



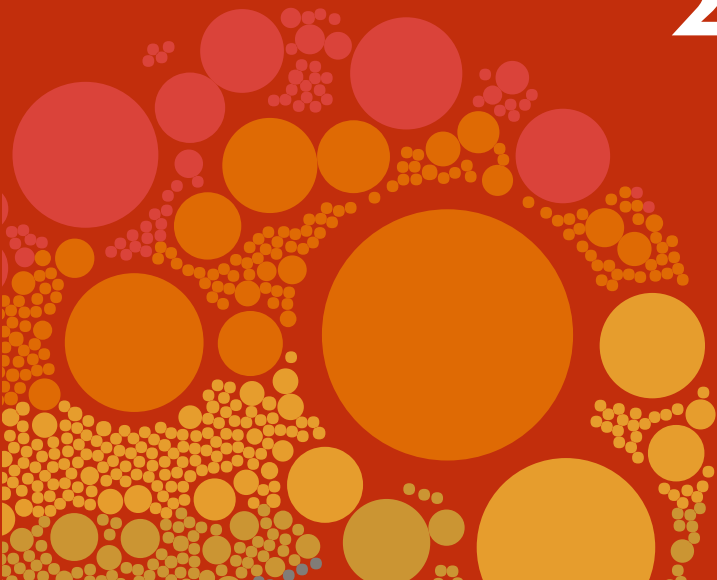
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Organization of the
United Nations

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STATISTICS

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STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
2021



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FAO
STATISTICS

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WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2021

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FOREWORD

Timely, accurate and high-quality data and statistics are the cornerstone of solid policy design, where decisions are based on hard evidence, and monitoring and evaluation rely on strong statistical systems. This has become all the more critical as governments around the world commit to major sectoral and national development plans, as well as regional and global development agendas. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic, while hampering national capacities to collect data, has emphasized the pressing need for data and statistics to inform timely responses and monitor trends.

Statistical work has been at the core of FAO's activities and mandate since the Organization was founded in 1945, supporting its Members in eliminating hunger, improving nutrition, eradicating rural poverty, and promoting inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems. FAO is a leading provider of internationally comparable data on food, nutrition and agriculture, which are gathered from national statistical offices and its network of partner agencies, and harmonized to paint a global picture. All of these data are summarized in this Statistical Yearbook.

This Pocketbook, prepared by the Statistics Division of FAO, provides quick and easy access to top-level numbers, charts and maps on the many dimensions of food and agriculture – ranging from the characteristics of the sector to production, prices and trade, as well as food security and nutrition, and environmental aspects. More than 50 indicators in 17 thematic domains for around 200 countries and regions are presented in this companion volume to the *World Food and Agriculture Statistical Yearbook 2021*.

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

José Rosero Moncayo
Director, Statistics Division

HOW TO USE THIS POCKETBOOK

THE STRUCTURE

The Statistical Pocketbook 2021 presents selected key indicators related to agriculture and food security that the international community, governments, the private sector and civil society can use to assess current trends and prioritize their actions. It presents a variety of agriculture and food security dimensions along four main focus areas:

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

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

COUNTRY DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

AGGREGATIONS

Regional and subregional aggregates are based on the country groupings defined in the United Nations M49 classification. A small subset of indicators in the data tables is based on the aggregation rules defined in *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021* report (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4474en>).

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

DATA PRESENTATION CONVENTIONS

The cut-off date for the data is 1 October 2021.

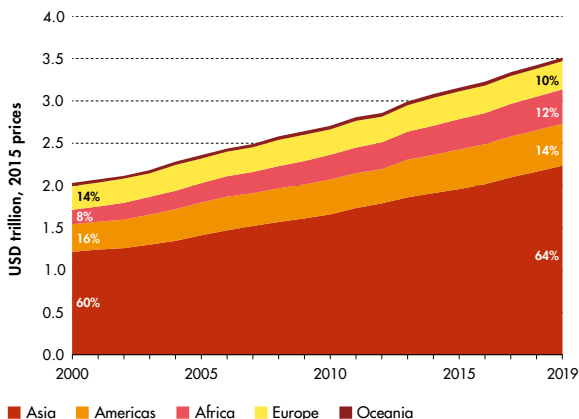
- When country data have not been reported for the reference year, an asterisk (*) on the year label indicates that the value for the most recent year available is shown. For example, 2017–2019* means that the most recent value for the period from 2017 to 2019 is shown.
- A billion is 1 000 million.
- A trillion is 1 000 billion.

In data tables:

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

1 VALUE ADDED

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

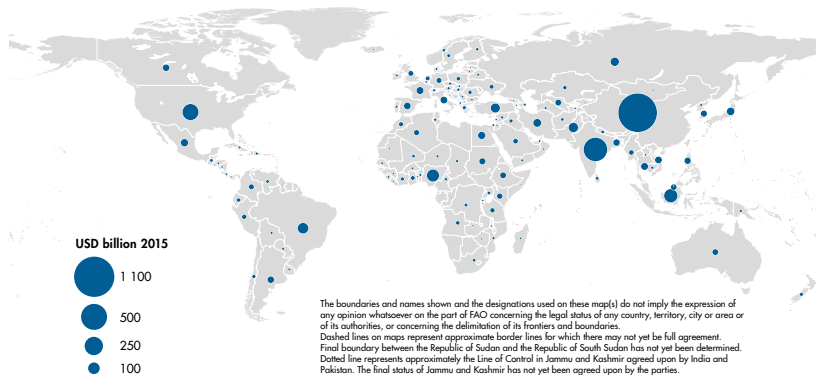


Source: FAOSTAT

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477-en-fig01>

MAP 1. VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY REGION (2019)

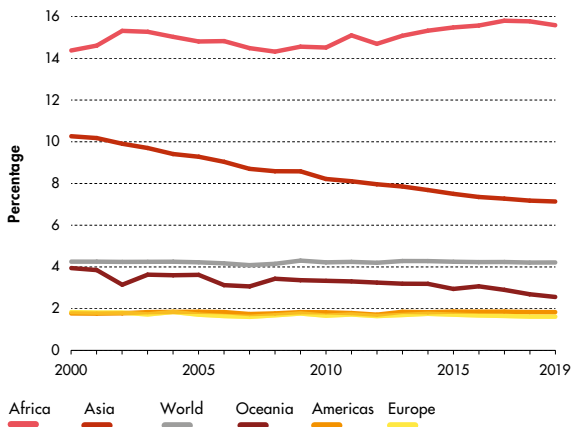


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Source: FAOSTAT

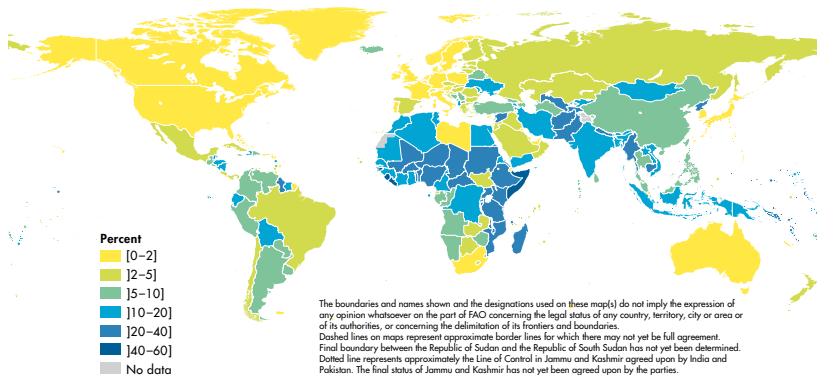
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477-en-map01>

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



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig02>

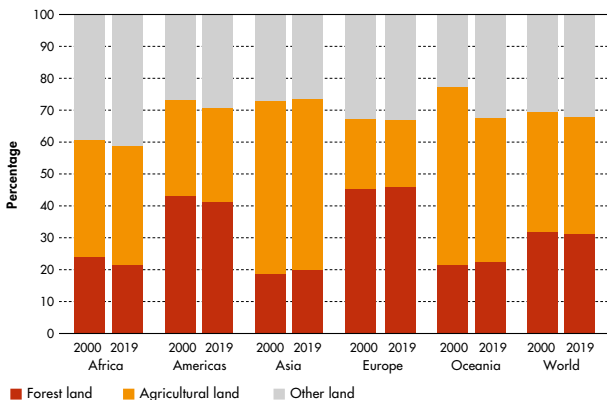
MAP 2. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED IN TOTAL GDP (2019, USD 2015 PRICES)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map02>

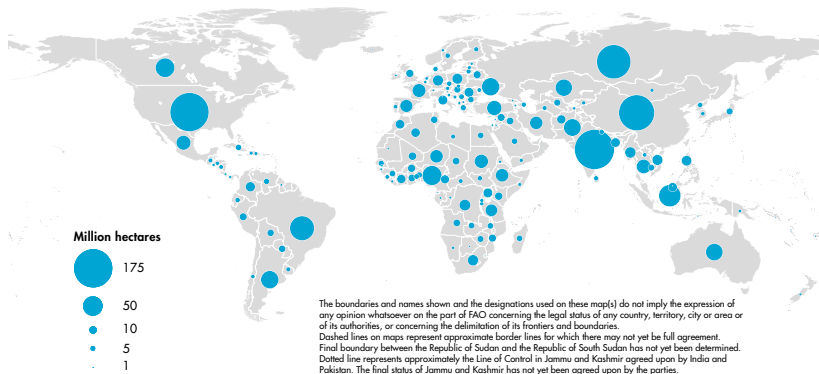
2 LAND USE

FIGURE 3. SHARE OF LAND AREA BY TYPE AND REGION



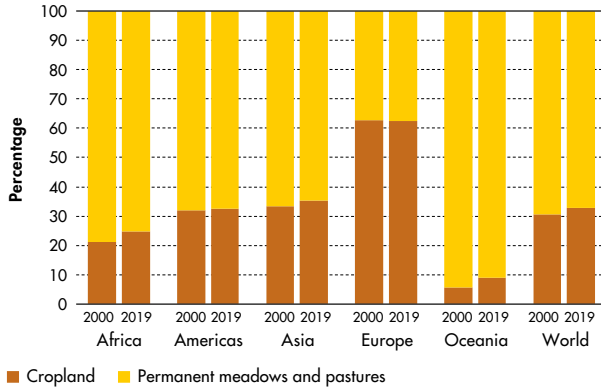
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig58>

MAP 3. CROPLAND AREA (2019)



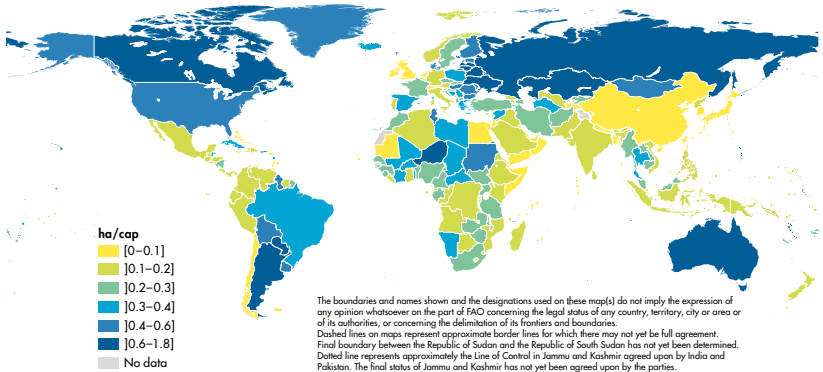
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map05>

FIGURE 4. SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY TYPE AND REGION



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-fig04>

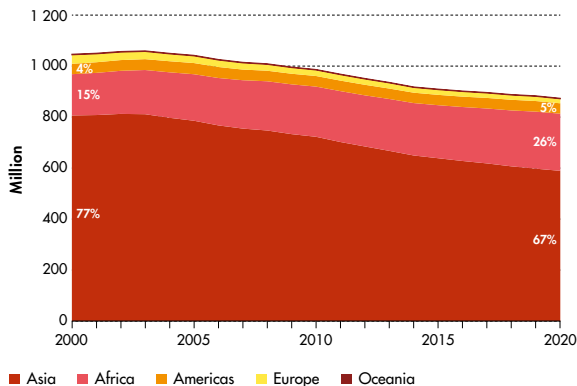
MAP 4. CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map04>

3 LABOUR

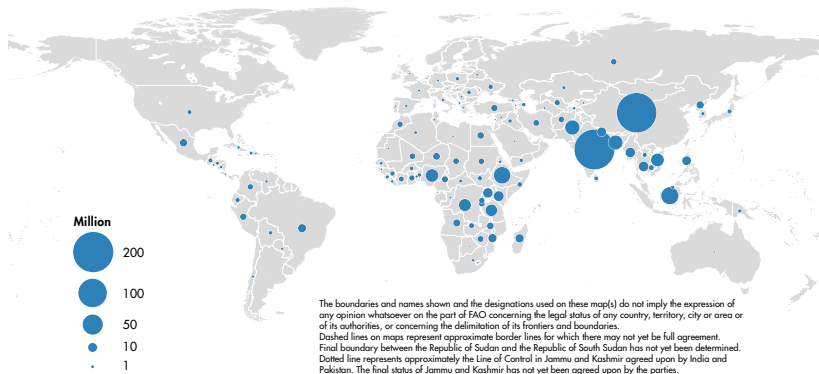
FIGURE 5. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY REGION



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

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

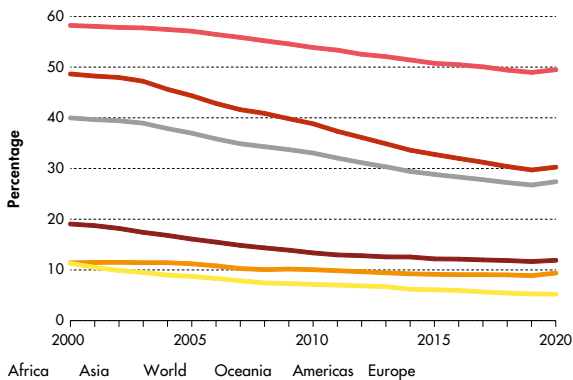
MAP 5. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (2019)



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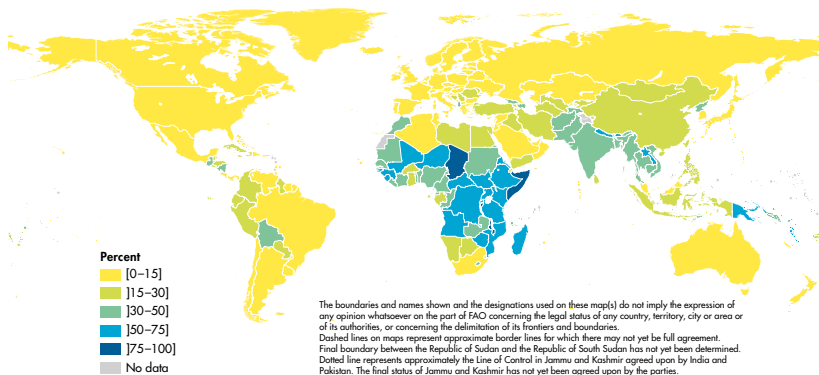
Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

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



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

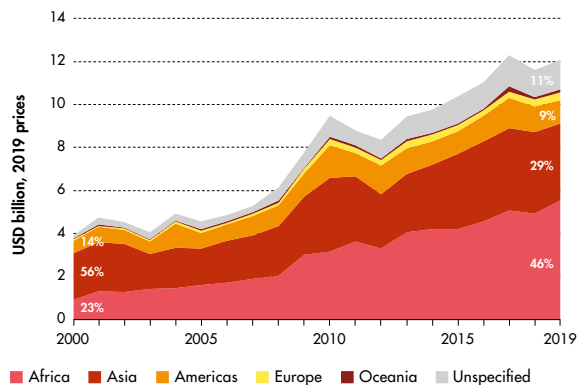
MAP 6. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (2019)



Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, ILOSTAT

4 INVESTMENTS

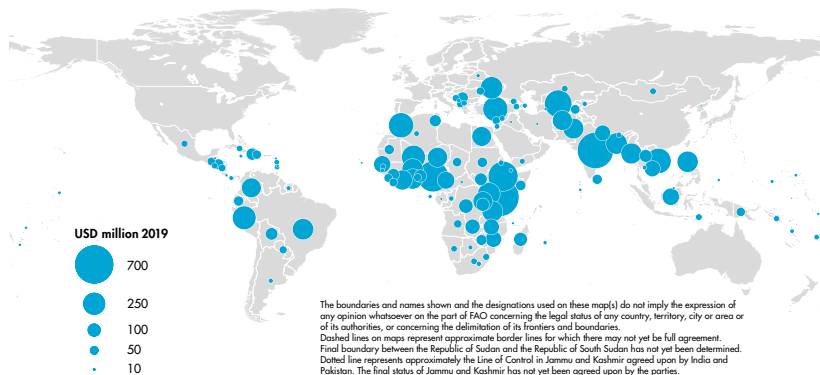
FIGURE 7. AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY RECIPIENT



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-fig07>

MAP 7. RECIPIENTS OF AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING (2019)

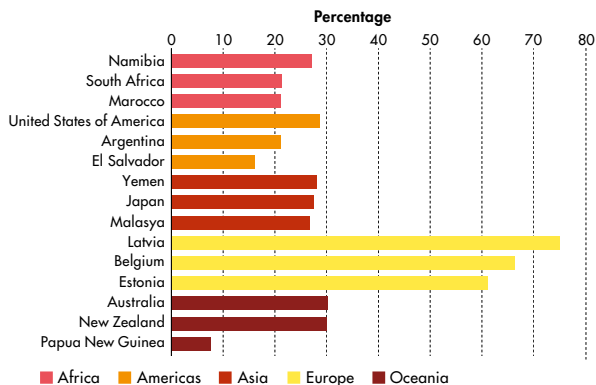


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT

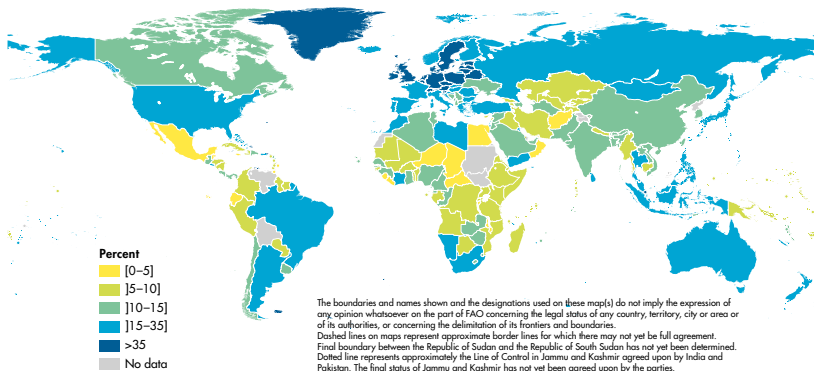
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map07>

FIGURE 8. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)
AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED, TOP COUNTRIES BY REGION (2020, USD 2015 PRICES)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig13>

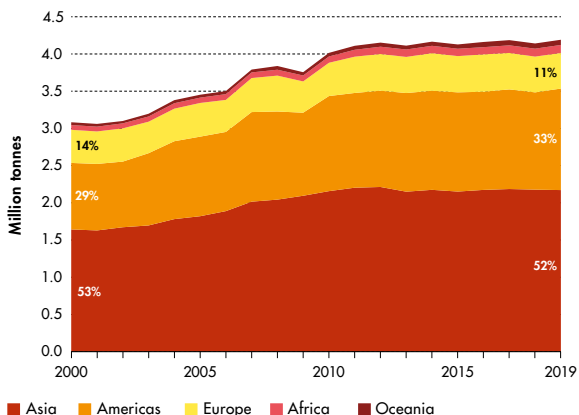
MAP 8. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING)
AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED (2020, USD 2015 PRICES)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map06>

5 PESTICIDES

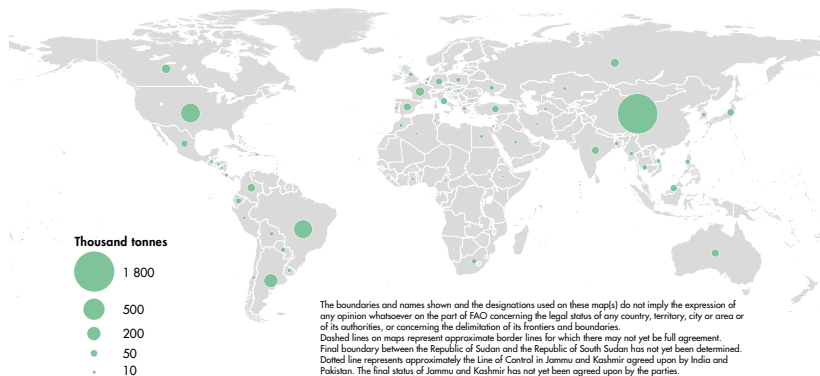
FIGURE 9. PESTICIDE USE BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig15>

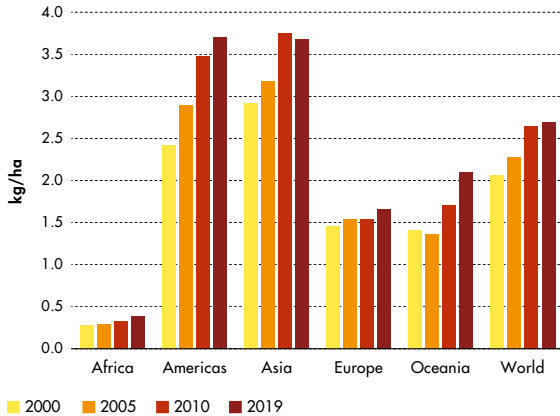
MAP 9. PESTICIDE USE (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT

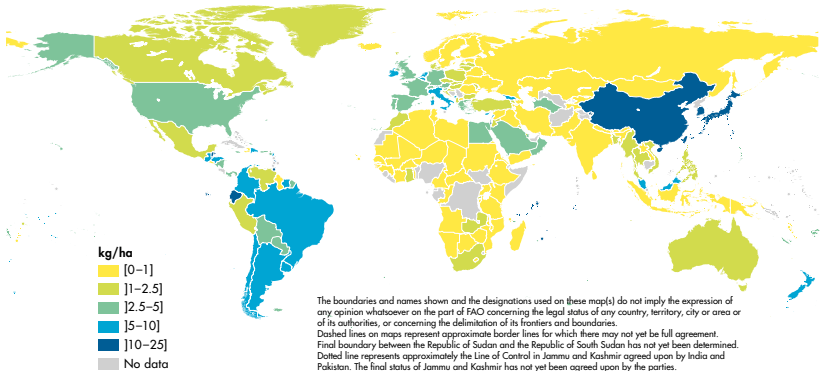
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map07>

FIGURE 10. PESTICIDE USE PER CROPLAND AREA BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig16>

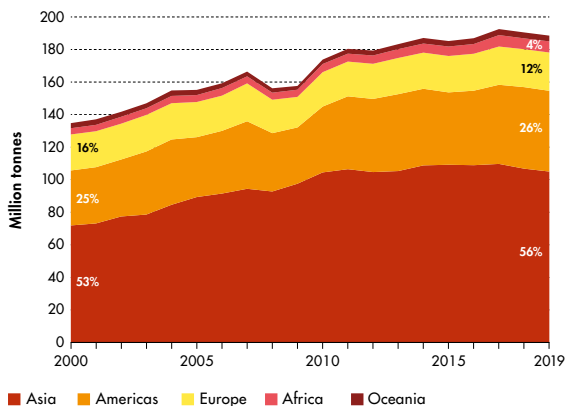
MAP 10. PESTICIDE USE PER CROPLAND AREA (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map10>

6 FERTILIZERS

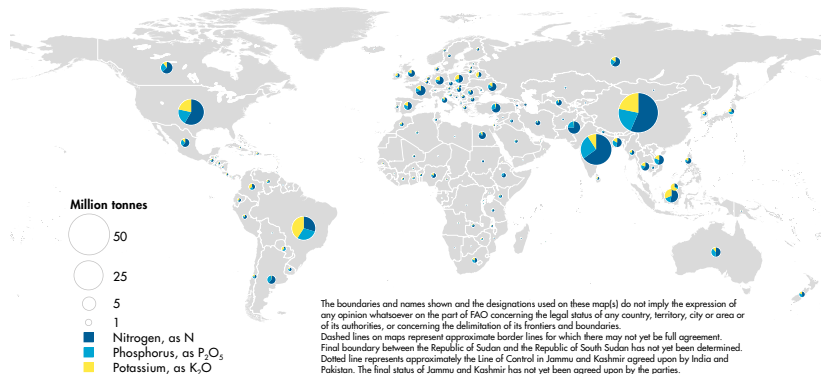
FIGURE 11. INORGANIC FERTILIZER USE BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig17>

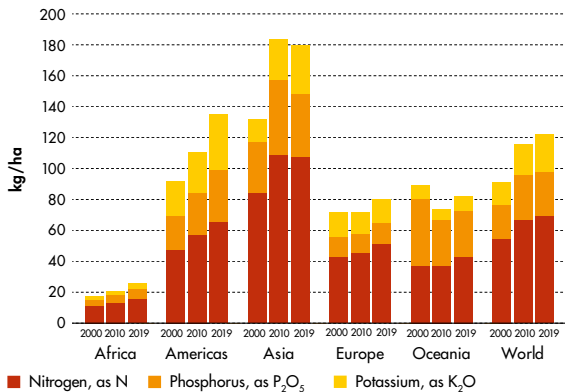
MAP 11. INORGANIC FERTILIZER USE (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT

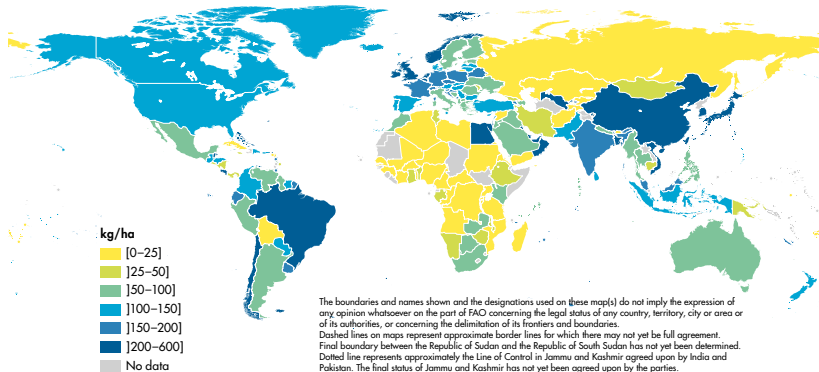
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map08>

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



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig19>

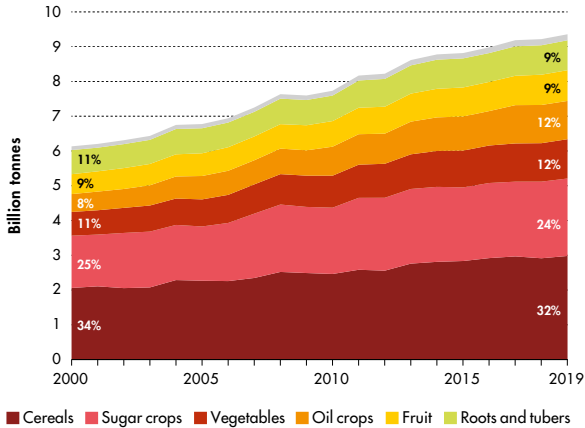
MAP 12. INORGANIC FERTILIZER USE PER CROPLAND AREA (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map12>

7 CROPS

FIGURE 13. WORLD PRODUCTION OF CROPS BY COMMODITY GROUP

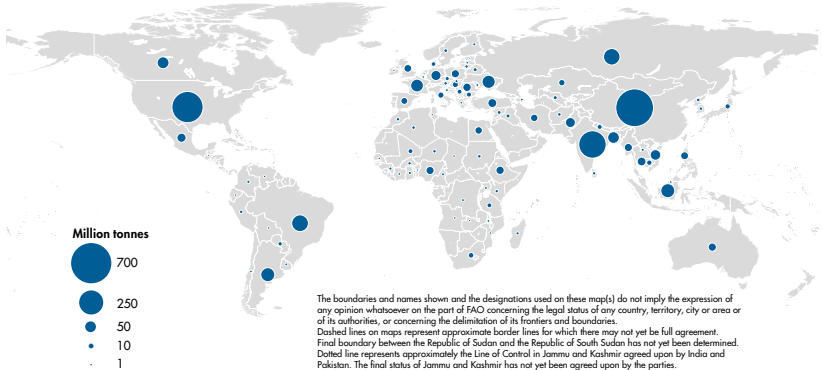


Source: FAOSTAT

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig20>

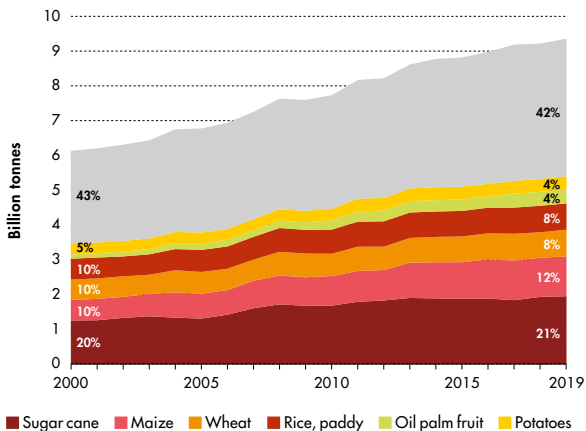
MAP 13. PRODUCTION OF CEREALS (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map09>

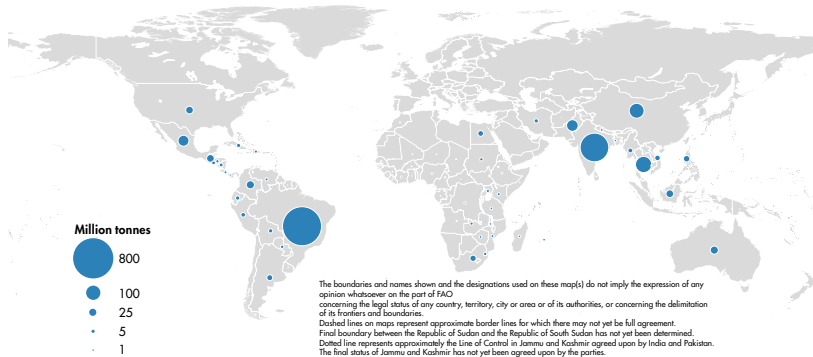
FIGURE 14. WORLD PRODUCTION OF CROPS, MAIN COMMODITIES



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig21>

MAP 14. PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE (2019)

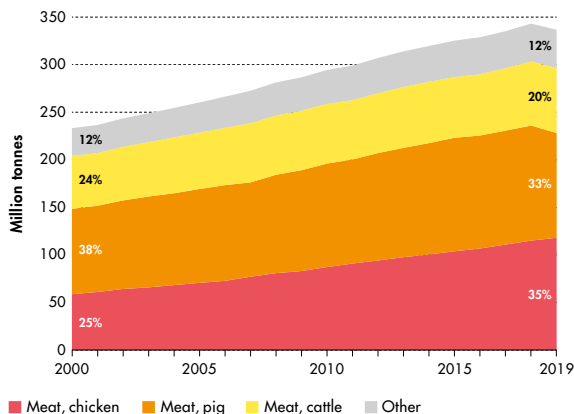


Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map10>

8 LIVESTOCK

FIGURE 15. WORLD PRODUCTION OF MEAT, MAIN ITEMS

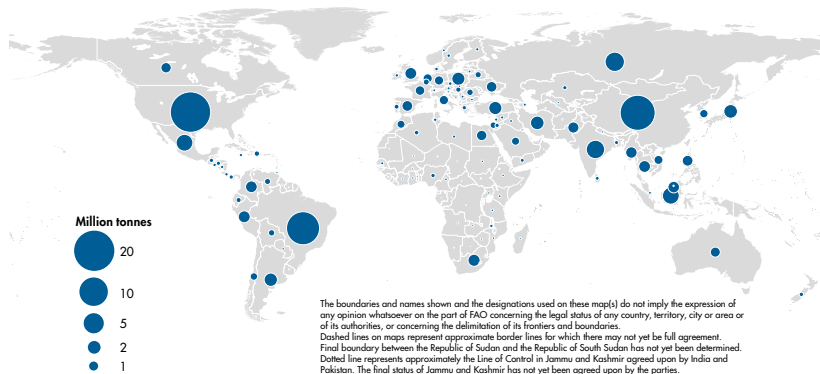


Source: FAOSTAT

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig26>

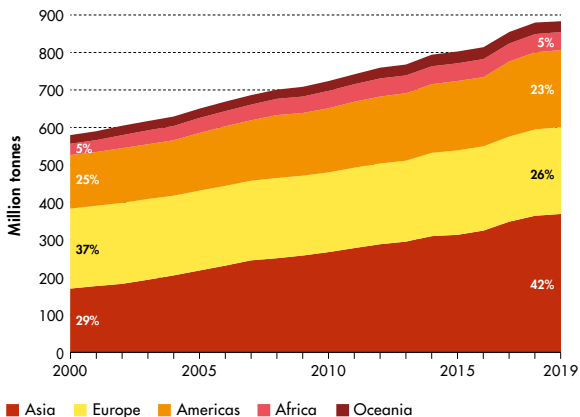
MAP 15. PRODUCTION OF CHICKEN MEAT (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map16>

FIGURE 16. WORLD PRODUCTION OF MILK BY REGION

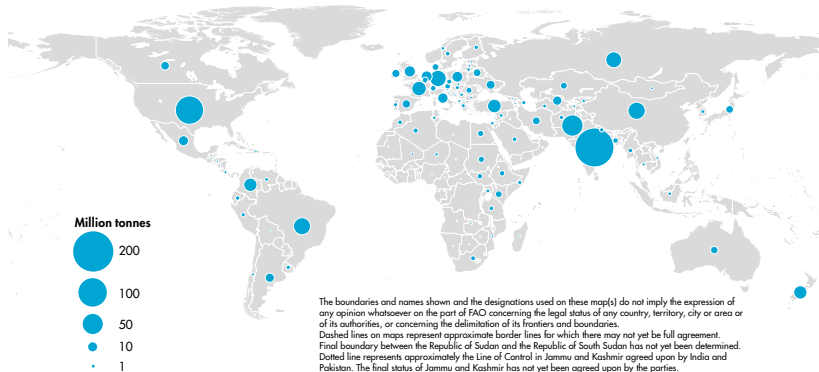


Source: FAOSTAT

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig28>

MAP 16. PRODUCTION OF MILK (2019)

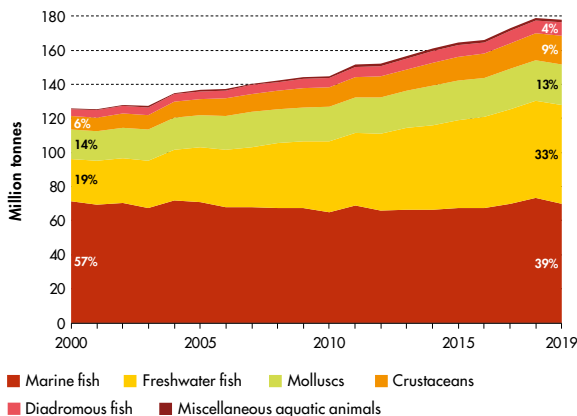


Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map19>

9 FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

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

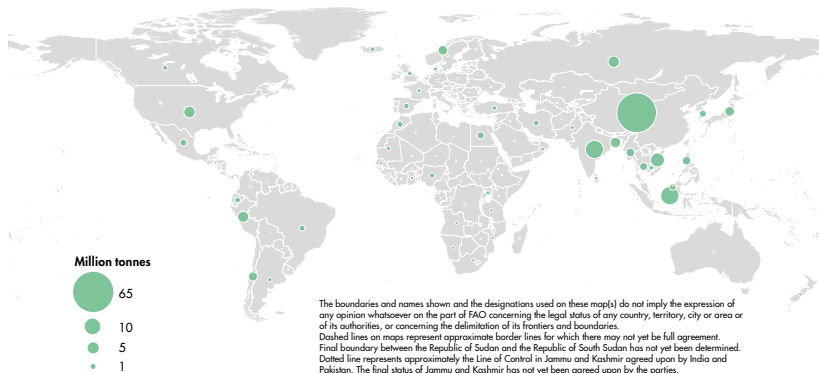


Source: FishStat

Note: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig30>

MAP 17. CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (2019)

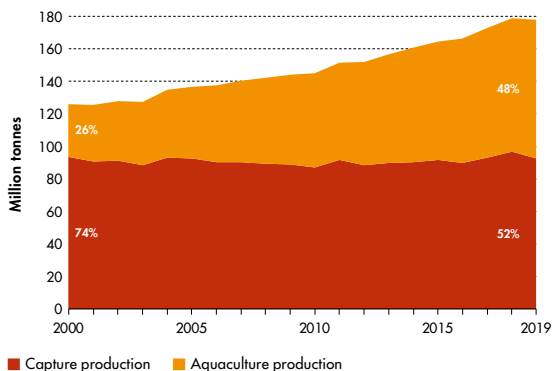


Source: FishStat

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map20>

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

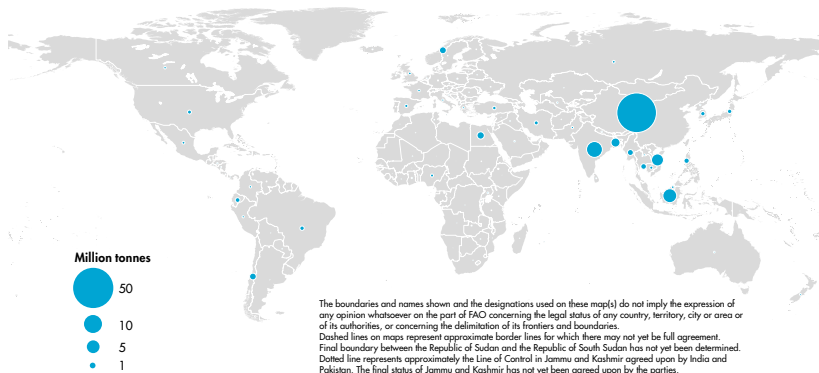


Source: FishStat

Note: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, pearls and shells, corals, sponges, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig31>

MAP 18. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION (2019)



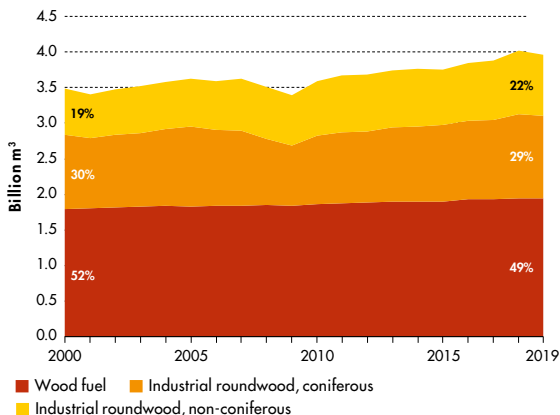
Source: FishStat

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

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map21>

10 FORESTRY

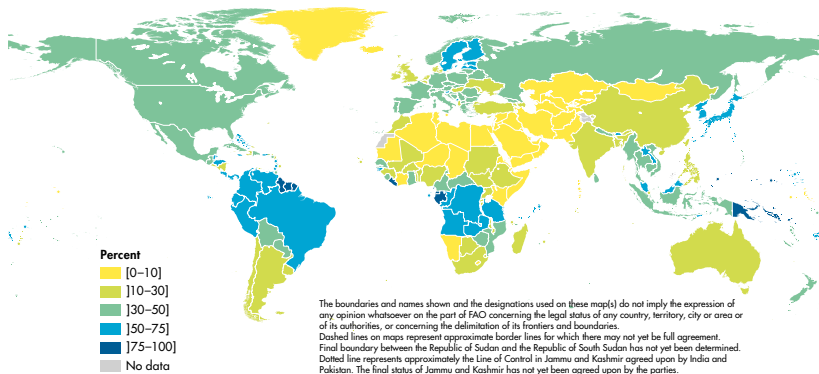
FIGURE 19. WORLD PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD BY TYPE



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig33>

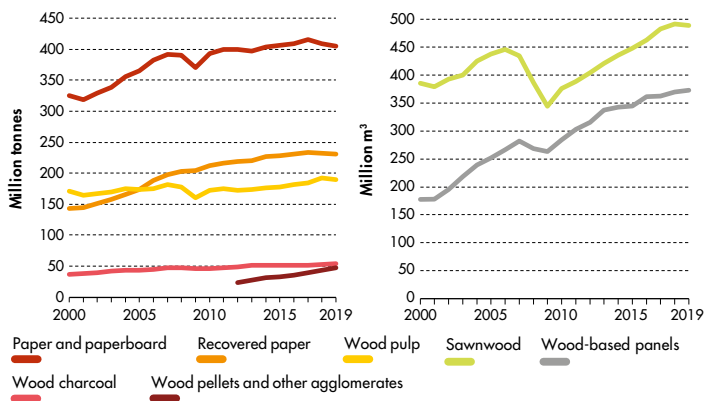
MAP 19. SHARE OF FOREST AREA IN LAND AREA (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT

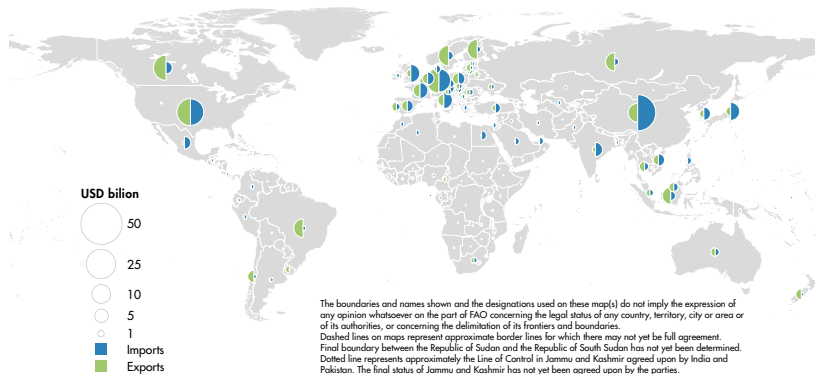
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map29>

FIGURE 20. WORLD PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOREST PRODUCTS



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig35>

MAP 20. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREST PRODUCTS (2019)

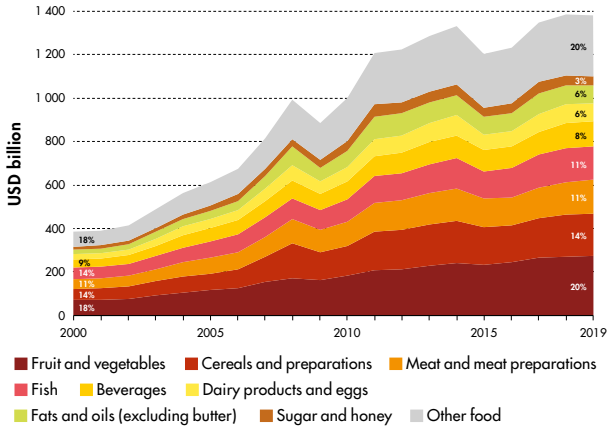


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map22>

11 TRADE

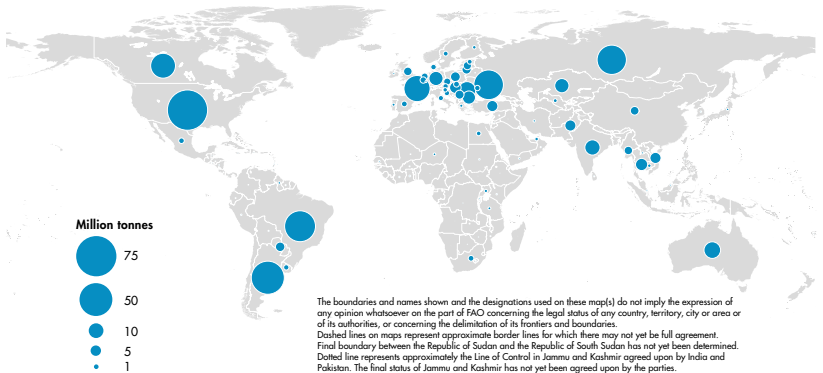
FIGURE 21. VALUE OF WORLD FOOD EXPORTS BY GROUP



Source: FAOSTAT, FishStat

Note: Values for fish exclude trade of aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, fishmeal, fish oil, ornamental fish, fish for culture, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477-en-fig36>

