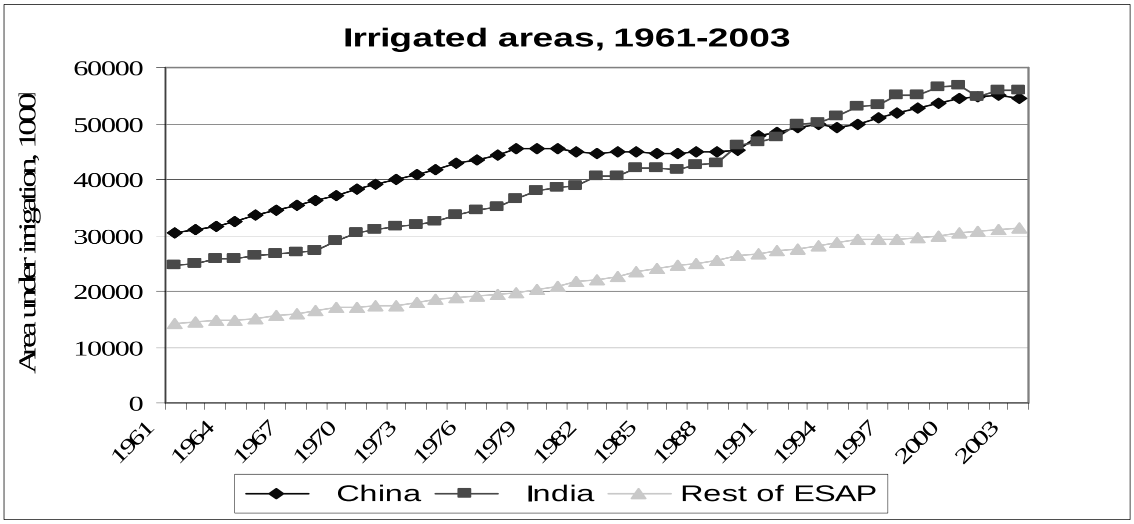
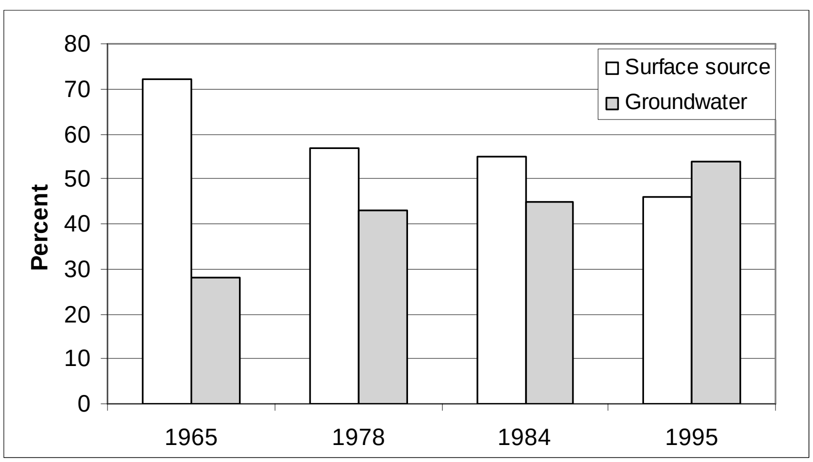
Boxes, Figures and Tables

Figure 2.1: Changes in irrigated areas in ESAP, 1961-2003



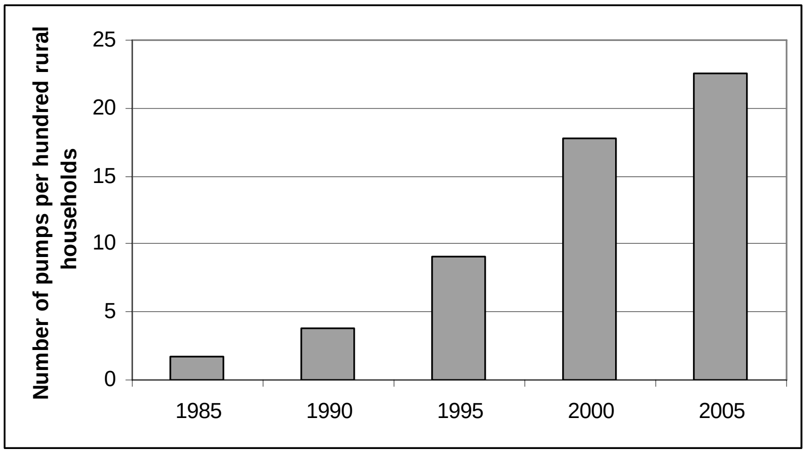
Source: FAO, FAOSTAT, 2006.

Figure 2.2: Sources of irrigation, India



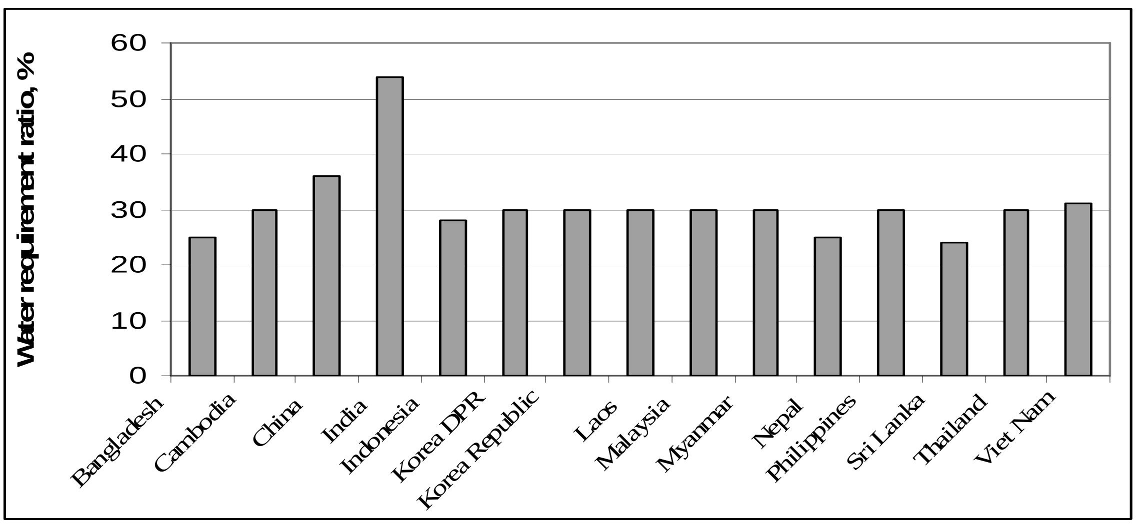
Source: Adapted from IWMI, 2002. but the real source is the CA background paper

Figure 2.3: Number of agricultural pumps per hundred rural households in China, 1985-2005



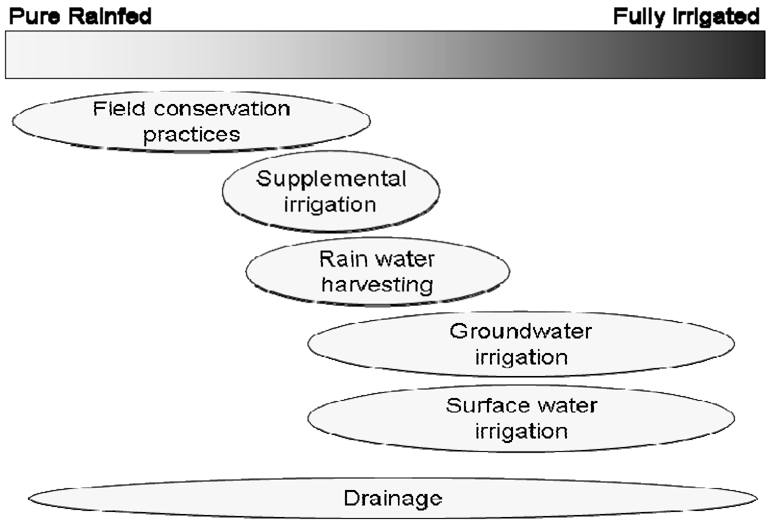
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2006.

