

3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

3.1 Environment (CIS-STAT)

Environment Statistics

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services of the Commonwealth countries illustrating the state of environmental protection.
 - Preparation of annual report entitled: "Environmental Protection in the Commonwealth Countries".
 - It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of statistical observation of environmental protection in the Commonwealth countries.
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3.1 Environment (EEA)

Environment Statistics

Summary description:

The main objective of EEA's work is to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public.

The EEA has the mandate to establish and coordinate the European environment information and observation network (Eionet), based on the infrastructure for collection, analysis, assessment and management of data shared with the European Commission services, EEA member countries and international organisations, agreements and conventions.

In 2005, DG Environment, the Joint Research Centre (JRC), Eurostat and the European Environment Agency (EEA) agreed on the division of coordinating roles in environmental reporting and dissemination and to establish Environmental Data Centres.

EEA will furthermore contribute to the development of a Shared Environmental Information System for Europe (SEIS). The objective of SEIS is to establish a distributed and sustained environmental information system to improve accessibility and sharing of data and information within Europe and provision of services to policy makers and citizens.

General priority objectives:

To establish the Shared Environmental Information System for Europe (SEIS) and the five data centres for which the EEA has responsibility, i.e. in the thematic areas of climate change, air pollution, water, biodiversity and land use, in partnership with DG Environment, JRC, Eurostat and EEA member countries.

To establish agreement on arrangements for data transfer and cooperation in the areas of waste, material flows and resource accounting with Eurostat and on chemicals, environment and health, soil and forestry with JRC.

Specific priorities and objectives in 2011:

Resource efficiency, the green economy and physical ecosystem accounting

- Improve the economy's environmental performance referred to as "eco-efficiency" (or first decoupling), which is currently assessed by the ratio: value of commodities/ natural resource use. Resources include energy, materials, land and water, including those embedded in international trade;
- Inter-generational optimisation of non-renewable resource use in order to maximise the income flow from such limited, depleting resources by means of resource savings and/or substitutions between different resources (the "weak sustainability" paradigm);
- Improve the ratio: value of commodities/ impacts on ecosystems (inland, sea and atmosphere systems). This "second decoupling" needs to be developed further considering the impacts of resource use (extraction and emissions) on human health, quality of life and on ecosystems (fragmentation, robustness, resilience, biological productivity, biodiversity);
- Maintain over time of the living natural capital to continue to supply sufficient quality and quantity economic resources as well as life support (clean water, clean air, stable climate, food). Efficiency of resource use in this case refers to the ecosystems' carrying capacity, related to, practices that are respectful of ecosystems' multiple functions and structure.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

- Use of established indicator sets, analysis of the information and data available on the impacts of and vulnerability to climate change and adaptation actions being undertaken by member States, regional and local authorities;
- Identify additional information and data necessary to fully assess member States' integration of climate change into EU policy areas;
- Further develop methods for regular indicator-based assessments;

- Analyse vulnerability for priority sectors and themes;
- Support to the implementation of the EU Clearinghouse on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and its hosting from 2012 onwards - upgrade EEA data centre and thematic web site accordingly;
- Contribute and federate user needs towards GMES climate and emergency response services, and compile a feasibility study on a ClimateWatch service on Eye on Earth.

Implementation of new information technology and communications systems to support environmental observation, monitoring, reporting and assessment

- Extend support to the GMES core services, particularly the in-situ component, INSPIRE and SEIS. EEA will do this via a range of web services and applications. There will be an enhanced emphasis on cloud computing, semantic web and sensor web technology, mobile GIS applications and electronic publishing using a range of social media networks and online dissemination channels for different target groups;
- Improve the sharing, usability and scalability of the existing priority data flows, and build a range of new dynamic spatial services;
- Provide guaranteed continuous public access to data and information gathered by EEA and other actors and encourage more co-production of knowledge through information exchange, clearing house mechanisms, crowd sourcing and open data;
- Introduce new product line including e-books and "apps" for mobile telephones and other devices.

Support environmental reporting within the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Arctic

- Enable the regular updating of state and outlook environmental reports, assessments and benchmarking within EEA cooperating countries, the European Neighbourhood and adjacent regions including the Arctic, and from 2010 onwards the continuous updating of the EEA's own regular integrated environmental assessment on the state and outlook of Europe's environment;
- Establish strong working relations and agreements in cooperating countries, the European Neighbourhood and adjacent regions including the Arctic to provide near-real-time data flows on air quality, updated water quality estimates and the basis for a series of indicators on water availability, use and efficiency;
- Link to European environmental policies and data sharing in the ENP-East and ENP-South;
- Provide guidance on the effective use of the SOER 2010 report and assessments under the ENP within international assessments including GEO-5, UNEP's International Resource Panel reports, a European follow-up to TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity), the European sub-regional follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the UNGA Regular Process for the Global Assessment of the Marine Environment;
- Prepare an update to the 2004 joint Arctic report on environment and health for the Arctic with WHO.