MAP 21. CEREALS EXPORTERS (2019)

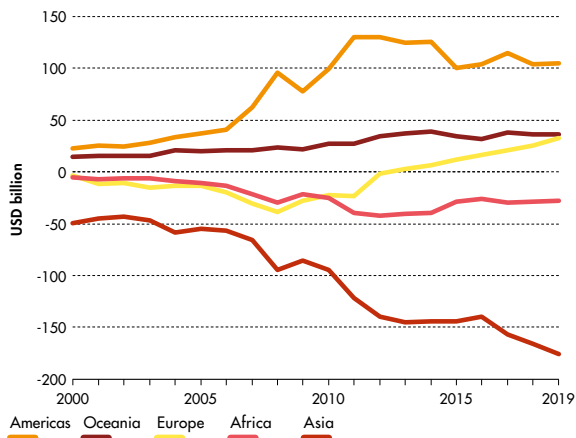


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 Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
 Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
 Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map21>

FIGURE 22. FOOD NET TRADE BY REGION

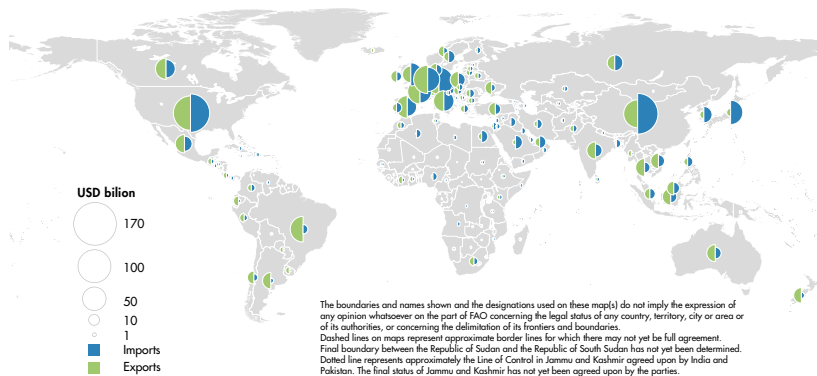


Source: FAOSTAT, FishStat

Note: Values for fish exclude trade of aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, fishmeal, fish oil, ornamental fish, fish for culture, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig37>

MAP 22. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOOD (2019)



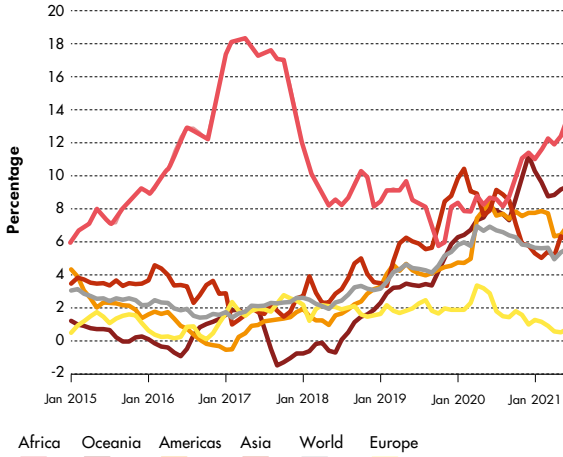
Source: FAOSTAT, FishStat

Note: Values for fish exclude trade of aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, fishmeal, fish oil, ornamental fish, fish for culture, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map23>

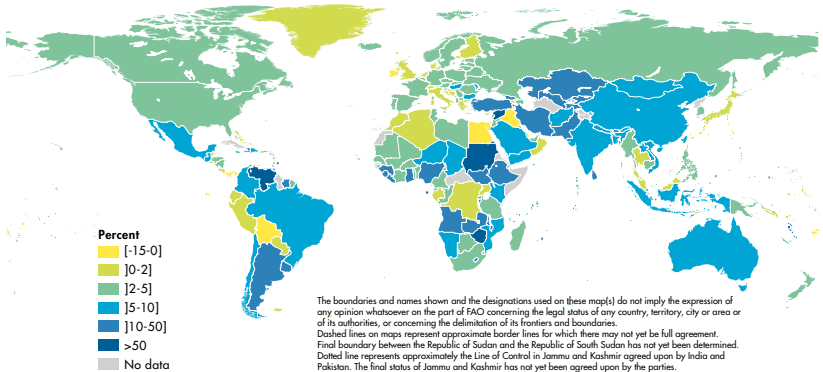
12 PRICES

FIGURE 23. INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES BY REGION



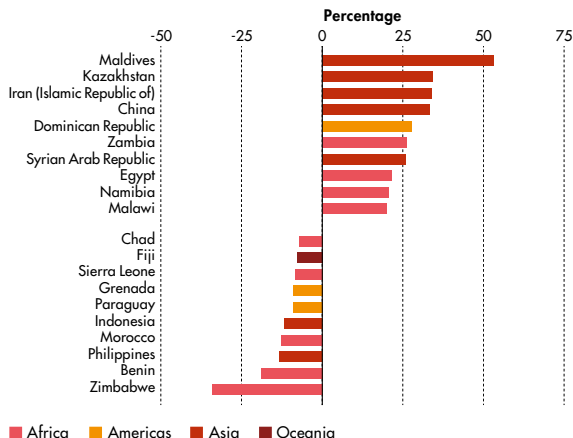
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig46>

MAP 23. INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES (2020 AVERAGE)



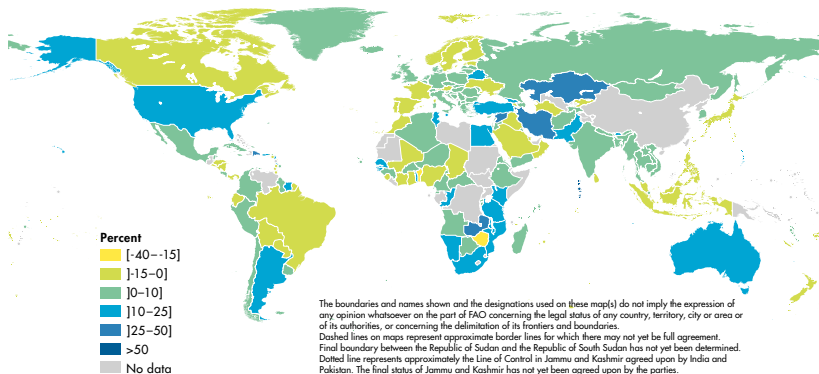
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map24>

FIGURE 24. CHANGES IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, TOP AND BOTTOM COUNTRIES (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig45>

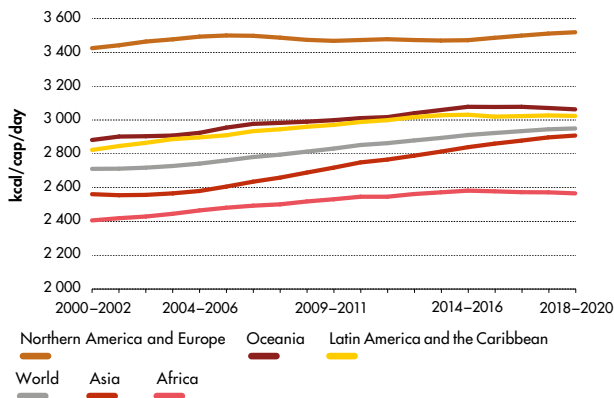
MAP 24. CHANGES IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map24>

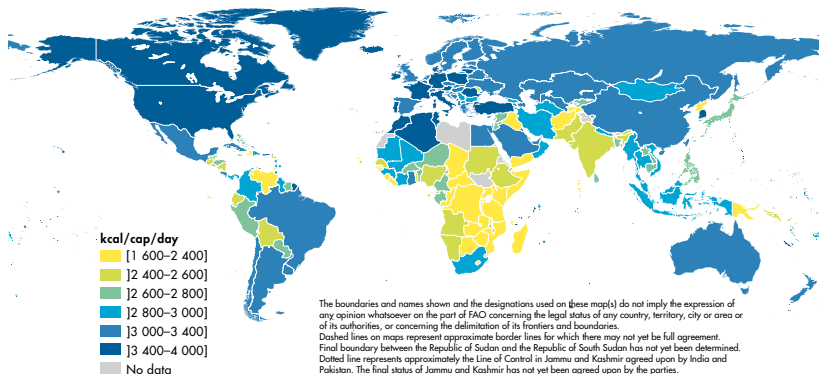
13 FOOD SUPPLY

FIGURE 25. AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY BY REGION



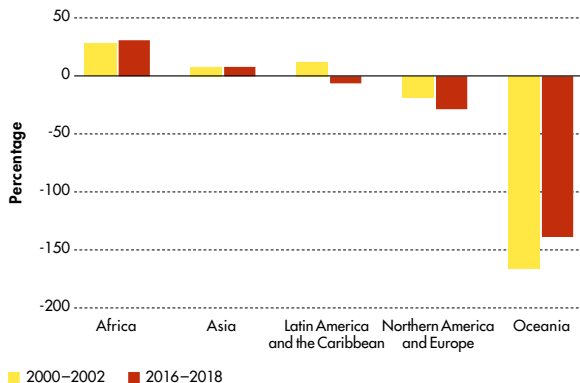
Source: FAOSTAT
 Note: This series is used for estimating the prevalence of undernourishment. Values for 2019 and 2020 are projections.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig50>

MAP 25. AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2018–2020 AVERAGE)



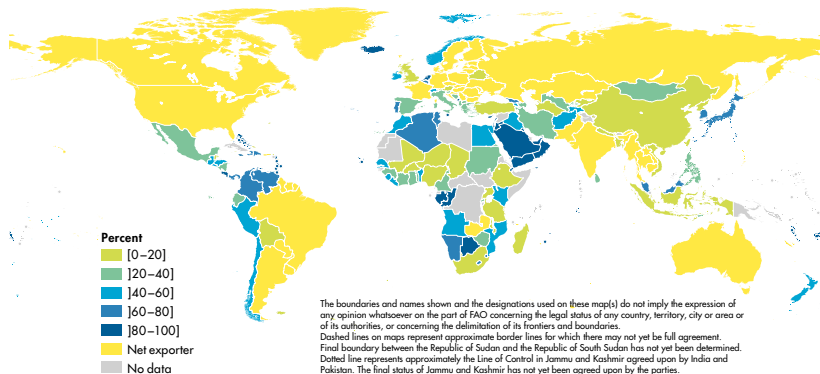
Source: FAOSTAT
 Note: This series is used for estimating the prevalence of undernourishment. Values for 2019 and 2020 are projections.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map25>

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



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-fig26>

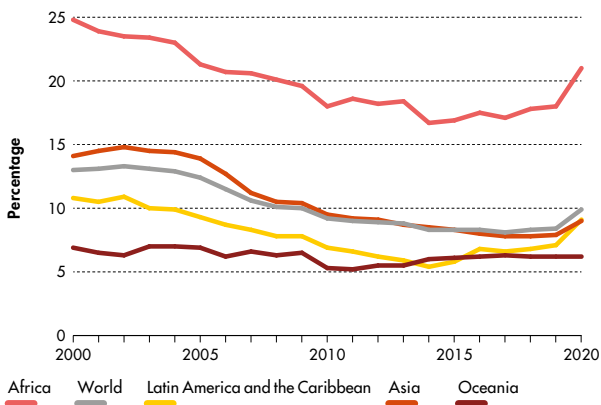
MAP 26. **CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY (2016-2018 AVERAGE)**



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map26>

14 HUNGER AND FOOD SECURITY

FIGURE 27. PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT BY REGION

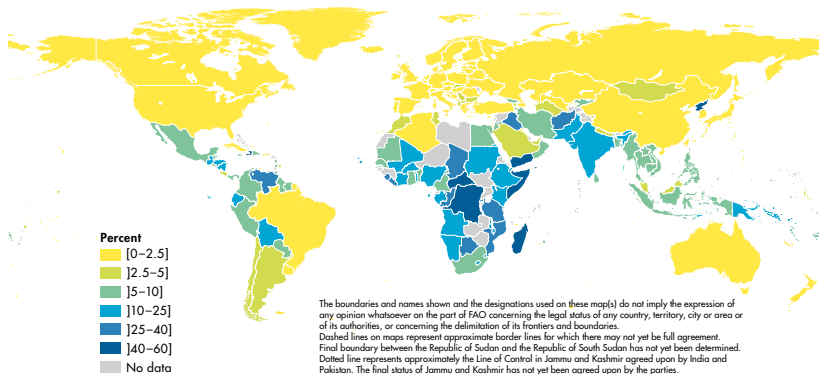


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: The prevalence of undernourishment for Northern America and Europe is estimated to be less than 2.5 percent. Values for 2020 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig47>

MAP 27. PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (2018–2020 AVERAGE)

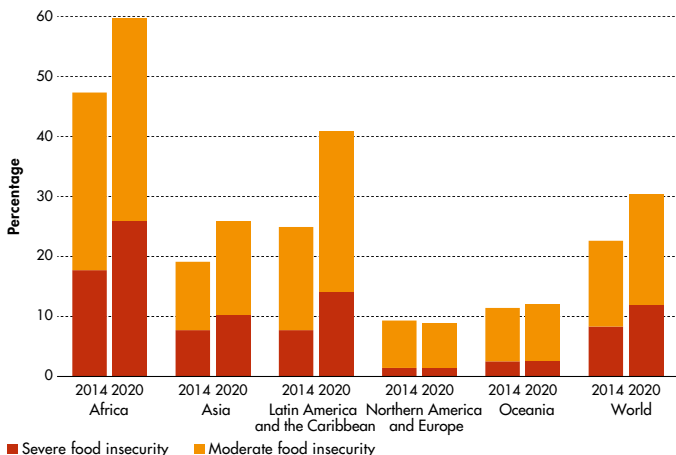


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Values for 2020 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map25>

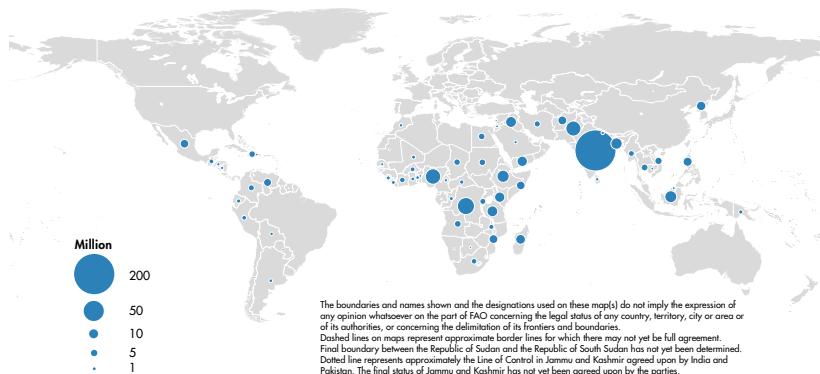
FIGURE 28. FOOD INSECURITY LEVELS BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig49>

MAP 28. NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE (2018–2020)



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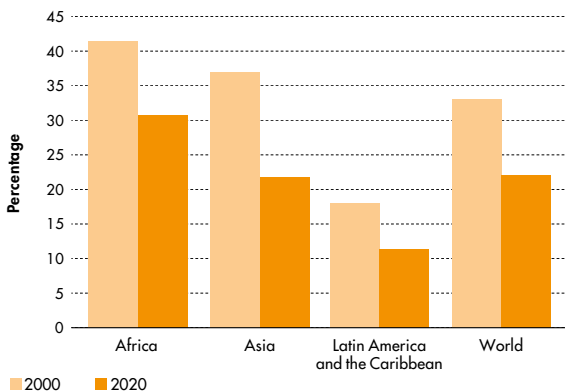
Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Values for 2020 are projections.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map26>

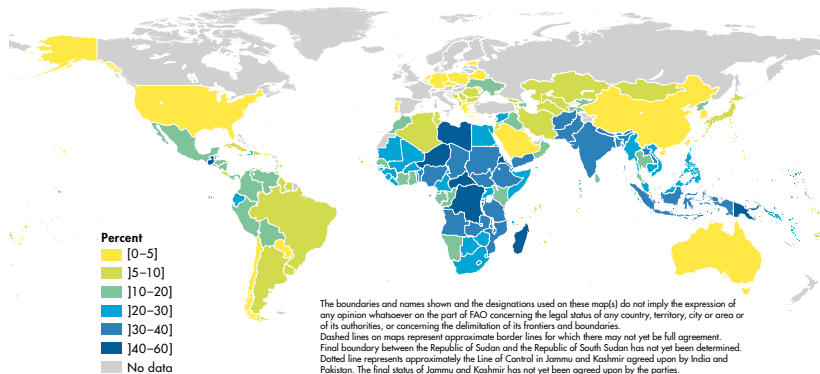
15 NUTRITION

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



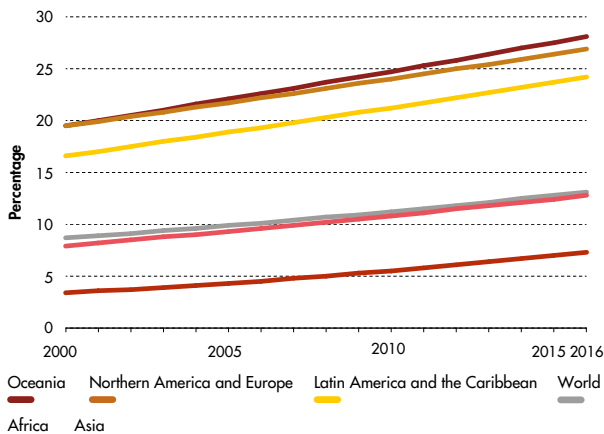
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig55>

MAP 29. PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS (2020)



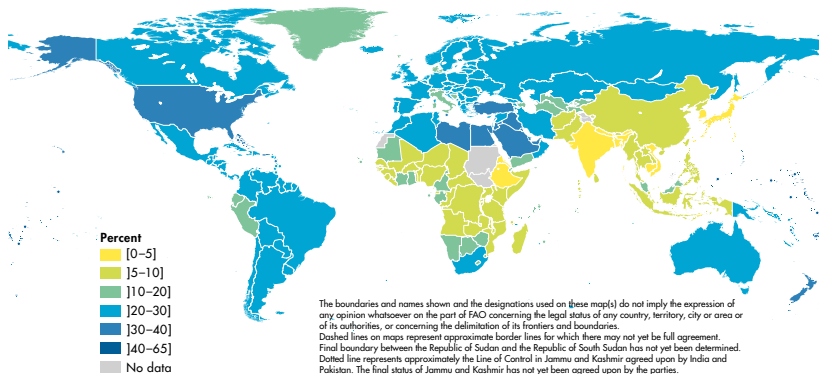
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map27>

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



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig56>

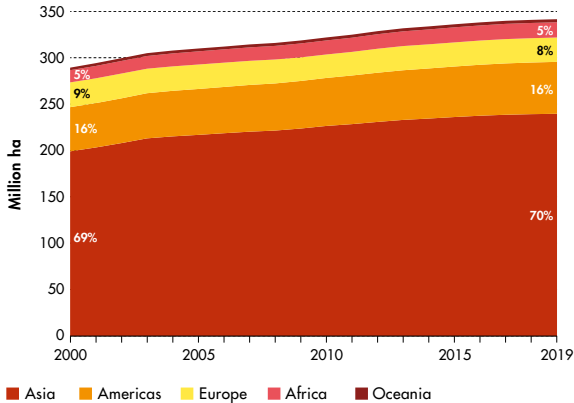
MAP 30. PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN THE ADULT POPULATION (2016)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map28>

16 WATER

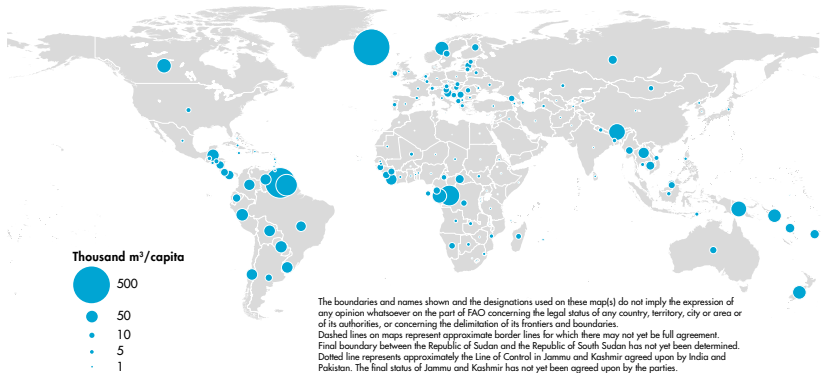
FIGURE 31. AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION BY REGION



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig07>

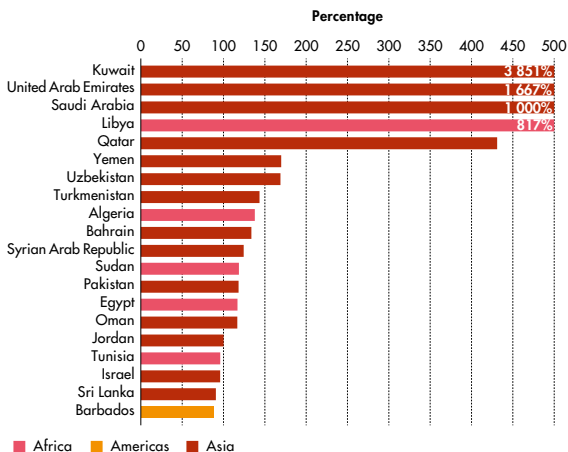
MAP 31. TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA (2018)