Figure 2.4: Water requirement ratios in the ESAP countries



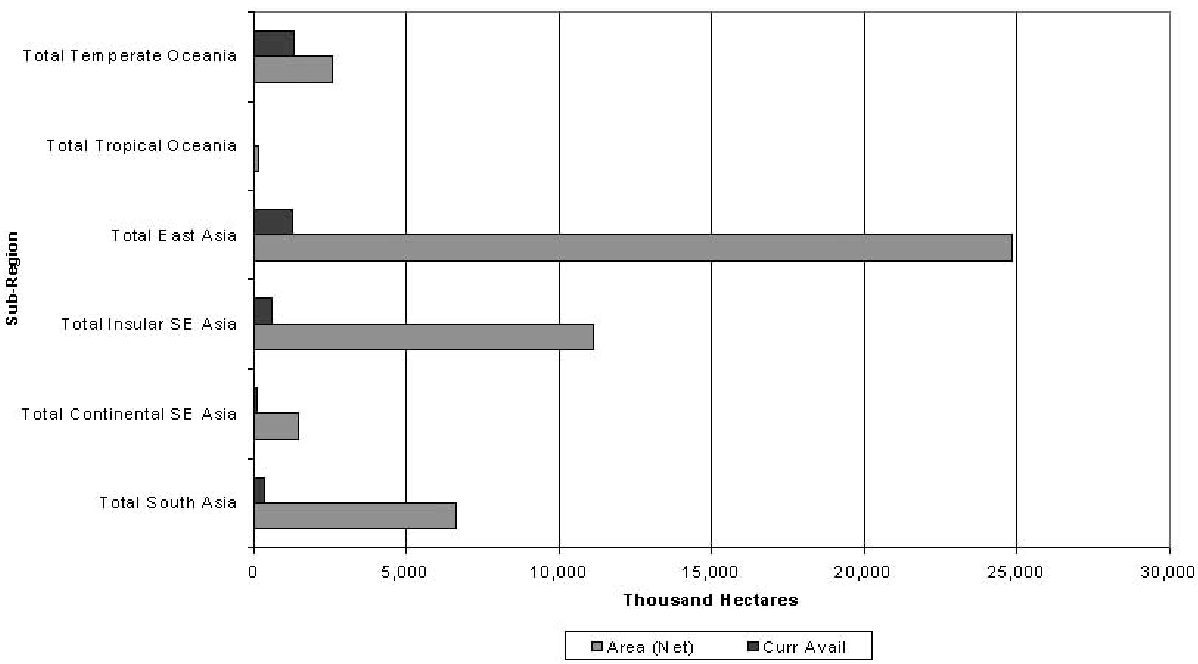
Source: FAO, AQUASTAT, 2006.

Figure 2.5: Agricultural water management: A continuum of practices



Source: Adapted from Molden and Fraiture, 2004.

Figure 2.6: Asia-Pacific Industrial Plantations: Total area versus area available for harvesting by sub region



