

Rural Population, Development and the Environment 2007

			Cropland	Forest area	Irrigated area		Rural As percentage	Average annual growth	On Percen- tage with	Percentage with access to	Agri- cultural labour intensity	GDP per capita (PPP) (inter- national	Value added by agricul- ture	Energy use	Fertilizer use
	Total population (thousands) 2005	Land area (km²) 2005	(percen- tage of land area) 2005	(percen- tage of land area) 2005	(percen- tage of cropland) 2003	Number of rural-dwellers (thousands) 2005	of total popula- tion 2005	rate (percen- tage) 2000-2005	access to improved sanitation 2004	improved water source 2004	(per km ² of crop- land) 2004	equivalent to US dollar) 2005	(as per- centage of GDP) 2005	(kg of oil equivalent per capita) 2004	(kg per km² of cropland) 2005
Country or area World More developed regions ^a	6 514 751 1 215 636	(2) 129 830 789 49 068 852	(3) 12	(4)	(5) 18	(6) 3 350 116 315 788	(7) 51 26	(8) 0.5 -0.3	(9) 38	(10) 72 94	(11) 90	9 462 28 296	(13)	(14) 1 713 4 937	(15) 11 123 11 840
Less developed regions ^b Least developed countries ^c	5 299 115 766 816	80 761 937 20 169 840	11 8	26 28	24 11	3 034 328 559 820	57 73	0.6 1.8	33 29	70 51	143 152	5 181 1 421	12 26	981 292	10 656 1 281
Africa Eastern Africa Burundi	922 011 292 539 7 859	29 360 490 6 048 870 25 680	8 9 53	22 27 6	5	572 618 227 768 7 110	62 78 90	1.7 2.2 3.0	33 30 35	48 40 77	93 189 248	2 503 1 124 671	12 13 35	712 422	2 721 684 81
Comoros Djibouti	798 804	2 230 23 180	59 	2		575 112	72 14	2.7	29 50	82 59	205	1 500 2 130	51 4		227
Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya	4 527 78 986 35 599	101 000 1 000 000 569 140	6 12 9	15 13 6	2 2	3 648 66 299 28 215	81 84 79	3.7 2.3 2.4	3 7 41	57 11 46	284 217 241	1 078 978 1 194	23 47 27	275 488	248 87 746
Madagascar Malawi	18 643 13 226	581 540 94 080	6 28	22 36	31	13 329 10 933	71 83	2.4	26 61	35 68	175 184	922 651	28 35		203 2 180
Mauritius Mozambique Réunion	1 241 20 533 785	2 030 784 090 2 500	52 6 16	18 25	21 3 31	716 13 449 60	58 65	1.0	94 19	100 26	53 176 21	12 742 1 181	6 22	 427	9 128 140
Rwanda Seychelles	9 234 86	24 670 460	60	 19 87	1	7 614 40	8 82 47	-4.1 1.5 0.3	38 100	69 75	277 429	1 181 16 291	42		1 105 243
Somalia Uganda	8 196 28 947	627 340 197 100	2 37	11 18	19	5 312 25 315	65 87	2.4 3.1	14 41	27 56	283 135	1 447	33		35
United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	38 478 11 478 13 120	883 590 743 390 386 850	6 7 9	40 57 45	3 5	29 165 7 461 8 413	76 65 64	2.1 1.8 0.1	43 52 47	49 40 72	298 58 106	707 1 040 2 048	45 19 18	500 616 714	1 328 1 232 2 252
Middle Africa Angola	112 505 16 095	6 489 510 1 246 700	4 3	45 47	1 2	67 617 7 411	60 46	1.9 0.8	23 16	35 40	107 126	1 411 2 313	8 7	377 607	220 103
Cameroon Central African Republic Chad	17 795 4 191 10 146	465 400 622 980 1 259 200	15 3 3	46 37 9	0 0	8 138 2 596 7 583	46 62 75	0.5 1.5 3.1	43 12 4	44 61 43	52 62 79	2 109 1 179 1 464	21 54 23	399	318 30 482
Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo	3 610 58 741	341 500 2 267 050	3	66 59	0	1 438 39 881	40 68	1.5 2.3	25 25	27 29	105 178	1 393 701	5 46	301 291	43 135
Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe	484 1 291 153	28 050 257 670 960	8 2 57	58 85 28	 1 18	296 212 64	61 16 42	2.3 -2.1 -0.4	46 30 20	42 47 73	62 41 85	17 987 7 060 	5 15	1 333 	23
Northern Africa Algeria	189 562 32 854	8 114 390 2 381 740	3	9 1	18 7	94 373 12 050	50 37	0.9 -0.3	53 82	81 80	54 34	4 641 7 062	13 8	784 1 016	10 184 1 058
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	72 850 5 918 30 495	995 450 1 759 540 446 300	1 21	0 0 10	 22 15	41 788 1 361 13 732	57 23 45	1.8 1.5 0.4	58 96 52	97 56	247 4 46	4 391 4 555	15 14	795 3 137 380	63 340 3 515 13 084
Sudan Tunisia Wastara Sahara	36 900 10 105	2 376 000 155 360	7 32	28 7	11 8	21 857 3 501	59 35	0.5	24 65	64 82	45 20	2 045 8 312	34 12	488 871	228 20 011
Western Sahara Southern Africa Botswana	440 54 900 1 836	266 000 2 652 040 566 730	7 1	 11 21	9 0	85 23 987 783	19 44 43	10.2 0.0 -0.6	43 25	 74 90	 15 93	10 438 11 683	 7 2	2 616 1 028	4 192 1 211
Lesotho Namibia	1 981 2 020	30 350 823 290	11	0 9 8	1 1 10	1 520 1 311	77 65	0.1	32 13	76 81	83 37	3 066 7 678	16 12	671	3 383 125
South Africa Swaziland Western Africa	47 939 1 125 272 505	1 214 470 17 200 6 055 680	13 11 14	31 12	10 26 1	19 519 853 158 873	41 76 58	-0.1 1.0 1.6	46 44 26	73 54 42	10 62 64	10 942 4 896 1 336	3 12 24	2 758 599	4 500 3 646 346
Benin Burkina Faso	8 490 13 933	110 620 273 600	26 18	21 25	0	5 093 11 379	60 82	2.7	11	57 54	54 117	1 123 1 186	32	301 	0 462
Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia	507 18 585 1 617	4 030 318 000 10 000	12 22 32	21 33 47	6 1 1	216 9 880 746	43 53 46	0.6 0.5 1.1	19 29 46	73 74 77	45 180	5 831 1 579 1 802	7 22 33	379 	234 250
Ghana Guinea	22 535 9 003	227 540 245 720	28 7	24 27	0 5 5	11 772 6 032	52 67	0.8	11 11	64 35	94 200	2 433 2 350	37 20	379 	249 137
Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	1 597 3 442 11 611	28 120 96 320 1 220 190	20 6 4	74 33 10	0	1 124 1 442 8 074	70 42 70	3.1 0.5 2.2	23 7 39	49 52 36	98 143 102	821 1 203	60 66 37		438 886
Mauritania Niger Nigeria	2 963 13 264 141 356	1 025 220 1 266 700 910 770	0 11 37	0 1 12	 1	1 766 11 103 76 086	60 84 54	2.7 3.5 1.2	8 4 36	44 36 31	138 34 45	2 314 827 1 095	24 40 23	 717	580 21 344
