### TIME PERIODS

- **2011** calendar year
- **2011** closest to year 2011
- **2009/11** average for the three years centred on 2010
- **1991-2011** annual period from 1991 to 2011

### SYMBOLS AND UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>hectare</td>
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<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>United States dollar</td>
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<tr>
<td>tonne</td>
<td>metric tonne (1000 kg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kt</td>
<td>kilotonne (1000 tonnes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>billion</td>
<td>thousand million</td>
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<td>trillion</td>
<td>thousand billion</td>
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<td>quadrillion</td>
<td>thousand trillion</td>
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<tr>
<td>kcal</td>
<td>kilocalories</td>
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<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>millimetre</td>
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<tr>
<td>mg</td>
<td>milligram</td>
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<tr>
<td>km³</td>
<td>cubic kilometre</td>
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<tr>
<td>m³</td>
<td>cubic metre</td>
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<tr>
<td>km²</td>
<td>square kilometre</td>
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<tr>
<td>m²</td>
<td>square metre</td>
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<tr>
<td>mt</td>
<td>metric tonne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gt</td>
<td>gigatonne (10⁹ metric tonnes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCU</td>
<td>local currency unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM_{10}</td>
<td>particles less than 10μm in diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>parts per million</td>
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which the prices are expressed has no influence on the indices published. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food products includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded along with inedible commodities because, although edible, they have practically no nutritive value.

Prices applied to meat in reality represent the prices of animals for slaughtering in terms of live weight. For example, if the price of one metric ton (1000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 dollars and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 dollars, corresponding to 1100 dollars per metric ton. The indices calculated from production data are presented on a calendar year basis. The FAO indices may differ from those produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data and methods of calculation.

**Area harvested**
Data refer to the area from which a crop is gathered. Area harvested, therefore, excludes the area from which, although sown or planted, there was no harvest due to damage, failure, etc. It is usually net for temporary crops and some times gross for permanent crops. Net area differs from gross area as insofar as the latter includes uncultivated patches, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shelterbelts, etc. If the crop under consideration is harvested more than once during the year as a consequence of successive cropping (i.e. the same crop is sown or planted more than once in the same field during the year), the area is counted as many times as harvested. On the contrary, area harvested will be recorded only once in the case of successive gathering of the crop during the year from the same standing crops. With regard to mixed and associated crops, the area sown relating to each crop should be reported separately: When the mixture refers to particular crops, generally grains, it is recommended to treat the mixture as if it were a single crop; therefore, area sown is recorded only for the crop reported.

**Capital stock in agriculture and investment in agriculture**
The estimate of capital stock in agriculture refers to a value that is attached to the total physical capital capacity available for repeated use in the production of other goods, in existence at specific point in time in the economy of agriculture sector. The estimates of investment in agriculture have indirectly been derived by the FAO Statistics Division using physical data on livestock, tractors, irrigation land and land under permanent crops etc., and the average prices for the year 1995. These data enabled the derivation of the capital stock in agriculture which is the gross, and the annual change in it.

### Metadata concepts

**Agricultural production indices**
The FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period 1999-2001. Since the FAO indices are based on the concept of agriculture as a single enterprise, amounts of seed and feed are subtracted from the production data to avoid double counting, once in the production data and once with the crops or livestock produced from them. Deductions for seed (in the case of eggs, for hatching) and for livestock and poultry feed apply to both domestically produced and imported commodities. They cover only primary agricultural products destined to animal feed (e.g. maize, potatoes, milk, etc.). Processed and semi-processed feed items such as bran, oilcakes, meals and molasses have been completely excluded from the calculations at all stages. It should be noted that when calculating indices of agricultural, food and non-food production, all intermediate primary inputs of agricultural origin are deducted. However, for indices of any other commodity group, only inputs originating from within the same group are deducted; thus, only seed is removed from the group ‘crops’ and from all crop subgroups, such as cereals, oil crops, etc., and both feed and seed originating from within the livestock sector (e.g. milk, feed, hatching eggs) are removed from the group ‘livestock products’. For the main two livestock subgroups, namely, meat and milk, only feed originating from the respective subgroup is removed. Indices which take into account deductions for feed and seed are referred to as ‘net’. Indices calculated without any deductions for feed and seed are referred to as ‘gross’. The ‘international commodity prices’ are used in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level. These ‘international prices’, expressed in so-called ‘international dollars’, are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula for the agricultural sector. This method assigns a single ‘price’ to each commodity. For example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of the country where it was produced. The currency unit in which the prices are expressed has no influence.
in the latter is taken to reflect investment in agriculture.