Source: AQUASTAT

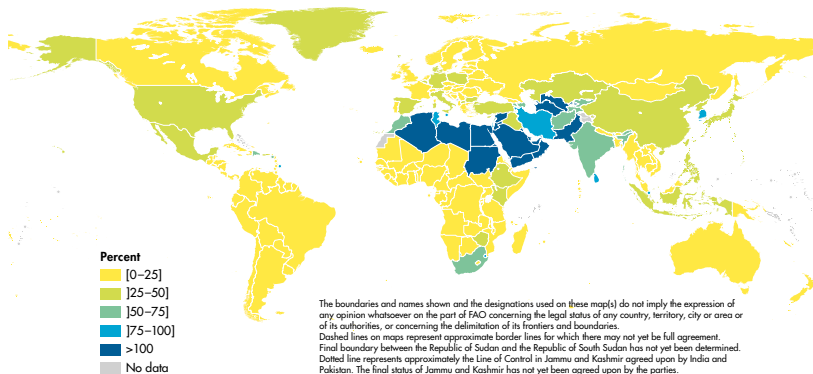
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map30>

FIGURE 32. WATER STRESS, TOP COUNTRIES (2018)



Source: AQUASTAT
Note: Data for Algeria, Barbados, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Qatar, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen are imputed.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig63>

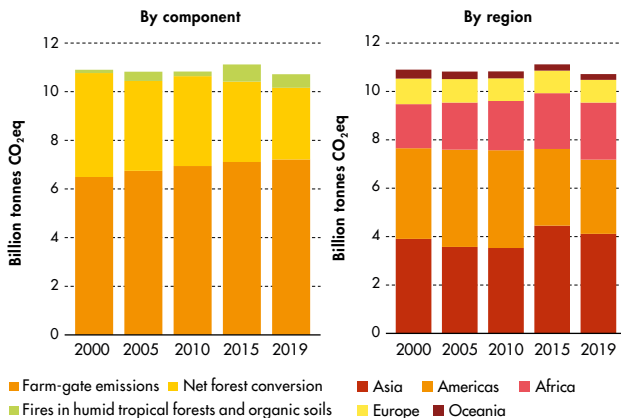
MAP 32. WATER STRESS (2018)



Source: AQUASTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map31>

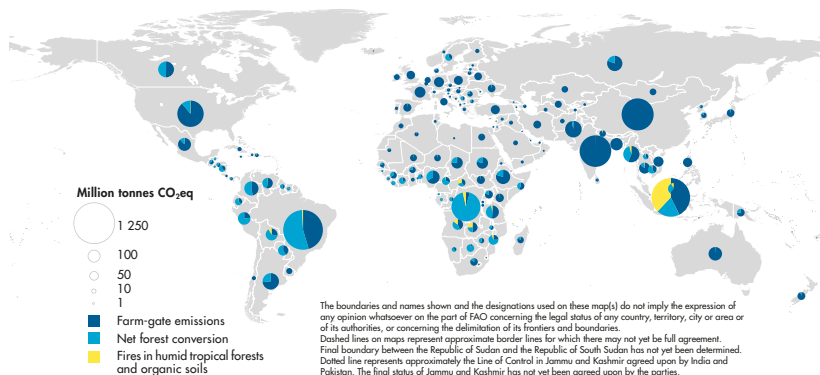
17 EMISSIONS

FIGURE 33. WORLD GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND



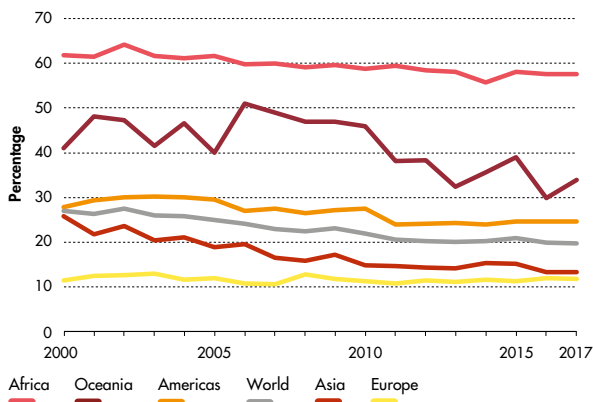
Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-fig65>

MAP 33. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND (2019)



Source: FAOSTAT
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en-map32>

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

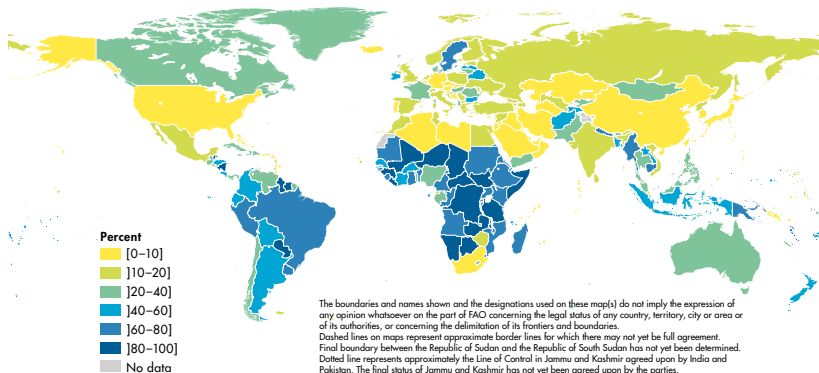


Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Emissions are calculated using the methodology from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-fig34>

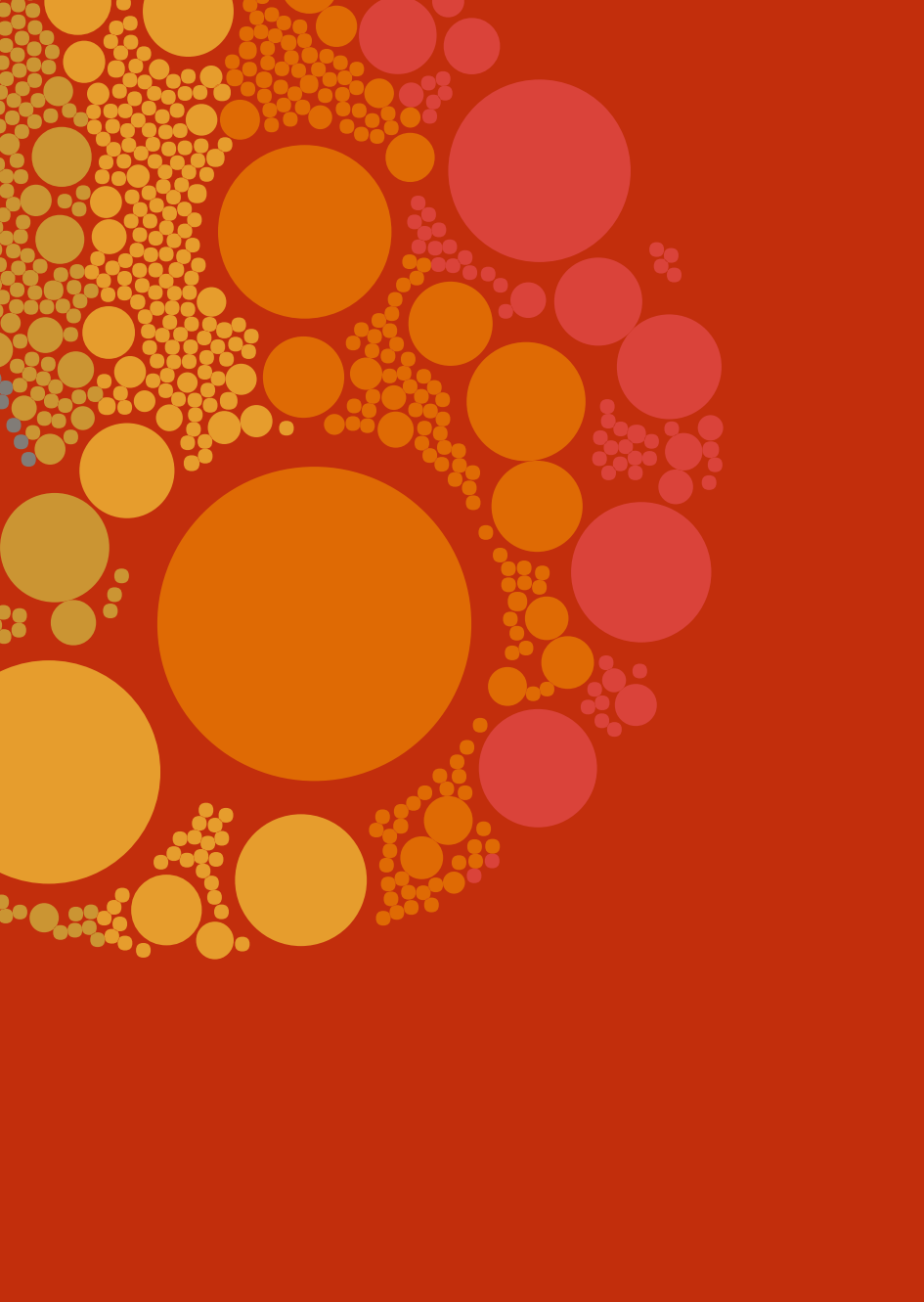
MAP 34. SHARE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS (2017)



Source: FAOSTAT

Note: Emissions are calculated using the methodology from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4478en-map34>



DATA TABLES

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
WORLD	7 713.5	86 834.4	4.2	883 256.6	26.7
AFRICA	1 308.1	2 460.6	15.6	223 679.1	48.9
AMERICAS	1 014.7	28 619.0	1.8	41 735.7	8.9
ASIA	4 601.4	32 471.1	7.1	597 454.3	29.7
EUROPE	747.2	21 645.0	1.6	18 165.6	5.3
OCEANIA	42.1	1 638.6	2.6	2 221.8	11.6
Afghanistan	38.0	17.9	30.3	4 048.5	42.5
Albania	2.9	15.3	18.3	462.8	36.4
Algeria	43.1	171.2	11.8	1 076.4	9.6
Andorra	0.1	3.2	0.5		
Angola	31.8	85.0	9.8	6 210.4	50.7
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	1.7	1.6		
Argentina	44.8	449.7	5.4	10.9	0.1
Armenia	3.0	13.7	11.6	242.2	24.1
Australia	25.2	1 380.2	2.0	325.4	2.6
Austria	9.0	445.1	1.1	162.8	3.7
Azerbaijan	10.0	48.0	7.4	1 752.3	36.0
Bahamas	0.4	13.6	0.6	4.5	2.2
Bahrain	1.6	38.6	0.3	9.1	0.9
Bangladesh	163.0	301.1	12.6	25 738.9	38.3
Barbados	0.3	5.2	1.3	3.7	2.7
Belarus	9.5	63.1	6.5	529.4	11.1
Belgium	11.5	533.1	0.5	44.9	0.9
Belize	0.4	1.9	10.1	28.1	16.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
16.0	4 191.0	188 532.1	6.3		WORLD
10.2	107.9	6 829.6	9.0		AFRICA
18.9	1 364.0	49 582.9	7.0		AMERICAS
14.1	2 171.0	105 031.2	8.3		ASIA
30.3	478.4	23 541.5	2.1		EUROPE
26.6	69.7	3 546.9	7.9		OCEANIA
4.9		85.5	9.9	1.0	Afghanistan
13.2	0.7	57.6	3.6	5.4	Albania
13.6	6.1	155.7	0.2	5.5	Algeria
11.4			2.4		Andorra
8.4	0.0	36.3	27.0	4.5	Angola
11.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	23.8	Antigua and Barbuda
21.3	204.6	2 075.9	47.5	15.6	Argentina
8.5	0.5	90.3	0.3	-0.4	Armenia
30.2	63.4	2 583.1	8.8	12.9	Australia
50.3	5.0	157.1	2.3	-1.7	Austria
10.9	0.5	158.4	4.6	3.0	Azerbaijan
18.6	0.2	2.8	1.6		Bahamas
8.3	0.0	2.0	3.5		Bahrain
10.0	15.1	2 517.7	5.8	8.2	Bangladesh
4.5	0.2	0.4	7.7	3.3	Barbados
47.8	4.2	879.3	4.3	10.7	Belarus
66.2	6.1	255.4	2.9	2.8	Belgium
4.7	1.4	41.4	1.1	6.4	Belize

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Benin	11.8	14.4	28.0	1 804.1	38.3
Bhutan	0.8	2.6	13.9	208.9	55.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11.5	40.9	11.1	1 698.2	30.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3	20.2	5.8	202.4	18.0
Botswana	2.3	18.3	2.0	177.3	19.9
Brazil	211.0	1 847.8	4.8	8 590.4	9.1
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	13.5	1.0	3.9	2.0
Bulgaria	7.0	67.9	4.2	214.9	6.6
Burkina Faso	20.3	16.0	21.4	1 867.7	26.2
Burundi	11.5	3.0	34.3	4 238.2	86.2
Cabo Verde	0.5	2.0	4.6	22.2	10.6
Cambodia	16.5	27.1	20.9	3 214.1	34.5
Cameroon	25.9	38.9	14.8	4 773.0	43.5
Canada	37.4	1 741.5	2.0	294.2	1.5
Central African Republic	4.7	2.2	31.4	1 280.9	69.8
Chad	15.9	11.3	39.3	4 407.7	75.1
Chile	19.0	282.3	3.5	791.9	9.0
China	1 465.6	14 762.5	7.6	194 951.0	24.9
Colombia	50.3	323.8	6.2	3 750.1	15.8
Comoros	0.9	1.2	33.2	74.7	34.4
Congo	5.4	12.4	8.6	661.7	33.5
Costa Rica	5.0	61.8	4.8	272.2	12.0

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
					PERCENT, 2019
7.9		155.3	3.0	-19.1	Benin
14.2	0.0	1.3	11.2	11.8	Bhutan
	17.5	29.6	-0.6	-4.0	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
11.8		88.8	1.0	7.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
8.9	0.0	13.3	3.7	6.1	Botswana
15.0	377.2	16 546.1	9.0	-2.3	Brazil
19.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	-3.8	Brunei Darussalam
28.4	6.7	472.2	5.4	2.0	Bulgaria
8.1	0.8	57.1	3.9	8.9	Burkina Faso
3.9	0.1	24.2	12.1	1.0	Burundi
13.9	0.0		1.6	3.4	Cabo Verde
8.4		173.6	4.6	4.6	Cambodia
10.4	7.1	80.3	3.6	4.8	Cameroon
13.5	87.6	4 077.0	2.4	-1.3	Canada
3.2	0.0	0.3		6.9	Central African Republic
4.8	0.0		9.4	-7.2	Chad
14.6	9.8	460.2	6.7	7.4	Chile
13.6	1 773.7	47 553.4	8.1	33.5	China
9.2	69.9	1 092.4	5.6	2.3	Colombia
6.4	0.0		0.4		Comoros
11.1	0.0	2.3	2.2	16.5	Congo
12.4	11.9	154.8	0.5	3.6	Costa Rica

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Côte d'Ivoire	25.7	58.5	15.3	3 128.6	40.1
Croatia	4.1	60.4	2.9	105.1	6.2
Cuba	11.3	105.4	3.9	871.3	17.4
Cyprus	1.2	24.6	1.9	14.3	2.4
Czechia	10.7	250.7	2.2	142.3	2.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25.7	16.3	22.6	7 069.2	43.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	86.8	47.3	17.2	18 370.6	64.3
Denmark	5.8	350.1	1.0	63.4	2.2
Djibouti	1.0	3.2	1.4	90.6	24.6
Dominica	0.1	0.6	10.2		
Dominican Republic	10.7	88.9	5.4	427.4	8.8
Ecuador	17.4	107.4	10.0	2 437.3	29.7
Egypt	100.4	317.4	10.7	5 542.5	20.6
El Salvador	6.5	27.0	5.1	436.7	16.3
Equatorial Guinea	1.4	11.0	2.4	192.6	39.5
Eritrea	3.5	2.0	17.7	953.4	63.1
Estonia	1.3	31.5	2.0	21.3	3.2
Eswatini	1.1	4.6	8.0	35.4	12.2
Ethiopia	112.1	92.8	31.0	34 604.8	66.6
Fiji	0.9	5.5	7.3	61.1	17.6
Finland	5.5	269.3	2.1	97.1	3.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES		CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
			PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2019		
19.3	0.1	181.6	4.2	-1.5		Côte d'Ivoire
18.4	1.6	174.3	1.9	2.6		Croatia
7.4		74.4		7.7		Cuba
5.0	1.2	18.1	1.2	1.6		Cyprus
37.7	3.9	411.7	4.5	6.2		Czechia
						Democratic People's Republic of Korea
5.8		18.9	1.5			Democratic Republic of the Congo
51.2	2.6	325.8	0.6	9.3		Denmark
7.5			4.8			Djibouti
7.3		4.6	0.6			Dominica
14.1	7.1	172.4	6.3	27.8		Dominican Republic
3.9	34.1	376.7	0.7	-1.0		Ecuador
4.0	13.2	1 593.1	-0.2	21.4		Egypt
16.1	0.2	42.8	1.6	-0.8		El Salvador
11.3			4.7	1.8		Equatorial Guinea
5.2	0.0	4.6		5.5		Eritrea
60.9	0.6	62.9	2.1	-1.5		Estonia
14.8			4.0			Eswatini
9.9	4.1	586.0	23.1	8.6		Ethiopia
8.3	0.8	6.2	-2.4	-7.9		Fiji
31.8	1.4	213.9	1.7	-1.1		Finland

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
France	65.1	2 715.5	1.5	701.9	2.5
Gabon	2.2	16.9	6.1	173.8	30.0
Gambia	2.3	1.8	16.6	191.4	27.0
Georgia	4.0	17.7	6.6	685.9	38.1
Germany	83.5	3 861.1	0.5	514.4	1.2
Ghana	30.4	67.0	19.2	3 685.2	29.7
Greece	10.5	205.3	4.0	451.8	11.6
Grenada	0.1	1.2	4.8		
Guatemala	17.6	76.7	9.7	2 225.9	31.3
Guinea	12.8	12.4	17.8	2 577.7	60.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	1.3	40.6	470.8	60.5
Guyana	0.8	5.2	22.8	41.1	15.4
Haiti	11.3	8.1	17.0	1 294.2	29.0
Honduras	9.7	25.1	12.4	1 288.8	29.5
Hungary	9.7	163.5	3.5	214.7	4.7
Iceland	0.3	24.2	5.2	7.9	4.0
India	1 366.4	2 891.6	15.1	199 639.7	42.6
Indonesia	270.6	1 119.2	12.8	37 292.5	28.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	82.9	603.8	11.8	4 353.9	17.4
Iraq	39.3	225.2	4.8	1 668.3	18.3
Ireland	4.9	398.6	0.9	101.3	4.4
Israel	8.5	395.1	1.1	34.5	0.9
Italy	60.6	2 003.6	1.9	915.7	3.9

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
32.5	85.1	3 016.7	2.0	-3.1	France
8.2		12.9	1.9		Gabon
6.8	0.6	1.9	6.6	26.4	Gambia
9.4	2.6	21.1	10.5	12.0	Georgia
53.7	45.2	2 039.4	2.2	4.3	Germany
13.7	9.7	187.1	11.0	-7.1	Ghana
27.2	13.1	301.2	1.4	2.4	Greece
7.4			1.0	-9.1	Grenada
12.0	11.0	272.2	6.3		Guatemala
13.1	0.1	21.3	12.7	4.0	Guinea
5.6	0.1		2.9	15.9	Guinea-Bissau
6.2	0.4	25.5		4.8	Guyana
9.1	0.0		27.4		Haiti
7.2	8.2	160.3	4.7	-5.5	Honduras
26.1	7.8	630.2	7.2	7.4	Hungary
20.1	0.0	14.2	4.9	4.2	Iceland
14.7	61.7	28 969.6	8.8	5.2	India
15.2	1.6	5 500.9	5.4	-11.7	Indonesia
7.4	6.8	698.2	26.5	33.9	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
5.2	0.3	274.2	-0.4	-1.6	Iraq
40.1	2.7	582.8	-1.4	6.3	Ireland
17.8	6.1	87.5	0.0	0.3	Israel
30.1	48.6	885.1	1.4	3.5	Italy

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Jamaica	2.9	15.8	6.8	211.1	15.2
Japan	126.9	5 082.5	1.0	2 280.0	3.4
Jordan	10.1	44.5	4.7	54.3	2.5
Kazakhstan	18.6	181.7	4.6	1 284.0	14.9
Kenya	52.6	95.5	28.3	12 561.6	54.3
Kiribati	0.1	0.2	26.0		
Kuwait	4.2	134.6	0.6	42.2	1.8
Kyrgyzstan	6.4	8.5	13.1	459.4	19.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.2	18.8	14.7	2 315.9	61.4
Latvia	1.9	34.1	3.3	67.0	7.3
Lebanon	6.9	53.4	5.3	257.7	11.3
Lesotho	2.1	2.5	4.0	328.7	44.3
Liberia	4.9	2.6	45.1	921.8	42.6
Libya	6.8	32.6	0.7	324.6	16.4
Lithuania	2.8	54.6	2.8	87.6	6.4
Luxembourg	0.6	71.1	0.2	2.0	0.7
Madagascar	27.0	14.1	24.1	8 712.0	64.1
Malawi	18.6	8.1	26.9	5 798.0	76.4
Malaysia	31.9	364.7	7.1	1 567.7	10.3
Maldives	0.5	5.6	5.1	23.3	8.3
Mali	19.7	17.4	37.1	4 158.9	62.4
Malta	0.4	14.9	0.8	2.1	1.0
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.2	11.6		

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
					PERCENT, 2019
4.1	0.6	9.3	8.5	2.7	Jamaica
27.4	52.3	977.5	1.2	-2.8	Japan
14.4	0.7	22.9	2.3	2.2	Jordan
9.4	13.1	85.7	10.4	34.4	Kazakhstan
9.7	1.6	332.3	6.4	14.3	Kenya
6.3			2.0		Kiribati
18.0	0.0	8.2	2.2	0.8	Kuwait
6.7	0.7	29.2	11.6	-0.7	Kyrgyzstan
11.0	0.2		8.7	2.3	Lao People's Democratic Republic
74.9	1.6	139.2	2.4	0.2	Latvia
9.8	1.8	37.7	207.7	9.1	Lebanon
11.2	0.1		10.3		Lesotho
4.9			20.2		Liberia
22.2	1.0	32.0	2.7		Libya
58.3	2.3	303.2	2.3	1.5	Lithuania
177.8	0.1	15.2	2.7	0.3	Luxembourg
5.2	0.7	35.8	3.8	7.4	Madagascar
4.5	2.4	117.3	13.0	20.0	Malawi
26.6	47.8	1 612.4	1.3	-7.2	Malaysia
7.9	0.5	0.4	2.7	53.1	Maldives
5.3	0.0	158.6	2.3	-4.8	Mali
25.3	0.1	1.0	1.9	11.3	Malta
9.0					Marshall Islands

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Mauritania	4.5	7.6	19.3	342.0	30.8
Mauritius	1.3	14.2	2.9	34.0	6.0
Mexico	127.6	1 256.4	3.3	6 964.8	12.5
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.1	0.4	24.0		
Mongolia	3.2	13.9	13.5	336.9	25.3
Montenegro	0.6	5.5	7.0	17.3	7.1
Morocco	36.5	119.7	11.5	3 656.6	33.3
Mozambique	30.4	15.3	22.8	8 966.3	70.2
Myanmar	54.0	76.8	21.7	11 756.9	48.9
Namibia	2.5	12.4	6.4	163.9	21.9
Nauru	0.0	0.1	2.2		
Nepal	28.6	30.7	26.9	10 392.9	64.4
Netherlands	17.1	907.1	1.6	185.6	2.1
New Zealand	4.8	206.8	4.1	149.9	5.8
Nicaragua	6.5	12.5	18.9	888.4	30.6
Niger	23.3	12.9	36.1	6 090.4	72.5
Nigeria	201.0	474.5	22.0	20 225.1	35.0
North Macedonia	2.1	12.7	8.5	111.3	13.9
Norway	5.4	403.3	1.5	55.9	2.0
Oman	5.0	76.3	2.9	105.1	4.0
Pakistan	216.6	257.0	21.0	26 181.5	36.9
Palau	0.0	0.3	3.1		
Panama	4.2	66.8	2.6	287.2	14.4

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES		CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
			PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2019		
PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019				
8.0	0.0		2.2			Mauritania
13.7	0.8	14.6	6.2	-7.0		Mauritius
3.5	49.0	2 158.8	6.6	3.5		Mexico
10.0			2.7			Micronesia (Federated States of)
24.1	0.1	46.8	6.7	9.5		Mongolia
13.2	0.1	2.3	1.6			Montenegro
21.3	13.7	450.4	0.9	-12.7		Morocco
6.3	0.5	37.9	7.6	17.8		Mozambique
9.2	17.3	698.7	2.8	2.9		Myanmar
27.2	0.1	20.4	5.2	20.5		Namibia
7.7		0.0				Nauru
6.5	0.8	184.5	7.3	1.5		Nepal
43.6	9.3	262.2	1.9	5.0		Netherlands
30.0	5.1	915.8	3.3	-4.7		New Zealand
9.2	7.8	87.1	4.2	-5.0		Nicaragua
2.1	0.0	12.3	5.6	6.2		Niger
11.2		686.2	16.0	-13.9		Nigeria
10.9	0.1	25.7	2.4	4.7		North Macedonia
28.3	0.6	168.6	3.3	-1.0		Norway
2.0	0.3	24.6	1.3	0.0		Oman
13.4	0.0	4 652.3	15.5	10.1		Pakistan
5.4			2.2			Palau
10.4	2.1	29.5	-0.7	-2.7		Panama

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Papua New Guinea	8.8	25.0	16.9	1 459.0	56.1
Paraguay	7.0	38.1	9.4	634.0	18.7
Peru	32.5	226.9	7.2	5 022.0	27.4
Philippines	108.1	359.4	8.4	10 084.0	22.9
Poland	37.9	595.9	1.9	1 618.7	9.2
Portugal	10.2	238.8	2.0	270.4	5.5
Qatar	2.8	183.5	0.2	24.8	1.2
Republic of Korea	51.2	1 646.5	1.8	1 399.6	5.1
Republic of Moldova	4.0	12.0	12.3	280.8	21.0
Romania	19.4	250.1	4.4	1 839.5	21.2
Russian Federation	145.9	1 692.9	3.7	4 085.4	5.8
Rwanda	12.6	10.4	22.2	3 919.6	62.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.1	1.1	1.3		
Saint Lucia	0.2	2.1	1.9	9.1	10.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.8	6.7	4.8	10.1
Samoa	0.2	0.8	8.6	14.8	30.2
San Marino	0.0	1.6	0.0		
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	0.4	10.5	12.0	19.1
Saudi Arabia	34.3	793.0	2.6	325.5	2.4
Senegal	16.3	23.7	14.8	1 197.2	30.1
Serbia	8.8	51.5	6.3	572.5	15.6
Seychelles	0.1	1.7	2.1		

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES		CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
			PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2019		
PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019				
7.7	0.1	39.3	2.3			Papua New Guinea
7.1	22.6	537.6	1.2	-9.2		Paraguay
9.4	10.6	507.2	1.9	5.0		Peru
15.8	24.9	1 092.8	2.7	-13.3		Philippines
43.7	24.3	1 960.9	4.6	9.2		Poland
30.1	8.2	176.1	2.1	-1.5		Portugal
	0.1	5.0	-0.1	-1.2		Qatar
11.0	16.7	499.9	4.4	9.9		Republic of Korea
	2.6	86.5	7.4	3.6		Republic of Moldova
21.3	5.3	749.6	4.8	9.4		Romania
17.2	77.3	2 748.2	4.3	6.4		Russian Federation
6.8	2.0	29.8	15.7	5.3		Rwanda
8.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	-1.4		Saint Kitts and Nevis
7.9	0.2	0.6	-0.8	21.3		Saint Lucia
5.7			1.8	-0.6		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	0.1	0.1	-1.6	2.5		Samoa
			3.2			San Marino
6.4			12.4			Sao Tome and Principe
10.9	10.5	300.6	8.9	-3.7		Saudi Arabia
10.3	0.5	69.0	3.6	13.8		Senegal
13.7		306.7	2.5	0.7		Serbia
6.5	0.0	0.1	3.6	8.6		Seychelles

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Sierra Leone	7.8	4.1	58.1	1 397.1	54.5
Singapore	5.8	372.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Slovakia	5.5	105.1	2.7	72.2	2.8
Slovenia	2.1	54.2	2.0	41.9	4.3
Solomon Islands	0.7	1.3	27.7	124.5	37.3
Somalia	15.4	1.6	54.1	2 767.6	80.3
South Africa	58.6	351.4	2.0	881.5	5.3
South Sudan	11.1	5.0	3.2	2 481.9	60.4
Spain	46.7	1 393.5	2.6	797.5	4.0
Sri Lanka	21.3	84.0	7.4	2 035.8	25.0
Sudan	42.8	34.9	31.4	3 970.9	38.4
Suriname	0.6	3.7	10.0	16.5	8.1
Sweden	10.0	530.9	1.3	83.9	1.7
Switzerland	8.6	731.4	0.6	123.3	2.6
Syrian Arab Republic	17.1	20.4	24.2	485.9	10.1
Tajikistan	9.3	8.3	20.8	971.5	44.7
Thailand	69.6	542.0	8.3	12 059.0	31.4
Timor-Leste	1.3	2.0	15.4	204.9	39.3
Togo	8.1	7.3	21.8	875.3	32.4
Tonga	0.1	0.5	15.2	6.0	19.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	23.2	1.0	19.6	3.0
Tunisia	11.7	38.8	10.0	481.8	13.8
Turkey	83.4	761.4	6.4	5 209.1	18.1

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES		CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
			PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2020		
3.9			13.8	-8.4		Sierra Leone
52.2			2.9	8.3		Singapore
29.7	1.9	174.3	2.5	2.8		Slovakia
46.2	1.0	46.3	3.5	7.7		Slovenia
7.4			1.3			Solomon Islands
5.3						Somalia
21.4	26.9	761.9	4.4	15.7		South Africa
			24.4			South Sudan
20.9	61.3	1 860.2	2.4	-1.4		Spain
24.0	1.5	259.5	12.2	-2.0		Sri Lanka
	4.1	149.1	136.0			Sudan
9.4	0.5	7.9	41.5	14.6		Suriname
40.6	1.5	248.1	2.1	-1.7		Sweden
36.7	2.0	65.2	0.1	3.0		Switzerland
10.3	1.4	33.7	113.4	25.8		Syrian Arab Republic
9.5	0.3	15.5	11.6	9.1		Tajikistan
17.5	28.1	2 019.8	1.2	3.6		Thailand
10.2	0.0		0.9	-1.3		Timor-Leste
5.8	1.4	7.1	3.4	10.3		Togo
19.1	0.0	0.3	1.9			Tonga
3.9	1.2	8.2	2.8	-1.2		Trinidad and Tobago
13.9	3.5	156.5	4.7	10.5		Tunisia
17.0	51.3	2 466.4	13.8	19.1		Turkey

SELECTED INDICATORS – SOCIO-ECONOMIC (CONTINUED)

	POPULATION (PROJECTION)	GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING VALUE ADDED SHARE IN GDP (2015 PRICES)	EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
	MILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND, 2019	PERCENT, 2019
Turkmenistan	5.9	48.3	8.8	473.8	20.7
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	17.0		
Uganda	44.3	32.6	22.2	11 759.3	72.1
Ukraine	44.0	153.8	12.2	2 541.5	13.8
United Arab Emirates	9.8	421.1	0.8	92.7	1.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	67.5	2 826.4	0.6	352.8	1.0
United Republic of Tanzania	58.0	62.9	24.9	17 340.4	65.1
United States of America	329.1	21 433.2	1.0	2 191.4	1.4
Uruguay	3.5	56.0	5.7	134.2	8.4
Uzbekistan	33.0	57.9	27.5	3 516.5	25.7
Vanuatu	0.3	0.9	21.3	71.7	56.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28.5	135.0	5.3	875.3	7.9
Viet Nam	96.5	261.9	14.4	20 893.6	37.2
Yemen	29.2	24.9	19.0	1 630.3	27.6
Zambia	17.9	23.1	4.3	3 231.0	49.6
Zimbabwe	14.6	21.4	8.5	4 424.5	66.2

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING) AS A SHARE OF VALUE ADDED	PESTICIDE USE, TOTAL	FERTILIZERS USE, TOTAL	INFLATION IN FOOD CONSUMER PRICES	CHANGE IN PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		
					PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019
13.7	9.7				-5.3	Turkmenistan
8.1						Tuvalu
8.1	0.1	22.7	1.8			Uganda
11.6	24.3	2 142.5	2.7	-1.3		Ukraine
14.0		31.5	3.7			United Arab Emirates
35.7	19.4	1 491.0	0.7	5.7		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
8.5	0.0	213.7	4.1	15.0		United Republic of Tanzania
28.8	407.8	19 950.6	3.5	10.6		United States of America
14.8	16.4	351.8	13.8	1.9		Uruguay
6.4		1 023.9	17.2			Uzbekistan
12.4	0.1		10.8	3.2		Vanuatu
	3.9	324.6	2 734.4			Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
14.3	19.2	2 736.8	10.0	0.7		Viet Nam
28.2	0.1	12.2	7.6	8.2		Yemen
10.4	4.2	256.8	16.2	26.1		Zambia
12.5	2.2	132.8	696.6	-34.0		Zimbabwe

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
WORLD	106.6	2 979.0	336 639.4	883 283.7	182 166.2
AFRICA	109.8	204.2	20 713.8	48 073.7	11 691.1
AMERICAS	106.6	766.8	109 240.0	205 409.9	58 757.2
ASIA	107.7	1 434.6	135 538.0	369 065.5	77 849.0
EUROPE	102.4	543.1	64 292.3	231 977.3	29 045.6
OCEANIA	93.2	30.3	6 855.3	28 757.3	4 823.2
Afghanistan	111.2	5.6	269.4	2 289.4	0.7
Albania	102.5	0.7	83.6	1 112.2	2.6
Algeria	111.5	5.6	804.1	3 189.2	
Andorra					
Angola	110.1	2.9	318.5	219.2	75.0
Antigua and Barbuda	92.8	0.0	0.2	2.3	
Argentina	112.6	84.9	6 151.6	10 339.9	1 850.0
Armenia	81.4	0.2	107.3	667.9	7.1
Australia	88.7	29.2	4 820.1	6 863.6	4 605.0
Austria	99.9	5.4	871.3	3 820.1	353.0
Azerbaijan	126.2	3.4	335.7	2 150.8	25.6
Bahamas	100.8	0.0	6.7	2.0	
Bahrain	129.3		41.5	12.1	
Bangladesh	108.9	59.2	705.7	3 649.8	87.0
Barbados	106.2	0.0	19.6	4.7	11.7
Belarus	101.0	7.0	1 180.3	7 394.4	675.3
Belgium	101.7	2.8	1 753.6	4 395.0	956.5
Belize	98.9	0.1	24.5	4.6	178.2
Benin	119.4	2.1	83.0	144.4	1.5

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
177 834.0	85 336.0	3 964.1	1 412.0	1 382.5	WORLD
12 385.1	2 277.1	784.4	80.9	52.8	AFRICA
21 870.3	4 179.3	1 114.0	264.7	369.9	AMERICAS
124 750.3	75 435.6	1 165.1	485.4	309.8	ASIA
16 975.4	3 236.1	813.9	560.8	593.3	EUROPE
1 838.5	207.9	86.8	20.2	56.6	OCEANIA
10.1	8.0	3.7	2.2	0.7	Afghanistan
15.0	6.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	Albania
104.9	4.7	8.9	7.8	0.4	Algeria
0.0		0.0			Andorra
411.2	1.9	6.1	2.4	0.1	Angola
3.2	0.0		0.1	0.0	Antigua and Barbuda
828.7	2.6	17.9	3.0	27.9	Argentina
18.3	17.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	Armenia
261.4	89.5	36.8	13.9	29.9	Australia
4.6	4.3	18.9	12.8	12.8	Austria
1.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.7	Azerbaijan
9.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	Bahamas
15.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	Bahrain
4 384.2	2 488.6	25.9	7.2	0.8	Bangladesh
1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	Barbados
10.3	9.6	27.0	3.7	5.1	Belarus
21.4	0.1	5.2	33.1	38.3	Belgium
213.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	Belize
79.2	5.7	7.0	1.1	0.2	Benin

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Bhutan	99.2	0.1	6.8	190.5	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	109.9	2.9	929.3	598.0	560.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	105.4	1.7	90.8	656.1	0.0
Botswana	97.9	0.0	76.6	245.4	
Brazil	110.4	121.2	28 620.2	36 174.1	28 001.1
Brunei Darussalam	97.4	0.0	26.4	0.2	
Bulgaria	106.5	11.1	217.8	939.5	0.0
Burkina Faso	107.2	4.9	254.2	418.3	25.0
Burundi	149.6	0.4	43.5	108.7	26.0
Cabo Verde	80.3	0.0	4.8	8.8	
Cambodia	120.6	12.3	201.0	24.3	48.0
Cameroon	107.2	3.9	307.2	246.6	128.1
Canada	110.6	61.1	5 109.1	9 210.5	136.0
Central African Republic	106.0	0.1	189.5	82.6	10.6
Chad	118.5	2.9	782.6	373.5	33.0
Chile	103.1	3.3	1 533.8	1 177.0	262.0
China	104.1	614.7	77 448.6	36 792.8	11 439.5
Colombia	133.1	4.4	2 909.1	21 847.1	2 335.4
Comoros	99.8	0.0	2.3	13.4	
Congo	107.3	0.0	71.8	5.2	81.8
Costa Rica	106.9	0.2	298.6	1 189.1	431.1
Côte d'Ivoire	114.3	3.1	294.6	30.4	205.0
Croatia	80.5	3.5	226.0	615.0	275.0

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
0.2	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	Bhutan
11.4	3.5	4.0	0.7	0.8	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
4.3	4.0	4.5	1.6	0.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	Botswana
1 309.9	599.6	266.3	9.3	67.7	Brazil
14.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	Brunei Darussalam
26.8	16.5	6.2	3.4	4.5	Bulgaria
25.2	0.4	15.5	0.4	0.3	Burkina Faso
21.9	1.6	6.6	0.1	0.1	Burundi
17.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	Cabo Verde
967.1	305.4	7.6	1.2	0.7	Cambodia
299.5	2.5	14.5	1.3	1.0	Cameroon
945.2	187.2	141.6	34.5	46.7	Canada
29.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	Central African Republic
107.1	0.1	8.9	0.1	0.1	Chad
3 356.5	1 384.7	63.7	6.0	17.6	Chile
63 410.8	48 541.5	341.7	170.1	80.3	China
272.4	171.0	9.0	5.5	5.6	Colombia
17.6		0.4	0.1	0.0	Comoros
71.1	0.7	3.9	0.5	0.0	Congo
36.9	23.3	4.5	1.9	4.4	Costa Rica
113.1	4.5	11.6	2.0	6.6	Côte d'Ivoire
84.0	19.4	5.6	3.2	2.2	Croatia

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Cuba	88.1	0.7	354.8	443.7	1 233.2
Cyprus	105.7	0.1	81.3	310.4	
Czechia	93.0	7.6	457.0	3 155.8	623.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	101.8	5.6	360.8	83.3	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	109.9	3.6	252.1	8.0	101.6
Denmark	100.5	9.5	1 786.2	5 615.0	382.0
Djibouti	126.3	0.0	11.7	14.9	0.0
Dominica	99.3	0.0	1.4	7.0	
Dominican Republic	118.3	1.1	500.7	916.5	515.4
Ecuador	97.5	2.6	798.8	2 404.6	575.0
Egypt	102.4	24.1	2 356.1	4 645.8	2 600.0
El Salvador	99.6	1.0	161.5	313.3	788.0
Equatorial Guinea	109.5		0.6		
Eritrea	102.0	0.3	39.8	164.8	
Estonia	106.7	1.6	75.3	821.5	
Eswatini	100.7	0.1	26.4	40.1	759.6
Ethiopia	108.4	29.7	794.1	3 644.0	289.0
Fiji	114.0	0.0	41.9	10.8	183.2
Finland	102.2	4.0	397.6	2 374.4	58.0
France	98.0	70.4	5 156.5	25 909.0	5 801.0
Gabon	107.1	0.0	40.5	10.9	25.0
Gambia	92.1	0.1	8.6	76.2	

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
45.6	27.1	1.8	2.0	0.4	Cuba
9.6	8.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	Cyprus
24.7	21.0	32.6	8.7	6.6	Czechia
285.3	76.6	7.8	0.9	0.0	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
241.3	3.3	91.3	1.3	0.1	Democratic Republic of the Congo
669.1	40.2	3.8	12.2	18.4	Denmark
2.3		0.4	0.7	0.2	Djibouti
0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dominica
17.0	2.9	1.1	2.7	1.1	Dominican Republic
1 303.8	695.8	7.5	1.5	10.5	Ecuador
2 039.0	1 641.9	18.1	15.4	4.8	Egypt
58.4	8.7	4.8	2.0	1.1	El Salvador
6.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	Equatorial Guinea
5.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	Eritrea
87.8	1.1	10.9	1.5	1.4	Estonia
0.2	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.6	Eswatini
59.4	0.4	116.1	2.0	1.6	Ethiopia
48.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	Fiji
179.2	15.3	63.7	4.9	1.6	Finland
676.6	195.8	49.6	53.8	62.9	France
29.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	Gabon
56.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	Gambia

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Georgia	104.9	0.4	69.1	568.0	0.0
Germany	93.6	44.3	7 919.2	33 102.6	4 195.0
Ghana	118.1	4.2	298.6	46.3	
Greece	74.4	2.9	439.6	1 959.4	35.0
Grenada	85.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	
Guatemala	105.9	2.0	484.2	510.1	2 907.0
Guinea	125.2	4.3	144.9	280.3	26.3
Guinea-Bissau	106.7	0.2	24.6	43.0	
Guyana	132.3	1.1	43.3	55.0	104.6
Haiti	91.9	0.5	107.9	114.3	12.6
Honduras	115.9	0.7	293.9	696.1	552.5
Hungary	96.9	15.7	999.4	1 967.4	145.0
Iceland	107.0	0.0	35.1	156.4	
India	114.1	324.3	8 142.6	187 633.0	34 309.0
Indonesia	116.7	85.3	4 443.6	1 619.4	2 171.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	95.6	23.8	2 923.2	7 525.5	1 525.0
Iraq	120.1	6.9	182.3	397.6	1.3
Ireland	112.9	2.3	1 144.2	8 244.9	10.4
Israel	95.4	0.2	780.9	1 584.0	0.0
Italy	97.6	16.4	3 690.1	13 300.1	235.0
Jamaica	105.0	0.0	150.6	209.6	76.7
Japan	99.8	11.8	4 053.7	7 316.1	734.0
Jordan	94.7	0.1	274.9	280.5	
Kazakhstan	111.3	17.4	1 112.0	5 856.0	80.5

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
254.2	2.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	Georgia
265.2	40.8	77.8	82.9	68.4	Germany
445.4	52.4	49.9	1.8	3.7	Ghana
211.9	128.7	1.4	6.7	5.9	Greece
2.6	0.0		0.1	0.0	Grenada
47.3	30.6	21.9	2.7	5.3	Guatemala
363.0	0.8	13.0	0.8	0.1	Guinea
6.7	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	Guinea-Bissau
39.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	Guyana
17.9	1.6	2.4	1.0	0.1	Haiti
80.0	68.1	9.0	1.4	2.1	Honduras
22.1	17.3	5.6	5.2	7.9	Hungary
939.4	34.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	Iceland
13 253.7	7 795.0	351.8	17.6	30.7	India
13 429.3	5 950.0	123.8	14.7	29.1	Indonesia
1 284.8	505.0	0.4	9.7	4.1	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
62.3	22.3	0.2	9.0	0.4	Iraq
246.8	37.9	3.5	9.0	14.4	Ireland
19.0	17.0	0.0	5.9	1.8	Israel
328.1	143.6	18.4	42.0	44.2	Italy
14.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	Jamaica
3 762.0	598.2	30.3	60.7	6.7	Japan
2.2	1.4	0.4	3.5	1.0	Jordan
52.6	6.9	0.4	3.5	3.1	Kazakhstan