Saint Helena Senegal	6 11 770	310 192 530	13 13	 45	5	4 6 880	61 58	1.6 2.3	 34	 60	25 134	 1 763	4	240	 2 206
Sierra Leone Togo Asia	5 586 6 239 3 938 020	71 620 54 390 30 973 600	9 48 17	38 7 19	5 0 36	3 529 3 746 2 372 911	63 60 60	3.8 1.8 0.3	30 15 34	46 36 76	179 47 199	797 1 461 6 197	46 42 9	443 1 109	50 265 15 924
Eastern Asia China	1 522 472 1 312 979	11 477 620 9 326 410	11 12	21 21	48 48	845 236 782 320	56	-0.8 -0.8	32 28	69	419 452	9 392 6 716	4 13	1 584 1 233	36 083 37 934
China, Hong Kong SAR ^d China, Macao SAR ^e	7 057 473	1 042 28 120 410	 25	 51	 50	9 069	— — 38	-0.1	 60	 100	109	34 360 35 580	0	2 452 866	 9 179
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	23 616 127 897 2 581	364 500 1 566 500	13	68	55 7	43 533 1 117	34 43	-0.1 -0.3 0.8	100 37	100 100 30	46 25	30 707 2 113	2 24	4 172	18 168 332
Republic of Korea South-Central Asia	47 870 1 645 790	98 730 10 344 250	19 25	63 10	48 39	9 197 1 141 753	19 69	-0.7 1.3	 27	71 81	106 144	22 276 3 289	3 18	4 468 605	34 088 9 347
Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan	25 067 153 281 637	652 090 130 170 47 000	12 65 4	7 68	34 56 24	19 327 113 930 440	77 74 69	3.4 1.3 1.1	29 35 70	31 72 60	83 472 	1 901 5 236	36 20 25	 151 	15 542
India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	1 134 403 69 421 15 211	2 973 190 1 636 200 2 699 700	57 11 8	23 7 1	33 40 16	808 840 22 954 6 525	71 33 43	1.3 -0.6 0.0	22 52	83 84 73	163 37 6	3 331 7 837 7 827	18 10 7	513 2 124 3 629	9 838 6 180 665
Kyrgyzstan Maldives	5 204 295	191 800 300	7 43	5	76 	3 341 195	64 66	0.9 -0.2	51 42	66 76	40 208	1 914 	32 	540	2 109 254
Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	27 094 158 081 19 121	143 000 770 880 64 630	17 29 30	25 2 30	47 82 39	22 824 102 945 16 226	84 65 85	1.5 1.3 0.6	30 41 89	89 89 74	460 121 206	1 553 2 348 4 754	38 22 17	341 479 496	323 15 462 10 118
Tajikistan Turkmenistan	6 550 4 833	139 960 469 930	8 5	3	68 79	4 821 2 547	74 53	1.2 0.9	45 50	48 54	79 32	1 338 3 416	24 20	516 3 265	2 640 5 107
Uzbekistan South-Eastern Asia Brunei Darussalam	26 593 557 669 374	425 400 4 344 940 5 270	12 22 4	8 47 53	85 17 6	16 838 311 774 99	63 56 26	1.6 -0.1 0.6	61 56	75 77 	60 144 6	2 031 5 009	28 8 	2 060 877 7 369	14 881 7 223
Cambodia Indonesia	13 956 226 063	176 520 1 811 570	22 20	59 49	7 12	11 203 117 236	80 52	1.1 -0.9	8 40	35 69	130 138	2 750 3 753	34 13	7 303	7 709
Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia Myanmar	5 664 25 653 47 967	230 800 328 550 657 550	5 23 17	70 64 49	16 5 17	4 113 8 308 33 267	73 32 69	0.2 -1.3 0.1	20 93 72	43 96 77	206 23 172	2 139 10 757 	45 9 	2 252 297	681 10 308 19
Philippines Singapore Thailand	84 566 4 327 63 003	298 170 680 510 890	36 35	24 3 28	14 28	31 534 — 42 651	37 — 68	0.0 — 0.4	59 99	82 100	121 114	5 048 29 941 8 870	14 0 10	534 5 986 1 552	6 485 6 232
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	1 067 85 029	14 870 310 070	13 29	54 42	 34	789 62 574	74 74	4.8 0.9	33 50	56 80	191 325	 3 007	32 21	 599	 15 059
Western Asia Armenia	212 088 3 018	4 806 790 28 200	20 25	10 11	31 52	74 148 1 084	35 36	0.2	59 61	77 80 59	47 34	9 133 4 950 5 048	7 21 10	2 134 703	15 839 1 847
Azerbaijan Bahrain Cyprus	8 352 725 836	82 660 710 9 240	25 8 15	11 19	70 67 26	4 048 84 257	48 12 31	0.4 2.1 0.8	36 100	 100	47 50 20	5 048 21 545 19 724		1 559 10 552 3 163	1 009 1 667 5 829
Georgia Iraq	4 473 27 996	69 490 437 370	15 14	40 2	44 59	2 126 9 267	48 33	-1.0 2.8	91 48	67 50	44 10	3 367 	17 9	626 1 083	2 596
Israel Jordan Kuwait	6 692 5 544 2 700	21 640 88 240 17 820	18 3 1	8 1 0	46 29 72	561 1 203 46	22 2	1.5 2.8 2.8	 87 	100 91 	17 66 83	26 771 5 459 24 717	3 0	3 155 1 214 9 597	694 649 526 483 265 778
Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 011 3 762	10 230 6 020	31 37	13	33 7	537 1 069	13 28	0.3 3.5	87 61	100 88	13 49	5 542 	6	1 361 	42 387
Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia	2 507 796 23 612	309 500 11 000 2 149 690	0 2 2	0 1	90 43	715 36 4 492	29 5 19	0.9 3.1 1.4	 100 	 100 	453 14 17	15 489 16 254	4	4 771 23 631 6 092	15 102 8 377
Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	18 894 72 970	183 780 769 630	31 35	3	24 20	8 845 23 872	47 33	2.0 -0.1	81 72	87 93	29 56	3 863 8 304	23 12	1 003 1 137	7 376 6 110
United Arab Emirates Yemen Europe	4 104 21 096 731 087	83 600 527 970 22 087 902	3 3 13	4 1 45	30 33 8	915 14 991 205 256	22 71 28	4.8 2.2 -0.3	95 28 86	100 65 90	26 181 9	28 179 957 21 998	2 14 3	11 100 311 3 721	13 158 118 11 552
Eastern Europe Belarus	297 775 9 795	18 061 040 207 480	13 11 27	45 47 38	6 2	94 541 2 728	32 28	-0.3 -0.5 -2.1	78 61	81 100	9 11	10 925 7 906	6 10	3 721 3 514 2 719	9 338 98 400
Bulgaria Czech Republic	7 745 10 192	108 640 77 260	31 43	33 34	17 1	2 306 2 699	30 26	-1.6 0.3	96 97	97 100	6 13	9 220 20 931	9	2 430 4 466	16 377 11 121
Hungary Moldova Poland	10 086 3 877 38 196	89 610 32 870 306 330	54 65 41	22 10 30	5 14 1	3 399 2 225 14 722	34 57 39	-1.3 -0.6 0.0	85 52 	98 88 	9 20 31	18 257 2 298 14 156	4 17 5	2 606 862 2 399	7 651 1 005 9 444
Romania Russian Federation Slovakia	21 628 143 953 5 387	229 980 16 381 390 48 100	43 8 29	28 49 40	31 4 13	10 022 38 968 2 359	46 27 44	-0.5 -0.2 0.0	 70 98	16 88 99	14 6 17	9 067 10 783	10 6 3	1 775 4 434 3 404	3 044 7 944 8 497
Ukraine	46 918	579 380		17	7	15 112		-1.2		99			11		
		.latian aa	norcon		4bo 4o4	al popula	tion 20)0E							Va