Key meetings 2011:

- Regular NFP/Eionet meetings on 2-3 March, 17-18 May, 28-29 September 2011.
- UNEP GEO-5 Data and Indicators Working Group Meeting on 1-2 March 2011.
- Follow-up to the GEO/GMES observatory meeting 'Global Workshop on in-situ Instruments and Sustainability of Data Sharing' on 14-16 September 2011.

3.1 Environment (Eurostat)

Theme 5.03 Environment statistics and accounts

Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Environmental Data Centre on Waste;
- Statistics on waste, hazardous substances, water, biodiversity;
- Regional environment statistics;
- Streamlining and production of environmental indicators (Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Indicators, Europe 2020, etc.).

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Set up, operate and further develop the Environmental Data Centre (DC) on Waste and contribute to the DCs managed by other services;
- Improve official water statistics;
- Contribute to the implementation of the Communication on GDP and beyond;

- Manage the waste statistics regulation (WStatR);
- Maintain the chemical risk indicators set in the frame of the REACH baseline study;
- Further establish and maintain a "Clearing House" for environmental indicators (streamlining of existing and new indicators);
- Validate and disseminate of the regional environmental data received in 2010 and prepare of subsequent data collection activities;
- Maintain the biodiversity indicators (protected areas, birds, fish) produced by external partners.

1.3 ACTIONS LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF RESPONSE BURDEN AND THE SIMPLIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES

- Development of the Environmental Data Centre on Waste.

Theme 4.07 Agri-environmental statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Development and maintenance of a system of 28 agri-environmental indicators for monitoring the integration of environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy, based on Commission Communication COM (2006)508.
- Coordination of the work on these indicators carried out in other Directorates General (DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Environment, Joint Research Centre, European Environmental Agency) in accordance to a Memorandum of Understanding and with other international organisations.
- Collection, processing and dissemination of the data needed for the indicators, from the other involved Commission services, Member States, other units and statistics in Eurostat and by other (non-governmental) organisations.
- Setting up a long-term data collection system taking into account all data needs in the domain and the need to reduce the response burden
- Contributing to Eurostat publications including agri-environmental statistics.
- Implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides.

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Analyse the direct and indirect data needs linked to the farms for setting up the agri-environmental indicators and the subsequent consequences for the agricultural statistics systems; follow-up the contract from 2009 on the issue;
- Collect data from available sources in the Commission, EU agencies, Member States, Eurostat and other (non-governmental) organisations;
- Prepare the implementation of the Regulation concerning statistics on pesticides (transmission file);
- Update the fact sheets on the agri-environmental indicators where Eurostat is in the lead for the indicators where new data are available;
- Follow up and continue the work on pesticides risk indicators;
- Support Member States in their work on agro-environmental indicators, collect and compile available data;
- Maintain and develop further the agro-environmental indicators' database;
- Coordinate the activities related to the preparation of the first assessment (1st progress report) of the work carried out in the context of the agri-environmental indicators, on the basis of an evaluation of the indicators by each of the partners of the Memorandum of Understanding.

1.3 ACTIONS LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF RESPONSE BURDEN AND THE SIMPLIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES

- Setting up of a coordinated system for collecting data based on available data in the countries, using and producing data related to the relation between agriculture and environment, including administration and research.

2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU agencies

2.2 ONGOING WORK

- The agri-environmental indicators that are not yet fully developed will be improved as agreed in work programmes set up according to a memorandum of understanding between Eurostat, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Environment, the Joint Research Centre and the European Environmental Agency. Each partner will collect data through its own system, as agreed in the memorandum.

3.1 Environment (LG)

Environmental Accounts

On-going methodological work:

The Group continues its efforts in advancing methodologies in environmental-economic accounting. In particular, it is contributing to the revision of the SEEA. Last year the London Group finalized its recommendations on all revisions issues of SEEA volume 1. It is expected that the London

Group will continue to be engaged in the development of the revised SEEA, also with regard to the SEEA volumes 2 and 3. At its 16th meeting in Santiago the LG expressed an interest in also looking beyond the revised SEEA in picking up longer term research issues. The LG also requested to be engaged in the further development of the SEEA Standards for particular resources (e.g. SEEA-Water, SEEA-Energy).

At its 15th meeting in Wiesbaden (2009) Mark de Haan of Statistics Netherlands was elected for a second term as the Chair of the London Group.

Priority objectives:

The London Group's short term priority objectives are to continue contributing to the revision of the SEEA. However, its role will gradually move towards aspects of SEEA implementation and dissemination as well as the long term research agenda.

New activities:

As part of the SEEA revision process, the London Group will:

- Contribute to the development of Volume 2 on Ecosystem accounting and valuation of ecosystem assets and services being led by the EEA and the World Bank respectively;
- Contribute to the development of Volume 3 on the applications of the SEEA;
- Implementation and dissemination of the revised SEEA;
- Long term research agenda.

