.

TABLE 41: **Land and forestry**

	Forest area				Forest characteristics					
	total		% total land		primary forest		other naturally regenerated forest		planted forest	
	thousand ha 1990	thousand ha 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010
World	4 163 701	4 033 049	31.9	31.0	37.7	35.7	57.6	57.3	4.8	6.9
Africa	749 238	674 408	25.3	22.7	10.8	9.6	87.2	87.4	2.1	3.1
Eastern Africa	211 710	181 145	35.0	29.9	3.2	3.1	95.9	95.6	0.9	1.4
Burundi	289	172	11.3	6.7	38.1	23.3	61.9	36.6	0.0	40.1
Comoros	12	3	6.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	33.3
Djibouti	6	6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Eritrea		1 532		15.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	97.8	0.6	2.2
Ethiopia		12 296		12.3	0.0	0.0	96.8	95.8	3.2	4.2
Kenya	3 708	3 467	6.5	6.1	18.7	18.9	74.9	75.5	6.4	5.7
Madagascar	13 692	12 553	23.5	21.6	24.6	24.2	73.7	72.5	1.7	3.3
Malawi	3 896	3 237	41.3	34.3	44.3	28.9	52.3	59.9	3.4	11.3
Mauritius	39	35	19.1	17.2	0.0	0.0	61.3	57.7	38.7	42.3
Mayotte	18	3	47.2	9.1	4.3	5.5	94.2	87.3	1.5	7.2
Mozambique	43 378	39 022	55.2	49.6	0.0	0.0	99.9	99.8	0.1	0.2
Réunion	87	88	34.8	35.2	63.2	62.5	31.0	31.8	5.7	5.7
Rwanda	318	435	12.9	17.6	2.2	1.6	19.8	12.6	78.0	85.7
Seychelles	41	41	88.5	88.5	4.9	4.9	83.3	83.3	11.8	11.8
Somalia	8 282	6 747	13.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	4 751	2 988	23.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	98.3	0.7	1.7
United Republic of Tanzania	41 495	33 428	46.8	37.7	0.0	0.0	99.6	99.3	0.4	0.7
Zambia	52 800	49 468	71.0	66.5	0.0	0.0	99.9	99.9	0.1	0.1
Zimbabwe	22 164	15 624	57.3	40.4	3.6	5.1	95.7	94.2	0.7	0.7
Middle Africa	328 581	312 725	50.6	48.1	22.7	17.5	77.2	82.3	0.2	0.2
Angola	60 976	58 480	48.9	46.9	0.0	0.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	24 316	19 916	51.4	42.1						
Central African Republic	23 203	22 605	37.2	36.3	16.8	10.5	83.2	89.5	0.0	0.0
Chad	13 110	11 525	10.4	9.2	1.6	1.6	98.3	98.3	0.1	0.1
Congo	22 726	22 411	66.5	65.6	33.2	33.2	66.6	66.5	0.2	0.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	160 363	154 135	70.7	68.0						
Equatorial Guinea	1 860	1 626	66.3	58.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gabon	22 000	22 000	85.4	85.4	95.2	65.2	4.7	34.7	0.1	0.1
Sao Tome and Principe	27	27	28.1	28.1	40.7	40.7	59.3	59.3	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa	84 708	78 572	10.1	9.4	18.0	17.8	74.0	71.9	8.0	10.3
Algeria	1 667	1 492	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	80.0	72.9	20.0	27.1
Egypt	44	70	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Libya	217	217	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Morocco	5 049	5 131	11.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	90.5	87.9	9.5	12.1
South Sudan										
Sudan										
Sudan (former)	76 381	69 949	32.1	29.4	20.0	20.0	72.9	71.3	7.1	8.7
Tunisia	643	1 006	4.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	54.4	31.4	45.6	68.6
Western Sahara										
Southern Africa	32 233	28 489	12.2	10.7	2.9	3.3	91.5	90.0	5.6	6.7
Botswana	13 718	11 351	24.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	40	44	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	85.0	76.4	15.0	23.6
Namibia	8 762	7 290	10.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	9 241	9 241	7.6	7.6	10.2	10.2	72.2	70.7	17.6	19.1
Swaziland	472	563	27.4	32.7	0.0	0.0	66.1	75.1	33.9	24.9
Western Africa	92 006	73 478	15.2	12.1	5.6	4.3	93.4	92.3	1.0	3.4
Benin	5 761	4 561	51.1	40.4	0.0	0.0	99.8	99.6	0.2	0.4
Burkina Faso	6 847	5 649	25.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	99.9	98.1	0.1	1.9
Cape Verde	58	85	14.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Côte d'Ivoire	10 222	10 403	32.1	32.7	6.1	6.0	92.4	90.8	1.5	3.2
Gambia	442	480	43.7	47.4	0.3	0.2	99.4	99.5	0.3	0.3
Ghana	7 448	4 940	32.7	21.7	5.3	8.0	94.0	86.7	0.7	5.3
Guinea	7 264	6 544	29.6	26.6	0.9	1.0	98.3	97.6	0.8	1.4
Guinea-Bissau	2 216	2 022	78.8	71.9		0.0		100.0		0.0
Liberia	4 929	4 329	51.2	44.9	3.6	4.0	96.3	95.8	0.2	0.2
Mali	14 072	12 490	11.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.0	4.2
Mauritania	415	242	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.8	91.3	1.2	8.7
Niger	1 945	1 204	1.5	1.0	11.3	18.3	86.2	69.4	2.5	12.3
Nigeria	17 234	9 041	18.9	9.9	9.0	0.0	89.5	95.8	1.5	4.2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	2	2	5.1	5.1						
Senegal	9 348	8 473	48.6	44.0	18.8	18.3	79.0	76.2	2.2	5.5
Sierra Leone	3 118	2 726	43.5	38.1	7.2	4.1	92.6	95.3	0.2	0.5
Togo	685	287	12.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	96.5	85.4	3.5	14.6

TABLE 41: **Land and forestry (continued)**

	Forest area				Forest characteristics					
	total		% total land		primary forest		other naturally regenerated forest		planted forest	
	thousand ha 1990	thousand ha 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010
Americas	1 654 836	1 569 744	42.6	40.4	61.1	59.4	37.1	37.1	1.8	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 048 363	955 584	51.7	47.2	75.2	73.1	23.8	24.9	0.9	2.0
Anguilla	6	6	61.1	61.1						
Antigua and Barbuda	10	10	23.4	22.3						
Argentina	34 793	29 400	12.7	10.7	5.0	5.9	92.8	89.3	2.2	4.7
Aruba	0	0	2.2	2.3						
Bahamas	515	515	51.4	51.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Barbados	8	8	19.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	99.5	99.0	0.5	1.0
Belize	1 586	1 393	69.5	61.1	37.8	43.0	62.1	56.8	0.1	0.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	62 795	57 196	58.0	52.8	65.0	65.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba										
Brazil	574 839	519 522	68.0	61.4	92.2	91.7	6.9	6.8	0.9	1.4
British Virgin Islands	4	4	24.7	24.3						
Cayman Islands	12	13	51.7	52.9						
Chile	15 263	16 231	20.5	21.8	30.3	27.3	58.5	58.0	11.2	14.7
Colombia	62 519	60 499	56.3	54.5	14.1	14.1	85.7	85.2	0.2	0.7
Costa Rica	2 564	2 605	50.2	51.0	24.3	23.9	64.2	66.8	11.5	9.2
Cuba	2 058	2 870	19.2	27.0	0.0	0.0	83.1	83.1	16.9	16.9
Curaçao										
Dominica	50	45	66.7	59.5	56.8	59.8	43.2	39.9	0.0	0.2
Dominican Republic	1 972	1 972	40.8	40.8						
Ecuador	13 817	9 865	49.9	39.7		48.7		49.6		1.7
El Salvador	377	287	18.2	13.9	1.3	1.7	96.1	93.1	2.6	5.2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0.0	0.0						
French Guiana	8 188	8 082	99.6	98.3	97.8	95.2	2.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
Grenada	17	17	50.0	50.0	13.7	13.7	85.1	85.1	1.2	1.2
Guadeloupe	68	64	40.5	38.2	22.0	23.3	71.8	70.1	6.2	6.6
Guatemala	4 748	3 657	44.3	34.1	49.7	44.3	49.2	51.0	1.1	4.7
Guyana	15 205	15 205	77.2	77.2		44.7		55.3		0.0
Haiti	116	101	4.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	89.7	72.3	10.3	27.7
Honduras	8 136	5 192	72.7	46.4		8.8		91.2		0.0
Jamaica	345	337	31.8	31.1	25.8	26.0	71.6	71.8	2.6	2.2
Martinique	48	48	45.8	45.8	0.0	0.0	95.1	95.1	4.9	4.9
Mexico	70 291	64 802	36.2	33.3	56.2	52.9	43.8	42.1	0.0	4.9
Montserrat	4	2	35.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	4 514	3 114	37.5	25.9		37.9		59.8		2.4
Panama	3 792	3 251	51.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	99.7	97.6	0.3	2.4
Paraguay	21 157	17 582	53.3	44.3	8.7	10.5	91.1	89.2	0.1	0.3
Peru	70 156	67 992	54.8	53.1	89.7	88.5	10.0	10.0	0.4	1.5
Puerto Rico	287	552	32.4	62.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Barthélemy										
Saint Kitts and Nevis	11	11	42.3	42.3						
Saint Lucia	44	47	71.8	77.0	23.5	24.5	73.8	73.0	2.7	2.6
Saint-Martin (French Part)										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	25	27	64.9	68.5		0.0		99.6		0.4
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)										
Suriname	14 776	14 758	94.7	94.6	96.2	94.9	3.8	5.0	0.1	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	241	226	46.9	44.1	25.9	27.6	67.8	64.5	6.2	8.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	34	34	36.2	36.2						
United States Virgin Islands	24	20	67.4	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Uruguay	920	1 744	5.3	10.0	31.3	17.5	46.8	26.4	21.8	56.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	52 026	46 275	59.0	52.5						
Northern America	606 474	614 160	32.6	32.9	38.8	39.2	58.0	55.2	3.2	5.6
Bermuda	1	1	20.0	20.0						
Canada	310 134	310 134	34.1	34.1	53.3	53.3	46.2	43.8	0.4	2.9
Greenland	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	3	3	14.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
United States of America	296 335	304 022	32.4	33.2	23.6	24.8	70.3	66.9	6.1	8.3
Asia	560 209	592 512	20.9	19.2	13.4	18.6	70.8	60.7	15.8	20.8
Central Asia		12 075		3.1	5.9	6.1	82.5	79.8	11.7	14.0
Kazakhstan		3 309		1.2	0.0	0.0	69.8	72.8	30.2	27.2
Kyrgyzstan		954		5.0	28.4	28.2	66.2	65.8	5.4	5.9
Tajikistan		410		2.9	72.8	72.4	2.9	2.9	24.3	24.6
Turkmenistan		4 127		8.8	2.5	2.5	97.5	97.5	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan		3 276		7.7	1.9	2.2	91.5	78.4	6.7	19.4

TABLE 41: **Land and forestry (continued)**

	Forest area				Forest characteristics					
	total		% total land		primary forest		other naturally regenerated forest		planted forest	
	thousand ha 1990	thousand ha 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010
Eastern Asia	209 198	254 626	18.3	22.3	11.1	9.9	62.5	54.6	26.3	35.4
China, Hong Kong SAR										
China, Macao SAR										
China	157 141	206 861	16.9	22.3	7.4	5.6	65.9	57.1	26.7	37.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8 201	5 666	68.1	47.1	13.8	13.8	72.5	72.4	13.8	13.8
Japan	24 950	24 979	68.4	68.5	15.1	19.0	43.7	39.7	41.2	41.3
Mongolia	12 536	10 898	8.1	7.0	48.2	47.3	51.6	51.4	0.2	1.3
Republic of Korea	6 370	6 222	64.5	64.1		47.5		23.2		29.3
South-Eastern Asia	247 260	214 064	56.8	49.3	13.6	29.9	81.4	63.3	5.0	6.8
Brunei Darussalam	413	380	78.4	72.1	75.8	69.3	24.0	30.0	0.2	0.7
Cambodia	12 944	10 094	73.3	57.2	5.9	3.2	93.6	96.1	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	118 545	94 432	65.4	52.1		50.0		46.2		3.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 314	15 751	75.0	68.2	8.6	9.5	91.4	89.1	0.0	1.4
Malaysia	22 376	20 456	68.1	62.3	17.1	18.7	74.2	72.5	8.7	8.8
Myanmar	39 218	31 773	60.0	48.6	8.1	10.0	90.9	86.8	1.0	3.1
Philippines	6 570	7 665	22.0	25.7	13.1	11.2	82.3	84.2	4.6	4.6
Singapore	2	2	3.4	3.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	19 549	18 972	38.3	37.1	34.4	35.5	51.9	43.5	13.6	21.0
Timor-Leste	966	742	65.0	49.9	0.0	0.0	97.0	94.2	3.0	5.8
Viet Nam	9 363	13 797	28.8	44.5	4.1	0.6	85.6	74.0	10.3	25.5
Southern Asia	90 588	92 734	14.1	14.5	19.5	19.1	72.3	67.9	8.2	13.0
Afghanistan	1 350	1 350	2.1	2.1						
Bangladesh	1 494	1 442	11.5	11.1	29.2	30.2	54.8	53.3	16.0	16.4
Bhutan	3 035	3 249	64.6	84.6	13.6	12.7	86.4	87.2	0.0	0.1
India	63 939	68 434	21.5	23.0	24.6	22.9	66.5	62.1	8.9	14.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11 075	11 075	6.8	6.8	1.8	1.8	90.6	90.6	7.6	7.6
Maldives	1	1	3.0	3.0						
Nepal	4 817	3 636	33.7	25.4	8.1	14.5	91.1	84.4	0.8	1.2
Pakistan	2 527	1 687	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	90.7	79.8	9.3	20.2
Sri Lanka	2 350	1 860	37.5	29.7	10.9	9.0	78.8	81.1	10.3	9.9
Western Asia	13 163	19 013	2.8	4.0	11.9	11.9	73.9	64.7	14.1	23.4
Armenia		262		9.2	4.9	5.0	91.1	87.0	4.0	8.0
Azerbaijan		936		11.3	42.7	42.7	55.1	55.1	2.1	2.1
Bahrain	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Cyprus	161	173	17.4	18.7	8.2	7.6	76.7	74.7	15.1	17.6
Georgia		2 742		39.5	18.0	18.2	80.1	75.1	1.9	6.7
Iraq	804	825	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	98.1	98.2	1.9	1.8
Israel	132	154	6.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	42.9	50.0	57.1
Jordan	98	98	1.1	1.1		0.0		51.9		48.1
Kuwait	4	6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	131	137	12.8	13.4		0.0		92.3		7.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory	9	9	1.5	1.5						
Oman	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Qatar	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Saudi Arabia	977	977	0.5	0.5	36.8	36.8	63.2	63.2	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	372	491	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	53.1	40.2	46.9	59.8
Turkey	9 680	11 334	12.6	14.7	7.6	8.6	74.0	61.3	18.4	30.2
United Arab Emirates	245	317	2.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Yemen	549	549	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	1 000 821	1 005 001	37.7	45.5	25.1	26.2	69.0	66.9	5.9	6.9
Eastern Europe	869 812	854 267	38.4	47.3	28.5	30.2	67.4	65.1	4.1	4.7
Belarus		8 630		42.5	5.1	4.6	75.3	73.8	19.5	21.5
Bulgaria	3 327	3 927	30.1	36.2	4.7	8.6	64.3	70.6	31.0	20.8
Czech Republic		2 657		34.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	99.3	99.2
Hungary	1 801	2 029	20.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	19.3	20.6	80.7	79.4
Poland	8 881	9 337	29.2	30.7	0.3	0.6	3.8	4.2	95.8	95.2
Republic of Moldova		386		11.7	0.0	0.0	99.7	99.5	0.3	0.5
Romania	6 371	6 573	27.8	28.6	4.7	4.6	73.3	73.4	22.0	22.0
Russian Federation		809 090		49.4	29.9	31.7	68.6	66.2	1.6	2.1
Slovakia		1 933		40.2	1.2	1.2	48.8	49.1	49.9	49.6
Ukraine		9 705		16.8	0.6	0.6	49.4	49.5	50.0	49.9
Northern Europe	61 834	72 354	41.9	44.1	4.3	5.3	78.3	73.1	17.4	21.6
Åland Islands										
Channel Islands	1	1	4.1	4.2						
Denmark	445	544	10.5	12.8	4.7	4.6	20.9	20.6	74.4	74.8
Estonia		2 217		52.3		43.5		48.9		7.6
Faroe Islands	0	0	0.1	0.1						
Finland	21 889	22 157	71.9	72.9	0.0	0.0	79.9	73.4	20.1	26.6
Guernsey										
Iceland	9	30	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	34.5	10.0	65.5	90.0

TABLE 41: **Land and forestry (continued)**

	Forest area				Forest characteristics					
	total		% total land		primary forest		other naturally regenerated forest		planted forest	
	thousand ha 1990	thousand ha 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010	% 1990	% 2010
Ireland	465	739	6.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	11.1	82.4	88.9
Isle of Man	3	3	6.1	6.1						
Jersey										
Latvia		3 354		53.9	0.5	0.4	76.6	80.8	22.8	18.7
Lithuania		2 160		34.5	1.0	1.2	77.8	74.7	21.1	24.1
Norway	9 130	10 065	30.0	33.1	2.4	2.2	85.6	83.1	11.9	14.7
Sark										
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands										
Sweden	27 281	28 203	66.5	68.7	9.6	9.3	81.9	77.9	8.5	12.8
United Kingdom	2 611	2 881	10.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	24.7	23.0	75.3	77.0
Southern Europe	37 856	45 086	29.2	34.8	0.7	0.7	87.1	86.3	12.1	13.0
Albania	789	776	28.8	28.3	10.8	10.9	76.2	77.0	13.1	12.1
Andorra	16	16	34.0	34.0						
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2 185		42.8	0.1	0.1	52.5	54.2	47.4	45.7
Croatia		1 920		34.3	0.4	0.4	94.6	96.0	5.0	3.6
Gibraltar	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Greece	3 299	3 903	25.6	30.3	0.0	0.0	96.4	96.4	3.6	3.6
Holy See										
Italy	7 590	9 149	25.8	31.1	1.2	1.0	91.6	92.2	7.2	6.8
Malta	0	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Montenegro		543		40.4						
Portugal	3 327	3 456	36.4	37.8		0.7		74.7		24.6
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Serbia		2 713		31.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	93.3	1.7	6.6
Slovenia		1 253		62.2	5.3	8.7	91.8	88.7	2.9	2.6
Spain	13 818	18 173	27.7	36.4	0.0	0.0	85.3	85.3	14.7	14.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		998		39.6	0.0	0.0	88.5	89.5	11.5	10.5
Western Europe	31 320	33 293	28.8	30.7	0.3	0.2	72.0	73.0	27.7	26.8
Austria	3 776	3 887	45.8	47.2						
Belgium		678		22.4	0.0	0.0	34.1	41.6	65.9	58.4
France	14 537	15 954	26.5	29.1	0.2	0.2	89.2	89.6	10.6	10.2
Germany	10 741	11 076	30.8	31.8	0.0	0.0	52.3	52.3	47.7	47.7
Liechtenstein	6	7	40.6	43.1	23.1	21.7	73.8	73.9	3.1	4.3
Luxembourg		87		33.5	0.0	0.0	67.1	67.5	32.9	32.5
Monaco										
Netherlands	345	365	10.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	1 151	1 240	28.8	31.0	3.5	3.2	82.7	82.9	13.8	13.9
Oceania	198 596	191 384	23.4	22.6	93.4	18.6	5.9	79.3	6.7	2.1
Australia and New Zealand	162 220	157 569	20.4	19.8		4.6		93.1		2.4
Australia	154 500	149 300	20.1	19.4		3.4		95.4		1.3
New Zealand	7 720	8 269	29.3	31.4		25.9		52.2		21.9
Norfolk Island	0	0	11.5	11.5						
Melanesia	36 079	33 232	68.1	62.8	93.6	86.0	5.8	13.1	0.6	0.9
Fiji	953	1 014	52.2	55.5	51.4	44.3	39.0	38.3	9.7	17.4
New Caledonia	839	839	45.9	45.9	51.3	51.3	47.6	47.4	1.1	1.2
Papua New Guinea	31 523	28 726	69.6	63.4	99.4	91.2	0.4	8.5	0.2	0.3
Solomon Islands	2 324	2 213	83.0	79.1	47.6	50.0	50.5	48.8	1.9	1.2
Vanuatu	440	440	36.1	36.1						
Micronesia	38	185	27.8	58.5	47.4	54.3	13.0	11.5	39.5	34.2
Guam	26	26	47.9	47.9						
Kiribati	12	12	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands		13		70.2	64.8	64.8	0.0	0.0	35.2	35.2
Micronesia (Federated States of)		64		91.6	62.2	75.4	5.9	2.4	31.9	22.2
Nauru	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Northern Mariana Islands		30		65.9	30.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	70.0	72.9
Palau		40		87.6						
Polynesia	258	397	31.7	48.8	16.7	13.5	77.0	74.5	7.1	12.2
American Samoa	18	18	92.0	88.5						
Cook Islands	15	16	62.1	64.6	0.0	0.0	96.6	92.9	3.4	7.1
French Polynesia	55	155	15.0	42.3		25.8		67.7		6.5
Niue	21	19	79.2	71.5		30.1		68.3		1.6
Pitcairn Islands	4	4	74.5	74.5						
Samoa	130	171	45.9	60.4		0.0		81.2		18.8
Tokelau	0	0	0.0	0.0						
Tonga	9	9	12.5	12.5	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	11.1	11.1
Tuvalu	1	1	33.3	33.3						
Wallis and Futuna Islands	6	6	41.5	41.9						

