

TABLE 52: List of countries

| Developed regions | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| North America | Asia and Oceania | Europe | European Union ¹² |
| Bermuda | Australia | Albania | Austria |
| Canada | Israel | Andorra | Belgium |
| United States of America | Japan | Austria | Bulgaria |
| Greenland | New Zealand | Belarus | Cyprus ¹³ |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | | Belgium | Czech Republic |
| | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Denmark |
| | | Bulgaria | Estonia |
| | | Croatia | Finland |
| | | Czech Republic | France |
| | | Denmark | Germany |
| | | Estonia | Greece |
| | | Faroe Islands | Hungary |
| | | Finland | Ireland |
| | | France | Italy |
| | | Germany | Latvia |
| | | Gibraltar | Lithuania |
| | | Greece | Luxembourg |
| | | Holy See | Malta |
| | | Hungary | Netherlands |
| | | Iceland | Poland |
| | | Ireland | Portugal |
| | | Italy | Romania |
| | | Latvia | Slovakia |
| | | Liechtenstein | Slovenia |
| | | Lithuania | Spain |
| | | Luxembourg | Sweden |
| | | Malta | United Kingdom |
| | | Monaco | |
| | | Montenegro | |
| | | Netherlands | |
| | | Norway | |
| | | Poland | |
| | | Portugal | |
| | | Republic of Moldova | |
| | | Romania | |
| | | Russian Federation | |
| | | San Marino | |
| | | Serbia ¹⁴ | |
| | | Slovakia | |
| | | Slovenia | |
| | | Spain | |
| | | Sweden | |
| | | Switzerland | |
| | | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | |
| | | Ukraine | |
| | | United Kingdom | |

¹²The European Union is treated as a group (EU27) and forms the geographical aggregate for Europe excluding Cyprus.

¹³Situated in West Asia, excluded from the Europe aggregate

¹⁴Kosovo is not considered to be a part of Serbia in World Bank sourced data.

| Developing regions | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Africa | | Asia | | | | | |
| North Africa | Sub-Saharan Africa | Central Asia | East Asia | South Asia | West Asia | Latin America and Caribbean | Oceania |
| Algeria | Angola | Kazakhstan | Brunei Darussalam | Afghanistan | Armenia | Antigua and Barbuda | Fiji |
| Egypt | Benin | Kyrgyzstan | Cambodia | Bangladesh | Azerbaijan | Argentina | French Polynesia |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Botswana | Tajikistan | China ¹⁵ | Bhutan | Bahrain | Bahamas | Kiribati |
| Morocco | Burkina Faso | Turkmenistan | Indonesia | India | Cyprus | Barbados | New Caledonia |
| Tunisia | Burundi | Uzbekistan | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Gaza Strip (Palestine) | Belize | Papua New Guinea |
| Western Sahara | Cameroon | | Republic of Korea | Maldives | Georgia | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Samoa |
| | Cape Verde | | Lao People's Democratic Republic | Nepal | Iraq | Brazil | Solomon Islands |
| | Central African Republic | | Malaysia | Pakistan | Jordan | Chile | Tonga |
| | Chad | | Mongolia | Sri Lanka | Kuwait | Colombia | Vanuatu |
| | Comoros | | Myanmar | | Lebanon | Costa Rica | American Samoa |
| | Congo | | Philippines | | Occupied Palestinian Territory ¹⁶ | Cuba | Cook Islands |
| | Côte d'Ivoire | | Singapore | | Saudi Arabia | Dominica | Guam |
| | Democratic Republic of the Congo | | Thailand | | Syrian Arab Republic | Dominican Republic | Marshall Islands |
| | Djibouti | | Timor-Leste | | Turkey | Ecuador | Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| | Equatorial Guinea | | Viet Nam | | United Arab Emirates | El Salvador | Nauru |
| | Eritrea | | | | West Bank | French Guiana | Niue |
| | Ethiopia | | | | Yemen | Grenada | Northern Mariana Islands |
| | Gabon | | | | Oman | Guatemala | Palau |
| | Gambia | | | | Qatar | Guyana | Tokelau |
| | Ghana | | | | | Haiti | Tuvalu |
| | Guinea | | | | | Honduras | Wallis and Futuna Islands |
| | Guinea-Bissau | | | | | Jamaica | |
| | Kenya | | | | | Mexico | |
| | Lesotho | | | | | Netherlands Antilles | |
| | Liberia | | | | | Nicaragua | |
| | Madagascar | | | | | Panama | |
| | Malawi | | | | | Paraguay | |
| | Mali | | | | | Peru | |
| | Mauritania | | | | | Saint Kitts and Nevis | |
| | Mauritius | | | | | Saint Lucia | |
| | Mayotte | | | | | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | |
| | Mozambique | | | | | Suriname | |
| | Namibia | | | | | Trinidad and Tobago | |
| | Niger | | | | | Uruguay | |
| | Nigeria | | | | | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | |
| | Réunion | | | | | Anguilla | |
| | Rwanda | | | | | Aruba | |
| | Saint Helena | | | | | British Virgin Islands | |
| | Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | Cayman Islands | |
| | Senegal | | | | | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | |
| | Seychelles | | | | | Guadeloupe | |
| | Sierra Leone | | | | | Martinique | |
| | Somalia | | | | | Montserrat | |
| | Sudan ¹⁷ | | | | | Puerto Rico | |
| | South Africa | | | | | Turks and Caicos Islands | |
| | Swaziland | | | | | United States Virgin Islands | |
| | United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | |
| | Togo | | | | | | |
| | Uganda | | | | | | |
| | Zambia | | | | | | |
| | Zimbabwe | | | | | | |

¹⁵includes China, mainland; China, Hong Kong SAR; China, Macao SAR; and China, Taiwan Province of. The composition of China in World Bank sourced data is: China, mainland; and China, Taiwan Province of.

¹⁶Excludes West Bank and Gaza Strip.

¹⁷Includes South Sudan owing to a lack of data availability.

| RAF geographical composition | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| North Africa | West Africa | Central Africa | East Africa | Southern Africa |
| Algeria | Benin | Cameroon | Burundi | Angola |
| Egypt | Burkina Faso | Central African Republic | Djibouti | Botswana |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Cape Verde | Chad | Eritrea | Comoros |
| Morocco | Côte d'Ivoire | Congo | Ethiopia | Lesotho |
| Tunisia | Gambia | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Kenya | Madagascar |
| | Ghana | Equatorial Guinea | Rwanda | Malawi |
| | Guinea | Gabon | Somalia | Mauritius |
| | Guinea-Bissau | Sao Tome and Principe | Sudan | Mozambique |
| | Liberia | | Uganda | Namibia |
| | Mali | | United Republic of Tanzania | Seychelles |
| | Mauritania | | | South Africa |
| | Niger | | | Swaziland |
| | Nigeria | | | Zambia |
| | Senegal | | | Zimbabwe |
| | Sierra Leone | | | |
| | Togo | | | |

RAF regional economic communities

| ECOWAS | SADC | COMESA | UMA | ECCAS | IGAD | CEMAC | UEMOA | CEN-SAD |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Benin | Angola | Burundi | Algeria | Angola | Djibouti | Cameroon | Benin | Benin |
| Burkina Faso | Botswana | Comoros | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Burundi | Eritrea | Central African Republic | Burkina Faso | Burkina Faso |
| Cape Verde | Democratic Republic of Congo | Re-the Democratic Republic of Congo | Mauritania | Cameroon | Ethiopia | Chad | Côte d'Ivoire | Central African Republic |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Lesotho | Djibouti | Morocco | Central African Republic | Kenya | Equatorial Guinea | Guinea-Bissau | Chad |
| Gambia | Madagascar | Egypt | Tunisia | Chad | Somalia | Congo | Mali | Comoros |
| Ghana | Malawi | Eritrea | | Congo | Sudan | Gabon | Niger | Côte d'Ivoire |
| Guinea | Mauritius | Ethiopia | | Democratic Republic of Congo | Re-the Uganda | | Senegal | Djibouti |
| Guinea-Bissau | Mozambique | Kenya | | Equatorial Guinea | | | Togo | Egypt |
| Liberia | Namibia | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | Gabon | | | | Eritrea |
| Mali | Seychelles | Madagascar | | Sao Tome and Principe | | | | Gambia |
| Niger | South Africa | Malawi | | | | | | Ghana |
| Nigeria | Swaziland | Mauritius | | | | | | Guinea-Bissau |
| Senegal | Tanzania | Rwanda | | | | | | Liberia |
| Sierra Leone | Zambia | Seychelles | | | | | | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| Togo | Zimbabwe | Sudan | | | | | | Mali |
| | | Swaziland | | | | | | Morocco |
| | | Uganda | | | | | | Niger |
| | | Zambia | | | | | | Nigeria |
| | | Zimbabwe | | | | | | Senegal |
| | | | | | | | | Somalia |
| | | | | | | | | Sierra Leone |
| | | | | | | | | Sudan |
| | | | | | | | | Togo |
| | | | | | | | | Tunisia |

Indicators list

% of equip. area actually irrigated

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.EAAT

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

% of equip. area irrigated by groundwater

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.EATG

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LDAG

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area by total land area (%)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LDAG.SHL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.TRA.SKM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHE

Page: table 47 (p. 218).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Agricultural methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHEAB

Page: map 51 (p. 193).

Source: World Bank

Owner: IEA

Agricultural methane emissions (% of the world's total) (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHEAB.SC

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOE

Page: table 47 (p. 218).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOEAB

Page: map 52 (p. 195).