Meetings:

The 16th London Group Meeting took place in October 2010 (Santiago, Chile). A next meeting is scheduled to take place in the second half of 2011.

More information can be found at the London Group website:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/default.asp>

3.1 Environment (OECD)

Agri-Environmental Indicators

Purpose

To provide information to policy makers on the current state and changes of the environment in agriculture to better understand the linkages between agricultural policies and environmental impacts.

Objectives and outputs

"Environmental Indicators for Agriculture" includes the complete list of agricultural indicators, which covers a range of issues, such as agricultural impacts on soil, water, air, biodiversity and landscape.

Databases

Nitrogen Balance Database

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

No major changes.

Environmental Data

Purpose

Produce objective, reliable and comparable environmental statistics at the international level as a factual basis for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment and sustainable development (environmental indicators, environmental country peer reviews, resource productivity, environmental outlooks and environmentally sustainable development).

Collect the best available environmental data in OECD member and partner countries, promote international harmonisation of these data (core set of environmental data) and strengthen the capacity of member and selected non-member countries in the field of information production, management and use concerning the environment and sustainable development.

Objectives and outputs

Contribute to the update and publication of the OECD Compendium of environmental data and to the update of the OECD System of Information

on Resources and the Environment (SIREN) database.

Data collection from member countries via the OECD questionnaire on the state of the environment (joint work with Eurostat for European Union, EFTA and EU candidate countries; co-operation with UNSD and UNEP for non-member economies).

Contribute to the international harmonisation of environmental data, definitions and concepts, and the cost-effectiveness of related international work.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Russian Federation

Databases

SIREN (System of Information on Resources and the Environment)

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Implementation of the Collaborative Plan of Action on Environmental Data Quality, linked to the "OECD Quality Framework" and improved data quality in selected areas (continued work) with a focus on key reference series and on "data efficiency", "coherence among countries" and "interpretation", through simplified annual updates and improved country documentation (annual quality assurance). Continued review and simplification of questionnaire. Improved access to environmental information and migration of reference series to the OECD's statistical platform.

Review of information needs for OECD policy analysis and evaluation. Identification of main gaps in OECD data collection and treatment. Identification of priority issues for data quality efforts in the next years. Inventory of available national and international data sources.

Continued work on the measurement of material flows and resource productivity (as part of the implementation of the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008). Preparation of a fact-based report on the state of resources in OECD countries and beyond. Co-operation with the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting.

Data collection:

Ongoing revision and simplification of the questionnaire sections (joint work with Eurostat and in co-operation with UNSD/UNEP). Data collection in 2011 to focus on key environmental reference data (annual quality assurance process).

Data management:

Facilitate the transfer of selected environmental reference series to the corporate data warehouse OECD.Stat.

Environmental Indicators

Purpose

Provide sound, measurable and policy-relevant indicators for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment and sustainable development (e.g. environmental outlook, environmental country reviews, sustainable development, green growth, economic analysis) and support related member and selected non-member countries' efforts.

Develop core sets of reliable, measurable and policy-relevant environmental indicators to contribute to: measuring environmental performance with respect to environmental quality, environmental goals and international agreements; integrating environmental concerns in economic and sectoral policies; monitoring progress towards environmentally sustainable development and green growth, including decoupling of environmental pressure from economic growth; measuring material flows and resource productivity (link to the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008); informing the public about major environmental trends and conditions.

Objectives and outputs

Support the work of the OECD Environmental Policy Committee and its subsidiary bodies, in particular country peer reviews. Further develop sets of sectoral indicators: agri-environmental indicators (see related activity description); material flow and resource productivity indicators for international use at various levels of detail/aggregation. Prepare and publish a set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (report to be published at the occasion of the 2011 MCM as a companion volume to the OECD Green Growth Strategy Synthesis Report).

Databases

Environmental indicators

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Updated OECD key environmental indicators (KEI) and major environmental indicators for use in country peer reviews. Review of indicators for peer reviews.

Set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (link to the development of the OECD Green Growth Strategy). Publication of report for the 2011 MCM.

Improved set of urban environmental indicators to support environmental country reviews and work on Green Cities (GOV).

Proposed set of indicators on environmental quality of life (link to the recommendation of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission and to the publication "How's Life").

New and improved indicators on biological diversity (in support of environmental performance review and the environmental outlook).

Instruments Used for Environmental Policy**Purpose**

To provide harmonised information on environmentally related taxes and on a number of other instruments used for environmental policy. In support of the OECD work on the use of economic instruments, draw policy conclusions and develop practical guidelines for their implementation.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD/EEA database on environmentally related taxes provides many details concerning environmentally related taxes, fees and charges levied in OECD member countries. The original focus of the database was on pollution-oriented levies and tax-bases, but levies related to resource management have also been included. The tax-bases covered include energy products, transport equipment and transport services, as well as measured or estimated emissions to air and water, ozone depleting substances, certain non-point sources of water pollution, waste management and noise, in addition to the management of water, land, soil, forests, biodiversity, wildlife and fish stocks.