	Rural population Agri- GDP per Value														
				Forest	Irrigated		As percen-	Average annual	Percen-	Percen- tage with	cultural labour	capita (PPP) (inter-	added by agricul-	Energy	Fertilizer
	Total		Cropland (percen-	area (percen-	area (percen-	Number of	tage of total	growth rate	tage with access to	access to improved	intensity (per km²	national equivalent	ture (as per-	use (kg of oil	use (kg per
	population (thousands)	Land area (km²)	tage of land area)	tage of land area)	tage of cropland)	rural-dwellers (thousands)	popula- tion	(percen- tage)	improved sanitation	water source	of crop- land)	to US dollar)	centage of GDP)	equivalent per capita)	km² of cropland)
Country or area	2005 (1)	2005 (2)	2005 (3)	2005 (4)	(5)	2005 (6)	(7)	2000-2005 (8)	2004 (9)	2004 (10)	(11)	2005 (12)	2005 (13)	(14)	(15)
Northern Europe Channel Islands	96 370 149	1 642 032 195	11 	43	6	15 525 103	16 69	-0.2 0.2	96	100	8	32 409	3	4 297	19 982
Denmark Estonia	5 417 1 344	42 430 42 390	53 14	12 54	20	766 411	14 31	-0.7 -0.4	100 96	100 99	4 14	34 298 15 990	2	3 715 3 837	5 132 14 492
Faeroe Islands Finland	48 5 246	1 400 304 590	2 7	 74	3	29 1 974	60 38	-0.4 -0.4	 100	 100	33 5	 32 467	3	 7 282	 11 850
Iceland Ireland	296 4 143	100 250	0	0		23	8	0.9	100	100	171	37 224	7	11 942	103 214
Isle of Man	78	68 890 572		10 5		1 638 38	40 48	1.0 0.4			13	39 040	2	3 738	28 468
Latvia Lithuania	2 302 3 425	62 290 62 680	18 31	47 33	2	737 1 143	32 33	-0.6 -0.2	71 	96 	13 11	13 692 14 538	4 6	1 986 2 662	4 156 22 735
Norway Sweden	4 639 9 038	304 280 410 330	3 7	31 67	14	1 053 1 417	23 16	-0.4 0.0	100 100	100 100	11 5	41 189 32 750	2	6 002 5 995	42 218 6 575
United Kingdom Southern Europe	60 245 150 333	241 930 1 296 648	24 33	12 35	3 21	6 193 50 573	10 34	-0.2 0.0	 93	100 96	8 13	33 125 25 760	1 5	3 897 2 855	32 665 8 071
Albania	3 154	27 400	26	29	51	1 741	55	-0.6	84	94	107	5 277	23	755	4 825
Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina	73 3 915	468 51 200	21	34 43	0	7 2 124	10 54	6.9 -0.2	100 92	100 96	6		10	1 205	3 293
Croatia Gibraltar	4 551 29	55 920 10	22	38	1	1 982 —	44 —	-0.2 —	100	100	11	12 745 	7	1 943	9 549
Greece Holy See ^f	11 100	128 900	29	29	38	4 400	40 —	-0.1 —			19	23 386	5	2 750	9 571
Italy Malta	58 646 403	294 110 320	35 31	34	26 18	18 995 26	32 6	0.1 -3.0		 100	10 20	29 189 19 239	2	3 155 2 269	6 484 4 520
Portugal San Marino	10 528 30	91 500 60	25 17	41	27	4 462 2	42 6	-0.9 0.2			25	21 168	3	2 535	7 174
Serbia and Montenegro ^g	10 471	102 000	37	26	1	5 021	48	-0.8	 77	 86	23		16	1 534	8 265
Slovenia Spain	1 999 43 397	20 140 499 190	10 37	63 36	20	1 009 10 103	50 23	0.7 1.1	 100	 100	6	22 294 26 792	3	3 591 3 323	14 389 9 176
TFYR Macedonia ^h Western Europe	2 034 186 609	25 430 1 088 182	24 33	36 30	9	703 44 617	35 24	-1.2 -0.3	 100	 100	16 6	7 191 31 572	13 2	1 328 4 453	1 364 24 056
Austria Belgium	8 292 10 398	82 450 30 230	18 29	47 22	0	2 778 283	34 3	0.0 -0.8	100 100	100 100	11 8	33 299 32 955	2	4 021 5 569	19 311
France	60 991 82 652	550 100	36 35	28	13 4	14 209 22 023	23	-0.2		100	4	31 846 29 913	2	4 539	12 777 42 076
Germany Liechtenstein	35	348 770 160	25	32 44		30	27 85	-0.1 1.2	100	100	0			4 212	42 076
Luxembourg Monaco	457 33	2 590		34 0		78 —	17 —	2.0	100	100	5	64 102	0	10 501 	36 206
Netherlands Switzerland	16 328 7 424	33 880 40 000	28 11	11 31	60 6	3 233 1 983	20 27	-2.7 0.5	100 100	100 100	23 33	34 289 35 954	2 1	5 051 3 671	39 841 11 814
Latin America and the Caribbean	557 979	20 251 550	8	45	11	125 425	22	-0.6	49	73	26	8 333	9		5 188
Caribbean Anguilla	40 525 12	228 950 96	31 	26	18	14 453	36 —	-0.5	58	75 	55 	5 463		1 110	2 930
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	83 103	440 190	23 11	20		58 55	69 53	2.0 2.6	94	89 100	70 500	12 909	4		
Bahamas Barbados	323 292	10 010 430	1 40	51 5	8 29	55 180	17 62	0.1 -0.3	100 100	86 100	42 29	16 977	4		6 667 7 247
British Virgin Islands	22	150	27			13	60	1.3			50				
Cayman Islands Cuba	46 11 260	260 109 820	34	46 25	23	2 747	24	0.2	 95	 78	19			950	673
Dominica Dominican Republic	68 9 470	750 48 380	28 33	61 28	 17	18 3 148	27 33	-1.4 -0.9	75 73	90 91	38 35	6 969 7 854	19 12	 821	2 715 5 620
Grenada Guadeloupe	105 438	340 1 690	35 15	12 	24	73 8	69 2	1.1 1.8	97 	93 	67 	8 003	8		