CIF
Cost-Insurance-Freight. CIF-trade values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country. Import values are mostly reported as CIF.

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

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

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

Domestic supply
Production + imports - exports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase) = supply for domestic utilization. There are various ways of defining supply and, in fact, various concepts are in use. The elements involved are production, imports, exports and changes in stocks (increase or decrease). There is no doubt that production, imports and stock changes (either decrease or increase in stocks) are genuine supply elements.

Feed
Data refer to the quantity of the commodity in question available for feeding to the livestock and poultry during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported.

Food
Data refer to the total amount of the commodity available as human food during the reference period. Data include the commodity in question, as well as any commodity derived from as a result of further processing. Food from maize, for example, comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other products derived from available human consumption. Food from milk relates to the amounts of milk as such, as well as the fresh milk equivalent of dairy products.

FOB
Free-On-Board. FOB-trade values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. Export values are mostly reported as FOB.

Food Balance Sheets
Food Balance Sheets (FBS) are compiled every year by FAO, mainly with country-level data on the production and trade of food commodities. Using these data and the available information on seed rates, waste coefficients, stock changes and types of utilization (feed, food, processing and other utilization), a supply/utilization account is prepared for each commodity in weight terms. The food component of the commodity account, which is usually derived as a balancing item, refers to the total amount of the commodity available for human consumption during the year. Besides commodity-by-commodity information, the FAO FBS also provide total food availability estimates by aggregating the food
component of all commodities including fishery products. From these values and the available population estimates, the per person dietary energy and protein and fat supplies are derived and expressed on a daily basis. In the FBS production data refer only to primary products while data for all other elements also include processed products derived therefrom, expressed in primary commodity equivalent.

Food insecurity
A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food; insufficient purchasing power; inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation, and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.

Food production
For primary commodities, production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. including non-commercial production and production in kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crops (i.e. excluding harvesting losses for crops) and livestock items and in terms of live weight (i.e. the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture) for primary fish items. Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e. it comprises output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g. cereals are reported in terms of grains and paddy rice. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. Usually the data on production relate to that which takes place during the reference period. However, production of certain crops may relate to the harvest of the year preceding the utilization period if harvesting takes place late in the year. In such instances, the production of a given year largely moves into consumption in the subsequent year. In the Food Balance Sheets a distinction is made between ‘output’ and ‘input’. The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under ‘output’. For derived commodities, the amounts of the originating commodity that are required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under ‘input’, and are expressed in terms of the originating commodity. The various factors used, i.e. milling rates, extraction rates, conversion or processing factors, carcass weights, milk yield, egg weights etc., should indicate the average national rate at which these commodities are generally converted.

Food security
A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Harvested production
Excludes harvesting losses and production not harvested for various reasons. Harvested production is one of the three main concepts of production (and yield) used by countries when reporting to FAO.

Kilojoule (kJ)
Unit of measurement of dietary energy. It should be noted that in accordance to International System of Units, energy is measured in joules, J, but the customary usage of thermochemical energy units of kilocalories (kcal) is mostly used. 1 kcal = 4.184 kJ.

Land use
In agricultural statistics refers to land classification according to the agricultural holders’ concepts of use, i.e. arable land, pastures etc.

Livestock
Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on the holding or otherwise for agricultural production.