Through co-operation with the European Environment Agency, the country coverage of the database has been broadened to include a number of OECD non-member countries affiliated to EEA.

The instrument coverage has also been broadened, and now includes tradable permit systems, environmentally motivated subsidies, deposit-refund systems and voluntary approaches used for environmental policy.

All the tax information for old and new OECD member countries was updated in 2010, in relation to the preparation of the book on Taxation, Innovation and the Environment. The new member countries are also in the process of providing more information on non-tax instruments that they apply.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa

Databases

ENV\NP\Ecolnst under Projects on WebDev2

Main Developments for 2011**General aspects:**

A further broadening of both country and instrument coverage is expected.

Green growth indicators**Purpose**

To develop a set of indicators to as part of the OECD's Green Growth Strategy

Objectives and outputs**Objectives in 2011:**

- compilation of Green growth indicators
- publication of Green growth indicator compendium
- contribution to ministerial report 2011

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, South Africa

3.1 Environment (UN Statistics Division)**Environmental Statistics****Overall goal:**

Improvement of the coverage, quality, comparability and timeliness of environmental data through:

- Regular revision and conduct of the UNSD/UNEP biennial Questionnaire on Environment Statistics;
- Development of methodological manuals for data compilation;
- Providing training and advisory services to countries and regions, and
- Harmonizing international data collection and dissemination efforts through the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (IWG-ENV).

Ongoing work:

- Finalization of the 2010 data collection cycle;
- Data collection and compilation guidance for water statistics;
- Regular publication of the ENVSTAT Newsletter and maintenance of the Environment Statistics website continues; (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/default.htm>)
- Finalization of the revision of the Glossary of Environment Statistics and the publication of the revised Glossary under the aegis of the IWG-ENV;
- Act as Secretariat to the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics;
- Preparation for regional training workshops and capacity building projects.

New activities:

- Revise the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES);
- Develop a core set of environment statistics;
- Organize an Expert Group on Environment Statistics to review the UN FDES and the core set of statistics.

Environmental Accounts**On-going methodological work:**

- Revision of the SEEA - manage the website "Towards the revised SEEA", manage the global consultation on the outcome papers for the issues in the issue list, provide Secretariat to the UNCEEA and its Bureau, manage the trust fund on the Revision of the SEEA, member of the editorial board, member of the London Group on Environmental Accounting, contribute to the technical discussion by drafting papers;
- Preparation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy.

New methodological work:

- Together with the World Bank and EEA, lead the work on the development of a list of issues for Volume 2 on Ecosystem Accounting.

Other activities:

- Archive of publications on environmental-economic accounting, including country practices;
- SEEA News and Notes;
- Implementation of the SEEA-Water in countries.

UNCEEA

- The UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) was established by the UN Statistical Commission at its 36th session in March 2005. The mandate of the Committee is to (a) provide strategic vision, direction and coordination to mainstream environmental-economic accounting and supporting statistics in national, regional and international statistical systems; (b) develop normative international statistical standards and supporting methodological documents on environmental-economic accounting and supporting statistics; (c) promote the development of databases at international, regional and national level on environmental-economic accounting and supporting statistics; (d) promote the implementation of international statistical standards of environmental-economic accounting and supporting statistics in countries; and (e) promote the use of environmental-economic accounting and supporting statistics in scientific and policymaking communities.

Priority objectives:

The highest priority in the work programme of the UNCEEA is the revision of the SEEA and its elevation to an international statistical standard. The areas of work of the Committee of Experts are: (a) coordination: to foster collaboration, integration and complementarity of programmes; (b)

methodological development for normative statistical standards and other research: to oversee development of standards and other methodological documents; (c) development of databases: to ensure databases are based on international statistical standards and international recommendations; (d) implementation and statistical capacity building: to develop concerted implementation strategies encompassing relevant supporting statistics and their integration in the SEEA; (e) promotion: to mainstream the environmental-economic accounting and relevant supporting statistics in the statistical systems; and (f) formulation of a statistical response on emerging policy issues: to engage prominently in the international agenda in articulating a coordinated statistical response, for example on climate change, sustainability and natural resources management.

On-going methodological work:

- Revision of the SEEA - Volume 1, the statistical standard including related applications, is expected to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission for adoption in 2012 as international statistical standard. Volume 2 and Volume 3 are expected to be submitted to the UNSC for endorsement.
- The Committee has organized during its meetings discussions on different policy themes including climate change, green economy, resource productivity and efficiency, economics of ecosystem services and water communities.
- The Committee is developing "glossy publications" on sustainable consumption and production/green economy, resource management (example of water); and climate change.
- To share best-practices, a web-based knowledge base (archive) platform has been set-up. It features events and activities in the field of environmental-economic accounting and a searchable archive of publications.

