



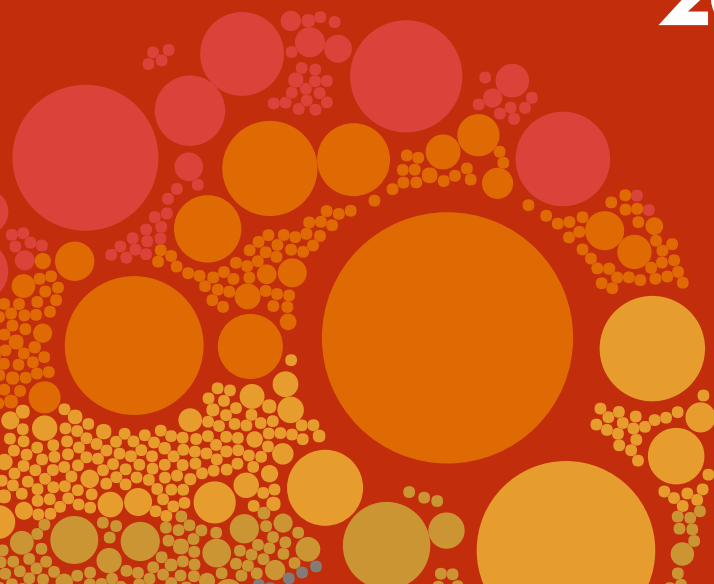
Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

FAO  
STATISTICS

# STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK

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## WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 2020



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# **STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK**

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## **WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

# **2020**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
**Rome, 2020**





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# FOREWORD

Now more than ever, timely, accurate and high-quality statistics are essential to monitor trends and inform policy decisions, whether concerning the longer-term challenge of delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or the immediate threat represented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Statistical work has been at the core of FAO's activities and mandate since its foundation in 1945. FAO is a leading provider of internationally comparable data on food, nutrition and agriculture, which is gathered from national statistical offices and its network of partner agencies, and harmonized to paint a global picture. Data provide, at the same time, the indispensable evidence base that countries require to formulate policy decisions and monitor progress towards agreed objectives. All these data are summarized in this Statistical Pocketbook.

This Pocketbook, prepared by the Statistics Division of FAO, provides in an easy and simple way quick access to top-level numbers, charts and maps on many dimensions of food and agriculture – from the characteristics of the sector to production, prices and trade, as well as food security and nutrition and environmental aspects. More than 50 indicators in 17 thematic domains for around 200 countries and regions are presented in this publication, which is meant as a companion to the *World Food and Agriculture Statistical Yearbook 2020*, released at the same time.

In addition to compiling and disseminating data like those presented in this Pocketbook, FAO is also involved in strengthening the statistical capacity of countries to produce more and better data; setting standards and methodologies; and leveraging big data innovations. FAO is committed to ensuring free access to current, reliable, timely and trusted data, as it is necessary to chart a course towards a more sustainable agriculture and a world free of hunger.

José Rosero Moncayo  
Director, Statistics Division

# HOW TO USE THIS POCKETBOOK

## THE STRUCTURE

*The Statistical Pocketbook 2020* presents selected key indicators related to agriculture and food security that the international community, governments, the private sector and civil society can use to assess current trends and prioritize their actions. It presents a variety of agriculture and food security dimensions along four main focus areas:

- An overview of agriculture, forestry and fishing from an economic standpoint, highlighting the use of the factors of production.
- The outputs of the sector in terms of production and trade of the different commodities and the evolution of prices.
- How some of these outputs are consumed by narrowing the focus on food security and nutrition.
- The impacts of the sector as a whole on the environment, in particular water and greenhouse gas emissions.

This publication draws on the latest available data to describe through charts the trends since the early 2000s and show with maps the data for the latest year available.

## COUNTRY DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION

The country classification adopted in this publication is based on the United Nations M49 classification (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>). The country names have been abbreviated in the data tables and figures. The official FAO names can be found at <http://termportal.fao.org/faonocs/appl/>.

## AGGREGATIONS

Regional and subregional aggregates are based on the country groupings defined in the United Nations M49 classification. A small subset of indicators in the data tables is based on the aggregation rules defined in *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020* report (<https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9692en>).

Two types of aggregations are used: sum and weighted mean. A sufficiency condition is imposed when computing the aggregation – the aggregation is computed only when enough countries have reported data, and the current threshold is set at 50 percent of the variable and the weighting variable, if present.

## DATA PRESENTATION CONVENTIONS

The cut-off date for the data is 21 September 2020.

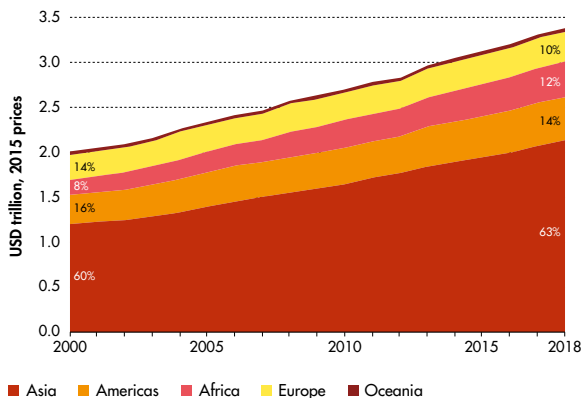
- When country data have not been reported for the reference year, an asterisk (\*) on the year label indicates that the value for the most recent year available is shown. For example, 2016–2018\* means that the most recent value for the period from 2016 to 2018 is shown.
- A billion is 1 000 million.
- A trillion is 1 000 billion.

In data tables:

- A blank means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data for the years shown.
- 0 or 0.0 means zero or a number that is small enough to round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
- <2.5 means a proportion less than 2.5 percent.
- <0.1 means less than 100 000 people.

# 1 VALUE ADDED

FIGURE 1. VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY REGION

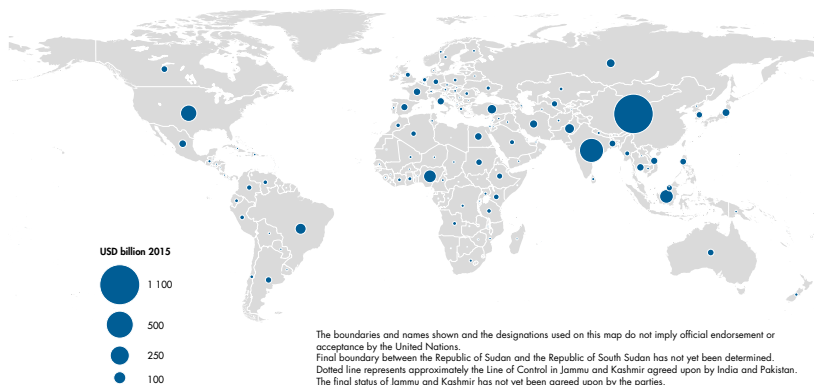


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig01>

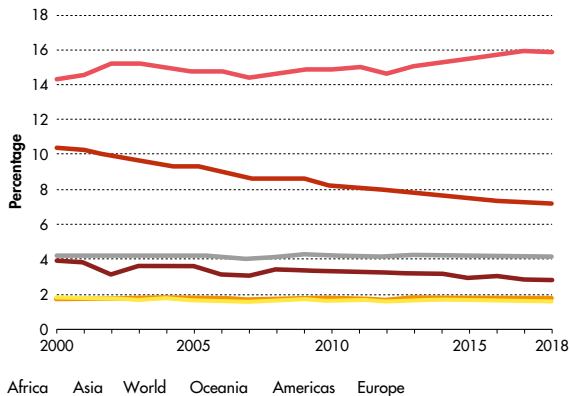
MAP 1. VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY REGION (2018)



Source: FAOSTAT

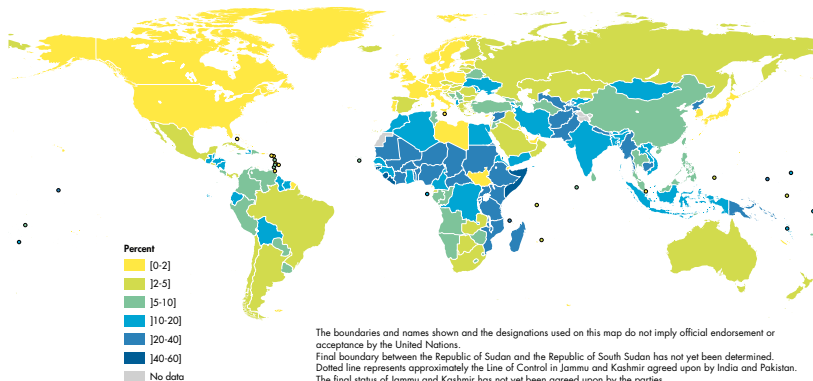
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map01>

FIGURE 2. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED  
IN TOTAL GDP BY REGION (USD 2015 PRICES)



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig02>

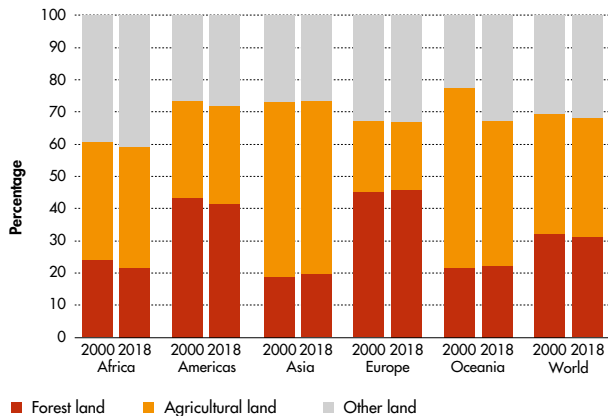
MAP 2. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED  
IN TOTAL GDP (2018, USD 2015 PRICES)



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map02>

## 2 LAND USE

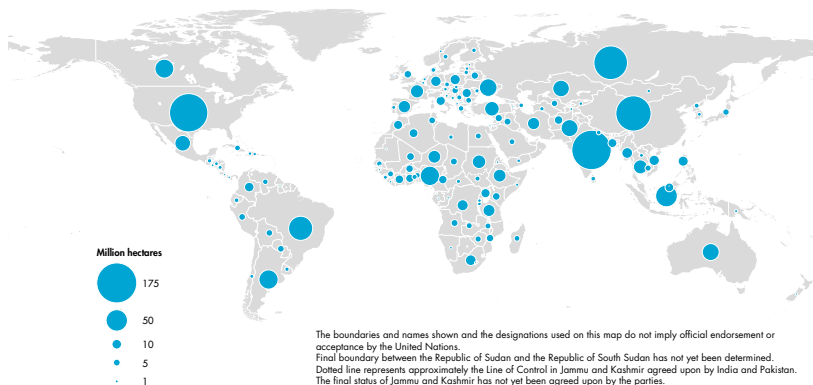
FIGURE 3. SHARE OF LAND AREA BY TYPE AND REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig58>

MAP 3. CROPLAND AREA (2018)

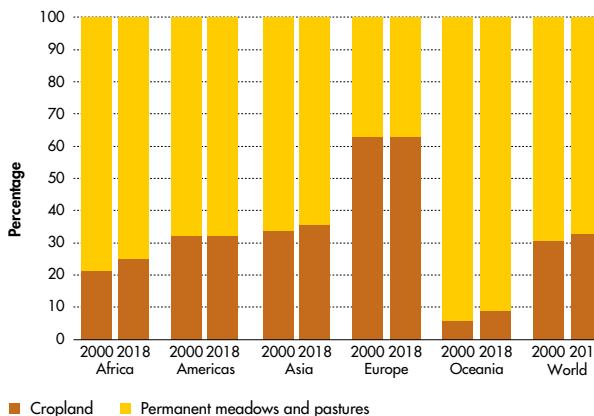


Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map05>

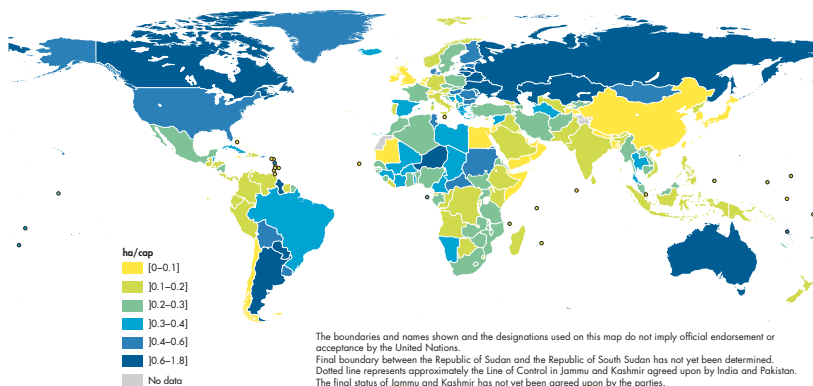


FIGURE 4. SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY TYPE AND REGION



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-fig04>

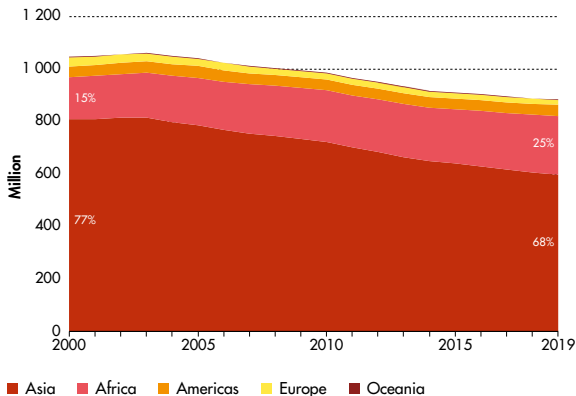
MAP 4. CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA (2018)



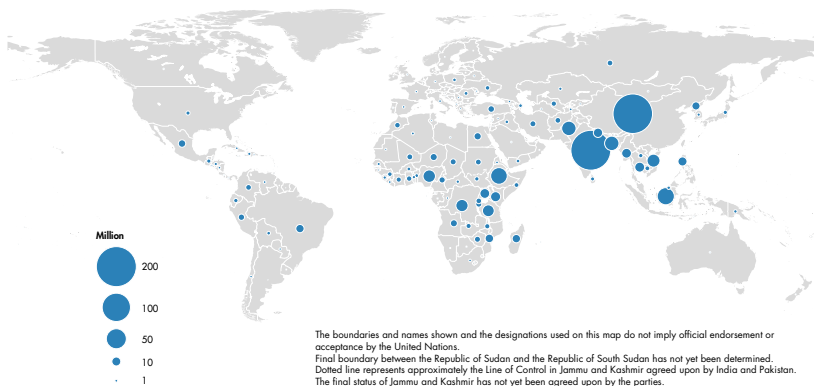
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map04>

### 3 LABOUR

FIGURE 5. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY REGION

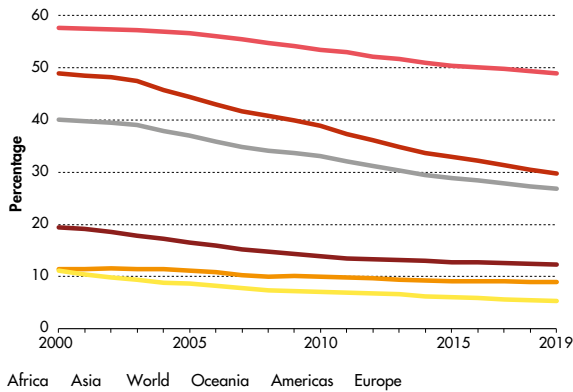


MAP 5. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (2019)



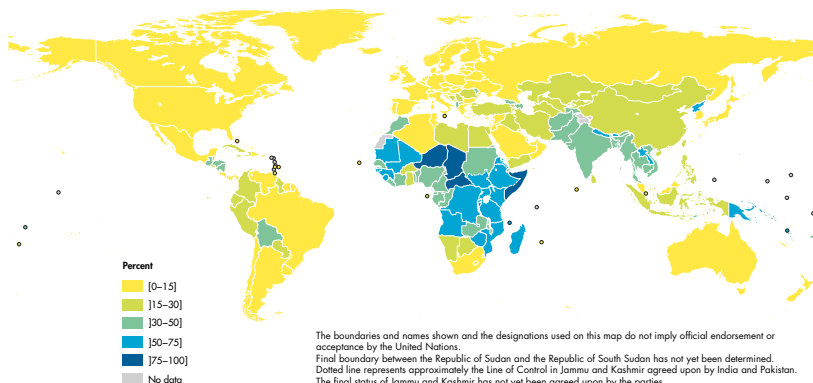
Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

FIGURE 6. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING EMPLOYMENT  
IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY REGION



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

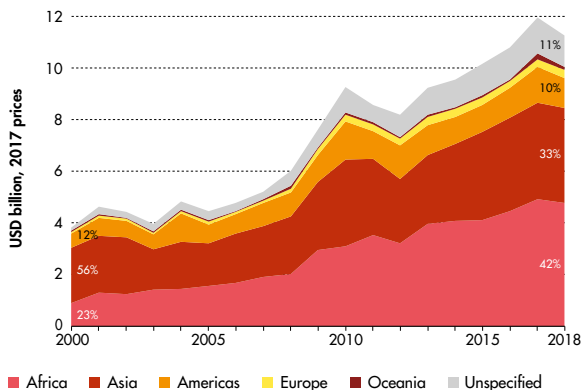
MAP 6. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING EMPLOYMENT  
IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (2019)



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

## 4 INVESTMENTS

FIGURE 7. AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY RECIPIENT

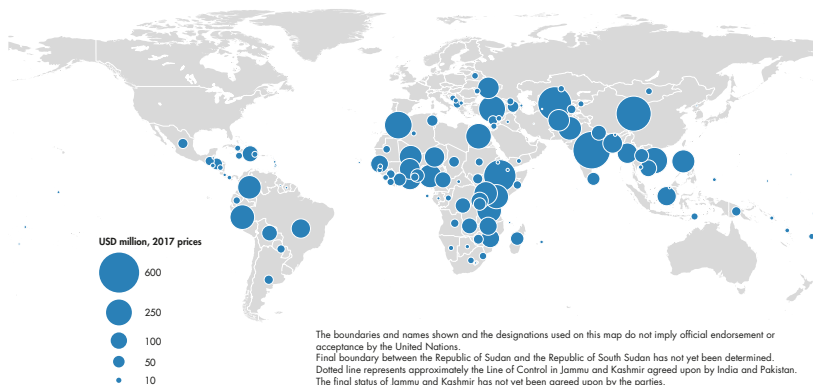


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-fig07>

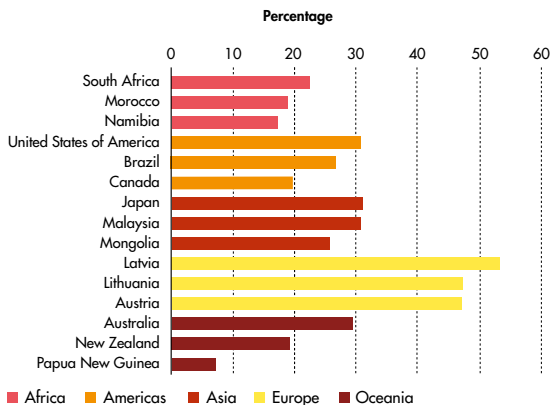
MAP 7. RECIPIENTS OF AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (2018)



Source: FAOSTAT

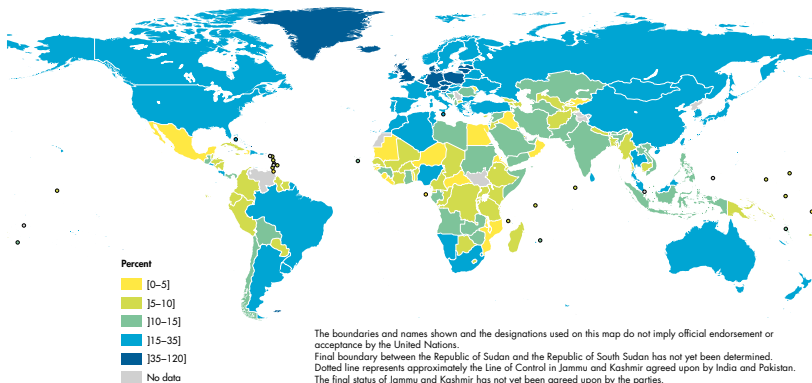
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map07>

FIGURE 8. **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)  
AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED, TOP COUNTRIES BY REGION (2017)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig13>

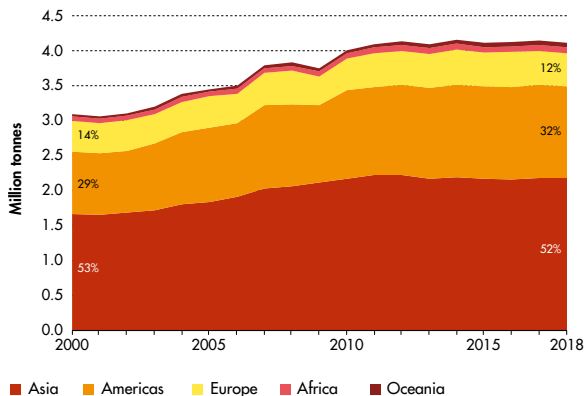
MAP 8. **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)  
AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED (2017)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map06>

## 5 PESTICIDES

FIGURE 9. PESTICIDE USE BY REGION

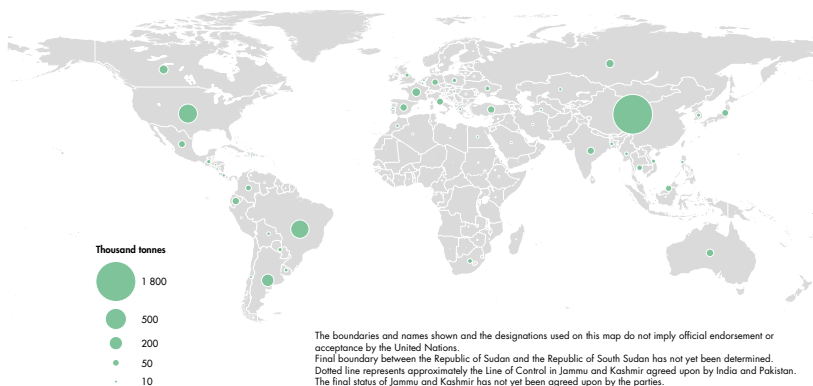


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig15>

MAP 9. PESTICIDE USE (2018)

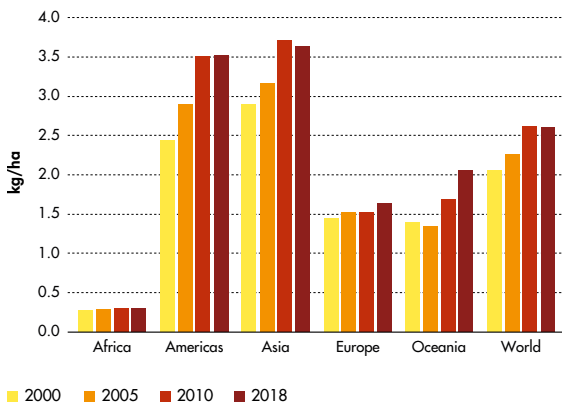


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Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.  
The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT

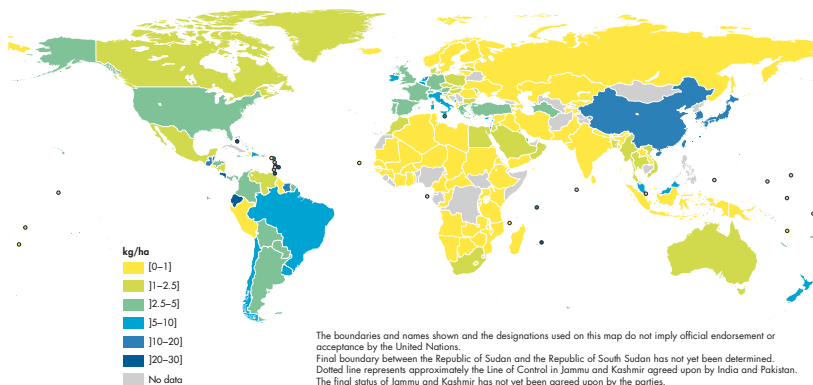
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map07>

FIGURE 10. PESTICIDE USE PER CROPLAND AREA BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig16>

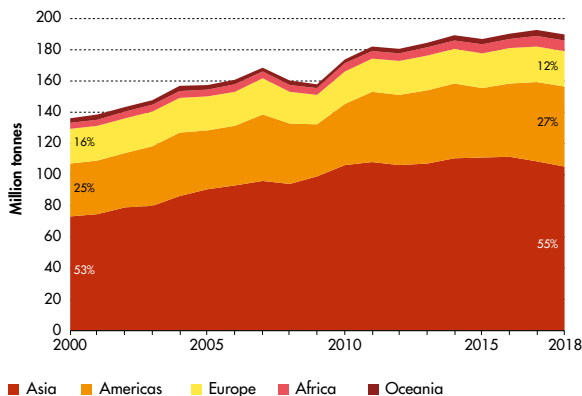
MAP 10. PESTICIDE USE PER CROPLAND AREA (2018)



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map10>

## 6 FERTILIZERS

FIGURE 11. CHEMICAL FERTILIZER USE BY REGION

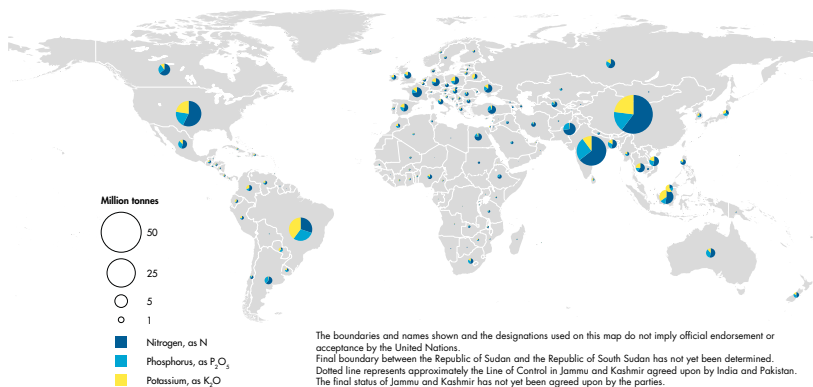


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages inside the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig17>

MAP 11. CHEMICAL FERTILIZER USE (2018)

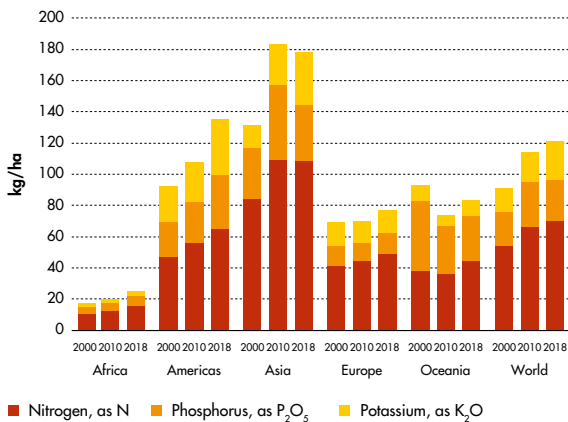


Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map08>

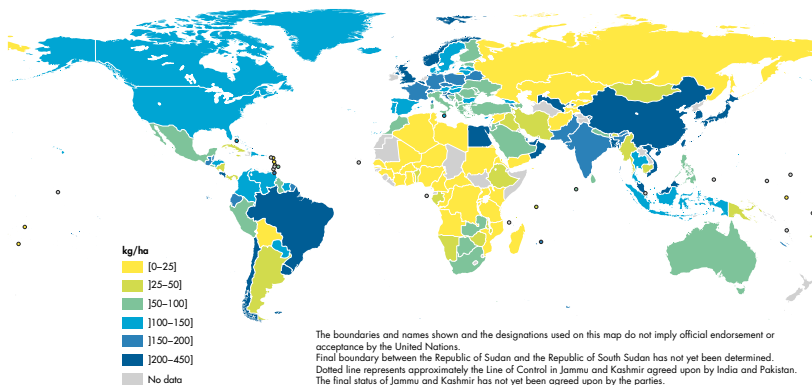


FIGURE 12. **CHEMICAL FERTILIZER USE PER CROPLAND AREA BY NUTRIENT AND REGION**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig19>

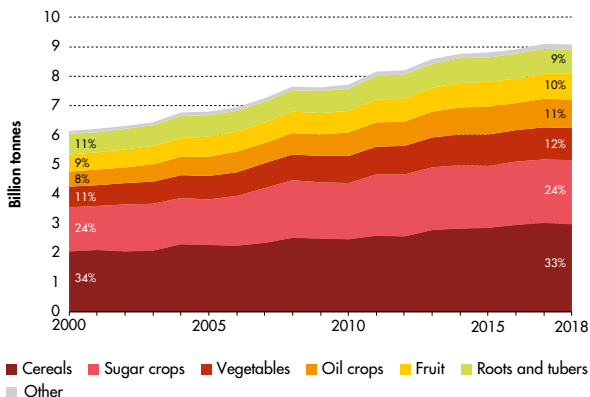
MAP 12. **CHEMICAL FERTILIZER USE PER CROPLAND AREA (2018)**



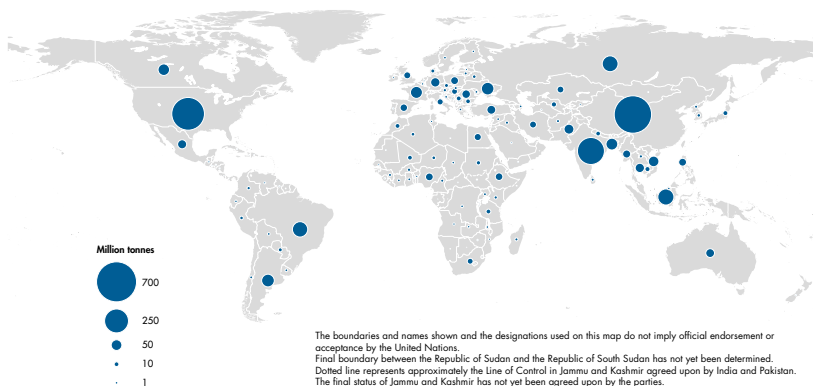
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map12>

# 7 CROPS

FIGURE 13. WORLD PRODUCTION OF CROPS BY COMMODITY GROUP

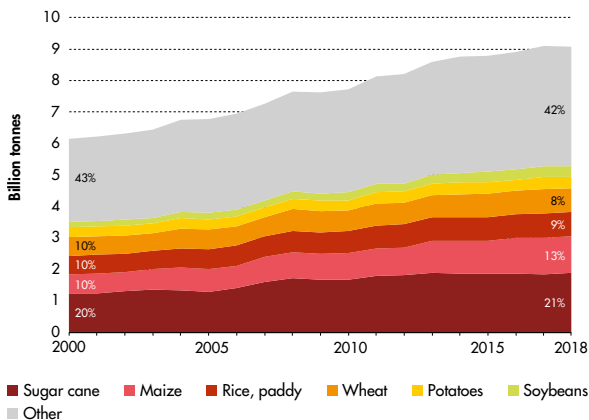


MAP 13. PRODUCTION OF CEREALS (2018)

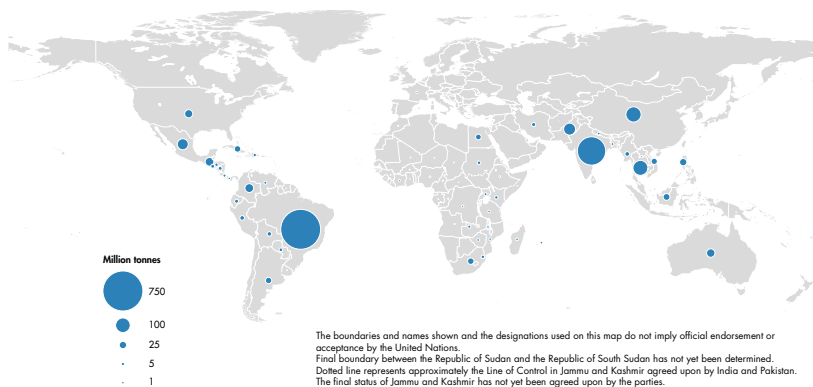


Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map09>

FIGURE 14. **WORLD PRODUCTION OF CROPS, MAIN COMMODITIES**



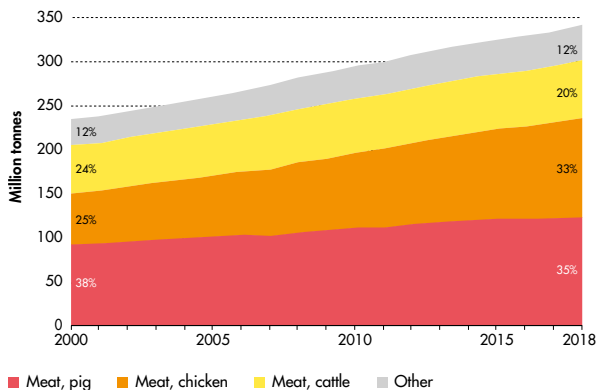
MAP 14. **PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE (2018)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map10>

## 8 LIVESTOCK

FIGURE 15. WORLD PRODUCTION OF MEAT, MAIN ITEMS

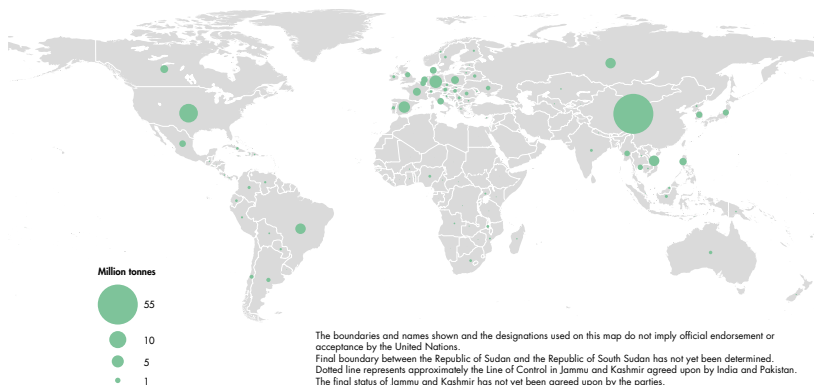


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig26>

MAP 15. PRODUCTION OF PIG MEAT (2018)

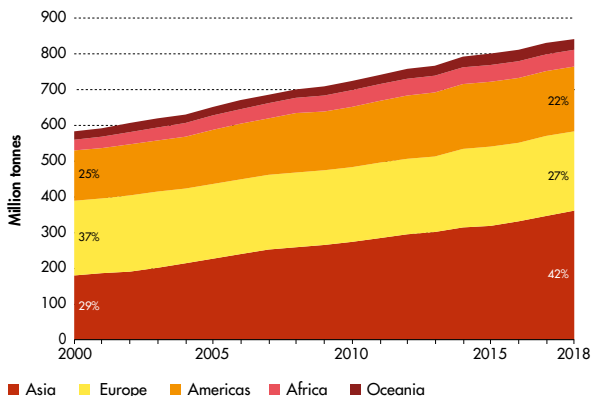


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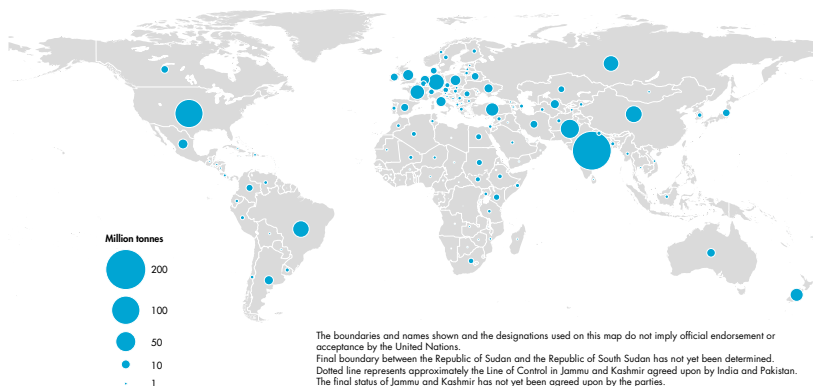
Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map16>

FIGURE 16. **WORLD PRODUCTION OF MILK BY REGION**



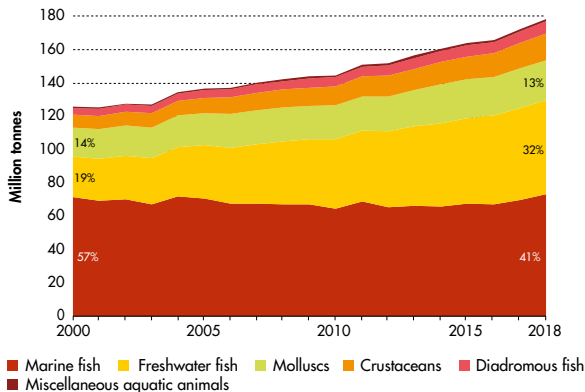
MAP 16. **PRODUCTION OF MILK (2018)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map19>

# 9 FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

FIGURE 17. WORLD CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY SPECIES GROUP

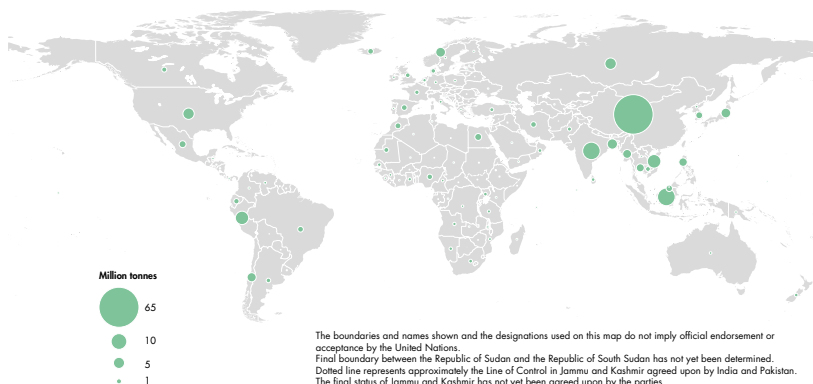


Source: FishStat

Note: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig30>

MAP 17. CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (2018)

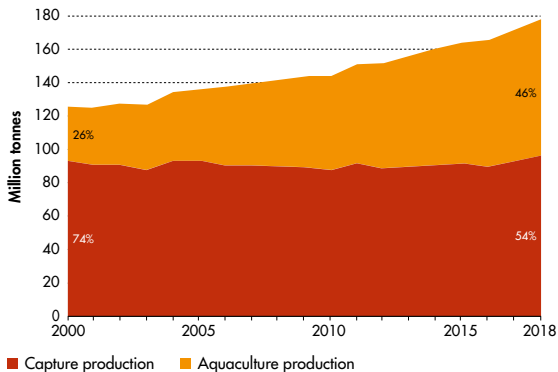


Source: FishStat

Note: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map20>

FIGURE 18. **WORLD CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY PRODUCTION MODE**



Source: FishStat

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig31>

MAP 18. **AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (2018)**

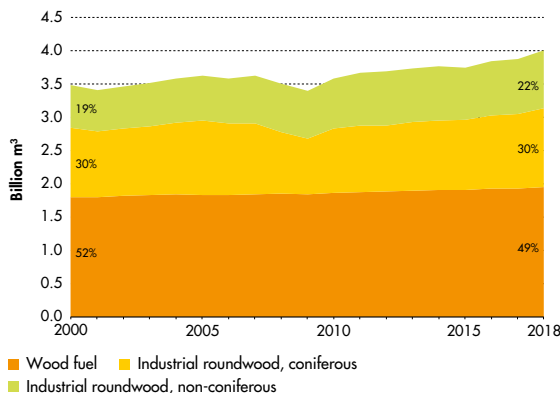


Source: FishStat

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map21>

# 10 FORESTRY

FIGURE 19. **WORLD PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD BY TYPE**

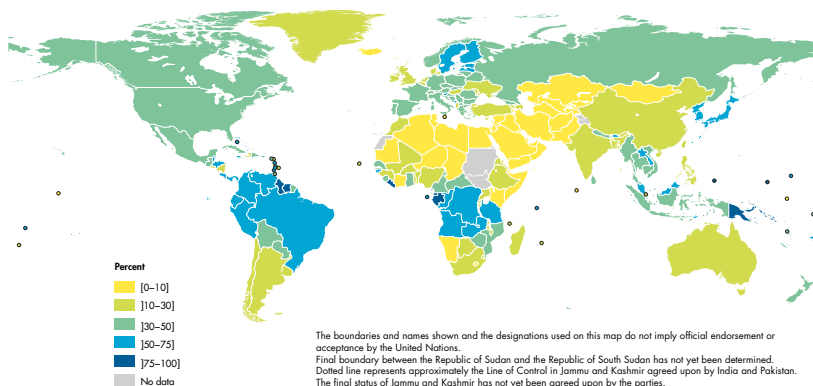


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig33>

MAP 19. **SHARE OF FOREST AREA IN LAND AREA (2018)**

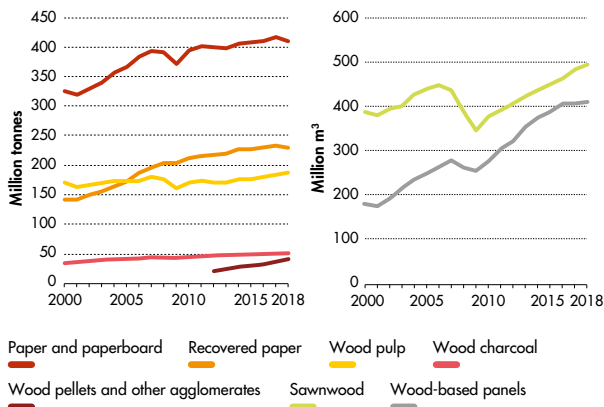


Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map29>

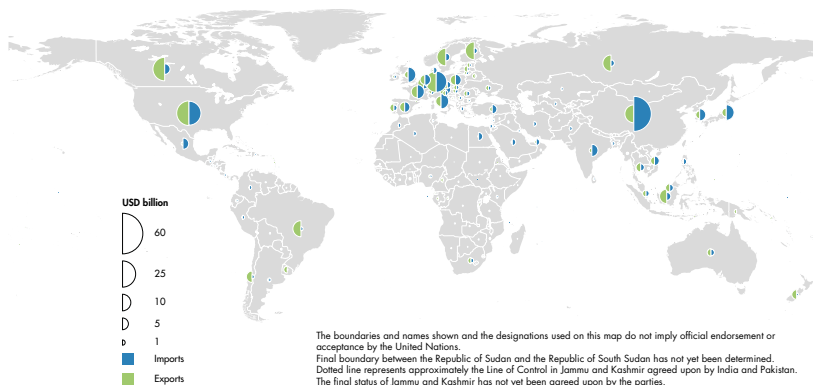


FIGURE 20. WORLD PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOREST PRODUCTS



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig35>

MAP 20. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREST PRODUCTS (2018)

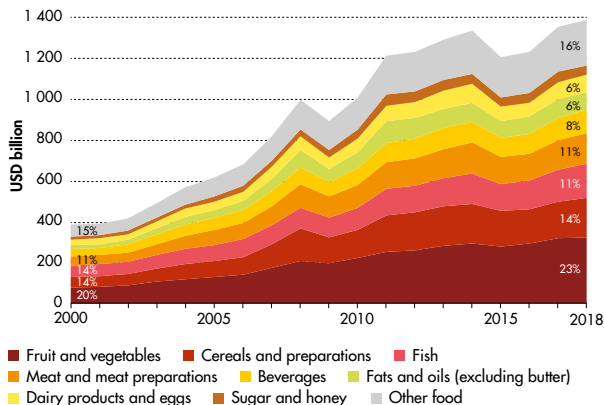


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Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map22>

# 11 TRADE

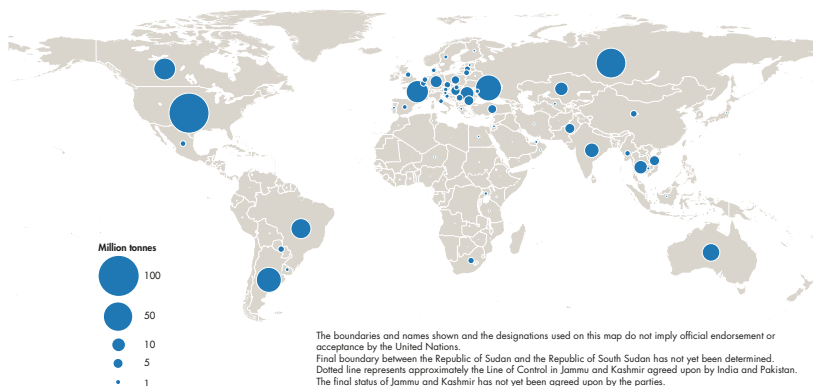
FIGURE 21. VALUE OF WORLD FOOD EXPORTS BY GROUP



Source: FAOSTAT, FishStat

Note: Values for fish exclude trade of aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig36>

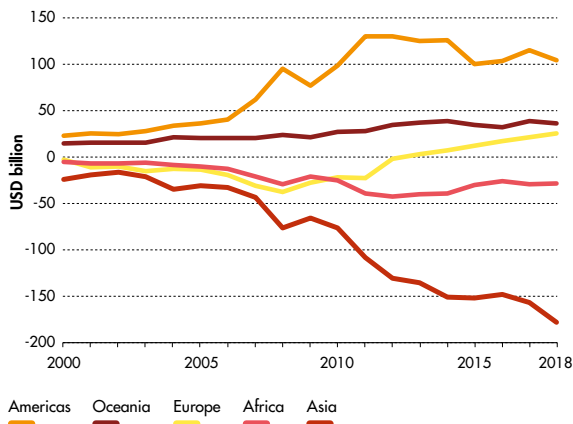
MAP 21. CEREALS EXPORTERS (2018)