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Kenya	111.0	4.9	809.7	5 528.9	625.0
Kiribati	93.1		2.0		
Kuwait	131.8	0.0	111.3	57.0	
Kyrgyzstan	109.6	1.8	233.0	1 538.0	122.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	102.1	4.2	180.6	8.9	15.9
Latvia	104.3	3.2	91.4	981.4	
Lebanon	100.7	0.2	182.0	399.2	0.0
Lesotho	96.0	0.0	26.1	180.0	
Liberia	91.7	0.2	40.9	9.5	4.7
Libya	101.8	0.2	180.4	238.0	
Lithuania	94.0	5.2	221.2	1 551.1	146.5
Luxembourg	110.5	0.2	23.6	424.2	
Madagascar	104.3	4.5	314.4	531.4	90.0
Malawi	129.2	3.3	562.6	196.8	250.0
Malaysia	105.1	3.0	1 991.9	48.3	1.5
Maldives	104.9	0.0	0.9		
Mali	121.1	10.5	476.0	966.8	100.0
Malta	70.6	0.0	9.6	44.1	
Marshall Islands	74.9				
Mauritania	108.8	0.5	116.9	366.4	
Mauritius	94.1	0.0	54.2	2.5	323.4
Mexico	112.5	36.2	7 324.2	12 494.7	7 144.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	101.5	0.0	1.5		

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
144.1	18.6	27.4	2.4	2.4	Kenya
225.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	Kiribati
3.2	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.4	Kuwait
2.7	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	Kyrgyzstan
183.9	113.0	7.2	0.8	1.1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
111.5	0.6	12.9	2.8	3.1	Latvia
3.7	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	Lebanon
2.7	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.0	Lesotho
16.8	0.3	9.9	0.3	0.0	Liberia
32.5	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.0	Libya
106.2	4.2	6.7	3.8	4.6	Lithuania
0.0		0.4	2.3	1.2	Luxembourg
119.3	5.2	15.1	0.5	1.0	Madagascar
163.2	8.3	7.4	0.2	0.3	Malawi
1 685.2	224.2	17.2	13.9	19.2	Malaysia
135.1		0.0	0.4	0.2	Maldives
116.3	7.0	6.7	0.7	0.2	Mali
6.3	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	Malta
101.7	0.0				Marshall Islands
720.8		2.2	0.6	1.0	Mauritania
37.4	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	Mauritius
1 824.6	251.2	46.2	23.6	34.8	Mexico
184.2	0.0	0.0			Micronesia (Federated States of)

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Mongolia	140.3	0.4	456.6	962.2	
Montenegro	101.8	0.0	11.5	174.3	
Morocco	110.6	5.3	1 433.4	2 640.3	645.0
Mozambique	124.8	2.8	193.5	861.9	430.0
Myanmar	108.2	28.7	3 687.3	2 533.2	27.0
Namibia	100.4	0.1	74.1	111.5	
Nauru	100.6	0.0	0.1		
Nepal	112.6	10.6	406.5	2 319.7	178.0
Netherlands	99.9	1.5	3 104.5	14 943.8	1 300.0
New Zealand	100.8	1.0	1 444.2	21 872.0	
Nicaragua	117.6	0.9	286.8	597.2	775.7
Niger	119.9	5.3	183.4	1 441.6	24.4
Nigeria	106.7	28.2	1 483.6	523.6	30.0
North Macedonia	95.5	0.6	22.3	442.9	0.8
Norway	101.9	1.3	359.0	1 572.8	0.0
Oman	132.8	0.1	86.2	236.6	
Pakistan	118.0	43.3	4 500.1	55 957.2	5 462.0
Palau					
Panama	103.5	0.4	335.5	175.0	170.0
Papua New Guinea	105.5	0.0	517.7	0.2	35.0
Paraguay	101.6	8.1	620.9	327.0	140.0
Peru	117.3	5.3	2 211.1	2 149.8	1 183.4
Philippines	104.3	26.8	3 695.3	14.8	2 114.5
Poland	102.5	28.5	5 117.3	14 511.5	2 555.0

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
0.0		0.8	0.6	0.2	Mongolia
2.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	Montenegro
1 459.9	1.3	6.9	4.7	5.8	Morocco
394.7	2.5	18.7	1.2	0.6	Mozambique
3 033.3	1 082.1	42.6	1.2	4.2	Myanmar
467.4	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	Namibia
33.5	0.0				Nauru
92.3	71.3	13.1	1.7	0.4	Nepal
366.7	46.4	2.8	60.2	82.1	Netherlands
525.9	114.6	36.0	4.0	24.6	New Zealand
81.4	29.5	6.3	0.8	2.1	Nicaragua
40.4	0.4	12.6	0.5	0.6	Niger
1 114.6	289.5	76.6	6.7	1.5	Nigeria
2.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	North Macedonia
3 762.2	1 452.9	12.6	6.2	12.4	Norway
580.2	1.1	0.1	3.6	0.7	Oman
649.2	160.7	33.6	5.5	4.7	Pakistan
5.4	0.0				Palau
238.8	7.2	1.4	2.4	0.6	Panama
288.3	1.8	9.6	0.8	1.0	Papua New Guinea
28.9	12.0	11.6	0.8	4.1	Paraguay
4 968.9	153.9	8.6	4.1	8.2	Peru
2 912.0	858.3	15.4	11.2	5.8	Philippines
256.2	44.7	43.3	18.8	27.8	Poland

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Portugal	109.4	1.1	848.1	2 072.2	0.0
Qatar	118.9	0.0	29.9	51.5	
Republic of Korea	100.5	5.3	2 607.4	1 817.2	
Republic of Moldova	118.2	3.5	118.8	367.3	129.0
Romania	112.6	30.4	1 062.5	4 339.6	108.2
Russian Federation	110.0	117.9	10 866.3	31 344.7	6 272.7
Rwanda	123.3	0.7	108.4	254.8	10.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	92.1		0.1		
Saint Lucia	104.3		2.8	1.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	103.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.9
Samoa	104.2		5.1	2.1	
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	107.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	
Saudi Arabia	132.5	1.3	1 074.2	2 683.1	
Senegal	153.5	2.8	284.6	158.4	125.0
Serbia	107.3	10.5	506.6	1 597.0	510.0
Seychelles	92.3		1.1	0.1	
Sierra Leone	104.6	1.1	46.0	149.5	8.0
Singapore	112.5		127.6		
Slovakia	97.6	4.1	153.9	915.7	209.0
Slovenia	99.2	0.6	139.9	625.6	0.0
Solomon Islands	105.5	0.0	3.6	3.2	

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
197.6	13.7	13.5	11.2	7.0	Portugal
17.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	Qatar
1 951.8	593.6	4.3	27.5	6.6	Republic of Korea
12.7	12.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	Republic of Moldova
23.8	12.8	15.8	7.8	6.5	Romania
5 211.9	237.7	218.4	26.8	23.3	Russian Federation
24.8	3.9	6.2	0.5	0.4	Rwanda
0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	Saint Kitts and Nevis
1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	Saint Lucia
1.8		0.0	0.1	0.0	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
10.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	Samoa
0.0					San Marino
6.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	Sao Tome and Principe
142.9	75.4	0.3	19.0	3.4	Saudi Arabia
514.5	1.0	6.4	1.6	1.3	Senegal
9.4	6.8	8.1	1.7	3.0	Serbia
135.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	Seychelles
202.2	0.1	6.3	0.4	0.1	Sierra Leone
7.2	5.8	0.0	11.4	12.2	Singapore
4.6	2.7	9.0	4.6	2.9	Slovakia
2.4	2.1	4.6	2.7	1.9	Slovenia
69.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	Solomon Islands

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
Somalia	96.8	0.2	186.1	2 137.6	20.0
South Africa	101.7	13.3	3 361.2	2 873.0	2 314.0
South Sudan	106.5	0.8	434.4	3 479.2	
Spain	106.0	20.6	7 098.7	8 559.7	460.0
Sri Lanka	105.9	4.8	216.7	462.8	47.1
Sudan	115.7	5.6	994.3	4 623.0	586.0
Suriname	99.0	0.3	15.4	3.2	6.3
Sweden	100.2	6.1	543.3	2 704.4	345.0
Switzerland	97.1	0.9	474.6	3 821.8	218.6
Syrian Arab Republic	117.7	6.4	302.9	1 739.8	2.0
Tajikistan	159.2	1.3	378.4	1 055.1	
Thailand	101.1	33.2	2 854.2	1 200.0	15 435.5
Timor-Leste	99.3	0.2	36.2	3.3	
Togo	110.2	1.4	88.1	11.6	
Tonga	90.8		2.4	0.3	
Trinidad and Tobago	104.3	0.0	65.6	7.2	0.0
Tunisia	105.9	2.4	348.5	1 440.5	15.0
Turkey	110.7	34.4	3 741.4	22 960.4	2 467.9
Turkmenistan	95.3	1.7	304.8	1 777.7	20.0
Tuvalu	102.8		0.2		
Uganda	99.5	3.5	447.4	1 793.0	430.0
Ukraine	109.3	74.4	2 521.3	9 878.6	1 900.0
United Arab Emirates	111.7	0.0	168.1	164.4	

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
30.0		16.1	1.8	0.3	Somalia
452.9	7.2	28.3	5.7	8.9	South Africa
32.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	South Sudan
1 187.8	308.0	18.4	35.1	52.8	Spain
539.7	33.8	5.2	2.2	1.8	Sri Lanka
50.8	10.1	16.7	1.8	1.4	Sudan
37.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	Suriname
195.8	11.5	75.5	15.9	9.4	Sweden
3.4	2.0	4.4	10.9	8.5	Switzerland
6.3	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.4	Syrian Arab Republic
2.5	0.7	3.7	0.7	0.0	Tajikistan
2 506.7	964.3	33.0	11.7	33.0	Thailand
3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	Timor-Leste
26.5	1.0	4.6	0.3	0.2	Togo
1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	Tonga
13.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	Trinidad and Tobago
130.7	22.7	3.9	2.0	1.5	Tunisia
834.7	371.5	28.5	11.7	17.9	Turkey
15.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	Turkmenistan
8.3	0.0		0.0	0.0	Tuvalu
706.2	102.9	49.5	0.8	1.3	Uganda
100.1	18.6	17.9	5.4	17.4	Ukraine
76.2	3.2	0.0	15.8	8.5	United Arab Emirates

SELECTED INDICATORS – PRODUCTION AND TRADE (CONTINUED)

	AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION INDEX (2014–2016=100)	PRODUCTION OF CEREALS	PRODUCTION OF MEAT	PRODUCTION OF MILK	PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR
	2019	MILLION TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	103.5	25.5	4 092.3	15 552.0	1 144.0
United Republic of Tanzania	107.2	10.4	671.5	2 614.4	371.4
United States of America	100.5	421.5	48 113.4	99 082.2	8 505.4
Uruguay	102.1	3.6	649.4	2 233.0	25.0
Uzbekistan	102.0	7.0	1 190.8	10 662.3	0.0
Vanuatu	99.8	0.0	7.9	3.3	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	91.0	2.7	1 064.4	1 778.4	275.0
Viet Nam	105.0	48.2	4 917.1	1 013.3	1 525.7
Yemen	97.8	0.5	378.5	295.8	
Zambia	110.4	2.2	328.7	453.1	447.8
Zimbabwe	112.6	1.0	232.1	426.0	453.2

CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION OF ROUNDWOOD	VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS	VALUE OF FOOD EXPORTS	
THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	THOUSAND TONNES, 2019	MILLION M ³ , 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	USD BILLION, 2019	
839.4	219.5	10.8	55.4	28.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
486.9	16.6	27.9	1.1	1.2	United Republic of Tanzania
5 290.5	490.0	459.1	151.4	120.7	United States of America
68.1	0.1	16.0	1.1	5.0	Uruguay
121.7	81.7	0.0	1.9	1.2	Uzbekistan
44.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	Vanuatu
301.5	26.4	5.6	1.7	0.3	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
7 871.3	4 442.3	57.3	15.1	24.6	Viet Nam
131.3	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	Yemen
135.9	38.5	25.7	0.5	0.4	Zambia
29.2	12.5	10.0	0.3	0.2	Zimbabwe

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
WORLD	8.9	683.9	10.5	27.6	2 950
AFRICA	19.0	248.0	22.8	55.5	2 566
ASIA	8.2	378.0	9.3	23.6	2 908
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	7.7	49.8	11.3	34.8	3 024
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE	<2.5		1.1	8.0	3 519
OCEANIA	6.2	2.6	3.4	12.9	3 063
Afghanistan	25.6	9.7	19.8	63.1	2 277
Albania	3.9	0.1	8.8	33.8	3 395
Algeria	<2.5		6.9	17.6	3 451
Andorra					
Angola	17.3	5.5	26.9	73.5	2 440
Antigua and Barbuda					2 442
Argentina	3.9	1.7	12.6	35.8	3 273
Armenia	3.4	0.1	1.1	12.7	3 002
Australia	<2.5		3.3	12.3	3 371
Austria	<2.5		0.9	3.0	3 710
Azerbaijan	<2.5		<0.5	8.9	3 155
Bahamas					2 652
Bahrain					
Bangladesh	9.7	15.9	10.5	31.9	2 627
Barbados	4.1	<0.1			2 953
Belarus	<2.5				3 304
Belgium	<2.5		1.1	3.7	3 784

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
124	49	-2.0	22.0	13.1	WORLD
112	57	31.1	30.7	12.8	AFRICA
123	53	7.9	21.8	7.3	AMERICAS
126	39	-6.1	11.3	24.2	ASIA
140	31	-28.4		26.9	EUROPE
125	21	-138.8		28.1	OCEANIA
106	74	41.6	35.1	5.5	Afghanistan
137	36	38.4	9.6	21.7	Albania
151	54	70.8	9.3	27.4	Algeria
				25.6	Andorra
116	59	42.1	37.7	8.2	Angola
100	31	98.8		18.9	Antigua and Barbuda
136	36	-165.8	7.8	28.3	Argentina
124	42	53.3	9.1	20.2	Armenia
136	24	-177.5	2.1	29.0	Australia
147	27	15.0		20.1	Austria
131	58	30.6	16.3	19.9	Azerbaijan
107	29	98.3		31.6	Bahamas
			5.1	29.8	Bahrain
114	78	12.9	30.2	3.6	Bangladesh
119	32	100.0	6.6	23.1	Barbados
135	36	2.9	3.9	24.5	Belarus
149	27	68.1	2.3	22.1	Belgium

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Belize	5.9	<0.1			2 772
Benin	7.6	0.9			2 737
Bhutan					
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12.6	1.5			2 466
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<2.5		2.0	10.0	3 341
Botswana	29.3	0.7	22.2	50.8	2 367
Brazil	<2.5		3.5	23.5	3 274
Brunei Darussalam	<2.5				3 114
Bulgaria	3.0	0.2	2.4	13.2	2 866
Burkina Faso	14.4	2.9	15.4	47.9	2 730
Burundi					
Cabo Verde	15.4	<0.1	7.6	35.1	2 568
Cambodia	6.2	1.0	13.4	44.8	2 709
Cameroon	5.3	1.4	26.7	55.8	2 774
Canada	<2.5		0.9	5.8	3 623
Central African Republic	48.2	2.3	61.8	81.3	1 880
Chad	31.7	5.1			2 272
Chile	3.4	0.6	4.3	17.9	3 016
China	<2.5				3 326
Colombia	8.8	4.4			2 872
Comoros					2 217
Congo	37.7	2.0	51.7	88.3	2 069
Costa Rica	3.1	0.2	2.6	15.3	3 025

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
121	39	16.6	13.3	24.1	Belize
124	68	50.1	31.3	9.6	Benin
			22.4	6.4	Bhutan
109	47	18.9	12.7	20.2	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
133	46	31.2	9.1	17.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina
102	49	84.4	22.8	18.9	Botswana
134	32	-17.6	6.1	22.1	Brazil
129			12.7	14.1	Brunei Darussalam
115	40	-194.1	6.4	25.0	Bulgaria
124	64	11.1	25.5	5.6	Burkina Faso
			57.6	5.4	Burundi
107	52	95.8	9.7	11.8	Cabo Verde
120	69	-7.6	29.9	3.9	Cambodia
124	55	28.9	27.2	11.4	Cameroon
145	27	-80.6		29.4	Canada
86	53		40.1	7.5	Central African Republic
104	68	4.5	35.0	6.1	Chad
124	42	43.0	1.6	28.0	Chile
137	50	4.2	4.7	6.2	China
122	34	61.8	11.5	22.3	Colombia
99			22.6	7.8	Comoros
93	61	82.9	18.0	9.6	Congo
124	31	86.1	8.6	25.7	Costa Rica

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Côte d'Ivoire	14.9	3.8			2 862
Croatia	<2.5		1.3	11.0	3 087
Cuba	<2.5				3 340
Cyprus	<2.5				3 032
Czechia	<2.5		0.8	4.2	3 291
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	42.4	10.9			2 075
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.7	36.2	38.5	69.2	1 902
Denmark	<2.5		1.1	5.0	3 415
Djibouti	16.2	0.2			2 676
Dominica	5.6	<0.1			2 948
Dominican Republic	8.3	0.9			2 889
Ecuador	12.4	2.2	11.6	32.7	2 558
Egypt	5.4	5.4	6.7	27.8	3 267
El Salvador	8.5	0.5	13.8	47.1	2 693
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea					
Estonia	<2.5		0.8	7.9	3 261
Eswatini	11.6	0.1	30.8	64.1	2 554
Ethiopia	16.2	18.2	16.4	56.3	2 451
Fiji	5.6	<0.1	2.0	14.3	2 809
Finland	<2.5		1.9	8.0	3 356
France	<2.5		0.7	5.8	3 516

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
129	68	38.3	17.8	10.3	Côte d'Ivoire
124	30	-26.9		24.4	Croatia
137	46		7.0	24.6	Cuba
120	41	99.3		21.8	Cyprus
130	28	-71.4	2.5	26.0	Czechia
86	68	18.8	18.2	6.8	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
90			40.8	6.7	Democratic Republic of the Congo
134	28	-12.9		19.7	Denmark
111	56	97.6	34.0	13.5	Djibouti
120	33	100.0		27.9	Dominica
121	28	65.5	5.9	27.6	Dominican Republic
112	47	33.6	23.1	19.9	Ecuador
141	66	48.2	22.3	32.0	Egypt
118	48	47.8	11.2	24.6	El Salvador
			19.7	8.0	Equatorial Guinea
			49.1	5.0	Eritrea
129	29	-342.5	1.2	21.2	Estonia
112	60	66.8	22.6	16.5	Eswatini
111	77	7.5	35.3	4.5	Ethiopia
119	50	100.0	7.5	30.2	Fiji
132	31	-17.0		22.2	Finland
141	33	-115.4		21.6	France

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Gabon	15.7	0.3			2 661
Gambia	13.6	0.3	25.7	56.0	2 516
Georgia	8.7	0.3	9.5	39.7	2 840
Germany	<2.5		0.7	3.4	3 569
Ghana	6.1	1.8	8.6	50.2	3 067
Greece	<2.5		1.7	8.6	3 396
Grenada					2 399
Guatemala	16.8	2.9	19.2	49.7	2 538
Guinea			49.7	74.1	2 827
Guinea-Bissau					2 214
Guyana	5.2	<0.1			2 910
Haiti	46.8	5.3			2 139
Honduras	13.5	1.3	14.6	45.6	2 677
Hungary	<2.5		1.4	8.6	3 330
Iceland	<2.5		1.5	6.6	3 692
India	15.3	208.6			2 576
Indonesia	6.5	17.6	0.7	6.2	2 908
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.5	4.6	8.7	42.5	2 997
Iraq	37.5	14.7			2 238
Ireland	<2.5		4.3	8.3	3 901
Israel	<2.5		1.9	13.7	3 537
Italy	<2.5		1.2	6.7	3 517
Jamaica	7.7	0.2			2 789
Japan	<2.5		0.7	3.4	2 716

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
117	52	90.6	14.4	15.0	Gabon
113	61	51.6	16.1	10.3	Gambia
116	52	62.9	5.7	21.7	Georgia
141	28	-6.7	1.6	22.3	Germany
134	65	34.5	14.2	10.9	Ghana
135	31	29.1	2.2	24.9	Greece
98	26	100.0		21.3	Grenada
116	48	48.7	42.8	21.2	Guatemala
129	62	29.3	29.4	7.7	Guinea
100	64		28.0	9.5	Guinea-Bissau
125	45	-56.5	9.0	20.2	Guyana
91	53	60.2	20.4	22.7	Haiti
117	44	56.8	19.9	21.4	Honduras
132	29	-82.3		26.4	Hungary
146		92.5		21.9	Iceland
112	55	-5.2	30.9	3.9	India
126	68	10.1	31.8	6.9	Indonesia
127	53	36.1	6.3	25.8	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
98	60	56.8	11.6	30.4	Iraq
158	32	46.1		25.3	Ireland
154	34	97.0		26.1	Israel
140	35	35.3		19.9	Italy
114	37	99.3	8.5	24.7	Jamaica
113	41	70.4	5.5	4.3	Japan

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Jordan	9.5	1.0			2 723
Kazakhstan	<2.5		<0.5	2.3	3 130
Kenya	24.8	13.0	25.7	68.5	2 203
Kiribati	4.1	<0.1	7.9	40.9	3 110
Kuwait	<2.5		4.9	12.2	3 460
Kyrgyzstan	7.2	0.5	1.1	7.0	2 734
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.3	0.4	8.9	29.4	2 773
Latvia	<2.5		0.7	10.2	3 242
Lebanon	9.3	0.6			2 848
Lesotho	23.5	0.5	27.0	49.7	2 308
Liberia	38.9	1.9	37.3	80.6	2 147
Libya			18.6	37.4	
Lithuania	<2.5		1.7	11.3	3 425
Luxembourg	<2.5		0.8	3.1	3 479
Madagascar	43.2	11.7			1 899
Malawi	17.3	3.2	51.4	81.8	2 598
Malaysia	3.2	1.0	7.5	18.7	2 860
Maldives					2 239
Mali	10.4	2.0			2 878
Malta	<2.5		0.9	4.3	3 434
Marshall Islands					
Mauritania	9.1	0.4	6.5	39.8	2 866
Mauritius	6.2	<0.1	8.3	24.2	3 083
Mexico	7.2	9.2	5.8	26.1	3 160