Minimum dietary energy requirement
In a specified age and sex group, the amount of dietary energy per person is that considered adequate to meet the energy needs for minimum acceptable weight for attained-height maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. In the entire population, the minimum energy requirement is the weighted average of the minimum energy requirements of the different age and sex groups in the population.

Prevalence of overweight in total population
Proportion of the population in a condition of overweight.

Prevalence of undernourishment
Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. 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 a light physical activity.

Primary crops
Primary crops are those which come directly from the land and without having undergone any real processing, apart from cleaning. They maintain all the biological qualities they had when they were still on the plants. Certain primary crops can be aggregated, with their actual weight, into totals offering meaningful figures on area, yield, production and utilization; for example, cereals, roots and tubers, nuts, vegetables and fruits. Other primary crops can be
aggregated only in terms of one or the other component common to all of them. For example, primary crops of the oil-bearing group can be aggregated in terms of oil or oil cake equivalent. Primary crops are divided into temporary and permanent crops. Temporary crops are those which are both sown and harvested during the same agricultural year, sometimes more than once; permanent crops are sown or planted once and not replanted after each annual harvest.

Production

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

Production - Livestock primary

Livestock primary products include products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offal, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids, respectively; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Seed

Data exclude the amounts of the commodity in question set aside for sowing or planting (or generally for reproduction purposes, e.g. sugar cane planted, potatoes for seed, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported) during the reference period. Account is taken of double or successive sowing or planting whenever it occurs. The data of seed include also, when it is the case, the quantities necessary for sowing or planting the area relating to crops harvested green for fodder or for food (e.g. green peas, green beans, maize for fodder). Data for seed element are stored in tonnes (t). Whenever official data were not available, seed figures have been estimated either as a percentage of supply (e.g. eggs for hatching) or by multiplying a seed rate with the area under the crop of the subsequent year.

Undernourishment

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 a light physical activity. The number of undernourished people refers to those in this condition.

Waste

Amount of the commodity in question lost through wastage (waste) during the year at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the household, i.e. storage and transportation. Losses occurring before and during harvest are excluded. Waste from both edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring in the household is also excluded. Quantities lost during the transformation of primary commodities into processed products are taken into account in the assessment of respective extraction/conversion rates. Distribution wastes tend to be considerable in countries with hot humid climate, difficult transportation and inadequate storage or processing facilities. This applies to the more perishable foodstuffs, and especially to those which have to be transported or stored for a long time in a tropical climate. Waste is often estimated as a fixed percentage of availability, the latter being defined as production plus imports plus stock withdrawals.

Poverty

According to the United Nations, poverty is defined as a lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterised by lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amidst wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside family support systems, social
institutions and safety nets. According to the World Bank, poverty is a pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one’s life.

**Variability**

The extent to which data in a series or a statistical distribution diverge from the average value.

**Volatility**

Volatility represents the directionless variability of an economic variable, i.e., the dispersion of that variable within a given time horizon. For example, high (low) price volatility is described by situations when prices fluctuate significantly (little) over a short time period in either direction. The following formula is used to measure volatility

\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (r_i - \mu)^2}
\]

where \( \sigma \) is the standard deviation, \( r_i \) are the logarithmic changes.

**Shock**

An unexpected or unpredictable event that affects livelihoods.

**Growth rates**

Growth rates are calculated by the geometric formula:

\[
100 \times \left( \left( \frac{x_t}{x_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-0}} - 1 \right)
\]

**Import dependency ratio**

Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as:

\[
\text{IDR} = \frac{\text{imports}}{\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports}}
\]

The complement of this ratio to 100 would represent that part of the domestic food supply that has been produced in the country itself. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported.