Source: World Bank

Owner: IEA

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of the world's total) (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOEAB.SC

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Agricultural population, total

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural population (% of total population)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.GR20

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural water withdrawal (m³/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWA

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US\$)

P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.AGV.PWK

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and FAO

Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.AGV.GDP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and OECD

Aquaculture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP

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

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP.SHP

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

Aquaculture production (% p.a.)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP.GR9

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

Arable and permanent cropland growth (% p.a.)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARPCL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable and permanent cropland (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARPCL.GR19

Page: table 44 (p. 212), chart 71 (p. 186).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Arable land (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable land per person (ha/person)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARL.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Arable land (% of total land area)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARL.SHL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Arable land per person growth (% p.a.)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARL.SHP.GR39

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Arable land potential (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.LAN.ALP

Source: Agricultural Development Economics Division

Owner: FAO

Area under bioenergy crops

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.BF.HA

Page: chart 86 (p. 208).

Source: Based on IEA biofuel production data

Owner: FAO

Area under GM crops (time series of economic regions)

P4.ENV.ISAAA.BIO.GM.HA

Page: chart 85 (p. 207).

Source: Clive James, Global Status of Commercialized Biotech and GM Crops: 2010

Owner: International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)

Average dietary supply adequacy (index)

DA.DET.AV.IN.NO

Source: FAOSTAT and ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Average governance Index

P2.HUN.WBK.POV.GOV.AVE

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

P4.ENV.FAO.ACQ.CLIM.APD

Page: map 54 (p. 199).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Average protein supply (g/cap/day)

DA.DET.PS.GR.NO

Source: FAOSTAT

Owner: FAO

Average soil quality (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.SQ

Page: table 44 (p. 212), map 47 (p. 185).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO, IIASA, ISRIC, ISSCAS, and JRC: Harmonized World Soil Database

Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)

DA.DET.APS.GR.NO

Source: FAOSTAT

Owner: FAO

Biofuel production (kt of oil equivalent)

P4.ENV.IEA.BIO.BF.QP

Page: table 49 (p. 222), chart 87 (p. 210), map 59 (p. 209).

Source: Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2011 editions

Owner: IEA

Biofuel production growth (% p.a.)

P4.ENV.IEA.BIO.BF.QP.GR9

Page: table 49 (p. 222).

Source: Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2011 editions

Bovine meat production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BF.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Bovine meat production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BF.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Capture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QP

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

Owner: FAO

Capture per capita production (tonnes/capita)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QP.SHP

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

Capture production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QP.GR9

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

Carbon stock in living forest biomass

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.CSFO

Page: table 44 (p. 212), chart 74 (p. 187).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Owner: FAO

Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

P1.MAC.IMF.WEO.GOV.DBT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IMF, World Bank and OECD

Cereal exports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CE.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereal import dependency ratio (%)

DV.VS.CIDR.IN.NO

Source: ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Cereal imports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CE.IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Children out of school, primary, total

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.COSR

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

CO₂ concentration

P4.ENV.IPCC.CC.CO2

Page: chart 81 (p. 198).

Source: Global Climate Change: key indicators

Owner: NASA

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain yield growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.YLD.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.FER.CON

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNICEF

Contribution of the agricultural sector to total greenhouse gases (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.GHG.AG.SH

Page: table 47 (p. 218).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: UNFCCC

Control of Corruption Index

P2.HUN.WBK.POV.GOV.COR

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Countries in protracted crises

P2.HUN.FAO.ESA.RHS.NPC

Source: Trade and Markets Division

Owner: FAO

Crop production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPIN.CRPS

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Growth in crop production (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPIN.CRPS.GR18

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Dairy exports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Dairy imports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Death rate, crude (per 1000 people)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.MOR.CDR

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Depth of the food deficit (depth)

DO.OUT.ACDFD.DP.NO

Source: ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Domestic food price volatility (index)

DV.VS.DFPI.IN.NO

Source: FAO elaboration

Owner: Data to compute the Domestic Food Price Index were provided by ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project).

Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.CHLD

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO, UNICEF and World Bank

Electricity access, rural %

P1.RES.IEA.WEO.ELEC.AC.REA

Source: World Energy Outlook 2012

Owner: IEA

Electricity access, urban %

P1.RES.IEA.WEO.ELEC.AC.UEA

Source: World Energy Outlook 2011

Owner: IEA

Electrification rate (%)

P1.RES.IEA.WEO.ELEC.AC.ER

Source: World Energy Outlook 2010

Owner: IEA

Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.AGRF

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employees, agriculture, male (% of female employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.AGRM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EAT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment in industry (% of total employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EIT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment in services (% of total employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EST

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EPRF

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EPRM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EPRT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Energy use by agriculture (kt)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ENGY.AG

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: IEA

Energy use share (kt)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ENGY.AG.SH

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: IEA

Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.EXPS

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Export value index (2000 = 100)

P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.XVAL.IX

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNCTAD and IMF

Exports of cereals (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CE.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CTCS.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BVS.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of fish (value)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.TOT.EXv

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FV.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of milk equivalent (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of oilcrops (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of oilseeds (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of sugar (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.SU.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of total meat (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of total meat (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of vegetable oils and animal fats (value)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VL.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of vegetable oils and animal fats (volume)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . VL . EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**FAO Global Consumption price volatility (2002-2004=100)**

P2 . HUN . FAO . FPV . GCI

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Female (% of agricultural holders in developing regions)**

P1 . RES . ILO . GEND . HLD . FM

Source: Gender and Land Rights Database*Owner:* FAO**Female (% of the agricultural labour force)**

P1 . RES . ILO . LAB . GEND

Source: World Bank*Owner:* ILO**Fertility rate, total (births per woman)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WPP . FER . TOT

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* UNPD World Population Prospects 2010**Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)**

P1 . RES . WBK . WDI . FER . HA

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* FAO**Fish species, threatened**

P4 . ENV . WBK . WDI . BIOD . FST

Page: chart 82 (p. 200).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* FishBase database, www.fishbase.org**Food aid received (tonnes)**

P2 . HUN . WFP . FAIS . FDAID

Source: Food Aid Information System*Owner:* WFP**Food price inflation (%)**

P2 . HUN . FAO . FPV . FCP I

Source: LABORSTA*Owner:* ILO**Food Price Level Index (index)**

DE . DET . EA . IN . NO

Source: FAO elaboration*Owner:* Data provided by ILO and the World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project).**Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility) (%)**

P2 . HUN . FAO . FPV . FPVn

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Food production (calories)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . FD . QP

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Food production (kcal/day/person)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . FD . QP . SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)**

P1 . RES . WBK . WDI . FDI . INF

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* IMF and UNCTAD**Forest area (ha)**

P4 . ENV . FAO . ESS . LAND . FOST

Page: table 44 (p. 212), chart 70 (p. 184).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Forest area (% of total land area)**

P4 . ENV . FAO . ESS . LAND . FOST . SHL

Page: map 48 (p. 187).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Forest area growth (% p.a.)**

P4 . ENV . FAO . ESS . LAND . FOST . GR4

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Forest area growth (% p.a.)**

P4 . ENV . FAO . ESS . LAND . FOST . GR19

Page: table 44 (p. 212), chart 71 (p. 186).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Fungicides and bactericides consumption (tonnes)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . PES . FUNG

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**GDP (current US\$)**

P1 . MAC . IMF . WEO . GDP . NOM

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* IMF, World Bank and OECD**GDP per capita (current US\$)**

P1 . MAC . IMF . WEO . GDP . NPC

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* IMF, World Bank and OECD**Gender Inequality Index**

P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . GEI

Source: Human Development Report 2010*Owner:* UNDP**Genetically modified plants**

P4 . ENV . ISAAA . BIO . GM . CROPS

Source: Clive James, Global Status of Commercialized Biotech and GM Crops: 2010*Owner:* International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)**Gini-index of income distribution**

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . POV . GINI

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* World Bank

Global affordability of food (2002-2004=100)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.AFD

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Global distribution of risks associated with main agricultural production systems

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.SOLAW

Source: Natural Resources and Environment Department

Owner: FAO

Global food trade index, cal (2004-2006=100)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.IXc

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Global food trade index, value (2004-2006=100)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.IXv

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Global surface temperature (current)

P4.ENV.IPCC.CC.GSTG

Page: map 53 (p. 196).

Source: IPCC Data Distribution Centre

Owner: IPCC

Global surface temperature (time series)

P4.ENV.IPCC.CC.GST

Page: chart 79 (p. 197).

Source: IPCC Data Distribution Centre

Owner: IPCC

Government Effectiveness Index

P2.HUN.WBK.POV.GOV.GOV

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Greenhouse gas emissions by agriculture (gigagrams CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.GHG.AG

Page: table 47 (p. 218).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: UNFCCC

Gross capital formation (% of GDP)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.GCF.GDP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and OECD

Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock growth (% p.a.)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.GR7

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock growth (% p.a.)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock (% of GDP)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.SHGDP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock change (% of GDP)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.SHGDP.CH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, land development (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, land development (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LD.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, livestock fixed assets (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LFA

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, livestock fixed assets (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LFA.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, livestock inventory (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LI

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, livestock inventory (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LI.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, machinery & equipment (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LME

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, machinery & equipment (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LME.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, plantation crops (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LPC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, plantation crops (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LPC.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross capital stock, structures for livestock (constant 2005 prices)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LSL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, structures for livestock (% gross capital stock)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LSL.SH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita crop production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . CRPS

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita crop production index number (% change by latest)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . CRPS . CH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita crop production index number growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . CRPS . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita livestock production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . LSTK

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita livestock production index number (% change by latest)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . LSTK . CH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita livestock production index number growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . LSTK . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita non-food production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . NFOOD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita non-food production index number (% change by latest)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . NFOOD . CH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita non-food production index number growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . NFOOD . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita Production Index Number (2004-2006=100)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . FD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita Production Index Number growth (2004-2006=100, % p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . FD . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita production index number food (2004-2006 = 100)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . FOOD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita production index number food (% change by latest)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . FOOD . CH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Gross per capita production index number food growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . GPCPIN . FOOD . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . HE . PCP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO

Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . HE . TOT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO

Herbicides consumption (tonnes)

P1 . RES . FA0 . ESS . PES . HERB

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Human Development Index

P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . HDI

Source: Human Development Report 2010

Owner: UNDP

Human Development Index (inequality adjusted)

P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . HDI i

Source: Human Development Report 2010

Owner: UNDP

Import dependency (calories)

P3 . FTW . FA0 . ESS . IMPD c

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Import value index (2000 = 100)

P1 . MAC . WBK . WDI . MVAL . IX

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNCTAD and IMF

Imports of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (value)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . BVS . IM v

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Imports of fish (value)

P3 . FTW . FA0 . FI . TOT . IM v

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

Owner: FAO

Imports of fruit and vegetables (value)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . FV . IM v

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Imports of oilcrops (volume)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . OS . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Imports of total meat (volume)

P3 . FEED . FA0 . ESS . MT . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Imports of vegetable oils and animal fats (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VL.IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.SAN.IMPS

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.WAT.IMPRU

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.WAT.IMPWU

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Income share held by highest 20% (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H20

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Income share held by lowest 20% (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.L20

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Industrial water withdrawal (m³/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWI

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

P1.MAC.IMF.WEO.INF.PER

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IMF

Inland aquaculture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP1

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

Owner: FAO

Inland capture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QP1

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

Owner: FAO

Insecticides consumption (tonnes)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.PES.INS

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Internally displaced persons, total

P2.HUN.UNHCR.GT.RHS.TPCI

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

International food price volatility by food group (%)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPV

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

International food price volatility by food group (2002-2004=100)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPI

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Irrigation potential (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.IP

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Jute and jute-like fibre production (tonnes)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.CT.QP

Page: map 60 (p. 211).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.PTRF

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.PTRM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Labour force, total

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.TOT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Land with rainfed crop potential

P4.ENV.LND.SUIT

Page: chart 69 (p. 183).

Source: Agricultural Development Economics Division

Owner: FAO

Lead time to export, median case (days)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.EXP.DAY

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Lead time to import, median case (days)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.IMP.DAY

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.MOR.EXP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.FILT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.INF.IX

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Male (% of agricultural holders in developing regions)

P1.RES.ILO.GEND.HLD.ML

Source: Gender and Land Rights Database

Owner: FAO

Mammal species, threatened

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.BIOD.MST

Page: chart 82 (p. 200).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature

Marine aquaculture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QPm

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

Owner: FAO

Marine capture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QPm

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

Owner: FAO

Meat production, total (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Meat per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.MCH.GDP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WTO and World Bank

Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.MTHE

Page: table 47 (p. 218), chart 77 (p. 192).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Milk production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Milk production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Mortality rate, infant (per 1000 live births)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.MOR.IMR

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UNPD

Multidimensional Poverty Index

P2.HUN.UNDP.HDR.MPI

Source: Alkire, S. Roche, JM. Santos, ME. and Seth, S (November 2011) ophi.queh.ox.ac.uk

Owner: OPHI

Multiple uses function (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.PFF.MU

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 73 (p. 187).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2013

Owner: FAO

Municipal water withdrawal (m³/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWM

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Natural fibre production (tonnes)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.NF.QP

Page: table 49 (p. 222), chart 88 (p. 210).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Natural fibre production growth (% p.a.)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.NF.QP.GR48

Page: table 49 (p. 222).

Source: Statistics Division

Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)

P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.TOT.IX

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNCTAD and IMF

Net ODA received (% of GNI)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.ODA.GNI

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: OECD

Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.ODA.PCP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: OECD

Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.NOE

Page: table 47 (p. 218), chart 78 (p. 194).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil-bearing crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oil-bearing crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Oil-bearing crops yield growth (hg/ha)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Oil-bearing crops yield growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.YLD.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Oilcrop production (tonnes)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Oilcrop per capita production (tonnes/person)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Oilcrop production growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Organic agriculture area (ha)**

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA

Page: chart 83, 84 (p. 202, 204), map 56 (p. 203).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO-FiBL-IFOAM**Organic agriculture area (% of the agricultural area)**

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA.SHL

Page: table 49 (p. 222), map 57 (p. 205).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Othe and unknown function (%)**

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.PFF.OU

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 73 (p. 187).*Source:* Global Forest Resources Assessment 2014*Owner:* FAO**Other naturally reg. forest (%)**

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.FOC.NR

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 72 (p. 186).*Source:* Global Forest Resources Assessment 2011*Owner:* FAO**Other pesticide consumption (tonnes)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.PES.OTH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

P4.ENV.CBD.GMO.CBP

Page: map 58 (p. 206).*Source:* www.cbd.int*Owner:* Convention on Biological Diversity**Pasture land (ha)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PSTL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pasture land by total land area (%)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PSTL.SHL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Pasture land growth (% p.a.)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PSTL.GR19

Page: table 44 (p. 212), chart 71 (p. 186).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Per capita food losses and waste at consumption stage**

P3.FTW.FAO.AGS.LOSS.CON

Source: Global Food Losses and Waste*Owner:* FAO**Per capita food losses and waste at pre-consumptions stages**

P3.FTW.FAO.AGS.LOSS.PRE

Source: Global Food Losses and Waste*Owner:* FAO**Per Capita food production variability (index)**

DV.VS.FPV.IN.SH

Source: FAOSTAT*Owner:* FAO**Per Capita food supply variability (index)**

DV.VS.FSV.IN.SH

Source: FAOSTAT*Owner:* FAO**Per capita total food losses and waste (kg/year)**

P3.FTW.FAO.AGS.LOSS

Source: Global Food Losses and Waste*Owner:* FAO**Percent of adults who are underweight (%)**

DT.OUT.UTAUN.POP.SH

Source: WHO*Owner:* World Health Organization, Global Database on Body Mass Index.**Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (%)**

DV.VS.AEI.IN.SH

Source: ESS calculations*Owner:* FAO**Percent of paved roads over total roads (%)**

DP.DET.PAPR.KM.SH

Source: World Bank*Owner:* World Bank, Transportation, Water, and Information and Communications Technologies Department, Transport Division.**Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (%)**

DT.OUT.UTST.POP.SH

Source: WDI*Owner:* World Health Organization.

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (%)

DT . OUT . UTUN . POP . SH

Source: WDI*Owner:* World Health Organization.**Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted (%)**

DT . OUT . UTWA . POP . SH

Source: WDI*Owner:* World Health Organization.**Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)**

DU . DET . UTSF . POP . SH

Source: WDI*Owner:* World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Joint Measurement Programme (JMP).**Percentage of population with access to improved water sources (%)**

DU . DET . UTWR . POP . SH

Source: WDI*Owner:* World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Joint Measurement Programme (JMP).**Permanent cropland (ha)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . PCL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Permanent cropland by total land area (%)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . PCL . SHL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Persons affected by drought, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPDR

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by earthquake (seismic activity), total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPEA

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by extreme temperature, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPTA

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by flood, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPFL

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by natural disasters, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPND

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by storm, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPST

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Persons affected by volcano disasters, total**

P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPVOWIEP

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Pesticide consumption**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . PES . TON

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pigmeat production (tonnes)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . PK . QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pigmeat production growth (% p.a.)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . PK . QP . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Plant species (higher), threatened**

P4 . ENV . WBK . WDI . BIOD . PST

Page: chart 82 (p. 200).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature**Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index)**

DV . VS . PS . IN . NO

Source: WorldWide Governance Indicators*Owner:* Produced by: Brookings Institution (Daniel Kaufmann); World Bank Development Research Group (Aart Kraay); and World Bank Institute (Massimo Mastruzzi).**Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index**

P2 . HUN . WBK . POV . GOV . POL

Source: World Bank*Owner:* Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project**Population ages 0-14 (% of total)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WPP . POP . AGE . YNG

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* World Bank**Population ages 15-64 (% of total)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WPP . POP . AGE . MDN

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* World Bank**Population ages 65 and above (% of total)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WPP . POP . AGE . OLD

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* World Bank**Population density (people per sq. km of land area)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WPP . POP . DEN

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* FAO and World Bank**Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million (% of total population)**

P1 . DEM . UN . WUP . POP . SH

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* missing

Population, total

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR20

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR10

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Poultry meat production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.PT.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Poultry meat production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.PT.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.P125

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at \$2 a day (PPP) (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.P200

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.PNPL

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.PRPL

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H125

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H200

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.HNPL

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.HRPL

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Prevalence of food inadequacy (%)

D0.OUT.ACPFI.POP.NO

Source: ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.HIV.PREV

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNAIDS and WHO

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

D0.OUT.ACPU.POP.NO

Source: ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Price-adjusted major currencies US Dollar Index (2000 = 100)

P1.MAC.USA.FR.EXR.MAJ

Source: United States Federal Reserve

Owner: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Primary forest (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.FOC.PR

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 72 (p. 186).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Owner: FAO

Primary forest (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.FOC.PL

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 72 (p. 186).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2012

Owner: FAO

Production function (%)

P4.ENV.FAO.FOR.LCF.PFF.PR

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 73 (p. 187).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Owner: FAO

Production of eggs in shell (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Production of eggs in shell growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of industrial roundwood (m³)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.IR.QP

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of industrial roundwood growth (% p.a.)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.IR.QP.GR49

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of paper and paperboard (m³)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.PP.QP

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of paper and paperboard growth (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. PP. QP. GR49

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of recovered paper (tonnes)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. RP. QP

Page: table 49 (p. 222).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of roundwood (m³)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. RW. QP

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of roundwood growth (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. RW. QP. GR49

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of sawnwood (m³)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. SW. QP

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of sawnwood growth (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. SW. QP. GR49

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of wood-based panels (m³)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WBP. QP

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of wood-based panels growth (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WBP. QP. GR49

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of wood pulp (m³)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WP. QP

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of wood pulp growth (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WP. QP. GR49

Page: table 51 (p. 226).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of woodfuel (m³)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WF. QP

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO, Forestry Department (foresSTAT)

Production of woodfuel (% p.a.)