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
116	46	100.0	7.3	35.5	Jordan
134	33	-82.1	6.7	21.0	Kazakhstan
99	58	44.1	19.4	7.1	Kenya
138	41		14.9	46.0	Kiribati
140	42	98.8	6.0	37.9	Kuwait
118	54	16.2	11.4	16.6	Kyrgyzstan
119	64	-3.2	30.2	5.3	Lao People's Democratic Republic
133	36	-167.8		23.6	Latvia
119	45	99.0	10.4	32.0	Lebanon
100	70	75.2	32.1	16.6	Lesotho
97	67	56.0	28.0	9.9	Liberia
			43.5	32.5	Libya
140	37	-223.5		26.3	Lithuania
135	29	13.0		22.6	Luxembourg
88	79	19.5	40.2	5.3	Madagascar
120	63	9.7	37.0	5.8	Malawi
120	42	71.9	20.9	15.6	Malaysia
90	46		14.2	8.6	Maldives
132	66	5.6	25.7	8.6	Mali
137	34	86.5		28.9	Malta
			32.2	52.9	Marshall Islands
128	55		24.2	12.7	Mauritania
126	46	95.2	8.7	10.8	Mauritius
133	42	32.9	12.1	28.9	Mexico

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Micronesia (Federated States of)					
Mongolia	4.3	0.1	4.9	26.2	2 873
Montenegro	<2.5		2.8	13.5	3 537
Morocco	4.2	1.5		28.0	3 402
Mozambique	31.2	9.5	40.5	71.1	2 089
Myanmar	7.6	4.1	1.9	22.2	2 851
Namibia	19.8	0.5	32.1	57.6	2 495
Nauru					
Nepal	4.8	1.4	12.0	36.4	2 885
Netherlands	<2.5		1.4	4.7	3 311
New Zealand	<2.5		3.9	14.0	3 196
Nicaragua	19.3	1.3			2 579
Niger					2 628
Nigeria	14.6	29.4	21.4	57.7	2 573
North Macedonia	2.7	<0.1	5.0	17.7	3 104
Norway	<2.5		1.0	4.1	3 369
Oman	8.2	0.4			2 930
Pakistan	12.9	27.9			2 478
Palau					
Panama	7.5	0.3			2 848
Papua New Guinea	24.6	2.2			2 207
Paraguay	9.2	0.7			2 762
Peru	8.7	2.8	19.2	47.8	2 792

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
				45.8	Micronesia (Federated States of)
125	42	36.5	7.1	20.6	Mongolia
143	32	90.6	8.1	23.3	Montenegro
144	61	56.9	12.9	26.1	Morocco
98	69	53.8	37.8	7.2	Mozambique
123	51	-2.7	25.2	5.8	Myanmar
110	54	69.4	18.4	17.2	Namibia
			15.0	61.0	Nauru
128	66	13.7	30.4	4.1	Nepal
129	27	85.1	1.6	20.4	Netherlands
129	32	43.3		30.8	New Zealand
112	52	38.7	14.1	23.7	Nicaragua
124	62	5.3	46.7	5.5	Niger
118	68	19.0	35.3	8.9	Nigeria
124	36	26.6	4.1	22.4	North Macedonia
132	31	42.0		23.1	Norway
117	40	93.6	12.2	27.0	Oman
111	51	-18.6	36.7	8.6	Pakistan
				55.3	Palau
124	43	69.5	14.7	22.7	Panama
100			48.4	21.3	Papua New Guinea
117	47	-61.9	4.6	20.3	Paraguay
121	55	52.4	10.8	19.7	Peru

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Philippines	9.4	10.1	4.0	42.7	2 770
Poland	<2.5		<0.5	5.8	3 552
Portugal	<2.5		3.2	11.5	3 494
Qatar					
Republic of Korea	<2.5		0.6	5.1	3 465
Republic of Moldova			4.5	27.2	2 408
Romania	<2.5		3.4	13.9	3 596
Russian Federation	<2.5		<0.5	6.0	3 374
Rwanda	35.2	4.4			2 210
Saint Kitts and Nevis					2 579
Saint Lucia					2 615
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.6	<0.1			2 965
Samoa	4.6	<0.1	3.4	23.6	3 061
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	11.9	<0.1			2 430
Saudi Arabia	3.9	1.3			3 308
Senegal	7.5	1.2	13.6	40.9	2 592
Serbia	3.9	0.3	2.6	12.0	2 857
Seychelles			3.3	14.7	3 083
Sierra Leone	26.2	2.0	31.8	83.9	2 325
Singapore			0.9	4.5	
Slovakia	4.0	0.2	1.1	6.0	2 883
Slovenia	<2.5		<0.5	8.2	3 205

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
123	58	23.2	28.7	6.4	Philippines
142	37	-15.1	2.3	23.1	Poland
140	32	74.4	3.3	20.8	Portugal
			4.6	35.1	Qatar
141	42	78.1	2.2	4.7	Republic of Korea
96	45	-43.7	4.9	18.9	Republic of Moldova
145	40	-44.0	9.7	22.5	Romania
138	41	-63.6		23.1	Russian Federation
100	52	24.8	32.6	5.8	Rwanda
105	28			22.9	Saint Kitts and Nevis
104	34	100.0	2.8	19.7	Saint Lucia
120	36	100.0		23.7	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
131	31		6.8	47.3	Samoa
					San Marino
108	43		11.8	12.4	Sao Tome and Principe
136	49	95.6	3.9	35.4	Saudi Arabia
116	66	57.4	17.2	8.8	Senegal
115	42	-45.8	5.3	21.5	Serbia
129			7.4	14.0	Seychelles
105	70	40.4	26.8	8.7	Sierra Leone
			2.8	6.1	Singapore
114	31	-86.1		20.5	Slovakia
129	39	29.8		20.2	Slovenia

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
Solomon Islands	16.5	0.1			2 440
Somalia	59.5	9.2	43.0	79.1	1 722
South Africa	6.5	3.8	19.3	44.9	2 887
South Sudan			62.0	84.8	
Spain	<2.5		1.8	8.8	3 335
Sri Lanka	6.8	1.4			2 736
Sudan	12.3	5.3	16.8	49.4	2 581
Suriname	8.7	<0.1			2 695
Sweden	<2.5		1.2	5.3	3 197
Switzerland	<2.5		<0.5	2.0	3 316
Syrian Arab Republic					2 756
Tajikistan					2 241
Thailand	8.2	5.7	8.5	29.8	2 806
Timor-Leste	22.6	0.3			2 310
Togo	20.4	1.7			2 435
Tonga			6.0	23.2	
Trinidad and Tobago	6.7	<0.1			2 988
Tunisia	3.0	0.3	10.7	25.1	3 439
Turkey	<2.5				3 742
Turkmenistan	4.1	0.2			2 835
Tuvalu					
Uganda			21.7	69.2	2 051
Ukraine	<2.5		2.5		3 092
United Arab Emirates	3.7	0.4			3 303

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
113	68		29.3	22.5	Solomon Islands
79			27.4	8.3	Somalia
120	53	15.3	23.2	28.3	South Africa
			30.6		South Sudan
134	27	37.4		23.8	Spain
120	55	30.5	16.0	5.2	Sri Lanka
116	53	23.6	33.7		Sudan
113	44	-17.3	8.0	26.4	Suriname
127	28	-24.2		20.6	Sweden
130	24	56.5		19.5	Switzerland
117			29.6	27.8	Syrian Arab Republic
99	56	47.5	15.3	14.2	Tajikistan
115	48	-74.1	12.3	10.0	Thailand
106	67	34.9	48.8	3.8	Timor-Leste
109	70	22.6	23.8	8.4	Togo
			2.6	48.2	Tonga
123	38	100.0	8.7	18.6	Trinidad and Tobago
147	50	65.5	8.6	26.9	Tunisia
156	44	0.8		32.1	Turkey
123	58	12.3	7.6	18.6	Turkmenistan
			9.7	51.6	Tuvalu
95	45	5.2	27.9	5.3	Uganda
125	48	-202.9	15.9	24.1	Ukraine
124	42	100.0		31.7	United Arab Emirates

SELECTED INDICATORS – FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CONTINUED)

	PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT	NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED	PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY	AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY
	PERCENT, 2018–2020	MILLION, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2018–2020	KCAL/CAP/DAY, 2018–2020
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<2.5		0.7	3.9	3 304
United Republic of Tanzania	25.1	14.5	24.7	56.4	2 363
United States of America	<2.5		0.8	8.0	3 786
Uruguay	<2.5		6.7	23.5	3 198
Uzbekistan	<2.5		4.0	19.7	3 221
Vanuatu	9.3	<0.1	2.4	23.3	2 634
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	27.4	7.8			2 210
Viet Nam	6.7	6.5	0.5	6.5	2 921
Yemen	45.4	13.2			2 012
Zambia			23.2	51.4	2 003
Zimbabwe			32.1	69.8	1 768

AVERAGE DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY ADEQUACY	SHARE OF CEREALS/ROOTS/TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY	CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO	PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5	PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER	
PERCENT, 2018–2020	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2016–2018	PERCENT, 2020	PERCENT, 2016	
133	33	8.5		27.8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
111	55	3.9	32.0	8.4	United Republic of Tanzania
149	24	-22.8	3.2	36.2	United States of America
133	39	-110.2	6.5	27.9	Uruguay
136	54	25.4	9.9	16.6	Uzbekistan
121	47	87.2	28.7	25.2	Vanuatu
94	45	68.7	10.6	25.6	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
127	53	8.3	22.3	2.1	Viet Nam
92	66	96.0	37.2	17.1	Yemen
92	69	-9.8	32.3	8.1	Zambia
79	59	37.8	23.0	15.5	Zimbabwe

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA./CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
WORLD	31.2	36.5	341 585	0.20	72 213
AFRICA	21.4	37.4	16 443	0.21	2 018
AMERICAS	41.4	29.2	55 976	0.36	12 057
ASIA	20.0	53.6	239 602	0.13	6 463
EUROPE	46.0	20.9	26 268	0.39	15 794
OCEANIA	21.8	44.2	3 296	0.79	35 881
Afghanistan	1.9	58.3	3 208	0.21	1
Albania	28.8	42.9	357	0.24	1
Algeria	0.8	17.4	1 365	0.20	1
Andorra	34.0	40.0	0	0.01	0
Angola	53.9	45.7	86	0.16	
Antigua and Barbuda	18.6	20.5	0	0.05	
Argentina	10.5	39.6	2 357	0.75	3 631
Armenia	11.5	58.9	208	0.17	1
Australia	17.4	47.1	2 546	1.23	35 688
Austria	47.2	32.1	100	0.16	672
Azerbaijan	13.6	57.8	1 450	0.23	38
Bahamas	50.9	1.4	1	0.03	0
Bahrain	0.9	11.0	4	0.00	
Bangladesh	14.5	72.2	5 590	0.05	2
Barbados	14.7	23.3	5	0.03	
Belarus	43.1	41.3	30	0.62	1
Belgium	22.8	44.8	24	0.08	93
Belize	56.5	7.5	4	0.31	0
Benin	28.3	35.0	24	0.29	15

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
				PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2017
		10 716.6	7 213.9	19.8	WORLD
		2 358.4	1 138.9	57.5	AFRICA
		3 068.1	1 748.4	24.6	AMERICAS
		4 114.7	3 249.9	13.3	ASIA
		936.9	854.0	11.9	EUROPE
		238.6	222.7	33.9	OCEANIA
54.8	1 758	16.5	16.5	45.3	Afghanistan
5.8	10 476	3.4	3.4	33.1	Albania
137.9	276	13.7	13.0	5.5	Algeria
	4 098	0.0	0.0		Andorra
1.9	4 817	169.2	37.0	65.7	Angola
8.5	540	0.0	0.0	3.4	Antigua and Barbuda
10.5	19 752	218.6	152.6	51.5	Argentina
54.8	2 632	2.2	2.2	18.8	Armenia
4.7	19 761	147.9	140.0	27.1	Australia
9.6	8 739	8.8	8.5	8.4	Austria
53.7	3 485	9.1	8.6	10.8	Azerbaijan
	1 815	0.1	0.1	4.7	Bahamas
133.7	74	0.3	0.3	0.1	Bahrain
5.7	7 604	117.4	117.4	47.2	Bangladesh
87.5	279	0.1	0.1	3.7	Barbados
4.6	6 125	45.5	45.1	31.2	Belarus
49.1	1 594	11.7	11.7	7.3	Belgium
1.3	56 736	8.5	0.7	85.8	Belize
1.0	2 298	16.9	6.1	60.6	Benin

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Bhutan	71.4	13.5	33	0.13	7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	47.1	34.9	297	0.42	144
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.7	43.3	3	0.34	2
Botswana	27.1	45.6	4	0.11	
Brazil	59.6	28.3	8 200	0.30	1 283
Brunei Darussalam	72.1	2.5	1	0.02	
Bulgaria	35.7	46.4	136	0.52	215
Burkina Faso	22.9	44.2	55	0.30	88
Burundi	10.9	79.2	23	0.13	0
Cabo Verde	11.3	19.6	4	0.10	1
Cambodia	46.6	31.5	270	0.25	26
Cameroon	43.2	20.6	29	0.30	0
Canada	38.7	6.5	1 218	1.04	1 321
Central African Republic	35.9	8.2	1	0.40	
Chad	3.5	39.9	30	0.33	
Chile	24.3	21.1	1 110	0.09	21
China	23.1	56.1	75 238	0.09	2 226
Colombia	53.5	44.8	1 087	0.20	30
Comoros	17.9	70.4	0	0.14	1
Congo	64.3	31.1	2	0.12	
Costa Rica	59.1	34.8	160	0.11	9
Côte d'Ivoire	9.3	66.7	73	0.31	67
Croatia	34.6	26.9	30	0.22	108

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
				PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2017
1.4	103 395	0.6	0.6	22.4	Bhutan
1.2	50 559	107.9	31.1	60.3	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
2.7	11 282	2.9	2.9	9.1	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2.0	5 430	170.3	4.1	89.9	Botswana
1.4	41 281	1 229.4	552.8	61.3	Brazil
3.5	19 815	0.5	0.5	3.1	Brunei Darussalam
40.1	3 021	10.1	6.8	9.9	Bulgaria
7.8	683	31.3	24.8	76.0	Burkina Faso
10.2	1 122	8.5	6.5	61.0	Burundi
8.4	552	0.1	0.1	12.0	Cabo Verde
1.0	29 299	56.0	23.2	76.9	Cambodia
1.6	11 229	64.2	14.9	81.8	Cameroon
3.7	78 275	224.1	97.4	21.1	Canada
0.3	30 216	43.1	16.7	93.5	Central African Republic
4.3	2 953	100.7	76.7	92.7	Chad
21.6	49 285	13.3	13.0	8.8	Chile
43.2	1 946	792.0	791.8	5.4	China
4.2	47 522	160.5	73.6	45.7	Colombia
0.8	1 442	0.4	0.3	49.7	Comoros
0.0	158 647	31.1	7.1	79.3	Congo
5.2	22 603	4.6	4.6	61.9	Costa Rica
5.1	3 356	33.1	9.4	36.7	Côte d'Ivoire
1.5	25 383	3.8	3.4	10.9	Croatia

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Cuba	31.2	61.7	639	0.32	2
Cyprus	18.7	13.6	38	0.10	6
Czechia	34.7	45.6	46	0.24	541
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	50.3	21.8	1 460	0.10	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	56.1	13.9	11	0.15	89
Denmark	15.7	65.7	354	0.42	295
Djibouti	0.3	73.4	1	0.00	
Dominica	63.8	33.3	0	0.32	0
Dominican Republic	44.2	50.3	307	0.11	134
Ecuador	50.6	21.5	1 710	0.14	48
Egypt	0.1	3.9	3 823	0.04	116
El Salvador	28.4	57.7	45	0.14	2
Equatorial Guinea	87.6	10.1	1	0.13	
Eritrea	8.7	62.7	21	0.20	
Estonia	56.1	22.7	3	0.53	221
Eswatini	28.9	71.1	50	0.17	1
Ethiopia	15.2	33.6	858	0.16	210
Fiji	62.0	23.3	4	0.28	23
Finland	73.7	7.5	55	0.41	307
France	31.4	52.3	2 691	0.29	2 241
Gabon	91.4	8.6	4	0.23	
Gambia	24.6	59.8	5	0.19	0

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	PERCENT, 2017	
23.9	3 362	13.6	13.6	19.9	Cuba
28.3	656	0.6	0.5	4.1	Cyprus
24.2	1 233	9.2	8.3	5.5	Czechia
27.7	3 020	8.7	5.6	19.6	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
0.2	15 261	653.1	28.0	85.5	Democratic Republic of the Congo
29.1	1 043	15.6	13.3	24.2	Denmark
6.3	313	0.8	0.8	35.5	Djibouti
10.0	2 792	0.0	0.0	40.5	Dominica
50.3	2 211	10.8	10.2	25.2	Dominican Republic
6.8	25 895	39.8	13.8	47.4	Ecuador
116.9	584	36.9	36.8	10.1	Egypt
13.2	4 091	3.8	2.6	26.2	El Salvador
0.2	19 863	3.9	0.1	27.9	Equatorial Guinea
11.2	2 119	5.5	4.8	73.4	Eritrea
17.4	9 680	4.7	4.7	16.1	Estonia
77.6	3 969	1.4	1.1	38.7	Eswatini
32.3	1 117	161.8	124.7	69.3	Ethiopia
0.3	32 315	0.7	0.7	38.3	Fiji
6.6	19 918	13.9	13.9	16.3	Finland
23.6	3 247	91.5	91.5	18.3	France
0.5	78 329	7.7	1.5	16.0	Gabon
2.2	3 509	1.9	1.4	50.9	Gambia

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Georgia	40.6	34.1	427	0.11	1
Germany	32.7	47.7	676	0.14	1 291
Ghana	35.1	55.4	36	0.17	31
Greece	30.3	47.4	1 530	0.31	529
Grenada	52.1	23.5	2	0.06	0
Guatemala	33.0	36.0	338	0.12	88
Guinea	25.4	59.0	95	0.30	1
Guinea-Bissau	70.7	29.0	25	0.29	1
Guyana	93.6	6.3	143	0.59	
Haiti	12.7	66.8	97	0.12	3
Honduras	57.0	31.4	90	0.16	29
Hungary	22.5	57.8	230	0.46	303
Iceland	0.5	18.6	0	0.36	9
India	24.2	60.4	70 400	0.12	2 299
Indonesia	49.4	33.2	6 722	0.19	252
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.6	28.9	9 600	0.21	12
Iraq	1.9	21.3	3 525	0.13	0
Ireland	11.3	65.7		0.09	74
Israel	6.5	29.5	306	0.06	5
Italy	32.2	44.4	4 124	0.15	1 993
Jamaica	54.8	41.0	31	0.07	0
Japan	68.4	12.1	2 405	0.03	11
Jordan	1.1	11.6	107	0.03	1
Kazakhstan	1.3	79.4	2 205	1.62	294

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
	PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	
4.2	15 821	2.2	2.2	17.4	Georgia
33.5	1 853	77.9	77.9	7.9	Germany
6.3	1 888	11.1	11.1	30.7	Ghana
20.5	6 501	8.9	8.9	9.0	Greece
7.1	1 794	0.0	0.0	4.9	Grenada
5.7	7 416	15.7	11.2	51.7	Guatemala
1.4	18 205	37.1	23.2	80.8	Guinea
1.5	16 753	3.7	2.1	80.3	Guinea-Bissau
3.3	347 879	35.9	7.5	93.6	Guyana
13.4	1 261	5.5	4.9	28.1	Haiti
4.6	9 613	13.4	7.7	73.5	Honduras
7.7	10 713	15.0	14.6	16.9	Hungary
0.4	504 881	1.3	1.3	12.0	Iceland
66.5	1 413	768.6	768.2	20.1	India
29.7	7 542	1 149.1	491.5	54.9	Indonesia
81.3	1 675	47.2	47.2	3.5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
47.1	2 338	12.7	12.2	2.7	Iraq
20.0	10 791	25.9	25.9	36.7	Ireland
95.9	212	2.8	2.8	1.9	Israel
30.0	3 155	42.3	42.3	8.0	Italy
12.5	3 688	3.5	3.5	10.7	Jamaica
36.5	3 380	45.8	44.1	2.0	Japan
100.1	94	1.7	1.7	4.8	Jordan
32.7	5 918	32.9	32.9	7.1	Kazakhstan

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA./CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Kenya	6.3	48.6	151	0.12	154
Kiribati	1.5	42.0		0.29	
Kuwait	0.4	8.4	18	0.00	0
Kyrgyzstan	6.8	54.1	1 023	0.21	19
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72.1	10.4	439	0.24	9
Latvia	54.8	31.5	1	0.70	290
Lebanon	14.0	64.3	90	0.04	2
Lesotho	1.1	70.6	3	0.07	
Liberia	79.4	20.3	3	0.14	0
Libya	0.1	8.7	400	0.30	
Lithuania	35.1	47.5	4	0.81	242
Luxembourg	34.5	51.1		0.10	6
Madagascar	21.4	70.3	1 086	0.13	77
Malawi	24.2	59.9	91	0.20	12
Malaysia	58.3	26.1	442	0.26	1
Maldives	2.7	21.3		0.01	
Mali	10.9	33.8	380	0.33	11
Malta	1.4	32.4	4	0.02	0
Marshall Islands	52.2	47.8		0.14	
Mauritania	0.3	38.5	45	0.09	
Mauritius	19.1	42.4	19	0.06	0
Mexico	33.9	49.4	6 811	0.17	302
Micronesia (Federated States of)	92.0	31.4		0.17	

