

PART

5

Metadata

Regional office for the Near East and North Africa ¹		
Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen	North Africa	Other Near East countries
Bahrain	Algeria	Egypt
Kuwait	Libya	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Oman	Mauritania	Iraq
Qatar	Morocco	Jordan
Saudi Arabia	Tunisia	Lebanon
United Arab Emirates		Sudan
Yemen		Sudan (former)
		Syrian Arab Republic

¹Near East and North Africa Region in visualization is abbreviated as Regional Office for the Near East

Metadata

Aggregation

Two types of aggregation are used in the book, namely sum and weighted mean. Two restrictions are imposed when computing the aggregation. Sufficiency condition: the aggregation is computed only when sufficient countries has reported data. The current threshold is set at 50% of the variable and the weighting variable if present. Comparability condition: Since aggregation are usually computed over years, this condition is designed to ensure that the number of reporting entities are comparable over the years. The current restriction is that the number of reporting entities does not vary above 15 countries in order to account for transition in countries.

Agricultural area (ha)

Agricultural area, this category is the sum of areas under a) arable land - 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; (b) permanent crops - land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"); and (c) permanent meadows and pastures - 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: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area organic (ha)

Sum of areas under "Agricultural area certified organic" and "Agricultural area in conversion to organic". Agricultural area certified organic is the land area exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It refers to the land area fully converted to organic agriculture. It is the portion of land area (including arable lands, pastures or wild areas) managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. Agricultural area in conversion to organic is the land area which is going through the organic conversion process, usually two years period of conversion to organic land.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural population, total

Agricultural population is defined as all persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry. It comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. It is not necessary that this referred population exclusively come from rural population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural production indices

The FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period 1999-2001. Since the FAO indices are based on the concept of agriculture as a single enterprise, amounts of seed and

feed are subtracted from the production data to avoid double counting, once in the production data and once with the crops or livestock produced from them. Deductions for seed (in the case of eggs, for hatching) and for livestock and poultry feed apply to both domestically produced and imported commodities. They cover only primary agricultural products destined to animal feed (e.g. maize, potatoes, milk, etc.). Processed and semi-processed feed items such as bran, oilcakes, meals and molasses have been completely excluded from the calculations at all stages. It should be noted that when calculating indices of agricultural, food and nonfood production, all intermediate primary inputs of agricultural origin are deducted. However, for indices of any other commodity group, only inputs originating from within the same group are deducted; thus, only seed is removed from the group "crops" and from all crop subgroups, such as cereals, oil crops, etc.; and both feed and seed originating from within the livestock sector (e.g. milk feed, hatching eggs) are removed from the group "livestock products". For the main two livestock subgroups, namely, meat and milk, only feed originating from the respective subgroup is removed. Indices which take into account deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "net". Indices calculated without any deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "gross". The "international commodity prices" are used in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level. These "international prices", expressed in so-called "international dollars", are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula for the agricultural sector. This method assigns a single "price" to each commodity. For example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of the country where it was produced. The currency unit in which the prices are expressed has no influence on the indices published. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded along with inedible commodities because, although edible, they have practically no nutritive value. Prices applied to meat in reality represent the prices of animals for slaughtering in terms of live weight. For example, if the price of one metric ton (1000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 dollars and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 dollars, corresponding to 1100 dollars per metric tons. The indices are calculated from production data presented on a calendar year basis. The FAO indices may differ from those produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data and methods of calculation.

Agricultural tractors, total (tractors)

Agricultural tractors generally refer to wheel and crawler or track-laying type tractors (excluding garden tractors) used in agriculture. Data are expressed in numbers in use in the agricultural sector.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Agricultural water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Derived from World Bank national accounts files and Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture, value added (percent of GDP)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

All GHG agricultural sectors, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Agriculture Total contains all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions sub-domains, providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG Emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO₂ gases, namely methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)

Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of fisheries. In the case of capture-based aquaculture, only the incremental growth (or weight gain) in captivity, could and should be reported as the production from aquaculture. Data included here covers an aquaculture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

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

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production inland (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from inland areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production marine (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from marine areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Arable land (ha)

Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for 'Arable land' are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable land and permanent crops (ha)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Area under bioenergy crops (ha)

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

Source: FAO

Owner: Based on IEA biofuel production data

Artificial sweeteners

High-intensity or low-caloric sweetening agents that are produced chemically.