Haiti Jamaica	9 296 2 682	27 560 10 830	40 26	4 31	8	5 322 1 270	57 47	-0.7 0.4	14 69	56 88	203 92	1 512 4 248	28 6	241 1 527	1 266 608
Martinique Montserrat	396	1 060 100	20		33	8	2	-0.5 2.0			29				
Netherlands Antilles	186	800	10	1		15	8	-3.3						9 325	
Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 947 49	8 870 360	13 22	46 14	36	93 33	2 68	-15.8 1.5	 96	 99	23 50	 13 251	1		21 250
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	161 119	610 390	30 36	28 28	17 7	117 64	72 54	1.2 0.0	89 96	98 93	83 86	7 151 6 566	5 8		7 461 15 236
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 324 24	5 130 430	24 2	44	3	1 162 3	88 10	0.0 -2.8	100	88 	39 200	14 529	1	8 558 	53 963
United States Virgin Islands Central America	111 143 775	350 2 419 430	9 15	29 36	19	6 42 901	6 30	-4.7 0.2	 50	 85	37	9 208	11	1 346	4 414
Belize	276	22 810	4	72	3	137	50	1.4	25	82	27	7 531	14		4 028
Costa Rica El Salvador	4 327 6 668	51 060 20 720	10 44	47 14	21 5	1 657 2 683	38 40	0.6 0.8	97 39	92 70	62 86	10 192 5 422	9 10	870 682	19 874 3 712
Guatemala Honduras	12 710 6 834	108 430 111 890	19 13	36 42	6	6 712 3 657	53 54	1.7 1.2	82 54	92 81	102 55	4 529 3 616	23 14	611 576	6 413 3 134
Mexico Nicaragua	104 266 5 463	1 908 690 121 400	14 18	34 43	23	24 702 2 407	24 44	-0.4 0.8	41 34	87 63	31 18	10 689 3 686	4 19	1 601 611	4 330 1 675
Panama South America	3 232 373 679	74 430 17 603 170	9 7	58 47	6	944 68 071	29 18	-1.3 -1.0	51 47	79 66	36 22	7 644 8 513	8 10	801 1 131	2 246 5 546
Argentina	38 747	2 736 690	11	12	5	3 336	9	-1.8	83	80	5	14 286	9	1 660	2 735
Bolivia Brazil	9 182 186 831	1 084 380 8 459 420	3 8	54 56	4	3 286 29 462	36 16	0.7 -2.1	22 37	68 57	50 18	2 820 8 567	15 8	553 1 111	378 6 125
Chile Colombia	16 295 44 946	748 800 1 109 500	3	22 55	82 24	2 015 11 874	12 26	-1.4 0.4	62 54	58 71	43 99	11 940 7 346	6 12	1 732 625	29 705 9 514
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	13 061	276 840 12 170	9	39	35	4 753 0	36 10	-0.6 -7.0	82	89	49	4 398	6	780	4 539
French Guiana Guyana	192 739	88 150 196 850	0	 77	13 29	47 531	24 72	2.6 0.2	 60	 83	81 11	4 580	31		 1 212
Paraguay	5 904	397 300	8	47	2	2 452	42	0.5	61	68	24	4 814	22	694	1 336
Peru Suriname	27 274 452	1 280 000 156 000	3	54 95	28 75	7 881 118	29 26	0.9 -0.6	32 76	65 73	71 46	6 196 7 667	11	490	4 194 3 937
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	3 326 26 726	175 020 882 050	8 4	9 54	15 17	267 2 051	8	-1.5 -4.1	99 48	100 70	13 23	10 356 6 680	9 5	861 2 139	5 582 9 469
Northern America Bermuda	332 245	18 666 160 50	13 20	34 20	10	64 036	19	-0.6	100	100	1	40 631	1	7 892	13 807
Canada	32 271	9 093 510	6	34	2	6 415		0.4	99	99	1	33 400		8 420	19 434
Greenland Saint Pierre and Miquelon	57 6	410 450 230	 13			10 1	17 11	-0.9 -0.1							
United States of America Oceania	299 846 33 410	9 161 920 8 491 087	19 6	33 24	12 6	57 611 9 870	19 30	-0.7 1.4	100 59	100 56	6	41 410 25 296	1 12	7 835 5 529	12 153 4 322
American Samoa	64	200	25	90	 5	6	9	-2.8	 100				3	 5.765	
Australia Cook Islands	20 310	7 682 300 240	6 25			2 398	12 29	-0.5 -6.7		100 	33	34 024		5 765	3 155
Fiji French Polynesia	828 256	18 270 3 660	16 7	55 29	1 4	407 124	49 48	-0.3 1.9	55 97	51 100	47 136	6 195 	16		2 313 5 216
Guam Kiribati	169 92	550 730	22 51	47 3		12 52	7 56	1.7 1.6	98 22	100 53	 27	5 328	 9		
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	57 110	180 700	56 51	 90		17 85	30 78	0.6 0.5	58 14	96 94	60 33	 7 207			
Nauru New Caledonia	10 234	20 18 280	1	39	100	— 85	— 36	— 0.8			420				10 000
New Zealand	4 097	267 990	13	31	8	565	14	0.5			5	25 717		4 356	22 609
Niue Northern Mariana Islands	80	260 477	27	69		7	63 9	-3.7 1.8	 96	 97					
Palau Papua New Guinea	20 6 070	460 452 860	13 2	87 65		5 5 306	23 87	-4.6 2.5	52 41	94 32	33 231	 2 486	3 42		 1 356
Pitcairn Samoa	0 184	 2 830	 46	 60		0 143	100 78	-3.0 0.6	 100	 87	 16	6 208	14		20
Solomon Islands Tokelau	472	27 990 10	3	78		392 1	83 100	2.3 -1.6	18	65	235	2 053			
Tonga	99	720	36 67	6		76	76	0.0	96	100		8 420	29		
Tuvalu Vanuatu	10 215	12 190	67 9	 36		165	52 77	-0.3 2.1	 42	 52	50 31	3 273	 15		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	15	140	43			15	100	0.2			33				