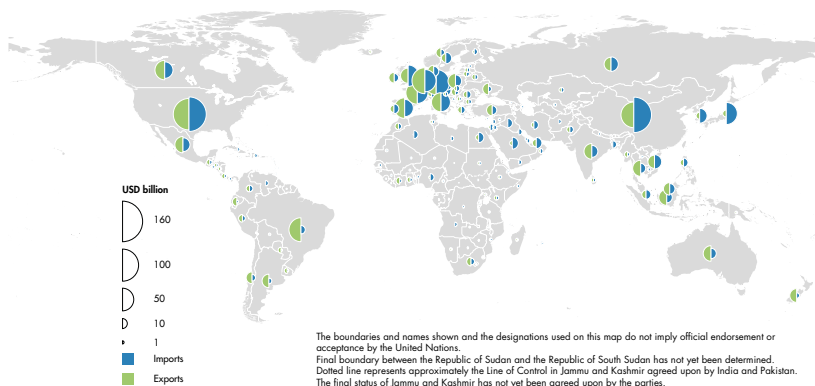
Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map21>

FIGURE 22. FOOD NET TRADE BY REGION



MAP 22. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOOD (2018)



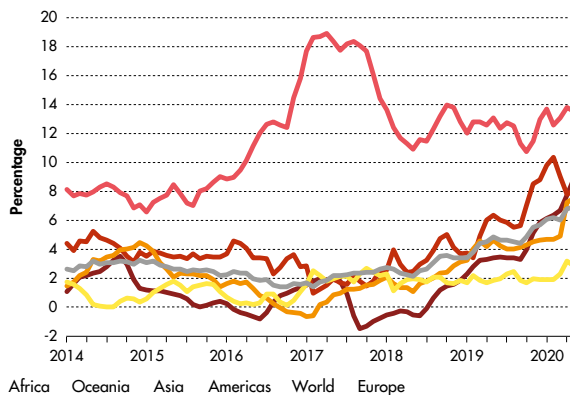
Source: FAOSTAT, FishStat

Note: Values for fish exclude trade of aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map23>

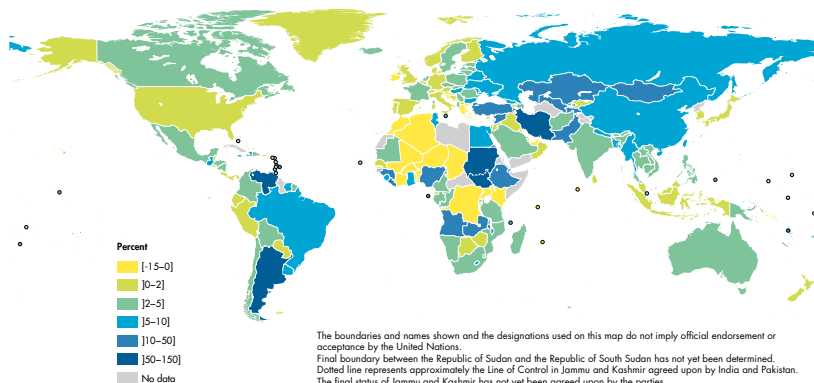
# 12 PRICES

FIGURE 23. INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES BY REGION



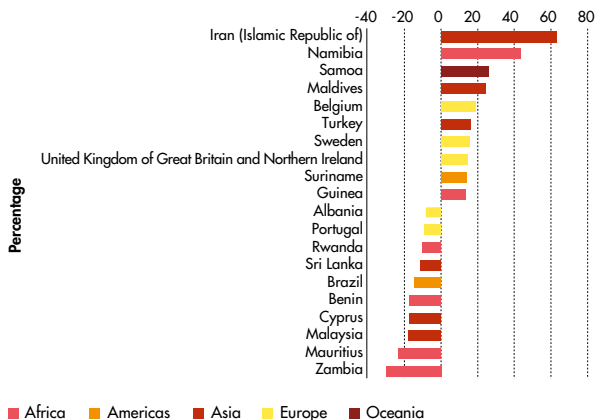
Source: FAOSTAT.  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig46>

MAP 23. FOOD PRICE INFLATION (2019 AVERAGE)



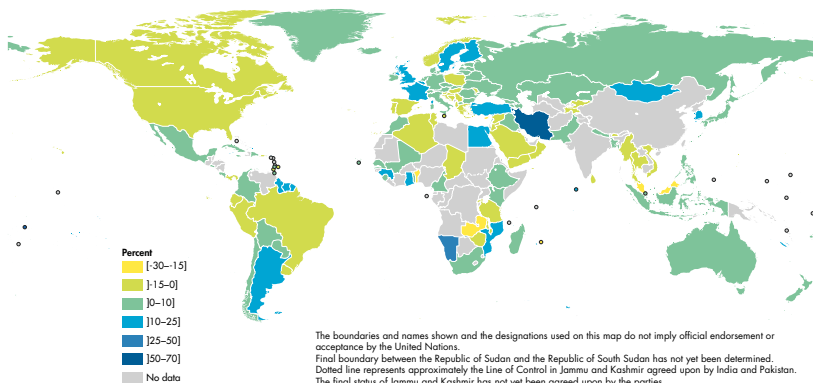
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map24>

FIGURE 24. **CHANGES IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, TOP AND BOTTOM COUNTRIES (2018)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig45>

MAP 24. **CHANGES IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (2018)**

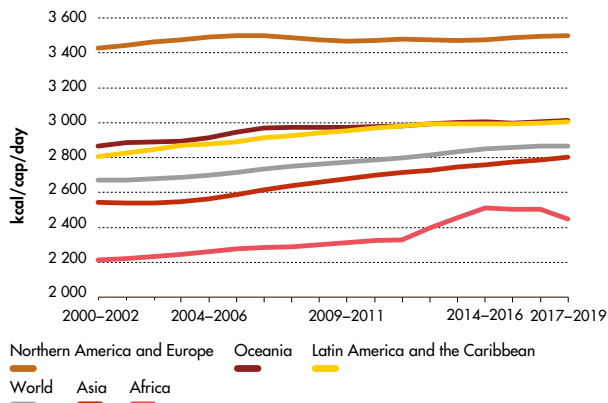


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.  
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.  
The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map24>

# 13 FOOD SUPPLY

FIGURE 25. AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY BY REGION

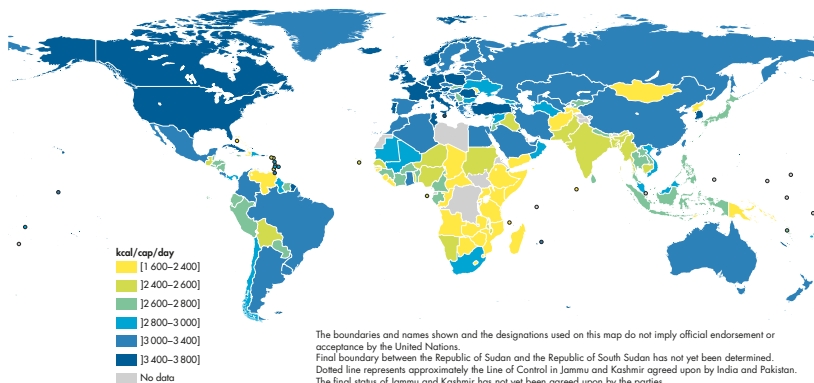


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: This series is used for estimating the prevalence of undernourishment. Values for 2018 and 2019 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig50>

MAP 25. AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2017-2019 AVERAGE)

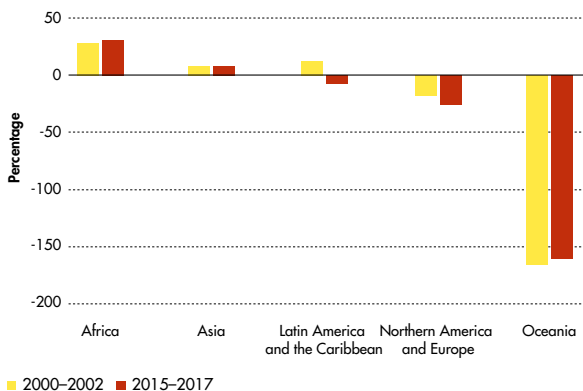


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: This series is used for estimating the prevalence of undernourishment. Values for 2018 and 2019 are projections.

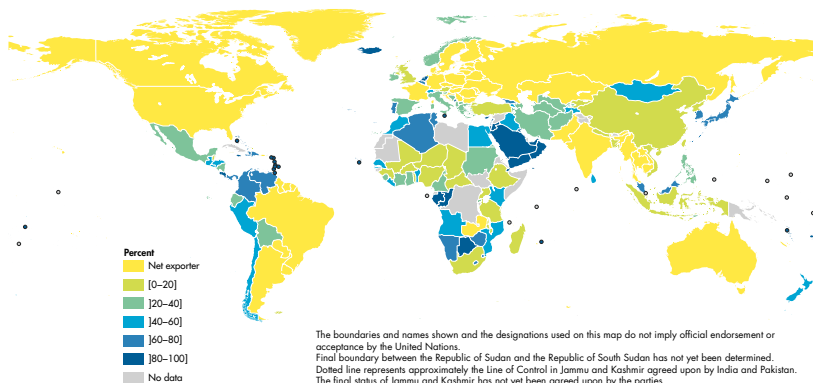
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map25>

FIGURE 26. **CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY BY REGION**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-fig26>

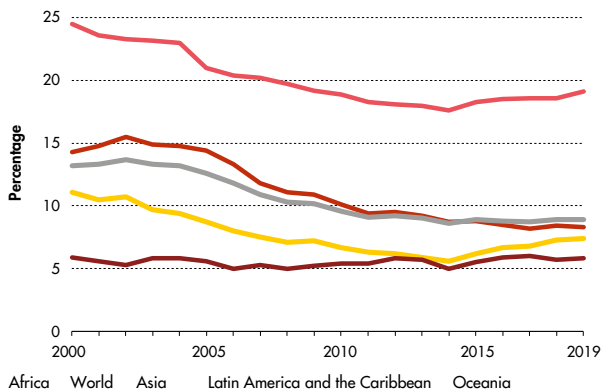
MAP 26. **CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY (2015-2017 AVERAGE)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map26>

# 14 HUNGER AND FOOD SECURITY

FIGURE 27. PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT BY REGION

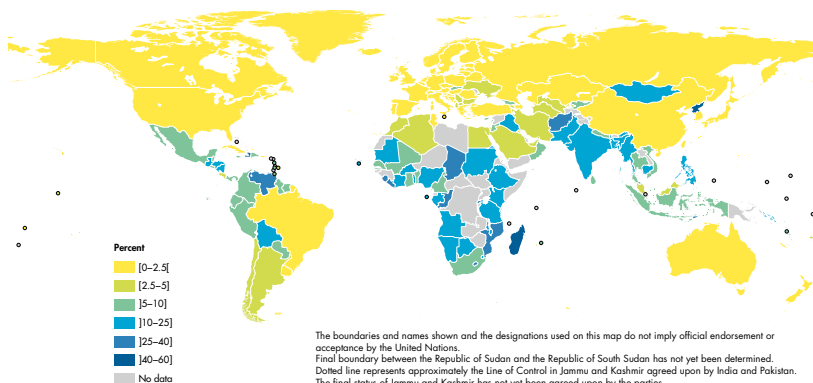


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: The prevalence of undernourishment for Northern America and Europe is estimated to be less than 2.5 percent. Values for 2019 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig47>

MAP 27. PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (2017–2019 AVERAGE)



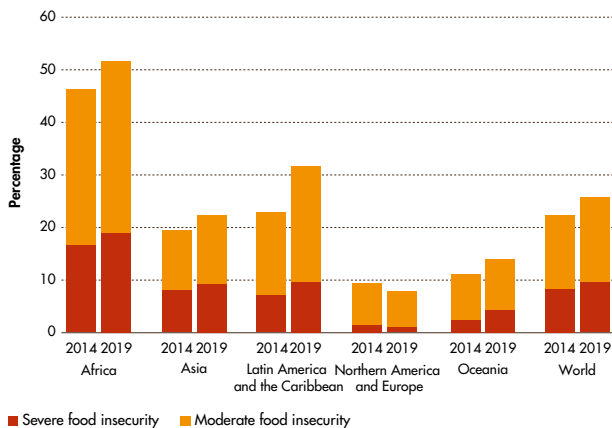
Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Values for 2019 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map25>

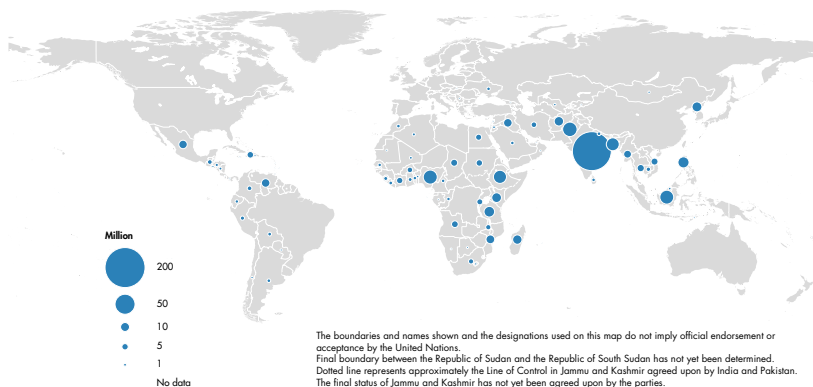


FIGURE 28. NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE (2017–2019 AVERAGE)



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig49>

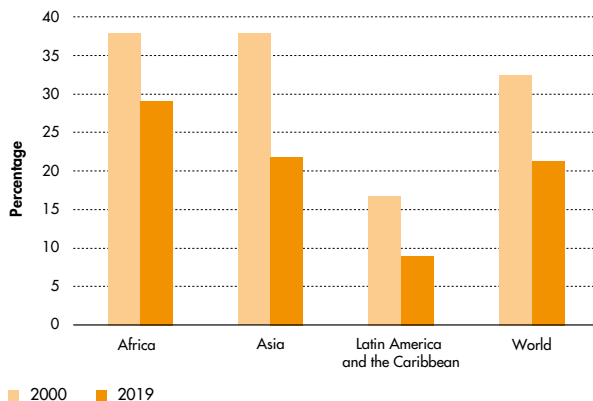
MAP 28. NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE (2017–2019 AVERAGE)



Source: FAOSTAT  
Note: Values for 2019 are projections.  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map26>

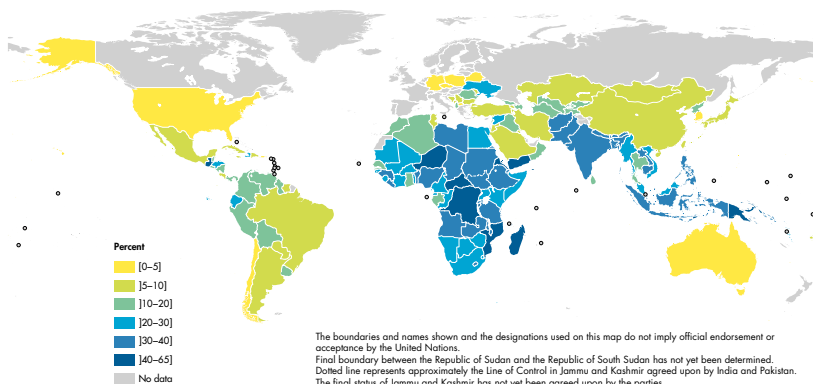
# 15 NUTRITION

FIGURE 29. PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS BY REGION



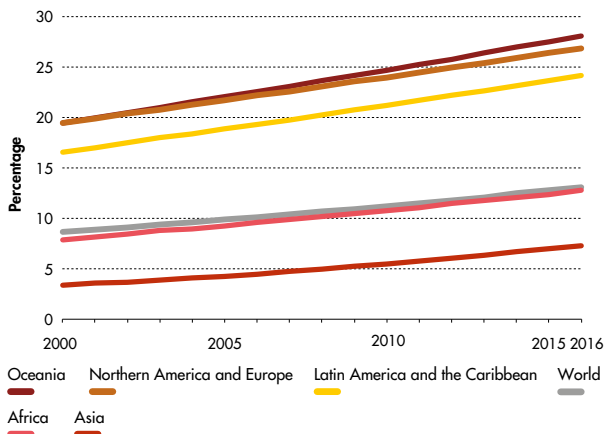
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig55>

MAP 29. PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS (2000–2019\*)



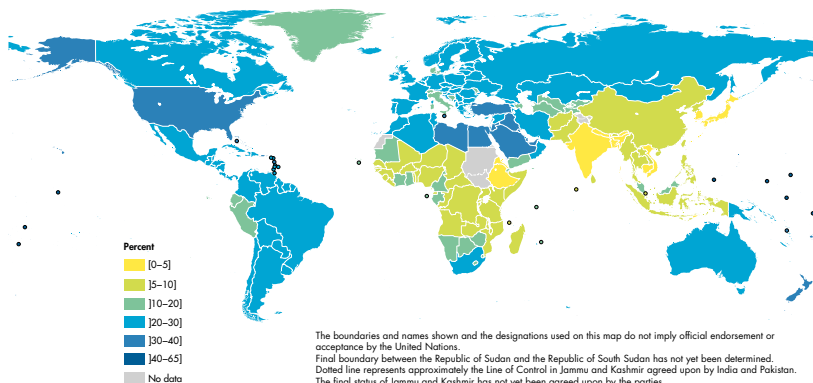
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map27>

FIGURE 30. PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN THE ADULT POPULATION BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig56>

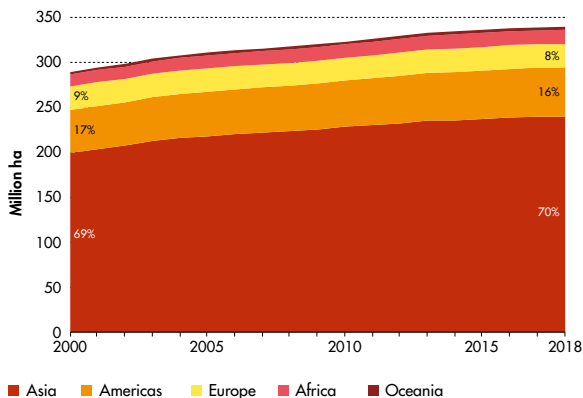
MAP 30. PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN THE ADULT POPULATION (2016)



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map28>

# 16 WATER

FIGURE 31. AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION BY REGION

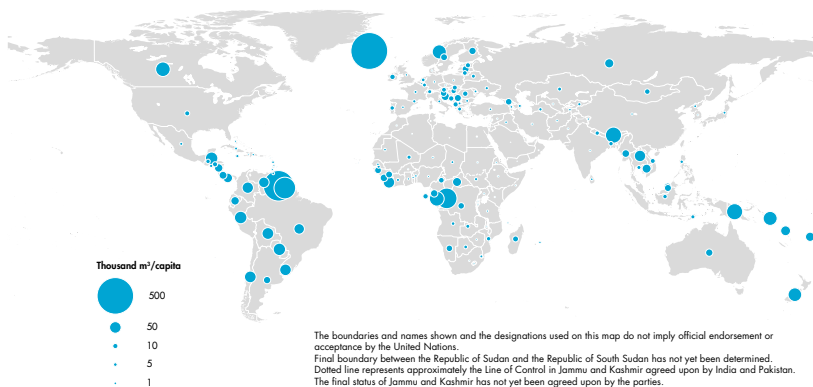


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig07>

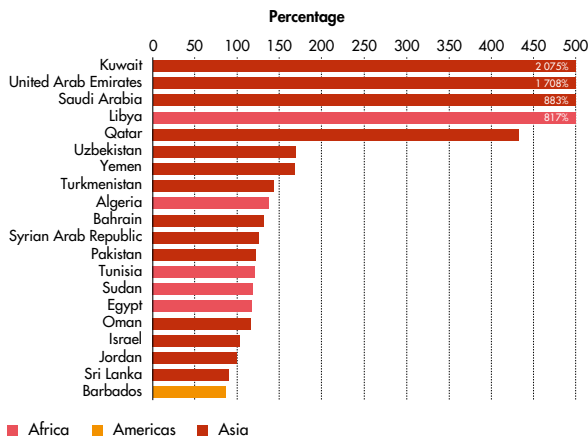
MAP 31. TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA (2017)



Source: AQUASTAT

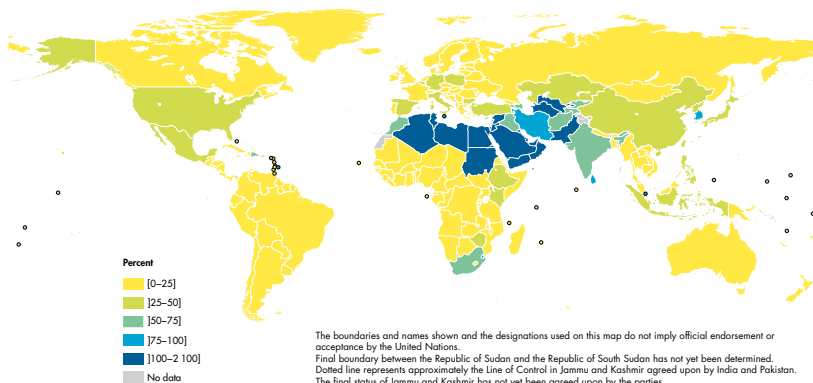
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map30>

FIGURE 32. WATER STRESS, TOP COUNTRIES (2009–2017\*)



Source: AQUASTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig63>

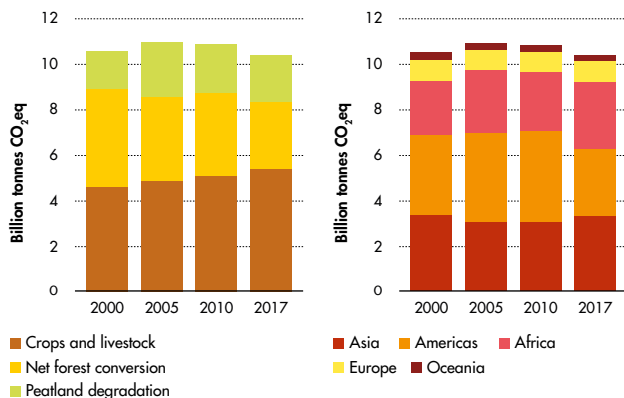
MAP 32. WATER STRESS (2009–2017\*)