**Self-sufficiency ratio**

The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as:

\[
\text{SSR} = \frac{\text{production}}{\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports}}
\]

The SSR can be calculated for individual commodities, groups of commodities of similar nutritional values and, after appropriate conversion of the commodity equations, also for the aggregate of all commodities. In the context of food security, the SSR is often taken to indicate the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources, i.e., the higher the ratio the greater the self-sufficiency. While the SSR can be the appropriate tool when assessing the supply situation for individual commodities, a certain degree of caution should be observed when looking at the overall food situation. In the case, however, where a large part of a country’s production of one commodity, e.g., other cereals, is exported, the SSR may be very high but the country may still have to rely heavily on imports of food commodities to feed the population. The self-sufficiency rate (as defined above) cannot be the complement to 100 of the import dependency rate, or vice-versa.
Metadata definitions

Major staple
Largest food item in terms of calories contributing to dietary intake
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Fertility rate
Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Population age structure
Population is based on the de facto definition of population. Young population refers to people between 0 and 14, while old population refers to people 65 and above.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

Population density
Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometres. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country’s total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: FAO and World Bank

Rural population
Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

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

GDP (current US$)
GDP at purchaser’s prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IMF, World Bank and OECD

GDP per capita (current US$)
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US dollars.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IMF, World Bank and OECD

Real growth rate in GDP
Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchaser’s prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
Source: World Economic Outlook
Owner: IMF
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)
Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IMF

Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)
Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank and OECD

Merchandise trade (% of GDP)
Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current US dollars.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: WTO and World Bank

Services, value added (% of GDP)
Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank and OECD

Arable land
Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for 'Arable land' are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable. Data are expressed in 1000 hectares.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Arable and permanent cropland
See arable land and cropland definitions.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Pasture land
Permanent meadows and pastures is the land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data are expressed in 1000 hectares.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total land area
Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FILL ME

Pesticide consumption
Data refer to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are generally expressed in terms of active ingredients. Data are expressed in tonnes (t). However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: consumption in formulated product (including diluents and adjuvants); sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Arable land potential
Calculations based on Bruinsma, J. (2011). The resources outlook: by how much do land, water and crop yields need to increase by 2050?, in Looking Ahead in World Food and Agriculture: perspectives to 2050, ed. by Conforti, P. FAO. Agricultural Development Economics Division
Owner: FAO

Total area equipped for irrigation
Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full/partial control irrigation, equipped low-land areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Water resources, renewable per capita
Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Electricity access
There is no single internationally-accepted definition for electricity access. The definition used covers electricity access at the household level, that is, the number of people who have electricity in their home. It comprises electricity sold commercially, both on-grid and off-grid. It also includes self-generated electricity for those countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by government or government agencies. The data does not capture unauthorised connections. The national, urban and rural electrification rates shown indicate the number of people with electricity access as a percentage of the total population.
Source: World Energy Outlook 2010
Owner: IEA

Labour force participation rates across regions (%)
Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 7th edition
Owner: ILO

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

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US$)
Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors. Data are in current US dollars.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IMF and UNCTAD

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

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital formation (% of GDP)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and OECD

Lead time to import, median case (days)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Lead time to export / import, median case (days)

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

Owner: World Bank

Quality of infrastructure score

Quality of infrastructure refers to the World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index. The overall score reflects perceptions of a country’s logistics based on efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time. The index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance. Data are from Logistics.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO

Regional employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Regional employment in agriculture. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in...
per day, available for each individual in the amount of food, expressed in kilocalories (kcal). Dietary energy supply per person refers to the average supply available for the population as a whole and does not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. The actual food consumption may be lower than the quantity shown as food availability depending on the magnitude of wastage and losses of food in the household, e.g., during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, thrown or given away.

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Net ODA received per capita (current US$) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients; and is calculated by dividing net ODA received by the midyear population estimate. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

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 a light physical activity. The incidence of undernourishment is the number of people referring to those in this condition. Percentage of population undernourished 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 a light physical activity. The percentage of population undernourished is the total number of people in each country referring to those in this condition divided by the population of that country.