TABLE 42: **Forestry production and trade**

	Production of selected forest products							
	industrial roundwood		woodfuel		roundwood			
	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	export thousand m^3 2011	import thousand m^3 2011
World	1 577 974		1 891 405	1.1	3 469 379	1.2	122 663	129 191
Africa	72 357		631 124	2.1	703 481	2.1	3 418	567
Eastern Africa	17 778		276 486	2.2	294 264	2.2	305	77
Burundi	883	7.3	9 983	2.1	10 866	2.3	3	0
Comoros	25		273	3.7	297	3.9	0	0
Djibouti	0		362		362	10.1	0	1
Eritrea	1		1 264		1 265		0	0
Ethiopia	2 935		102 609		105 544		0	5
Kenya	1 246	2.0	26 400	2.3	27 646	2.3	4	13
Madagascar	281	−0.8	13 100	3.7	13 381	3.3	2	4
Malawi	1 400	4.6	5 466	1.1	6 866	1.4	6	0
Mauritius	4	−3.1	7	−3.7	11	−3.5	0	15
Mayotte	0		26		27		0	0
Mozambique	1 416	1.1	16 724	1.9	18 140	1.8	265	13
Réunion	5	−2.4	31	−2.6	36	−2.6	2	1
Rwanda	1 212	6.5	5 000	1.2	6 212	1.6	0	9
Seychelles	10		3		13		0	0
Somalia	110	1.9	13 957	3.4	14 067	3.4	1	2
Uganda	4 093	3.3	40 176	2.1	44 269	2.2	10	9
United Republic of Tanzania	2 314	2.1	23 069	1.3	25 383	1.4	10	5
Zambia	1 325	3.0	9 249	2.1	10 574	2.2	1	0
Zimbabwe	518	2.1	8 788	1.6	9 306	1.6	1	0
Middle Africa	15 488		103 995	2.6	119 483	2.5	2 006	11
Angola	1 096	1.1	4 101	2.6	5 196	2.2	7	6
Cameroon	2 175	2.1	9 993	0.8	12 168	1.0	582	1
Central African Republic	732	2.4	2 000	0.5	2 732	0.9	152	0
Chad	761	1.8	7 184	2.0	7 945	2.0	0	1
Congo	2 194	2.9	1 357	1.0	3 551	2.0	724	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 592	2.1	77 736	2.9	82 328	2.9	176	2
Equatorial Guinea	525	1.1	447	0.8	972	0.9	330	0
Gabon	3 400	1.4	1 070	2.2	4 470	1.6	35	0
Sao Tome and Principe	13		108	1.7	122	2.0	0	0
Northern Africa	3 286		54 681	1.3	57 967	1.3	18	404
Algeria	139	0.2	8 246	2.2	8 385	2.1	0	6
Egypt	268	3.1	17 556	1.1	17 824	1.1	3	136
Libya	116	3.4	964	2.4	1 080	2.5	0	5
Morocco	372	0.7	6 762	0.5	7 134	0.5	5	244
South Sudan	0		4 383		4 383		0	0
Sudan	2 173		14 583		16 756		10	1
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	218	2.9	2 188	1.1	2 406	1.2	0	11
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	18 387		16 691	4.5	35 079	3.3	172	12
Botswana	105	2.4	686	0.4	791	0.5	0	0
Lesotho	0		2 100	0.7	2 100	0.7	0	0
Namibia	0		827	1.8	827	1.8	17	9
South Africa	17 952	2.8	12 000	5.6	29 952	3.5	154	3
Swaziland	330	1.8	1 078		1 408	4.8	0	0
Western Africa	17 418		179 270	1.7	196 689	1.7	918	63
Benin	427	2.4	6 318	0.5	6 745	0.6	241	0
Burkina Faso	1 171	3.6	12 963	1.5	14 134	1.7	0	0
Cape Verde	0		197	1.8	197	1.8	5	2
Côte d'Ivoire	1 469	−0.1	8 989	0.7	10 458	0.6	132	0
Gambia	113	6.0	703	2.5	816	2.7	3	1
Ghana	1 289	−0.8	38 985	3.7	40 274	3.2	172	18
Guinea	651	1.9	12 010	0.6	12 661	0.7	38	0
Guinea-Bissau	132	0.7	2 637	3.9	2 769	3.6	15	0
Liberia	538	2.6	7 254	3.1	7 792	3.1	74	1
Mali	413	1.7	5 385	1.5	5 798	1.5	2	1
Mauritania	3	0.0	1 877	2.1	1 880	2.1	0	32
Niger	701	3.5	2 857	0.6	3 558	0.9	0	1
Nigeria	9 418	2.8	63 600	1.1	73 018	1.3	102	2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0		0		0		0	0
Senegal	804	2.2	5 453	1.3	6 257	1.4	1	4
Sierra Leone	124	0.4	5 619	0.0	5 743	0.0	19	0
Togo	166	1.5	4 424	0.5	4 590	0.5	113	0

TABLE 42: **Forestry production and trade (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	industrial roundwood		woodfuel		roundwood			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	export	import
	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	thousand m^3
	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	2011
Americas	646 040		331 677	1.1	977 717	1.3	19 247	5 343
Latin America and the Caribbean	220 189		288 029	1.3	508 217	2.1	1 520	241
Anguilla	0		0		0		0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0		0		0		0	0
Argentina	10 631	3.4	4 695	−1.4	15 326	0.6	27	3
Aruba	0		2	0.3	2	0.3	0	1
Bahamas	17	−5.2	33	0.6	50	−3.4	1	17
Barbados	6		5	0.2	11	1.8	0	1
Belize	41	−1.4	126	2.4	167	0.6	4	12
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	913	4.9	2 368	1.1	3 281	1.7	13	8
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	139 969	4.3	144 050	1.0	284 019	2.0	107	29
British Virgin Islands	0		1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0
Cayman Islands	0		0		0		0	2
Chile	39 150	5.3	15 998	4.0	55 148	4.8	53	3
Colombia	2 390	−0.5	8 826	1.0	11 216	0.6	29	0
Costa Rica	1 326	2.1	3 364	0.1	4 690	0.5	294	2
Cuba	719	1.5	1 141	−0.6	1 860	−0.0	0	15
Curaçao	0		0		0		0	0
Dominica	0		8	−0.8	8	−0.8	0	1
Dominican Republic	10	−6.5	920	1.7	930	0.6	7	40
Ecuador	2 091	2.1	4 952	2.0	7 043	2.1	142	0
El Salvador	682	3.7	4 217	1.0	4 899	1.3	24	1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0		1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0
French Guiana	80	2.6	133	4.3	212	3.5	4	1
Grenada	0		0		0		0	0
Guadeloupe	0	−5.8	15	−1.6	15	−1.9	0	5
Guatemala	454	1.1	18 410	2.5	18 864	2.4	34	0
Guyana	501	1.7	845	0.1	1 346	0.6	101	1
Haiti	239	0.0	2 050	1.0	2 289	0.9	0	10
Honduras	431	−1.3	8 535	0.2	8 966	0.1	2	0
Jamaica	152	10.6	541	13.4	693	12.4	0	12
Martinique	2	1.8	10	−0.5	12	−0.2	0	3
Mexico	4 870	1.3	38 834	1.0	43 704	1.0	18	33
Montserrat	0		0		0		0	0
Nicaragua	118	−2.5	6 110	0.8	6 228	0.6	4	7
Panama	188	0.9	1 112	−0.3	1 300	−0.2	157	0
Paraguay	4 044	4.8	6 684	2.8	10 728	3.4	16	0
Peru	1 496	2.2	7 425	1.2	8 921	1.4	2	0
Puerto Rico	0		0		0		0	0
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0		0		0		0	1
Saint Lucia	0		10	0.8	10	0.8	0	7
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0		0		0		0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0		7	−1.0	7	−1.0	0	1
Sint Maarten (DutchPart)	0		0		0		0	0
Suriname	365	0.9	48	−1.2	413	0.5	92	0
Trinidad and Tobago	47	−1.6	33	0.5	80	−1.0	5	13
Turks and Caicos Islands	0		1	3.9	1	3.9	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0		0		0		0	0
Uruguay	8 000	7.6	2 430	0.8	10 430	3.5	384	9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1 256	2.8	4 089	2.2	5 345	2.3	0	1
Northern America	425 851		43 648	−0.2	469 499	0.4	17 727	5 103
Bermuda	0		0		0		0	0
Canada	141 855	1.0	3 211	−1.5	145 066	0.9	5 811	4 258
Greenland	0		0		0		0	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0		1		1		0	0
United States of America	283 996	0.3	40 437	−0.0	324 433	0.2	11 916	844
Asia	276 477		756 230	0.4	1 032 706	0.5	6 463	65 420
Central Asia	90		431		521		4	363
Kazakhstan	73		272		345		0	85
Kyrgyzstan	9		37		46		0	3
Tajikistan	0		90		90		0	0
Turkmenistan	0		10		10		0	0
Uzbekistan	8		22		30		4	274

TABLE 42: **Forestry production and trade (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	industrial roundwood		woodfuel		roundwood			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	export	import
	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	thousand m^3
	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	2011
Eastern Asia	126 050		194 787	−0.7	320 837	−0.2	251	55 086
China, Hong Kong SAR	0		85		85		86	176
China, Macao SAR	0		8	−7.2	8	−7.2	0	0
China	103 035	2.2	185 337	−0.8	288 373	−0.2	34	43 134
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 500	1.8	6 027	2.0	7 527	1.9	29	3
Japan	18 290	−2.0	84	−9.9	18 374	−2.5	101	4 640
Mongolia	49	−4.1	766	0.5	815	−0.4	1	1
Republic of Korea	3 176	1.9	2 479	−0.3	5 655	0.6	0	7 133
South-Eastern Asia	102 781		164 564	−0.4	267 345	−0.1	6 159	1 843
Brunei Darussalam	107	2.2	12	−2.7	119	0.7	0	0
Cambodia	170	−2.3	8 299	−1.1	8 469	−1.1	5	0
Indonesia	60 706	4.9	57 288	−2.8	117 994	−1.4	55	69
Lao People's Democratic Republic	218	2.3	5 935	0.4	6 153	0.4	331	0
Malaysia	18 051	2.0	2 760	−1.6	20 811	0.9	3 322	93
Myanmar	4 262	1.3	38 286	2.8	42 548	2.6	2 230	0
Philippines	3 867	−1.5	12 250	−0.8	16 117	−1.0	18	89
Singapore	0		32		32		1	16
Thailand	8 700	2.2	19 187	−0.2	27 887	0.3	9	315
Timor-Leste	0		115		115		1	0
Viet Nam	6 700	2.7	20 400	0.5	27 100	0.8	187	1 261
Southern Asia	30 883		389 776	1.3	420 660	1.4	21	6 469
Afghanistan	1 760	1.6	1 655	2.1	3 415	1.9	12	0
Bangladesh	282	−1.6	27 128	1.0	27 410	0.9	0	7
Bhutan	128		4 897	1.2	5 025	1.3	3	2
India	23 192	2.5	308 776	1.4	331 969	1.5	3	6 326
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	660	−4.0	45	−6.3	705	−4.3	0	86
Maldives	0		16	1.3	16	1.3	0	0
Nepal	1 260	1.4	12 464	0.7	13 724	0.8	0	1
Pakistan	2 990	3.2	29 660	1.7	32 650	1.8	0	46
Sri Lanka	611	0.1	5 136	−0.1	5 747	−0.1	3	0
Western Asia	16 672		6 672	0.1	23 344	1.9	28	1 659
Armenia	1		40		41		0	0
Azerbaijan	3		3		6		0	11
Bahrain	0		7	1.9	7	1.9	0	5
Cyprus	5	−3.8	4	−2.7	8	−3.4	0	1
Georgia	105		733		838		1	17
Iraq	59	1.9	118	3.2	177	2.6	0	4
Israel	25	−0.0	2	−2.9	27	−0.5	1	5
Jordan	4	1.4	310	3.2	314	3.2	0	2
Kuwait	0		19	5.2	19	5.2	1	1
Lebanon	7	−0.2	19	−1.4	26	−1.1	1	75
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0		0		0		0	0
Oman	0		40	4.9	40	4.9	0	19
Qatar	0		5	6.3	5	6.3	2	1
Saudi Arabia	0		254	5.7	254	5.7	2	35
Syrian Arab Republic	40	0.6	28	−1.1	68	−0.3	2	0
Turkey	16 423	4.6	4 616	−0.8	21 039	1.8	4	1 315
United Arab Emirates	0		18	9.0	18	9.0	12	158
Yemen	0		456	3.1	456	3.1	0	11
Europe	524 272		161 628	0.7	685 900	0.8	73 682	57 842
Eastern Europe	240 155		73 482	0.9	313 637	1.0	38 290	7 504
Belarus	8 073		2 292		10 364		2 222	35
Bulgaria	3 364	−0.2	2 841	1.5	6 205	0.4	920	60
Czech Republic	13 467		1 914		15 381		3 599	1 830
Hungary	2 922	1.1	3 152	0.9	6 073	1.0	1 276	361
Poland	32 200	1.6	4 980	2.3	37 180	1.7	1 904	3 450
Republic of Moldova	43		309		352		3	41
Romania	10 344	−0.3	4 014	−1.3	14 359	−0.6	832	686
Russian Federation	153 183		43 817		197 000		20 700	1
Slovakia	8 570		643		9 213		2 684	1 016
Ukraine	7 989		9 521		17 510		4 152	23
Northern Europe	155 373		20 327	−0.1	175 700	0.7	14 467	17 602
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0		0		0		0	0
Denmark	1 468	0.2	1 115	2.1	2 583	0.8	793	829
Estonia	5 454		2 016		7 470		2 799	347
Faroe Islands	0		0		0		0	1
Finland	45 526	0.4	5 241	−1.8	50 767	0.0	731	5 823
Guernsey								
Iceland	0		0		0		0	0

TABLE 42: **Forestry production and trade (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	industrial roundwood		woodfuel		roundwood			
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	export	import
	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	thousand m^3
	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	2011
Ireland	2 432	4.0	195	2.0	2 627	3.8	311	113
Isle of Man	0		0		0		0	0
Jersey								
Latvia	11 649		1 184		12 833		5 264	449
Lithuania	5 346		1 658		7 004		1 990	267
Norway	8 506	0.1	1 785	0.2	10 291	0.1	963	1 641
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	66 203	1.0	5 900	0.4	72 103	0.9	892	7 519
United Kingdom	8 788	2.5	1 234	2.5	10 021	2.5	724	613
Southern Europe	32 871		22 559	−1.2	55 430	0.1	6 380	9 162
Albania	80	−3.6	350	−2.2	430	−2.5	57	1
Andorra	0		0		0		0	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 535		1 316		3 851		814	112
Croatia	3 836		1 422		5 258		1 080	15
Gibraltar	0		0		0		0	0
Greece	948	2.0	795	−2.4	1 743	−1.1	36	490
Holy See	0		0		0		0	0
Italy	1 662	−2.1	4 643	−0.6	6 306	−1.1	106	4 376
Malta	0		0		0		0	0
Montenegro	208		156		364		21	5
Portugal	8 540	2.2	600	−3.2	9 140	0.9	1 034	1 213
San Marino	0		0		0		0	0
Serbia	1 361		6 345		7 706		44	74
Slovenia	2 052		1 336		3 388		1 142	448
Spain	11 528	2.0	5 120	−1.3	16 648	0.3	2 044	2 356
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	121		476		597		2	69
Western Europe	95 873		45 259	1.8	141 132	1.0	14 545	23 575
Austria	13 631	0.6	5 065	2.5	18 696	1.0	1 082	8 252
Belgium	4 235		893		5 128		1 031	4 433
France	28 387	0.5	26 653	1.6	55 041	1.0	7 228	1 513
Germany	45 358	0.8	10 783	2.3	56 142	1.0	3 652	7 657
Liechtenstein	8		18		26		5	0
Luxembourg	244		18		261		173	1 104
Monaco	0		0		0		0	0
Netherlands	688	0.1	290	3.6	978	0.6	430	354
Switzerland	3 322	0.6	1 539	0.4	4 861	0.6	944	261
Oceania	58 828		10 747	0.9	69 575	2.4	19 852	19
Australia and New Zealand	51 883		4 862	0.7	56 745	2.3	14 632	5
Australia	26 760	1.8	4 862	0.7	31 622	1.6	2 005	2
New Zealand	25 123	3.3	0		25 123	3.1	12 627	3
Norfolk Island	0		0	2.9	0	2.9	0	0
Melanesia	6 931		5 802	1.0	12 733	3.1	5 217	4
Fiji	445	4.2	37	1.0	482	3.7	7	0
New Caledonia	15	1.0	12	1.1	27	1.0	1	2
Papua New Guinea	4 476	7.0	5 533	1.0	10 009	2.1	3 271	2
Solomon Islands	1 967	11.1	129	1.6	2 096	7.1	1 937	0
Vanuatu	28	11.9	91		119	15.2	1	0
Micronesia	0		5	2.6	5	2.6	0	1
Guam	0		0		0		0	0
Kiribati	0		3	2.6	3	2.6	0	0
Marshall Islands	0		0		0		0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0		2		2		0	1
Nauru	0		0		0		0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0		0		0		0	0
Palau	0		0		0		0	1
Polynesia	14		77	0.5	91	0.7	3	8
American Samoa	0		0		0		0	0
Cook Islands	5		0		5		1	0
French Polynesia	1		4	0.8	5	1.2	0	3
Niue	0		0	−2.7	0	−2.7	0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0		0		0		0	0
Samoa	6	3.5	70	0.5	76	0.6	0	1
Tokelau	0		0		0		0	0
Tonga	2		2	0.3	4	1.7	2	4
Tuvalu	0		0		0		0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0		0		0		0	0

TABLE 43: **Production of finished forestry products**

	Production of selected forest products							
	sawnwood		wood-based panels		wood pulp		paper and paperboard	
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth
	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand tonnes	%	thousand tonnes	%
	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011
World	406 187		287 720		173 309		403 183	
Africa	7 991		2 711		2 725		3 472	
Eastern Africa	1 219		319		104		231	
Burundi	83		0		0		0	
Comoros	0		0		0		0	
Djibouti	0		0		0		0	
Eritrea	0		0		0		0	
Ethiopia	18		103		0		78	
Kenya	142	2.1	83		0		0	−100.0
Madagascar	104	1.7	1		1		10	
Malawi	45	2.8	18		0		0	
Mauritius	2	−0.6	0		0		0	
Mayotte	0		0		0		0	
Mozambique	198	1.0	1	−0.8	0		2	
Réunion	2	−1.4	0		0		0	
Rwanda	135		0		0		0	
Seychelles	1		0		0		0	
Somalia	14	2.1	0		0		0	
Uganda	117	2.1	24	4.0	0		3	
United Republic of Tanzania	24	−2.8	5	5.0	56		25	
Zambia	157	3.3	18		0		4	
Zimbabwe	177	2.4	68		47	5.1	109	5.1
Middle Africa	1 354		463		15		6	
Angola	5	−5.1	11		15		0	−100.0
Cameroon	693	4.2	78	3.8	0		0	
Central African Republic	54	0.7	5		0		0	
Chad	2		0		0		0	
Congo	248	4.2	69	4.2	0		3	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	92	−1.7	4	−4.4	0		3	3.3
Equatorial Guinea	4	−2.6	28		0		0	
Gabon	250	4.7	268	2.6	0		0	
Sao Tome and Principe	5		0		0		0	
Northern Africa	210		248		262		999	
Algeria	13	−3.0	48		0		46	0.3
Egypt	12		59	5.0	41		660	5.3
Libya	31	3.7	0		0		6	1.9
Morocco	83	2.7	35	3.7	221	4.9	127	2.4
South Sudan	0		0		0		0	
Sudan	51		2		0		3	
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	20	4.3	104		0		157	7.1
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	1 669		625		2 321		2 216	
Botswana	0		0		0		0	
Lesotho	0		0		0		0	
Namibia	0		0		0		0	
South Africa	1 567	1.4	617	3.8	2 306	4.4	2 167	4.9
Swaziland	102	2.4	8		15	0.9	49	
Western Africa	3 540		1 056		23		20	
Benin	84	4.8	0		0		0	
Burkina Faso	5		0		0		0	
Cape Verde	0		0		0		0	
Côte d'Ivoire	700	3.7	477	10.0	0		0	
Gambia	1		0		0		0	
Ghana	515	0.4	437	8.1	0		0	
Guinea	30	1.1	42		0		0	
Guinea-Bissau	16	1.4	0		0		0	
Liberia	80	1.2	0		0		0	
Mali	13	0.7	0		0		0	
Mauritania	14		2		0		1	
Niger	4		0		0		0	
Nigeria	2 002	3.5	97	3.2	23		19	
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0		0		0		0	
Senegal	25	0.4	0		0		0	
Sierra Leone	5	−1.3	0		0		0	
Togo	46	8.7	1		0		0	

TABLE 43: **Production of finished forestry products (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	sawnwood		wood-based panels		wood pulp		paper and paperboard	
	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011
Americas	142 959		57 479		91 571		109 719	
Latin America and the Caribbean	42 407		16 460		21 842		20 226	
Anguilla	0		0		0		0	
Antigua and Barbuda	0		0		0		0	
Argentina	2 159	2.1	1 285	5.9	1 007	6.1	1 283	2.5
Aruba	0		0		0		0	
Bahamas	1	−3.1	0		0		0	
Barbados	0		0		0		2	
Belize	35	−0.7	0		0		0	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	462	5.7	45	11.4	0		0	−100.0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	25 210	2.8	9 401	7.3	14 282	8.0	10 159	6.1
British Virgin Islands	0		0		0		0	
Cayman Islands	0		0		0		0	
Chile	6 785	4.1	2 890	10.4	4 896	7.3	1 437	5.0
Colombia	525	−1.4	329	4.2	229		1 154	5.9
Costa Rica	540	1.4	69	4.9	3		20	4.1
Cuba	157	1.1	149		0		20	−2.9
Curaçao	0		0		0		0	
Dominica	0		0		0		0	
Dominican Republic	12	−3.9	0		0		130	10.5
Ecuador	519	1.0	609		2		198	12.3
El Salvador	16	0.6	0		0		115	11.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0		0		0		0	
French Guiana	32	2.8	0		0		0	
Grenada	0		0		0		0	
Guadeloupe	1	−1.8	0		0		0	
Guatemala	379	2.5	57	5.8	0		31	5.0
Guyana	76	0.2	15	5.0	0		0	
Haiti	14	−1.0	0		0		0	
Honduras	234	−1.5	18	4.5	7		95	
Jamaica	66		0		0		0	
Martinique	1	0.7	0		0		0	
Mexico	2 344	1.7	667	4.7	261	0.8	4 701	5.1
Montserrat	0		0		0		0	
Nicaragua	62	−1.5	0		0		0	
Panama	45	0.8	12	2.2	0		0	−100.0
Paraguay	550	5.0	161	8.9	0		13	7.2
Peru	711	3.5	54		0		215	2.7
Puerto Rico	0		0		0		0	
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0		0		0		0	
Saint Lucia	0		0		0		0	
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0		0		0		0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0		0		0		0	
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0		0		0		0	
Suriname	113	1.5	6	−3.4	0		0	
Trinidad and Tobago	31	−1.5	2		0		0	
Turks and Caicos Islands	0		0		0		0	
United States Virgin Islands	0		0		0		0	
Uruguay	376	3.4	200	6.8	1 095	15.0	96	2.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	950	3.7	491	7.8	60		557	3.5
Northern America	100 552		41 018		69 729		89 493	
Bermuda	0		0		0		0	
Canada	38 858	2.0	10 213	3.9	18 887	1.2	12 069	0.8
Greenland	0		0		0		0	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0		0		0		0	
United States of America	61 694	0.1	30 805	2.1	50 842	1.6	77 424	1.9
Asia	102 627		149 426		29 411		179 474	
Central Asia	197		119		0		637	
Kazakhstan	108		116		0		211	
Kyrgyzstan	80		0		0		424	
Tajikistan	0		0		0		0	
Turkmenistan	0		0		0		0	
Uzbekistan	10		3		0		2	