Source: AQUASTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map31>

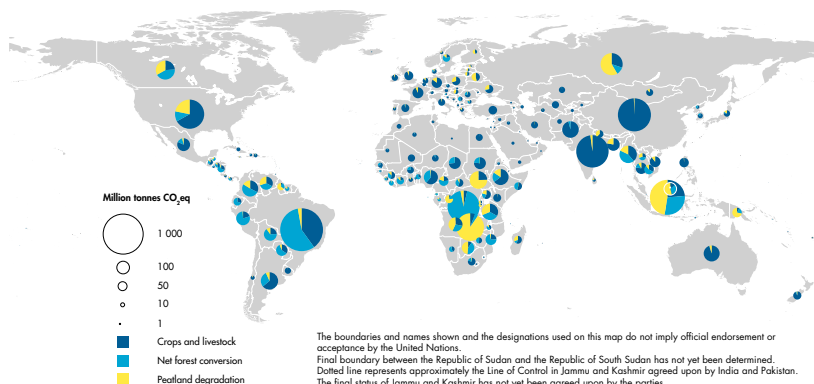
# 17 EMISSIONS

**FIGURE 33. WORLD GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE**



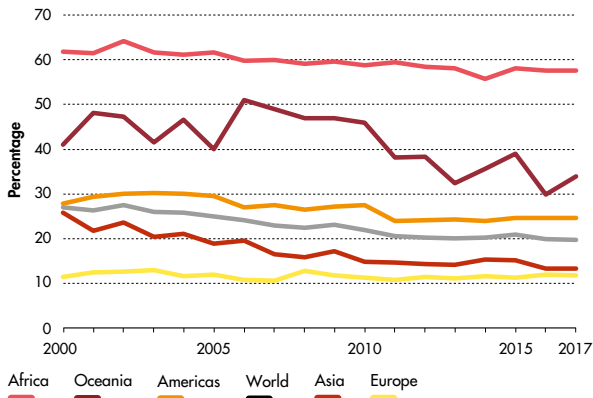
Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-fig65>

**MAP 33. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE (2017)**



Source: FAOSTAT  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1329en-map32>

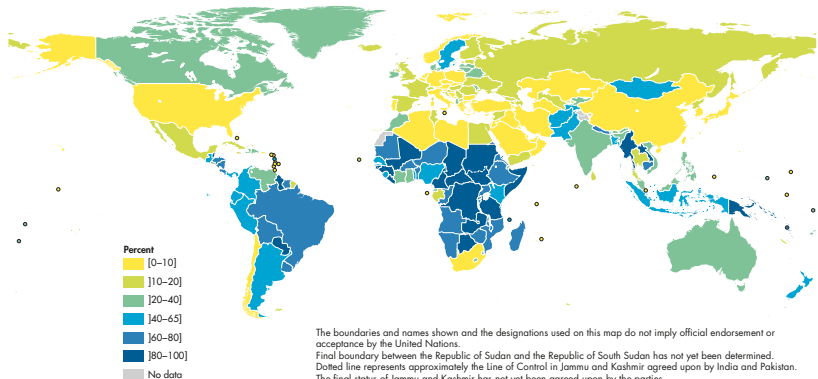
FIGURE 34. SHARE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Emissions are calculated using the methodology from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-fig34>

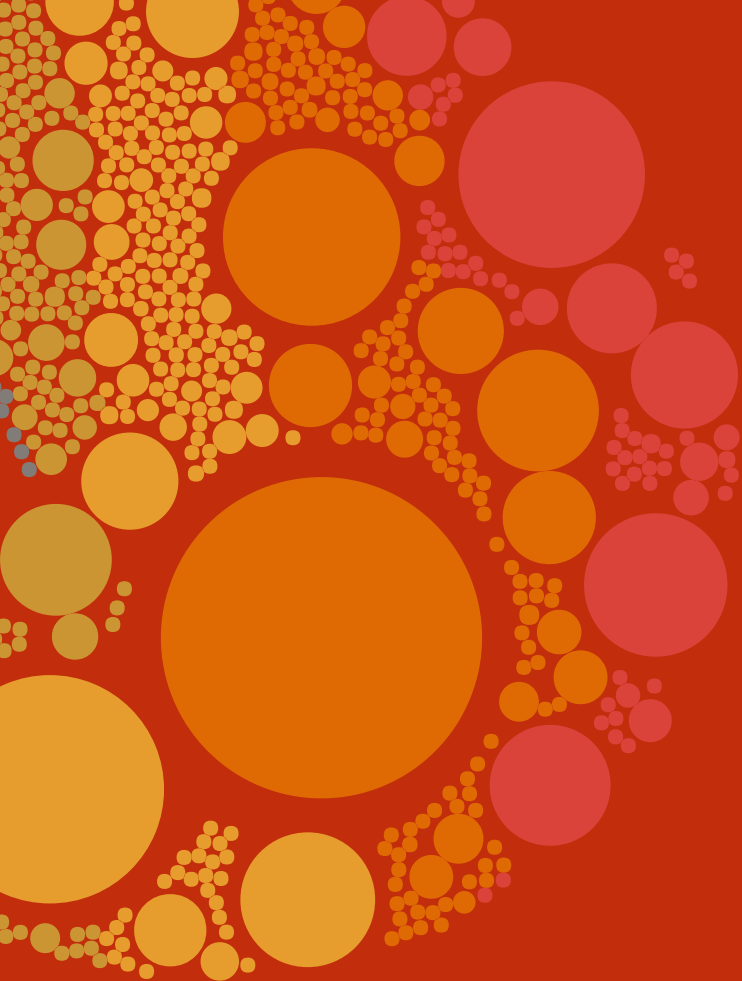
MAP 34. SHARE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS (2017)



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Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.  
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.  
The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Emissions are calculated using the methodology from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).  
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1521en-map34>





DATA TABLES

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
<b>WORLD</b>	7 631.1	85 085.2	4.2	884 355	26.8
<b>AFRICA</b>	1 275.9	2 365.2	15.8	223 497	49.0
<b>AMERICAS</b>	1 006.5	27 867.7	1.8	42 021	9.0
<b>ASIA</b>	4 560.7	31 231.7	7.2	598 160	29.8
<b>EUROPE</b>	746.4	21 908.7	1.6	18 333	5.3
<b>OCEANIA</b>	41.6	1 711.8	2.9	2 344	12.3
Afghanistan	37.2	20.5	23.6	4 074	42.8
Albania	2.9	15.1	18.5	427	36.7
Algeria	42.2	173.8	11.8	1 071	9.9
Andorra	0.1	3.2	0.5		
Angola	30.8	105.9	9.5	6 175	50.4
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	1.6	1.7		
Argentina	44.4	518.5	4.4	17	0.1
Armenia	3.0	12.4	12.5	321	29.6
Australia	24.9	1 453.9	2.3	323	2.6
Austria	8.9	455.5	1.2	159	3.6
Azerbaijan	9.9	46.9	7.0	1 734	35.9
Bahamas	0.4	12.4	0.9	4	2.1
Bahrain	1.6	37.9	0.3	10	1.0
Bangladesh	161.4	269.6	13.2	25 876	38.6
Barbados	0.3	5.1	1.4	4	2.6
Belarus	9.5	59.7	6.3	529	11.0
Belgium	11.5	543.0	0.5	47	1.0
Belize	0.4	1.9	10.2	28	16.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
	4 122.3	188 160.0	4.6		<b>WORLD</b>
	82.9	6 667.4	12.3		<b>AFRICA</b>
	1 329.6	50 944.0	4.2		<b>AMERICAS</b>
	2 161.9	103 845.2	6.0		<b>ASIA</b>
	478.3	23 060.7	2.0		<b>EUROPE</b>
	69.7	3 642.7	3.6		<b>OCEANIA</b>
5.6		58.9	3.8		<b>Afghanistan</b>
14.9	0.4	40.7	2.9	-8.4	<b>Albania</b>
15.1	6.1	155.7	-0.5	-1.3	<b>Algeria</b>
14.6			1.2		<b>Andorra</b>
10.2	0.0	38.9	17.1		<b>Angola</b>
8.4	0.0	0.0	0.6		<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>
17.5	172.9	1 890.9	58.6	13.6	<b>Argentina</b>
6.5	0.6	90.3	1.8	8.0	<b>Armenia</b>
29.2	63.4	2 659.7	4.1	5.0	<b>Australia</b>
47.0	5.3	179.2	1.0	1.5	<b>Austria</b>
6.3	0.5	127.3	3.3	4.1	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
18.6	0.3	1.5	0.2		<b>Bahamas</b>
8.0	0.0	3.2	2.5		<b>Bahrain</b>
8.5	15.1	2 475.2	5.6	7.0	<b>Bangladesh</b>
7.8	0.2	0.5	5.9	-3.1	<b>Barbados</b>
30.6	3.8	892.1	6.4	7.1	<b>Belarus</b>
42.7	6.6	249.4	0.8	18.4	<b>Belgium</b>
9.7	1.4	21.5	0.6		<b>Belize</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Benin	11.5	10.4	20.2	1 823	38.6
Bhutan	0.8	2.7	15.6	205	55.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11.4	40.3	10.7	1 700	30.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3	19.8	5.8	164	15.4
Botswana	2.3	18.6	2.1	183	20.7
Brazil	209.5	1 868.6	4.7	8 634	9.2
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	13.6	1.0	3	1.4
Bulgaria	7.1	66.2	4.2	202	6.4
Burkina Faso	19.8	16.2	21.3	1 766	25.2
Burundi	11.2	3.3	34.7	4 520	92.0
Cabo Verde	0.5	2.0	5.2	24	11.5
Cambodia	16.2	24.6	22.5	2 999	32.3
Cameroon	25.2	38.7	14.9	4 762	43.4
Canada	37.1	1 712.6	1.9	281	1.5
Central African Republic	4.7	2.2	26.7	1 426	77.3
Chad	15.5	11.4	38.7	4 503	76.6
Chile	18.7	298.2	3.8	799	9.0
China	1 459.4	14 025.4	7.8	195 028	24.9
Colombia	49.7	330.2	6.2	4 018	16.6
Comoros	0.8	1.2	29.4	108	50.4
Congo	5.2	14.2	7.9	675	34.1
Costa Rica	5.0	60.1	5.0	264	12.1

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
7.7		102.6	-3.3	-17.0	Benin
10.8	0.0	3.4	3.6		Bhutan
11.8	14.8	29.8	3.3	2.4	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
14.6		87.2	1.1	-0.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina
7.2	0.0	23.3	1.4		Botswana
26.8	377.2	16 988.4	5.3	-14.5	Brazil
18.0	0.0	0.7	-0.7	4.2	Brunei Darussalam
30.7	5.1	441.3	5.2	1.8	Bulgaria
9.9	0.8	105.4	-6.4		Burkina Faso
5.1	0.1	28.5	-3.1		Burundi
11.5	0.0		1.4	1.8	Cabo Verde
6.9		134.1	2.3		Cambodia
9.8	1.4	80.3	2.9	6.7	Cameroon
19.7	90.8	4 326.0	3.7	-0.4	Canada
4.0	0.0	0.3			Central African Republic
5.9	0.0		-5.2	-0.8	Chad
12.2	9.8	373.1	2.6	0.3	Chile
20.2	1 773.7	46 984.8	7.2		China
7.1	37.8	1 098.4	4.9	2.0	Colombia
6.0	0.0		3.6		Comoros
9.4	0.0	1.3	2.5		Congo
15.8	12.8	162.1	0.8	3.4	Costa Rica

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Côte d'Ivoire	25.1	43.0	22.7	3 305	40.0
Croatia	4.2	61.0	2.9	100	6.0
Cuba	11.3	100.0	3.9	878	17.5
Cyprus	1.2	25.0	1.9	12	2.1
Czechia	10.7	245.2	2.1	145	2.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25.5	17.5	22.4	8 235	51.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	84.1	47.1	17.4	18 636	65.4
Denmark	5.8	355.7	0.8	62	2.2
Djibouti	1.0	2.9	1.1	123	33.1
Dominica	0.1	0.6	9.4		
Dominican Republic	10.6	81.3	5.7	424	9.0
Ecuador	17.1	108.4	10.1	2 396	29.2
Egypt	98.4	249.8	10.9	6 546	23.8
El Salvador	6.4	26.1	4.9	436	16.3
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	13.3	2.5	210	42.4
Eritrea	3.5	6.9	18.2	930	61.2
Estonia	1.3	30.7	1.9	21	3.2
Eswatini	1.1	4.7	8.3	36	12.5
Ethiopia	109.2	80.3	32.4	34 446	66.1
Fiji	0.9	5.5	7.2	126	36.3
Finland	5.5	276.9	2.2	92	3.6

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
9.1	0.1	108.1	-3.6		Côte d'Ivoire
16.6	1.7	177.7	-0.1	-4.3	Croatia
9.5		112.4		1.0	Cuba
5.1	1.1	16.4	0.6	-17.2	Cyprus
39.6	4.1	433.1	2.8	1.5	Czechia
					Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6.0		15.0	-1.9		Democratic Republic of the Congo
37.1	2.6	258.6	1.4	1.5	Denmark
6.9			5.7		Djibouti
7.6		0.1	1.9		Dominica
16.6	7.1	172.4	3.7	6.3	Dominican Republic
8.1	60.7	374.4	0.0	-5.9	Ecuador
3.3	8.0	1 656.7	7.3	13.3	Egypt
18.5	0.3	77.6	1.2	6.0	El Salvador
9.1			0.4		Equatorial Guinea
3.9	0.0	4.7			Eritrea
34.2	0.6	60.4	3.0	8.5	Estonia
16.2			3.6		Eswatini
6.2	4.1	586.0	18.7	5.8	Ethiopia
6.9	0.8	6.3	4.9	8.3	Fiji
29.1	1.1	205.6	1.2	10.5	Finland

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
France	65.0	2 778.9	1.5	679	2.4
Gabon	2.1	17.0	5.8	190	32.8
Gambia	2.3	1.6	18.8	192	27.1
Georgia	4.0	17.6	7.1	782	41.8
Germany	83.1	3 949.5	0.6	514	1.2
Ghana	29.8	65.5	19.5	3 616	29.3
Greece	10.5	218.1	3.9	463	12.0
Grenada	0.1	1.2	5.1		
Guatemala	17.2	78.5	10.4	2 227	31.5
Guinea	12.4	11.6	16.3	2 626	61.7
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	1.5	42.3	531	68.1
Guyana	0.8	3.8	13.7	48	17.1
Haiti	11.1	9.3	17.0	1 255	28.7
Honduras	9.6	24.0	12.9	1 321	30.3
Hungary	9.7	157.9	3.7	212	4.7
Iceland	0.3	25.9	4.8	8	3.9
India	1 352.6	2 779.4	15.0	198 274	42.4
Indonesia	267.7	1 042.2	13.0	36 784	28.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	81.8	473.1	10.5	4 438	17.9
Iraq	38.4	212.3	2.4	1 653	18.1
Ireland	4.8	382.7	0.8	105	4.6
Israel	8.4	370.6	1.1	35	0.9
Italy	60.6	2 084.9	1.9	865	3.7



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
29.9	85.1	3 130.1	2.5	10.7	France
11.3		14.6	3.1		Gabon
4.3	0.6	3.5	6.8		Gambia
9.7	2.2	47.9	8.1	3.5	Georgia
36.6	44.9	1 953.0	1.2	2.1	Germany
11.9	0.4	138.4	7.5	11.1	Ghana
21.3	9.9	284.7	-0.1		Greece
6.2			0.3	-3.1	Grenada
14.1	20.5	308.8	7.8		Guatemala
14.5	0.4	9.8	11.4	13.6	Guinea
3.3	0.1		3.6		Guinea-Bissau
8.2	0.4	26.1		10.8	Guyana
4.8	0.0		20.6		Haiti
7.1	7.2	187.8	2.2		Honduras
20.9	8.5	651.5	5.1	-4.8	Hungary
35.6	0.0	16.5	3.8	4.3	Iceland
13.1	58.2	27 375.2	2.7		India
14.9	1.6	6 218.4	1.4	3.5	Indonesia
12.7	6.8	698.2	57.2	63.2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
2.0	0.2	251.6	0.2	5.3	Iraq
24.2	2.6	696.7	-0.7	4.3	Ireland
18.1	6.1	92.3	2.1	7.2	Israel
27.6	54.2	878.0	0.8	4.3	Italy

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Jamaica	2.9	15.7	6.9	218	15.9
Japan	127.2	4 971.3	0.9	2 290	3.4
Jordan	10.0	42.2	5.4	69	3.1
Kazakhstan	18.3	179.3	4.9	1 368	15.8
Kenya	51.4	87.9	29.0	12 656	54.4
Kiribati	0.1	0.2	26.0		
Kuwait	4.1	141.7	0.6	48	2.0
Kyrgyzstan	6.3	8.1	13.4	514	21.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.1	18.0	15.5	2 363	62.4
Latvia	1.9	34.4	3.1	62	6.8
Lebanon	6.9	56.4	4.1	306	13.6
Lesotho	2.1	2.6	5.1	64	8.5
Liberia	4.8	2.1	57.1	939	43.3
Libya	6.7	34.4	0.7	373	18.9
Lithuania	2.8	53.5	2.7	93	6.9
Luxembourg	0.6	70.9	0.2	3	1.0
Madagascar	26.3	13.9	24.2	8 739	64.2
Malawi	18.1	7.2	27.3	3 327	43.6
Malaysia	31.5	358.6	7.3	1 570	10.4
Maldives	0.5	5.3	5.3	24	8.5
Mali	19.1	17.2	37.9	4 260	62.6
Malta	0.4	14.5	0.9	2	1.0
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.2	13.6		

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
5.0	0.6	7.9	6.3	3.4	<b>Jamaica</b>
31.0	52.3	1 051.0	0.2	2.5	<b>Japan</b>
8.7	0.7	22.9	0.3	-3.2	<b>Jordan</b>
11.3	13.1	245.8	13.2	8.3	<b>Kazakhstan</b>
6.8	1.6	91.0	-5.4	3.0	<b>Kenya</b>
5.5			3.5		<b>Kiribati</b>
11.2	0.0	8.5	1.1		<b>Kuwait</b>
4.8	0.6	27.4	1.4	-4.8	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>
11.0	0.0		4.6		<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>
53.2	1.6	131.0	2.9	6.0	<b>Latvia</b>
10.1	1.8	37.8	4.3	2.7	<b>Lebanon</b>
6.6	0.1		6.8		<b>Lesotho</b>
4.8			13.8		<b>Liberia</b>
10.0	1.0	16.9			<b>Libya</b>
47.3	2.0	282.4	2.9	7.4	<b>Lithuania</b>
112.2	0.1	14.6	1.4	-1.1	<b>Luxembourg</b>
5.5	0.7	37.8	4.8	0.3	<b>Madagascar</b>
4.9	2.4	129.3	15.2		<b>Malawi</b>
30.6	44.1	1 739.9	1.6	-17.6	<b>Malaysia</b>
8.3	0.4	0.4	-0.4	24.2	<b>Maldives</b>
6.4	0.0	158.7	-1.7	7.0	<b>Mali</b>
22.9	0.1	1.5	3.6	-3.1	<b>Malta</b>
5.2					<b>Marshall Islands</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Mauritania	4.4	7.6	21.2	579	51.3
Mauritius	1.3	14.2	2.9	35	6.1
Mexico	126.2	1 223.4	3.2	6 958	12.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.1	0.4	24.2		
Mongolia	3.2	13.0	13.2	343	27.4
Montenegro	0.6	5.5	7.4	19	7.9
Morocco	36.0	117.9	12.5	3 809	34.7
Mozambique	29.5	14.7	23.0	8 979	70.3
Myanmar	53.7	72.7	23.0	11 881	48.9
Namibia	2.4	14.5	6.7	165	22.1
Nauru	0.0	0.1	2.2		
Nepal	28.1	27.8	27.4	10 824	65.0
Netherlands	17.1	914.1	1.6	180	2.0
New Zealand	4.7	207.9	4.1	146	5.7
Nicaragua	6.5	13.1	17.5	871	30.7
Niger	22.4	12.8	36.4	6 293	75.1
Nigeria	195.9	421.8	22.4	19 313	35.1
North Macedonia	2.1	12.6	7.4	121	15.4
Norway	5.3	434.2	1.4	56	2.1
Oman	4.8	92.1	3.5	124	4.6
Pakistan	212.2	282.3	21.5	25 901	36.7
Palau	0.0	0.3	3.3		
Panama	4.2	65.1	2.5	278	14.0

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
5.0	0.0		2.7		<b>Mauritania</b>
12.0	2.2	14.0	0.0	-22.9	<b>Mauritius</b>
3.2	53.1	2 460.5	4.4	5.0	<b>Mexico</b>
8.6					<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>
25.7	0.1	42.2	10.7	12.2	<b>Mongolia</b>
13.7	0.1	2.3	-1.0		<b>Montenegro</b>
18.1	13.7	560.3	-1.3	0.3	<b>Morocco</b>
4.3	0.8	37.9	3.3	11.2	<b>Mozambique</b>
8.5	15.3	546.8	9.0	-2.1	<b>Myanmar</b>
17.4	0.1	21.8	4.3	43.1	<b>Namibia</b>
6.9		0.0			<b>Nauru</b>
5.7	0.6	183.6	5.5	2.0	<b>Nepal</b>
32.6	9.3	271.5	4.0	0.9	<b>Netherlands</b>
19.1	5.1	930.6	0.9	6.1	<b>New Zealand</b>
9.8	4.4	87.6	4.6		<b>Nicaragua</b>
1.9	0.0	6.8	-4.6		<b>Niger</b>
16.2		671.1	13.7		<b>Nigeria</b>
9.0	0.1	25.4	1.6	3.7	<b>North Macedonia</b>
24.6	0.6	163.7	1.1		<b>Norway</b>
2.2	0.2	24.3	1.2	0.0	<b>Oman</b>
12.6	0.0	4 758.9	10.5	5.8	<b>Pakistan</b>
			3.2		<b>Palau</b>
14.2	2.4	32.3	0.5	-4.3	<b>Panama</b>

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Papua New Guinea	8.6	23.1	21.5	1 520	58.3
Paraguay	7.0	40.3	9.6	689	20.1
Peru	32.0	222.2	7.2	4 995	27.4
Philippines	106.7	330.9	8.8	10 263	23.4
Poland	37.9	585.7	1.8	1 624	9.2
Portugal	10.3	240.8	1.9	286	5.9
Qatar	2.8	191.4	0.2	25	1.2
Republic of Korea	51.2	1 720.5	1.8	1 316	4.9
Republic of Moldova	4.1	11.3	13.4	498	35.9
Romania	19.5	239.6	4.7	1 863	21.7
Russian Federation	145.7	1 660.5	3.8	4 053	5.8
Rwanda	12.3	9.5	26.9	3 930	62.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.1	1.0	1.2		
Saint Lucia	0.2	1.9	1.7	14	17.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.8	6.8	5	10.7
Samoa	0.2	0.8	8.6	15	30.4
San Marino	0.0	1.6	0.0		
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	0.4	11.4	12	19.1
Saudi Arabia	33.7	782.5	2.6	325	2.4
Senegal	15.9	23.8	15.0	1 194	30.0
Serbia	8.8	50.6	5.7	549	15.5
Seychelles	0.1	1.6	2.0		

