

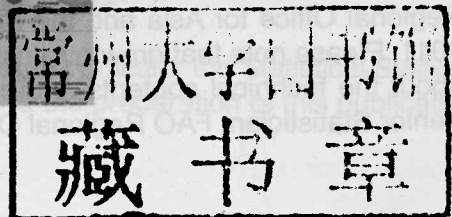
SELECTED INDICATORS

OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 2000-2010



RAP PUBLICATION 2011/21

SELECTED INDICATORS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 2000-2010



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BANGKOK
OCTOBER 2011

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Map of Asia and the Pacific is used courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin. The pictures on the cover were taken by Assim Hafeez/FAO (cover) and by Danfung Dennis/FAO (back cover). Tables were prepared by the FAO Statistics Division and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, on the basis of information available as of August 2011. Please note that growth rates take into consideration data that are not printed. Inquiries about the technical contents and comments about the profiles should be addressed to the Senior Statistician, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

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The latest FAO food and agriculture statistics are available on the internet at: <http://www.faostat.fao.org>

FOREWORD

This document is the twenty-seventh issue of the publication *Selected indicators of food and agricultural development in the Asia-Pacific region*. It presents data on selected items for the years 1999-2009, except for some tables that also provide information for 2010. Most tables show two types of information: annual figures for 1999, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the average annual growth rate for the period 1999-2009. The indicators are grouped under the following headings: Agricultural land and population, Agricultural inputs, Production indices, Staple food crops, Edible oil crops, Horticultural crops, Fibre crops, Other crops, Livestock, Agricultural trade, Fisheries, Forestry, Nutrition and Other indicators, including two tables reporting the status of organic farming and the production and trade of biofuels in the region. A section on country profiles precedes the tables.

Member countries in the region are shown under two main groups: "Developing countries/transition economies" and "Developed countries". Subregional totals are also shown under the first group. Statistics obtained using data values from all of these member countries are labeled as "Asia-Pacific*". For comparison purposes, figures relating to "Rest of world" and "World" are also presented. Country data for Timor-Leste were reported as provincial data for Indonesia before 2000. In addition, the Russian Federation has been included in the subregion North and Central Asia.

For almost all commodity tables, data are mainly retrieved from the FAO computerized data bases, especially FAOSTAT, on the basis of information available as of August 2011. Data given for 2010 was still incomplete and preliminary as of that date. These data are based on information supplied by member countries. Other sources of data are cited.

Many members have substantially revised statistics for earlier years or have provided estimates for 2009. Totals for these years may be under-estimates due to non-reporting or partial reporting. Such instances are identified by the superscripts used in the tables. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting these estimates.

To indicate the overall regional performance and also to highlight intercountry differences, growth rates shown in the present publication have been calculated using the semi-log regression (or exponential growth) covering all time points.

Various units of FAO, especially the Statistics Division and in particular the Statistical Systems and Data Dissemination Team, substantially contributed to the preparation of this publication. Their collaboration is gratefully acknowledged.


Hiroyuki Konuma
Assistant Director-General and
FAO Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok, October 2011

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

*	Unofficial figure
A	May include official, semi-official or estimated data
F	FAO estimate
Fc	FAO Calculated
P	Partner data
T	Trend calculation
...	Data not available
MT	Metric tonne
Ha	Hectare
Kg	Kilogram
Kg/ha	Kilogram per hectare
CUM	Cubic meter

In most tables a blank space has the same meaning as the symbol (...) defined above.

Subregional totals refer only to countries in the table.

For crop yields and all subregional totals no (F) or (*) symbol is used as these are derived data.

To divide decimals from whole numbers, a full stop (.) is used.

Please note that **Asia-Pacific*** refers to countries in the table.