Regional percentage of undernourished 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 a light physical activity. The regional percentage of population undernourished is the total number of people in each region referring to those in this condition divided by the population of that region.
Affordability of food
FAO Food Price Index relative to GDP, showing how much food prices have risen relative to income from the base period 2002-04. Higher (lower) index scores show greater (less) affordability.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

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

International food price volatility by food group
The FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices (representing 55 quotations), weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002-2004. See http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home/foodpricesindex/en/ for more information on sub-index construction.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility)
Annualized historical volatility of the ILO food price indices.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Food + energy import bills (% GDP)
The annual value of food imported under SITC sections 0 + 22+ 4 expressed in current US$. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and UNCTADSTAT
Owner: FAO, UNCTAD

Index of variability of food production
Rolling ten-year window of the coefficient of variation of per capita production index.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Food self-sufficiency (calories)
The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: SSR = production x 100/(production + imports - exports). The SSR can be calculated for individual commodities, groups of commodities of similar nutritional values and, after appropriate conversion of the commodity equations, also for the aggregate of all commodities. In the context of food security, the SSR is often taken to indicate the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources, i.e. the higher the ratio the greater the self-sufficiency. While the SSR can be the appropriate tool when assessing the supply situation for individual commodities, a certain degree of caution should be observed when looking at the overall food situation. In the case, however, where a large part of a country’s production of one commodity, e.g. other cereals, is exported, the SSR may be very high but the country may still have to rely heavily on imports of food commodities to feed the population. The self-sufficiency rate (as defined above) cannot be the complement to 100 of the import dependency rate, or vice-versa.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Months of cereal self-provisioning capacity
Stocks-to-utilization ratios for cereals (wheat, rice and coarse grains), where stocks refer to the carry-over of the preceding national crop season. The ratio is then multiplied by 12 to calculate the number of months of self-provisioning capacity in a given year.
Source: Trade and Markets Division
Owner: FAO

Persons affected by natural disasters
People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. Appearance of a significant number of cases of an infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is usually free from that disease. See www.emdat.net Université catholique de Louvain Brussels Belgium.
Source: International Disaster Database: EM-DAT
Owner: OFDA and CRED

Food import bills
The annual value of food imported under SITC sections 0 + 22+ 4 expressed in current US$. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and UNCTADSTAT
Owner: FAO, UNCTAD
Multidimensional Poverty Index

An international measure of poverty for 109 developing countries, the MPI complements income-based poverty measures by reflecting the multiple deprivations that people face at the same time. The MPI identifies deprivations across health, education and living standards, and shows the number of people who are multidimensionally poor and the deprivations that they face at the household level.

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

Gender Inequality Index

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

Source: Human Development Report 2010
Owner: UNDP

Human Development Index (inequality adjusted)

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

Source: Human Development Report 2010
Owner: UNDP

Population of concern

Refugees are individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; and also people in a refugee-like situation, such as those who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural- or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. Others include Asylum-seekers (persons who have applied for asylum or refugee status, but who have not yet received a final decision on their application), Returned IDPs and refugees, Stateless Persons (individuals not considered as nationals by any state under relevant national laws) and other groups of concern to whom UNHCR has extended its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database
Owner: UNHCR

Average governance

Ratio of girls-to-boys out of primary school

Children out of school are the number of primary-school-age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNESCO

School enrolment, primary (% gross)

Gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNESCO

Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital public expenditure on education includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNESCO

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

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNESCO

Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNESCO

Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: WHO

Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta-disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: WHO and UNICEF

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

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person a day from a source within one kilometre of the dwelling.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: WHO and UNICEF

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: WHO

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

Population below US$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than US$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

Income share held by lowest 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at $1.25 a day (PPP) (%)
Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

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

Source: Food Aid Information System
Owner: WFP

Percentage of adults with low body mass index (BMI)
The indicator of weight adequacy in relation to height of older children, adolescents and adults. It is calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by height (metres), squared. The acceptable range for adults is 18.5 to 24.9, and for children it varies with age.

Source: Global Health Observatory
Owner: WHO

Percentage of adults who are obese
Percentage of adult defined population with a body mass index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or higher.