Average dietary supply adequacy (index)

The indicator expresses the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of the Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER) in the country. Each country's or region's average supply of calories for food consumption is normalized by the average dietary energy requirement estimated for its population, to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories. Analyzed together with the prevalence of undernourishment, it allows discerning whether undernourishment is mainly due to insufficiency of the food supply or to particularly bad distribution. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated DES, due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food. It thus provides an indicator of structural food supply adequacy.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Average fat supply (g/cap/day)

National average fat supply (expressed in grams per caput per day).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Average protein supply (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per caput per day). As other indicators based on Food balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the impact of errors in recording of annual stock variations.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

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

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per caput per day). It includes the following groups: Meat; Offals; Animal Fats and Products; Milk and Products; Eggs, Fish, Seafood and Products; and Aquatic Products, other. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)

See 'Buffalos', 'Meat, total', and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Biofuel production (energy, kilotonne of oil equivalent)

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

Source: IEA

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

Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Buffaloes

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

Burning crop residues, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from burning crop residues consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases produced by the combustion of a percentage of the crop residues burnt on-site.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Butter and ghee production (tonnes)

See 'Butter, ghee' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Butter, Ghee

Default composition: 886 Butter, cow milk, 887 Ghee, butteroil of cow milk, 952 Butter, buffalo milk, 953 Ghee, of buffalo milk, 983 Butter and ghee, sheep milk, 1022 Butter of goat milk

Capture fish production (tonnes)

Capture fishery is defined as the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms. The capture production statistics here indicates the nominal catches of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes in live weight equivalent. Data included here covers capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

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

Owner: FAO

Capture fish production inland (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from inland areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Capture fish production marine (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from marine areas.

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

Owner: FAO

Cassava

Manioc, mandioca, yuca (*Manihot esculenta*, syn. *M. utilissima*); yuca dulce (*M. palmata*, syn. *M. dulcis*). A semi-permanent crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Sometimes bitter and sweet cassavas are referred to as separate species, the former being *M. esculenta* and the latter *M. palmata*, but this is incorrect since the toxicity varies according to location. Cassava is the staple food in many tropical countries. It is not traded internationally in its fresh state because tubers deteriorate very rapidly.

Cattle

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

Cattle and buffaloes (heads)

See 'Cattle' and 'Buffaloes'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereal exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereal import dependency ratio (percent)

Cereal imports/(cereal production+cereal import-cereal export). The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Cereal imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals

Cereals include Wheat, Rice Paddy, Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millets, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary Seed, Mixed Grain and Cereals Nes.

Cereals harvested area (ha)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals production (tonnes)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals yield (hg/ha)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cheese (all kinds) production (tonnes)

All kinds of cheese. See also 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Chickens

Fowl (*Gallus domesticus*); Guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*). Domesticated birds only. Data are expressed in thousands.

Chickens (heads)

See 'Chickens' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Children in employment, total (share of children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Citrus

Including inter alia: bergamot (*Citrus bergamia*); citron (*C. medica* var. *cedrata*); chinotto (*C. myrtifolia*); kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*). Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks.

Citrus fruit harvested area (ha)

See 'Fruit, citrus nes' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Citrus fruit production (tonnes)

See 'Fruit, citrus nes' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Citrus fruit yield (hg/ha)

See 'Fruit, citrus nes' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain

Coarse grains include Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millet, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary seed, Mixed grain and Cereals, nes.

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cocoa, beans

Theobroma cacao. The seeds contained in the fruit of the cacao-tree, including whole or broken, raw or roasted.

Cocoa, paste

Obtained by grinding roasted cocoa beans. Also called liquor. Not defatted.

Coconut Oil

Default composition: Oil, coconut (copra)

Coconuts

Cocos nucifera Husked coconut. In shell, covered by the endocarp, while exocarp (the smooth outer skin) and mesocarp (the fibrous covering) are removed. Immature nuts contain a milky juice that is consumed as a refreshing drink. Mature nuts are consumed as such, or processed for copra or desiccated coconut. The flesh, from which copra/oil is extracted, constitutes 40-70% of the weight of the husked coconut. The oil content is about 36% of the flesh.

Cotton lint

Gossypium spp. Fibres from ginning seed cotton that have not been carded or combed. Trade data also include fibres that have been cleaned, bleached, dyed or rendered absorbent.

Cottonseed Oil

Default composition: Oil, cottonseed

CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)

Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Crop area

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

Crop production

Crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Crop production data are recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data are obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would give then the <U+393C><U+3E31>biological production', but to the actually harvested area during the year.\

Crop residues, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from crop residues consist of nitrous oxide gas from decomposition of nitrogen in crop residues left on managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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.

Crops net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data from cultivated organic soils are those associated with nitrous oxide gas from drained organic soils. Computed at Tier 1 and complemented by geo-spatial data, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006). Available by country, with global coverage and relative to the period 1990-2010 with annual updates.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Dairy products (milk equivalent) exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Dairy products (milk equivalent) imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Depth of the food deficit (kcal/cap/day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Domestic food price volatility (index)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (percent of population affected, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database: www.emdat.be, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels (Belgium), World Bank.

Egg production

Covers all domestic birds which have contributed to egg production during the year, wherever they lay and the corresponding total production, including eggs intended to be used for hatching but excluding waste on farms.

Eggs

Default composition: 1062 Eggs, hen, in shell, 1063 Eggs, liquid, 1064 Eggs, dried, 1091 Eggs, other bird, in shell; nutrient data only: 916 Egg albumine

Eggs primary production (tonnes)

See 'Eggs' and 'Egg production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Emissions

The release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.

Employees, agriculture, female (share 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.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employees, agriculture, male (share 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.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment in agriculture (share 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.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Enteric fermentation, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from enteric fermentation consist of methane gas produced in digestive systems of ruminants and to a lesser extent of non-ruminants.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Environmental Protection, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Environmental Protection, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Evaporated and condensed milk production (tonnes)

See 'Milk excluding butter' and 'Milk production (tonnes)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Export of forest products (USD)

Forest materials for commercial use.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Export of roundwood (m³)

See 'Roundwood'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of beverages (US\$)

Value of exports of beverages in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (US\$)

Value of exports of cereals and prep. in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of coffe, tea, cocoa, and spices (US\$)

Value of exports of coffe, tea, cocoa, and spices in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US\$)

Value of exports of milk equivalent in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of fish (US\$)

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

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

Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (US\$)

Value of exports of fruit and vegetables in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of meat and meat prep. (US\$)

Value of exports of meat and meat prep. in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of oilseeds (US\$)

Value of exports of oilseeds in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of sugar and honey (US\$)

Value of exports of sugar and honey in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of veg. oils (US\$)

Value of exports of veg. oils in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fat supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)

Fat supply quantity in crops primary equivalent.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fats, Animals, Raw

Default composition: 869 Fat, cattle, 871 Fat, cattle butcher, 949 Fat, buffaloes, 979 Fat, sheep, 994 Grease incl. lanolin wool, 1019 Fat, goats, 1037 Fat, pigs, 1040 Fat, pig butcher, 1043 Lard, 1065 Fat, poultry, 1066 Fat, poultry, rendered, 1129 Fat, camels, 1160 Fat, other camelids, 1168 Oils, fats of animal nes, 1221 Lard stearine oil, 1222 Degras, 1225 Tallow, 1243 Fat, nes, prepared

FDI inward flows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (current USD)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

FDI inward flows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing + Food, beverages, tobacco (current USD)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing + food, beverages, tobacco.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

FDI inward flows - Food, beverages, tobacco (current USD)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in food, beverages, tobacco.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

Female employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Fertilizers consumption

Mineral fertilizers made their appearance with the Industrial revolution and had an important role in sustaining the growing population of earth: half the population of earth are now estimated to be fed with crops grown using synthetic fertilizers (Erisman et al. 2008). Fertilizers can have a negative impact on the environment, leading to eutrophication and poisoning of water, and pollution of soil (e.g. heavy metals, soil acidification, POP-Persistent Organic Pollutants). Also, the production of fertilizers is energy intensive and mineable phosphorus reserves are finite.

Fertilizers Manufactured, nes

Mineral or chemical fertilizers not elsewhere specified.

Fertilizers, Organic

Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products.

Fibre crop harvested area (ha)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fibre crop yield (hg/ha)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fibre crops

Natural fibre crops include Agave Fibres Nes, Cotton lint, Fibre Crops Nes, Flax fibre and tow, Hemp Tow Waste, Jute, Manila Fibre (Abaca), Other Bastfibres, Ramie, Seed cotton and Sisal.

Fibre crops production (tonnes)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fish species, threatened

Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. FishBase database, www.fishbase.org.

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

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 therefrom as a result of further processing. Food from maize, for example, comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other products derived therefrom available for human consumption. Food from milk relates to the amounts of milk as such, as well as the fresh milk equivalent of dairy products.

Food net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Food Price Level Index (index)

The Domestic Food Price Level Index is calculated by dividing the Food Purchasing Power Parity (FPPP) by the General PPP, thus providing an index of the price of food in the country relative to the price of the generic consumption basket. Data are available for 2005 from the ICP Program. It is then extended to other years by adjusting both numerator and denominator using the relative changes in Food CPI and General CPI as provided by ILO.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

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 supply in crops primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)

Food supply in crops primary equivalent.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Forest area (ha)

Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as: rubber-wood plantations and cork, oak stands. Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Freshwater Fish

Default composition: 1501 Frwtr Diad F, 1502 Frwtr Fz Whl, 1503 Frwtr Fillet, 1504 Frwtr Fz Flt, 1505 Frwtr Cured, 1506 Frwtr Canned, 1507 Frwtr Pr nes, 1508 Frwtr Meals

Fruit harvested area (ha)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fruit production, excluding melons (tonnes)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fruit yield (hg/ha)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fruit, citrus nes

Including inter alia: bergamot (Citrus bergamia); citron (C. medica var. cedrata); chinotto (C. myrtifolia); kumquat (Fortunella japonica). Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks.

Fruit, excluding melons

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

Fruit, fresh nes

Including inter alia: azarole (Crataegus azarolus); babaco (Carica pentagona); elderberry (Sambucus nigra); jujube (Zizyphus jujuba); litchi (nephelium litchi); loquat (Eriobotrya japonica); medlar (Mespilus germanica); pawpaw (Asimina triloba); pomegranate (Punica granatum); prickly pear (Opuntia ficus-indica); rose hips (Rosa spp.); rowanberry (Sorbus aucuparia); service-apple (Sorbus domestica); tamarind (Tamarindus indica); tree-strawberry (Arbutus unedo). Other fresh fruit that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report fresh fruit under this heading that are classified separately by FAO.

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 U.S. 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: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

GINI index

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Global 5-Year running mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)

Global 5-years running mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA

Owner: Hansen et al. 2007

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA

Owner: Hansen et al. 2006

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA

Owner: Hansen et al. 2009

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA

Owner: Hansen et al. 2008

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA

Owner: Hansen et al. 2010

GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Goats

Includes Hircus, Ibex, Nubiana, Pyrenaica, Tibetana, Kashmir and Angora.

Government expenditure

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

Government expenditure allocated to agricultural and rural development

Data on government expenditure on agriculture refers to all non-repayable payments, whether capital or current, required or not by government for the agricultural and rural development sector.

Grain, mixed

A mixture of cereal species that are sown and harvested together. The mixture wheat/rye is known as meslin, but in trade is usually classified with wheat.

Grapes

Default composition: 560 Grapes, 561 Raisins, 562 Juice, grape, 563 Grapes, must

Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, land development (constant 2005 prices)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, livestock inventory (constant 2005 prices)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross capital stock, plantation crops (constant 2005 prices)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Groundnut Oil

Default composition: 244 Oil, groundnut

Health expenditure, total (percent of GDP)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Health Organization National Health Account database (see <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> for the most recent updates).

Honey, natural

Honey produced by bees (*Apis mellifera*) or by other insects.

Import of forest products (USD)

Forest materials for commercial use.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Import of roundwood (m³)

See 'Roundwood'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Import value index (2004-2006 = 100)

Value indices represent the change in the current values of Import c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) all expressed in US dollars. For countries which report import values on an f.o.b. (free on board) basis, these are adjusted to approximate c.i.f. values (by a standard factor of 112 percent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Imports of fish (US\$)

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

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

Owner: FAO

Income share held by highest 20% (percent)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Income share held by lowest 20% (percent)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Industrial roundwood

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

Industrial roundwood production (m³)

See 'Industrial roundwood' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Industrial water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Industry, value added (percent of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Internally displaced persons, total

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural- or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. For purposes of UNHCR's statistics, this population only includes conflict-generated IDPs to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance. As such, UNHCR statistics do not provide a comprehensive picture of global internal displacement. Moreover, UNHCR's IDP statistics are not necessarily representative of the entire IDP population in a given country but are exclusively limited to the ones who are protected and/or assisted by the Office. For global IDP estimates, consult the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) website. The 2007 IDP population category also includes people in IDP-like situations. This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Irrigation potential (ha)

Area of land which is potentially irrigable. Country/regional studies assess this value according to different methods. For example, some consider only land resources, others consider land resources plus water availability, others include economical aspects in their assessments (such as distance and/or difference in elevation between the suitable land and the available water) or environmental aspects, etc. If available, this information is given in the individual country profiles. The figure includes the area already under agricultural water management.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Jute and jute-like

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

Jute and jute-like harvested area (ha)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Jute and jute-like production (tonnes)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Jute and jute-like yield (hg/ha)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Land area (sq. km)

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: Food and Agriculture Organization, electronic files and web site.

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

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Livestock

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

Maize

Zea mays Corn, Indian corn, mealies. A grain with a high germ content. At the national level, hybrid and ordinary maize should be reported separately owing to widely different yields and uses. Used largely for animal feed and commercial starch production.

Male employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Mammal species, threatened

Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Manufactures Unit Value (MUV) (index)

The MUV is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the fifteen major developed and emerging economies to low- and middle-income economies, valued in U.S. dollars. For the MUV (15) index, unit value indexes in local currency for each country are converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates and are combined using weights determined by the share of each country's exports in G15 exports to low- and middle-income countries.

The shares are calculated using SITC revision 3 Manufactures exports data from UN COMTRADE in 2005, the base year. The primary manufacturing prices index source is OECD's Domestic Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing. Whenever PPI is not available, export price indexes or the export unit values are used as proxies. The countries and relative weights (in parentheses) are: Brazil (2.95%), Canada (0.93%), China (11.79%), France (5.87%), Germany (13.29%), India (1.77%), Italy (6.07%), Japan (16.70%), Mexico (0.93%), South Africa (0.75%), South Korea (10.95%), Spain (2.30%), Thailand (2.51%), United Kingdom (3.50%), and United States (19.68%).

Source: World Bank

Owner: World Bank, Development Prospects Group; Historical US GDP deflator: US Department of Commerce.

Manure applied to soils, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Manure left on pasture, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions data from manure left on pasture consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from grazing livestock.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Manure management, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure management consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases from aerobic and anaerobic decomposition processes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Marine protected areas (share of territorial waters)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.

Meat, ass

Including frog legs, marine mammals, etc. Some countries include under this heading meats that are listed above, but which are not reported separately. Fresh, chilled or frozen.

Meat, beef, preparations

Meat and offal (o/t liver) that are boiled, steamed, grilled, fried, roasted or otherwise cooked. Includes prepared meals that contain more than 20% of meat and offal by weight.

Meat, total

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

Meat, total (tonnes)

See 'Meat, total' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk

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

Milk excluding butter

Default composition: 882 Milk, whole fresh cow, 888 Milk, skimmed cow, 889 Milk, whole condensed, 890 Whey, condensed, 891 Yoghurt, 892 Yoghurt, concentrated or not, 893 Buttermilk, curdled, acidified milk, 894 Milk, whole evaporated, 895 Milk, skimmed evaporated, 896 Milk, skimmed condensed, 897 Milk, whole dried, 898 Milk, skimmed dried, 899 Milk, dry buttermilk, 900 Whey, dry, 901 Cheese, whole cow milk, 904 Cheese, skimmed cow milk, 905 Whey, cheese, 907 Cheese, processed, 908 Milk, reconstituted, 917 Casein, 951 Milk, whole fresh buffalo, 954 Milk, skimmed buffalo, 955 Cheese, buffalo milk, 982 Milk, whole fresh sheep, 984 Cheese, sheep milk, 985 Milk, skimmed sheep, 1020 Milk, whole fresh goat, 1021 Cheese of goat milk, 1023 Milk, skimmed goat, 1130 Milk, whole fresh camel; nutrient data only: 903 Whey, fresh, 909 Milk, products of natural constituents, 910 Ice cream and edible ice

Milk production (tonnes)

Production data of milk indicates the quantity of milk produced during the year from the animals of the species to which the Supply Utilization Accounts refer. Milk production data is reported according to the concept of net milk production: total production of whole fresh milk, excluding the milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed to livestock.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and pre-paid subscriptions are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Mortality rate, infant (per 1000 live births)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UNPD

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Level & Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2011. Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA, UNPD).

Municipal water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Municipal water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Natural Phosphates

Products obtained by grinding soft mineral phosphates and containing tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate as essential ingredients. The minimum content of nutrients is 25% P₂O₅ (Phosphorus expressed as P₂O₅ soluble in mineral acids, at least 55% of the declared content of P₂O₅ being soluble in 2% formic acid).

Natural Sodium Nitrate

Chemically obtained product containing sodium nitrate as its essential ingredient. The minimum content of nutrients is 15% N (Nitrogen expressed as nitric nitrogen).

Net forest conversion, net emissions/removal in CO₂ eq (gigagrams)

GHG emissions data from forest land are currently limited to emissions from net forest conversion to non-forest land. They consist of the balance of CO₂ sources and sinks associated with deforestation and afforestation activities within a country.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US\$)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, Development Co-operation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Number of people undernourished, total

Estimated number of people at risk of undernourishment. It is calculated by applying the estimated prevalence of undernourishment to the total population in each period.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

ODA received for agriculture sector (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance'

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: The EAA dataset is compiled from OECD (as given included in the OECD internet home-page), DAC Reports, Annual Reports of the World Bank and data received from other organizations on regional development. The data are processed by following a series of steps such as analyses, including systematic checking and verifications at various stages for enhancing the quality of the data prior to dissemination on FAOSTAT.

ODA received for fishing sector (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance'

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: The EAA dataset is compiled from OECD (as given included in the OECD internet home-page), DAC Reports, Annual Reports of the World Bank and data received from other organizations on regional development. The data are processed by following a series of steps such as analyses, including systematic checking and verifications at various stages for enhancing the quality of the data prior to dissemination on FAOSTAT.

ODA received for forestry sector (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance'

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: The EAA dataset is compiled from OECD (as given included in the OECD internet home-page), DAC Reports, Annual Reports of the World Bank and data received from other organizations on regional development. The data are processed by following a series of steps such as analyses, including systematic checking and verifications at various stages for enhancing the quality of the data prior to dissemination on FAOSTAT.

Official Development Assistance

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

Oil-bearing crops

Oil-bearing crops or oil crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: Castor oil seed, Coconuts, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, with shell, Hempseed, Jojoba Seeds, Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), Linseed, Melonseed, Mustard seed, Oil palm fruit, Oilseeds, Nes, Olives, Palm kernels, Palm oil, Poppy seed, Rape-seed, Safflower seed, Seed cotton, Sesame seed, Soybeans, Sunflower seed and Tung Nuts.

Oil-bearing crops harvested area, share of world total

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil-bearing crops yield (hg/ha)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil, maize

Extracted from germ by pressure or by solvents.

Oil, palm

Obtained from the mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm by pressure, and also by solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction.

Oilcrops Oil, Other

Default composition: 263 Karite nuts (sheanuts), 265 Castor oil seed, 275 Tung nuts, 277 Jojoba seed, 280 Safflower seed, 296 Poppy seed, 299 Melonseed, 305 Tallowtree seed, 310 Kapok fruit, 311 Kapokseed in shell, 312 Kapokseed shelled, 333 Linseed, 336 Hempseed, 339 Oilseeds nes, 343 Flour, oilseeds

Oilseeds exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of oilseeds.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oilseeds imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of oilseeds.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oilseeds nes

Includes inter alia: beech nut (*Fagus sylvatica*);(*Aleurites moluccana*);(*Carapa guineensis*);(*Croton tiglium*);(*Bassia latifolia*);(*Guizotia abyssinica*);(*Licania rigida*);(*Perilla frutescens*);(*Jatropha curcas*);(*Shorea robusta*);(*Pongamia glabra*);(*Astrocaryum* spp.). Other oilseeds, oleaginous fruits and nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report commodities under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. Also included under this code are tea seeds, grape pips and tomato seeds from which oil is extracted.

Olive Oil

Default composition: 261 Oil, olive, virgin, 274 Oil, olive residues

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day per worker)

Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers. Organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and UNIDO's industry database.

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day)

Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.

Other land (ha)

Other land is the land not classified as Agricultural land and Forest area. It includes built-up and related land, barren land, other wooded land, etc.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)

Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Other naturally regenerated forest is forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Others and stateless, total

Population of concern to UNHCR, others and stateless.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Palmkernel Oil

Default composition: 258 Oil, palm kernel

Paper and paperboard

The sum of Paper and Paperboard, Newsprint, Paper and Paperboard other than Newsprint, Printing and Writing Paper, Other Paper and Paperboard, Household and Sanitary Paper, Wrapping and Packaging Paper and Paperboard and Other Paper and Paperboard Not Elsewhere Specified. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Paper and paperboard production (tonnes)

See 'Paper and paperboard' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Part of equipped area actually irrigated (percent)

Percent of area equipped for irrigation that is actually irrigated in any given year, expressed in percentage. Irrigated land that is cultivated more than once a year is counted only once.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pastry

All baked products excluding those listed under bread. Pastry products may contain ingredients other than wheat flour, such as milk, eggs, sugar, honey, starch, fats, fruit, seeds, etc.

Per Capita food production variability (index)

Per capita food production variability corresponds to the variability of the net food production value in constant 2004-2006 1000 International \$ (Net Food PIN) divided by the population number as from UN 2010 estimates. Variability is based on the trend of the Net Food PIN per capita over the period 1985 to 2010 and corresponds to the standard deviation of the deviation from the trend over a period of 5 years. Missing values for Eritrea/Ethiopia, former Yugoslavia and Caucasus countries for 1985 to 1992 are estimated backward using the share of the value of food production of each country in the total value of the region it belonged to prior to 1992.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Per Capita food supply variability (index)

Food supply variability correspond to the variable Food supply total in kcal/person/day as estimated by the FAO Statistic Division. The variability is obtained as the standard deviation over 5 years of the deviation from the trend of per capita food supply observed during the period 1990 to 2010.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Per capita supply

Estimates of per capita food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value, protein and fat content. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (1 calorie = 4.19 kilojoules). Per capita supplies in terms of product weight are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e. Food) by dividing the quantities of Food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e. the present in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded, but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants, tourists and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division. Per capita supply figures shown in the commodity balances therefore represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if they are taken as approximation to per capita consumption, it is important to note that the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown here, depending on the degree

of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking etc. In many cases commodities are not consumed in the primary form in which they are presented in the commodity balance, e.g. cereals enter the household mainly in processed form like flour, meal, husked or milled rice. To take this fact into account, the caloric value, the protein and fat content shown against primary commodities in the commodity balances have been derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities and not by multiplying the quantities shown in the commodity balance with the food composition factors relating to primary commodities.

Percent of adults who are underweight (percent)

Percentage of adults who are underweight, as defined by a Body Mass Index (BMI) below the international reference standard of 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are need. The BMI is weight (kg) divided by squared height (m).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (percent)

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Percent of paved roads over total roads (percent)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using total road network as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70% of the total length of road network of the region they belong to.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

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

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (percent)

Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

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

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: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted (percent)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved sanitation facilities (percent)

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: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved water sources (percent)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Permanent crops (ha)

Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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.

Pesticides

Pesticides refer to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.

Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P2O5 total nutrients)

Phosphate fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pig meat

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

Pig meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Pig meat' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pigs

Domestic pig (*Sus domestica*); wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). See 866. Excludes non-domesticated wild boars.

Plant species (higher), threatened

Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Planted forest (ha)

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

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index)

Political stability and absence of violence measures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: WorldWide Governance Indicators

Population ages 0-14, total

Population with age between 0 and 14 years.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Population ages 15-64, total

Population with age between 15 and 64 years.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Population ages 65 and above, total

Population with age above 65.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.

Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters (share of total population)

Population below 5m is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Place II dataset.

Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K2O total nutrients)

Potash fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Potassium Sulphate

Is a white crystalline salt and contains 48 to 52 per cent potash (K2O). Potassium sulfate can be extracted from naturally occurring brines or by the decomposition of potassium chloride with sulfuric acid.

Poultry birds (heads)

Domesticated birds for commercial use.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Poultry meat

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

Poultry meat (tonnes)

See 'Poultry meat' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Poverty gap at national poverty line (percent)

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Poverty gap at rural poverty line (percent)

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

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

Population below \$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Prevalence of food inadequacy (percent)

It is conceptually analogous to the prevalence of undernourishment, but calculated setting the caloric threshold to a higher level, by using a Physical Activity Level (PAL) coefficient of 1.75, as opposed to 1.55. It measures the percentage of the population that is at risk of not covering the food requirements associated with normal physical activity, and therefore including also those who, even though cannot be considered chronically undernourished, are likely being conditioned in their economic activity by insufficient food. While the PoU is an estimator of chronic food deprivation ("hunger"), this new estimator is a less conservative measure of food inadequacy in the population. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)

Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy. This is the traditional FAO hunger indicator, adopted as official Millennium Development Goal indicator for goal 1, target 1.9. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Primary completion rate, total (percent of relevant age group)

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Primary forest (ha)

Primary forest is naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

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

Protein supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)

Protein supply quantity in crops primary equivalent.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses

Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod. They are used for both food and feed. The term "pulses" is limited to crops

harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excluding crops harvested green for food (green peas, green beans, etc.) which are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g. soybean and groundnuts) and leguminous crops (e.g. seeds of clover and alfalfa) that are used exclusively for sowing purposes. They include Bambara beans, Beans, dry, Broad beans, horse beans, dry, Chick peas, Cow peas, dry, Lentils, Lupins, Peas, dry, Pigeon peas, Pulses, nes, and Vetches.

Pulses harvested area (ha)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses production (tonnes)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pulses yield (hg/ha)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rail-lines density (percent)

Rail lines density corresponds to the ratio between the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks (rail lines, total route in km) with the area of the country. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70% of the total area of the region they belong to.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

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

Rape and Mustard Oil

Default composition: Oil, rapeseed, mustard

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.

Recovered paper production (tonnes)

See 'Recovered paper' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice (paddy)

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

Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice cultivation, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rice cultivation consist of methane gas from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in paddy fields.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice harvested area (ha)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rice yield (hg/ha)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Road density (percent)

Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70% of the total area of the region they belong to.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

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

Root and tuber crops

Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They include Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Yautia (Cocoyam), Taro (Cocoyam), Yams, Roots And Tubers Nes.

Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Roots and tubers harvested area (ha)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Roots and tubers yield (hg/ha)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Roots and tubers, nes

Including inter alia: arracacha (*Arracacia xanthorrhiza*); arrow-root (*Maranta arundinacea*); chufa (*Cyperus esculentus*); sago palm (*Metroxylon* spp.); oca and ullucu (*Oxalis tuberosa* and *Ullucus tuberosus*); yam bean, jicama (*Pachyrhizus erosus*, *P. angulatus*); mashua (*Tropaeolum tuberosum*); Jerusalem artichoke, topinambur (*Helianthus tuberosus*). Other tubers, roots or rhizomes, fresh, that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report roots and tubers under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO.

Roundwood

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes: all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. In the production statistics, it represents the sum of: wood fuel, including wood for charcoal; sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Roundwood production (m³)

See 'Roundwood' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Rural population, total

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects.

Safflower seed

Carthamus tinctorius. Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as poultry feed.

Safflower seed

Glycine soja. The most important oil crop. Also widely consumed as a bean and in the form of various derived products because of its high protein content, e.g. soya milk, meat, etc.

Sawnwood

Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes: planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplanned, planed, grooved, tongued, fingerjointed, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. It excludes: wooden flooring. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Sawnwood production (m³)

See 'Sawnwood' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

School enrollment, primary, female (percent net)

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

School enrollment, primary, male (percent net)

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Services, etc., value added (percent of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for

depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Sesameseed Oil

Default composition: Oil, sesame

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

Energy supply (in kcal/caput/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers divided by total Dietary Energy Supply (DES) (in kcal/caput/day) calculated from the corresponding categories in the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets. As other indicators based on Food Balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the errors due to the difficulties in recording annual stock changes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Share of feedstocks used in bioenergy production (percent)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Share of food expenditure of the poor (percent)

Proportion of food consumption over total consumption (food and non-food) for the lowest income quintile of the population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (percent)

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

Sheep

Ovis spp.. See 'Cattle'. Includes Uriel, Argali, Bighorn, Karakul and Astrakhan.

Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)

See 'Sheep', 'Goats', 'Meat, total', and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep and goats (heads)

See 'Sheep' and 'Goats'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Skim milk and buttermilk production, dry (tonnes)

See 'Milk excluding butter' and 'Milk production (tonnes)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Soyabean Oil

Default composition: Oil, soybean

Sugar

Beta vulgaris var. altissima. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Sugar (Raw Equivalent)

Default composition: 158 Sugar, cane, raw, centrifugal, 159 Sugar, beet, raw, centrifugal, 162 Sugar Raw Centrifugal, 164 Sugar refined, 168 Sugar confectionery, 171 Sugar flavoured

Sugar and honey exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of sugar and honey.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar and honey imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of sugar and honey.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar beet

Beta vulgaris var. altissima. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Sugar cane

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

Sugar harvested area (ha)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar production (tonnes)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar yield (hg/ha)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sunflower seed

Helianthus annuus. Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as feed for birds.

Sunflowerseed Oil

Default composition: Oil, sunflower

Synthetic fertilizers, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from synthetic fertilizers consist of nitrous oxide gas from synthetic nitrogen additions to managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Telephone lines (per 100 people)

Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Terrestrial protected areas (share of total land area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)

Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full/partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total female population of concern to UNHCR, total

See 'Total population of concern to UNHCR, total'.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total forest (ha)

Sum of 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)', 'Primary forest (ha)', and 'Planted forest (ha)'.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)

Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area. Data are expressed in 1 000 hectares.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total male population of concern to UNHCR, total

See 'Total population of concern to UNHCR, total'.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total meat exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of total meat.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total meat imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of total meat.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total ODA received (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: The EAA dataset is compiled from OECD (as given included in the OECD internet home-page), DAC Reports, Annual Reports of the World Bank and data received from other organizations on regional development. The data are processed by following a series of steps such as analyses, including systematic checking and verifications at various stages for enhancing the quality of the data prior to dissemination on FAOSTAT.

Total pesticides use (tonnes)

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

Source: FAO FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Total population of concern to UNHCR, total

Population of concern to UNHCR includes: refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, returned IDPs, stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total public agricultural expenditures in R & D (2005 PPP US\$)

Total public agricultural expenditures in R & D.

Source: ASTI

Owner: ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf>). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).

Total public agricultural research expenditures (share of agricultural GDP)

Total public agricultural research expenditures as share of agricultural GDP.

Source: ASTI

Owner: ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf>). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).

Total refugees, total

In UNHCR statistics, refugees include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or, those enjoying 'temporary protection'. The 2007 refugee population category also includes people in a refugee-like situation, most of who were previously included in the Others of concern group. This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total share of freshwater resources withdrawn (percent)

Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the actual total renewable water resources (TRWR_actual). This

parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal per capita (m³/yr/person)

Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Trade (percent of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Treenuts harvested area (ha)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Treenuts production (tonnes)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Treenuts yield (hg/ha)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Urban population, total

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects.

Value of agricultural exports

Value of agricultural exports should be reported in national currency, US dollars or other currency. Export values are mostly reported as FOB. In the FAOSTAT database export values are expressed in thousand US dollars.

Value of agricultural imports

Value of agricultural imports should be reported in national currency, US dollars or other currency. Import values are mostly reported as CIF. In the FAOSTAT database import values are expressed in thousand US dollars.

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (percent)

Value of food (excl. fish) imports over total merchandise exports. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

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

The total value of Annual Food Production, as estimated by FAO and published by FAOSTAT in International Dollars (I\$) divided by the total population. It provides a cross country comparable measure of the relative economic size of the food production sector in the country. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Vegetable production (tonnes)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetable, including melons

Vegetables, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. This grouping differs from international trade classifications for vegetables in that it includes melons and watermelons, which are normally considered to be fruit crops. But, whereas fruit crops are virtually all permanent crops, melons and watermelons are similar to vegetables in that they are temporary crops. Chillies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices. FAO production data for green peas and green beans refer to the total weight including pods, although some countries report on a shelled weight basis. The weight of the pods ranges from 40 to 50 percent for peas to up to 70 percent for broad beans. Area data on small vegetable gardens are often omitted in agricultural surveys, although production estimates may be reported. Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0C without the products being frozen.

Vegetables harvested area (ha)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetables yield (hg/ha)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetables, fresh nes

Including inter alia: bamboo shoots (*Bambusa* spp.); beets, chards (*Beta vulgaris*); capers (*Capparis spinosa*); cardoons (*Cynara cardunculus*); celery (*Apium graveolens*); chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*); cress (*Lepidium sativum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*); horseradish (*Cochlearia armoracia*); marjoram, sweet (*Majorana hortensis*); oyster plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*); parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*); parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa*); radish (*Raphanus sativus*); rhubarb (*Rheum* spp.); rutabagas, swedes (*Brassica napus*); savory (*Satureja hortensis*); scorzonera (*Scorzonera hispanica*); sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*); soybean sprouts tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*); watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*). Other vegetables that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report vegetables under this heading that are classified individually by FAO.

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 food-stuffs, 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.

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

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, revision 2: chemicals (35). Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

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

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

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'

Water resources per capita (m³/yr/person)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat

Triticum spp.: common (T. aestivum) durum (T. durum) spelt (T. spelta). Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are spring and winter, hard and soft, and red and white. At the national level, different varieties should be reported separately, reflecting their different uses. Used mainly for human food.

Wheat harvested area (ha)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat production (tonnes)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat yield (hg/ha)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop yield'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wood-based panels

The wood-based panels category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Wood-based panels production (m³)

See 'Wood-based panels' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wood pulp

Wood pulp is a fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles, residues or recovered paper by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Wood pulp production (tonnes)

See 'Wood pulp' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Woodfuel

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes: wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production, is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (MT) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (CUM) of roundwood used in production. It is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark). See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Woodfuel production (m³)

See 'Woodfuel' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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- 2** | **Hunger dimensions** gauges the state of food insecurity and malnutrition, measuring the multitude of dimensions that give rise to hunger and shape undernourishment.
- 3** | **Feeding the world** evaluates the past and present productive capacity of world agriculture, together with the role of trade in meeting changing food, feed and other demands.
- 4** | **Sustainability dimensions** examines the sustainability of agriculture in the context of the pressure it exerts on the environment, including the interaction of agriculture with climate change, and how it can provide ecosystem services through the bio-based economy.

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