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DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



Country Profiles

SOUTHEAST ASIA



Cambodia



Indonesia



Lao PDR



Malaysia



Myanmar



Philippines



Thailand



Timor-Leste



Viet Nam

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA



Afghanistan



Bangladesh



Bhutan



India



Iran



Maldives



Nepal



Pakistan



Sri Lanka

NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA



Kazakhstan



Russian Federation



Uzbekistan

EAST ASIA



China



DPR Korea



Mongolia



Republic of Korea

PACIFIC ISLANDS



Cook Islands



Fiji Islands



Kiribati



Marshall Islands



Micronesia, Fed. States of



Nauru



Niue



Palau



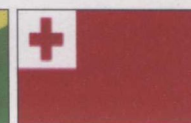
Papua New Guinea



Samoa



Solomon Islands



Tonga



Tuvalu



Vanuatu

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



Australia



Japan

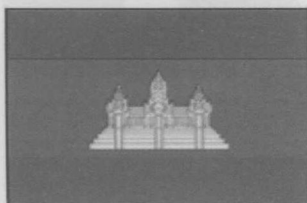


New Zealand

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES

SOUTHEAST ASIA

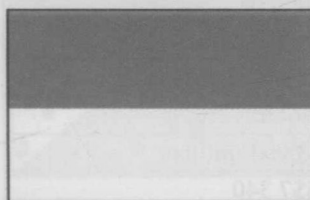
CAMBODIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 17 652 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23%
Population 2010	Total population: 14 138 thousand
	Agricultural population: 65.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$10 458 million
	GNI per capita: US\$690
Agricultural Trade 2009	Agricultural GDP: 35.3% of total GDP
	Imports: US\$908.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Exports: US\$70.4 million
	Per capita DES: 2 180 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 25%

Cambodia is located on mainland Southeast Asia between Thailand, Viet Nam and Lao PDR. Cambodia has a sea coast on the Gulf of Thailand. Natural resources are abundant in timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese and phosphate and hydroelectric potential from the Mekong River. Agriculture dominates the Cambodian economy, contributing 35.3 percent GDP in 2009 and employing 65.9 percent of the workforce. The majority of farming households are engaged in rice production. Main agricultural products are paddy rice, cassava, cattle meat, pig meat, vegetables and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 17.8 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include cigarettes, refined sugar, barley beer, food wastes, beverages and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 9.8 percent annually. Maize is the major agricultural export followed by natural rubber, palm oil, soybeans, cigarettes and rice.

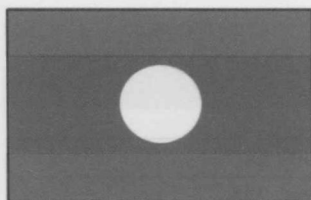
INDONESIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 181 157 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 239 871 thousand
	Agricultural population: 37.3%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$539 352 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 230
Agricultural Trade 2009	Agricultural GDP: 15.8% of total GDP
	Imports: US\$9 310.2 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Exports: US\$21 233.9 million
	Per capita DES: 2 550 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 15%

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, is located between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. A large part of its land area is coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains. The country has extensive natural resources, including abundant forest and oceanic resources, fertile land and rich deposits of petroleum, natural gas, tin, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold and silver. Indonesia has a well-balanced economy in which all major sectors play an important role. Agriculture (including animal husbandry, fishing and forestry) is both an important source of export earnings and formal employment, and the means by which the majority of the Indonesian rural population subsists. About 41.4 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed 15.8 percent of the total GDP in 2009. Main agricultural products are paddy rice, palm oil, chicken meat, coconuts, rubber, cassava and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.8 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include wheat, cotton lint, soybeans (including cakes) and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 20.2 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by dry natural rubber, oil palm kernels, green coffee, cocoa beans and coconut (copra) oil.

LAO PDR



Land Use 2009	Total area: 23 080 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 6.4%
Population 2010	Total population: 6 201 thousand
	Agricultural population: 74.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$6 094 million
	GNI per capita: US\$890
	Agricultural GDP: 34.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$286.6 million
	Exports: US\$66.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 240 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 26%

Lao People's Democratic Republic is a mountainous, land-locked, small country heavily dependant economically on Thailand with an inadequate infrastructure and a largely unskilled workforce. The most valuable natural resources are forests and rivers which are useful for producing electricity; but some of the electricity produced is exported to Thailand and little is available outside of urban areas. Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) is the most important economic sector. Agriculture, mostly subsistence rice farming, employs an estimated 74.9 percent of the workforce and produces about 34.7 percent of GDP. Rice production dominates agriculture, accounting for 40 percent of land under cultivation. Fresh vegetable is the most important non-rice cash crop. Other crops include tobacco, maize, cattle meat, pig meat, green coffee and buffalo meat. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 15.9 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include beverages, prepared food, coffee extracts, refined sugar, food wastes and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have expanded 7.5 percent annually. Green coffee is the major agricultural export followed by maize, prepared fruit and sesame seed.