TABLE 43: **Production of finished forestry products (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	sawnwood		wood-based panels		wood pulp		paper and paperboard	
	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand m^3 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011	total thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth % 1961-2011
Eastern Asia	58 847		118 269		18 437		141 270	
China, Hong Kong SAR	15	−4.2	48		15		180	
China, Macao SAR	0		0		0		0	
China	45 020	2.9	110 487	13.9	8 702	5.1	102 921	7.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	280	0.0	0		56		80	0.6
Japan	9 434	−2.1	4 339	1.8	9 079	1.6	26 609	3.2
Mongolia	300	1.4	2		0		0	
Republic of Korea	3 798	4.6	3 393	9.0	585	6.5	11 480	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	19 308		18 457		8 167		20 547	
Brunei Darussalam	51	2.9	0		0		0	
Cambodia	72	0.2	15	4.2	0		0	−100.0
Indonesia	4 169	1.8	4 691	16.1	6 455		11 527	15.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	130	6.0	24		0		0	
Malaysia	4 011	1.8	6 791	13.5	145		1 795	
Myanmar	1 610	2.5	149	11.0	1		45	
Philippines	372	−2.0	430	1.8	185	6.5	1 097	5.2
Singapore	25	5.8	355		0		87	
Thailand	2 868	2.3	5 400	11.5	1 001		4 396	14.3
Timor-Leste	0		0		0		0	
Viet Nam	6 000	5.3	602		380		1 600	11.7
Southern Asia	17 707		4 902		2 731		12 436	
Afghanistan	400	1.8	1		0		0	
Bangladesh	388	0.6	9		47	1.2	58	−0.2
Bhutan	27		29		0		10	
India	14 789	4.3	2 964	7.4	2 308	10.2	10 870	6.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31	−2.7	1 121		292		381	9.1
Maldives	0		0		0		0	
Nepal	630	2.0	69		0		13	
Pakistan	1 381	5.3	547	11.5	82	6.5	1 079	8.4
Sri Lanka	61	−1.3	161	5.8	3		24	3.5
Western Asia	6 568		7 679		75		4 584	
Armenia	1		6		0		11	
Azerbaijan	2		0		0		4	
Bahrain	0		0		0		15	
Cyprus	3	−4.2	1		0		0	
Georgia	70		5		0		2	
Iraq	12	2.4	5		0		13	
Israel	0		181	2.2	0		403	4.8
Jordan	0		0		0		54	
Kuwait	0		0		0		57	
Lebanon	9	0.8	46	0.8	0		103	8.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0		0		0		0	
Oman	0		0		0		4	
Qatar	0		0		0		3	
Saudi Arabia	0		0		0		1 150	
Syrian Arab Republic	9	1.1	27	1.8	0		75	
Turkey	6 461	4.4	7 408	10.9	75	1.3	2 389	7.5
United Arab Emirates	0		0		0		300	
Yemen	0		0		0		1	
Europe	144 141		74 232		46 595		106 563	
Eastern Europe	52 769		29 645		10 066		15 823	
Belarus	2 571		479		51		588	
Bulgaria	728	−1.6	953	3.9	135	2.8	291	2.5
Czech Republic	4 454		1 305		700		775	
Hungary	324	−1.5	1 056	4.7	1	−7.8	696	3.1
Poland	4 422	−0.8	8 396	6.2	1 102	1.7	3 756	3.4
Republic of Moldova	34		0		0		98	
Romania	4 442	0.0	2 824	5.5	0		297	0.8
Russian Federation	31 692		11 857		7 362		7 624	
Slovakia	2 204		683		716		748	
Ukraine	1 898		2 092		0		951	
Northern Europe	39 723		9 250		24 591		29 213	
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0		0		0		0	
Denmark	372	−0.9	456	4.0	5	−1.8	423	1.6
Estonia	1 800		405		220		73	
Faroe Islands	0		0		0		0	
Finland	9 750	0.4	1 352	1.3	10 362	1.8	11 329	3.1
Guernsey								
Iceland	0		0		0		0	

TABLE 43: **Production of finished forestry products (continued)**

	Production of selected forest products							
	sawnwood		wood-based panels		wood pulp		paper and paperboard	
	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth	total	p.a. growth
	thousand m^3	%	thousand m^3	%	thousand tonnes	%	thousand tonnes	%
	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011	2011	1961-2011
Ireland	759	5.7	738	7.3	0		47	−1.2
Isle of Man	0		0		0		0	
Jersey								
Latvia	3 432		923		0		54	
Lithuania	1 260		824		0		157	
Norway	2 271	0.7	520	1.9	1 912	0.5	1 492	1.2
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	16 800	1.4	648	−0.4	11 858	1.6	11 298	3.2
United Kingdom	3 279	2.4	3 384	6.0	234	−0.2	4 341	0.2
Southern Europe	7 702		10 441		4 690		19 209	
Albania	8	−5.9	11	0.0	0		0	
Andorra	0		0		0		0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 108		36		79		146	
Croatia	754		143		99		540	
Gibraltar	0		0		0		0	
Greece	108	−1.0	918		0		409	3.5
Holy See	0		0		0		0	
Italy	1 250	−0.9	4 361	5.3	386	−0.5	9 130	3.5
Malta	0		0		0		0	
Montenegro	50		0		0		227	
Portugal	1 044	−0.3	1 349	7.8	2 107	6.2	1 457	5.2
San Marino	0		0		0		0	
Serbia	512		268		0		382	
Slovenia	703		361		43		691	
Spain	2 162	0.6	2 993	6.4	1 976	5.0	6 203	7.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3		0		0		25	
Western Europe	43 945		24 896		7 248		42 317	
Austria	9 636	1.4	3 335	5.7	2 005	2.2	4 901	5.3
Belgium	1 369		2 177		504		2 040	
France	8 675	0.1	5 765	3.8	1 837	0.9	8 527	2.3
Germany	22 628	1.3	12 092	3.2	2 725	0.6	22 704	5.7
Liechtenstein	8		0		0		0	
Luxembourg	78		516		0		21	
Monaco	0		0		0		0	
Netherlands	238	−0.3	46	−2.9	34	−2.6	2 748	1.9
Switzerland	1 313	0.2	966	3.6	142	−1.1	1 376	2.0
Oceania	8 469		3 872		3 008		3 955	
Australia and New Zealand	8 251		3 758		3 008		3 955	
Australia	4 556	0.6	1 867	4.0	1 417	2.7	3 155	3.6
New Zealand	3 695	1.6	1 891	7.2	1 591	3.5	800	2.9
Norfolk Island	0		0		0		0	
Melanesia	215		114		0		0	
Fiji	90	2.6	20		0		0	
New Caledonia	3	−0.8	0		0		0	
Papua New Guinea	81	1.3	94	4.5	0		0	
Solomon Islands	27	4.9	0		0		0	
Vanuatu	14		0		0		0	
Micronesia	0		0		0		0	
Guam	0		0		0		0	
Kiribati	0		0		0		0	
Marshall Islands	0		0		0		0	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0		0		0		0	
Nauru	0		0		0		0	
Northern Mariana Islands	0		0		0		0	
Palau	0		0		0		0	
Polynesia	3		0		0		0	
American Samoa	0		0		0		0	
Cook Islands	0		0		0		0	
French Polynesia	0		0		0		0	
Niue	0		0		0		0	
Pitcairn Islands	0		0		0		0	
Samoa	1	4.7	0		0		0	
Tokelau	0		0		0		0	
Tonga	2		0		0		0	
Tuvalu	0		0		0		0	
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0		0		0		0	

TABLE 44: **Water withdrawal and pressure on renewable water resources**

	Years	Water withdrawal by sector			Water withdrawal		% of renewable freshwater resources	
		% of total			total	per capita	withdrawn	
		agricultural %	industrial %	municipal %	million m^3/yr	m^3/yr/cap	total %	by agriculture %
	1975-2010							
World								
Africa								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi	2000	77.1	5.9	17.0	288	43	2.3	1.8
Comoros	1999	47.0	5.0	48.0	10	17	0.8	0.4
Djibouti	2000	15.8	0.0	84.2	19	25	6.3	1.0
Eritrea	2004	94.5	0.2	5.3	582	121	9.2	8.7
Ethiopia	2002	93.6	0.4	6.0	5 558	81	4.6	4.3
Kenya	2003	79.2	3.7	17.2	2 735	73	8.9	7.1
Madagascar	2000	97.5	0.9	1.6	14 680	899	4.4	4.2
Malawi	2000	83.5	4.1	12.3	970	82	5.6	4.7
Mauritius	2003	67.7	2.8	29.5	725	568	26.4	17.9
Mayotte								
Mozambique	2000	73.9	3.3	22.8	744	39	0.3	0.3
Réunion								
Rwanda	2000	68.0	8.0	24.0	150	17	1.6	1.1
Seychelles	2003	6.6	27.7	65.7	14	161		
Somalia	2003	99.5	0.1	0.5	3 298	378	22.4	22.3
Uganda	2002	37.8	14.5	47.7	317	12	0.5	0.2
United Republic of Tanzania	2002	89.4	0.5	10.2	5 184	145	5.4	4.8
Zambia	2000	75.9	7.5	16.7	1 740	163	1.7	1.3
Zimbabwe	2002	78.9	7.1	14.0	4 205	334	21.0	16.6
Middle Africa								
Angola	2000	32.8	28.8	38.4	641	43	0.4	0.1
Cameroon	2000	76.1	7.1	16.8	959	58	0.3	0.3
Central African Republic	2000	1.5	16.5	82.0	67	17	0.0	0.0
Chad	2000	51.8	24.1	24.1	367	42	0.9	0.4
Congo	2002	8.7	21.7	69.6	46	14	0.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2000	17.7	19.8	62.6	622	12	0.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	2000	5.7	14.9	79.3	17	31	0.1	0.0
Gabon	2000	38.5	8.8	52.8	130	101	0.1	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe								
Northern Africa								
Algeria	2000	63.9	13.5	22.5	6 161	196	52.7	33.8
Egypt	2000	86.4	5.9	7.8	68 300	973	94.7	103.0
Libya	2000	82.8	3.1	14.1	4 326	796	609.7	512.0
Morocco	2000	87.3	2.9	9.8	12 607	428	43.5	38.0
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Tunisia	2000	82.0	4.2	13.8	2 640	296	61.3	47.1
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa								
Botswana	2000	41.2	18.0	40.7	194	107	1.6	0.7
Lesotho	2000	20.0	40.0	40.0	50	25	1.0	0.2
Namibia	2000	71.0	4.7	24.3	300	152	1.7	1.2
South Africa	2000	62.7	6.0	31.2	12 496	272	25.0	15.7
Swaziland	2000	96.5	1.2	2.3	1 042	962	23.1	22.3
Western Africa								
Benin	2001	45.4	23.1	31.5	130	19	0.5	0.2
Burkina Faso	2000	70.1	1.6	28.3	985	76	7.9	5.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	42.6	19.1	38.3	1 409	82	1.7	0.7
Cape Verde	2000	90.9	1.8	7.3	22	49	6.8	6.7
Gambia	2000	28.1	24.4	47.5	71	52	0.9	0.3
Ghana	2000	66.4	9.7	23.9	982	49	1.8	1.2
Guinea	2000	83.9	3.2	12.9	1 620	188	0.7	0.6
Guinea-Bissau	2000	82.3	4.6	13.1	175	136	0.6	0.5
Liberia	2000	33.6	26.6	39.8	179	60	0.1	0.0
Mali	2000	90.1	0.9	9.0	6 546	545	6.5	5.9
Mauritania	2000	93.7	1.6	4.7	1 601	572	14.0	13.2
Niger	2000	88.0	1.2	10.8	2 364	202	7.0	6.2
Nigeria	2000	53.5	15.1	31.5	10 306	79	3.6	1.9
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal	2002	93.0	2.6	4.4	2 221	222	5.7	5.3
Sierra Leone	2000	71.0	9.7	19.4	493	110	0.3	0.2
Togo	2002	45.0	2.4	52.7	169	33	1.2	0.5

TABLE 44: **Water withdrawal and pressure on renewable water resources (continued)**

	Years	Water withdrawal by sector			Water withdrawal		% of renewable freshwater resources withdrawn	
		% of total			total	per capita	total	by agriculture
		agricultural %	industrial %	municipal %	million m^3/yr	m^3/yr/cap	%	%
	1975-2010							
Americas								
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	1990	20.0	20.0	60.0	5	78	3.3	1.9
Argentina	2000	66.1	12.2	21.7	32 566	865	4.0	2.6
Aruba								
Bahamas								
Barbados	2000	32.8	38.4	28.7	61	226	76.1	25.0
Belize	2000	20.0	73.3	6.7	150	570	0.8	0.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2000	57.2	15.2	27.6	2 027	234	0.3	0.2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	2006	54.6	17.5	27.9	58 070	306	0.7	0.4
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands								
Chile	2000	70.3	20.5	9.2	11 337	718	1.2	0.9
Colombia	2000	38.9	4.2	56.9	12 651	308	0.6	0.2
Costa Rica	2000	53.4	17.2	29.5	2 680	656	2.4	1.3
Cuba	2000	74.7	9.9	15.4	7 555	676	19.8	14.8
Curaçao								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic	2000	64.3	1.9	33.9	3 485	393	16.5	10.7
Ecuador	2000	91.5	2.5	5.9	15 253	1 194	3.6	3.3
El Salvador	2000	55.2	17.2	27.5	1 376	230	5.5	3.0
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada								
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	2000	54.9	30.4	14.7	2 933	249	2.6	1.4
Guyana	2000	97.6	0.6	1.8	1 640	2 222	0.7	0.7
Haiti	2000	77.5	3.7	18.8	1 200	134	8.6	6.6
Honduras	2000	57.8	24.8	17.4	1 194	184	1.2	0.7
Jamaica	2000	34.2	21.9	43.9	585	223	6.2	2.1
Martinique								
Mexico	2008	76.7	9.3	14.0	79 800	704	17.5	13.4
Montserrat								
Nicaragua	2000	83.9	2.1	14.1	1 288	247	0.7	0.5
Panama	2000	50.9	3.3	45.8	452	147	0.3	0.2
Paraguay	2000	71.4	8.2	20.4	490	88	0.1	0.1
Peru	2000	84.9	8.3	6.8	19 341	728	1.0	0.9
Puerto Rico	2005	7.4	1.7	90.9	995	264	14.0	1.0
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	2000	92.5	3.0	4.5	670	1 396	0.5	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	8.6	25.2	66.1	232	178	6.0	0.5
Turks and Caicos Islands								
United States Virgin Islands								
Uruguay	2000	86.6	2.2	11.2	3 660	1 101	2.6	2.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2000	43.8	7.5	48.7	9 064	359	0.7	0.3
Northern America								
Bermuda								
Canada	2000	11.8	68.7	19.6	45 970	1 470	1.6	0.2
Greenland								
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	2005	40.2	46.1	13.7	478 440	1 583	15.6	6.3
Asia								
Central Asia								
Kazakhstan	2010	66.2	29.6	4.2	21 143	1 319	18.6	13
Kyrgyzstan	2006	93.0	4.2	2.8	8 007	1 575	32.6	31.5
Tajikistan	2006	90.9	3.5	5.6	11 496	1 762	51.1	47.7
Turkmenistan	2004	94.3	3.0	2.7	24 958	5 952	111.1	106.4
Uzbekistan	2005	90.0	2.7	7.3	56 000	2 158	100.6	103.1

TABLE 44: **Water withdrawal and pressure on renewable water resources (continued)**

	Years	Water withdrawal by sector			Water withdrawal		% of renewable freshwater resources	
		% of total			total	per capita	withdrawn	
		agricultural %	industrial %	municipal %	million m^3/yr	m^3/yr/cap	total %	by agriculture %
	1975-2010							
Eastern Asia								
China, Hong Kong SAR								
China, Macao SAR								
China	2005	64.6	23.2	12.2	554 130	410	19.5	12.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2005	76.3	13.2	10.4	8 658	361	11.2	8.6
Japan	2001	63.1	17.5	19.3	90 040	714	20.9	13.2
Mongolia	2005	44.4	31.8	23.8	511	195	1.5	0.7
Republic of Korea	2002	62.0	12.0	26.0	25 470	549	36.5	22.7
South-Eastern Asia								
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia	2006	94.0	1.5	4.5	2 184	160	0.5	0.4
Indonesia	2000	81.9	6.5	11.6	113 288	517	5.6	4.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2005	93.0	4.0	3.1	4 260	718	1.3	1.2
Malaysia	2005	34.2	36.2	29.5	13 210	488	2.3	0.8
Myanmar	2000	89.0	1.0	10.0	33 225	729	2.8	2.5
Philippines	2009	82.2	10.1	7.6	81 559	875	17.0	14.0
Singapore	1975	4.0	51.0	45.0	190	82	31.7	1.3
Thailand	2007	90.4	4.8	4.8	57 306	845	13.1	11.8
Timor-Leste	2004	91.4	0.2	8.4	1 172	1 105	14.3	13.0
Viet Nam	2005	94.8	3.7	1.5	82 030	965	9.3	8.8
Southern Asia								
Afghanistan	2000	98.8	0.6	0.7	23 123	938	35.6	35.1
Bangladesh	2008	87.8	2.1	10.0	35 870	241	2.9	2.6
Bhutan	2008	94.1	0.9	5.0	338	466	0.4	0.4
India	2010	90.4	2.2	7.4	761 000	621	33.9	36.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004	92.2	1.2	6.6	93 300	1 306	67.7	62.6
Maldives	2008	0.0	5.1	94.9	6	19	15.7	0.0
Nepal	2005	98.2	0.3	1.5	9 787	345	4.7	4.6
Pakistan	2008	94.0	0.8	5.3	183 450	1 057	74.4	69.9
Sri Lanka	2005	87.4	6.4	6.2	12 946	639	24.5	21.4
Western Asia								
Armenia	2006	65.8	4.4	29.8	2 827	920	36.4	23.9
Azerbaijan	2005	76.4	19.3	4.3	12 211	1 384	34.8	26.9
Bahrain	2003	44.5	5.7	49.8	357	386	205.8	137.2
Cyprus	2009	86.4	3.3	10.3	184	167	18.4	20.4
Georgia	2005	58.2	22.1	19.7	1 813	411	2.9	1.7
Iraq	2000	78.8	14.7	6.5	66 000	2 616	87.3	68.8
Israel	2004	57.8	5.8	36.4	1 954	282	101.9	63.4
Jordan	2005	65.0	4.1	31.0	941	166	90.5	65.2
Kuwait	2002	53.9	2.3	43.9	913	441	2 075.0	2 460.0
Lebanon	2005	59.5	11.5	29.0	1 310	317	18.6	17.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2005	45.2	6.9	47.8	418	112	49.9	22.6
Oman	2003	88.4	1.4	10.1	1 321	516	83.9	83.4
Qatar	2005	59.0	1.8	39.2	444	377	381.0	451.7
Saudi Arabia	2006	88.0	3.0	9.0	23 670	928	936.2	867.9
Syrian Arab Republic	2003	87.5	3.7	8.8	16 760	867	86.4	87.3
Turkey	2003	73.8	10.7	15.5	40 100	573	18.3	13.9
United Arab Emirates	2005	82.8	1.7	15.4	3 998	740	1 867.0	2 208.0
Yemen	2005	90.7	1.8	7.4	3 565	162	168.6	154.0
Europe								
Eastern Europe								
Belarus	2000	19.4	53.8	26.9	4 338	435	7.5	1.4
Bulgaria	2009	16.3	67.7	16.0	6 119	817	28.7	4.7
Czech Republic	2007	1.8	56.5	41.7	1 699	165	12.9	0.2
Hungary	2005	5.6	82.5	11.9	5 590	557	5.4	0.3
Poland	2009	9.7	59.6	30.7	11 959	313	19.4	1.9
Republic of Moldova	2000	39.7	51.8	8.6	1 915	483	16.4	6.5
Romania	2009	17.0	61.1	21.9	6 876	320	3.2	0.6
Russian Federation	2001	19.9	59.8	20.2	66 200	455	1.5	0.3
Slovakia	2007	3.2	50.3	46.5	688	127	1.4	0.0
Ukraine	2000	51.2	36.4	12.5	38 483	801	27.6	14.1
Northern Europe								
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands								
Denmark	2009	36.1	5.5	58.5	660	119	10.8	4.0
Estonia	2007	0.4	96.5	3.0	1 796	1 337	14.0	0.1
Faroe Islands								
Finland	2005	3.1	72.2	24.7	1 634	309	1.5	0.0
Guernsey								
Iceland	2005	42.4	8.5	49.1	165	539	0.1	0.0

TABLE 44: **Water withdrawal and pressure on renewable water resources (continued)**

	Years	Water withdrawal by sector			Water withdrawal		% of renewable freshwater resources	
		% of total			total	per capita	withdrawn	
		agricultural	industrial	municipal			total	by agriculture
		%	%	%	million m^3/yr	m^3/yr/cap	%	%
	1975-2010							
Ireland	2000	0.0	0.0	100.0	580			0.0
Isle of Man								
Jersey								
Latvia	2000	11.6	49.6	38.7	413	176	1.2	0.1
Lithuania	2007	3.4	90.0	6.6	2 378	704	9.6	0.3
Norway	2006	28.8	42.9	28.3	2 939	622	0.8	0.2
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	2007	4.1	58.7	37.2	2 616	286	1.5	0.1
United Kingdom	2003	9.9	33.0	57.1	12 990	213	8.8	0.9
Southern Europe								
Albania	2000	57.7	12.4	29.9	1 838	595	4.4	2.5
Andorra								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	0.0	12.7	87.3	384	90	0.9	
Croatia	2009	1.7	13.6	84.6	631	143	0.6	0.0
Gibraltar								
Greece	2007	89.3	1.8	8.9	9 471	841	12.7	11.4
Holy See								
Italy	2000	44.1	35.9	20.1	45 411	790	23.7	10.5
Malta	2000	35.3	0.9	63.8	54	134	71.3	37.6
Montenegro	2008	1.1	39.0	59.9	161	255		
Portugal	2002	73.0	19.4	7.6	8 463	812	12.3	9.0
San Marino								
Serbia	2009	1.9	81.6	16.6	4 121	418	2.5	0.0
Slovenia	2009	0.2	82.3	17.5	942	464	3.0	0.0
Spain	2008	60.5	21.7	17.8	32 461	705	29.0	17.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2007	12.3	66.6	21.1	1 028	502	16.1	2.0
Western Europe								
Austria	2000	2.7	79.0	18.3	3 657	452	4.7	0.1
Belgium	2007	0.6	87.7	11.7	6 216	590	34.0	0.2
France	2007	12.4	69.3	18.3	31 618	512	15.0	1.9
Germany	2007	0.3	83.9	15.9	32 299	391	21.0	0.1
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg	1999	0.3	36.5	63.1	60	136	1.9	0.0
Monaco	2009	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	143		
Netherlands	2008	0.7	87.5	11.8	10 606	639	11.7	0.1
Switzerland	2000	1.9	57.5	40.6	2 614	360	4.9	0.1
Oceania								
Australia and New Zealand								
Australia	2000	73.8	10.6	15.6	22 580	1 152	4.6	3.4
New Zealand	2002	74.3	4.2	21.5	4 753	1 200	1.5	1.1
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia								
Fiji	2000	61.2	10.8	28.0	82	100	0.3	0.2
New Caledonia								
Papua New Guinea	2005	0.3	42.7	57.0	392	61	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands								
Vanuatu								
Micronesia								
Guam								
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Polynesia								
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia								
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa								
Tokelau								
Tonga								
Tuvalu								
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 45: **Species threatened and nationally protected areas**

	Threatened species				Nationally protected areas			
	mammals	birds	fish	higher plants	terrestrial		territorial waters	
					% of total land area		% of territorial waters	
	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	% 1990	% 2009	% 1990	% 2010
World	3 088	3 372	6 137	10 924	8.9	12.3		
Africa	825	717	1 942	2 502	9.4	10.1		
Eastern Africa	300	305	704	1 004	16.3	17.5		
Burundi	11	11	17	2	3.8	4.8		
Comoros	5	9	6	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Djibouti	8	8	16	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Eritrea	10	12	18	4		5.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	33	24	14	24		18.4		
Kenya	28	31	68	126	11.6	11.8	5.2	10.5
Madagascar	65	35	85	273	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.1
Malawi	7	15	101	12	15.0	15.0		
Mauritius	6	11	13	88	1.7	4.5	0.3	0.3
Mayotte								
Mozambique	12	24	55	40	14.8	15.8	1.8	3.3
Réunion								
Rwanda	20	12	9	4	9.9	10.0		
Seychelles	5	10	17	55	42.0	42.0	0.5	0.5
Somalia	15	12	27	21	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Uganda	22	21	61	36	7.9	10.3		
United Republic of Tanzania	35	42	174	290	26.6	27.5	3.7	10.0
Zambia	9	14	20	9	36.0	36.0		
Zimbabwe	9	14	3	14	18.0	28.0		
Middle Africa	153	119	386	770	10.4	11.2		
Angola	15	23	39	34	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.1
Cameroon	38	20	112	378	7.0	9.2	0.4	0.4
Central African Republic	8	9	3	17	17.5	17.7		
Chad	13	9	1	2	9.4	9.4		
Congo	11	2	46	37	5.4	9.4	0.0	32.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30	35	83	80	10.0	10.0	3.8	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	19	5	29	68	7.3	19.2	0.0	2.6
Gabon	14	4	61	120	4.6	15.1	0.2	7.3
Sao Tome and Principe	5	12	12	34				
Northern Africa	89	52	200	66	3.4	3.9		
Algeria	14	9	36	12	6.3	6.3	0.2	0.3
Egypt	17	9	39	2	1.9	5.9	4.4	9.3
Libya	12	3	24	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Morocco	18	10	47	28	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3
South Sudan								
Sudan	15	15	19	16	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia	13	6	35	6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	50	93	121	97	14.0	14.4		
Botswana	7	10	2	0	30.3	30.9		
Lesotho	2	7	1	4	0.5	0.5		
Namibia	12	25	27	25	14.4	14.9	0.5	8.2
South Africa	24	40	87	65	6.5	6.9	0.7	6.5
Swaziland	5	11	4	3	3.0	3.0		
Western Africa	233	148	531	565	7.8	8.1		
Benin	11	6	27	13	23.8	23.8	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	9	7	4	3	13.7	14.2		
Cape Verde	3	4	24	3	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	23	15	45	106	22.6	22.6	0.1	0.1
Gambia	10	8	23	4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
Ghana	16	13	44	117	14.6	14.7	0.0	0.0
Guinea	22	13	65	22	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	12	5	32	4	7.6	16.1	2.7	45.8
Liberia	18	11	53	47	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mali	12	9	3	7	2.3	2.4		
Mauritania	15	11	32	0	0.5	0.5	32.1	32.1
Niger	12	7	4	2	7.1	7.1		
Nigeria	26	14	59	171	11.6	12.8	0.2	0.2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal	16	10	45	9	24.1	24.1	5.8	12.4
Sierra Leone	17	10	47	48	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Togo	11	5	24	9	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 45: **Species threatened and nationally protected areas (continued)**

	Threatened species				Nationally protected areas			
	mammals	birds	fish	higher plants	terrestrial		territorial waters	
					% of total land area		% of territorial waters	
	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	% 1990	% 2009	% 1990	% 2010
Americas	669	899	1 364	4 357	9.4	15.6		
Latin America and the Caribbean	610	807	1 124	4 134	9.7	20.1		
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	2	1	17	4	6.4	7.0	0.5	0.7
Argentina	38	49	37	35	4.6	5.5	0.8	1.1
Aruba	2	1	15	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bahamas	7	6	28	4	6.1	13.7	0.2	0.4
Barbados	3	2	19	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Belize	8	4	30	27	15.4	27.9	0.3	11.9
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	20	34	0	72	8.8	18.5		
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	81	122	84	389	9.0	26.3	8.2	16.5
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands	1	1	18	2	7.1	8.7	1.1	1.2
Chile	20	34	20	34	16.0	16.6	3.5	3.7
Colombia	52	94	54	215	19.3	20.9	0.9	15.5
Costa Rica	9	19	50	112	18.7	20.9	11.9	12.2
Cuba	14	17	34	155	4.3	6.2	1.3	4.4
Curaçao								
Dominica	3	3	18	9	21.4	21.7	0.1	0.1
Dominican Republic	6	14	21	27	22.2	22.2	30.4	30.4
Ecuador	43	73	50	1 714	21.6	25.1	0.2	75.4
El Salvador	5	5	14	24	0.4	0.8	3.1	3.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada	3	1	18	3	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala	16	10	25	72	25.9	30.6	0.3	12.5
Guyana	10	3	28	21	2.9	5.0	0.0	0.0
Haiti	5	13	20	26	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Honduras	7	9	27	107	13.6	18.2	0.0	1.9
Jamaica	5	10	21	206	10.2	18.9	0.2	4.2
Martinique								
Mexico	100	56	152	191	2.2	11.1	1.1	16.7
Montserrat								
Nicaragua	6	12	30	40	15.4	36.7	0.6	37.2
Panama	15	17	41	192	17.2	18.7	3.1	4.0
Paraguay	8	27	0	9	2.9	5.4		
Peru	54	98	20	268	4.7	13.6	2.8	2.8
Puerto Rico	3	8	19	51	10.0	10.1	1.5	1.6
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	1	18	2	3.6	3.6	0.5	0.5
Saint Lucia	2	5	19	5	14.3	14.3	0.1	0.1
Saint-Martin (French Part)	1	0	4	2				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	2	19	4	10.9	10.9	0.6	0.6
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	8	0	26	26	3.5	11.6	22.9	22.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	24	1	30.5	31.2	0.2	2.8
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	2	17	2	4.9	42.9	0.3	1.0
United States Virgin Islands	2	1	14	12	15.2	15.2	0.4	0.6
Uruguay	11	24	36	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32	27	37	68	40.1	53.8	7.0	15.3
Northern America	59	92	240	223	9.1	10.6		
Bermuda	4	1	15	3	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.0
Canada	12	15	35	1	4.7	7.5	0.6	1.2
Greenland	6	0	7	0	40.4	40.5	36.1	36.3
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	37	76	183	219	12.4	12.4	21.0	28.6
Asia	1 193	1 182	1 584	2 957	8.6	11.9		
Central Asia	49	75	40	61		2.8		
Kazakhstan	16	20	14	16		2.5		
Kyrgyzstan	6	12	3	14		6.9		
Tajikistan	8	12	5	13		4.1		
Turkmenistan	9	16	11	3		3.0		
Uzbekistan	10	15	7	15		2.3		

TABLE 45: **Species threatened and nationally protected areas (continued)**

	Threatened species				Nationally protected areas			
	mammals	birds	fish	higher plants	terrestrial		territorial waters	
					% of total land area		% of territorial waters	
	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	% 1990	% 2009	% 1990	% 2010
Eastern Asia	134	222	228	394	12.1	16.0		
China, Hong Kong SAR	2	20	13	6	41.1	41.8		
China, Macao SAR	0	4	5	0				
China	75	86	113	374	13.5	16.6	0.4	1.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9	24	13	5	4.3	5.9	0.1	0.1
Japan	28	39	64	6	13.4	16.5	2.0	5.5
Mongolia	11	20	1	0	4.1	13.4		
Republic of Korea	9	29	19	3	2.2	2.4	3.5	3.9
South-Eastern Asia	579	463	604	1 712	8.7	13.8		
Brunei Darussalam	34	24	7	98	36.7	44.0	1.4	1.4
Cambodia	37	24	42	29	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.4
Indonesia	184	119	140	385	10.0	14.1	0.5	2.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	45	23	46	17	1.5	16.6		
Malaysia	70	45	64	674	17.1	18.1	1.5	2.0
Myanmar	45	43	39	37	3.1	6.3	0.3	0.3
Philippines	38	74	71	210	8.7	10.9	0.5	2.5
Singapore	11	15	25	57	5.0	5.4	0.0	1.4
Thailand	57	46	97	86	14.7	20.1	4.0	4.4
Timor-Leste	4	7	5	0		6.1	0.0	6.7
Viet Nam	54	43	68	119	4.5	6.2	0.3	1.7
Southern Asia	267	233	370	597	5.3	6.2		
Afghanistan	11	14	5	2	0.4	0.4		
Bangladesh	34	30	18	15	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.8
Bhutan	27	18	3	2	14.2	28.3		
India	94	78	212	291	4.7	5.0	1.6	1.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16	20	29	1	5.2	7.1	1.0	1.7
Maldives	2	0	18	0				
Nepal	31	31	7	2	7.7	17.0		
Pakistan	23	27	34	2	10.1	10.1	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	29	15	44	282	20.3	21.5	0.1	1.1
Western Asia	164	189	342	193	4.4	15.5		
Armenia	9	12	3	1		8.0		
Azerbaijan	7	14	10	0		7.1		
Bahrain	3	3	8	0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.7
Cyprus	5	4	19	16	7.1	10.5	0.3	0.6
Georgia	10	10	9	0		3.7	0.2	0.4
Iraq	13	16	11	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Israel	15	13	36	0	16.3	17.8	0.4	0.4
Jordan	13	10	13	1	0.7	1.9	0.0	30.0
Kuwait	6	8	11	0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	10	8	22	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3	9	0	0	0.6	0.6		
Oman	9	11	26	6	0.0	10.7	0.0	1.3
Qatar	3	4	11	0	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.3
Saudi Arabia	9	15	23	3	7.6	31.3	0.6	3.4
Syrian Arab Republic	16	14	34	2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Turkey	17	14	70	5	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.4
United Arab Emirates	7	9	13	0	0.3	5.6	0.3	2.6
Yemen	9	15	23	158		0.5	0.0	1.8
Europe	226	254	875	540	8.5	10.4		
Eastern Europe	77	119	127	64	8.1	9.1		
Belarus	4	4	2	0		7.2		
Bulgaria	7	11	19	5	2.0	9.2	0.2	3.2
Czech Republic	2	5	2	8		15.1		
Hungary	2	8	9	8	4.6	5.1		
Poland	5	6	7	8	15.3	22.4	3.4	4.1
Republic of Moldova	4	8	8	2		1.4		
Romania	7	11	19	4	2.9	7.1	1.6	33.3
Russian Federation	32	49	35	8		9.1	2.2	10.8
Slovakia	3	6	5	5		23.2		
Ukraine	11	11	21	16.0		3.5	4.1	4.9
Northern Europe	36	24	154	20	8.4	14.2		
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands					9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Denmark	2	2	15	1	4.2	4.9	3.0	3.2
Estonia	1	3	5	0		20.4	25.3	26.5
Faroe Islands	5	0	8	0				
Finland	1	4	6	1	4.2	9.0	3.5	5.0
Guernsey								
Iceland	5	0	12	0	9.6	19.7	0.1	3.9

TABLE 45: **Species threatened and nationally protected areas (continued)**

	Threatened species				Nationally protected areas			
	mammals	birds	fish	higher plants	terrestrial		territorial waters	
					% of total land area		% of territorial waters	
	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	species 2011	% 1990	% 2009	% 1990	% 2010
Ireland	5	1	20	1	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.2
Isle of Man	0	0	2	0				
Jersey								
Latvia	1	4	6	0		18.0	4.6	6.7
Lithuania	3	4	6	0		14.5	0.8	10.7
Norway	7	2	19	2	7.0	14.6	1.2	2.4
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	1	2	12	4	6.0	10.9	3.9	5.3
United Kingdom	5	2	43	11	22.0	26.4	4.9	5.7
Southern Europe	84	87	471	405	6.4	10.6		
Albania	3	5	39	0	3.4	9.8	0.2	1.6
Andorra	2	1	0	0	5.6	6.1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5	31	0		0.6	0.7	0.7
Croatia	7	10	60	5		13.0	1.3	3.4
Gibraltar								
Greece	10	10	75	52	5.7	16.2	0.5	2.6
Holy See								
Italy	7	7	47	61	5.0	15.1	0.5	17.4
Malta	3	2	17	4	0.1	17.3	0.3	0.4
Montenegro	6	10	25	1		13.3	0.8	0.8
Portugal	11	8	53	68	5.8	8.3	2.1	3.1
San Marino	0	0	0	0				
Serbia	6	9	11	2		6.0		
Slovenia	4	2	29	7		13.2	0.0	0.7
Spain	16	9	71	205	7.7	8.6	0.6	3.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5	9	13	0		4.9		
Western Europe	29	24	123	51	18.4	25.5		
Austria	3	7	11	9	20.1	22.9		
Belgium	3	2	11	0		13.8	0.0	0.0
France	9	6	44	27	10.2	16.5	0.3	21.3
Germany	6	5	23	13	31.9	42.4	35.7	40.3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	38.9	42.4		
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0		20.0		
Monaco	2	0	11	0			0.1	100.0
Netherlands	4	2	13	0	11.2	12.4	12.8	22.1
Switzerland	2	1	9	2	14.5	24.9		
Oceania	175	320	372	568	7.7	10.7		
Australia and New Zealand	64	122	126	46	8.1	11.1		
Australia	55	52	103	27	7.5	10.6	10.9	28.3
New Zealand	9	70	23	19	25.4	26.2	0.4	10.8
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia	82	94	112	457	2.0	4.9		
Fiji	6	14	13	61	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
New Caledonia	9	15	26	230	5.5	60.2	0.3	17.7
Papua New Guinea	39	37	42	142	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.3
Solomon Islands	20	20	16	16	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vanuatu	8	8	15	8	3.7	4.3	0.0	0.1
Micronesia	21	53	70	13	13.2	13.7		
Guam	2	14	8	3	25.5	26.4	0.6	0.8
Kiribati	1	6	10	0	5.0	23.2	0.3	22.6
Marshall Islands	2	4	11	0		3.1	0.0	0.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	7	10	16	3		4.0	0.0	0.1
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands	5	15	11	4		12.8	0.0	28.7
Palau	4	4	14	3		2.0	0.5	5.3
Polynesia	8	51	64	52	1.2	2.9		
American Samoa	1	8	9	1	0.3	0.3	2.1	17
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia	1	32	22	47	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa	2	6	12	2	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.5
Tokelau								
Tonga	2	4	11	2	1.4	14.5	0.0	9.4
Tuvalu	2	1	10	0		0.4	0.0	0.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 46: **Agri-environmental indicators**

	Stock of						Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions	
	cattle and buffaloes		sheep and goats		poultry birds			
	per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area			
	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	kg/day	kg/day/worker
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2005-06*	2005-06*
World	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.2	4.3		
Africa	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.4		
Eastern Africa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1		
Burundi	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.3		
Comoros	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	3.4	3.4		
Djibouti	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0		
Eritrea	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2 774.9	0.2
Ethiopia	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	26 759.0	0.2
Kenya	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2		
Madagascar	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	92 769.7	0.1
Malawi	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.1	2.8		
Mauritius	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	69.8	139.8	15 436.0	0.2
Mayotte	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6		
Réunion	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	255.4	334.6		
Rwanda	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.7		
Seychelles	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.8	138.8	130.0		
Somalia	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1		
Uganda	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.3		
United Republic of Tanzania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	30 022.3	0.3
Zambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.4		
Zimbabwe	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.0		
Middle Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6		
Angola	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Cameroon	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	4.8		
Central African Republic	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2		
Chad	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		
Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9		
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.2		
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6		
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.3	8.3		
Northern Africa	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.4		
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.8	3.0		
Egypt	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	36.1	38.4		
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.7		
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	4.5	5.8	79 829.1	0.2
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	6.7	7.7		
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1		
Botswana	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5 016.0	0.3
Lesotho	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	4 021.7	0.1
Namibia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.7	191 580.5	0.2
Swaziland	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	2.6		
Western Africa	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.7		
Benin	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.7	4.8		
Burkina Faso	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	3.1		
Côte d'Ivoire	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0		
Cape Verde	0.3	0.5	1.7	2.7	6.8	6.8		
Gambia	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2		
Ghana	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.8		
Guinea	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4		
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9		
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.6		
Mali	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9		
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1		
Niger	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4		
Nigeria	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.5		
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7		
Senegal	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.7		
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.5	2.7		
Togo	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.5	5.9		

TABLE 46: **Agri-environmental indicators (continued)**

	Stock of						Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions	
	cattle and buffaloes		sheep and goats		poultry birds			
	per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area			
	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	kg/day	kg/day/worker
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2005-06*	2005-06*
Americas	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.7		
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.1	4.2		
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda	1.0	1.1	4.0	4.5	8.5	11.5		
Argentina	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7		
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bahamas	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	180.8	214.3		
Barbados	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	184.4	191.9		
Belize	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	6.6	10.2		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	4.4		
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.8		
British Virgin Islands	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0		
Cayman Islands	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.2	2.2		
Chile	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.8	4.6	92 501.0	0.3
Colombia	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.7	86 991.8	0.2
Costa Rica	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	12.3		
Cuba	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.3	4.6		
Curaçao								
Dominica	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	9.0	7.8		
Dominican Republic	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	18.3	36.9		
Ecuador	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	16.9	13.3	44 748.0	0.3
El Salvador	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.8		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0		
French Guiana	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	9.4	10.2		
Grenada	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.8	12.5	22.4		
Guadeloupe	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	9.3	7.4		
Guatemala	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	6.9	7.3		
Guyana	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	13.9		
Haiti	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	3.5	3.3		
Honduras	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	13.2		
Jamaica	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1	24.4	30.6		
Martinique	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	14.4	13.3		
Mexico	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.4	5.0		
Montserrat	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.0	12.0	11.7		
Nicaragua	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.6		
Panama	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	7.5	13 734.3	0.3
Paraguay	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9		
Peru	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	4.4	6.4		
Puerto Rico	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	44.2	69.5		
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.5	1.3	3.0	2.9	6.3	14.5		
Saint Lucia	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	13.8	40.9		
Saint-Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.1	20.0	25.0		
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	40.5	72.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	287.2	592.6		
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
United States Virgin Islands	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	5.0	10.0		
Uruguay	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.4		
Northern America	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.4		
Bermuda	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	45.0	67.6		
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5		
Greenland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.0	13.7		
United States of America	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.8	1 850 753.0	0.1
Asia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	5.0	7.2		
Central Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3		
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	96 769.6	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	11 898.3	0.2
Tajikistan	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	11 936.3	0.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5		
Uzbekistan	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1		

TABLE 46: **Agri-environmental indicators (continued)**

	Stock of						Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions	
	cattle and buffaloes		sheep and goats		poultry birds			
	per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area			
	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	kg/day	kg/day/worker
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2005-06*	2005-06*
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	7.2	9.3		
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1 250.0	1 491.7		
China, Macao SAR								
China	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.3	10.7	8 823 750.0	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	6.2	6.8		
Japan	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	61.9	1 126 863.0	0.1
Mongolia	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	8 018.7	0.2
Republic of Korea	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	54.6	81.7	319 603.5	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	15.5	20.8		
Brunei Darussalam	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	966.8	1 253.6		
Cambodia	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.9		
Indonesia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	19.5	26.7	882 985.4	0.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	11.1		
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.6	32.5	208 312.4	0.1
Myanmar	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	4.8	11.3		
Philippines	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	11.3	14.2	144 629.1	0.1
Singapore	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	2 250.0	5 642.9	36 009.7	0.1
Thailand	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	12.4	581 425.0	0.2
Timor-Leste	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.0	2.1		
Viet Nam	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	22.3	26.5	500 481.5	0.1
Southern Asia	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	3.1	7.3		
Afghanistan	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3		
Bangladesh	2.5	2.7	3.7	5.6	17.6	28.7		
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5		
India	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.2	4.3		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.5	4.0	18.1	160 776.1	0.2
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Nepal	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.2	4.5	5.9		
Pakistan	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.3	5.7	11.4	153 680.3	0.2
Sri Lanka	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.5	5.2	266 108.7	0.2
Western Asia	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.7		
Armenia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.2	2.4		
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	4.8	18 835.5	0.2
Bahrain	1.2	0.9	4.6	7.8	53.3	67.3		
Cyprus	0.4	0.4	4.1	4.6	31.9	32.2	7 858.6	0.2
Georgia	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.8	2.7		
Iraq	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	2.5	3.1		
Israel	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	59.6	87.4		
Jordan	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	22.0	26.5	27 207.6	0.2
Kuwait	0.1	0.2	5.2	4.0	177.8	270.9		
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	52.1	54.5		
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	31.0	20.4		
Oman	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	3.2	2.3	6 631.2	0.2
Qatar	0.2	0.2	6.0	5.6	63.8	104.6	6 387.9	0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	106 621.2	0.2
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	77 853.6	0.2
Turkey	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	6.1	6.4	346 373.9	0.1
United Arab Emirates	0.2	0.1	3.2	6.0	22.1	31.6		
Yemen	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.5	46 526.3	0.2
Europe	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.4		
Eastern Europe	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.0		
Belarus	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.5		
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	3.5	101 206.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.5	5.9	146 529.2	0.1
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.3	6.9	110 605.2	0.1
Poland	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	8.7	359 696.7	0.2
Republic of Moldova	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.9	7.4	21 124.8	0.4
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	5.2	6.9	228 075.4	0.1
Russian Federation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.9	1 388 069.0	0.2
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.7	5.8	47 903.4	0.1
Ukraine	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.3	537 407.9	0.2
Northern Europe	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	6.1	6.1		
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Denmark	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.2	7.4	60 952.0	0.2
Estonia	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.9	16 443.1	0.1
Faroe Islands	0.7	0.7	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0		
Finland	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.3	55 320.7	0.1
Guernsey								
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		

TABLE 46: **Agri-environmental indicators (continued)**

	Stock of						Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions	
	cattle and buffaloes		sheep and goats		poultry birds			
	per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area		per ha of agricultural area			
	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	head/ha	kg/day	kg/day/worker
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2005-06*	2005-06*
Ireland	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.3	4.0	28 384.2	0.2
Isle of Man	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Jersey								
Latvia	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	29 260.2	0.2
Lithuania	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.4	42 625.5	0.2
Norway	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.3	3.4	4.6	46 923.9	0.2
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.4	2.4	96 883.4	0.1
United Kingdom	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.8	10.0	9.6	521 716.1	0.2
Southern Europe	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	5.5	6.5		
Albania	0.6	0.4	2.7	2.1	4.6	6.9	3 588.3	0.3
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	4.6	8.8		
Croatia	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	9.6	5.8	41 825.8	0.2
Gibraltar								
Greece	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.7	3.6	4.0	60 775.4	0.2
Holy See								
Italy	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	7.9	10.4	479 215.5	0.1
Malta	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	92.2	117.2	4 074.0	0.2
Montenegro		0.2		0.4		0.8		
Portugal	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	11.1	12.4	87 724.1	0.2
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Serbia		0.2		0.3		4.5		
Slovenia	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	8.8	5.5	28 770.5	0.1
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	4.3	5.0	378 843.8	0.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	2.7	2.1	19 953.3	0.2
Western Europe	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	10.7	8.9		
Austria	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.8	84 397.8	0.1
Belgium	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	28.2	24.7	95 874.2	0.2
France	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	10.2	6.6	569 353.3	0.2
Germany	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	7.0	7.7	936 197.3	0.1
Liechtenstein	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Luxembourg	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	4 257.4	0.2
Monaco								
Netherlands	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	54.5	51.7	128 220.0	0.2
Switzerland	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	4.5	5.8		
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		
Australia and New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2		
New Zealand	0.6	0.9	2.8	2.8	0.9	1.2	62 458.6	0.2
Norfolk Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Melanesia	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.5		
Fiji	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	9.7	8.7		
New Caledonia	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.9	2.0		
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7		
Solomon Islands	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.9		
Vanuatu	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	4.3		
Micronesia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	10.0		
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.5		
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	16.8		
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	8.3	8.7		
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5		
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Polynesia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.0	8.8		
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	8.0		
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	8.3	6.7		
French Polynesia	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	7.7	6.8		
Niue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.0		
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	9.3		
Tokelau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3		
Tonga	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.0	10.6		
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.0		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	10.5	10.8		

TABLE 47: **Water pollution**

	Water pollution							
	% of total BOD emissions							
	chemical industry % 2005-06*	clay and glass industry % 2005-06*	food industry % 2005-06*	metal industry % 2005-06*	other industry % 2005-06*	paper and pulp industry % 2005-06*	textile industry % 2005-06*	wood industry % 2005-06*
World								
Africa								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi								
Comoros								
Djibouti								
Eritrea	9.5	13.2	30.0	0.2	17.8	4.1	25.1	
Ethiopia	10.6	8.5	30.7	1.8	11.3	6.8	28.8	1.5
Kenya								
Madagascar	12.4	2.8	7.6	0.3	10.0	1.6	58.9	6.3
Malawi								
Mauritius	6.1		15.1	0.4	11.0	3.8	63.1	0.6
Mayotte								
Mozambique								
Réunion								
Rwanda								
Seychelles								
Somalia								
Uganda								
United Republic of Tanzania	8.6	1.9	61.2	2.6	5.3	4.8	12.7	2.9
Zambia								
Zimbabwe								
Middle Africa								
Angola								
Cameroon								
Central African Republic								
Chad								
Congo								
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Equatorial Guinea								
Gabon								
Sao Tome and Principe								
Northern Africa								
Algeria								
Egypt								
Libya								
Morocco	8.7	9.5	17.4	1.0	16.7	2.8	42.1	1.9
South Sudan								
Sudan								
Sudan (former)								
Tunisia								
Western Sahara								
Southern Africa								
Botswana		0.6	56.7		36.9	2.4	3.4	
Lesotho	1.1	1.2	3.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	91.0	
Namibia								
South Africa	11.4	5.2	14.7	5.8	39.6	7.0	11.9	4.3
Swaziland								
Western Africa								
Benin								
Burkina Faso								
Côte d'Ivoire								
Cape Verde								
Gambia								
Ghana								
Guinea								
Guinea-Bissau								
Liberia								
Mali								
Mauritania								
Niger								
Nigeria								
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha								
Senegal								
Sierra Leone								
Togo								