Source: Global Health Observatory
Owner: WHO

Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight
Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Global Health Observatory
Owner: WHO

Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted
Percentage of wasting (weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Global Health Observatory
Owner: WHO

Value of agricultural exports
The value of total agricultural exports, including foodstuffs, feed, live animals, and crude and raw materials.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Major agricultural export
Highest valued commodity exported, in terms of export earnings.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Value of agricultural imports
The value of total agricultural imports, including foodstuffs, feed, live animals, and crude and raw materials.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Major agricultural import
Highest valued commodity imported in terms of import costs.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

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

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sources of growth in crop production: Yield, Cropping intensity and Area expansion.
Where cropping intensity is the frequency with which crops are harvested from a given area. Therefore, the harvested area expressed as a percentage of the arable area is the cropping intensity.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Exports of food (value)
Value of exports of food in current US$. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Imports of food (value)
Value of imports of food in current US$. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Net food trade balance of developing countries including fish
The value of total food net trade (exports-imports). Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Net food trade balance of developing countries excluding fish
The value of total food net trade (exports-imports). Source: FILL ME Owner: FILL ME

Index of per capita food production (calories)

Gross per capita production index number

Gross per capita production index number food

Gross per capita livestock production index number

Gross per capita non-food production index number

Milk production
The sum of whole fresh milk production from Buffalos, Camels, Cows, Goats, and Sheep. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Per capita milk production
Milk production expressed as a ratio of population, i.e. per capita production of milk. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Total meat production
Production of meat from animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Per capita total meat production
Meat production expressed as a ratio of population, i.e. per capita production of meat. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Oilcrop productions
Oil-bearing crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field, excluding harvesting losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Oil-Bearing Crops or Oil Crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: Castor oil seed, Coconuts, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, with shell, Hempseed, Jojoba Seeds, Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), Linseed, Melonseed, Mustard seed, Olive palm fruit, Oliveseed, Nuts, Olives, Palm kernels, Palm oil, Poppy seed, Rapeseed, Safflower seed, Seed cotton, Sesame seed, Soybeans, Sunflower seed and Tung Nuts. Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) Owner: FAO

Oilcrops yield
Harvested production per unit of harvested area for oil-bearing crops. Oil-Bearing Crops or Oil Crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: Castor oil seed, Coconuts, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, with shell, Hempseed, Jojoba Seeds, Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), Linseed, Melonseed, Mustard seed, Olive palm fruit, Oliveseed, Nuts, Olives, Palm kernels, Palm oil, Poppy seed, Rapeseed, Safflower
seed, Seed cotton, Sesame seed, Soybeans, Sunflower seed and Tung Nuts.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Pig meat production
Production of meat from domestic or wild pigs (e.g., wild boars), fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e., excluding offals and slaughter fats.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Poultry meat production
Production of meat from poultry birds, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e., excluding offals and slaughter fats. Poultry meat includes Broiler meat, nes, Chicken meat, Duck meat, Goose and guinea fowl meat and Turkey meat.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Root and tuber crops production
Root and tubers production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field, excluding harvesting losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They include Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Yautia (Cosoyam), Taro (Cosoyam), Yams, Roots And Tubers Nes.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sheep and goat meat production
Production of meat from sheep and goats, including kids and lambs, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e., excluding offals and slaughter fats.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Production of sugar (raw equivalent)
Production of sugar from sugar crops (cane and beet) expressed in raw equivalent.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Import dependency (calories)
Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as:

\[ \text{IDR} = \frac{\text{imports}}{\text{production + imports - exports}} \times 100 \]

The complement of this ratio to 100 would represent that part of the domestic food supply that has been produced in the country itself. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported.
Source: Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production
Data reported include fish, molluscs and crustaceans and excludes aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animals and pearls and mother of pearls. Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of fisheries. Output is reported in weight (generally in tonnes of live weight equivalent for aquatic animals).
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Owner: FAO

Capture fish production
Capture fisheries included catches of fish, molluscs and crustaceans and excludes aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animals and pearls and mother of pearls. The statistics comprise reported national data from commercial, industrial and small-scale fisheries, carried out in inland, coastal and high seas fishing areas, but not recreational fishery. The data summarized by FAO represent the live weight equivalent of the landed quantities caught during the annual period covered.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Owner: FAO