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	PERCENT, 2017	
33.2	597	53.8	53.3	53.3	Kenya
	0	0.0	0.0	7.2	Kiribati
3850.5	5	1.5	1.5	0.4	Kuwait
50.0	3 746	5.8	5.8	33.0	Kyrgyzstan
4.8	47 228	24.2	10.4	81.1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
1.1	18 118	6.1	5.5	34.4	Latvia
58.8	656	1.1	1.1	3.8	Lebanon
2.6	1 433	1.5	1.5	30.1	Lesotho
0.3	48 143	14.7	0.8	81.5	Liberia
817.1	105	3.7	3.7	3.4	Libya
1.8	8 746	10.3	9.6	32.3	Lithuania
4.3	5 792	0.7	0.7	6.5	Luxembourg
11.3	12 832	36.8	28.1	78.4	Madagascar
17.5	952	16.3	9.0	67.0	Malawi
3.4	18 396	100.4	61.0	21.9	Malaysia
15.7	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maldives
8.0	6 290	37.0	36.9	86.3	Mali
85.1	115	0.1	0.1	2.4	Malta
	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Marshall Islands
13.2	2 589	11.4	10.7	65.4	Mauritania
21.5	2 171	0.2	0.2	2.5	Mauritius
44.5	3 660	130.0	114.7	13.0	Mexico
	0	0.1	0.1	25.8	Micronesia (Federated States of)

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Mongolia	9.1	72.8	87	0.41	0
Montenegro	61.5	19.1	2	0.02	5
Morocco	12.8	66.4	1 946	0.24	10
Mozambique	47.0	52.7	118	0.20	8
Myanmar	44.2	19.6	2 295	0.23	13
Namibia	8.2	47.1	8	0.32	0
Nauru	0.0	20.0		0.04	
Nepal	41.6	28.8	1 369	0.08	9
Netherlands	11.0	54.0	522	0.06	68
New Zealand	37.5	39.3	735	0.13	89
Nicaragua	29.2	42.1	199	0.27	43
Niger	0.9	36.8	102	0.76	0
Nigeria	23.9	75.9	331	0.20	55
North Macedonia	39.7	50.2	128	0.22	4
Norway	33.3	2.7	84	0.15	45
Oman	0.0	4.7	101	0.02	0
Pakistan	4.9	47.1	19 990	0.14	65
Palau	89.9	9.4		0.13	
Panama	57.0	30.5	32	0.18	6
Papua New Guinea	79.3	2.6		0.11	25
Paraguay	41.2	54.9	140	0.68	58
Peru	56.6	19.1	2 600	0.17	394
Philippines	24.0	41.7	1 972	0.10	168
Poland	30.9	47.4	271	0.30	508

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
	PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	PERCENT, 2017
3.4	10 977	34.8	34.5	55.2	Mongolia
	0	0.5	0.5	9.6	Montenegro
50.8	805	18.5	18.5	20.4	Morocco
1.8	7 360	76.3	18.9	70.0	Mozambique
5.8	21 743	204.1	114.8	81.9	Myanmar
0.9	16 301	17.4	6.8	77.1	Namibia
	937	0.0	0.0	2.2	Nauru
8.3	7 482	35.5	31.8	70.6	Nepal
16.4	5 334	28.2	28.1	9.7	Netherlands
8.0	68 942	47.9	46.1	48.7	New Zealand
2.7	25 446	32.6	12.1	67.6	Nicaragua
7.5	1 517	34.3	33.0	79.1	Niger
9.7	1 461	135.2	89.1	50.8	Nigeria
25.3	3 073	1.3	1.3	11.9	North Macedonia
2.0	73 624	7.2	7.2	9.6	Norway
116.7	290	3.0	3.0	1.8	Oman
118.2	1 163	212.1	205.1	43.8	Pakistan
	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Palau
0.9	33 351	8.4	4.5	50.3	Panama
0.1	93 071	58.2	34.2	80.4	Papua New Guinea
1.8	55 746	81.9	33.7	94.7	Paraguay
6.5	58 763	122.1	28.1	57.5	Peru
28.7	4 491	65.9	65.8	28.6	Philippines
33.2	1 595	61.0	61.0	9.8	Poland

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
Portugal	36.2	39.0	548	0.17	293
Qatar	0.0	5.8	24	0.01	
Republic of Korea	64.5	16.8	707	0.03	30
Republic of Moldova	11.8	68.8	222	0.48	28
Romania	30.1	60.1	3 152	0.48	395
Russian Federation	49.8	13.2	4 300	0.85	674
Rwanda	11.2	73.4	9	0.11	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	42.3	23.1	0	0.10	
Saint Lucia	34.1	17.4	3	0.05	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	73.2	18.0	0	0.05	
Samoa	57.3	26.8		0.32	41
San Marino	16.7	38.3		0.07	
Sao Tome and Principe	54.7	45.8	10	0.20	11
Saudi Arabia	0.5	80.8	1 620	0.10	25
Senegal	42.1	46.1	120	0.20	6
Serbia	31.1	39.8	63	0.32	21
Seychelles	73.3	3.4	0	0.02	
Sierra Leone	35.4	54.7	30	0.22	158
Singapore	22.0	0.9		0.00	0
Slovakia	40.1	39.2	66	0.25	198
Slovenia	61.6	30.4	7	0.11	50
Solomon Islands	90.2	4.2		0.16	4
Somalia	9.7	70.3	200	0.07	

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	PERCENT, 2017	
12.3	7 547	8.8	8.8	9.9	Portugal
431.0	21	1.5	1.5	0.4	Qatar
85.2	1 362	21.7	18.9	2.6	Republic of Korea
12.4	3 028	2.1	2.1	21.1	Republic of Moldova
6.0	10 869	24.2	17.7	15.3	Romania
4.1	31 053	248.2	145.7	10.0	Russian Federation
6.1	1 081	7.5	5.6	61.1	Rwanda
50.8	458	0.0	0.0	3.1	Saint Kitts and Nevis
14.3	1 649	0.0	0.0	9.6	Saint Lucia
7.9	907	0.0	0.0	5.3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	0	0.3	0.2	38.2	Samoa
	0	0.0			San Marino
1.9	10 330	0.2	0.0	7.1	Sao Tome and Principe
1000.0	71	18.3	18.3	0.8	Saudi Arabia
11.8	2 458	17.1	13.1	59.9	Senegal
6.3	18 426	13.4	6.8	10.4	Serbia
	0	0.0	0.0	0.8	Seychelles
0.5	20 915	7.2	3.8	52.9	Sierra Leone
81.9	104	0.6	0.6	0.2	Singapore
2.4	9 188	2.8	2.8	5.6	Slovakia
6.5	15 338	3.3	2.1	9.9	Slovenia
	68 468	0.3	0.1	81.6	Solomon Islands
24.5	979	40.2	22.9	86.3	Somalia

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA./CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
South Africa	14.1	79.4	1 670	0.21	30
South Sudan	11.3	44.7	19	0.22	
Spain	37.2	52.5	3 923	0.36	2 355
Sri Lanka	34.2	45.5	637	0.11	70
Sudan	10.0	36.9	1 855	0.47	74
Suriname	97.5	0.5	68	0.12	0
Sweden	68.7	7.4	157	0.25	614
Switzerland	32.0	38.1	52	0.05	169
Syrian Arab Republic	2.8	75.8	1 310	0.34	20
Tajikistan	3.1	34.1	822	0.09	10
Thailand	39.0	43.3	6 415	0.31	188
Timor-Leste	62.0	25.6	35	0.18	32
Togo	22.3	70.2	8	0.35	39
Tonga	12.4	48.6		0.30	1
Trinidad and Tobago	44.6	10.5	7	0.03	
Tunisia	4.5	62.7	487	0.43	287
Turkey	28.7	49.0	5 215	0.28	546
Turkmenistan	8.8	72.0	1 995	0.34	
Tuvalu	33.3	60.0		0.15	
Uganda	11.9	71.9	11	0.21	184
Ukraine	16.7	71.3	2 166	0.77	468
United Arab Emirates	4.5	5.5	90	0.01	5

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
				PERCENT, 2018	PERCENT, 2017
63.6	889	47.0	37.6	4.9	South Africa
4.2	4 510	243.3	50.0	96.6	South Sudan
42.6	2 388	50.4	49.6	12.4	Spain
90.8	2 487	8.0	7.4	19.2	Sri Lanka
118.7	904	99.9	78.9	81.5	Sudan
4.0	171 878	17.0	1.9	61.6	Suriname
3.4	17 449	37.2	13.3	41.9	Sweden
6.5	6 275	7.0	6.5	11.8	Switzerland
124.4	992	7.4	7.0	11.3	Syrian Arab Republic
64.5	2 407	7.0	7.0	52.0	Tajikistan
23.0	6 317	93.1	80.3	16.3	Thailand
28.3	6 479	1.4	1.0	65.9	Timor-Leste
3.4	1 863	4.4	3.2	57.6	Togo
	0	0.1	0.1	31.6	Tonga
20.3	2 763	0.5	0.4	0.8	Trinidad and Tobago
96.0	399	6.1	6.1	12.4	Tunisia
45.4	2 570	62.8	62.8	9.1	Turkey
143.6	4 233	11.4	11.4	7.4	Turkmenistan
	0	0.0	0.0	27.7	Tuvalu
5.8	1 407	50.0	38.5	74.4	Uganda
13.9	3 961	50.0	43.5	14.7	Ukraine
1667.3	16	4.0	4.0	0.7	United Arab Emirates

SELECTED INDICATORS – SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

	SHARE OF FOREST LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA IN TOTAL LAND AREA	LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION	CROPLAND AREA PER CAPITA	AGRICULTURE AREA UNDER ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
	PERCENT, 2019	PERCENT, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019	HA/CAP, 2019	THOUSAND HA, 2019
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13.2	72.4	208	0.09	465
United Republic of Tanzania	52.2	44.8	364	0.27	279
United States of America	33.9	44.4	26 916	0.49	2 327
Uruguay	11.5	80.3	263	0.59	2 144
Uzbekistan	8.3	58.0	4 307	0.13	1
Vanuatu	36.3	15.3		0.48	8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	52.5	24.4	1 055	0.12	
Viet Nam	46.5	39.5	4 585	0.12	62
Yemen	1.0	44.4	680	0.05	
Zambia	60.5	32.1	156	0.21	0
Zimbabwe	45.2	41.9	187	0.28	1

WATER STRESS	TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA	EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND	FARM-GATE EMISSIONS	SHARE OF EMISSIONS DUE TO AGRICULTURE AND RELATED LAND USE IN TOTAL EMISSIONS	
PERCENT, 2018	M ³ /CAP, 2018	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQ, 2019	PERCENT, 2017	
14.4	2 189	57.1	56.3	11.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
13.0	1 710	184.9	65.9	88.7	United Republic of Tanzania
28.2	9 383	612.5	476.7	7.6	United States of America
9.8	49 923	28.3	28.3	67.9	Uruguay
168.9	1 505	38.0	38.0	19.9	Uzbekistan
	34 167	0.5	0.5	64.7	Vanuatu
7.5	45 868	101.4	44.2	40.0	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
18.1	9 253	79.2	79.1	25.3	Viet Nam
169.8	74	7.4	7.4	14.6	Yemen
2.8	6 040	447.9	38.1	97.3	Zambia
35.4	1 385	22.6	11.9	71.5	Zimbabwe

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

ADULT OBESITY, PREVALENCE

The prevalence of obesity in the adult population is the percentage of adults age 18 and over whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is more than 30 kg/m². The BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height, or the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres.

Source: WHO

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

AGRICULTURAL LAND

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

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

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

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Owner: UN

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND OTHER LAND USE EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) consist of non-CO₂ gases, namely methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) produced by crop and livestock production and management activities, CO₂ emissions by sources and sinks from forestland, net forest conversion and drained organic soils, and non-CO₂ emissions from forest fires and fires in organic soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

AGRICULTURE, VALUE ADDED

This is the total value added in AFF. The value added is the net output of a sector after adding up the value of all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making

deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. ISIC, revision 3 or 4, determines the origin of value added. Agriculture here refers to the broad agricultural sector (AFF).

Source: World Bank
Owner: World Bank

AID DISBURSEMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

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

to disburse a commitment. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) uses a sector classification specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g. health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question "which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster".

Source: OECD
Owner: OECD

ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

Animal oils and fats include animal fats that are obtained in the course of dressing the carcasses of slaughtered animals (slaughter fats), or at a later stage in the butchering process when meat is being prepared for final consumption (butcher fats).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

AQUACULTURE FISH PRODUCTION

Aquaculture fish production is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing

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

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
 Owner: FAO

ARABLE LAND

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
 Owner: FAO

CAPTURE FISH PRODUCTION

Hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms are capture fish production. The capture production statistics here indicates the nominal catches of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes or other utilizations in live weight equivalent. Data included here cover capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but exclude production of marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants. Fish production is the sum of aquaculture and capture fish production.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
 Owner: FAO

CEREAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

CEREALS

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

all considered cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

CEREALS AND PREPARATIONS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (FOOD)

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

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

CROPLAND

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

CROPS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

DAIRY PRODUCTS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY (KCAL/ CAP/DAY)

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY, AVERAGE

The figures for the dietary energy supply average are based on the latest available data from national food balance sheets, and represent the amount of food available for human consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

EGGS, PRIMARY

Egg production by type of poultry should refer to the total production of eggs in the shell by all types of hens in both the traditional sector (individually owned small flocks) and the modern sector (large-scale, intensive commercial poultry farms). Total production includes eggs for hatching but excludes farm waste.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

EMISSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

Emissions on agricultural land are composed of the sum of emissions within the farm gate and food-related land use change emissions from net forest conversion, fires in organic soils and fires in humid tropical forests.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

EMISSIONS SHARES

Emissions from the different economic sectors (energy, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), industrial processes and product use, waste and international bunkers) and their related contributions to all emissions by gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases) are computed in this domain. Emissions from food systems that can be associated with farm gate activities, food-related land use change and pre- and post- production activities are also computed along with their contributions to all emissions.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (TOTAL POPULATION, MALE, FEMALE)

Employment comprises all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or having a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). The working-age population is the population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes

it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made. To promote international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as all persons aged 15 and older, but this may vary from country to country based on national laws and practices (some countries also use an upper age limit). The classification by economic activity refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but rather on the characteristics of the economic unit in which the person worked. Data presented by branch of economic activity is based on ISIC.

Source: ILO estimates, November 2020

(Employment by economic activity)

Owner: ILO

EXPORT VALUE

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

FARM-GATE EMISSIONS

Farm-gate emissions covers all GHG emissions produced from agricultural processes (enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, synthetic fertilizers, manure applied to soils, manure left on pastures, crop residues, drained organic soils, burning of crop residues, savanna fires, energy use) within the farm gate and at the farm boundary. Non-CO₂ gases, namely methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), are produced by crop and livestock production and management activities whereas CO₂ emissions are produced from the drainage of organic soils and energy used on farms. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

FERTILIZERS

The use of fertilizers refers to agricultural use of inorganic (mineral or chemical) fertilizers for the three main plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (expressed as P₂O₅) and potassium (expressed as K₂O). It

includes both straight fertilizers (those containing only one of the three primary plant nutrients) and compound fertilizers (those containing more than one of the three primary plant nutrients; they may be NP, NK, PK or NPK). Agricultural use refers to the use for crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, excluding use for animal feed.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

FISH NET TRADE

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

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
Owner: FAO

FOOD

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

FOREST LAND

Land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than

10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. Excludes land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Explanatory notes:

- Forest land is determined both by the presence of trees and by the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres *in situ*.
- Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but that are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 metres. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked owing to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and that are expected to be regenerated within five years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify the use of a longer time frame.
- Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas.
- May include forest land in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas, such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
- Includes windbreaks, shelter belts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 metres.
- Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 metres.
- Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless of whether this area is classified as land area or not.
- Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.
- Some agroforestry systems such as the taungya system, where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.
- Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit-tree plantations (permanent crops), oil palm plantations, rubber and Christmas trees (permanent crops) and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
 Owner: FAO

FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division
Owner: FAO

FOREST PRODUCTS IMPORTS

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division
Owner: FAO

FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

Forest product production includes the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be

converted into paper as part of a continuous process). This includes production from all sources within the country including public, private and informal sources. It excludes the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood-based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division
Owner: FAO

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Vegetables, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. Chilies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices.

Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0 °C without the products being frozen. Fruit crops consist of fruits and berries that, with few exceptions, are characterized by their sweet taste. Nearly all are permanent crops, mainly from trees, bushes and shrubs, as well as vines and palms. Fruit crops are consumed directly as food and are processed into dried fruit, fruit juice, canned fruit, frozen fruit, jam, alcoholic beverages, etc.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

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

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

IMPORT VALUE

Import values are reported as CIF (cost insurance and freight: the value of the goods, plus the value of the services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country, plus the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division
Owner: FAO

INFLATION RATE

The inflation rate of an index for any month refers to the percentage change in the index value for the month as compared to the index value of the corresponding month of the previous year. Global and

regional food consumer price inflation measures food inflation for a group of countries at different geographical scales: Africa, Europe, Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Asia. Global and regional inflation are calculated using household consumption expenditure weights.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

LAND AREA

Country area excluding area under inland waters and coastal waters.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION

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

floodwater to water crops), equipped wetlands and inland valley bottoms and equipped flood recession. It excludes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

LAND UNDER PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES

Land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops through cultivation or naturally (wild prairie or grazing land) is considered land under permanent meadows and

pastures. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops is the most important use of the area. Measures may be taken to keep or increase productivity of the land (i.e. use of fertilizers, mowing or systematic grazing by domestic animals.) This class includes:

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE, AND FORESTRY EMISSIONS

LULUCF covers all GHG emissions and removals

produced in the different land use categories, representing the three IPCC Land Use categories: cropland, forest land, and grassland, collectively called emissions/removals from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector. FOLU emissions consist of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane) and N₂O (nitrous oxide) associated with land management activities. CO₂ emissions/removals are derived from estimated net carbon stock changes in above- and below-ground biomass pools of forest land, including forest land converted to other land uses. CH₄ and N₂O, and additional CO₂ emissions are estimated for fires and drainage of organic soils. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

LIVESTOCK PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Livestock primary production includes products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offals, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from

live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

MEAT

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

MILK

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS FROM FOREST LAND

Net CO₂ emissions/removals from forest land consist of net carbon stock change in the living biomass pool (aboveground and belowground) associated with: (i) forest, referring to changes occurred on forest land in the reported year; and (ii) net forest conversion from forest land to other land uses. The FAOSTAT data are computed at Tier 3, with the stock difference method, following IPCC 2006 Vol. 4, Ch. 2 and 4.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

NET FOREST CONVERSION, NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS

Net CO₂ emissions/removals from forest land consist of net carbon stock gain/loss in the living biomass pool (aboveground and belowground biomass) associated with forest and net forest conversion. The FAOSTAT emissions database is computed following Tier 1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and uses area and carbon stocks data compiled by countries in the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessments.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

NET TRADE

Value in USD of exports minus imports.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

OIL CROPS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging

materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

PESTICIDES

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

Pesticides use data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agricultural sector. Figures are expressed in metric tonnes of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: use in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
 Owner: FAO

PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY

The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity is an estimate of the percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as moderately or severely food insecure. The assessment is conducted using data collected with the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) or a compatible experience-based food security measurement questionnaire (such as the Household Food Security Survey Module – HFSSM). The probability to be food insecure is estimated using the one-parameter logistic Item Response Theory model (the Rasch model) and thresholds for classification

are made cross-country comparable by calibrating the metrics obtained in each country against the FIES global reference scale, maintained by FAO. The threshold to classify “moderate or severe” food insecurity corresponds to the severity associated with the item “having to eat less” on the global FIES scale. In simpler terms, a household is classified as moderately or severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household was reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to low-quality diets and might have been forced to also reduce the quantity of food they would normally eat because of a lack of money or other resources. It is an indicator of a lack of food access.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
 Owner: FAO

PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY

The prevalence of severe food insecurity is an estimate of the percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. The assessment is conducted using data collected with the FIES or a compatible

experience-based food security measurement questionnaire (such as the HFSSM). The probability to be food insecure is estimated using the one-parameter logistic Item Response Theory model (the Rasch model) and thresholds for classification are made cross-country comparable by calibrating the metrics obtained in each country against the FIES global reference scale, maintained by FAO. The threshold to classify “severe” food insecurity corresponds to the severity associated with the item “having not eaten for an entire day” on the global FIES scale. In simpler terms, a household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household was reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as having been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, having skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources. It is an indicator of lack of food access.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

Expresses the probability that a randomly selected individual from the population consumes an amount of calories that is insufficient to cover their energy requirement for an active and healthy life. The indicator is computed by comparing a probability distribution of habitual daily dietary energy consumption with a threshold level called the minimum dietary energy requirement. Both are based on the notion of an average individual in the reference population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

PRODUCER PRICES

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

PRODUCTION

Figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial

production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at time of catch). All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

PRODUCTION, CROPS

Production and crops refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of a crop not harvested for any reason. Production, therefore, includes the quantities of the

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

RECOVERED PAPER

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for reuse or trade include paper and paperboard that have been used for their

original purposes and residues from paper and paperboard production.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

ROUNDWOOD

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed is comprised of all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls, where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

ROOTS AND TUBERS

Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers,

rhizomes, corms and stems. The denomination "roots and tubers" excludes crops that are cultivated mainly for feed (mangolds, swedes) or for processing into sugar (sugar beets), and those classified as "roots, bulb and tuberous vegetables" (onions, garlic and beets).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

SAWNWOOD

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

SHARE OF CEREALS, ROOTS AND TUBERS IN DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

STARCHY ROOTS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

STUNTING, CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

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

Source: World Bank

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

SUGAR CROPS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

UNDERNOURISHED, NUMBER OF PEOPLE

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

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum

dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

VEGETABLE OILS

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

WATER STRESS

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

Source: FAO, Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

WOOD CHARCOAL

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

WOOD FUEL

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

WOOD PELLETS

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

3 percent by weight. Such pellets are cylindrical, with a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a length not exceeding 100 mm. They are assumed to have 8 percent moisture content.

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

WOOD PULP

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

WOOD-BASED PANELS

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

Source: FAO, Forestry Division

Owner: FAO

STATISTICAL POCKETTBOOK

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 2021

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



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