P4. ENV. FAO. BIO. WF. QP. GR49

Page: table 50 (p. 224).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Protection and conservation function (%)

P4. ENV. FAO. FOR. LCF. PFF. PC

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 73 (p. 187).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2011

Owner: FAO

Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

P2. HUN. WBK. WDI. EDU. EXPP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Pulses harvested area (ha)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. AH. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pulses harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. AH. GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pulses production (tonnes)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. QP. SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pulses production growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. QP. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pulses yield (hg/ha)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses yield (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. PS. YLD. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rail-lines density (%)

DP. DET. PARLD. KM. SH

Source: World Bank

Owner: World Bank, Transportation, Water, and Information and Communications Technologies Department, Transport Division.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

P2. HUN. WBK. WDI. EDU. GEN

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Real effective exchange rate index

P1 . MAC . IMF . IFS . EXR . REEXR

Source: International Financial Statistics

Owner: IMF

Real growth rate in GDP

P1 . MAC . IMF . WEO . GDP . RGR

Source: World Economic Outlook

Owner: IMF

Real interest rate (%)

P1 . MAC . WBK . WDI . INT . RL

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IMF and World Bank

Regulatory Quality Index

P2 . HUN . WBK . POV . GOV . REG

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Renewable water resources (m³/person/yr)

P1 . RES . FAO . NRL . WTRpc

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

P1 . RES . WBK . WDI . RD . GDP

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Researchers in R&D (per million people)

P1 . RES . WBK . WDI . RD . NUM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Rice exports (volume)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice harvested area (ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . AH . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rice harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . AH . GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rice imports (volume)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice production (tonnes)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . QP . SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rice production growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . QP . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rice yield (hg/ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice yield growth(hg/ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RI . YLD . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Road density (%)

DP . DET . PARD . KM . SH

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and electronic files, except where noted.

Roads, paved (% of total roads)

P1 . RES . WBK . WDI . RD . PV

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Road Federation

Root and tuber crops harvested area (ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Root and tuber crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . AH . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Root and tuber crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . AH . GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Root and tuber crops per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . QP . SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Root and tuber crops production growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . QP . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Root and tuber crops yield (hg/ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Root and tuber crops yield growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . RT . YLD . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Rule of Law Index

P2 . HUN . WBK . POV . GOV . LAW

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Rural population (% of total population)

P1 . DEM . UN . WUP . POP . RUR . SH

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Rural population, total

P1 . DEM . UN . WUP . POP . RUR

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Rural population growth (% p.a.)

P1 . DEM . UN . WUP . POP . RUR . GR10

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Sahel rainfall anomalies

P4 . ENV . JISAO . CLIM . SAHEL

Page: chart 80 (p. 198).

Source: JISAO data (<http://jisao.washington.edu/data/sahel/>)

Owner: Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean (JISAO)

Saline soils (ha)

P4 . ENV . FAO . POL . SAL

Page: chart 76 (p. 190).

Source: Natural Resources and Environment Department

Owner: FAO

Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (%)

DA . DET . ES . KCD . SH

Source: FAOSTAT and ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Share of feedstocks used in bioenergy production (%)

P4 . ENV . FAO . BIO . FD . FDSTK

Page: chart 89 (p. 211).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Share of food expenditure of the poor (%)

DO . OUT . ACFEP . EXP . SH

Source: LABORSTA

Owner: ILO

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn (total)P4 . ENV . FAO . NRL . WAT . Wwf_r

Page: table 46 (p. 216), chart 75 (p. 188).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agricultureP4 . ENV . FAO . NRL . WAT . Wwf_{rag}

Page: table 46 (p. 216), map 50 (p. 191).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep and goat meat production (tonnes)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SH . QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep and goat meat production growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SH . QP . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Social services function (%)

P4 . ENV . FAO . FOR . LCF . PFF . SS

Page: table 45 (p. 214), chart 73 (p. 187).

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2012

Owner: FAO

Source of growth in crop production, harvested area expansion (%)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . CRPS . GSRCE . AR

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Source of growth in crop production, yield increases (%)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . CRPS . GSRCE . YI

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Stateless and others, total

P2 . HUN . UNHCR . GT . RHS . TPC0

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Sugar exports (volume)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SU . EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar imports (volume)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SU . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugarcane harvested area (ha)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugarcane harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . AH . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugarcane harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . AH . GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugarcane production (tonnes)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugarcane per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . QP . SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugarcane production growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . SC . QP . GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugarcane yield (hg/ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.SC.YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugarcane yield growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.SC.YLD.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.CON.PROT

Page: table 49 (p. 222), map 55 (p. 201).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.TAEI

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LAND

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total population of concern to UNHCR, total

P2.HUN.UNHCR.GT.RHS.TPCR

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total refugees, total

P2.HUN.UNHCR.GT.RHS.TPCR

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total water withdrawal (m³/inhab/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.TWwpc

Page: table 46 (p. 216), map 49 (p. 189).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal (m³/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.TWw

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Unemployment, female (% of female labour force)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.UNF

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.UNFT

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Urban air pollution

P4.ENV.WHO.GHO.POL.UAP

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: Global Health Observatory

Owner: WHO

Urban population (% of total population)

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.SH

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Urban population, total

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Urban population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.GR10

Source: World Bank (WDI)

US\$ Exchange rate

P1.MAC.IMF.IFS.EXR.AVE

Source: International Financial Statistics

Owner: IMF

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (%)

DV.VS.FIME.FE.SH

Source: ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Value of food production per capita (I\$/cap)

DA.DET.FPI.I.NO

Source: FAOSTAT and ESS calculations

Owner: FAO

Vegetable production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetable per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP.SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Voice and Accountability Index

P2.HUN.WBK.POV.GOV.VCE

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.WATCG

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, clay and glass industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.WATCG

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, food industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.WATF

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, metal industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.WATM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, other industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4. ENV. WBK. WDI. POL. WATO

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, paper and pulp industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4. ENV. WBK. WDI. POL. WATP

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, textile industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4. ENV. WBK. WDI. POL. WATT

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water pollution, wood industry (% of total BOD emissions)

P4. ENV. WBK. WDI. POL. WATW

Page: table 48 (p. 220).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Water withdrawal % by agriculture

P4. ENV. FAO. NRL. WAT. WWAperc

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal % by industry

P4. ENV. FAO. NRL. WAT. WWIperc

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal % by the municipal sector

P4. ENV. FAO. NRL. WAT. WWMperc

Page: table 46 (p. 216).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat exports (volume)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat harvested area (ha)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. AH. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. AH. GR49

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat imports (volume)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat production (tonnes)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat per capita production (tonnes/person)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. QP. SHP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat production growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. QP. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat yield (hg/ha)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. YLD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat yield growth (% p.a.)

P3. FEED. FAO. ESS. WT. YLD. GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Definitions

% of equip. 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.

% of equip. area irrigated by groundwater

Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops that is irrigated from wells (shallow wells and deep tube wells) or springs.

Agricultural area

Agricultural area, this category is the sum of areas under "Arable land and Permanent crops" and "Permanent pastures".

Agricultural area organic, total

Sum of areas under "Agricultural area certified organic" and "Agricultural area in conversion to organic".

Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)

Agricultural methane emissions are emissions from animals, animal waste, rice production, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Agricultural methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

See 'Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)' and 'Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)'. .

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced through fertilizer use (synthetic and animal manure), animal waste management, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

See 'Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)' and 'Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)'. .

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 non-food 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 (1000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 dollars and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 dollars, corresponding to 1100 dollars 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.

Agricultural water withdrawal (m³/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. .

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 dollars.

Agriculture, value added (% 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.

Animal Vegetable Oil -4

Vegetables oils and fats. Oil extraction by traditional methods often requires various preliminary operations, such as cracking, shelling, dehulling, etc., after which the crop is ground to a paste. The paste, or the whole fruit, is then boiled with water and stirred until the oil separates and can be collected. Such traditional methods have a low rate of efficiency, particularly when performed manually. Oil extracted by pressing without heating is the purest method and often produces an edible product without refining. Modern methods of oil recovery include crushing and pressing, as well as dissolving the crop in a solvent, most commonly hexane. Extracting oil with a solvent is a more efficient method than pressing. The residue left after the removal of oil (oilcake or meal) is used as feedstuff. Crude vegetable oils are obtained without further processing other than degumming or filtering. To make them suitable for human consumption, most edible vegetable oils are refined to remove impurities and toxic substances, a process which involves bleaching, deodorization and cooling (to make the oils stable in cold temperatures). The loss involved in these processes ranges from 4 to 8 percent. The FAO concept includes raw, refined and fractioned oils, but not chemically modified oils. With some exceptions, and in contrast to animal fats, vegetable oils contain predominantly unsaturated (light, liquid) fatty acids of two kinds: monounsaturated (oleic acid - mainly in extra virgin olive oil) and polyunsaturated (linoleic acid and linolenic acid - in oils extracted from oilseeds). Vegetable oils have a wide variety of food uses, including salad and cooking oils, as well as in the production of margarine, shortening and compound fat. They also enter into many processed products, such as mayonnaise, mustard, potato chips, French fries, salad dressing, sandwich spread and canned fish. Industrial and non-food uses of vegetable oils include the production of soaps, detergents, fatty acids, paint, varnish, resin, plastic and lubricants. Animal oils and fats. This chapter includes animal fats that are obtained in the course of dressing the carcasses of slaughtered animals (slaughter fats), or at a later stage in the butchering process when meat is being prepared for final consumption (butcher fats). Processed animal fats include lard obtained by melting raw pig fat and tallow obtained from raw fat of other animal species. Animal fats are largely used in the production of margarine, shortening and compound fat. They also enter into many processed food products. Industrial and non-food uses of animal fats include the production of soaps, fatty acids, lubricants and feedstuffs.

Aquaculture 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.

Arable land

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.

Arable land and Permanent crops

Arable land and Permanent crops, this category is the sum of areas under "Arable land" and "Permanent crops".