Total fish production
Sum of capture and aquaculture production. Data reported include fish, molluscs and crustaceans and excludes aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animals and pearls and mother of pearls.
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Owner: FAO
Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
Countries which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, assumed by the Secretary General of the United Nations.
Source: www.cbd.int
Owner: Convention on Biological Diversity

Share of feedstocks used in bio-energy production
Estimated shares of commodity globally used in non-food sectors, including industrial renewable materials and bio-energy.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Area under bio-energy crops
The assumed land area required to produce a given annual quantity of biofuel production.
Source: Based on IEA biofuel production data
Owner: FAQ

Energy use by agriculture as a share of total energy use
Energy use is indicated by the annual use of energy at farm level by fuel type (GJ/ha), and the energy used to produce mineral fertilisers for agricultural use (GJ/ha), expressed as a ratio of total energy use.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: IEA

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

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

Production of industrial roundwood
The wood removed (volume of roundwood under bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel). It represents the sum of: sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/d2183/en/ for further information.
Source: Forestry Department (faostat)
Owner: FAQ

Natural fibre 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 wet weight at the time of the catch). Natural fibre crops include Agave Fibres N.S., Cotton lint, Fibre Crops N.S, Flax fibre and tow, Hemp Tow Waste, Jute, Manilla Fibre (Abaca), Other Bastfibres, Ramie, Seed cotton and Sisal.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Organic agriculture area
Part of the area of the "Permanent crops" exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture (or which is going through the organic conversion process) and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It is the portion of land area managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. Data are from FiBL (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture) and International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) (2011). Data Tables from the FiBL-IFOAM Survey on Organic Agriculture Worldwide. The Organic World Website (www.organic-world.net) published by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland. Available at http://www.organic-world.net/statistics-data-tables.html.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO-FiBL-IFOAM

Regional organic agriculture area
Part of the area of the "Permanent crops" exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture (or which is going through the organic conversion process) and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It is the portion of land area managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. Data are from FiBL (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture) and International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) (2011). Data Tables from the FiBL-IFOAM Survey on Organic Agriculture Worldwide. The Organic World Website (www.organic-world.net) published by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland. Available at http://www.organic-world.net/statistics-data-tables.html.
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO-FiBL-IFOAM

Organic agriculture (share of total area)
Organic agriculture area expressed as share of total area. Data are from FiBL (Research...

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Production of recovered paper
Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes: paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Source: Forestry Department (foresSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Cereal crop production
Cereal crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field, excluding harvesting losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Cereals include Wheat, Rice Paddy, Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millets, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary Seed, Mixed Grain and Cereals, nes.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Long-term cereal yield variability
Harvested production per unit of harvested area for cereals. Cereals include Wheat, Paddy Rice, Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millets, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary seed, Mixed grain and Cereals, nes.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Land use change: cropland
Change in arable land and permanent crops, where this land category is the sum of areas under ‘Arable land’ and ‘Permanent crops’.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Land use change: pasture
Change in forest land, where such land spans more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Land use change: forestry
Change in permanent meadows and pastures, where such land is used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Average annual rate of deforestation
Rate of net loss of forest area.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010
Owner: FAO

Forest area
Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010
Owner: FAO

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

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO, IIASA, ISRIC, ISSCAS, and JRC: Harmonized World Soil Database