Meetings:

The UNCEEA meets once a year; the Bureau meets on a regular basis by teleconference.

More information can be found at the UNCEEA website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/>

3.1 Environment (UNECE STAT)

Activity 7.2: Environmental indicators

(Joint activity with the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division)

Description and objectives

Work on methodological issues of environmental indicators in cooperation with the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division and UNSD, New York to further strengthen environmental data collection, enhance the production of pan-European environmental indicators, and promote comparability of environmental statistics in EECCA and SEE countries.

Activities and output

- Provide practical recommendations on the use of statistical classifications, data collection methods and procedures to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices of the EECCA and SEE countries to produce environmental indicators.
- Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices to regularly disseminate and communicate environmental statistics.
- Reinforce the cooperation between environmental experts and statisticians on methodological issues of environmental indicators.
- Continue evaluating the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia from the point of view of official statistics - review indicators that have not yet been examined by the Task Force on Environmental Indicators (subject to approval of the Committee on Environmental Policy and the CES Bureau).
- Provide secretariat support to the UNECE Intersectoral Task Force on Environmental Indicators.
- Organise the meetings of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators jointly with the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division in April 2011 and September 2011 (see also activity 9.3).
- Initiate work on energy statistics related to environment in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Organizations and groups involved

UNECE Intersectoral Task Force on environmental indicators

UNSD

European Environment Agency

Eurostat

FAO

International Energy Agency

OECD

WHO

Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)

Activity 7.3: Statistics related to climate change

Description and objectives

Promote the development of official statistics related to climate change in the region taking into account the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and other institutions dealing with related data.

Activities and output

- Carry out a survey on involvement of national statistical offices in climate change related work and in compiling the greenhouse gas inventories, as requested by the CES Bureau. Analyse the results of the survey and identify the common concerns of countries in this area to be dealt with at international level. Make proposals how to address the concerns of countries.
- Contribute to general UN climate change related initiatives (e.g. providing input on requests related to the UNFCCC negotiation and implementation process, Thematic group of climate change under the Regional Coordination Mechanism, Rio+20 initiative, etc.).
- Cooperate with other UNECE Divisions on climate change related work.

Organizations and groups involved

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
UNSD
Eurostat
OECD

3.1 Environment (World Bank)

Environmental Indicators

- The 2010 edition of the World Development Indicators, the annual World Bank statistical flagship publication, includes an updated and expanded set of 16 tables on environmental indicators covering some 150 countries. Its accompanying CD-ROM includes time series data for more than 200 countries.
- The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.
- A section of the environmental database is now available electronically on the World Bank's Environment Department website. The database includes, among others, the ECE countries and it is annually updated from various sources inside and outside the World Bank. Go to <http://www.worldbank.org/environment> and select Data & Statistics from the left navigation bar.
- The World Bank works with the UN Statistics Division in this area and continues to support initiatives in the field of environmental Work in this area has been bolstered by the development of accompanying indicators of environmental change including estimation of Adjusted Net Savings (genuine savings) for more than 140 countries. These estimates are being published in the World Development Indicators.

Priority objectives:

- Development of core environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the international development goals adopted by the World Bank, United Nations and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.
 - Publication of environmental indicators through the World Development Indicators and the Environment Department website.
 - Updated on a yearly basis. New products to be showcased in the website include environment at-a-glance fact sheets by country.
 - The World Bank will continue to provide expertise on green accounting and the measurement of sustainable development through its participation in activities with UNECE and other international groups.
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3.2 Regional and small area statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 4.08 Rural development and maritime policy statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Provision of statistics to support the European Rural Development Policy and the European Integrated Maritime Policy;
- Discussions mainly with DG AGRI, DG MARE and DG REGIO about their data needs; follow-up and completion of action 6.5 of the Blue Paper Action Plan on integrated maritime policy (SEC(2007)1278) "Improving Socio-Economic Data for maritime sectors and maritime regions;
- Testing the use of data from harmonised European surveys (Labour Force Survey, Information and Communication Technologies Usage Survey);
- Cross-sectional data collection at NUTS level 3 for areas with differing levels of rurality and for coastal areas / the maritime sector if available. Analysing and publishing NUTS level 3 data as far as they are available;

- Managing grants provided to Member States (collection of existing data);
- Building a framework for a rural/coastal inventory covering the most important services/infrastructures;
- Analysing and publishing NUTS level 3 data.

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Carry out a regular update of the database using official data published on the websites of the NSIs;
- Manage the rural data collection exercise launched in 2010 based on existing data sources (grants);
- Test the use of data collected in the framework of European harmonised surveys (e.g. LFS, ICT usage);
- Building up a list of services and infrastructures on NUTS level 3;
- Elaboration of statistical publications devoted to Rural development and Maritime sectors and regions;
- Further improvement of the dedicated website for Rural Development and Maritime Policy statistics.