Arable land potential (ha)

Calculations based on Bruinsma 2011.

Area under bioenergy crops

The assumed land area required to produce a given annual quantity of biofuel production.

Area under GM crops (time series of economic regions)

Data refer to the area from which genetically modified (GM) crops are gathered. See <http://www.isaaa.org/> for further information. In the absence of verification, FAO does not necessarily endorse these data.

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.

Average governance Index

The Worldwide Governance Indicators project constructs aggregate indicators of six broad dimensions of governance: (i) Voice and Accountability; (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism; (iii) Government Effectiveness; (iv) Regulatory Quality; (v) Rule of Law; (vi) Control of Corruption. The six aggregate indicators are based on 30 underlying data sources reporting the perceptions of governance of a large number of survey respondents and expert assessments worldwide. Details on the underlying data sources, the aggregation method, and the interpretation of the indicators, can be found in the WGI methodology paper: Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Masstruzzi (2010). "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: A Summary of Methodology, Data and Analytical Issues". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430 http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1682130.

Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Long-term average (over space and time) of annual endogenous precipitation (produced in the country) in depth.

Average protein supply (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per caput 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.

Average soil quality (%)

Carbon content in the topsoil, average - Percentage in weight (%). Soils with organic carbon content less than 1% in weight are generally affected by soil degradation processes and erosion. On the other hand, soils with 1-10% organic carbon content have high agricultural value. .

Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per caput per day). It includes the following groups: Meat; Offals; Animal Fats and Products; Milk and Products; Eggs, Fish, Seafood and Products; and Aquatic Products, other. 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.

Beverages

This chapter includes five main groups of commodities that differ by source, use, nutritive value and in their commercial importance. The first group includes those products usually found in nature and used mainly for drinking purposes, such as water, ice and snow. Mineral water and aerated water, even when artificially produced, are also included here. The second group includes water to which sweeteners and flavourings have been added. This group of beverages has been gaining large markets in recent years and represents an important contribution to food consumption in some areas because of the sweetener content (up to 20 percent by weight) of these beverages. The third group includes the most traditional alcoholic beverages consumed by humans. Typically, the alcohol content of these beverages, which is obtained through fermentation of many vegetable crops, varies between 3 and 25 percent. The fourth group refers to undenatured ethyl alcohol with alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 percent, and usually between 40 and 50 percent. This category includes all the distilled alcoholic beverages, whether or not sweeteners and/or flavourings have been added. The fifth and final group includes products that are not for human consumption, but are included here because they are closely related to alcoholic beverages. In this case, the strength of alcohol by volume is 80 percent and higher. This group includes both undenatured and denatured alcohol.

Biofuel production (kt of oil equivalent)

Sum of ethanol and biodiesel production, reported in kilotonne of oil equivalent.

Capital Stock in agriculture and investment in agriculture

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.

Capture 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.

Carbon stock in living forest biomass

Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage; and carbon biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.

Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

Cereal import dependency ratio (%)

Cereal imports/(cereal production+cereal import-cereal export)

Cereals

Cereals are generally of the gramineous family and, in the FAO concept, refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Crops harvested green for forage, silage or grazing are classified as fodder crops. Also excluded are industrial crops, e.g. broom sorghum (Crude organic materials nes) and sweet sorghum when grown for syrup (Sugar crops nes). For international trade classifications, fresh cereals (other than sweet corn), whether or not suitable for use as fresh vegetables, are classified as cereals. Cereals are identified according to their genus. However, when two or more genera are sown and harvested as a mixture they should be classified and reported as "mixed grains". Production data are reported in terms of clean, dry weight of grains (12-14 percent moisture) in the form usually marketed. Rice, however, is reported in terms of paddy. Apart from moisture content and inedible substances such as cellulose, cereal grains contain, along with traces of minerals and vitamins, carbohydrates - mainly starches - (comprising 65-75 percent of their total weight), as well as proteins (6-12 percent) and fat (1-5 percent). The FAO definitions cover 17 primary cereals, of which one - white maize - is a component of maize. Each definition is listed along with its code, botanical name or names, and a short description. Cereal products derive either from the processing of grain through one or more mechanical or chemical operations, or from the processing of flour, meal or starch. Each cereal product is listed after the cereal from which it is derived.

CO₂ concentration

Data are reported as a dry air mole fraction defined as the number of molecules of carbon dioxide divided by the number of all molecules in air, including CO₂ itself, after water vapour has been removed. The mole fraction is expressed as parts per million (ppm).

Coffee+Tea+Cocoa+Sp-07

COFFEE is a tropical shrub that yields fruits or cherries which are processed so as to free the seeds or "beans" from the fruit pulp and then from the mucilage and silver skin covering the beans. Coffee with the mucilage and skin retained is called parchment coffee. By weight, the fresh cherries consist of 45-55 percent pulp, mucilage and skin, and 45-55 percent beans. The clean beand are called "green coffee" or "clean coffee" and this is considered to be a primary crop. Coffee contains caffeine, an alkaloid. Coffee is a stimulant, not a food crop. COCOA is a rain-forest tree that is cultivated for its beans. The beand are contained in ovoid pods that grow directly on the trunk and on major branches. The beand and the white mucilage or pulp that surrounds them represent about one-third of the total weight of the pods. The fermented and

dried beand are considered to be a primary crop from which various processed products are derived, including roasted beand (still in the shell) and nibs, or fragments of roasted, shelled and crushed beans. The nibs are ground to give cocoa mass, from which cocoa fat or butter is extracted by pressing. Pods, shells, pulp and cake have only limited use as an animal feed owing to their high alkaloid content. Cocoa beand contain carbohydrates, protein and particularly fat, making them a food crop as well as a stimulant. TEA is a shrub of the Camellia family that is cultivated for its tender leaves. The two main varieties are assamica and sinensis. The primary crop consists of the tender leaves, which may be withered, rolled, fermented and dried (black tea). Green tea is black tea that is not fermented. Tea is a stimulant, not a food crop.

Contribution of the agricultural sector to total greenhouse gases (%)

Contribution of the agricultural sector to total greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Emissions from agricultural transport and energy use are excluded, as these sectors are not defined as part of the agriculture sector by the current IPCC guidance.

Control of Corruption Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

Countries in protracted crises

Protracted crises are 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. The governance of these environments is usually very weak, with the state having a limited capacity to respond to, and mitigate, the threats to the population, or provide adequate levels of protection.

Crop

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.

Death rate, crude (per 1000 people)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Depth of the food deficit (depth)

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.

Domestic food price volatility (index)

The Domestic Food Price Volatility is a measure of variation of the Domestic Food Price Level Index (indicator V09). It has been computed as the Standard Deviation (SD) of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years.

Eggs Primary

Eggs and Egg products. Egg production by type of poultry should refer to the total production of eggs in the shell by all types of hens in both the traditional sector (individually owned small flocks) and the modern sector (large-scale, intensive commercial poultry farms). Total productions include eggs for hatching but exclude waste of farms. Countries should report in terms of both numbers and weight. FAO lists seven egg and egg products items, including four primary and three processed products.

Electricity access, rural %

See definition of "Electrification rate".

Electricity access, urban %

See definition of "Electrification rate".

Electrification rate (%)

There is no single internationally-accepted definition for electricity access. The definition used covers electricity access at the household level, that is, the number of people who have electricity in their home. It comprises electricity sold commercially, both on-grid and off-grid. It also includes self-generated electricity for those countries where access to electricity has been assessed

through surveys by government or government agencies. The data does not capture unauthorised connections. The national, urban and rural electrification rates shown indicate the number of people with electricity access as a percentage of the total population.

Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

See definition of "employment in agriculture".

Employees, agriculture, male (% of female employment)

See definition of "employment in agriculture".

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

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. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Employment in industry (% of total employment)

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. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Employment in services (% of total employment)

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. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%)

See 'Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)'.

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%)

See 'Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)'.

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Energy use by agriculture (kt)

Energy use is indicated by the annual use of energy at farm level by fuel type (GJ/ha), and the energy used to produce mineral fertilisers for agricultural use (GJ/ha).

Energy use share (kt)

See 'Energy use by agriculture (kt)' and 'Concepts and Methods' section for aggregation and construction rules.

Export value index (2000 = 100)

Export values are the current value of exports (f.o.b.) converted to US dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's export value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export value indexes are derived from export volume indexes (line 72) and corresponding unit

value indexes of exports (line 74) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.

Exports of fish (value)

Value of exports of fish US\$.

FAO Global Consumption price volatility (2002-2004=100)

The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Index tracks changes in the cost of the global food basket as portrayed by the latest FAO world food balance sheet. Representative international prices for each of the commodities or commodity groups appearing in the balance sheet are weighted by their contribution to total calorific intake.

Female (% of agricultural holders in developing regions)

Number of women land holders in relation to the total number of holdings.

Female (% of the agricultural labour force)

The female share of the agricultural labour force is calculated as the total number of women economically active in agriculture divided by the total population economically active in agriculture. Regional averages are weighted by population.

Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that 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.

Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land) measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients—animal and plant manures—are not included. For the purpose of data dissemination, FAO has adopted the concept of a calendar year (January to December). Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

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.

Food aid received (tonnes)

Quantity of food aid that reaches the recipient country during a given period. Quantities exported in Grain Equivalent. The latter is a unit of measurement used as alternative to Actual Ton for cereal-derived products. To convert a product into grain equivalent a commodity specific conversion factor is used. For example if the factor to convert wheat flour into wheat is 1.37, a tonne of wheat flour corresponds to 0.730 tons of wheat (1/1.37).

Food price inflation (%)

Annual change in the ILO food price indices. The price data for the different items included in the computation of the index are

normally weighted in order to take into account the relative importance of each item with respect to total consumption expenditure. In most countries, the indices are computed in a derived form such as weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives for a selected number of representative items between the period under consideration and the base period, using one or other forms of Laspeyres' formula. The number of items and the weights used to compute the index are given according to expenditure group. The term "item" is used here to mean the smallest grouping of goods and services for which a specific weight is given. The source(s) and the reference period of the weights used for the index, e.g. a household expenditure survey, national accounts, etc. If the reference period for the weights differs from the base period of the index, the adjustments made to the weights to take account of the price changes between the two periods are described. See <http://laborsta.ilo.org> for more information.