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
7.4	0.1	43.6	3.1		Papua New Guinea
9.4	19.7	568.3	1.2	4.5	Paraguay
8.8	4.8	430.1	1.8	-3.5	Peru
14.8	12.6	944.7	2.1	2.8	Philippines
38.9	22.7	1 955.2	4.8	-1.2	Poland
26.8	8.2	182.5	0.3	-9.0	Portugal
	0.1	3.4	-0.2		Qatar
15.5	18.7	508.0	0.1	11.7	Republic of Korea
4.0	2.9	99.9	7.7		Republic of Moldova
12.5	5.1	514.1	4.7	1.4	Romania
25.6	76.4	2 532.0	5.7	4.4	Russian Federation
5.2	2.0	12.5	3.5	-10.0	Rwanda
	0.0	0.0	1.8		Saint Kitts and Nevis
	0.2	0.4	2.7		Saint Lucia
			0.7	0.8	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	0.2	0.0	1.0	25.9	Samoa
			3.8		San Marino
4.2			9.0		Sao Tome and Principe
13.1	5.4	279.2	2.1	-0.2	Saudi Arabia
8.1	0.5	71.2	1.9	9.8	Senegal
		188.3	2.6	-5.0	Serbia
9.4	0.0	0.1	0.0		Seychelles

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Sierra Leone	7.7	4.1	57.4	1 408	54.9
Singapore	5.8	361.1	0.0	25	0.7
Slovakia	5.5	106.0	2.6	57	2.2
Slovenia	2.1	54.0	2.1	52	5.2
Solomon Islands	0.7	1.3	27.1	126	37.6
Somalia	15.0	1.5	52.3	2 892	83.1
South Africa	57.8	368.1	2.1	851	5.1
South Sudan	11.0	8.2	1.9	2 335	56.9
Spain	46.7	1 419.7	2.7	808	4.1
Sri Lanka	21.2	88.9	7.4	2 053	24.5
Sudan	41.8	50.5	32.2	4 137	39.9
Suriname	0.6	3.5	11.0	15	7.5
Sweden	10.0	556.1	1.3	82	1.6
Switzerland	8.5	705.1	0.6	140	2.9
Syrian Arab Republic	16.9	16.6	22.6	510	10.7
Tajikistan	9.1	7.5	20.9	985	44.9
Thailand	69.4	505.0	8.5	12 234	31.6
Timor-Leste	1.3	2.6	8.7	232	44.5
Togo	7.9	5.2	23.1	1 367	37.7
Tonga	0.1	0.5	14.7	10	24.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	23.8	1.0	19	3.0
Tunisia	11.6	39.9	10.0	447	13.0
Turkey	82.3	771.4	6.3	5 305	18.4



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
4.2			8.8	7.0	Sierra Leone
		0.0	1.1	8.4	Singapore
27.5	1.8	174.3	4.0	2.5	Slovakia
45.5	1.2	47.6	1.6	-3.3	Slovenia
5.8			-0.4		Solomon Islands
11.3					Somalia
21.3	26.9	874.0	3.6	3.5	South Africa
			84.9		South Sudan
16.0	61.3	1 874.1	1.0		Spain
18.5	2.3	189.7	0.6	-11.1	Sri Lanka
11.3	2.5	170.7	62.7		Sudan
9.6	0.8	8.2	5.3	13.9	Suriname
28.6	1.5	255.9	2.8	15.3	Sweden
38.0	2.1	74.8	0.1	1.3	Switzerland
12.6	1.4	11.0	36.2		Syrian Arab Republic
5.7	0.3	12.4	11.0	-2.0	Tajikistan
19.4	35.3	2 503.6	2.3	-1.4	Thailand
13.5	0.0		0.9		Timor-Leste
4.8	1.3	15.3	-0.5	6.0	Togo
11.6	0.0	0.2	3.7		Tonga
1.9	1.2	9.1	1.4	1.8	Trinidad and Tobago
16.4	1.0	115.1	6.9		Tunisia
23.7	60.0	2 164.2	19.8	16.2	Turkey

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION	GDP	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2018	USD BILLION, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	5.9	40.7	8.9	507	19.9
<b>Tuvalu</b>	0.0	0.0	17.9		
<b>Uganda</b>	42.7	30.1	22.2	11 882	72.7
<b>Ukraine</b>	44.2	130.8	12.4	2 642	14.5
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	9.6	414.2	0.8	94	1.4
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	67.1	2 855.3	0.6	347	1.0
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	56.3	58.8	25.5	17 393	65.3
<b>United States of America</b>	327.1	20 580.2	0.9	2 146	1.3
<b>Uruguay</b>	3.4	59.6	5.9	131	8.1
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	32.5	50.5	28.4	3 439	23.9
<b>Vanuatu</b>	0.3	0.9	19.8	69	55.8
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	28.9	208.3	7.5	937	8.3
<b>Viet Nam</b>	95.5	244.9	15.1	20 999	37.4
<b>Yemen</b>	28.5	26.7	18.9	1 700	29.0
<b>Zambia</b>	17.4	27.3	4.1	3 202	48.8
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	14.4	24.3	9.4	4 452	66.5

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
PERCENT, 2017	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	
14.3	9.7				Turkmenistan
3.5					Tuvalu
8.0	0.1	22.7	-0.2		Uganda
15.4	25.3	2 150.6	8.0	9.9	Ukraine
12.7		31.5	-1.4		United Arab Emirates
37.0	19.3	1 483.0	1.4	14.3	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
7.1	0.0	214.1	2.9		United Republic of Tanzania
30.7	407.8	20 311.0	0.9	-6.9	United States of America
15.0	16.4	415.7	8.7	-3.3	Uruguay
5.2		1 023.9	17.0		Uzbekistan
10.6	0.1		5.1		Vanuatu
	3.9	460.9	145.9		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
11.1	19.2	2 902.1	4.1	-2.4	Viet Nam
12.9	0.1	4.2			Yemen
11.2	1.7	199.5	10.4	-29.6	Zambia
12.3	2.2	153.4	0.9		Zimbabwe

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
<b>WORLD</b>	104.9	2 962.9	342 396.0	843 035	181 834.9
<b>AFRICA</b>	103.2	202.6	20 171.2	46 654	11 099.0
<b>AMERICAS</b>	106.0	776.5	108 005.0	185 175	71 615.3
<b>ASIA</b>	105.6	1 450.3	143 683.5	353 974	62 249.1
<b>EUROPE</b>	102.3	498.6	63 845.9	226 527	31 718.4
<b>OCEANIA</b>	99.1	34.9	6 690.3	30 706	5 153.0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	96.4	4.1	330.6	2 128	0.4
<b>Albania</b>	106.0	0.7	96.0	1 144	3.4
<b>Algeria</b>	90.1	6.1	806.4	3 065	
<b>Andorra</b>					
<b>Angola</b>	99.1	2.4	262.5	218	68.0
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	100.5	0.0	0.4	3	
<b>Argentina</b>	97.1	70.6	5 930.1	10 527	1 857.0
<b>Armenia</b>	82.8	0.3	108.2	698	8.5
<b>Australia</b>	98.3	33.9	4 658.5	9 289	4 939.0
<b>Austria</b>	101.9	4.8	910.0	3 860	516.0
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	114.7	3.2	326.0	2 080	27.8
<b>Bahamas</b>	101.1	0.0	7.5	3	
<b>Bahrain</b>	114.2		24.4	14	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	109.2	60.8	705.7	2 019	127.0
<b>Barbados</b>	107.8	0.0	19.7	5	10.0
<b>Belarus</b>	98.6	5.8	1 193.2	7 345	710.0
<b>Belgium</b>	98.0	2.5	1 825.4	4 096	1 052.0
<b>Belize</b>	100.0	0.1	23.9	5	177.7
<b>Benin</b>	111.2	2.3	81.4	149	1.8

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
178 528.8	82 095.1	4 005.1	1 425.8	1 381.6	<b>WORLD</b>
12 268.1	2 195.9	779.0	82.7	53.9	<b>AFRICA</b>
24 123.0	3 799.2	1 148.7	263.0	367.1	<b>AMERICAS</b>
122 404.0	72 819.5	1 160.4	485.2	303.9	<b>ASIA</b>
18 102.3	3 075.2	829.9	574.9	600.7	<b>EUROPE</b>
1 617.3	205.3	87.0	19.9	56.1	<b>OCEANIA</b>
10.0	8.0	3.7	2.7		<b>Afghanistan</b>
14.9	6.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	<b>Albania</b>
120.4	5.1	8.8	8.4	0.3	<b>Algeria</b>
0.0		0.0			<b>Andorra</b>
444.0	1.8	6.0	2.6	0.1	<b>Angola</b>
3.2	0.0		0.2	0.0	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>
838.6	3.2	17.9	4.3	22.8	<b>Argentina</b>
17.4	17.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	<b>Armenia</b>
281.2	96.8	37.0	13.5	30.3	<b>Australia</b>
4.3	4.0	19.2	13.1	12.8	<b>Austria</b>
2.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.7	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
10.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	<b>Bahamas</b>
15.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	<b>Bahrain</b>
4 276.6	2 405.4	26.2	7.1	0.7	<b>Bangladesh</b>
1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	<b>Barbados</b>
12.4	11.6	28.6	3.5	4.9	<b>Belarus</b>
23.1	0.1	5.2	34.9	39.8	<b>Belgium</b>
216.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	<b>Belize</b>
60.1	5.1	7.0	1.6	0.3	<b>Benin</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
<b>Bhutan</b>	102.4	0.2	6.8	188	
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>	109.5	3.3	914.9	604	521.9
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	115.1	1.7	82.2	692	
<b>Botswana</b>	97.2	0.0	71.6	304	
<b>Brazil</b>	108.0	103.1	29 341.3	34 112	40 429.0
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	100.0	0.0	26.1	0	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	103.2	9.9	232.7	1 025	0.0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	105.4	5.0	261.4	330	25.0
<b>Burundi</b>	118.9	0.4	28.9	108	25.4
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	82.9	0.0	5.6	10	
<b>Cambodia</b>	106.1	11.3	180.5	24	40.0
<b>Cameroon</b>	103.2	4.2	306.4	245	130.0
<b>Canada</b>	106.1	58.1	4 893.2	7 375	136.0
<b>Central African Republic</b>	106.9	0.1	188.6	82	10.6
<b>Chad</b>	111.5	3.0	748.8	383	32.6
<b>Chile</b>	101.6	3.7	1 504.6	1 705	267.0
<b>China</b>	102.9	612.2	88 156.4	35 600	10 244.6
<b>Colombia</b>	104.9	4.8	2 829.4	6 097	2 363.0
<b>Comoros</b>	103.0	0.0	2.4	13	
<b>Congo</b>	103.1	0.0	65.5	5	70.0
<b>Costa Rica</b>	108.2	0.2	282.3	1 162	451.3
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	108.3	3.3	283.4	30	201.0
<b>Croatia</b>	104.5	3.2	231.0	631	227.0

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
0.2	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	<b>Bhutan</b>
10.5	3.5	3.4	0.7	0.8	<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>
3.9	3.6	4.6	1.6	0.4	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	<b>Botswana</b>
1 319.3	605.0	281.5	9.3	71.4	<b>Brazil</b>
14.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>
24.9	16.3	6.5	3.2	4.2	<b>Bulgaria</b>
27.7	0.4	15.4	0.5	0.5	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
21.9	1.6	6.6	0.1	0.1	<b>Burundi</b>
26.6		0.2	0.2	0.1	<b>Cabo Verde</b>
941.0	251.9	7.7	1.9	0.8	<b>Cambodia</b>
284.3	2.3	14.4	1.1	0.8	<b>Cameroon</b>
1 019.1	191.3	156.8	34.1	47.1	<b>Canada</b>
29.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	<b>Central African Republic</b>
107.4	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.1	<b>Chad</b>
3 388.5	1 266.1	63.7	5.9	17.6	<b>Chile</b>
63 434.9	47 846.4	344.7	156.4	81.6	<b>China</b>
202.1	132.8	8.8	5.4	5.6	<b>Colombia</b>
13.1		0.3	0.1	0.1	<b>Comoros</b>
98.7	0.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	<b>Congo</b>
34.5	20.8	4.6	1.9	4.6	<b>Costa Rica</b>
110.0	4.5	11.6	2.1	6.6	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>
88.6	18.1	5.6	3.1	2.3	<b>Croatia</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
Cuba	102.0	0.8	348.8	582	1 800.0
Cyprus	103.8	0.0	79.5	276	
Czechia	95.5	7.0	506.0	3 177	691.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	95.9	4.2	346.8	82	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	92.5	3.1	247.0	7	99.2
Denmark	94.4	7.0	1 874.5	5 694	431.0
Djibouti	123.5	0.0	11.7	15	0.0
Dominica	102.1	0.0	1.4	7	
Dominican Republic	109.2	0.7	480.5	943	561.5
Ecuador	95.0	2.7	825.2	1 541	590.0
Egypt	96.8	22.1	2 152.4	4 471	2 600.0
El Salvador	99.5	0.8	162.0	322	800.0
Equatorial Guinea	104.0		0.6		
Eritrea	101.8	0.3	40.9	164	
Estonia	88.3	0.9	74.4	798	
Eswatini	101.7	0.1	26.3	40	670.0
Ethiopia	100.7	25.2	788.1	2 773	450.0
Fiji	103.8	0.0	44.1	15	179.0
Finland	92.8	2.7	395.7	2 398	70.0
France	99.2	62.7	5 621.7	26 517	5 648.0
Gabon	103.0	0.0	40.2	11	28.0
Gambia	106.3	0.2	9.3	76	



CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
51.2	28.6	1.8	2.1	0.4	Cuba
8.8	7.3	0.0	1.2	0.5	Cyprus
25.4	21.8	25.7	8.7	6.7	Czechia
284.8	76.1	7.7	0.9	0.0	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
241.2	3.2	90.2	1.3	0.0	Democratic Republic of the Congo
825.7	36.4	3.8	12.6	18.7	Denmark
2.1		0.4	1.1	0.1	Djibouti
0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dominica
16.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.1	Dominican Republic
1 138.6	539.8	7.5	1.5	9.8	Ecuador
1 934.7	1 561.5	18.1	13.6	4.4	Egypt
62.3	8.6	4.8	1.7	1.0	El Salvador
6.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	Equatorial Guinea
4.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	Eritrea
88.4	0.9	12.0	1.5	1.3	Estonia
0.2	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	Eswatini
57.3	0.2	114.8	1.6	1.9	Ethiopia
43.9	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	Fiji
198.0	14.2	68.3	5.1	1.6	Finland
756.2	185.2	49.9	56.5	64.6	France
29.0	0.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	Gabon
49.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	Gambia

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
Georgia	103.9	0.4	72.1	561	0.0
Germany	93.2	38.0	8 188.9	33 094	5 355.6
Ghana	111.9	3.6	290.6	45	
Greece	84.0	3.0	447.0	1 899	40.0
Grenada	146.5	0.0	1.2	1	
Guatemala	103.4	2.0	477.1	495	2 867.0
Guinea	113.9	3.9	129.0	233	25.0
Guinea-Bissau	103.6	0.2	28.1	177	
Guyana	128.6	1.0	50.0	22	137.3
Haiti	101.0	0.5	109.2	107	12.4
Honduras	117.0	0.8	283.0	691	526.5
Hungary	101.6	14.9	1 037.4	1 982	157.0
Iceland	107.5	0.0	35.7	157	
India	111.2	318.3	7 454.3	187 958	22 200.0
Indonesia	110.2	113.3	3 596.5	1 512	2 200.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	105.5	20.6	3 086.3	7 647	2 191.0
Iraq	86.3	4.3	191.1	409	0.8
Ireland	110.0	1.9	1 139.9	7 810	10.3
Israel	97.0	0.2	803.7	1 635	
Italy	100.6	16.3	3 667.8	12 745	337.0
Jamaica	105.5	0.0	148.2	205	81.1
Japan	99.2	10.7	4 016.4	7 292	657.0
Jordan	94.8	0.1	244.2	262	
Kazakhstan	115.1	20.2	1 050.6	5 678	53.3

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
215.5	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	Georgia
313.4	34.2	75.2	86.7	70.4	Germany
453.4	76.6	50.3	2.3	4.4	Ghana
209.5	132.3	1.5	6.9	6.4	Greece
2.6	0.0		0.1	0.0	Grenada
45.3	28.3	21.6	2.5	4.8	Guatemala
287.4	0.7	13.0	0.9	0.1	Guinea
6.7	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	Guinea-Bissau
41.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	Guyana
17.8	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.0	Haiti
75.6	65.0	8.6	1.4	2.6	Honduras
23.1	17.9	5.9	5.1	7.9	Hungary
1 278.5	19.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	Iceland
12 386.3	7 066.0	352.9	18.1	30.6	India
12 642.2	5 426.9	116.3	15.1	31.7	Indonesia
1 268.6	439.7	0.4	9.9	3.6	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
62.7	25.7	0.2	10.5	0.1	Iraq
258.6	36.9	3.5	9.3	14.5	Ireland
19.1	17.0	0.0	5.7	1.8	Israel
349.1	143.3	13.4	43.4	45.3	Italy
17.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	Jamaica
3 773.8	642.9	29.4	60.5	6.5	Japan
1.8	0.9	0.4	3.5	1.1	Jordan
33.6	1.6	0.4	3.3	2.8	Kazakhstan

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
Kenya	109.5	4.8	879.1	4 918	473.0
Kiribati	104.1		1.9		
Kuwait	126.0	0.0	108.0	73	
Kyrgyzstan	107.9	1.8	229.8	1 608	89.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	94.3	4.6	156.5	61	15.2
Latvia	90.5	2.1	91.5	983	
Lebanon	97.9	0.2	180.1	224	0.0
Lesotho	96.0	0.1	30.3	131	
Liberia	99.0	0.3	37.2	9	4.7
Libya	101.6	0.2	191.5	229	
Lithuania	88.2	4.0	250.2	1 572	139.5
Luxembourg	111.1	0.2	23.6	411	
Madagascar	101.9	4.3	347.2	545	90.0
Malawi	115.3	2.9	561.9	189	240.0
Malaysia	106.4	2.8	2 113.7	52	1.4
Maldives	102.8	0.0	0.9		
Mali	126.1	10.2	460.7	2 121	100.0
Malta	94.4	0.0	11.6	43	
Marshall Islands	101.4				
Mauritania	103.0	0.3	118.1	797	
Mauritius	89.4	0.0	52.2	3	374.4
Mexico	110.4	36.1	7 051.3	12 227	7 043.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	97.8	0.0	1.5		

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
137.9	15.1	27.4	2.3	2.7	Kenya
196.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	Kiribati
3.1	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.6	Kuwait
2.6	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	Kyrgyzstan
179.1	108.2	7.2	1.1	1.0	Lao People's Democratic Republic
136.3	0.8	12.9	2.8	2.8	Latvia
3.8	1.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	Lebanon
2.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.0	Lesotho
14.4	0.2	9.6	0.4	0.0	Liberia
32.3	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.0	Libya
78.1	3.8	7.0	3.7	4.1	Lithuania
0.0		0.4	2.5	1.3	Luxembourg
136.2	7.4	14.9	0.7	1.3	Madagascar
230.9	9.0	7.3	0.2	0.2	Malawi
1 675.5	217.9	16.3	13.9	19.5	Malaysia
151.0		0.0	0.5	0.2	Maldives
94.3	3.9	6.6	0.7	0.2	Mali
12.8	10.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	Malta
77.7	0.0				Marshall Islands
967.7		2.2	0.9	1.0	Mauritania
30.4	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	Mauritius
1 939.2	247.2	46.6	24.1	33.4	Mexico
129.8	0.0	0.0			Micronesia (Federated States of)

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
Mongolia	150.5	0.5	430.5	818	
Montenegro	95.1	0.0	13.3	154	
Morocco	112.8	10.4	1 345.7	1 786	622.4
Mozambique	102.4	1.9	239.7	838	340.0
Myanmar	98.7	28.0	3 528.8	1 318	24.6
Namibia	101.8	0.2	73.8	111	
Nauru	103.7		0.1		
Nepal	106.6	9.9	400.0	2 239	125.0
Netherlands	86.9	1.3	2 936.4	10 893	1 445.0
New Zealand	99.6	1.0	1 452.6	21 392	
Nicaragua	110.9	0.8	292.0	594	733.6
Niger	119.3	6.1	182.1	1 336	23.9
Nigeria	101.9	26.2	1 451.2	537	25.0
North Macedonia	101.6	0.6	22.3	464	1.1
Norway	96.3	0.7	361.0	1 594	
Oman	130.5	0.1	80.0	233	
Pakistan	107.7	42.7	3 870.2	45 786	6 621.0
Palau					
Panama	103.5	0.4	322.9	209	167.2
Papua New Guinea	104.7	0.0	501.7	0	35.0
Paraguay	109.2	7.1	734.3	475	341.4
Peru	112.0	5.6	2 015.6	2 088	1 080.9
Philippines	104.3	26.8	3 641.7	15	2 270.0
Poland	106.2	26.8	4 462.9	14 179	2 539.0

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
0.0		0.8	0.6	0.2	Mongolia
2.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	Montenegro
1 372.9	1.1	6.9	4.7	5.6	Morocco
328.4	0.1	18.7	1.5	0.6	Mozambique
3 163.5	1 130.3	42.6	2.1	4.5	Myanmar
490.5	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	Namibia
0.5	0.0				Nauru
81.1	59.0	13.2	1.5	0.2	Nepal
464.0	52.3	3.1	61.4	83.5	Netherlands
511.4	104.5	35.9	4.0	23.5	New Zealand
84.0	29.5	6.3	0.8	2.1	Nicaragua
31.4	0.4	12.4	0.6	0.8	Niger
1 169.5	291.3	76.2	7.1	1.2	Nigeria
1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	North Macedonia
3 843.9	1 354.9	12.5	6.3	12.4	Norway
553.9	0.5	0.0	3.4	1.4	Oman
663.9	159.1	33.6	6.2	4.7	Pakistan
0.8	0.0				Palau
186.0	10.4	1.4	1.7	0.4	Panama
252.0	1.7	9.6	0.7	1.1	Papua New Guinea
24.5	11.5	11.5	0.9	4.6	Paraguay
7 273.4	103.6	8.2	4.1	7.4	Peru
2 875.6	826.1	15.4	10.1	5.3	Philippines
266.1	43.4	46.7	18.7	27.8	Poland