1.3 ACTIONS LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF RESPONSE BURDEN AND THE SIMPLIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES

- Coordination of data collection between regional and rural levels;
- Using data collected in the framework of European harmonised surveys.

Theme 5.04 Regional and urban statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Coordination of the collection of regional statistics in various thematic units of Eurostat;
- Coordination of the dissemination of regional statistics;
- Collection processing and dissemination of urban statistics;
- Identification of new or changed requirements on regional and urban statistics in cooperation with policy Directorates General of the Commission;
- Maintenance of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

- Create a database with (partly confidential) NUTS3 level data derived from microdata analysis as building blocks for specific aggregations;
- Revision of the technical tools for managing regional and urban data.

1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Coordinate and edit the 2011 edition of the Eurostat Regional Yearbook;
- Collect, validate and process urban statistics and selected regional statistics;
- Update the Eurostat databases and metadata for regional and urban statistics;
- Improve the Eurostat dissemination system for regional and urban statistics;
- Prepare the NUTS 2010 implementation.

2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or Community Agencies

2.1 NEW WORK

- DG MOVE is undertaking a "Study on harmonised collection of European data and statistics in the field of urban transport and mobility" whose results are expected in spring 2012.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (FAO)

Sub-National Statistics

Ongoing work:

Sub-national codes:

- As part of the FAOSTAT updating process, incorporation of GAUL codes (Global Administrative Unit Layer) into various modules for users interested in working with sub-national data will be considered. See also: <http://faostat.fao.org>

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (OECD)

Regional Statistics and Indicators

Purpose

To provide an internationally comparable database for the analysis of sub-national socio economic statistics. Measures, data quality and comparability are discussed (approved) by the OECD WPTI.

Objectives and outputs

The main objective is to provide an internationally comparable database for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level. The database includes basic statistics on five major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society and innovation) covering around 2000 regions across the OECD countries.

Regional statistics and indicators are regularly (every second year) published in "OECD Regions at a Glance".

Disseminate the Regional Database through OECD.Stat and through the webtool OECD explorer, an interactive mapping tool designed to explore and visualize regional statistics.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

Regional Database (TDB)

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

The main objectives for the year 2011 are to:

- Include regional statistics from non-OECD countries (Enhanced Engagement);
- New definition of internationally comparable metropolitan areas;
- Enrich the Regional Database with environmental indicators;
- Use GIS data to produce indicators of landuse and air quality in cities and regions;
- Enrich the analysis on innovation indicators in regions; carry out regional innovation activities using different sources of micro-data;
- Use the web-tool OECD explorer to further disseminate the Regional Database;
- Produce dynamic documents online, through the OECD explorer, showing the most relevant regional trends.

Data collection:

Collection of data on employment by industry, health indicators, and income distribution at the regional level.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (UN Statistics Division)

City Statistics

- Dissemination of data on cities population through the website http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/City_Page.htm and through UN Data.
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3.2 Regional and small area statistics (World Bank)

Sub-national Statistics

New Activities

The Development Data Group of the World Bank is involved in maintaining, documenting, and incorporating sub-national data into its databases. We will be augmenting the World Development Indicators CD-ROM product to support mapping and charting of sub-national data.

Rural Development Statistics

- Rural Development Indicators Handbook presents a number of indicators based on rural economic performance, natural resource management, and rural well-being. These indicators are presented for over 200 countries, in addition to regional and income-level tables.
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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (Eurostat)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (ILO)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (ITU)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (OECD)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UN Population Division)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UN Statistics Division)

Infrastructure Indicators

Ongoing work:

The World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG) along with the Sustainable Development Vice-Presidency and the various sector and regional offices are developing a core set of infrastructure indicators and systematic database covering the energy, water & sanitation, transport, and ICT sectors which will be used to monitor project, country, and global policies & performance. Country tables on ICT, sourced mainly from the ITU, can be accessed from the World Bank's external Data site.

See also: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNCTAD)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNECE STAT)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNESCO)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNICEF - CEE CIS)

3.1 Environment

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3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators



3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia



3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (World Bank)

Infrastructure Indicators

Ongoing work:

The World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG) along with the Sustainable Development Vice-Presidency and the various sector and regional offices are developing a core set of infrastructure indicators and systematic database covering the energy, water & sanitation, transport, and ICT sectors which will be used to monitor project, country, and global policies & performance. Country tables on ICT, sourced mainly from the ITU, can be accessed from the World Bank's external Data site at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/ICT-table>.

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues

Poverty Statistics

- New estimates of global poverty are the first re-evaluation of the World Bank's "\$1 a day" poverty line since 1999. The international poverty line has been recalibrated at \$1.25 a day, using new data on purchasing power parities (PPPs), compiled by the International Comparison Program, and an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. New measurements of the extent and depth of poverty are presented for 115 developing countries, along with poverty measurements based on their national poverty lines.