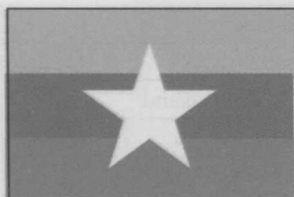
MALAYSIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 32 855 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 28 401 thousand
	Agricultural population: 12%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$193 093 million
	GNI per capita: US\$7 340
	Agricultural GDP: 9.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$10 792.8 million
	Exports: US\$18 433.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 890 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Malaysia consists of two separate parts divided by the South China Sea: Peninsular Malaysia on the Malay Peninsula; and East Malaysia, the northern part of the Island of Borneo. Both West and East Malaysia feature coastal plains rising to often densely forested hills and mountains. Natural resources are petroleum, liquefied natural gas (LNG), tin and minerals. The main agricultural products are palm oil, chicken meat, palm kernels, natural rubber, paddy rice and hen eggs. Malaysia transformed itself from 1971 through the late 1990s from a producer of raw materials into an emerging multi-sector economy via the New Economic Plan (NEP). Manufacturing grew from 13.9 percent of GDP in 1970 to 25.5 percent in 2009, while agriculture and mining, which together had accounted for 42.7 percent of GDP in 1970, dropped to approximately 9.5 percent in 2009. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 13.1 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include cocoa beans, natural rubber, maize, rice, palm oil and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 14.9 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export (world's largest exporter) followed by natural rubber, hydrogenated oil, fatty acids and palm kernel oil.

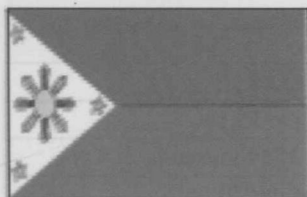
MYANMAR



Land Use 2009	Total area: 65 352 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 18.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 47 963 thousand
	Agricultural population: 67.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP %: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$714.5 million
	Exports: US\$842.6 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Myanmar has borders on the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and is located between Bangladesh and Thailand. It has central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands. Natural resources are petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas and hydropower. Main agricultural products are paddy rice, chicken meat, dry beans, vegetables, sesame seed, pig meat and groundnuts. According to official data, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) remains by far the biggest sector, accounting for 59.1 percent of current-price GDP in 2009, and employing close to 67.1 percent of the workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 9.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, prepared food, hydrogenated oils, non-alcoholic beverage and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 10.4 percent annually. Dry beans are the major agricultural export followed by sesame seeds, chick peas, maize and rice.

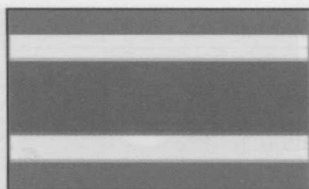
PHILIPPINES



Land Use 2009	Total area: 29 817 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 35%
Population 2010	Total population: 93 261 thousand
	Agricultural population: 33.5%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$168 334 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 860
	Agricultural GDP: 14.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 229.0 million
	Exports: US\$2 593.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 580 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 18%

The Philippines is one of the world's largest archipelagos; with more than 7 100 islands, it extends 1 900 km north to south and 1 100 km east to west. The land is mostly mountainous with coastal lowlands. The Philippines has extensive fisheries resources (both marine and inland) and large deposits of mineral and energy resources, such as petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver and gold, and timber. Reflecting its varied resource endowments, physical and human, the economy is diversified. Rice production continues to dominate the agricultural sector. Other main agricultural products include pig meat, coconuts, bananas, chicken meat, and vegetables. About 33.7 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The share of agriculture in total GDP has declined as the sector contributed only about 14.8 percent of the total GDP in 2009. Reflecting this trend, agricultural exports currently account for less than 6 percent of the country's foreign earnings. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.2 percent from 1999 to 2009. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by cake of soya beans, rice, prepared food, milk and tobacco. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 8.9 percent. Bananas and coconut oil are the country's two major agricultural exports. The country also exports pineapples, desiccated coconut, prepared fruits, and cigarettes.