Data Source: Dust, Waggener, Enters, & Cheng, 2001

Figure 2.7: ESAP percent contribution to the global fish production

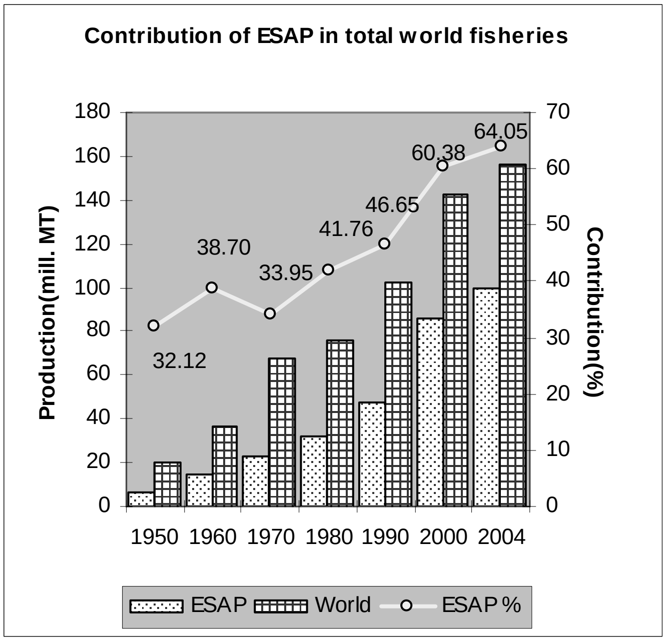


Figure 2.8: Status of marine fisheries exploitation 2004

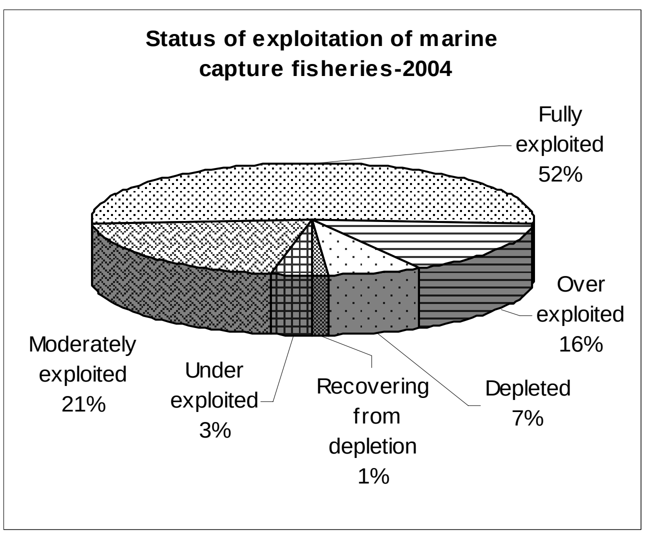


Figure 2.9: Trend of global and ESAP marine capture fisheries

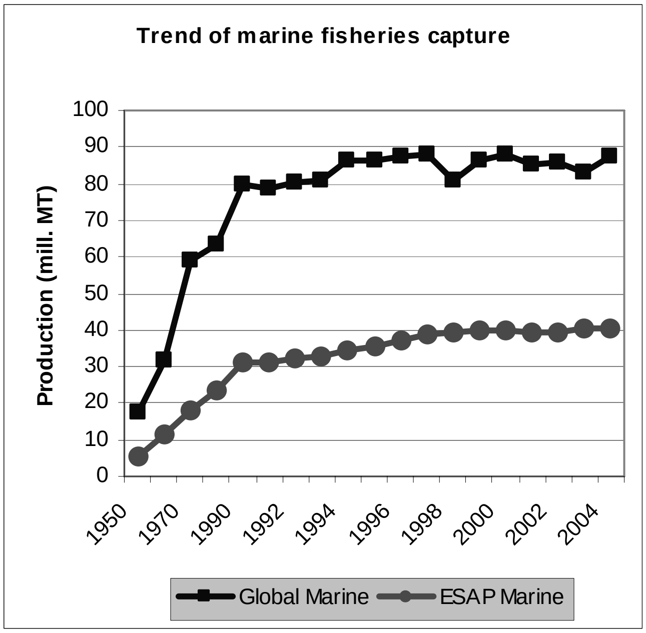


Figure 2.10: Trend of global and ESAP inland capture fisheries

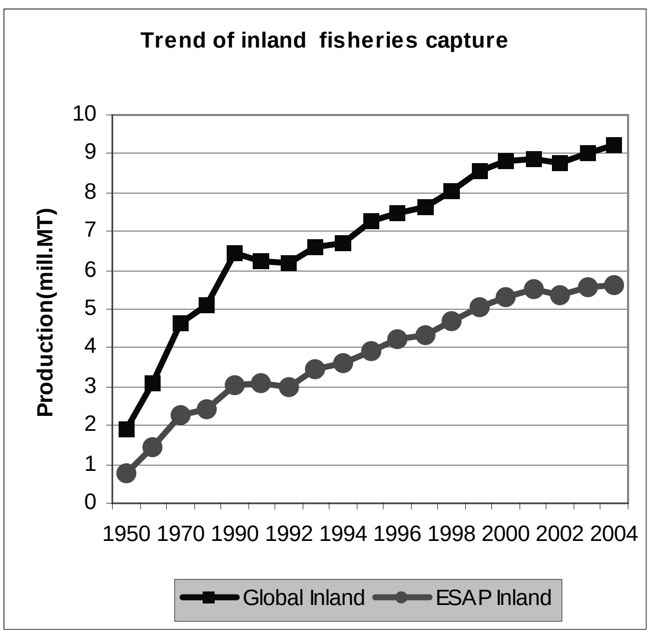


Figure 2.11: Marine capture fisheries trends in China and Japan

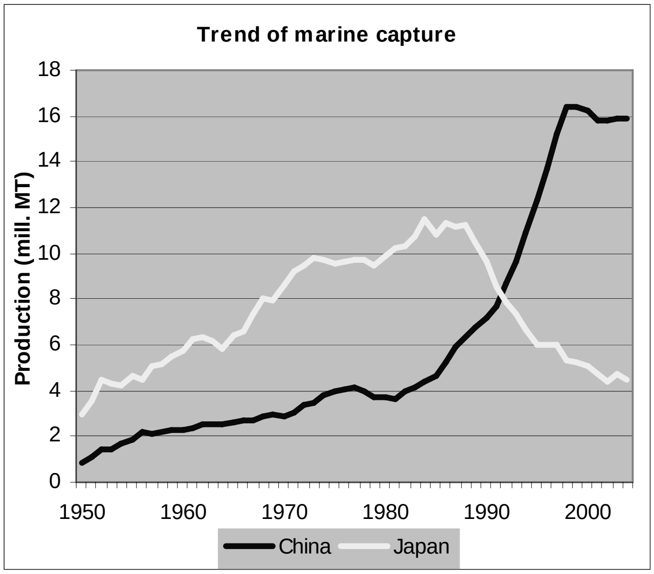


Figure 2.12: Marine capture fisheries trends in India, S. Korea, Thailand and New Zealand

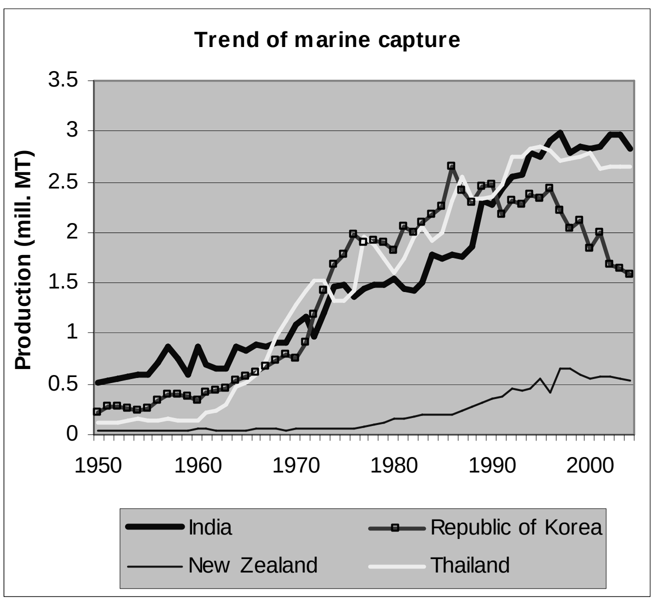


Figure 2.13: Global and ESAP aquaculture production trend

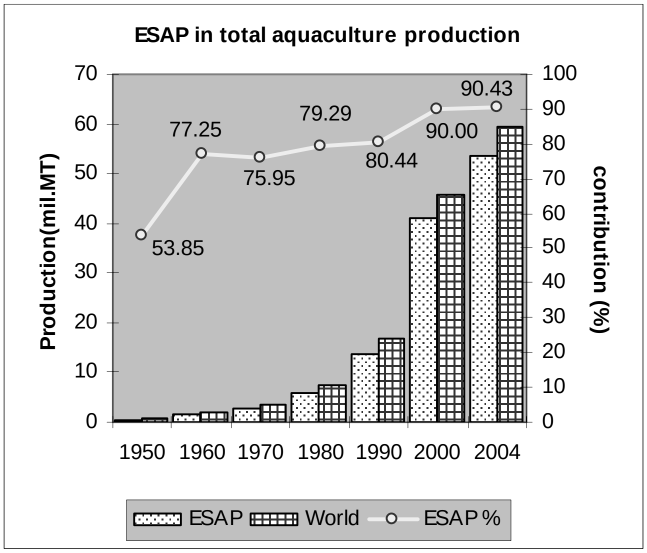


Figure 2.14: Trend of percent contribution of aquaculture to global total fish production - 1950

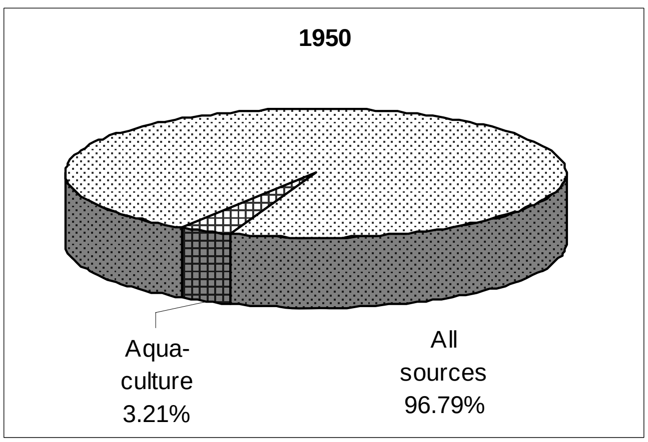


Figure 2.15: Trend of percent contribution of aquaculture to global total fish production - 2004