TABLE 47: **Water pollution (continued)**

	Water pollution							
	% of total BOD emissions							
	chemical industry	clay and glass industry	food industry	metal industry	other industry	paper and pulp industry	textile industry	wood industry
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*	2005-06*
Americas								
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda								
Argentina								
Aruba								
Bahamas								
Barbados								
Belize								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)								
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba								
Brazil								
British Virgin Islands								
Cayman Islands								
Chile	13.7	3.6	35.1	7.6	17.7	6.3	9.1	6.9
Colombia	17.3	5.3	21.3	2.3	19.9	8.9	24.1	0.9
Costa Rica								
Cuba								
Curaçao								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic								
Ecuador	12.8	4.4	46.4	1.8	12.3	7.8	12.3	2.2
El Salvador								
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)								
French Guiana								
Grenada								
Guadeloupe								
Guatemala								
Guyana								
Haiti								
Honduras								
Jamaica								
Martinique								
Mexico								
Montserrat								
Nicaragua								
Panama	6.9	4.0	55.2	0.9	15.0	11.6	4.7	1.6
Paraguay								
Peru								
Puerto Rico								
Saint Barthélemy								
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Martin (French Part)								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)								
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago								
Turks and Caicos Islands								
United States Virgin Islands								
Uruguay								
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Northern America								
Bermuda								
Canada								
Greenland								
Saint Pierre and Miquelon								
United States of America	13.1	3.9	12.0	3.5	51.1	8.1	4.3	4.1
Asia								
Central Asia								
Kazakhstan	8.9	7.9	18.5	33.7	24.0	2.3	4.3	0.5
Kyrgyzstan	8.3	14.8	24.7	8.6	24.5	6.4	11.0	1.8
Tajikistan	3.8	10.3	15.2	18.9	6.5	2.6	42.4	0.3
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan								

TABLE 47: **Water pollution (continued)**

	Water pollution							
	% of total BOD emissions							
	chemical industry % 2005-06*	clay and glass industry % 2005-06*	food industry % 2005-06*	metal industry % 2005-06*	other industry % 2005-06*	paper and pulp industry % 2005-06*	textile industry % 2005-06*	wood industry % 2005-06*
Eastern Asia								
China, Hong Kong SAR								
China, Macao SAR								
China	13.0	6.5	7.4	7.2	38.7	4.1	21.4	1.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Japan	11.2	3.6	15.0	3.3	52.5	7.0	5.3	2.0
Mongolia	2.9	10.2	26.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	43.6	4.8
Republic of Korea	12.1	3.0	6.3	4.2	58.9	5.4	9.3	0.9
South-Eastern Asia								
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia								
Indonesia	12.0	4.0	23.1	1.4	19.9	4.1	29.2	6.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic								
Malaysia	16.5	3.8	9.1	2.8	48.5	4.9	6.6	7.8
Myanmar								
Philippines	9.5	2.7	14.4	2.6	42.9	4.2	21.6	2.1
Singapore	11.4	1.3	5.3	0.5	72.9	5.8	2.4	0.4
Thailand	12.4	4.7	16.4	1.9	37.2	4.2	20.5	2.8
Timor-Leste								
Viet Nam	6.8	6.7	13.3	1.4	24.7	3.5	40.3	3.3
Southern Asia								
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh								
Bhutan								
India								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12.8	13.8	16.1	7.1	35.5	2.8	11.2	0.7
Maldives								
Nepal								
Pakistan	9.1	4.3	15.1	2.2	11.2	1.9	55.6	0.4
Sri Lanka	9.0	6.3	22.4	2.6	9.3	4.3	43.6	2.5
Western Asia								
Armenia								
Azerbaijan	18.7	6.5	19.0	9.7	28.5	2.5	13.6	1.4
Bahrain								
Cyprus	9.4	9.8	36.2	0.3	21.9	9.1	5.5	7.8
Georgia								
Iraq								
Israel								
Jordan	14.7	11.6	21.6	2.5	24.2	6.1	16.8	2.6
Kuwait								
Lebanon								
Occupied Palestinian Territory								
Oman	16.3	23.7	21.6	4.3	21.6	5.1	5.2	2.1
Qatar	10.5	18.1	6.5	3.7	21.3	6.7	20.7	12.5
Saudi Arabia	11.6	10.7	20.0	3.2	30.0	6.9	14.4	3.3
Syrian Arab Republic	7.1	11.4	20.2	1.5	20.9	1.9	32.0	5.1
Turkey	8.6	6.6	12.4	3.8	30.9	3.8	32.2	1.7
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen	7.4	14.6	35.9		19.4	2.1	15.5	5.1
Europe								
Eastern Europe								
Belarus								
Bulgaria	7.6	4.6	18.0	3.8	30.6	4.3	28.0	3.0
Czech Republic	10.9	6.4	10.9	5.4	49.8	4.8	7.4	4.4
Hungary	10.6	3.7	15.2	2.7	49.0	6.4	9.1	3.3
Poland	11.3	5.5	18.1	3.3	41.5	5.1	10.3	4.9
Republic of Moldova			95.7		1.0	3.3		
Romania	6.7	3.9	13.4	4.6	35.4	3.4	27.4	5.1
Russian Federation	11.9	8.0	17.8	9.0	37.7	5.0	6.6	4.2
Slovakia	9.1	6.0	10.7	7.9	51.7	5.4	5.0	4.2
Ukraine	10.3	6.5	20.7	14.5	35.8	4.1	6.1	2.1
Northern Europe								
Åland Islands								
Channel Islands								
Denmark	13.1	4.8	16.4	1.4	47.3	11.5	1.5	4.0
Estonia	8.4	5.1	15.1	0.4	37.9	7.3	8.8	17.0
Faroe Islands								
Finland	8.7	4.4	9.0	1.0	51.4	15.4	2.8	7.3
Guernsey								
Iceland								

TABLE 47: **Water pollution (continued)**

	Water pollution							
	% of total BOD emissions							
	chemical industry % 2005-06*	clay and glass industry % 2005-06*	food industry % 2005-06*	metal industry % 2005-06*	other industry % 2005-06*	paper and pulp industry % 2005-06*	textile industry % 2005-06*	wood industry % 2005-06*
Ireland	17.6	5.9	14.8	1.3	45.5	10.2	0.8	3.8
Isle of Man								
Jersey								
Latvia	5.6	3.9	21.8	2.6	27.1	6.8	12.6	19.6
Lithuania	7.6	4.4	20.0	0.8	31.2	5.2	19.3	11.5
Norway	7.5	4.3	19.1	4.9	44.2	12.1	2.0	6.0
Sark								
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands								
Sweden	9.9	2.6	8.6	5.3	54.9	11.9	1.2	5.6
United Kingdom	13.5	3.6	14.9	2.7	46.1	12.5	4.3	2.5
Southern Europe								
Albania			39.8				60.2	
Andorra								
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Croatia	9.5	5.9	18.0	3.2	36.0	7.2	15.3	4.8
Gibraltar								
Greece	10.1	7.0	23.9	3.9	28.9	9.0	14.4	2.8
Holy See								
Italy	10.3	5.4	9.3	3.5	49.6	5.2	13.6	2.9
Malta	10.4	4.5	17.1	0.3	46.7	9.0	11.3	0.5
Montenegro								
Portugal	3.4	5.2	19.8	0.2	38.5	8.1	16.3	8.5
San Marino								
Serbia								
Slovenia	11.8	3.6	8.6	4.5	49.3	6.4	10.9	4.9
Spain	10.8	7.9	15.3	3.1	42.7	8.0	8.4	3.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6.8	3.3	15.9	5.8	18.2	4.7	42.4	2.8
Western Europe								
Austria	9.3	5.8	12.2	5.7	49.5	7.1	4.3	6.0
Belgium	18.6	3.1	16.4	6.4	40.0	7.9	5.5	2.2
France	15.0	3.8	16.6	3.2	46.9	7.4	4.8	2.4
Germany	12.4	3.4	11.4	3.8	57.6	7.1	2.4	1.9
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg	27.2	13.7	15.5	0.7	31.4	9.0	0.4	2.2
Monaco								
Netherlands	14.1	4.0	18.2	3.1	42.5	13.4	2.1	2.6
Switzerland								
Oceania								
Australia and New Zealand								
Australia								
New Zealand	8.6	3.1	30.4	2.0	29.3	12.7	6.1	7.8
Norfolk Island								
Melanesia								
Fiji								
New Caledonia								
Papua New Guinea								
Solomon Islands								
Vanuatu								
Micronesia								
Guam								
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Nauru								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Polynesia								
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
French Polynesia								
Niue								
Pitcairn Islands								
Samoa								
Tokelau								
Tonga								
Tuvalu								
Wallis and Futuna Islands								

TABLE 48: **Renewable feedstocks**

	Production		Organic agriculture	Production			
	biofuel		% of total area	natural fibre		recovered paper	
				total	p.a. growth		
	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	%	thousand tonnes	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	2000	2009	2009	2010	1992-2010	2000	2011
World	954	1 132	0.8	28 143		142 951	210 681
Africa	202	258	0.1	1 397		1 305	1 724
Eastern Africa	59	83		401		129	121
Burundi	0	0	0.0	1	−5.9	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0.8	0		0	0
Djibouti	0	0		0		0	0
Eritrea	1	1		0		0	0
Ethiopia	17	30	0.4	41		2	2
Kenya	11	14	0.0	28	−2.0	38	38
Madagascar	0	0	0.0	25	0.5	2	2
Malawi	0	0	0.0	8	4.6	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0.0	0	0.6	3	3
Mayotte	0	0		0		0	0
Mozambique	6	8	0.0	61	6.3	5	5
Réunion	0	0	0.4	0	−0.5	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0.2	0		0	0
Seychelles	0	0		0		0	0
Somalia	0	0		2	3.2	0	0
Uganda	0	0	1.6	26	7.6	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	12	17	0.2	134	0.7	0	0
Zambia	5	6	0.0	35	7.6	0	0
Zimbabwe	6	6	0.0	40	3.1	78	70
Middle Africa	28	35		107		0	0
Angola	6	7	0.0	2	−4.9	0	0
Cameroon	5	4	0.0	62	0.9	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0		4	−4.8	0	0
Chad	0	0		26	−3.3	0	0
Congo	1	1		0		0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16	21	0.0	12	−0.6	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0		0	−4.9	0	0
Gabon	1	1		0		0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	7.3	0		0	0
Northern Africa	14	14		169		466	493
Algeria	0	0	0.0	0	−0.3	37	32
Egypt	1	2	1.5	148	−5.2	350	380
Libya	0	0		0		0	0
Morocco	0	0	0.0	2	−6.2	35	35
South Sudan							
Sudan							6
Sudan (former)	11	11	0.3	19	−6.1	6	
Tunisia	1	1	1.7	1	1.0	38	40
Western Sahara							
Southern Africa	14	15		14		696	1 096
Botswana	1	0		0	−3.5	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0.0	0		0	0
Namibia	0	0	0.0	0		0	0
South Africa	13	14	0.1	13	−3.5	690	1 090
Swaziland	0	0	0.0	1	−8.4	6	6
Western Africa	88	112		707		14	14
Benin	1	2	0.0	76	0.6	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0.1	190	5.8	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0		0		0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	4	8	0.1	85	−0.1	6	6
Gambia	0	0	0.0	0	−9.9	0	0
Ghana	5	6	0.2	9	−0.9	0	0
Guinea	0	0		13	2.6	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0		2	6.3	0	0
Liberia	0	0		0		0	0
Mali	0	0	0.1	79	−3.0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0		0		0	0
Niger	0	0	0.0	1	−2.9	0	0
Nigeria	74	92	0.0	221	3.5	8	8
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0		0		0	0
Senegal	1	1	0.3	8	−4.9	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	2.1	8	2.4	0	0
Togo	2	2	0.0	14	−5.9	0	0

TABLE 48: **Renewable feedstocks (continued)**

	Production		Organic agriculture	Production			
	biofuel		% of total area	natural fibre		recovered paper	
				total	p.a. growth		
	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	%	thousand tonnes	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	2000	2009	2009	2010	1992-2010	2000	2011
Americas	163	209	0.1	5 874		51 531	60 406
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	124		1 904		5 537	10 249
Anguilla	0	0		0		0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0		0	−0.7	0	0
Argentina	3	3	3.0	233	−0.5	927	987
Aruba	0	0		0		0	0
Bahamas	0	0		0		0	0
Barbados	0	0		0		0	0
Belize	0	0	0.8	0		0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	1	0.1	29	6.2	0	0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0	0		0		0	0
Brazil	46	77	0.6	1 316	1.9	2 612	4 348
British Virgin Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Chile	4	5	0.5	16	−0.4	136	489
Colombia	4	4	0.1	26	−8.8	355	633
Costa Rica	0	1	0.4	1	2.4	11	29
Cuba	5	2	0.2	13	−4.3	23	28
Curaçao	0	0		0		0	0
Dominica	0	0		0		0	0
Dominican Republic	1	2	6.6	0	−16.6	23	65
Ecuador	1	1	0.9	35	0.0	68	150
El Salvador	1	2	0.4	3	−8.4	5	5
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	35.7	0		0	0
French Guiana	0	0	11.7	0		0	0
Grenada	0	0	0.4	0	0.0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0.2	0		2	2
Guatemala	4	5	0.3	1	−18.2	18	18
Guyana	0	0	0.3	0		0	0
Haiti	2	2	0.0	8	−0.8	0	0
Honduras	1	2	0.4	1	−3.1	51	51
Jamaica	1	1	0.1	1	2.0	10	10
Martinique	0	0	0.5	0		2	2
Mexico	9	8	0.3	179	4.0	920	3 039
Montserrat	0	0		0	−1.2	0	0
Nicaragua	1	1	0.7	5	−9.0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0.2	0		13	13
Paraguay	2	3	0.2	5	−17.0	30	30
Peru	2	2	2.1	21	−2.7	72	72
Puerto Rico	0	0		0		0	0
Saint Barthélemy	0	0		0		0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0		0		0	0
Saint Lucia	0	0		0		1	1
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0	0		0		0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0		0		0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0	0		0		0	0
Suriname	0	0	0.0	0		0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0		0		3	7
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0		0		0	0
United States Virgin Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Uruguay	0	1	6.4	0		13	25
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	0.0	8	−8.3	242	245
Northern America	72	86		3 970		45 994	50 157
Bermuda	0	0		0		0	0
Canada	12	11	1.1	28	−1.4	2 624	3 284
Greenland	0	0		0		0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0		0		0	0
United States of America	61	74	0.5	3 942	0.6	43 370	46 873
Asia	519	556	0.2	20 019		44 117	89 950
Central Asia	0	0		1 698		0	15
Kazakhstan	0	0	0.1	92	1.1	0	15
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0.1	24	3.1	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0.0	95	−3.3	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0		330	−0.9	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	0.0	1 156	−0.9	0	0

TABLE 48: **Renewable feedstocks (continued)**

	Production		Organic agriculture	Production			
	biofuel		% of total area	natural fibre		recovered paper	
	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	%	total thousand tonnes	p.a. growth %	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	2000	2009	2009	2010	1992-2010	2000	2011
Eastern Asia	210	210		6 353		37 358	77 890
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	0		0		826	1 259
China, Macao SAR	0	0		0		27	27
China	204	204	0.4	6 329	0.8	13 490	46 196
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	1		24	0.8	0	0
Japan	5	5	0.2	0		18 012	21 581
Mongolia	0	0		0		0	0
Republic of Korea	0	1	0.7	0	−21.7	5 003	8 827
South-Eastern Asia	109	123		437		4 422	7 774
Brunei Darussalam	0	0		0		0	0
Cambodia	3	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	20
Indonesia	49	53	0.1	61	−2.0	1 978	3 934
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0.2	4	−2.9	0	0
Malaysia	3	3	0.0	0		890	1 200
Myanmar	9	11	0.0	147	7.0	28	38
Philippines	8	7	0.4	74	0.1	333	326
Singapore	0	0		0		275	275
Thailand	15	21	0.1	48	−7.8	778	1 856
Timor-Leste	0	0	6.7	0		0	0
Viet Nam	22	25	0.1	99	−0.4	140	125
Southern Asia	192	217		10 505		1 060	1 223
Afghanistan	0	0	0.0	11	−3.8	0	0
Bangladesh	8	9	0.0	943	−0.2	0	0
Bhutan	0	0		0	1.3	0	0
India	149	165	0.7	7 588	4.4	850	850
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	0	0.0	72	−1.9	80	80
Maldives	0	0		0		0	0
Nepal	7	9	0.2	21	0.4	0	4
Pakistan	24	30	0.1	1 870	1.1	95	163
Sri Lanka	4	5	0.8	0		35	126
Western Asia	7	5		1 026		1 277	3 048
Armenia	0	0	0.0	0		0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0.4	13	−11.4	0	0
Bahrain	0	0		0		0	40
Cyprus	0	0	2.8	0		10	43
Georgia	1	0	0.0	0		0	10
Iraq	0	0		16	10.2	11	6
Israel	0	0	1.1	7	−7.5	188	305
Jordan	0	0	0.1	0		12	3
Kuwait	0	0		0		15	170
Lebanon	0	0	0.5	0		0	0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	0	0.3	0		0	0
Oman	0	0	0.0	0		0	80
Qatar	0	0		0		0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0.0	0		75	1 000
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	0.3	165	−2.4	0	0
Turkey	6	5	1.3	817	1.9	866	1 016
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0.1	0		100	375
Yemen	0	0		8	3.9	0	0
Europe	64	102	1.8	464		43 915	55 239
Eastern Europe	14	20		129		3 572	5 991
Belarus	1	1		46	−1.6	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	0.2	0	−11.0	80	31
Czech Republic	1	2	9.4	0		365	422
Hungary	1	2	2.4	0	1.2	274	670
Poland	4	6	2.3	0	−10.7	778	1 840
Republic of Moldova	0	0	1.3	0		0	3
Romania	3	4	1.2	3	−7.9	96	350
Russian Federation	4	3	0.0	78	−3.0	1 540	2 100
Slovakia	0	1	7.5	0		147	236
Ukraine	0	1	0.7	1	−21.5	292	339
Northern Europe	20	26		15		8 267	11 674
Åland Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Channel Islands	0	0	4.2	0		0	0
Denmark	1	2	5.8	0		294	619
Estonia	1	1	10.4	0	−9.9	11	64
Faroe Islands	0	0	0.3	0		0	0
Finland	6	7	7.2	0		685	583
Guernsey	0	0		0		0	0
Iceland	0	0	0.4	0		8	20

TABLE 48: **Renewable feedstocks (continued)**

	Production		Organic agriculture	Production			
	biofuel		% of total area	natural fibre		recovered paper	
				total	p.a. growth		
	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	thousand kilotonne of oil equivalent	%	thousand tonnes	%	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	2000	2009	2009	2010	1992-2010	2000	2011
Ireland	0	0	1.1	0		75	338
Isle of Man	0	0		0		0	0
Jersey	0	0		0		0	0
Latvia	1	2	8.7	0	−17.8	40	75
Lithuania	1	1	4.8	0	−28.6	34	129
Norway	1	1	5.6	0		351	427
Sark	0	0		0		0	0
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Sweden	8	9	12.5	0		1 468	1 382
United Kingdom	1	3	4.2	14	27.0	5 301	8 036
Southern Europe	11	15		221		8 953	11 148
Albania	0	0	0.0	0	−1.9	0	0
Andorra	0	0		0		0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0.0	0		0	37
Croatia	0	0	1.1	0		64	0
Gibraltar	0	0		0		0	0
Greece	1	1	4.0	180	−2.0	52	191
Holy See	0	0		0		0	0
Italy	1	4	7.9	2	10.7	5 057	5 042
Malta	0	0	0.3	0		0	19
Montenegro	0	0	0.9	0		0	0
Portugal	3	3	4.1	0		393	760
San Marino	0	0		0		0	0
Serbia	1	0	0.2	0		0	177
Slovenia	0	0	6.3	0		65	174
Spain	4	5	4.8	39	−3.4	3 319	4 722
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	0.1	0		2	25
Western Europe	19	40		99		23 123	26 427
Austria	3	4		3	38.9	1 269	1 443
Belgium	0	1	3.0	12		1 500	1 092
France	9	13	2.3	68	3.9	5 775	5 066
Germany	5	19	5.6	0		10 992	15 262
Liechtenstein	0	0	15.4	0		0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	2.6	0		0	89
Monaco	0	0		0		0	0
Netherlands	1	2	2.6	17	−1.1	2 450	2 159
Switzerland	1	1	7.4	0		1 137	1 315
Oceania	6	7	3.1	390		2 083	3 362
Australia and New Zealand	6	7		390		2 083	3 362
Australia	5	6	3.2	387	−2.0	1 893	3 107
New Zealand	1	1	1.1	3	3.5	190	255
Norfolk Island	0	0		0		0	0
Melanesia	0	0		0		0	0
Fiji	0	0	0.0	0		0	0
New Caledonia	0	0		0		0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0.3	0		0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	4.0	0		0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	4.8	0		0	0
Micronesia	0	0		0		0	0
Guam	0	0		0		0	0
Kiribati	0	0		0		0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0		0		0	0
Nauru	0	0		0		0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Palau	0	0		0		0	0
Polynesia	0	0		0		0	0
American Samoa	0	0		0		0	0
Cook Islands	0	0		0		0	0
French Polynesia	0	0		0		0	0
Niue	0	0	4.0	0		0	0
Pitcairn Islands	0	0		0		0	0
Samoa	0	0	27.8	0	−2.0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0		0		0	0
Tonga	0	0		0		0	0
Tuvalu	0	0		0		0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0		0		0	0