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
Portugal	101.9	1.1	851.6	2 075	2.7
Qatar	112.6	0.0	24.1	39	
Republic of Korea	100.7	5.4	2 498.3	2 634	
Republic of Moldova	121.2	3.4	122.5	418	123.3
Romania	125.5	31.6	1 151.7	4 440	191.5
Russian Federation	104.5	109.8	10 629.4	30 606	6 665.0
Rwanda	90.6	0.7	95.3	252	9.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	103.1		0.2		
Saint Lucia	81.0		4.7	1	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	102.7	0.0	1.1	1	1.9
Samoa	101.1		5.3	2	
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	76.7	0.0	1.3	1	
Saudi Arabia	113.2	1.4	762.2	2 489	
Senegal	104.0	1.7	226.7	150	125.0
Serbia	105.9	10.6	514.7	1 590	548.0
Seychelles	103.2		1.0	0	
Sierra Leone	76.0	1.0	47.1	174	6.0
Singapore	112.8		125.3		
Slovakia	98.9	4.0	152.3	958	195.0
Slovenia	102.9	0.6	137.2	630	
Solomon Islands	102.1	0.0	3.5	3	



CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
188.2	11.8	13.9	11.7	7.3	Portugal
14.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	Qatar
1 904.6	568.4	4.6	27.3	6.3	Republic of Korea
12.6	12.5	1.3	0.6	1.1	Republic of Moldova
23.5	12.3	16.0	7.5	6.5	Romania
5 308.4	199.5	236.0	26.4	23.7	Russian Federation
29.1	5.1	6.2	0.4	0.2	Rwanda
1.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	Saint Kitts and Nevis
2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	Saint Lucia
2.4		0.0	0.1	0.0	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
9.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	Samoa
0.0					San Marino
9.7		0.1	0.0	0.0	Sao Tome and Principe
140.8	72.0	0.3	18.0	3.6	Saudi Arabia
485.6	0.8	6.4	1.6	1.1	Senegal
9.4	7.3	8.0	1.6	2.8	Serbia
145.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	Seychelles
202.2	0.1	6.2	0.4	0.1	Sierra Leone
7.0	5.7	0.0	11.5	8.9	Singapore
4.2	2.2	5.0	4.7	3.1	Slovakia
2.2	1.9	5.1	2.7	1.9	Slovenia
61.6	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	Solomon Islands

## SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
<b>Somalia</b>	97.8	0.3	188.2	2 151	22.0
<b>South Africa</b>	103.6	15.0	3 241.0	3 753	2 115.0
<b>South Sudan</b>	98.5	0.7	433.8	3 263	
<b>Spain</b>	115.5	24.4	7 028.0	8 123	600.0
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	112.7	4.2	215.2	487	70.0
<b>Sudan</b>	117.0	8.3	987.0	4 591	575.2
<b>Suriname</b>	98.3	0.3	14.6	4	7.8
<b>Sweden</b>	85.1	3.3	569.7	2 760	337.0
<b>Switzerland</b>	99.6	0.9	485.7	3 942	276.4
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	94.2	1.7	342.7	2 229	2.0
<b>Tajikistan</b>	111.6	1.2	108.0	1 038	
<b>Thailand</b>	106.8	37.6	2 932.9	654	10 728.2
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	99.6	0.2	36.8	5	
<b>Togo</b>	106.0	1.3	72.6	93	
<b>Tonga</b>	102.4		2.4	0	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	107.6	0.0	68.6	3	0.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	101.4	2.3	345.5	1 394	15.0
<b>Turkey</b>	105.9	34.4	3 668.4	22 121	2 791.4
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	94.3	1.2	309.9	1 741	41.0
<b>Tuvalu</b>	103.1		0.2		
<b>Uganda</b>	101.2	3.8	519.3	1 731	365.0
<b>Ukraine</b>	107.7	69.1	2 382.8	10 303	2 042.6
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	110.4	0.0	170.4	165	

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
30.0		15.7	1.7	0.3	<b>Somalia</b>
565.9	6.2	27.8	5.8	9.5	<b>South Africa</b>
32.0	0.0	4.7	0.4		<b>South Sudan</b>
1 273.3	347.8	19.0	36.9	52.8	<b>Spain</b>
540.8	30.6	5.3	2.2	2.6	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
51.0	10.0	16.7	1.8	1.4	<b>Sudan</b>
47.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	<b>Suriname</b>
233.3	11.7	75.1	16.7	9.8	<b>Sweden</b>
3.3	1.7	5.0	11.1	8.6	<b>Switzerland</b>
6.7	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>
1.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	0.0	<b>Tajikistan</b>
2 598.0	890.9	33.1	12.3	32.1	<b>Thailand</b>
3.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	<b>Timor-Leste</b>
24.9	0.3	4.7	0.8	0.2	<b>Togo</b>
1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	<b>Tonga</b>
13.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>
127.8	21.8	3.9	2.0	1.5	<b>Tunisia</b>
625.8	311.7	28.2	10.2	16.0	<b>Turkey</b>
15.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	<b>Turkmenistan</b>
12.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	<b>Tuvalu</b>
543.1	103.7	49.1	0.8	1.6	<b>Uganda</b>
94.8	18.6	19.7	4.2	16.8	<b>Ukraine</b>
76.4	3.4	0.0	15.6	7.7	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2018	MILLION TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	99.4	21.1	4 087.5	15 311	1 364.0
United Republic of Tanzania	92.5	10.3	536.9	1 646	307.0
United States of America	106.5	468.0	46 832.9	98 716	8 353.9
Uruguay	92.1	3.4	662.1	2 173	25.0
Uzbekistan	103.0	11.7	1 205.8	10 416	
Vanuatu	97.9	0.0	8.2	3	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	85.2	1.9	1 295.0	1 817	272.0
Viet Nam	108.9	48.9	5 227.7	963	1 719.0
Yemen	97.6	0.5	424.9	347	
Zambia	101.7	2.6	321.3	499	420.0
Zimbabwe	98.5	1.0	259.1	421	409.4

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018	MILLION M <sup>3</sup> , 2018	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
897.8	197.6	11.2	56.9	28.8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
390.7	15.5	27.7	0.6	0.9	United Republic of Tanzania
5 212.6	468.2	464.1	147.9	122.7	United States of America
67.2	0.1	17.0	1.1	4.4	Uruguay
91.0	57.4	0.0	1.5	1.1	Uzbekistan
10.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Vanuatu
304.4	29.0	5.6	3.6	0.1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
7 481.0	4 134.0	57.3	25.5	21.7	Viet Nam
131.3	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.3	Yemen
108.3	24.3	25.7	0.5	0.4	Zambia
27.1	10.6	9.9	0.6	0.1	Zimbabwe

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
<b>WORLD</b>	8.8	673.0	9.2	25.5	2 866
<b>AFRICA</b>	18.8	239.6	18.6	51.2	2 448
<b>ASIA</b>	8.3	378.7	8.6	21.9	2 803
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	7.2	45.9	9.4	31.7	3 005
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE</b>	<2.5		1.1	8.0	3 501
<b>OCEANIA</b>	5.8	2.4	4.0	13.7	3 012
<b>Afghanistan</b>	29.9	11.1	22.7	60.8	2 048
<b>Albania</b>	3.6	0.1	10.0	37.1	3 439
<b>Algeria</b>	2.8	1.2	9.3	17.6	3 343
<b>Andorra</b>					
<b>Angola</b>	18.6	5.7			2 353
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>					2 430
<b>Argentina</b>	3.8	1.7	12.9	35.8	3 240
<b>Armenia</b>	2.6	<0.1	4.1	34.9	3 092
<b>Australia</b>	<2.5		3.9	13.5	3 329
<b>Austria</b>	<2.5		1.1	3.6	3 683
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<2.5		<0.5	9.6	3 117
<b>Bahamas</b>					2 040
<b>Bahrain</b>					
<b>Bangladesh</b>	13.0	20.9	10.6	31.5	2 514
<b>Barbados</b>	4.3	<0.1			2 939
<b>Belarus</b>	<2.5				3 324
<b>Belgium</b>	<2.5		3.6	10.8	3 784

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
119	50	-1.8	21.3	13.1	<b>WORLD</b>
104	56	31.4	29.1	12.8	<b>AFRICA</b>
118	54	8.3	21.8	7.3	<b>AMERICAS</b>
125	39	-7.4	9.0	24.2	<b>ASIA</b>
139	31	-26.4		26.9	<b>EUROPE</b>
123	22	-160.4		28.1	<b>OCEANIA</b>
95	74	33.0	38.2	5.5	<b>Afghanistan</b>
138	36	37.5	11.3	21.7	<b>Albania</b>
145	53	76.1	11.7	27.4	<b>Algeria</b>
				25.6	<b>Andorra</b>
110	61	43.3	37.6	8.2	<b>Angola</b>
99	31	97.2		18.9	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>
134	36	-127.2	7.9	28.3	<b>Argentina</b>
127	41	47.2	9.4	20.2	<b>Armenia</b>
134	25	-189.3	2.0	29.0	<b>Australia</b>
145	27	14.4		20.1	<b>Austria</b>
129	61	34.1	17.8	19.9	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
82	22	95.8		31.6	<b>Bahamas</b>
				29.8	<b>Bahrain</b>
109	79	10.6	30.8	3.6	<b>Bangladesh</b>
118	34	100.0	7.7	23.1	<b>Barbados</b>
135	38	-1.5	4.5	24.5	<b>Belarus</b>
148	30	64.3		22.1	<b>Belgium</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
Belize	7.6	<0.1			2 686
Benin	7.4	0.8			2 750
Bhutan					
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15.5	1.8			2 409
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<2.5		1.5	9.2	3 274
Botswana	24.1	0.5	41.2	66.7	2 328
Brazil	<2.5		1.6	20.6	3 250
Brunei Darussalam	<2.5				3 130
Bulgaria	3.0	0.2	1.9	12.5	2 836
Burkina Faso	19.2	3.8	13.9	47.7	2 714
Burundi					
Cabo Verde	18.5	0.1	9.6	37.7	2 495
Cambodia	14.5	2.4	13.6	44.1	2 412
Cameroon	6.3	1.6			2 707
Canada	<2.5				3 483
Central African Republic					1 731
Chad	39.6	6.1			2 098
Chile	3.5	0.7	3.8	15.6	2 991
China	<2.5				3 137
Colombia	5.5	2.7			3 109
Comoros					2 315
Congo	28.0	1.5			2 212
Costa Rica	3.2	0.2	5.4	25.5	3 014



AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
117	40	17.0	15.0	24.1	<b>Belize</b>
124	66	51.1	32.2	9.6	<b>Benin</b>
			33.5	6.4	<b>Bhutan</b>
106	50	22.4	16.1	20.2	<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>
130	46	35.4	8.9	17.9	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
100	48	98.7	28.9	18.9	<b>Botswana</b>
132	32	-22.2	7.0	22.1	<b>Brazil</b>
130			19.7	14.1	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>
113	38	-177.2	7.0	25.0	<b>Bulgaria</b>
122	64	9.1	24.9	5.6	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
			54.2	5.4	<b>Burundi</b>
104	52	100.0		11.8	<b>Cabo Verde</b>
106	69	-9.7	32.4	3.9	<b>Cambodia</b>
120	57	29.6	28.9	11.4	<b>Cameroon</b>
139	28	-74.9		29.4	<b>Canada</b>
79	57	11.3	40.8	7.5	<b>Central African Republic</b>
95	62	4.7	39.8	6.1	<b>Chad</b>
122	43	42.1	1.8	28.0	<b>Chile</b>
128	51	5.0	8.1	6.2	<b>China</b>
131	35	62.9	12.7	22.3	<b>Colombia</b>
103			31.1	7.8	<b>Comoros</b>
99	60	85.4	21.2	9.6	<b>Congo</b>
123	31	85.5	5.6	25.7	<b>Costa Rica</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
Côte d'Ivoire	19.9	5.0			2 747
Croatia	<2.5		0.9	10.0	3 094
Cuba	<2.5				3 429
Cyprus	6.8	<0.1			2 620
Czechia	<2.5		<0.5	3.7	3 250
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	47.6	12.2			2 007
Democratic Republic of the Congo					
Denmark	<2.5		1.1	5.2	3 386
Djibouti					2 716
Dominica	5.8	<0.1			2 941
Dominican Republic	5.5	0.6			2 896
Ecuador	8.8	1.5			2 616
Egypt	4.7	4.6	7.8	34.2	3 333
El Salvador	8.9	0.6	14.6	42.2	2 682
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea					
Estonia	<2.5		0.9	7.4	3 233
Eswatini	16.9	0.2	30.0	63.3	2 397
Ethiopia	19.7	21.5	14.1	57.9	2 338
Fiji	3.9	<0.1			2 928
Finland	<2.5		2.0	7.7	3 369
France	<2.5		0.7	6.0	3 554

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
123	68	38.6	21.6	10.3	Côte d'Ivoire
124	32	-26.0		24.4	Croatia
140	47		7.0	24.6	Cuba
103	33	91.7		21.8	Cyprus
128	28	-76.7	2.7	26.0	Czechia
83	66	14.6	19.1	6.8	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
			42.7	6.7	Democratic Republic of the Congo
132	30	-16.3		19.7	Denmark
112	56	98.4	33.5	13.5	Djibouti
119	34	100.0		27.9	Dominica
121	29	67.7	7.1	27.6	Dominican Republic
114	48	30.8	23.9	19.9	Ecuador
143	66	44.6	22.3	32.0	Egypt
117	48	47.2	13.6	24.6	El Salvador
			26.2	8.0	Equatorial Guinea
			52.5	5.0	Eritrea
127	36	-184.3		21.2	Estonia
104	59	69.4	25.5	16.5	Eswatini
105	75	8.1	36.8	4.5	Ethiopia
123	45	100.0	7.5	30.2	Fiji
132	32	-23.1		22.2	Finland
142	30	-107.1		21.6	France

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
<b>Gabon</b>	16.6	0.4			2 638
<b>Gambia</b>	11.9	0.3	24.6	54.3	2 558
<b>Georgia</b>	8.2	0.3	7.3	38.3	2 803
<b>Germany</b>	<2.5		0.7	3.5	3 529
<b>Ghana</b>	6.5	1.9	8.4	51.1	3 037
<b>Greece</b>	<2.5		2.3	13.3	3 348
<b>Grenada</b>					2 403
<b>Guatemala</b>	16.1	2.8	18.1	45.2	2 540
<b>Guinea</b>			49.7	74.1	2 704
<b>Guinea- Bissau</b>					2 184
<b>Guyana</b>	5.7	<0.1			2 880
<b>Haiti</b>	48.2	5.4			2 129
<b>Honduras</b>	13.8	1.3	23.9	55.0	2 668
<b>Hungary</b>	<2.5		0.8	6.9	3 219
<b>Iceland</b>	<2.5		1.5	7.3	3 672
<b>India</b>	14.0	189.2			2 526
<b>Indonesia</b>	9.0	24.1	0.8	7.0	2 800
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	4.7	3.9	8.3	39.7	3 062
<b>Iraq</b>	23.7	9.1			2 587
<b>Ireland</b>	<2.5		3.5	7.0	3 726
<b>Israel</b>	<2.5		1.6	12.2	3 500
<b>Italy</b>	<2.5		1.1	7.3	3 525
<b>Jamaica</b>	8.7	0.3			2 760
<b>Japan</b>	<2.5		0.7	3.1	2 696

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
115	52	86.8	17.0	15.0	<b>Gabon</b>
114	55	50.4	13.6	10.3	<b>Gambia</b>
114	54	64.9	11.3	21.7	<b>Georgia</b>
138	28	-13.2	1.7	22.3	<b>Germany</b>
132	65	33.8	17.5	10.9	<b>Ghana</b>
133	32	25.8		24.9	<b>Greece</b>
98	29	100.0		21.3	<b>Grenada</b>
116	48	47.0	46.7	21.2	<b>Guatemala</b>
122	63	19.8	30.3	7.7	<b>Guinea</b>
98	64		27.6	9.5	<b>Guinea- Bissau</b>
123	46	-50.5	11.3	20.2	<b>Guyana</b>
91	54	64.6	21.9	22.7	<b>Haiti</b>
116	47	57.1	22.6	21.4	<b>Honduras</b>
127	29	-96.3		26.4	<b>Hungary</b>
145	23	92.1		21.9	<b>Iceland</b>
109	57	-5.5	34.7	3.9	<b>India</b>
121	69	10.7	30.5	6.9	<b>Indonesia</b>
129	55	36.0	6.8	25.8	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>
113	60	58.8	12.6	30.4	<b>Iraq</b>
150	32	37.2		25.3	<b>Ireland</b>
152	33	89.0		26.1	<b>Israel</b>
139	34	33.4		19.9	<b>Italy</b>
112	37	99.0	6.0	24.7	<b>Jamaica</b>
111	41	69.8	7.1	4.3	<b>Japan</b>

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
Jordan	8.5	0.9			2 730
Kazakhstan	<2.5		<0.5	2.1	3 197
Kenya	23.0	11.8			2 174
Kiribati	3.0	<0.1			3 023
Kuwait	<2.5		4.9	12.3	3 510
Kyrgyzstan	6.4	0.4	0.8	6.3	2 792
Lao People's Democratic Republic					2 722
Latvia	<2.5		0.6	9.5	3 141
Lebanon	5.7	0.4			2 966
Lesotho	32.6	0.7	27.0	49.7	2 152
Liberia	37.5	1.8	60.4	88.5	2 163
Libya			16.8	35.9	
Lithuania	<2.5		1.1	10.7	3 398
Luxembourg	<2.5		0.9	3.3	3 306
Madagascar	41.7	11.0			1 919
Malawi	18.8	3.4	51.8	82.2	2 424
Malaysia	3.0	0.9	6.7	15.1	2 904
Maldives					2 276
Mali	5.1	1.0			2 864
Malta	<2.5		0.8	4.4	3 452
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	11.9	0.5	22.4	44.8	2 836
Mauritius	5.3	<0.1	6.7	20.5	3 088
Mexico	7.1	9.0	11.5	34.9	3 117

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
116	45	98.0	7.8	35.5	Jordan
136	34	-65.0	8.0	21.0	Kazakhstan
97	60	43.7	26.2	7.1	Kenya
137	41			46.0	Kiribati
141	42	100.0	6.4	37.9	Kuwait
119	52	17.8	11.8	16.6	Kyrgyzstan
116	63	-0.2	33.1	5.3	Lao People's Democratic Republic
128	37	-200.6		23.6	Latvia
123	45	99.5	16.5	32.0	Lebanon
93	71	72.9	34.6	16.6	Lesotho
97	64	51.8	30.1	9.9	Liberia
			38.1	32.5	Libya
138	36	-229.4		26.3	Lithuania
128	26	12.9		22.6	Luxembourg
88	79	17.7	41.6	5.3	Madagascar
111	70	10.9	39.0	5.8	Malawi
121	43	71.5	20.7	15.6	Malaysia
92	44		19.0	8.6	Maldives
135	68	5.8	26.9	8.6	Mali
137	33	85.2		28.9	Malta
			34.8	52.9	Marshall Islands
125	54		22.8	12.7	Mauritania
126	47	100.0		10.8	Mauritius
130	44	31.2	10.0	28.9	Mexico

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>					
<b>Mongolia</b>	21.3	0.7	5.9	27.5	2 376
<b>Montenegro</b>	<2.5		2.2	12.9	3 486
<b>Morocco</b>	4.3	1.6		25.9	3 358
<b>Mozambique</b>	32.6	9.6	40.7	68.4	2 066
<b>Myanmar</b>	14.1	7.6			2 585
<b>Namibia</b>	14.7	0.4	31.3	56.4	2 402
<b>Nauru</b>					
<b>Nepal</b>	6.1	1.7	10.3	33.8	2 780
<b>Netherlands</b>	<2.5		1.7	5.1	3 246
<b>New Zealand</b>	<2.5		4.5	14.0	3 150
<b>Nicaragua</b>	17.2	1.1			2 638
<b>Niger</b>					2 581
<b>Nigeria</b>	12.6	24.6	9.1	44.1	2 530
<b>North Macedonia</b>	3.1	<0.1	3.2	14.4	3 010
<b>Norway</b>	<2.5		1.1	4.9	3 406
<b>Oman</b>	7.8	0.4			2 953
<b>Pakistan</b>	12.3	26.1			2 477
<b>Palau</b>					
<b>Panama</b>	6.9	0.3			2 871
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>					2 238
<b>Paraguay</b>	8.8	0.6			2 745
<b>Peru</b>	6.7	2.2			2 730



AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
				45.8	Micronesia (Federated States of)
102	39	43.6	9.4	20.6	Mongolia
140	33	93.5	9.4	23.3	Montenegro
141	62	54.2	15.1	26.1	Morocco
95	72	57.6	42.3	7.2	Mozambique
112	49	-1.3	29.4	5.8	Myanmar
106	53	69.2	22.7	17.2	Namibia
			24.0	61.0	Nauru
123	67	12.8	36.0	4.1	Nepal
126	26	88.9		20.4	Netherlands
126	32	41.6		30.8	New Zealand
114	51	39.1	17.3	23.7	Nicaragua
121	62	10.2	48.5	5.5	Niger
116	67	16.1	36.8	8.9	Nigeria
120	36	30.3	4.9	22.4	North Macedonia
133	31	35.7		23.1	Norway
117	41	93.9	11.4	27.0	Oman
110	48	-17.2	37.6	8.6	Pakistan
				55.3	Palau
124	43	70.4	19.0	22.7	Panama
101			49.5	21.3	Papua New Guinea
115	46	-103.9	5.6	20.3	Paraguay
118	56	50.9	12.2	19.7	Peru

## SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
<b>Philippines</b>	14.5	15.4	17.6	55.3	2 617
<b>Poland</b>	<2.5		<0.5	4.3	3 523
<b>Portugal</b>	<2.5		2.9	10.6	3 480
<b>Qatar</b>					
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<2.5		<0.5	5.1	3 434
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>			4.0	27.5	2 357
<b>Romania</b>	<2.5		3.4	14.5	3 489
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<2.5		0.8	8.4	3 376
<b>Rwanda</b>	35.6	4.4			2 168
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>					2 504
<b>Saint Lucia</b>					2 655
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	5.7	<0.1			2 964
<b>Samoa</b>	<2.5		3.4	23.6	2 969
<b>San Marino</b>					
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	12.0	<0.1			2 429
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	4.8	1.6			3 223
<b>Senegal</b>	9.4	1.5	16.7	40.7	2 533
<b>Serbia</b>	4.6	0.4	2.0	12.4	2 783
<b>Seychelles</b>					
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	26.0	2.0	31.8	81.4	2 327
<b>Singapore</b>			1.4	4.7	
<b>Slovakia</b>	6.1	0.3	0.8	5.0	2 765
<b>Slovenia</b>	<2.5		<0.5	10.4	3 209