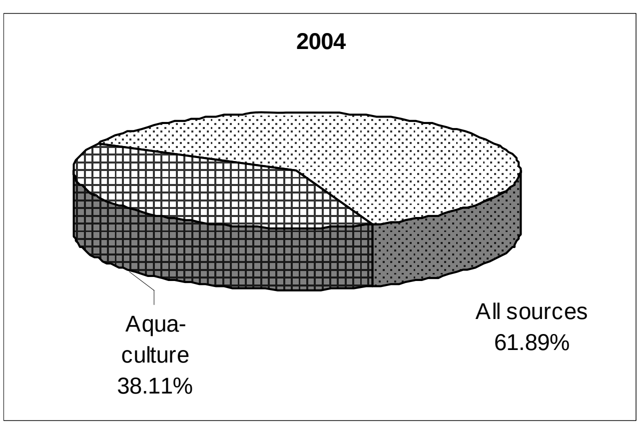


Figure 2.16: Aquaculture percent contribution by volume in total ESAP fisheries

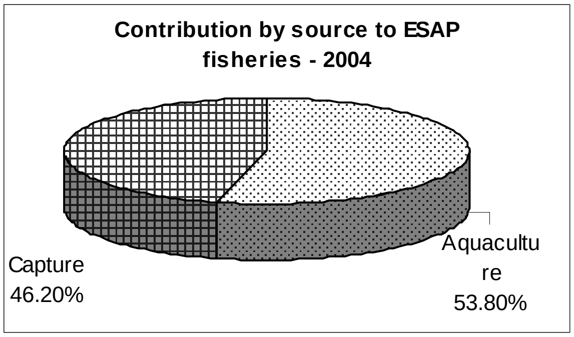


Figure 2.17: Percent contributions in aquaculture by volumes of different species groups

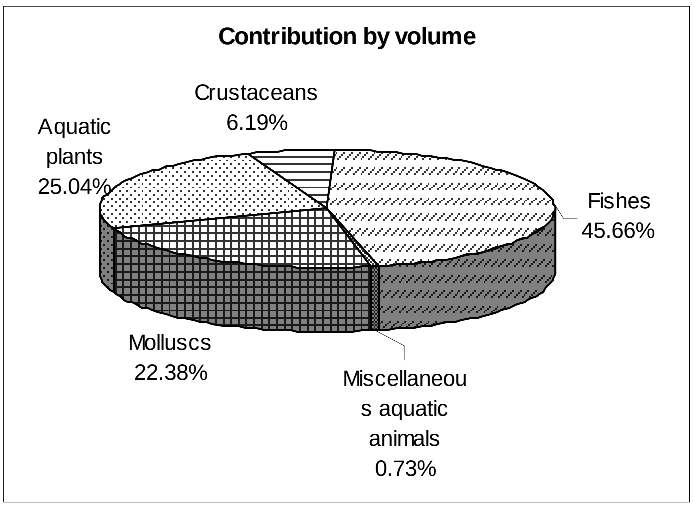


Figure 2.18: Percent contributions in aquaculture by value of different species groups

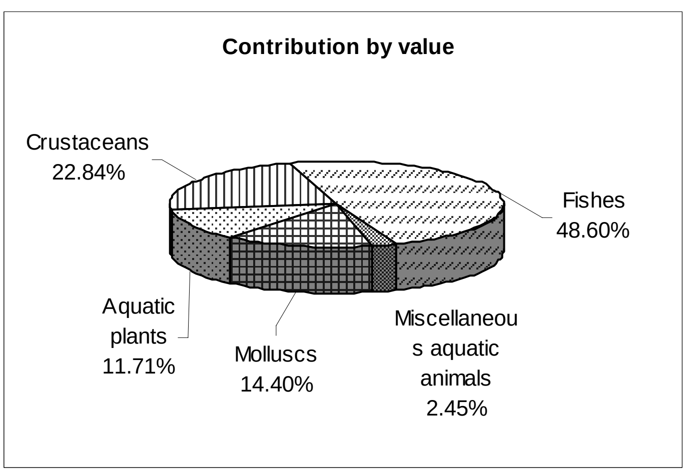
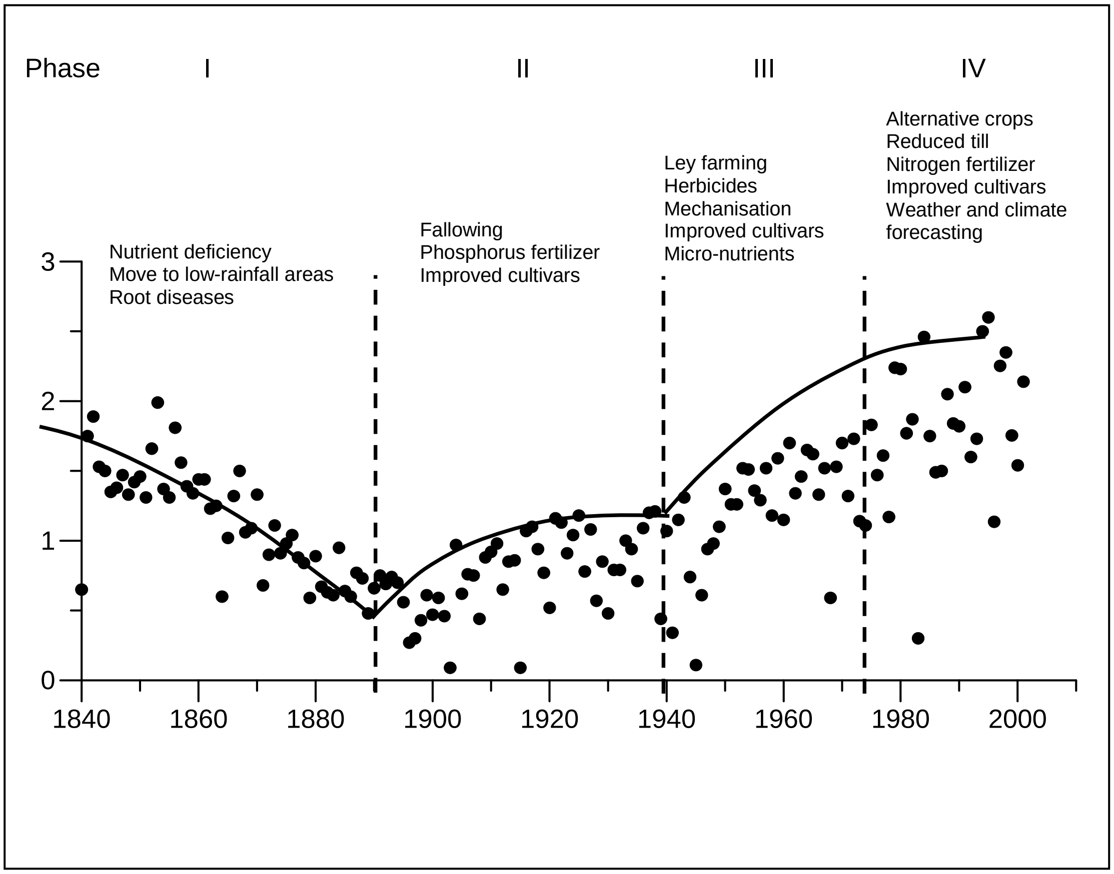


Figure 2.19: The development of wheat yield in the State of Victoria, Australia, since the inception of the Industry. (needs addition of trends and phases)



Source: Connor 2004

Figure 2.20: Trend in average world rice yield (1960 to 2005) and the key technological interventions associated with it. Changes in breeding objectives and release years of selected key rice cultivars are indicated in the bottom half. Major changes in crop management triggered by the availability of short-duration, semi-dwarf, high-yielding rice cultivars are indicated above the yield trendline