the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed" "less developed" and "least developed" for countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this chart also refers, as appro-

The designations employed in this chart do not imply

priate, to territories or areas. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (mag-

less than half of the unit employed. Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 2000-2005, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the amount is not zero but is

Data do not necessarily add to totals because of At times, regional aggregate values are not presented when the country data available represent less than two thirds of the region's total for the basis of the indicator in question-total population or income,

^a More developed regions comprise all regions of Furone, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand

used to designate countries in the more developed b Less developed regions comprise all regions of

Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The term "developing countries" is used to designate countries in the less developed regions.

People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia.

^c The group of least developed countries currently comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Montenegro and Serbia. The data employed here Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, were assembled prior to the dissolution and pertain Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao

^d Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. ^e Macao Special Administrative Region of China. f Refers to the Vatican City State. ^g On 3 June 2006, Serbia and Montenegro formally dissolved into two independent countries:

to the combined area of the two countries.

included in the less developed regions.

Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda,

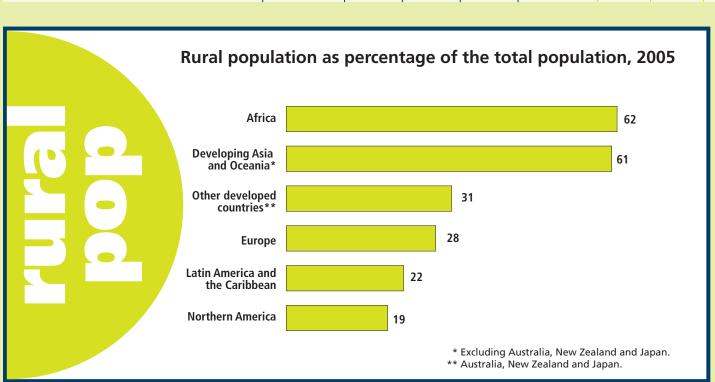
Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-

