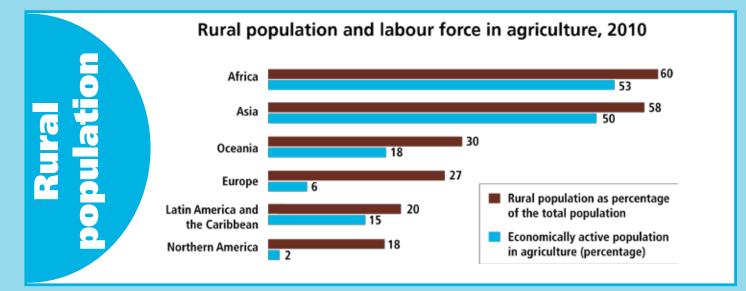
United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division • www.unpopulation.org



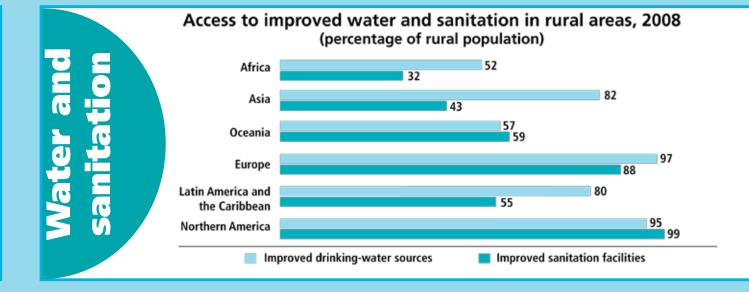
Rural Population, Development and the Environment 2011

			Population				La	nd Use		Dev		and Environ	ment			P	opulation			Lar	d Use		Develop Rural	ment and Er	
			•	verage annual			Agricul-	Forest	Annual rate of change Ir			cally active popula- tion in					•	erage		Agricul-	1	Annual ate of hange Irrigate	tion using p improved tio	Rural cally opula- activ on using popul oproved tion i	re la-
	Total population (thousands)	Rural population (thousands)	in rural o areas pop	pulation po	ricultural pulation nousands)	Land area (1,000 ha)	tural Cropl area (per- centage of age land area) land a	ent- (percent- of age of	area (p (percent-	area water percent- source age of (percent opland) age)	s facilities tt- (percent-	ture Fert (percent- (kg	t ilizer use per ha of ble land)		Total population (thousands)	Rural population (thousands)	in rural of areas popu	rate rural Agricultura ulation population entage) (thousands)	l Land area	tural Cropla area (per- centage of age of land area) land ar	nd area ir ht- (percent- f age of (p	a forest area area (percen percent- age on age) croplan	f (percent- (p	acilities agriculation agricula	e Fertilizer use ant- (kg per ha of
Country or area	2010 (1)	2010 (2)	2010 200 (3)	05-2010 (4)	2010 (5)	2008 (6)	2008 200 (7) (8)		2005-2010 (10)	2008 2008 (11) (12)	(13)	2010 (14)	2007 (15)	Country or area	(11) (1) 99 205	2010 (2) 20 691	2010 200	(1)003an03 5-2010 2010 (4) (5) -0.2 2 64	2008 (6)	2008 2008 (7) (8) 23		age) croplan 05-2010 2008 (10) (11)	2008	age) age) 2008 2010 (13) (14) 99	0 2007
World More developed regions ^a Less developed regions ^b	6 895 889 1 235 900 5 659 989	3 422 362 307 377 3 114 985	25	-0.7	2 623 741 52 895 2 570 846	13 003 465 4 903 582 8 099 884	28 43	12 31 12 37 12 28	-0.1 0.0 -0.3		78 45 97 92 76 40		124 115 131	Channel Islands ^f Denmark	153 5 550	103 720	69 13	-0.0 -1.2 14	19 0 4 243	39 63	12 44 19 4 57 13	0.1	41 18 100	 100	 3 134
Least developed countries ° Africa	832 330 1 022 234	605 767 620 053	60		548 814 518 424	2 016 337 2 964 388	40 39	9 30 8 23	-0.4 -0.5	10 5 5	54 31 52 32		15 18	Estonia Faeroe Islands Finland	1 341 49 5 365	409 30 797	31 60 15	-0.2 11 0.5 -1.4 20	1 140 7 30 390	2 8	14 53 2 0 7 73	-0.3 —	1 97 3 100	94 100	9 76 4 4 155
Eastern Africa Burundi Comoros	324 044 8 383 735	249 992 7 582 496	89	2.2 2.5 2.2	239 542 7 602 618	605 338 2 568 186	50 85 81	10 30 50 7 73 2	-0.8 -1.0 -8.0		44 25 71 46 97 30	75 89 70	12 2 	Iceland Ireland Isle of Man	320 4 470 83	22 1 747 40	7 38 49	0.7 2 1.1 30 0.3			0 0 16 10 9 6	4.0 1.3 —	100 100 	100 98 	6 3 467 7 531
Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia	889 5 254 82 950	209 4 097 70 818	78	1.6 2.6 2.4	651 3 853 65 724	2 318 10 100 100 000	73 75 35	0 0 7 15 15 13		3 !	52 10 57 4 26 8	74 74 77	 4 7	Latvia Lithuania Norway	2 252 3 324 4 883	723 1 075 1 000	32 33 21	-0.3 20 -1.2 31 -0.9 18	8 6 268		19 54 30 34 3 32	0.3 0.4 0.8	0 96 0 14 100	71 100	9 62 8 292 3 250
Kenya Madagascar	40 513 20 714	31 799 14 064	78 70	2.3 2.2	28 851 14 132	56 914 58 154	48 70	10 6 6 22	-0.3 -0.4	2 ! 31 2	52 32 29 10	71 70	26 3	Sweden United Kingdom Southern Europe	9 380 62 036 155 171	1 424 12 604 49 569	15 20 32	0.0 23 -0.0 91 -0.2 9 25	6 41 034 5 24 193		6 69 25 12 30 34	 0.3 0.8	6 100 3 100 27 99	100 100 97	2 89 1 255 6 151
Malawi Mauritius Mayotte	14 901 1 299 204	12 590 754 99	58	2.2 0.8 2.7	11 450 104 	9 408 203 38	58 48 53	38 35 45 17 53 38	—		77 57 99 90 	79 8 	34 254 	Albania Andorra	3 204 85	1 524 10	48 12	-1.7 1 32 5.9	4 2 740 5 47	43 55	25 28 2 34		52 98 100	98 100	42 63 5 .
Mozambique Réunion Rwanda	23 391 846 10 624	14 410 50 8 340	6	1.1 -3.5 2.3	17 788 13 9 193	78 638 250 2 467	62 19 82	6 50 14 35 64 17	0.7	33	29 4 62 55	81 1 89	3 7	Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Gibraltar	3 760 4 403 29	1 932 1 864 —	51 42 —	-1.2 8 -0.8 19 	2 5 596 2 1	23 	21 43 17 34 —	 0.2 	0 98 3 97 	92 98 	2 5 4 15 7
Seychelles Somalia	87 9 331	38 5 854	45 63	-0.6 1.6	63 6 139	46 62 734	9 70	9 88 2 11	-1.1	8 19	 9 6	73 66	97 	Greece Holy See ^g Italy	11 359 0 60 551	4 315 — 19 015	39 — 32	-0.3 1 06 — 0.0 1 95			25 30 33 31	0.8 4	48 99 40 100	97 	12 92 3 184
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia	33 425 44 841 13 089	29 303 33 157 8 524		3.1 2.3 2.2	24 824 33 006 8 387	19 710 88 580 74 339	66 39 30	40 1612 393 67	-2.6 -1.1 -0.3		54 49 45 21 46 43	75 76 63	1 6 28	Malta Montenegro Portugal	417 631 10 676	22 241 4 218	5 39 39	-3.1 0.2 8 -1.2 1 10	4 32 0 1 345 1 9 147	31 38 38	31 1 14 40 18 38		32 100 1 96 36 100	100 86 100	1 11 13 . 9 19
Zimbabwe Middle Africa	12 571 126 689	7 807	57	-0.5	7 144 72 695	38 685 649 682	41 25	10 42 4 48	-1.9 -0.2		72 37 85 22	56 58	33 3	San Marino Serbia Slovenia	32 9 856 2 030	2 4 331 1 022	6 44 50	0.6 -0.7 1 26 0.5 1	2 6	17 57 25	17 — 41 30 10 62	 1.9 0.2	 2 98 5 99	 88 100	7 . 13 127 1 321
Angola Cameroon Central African Republic	19 082 19 599 4 401	7 881 8 303 2 751	41 42 61	0.6 0.4 1.6	13 160 8 163 2 850	124 670 47 271 62 298	46 19 8	3 47 15 43 3 36	-0.2 -1.0 -0.1	2 : 0 !! 0 !!	38 18 51 35 51 28	69 48 63	3 6 	Spain TFYR Macedonia ^h	46 077 2 061	10 243 831	23 41	0.4 2 00 -0.0 15	5 49 911 2 2 523	42	35 36 19 39		22 100 27 99	100 82	4 156 8 66
Chad Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo	11 227 4 043 65 966	8 328 1 424 43 940	72 38 65	2.1 0.9 1.8	7 556 1 202 38 834	125 920 34 150 226 705	39 31 10	3 9 2 66 3 68	-0.7 -0.1	1 4 0 3	44 4 34 29 28 23	66 32 57	 — 0	Western Europe Austria Belgium	189 052 8 394 10 712	38 656 2 722 277	20 32 3	-1.5 3 77 -0.3 28 -0.5 13	2 8 245		33 31 17 47 29 22	0.2 0.1 0.1	11 100 8 100 3 100	100 100 100	2 232 3 114 1 .
Equatorial Guinea Gabon	700 1 505	43 940 418 210	60	2.3 -1.4	38 834 449 386	2 805 25 767	11 20	7 59 2 85	-0.7		 41 30	65 26	 4	France Germany Liechtenstein	62 787 82 302 36	9 238 21 458 31	15 26 86	-3.9 1 26 -0.5 1 29 0.9	8 54 766	49	35 29 35 32 25 43	0.3	14 100 4 100	100 100	2 208 2 194 —
Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa Algeria	165 209 459 35 468	62 104 009 11 868	38 49 34	-0.5 1.0 -0.3	95 64 099 7 393	96 838 039 238 174	57 29 17	56 286 94 1	-0.6	19 8 17 7	 38 19 79 67 79 88 	56 28 21	 50 15	Luxembourg Monaco Netherlands	507 507 35 16 613	73 — 2 854	15 — 17	-0.5 	6 259 1 9 3 376	50 57	24 33 33 11	_	100 42 100	100 100	1 508 — . 2 1 227
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	81 121 6 355 31 951	47 810 47 810 1 447 13 523	57 22	1.7 1.2 -0.2	23 592 196 8 367	99 545 175 954 44 630	4 9 67	4 0 1 0 20 11	0.9	100 9 23 16 6	98 92 96 50 52	25 3 25	527 61 33	Switzerland Latin America and the Caribbea	7 664 an 590 082	2 854 2 003 119 892	26 20	-2.5 40 0.2 37 -0.7 92 88	9 4 000 7 2 024 065	39 35	33 11 11 31 8 48	2 0.4 -0.4	42 100 6 100 12 80	100	2 1 22 3 214 15 14
Sudan Tunisia	43 552 10 481	25 871 3 394	60 33	1.0 -0.2	22 259 2 131	237 600 15 536	67 58 64	20 11 9 29 32 6		9	50 52 52 18 84 64	52 21	33 4 34	Caribbean Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda	41 646 15 89	14 034 — 62	33 — 70	-0.6 9 42 — 1.3 1	1 22 599 3 9 8 44	52 30	31 30 61 20 22	0.6 ····································	19 76 		20 35 14 .
Western Sahara Southern Africa Botswana	531 57 780 2 007	96 23 947 769	18 41 39	2.6 -0.1 -0.4	161 7 835 834	26 600 265 205 56 673	19 63 46	0 3 6 11 0 20		-	 78 58 90 39	30 11 42	 42 	Aruba Bahamas	107 343 273	57 55	53 16	1.1 2 -0.0	2 18 8 1 001	11	11 2 1 51 40 10		1 100 9 29 100	 100	20 . 3 .
Lesotho Namibia South Africa	2 171 2 283 50 133	1 524 1 372 19 338	73 62	-0.1 1.0 -0.2	819 905 4 931	3 036 82 329 121 447	78 47 82	12 1 1 9 13 8	0.5 -1.0 —	1 8 1 8	81 25 88 17 78 65		 2 44	Barbados British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands	273 23 56	142 14 	56 59 —	-0.8 0.7 — 1	7 43 5 15 2 24	44 47 11	19 13 24 3 53	-	29 100 98 		3 108 20 . 20 .
Swaziland Western Africa	1 186 304 261	945 168 787	79 55	1.5 1.4	346 134 253	1 720 606 124	71 48	11 32 16 12 26 42	-1.1	26 (1 !	51 53 50 20	29 46	4	Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic	11 258 68 9 927	2 776 22 3 151	25 33 31	0.3 1 44 -0.5 1 -0.7 1 14	4 75 2 4 832	31	37 26 28 60 27 41	1.3 2 -0.4 — 2	22 89 21 84		11 34 21 275 10 .
Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde	8 850 16 469 496	5 339 12 103 199	74	2.5 2.3 -0.4	4 083 14 992 86	11 062 27 360 403	31 45 23	264223211721	-1.0 -1.0 0.2		59 4 72 6 82 38	44 92 17	 5 	Grenada Guadeloupe Haiti	104 461 9 993	63 7 4 881	61 2 48	-0.3 2 0.4 -1.5 5 98	1 34 7 169 4 2 756	35 26 65	32 50 14 38 47 4	2 2	14 20 7 55		20 — 1 . 59 .
Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana	19 738 1 728 24 392	10 664 733 11 808		0.8 0.8 0.6	8 181 1 330 13 093	31 800 1 000 22 754	64 66 69	22 3340 4832 23	-0.0 0.4 -2.1	1 6 1 8	58 11 36 65 74 7	38 76 54	25 3 15	Jamaica Martinique Montserrat	2 741 406	1 310 44 5	48 11 86	0.5 47 0.9 1.0		26	22 31 16 46 20 25	-0.1	11 89 35 100		17 22 2 . 33 .
Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia	9 982 1 515 3 994	6 673 1 153 2 141	70	1.5 2.1 3.5	8 237 1 307 2 546	24 572 2 812 9 632	56 58 27	13 27 20 73 6 46		3 (5 5	51 11 51 9 51 4	80 79 62	1	Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	201 3 749 52	14 49 35	7 1 68	-1.9 -12.8 5	1 80 9 887 1 26	10	10 2 11 60	— 1.7 2	 23 0 99		 1 . 22 14
Mali Mauritania	15 370 3 460 15 512	8 546 1 971 13 173	64 59	1.2 2.0 3.7	9 981 1 690 13 179	122 019 103 070 126 670	32 38 34	4 10 0 0 11 1	-0.6 -1.9	5 4 11 4	44 32 47 9	75 50 83	0	Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenad	174 dines 109	125 55	72 51	0.9 3 -0.8 2	5 61 2 39		16 77 21 68	— 3 0.8 1	30 98 13	 96	20 . 20 .
Niger Nigeria Saint Helena	158 423 4	79 441 3	50 60	0.9 -1.4	39 385 2	91 077 39	86 31	44 11 10 5	-3.7	1 4 	42 28 	25 50	2	Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands United States Virgin Islands	1 341 38 109	1 157 2 5	86 7 5	0.0 8 -7.0 -4.1 2	8 513 7 95 0 35	11 1 11	9 44 1 36 6 59	-0.3 1 — -1.0	15 93 100 5	92 	7 91 21 . 18 .
Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	12 434 5 868 6 028	7 410 3 595 3 835	62 57	2.2 2.2 1.3	9 035 3 505 3 621	19 253 7 162 5 439	48 58 67	18 44 27 39 48 6	-0.5 -0.7 -5.1	2 2 0 4	52 38 26 6 41 3	70 60 53	2 6	Central America Belize Costa Rica	155 881 312 4 659	42 865 149 1 651	28 48 36	0.1 31 85 1.2 7 -0.0 73	5 2 281	49 7 35	14 35 4 62 10 50	-0.5 -0.7 0.9	19 85 4 100 22 91	86	19 76 24 15 790
Asia Eastern Asia China	4 164 252 1 573 970 1 341 335	2 409 427 779 263 718 307	50		956 083 839 099 828 120	3 093 791 1 146 288 932 749	53 57 56	17 19 12 22 13 22	0.3	52 8	B2 43 B3 55 B2 52	50 55 61	178 331 331	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras	6 193 14 389 7 601	2 211 7 266 3 686	36 51 48	-1.0 1 61 1.6 6 05 0.8 2 02	4 2 072 4 10 716	75	44 14 21 35 13 49	-1.4 -1.4 -2.1	5 76 9 90 6 77	73	23 130 38 123 24 175
China, Hong Kong SAR ^d China, Macao SAR ^e	7 053 544	-	·								·· ··			Mexico Nicaragua Panama	113 423 5 788 3 517	24 532 2 485 884	22 43 25	-0.3 19 82 0.7 89 -1.3 62	9 194 395 8 12 034	53 43 30	14 33 18 27 9 44	-0.2 2 -2.0 -0.4	23 87 3 68 6 83	68 37 51	16 65 15 29
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	24 346 126 536 2 756	9 545 42 120 1 026	33 38	0.2 -0.6 -0.2	5 587 2 695 483	12 041 36 450 155 356	24 13 75	13 68 1 7	-2.0 0.0 -0.7	54 10 10 4	00 00 100 49 32	18	 345 7	South America Argentina	392 555 40 412	62 993 3 093	16 8	-1.1 51 61 -1.5 3 13	5 1 756 239 4 273 669	33	7 50 12 11	-0.4 -0.4	10 78 5 80		13 17 (7 55
Republic of Korea South-Central Asia Afghanistan	48 184 1 764 872 31 412	8 265 1 209 360 22 537	68	-1.4 1.1 3.1	2 214 824 649 17 394	9 692 1 032 656 65 223	19 57 58	18 6425 1012 2	-0.1 0.1	43 8	 88 100 83 29 30 	5 50 60	454 123 2	Bolivia Brazil Chile	9 930 194 946 17 114	3 356 26 326 1 884	33 13 11	0.4 4 00 -2.2 21 12 -1.3 2 28	8 845 942	34 31 21	4 53 8 62 2 22	-0.5 -0.4 0.2 1'	4 67 7 84 10 75	9 37 83	41 ! 11 190 13 46!
Bangladesh Bhutan	148 692 726 1 224 614	118 276 463 850 005	72 65	0.8	74 609 658 587 377	13 017 3 839 297 319	71 15	67 114 8457 23	-0.2 0.3	58 5 26 8	78 52 88 54 84 21	45 93	191 10 142	Colombia Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	46 295 14 465 3	11 542 4 553 1	25 33 26	0.3 6 97 -0.9 2 73 -1.6 -		38 30 —	3 55 10 41 —		26 73 35 88		15 364 18 2 576 —
India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	73 974 16 026	21 958 6 537	29	1.1 -0.9 0.1	16 160 2 449	162 855 269 970	30 77	57 23 12 7 8 1	0.2 -0.2	48 16	 90 98	22 14	85 5	French Guiana Guyana Paraguay	231 754 6 455	55 544 2 487	24 71 39	2.1 3 -0.1 11 0.3 1 93	0 8 220 3 19 685	9	0 98 2 77 11 45	-0.0	12 34 93 2 66		13 . 15 33 25 80
Kyrgyzstan Maldives Nepal	5 334 316 29 959	3 633 188 24 294		1.4 -0.6 1.2	1 156 58 27 746	19 180 30 14 335	56 30 29	7 5 27 3 17 25	2.0	75 8 8 47 8	85 93 86 96 87 27	21 15 93	23 5 17	Peru Suriname	29 077 525	6 808 161	23 31	-0.4 7 06 -0.4 8	7 128 000 8 15 600	17 0	3 53 0 95	-0.2 2 -0.0 9	27 61 91 81 12 100	36 66	24 109 17 111
Pakistan Sri Lanka	173 593 20 860	118 435 17 489	86	1.7 1.0	78 777 8 832	77 088 6 271	34 42 34	28 2 35 30 6 3	-2.3 -0.8	94 8 26 8	37 29 38 92 51 94	39 42 27	166 299	Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) Northern America	344 529	254 1 931 62 856	8 7 18	-1.1 33 -2.2 1 79 -0.6 5 90	9 88 205	85 24 26	10 9 4 53 12 33	-0.6 0.1	13 100 17 11 95	99 99	11 183 5 193 2 157
Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	6 879 5 042 27 445	5 213 2 614 17 720	50	1.6 0.5 1.2	1 941 1 537 5 955	13 996 46 993 42 540	34 69 63	6 3 4 9 11 8		83 6 94 91 8	51 94 97 81 100	27 30 21	31 	Bermuda Canada Greenland	65 34 017 57	— 6 581 9	— 19 16	— 0.5 62 -1.6	1 5 9 909 351 1 41 045	15 7 —	15 20 6 34 —		 2 999 	 99 	3 2 105 —
South-Eastern Asia Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	593 415 399 14 138	342 914 99 12 026		0.6 0.2 1.3	255 378 1 9 913	434 093 527 17 652	27 2 31	23 502 7323 59	-0.5 -0.5 -1.2	22 13 13 7	80 59 56 18	47 1 66	162 377	Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America Oceania	6 310 384 36 593		9 18 30	-1.8 - -0.7 5 27 1.4 7 31	– 23 0 914 742	13 45 51	13 13 19 33 5 23		 13 94 7 57	 99 59	 2 171 18 52
Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic	239 871 6 201	129 557 4 300	56 67	0.7 0.1	86 804 4 822	181 157 23 080	27	20 53 6 69		18 7 22 9	71 36 51 38	41		Australia/New Zealand Australia	26 637 22 268	2 937 2 343	11 11	-0.3 1 17 -0.5 83	0 794 561 9 768 230	54 54	6 20 6 20	-0.6 -0.6	7 100 6 100	100 100	5 5 2 4 41
Malaysia Myanmar Philippines	28 401 47 963 93 261	7 768 33 505 47 836		-1.3 -0.1 1.5	3 351 33 882 31 420	32 855 65 352 29 817	24 18 40	23 63 18 50 35 25	-0.4 -0.9 0.7		99 95 59 79 87 69	13 67 34	811 11 141	New Zealand Melanesia Fiji	4 368 8 748 861	594 7 164 411	14 82 48	0.7 33 2.2 583 -0.2 30	3 52 959	43 4 23	2 31 3 63 14 55	-0.1 1 ⁴ -0.4 0.3	19 100 1 34 1	 41 	8 1 147 64 58 36 24
Singapore Thailand Timor-Leste	5 086 69 122 1 124	 44 997 842	- <u>-</u> 66	— 0.2 2.8	3 28 016 932	70 51 089 1 487	1 38 25	1 3 37 37 15 51	 0.1 1.4	 34 9	 98 96 53 40	0 49 80	18 950 117 	Piji New Caledonia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	251 6 858 538	108 6 026 436	48 43 87 81	-0.2 St 1.8 7 2.4 5 01 2.1 36	7 1 828 1 45 286	14	14 53 1 46 2 64 3 79	-0.5		 41	36 24 31 202 69 76 68 68
Viet Nam Western Asia	87 848 231 995	61 983 77 889	70 33	0.3 1.2	56 234 36 957	31 007 480 754	32 57	30 44 10 4	1.1 0.6	49 9 34	92 67 78 66	63 19	425 94	Vanuatu Micronesia	240 536	183 183	81 74 32	2.0 7 0.6 13	5 1 219 4 317	31	12 36 25 59	-0.2 			68 . 30 . 23 —
Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain	3 092 9 188 1 262	1 107 4 294 92	36 48 11	0.1 0.9 1.7	291 2 036 5	2 848 8 263 76	61 58 11	18 925 116 1	-1.5 —	54 9 68 7 91	93 80 71 39 	9 23 1	17 11 —	Guam Kiribati Marshall Islands	180 100 54	12 56 18	7 56 28	1.1 4 1.5 2 1.0 1		42	20 48 42 15 56 70	— — —	2 100 99		23 . 23 . 23 —
Cyprus Georgia	1 104 4 352	261 1 994 10 644	30 47	0.4 -1.2	47 636 1 722	924 6 949 43 737	13 36	12 19 8 40	-0.1	74 9		5 15	168 42	Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru Northern Mariana Islands	111 10 61	86 — 8	77 — 9	0.2 2 — 0.7 2	6 70 2 2		28 92 20 — 4 67	 -0.6	 5 97		22 . 20 . 23 .
Iraq Israel Jordan	31 672 7 418 6 187	594 1 390		2.6 1.3 2.8	1 722 125 409	2 164 8 824	22 23 11	12 2 18 7 3 1	-0.1 	59 10 36 9	55 66 00 100 91 97	2 6	41 525 1 008	Palau Polynesia	20 673	3 387	17 58	-5.5 0.6 18	5 46 0 814	11 20	7 88 17 48		4 100	 98	20 27 24
Kuwait Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	2 737 4 228 4 039	49 543 1 140		1.3 -0.2 2.4	31 77 350	1 782 1 023 602	8 67 61	1 0 28 13 36 2			99 100 00 91 84	1 2 8	 417 	American Samoa Cook Islands French Polynesia	68 20 271	5 5 132	7 25 49	-2.3 1.4 7	8 20 5 24 3 366	25 13 12	25 89 13 65 7 40	— — 3.8	 4 100	100 97	29 . 25 . 27 280
Oman Qatar	2 782 1 759	783 63	27 4	1.2 8.8	829 11	30 950 1 159	6	0 0	-		77 00 100	28	 170 3 910	Niue Samoa Tokelau	1 183 1	1 143 1	62 80 100	-3.4 - 0.2 4 -0.1 -	26		15 72 22 60 50 —		100 97	100 100 93	— . 28 22 — .
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	27 448 20 411 72 752	4 705 9 961 22 977	44 30	0.9 2.4 -0.3	1 335 4 506 14 994	214 969 18 364 76 963	81 76 51	2 0 31 3 32 14	1.3 1.1	47 24 8 21 9	 84 95 96 75	5 20 32	120 81 100	Tonga Tuvalu Wallis and Futuna Islands	104 10 14	80 5 15	77 50 100	0.4 2 -0.5 0.7	8 72 3 3 4 14	43 60	38 13 50 33 43 42		100 97 100	96 81	27 10 25 . 33 .
United Arab Emirates Yemen	7 512 24 053 738 199	751 16 542 199 464	16 68 27	0.7 2.0 -0.7	144 9 409 43 129	8 360 52 797 2 207 405	7 45 21	3 4 3 1 13 45	0.3	42 !	00 95 57 33 97 88	3 39	704 21 89	The designations the expression of		s chart do not im	oly An em dash	(–) indicates that the a	imount is zero.	^b Less developer	+> 42 I regions comprise luding Japan), Latin		Leone, the Solo	mon Islands, Som	nalia, Sudan, Timor
Europe Eastern Europe Belarus	738 199 294 771 9 595	199 464 90 546 2 426	31	-0.7 -0.8 -2.4	43 129 27 454 852	2 207 405 1 804 967 20 290	21 17 44	13 45 11 47 28 42	0.0	5 9	97 88 94 77 99 97	9 9	89 44 218	the expression of of the Secretariat the legal status o or about its authou of its frontiers or b	t of the United N of any country, te rities, or concern	Nations concernierritory, city or a ing the delimitat	ng years, for exa rea involved, fro on second year.	ns 1 to 4, use of a h ample, 2005-2010, sig m 1 July of the first ye	ifies the full period	Caribbean plus Caribbean plus Caribbean plus	luding Japan), Latin Melanesia, Micrones Ioped countries, as Nations General As	ia and Polynesia. s designated so	Tanzania, Vanua ^d As of 1 July 1	tu,Yemen and Zan 997, Hong Kong	United Republic o nbia. became a Specia China. The data fo
Bulgaria Czech Republic Hungary	7 494 10 493 9 984	2 140 2 755 3 182	29 26	-1.5 0.4 -1.3	299 645 839	10 861 7 725 8 961	48 55 64	30 35 42 34 53 22	1.5 0.1	3 1(1 1(00 100 00 97 00 100	4 6 7	69 163 118	developed," "less for countries, are tistical convenien	developed" and as or regions ar ace and do not r	f "least develope re intended for s necessarily expre	d" Data do no ta- rounding.	t necessarily add to jional aggregate value	s are not presented	f comprise 49 co Asia, 1 in Latin Oceania. These Bangladech, Be	untries including 33 America and the Ca countries are: Afgh nin, Bhutan, Burkin	in Africa, 10 in ribbean and 5 in anistan, Angola,	Hong Kong are included in the ^e As of 20 Decen	e shown as not a data for China. nber 1999, Macao	vailable if they are became a Special
Poland Republic of Moldova	38 277 3 573	14 851 1 897	39 53	0.2 -2.4	5 621 532	30 422 3 289	53 76	43 31 65 11	0.3 1.3	1 1(11 8	00 80 85 74	17 15	213 20	country or area in "country" as used priate, to territorie	the developmen d in this chart als es or areas.	nt process. The te so refers, as app	rm two thirds o ro- indicator in d	ountry data available of the region's total f	represent less that or the basis of the	Cambodia, the Comoros, the I Djibouti, Equate	Central African Democratic Republic prial Guinea, Eritre a, Guinea-Bissau, H	Republic, Chad, c of the Congo, a, Ethiopia, the	Administrative for Macao are included in the	Region (SAR) o shown as not av data for China.	of China. The data vailable if they are
Romania Russian Federation Slovakia	21 486 142 958 5 462	9 013 37 665 2 437	27 45	-1.7 -0.6 0.4	1 777 11 292 383	22 990 1 637 687 4 810	59 13 40	40288492940	0.0	4 8 12 10	54 39 70 00 99		45 14 120	Two dots () indic A minus sign (-) b A 0 or 0.0 indicat	before a figure ind tes that the amo	dicates a decreas ount is not zero l	been calcula e. <i>World Popul</i> out ^a More devel	ated using the popula lation Prospects: The 2 loped regions compris	tion figures of the 010 Revision. e Europe, Northern	 Lao People's De Madagascar, M Mozambique, 	mocratic Republic, alawi, Maldives, N Ayanmar, Nepal,	Lesotho, Liberia, 1ali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda,		itican City State.	slav Republic of
Ukraine	45 448	14 181		-1.3	5 214	57 932	71	58 17	0.3		97 90	10	33	is less than half or	t the unit employ	yed.		ustralia/New Zealand		Samoa, Sao To	me and Principe,	Senegal, Sierra	Macedonia.		



		(kilograms per hectare of arable land)	
	Africa	18	
\ (1)	Asia		178
	Oceania	52	
	Europe	89	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	14	17
	Northern America		157

Fertilizer use, 2007



Note: all URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of 1 September 2011

Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto population. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition–Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.XIII.6). Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (2) Rural population (thousands): Midyear de facto population living in areas not classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area (Col. (1) times Col. (3)). Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

Col. (3) Proportion of the total population in rural areas (percentage): 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: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division,

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, CD-ROM Edition (POP/ DB/WUP/Rev.2009).

Col. (4) Average annual growth rate of the rural population (percentage): Average exponential rate of growth of the rural population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, CD-ROM Edition (POP/ DB/WUP/Rev.2009).

rtilizer

•

Col. (5) Agricultural population (thousands): All persons depending on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry for their livelihood. This category comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/ site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (6) Land area (1000 ha): 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://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (7) Agricultural area (percentage of land area): Land area that is under cropland (that is, arable or under permanent crops) or permanent pastures. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (8) 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. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (9) 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, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/ site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (10) Annual rate of change in forest area (percentage): Rate of gain or loss in forest area per year during 2005-2010 (percentage change in the extent of forest area between 2005 and 2010 divided by 5). Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. Data available online at: http://www.fao.org/ forestry/fra/fra2010/en/.

Col. (11) Irrigated area (percentage of cropland): Total area equipped for irrigation, that is, equipped to provide water to the crops. This category includes areas equipped for full or partial control of irrigation, spate irrigation areas as well as equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms. Source: Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (12) Rural population using improved drinking-water sources (percentage): Proportion of the rural population who

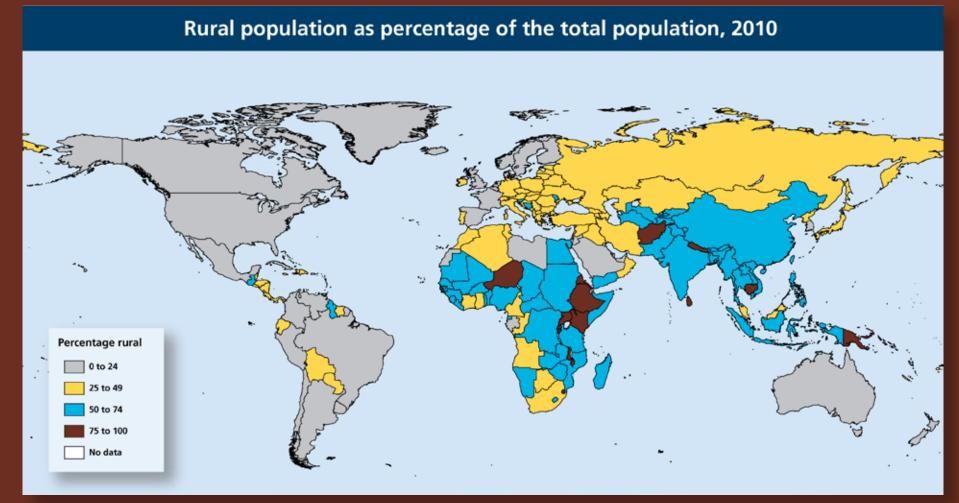
use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/ tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://mdgs.un.org. Col. (13) Rural population using improved sanitation

facilities (percentage): Proportion of the rural population with access to any of the following facilities in the home or compound: flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole; and composting toilets/latrines.

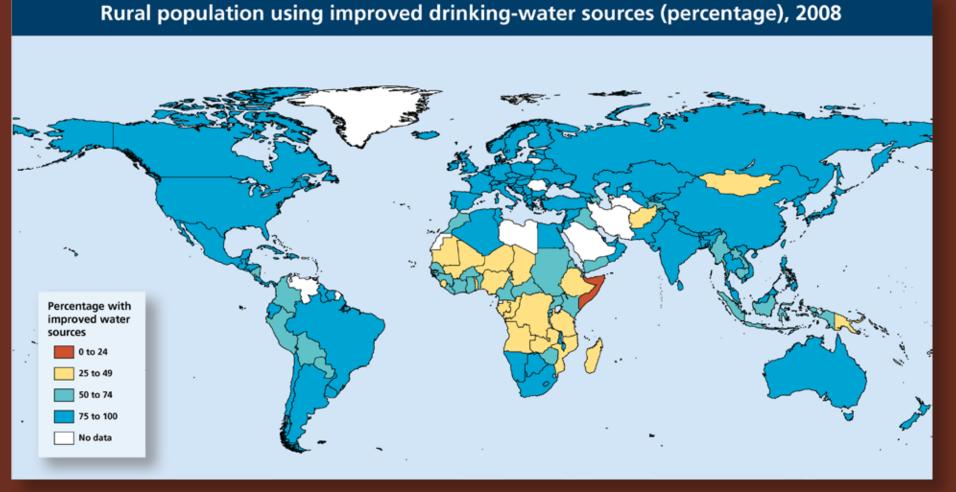
Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: *http://mdgs.un.org*.

Col. (14) Economically active population in agriculture (percentage of total economically active population): The part of the economically active population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry. It is also called agricultural labour force. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT Database. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx.

Col. (15) Fertilizer use (kilograms per hectare of arable land): Quantity of plant nutrients consumed in agriculture per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogen, potash and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients-animal and plant manures-are not included. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Data available online at the World Bank World Development Indicators 2010 Database at: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator.

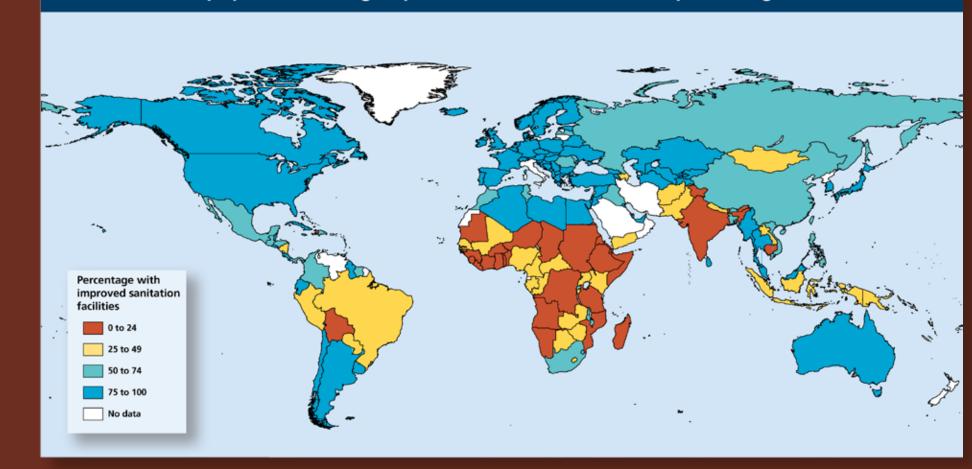


Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



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

Rural population using improved sanitation facilities (percentage), 2008



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

Rural Population, Development and the Environment 2011

Total population. In 2010, the world's population reached 6.9 billion people. It is expected to reach 8.0 billion in 2025, 9.3 billion in 2050 and 10.1 billion in 2100. Nearly all of this growth will be absorbed by the less developed regions. Between 2010 and 2100, the population of the least developed countries will more than triple, passing from 0.8 billion to 2.7 billion. In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to grow slowly, from 1.2 to 1.3 billion.