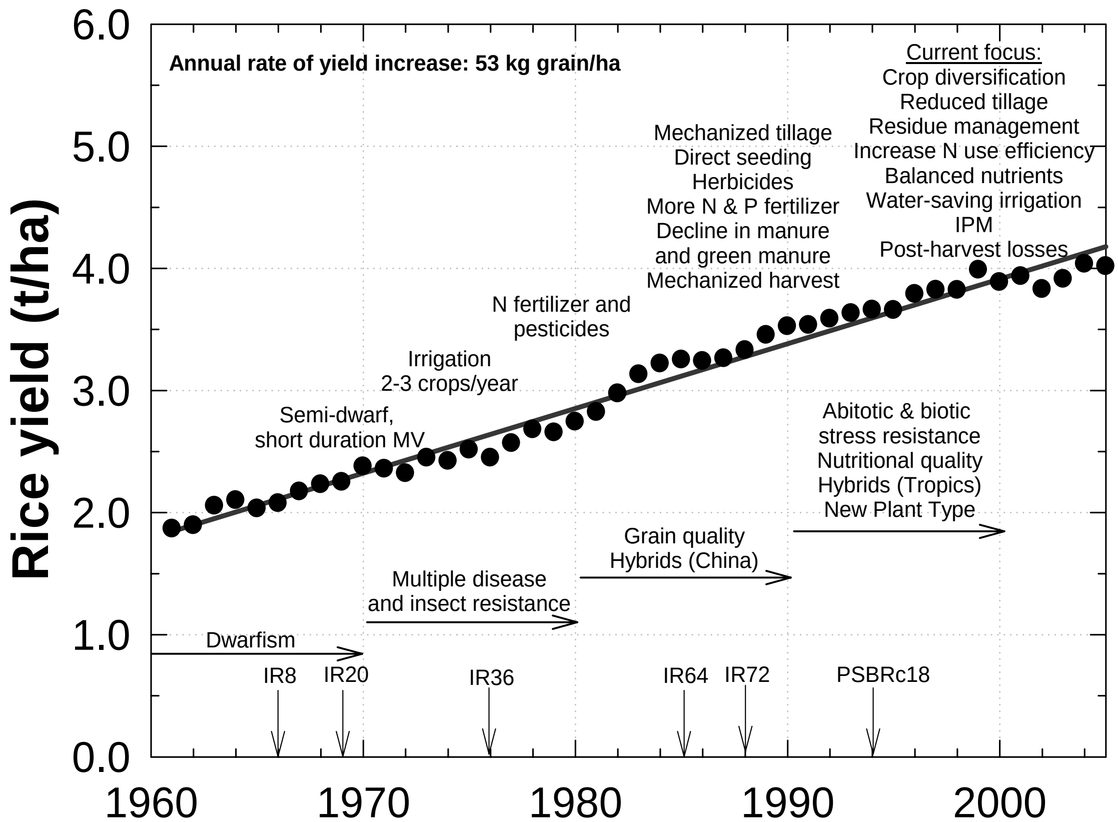


Figure 2.21: Progress of yield improvement (1950 to 2005) in rice-wheat systems of Indo-Gangetic Plains and the sequence of contributing factors

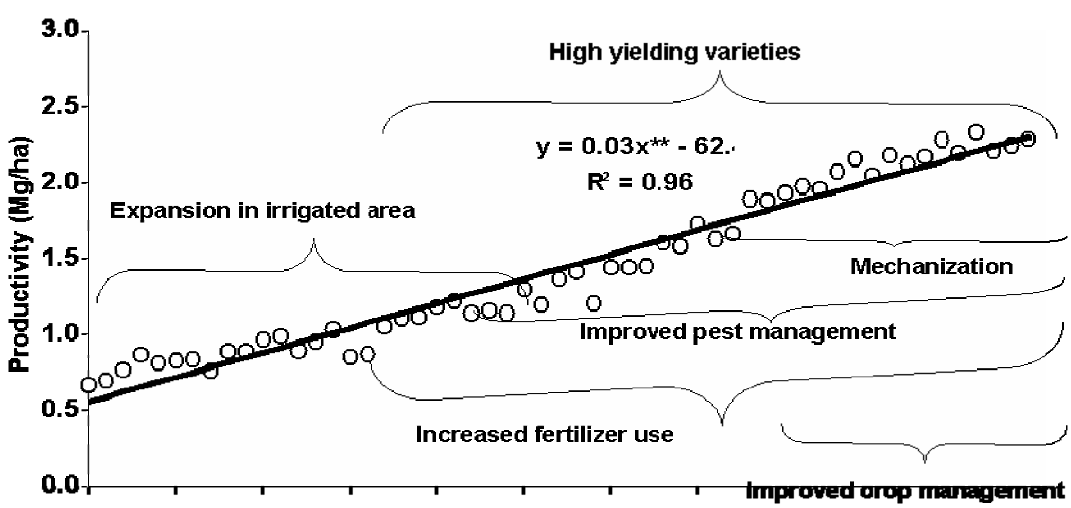
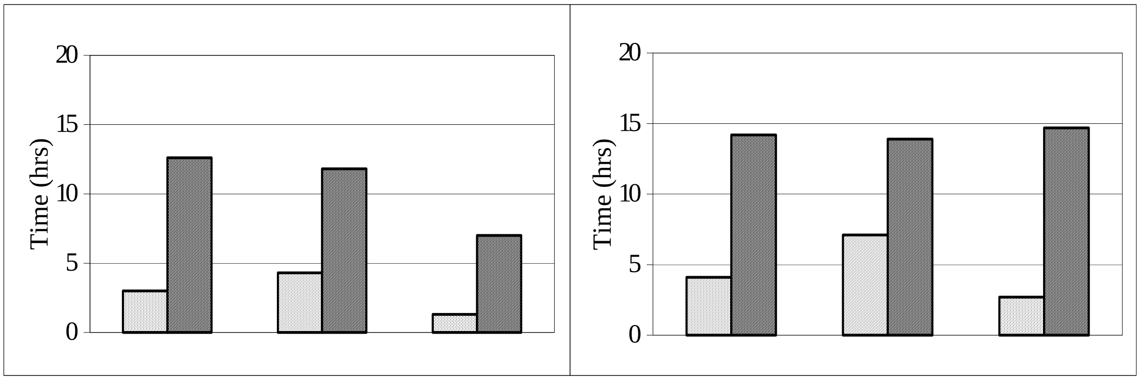
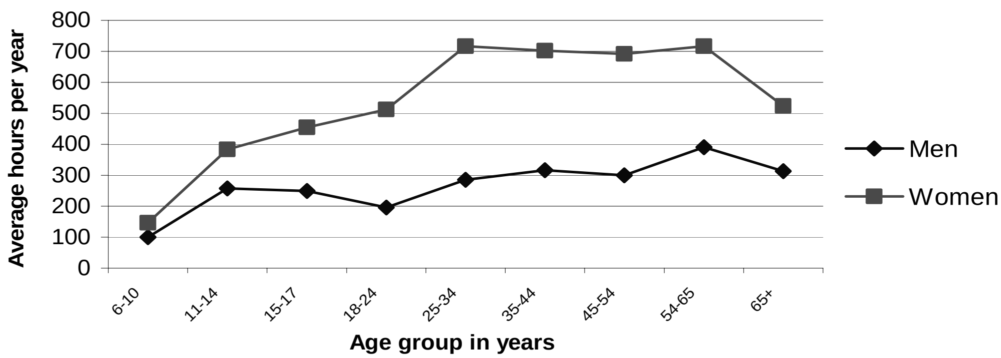