TABLE 49: **Agricultural emissions**

	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Rice cultivation	Synthetic fertilizers	Manure applied to soils	Manure left on pasture	Crop residues	Cultivated organic soils	Burning crop residues
	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010
World	2 018 898.7	340 285.7	499 428.1	683 484.0	111 110.9	764 486.9	153 612.9	97 122.5	21 511.2
Africa	299 413.7	14 553.7	21 910.5	19 433.2	3 502.6	203 934.3	10 259.3	5 222.1	2 583.5
Eastern Africa	119 312.9	4 834.2	8 217.3	3 752.3	1 207.5	78 285.7	3 029.4	4 566.3	1 072.6
Burundi	674.6	58.8	32.2	7.8	25.8	555.4	31.1	325.2	9.1
Comoros	51.7	1.7	117.6	0.0	0.1	41.1	2.8	0.0	0.8
Djibouti	373.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	229.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Eritrea	2 315.4	71.4	0.0	1.7	3.2	1 417.3	25.0	0.0	2.1
Ethiopia	43 051.5	919.3	39.1	1 007.8	39.0	28 716.4	763.1	1 286.1	159.9
Kenya	17 983.0	586.5	29.7	456.9	77.9	11 921.9	286.4	41.8	134.0
Madagascar	7 267.6	369.0	5 016.8	28.9	152.2	5 182.5	317.8	137.1	73.9
Malawi	1 248.6	379.0	86.0	555.7	219.8	1 038.4	262.3	58.2	106.8
Mauritius	11.4	16.8	0.0	34.5	4.1	79.0	0.2	0.0	2.4
Mayotte	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	1 501.0	272.1	271.9	280.0	141.1	1 251.6	180.9	0.0	113.9
Réunion	35.8	29.1	0.3	0.0	10.4	108.7	0.7	0.0	1.1
Rwanda	1 260.1	126.5	19.1	0.6	62.5	955.3	91.1	289.9	13.6
Seychelles	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalia	13 351.4	574.7	10.6	0.0	6.5	5 024.6	36.5	0.0	13.1
Uganda	7 221.5	575.0	205.8	41.1	250.8	5 221.6	248.1	688.8	62.6
United Republic of Tanzania	16 712.1	493.0	2 349.6	376.6	84.0	11 793.9	516.5	718.7	220.9
Zambia	2 310.9	147.0	38.2	501.0	56.7	1 832.5	152.6	1 020.4	71.0
Zimbabwe	3 941.7	201.7	0.4	459.6	72.8	2 912.0	113.8	0.0	87.5
Middle Africa	20 777.0	1 273.4	755.2	134.0	511.5	14 419.1	615.4	290.0	294.0
Angola	3 778.9	181.8	148.0	30.3	82.7	2 716.8	132.6	11.8	99.7
Cameroon	4 730.1	381.2	205.8	75.1	177.7	3 641.2	187.9	114.3	57.8
Central African Republic	3 198.2	228.6	24.5	0.0	112.3	2 376.7	14.9	0.0	6.9
Chad	7 687.4	227.5	162.7	0.0	7.4	4 452.6	125.1	0.0	16.8
Congo	263.4	17.2	3.4	0.7	7.5	206.3	1.9	120.2	1.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 045.5	196.4	210.0	24.0	100.7	951.7	150.4	3.0	109.4
Equatorial Guinea	8.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
Gabon	60.8	38.3	0.7	3.8	22.2	59.8	2.4	40.1	1.6
Sao Tome and Principe	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Northern Africa	69 108.1	3 030.8	2 765.2	11 124.3	166.5	45 125.9	2 481.1	79.6	294.8
Algeria	4 183.7	258.8	0.8	293.8	21.2	3 566.9	366.0	0.0	53.6
Egypt	10 004.9	720.7	2 702.0	9 197.7	26.6	3 841.8	997.4	0.0	118.4
Libya	1 265.2	77.2	0.0	305.4	5.1	1 133.5	23.7	0.0	3.9
Morocco	5 253.1	364.8	43.5	880.6	30.1	4 650.2	576.3	0.0	95.6
South Sudan									
Sudan									
Sudan (former)	46 557.2	1 449.0	18.8	0.0	69.4	30 267.8	436.5	79.6	11.0
Tunisia	1 844.0	160.2	0.0	446.8	14.0	1 644.8	81.1	0.0	12.3
Western Sahara									
Southern Africa	18 163.1	759.1	6.5	2 570.2	210.9	13 618.0	765.5	25.9	218.9
Botswana	2 083.9	47.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	1 463.4	5.6	0.0	3.6
Lesotho	728.4	27.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	499.2	13.9	0.0	9.3
Namibia	2 196.6	58.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	1 596.7	8.4	0.0	1.8
South Africa	12 666.8	605.1	6.5	2 570.2	183.6	9 704.7	732.9	25.9	198.7
Swaziland	487.4	20.5	0.1	0.0	6.2	354.0	4.6	0.0	5.6
Western Africa	72 052.6	4 656.2	10 166.4	1 852.5	1 406.2	52 485.7	3 368.0	260.3	703.3
Benin	1 643.1	109.1	23.5	0.1	39.2	1 265.1	102.4	0.0	57.7
Burkina Faso	9 456.0	621.6	693.4	265.4	208.1	6 912.5	309.9	0.0	54.3
Cape Verde	70.8	40.3	0.0	0.0	24.3	52.6	1.2	0.0	2.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1 404.3	117.1	246.8	174.5	41.0	1 189.8	101.2	175.2	34.6
Gambia	380.6	15.6	455.9	11.5	3.2	262.5	26.6	0.0	6.3
Ghana	1 960.0	185.9	255.7	80.3	61.5	1 742.8	162.0	13.3	68.7
Guinea	3 760.6	95.6	2 007.4	15.9	15.6	2 766.7	184.4	59.7	60.5
Guinea-Bissau	554.3	78.9	130.8	0.0	43.1	400.1	18.0	0.0	3.9
Liberia	96.5	51.2	62.0	0.0	27.8	112.9	34.0	12.2	9.7
Mali	10 605.0	372.0	1 009.1	576.1	18.6	7 222.9	383.5	0.0	57.0
Mauritania	4 061.5	171.9	151.1	0.0	2.3	2 135.1	24.4	0.0	2.4
Niger	11 480.2	379.9	41.3	31.2	12.4	7 046.8	443.9	0.0	1.8
Nigeria	21 568.0	2 005.5	4 111.2	517.3	791.6	17 576.0	1 309.9	0.0	274.9
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	3 691.4	222.4	216.4	173.3	43.1	2 762.4	103.2	0.0	13.0
Sierra Leone	654.5	45.9	750.5	0.0	6.0	410.5	87.3	0.0	21.2
Togo	665.1	143.1	11.1	6.9	68.2	626.5	76.2	0.0	35.2

TABLE 49: **Agricultural emissions (continued)**

	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Rice cultivation	Synthetic fertilizers	Manure applied to soils	Manure left on pasture	Crop residues	Cultivated organic soils	Burning crop residues
	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010
Americas	668 620.3	84 974.0	28 176.7	134 681.2	29 853.7	245 454.3	46 235.8	13 054.7	5 742.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	526 127.6	20 461.8	17 424.1	47 721.3	15 315.4	202 574.9	19 177.9	1 590.3	2 757.5
Anguilla	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	25.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argentina	61 953.0	909.2	1 264.5	5 890.8	624.3	24 587.4	5 960.8	118.1	327.4
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahamas	3.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Barbados	18.0	9.1	0.0	2.8	6.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Belize	117.8	5.3	2.6	15.1	3.5	49.4	4.5	55.6	2.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	13 906.3	598.1	252.7	126.3	299.0	4 980.9	292.4	0.0	36.8
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	261 675.0	9 114.7	3 696.4	18 426.8	7 452.0	100 930.4	8 440.1	3.7	1 328.9
British Virgin Islands	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cayman Islands	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	5 571.5	631.8	113.9	2 662.6	379.0	2 421.1	188.8	22.2	16.0
Colombia	35 846.3	909.0	2 022.4	3 397.1	1 129.3	12 929.4	236.5	324.2	52.4
Costa Rica	1 807.6	131.6	39.1	368.6	162.7	543.0	17.3	7.4	5.2
Cuba	5 449.4	314.5	1 037.4	303.8	196.8	2 177.9	56.4	0.0	37.8
Curaçao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dominica	20.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dominican Republic	3 520.5	307.9	1 146.7	355.5	236.1	1 459.1	53.2	0.0	12.0
Ecuador	6 965.8	554.6	1 733.7	1 026.9	442.5	2 866.7	158.1	15.9	45.8
El Salvador	1 717.7	95.4	2.9	399.3	81.9	623.7	53.4	0.0	18.6
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	79.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
French Guiana	17.7	3.5	21.8	0.0	1.6	7.3	0.7	17.5	0.2
Grenada	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guadeloupe	90.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Guatemala	3 940.1	431.6	4.7	917.5	272.8	1 506.2	120.9	0.0	64.3
Guyana	165.4	43.6	1 145.1	91.2	31.7	117.2	36.2	330.4	9.2
Haiti	2 269.8	178.8	110.5	0.0	100.2	873.0	36.9	0.0	21.7
Honduras	3 458.8	171.5	6.1	209.7	165.0	1 278.4	44.0	0.0	33.0
Jamaica	281.3	57.4	0.0	31.2	32.9	167.6	0.3	59.3	1.4
Martinique	28.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mexico	45 070.3	3 494.2	115.1	7 782.1	1 941.7	17 921.4	1 749.7	0.0	497.8
Montserrat	13.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	4 707.8	154.5	51.9	257.8	212.4	1 559.2	63.4	5.9	26.7
Panama	2 063.5	85.3	30.0	140.3	63.9	789.5	22.8	119.3	8.2
Paraguay	14 734.4	279.2	174.9	526.8	143.4	5 845.7	774.9	0.0	71.8
Peru	13 818.4	791.0	1 919.7	1 442.1	481.5	4 180.7	283.2	144.1	52.1
Puerto Rico	485.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	34.8	197.5	0.0	27.3	0.0
Saint Barthélemy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	16.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Suriname	72.0	18.9	314.9	63.5	11.5	48.0	12.4	203.3	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	58.4	63.2	2.4	463.8	41.5	97.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States Virgin Islands	10.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uruguay	15 101.2	157.9	952.0	977.7	151.7	6 086.8	323.5	9.8	23.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	21 006.3	886.4	1 262.7	1 841.1	599.6	8 135.3	247.1	126.2	61.7
Northern America	142 492.7	64 512.2	10 752.7	86 960.0	14 538.3	42 879.4	27 057.9	11 464.4	2 985.1
Bermuda	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	16 723.6	8 040.5	0.0	12 806.5	1 383.5	5 262.6	2 951.9	2 694.0	308.8
Greenland	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States of America	125 763.9	56 469.7	10 752.7	74 153.5	13 154.3	37 615.7	24 105.9	8 770.3	2 676.3
Asia	758 267.9	146 780.0	442 829.1	432 663.1	34 856.5	241 522.5	70 788.2	43 787.3	10 291.1
Central Asia	31 067.1	6 258.2	1 113.6	5 373.5	2 026.6	8 625.6	1 974.7	0.0	478.0
Kazakhstan	9 625.2	1 874.9	433.9	145.2	594.7	2 659.4	1 078.6	0.0	380.0
Kyrgyzstan	2 211.9	401.7	31.8	163.0	137.2	631.8	109.3	0.0	15.5
Tajikistan	2 818.5	543.7	68.6	293.6	187.9	737.4	84.2	0.0	11.0
Turkmenistan	4 787.8	933.4	297.7	0.0	325.6	1 653.6	221.0	0.0	27.2
Uzbekistan	11 623.7	2 504.5	281.6	4 771.7	781.1	2 943.3	481.6	0.0	44.3

TABLE 49: **Agricultural emissions (continued)**

	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Rice cultivation	Synthetic fertilizers	Manure applied to soils	Manure left on pasture	Crop residues	Cultivated organic soils	Burning crop residues
	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010
Eastern Asia	176 241.3	62 383.3	124 283.4	230 765.3	14 241.5	73 812.8	27 813.4	2 640.2	2 948.6
China, Hong Kong SAR									
China, Macao SAR									
China	160 125.7	57 212.2	111 110.5	226 358.4	12 566.8	67 323.1	26 595.3	217.5	2 793.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 041.4	347.9	2 131.1	0.0	106.5	566.9	304.8	42.7	53.3
Japan	5 092.0	2 320.7	7 107.7	2 945.8	827.1	1 791.2	585.1	748.8	63.0
Mongolia	6 337.0	786.1	0.0	71.1	178.0	2 854.8	29.2	1 631.2	7.1
Republic of Korea	3 645.2	1 716.3	3 934.0	1 389.9	563.1	1 276.8	298.9	0.0	32.1
South-Eastern Asia	71 766.5	31 976.4	194 190.0	45 938.4	7 859.4	27 421.3	13 181.5	36 200.7	2 386.0
Brunei Darussalam	7.1	32.7	4.0	0.7	18.5	48.9	0.1	36.7	0.0
Cambodia	4 373.4	1 428.4	9 099.2	135.7	257.9	1 105.5	608.9	0.0	117.2
Indonesia	19 220.8	8 276.8	58 804.1	17 973.6	2 744.1	11 062.3	4 308.8	29 583.6	733.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 896.7	1 142.1	1 795.0	0.0	215.9	790.7	228.4	0.0	44.4
Malaysia	1 202.8	1 107.1	2 531.4	6 442.5	425.2	1 165.8	148.0	3 662.5	23.7
Myanmar	17 971.6	5 894.6	26 461.5	322.1	1 238.5	4 518.9	2 101.9	1 850.4	309.3
Philippines	7 130.6	3 874.2	30 591.7	3 788.0	738.2	2 490.3	1 227.2	0.0	321.7
Singapore	5.9	56.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	8 620.0	3 654.7	36 912.0	10 229.9	830.9	2 835.8	2 287.9	121.3	489.4
Timor-Leste	320.6	129.9	141.5	0.0	20.8	87.2	15.1	0.0	5.7
Viet Nam	10 017.1	6 379.9	27 849.4	7 045.9	1 358.2	3 303.0	2 255.1	946.2	340.7
Southern Asia	437 576.5	39 117.0	122 368.5	137 762.9	6 396.8	116 159.7	24 685.8	4 946.4	4 064.6
Afghanistan	6 562.6	471.2	588.0	214.0	75.2	2 284.5	417.4	0.0	86.5
Bangladesh	24 278.7	1 793.7	24 631.3	5 905.9	429.9	10 242.4	2 904.8	3 250.8	432.1
Bhutan	321.1	25.7	52.7	4.4	3.5	71.9	8.6	0.0	2.5
India	300 980.7	24 651.3	81 909.3	106 822.0	3 369.2	71 037.8	16 789.7	840.8	2 701.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19 821.6	4 651.7	2 601.1	2 519.7	1 485.2	9 675.3	1 511.0	0.0	235.8
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	11 325.3	837.1	3 257.5	114.6	131.9	2 744.4	524.5	550.9	129.1
Pakistan	72 930.9	6 552.1	6 953.1	21 110.1	874.9	19 796.7	2 280.1	0.0	436.6
Sri Lanka	1 355.7	134.2	2 375.5	1 072.1	27.1	306.6	249.7	303.8	40.8
Western Asia	41 616.5	7 045.1	873.7	12 822.9	4 332.2	15 503.1	3 132.8	0.1	413.8
Armenia	1 003.2	216.0	0.0	67.2	141.0	103.5	26.4	0.0	2.6
Azerbaijan	5 055.8	977.3	9.6	82.7	631.0	776.8	141.8	0.0	20.5
Bahrain	15.2	1.4	0.0	16.4	0.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	144.9	123.4	0.0	54.7	56.9	36.8	4.9	0.0	0.2
Georgia	1 840.8	399.7	0.0	83.3	247.1	175.6	17.4	0.0	7.6
Iraq	2 584.6	159.1	282.1	697.0	28.0	1 969.4	308.3	0.0	47.8
Israel	389.2	114.8	0.0	194.9	34.6	548.8	17.5	0.0	2.0
Jordan	377.9	42.8	0.0	102.0	8.0	413.9	6.1	0.0	0.7
Kuwait	138.8	45.1	0.0	41.6	10.7	260.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	156.0	44.1	0.0	97.6	12.8	295.8	16.3	0.0	1.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	123.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	137.3	3.5	0.0	0.6
Oman	608.9	33.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	429.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	71.8	9.6	0.0	528.5	1.6	54.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1 519.5	227.0	0.0	1 070.8	46.3	1 734.6	107.3	0.0	7.5
Syrian Arab Republic	3 412.0	147.5	0.0	769.2	9.9	2 318.5	315.9	0.0	47.5
Turkey	19 888.3	4 238.9	581.9	8 673.1	3 074.7	2 907.9	2 084.3	0.1	267.9
United Arab Emirates	676.5	54.3	0.0	189.4	5.0	415.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Yemen	3 609.6	197.3	0.0	154.4	20.5	2 910.2	80.3	0.0	7.5
Europe	223 870.1	84 785.3	6 370.4	86 960.3	42 233.5	34 255.8	23 947.2	30 067.3	2 486.7
Eastern Europe	75 358.2	23 133.2	1 508.2	32 287.9	15 873.7	7 515.3	11 369.2	18 445.9	1 574.1
Belarus	6 484.9	1 731.7	0.0	3 420.3	1 199.8	546.7	383.5	5 228.3	24.0
Bulgaria	1 319.0	358.8	70.6	1 858.6	240.0	175.9	409.8	157.7	63.1
Czech Republic	2 053.0	656.6	0.0	1 648.7	482.2	182.0	402.9	39.8	30.1
Hungary	1 403.5	743.2	11.2	1 813.8	514.9	155.7	610.2	890.9	95.1
Poland	9 791.7	3 997.2	0.0	8 353.7	2 668.3	787.6	1 182.8	3 122.0	86.6
Republic of Moldova	587.2	206.1	0.0	105.9	157.8	80.1	143.9	29.3	35.3
Romania	6 410.7	2 003.0	72.9	1 973.6	1 310.7	855.9	942.1	122.7	192.5
Russian Federation	37 589.7	9 995.7	1 181.3	7 698.3	6 874.5	3 868.6	4 490.3	6 252.7	682.0
Slovakia	806.2	258.7	0.0	584.6	189.6	82.4	149.6	8.9	20.8
Ukraine	8 912.4	3 182.3	172.3	4 830.4	2 235.8	780.5	2 653.9	2 593.6	344.4
Northern Europe	41 308.3	12 933.6	0.0	14 356.3	6 163.4	8 183.9	2 706.4	7 107.0	125.2
Åland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Channel Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	3 060.9	3 568.9	0.0	1 153.4	1 134.6	349.4	511.5	349.9	21.6
Estonia	395.9	121.0	0.0	184.8	79.7	34.8	43.7	1 211.7	3.4
Faroe Islands	13.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	1 565.5	644.8	0.0	1 361.7	267.3	206.3	178.3	1 178.3	6.0
Guernsey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	231.8	44.9	0.0	49.5	18.0	59.3	0.1	0.0	0.0

TABLE 49: **Agricultural emissions (continued)**

	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Rice cultivation	Synthetic fertilizers	Manure applied to soils	Manure left on pasture	Crop residues	Cultivated organic soils	Burning crop residues
	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010
Ireland	10 151.9	2 111.4	0.0	2 404.7	1 182.6	1 751.4	116.0	99.0	2.2
Isle of Man	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	633.0	181.3	0.0	378.5	117.7	54.7	94.0	1 089.3	8.7
Lithuania	1 305.6	388.5	0.0	688.8	253.9	105.8	165.8	1 334.7	15.3
Norway	1 791.5	520.9	0.0	408.7	222.9	399.2	67.9	432.2	2.0
Sark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	2 456.7	818.9	0.0	1 084.4	376.2	366.1	247.8	854.0	11.4
United Kingdom	19 701.5	4 531.9	0.0	6 641.8	2 510.3	4 850.4	1 281.2	556.9	54.7
Southern Europe	37 154.0	18 680.7	4 610.3	13 125.2	7 335.0	8 307.1	3 227.5	388.4	373.7
Albania	1 325.4	292.6	0.0	198.9	150.3	223.5	39.0	16.2	5.5
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 007.2	311.4	0.0	116.1	218.7	119.0	57.7	24.6	13.4
Croatia	892.6	356.3	0.0	431.4	201.5	96.0	154.3	0.0	23.4
Gibraltar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	3 020.9	766.1	359.9	941.0	306.1	1 454.2	238.2	152.4	27.3
Holy See	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	11 925.2	5 396.9	2 621.7	3 218.3	2 210.9	2 144.9	1 013.2	96.1	119.3
Malta	32.9	35.8	0.0	2.1	8.9	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.1
Montenegro	254.9	51.9	0.0	8.8	29.4	26.9	2.5	6.6	0.2
Portugal	2 713.2	1 430.4	308.0	817.4	520.0	614.3	58.7	41.9	8.7
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	1 969.4	824.9	0.0	1 016.3	525.7	208.7	475.5	0.3	90.4
Slovenia	720.3	179.5	0.0	174.9	130.0	68.7	28.0	7.3	3.2
Spain	12 710.8	8 910.2	1 296.5	6 074.5	2 956.3	3 265.9	1 125.6	43.0	78.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	581.2	124.6	24.3	125.5	77.1	79.5	33.8	0.0	4.2
Western Europe	70 049.5	30 037.8	251.9	27 190.9	12 861.3	10 249.5	6 644.1	4 126.1	413.8
Austria	3 281.3	1 393.0	0.0	556.1	593.9	459.0	253.4	26.4	19.8
Belgium	3 972.8	2 235.2	0.0	0.0	925.3	542.5	184.5	31.2	9.8
France	30 306.5	9 752.5	251.9	13 232.1	4 603.7	4 882.7	3 591.3	766.6	252.5
Germany	21 979.9	10 938.6	0.0	11 531.1	4 379.9	2 916.6	2 412.1	2 508.6	122.2
Liechtenstein	11.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	296.1	74.3	0.0	136.4	37.9	41.8	8.3	0.8	0.4
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	7 379.2	4 639.1	0.0	1 406.8	1 882.3	1 014.4	142.6	741.3	5.4
Switzerland	2 821.9	1 002.0	0.0	328.3	437.0	390.8	51.9	51.2	3.6
Oceania	68 726.6	9 192.7	141.3	9 746.2	664.6	39 320.0	2 382.4	4 991.2	407.2
Australia and New Zealand	67 634.7	7 665.6	125.7	9 600.6	562.1	38 784.8	2 380.8	653.4	404.7
Australia	46 742.3	4 591.3	125.7	8 011.3	426.7	27 517.1	2 323.7	326.9	402.1
New Zealand	20 892.4	3 074.3	0.0	1 589.4	135.4	11 267.8	57.1	326.5	2.6
Norfolk Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanesia	989.1	1 266.6	15.6	122.4	83.7	487.7	1.6	4 337.7	2.5
Fiji	460.4	132.1	8.4	15.7	17.1	241.2	0.6	12.5	1.8
New Caledonia	120.1	28.8	0.0	3.6	3.2	59.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Papua New Guinea	159.1	1 001.7	1.8	103.1	55.9	63.1	0.6	4 325.2	0.5
Solomon Islands	20.9	32.6	5.4	0.0	2.1	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	228.5	71.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	113.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Micronesia	19.7	33.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiribati	0.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	18.9	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Polynesia	83.2	227.5	0.0	23.1	14.5	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cook Islands	1.1	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
French Polynesia	12.8	18.8	0.0	2.3	1.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niue	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pitcairn Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	45.2	115.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tokelau	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	21.8	46.6	0.0	20.7	3.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART

5

Metadata

M49 country list				
Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Eastern Africa	**Latin America and the Caribbean**	**Central Asia**	**Eastern Europe**	**Australia and New Zealand**
Burundi	Anguilla	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Australia
Comoros	Antigua and Barbuda	Kyrgyzstan	Bulgaria	New Zealand
Djibouti	Argentina	Tajikistan	Czech Republic	Norfolk Island
Eritrea	Aruba	Turkmenistan	Hungary	**Melanesia**
Ethiopia	Bahamas	Uzbekistan	Poland	Fiji
Kenya	Barbados	**Eastern Asia**	Republic of Moldova	New Caledonia
Madagascar	Belize	China, Hong Kong SAR	Romania	Papua New Guinea
Malawi	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	China, Macao SAR	Russian Federation	Solomon Islands
Mauritius	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	China	Slovakia	Vanuatu
Mayotte	Brazil	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ukraine	**Micronesia**
Mozambique	British Virgin Islands	Japan	**Northern Europe**	Guam
Réunion	Cayman Islands	Mongolia	Åland Islands	Kiribati
Rwanda	Chile	Republic of Korea	Channel Islands	Marshall Islands
Seychelles	Colombia	**South-Eastern Asia**	Denmark	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Somalia	Costa Rica	Brunei Darussalam	Estonia	Nauru
Uganda	Cuba	Cambodia	Faroe Islands	Northern Mariana Islands
United Republic of Tanzania	Curaçao	Indonesia	Finland	Palau
Zambia	Dominica	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Guernsey	**Polynesia**
Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Iceland	American Samoa
Middle Africa	Ecuador	Myanmar	Ireland	Cook Islands
Angola	El Salvador	Philippines	Isle of Man	French Polynesia
Cameroon	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Singapore	Jersey	Niue
Central African Republic	French Guiana	Thailand	Latvia	Pitcairn Islands
Chad	Grenada	Timor-Leste	Lithuania	Samoa
Congo	Guadeloupe	Viet Nam	Norway	Tokelau
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guatemala	**Southern Asia**	Sark	Tonga
Equatorial Guinea	Guyana	Afghanistan	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	Tuvalu
Gabon	Haiti	Bangladesh	Sweden	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Sao Tome and Principe	Honduras	Bhutan	United Kingdom	
Northern Africa	Jamaica	India	**Southern Europe**	
Algeria	Martinique	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Albania	
Egypt	Mexico	Maldives	Andorra	
Libya	Montserrat	Nepal	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Morocco	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Croatia	
South Sudan	Panama	Sri Lanka	Gibraltar	
Sudan	Paraguay	**Western Asia**	Greece	
Tunisia	Peru	Armenia	Holy See	
Western Sahara	Puerto Rico	Azerbaijan	Italy	
Southern Africa	Saint Barthélemy	Bahrain	Malta	
Botswana	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Cyprus	Montenegro	
Lesotho	Saint Lucia	Georgia	Portugal	
Namibia	Saint-Martin (French Part)	Iraq	San Marino	
South Africa	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Israel	Serbia	
Swaziland	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	Jordan	Slovenia	
Western Africa	Suriname	Kuwait	Spain	
Benin	Trinidad and Tobago	Lebanon	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Burkina Faso	Turks and Caicos Islands	Occupied Palestinian Territory	**Western Europe**	
Côte d'Ivoire	United States Virgin Islands	Oman	Austria	
Cape Verde	Uruguay	Qatar	Belgium	
Gana	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Saudi Arabia	France	
Ghana	**Northern America**	Syrian Arab Republic	Germany	
Guinea	Bermuda	Turkey	Liechtenstein	
Guinea-Bissau	Canada	United Arab Emirates	Luxembourg	
Liberia	Greenland	Yemen	Monaco	
Mali	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		Netherlands	
Mauritania	United States of America		Switzerland	
Niger				
Nigeria				
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Togo				

Concepts and Methods

Concepts

Agricultural production indices: The FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period 1999-2001. Since the FAO indices are based on the concept of agriculture as a single enterprise, amounts of seed and feed are subtracted from the production data to avoid double counting, once in the production data and once with the crops or livestock produced from them. Deductions for seed (in the case of eggs, for hatching) and for livestock and poultry feed apply to both domestically produced and imported commodities. They cover only primary agricultural products destined to animal feed (e.g. maize, potatoes, milk, etc.). Processed and semi-processed feed items such as bran, oilcakes, meals and molasses have been completely excluded from the calculations at all stages. It should be noted that when calculating indices of agricultural, food and nonfood production, all intermediate primary inputs of agricultural origin are deducted. However, for indices of any other commodity group, only inputs originating from within the same group are deducted; thus, only seed is removed from the group crops and from all crop subgroups, such as cereals, oil crops, etc.; and both feed and seed originating from within the livestock sector (e.g. milk feed, hatching eggs) are removed from the group livestock products. For the main two livestock subgroups, namely, meat and milk, only feed originating from the respective subgroup is removed. Indices which take into account deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "net". Indices calculated without any deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "gross". The international commodity prices are used in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level. These international prices, expressed in so-called international dollars, are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula for the agricultural sector. This method assigns a single price to each commodity. For example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of the country where it was produced. The currency unit in which the prices are expressed has no influence on the indices published. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded along with inedible commodities because, although edible, they have practically no nutritive value. Prices applied to meat in reality represent the prices of animals for slaughtering in terms of live weight. For example, if the price of one metric ton (1 000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 $ and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 $, corresponding to 1 100 $ per metric tons. The indices are calculated from production data presented on a calendar year basis. The FAO indices may differ from those produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data and methods of calculation.

Buffaloes: Indian, Asiatic, pigmy, water buffalo (Bubalus bubalus; B. arnee; B. depressicornis); African buffalo (genus Syncerus); American bison (Bison bison); European bison (Bison bonasus); beeffalo (cross between a bison and a domesticated beef animal). See 866. Excludes wild bisons and buffaloes.

Cattle: Common ox (Bos taurus); zebu, humped ox (Bos indicus); Asiatic ox (subgenus Bibos); Tibetan yak (Poephagus grunniens). Animals of the genus listed, regardless of age, sex, or purpose raised. Data are expressed in number of heads.

Cereals: Cereals include wheat, rice paddy, barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millets, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals nes.

Coarse grain: Coarse grains include barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals, nes.

Crop area: Crop area is a surface of land on which a crop is grown. In general, the area measured for cadastral purposes includes, in addition to the area cultivated, headlands, ditches and other non-cultivated areas. Such an area can be called gross area as against the net area which includes only the portion of the gross area actually cultivated. For various reasons, e.g. natural calamities or economic considerations, certain areas planted or sown with a given crop are not harvested or are harvested before the crop reaches maturity. Hence the need for the concept of area to be sub-divided into sown or planted area and harvested area. Sown area data are necessary to estimate quantities used for seeding purposes; harvested area, to provide reliable and accurate yield and production data. A peculiarity of permanent crops is that number of trees or plants is reported in addition to or, instead of, the area planted. This is particularly so as regards plants growing outside of compact plantations, which are either interplanted with other crops or are scattered. Both area and number of trees are also divided into productive or bearing and non-productive or non-bearing areas or trees. In most cases, non-bearing refers to young plants that are not yet bearing.

Crop production: Crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Crop production data are recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data are obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would give then the biological production, but to the actually harvested area during the year.

Crop yield: Harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Data on yields of permanent crops are not as reliable as those for temporary crops either because most of the area information may correspond to planted area, as for grapes, or because of the scarcity and unreliability of the area figures reported by the countries, as for example for cocoa and coffee.

Fibre crops : Natural fibre crops include agave fibres nes, cotton lint, fibre crops nes, flax fibre and tow, hemp tow waste, jute, manila fibre (abaca), other bastfibres, ramie, seed cotton and sisal.

Fertilizers: The Fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards. This dataset has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination formats starting in 2006. The previous fertilizer data series in FAOSTAT (data from 1961 to 2002) can be found in the Fertilizer Archive. The two sets should be used separately and not combined in order to create longer time series. This is due to the following changes from 2002 including: a change in the underlying fertilizer data methodology; the move to the use of calendar rather than a mixture of calendar and fertilizer year; revised classification of the fertilizer items; the addition of the non-fertilizer use parameter in the fertilizer balance and the use of new data sources for some data (e.g. UN COMTRADE). The fertilizer statistics data are generally received from individual countries in product weight through the new FAO Questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers and then converted to nutrients and validated for consistency regarding summary totals of production, import, export, non-fertilizer use and consumption for the three types of fertilizers: nitrogen (N), phosphate (P205), potash (K_2O) and including complex fertilizers (NP, PK, NK and NPK).

Fruit, excluding melons: Fruit crops consist of fruits and berries that, with few exceptions, are characterized by their sweet taste. Nearly all are permanent crops, mainly from trees, bushes and shrubs, as well as vines and palms. Fruits and berries grow on branches, stalks or the trunks of plants, usually singly, but sometimes grouped in bunches or clusters (e.g. bananas and grapes). Commercial crops are cultivated in plantations, but significant quantities of fruits are also collected from scattered plants that may or may not be cultivated.

Goats: Includes hircus, ibex, nubiana, pyrenaica, tibetana, kashmir and angora.

Government expenditure: Data presented on government expenditure refer to Core Areas of Government Functions Relevant to the Agriculture Sector based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as outlined in the IMFs Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001 (GFSM 2001). COFOG is essential for making international comparisons of the extent to which governments are involved in economic and social functions because it avoids problems associated with organizational changes in a single government, and problems of organizational differences among countries. Statistics on expenditures in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and on environmental protection can be used to study the effectiveness of government programs that support an enabling environment for essential public goods with high economic and social returns. COFOG provides key aggregates that could be used as indicators or measures of results / outcomes.

Growth: The n-period geometric growth rate can be computed as follow:

$$r_{GEO} = \left[\left(\frac{x_n}{x_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. The Huber's M-estimator is used if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate can be computed as:

$$r_{LS} = \left[e^{\hat{\beta}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ is the least squares estimation or the M-estimator of $\hat{\beta}$ when regressing the logarithmic of the variable against time.

$$ln\, x_t = \alpha + \beta_t$$

Industrial roundwood: The wood removed (volume of roundwood under bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel). It represents the sum of: sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Jute and jute-like : White jute (Corchorus capsularis); red jute, tossa (C. olitorius). Trade data cover raw or processed jute (but not spun), tow and waste, yarn waste and garnetted stock and may include jute-like fibres.

Meat, total : Meat from animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats.

Milk: Whole fresh milk production from Buffalos, Camels, Cows, Goats and Sheep.

MUV: The MUV is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the fifteen major developed and emerging economies to low- and middle-income economies, valued in US$. For the MUV (15) index, unit value indexes in local currency for each country are converted to US$ using market exchange rates and are combined using weights determined by the share of each country's exports in G15 exports to low- and middle-income countries. The shares are calculated using SITC revision 3 Manufactures exports data from UN COMTRADE in 2005, the base year. The primary manufacturing prices index source is OECD's Domestic Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing. Whenever PPI is not available, export price indexes or the export unit values are used as proxies. The countries and relative weights (in parentheses) are: Brazil (2.95%), Canada (0.93%), China (11.79%), France (5.87%), Germany (13.29%), India (1.77%), Italy (6.07%), Japan (16.70%), Mexico (0.93%), South Africa (0.75%), South Korea (10.95%), Spain (2.30%), Thailand (2.51%), United Kingdom (3.50%), and United States (19.68%).

Official Development Assistance: The concessional (Official Development Assistance ODA) and non-Concessional commitments made by bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries is referred to as 'External Assistance to Agriculture'. The term 'Agriculture' is generally used in the broad sense to cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land and water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs and machinery, regional and river development, and rural development. The narrow concept of agriculture has also been defined to look at the contribution made to develop agriculture in a strict sense. This includes assistance provided for the development of agriculture (crop and animal husbandry), forestry, fisheries (including training, extension and research) and development of land and water resources.

Oil-bearing crops: Oil-bearing crops or oil crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: castor oil seed, coconuts, cottonseed, groundnuts, with shell, hempseed, jojoba seeds, karite nuts (sheanuts), linseed, melonseed, mustard seed, oil palm fruit, oilseeds, nes, olives, palm kernels, palm oil, poppy seed, rapeseed, safflower seed, seed cotton, sesame seed, soybeans, sunflower seed and sung nuts.

Paper and paperboard: The sum of paper and paperboard, newsprint, paper and paperboard other than newsprint, printing and writing paper, other paper and paperboard, household and sanitary paper, wrapping and packaging paper and paperboard and other paper and paperboard not elsewhere specified. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Per capita supply: Estimates of per capita food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value, protein and fat content. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (1 calorie = 4.19 kilojoules). Per capita supplies in terms of product weight are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e. Food) by dividing the quantities of food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the

reference period, i.e. the present in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded, but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants, tourists and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division. Per capita supply figures shown in the commodity balances therefore represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if they are taken as approximation to per capita consumption, it is important to note that the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown here, depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking etc. In many cases commodities are not consumed in the primary form in which they are presented in the commodity balance, e.g. cereals enter the household mainly in processed form like flour, meal, husked or milled rice. To take this fact into account, the caloric value, the protein and fat content shown against primary commodities in the commodity balances have been derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities and not by multiplying the quantities shown in the commodity balance with the food composition factors relating to primary commodities.

Pig meat: Meat, with the bone in, of domestic or wild pigs (e.g. wild boars),whether fresh, chilled or frozen.

Poultry meat: Poultry birds, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Poultry meat includes Bird meat, nes, Chicken meat, Duck meat, Goose and guinea fowl meat and Turkey meat.

Production: Figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at the time of the harvest). All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data of meat production are expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Production - Livestock primary: Livestock primary products include products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offals, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids, respectively; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight. Cow milk production relates to total production of whole fresh milk, excluding the milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed to livestock. The concept of production of buffalo, sheep and goat milk is the same as for cow milk; however, the coverage is probably less adequate. Egg production covers all domestic birds which have contributed to egg production during the year, wherever they lay and the corresponding total production, including eggs intended to be used for hatching but excluding waste on farms.

Pulses: Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod. They are used for both food and feed. The term "pulses" is limited to crops harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excluding crops harvested green for food (green peas, green beans, etc.) which are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g. soybean and groundnuts) and leguminous crops (e.g. seeds of clover and alfalfa) that are used exclusively for sowing purposes. They include bambara beans, beans, dry, broad beans, horse beans, dry, chick peas, cow peas, dry, lentils, lupins, peas, dry, pigeon peas, pulses, nes, and vetches.

Recovered paper: Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes: paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Rice (paddy): Oryza spp., mainly oryza sativa. Rice grain after threshing and winnowing. Also known as rice in the husk and rough rice. Used mainly for human food.

Root and tuber crops: Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They include potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, yautia (cocoyam), taro (cocoyam), yams, roots and tubers nes.

Roundwood: All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes: all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. In the production statistics, it represents the sum of: wood fuel, including wood for charcoal; sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Sawnwood: Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes: planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, grooved, tongued, fingerjointed, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. It excludes: wooden flooring. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Sheep: Ovis spp.. See 'Cattle'. Includes uriel, argali, bighorn, karakul and astrakhan.

Sugar: Beta vulgaris var. altissima. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Vegetable, including melons: Vegetables, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. This grouping differs from international trade classifications for vegetables in that it includes melons and watermelons, which

are normally considered to be fruit crops. But, whereas fruit crops are virtually all permanent crops, melons and watermelons are similar to vegetables in that they are temporary crops. Chillies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices. FAO production data for green peas and green beans refer to the total weight including pods, although some countries report on a shelled weight basis. The weight of the pods ranges from 40 to 50 percent for peas to up to 70 percent for broad beans. Area data on small vegetable gardens are often omitted in agricultural surveys, although production estimates may be reported. Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0°C without the products being frozen.

Wheat: Triticum spp.: common (T. aestivum) durum (T. durum) spelt (T. spelta). Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are spring and winter, hard and soft, and red and white. At the national level, different varieties should be reported separately, reflecting their different uses. Used mainly for human food.

Wood-based panels: The wood-based panels category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Wood pulp: Wood pulp is a fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles, residues or recovered paper by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Woodfuel: Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes: wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production, is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (MT) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (CUM) of roundwood used in production. It is reported in cubic meters underbark (i.e. excluding bark). See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Indicators

Agricultural area (ha)

Agricultural area is the sum of areas under 'Arable land', and 'Permanent crops', and 'Permanent pastures'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 4

Agricultural area (share of total land)

See 'Agricultural area (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 10, table 4

Agricultural population, total

Agricultural population is defined as all persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry. It comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. It is not necessary that this referred population exclusively come from rural population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 2, table 1

Agricultural tractors, total (tractors)

Agricultural tractors, total generally refer to total wheel, crawler or track-laying type tractors and pedestrian tractors used in agriculture. Data are available for numbers in use in the agricultural sector as of 2000. Data on import and export in value and number are also available as of 1961.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 12, table 7

Agricultural water withdrawal (share of total water withdrawal)

Agricultural water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 97, table 44

Agricultural water withdrawal (m^3/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater and desalinated water. .

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US$)

Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 US$.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Derived from World Bank national accounts files and FAO, Production Yearbook and data files.

Agriculture value added per worker p.a. growth (%)

See 'Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US$)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: map 4

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: chart 21, table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, value added (share of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 6, map 5, table 3

All GHG agricultural sectors, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Agriculture Total contains all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions sub-domains, providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG Emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO_2 gases, namely methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 67

Exports of animal fats (real 2005 US$)

Exports of animal fats in constant US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 88

Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)

Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of fisheries. In the case of capture-based aquaculture, only the incremental growth (or weight gain) in captivity, could and should be reported as the production from aquaculture. Data included here covers an aquaculture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

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

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 48, table 36

Aquaculture fish production inland (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from inland areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production marine (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from marine areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 78, chart 81

Arable land (share of agricultural area)

See 'Arable land (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Arable land (ha)

Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for 'Arable land' are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable land and permanent crops (ha)

This category is the sum of areas under 'Arable land' and 'Permanent crops'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Area under bioenergy crops (ha)

The assumed land area required to produce a given annual quantity of biofuel production.

Source: FAO

Owner: Based on IEA biofuel production data

Referenced in: chart 107

Average dietary supply adequacy (index)

The indicator expresses the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of the Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER) in the country. Each country's or region's average supply of calories for food consumption is normalized by the average dietary energy requirement estimated for its population, to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories. Analyzed together with the prevalence of undernourishment, it allows discerning whether undernourishment is mainly due to insufficiency of the food supply or to particularly bad distribution. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated DES, due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food. It thus provides an indicator of structural food supply adequacy

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 29, table 15

Average protein supply (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per capita per day). As other indicators based on Food balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the impact of errors in recording of annual stock variations.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 15

Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per capita per day). It includes the following groups: Meat; Offals; Animal Fats and Products; Milk and Products; Eggs, Fish, Seafood and Products; and Acquatic Products, other. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 15

Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)

See 'Buffalos', 'Meat, total', and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Beef and buffalo meat p.a. growth (%)

See 'Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 34

Beef and buffalo meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 71

Exports of beverages (real 2005 US$)

Exports of beverages in constant US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 90

Biofuel production (energy, kilotonne of oil equivalent)

Sum of ethanol and biodiesel production, reported in kilotonne of oil equivalent.

Source: IEA

Owner: Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2011 editions

Referenced in: chart 108, map 64, table 48

Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Burning crop residues, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from burning crop residues consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases produced by the combustion of a percentage of the crop residues burnt on-site.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Butter and ghee production (tonnes)

See 'Butter and ghee' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 75, table 35

Capture fish production (tonnes)
Capture fishery is defined as the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms. The capture production statistics here indicates the nominal catches of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes in live weight equivalent. Data included here covers capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 47, table 36

Capture fish production inland (tonnes)
Capture fishery production from inland areas.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production marine (tonnes)
Capture fishery production from marine areas.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Capture fish production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Capture fish production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 77, chart 81

Cattle and buffaloes (heads)
See 'Cattle', 'Buffaloes', and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 65, map 44, chart 67

Cattle and buffaloes per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)
See 'Cattle and buffaloes (heads)'.
Referenced in: chart 101, table 46

Cereal exports (tonnes)
Exports (volume) of cereals.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 37

Cereal import dependency ratio (%)
Cereal imports/(cereal production + cereal import - cereal export). The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 39, table 17

Cereal imports (tonnes)
Imports (volume) of cereals.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 37

Cereals harvested area (ha)
See 'Cereals' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 20

Cereals harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Cereals harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 20

Cereals production (tonnes)
See 'Cereals' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 34, table 20

Cereals production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Cereals production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 20

Cereals production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Cereals production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 55

Cereals yield (hg/ha)
See 'Cereals' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 20

Cereals yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Cereals yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 20

Change in life expectancy at birth, total (years)
See 'Life expectancy at birth, total (years)'.
Referenced in: chart 5

Cheese (all kinds) production (tonnes)
See 'Cheese (all kinds)' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 74, table 35

Children in employment, total (share of children ages 7-14)
Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: Understanding Children's Work Project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.
Referenced in: map 10, table 6

Citrus fruit harvested area (ha)
See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Citrus fruit harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit production (tonnes)

See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Citrus fruit production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit yield (hg/ha)

See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Citrus fruit yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 31

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 35, table 21

Coarse grain production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Coarse grain production (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 56

Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)

Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank Group, CPIA database (http://www.worldbank.org/ida).

Referenced in: table 11

Credit to agriculture (current LCU)

Credit to Agriculture from the banking system includes farm credit dedicated to financing agricultural related activities such as input supply (for seed, fertilizers, irrigation, machinery, implements etc.), production, distribution, wholesale, processing and marketing activities that support commercialized agricultural production. It may also include "bridging" farmer's incomes which are seasonal and working expenses that are spread over time. For example, the seasonal nature of production and the dependence on biological processes and natural resources leaves producers subject to events beyond their control such as droughts, floods or diseases.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Credit to agriculture, share of agriculture value added (%)

See 'Credit to agriculture (current LCU)'.

Referenced in: chart 18

Crop residues, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from crop residues consist of nitrous oxide gas from decomposition of nitrogen in crop residues left on managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Cropland per capita (ha)

See 'Arable land and permanent crops (ha)'.

Referenced in: map 6, table 4

Crops Gross Production Index Number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 53, map 32

Cultivated organic soils in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Sum of 'Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)' and 'Cultivated organic soils, net emissions/removal in CO_2eq (gigagrams)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 113

Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Dairy products (milk equivalent) exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Dairy products (milk equivalent) imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Depth of the food deficit (kcal/cap/day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 24, table 12

Domestic food price volatility (index)

The Domestic Food Price Volatility is a measure of variation of the Domestic Food Price Level Index. It has been computed as the Standard Deviation (SD) of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

Referenced in: chart 40, chart 42, chart 43

Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (share of population affected, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database: www.emdat.be, Universit Catholique de Louvain, Brussels (Belgium), World Bank.

Referenced in: chart 47, map 29, table 19

Eggs primary production (tonnes)

See 'Eggs primary' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 73, table 35

Eggs primary production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Eggs primary production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 35

Employees, agriculture, female (share of female employment)

See 'Female employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: chart 14, table 6

Employees, agriculture, male (share of male employment)

See 'Female employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: table 6

Employment in agriculture (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: map 9, table 6

Employment in industry (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Employment in services (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in-kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database.