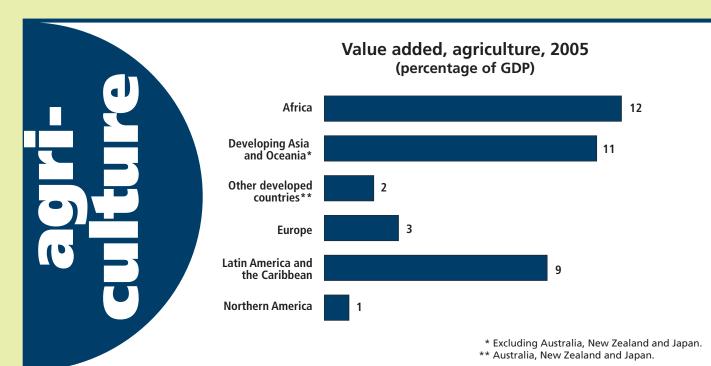
Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of

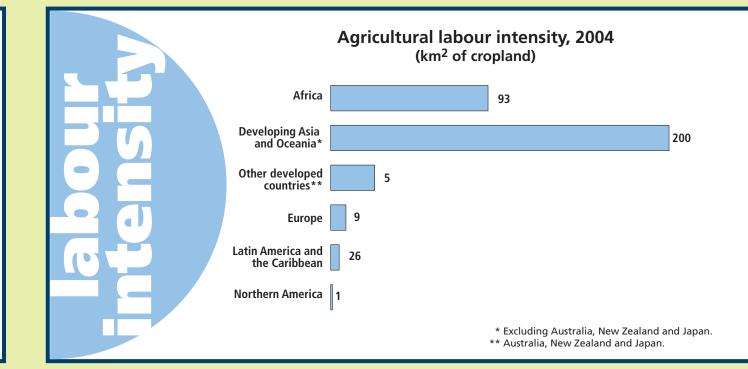
Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. They are

Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra









Note: All URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of

Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto population. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, CD-ROM Edition—Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.7). Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpp/.

Col. (2) Land area (km²): Total land area, excluding area under inland water bodies. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT database. Data available online at: http://www.fao.org/es/ess/yearbook/vol_1_1/ site_en.asp?page=resources.

Col. (3) Cropland (percentage of land area): Land area that is arable or under permanent crops. Arable land includes land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land under permanent crops is the area cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest. For several countries, data pertain to 2003. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (4) Forest area (percentage of land area): Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not. This category includes land from which forests have been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future, but it excludes woodland or forest used only for recreational purposes. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Global Forest Resources Assessment. Data available online at: http://

www.fao.org/es/ess/yearbook/vol_1_1/pdf/a04.pdf. Col. (5) Irrigated area (percentage of cropland): Area equipped to provide water to the crops. These include areas equipped for full or partial control of irrigation, spate irrigation areas and equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms. Definitions of irrigation vary between countries. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. AQUASTAT database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (6) Rural population (thousands): Midyear de facto population living in areas not classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area (difference between the total population and the urban population). Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. United Nations publication (forthcoming).

Col. (7) Percentage rural of total population: Proportion of the midyear de facto population living in areas not classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision, United Nations publication (forthcoming).

rural population. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. United Nations publication (forthcoming). Col. (9) Rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities: Percentage of the rural population using improved sanitation facilities in 2004 (including flush to piped sewer system,

Col. (8) Average annual growth rate of the rural popula-

tion (percentage): Average exponential rate of growth of the

flush to septic tank, flush/pour flush to pit, flush/pour flush to else-

where). Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail. aspx?srid=670&crid=.

Col. (10) Rural population with access to an improved water source: Percentage of the rural population using improved drinking-water sources in 2004 (including household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water-if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://

Col. (11) Agricultural labour intensity (per km² of cropland): Number of agricultural workers (agricultural labour force) per unit of arable and permanent cropland. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org.

mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=667&crid=.

Col. (12) GDP per capita (PPP): Per capita gross domestic product converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors take into account differences in the relative prices of goods and services and therefore provide a better overall measure for the purposes of intercountry comparisons than GDP measured at currency-market exchange rates of the real value of output produced by an economy. Source: GDP data are from World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007 database, available online at: http://siteresources .worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/GDP_PPP.pdf.

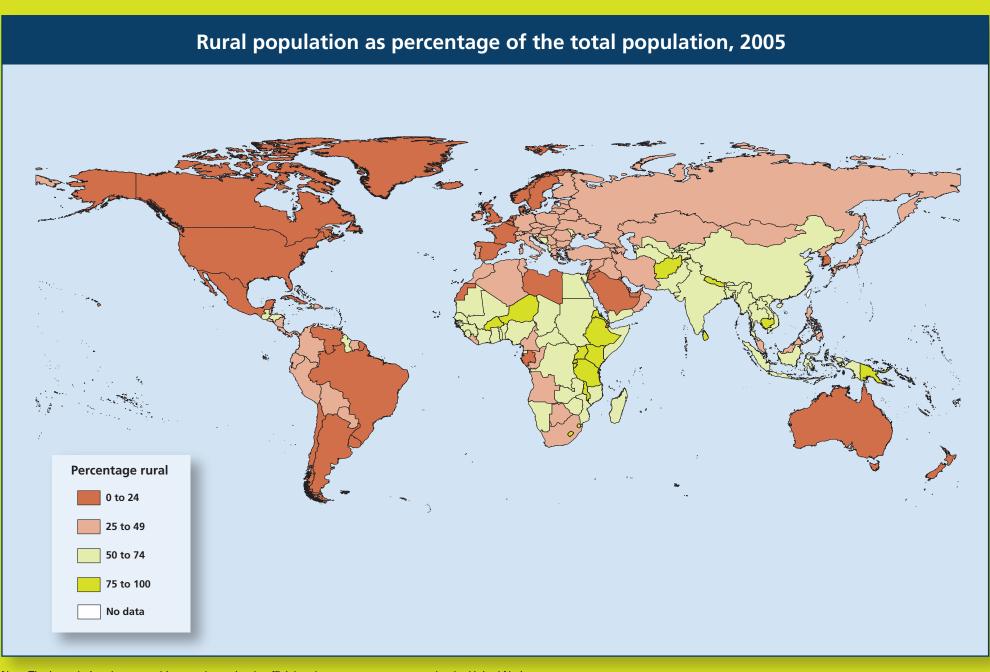
Population data are from col. (1).