Figure 2.22: Time Spent by Women and Men in Domestic Work on Working (left) and Non-Working (right) Days in Different Communities in Nepal



Source**:** Shrestha, 2001

Figure 2.23: Men's and Women's Average Hours Spent in Household Maintenance Activities in Vietnam, 199798



Source: J. Desai as cited in Balakrishnan, (2005)

Table 2.1: Changes in irrigated areas by country, 1961-2003

Country	Irrigated land, 1000ha 1961	2003	Changes %	Area equipped for irrigation as % of cultivated land
Australia	1001	2545	154.2	5
Bangladesh	426	4725	1009.2	50
Bhutan	8	40	400.0	31
Cambodia	62	270	335.5	7
China	30411	54596	79.5	35
Fiji Islands	1	3	200.0	1
India	24685	55808	126.1	33
Indonesia	3900	4500	15.4	13
Japan	2940	2592	-11.8	55
Korea Dem People's Rep	500	1460	192.0	50
Korea Republic of	650	878	35.1	47
Laos	12	175	1358.3	17
Malaysia	228	365	60.1	5
Mongolia	5	84	1580.0	7
Myanmar	536	1870	248.9	17
Nepal	70	1170	1571.4	46
New Zealand	77	285	270.1	8
Philippines	690	1550	124.6	14
Sri Lanka	335	743	121.8	34
Thailand	1621	4986	207.6	26
Viet Nam	1000	3000	200.0	34
ESAP	69158	141645	104.8	28

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT, 2006

Table 2.2: Forest cover change in the Asia-Pacific region 1990-2000

Sub-region	Total forest 1990 (1000 ha)	Total forest 2000 (1000 ha)	Annual forest cover change 1990 -2000	
			Area (1000 ha)	Rate of change (%)
South Asia	77 644	76 665	- 97	-0.1
Insular SE Asia	147 442	131 018	-1642	-1.2
Continental SE Asia	87 761	80 896	- 686	-0.8
North Asia	171 171	188 583	1741	1.0
Advanced countries *	188 962	186 566	- 240	-0.1
Pacific Islands	36 356	35 138	- 122	-0.3
Asia-Pacific region	709 336	698 866	-0046	-0.1

Advanced industrialized countries include China, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Korea

Data Source: FAO 2001

Table 2.3: Plantation areas by sub-region and species in 2000

Country/area	Total Plantation Area	Plantation are by species group						
		Annual planting rate	Acacia	Eucalyptus	Hevea	Tectona	Pinus	Other
	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 ha
2.1.1.1 South Asia	34 652	1 571	6 679	8 341	815	2 713	748	15 356
Insular Asia	12 376	336	871	336	5 053	1 520	840	356
Continental SEA	7 596	351	280	974	2 598	1 152	958	1 634
North Asia	45 083	1 154	129	1 334	592	24	12	30
Advanced Industrial countries	13 237	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Pacific Islands	263	15	8	33	20	7	73	121
2.1.1.2 Total	113 237	3 427	7 967	11 019	9 078	5 416	15 528	64 229

Data Source: Brown C. and P.B. Durst, 2003

Table 2.4: Value of forest commodities exported by major Asia-Pacific exporting countries – 2001 (US$ million)

Country	Industrial Roundwood	Sawnwood	Panels	Pulp	Paper & Paperboard
Indonesia	233	608	2 094	727	1 703
China	376	403	638	30	2 391
Malaysia	686	532	1 373	0	87
Japan	1	8	29	79	1 767
Korea	0	9	82	0	1 533
New Zealand	320	355	221	285	253

Data Source: Brown and Durst, 2003

Table 2.5: Principal Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse Gases	Importance to Climate Change	Trend in the Atmosphere	Land Use Related sources of Greenhouse Gases
Carbon dioxide	Very high	Increasing: +30% in last 250 years	Mostly produced by deforestation and forest fires
Methane	Moderate	Increasing +145% in last 250 years	Generated by livestock waste, the decomposition of wetlands, and burning of biomass
Nitrous oxide	Moderate	Increasing +15% in last 250 years	Caused by deforestation, burning of other biomass, and application of nitrogen fertilizer
Carbon monoxide	Moderate	Increasing	Comes from the incomplete burning of pasture and grasslands.

Data Source: Roper, 21001 (modified from Ciesla, 1995).

Table 2.6: ESAP place in global fish production

Region	Production in million MT						
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
World total	19.86	36.74	67.24	75.59	102.78	142.52	155.87
ESAP total	6.38	14.22	22.83	31.57	47.95	86.05	99.84
ESAP % in world	32.12	38.70	33.95	41.76	46.65	60.38	64.05

Table 2.7: Trend of global and ESAP marine and inland capture fisheries

Region	Source	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
		Production in MT						
World	Marine	17,291,244	31,631,027	59,087,194	63,138,831	79,515,321	88,048,219	87,241,871
	Inland	1,929,001	3,078,619	4,628,870	5,101,627	6,439,475	8,816,147	9,220,562
	Total	19,220,245	34,709,646	63,716,064	68,240,458	85,954,796	96,864,366	96,462,433
ESAP	Marine	5,255,721	11,226,370	17,871,423	23,339,769	31,349,747	39,649,456	40,491,257
	Inland	778,811	1,426,391	2,281,826	2,407,084	3,066,490	5,314,241	5,632,644
	Total	6,034,532	12,652,761	20,153,249	25,746,853	34,416,237	44,963,697	46,123,901

Table 2.8: Global and ESAP aquaculture production (MT) trend

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
ESAP	343,854	1,567,594	2,677,934	5,825,082	13,534,976	41,090,891	53,720,253
World	638,577	2,029,210	3,525,872	7,347,007	16,827,096	45,657,773	59,408,444

Table 2.9: Aquaculture production (including aquatic plants) of top seven producer countries of ESAP

Country	Production (MT)						
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
China[1]	102,610	919,848	1,369,911	2,841,660	8,306,896	32,705,584	41,661,660
India	17,910	44,843	121,671	365,180	1,017,136	1,942,204	2,472,335
Philippines	25,649	60,769	101,651	332,642	671,116	1,100,902	1,717,028
Indonesia	41,866	80,639	108,706	225,296	599,824	993,727	1,468,612
Japan	72,407	307,995	597,310	1,085,608	1,369,680	1,291,705	1,260,810
Viet Nam	10,600	37,660	65,350	99,160	162,076	513,517	1,228,617
Thailand	24,078	31,545	80,876	95,966	291,719	738,155	1,172,866
Total top seven	295,120	1,483,299	2,445,475	5,045,512	12,418,447	39,285,794	50,981,928
Others	48,734	84,295	232,459	779,570	1,116,529	1,805,097	2,738,325
ESAP Total	343,854	1,567,594	2,677,934	5,825,082	13,534,976	41,090,891	53,720,253
World Total	638,577	2,029,210	3,525,872	7,347,007	16,827,096	45,657,773	59,408,444
ESAP % in world	53.85	77.25	75.95	79.29	80.44	90	90.43

[1]Inclusive of Taiwan (PC), Hong Kong (SAR) and Macao (SAR)

Table 2.10: Top seven aquaculture countries in ESAP 2004 (excluding aquatic plants)

	Country	By quantity (1 000 tonnes)
1	China PR	30 398
2	India	2 472
3	Viet Nam	1 199
4	Thailand	1 173
5	Indonesia	1 045
6	Bangladesh	915
7	Japan	776

Table 2.11: Value of aquaculture products (including aquatic plants) of top seven aquaculture countries

