

is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank

Owner: IMF

Value of food (excluding fish) imports over total merchandise exports

Provides a measure of vulnerability and captures the adequacy of foreign exchange reserves to pay for food imports, which has implications for national food security depending on production and trade patterns.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Water resources per capita (m³/person/year)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal, agriculture (% of total)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes.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

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal, industrial (% of total water withdrawal)

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat

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

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Wood pellet production (thousand tonnes)

The most common type of pellet fuel and are generally made from compacted sawdust and related industrial wastes from the milling of lumber, manufacture of wood products and furniture, and construction. Other industrial waste sources include Empty Fruit Bunches [EFB], palm kernel shells, coconut shells, and tree tops and branches discarded during logging operations.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: Forestry Division, FAO

Notes

The country classification adopted in this publication is based on the United Nations M49 classification (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>). The country names have been abbreviated for the purpose of this publication. The official FAO names can be found at <http://termportal.fao.org/faonocs/appl/>.

Data are shown for countries with a population greater than 120 000 people. Bermuda, Kiribati, Seychelles and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are not included due to lack of data.

Following the creation of the Republic of South Sudan in July 2011, the M49 classification considered the Sudan as part of the Northern Africa region, and South Sudan as part of Eastern Africa. In this report, data for the Sudan are therefore included in the Northern Africa region.

The asterisk in charts and maps indicates the most recent year available in the specified time interval. In the country profiles, when the country data have not been reported for the reference year, data in italics indicate that the value for the most recent year available is shown.

In the tables, a blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful. A 0 or 0.0 means zero or a number that is small enough to round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.

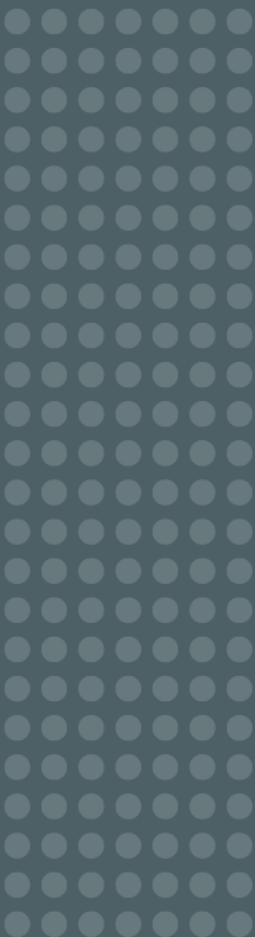
The ~ in the maps refers to the range specified in the class intervals.

In addition:

- <5.0 proportion less than 5 percent
- <0.1 less than 100 000 people
- ns not statistically significant

Two types of aggregations are used in the book: sum and weighted mean. Two restrictions are imposed when computing the aggregation: i) the sufficiency condition – the aggregation is computed only when sufficient countries have reported data, and the current threshold is set at 50 percent of the variable and the weighting variable, if present; and ii) the comparability condition – as aggregations are usually computed over time, this condition is designed to ensure that the number of countries is comparable over several years; under the current restriction the number of countries may not vary by more than 15 over time.

This publication was carried out under the direction of Pietro Gennari (Chief Statistician and Director, ESS). It was prepared by the Statistics Division (Amy Heyman and Markus Kainu). A special thanks to colleagues in AGAL, ESS, FIPS, FOE, NRC and NRL, for their invaluable input and to Nicola Selleri (ESS) for the cover design.



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