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
116	58	20.4	30.3	6.4	Philippines
140	37	-18.1	2.6	23.1	Poland
139	31	75.1		20.8	Portugal
				35.1	Qatar
139	43	75.9	2.5	4.7	Republic of Korea
94	47	-42.5	6.4	18.9	Republic of Moldova
140	40	-58.8	12.8	22.5	Romania
137	41	-42.3		23.1	Russian Federation
97	51	39.3	36.9	5.8	Rwanda
102	29	100.0		22.9	Saint Kitts and Nevis
106	33	97.3	2.5	19.7	Saint Lucia
120	39	100.0		23.7	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
131	28	100.0	4.9	47.3	Samoa
					San Marino
108	42		17.2	12.4	Sao Tome and Principe
132	47	92.5	9.3	35.4	Saudi Arabia
112	64	51.7	18.8	8.8	Senegal
111	42	-53.0	6.0	21.5	Serbia
			7.9	14.0	Seychelles
104	69	31.2	29.5	8.7	Sierra Leone
			4.4	6.1	Singapore
108	29	-110.6		20.5	Slovakia
129	40	28.4		20.2	Slovenia

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
Solomon Islands	13.2	<0.1			2 363
Somalia					1 692
South Africa	5.7	3.3			2 894
South Sudan			63.7	84.9	
Spain	<2.5		1.8	8.6	3 287
Sri Lanka	7.6	1.6			2 662
Sudan	12.4	5.2	16.4	48.9	2 561
Suriname	8.1	<0.1			2 724
Sweden	<2.5		1.2	5.8	3 222
Switzerland	<2.5		0.7	2.7	3 425
Syrian Arab Republic					2 959
Tajikistan					2 103
Thailand	9.3	6.5			2 742
Timor-Leste	30.9	0.4			2 142
Togo	20.7	1.6			2 424
Tonga					
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	<0.1			3 074
Tunisia	<2.5		9.1	20.0	3 499
Turkey	<2.5				3 532
Turkmenistan	4.0	0.2			2 849
Tuvalu					
Uganda			20.6	66.3	1 961
Ukraine	3.5	1.6	1.6	18.3	2 932
United Arab Emirates	3.1	0.3			3 347

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
110	68		31.7	22.5	<b>Solomon Islands</b>
76			25.3	8.3	<b>Somalia</b>
120	53	18.7	27.4	28.3	<b>South Africa</b>
			31.3		<b>South Sudan</b>
131	27	38.7		23.8	<b>Spain</b>
116	56	44.8	17.3	5.2	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
114	47	37.7	38.2		<b>Sudan</b>
114	43	-28.0	8.8	26.4	<b>Suriname</b>
127	29	-30.7		20.6	<b>Sweden</b>
134	24	57.4		19.5	<b>Switzerland</b>
125			27.9	27.8	<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>
92	58	44.9	17.5	14.2	<b>Tajikistan</b>
112	48	-68.0	10.5	10.0	<b>Thailand</b>
97	70	24.5	51.7	3.8	<b>Timor-Leste</b>
108	68	18.3	23.8	8.4	<b>Togo</b>
			8.1	48.2	<b>Tonga</b>
126	39	100.0	9.2	18.6	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>
149	49	71.1	8.4	26.9	<b>Tunisia</b>
149	42	1.0	6.0	32.1	<b>Turkey</b>
123	57	34.9	11.5	18.6	<b>Turkmenistan</b>
			10.0	51.6	<b>Tuvalu</b>
90	45	2.7	28.9	5.3	<b>Uganda</b>
118	48	-202.2	22.9	24.1	<b>Ukraine</b>
125	42	100.0		31.7	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2017–2019	THOUSAND, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2017–2019	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2017–2019
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<2.5		1.3	5.0	3 419
United Republic of Tanzania	25.0	14.1	23.8	55.0	2 353
United States of America	<2.5		0.8	8.5	3 777
Uruguay	<2.5		6.4	23.2	3 178
Uzbekistan	2.6	0.8	2.8	17.2	3 013
Vanuatu	9.8	<0.1			2 616
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31.4	9.1			2 145
Viet Nam	6.4	6.1	<0.5	6.2	2 944
Yemen					2 119
Zambia					1 977
Zimbabwe			34.2	66.7	1 888

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/ TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2017–2019	PERCENT, 2015–2017	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2000–2019*	PERCENT, 2016	
137	32	3.8		27.8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
109	56	6.5	31.8	8.4	United Republic of Tanzania
148	24	-20.3	3.5	36.2	United States of America
131	39	-110.2	10.7	27.9	Uruguay
126	52	23.7	10.8	16.6	Uzbekistan
120	47	96.3	28.9	25.2	Vanuatu
91	43	71.6	13.4	25.6	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
127	55	6.1	23.8	2.1	Viet Nam
96	65	95.6	46.4	17.1	Yemen
90	70	-21.4	34.6	8.1	Zambia
84	61	63.0	23.5	15.5	Zimbabwe

# SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
<b>WORLD</b>	31.2	36.9	338 710	0.21	71 086
<b>AFRICA</b>	21.6	37.5	15 959	0.22	2 007
<b>AMERICAS</b>	41.4	30.5	54 819	0.38	11 332
<b>ASIA</b>	19.9	53.6	238 406	0.13	7 172
<b>EUROPE</b>	45.9	20.8	26 219	0.39	14 647
<b>OCEANIA</b>	21.8	43.8	3 308	0.81	35 929
<b>Afghanistan</b>	1.9	58.1	3 208	0.21	1
<b>Albania</b>	28.8	42.9	356	0.24	1
<b>Algeria</b>	0.8	17.4	1 360	0.20	1
<b>Andorra</b>	34.0	40.1	0	0.01	0
<b>Angola</b>	54.3	45.7	86	0.17	
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	18.8	20.5	0	0.05	
<b>Argentina</b>	10.5	54.4	2 360	0.91	3 617
<b>Armenia</b>	11.6	58.9	208	0.17	1
<b>Australia</b>	17.4	46.7	2 546	1.26	35 688
<b>Austria</b>	47.2	32.2	100	0.16	639
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	13.4	57.8	1 449	0.24	38
<b>Bahamas</b>	50.9	1.4	1	0.03	0
<b>Bahrain</b>	0.9	11.0	4	0.00	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	14.5	70.7	5 550	0.05	1
<b>Barbados</b>	14.7	23.3	5	0.03	
<b>Belarus</b>	43.1	41.6	30	0.62	
<b>Belgium</b>	22.8	44.7	24	0.08	89
<b>Belize</b>	57.0	7.5	4	0.32	0
<b>Benin</b>	28.7	35.0	23	0.30	16



WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
17.0		10 439.4	5 410.5	19.8	<b>WORLD</b>
		2 961.5	952.9	57.5	<b>AFRICA</b>
		2 987.8	1 343.3	24.6	<b>AMERICAS</b>
		3 286.9	2 338.5	13.3	<b>ASIA</b>
		943.4	579.9	11.9	<b>EUROPE</b>
		259.8	195.9	33.9	<b>OCEANIA</b>
54.8	1 839	13.8	13.8	45.3	<b>Afghanistan</b>
7.1	10 307	3.0	2.8	33.1	<b>Albania</b>
137.9	282	12.1	11.4	5.5	<b>Algeria</b>
	4 101	0.0	0.0		<b>Andorra</b>
1.9	4 983	122.4	34.5	65.7	<b>Angola</b>
8.5	510	0.0	0.0	3.4	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>
10.5	19 792	186.0	118.9	51.5	<b>Argentina</b>
57.8	2 652	1.8	1.8	18.8	<b>Armenia</b>
6.4	20 123	159.0	150.9	27.1	<b>Australia</b>
9.6	8 895	7.1	6.8	8.4	<b>Austria</b>
56.4	3 529	6.7	6.3	10.8	<b>Azerbaijan</b>
	1 770	0.2	0.0	4.7	<b>Bahamas</b>
133.7	78	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>Bahrain</b>
5.7	7 451	99.4	77.3	47.2	<b>Bangladesh</b>
87.5	280	0.1	0.1	3.7	<b>Barbados</b>
4.6	6 115	42.2	19.7	31.2	<b>Belarus</b>
49.1	1 601	8.6	8.5	7.3	<b>Belgium</b>
1.3	57 993	7.3	0.4	85.8	<b>Belize</b>
1.0	2 361	16.5	5.7	60.6	<b>Benin</b>

# SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
<b>Bhutan</b>	71.4	13.5	33	0.13	7
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>	47.3	34.8	300	0.42	114
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	42.7	43.2	3	0.34	1
<b>Botswana</b>	27.3	45.6	3	0.12	
<b>Brazil</b>	59.7	28.3	6 955	0.30	1 188
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	72.1	2.7	1	0.03	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	35.6	46.3	136	0.51	129
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	23.1	44.2	55	0.31	57
<b>Burundi</b>	10.9	79.2	23	0.14	0
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	11.2	19.6	4	0.10	1
<b>Cambodia</b>	47.5	31.5	354	0.25	28
<b>Cameroon</b>	43.3	20.6	29	0.31	1
<b>Canada</b>	38.7	6.5	1 378	1.05	1 312
<b>Central African Republic</b>	35.9	8.2	1	0.40	
<b>Chad</b>	3.6	39.9	30	0.34	
<b>Chile</b>	24.2	21.1	1 110	0.09	17
<b>China</b>	22.9	56.1	74 160	0.09	3 135
<b>Colombia</b>	53.7	44.6	1 090	0.20	22
<b>Comoros</b>	18.2	70.4	0	0.14	2
<b>Congo</b>	64.4	31.1	2	0.12	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	58.8	34.9	160	0.12	9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	9.6	66.7	73	0.32	51
<b>Croatia</b>	34.2	26.2	29	0.21	103

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
1.4	96 582	0.5	0.5	22.4	<b>Bhutan</b>
1.2	51 936	102.7	25.0	60.3	<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>
2.7	10 693	2.6	2.5	9.1	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
2.0	5 340	96.3	9.3	89.9	<b>Botswana</b>
3.1	41 316	1 144.8	459.2	61.3	<b>Brazil</b>
3.5	19 827	0.6	0.1	3.1	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>
41.8	3 006	9.6	5.1	9.9	<b>Bulgaria</b>
7.8	703	28.6	22.0	76.0	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
10.2	1 154	7.3	2.0	61.0	<b>Burundi</b>
8.4	549	0.1	0.1	12.0	<b>Cabo Verde</b>
1.0	29 747	56.7	19.0	76.9	<b>Cambodia</b>
1.6	11 769	57.4	13.5	81.8	<b>Cameroon</b>
3.7	79 238	225.2	54.3	21.1	<b>Canada</b>
0.3	30 264	38.3	21.6	93.5	<b>Central African Republic</b>
4.3	3 067	88.4	64.8	92.7	<b>Chad</b>
9.0	51 127	10.3	9.7	8.8	<b>Chile</b>
43.2	1 971	682.0	678.5	5.4	<b>China</b>
1.8	48 098	160.9	52.3	45.7	<b>Colombia</b>
0.8	1 474	0.3	0.3	49.7	<b>Comoros</b>
0.0	158 145	39.7	2.4	79.3	<b>Congo</b>
5.5	23 033	4.2	3.7	61.9	<b>Costa Rica</b>
5.1	3 463	34.0	6.6	36.7	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>
1.5	25 185	3.0	2.5	10.9	<b>Croatia</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
Cuba	31.2	60.7	560	0.31	6
Cyprus	18.7	14.2	46	0.11	6
Czechia	34.6	45.6	46	0.24	522
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	50.4	21.8	1 460	0.10	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	56.6	13.9	11	0.16	61
Denmark	15.7	65.8	299	0.42	275
Djibouti	0.2	73.4	1	0.00	
Dominica	63.8	33.3	0	0.32	0
Dominican Republic	44.1	50.3	307	0.12	169
Ecuador	50.8	21.9	1 710	0.14	42
Egypt	0.1	3.9	3 823	0.04	116
El Salvador	28.6	71.4	45	0.13	2
Equatorial Guinea	87.9	10.1		0.14	
Eritrea	10.5	75.2	21	0.20	
Estonia	56.1	23.1	3	0.52	207
Eswatini	28.8	71.1	50	0.17	0
Ethiopia	15.2	33.6	858	0.16	186
Fiji	61.7	23.3	4	0.28	41
Finland	73.7	7.5	55	0.41	297
France	31.2	52.3	2 691	0.29	2 035
Gabon	91.4	8.6	4	0.23	
Gambia	25.1	59.8	5	0.20	0

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
23.9	3 319	9.7	9.6	19.9	Cuba
29.5	661	0.4	0.4	4.1	Cyprus
24.8	1 238	7.6	6.5	5.5	Czechia
26.5	3 027	7.7	4.4	19.6	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
0.2	15 773	644.2	23.8	85.5	Democratic Republic of the Congo
20.0	1 046	13.1	9.7	24.2	Denmark
6.3	314	0.6	0.6	35.5	Djibouti
10.0	2 706	0.0	0.0	40.5	Dominica
50.3	2 183	8.8	8.2	25.2	Dominican Republic
6.8	26 611	37.8	11.6	47.4	Ecuador
117.3	589	30.8	30.6	10.1	Egypt
13.2	4 119	3.6	2.4	26.2	El Salvador
0.2	20 505	3.9	0.0	27.9	Equatorial Guinea
11.2	1 443	4.8	4.2	73.4	Eritrea
19.3	9 779	4.3	1.8	16.1	Estonia
77.6	3 299	1.3	0.9	38.7	Eswatini
32.3	1 162	159.1	102.9	69.3	Ethiopia
0.3	31 530	1.0	0.9	38.3	Fiji
15.6	19 917	12.3	5.7	16.3	Finland
23.1	3 247	75.0	69.7	18.3	France
0.5	81 975	7.5	0.5	16.0	Gabon
2.2	3 808	1.7	1.2	50.9	Gambia

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
Georgia	40.6	34.1	430	0.11	1
Germany	32.7	47.6	676	0.14	1 221
Ghana	35.0	65.0	36	0.25	30
Greece	30.3	47.4	1 530	0.31	493
Grenada	52.1	23.5	2	0.06	0
Guatemala	33.1	36.0	338	0.12	14
Guinea	25.5	59.0	95	0.31	
Guinea-Bissau	71.0	29.0	25	0.29	1
Guyana	93.6	6.4	143	0.60	
Haiti	12.8	66.8	97	0.12	4
Honduras	57.2	30.0	90	0.17	29
Hungary	22.5	58.0	230	0.46	209
Iceland	0.5	18.6		0.36	9
India	24.1	60.4	70 400	0.13	1 938
Indonesia	49.7	33.2	6 722	0.19	252
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.6	28.2	9 600	0.20	32
Iraq	1.9	21.3	3 525	0.14	0
Ireland	11.2	65.6		0.09	119
Israel	6.5	28.8	225	0.06	6
Italy	31.8	41.7	4 124	0.15	1 958
Jamaica	54.4	41.0	31	0.07	0
Japan	68.4	12.1	2 405	0.03	11
Jordan	1.1	11.5	107	0.03	1
Kazakhstan	1.3	80.0	2 066	1.63	192

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
5.9	16 189	2.1	2.1	17.4	Georgia
33.5	1 875	66.5	56.7	7.9	Germany
6.3	1 949	11.7	10.3	30.7	Ghana
22.7	6 129	8.9	7.5	9.0	Greece
7.1	1 855	0.0	0.0	4.9	Grenada
5.7	7 562	15.3	9.3	51.7	Guatemala
0.9	17 771	32.6	17.2	80.8	Guinea
1.5	16 873	3.3	1.8	80.3	Guinea-Bissau
3.3	348 374	33.0	2.0	93.6	Guyana
13.4	1 278	4.6	4.0	28.1	Haiti
4.6	9 947	13.5	6.4	73.5	Honduras
7.8	10 697	13.4	7.3	16.9	Hungary
0.4	507 463	0.7	0.6	12.0	Iceland
66.5	1 427	652.8	639.4	20.1	India
29.7	7 648	765.1	181.0	54.9	Indonesia
81.3	1 688	30.3	30.3	3.5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
54.1	2 348	7.3	6.8	2.7	Iraq
3.6	10 920	24.0	22.9	36.7	Ireland
103.4	214	1.6	1.6	1.9	Israel
30.0	3 223	30.5	29.5	8.0	Italy
12.5	3 744	0.9	0.5	10.7	Jamaica
37.3	3 373	25.3	19.5	2.0	Japan
100.1	97	1.2	1.2	4.8	Jordan
31.1	5 955	24.5	24.4	7.1	Kazakhstan

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
<b>Kenya</b>	6.3	48.6	151	0.12	154
<b>Kiribati</b>	1.5	42.0		0.29	2
<b>Kuwait</b>	0.4	8.4	18	0.00	
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	6.7	55.0	1 023	0.22	22
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	72.2	10.4	310	0.24	8
<b>Latvia</b>	54.8	31.2	1	0.68	280
<b>Lebanon</b>	13.9	64.3	104	0.04	1
<b>Lesotho</b>	1.1	80.2	3	0.21	0
<b>Liberia</b>	79.7	20.3	3	0.15	0
<b>Libya</b>	0.1	8.7	400	0.31	
<b>Lithuania</b>	35.1	47.1	4	0.77	240
<b>Luxembourg</b>	36.5	54.1		0.11	6
<b>Madagascar</b>	21.4	70.3	1 086	0.14	49
<b>Malawi</b>	24.7	59.9	74	0.21	12
<b>Malaysia</b>	58.5	26.1	442	0.26	10
<b>Maldives</b>	2.7			0.01	
<b>Mali</b>	10.9	33.8	380	0.34	13
<b>Malta</b>	1.4	32.4	4	0.02	0
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	52.2	47.8		0.15	
<b>Mauritania</b>	0.3	38.5	45	0.09	
<b>Mauritius</b>	19.1	42.4	19	0.06	0
<b>Mexico</b>	33.9	55.0	6 811	0.21	183
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>	91.9	31.4		0.17	



WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
33.2	618	39.2	38.8	53.3	Kenya
		0.0	0.0	7.2	Kiribati
2 075.0	5	0.5	0.5	0.4	Kuwait
50.0	3 907	4.8	4.8	33.0	Kyrgyzstan
4.8	48 629	30.9	8.7	81.1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
1.1	17 918	5.7	2.7	34.4	Latvia
58.8	740	0.8	0.8	3.8	Lebanon
2.6	1 353	1.4	1.4	30.1	Lesotho
0.3	49 028	14.6	0.5	81.5	Liberia
817.1	110	2.6	2.6	3.4	Libya
1.9	8 478	10.4	5.0	32.3	Lithuania
3.8	5 998	0.6	0.6	6.5	Luxembourg
11.4	13 179	37.4	21.0	78.4	Madagascar
17.5	928	15.1	6.0	67.0	Malawi
3.4	18 341	96.3	12.9	21.9	Malaysia
15.7	69	0.0	0.0	0.1	Maldives
8.0	6 472	32.7	32.6	86.3	Mali
85.1	117	0.1	0.1	2.4	Malta
		0.0	0.0	0.0	Marshall Islands
13.2	2 579	9.4	8.8	65.4	Mauritania
22.2	2 175	0.2	0.2	2.5	Mauritius
32.9	3 576	102.9	84.3	13.0	Mexico
		0.1	0.1	25.8	Micronesia (Federated States of)

# SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
<b>Mongolia</b>	9.1	72.8	87	0.42	1
<b>Montenegro</b>	61.5	19.1	2	0.02	4
<b>Morocco</b>	12.8	67.4	1 530	0.25	10
<b>Mozambique</b>	47.3	52.7	118	0.20	15
<b>Myanmar</b>	44.6	19.7	2 295	0.23	12
<b>Namibia</b>	8.2	47.1	8	0.33	0
<b>Nauru</b>	0.0	20.0		0.04	
<b>Nepal</b>	41.6	28.8	1 369	0.08	12
<b>Netherlands</b>	10.9	54.1	522	0.06	64
<b>New Zealand</b>	37.4	39.8	747	0.12	89
<b>Nicaragua</b>	30.0	42.1	199	0.28	35
<b>Niger</b>	0.9	36.8	100	0.79	0
<b>Nigeria</b>	24.1	75.9	293	0.21	57
<b>North Macedonia</b>	39.7	50.1	128	0.22	4
<b>Norway</b>	33.3	2.7	84	0.15	46
<b>Oman</b>	0.0	4.7	101	0.02	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	4.9	47.1	20 200	0.15	65
<b>Palau</b>	89.7	9.4		0.13	
<b>Panama</b>	57.1	30.5	32	0.18	6
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	79.3	2.6		0.12	50
<b>Paraguay</b>	41.9	54.9	140	0.69	43
<b>Peru</b>	56.8	18.4	2 600	0.15	311
<b>Philippines</b>	23.9	41.7	1 920	0.10	219
<b>Poland</b>	30.9	47.4	271	0.30	485

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
3.4	11 313	31.0	27.3	55.2	<b>Mongolia</b>
		0.4	0.4	9.6	<b>Montenegro</b>
50.8	811	14.3	14.3	20.4	<b>Morocco</b>
1.8	7 317	73.7	18.2	70.0	<b>Mozambique</b>
5.8	21 885	188.0	73.0	81.9	<b>Myanmar</b>
0.9	15 750	19.2	8.5	77.1	<b>Namibia</b>
		0.0	0.0	2.2	<b>Nauru</b>
8.3	7 173	35.9	22.5	70.6	<b>Nepal</b>
15.2	5 342	19.9	17.9	9.7	<b>Netherlands</b>
8.0	69 486	41.4	38.5	48.7	<b>New Zealand</b>
2.7	26 455	31.4	9.6	67.6	<b>Nicaragua</b>
7.5	1 585	27.8	26.5	79.1	<b>Niger</b>
9.7	1 499	123.4	75.6	50.8	<b>Nigeria</b>
12.7	3 072	1.2	1.2	11.9	<b>North Macedonia</b>
2.0	74 081	6.0	4.8	9.6	<b>Norway</b>
116.7	302	1.6	1.6	1.8	<b>Oman</b>
122.7	1 253	171.0	164.0	43.8	<b>Pakistan</b>
		0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Palau</b>
0.9	33 984	8.0	3.2	50.3	<b>Panama</b>
0.1	97 079	56.0	4.5	80.4	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>
1.8	56 937	80.4	27.6	94.7	<b>Paraguay</b>
3.0	58 449	117.8	23.9	57.5	<b>Peru</b>
28.4	4 565	55.1	54.5	28.6	<b>Philippines</b>
34.9	1 585	43.9	30.9	9.8	<b>Poland</b>

