

## NOTES

1. The source for data on food and agriculture is the FAOSTAT database (<http://faostat.fao.org>). Information on concepts, definitions, country notes, etc., can also be found at the same address.
2. World totals refer to all countries including those which are not shown.
3. A blank space indicates data are either unavailable or not applicable.
4. The term agriculture in the trade tables refer to both food and agriculture.
5. More detailed notes and explanations can be found at:  
<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess>
6. This publication was prepared on the basis of information available as of 31 December 2010.

## NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TABLES AND MAPS

### Tables A1 & A2

Total Population - Source: The United Nations *World Population Prospects: 2008 Revision* and World Urbanization Prospects: 2008 revision.

### Table A3

Economically Active Population in Agriculture – Source: FAO estimates derived from population data; and International Labour Organization. *Economically Active Population 1950-2010: 5<sup>th</sup> Revision*, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva.

### Table A5

National Rainfall Indices - Source: FAO Environment, Climate Change and Bioenergy Division FAO (NRCB). For details about the methodology, see Gomme, R. and Petrassi F., 1994, *Rainfall variability and drought in sub-Saharan Africa since 1960*, FAO Agrometeorology Series Working Papers No. 9, Rome.

### Tables A11, A12 & A13

Totalling the data for donors (negatives) and recipients (positives) should not necessarily net zero, as multilateral assistance is not reflected in some of the tables.  
External Assistance to Agriculture and Official Development Assistance (Concessional) -

Source: FAO Statistics Division and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

### Table B14

Data exclude production of marine mammals, crocodiles, coral, pearls, sponges, and aquatic plants.

### Table C4

Food excludes fish.

### Table C6

Fishery trade excludes corals, sponges and aquatic plants.

### Tables D9 and D10

Commodities are ranked according to their level of importance in the world total.

### Table E1

Source: International Labour Office.  
<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

### Tables E3

Exchange rates – Source: *International Financial Statistics, IMF*

### Tables F1, G1 & G2

GDP was obtained from the following sources: *World Development Indicators*, World Bank. Agricultural GDP includes value added from forestry, fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.

### Tables F2 & F3

See notes on Tables A1, A2 and A3.

### Table F5

Gini coefficient of income inequality – Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

### Table G3

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 estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment of less than 2.5% are open ended values and estimates of the number of undernourished have not been performed.

#### **Table G4**

The national poverty prevalence ratio is the proportion of the population whose incomes are below the official threshold set by the national government. Extreme poverty is the proportion of the population whose income are below the level of income required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments, and UNDP *Human Development Report 2010*.  
<http://hdr.undp.org>

#### **Table G5**

Life expectancy – Source: *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank.

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 remain unchanged throughout its life.

Child mortality – Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1 000.

#### **Map 13**

Child Nutritional Status: if only one data point was observed, it has been classified as “stable or improving”.

The categories in the chart are purely statistical and do not reflect the World Health Organisation (WHO) Expert Committee Recommendation trigger level. Full nutritional information can be found at the WHO web site

<http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/>.

#### **Maps 15 and 16**

These global maps show the distribution of chronic undernutrition at national and subnational levels using stunting in growth among children under five years of age as an indicator. Stunting is defined as height for age below minus two standard deviations from the international growth reference standard (United States National Center for Health Statistics/World Health Organization).

This indicator reflects long-term cumulative effects of inadequate food intake and poor health conditions as a result of lack of hygiene and recurrent illness in poor and unhealthy environment.

These maps were prepared by Environment Climate Change and Bioenergy Division FAO, and are partially based on the GIS database developed for the Poverty and Food Insecurity Mapping Project funded by the Government of Norway.

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For more information on FAO statistics, readers should refer to Statistics Division site at <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess>