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**NATIONAL DATA**  
 17-mars-09

N°	Indicators and units	Definition	Methodology	Primary data availability	Feasibility	Cost	Reference
1	Total area (Mkm2)	Country area (including inland water)		National statistics			
2	Population total (Mhab)	Population total		National statistics			
3	Average annual population growth rate (%)	The total increase of the population during a given period (usually a year) based on the mean population of that period.		National statistics			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG; UNPD: World Population Prospects ; World Bank: World Development Indicators; UNFPA
4	Population density (inh/km2)	Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.		National Statistic			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG ; UNPD: World Population Prospects ; Human Development Indicators ; UNSTAT: UN Common Database ; World Bank: World Development Indicators
5	Emigration (%)	not defined	The emigration rate from country i is calculated by dividing the population from country of origin i by the total native-born population of the same country (native-born(i)= Expatriates(i) + Resident native born(i)).	national statistics			Ickowicz et al. 2005,
6	Working pop in agriculture (%)	gives an idea of Land abandonment		national statistics			Medaction 2001

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7	Number of holder_Nombre d'éleveurs	not defined		national statistics			Carrière & Toutain (1995)
8	Number of farmers_Nombre d'agriculteurs	TO BE DEFINED BY CSFD		national statistics			CSFD WG, 2008
9	Net Schooling rate for primary school(%)_Taux net de scolarisation dans le primaire (%)	Rapport du nombre d'enfants officiellement scolarisables (l'âge scolaire étant défini par le système national d'enseignement) inscrits à l'école primaire à la population totale d'enfants d'âge scolaire. L'enseignement primaire dispense aux enfants des connaissances de base en lecture, écriture et mathématiques ainsi qu'une connaissance élémentaire de matières telles que l'histoire, la géographie, les sciences naturelles, les sciences sociales, les arts et la musique.	Enquêtes et recensement _ L'indicateur calculé est égal au nombre d'écoliers inscrits dans la cohorte d'âge approprié (selon les registres d'école communiqués par les ministères de l'éducation) divisé par le nombre d'enfants scolarisables dans l'enseignement primaire.	UNDP / UNESCO / National statistics			Groupe des Nations Unies pour le Développement (2005); UNDP
10	Average annual urban population growth rate (%)	The average annual rate of change of population living in defined urban areas during a specified period. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population which is not urban is considered rural.		National statistics			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG; UNPD: World Urbanization Prospects
11	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.		National statistics			Medaction 2001, DIS4MED

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12	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	Infant mortality: probability of dying between birth and exact age 1. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 births.		National statistics			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG ; Groupe des Nations Unies pour le Développement (2005); UNPD: World Population Prospects ; WHO: WHOSIS, World Health Report, Global Burden of Disease ; UNICEF: Childinfo.org ; WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP); UNFPA
13	Life expectancy at birth (years)	indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to stay the same during the lifespan.		faostat; GEODATABASE (UNEP); UNDP			<a href="http://www.faostat.fao.org">www.faostat.fao.org</a>
14	Inflation rate (%)	The annual percentage increase of the cost of living as measured by the consumer price index. Consumer price indices are based on a representative basket of goods and services purchased by consumers in an economy. Composition and relative weights of the basket are reviewed periodically.		National statistics			Medaction 2001,
15	GDP per capita (US\$)	GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant U.S. dollars.		National statistics			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG; World Bank: World Development Indicators ; Univ. of Purdue: GTAP ; UNCTADWTO(ITC): COMTRADE ; UNSTAT: UN Common Database