Country	Production value (US$ 1000)		
	1990	2000	2004
China[1]	10,700,231	29,184,072	36,958,425
Japan	3,847,982	4,450,571	4,241,820
India	1,612,549	2,511,179	2,936,479
Viet Nam	396,252	998,818	2,458,589
Indonesia	482269	2,268,270	2,162,850
Thailand	775,799	2,513,846	1,586,626
Bangladesh	309,822	1,039,102	1,363,180
Total Top Seven	17,642,635	42,965,858	51,707,969
Other 26 countries	1,725,885	2,976,564	4,225,166
Total ESAP value	19,368,520	45,942,422	55,933,135
Global value	27 198 571	56 687 909	70 302 473
ESAP % in global	71.21	81.04	79.56

[1]Inclusive of Taiwan (PC), Hong Kong (SAR) and Macao (SAR)

Table 2.12: Fisheries contribution (%) to GDP

Country	% Contribution to GDP		
	Aquaculture	Capture	All fisheries
Lao PDR	6.33	1.163	7.493
Viet Nam	5.166	3.897	9.063
Bangladesh	2.399	1.762	4.161
China PR	2.102		
Myanmar	1.241	1.721	2.962
Thailand	1.02	1.59	2.61
Cambodia	0.914	7.884	8.798
Indonesia	0.842	1.835	2.677
Philippines	0.769	2.217	2.986
India	0.437		1.07
Nepal	0.385		
New Zealand	0.318		
Taiwan POC	0.305		
Malaysia	0.283		
Sri Lanka	0.195	1.281	1.476
Korea, Rep. of	0.147		
Kiribati		36.171	
Marshall Island		24.768	
Maldives		19.312	
Vanuatu		18.891	
Solomon Island		11.048	
Micronesia		10.535	
Tuvalu		4.774	
Papua New Guinea		4.636	
Tonga		2.152	

Samoa	1.632
Fiji Island	1.208

Table 2.13: Estimated employments in aquaculture sector in selected ESAP countries

Country	Aquaculture
Australia	4 221
Bangladesh	3.08 million fish farmers+0.6 million in shrimp farming+1.28 fry collectors
Cambodia	0.03 million fish farmers and seaweed farmers
China	4.3 million full time +6.0 million part-time
India	0.83 million FFDA + 0.3 million BW
Indonesia	2 384 million
Japan	117 733 (2003 fishery census)
Korea (Rep.)	63 570
Malaysia	21 114 directly employed (assume 4 hired workers per farmer)
Myanmar	0.026 million Registered Farm owners; Aquaculture sector employs over 612 000 and out of that 175 000 are full time workers, 437 000 are part time workers.
Nepal	0.022 million
Philippines	600 000
Sri Lanka	0.057 million
Thailand	400 000 in FW aquaculture and allied industries, 78 000 in coastal aquaculture, 184 000 in processing plants and allied industries
Viet Nam	0.67 million

Source: (NACA, 2006)

Table 2.14: Fish consumption in kilograms per capita in selected ESAP countries

Country	1969-1971	1979-1981	1990-1992	1995-1997	2000-2002
Australia	15.0	15.7	19.3	20.8	22.3
China	4.7	5.1	12.0	22.3	25.5
Japan	62.4	64.6	69.0	69.7	66.8
Korea, Republic of	20.4	42.0	46.0	49.6	54.4
Bangladesh	10.6	7.7	7.7	9.1	11.7
India	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.4	4.7
Maldives	90.9	87.9	110.9	152.9	190.5
Sri Lanka	15.0	15.0	16.8	19.7	23.0
Brunei Darussalam	29.6	47.1	29.9	44.2	29.2
Cambodia	8.8	5.1	10.2	8.0	25.9
Indonesia	9.9	11.7	15.3	18.2	20.8

Table 2.15: Aquaculture production by species groups- 2004

Species	Quantity (MT)	%	Value (US$1 000)	%

Aquatic plants	13,453,710	25.04	6,548,162	11.71
Crustaceans	3,324,779	6.20	12,774,105	22.84
Diadromous fishes	934,700	1.74	1,943,628	3.47
Freshwater fishes	22,472,526	41.83	21,687,400	38.78
Marine fishes	1,118,843	2.08	3,552,371	6.35
Miscellaneous aquatic animal products	13,021	0.02	136,854	0.24
Miscellaneous aquatic animals	380,016	0.71	1,235,957	2.21
Molluscs	12,022,658	22.38	8,054,657	14.40
Total	53,720,253	100	55,933,134	100

Table 2.16: Number of species farmed in Asia by FAOSTAT grouping

Species Group	1950	2003
Aquatic Plants	6	13
Cephalopods		
Crustaceans	3	28
Demersal Marine	3	36
Freshwater and Diadromous	29	61
Marine Fish Nei	1	1
Misc. Aquatic Animals	2	6
Molluscs	10	23
Pelagic Marine	2	9
TOTAL	56	177

Table 2.17: Technological progress in rice cultivation in Bangladesh. Adopted from Hossain et al. (2006)

	1969/70	1980/81	1990/91	2001/02
Modern rice cultivar released	1970s: High yield, low resistance to insects and diseases			
	1980s: No further yield advantage, improved resistance to insects and diseases, some with better grain quality			
	1990s: Shorter in height, some with yield advantage, all with multiple resistance to insects and diseases, most with better grain quality			
Other technologies	Expansion of irrigation (beginning in the early 1980s)			
	Increase in fertilizer and agrochemicals use (1980s)			
	Reduction in organic manure use (1980s)			
	Reduction in animal draft power and labor input (1990s)			
	Improved production of certified seed (late 1990s)			
Wet season:				
Rice area (million ha)	6.01	6.04	5.78	5.65
Coverage of MC (%)	0.0	15.9	34.0	50.7
Rice yield (t/ha)	1.73	1.94	2.37	2.85
Rice production (million t)	10.4	11.7	13.7	16.1
Dry season:				
Rice area (million ha)	4.31	4.27	4.66	5.08
Coverage of MC (%)	5.8	29.0	56.7	80.1
Rice yield (t/ha)	1.69	2.04	2.78	4.25
Rice production (million t)	7.3	8.7	13.0	21.6

Table 2.18: Historical Estimates of Agricultural Yields in India

Period	Region	Source	Annual Yield Per Hectare
900-1200	Thanjavur	Inscriptions	15-18 tons of paddy
1100	South Arcot	Inscriptions	14.5tons of Paddy
1325	Ramanathapuram	Inscriptions	20tons of Paddy
1807	Coimbatore	European Observer	13.0 tons of Paddy
1803	Allahabad	European Observer	7.5tons of wheat and another cereal crop
1770	Chinnambedu (chengalpatu)	British Survey	9tons of Paddy
1993	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Government of India	4.3 tons of wheat and 5.5tons of paddy

Source- Bajaj, Jitendra and M D Srinivas, (2001)Timeless Inida Resurgent Inida a Celebration of the land and people of India, Centre for Policy Studies, Chennai.