Enteric fermentation, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from enteric fermentation consist of methane gas produced in digestive systems of ruminants and to a lesser extent of non-ruminants.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Environmental Protection, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Referenced in: table 10

Environmental Protection, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Referenced in: table 10

Evaporated and condensed milk production (tonnes)

See 'Evaporated and condensed milk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 76, table 35

Export of forest products (US$)

See 'Forest products' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 95

Export of roundwood (m^3)

See 'Roundwood' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Exports of animal fats (US$)

Value of exports of animal fats in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of animal fats (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of animal fats (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 88

Exports of beverages (US$)
Value of exports of beverages in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of beverages (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of beverages (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 90

Exports of cereals (US$)
Value of exports of cereals in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (US$)
Value of exports of cereals and prep. in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of cereals and prep. (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 85

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US$)
Value of exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US$)
See 'Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 89

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US$)
Value of exports of milk equivalent in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of fish (US$)
Value of exports of fish in current US$ (data reported include fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products and fish waste).
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 40

Exports of fish (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of fish (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and World Bank
Owner: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of food (US$)
Value of exports of food in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (US$)
Value of exports of fruit and vegetables in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of fruit and vegetables (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 82, chart 84

Exports of meat and meat prep. (US$)
Value of exports of meat and meat prep. in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of meat and meat prep. (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of meat and meat prep. (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of oilseeds (US$)
Value of exports of oilseeds in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of oilseeds (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of oilseeds (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 86

Exports of sugar and honey (US$)
Value of exports of sugar and honey in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of sugar and honey (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of sugar and honey (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 84, chart 86

Exports of veg. oils (US$)
Value of exports of veg. oils in current US$.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Exports of veg. oils (constant 2005 US$)
See 'Exports of veg. oils (US$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank
Referenced in: chart 83, chart 84

Fat supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)
See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 50, chart 52

FDI inflows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (current US$)
Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Source: Foreign agriculture investment database
Owner: UNCTAD
Referenced in: table 9

FDI inflows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing + Food, beverages, tobacco (current US$)
Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing + food, beverages, tobacco.
Source: Foreign agriculture investment database
Owner: UNCTAD
Referenced in: map 13

FDI inflows - Food, beverages, tobacco (current US$)
Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in food, beverages, tobacco.
Source: Foreign agriculture investment database
Owner: UNCTAD
Referenced in: table 9

Female employment, total
Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.
Source: World Bank
Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
Referenced in: table 6

Fertility rate, total (births per woman)
Total fertility rate represents the number of children who would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Fibre crop harvested area (ha)
See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fibre crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fibre crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop yield (hg/ha)
See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fibre crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crops primary production (tonnes)
See 'Fibre crops primary' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 48

Fibre crops primary production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fibre crops primary production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 48

Fibre crops production (tonnes)
See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 32

Fish species, threatened
Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. FishBase database, www.fishbase.org.
Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.
Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Food Gross per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)
See 'Agricultural production indices' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 54, map 33

Food Price Level Index (index)
The Domestic Food Price Level Index is calculated by dividing the Food Purchasing Power Parity (FPPP) by the General PPP, thus providing an index of the price of food in the country relative to the price of the generic cosnumption basket. Data are available for 2005 from the ICP Program . It is then extended to other years by adjusting both numerator and denominator using the relative chenges in Food CPI and General CPI as provided by ILO.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)
Referenced in: chart 34, chart 35, table 16

Food supply in crops primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)
See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 49, map 31

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)
Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
Referenced in: chart 7, table 3

Forest area (share of total land)
See 'Forest area (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 10, table 4, map 55, table 41

Forest area (ha)
Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as: rubber-wood plantations and cork, oak stands. Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 41

Forest area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Forest area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: chart 91

Fruit harvested area (ha)
See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 30

Fruit harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fruit harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 30

Fruit production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fruit production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 30

Fruit production, excluding melons (tonne/cap)
See 'Fruit production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 63

Fruit production, excluding melons (tonnes)
See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 42, table 30

Fruit yield (hg/ha)
See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 30

Fruit yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Fruit yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 30

Fungicides and Bactericides use (tonnes)
See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

GDP (current US$)
GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US$. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
Referenced in: table 3

GINI index
Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).
Referenced in: chart 28, table 14

Global 5-Year running mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)
Global 5-years running mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.
Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis
Owner: NASA
Referenced in: chart 110

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)
Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.
Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis
Owner: NASA
Referenced in: chart 110

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S (degree Celsius)
Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S with base period 1951-1980.
Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis
Owner: NASA
Referenced in: chart 111

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 111

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 111

GNI per capita p.a. growth (%)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: map 2

GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to US$ using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US$ at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD national accounts data files.

Referenced in: table 2

GNI, Atlas method (current US$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current US$. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US$ at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)

The estimate of capital stock in agriculture refers to a value that is attached to the total physical capital capacity available for repeated use in the production of other goods, in existence at specific point in time in the economy of agriculture sector. The estimates of investment in agriculture have indirectly been derived by the FAO Statistics Division using physical data on livestock, tractors, irrigated land and land under permanent crops etc., and the average prices for the year 1995. These data enabled the derivation of the capital stock in agriculture which is the gross, and the annual change in the latter is taken to reflect investment in agriculture.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 8

Gross capital stock p.a. growth (%)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 8

Gross capital stock, land development (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, livestock fixed assets (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, livestock inventory (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, machinery & equipment (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, plantation crops (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, structures for livestock (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Health Organization National Health Account database (see http://apps.who.int/nha/database for the most recent updates).

Referenced in: chart 46, table 18

Herbicides use (tonnes)

See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Import of forest products (US$)

See 'Forest products' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 96

Import of roundwood (m^3)

See 'Roundwood' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Import value index (2004-2006 = 100)

Import value index.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 50

Imports of fish (US$)

Value of imports of fish in current US$ (data reported include fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products and fish waste).

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

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 40

Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: table 14

Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: table 14

Industrial roundwood production (m^3)

See 'Industrial roundwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Industrial roundwood production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Industrial roundwood production (m^3)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 42

Industrial water withdrawal (% of total water withdrawal)

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 98, table 44

Industrial water withdrawal (m^3/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for industrial uses. It includes renewable water resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5 percent. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 6, table 3

Insecticides use (tonnes)

See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), total

Internally Displaced Persons are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural- or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. For purposes of UNHCR's statistics, this population only includes conflict-generated IDPs to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance. As such, UNHCR statistics do not provide a comprehensive picture of global internal displacement. Moreover, UNHCR's IDP statistics are not necessarily representative of the entire IDP population in a given country but are exclusively limited to the ones who are protected and/or assisted by the Office. For global IDP estimates, consult the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) website. The 2007 IDP population category also includes people in IDP-like situations. This subcategory is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Irrigation potential (ha)

Area of land which is potentially irrigable. Country/regional studies assess this value according to different methods. For example, some consider only land resources, others consider land resources plus water availability, others include economical aspects in their assessments (such as distance and/or difference in elevation between the suitable land and the available water) or environmental aspects, etc. If available, this information is given in the individual country profiles. The figure includes the area already under agricultural water management.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 12, table 5

Jute and jute-like harvested area (ha)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Jute and jute-like harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like production (tonnes)
See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Jute and jute-like production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like yield (hg/ha)
See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Jute and jute-like yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 33

Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database.
Referenced in: chart 15, table 6

Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)
See 'Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)'.
Referenced in: chart 15, table 6

Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010
Referenced in: table 2

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)
Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.
Referenced in: map 27, table 18

Male employment, total
See 'Female employment, total'.
Referenced in: table 6

Mammal species, threatened
Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.
Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Manure applied to soils, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Manure left on pasture, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions data from manure left on pasture consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from grazing livestock.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Manure management, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure management consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases from aerobic and anaerobic decomposition processes.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Marine protected areas (share of territorial waters)
Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain–and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features–that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.
Source: World Bank
Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.
Referenced in: map 60, table 45

Meat, total (tonnes)
See 'Meat, total' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 45, table 34

Meat, total p.a. growth (%)
See 'Meat, total' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Meat, total per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Meat, total'.
Referenced in: chart 72

Milk production (tonnes)
See 'Milk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 46, table 35

Milk production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Milk production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 35

Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.
Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Mobile cellular subscriptions (subscriptions)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Mobile cellular subscriptions p.a. growth (%)

See 'Mobile cellular subscriptions (subscriptions)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: map 14

Mortality rate, infant (per 1 000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UNPD

Referenced in: table 2

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1 000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1 000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Level & Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2011. Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA, UNPD).

Referenced in: map 3, table 2

Municipal water withdrawal (share of total water withdrawal)

Municipal water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 44

Municipal water withdrawal (m^3/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and the potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries, which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between the net consumption and the water withdrawn can vary from 5 to 15 percent in urban areas and from 10 to 50 percent in rural areas.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Net forest conversion, net emissions/removal in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

GHG emissions data from forest land are currently limited to emissions from net forest conversion to non-forest land. They consist of the balance of CO_2 sources and sinks associated with deforestation and afforestation activities within a country.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 112

Net ODA received (% of GDP)

See 'Net ODA received (% of GNI).'

Referenced in: table 3

Net ODA received (% of GNI)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US$)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. Data are in current US$.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, Development Co-operation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data

Referenced in: chart 7

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)

See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See 'Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)'.

Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7, map 61

Number of people undernourished, total

Estimated number of people at risk of undernourishment. It is calculated by applying the estimated prevalence of undernourishment to the total population in each period.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 25, table 12

ODA received for agriculture sector, share of total ODA (%)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

ODA received for fishing sector, share of total ODA (%)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

ODA received for forestry sector, share of total ODA (US$)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)
See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)
See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 38, table 24

Oil-bearing crops production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 59

Oil-bearing crops yield (hg/ha)
See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Oil-bearing crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 24

Oilseeds exports (tonnes)
Exports (volume) of oilseeds
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 38

Oilseeds imports (tonnes)
Imports (volume) of oilseeds
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 38

Organic agriculture (ha)
Sum of areas under 'Agricultural area certified organic' and 'Agricultural area in conversion to organic'. The first one includes the land area exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It refers to the land area fully converted to organic agriculture. It is the portion of land area (including arable lands, pastures or wild areas) managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. The second one includes the land area which is going through the organic conversion process, usually two years period of conversion to organic land.
Source: FAO, FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 105, map 62

Organic agriculture, share of total agricultural area (%)
See 'Organic agriculture (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 106, map 63

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day per worker)
Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers. Organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank and UNIDO's industry database.
Referenced in: chart 104, table 46

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day)
Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.
Referenced in: chart 103, table 46

Other land (% of total land)
See 'Other land (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 10, table 4

Other land (ha)
Other land is the land not classified as agricultural land and forest area. It includes built-up and related land, barren land, other wooded land, etc.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)
Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Other naturally regenerated forest is forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment
Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest, share of total forest (%)
See 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Paper and paperboard production (tonnes)
See 'Paper and paperboard' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 94, table 43

Paper and paperboard production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Paper and paperboard production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 43

Part of equipped area actually irrigated (%)
Percent of area equipped for irrigation that is actually irrigated in any given year, expressed in percentage. Irrigated land that is cultivated more than once a year is counted only once.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 7, table 5

Per capita arable land (ha/cap)
See 'Arable land (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 8, chart 9

Per Capita food production variability (index)

Per capita food production variability corresponds to the variability of the net food production value in constant 2004-2006 1 000 International $ (Net Food PIN) divided by the population number as from UN 2010 estimates. Variability is based on the trend of the Net Food PIN per capita over the period 1985 to 2010 and corresponds to the standard deviation of the deviation from the trend over a period of 5 years. Missing values for Eritrea/Ethiopia, former Yugoslavia and Caucasus countries for 1985 to 1992 are estimated backward using the share of the value of food production of each country in the total value of the region it belonged to prior to 1992.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 41

Per Capita food supply variability (index)

Food supply variability correspond to the variable food supply total in kcal/person/day as estimated by the FAO Statistic Division. The variability is obtained as the standard deviation over 5 years of the deviation from the trend of per capita food supply observed during the period 1990 to 2010.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 44

Percent of adults who are underweight (%)

Percentage of adults who are underweight, as defined by a Body Mass Index (BMI) below the international reference standard of 18.5. To calculate an individuals BMI, weight and height data are need. The BMI is weight (kg) divided by squared height (m).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: table 13

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (%)

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 17

Percent of paved roads over total roads (%)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using total road network as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total lenght of road network of the region they belong to.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and electronic files, except where noted.

Referenced in: map 23, table 16

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (%)

Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 26, map 18, table 13

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (%)

Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: map 19, table 13

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted (%)

Percentage of (weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: table 13

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved sanitation facilities (%)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 37, map 25, table 16

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved water sources (%)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 36, map 24, table 16

Permanent crops (% of agricultural area)

See 'Permanent crops (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Permanent crops (ha)

Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent meadows and pastures (% of agricultural area)

See 'Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)

Permanent meadows and pastures is the land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P205 total nutrients)

See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Phosphate fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See 'Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P205 total nutrients)'.

Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7

Pig meat (tonnes)
See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 71

Pig meat p.a. growth (%)
See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Pig meat per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Pig meat' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Plant species (higher), threatened
Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.
Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Planted forest (ha)
Planted forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment
Owner: FAO

Planted forest, share of total forest (%)
See 'Planted forest (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index)
Political stability and absence of violence measures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: WorldWide Governance Indicators
Referenced in: map 26

Population ages 0-14 (% of total)
Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.
Referenced in: chart 3, table 1

Population ages 65 and above (% of total)
Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.
Referenced in: chart 3, table 1

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: FAO and World Bank population estimates.
Referenced in: chart 4, table 1

Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total population)
Population below 5 m is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Place II dataset.
Referenced in: map 66

Population p.a. growth (%)
See 'Population, total' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods
Referenced in: map 1

Population, total
Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects, (2) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (3) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (4) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (5) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme, and (6) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.
Referenced in: table 1

Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K_2O total nutrients)
See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Potash fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)
See 'Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K_2O total nutrients)'.
Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7

Poultry birds (heads)
See 'Poultry birds' and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 66, chart 68

Poultry birds per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)
See 'Poultry birds'.
Referenced in: chart 102, table 46

Poultry meat (tonnes)
See 'Poultry meat' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Poultry meat p.a. growth (%)
See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Poultry meat per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 71

Poverty gap at $1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty gap at $2 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: map 20, table 14

Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below $1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: chart 27, table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at $2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below $2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm).

Referenced in: chart 27, table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: map 21

Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Prevalence of food inadequacy (%)

It is conceptually analogous to the prevalence of undernourishment, but calculated setting the caloric threshold to a higher level, by using a Physical Activity Level (PAL) coefficient of 1.75, as opposed to 1.55. It measures the percentage of the population that is at risk of not covering the food requirements associated with normal physical activity, and therefore including also those who, even though cannot be considered chronically undernourished, are likely being conditioned in their economic activity by insufficient food. While the prevalence of undernourishment is an estimator of chronic food deprivation (hunger), this new estimator is a less conservative measure of food inadequacy in the population. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 17, table 12

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy. This is the traditional FAO hunger indicator, adopted as official Millennium Development Goal indicator for goal 1, target 1.9. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 16, table 12

Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Referenced in: map 28, table 18

Primary forest (ha)

Primary forest is naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Primary forest, share of total forest (%)

See 'Primary forest (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Protein supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)
See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 50, chart 51

Pulses harvested area (ha)
See 'Pulses' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 25

Pulses harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Pulses harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 25

Pulses production (tonnes)
See 'Pulses' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 39, table 25

Pulses production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Pulses production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 25

Pulses production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Pulses production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 60

Pulses yield (hg/ha)
See 'Pulses' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 25

Pulses yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Pulses yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 25

Rail lines density (%)
Rail lines density corresponds to the ratio between the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks (rail lines, total route in km) with the area of the country. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total area of the region they belong to.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: International Road Federation and World Road Statistics
Referenced in: table 16

Recovered paper production (tonnes)
See 'Recovered paper' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 94, table 48

Relative change in average protein supply (%)
See 'Average protein supply (g/cap/day)'.
Referenced in: chart 32

Relative change in the average protein supply from animal origin (%)
See 'Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)'.
Referenced in: chart 33

Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)
See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 36, table 22

Rice (paddy) production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 22

Rice (paddy) production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 57

Rice cultivation, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rice cultivation consist of methane gas from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in paddy fields.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Rice harvested area (ha)
See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 22

Rice harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Rice harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 22

Rice yield (hg/ha)
See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 22

Rice yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Rice yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 22

Road density (%)
Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total area of the region they belong to.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: International Road Federation and World Road Statistics
Referenced in: map 22, table 16

Roads, paved (% of total roads)
Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and electronic files, except where noted.

Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)
See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 40, table 26

Root and tuber crops production per capita(tonne/cap)
See 'Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 61

Roots and tubers harvested area (ha)
See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Root and tuber crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers yield (hg/ha)
See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Root and tuber crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 26

Roundwood production (m^3)
See 'Roundwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 56, table 42

Roundwood production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Roundwood production (m^3)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 42

Rural population (% of total population)
See 'Rural population, total'.
Referenced in: table 1

Rural population, total
Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.
Referenced in: chart 1

Sawnwood production (m^3)
See 'Sawnwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 93, table 43

Sawnwood production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Sawnwood production (m^3)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 43

School enrollment, primary, female (% net)
Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.
Referenced in: chart 45, table 18

School enrollment, primary, male (% net)
See 'School enrollment, primary, female (% net)'.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.
Referenced in: chart 45, table 18

Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)
Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
Referenced in: chart 6, table 3

Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (%)
Energy supply (in kcal/cap/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers divided by total Dietary Energy Supply (DES) (in kcal/caput/day) calculated from the correponding categories in the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets. As other indicators based on Food Balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the errors due to the difficulties in recording annual stock changes.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 31, table 15

Share of feedstocks used in bioenergy production (%)
Estimated shares of commodity globally used in non-food sectors, including industrial renewable materials and bioenergy.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 109

Share of food expenditure of the poor (%)
Proportion of food consumption over total consumption (food and non-food) for the lowest income quintile of the population.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 12

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (%)
Water withdrawn for irrigation in a given year, expressed in percent of the total actual renewable water resources. This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 58, table 44

Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)
See 'Sheep', 'Goats', 'Meat, total', and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Sheep and goat meat p.a. growth (%)
See 'Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Sheep and goat meat per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 71

Sheep and goats (heads)
See 'Sheep', 'Goats', and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 65, chart 67

Sheep and goats per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)
See 'Sheep and goats (heads)'.
Referenced in: chart 101, table 46

Skim milk and buttermilk production, dry (tonnes)
See 'Skim milk and buttermilk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 76, table 35

Others and stateless, total
In addition to protecting persons who are or have been displaced, UNHCR extends support to stateless persons by seeking to avoid and reduce statelessness. Stateless persons are individuals not considered as nationals by any State under relevant national laws. UNHCR statistics on statelessness also include people with undetermined nationality. UNHCR has been entrusted by the General Assembly with fulfilling the functions under Article 11 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As the agency designated to act as an intermediary between States and stateless persons, UNHCR provides expertise in the area of nationality and has been requested by its Executive Committee to promote accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention. Statelessness may be an important reason for fleeing one's place of origin. However, most stateless persons have not fled their country of habitual residence. Because stateless persons who are not refugees are difficult to enumerate, reliable global estimates on the scope of statelessness are currently not available. By the end of 2007, reliable estimates are only available for some 50 countries.
Source: Statistical Online Population Database
Owner: UNHCR
Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Sugar and honey exports (tonnes)
Exports (volume) of sugar and honey.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 38

Sugar and honey imports (tonnes)
Imports (volume) of sugar and honey.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 38

Sugar harvested area (ha)
See 'Sugar' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 28

Sugar harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Sugar harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 28

Sugar production (tonnes)
See 'Sugar' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 41, table 28

Sugar production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Sugar production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 28

Sugar production per capita (tonne/cap)
See 'Sugar production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 62

Sugar yield (hg/ha)
See 'Sugar' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 28

Sugar yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Sugar yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 28

Synthetic fertilizers, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from synthetic fertilizers consist of nitrous oxide gas from synthetic nitrogen additions to managed soils.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Telephone lines (per 100 people)
Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels ands fixed wireless subscribers are included.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.
Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)
Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1 000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.
Source: World Bank
Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.
Referenced in: chart 100, map 59, table 45

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)
Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full/partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 13, table 5

Total forest (ha)
Sum of 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)', 'Primary forest (ha)', and 'Planted forest (ha)'.
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment
Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)
Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 4

Total meat exports (tonnes)
Exports (volume) of total meat.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 39

Total meat imports (tonnes)
Imports (volume) of total meat.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 39

Total ODA received (US$)
See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 9

Total pesticides use (tonnes)
Pesticides refer to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. Pesticides use data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: use in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Total pesticides use per ha of arable land and permanent crops (tonne/ha)
See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: map 11, table 7

Total population of concern to UNHCR, total
Population of concern to UNHCR includes: refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, returned IDPs, stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR.
Source: Statistical Online Population Database
Owner: UNHCR
Referenced in: map 30, table 19

Total public agricultural expenditures in R & D (2005 PPP US$)
Total public agricultural expenditures in research and development.
Source: ASTI
Owner: Beintema et al. 2012, ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).
Referenced in: table 11

Total public agricultural research expenditures, share of agricultural GDP (%)
Total public agricultural expenditures in research and development.
Source: ASTI
Owner: Beintema et al. 2012, ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).
Referenced in: chart 22, map 15, table 11

Total refugees, total
In UNHCR statistics, refugees include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or, those enjoying 'temporary protection'. The 2007 refugee population category also includes people in a refugee-like situation, most of who were previously included in the Others of concern group. This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.
Source: Statistical Online Population Database
Owner: UNHCR
Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Total share of freshwater resources withdrawn (%)
Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the actual total renewable water resources. This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 44

Total water withdrawal (m^3/yr)
Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 44

Total water withdrawal per capita (m^3/yr/cap)
Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 57, table 44

Trade (% of GDP)
Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
Referenced in: chart 7, table 3

Treenuts harvested area (ha)
See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Treenuts harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts production (tonnes)
See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Treenuts production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts yield (hg/ha)
See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Treenuts yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 29

Urban population (% of total population)
See 'Urban population, total'.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Referenced in: table 1

Urban population, total
Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank Staff estimates based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.
Referenced in: chart 1

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (%)
Value of food (excl. fish) imports over total merchandise exports. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 38, table 17

Value of food production per capita (I$/cap)
The total value of Annual Food Production, as estimated by FAO and published by FAOSTAT in International Dollars (I$) divided by the total population. It provides a cross country comparable measure of the relative economic size of the food production sector in the country. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 30, table 15

Vegetable production (tonnes)
See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 43, table 27

Vegetable production per capita, including melons (tonne/cap)
See 'Vegetable production (tonnes)'.
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 64

Vegetables harvested area (ha)
See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Vegetables harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Vegetable production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables yield (hg/ha)
See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Vegetables yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 27

Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)
Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: chemicals (35). Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, clay and glass industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, food industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, metal industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, other industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, paper and pulp industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, textile industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, wood industry (% of total BOD emissions)
See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water resources per capita (m^3/yr/cap)
Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 8, table 5

Wheat harvested area (ha)
See 'Wheat' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 23

Wheat harvested area p.a. growth (%)
See 'Wheat harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 23

Wheat production (tonnes)
See 'Wheat' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: map 37, table 23

Wheat production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Wheat production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 23

Wheat production per capita (kg/cap)
See 'Wheat production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 58

Wheat yield (hg/ha)
See 'Wheat' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 23

Wheat yield p.a. growth (%)
See 'Wheat yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 23

Wood-based panels production (m^3)
See 'Wood-based panels' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 93, table 43

Wood-based panels production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Wood-based panels production (m^3)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 43

Wood pulp production (tonnes)
See 'Wood pulp' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 94, table 43

Wood pulp production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Wood pulp production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 43

Woodfuel production (m^3)
See 'Woodfuel' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: table 42

Woodfuel production p.a. growth (%)
See 'Woodfuel production (m^3)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 42

Acronyms

ACS agricultural capital stock

ADER average dietary energy requirement

ASTI Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (IFPRI)

BOD organic water pollutant (biochemical oxygen demand)

CH_4 methane

CIESIN Center for International Earth Science Information Network

CO_2 carbon dioxide

CPIA country policy and institutional assessment

CRED Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

DAC Development Assistance Committee

DALY disability-adjusted life years

DES dietary energy supply

FAOSTAT FAO statistical databases

FDI foreign direct investment

FiBL Research Institute of Organic Agriculture

FPPP food purchasing power parity

GDP gross domestic product

GFSM Government Finance Statistics Manual

GHG greenhouse gas

GIEWS Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (FAO)

GMOs genetically modified organism

GNI gross national income

ha hectare(s)

ICP International Comparison Program

IDMC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDPs internally displaced person

IEA International Energy Agency

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFOAM International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

IFPRI International Food Policy ResearchInstitute

ILO International Labour Organization

IMF International Monetary Fund

INFOODS International Network of Food Data Systems

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPM integrated pest management

ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

KILM Key Indicators of the Labour Market

LADA Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands

LDC least developed country

LIFDC low-income food deficit country

LULUCF Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

M49 standard country or area codes for statistical use

MDG Millennium Development Goal

MICCA Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture Programme

N_2O nitrous oxide

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States of America

nes not elsewhere specified

NGO non-governmental organization

ODA official development assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

p.a. per annum

PAL physical activity level

PPP purchasing power parity

R language and environment for statistical computing and graphics

R&D research and development

SD standard deviation

SOFI State of Food Insecurity in the World (FAO)

SOFIA State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (FAO)

SOFO State of the World's Forests (FAO)

SOLAW State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)

UN COMTRADE United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNPD United Nations Population Division

WB World Bank

WDI World Development Indicators (World Bank)

WFS World Food Summit

WHO World Health Organization

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