- The World Bank will continue its theoretical and practical work in the area of measuring and analysing income poverty, as well as efforts in developing tools to measure the many other dimensions of poverty. In the past few years the WB prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) Source Book, which is designed as a handbook for the 42 PRSP countries (9 of them are in the ECE region) in developing their strategy for poverty alleviation. A considerable part of the book is focused on the issues of data on poverty, poverty measurement, and poverty monitoring. The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development. They include:

Poverty Monitoring Database provides quick access to comprehensive poverty information. Its main components are:

i) Information on household surveys: key features and general information on income/consumption surveys conducted recently. The information sheets indicate whether household survey data are available to the general public. Links to the data set are provided when they are available on the web;

ii) Poverty Assessment Summaries conducted by the World Bank since 1993;

iii) Participatory Poverty Assessments, which provide basic information on assessments conducted by the Bank and other institutions;

PovcalNet is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate the calculations made by the World Bank's researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world.

PovcalNet also allows one to calculate the poverty measures under different assumptions and to assemble the estimates using alternative country groupings or for any set of individual countries of their choosing. (<http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>).

- Training of statisticians and policy makers on how to use household survey data for analysis and policy is and will continue to be provided by the World Bank Institute on a regional basis. Country specific training on analysis is carried out under several LSMS projects and under Poverty Assessments.

- The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development.

- Poverty Monitoring Database (<http://go.worldbank.org/CVC2XGIIH0>)

- Living Standards Measurement Study Survey Database <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm>

- Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)

- PovcalNet <http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>.

See: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> for more information.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals

MDG Indicators

- In collaboration with other international agencies the World Bank is working to strengthen the system to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. At the international level, efforts are continuing to improve poverty and education data and to promote greater coordination in the compilation and dissemination of data on the MDG indicators. At the national level, efforts are under way to strengthen the capacity of countries to report on progress towards the goals and to document the statistical methods and procedures used. The Bank maintains a web site on Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDGs grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations. See also: <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> and <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/millennium-development-indicators>
- The World Bank new eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals produced in collaboration with Office of the Publisher, Development Data Group and Harper Collins lets one visualize and map the indicators that measure progress toward the Goals, with clear explanations of each Goal and its related Targets as the context. When one selects an indicator, the eAtlas creates a world map keyed to that indicator, with country rankings and data in table or graph formats. One can pan or zoom to view different countries or regions, view the dynamic change in that map with a time series, compare two maps and sets of data, and do much more. To see the atlas, go to <http://www.app.collinsindicate.com/mdg/en>
- The Millennium Development Goals and the Road to 2010 booklet has also been produced examining the progress made so far on MDG targets. The report can be accessed from <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> website.
- The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.

3.3.6 Sustainable development Sustainable Development

- The World Bank contributes to the Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (WGSSD). This group aims to develop a guidance document on developing asset-based approaches to measuring sustainable development.
- The World Bank contributes to the update of the Indicators of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development Indicators taskforce. Indicators are now classified as core and non-core and provide methodology sheets and background information to support indicator efforts in countries.

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (OECD)

Family Outcomes and Policies

Purpose

To include cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad headings: the structure of families, families and children, the labour market position of families, public policies for families and children, and child outcomes.

Objectives and outputs

Following up on the OECD Babies and Bosses reviews on the reconciliation of work and family life in selected Member States, and in view of the strong demand for cross-national indicators on the situation of families and children, the OECD has developed an on-line database on family outcomes and family policies with indicators for all OECD countries. The database brings together information from different OECD databases (for example, the OECD Social Expenditure database, the OECD Benefits and Wages database, or the OECD Education database), and databases maintained by other international organisations.

Development of the database is an ongoing process. The first batch of indicators on policies and outcomes was released in 2006. The database now has 58 online indicators containing information on the structure of families and demographic behavioural trends, public policies for families, the employment status of the latter, and child outcomes.

By the end of 2010, we produced 5 new indicators and updated 15 existing indicators.

In addition, in 2010, the database launched its "country snapshots". This tool allows data users to assess countries' position with respect to the OECD average. The assessment can be done using 16 indicators from the four different areas of the OECD Family database.

Child well-being indicators for children in OECD countries are also being constructed. These indicators belong to 6 different dimensions: material well-being; housing and environment; education; health; risk behaviours; and quality of school life. More via www.oecd.org/els/social/childwellbeing.

Databases

OECD Family Database and Child Wellbeing

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

In 2011, we will continue to develop new indicators and we will update around 30 of the already existent indicators.

We will develop a family support calculator which will consider comprehensive indicators on financial support through tax/benefit systems for model type families with different earnings.

The Family database will migrate to Access (SQL platform) to facilitate updating indicators.

Income Distribution and Poverty

Purpose

Analysis of main trends in the distribution of incomes from 1980s, based upon the OECD Income Distribution Questionnaire (irregular time intervals, every 4-5 years).