Table 2.19: Comparing the Green Revolution and the Bio Revolution

Characteristics	Green Revolution	Bio-revolution
Crops affected	Wheat, Rice, Maize	Potentially all crops, including vegetables, fruits, agro-expert crops (e.g. oil-palm, cocoa, etc.) and speciality crops(spices, etc)
Other sectors affected	None	Pesticides, animal products, pharmaceuticals, processed food products, energy, mining, warfare
Territories affected	Some developing countries	All areas; all nations; all locations, including marginal lands (characterized by drought, salinity, aluminium toxicity, etc.)
Development of technology and dissemination	Largely public or quasi-public sector. IARC R&D around $100 per acre	Largely private sector, especially transnational corporations. R&D runs into billions of dollars.
Proprietary considerations	Plant breeders rights and patents generally not relevant	Genes, cells, plants and animals patent able as well as the techniques to produce them
Capital costs of research	Relatively low	Relatively high for some techniques, relatively low for others
Access to information	Relatively easy, due to public policy of IARCs	Restricted, due to privatization and proprietary considerations
Research skills required	Conventional plant breeding and parallel agricultural sciences	Molecular and cell biology expertise plus conventional plant breeding skills
Crop vulnerability	High-yielding varieties relatively uniform, thus increasing genetic vulnerability	Crop propagation through tissue culture produces genetically exact copies which can increase vulnerability even more
Side-effects	Increased monoculture and use of farm chemicals, marginalization of small farmer, Eco-logical degradation	Crop substitution replacing Third World experts; herbicide tolerance; increasing use of chemicals; engineered organisms might contaminate wild relatives of crop plants; further marginalisation of small farmer

Source: Martin Kenney, Fredrick Buttel 1985, Biotechnology Prospects and Dilemmas for the Third World Development, in Development and Change, Sage London/Beverly Hills /New Delhi vol 16 p 70.

Table 2.20: Arguments for and against the potential benefits of genetic Engineering

For	Against
Transgenic crops are among the more promising means of maintaining or improving agricultural productivity while preventing and even reversing soil and water degradation	Potential adverse effects on non-target organisms that are beneficial in controlling natural crops pests
Increasing production stability thereby reducing the impact on farmers of biotic and a biotic stresses	Geneflow into wild plant communities or soil organisms creating super weeds or super bugs.
Preventing or even reversing soil and water degradation through reduced tillage and pesticide applications by use of herbicide and pest-resistant varieties	Persistence of gene products or crop residues in the environment.
Improving human health through reduced pesticide use and crops engineered for improved nutritional content or vaccine delivery	Changing land use as farmers shift to less ecologically stable monocultures.
Micronutrient and nutrient value enhancement by engineering rice to overproduce pro-Vitamin A or beta-carotene and Iron	Development of resistance by target pest population
Replacing chemical sprays that farmers the world over generally rely on to control pests, insecticide-resistant crops can reduce or eliminate adverse effects of such insecticides on human and environmental health	Growers of transgenic crops need to establish large ‘refugia’ or areas of land planted to crops unprotected by the technology in an effort to prevent pests from developing resistance by maintaining a nearby susceptible breeding population
Transgenic plants to produce pharmaceuticals and vaccines through molecular farming provides the hope of cheaper production and easier delivery and use to segments of the world’s population that are both most needy and most resource-poor	Transgenic crops with enhanced herbicide tolerance may encourage increased herbicide use, which can be both costly and environmentally unfriendly
Transgenic plants are being evaluated for a variety of non-food applications, including bioremediation, modification of fibre content, and biodegradable plastics Transgenic plants are developed for disease resistant to pathogens such as fungi, bacteria and viruses.	Transgenes for herbicide resistance inserted in the crop spread to weeds easily, producing fertile, transgenic, weed-like plants after just two generations of hybridization and backcrossing
	GURT which is a biotechnology-based method regulates gene expression and primarily restrict plant propagation from a second generation of seed - Another concern of transgenic crops is mammalian toxicity.

Benefits of transgenic crops as claimed by the proponents of genetic engineering (NAS, 2003)

several concerns regarding deployment of transgenic crops as expressed by (Steinbrecher, 1996; Medha and Thies, 2006; Ho and Ching, 2003, Niconar Perlas1994) that include :

Table 2.21: Benefits and Concerns of Transgenic Crops

Characteristics	Arguments for	arguments against
Crop improvement	Increase agricultural productivity by reduced tillage and less pesticide application	Leads to monoculture, Increase in pesticide use creates resistance by insects
Gene flow	No risks of gene flow if planted with minimum distance for outcrossing	Gene flow is a major concern leading to superweeds and superbugs
Human health	Improving human health through reduced pesticide use and crops engineered for improved nutritional content	transgenic crops leads to mammalian toxicity as well as allergic reactions
Non target species	No harm to other organisms as this technology is eco-friendly	Natural pests like arthropods and lacewings are killed
Regulatory framework	GM crops are substantially Equivalent to non-GM crops and no Biosafety regulation is needed	Need to go for Biosafety regulation very strictly as it is concerned to risks of health and environment
Driving Agencies	Farmers and Consumers are driving this technology according to their choice of interest	Multinational Companies are driving this technology to make profits and no benefit to farmers and consumers. There is no transparency
Cost	This technology is giving good profit and returns to farmers in small area of land	This technology is very costly and cannot be afforded by small and marginal farmers
Other beneficial traits	Drought resistant, salt tolerant and Nutritional enriched foodstuffs and crops are the potential future crops	This can be achieved by alternative methods like conventional cropping and organic farming

Table 2.22: Irrigated land damaged by salination in selected ESAP countries

1998 - 2002	Area salinized by irrigation (1000 ha)	As % of irrigated land
Bangladesh	100 (1991)	4
China	6700	15
India	3300 (1991)	6
Indonesia	400	8.9
Philippines	300	19.3
Thailand	400	8
Viet Nam	300	10

Table 2.23: Time Spent by Men and Women for Overall Activities in Rainfed and Irrigated Working Environments

Month	Rainfed Agriculture		Irrigated Agriculture	
	Men's Hours	Women's Hours	Men's Hours	Women's Hours
January	8.96	11.26	7.13	10.10
February	8.85	10.64	5.83	10.80
March	9.50	11.71	7.23	7.34
April	8.70	11.52	6.80	10.65
May	9.91	11.45	8.76	11.56
June	9.82	13.43	10.36	12.96
July	8.96	13.01	9.69	14.11
August	6.91	12.98	5.95	13.66
September	8.75	13.00	6.78	12.55
October	8.95	12.76	5.21	9.68
November	9.05	12.96	9.54	14.08
December	9.97	13.55	10.95	11.78
Total	108.33	148.27	94.23	139.27
Overal average	9.03	12.36	7.85	11.61

Source: Sharma, 1995: p/74

Note: Figures are mean hours per person per day in each month

Source: Regmi P. P. and K. E. Weber (1997)

Table 2.24: Gender, Work Burden and Time allocation in selected Asia and Pacific countries

		Burden of Work **Total work time** (minutes per day)		**Female work time** (% of male)	**Time allocation** (%) **Time spent by women**		**Time spent by men**	
Country	**Year**	**Women**	**Men**		**Market activities**	**Non market activities**	**Market activities**	**Non market activities**
Australia	1997	435	418	104	30	70	62	38
Bangladesh	1990	545	496	110	35	65	70	30
Indonesia (urban areas)	1992	398	366	109	35	65	86	14
India	2000	457	391	117	35	65	92	8
Japan	1996	393	363	108	43	57	93	7
Korea Rep.	1999	431	373	116	45	55	88	12
Nepal (rural areas)	1978	641	547	117	46	54	67	33
New Zealand	1999	420	417	101	32	68	60	40
Philippines	1975-77	546	452	121	29	71	84	16

Source: the table is derived from "Table 28 Gender, work burden and time allocation, Human Development Indicator, UNDP Human Development Report 2004."