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 consumption 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 changes in Food CPI and General CPI as provided by ILO.

Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility) (%)

Annualized historical volatility of the ILO food price indices.

Food production (calories)

Food production converted in calorie equivalent. See <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/006/Y5022E/y5022e04.htm> for conversion factors.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)

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. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Forest area

Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres 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: rubberwood 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.

Fruit + Vegetables -05

Vegetables contain principally water, accounting for between 70 percent and 95 percent of their weight. They are low in nutrients, but contain minerals and vitamins. FAO covers 27 primary vegetable products. Each is listed along with its code, botanical name, or names, and a short description. 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. Although melons and watermelons are generally considered to be fruits, FAO groups them with vegetables because they are temporary crops. Fruit crops are highly perishable. Their shelf life may be extended through the application of chemical substances that inhibit the growth of micro-organisms and through careful control of the surrounding temperature, pressure and humidity once the fruit has been picked. Fruits and berries have a very high water content accounting for some 70- 90 percent of their weight. They contain, in various degrees, minerals, vitamins and organic acids, some of which reside in the peel or skin. Some fruits have a high fibre content and other inedible components, so that wastage is high, e.g. 60 percent for passion fruit and 35-45 percent for pineapples. The waste in temperate zone fruit is lower, generally of the order of 10-15 percent, while berries contain very little waste. The carbohydrate content of fruits varies widely. Protein content is very low, averaging less than 1 percent, or below that in vegetables. Fat content in fruit is negligible, with the notable exception of avocados. Fruit crops are consumed directly as food and are processed into dried fruit, fruit juice, canned fruit, frozen fruit, jam, alcoholic beverages, etc. Fruit crops are not normally grown for animal feed, although significant quantities of diseased and standard fruits, as well as certain by-products of the fruit processing industry, are fed to animals. Production data for fruit crops should relate to fruits actually harvested. Data on bananas and plantains should relate to the weight of single bananas or banana hands, excluding the weight of the central stalk. FAO lists 36 primary fruit crops.

Fungicides&Bactericides

See 'World pesticide usage'.

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 dollars. 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.

GDP per capita (current US\$)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP 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 dollars.

Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. It varies between zero (when women and men fare equally)

and one (when men or women fare poorly compared to the other in all dimensions). The health dimension is measured by two indicators: maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate. The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators: the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels. The labour dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force. The Gender Inequality Index is designed to reveal the extent to which national human development achievements are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

Gini-index of income distribution

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income 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.

Global distribution of risks associated with main agricultural production systems

See FAO (2011d) State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (SOLAW).

Global food trade index, cal (2004-2006=100)

Index of the caloric value of world food exports, 2004-2006 = 100.

Global food trade index, value (2004-2006=100)

Index of the value (current US\$) of world food exports, 2004-2006 = 100.

World pesticide usage

Global utilization of pesticides by category.

Global surface temperature (current)

The global surface temperature is an estimate of the global mean surface air temperature. However, for changes over time, only anomalies, as departures from a climatology, are used, most commonly based on the area weighted global average of the sea surface temperature anomaly and land surface air temperature anomaly.

Global surface temperature (time series)

See 'Global surface temperature (current)'.

Government Effectiveness Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

Greenhouse gas emissions by agriculture (gigagrams CO₂ equivalent)

Greenhouse gas emissions by agriculture: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Emissions from agricultural transport and energy use are excluded, as these sectors are not defined as part of the agriculture sector by the current IPCC guidance.

Gross capital formation (% of GDP)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy

plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Gross per capita Production Index Number (2004-2006=100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Growth rates

Growth rates are calculated by the geometric formula: $100 \times (x(t)/x_0)^{(1/(t-0))} - 1$.

Herbicides

See 'World pesticide usage'.

Human Development Index

The HDI represents a national average of human development achievements in the three basic dimensions making up the HDI: health, education and income. Like all averages, it conceals disparities in human development across the population within the same country. Two countries with different distributions of achievements can have the same average HDI value. The IHDI takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its citizens by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality.

Human Development Index (inequality adjusted)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people but is less than the HDI as inequality rises. In this sense, the IHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for this inequality), while the HDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development (or the maximum level of HDI) that could be achieved if there was no inequality. The "loss" in potential human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI and can be expressed as a percentage.

Import dependency (calories)

Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: $IDR = \text{imports} \times 100 / (\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports})$. The complement of this ratio to 100 would represent that part of the domestic food supply that has been produced in the country itself. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported.

Import value index (2000 = 100)

Import value indexes are the current value of imports (c.i.f.) converted to US dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's import value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the import value indexes are derived from import volume indexes (line 73) and corresponding unit

value indexes of imports (line 75) in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.

Imports of fish (value)

Value of imports of fish in current US\$ (data reported include fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products and fish waste).

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.

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.

Industrial Roundwood

The wood removed (volume of roundwood under bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (wood-fuel). It represents the sum of: sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Industrial water withdrawal (m³/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%. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Inland aquaculture production (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from inland areas.

Inland capture production (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from inland areas.

Insecticides

See 'World pesticide usage'.

Internally displaced persons, total

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 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 sub-category 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.

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.

Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)

See definition of 'Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)'.

Labour force, total

Total labour force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labour force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Land area

Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies.

Land with rainfed crop potential

Calculations based on Bruinsma2011.

Lead time to export, median case (days)

Lead time to export is the median time (the value for 50 percent of shipments) from shipment point to port of loading. Data are from the Logistics Performance Index survey. Respondents provided separate values for the best case (10 percent of shipments) and the median case (50 percent of shipments). The data are exponentiated averages of the logarithm of single value responses and of midpoint values of range responses for the median case.

Lead time to import, median case (days)

Lead time to import is the median time (the value for 50 percent of shipments) from port of discharge to arrival at the consignee. Data

are from the Logistics Performance Index survey. Respondents provided separate values for the best case (10 percent of shipments) and the median case (50 percent of shipments). The data are exponentiated averages of the logarithm of single value responses and of midpoint values of range responses for the median case.

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.

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. 2009 round of surveys covered more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Details of the survey methodology are in Arvis and others' *Connecting to Compete 2010: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy* (2010). Respondents evaluated the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology), on a rating ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high). Scores are averaged across all respondents.

Male (% of agricultural holders in developing regions)

Number of men land holders in relation to the total number of holdings.

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.

Marine aquaculture production (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from marine areas.

Marine capture production (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from marine areas.

Meat, Total

FAO defines meat as the flesh of animals used for food. In production data, meat is normally reported inclusive of bone and exclusive of meat that is unfit for human consumption. As reported by individual countries, meat production data may refer either to commercial production (meat entering marketing channels), inspected production (from animals slaughtered under sanitary inspection), or total production (the total of the above-mentioned categories plus slaughter for personal consumption). All FAO annual production data refer to total production.

Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current US dollars.

Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.

Milk, Total

Milk, eggs, honey and beeswax are included as products of live animals. Fibres of animal origin (mainly wool and silk) are included with fibres of vegetal and animal origin. Milk and dairy products. Estimates of milk production as reported by countries refer to one or more of the following three concepts. Gross production is milk production plus milk sucked by young animals. Production available for consumption is net production less milk fed to animals, milk retained by farmers for food and feed, direct sales to consumers and farm waste. The FAO concept relates to net milk production. Data should be reported by kind of milking animal (cow, sheep, goat, etc.) in terms of whole milk and by weight. In most developed countries only 5-10 percent of whole milk is used directly for human consumption. The bulk of milk production is processed before being marketed as liquid milk (e.g. standardized, pasteurized, skimmed, etc.) or is manufactured into products such as cream, butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, milk powder, casein, yogurt, ice cream, etc. About 70 percent of whole milk is processed into dairy products; the by-products of these processes (e.g. skim milk, buttermilk and whey) are used either for feed or are manufactured into other dairy products, e.g. dry skim milk and low-fat cheese. Processed milk and dairy products are often supplemented with vitamins, mineral and various additives. FAO list 50 milk and dairy product items in the list that follows, of which five are primary products. Some food products containing milk are not listed separately by FAO, e.g. eggnog, sherbet, malted milk, chocolate milk drink and mellorine.

Mortality rate, infant (per 1000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1000 live births in a given year.

Multiple uses function (%)

See 'Production function (%)'.

Municipal water withdrawal (m³/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% in urban areas and from 10 to 50% in rural areas.

Natural fibre production (tonnes)

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 catch). 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.

Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)

Net barter terms of trade index is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD

constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, international and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights.

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).

Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)

Net official development assistance (ODA) per capita 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; and is calculated by dividing net ODA received by the midyear population estimate. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

Nitrous oxide emissions are emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities, and livestock management.

Oilcrops Primary

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. Dessert and table nuts, although rich in oil, are listed under Nuts (see Chapter .). Annual oilseed plants that are either harvested green or are used for grazing and for green manure are included with Fodder Crops (see Chapter 11). Some of the crops included in this chapter are also fibre crops in that both the seeds and the fibres are harvested from the same plant. Such crops include: coconuts, yielding coir from the mesocarp; kapok fruit; seed cotton; linseed; and hempseed. In the case of several other crops, both the pulp of the fruit and the kernels are used for oil. The main crops of this type are oil-palm fruit and tallow tree seeds. Production data are reported in terms of dry products as marketed. Exceptions to this general rule include: groundnuts, which are reported as groundnuts in the shell; coconuts, which are reported on the basis of the weight of the nut including the woody shell, but excluding the fibrous outer husk; and palm oil, which is reported in terms of oil, by weight. Because of the very different nature of the various oil crops, the primary products cannot be aggregated in their natural weight to obtain total oil crops. For this reason, FAO converts the crops to either an oil equivalent or an oil-cake equivalent before aggregating them. Only 5-6 percent of the world production of oil crops is used for seed (oilseeds) and animal feed, while about 8 percent is used for food. The remaining 86 percent is processed into oil. The fat content of oil crops varies widely. Fat content ranges from as low as 10-15 percent of the weight of coconuts to over 50 percent of the weight of sesame seeds and palm kernels. Carbohydrates, mainly polysaccharides, range from 15 to 30 percent in the oilseeds, but are generally lower in other oil-bearing crops. The protein content is very high in soybeans, at up to 40 percent, but is much lower in many other oilseeds, at 15-25 percent, and is lower still in some other oil-bearing crops.