Col. (13) Value added, agriculture (share of GDP): Net output of agriculture after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Agriculture includes forestry, hunting and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007 database, available online at: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member. do?method=getMembers&userid=.

of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels. Equals indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. Data displayed per capita. Source: 2004 estimates by the International Energy Agency included in the World Development Indicators 2007 database produced by the World Bank. Available online at: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=. The 2004 population data are from World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, CD-ROM Edition—Extended Dataset in Excel and PDF formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.12).

Col. (14) Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita): Use

Col. (15) Fertilizer use (kg per km² of cropland): Total amount of fertilizers used calculated as the sum of the volumes of nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers expressed in terms of plant nutrients. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT database, available at: http://www. $fao.org/es/ess/yearbook/vol_1_1/site_en.asp?page=resources.$



Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Rural Population, Development and the Environment 2007

Total population. In 2005, the world population reached 6.5 billion persons, and it is expected to grow to 9.2 billion in 2050. The additional 2.7 billion expected—equivalent to the size of the world population in 1950—will be absorbed mostly by the less developed regions, whose population is projected to rise from 5.3 billion in 2005 to 7.9 billion in 2050. The population of the 50 least developed countries will likely more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2005 to 1.7 billion in 2050. In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to remain nearly unchanged at 1.2 billion.

Cropland. Rapid population growth during the twentieth century resulted in large-scale conversion of wild land to agriculture, the largest single use of land. Currently, 12 per cent of the global land area is occupied by cropland and an additional 26 per cent by permanent pastures. On average, the share of cropland differs only slightly between the more and the less developed regions, while in the least developed countries the average share (8 per cent) is lower. Although farmers have traditionally satisfied increasing demand by ploughing new land, in many countries opportunities for expanding cropland are limited because most of the land remaining is unsuitable for agriculture or is reserved for other

uses. Boosting productivity is therefore crucial to

ensure increasing food production. However, agricultural intensification needs to be sustainable. Unsustainable agricultural practices can disrupt local ecosystems and eventually destroy the land's productive potential.

Forest area. Forests provide vital resources and services, including wood products, habitat for wildlife, water and soil conservation, and a filter for pollutants. Today, forests cover nearly one third of the Earth's land surface. During 2000-2005, deforestation, caused mainly by the conversion of forests into agricultural land, has continued at a rapid pace, with some 130 km² of forested land cleared every year an area about the size of Bangladesh. However, as a result of replanting and natural forest growth in some areas, the net loss has been less: about 73 km² annually. The pace of net forest loss is estimated to have decreased slightly since the 1990s and in some regions it has stabilized (Asia) or there has been a net gain in forested land (Europe and Northern America). The regions experiencing the greatest recent losses of forest area are Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Irrigated area. Irrigated agricultural land comprises less than one fifth of the total cropped area of the world but produces about two fifths of the world's food. Irrigation also accounts for about 70 per cent of global water withdrawals. The proportion of cropland equipped for irrigation is particularly high in Asia, especially Eastern Asia, where almost half of cropland is irrigated. Excessive and poorly managed irrigation can degrade soils through erosion and salinization. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, over 10 per cent of the world's irrigated lands are severely degraded.

Rural population. The world's rural population stood at about 3.4 billion persons in 2005, slightly over half of the global population. Over 90 per cent of the world's rural residents (3.0 billion) live in the less developed regions. Between 2000 and 2005, the average annual growth rate of the world's rural population was 0.5 per cent, compared to 2.1 per cent for urban areas. Most of the future growth in the world's rural population will occur in Africa, where the rural population is still increasing. During 2000-2005 it grew at 1.7 per cent per year. Globally, the growth rate of the rural population has been declining since 1970 and, in the more developed regions, the number of rural-dwellers has been decreasing slowly for many years. The rural population of the less developed regions is projected to reach a maximum of 3.2 billion by 2020 and then start a slow and prolonged decline.

Access to improved water source and sanitation in rural areas. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation improves health, well-being and economic and social productivity. Access to safe water and access to sanitation are also among the

indicators that the international community uses to monitor progress towards environmental sustainability, since surface and groundwater sources are increasingly at risk of pollution by pesticides, industry effluents and untreated household wastewater. The overextraction of water for agriculture and manufacturing has threatened the sustainability of water resources in many parts of the world. About 85 per cent of persons who lack access to improved water sources live in rural areas, as do approximately 75 per cent of those without access to adequate sanitation. Globally, about 900 million rural-dwellers (28 per cent) lack access to an improved water supply and 2 billion (62 per cent) lack adequate sanitation services. In the least developed countries, half of the rural population lack access to an improved water supply and more than two thirds lack adequate sanitation.

Agricultural labour intensity. The number of agricultural workers per unit of cultivated land is markedly higher in the less developed regions than in the more developed regions. Agricultural labour intensity responds to changes in the structure of national economies and in agricultural technology. In recent decades, agricultural labour intensity has been declining in most middle-income and highincome countries but has risen substantially in many low-income countries.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Between 1995 and 2005, per capita GDP growth accelerated in low-income and middle-income countries. Growth in GDP per capita was more rapid in devel-

oping countries than in high-income countries during 2000-2005. However, these favourable recent trends have produced only a small narrowing of the wide income gap that still exists between the developed and the developing economies. Average GDP per capita in the developing regions, expressed in purchasing power parity terms, stands at \$5,181 and is equivalent to 18 per cent of that in the more developed regions. In the least developed countries, the average GDP per capita is equivalent to 5 per cent of that in the more developed regions.