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N°	Indicators and units	Definition	Methodology	Primary data availability	Feasibility	Cost	Reference
16	HDI (human development index) and IDSH (sexo spécifique)	The HDI (human development index) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: - A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth. - Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight). - A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).		National statistics; UNDP			<a href="http://geodata.grid.unep.ch">http://geodata.grid.unep.ch</a>
17	Number of main line and of mobile phone customer per 100 inhabitants (%)	<b>Main line:</b> The number of telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. <b>Mobile phones</b> refers to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.	Les données relatives aux lignes de téléphone et aux abonnés au téléphone portable sont collectées à l'aide d'un questionnaire adressé chaque année par l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) aux agences nationales de télécommunications. Ce questionnaire est complété par des rapports annuels d'organismes industriels pour vérifier l'exactitude et obtenir des données pour les pays qui ne répondent pas au questionnaire.	UNDP / Union internationale des télécommunications			Groupe des Nations Unies pour le Développement (2005).

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N°	Indicators and units	Definition	Methodology	Primary data availability	Feasibility	Cost	Reference
18	Total protected areas (number, size) and % of total land (number, km2, %)	<p>A protected area is defined by UCN as: An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means Although all protected areas meet the general purposes contained in this definition, in practice the precise purposes for which protected areas are managed differ greatly</p> <p>Following are the definitions of IUCN Management categories I-VI. Category Ia. Strict Nature Reserve: protected area managed mainly for science. Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring. Category Ib. Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection. Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land, and/or sea, retaining its</p>	For more information on the variables and collection methodologies see original source or the IUCN Web site: <a href="http://wcpa.iucn.org/">http://wcpa.iucn.org/</a>	IUCN/WCMC: Protected Areas Database ; UNESCO World Heritage List ; UNDP			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG ; Groupe des Nations Unies pour le Développement (2005).
19	Climatic Data (Wind: speed and direction) (m/sec)	Wind is considered as a major climatic factor affecting soil erosion in dry lands, causing severe problems of atmospheric drought and damage to the growing plants.	Field work: anemometer	National meteorology			<a href="http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/indexfra.stm">http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/indexfra.stm</a>
20	Climatic Data (Rainfall mm)	Mean annual precipitation.	Rainfall is easy to quantify with a pluviometer and pluviograph.	National meteorology			
21	Climatic Data (haze)	not defined		National meteorology			
22	Climatic Data (temperatures, °C)	Air temperature is an important climatic factor affecting atmospheric drought, rate of soil water evaporation and plant growth.	Air temperature is measured by a digital or other type of thermometer. Time scale: annual	National meteorology			

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N°	Indicators and units	Definition	Methodology	Primary data availability	Feasibility	Cost	Reference
23	Total number of natural disasters p/y (number)	Disaster: Situation or event, which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to national or international level for external assistance; An unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins. Wars and civil disturbances that destroy homelands and displace people are included among the causes of disasters. Other causes can be: building collapse, blizzard, drought, epidemic, earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, hazardous material or transportation incident (such as a chemical spill), hurricane, nuclear incident, tornado, or volcano. Natural disasters include : Droughts, Earthquakes, Extreme Temperatures, Floods, Insect infestation, Slides, Volcanic eruptions, Wave/surges, Wild fires and Wind storms.		OFDA/CRED: EM-DAT ; Munich Re: Annual review of nat. dis. ; UN-OCHA: ReliefWeb ; UN-ISDR			UNEP (2005) GEOdata WG
24	Aridity Index (numeric value)	ratio between mean annual precipitation (P) and mean annual evapotranspiration (ETP). It is a critical environmental factor affecting the evolution of natural vegetation and therefore rain erosivity by considering rainfall and air temperature.	Calculated by the equation of Bagnouls-Gausson Aridity index Climate quality index. Aridity index can be also defined as the ratio between mean annual precipitation (P) and mean annual evapotranspiration-(ETP) calculated with the Penman formula.	National meteorology			Enne & Zucca (n.d.).
25	Subsidy systems (USD)	not defined		UNDP; OECD			Medaction 2001,
26	National funding (USD)	not defined		UNDP; OECD			Medaction 2001,
27	Regional/local funding (USD)	not defined		UNDP; OECD			Medaction 2001,

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