Total water withdrawal per capita (m³/inhab/yr)
Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Agricultural water withdrawal
Annual quantity of water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater, use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewa- ter and desalinated water.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO
Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture
Water withdrawn for irrigation in a given year, expressed in percent of the total actual renewable water resources (TRWR_actual). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Saline soils
Saline soils are those which have an electrical conductivity of the saturation soil extract of more than 4 dS/m at 25°C. This value is generally used worldwide although the terminology committee of the Soil Science Society of America has lowered the boundary between saline and non-saline soils to 2 dS/m in the saturation extract. Soluble salts most commonly present are the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, calcium and magnesium. Nitrates may be present in appreciable quantities only rarely. Sodium and chloride are by far the most dominant ions, particularly in highly saline soils, although calcium and magnesium are usually present in sufficient quantities to meet the nutritional needs of crops. Many saline soils contain appreciable quantities of gypsum (CaSO₄, 2H₂O) in the profile. Soluble carbonates are always absent. The pH value of the saturated soil paste is always less than 8.2 and more often near neutrality.
Source: Natural Resources and Environment Department
Owner: FAO

Biofuel production
Sum of ethanol and biodiesel production, reported in kilotonne of oil equivalent.
Source: Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2011 editions
Owner: IEA

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

Global surface temperature (current)
The global surface temperature is an estimate of the global mean surface air temperature. However, for changes over time, only anomalies, as departures from a climatology, are used, most commonly based on the area weighted global average of the sea surface temperature anomaly and land surface air temperature anomaly.
Source: IPCC Data Distribution Centre
Owner: IPCC

Genetically modified plants
Genetically modified (GM) crops that have been approved as shown in the ISAAA Approval Database. According to the ISAAA, they include species for commercialization and planting and/or for import for food and feed use. Entries in the database are sourced principally from Biotechnology Clearing House of approving countries and from country regulatory websites. See http://www.isaaa.org/ for further information. In the absence of verification, FAO does not necessarily endorse these data.
Source: Clive James, Global Status of Commercialized Biotech and GM Crops: 2010
Owner: International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)

Area under GM crops (time series of economic regions)
Data refer to the area from which genetically modified (GM) crops are gathered. See http://www.isaaa.org/ for further information. In the absence of verification, FAO does not necessarily endorse these data.
Source: Clive James, Global Status of Commercialized Biotech and GM Crops: 2010
Owner: International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)

Area under GM crops (current)
Data refer to the regions from which genetically modified (GM) crops are gathered. See http://www.isaaa.org/ for further information. In the absence of verification, FAO does not necessarily endorse these data.
Source: Clive James, Global Status of Commercialized Biotech and GM Crops: 2010
Owner: International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)

Sahel rainfall anomalies
The Sahel is the ecoclimatic and biogeographic zone of transition between the Sahara desert in the North and the Sudanian Savannas in the south, covering from (west to east) Senegal, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Algeria, Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, Sudan (including Darfur and the southern part of Sudan), northern Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Sahel rainy season is centered on June through October, and the means are taken for those months. Documentation of the Sahel precipitation climatology, and additional analyses of the variability are provided on http://jisao.washington.edu/data/sahel/
Source: JISAO data (http://jisao.washington.edu/data/sahel/)
Owner: Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean (JISAO)

Fish species, threatened
Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Mammal species, threatened
Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature

Plant species (higher), threatened
Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature

Nationally protected areas (% of total area)
Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1000 hectares that are designated as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, and littoral (intertidal) areas are not included. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: UNEP, World Conservation Monitoring Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature

Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)
Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IEA

Agricultural methane emissions, total
Agricultural methane emissions are emissions from animals, animal waste, rice production, agricultural waste burning (on-site), and savannah burning.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IEA

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions, total
Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced through fertilizer use (synthetic and animal manure), animal waste management, agricultural waste burning (on-site), and savannah burning.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IEA

Pollution by industry in total BOD emissions
Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: food and beverages (31), textiles (32), wood (33), paper and pulp (34). Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: World Bank

Agricultural pollution
Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture
Source: World Bank (WDI)
Owner: IEA
The FAO Statistical Pocketbook is a new product belonging to a family of revamped statistical products from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Like its parent publication – The FAO Statistical Yearbook – it presents a visual synthesis of the key trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions, especially poverty and food security. In addition, the Pocketbook provides comprehensive country profiles based on this landscape. The Pocketbook serves as a rapid and highly accessible reference point on the state of world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public.