Other and unknown function (%)

See 'Production function (%)'.

Other Insecticides

See 'World pesticide usage'.

Other naturally reg. forest (%)

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.

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 <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Countries which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, assumed by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Per capita food losses and waste at consumption stage

See http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/publications/GFL_web.pdf for data sources and assumptions.

Per capita food losses and waste at pre-consumptions stages

See http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/publications/GFL_web.pdf for data sources and assumptions.

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 1000 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.

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.

Per capita total food losses and waste (kg/year)

See http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/publications/GFL_web.pdf for data sources and assumptions.

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (%)

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Percentage of population with 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.

Percentage of population with 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.

Permanent crops

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.

Permanent meadows and pastures

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).

Persons affected by drought, total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected. Drought: long lasting event, triggered by lack of precipitation. A drought is an extended period of time characterised 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.

Persons affected by earthquake (seismic activity), total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected. Earthquake: shaking and displacement of ground

due to seismic waves. This is the earthquake itself WITHOUT secondary effects. An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. They can be of tectonic or volcanic origin. At the Earth's surface they are felt as a shaking or displacement of the ground. The energy released in the hypocenter can be measured in different frequency ranges. Therefore there are different scales for measuring the magnitude of a quake according to a certain frequency range. Those are: a) surface wave magnitude (Ms); b) body wave magnitude (Mb); c) local magnitude (ML); moment magnitude.

Persons affected by extreme temperature, total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected. Extreme temperature includes heat waves, cold waves, and extreme winter conditions. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Heat waves like in Central Europe 2003. 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, property. Damage caused by low temperatures. Extreme winter condition concerns the damage caused by snow and ice. Winter damage refers to damage to buildings, infrastructure, traffic (esp. navigation) inflicted by snow and ice in form of snow pressure, freezing rain, frozen waterways etc.

Persons affected by flood, total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region.

Persons affected by natural disasters, total

People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. Appearance of a significant number of cases of an infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is usually free from that disease. See www.emdat.be - Universit" Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium.

Persons affected by storm, total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected.

Persons affected by volcano disasters, total

See 'Persons affected by natural disasters, total' for a definition of persons affected. All volcanic activity like rock fall, ash fall, lava streams, gases etc. Volcanic activity describes both the transport of magma and/or gases to the Earth's surface, which can be accompanied by tremors and eruptions, and the interaction of magma and water (e.g. groundwater, crater lakes) underneath the Earth's surface, which can result in phreatic eruptions. Depending on the composition of the magma eruptions can be explosive and effusive and result in variations of rock fall, ash fall, lava streams, pyroclastic flows, emission of gases etc. Wildfire describes an uncontrolled burning fire, usually in wild lands, which can cause damage to forestry, agriculture, infrastructure and buildings. Fire in forested/bush areas e.g. California, Australia. Epidemic: either an unusual increase in the number of cases of an infectious disease, which already exists in the region or population concerned; or the appearance of an infection previously absent from a region.

Pesticide consumption

Data refer to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are generally expressed in terms of active ingredients. Data are expressed in tonnes (t). However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported

by: consumption in formulated product (including diluents and adjuvants); sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.

Pig meat

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

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.

Planted forest (%)

Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Planted forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

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.

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

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.

Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Population ages 15 to 64 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 15 to 64. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.

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.

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometres. 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.

Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million (% of total population)

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the percentage of a country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below US\$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than US\$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.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below US\$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than US\$2.00 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.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

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.

Prevalence of food inadequacy (%)

It is conceptually analogous to the prevalence of undernourishment (indicator V12), 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 PoU 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.

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Price-adjusted major currencies US Dollar Index (2000 = 100)

The major currencies index is a trade-weighted average of the foreign exchange values of the US dollar against currencies that circulate widely outside the country of issue. These are the euro, Canadian dollar, Japanese yen, British pound, Swiss franc, Australian dollar, and Swedish kroner. The base year for the index is 2003.

Primary forest (%)

Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. 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.

Production function (%)

The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use. Protected areas - areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means; Production - Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bioenergy and/or non-wood forest products; Protection of soil and water - Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water; Conservation of biodiversity - Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas; Social services - Forest area designated primarily for social services; Multiple use - Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function; and Other - Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use. .

Protection and conservation function (%)

See 'Production function (%)'.

Pulses, Total

Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and color 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. In addition to their food value, pulses also play an important role in cropping systems because of their ability to produce nitrogen and thereby enrich the soil. Pulses contain carbohydrates, mainly starches (55-65 percent of the total weight); proteins, including essential amino acids (18-25 percent, and much higher than cereals); and fat (1 - 4 percent). The remainder consists of water and inedible substances. Production data should be reported in terms of dry clean weight, excluding the weight of the pods. Certain kinds of pulses can be skinned and partially crushed or split to remove the seed-coat, but the resulting

products are still considered raw for classification purposes. FAO covers 11 primary pulses. Each is listed below, along with its code, its botanical name, or names, and a short description. Only two processed products are included in the FAO list, namely flour of pulses and bran of pulses.

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.

Real effective exchange rate index

Real effective exchange rate is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs.

Real growth rate in GDP

Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

Real interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

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 <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Regulatory Quality Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

Renewable water resources (m³/person/yr)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.

Researchers in R&D (per million people)

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Post-graduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.

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.

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.

Roots and Tubers, Total

Roots and Tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They are used mainly for human food (as such or in processed form), for animal feed and for manufacturing starch, alcohol and fermented beverages including beer. The denomination "roots and tubers" excludes crops which are cultivated mainly for feed (mangolds, swedes) or for processing into sugar (sugar beets), and those classified as "roots, bulb and tuberous vegetables" (onions, garlic and beets). It does include starch and the starchy pith and flour obtained from the trunk of the sago palm and the stem of the Abyssinian banana (*Musa ensete*). Certain root crops, notably bitter cassava, contain toxic substances, particularly in the skins. As a result, certain processes must be undertaken to make the product safe for human consumption. Apart from their high water content (70-80 percent), these crops contain mainly carbohydrates (largely starches that account for 16-24 percent of their total weight) with very little protein and fat (0-2 percent each). Methods of propagating root crops vary. A live potato tuber or seed must be planted but only part of the live yam tuber and a piece of the stalk (not the root) in the case of cassava. Production data of root crops should be reported in terms of clean weight, i.e. free of earth and mud. FAO distinguishes among seven primary root and tuber crops. The code and name of each one appears in the list that follows, along with its botanical name, or names, and a short description. The processed products of roots and tubers are listed together with their parent primary crops.

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 <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Rule of Law Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

Rural population (% of total population)

See 'Rural population, total'.

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.

Sahel rainfall anomalies

The Sahel is the ecoclimatic and biogeographic zone of transition between the Sahara desert in the North and the Sudanian Savannas in the south, covering from (west to east) Senegal, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Algeria, Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, Sudan (including Darfur and the southern part of Sudan), northern Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Sahel rainy season is centered on June through October, and the means are taken for

those months. Documentation of the Sahel precipitation climatology, and additional analyses of the variability are provided on <http://jisao.washington.edu/data/sahel/>.

Saline soils (ha)

Saline soils are those which have an electrical conductivity of the saturation soil extract of more than 4 dS/m at 25°C. This value is generally used the world over although the terminology committee of the Soil Science Society of America has lowered the boundary between saline and non-saline soils to 2 dS/m in the saturation extract. Soluble salts most commonly present are the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, calcium and magnesium. Nitrates may be present in appreciable quantities only rarely. Sodium and chloride are by far the most dominant ions, particularly in highly saline soils, although calcium and magnesium are usually present in sufficient quantities to meet the nutritional needs of crops. Many saline soils contain appreciable quantities of gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in the profile. Soluble carbonates are always absent. The pH value of the saturated soil paste is always less than 8.2 and more often near neutrality.

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: unplanned, planed, grooved, tongued, fingerjointed, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. It excludes: wooden flooring. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (%)

Energy supply (in kcal/caput/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers divided by total Dietary Energy Supply (DES) (in kcal/caput/day) calculated from the corresponding 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.

Share of feedstocks used in bioenergy production (%)

Estimated shares of commodity globally used in non-food sectors, including industrial renewable materials and bioenergy.

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.

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn (total)

Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the actual total renewable water resources (TRWR_actual). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources.

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 (TRWR_actual). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation.

Social services function (%)

See 'Production function (%)'.

Stateless and others, 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.

Sugar cane

Saccharum officinarum. In some producing countries, marginal quantities of sugar cane are consumed, either directly as food or in the form of juice.

Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)

Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1000 hectares that are designated 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, and littoral (intertidal) areas are not included. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

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.

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.

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.

Total water withdrawal (m³/inhab/yr)

Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.

Total water withdrawal (m³/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.

Unemployment, female (% of female labour force)

See definition of "Unemployment, total".

Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.

Urban air pollution

The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 10 microns in diameters is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in cities above 100 000 inhabitants of a country.

Urban population (% of total population)

See 'Urban population, total'.

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.

US\$ Exchange rate

Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar).

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (%)

Value of food (excl. fish) imports over total merchandise exports.

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.