THAILAND



Land Use 2009	Total area: 51 089 000.ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 37.2%
Population 2010	Total population: 69 122 thousand
	Agricultural population: 41.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$263 710 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 780
	Agricultural GDP: 11.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 978.0 million
	Exports: US\$20 464.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 540 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 18%

Thailand consists of a densely populated central plain; northeastern plateau; mountain range in the west; and a southern isthmus that connects to Malaysia. Natural resources are tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite and fluorite. The Thai economy is export-dependent, with exports accounting for 60 percent of GDP. The agriculture sector accounted for 11.6 percent of GDP in 2009. Approximately 48.5 percent of Thailand's labour force is employed in agriculture. Rice, the dominant agricultural export crop, is irrigated in the Central Plains and in the basins of northern Thailand, but it is rain-fed elsewhere. Thailand remains the world's largest exporter of rice, and in 2008 sold over 10.2 million tonnes of rice worth almost US\$6.1 billion. Other agricultural products are cassava, natural rubber, sugar cane, chicken meat, pig meat and mangoes. Other agricultural commodities produced in significant amounts include fish and fishery products. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 10.9 percent from 1999 to 2009. Soya beans (including cake) is the main agricultural import, followed by cotton lint, prepared food and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at an annual rate of 13.6 percent. Rice and natural rubber (world's largest exporter) are the country's two major agricultural export items. The country also exports canned chicken, prepared foods and sugar.

TIMOR-LESTE



Land Use 2009	Total area: 1 487 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 15.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 1 124 thousand
	Agricultural population: 79.96%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$598 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 020
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$70.0 million
	Exports: US\$8.5 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 020 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 28%

Timor-Leste is a small mountainous country that is classified among the poorest countries of the world and the poorest in Southeast Asia. Approximately 42 percent of the population of 1.1 million is considered to be below the national poverty line of US\$1.5 per day and 79.6 percent work in agriculture. GDP is expected to decline further, reflecting the continued effect of the reduced international presence and the adverse impact of the weather on agricultural output. The agricultural economy is dominated by low input/output subsistence agriculture. Important products are rice, green coffee, pig meat, maize and roots and tubers. Household food security is highly heterogeneous across districts and the country, although food insecurity is generally a more pronounced problem in rural upland areas. Main agricultural imports include rice, prepared foods, chicken meat and wheat flour. Green coffee is the major agricultural export followed by cocoa beans, spices and copra.

VIET NAM



Land Use 2009	Total area: 31 007 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 31.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 87 848 thousand
	Agricultural population: 63.2%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$97 147 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 000
	Agricultural GDP: 20.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 984.5 million
	Exports: US\$5 733.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 780 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 17%

The terrain of Viet Nam varies from mountainous to coastal delta. Natural resources are coal, crude oil, zinc, copper, silver, gold, manganese and iron. Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, cassava, vegetables and maize. Measured by employment, Viet Nam is an agrarian society, with around 63.2 percent of the labour force working in agriculture. Since 1986, when the Sixth Party Congress approved a broad economic reform package called “Doi Moi” (renovation), Viet Nam became one of the fastest growing economies in the world, averaging around 7.5 percent annual GDP growth from 1999 to 2009. Simultaneously, agricultural production doubled, transforming Viet Nam from a net food importer to one of the world’s largest producers of rice and of commodities such as pig meat, vegetables, green coffee, cashew nuts, cassava and chicken meat. However, agriculture’s share of economic output declined, falling from 42 percent in 1989 to 20.9 percent in 2009 (as production in other sectors of the economy increased). Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 19.3 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include soya bean cake, palm oil, cotton lint, beverages, cigarettes and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 13.5 percent annually. Rice is the major agricultural export followed by green coffee (world’s second largest exporter), cashew nuts and natural rubber.