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
Portugal	36.2	39.0	548	0.17	213
Qatar	0.0	5.8	22	0.01	
Republic of Korea	64.7	16.9	707	0.03	25
Republic of Moldova	11.8	68.6	228	0.47	17
Romania	30.1	58.3	3 149	0.47	326
Russian Federation	49.8	13.2	4 300	0.85	607
Rwanda	11.1	73.4	10	0.11	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	42.3	23.1	0	0.10	
Saint Lucia	34.1	17.4	3	0.05	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	73.2	18.0	0	0.05	
Samoa	57.5	26.8		0.32	28
San Marino	16.7	38.3		0.07	
Sao Tome and Principe	55.4	45.8	10	0.20	11
Saudi Arabia	0.5	80.8	1 620	0.11	19
Senegal	42.3	46.1	120	0.21	8
Serbia	31.1	39.6	68	0.32	19
Seychelles	73.3	3.4	0	0.02	
Sierra Leone	35.7	54.7	30	0.23	99
Singapore	22.5	0.9		0.00	
Slovakia	40.1	39.3	66	0.25	189
Slovenia	61.7	30.4	6	0.11	48
Solomon Islands	90.2	4.2		0.17	5
Somalia	9.8	70.3	200	0.07	

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
18.4	7 493	7.2	6.5	9.9	Portugal
432.4	22	0.8	0.8	0.4	Qatar
85.2	1 367	15.6	12.8	2.6	Republic of Korea
12.5	3 029	2.0	1.9	21.1	Republic of Moldova
6.3	10 773	20.3	14.6	15.3	Romania
4.1	31 426	302.6	91.2	10.0	Russian Federation
6.1	1 089	7.1	3.3	61.1	Rwanda
50.8	434	0.0	0.0	3.1	Saint Kitts and Nevis
14.3	1 678	0.0	0.0	9.6	Saint Lucia
7.9	910	0.0	0.0	5.3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
		0.3	0.2	38.2	Samoa
		0.0	0.0		San Marino
1.9	10 671	0.2	0.0	7.1	Sao Tome and Principe
883.3	73	6.2	6.2	0.8	Saudi Arabia
11.8	2 459	15.3	11.2	59.9	Senegal
6.1	18 451	12.5	5.9	10.4	Serbia
		0.0	0.0	0.8	Seychelles
0.5	21 172	7.5	3.1	52.9	Sierra Leone
83.2	105	0.2	0.2	0.2	Singapore
2.4	9 196	2.4	2.4	5.6	Slovakia
6.3	15 322	2.8	1.5	9.9	Slovenia
	73 123	0.3	0.1	81.6	Solomon Islands
24.5	997	37.3	19.9	86.3	Somalia

## SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
South Africa	14.1	79.4	1 670	0.21	83
South Sudan		45.2	38	0.25	
Spain	37.2	52.4	3 923	0.36	2 247
Sri Lanka	34.3	45.5	637	0.11	77
Sudan		36.9	1 855	0.48	77
Suriname	97.6	0.5	67	0.12	0
Sweden	68.7	7.4	157	0.26	609
Switzerland	31.9	38.2	52	0.05	160
Syrian Arab Republic	2.8	75.8	1 310	0.34	20
Tajikistan	3.0	34.1	822	0.09	9
Thailand	39.0	43.3	6 415	0.31	95
Timor-Leste	62.1	25.6	35	0.18	60
Togo	22.3	70.2	7	0.36	41
Tonga	12.4	48.6		0.30	1
Trinidad and Tobago	44.7	10.5	7	0.03	
Tunisia	4.5	62.7	476	0.43	309
Turkey	28.5	49.1	5 215	0.28	627
Turkmenistan	8.8	72.0	1 995	0.34	
Tuvalu	33.3	60.0		0.16	
Uganda	12.1	71.9	11	0.21	262
Ukraine	16.7	71.3	2 166	0.76	309
United Arab Emirates	4.5	5.4	82	0.01	5

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
62.1	905	36.6	28.9	4.9	South Africa
4.2	3 936	193.5	47.8	96.6	South Sudan
42.6	2 405	39.1	37.8	12.4	Spain
90.8	2 529	6.6	4.6	19.2	Sri Lanka
118.6	933	88.0	66.9	81.5	Sudan
4.0	175 719	11.0	0.7	61.6	Suriname
3.4	17 556	35.0	6.8	41.9	Sweden
7.6	6 312	5.9	5.0	11.8	Switzerland
126.0	920	6.5	6.2	11.3	Syrian Arab Republic
68.7	2 456	6.1	6.1	52.0	Tajikistan
23.0	6 353	80.0	61.8	16.3	Thailand
28.3	6 339	1.3	0.8	65.9	Timor-Leste
3.4	1 885	4.0	2.8	57.6	Togo
		0.1	0.1	31.6	Tonga
20.3	2 805	0.4	0.3	0.8	Trinidad and Tobago
121.1	400	4.5	4.5	12.4	Tunisia
44.6	2 621	45.7	45.7	9.1	Turkey
143.6	4 302	8.8	8.8	7.4	Turkmenistan
		0.0	0.0	27.7	Tuvalu
5.8	1 402	47.8	27.7	74.4	Uganda
11.2	3 964	42.4	29.1	14.7	Ukraine
1 708.0	16	1.8	1.8	0.7	United Arab Emirates

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018	HA/CAP, 2018	THOUSAND HA, 2018
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	13.1	71.7	208	0.09	462
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	52.7	44.8	364	0.28	279
<b>United States of America</b>	33.9	44.4	26 916	0.49	2 023
<b>Uruguay</b>	11.4	80.1	263	0.58	2 147
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	8.3	58.1	4 307	0.14	1
<b>Vanuatu</b>	36.3	15.3		0.50	26
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	52.5	24.4	1 055	0.11	
<b>Viet Nam</b>	46.7	39.3	4 600	0.12	238
<b>Yemen</b>	1.0	44.3	680	0.05	
<b>Zambia</b>	60.8	32.1	156	0.22	1
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	45.3	41.9	175	0.28	0



WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2009–2017*	M <sup>3</sup> /CAP, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> EQ, 2017	PERCENT, 2017	
14.4	2 221	50.4	47.8	11.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
13.0	1 680	166.0	55.1	88.7	United Republic of Tanzania
28.2	9 459	531.1	355.3	7.6	United States of America
9.8	49 812	24.1	24.0	67.9	Uruguay
168.9	1 531	32.4	32.4	19.9	Uzbekistan
	36 206	0.4	0.4	64.7	Vanuatu
7.5	41 436	106.4	34.6	40.0	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
18.1	9 254	71.4	64.0	25.3	Viet Nam
169.8	74	7.3	7.3	14.6	Yemen
2.8	6 131	477.2	26.5	97.3	Zambia
31.3	1 210	22.2	11.5	71.5	Zimbabwe

# DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

## **ADULT OBESITY, PREVALENCE**

The prevalence of obesity in the adult population is the percentage of adults age 18 and over whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is more than 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height, or the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres.

Source: WHO

Owner: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory  
Data Repository/World Health Statistics

## **AGRICULTURAL LAND**

Land used for cultivation of crops and animal husbandry. It is the total of areas under "Cropland" and "Permanent meadows and pastures."

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (AFF) refers to the broad agricultural sector including crop growing and animal production, forestry and logging, and fishing and aquaculture. These sub-sectors correspond to Section A of the International Standard

Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4 and are covered in its Divisions 1, 2 and 3. To distinguish the agricultural sector (crop and livestock in Division 1 of ISIC), the broad agricultural sector is abbreviated as AFF.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division  
Owner: UN

## **AGRICULTURE, VALUE ADDED**

This is the total value added in AFF. The value added is the net output of a sector after adding up the value of all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. ISIC, revision 3 or 4, determines the origin of value added. Agriculture here refers to the broad agricultural sector (AFF).

Source: World Bank  
Owner: World Bank

## **AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**

The release of funds to or the purchase of goods or

services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded gross (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net (the gross amount less any repayments of loan principal or recoveries on grants received during the same period). It can take several years to disburse a commitment.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) uses a sector classification specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g. health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of

destination is assigned by answering the question "which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster".

Source: OECD

Owner: OECD

## ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

Animal oils and fats include 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).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## AQUACULTURE FISH PRODUCTION

Aquaculture fish production 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 that 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 licences, 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 cover aquaculture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but exclude the production of marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants. Fish production is the sum of aquaculture and capture fish production. Data are expressed in live weight equivalent.

Source: Fisheries Division (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)  
Owner: FAO

## ARABLE LAND

Arable land is the total of areas under temporary crops, temporary meadows and pastures, and land with temporary fallow. Arable land does not include land that is potentially cultivable but is not normally cultivated.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## CAPTURE FISH PRODUCTION

Hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms are capture fish production. 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 or other utilizations in live weight equivalent. Data included here cover capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but exclude production of marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants. Fish production is the sum of aquaculture and capture fish production.

Source: Fisheries Division (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)  
Owner: FAO

## CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO

The cereal import dependency ratio provides a measure of the dependence of a country or region from cereal imports. The higher the value of the indicator, the higher the dependence.

Specifically, the cereal imports dependency ratio tells how much of the available domestic food supply of cereals has been imported and how much comes from the country's own production. It is computed as  $(\text{cereal imports} - \text{cereal exports}) / (\text{cereal production} + \text{cereal imports} - \text{cereal exports}) * 100$ . Given this formula the indicator assumes only values less than or equal to 100. Negative values indicate that the country is a net exporter of cereals. The indicator is calculated in three-year averages, to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated production and trade, due to the difficulties in properly accounting for stock variations in major foods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## CEREALS

Wheat, rice paddy, barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millets, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals are all considered cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## CEREALS AND PREPARATIONS

Cereals, flours and cereal grains that are either rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled are cereals and preparations.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (FOOD)

The food consumer price index (CPI) measures the price change between the current and reference periods of the average basket of food items purchased by households. The food CPI is rescaled to a unique base year of 2010 by FAO for all countries with sufficient time coverage. FAO uses the geometric mean of the monthly indices of the year 2010 as the rescaling factor.

Source: IMF, UNSD, OECD and national statistics' websites  
Owner: IMF, UNSD and FAO

## CROPLAND

Cropland is the land used for cultivation of crops. The total of areas under "Arable land" and "Permanent crops".

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## CROPS

Crop statistics include permanent and temporary crops and cover

the following categories: Crops primary, Fibre crops primary, Cereals, Coarse grain, Citrus fruit, Fruit, Oil crops (oil and cake equivalent), Pulses, Roots and tubers, Treenuts and Vegetables.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Butter, buttermilk, cheese, cream, ghee, milk, whey and yoghurt are all dairy products.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY (KCAL/ CAP/DAY)**

The food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day is the dietary energy supply. At the country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after taking out all non-food utilization, including exports, industrial use, animal feed, seed, wastage and changes in stocks.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY, AVERAGE**

The figures for the dietary energy supply average are based on the latest available data from national food balance sheets,

and represent the amount of food available for human consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **EGGS, PRIMARY**

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 production includes eggs for hatching but excludes farm waste.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND OTHER LAND USE**

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases, namely methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities. Land use includes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sources and removals by sinks from forest land, cropland and grassland, as well as emissions of non-CO<sub>2</sub> from fires of biomass and organic soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division and  
Global Forest  
Resources Assessments  
Owner: FAO

## EMISSIONS IN AGRICULTURE

Emissions in agriculture covers all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions subdomains (enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, synthetic fertilizers, manure applied to soils, manure left on pastures, crop residues, cultivation of organic soils, burning of crop residues, burning of savanna, energy use), providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG emissions from agriculture consist of non- $\text{CO}_2$  gases, namely methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) and nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## EMISSIONS IN LAND USE

Emissions in land use covers all GHG emissions and removals produced in the different Land Use subdomains, representing the three IPCC Land Use categories: cropland, forest land, and

grassland, collectively called emissions/removals from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector. FOLU emissions consist of  $\text{CO}_2$  (carbon dioxide),  $\text{CH}_4$  (methane) and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  (nitrous oxide) associated with land management activities.  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions/removals are derived from estimated net carbon stock changes in above- and below-ground biomass pools of forest land, including forest land converted to other land uses.  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , and additional  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions are estimated for fires and drainage of organic soils. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## EMISSIONS IN PEATLAND

Emissions in peatland is calculated as emissions ( $\text{CO}_2\text{eq}$ ) for cropland organic soils + grassland organic soils + burning - biomass organic soils. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## **EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (TOTAL POPULATION, MALE, FEMALE)**

Employment comprises all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories:

a) paid employment (whether at work or having a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

The working-age population is the population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made.

To promote international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as all persons aged 15 and older, but this may vary from country to country based on national laws and practices (some countries also use an upper age limit).

The classification by economic activity refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the

person's job, but rather on the characteristics of the economic unit in which the person worked. Data presented by branch of economic activity is based on ISIC.

Source: ILO estimates, November 2019  
(Employment by economic activity)  
Owner: ILO

## **EXPORT VALUE**

Export values are reported as FOB (free on board: the value of the goods plus the value of the services performed to deliver the goods to the border of the exporting country).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## **FERTILIZERS**

The use of fertilizers refers to agricultural use of mineral or chemical fertilizers for the three main plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (expressed as  $P_2O_5$ ) and potassium (expressed as  $K_2O$ ). It includes both straight fertilizers (those containing only one of the three primary plant nutrients) and compound fertilizers (those containing more than one of the three primary plant nutrients; they may be NP, NK, PK or NPK). Agricultural use refers to the use for crops,



livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, excluding use for animal feed.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## FISH NET TRADE

Fish net trade is exports plus re-exports minus imports.

Source: Fisheries Division (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

## FOOD

Food is comprised of the commodities in the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## FOREST LAND

Land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. Excludes land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, and land that is predominantly used for maintenance and

restoration of environmental function. Explanatory notes:

- Forest land is determined both by the presence of trees and by the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres *in situ*.
- Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but that are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 metres. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked owing to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and that are expected to be regenerated within five years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify the use of a longer time frame.
- Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas.
- May include forest land in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas, such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
- Includes windbreaks, shelter belts and corridors of trees with an area of more than

0.5 ha and width of more than 20 metres.

- Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 metres.
- Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless of whether this area is classified as land area or not.
- Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.
- Some agroforestry systems such as the taungya system, where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.
- Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit-tree plantations (permanent crops), oil palm plantations, rubber and Christmas trees (permanent crops) and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS**

Products of domestic origin or manufacture shipped out of

the country are forest product exports. They include exports from free economic zones and re-exports and exclude “in-transit” shipments. They are reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values are normally recorded as FOB.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### **FOREST PRODUCTS IMPORTS**

Products imported for domestic consumption or processing shipped into a country are forest product imports. They include imports into free economic zones or for re-export and exclude “in-transit” shipments. They are reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values normally include cost, insurance and freight (CIF).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### **FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCTION**

Forest product production includes the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be converted into paper as part of a continuous process). This includes production from all sources within the country

including public, private and informal sources. It excludes the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood-based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

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. Chilies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices. 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. 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. Fruit crops are consumed directly as food and are processed into dried fruit, fruit juice, canned fruit, frozen fruit, jam, alcoholic beverages, etc.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Source: UNSD, OECD and national statistics' websites  
Owner: UNSD, OECD and FAO

### IMPORT VALUE

Import values are reported as CIF (cost insurance and freight: the value of the goods, plus the value of the services performed

to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country, plus the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD

All roundwood except wood fuel is industrial roundwood. In production statistics, it is an aggregate comprising sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

## INFLATION RATE

The inflation rate of an index for any month refers to the percentage change in the index value for the month as compared to the index value of the corresponding month of the previous year. Global and regional food consumer price inflation measures food inflation for a group of countries at different geographical scales: Africa, Europe, Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean,

North America and Asia. Global and regional inflation are calculated using household consumption expenditure weights.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## LAND AREA

Country area excluding area under inland waters and coastal waters.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION

Land area equipped with irrigation infrastructure and equipment, in working order, to provide water to crops. The equipment does not have to be used during the reference year. The area equipped for irrigation covers areas equipped for fully controlled irrigation by any of the methods of surface, sprinkler or localized irrigation. It also includes areas under partially controlled irrigation methods of spate irrigation (controlling floodwater to water crops), equipped wetlands and inland valley bottoms and equipped flood recession. It excludes manual watering of plants

using buckets, watering cans or other devices.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS

Land cultivated with long-term crops that 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 "Forestry") are all considered land under permanent crops. Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## LAND UNDER PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES

Land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops through cultivation or naturally (wild prairie or grazing land) is considered land under permanent meadows and pastures. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops is the most important use of the

area. Measures may be taken to keep or increase productivity of the land (i.e. use of fertilizers, mowing or systematic grazing by domestic animals.) This class includes:

- grazing in wooded areas (agroforestry areas, for example)
- grazing in shrubby zones (heath, maquis, garigue)
- grassland in the plain or low mountain areas used for grazing: land crossed during transhumance where the animals spend a part of the year (approximately 100 days) without returning to the holding in the evening: mountain and subalpine meadows and similar; and steppes and dry meadows used for pasture.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## LIVESTOCK PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Livestock primary production includes products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offals, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## MEAT

Meat is defined as the flesh of animals (excluding fish) 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.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## MILK

Whole fresh milk production from buffaloes, camels, cows, goats and sheep.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS FROM FOREST LAND

Net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/removals from forest land consist of net carbon stock change in the living biomass pool (aboveground and belowground) associated with:

(i) forest, referring to changes occurred on forest land in the reported year; and (ii) net forest conversion from forest land to other land uses. The FAOSTAT data are computed at Tier 3, with the stock difference method, following IPCC 2006 Vol. 4, Ch. 2 and 4.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## NET FOREST CONVERSION, NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS

Net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/removals from forest land consist of net carbon stock gain/loss in the living biomass pool (aboveground and belowground biomass) associated with forest and net forest conversion. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and uses area and carbon stocks data compiled by countries in the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessments.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## NET TRADE

Value in USD of exports minus imports.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## OIL CROPS

Oil-bearing crops or oil crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. Oil crops exclude dessert and table nuts, although they are rich in oil, as well as annual oilseed plants that are either harvested green or are used for grazing and for green manure. Some oil crops are also fibre crops in that both the seeds and the fibres are harvested from the same plant (for example coconuts, kapok fruit, seed cotton, linseed and hempseed).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

## PESTICIDES

Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. Pesticides use data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agricultural sector. Figures are expressed in metric tonnes of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: use in formulated product; sales;

distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

### **PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY**

The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity is an estimate of the percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as moderately or severely food insecure. The assessment is conducted using data collected with the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) or a compatible experience-based food security measurement questionnaire (such as the Household Food Security Survey Module – HFSSM). The probability to be food insecure is estimated using the one-parameter logistic Item Response Theory model (the Rasch model) and thresholds for classification are made cross-country comparable by calibrating the metrics obtained in each country against the FIES global reference scale, maintained by FAO. The threshold to classify “moderate or severe” food insecurity corresponds to the severity associated with the item “having to eat less” on the global FIES scale. In simpler

terms, a household is classified as moderately or severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household was reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to low-quality diets and might have been forced to also reduce the quantity of food they would normally eat because of a lack of money or other resources. It is an indicator of a lack of food access.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

### **PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY**

The prevalence of severe food insecurity is an estimate of the percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. The assessment is conducted using data collected with the FIES or a compatible experience-based food security measurement questionnaire (such as the HFSSM). The probability to be food insecure is estimated using the one-parameter logistic Item Response Theory model (the Rasch model) and thresholds for classification are made cross-country comparable by calibrating the metrics obtained in each country against the FIES global reference scale,



maintained by FAO. The threshold to classify “severe” food insecurity corresponds to the severity associated with the item “having not eaten for an entire day” on the global FIES scale. In simpler terms, a household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household was reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as having been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, having skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources. It is an indicator of lack of food access.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT**

Expresses the probability that a randomly selected individual from the population consumes an amount of calories that is insufficient to cover their energy requirement for an active and healthy life. The indicator is computed by comparing a probability distribution of habitual daily dietary energy consumption with a threshold

level called the minimum dietary energy requirement. Both are based on the notion of an average individual in the reference population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **PRODUCER PRICES**

Producer prices are prices received by farmers for primary crops, live animals and livestock primary products as collected at the point of initial sale (prices paid at the farm-gate).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### **PRODUCTION**

Figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at time of catch). All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are expressed

in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## **PRODUCTION, CROPS**

Production and crops refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of a 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 areas, which would then give the biological production, but to the actually harvested area during the year.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## **RECOVERED PAPER**

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for reuse or trade include paper and paperboard that have been used for their original purposes and residues from paper and paperboard production.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

## **ROUNDWOOD**

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed is comprised of 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. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### ROOTS AND TUBERS

Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. The denomination "roots and tubers" excludes crops that 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).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### SAWNWOOD

Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness is sawnwood.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### SHARE OF CEREALS, ROOTS AND TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY

The indicator expresses the energy supply (in kcal/cap/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers as a percentage of the total Dietary Energy Supply (DES) (in kcal/cap/day) calculated from the corresponding countries in the FAOSTAT food balance sheets.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

### STARCHY ROOTS

Starchy roots include cassava and products, potatoes and products, sweet potatoes and other roots.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division  
Owner: FAO

## **STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE**

Height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median, among children aged 0–59 months.

Source: World Bank

Owner: UNICEF/WHO/The World Bank:  
Joint child malnutrition estimates

## **SUGAR CROPS**

Sugar crops include sugar beet, sugar cane, sugar crops nes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## **UNDERNOURISHED, NUMBER OF PEOPLE**

The number of people undernourished is obtained by multiplying estimates of the proportion of undernourished for each country by estimates of the total population.

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## **VEGETABLE OILS**

Vegetable oils are the oil equivalent of oil crops, which include seeds, nuts, oil palm fruit, olives and soybeans.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

## **WATER STRESS**

Water stress is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements.

Source: FAO, Land and Water Division  
(AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

## **WOOD CHARCOAL**

Wood carbonized by partial combustion or by heat from external sources is wood charcoal. It includes charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

## **WOOD FUEL**

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production is wood fuel. This 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 the production of charcoal (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens), wood pellets and other agglomerates. It also includes wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It excludes wood charcoal, pellets and other agglomerates. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### WOOD PELLETS

Wood pellets are made from wood agglomerates produced from co-products (such as cutter shavings, sawdust or chips) of the mechanical wood processing industry, furniture-making industry or other wood transformation activities. They are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3 percent by weight. Such pellets are cylindrical, with a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a

length not exceeding 100 mm. They are assumed to have 8 percent moisture content.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### WOOD PULP

Wood pulp is fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues by a mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. It is an aggregate comprising mechanical wood pulp, semi-chemical wood pulp, chemical wood pulp and dissolving wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10 percent moisture content).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO

### WOOD-BASED PANELS

This product category is an aggregate comprising veneer sheets, plywood, particle board and fibreboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division  
Owner: FAO





# STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

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FAO's Statistical Pocketbook complements the Statistical Yearbook, by providing, in an easy and simple way, quick access to top-level numbers, charts and maps on many dimensions of food and agriculture – from the characteristics of the sector to production, prices and trade, as well as food security and nutrition and environmental aspects.



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