Vegetables&Melons, Total

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. Vegetables contain principally water, accounting for between 70 percent and 95 percent of their weight. They are low in nutrients, but contain minerals and vitamins. FAO covers 27 primary vegetable products. Each is listed along with its code, botanical name, or names, and a short description. Products derived from vegetables refer to processed products. Apart from a few main products, international trade classifications do not permit a sufficiently detailed classification of processed products according to the primary commodity used in the preparation. A similar situation prevails for frozen vegetables.

Voice and Accountability Index

See 'Average governance Index'.

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.

Water pollution, clay and glass 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: stone, ceramics, and glass (36). 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.

Water pollution, food 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: food and beverages (31). 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.

Water pollution, metal 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: primary metals (ISIC division 37). 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.

Water pollution, other 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: other (38 and 39). 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.

Water pollution, paper and pulp 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: paper and pulp (34). 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.

Water pollution, textile 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: textiles (32). 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.

Water pollution, wood 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: wood (33). 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.

Water withdrawal % by agriculture

Agricultural water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Water withdrawal % by industry

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Water withdrawal % by the municipal sector

Municipal water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

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.

Wheat+Flour,Wheat Equiv.

Defined broadly to include meal, groats and pellets. Strong flours from hard wheat are used for bread, while durum wheat flour is used primarily for pasta. Weaker flours from soft wheat are mainly used in cakes, pastries, biscuits and certain noodles.

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 Fuel

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 metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark). 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 <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

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PART 1

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UN Population Division <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm>

UN Population Fund <http://www.unfpa.org/public/>

Land and water availability

The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture <http://www.fao.org/publications/en/>

Looking ahead in world food and agriculture: Perspectives to 2050 <http://www.fao.org/economic/esa/esag/en/>

FAO Natural Resources Department <http://www.fao.org/nr/nr-home/en/>

Labour

Global Employment Trends 2011 http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_150440/lang-{}-en/index.htm

Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-{}-en/index.htm

FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division <http://www.fao.org/economic/esw/esw-home/en/>

Capital and investment

How to Feed the World in 2050: Investment Brief <http://www.fao.org/wsfs/forum2050/wsfs-background-documents/hlef-issues-briefs/en/>

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Schmidhuber and Bruinsma (2011), Investing towards a world free of hunger, lowering vulnerability and enhancing resilience in Safeguarding food security in volatile global markets, ed. A. Prakash <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/volatility/vgm/en/>

PART 2

Undernourishment

FAO Hunger Portal <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

FAO State of Food Insecurity 2011 (<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>)

FAO: Looking ahead in world food and agriculture: Perspectives to 2050 <http://www.fao.org/economic/esa/esag/en/>

World Population Prospects: the 2010 revision <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

UN Population Division <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm>

UN Population Fund <http://www.unfpa.org/public/>

FAO The Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division www.fao.org/food/en/

UNICEF Nutrition <http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/index.html>

WHO Nutrition and disorders http://www.who.int/topics/nutrition_disorders/en/

FAO Food Outlook <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>

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IFAD Rural Poverty Report. New realities, new challenges, new opportunities for tomorrow's generation <http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/>

UNESCO <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/>

UNICEF, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene <http://www.unicef.org/wash/>

WHO The world health report - Health systems financing: the path to universal coverage

UNDP, Human Development Report 2010 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/>

Risks, hazards and shocks

The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2010: Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters <http://www.cred.be/>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees <http://www.unhcr.org>

Poverty and inequality

UNDP. Human Development Report 2010. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/>

IFAD Rural Poverty Report. New realities, new challenges, new opportunities for tomorrow's generation <http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/>

World Bank Poverty Reduction and Equity Group <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty>

Food aid

FAO Making the Food Aid Convention meet the realities of the 21st century <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al935e/al935e00.pdf>

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PART 3

Aggregate agriculture

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FAO Food Outlook <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>

Trends in the crop sector

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FAO Global Perspectives Unit (<http://www.fao.org/economic/esa/esag/en/>)

Trends in the livestock sector

FAO Animal production and health division <http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/home/en/index.htm>

FAO: World agriculture: towards 2030/2050 Interim report: Prospects for food, nutrition, agriculture and major commodity groups http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/esag/docs/Interim_report_AT2050web.pdf

FAO Food Outlook <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>

FAO The State of Food and Agriculture 2009: Livestock in the balance <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0680e/i0680e00.htm>

Trends in the fisheries sector

FAO: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm>

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/en>)

FAO Food Outlook (<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>)

Trends in agricultural trade

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FAO Food Outlook (<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>)

Urban and peri-urban agriculture

FAO Food for the cities (<http://www.fao.org/fcit/en/>)

FAO Growing greener cities (<http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/greenercities/>)

Food losses

FAO: Global food losses and food waste: Extent, causes and prevention http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/publications/GFL_web.pdf

FAO Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division <http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/ags-division/en/>

PART 4

Land

FAO State of the Land and Water 2011 <http://www.fao.org/nr/solaw/solaw-home/en/>

FAO State of the World's Forests 2011 (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/>)

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Water

FAO State of the Land and Water 2011 <http://www.fao.org/nr/solaw/solaw-home/en/>

FAO Water <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/>

Pollution from agriculture

FAO Climate Change: the 2010 revision <http://www.fao.org/climatechange/en/>

Climate change, water and food security <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2096e/i2096e00.htm>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

Climate change

FAO Climate Change (<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/en/>)

Climate change, water and food security <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2096e/i2096e00.htm>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

Biodiversity and conservation

FAO Biodiversity (<http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/biodiversity-home/en/>)

2010 International Year of Biodiversity <http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/>

Organic farming

FAO Organic Agriculture <http://www.fao.org/organicag/en/>

Organic Agriculture and Environmental Stability of the Food Supply <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/012/ah950e.pdf>

Genetically modified crops

FAO Biotechnology (<http://www.fao.org/biotech/en/>)

FAO State of Food And Agriculture 2003-2004: Agricultural Biotechnology Meeting the needs of the poor?
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/Y5160E/Y5160E00.HTM>

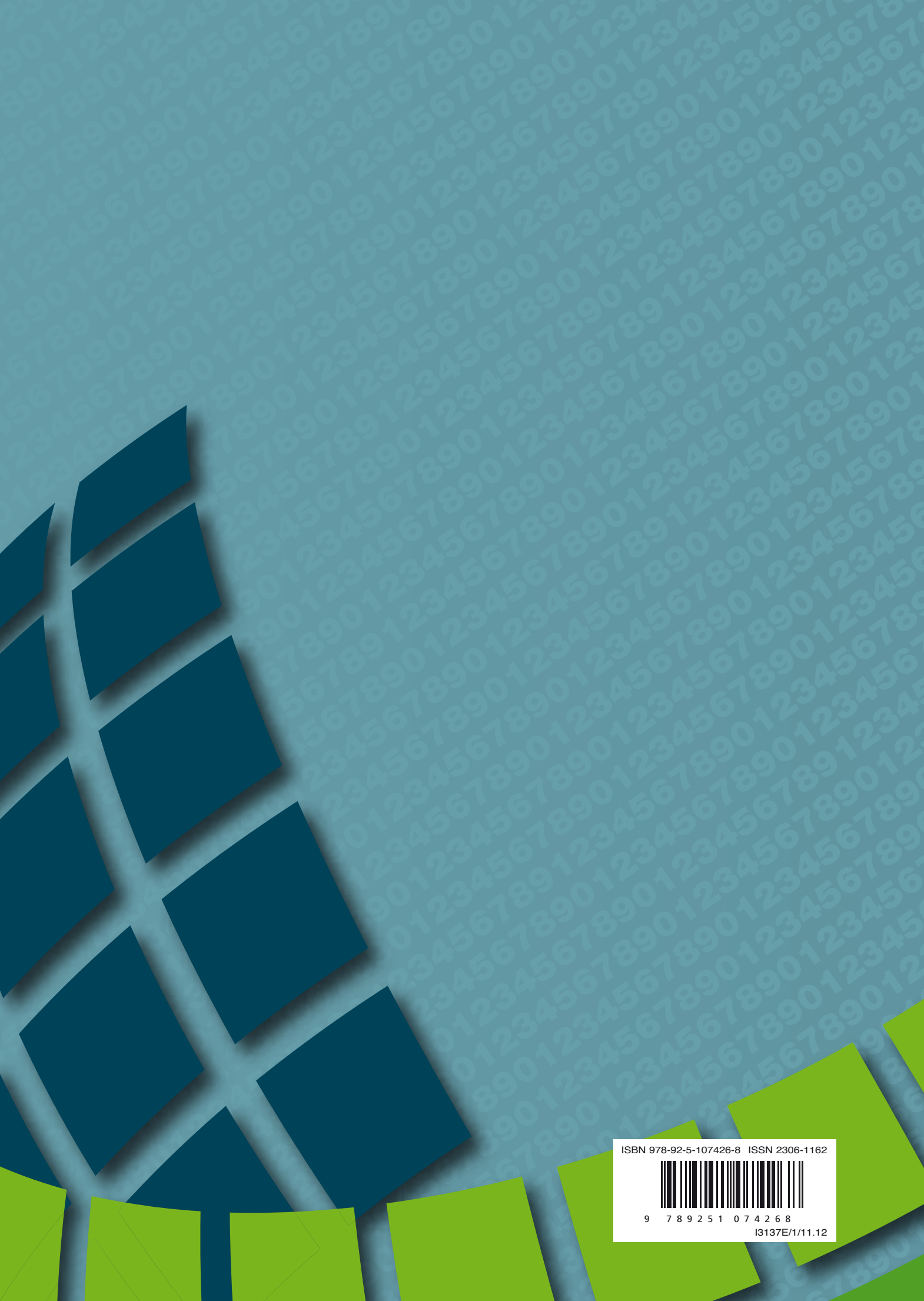
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol>)

Agriculture and the bio-based economy

FAO Bioenergy <http://www.fao.org/bioenergy>

International Year of Natural Fibres <http://www.naturalfibres2009.org/en/index.html>

Europabio Industrial Biotechnology www.europabio.org/Industrial_biotech/



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