Rural population. In 2010, the world's rural population stood at 3.4 billion, a little less than a half of the global population. Over 90 per cent of the world's rural residents (3.1 billion) lived in the less developed regions. Almost three quarters of the population of the least developed countries resided in rural areas, compared to only one fourth of the population of the more developed regions. Africa and Asia remained mostly rural, with 60 per cent and 58 per cent of their respective populations living in rural areas. Between 2005 and 2010, the global rural population grew at

a rate of 0.5 per cent per year, as a result of an annual increase of 1.6 per cent in the less developed regions and an annual decrease of 0.7 per cent in the more developed regions. Within the developing regions, Africa had the highest growth in rural population (1.6 per cent per year), whereas Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a decrease comparable to that of the more developed regions (0.7 per cent per year). 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.

Agricultural population. In 2010, 2.6 billion persons, or 38 per cent of the world's population, depended on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry for their livelihood. Almost the entire agricultural population lived in the less developed regions, especially in Asia (2.0 billion) and Africa (0.5 billion). Land area. Land use and land cover are among the issues central to the monitoring of global environmental change. In 2008, the world's total land area, excluding the areas under inland water bodies, was 13 billion hectares. The less developed regions occupied two thirds of this total area.

Agricultural area and cropland. Rapid population growth during the twentieth century resulted in large-scale conversion of wild habitat to agriculture, the largest single use of land. Currently, 38 per cent of the world's total land area is occupied by agriculture, of which 12 per cent is under cropland and 26 per cent under permanent pastures. On average, the share of agricultural land is higher in the less developed regions (43 per cent) than in the more developed regions (28 per cent). However, the share of cropland is the same between the less and more developed regions (12 per cent), while in the least developed countries, the average share is lower (9 per cent). The world's farmers are still expanding croplands at the expense of native ecosystems such as forests.

Forest area. Forests provide vital resources and services, including wood products habitat for wildlife, water and soil conservation, and a filter for pollutants. In addition, intact forests play an important role in sequestering atmosthe negative effects of climate change. Today, with a total area of 4 billion hectares, forests cover 31 per cent of the Earth's land surface. The extent of forest area is greater in the more developed regions (37 per cent of land area) than in the less developed regions (28 per cent). Deforestation, caused mainly by the conversion of tropical forests into agricultural land, has decreased over the past decade at the global level, but has continued at a rapid pace in many countries. During 2005-2010, the world's annual net loss of forests was around 6 million hectares - an area about the size of Costa Rica. The regions suffering from the largest relative loss of forest area were Oceania (just over 0.5 per cent of its forest area per year, due partly to severe drought in Australia), Africa (0.5 per cent per year), and Latin America and the Caribbean (0.4 per cent per year). By contrast, Asia, Europe and Northern America experienced gains in forested land as a result of large-scale afforestation programmes in countries such as China, India, the United States and Viet Nam, combined with natural forest expansion in some European regions.

pheric carbon, which could aid in mitigating

Irrigated area. Irrigated agricultural land in 2008 comprised only one fifth of the total cropped area of the world but produced two fifths of all crop production and close to three fifths of cereal production. The proportion of cropland equipped for irrigation was particularly high in Asia, especially in Eastern Asia, where over a half of the cropland was 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 using improved drinking-water sources and sanitation facilities. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation improves health, well-being and economic and social productivity. Access to safe water and adequate sanitation are also among the indicators used to monitor progress towards environmental sustainability. While safe water supply and adequate sanitation were easily accessible to the great majority of the rural population of the more developed regions, they remained limited in the rural parts of the less developed regions where about one quarter of the population lacked access to safe drinking water and almost two thirds were without basic sanitation in 2008. The situation was worse in the least developed countries, where almost one half of the rural population did not have access to an improved water supply and more than two thirds lacked adequate sanitation.

Economically active population in agriculture. A fundamental aspect of economic development is the increasing concentration of activity in high value added sectors, including industry and services. Currently, only a trivial part (4 per cent) of the economically active population is engaged in or seeking work in agriculture in the more developed regions. By contrast, the ratio of the economically active population in agriculture to the labour force is 1 in 2 in the less developed regions and 2 in 3 in the least developed countries in particular (two-thirds).

Fertilizer use. The use of fertilizers, especially synthetic ones, is the most effective means of increasing crop production and of improving the quality of food. About onehalf the world population is currently fed as a result of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer use. However, heavy applications of fertilizer also put pressure on the environment. Currently, the amount of fertilizer applied per unit of arable land is slightly higher in the less developed regions (131 kilograms per hectare) than in the more developed regions (115 kilograms per hectare). Fertilizer use is lowest in the least developed countries (15 kilograms per hectare) and highest in Singapore (18,950 kilograms per hectare).

S

0

0

0)

 \triangleright

-h

0)

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 decision-making processes aimed at achieving sustainable development;

 implement measures for poverty eradication, with special 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 fragile systems;

 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;

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 196 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 196 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 procedure and recognized the principle of "common but differentiated" responsibilities for developed and developing countries. The Protocol has contributed to reducing levels of ozone-depleting substances.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), ratified by 195 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 or deadlines.

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997), ratified by 192 countries, entered into force in 2005. It commits 36 developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 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 Action³, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development⁵, 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.

¹ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations Population Division, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

 ² 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).
 ³ 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.

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 Bali roadmap, 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 162 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 193 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 its benefits.

> The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/ or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994), ratified by 194 countries, entered into force in 1996. The only internationally legally binding framework stemming from a direct recommendation of the Agenda 21, the Convention promotes national action programmes supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.

> *Source*: United Nations Treaty Collection. Status as of 22 August 2011. Data available online at: *untreaty.un.org*

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.



Copyright © United Nations, 2011 All rights reserved

ST/ESA/SER.A/310 Sales No. 11.XII.10

Inquiries and comments should be directed to: Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA

Fax number: 1 212 963 2147

Printed at the United Nations, New York

11-48186—October 2011—5,500





USD 10