Value added by agriculture. A fundamental aspect of economic development is the increasing concentration of activity in high value added sectors, including industry and services. In most countries, the economic share of agriculture has been declining in recent periods, while that of services has increased. The share of industry has changed less. Currently, agriculture contributes only 3 per cent of the GDP in the more developed regions and 12 per cent of the GDP in the less developed regions. In the least developed countries, the share of agriculture in GDP is higher, at 26 per cent. In some countries in Africa, agriculture accounts for over half of GDP.

Energy use. Although access to energy is essential for development, its production and use as well as its by-products have heavy impacts on the environment. Energy generated by the combustion of fossil fuels and biomass often results in air pollution, with negative impacts on the health of both people and ecosystems. Aside from being major users of energy,

agriculture and forestry are also major suppliers of energy. The increasing demand for biofuels derived from agricultural biomass is contributing to changes in land-use patterns. On average, per capita energy use in the more developed regions is five times greater than in the less developed regions and more than 15 times greater than in the least developed countries. Whereas energy consumption in developed countries has continued to increase and currently accounts for about 70 per cent of the world's energy demand, much of the future growth in energy demand is expected to occur in developing countries where a large proportion of the population still lacks access to modern, high-quality energy sources.

Fertilizer use. Although fertilizer is an essential input for increasing agricultural production, heavy applications of fertilizer also put pressure on the environment. Fertilizer use contributes to soil acidification, contamination of water supplies with nitrates, emission of nitrous oxide into the air and severe disruption of natural aquatic life, especially in lakes and coastal estuaries. The environmental effects of fertilizer use vary, depending on pollution abatement practices, soil and plant types, and meteorological conditions, among other factors. Better timing of fertilizer application, more accurate delivery and more precise calculation of doses can substantially reduce its damaging effects. Currently, the amount of fertilizer applied per unit of cropland differs little between the more developed regions and the less developed regions, but is considerably lower in the least developed countries.

Conferences

- The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) adopted the Programme of Action¹ in 1994, which recommended, inter alia, the following actions to address the interactions between population, environment and development:
- Integrate demographic factors into environmental impact assessments and other planning and decisionmaking processes aimed at achieving sustainable development; · Implement measures for poverty eradication, with spe-
- cial attention to income-generation and employment strategies directed at the rural poor and those living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems;
- Utilize demographic data to promote sustainable resource management, especially of ecologically frag-
- Modify unsustainable consumption and production patterns through economic, legislative and administrative measures, as appropriate, aimed at fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation;
- · Implement policies to address the ecological implications of future population increases, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations.
- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which adopted Agenda 21² in 1992, identified a number of key objectives relative to population, including:
- To incorporate demographic trends in the global analysis of environment and development issues;

- · To develop a better understanding of the relationships among demographic dynamics, technology, cultural behaviour, natural resources and life-support systems;
- To assess human vulnerability in ecologically sensitive areas and centres of population to determine the priorities for action at all levels; • To implement population programmes along with
- national resource management and development programmes at the local level to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, improve the quality of people's lives and enhance environmental quality.
- The key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action,³ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 214 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁵ adopted in Johannesburg in 2002, made further recommendations for changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production as well as for promoting sustainable development. The recommendations contained in those documents set priorities for action to eradicate poverty, combat environmental threats to health and promote sustainable development in the rural and urban areas of the world.
- Report of the International Conference on Population and Development Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations Population Division, Sales No.
- Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.8).
- Resolution S-21/2. ⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex
- ⁵ Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.11.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Participation in multilateral treaties

To address global environmental issues, many Governments have signed and ratified1 international treaties launched in the wake of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The following are some of the major multilateral environmental treaties currently in force:

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), ratified by 191 countries, aims to protect human health and the environment by promoting research on the effects of changes in the ozone layer and on alternative substances and technologies, monitoring the ozone level and taking measures to control the activities that produce adverse effects.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), ratified by 191 countries, requires that countries help protect the Earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation by cutting chlorofluorocarbon consumption by specific amounts and target dates, with allowances for increases in consumption by developing countries. The Protocol contained flexible implementation schemes and evaluation procedures and recognized the principle of "common but differentiated" responsibilities for developed and developing countries. The Protocol has contributed to reducing levels of ozone-depleting

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), ratified by 192 countries, aims to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that will prevent human activities from interfering dangerously with the global environment. The Convention was not binding and did not establish targets

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997), ratified by 176 countries, entered into force in 2005. It commits 36 developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 2012 to at least 5 per cent below emission levels of 1990. In December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, the United Nations Climate Change Conference adopted the Bali Road Map, which charts the course for a new negotiating process to be concluded by 2009 that will ultimately lead to a post-2012 international agreement on climate change.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), ratified by 155 countries, went into effect in 1994 and created a comprehensive legal regime for seas and oceans. Rules were established for environmental standards and enforcement provisions, while international rules and national legislation to prevent and control marine pollution were developed. The Convention afforded all countries the right to manage marine resources within their 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone. For many developing countries, however, it is difficult to enforce regulations over such a vast expanse.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), ratified by 190 countries, promotes conservation of biodiversity among nations through scientific and technological cooperation, access to financial and genetic resources and transfer of ecologically sound technologies. The major objectives are to conserve biodiversity, ensure its sustainable use and guarantee the fair and equitable sharing of

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection. Status as of 1 January 2008. Data

¹ Ratification including acceptance, approval, accession or succession Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treaty if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act.



Enquiries should be directed to: Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director Population Division **Department of Economic** and Social Affairs United Nations New York, NY 10017 Fax number: 1 212 963 2147

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ST/ESA/SER.A/275 ISBN 978-92-1-151446-9 Sales No. E.08.XIII.10 07-66296—March 2008—8,000

Rural Population, Development and the **Environment United Nations**