Objectives and outputs

Following the release in October 2008 of "Growing Unequal? Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries", maintenance work and adjustments were carried out on the database. A data update on late 2000s data was carried out in 2010 on a key series of the questionnaire, as a basis for the 2011 Social Policy ministerial. Data will be released during Winter 2011.

Databases

OECD Income Distribution questionnaire

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

A data update on late 2000s data was carried out in 2010 on a key series of the questionnaire, as a basis for the 2011 Social Policy ministerial.

In 2010, we gathered comparable results for the accession countries, on the basis of the Income Distribution Questionnaire.

New data will be released during Winter 2011.

Data management:

Metadata in:

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INEQUALITY>

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=POVERTY>

are regularly updated following comments from users.

Guidelines on the Measurement of Subjective Well-being

Purpose

To prepare a set of guidelines on the collection and use of measures of subjective well-being (SWB) that will be the recognised standard adopted by national statistical agencies and other producers and users of survey-based subjective well-being data.

Objectives and outputs

This activity was endorsed by the OECD Committee on Statistics in 2010. The main purpose is the development of a set of guidelines on the collection and reporting of subjective measures of well-being. The guidelines will include prototype survey modules for different types of survey.

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

2011 will see a draft set of prototype survey modules developed and circulated to Eurostat and other statistical agencies involved in the project. A draft handbook will be developed during the course of the year, but the final version will not be completed until early in 2012. However, a progress report will be presented to CSTAT in June 2011.

Social Indicators

Purpose

Social indicators have been developed to provide the broad perspective needed for any international comparison and assessment of social trends, outcomes and policies. By linking social status and social response indicators across a broad range of policy areas, social indicators help

to identify whether and how the broad thrust of social policies and societal actions are addressing key social policy issues.

Objectives and outputs

The sixth edition of *Society at a Glance*, the biennial OECD overview of social indicators will be published in April 2011.

This report addresses the growing demand for quantitative evidence on social well-being and its trends. It updates some indicators included in the five editions published since 2001 and introduces several new ones.

The 2011 report heralds the arrival of four new OECD member countries Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia. These countries are included in *Society at a Glance* for the first time. Data on Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa is also included where available.

This report features a special chapter on unpaid work (Chapter 1). It also provides a guide to help readers in understanding the structure of OECD social indicators (Chapter 2), and a summary of the main trends (Chapter 3). More detailed information on all indicators, including those not in this edition, can be found on the OECD web pages (www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators).

Society at a Glance - Asia/Pacific Edition 2011, a joint OECD/Korea Policy Centre publication, will also be published in 2011 - it offers a concise quantitative overview of social trends and policies across Asia-Pacific economies.

Databases

Social indicators

Main Developments for 2011

Data collection:

Data update every other year (data update in 2010).

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (UN Statistics Division)

Poverty Statistics

- UNSD continues its work of reviewing methodologies used by countries in poverty mapping, highlighting good practices.

Social Statistics

- UNSD convened an expert group meeting in September 2008 on the scope and content of social statistics, with the aim of seeking inputs towards an international action plan to improve social statistics. See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/social_stat_2008.htm
- UNSD serves as the secretariat for the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women. The first report will be submitted to the 40th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2009.

Social Indicators

- UNSD maintains a website of Social Indicators which is updated twice a year:
See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/default.htm>.
-

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (World Bank)

Poverty Statistics

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See: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> for more information.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (ILO)

Gender statistics

- Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided on gender mainstreaming.

Child labour

Ongoing methodological work:

- The ILO has developed a methodology for child labour surveys, which has been implemented in almost 70 countries at the national level, including 10 countries in the European region. An additional 80 baseline surveys and 100 rapid assessments have been supported, targeting specific issues on child labour in particular geographical locations.

- The ILO has aided national capacity building activities by developing a child labour data repository, and information sharing among different departments for national and international policy development.

- The ILO continues to provide technical assistance to national statistics offices and other implementing agencies in order to enhance their capacity and improve the quality of child labour surveys.

- The ILO has teamed up with the World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO and other international agencies in an effort to harmonize child labour data, child labour survey instruments, and child labour research efforts.

- International statistical measurement standards on child labour were established at the 18th ICLS (Geneva, 24 November - 5 December 2008).

- The ILO is pilot testing a methodology for making national level estimates of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous forms in selected countries.

- Training in child labour data collection through rapid assessments and baseline surveys is being provided for building national capacities through regional workshops.

Data collection and dissemination:

- The child labour data collected through ILO supported child labour surveys, is available to interested researchers.

- The ILO data archive on child labour is the largest micro-data repositories on child labour and is continually updated. It provides micro data, meta data, survey questionnaires, and national reports from ILO supported child labour surveys and is available on-line at <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/lang--en/index.htm> as well as off-line.

- A database system hosted by ILO called CLInfo, which helps organize and present a set of standardized indicators on child labour and other children activities (as a variation of DevInfo) has been available on-line since October 2009. CLInfo will expand the access to, and usages of, child labour data from ILO supported surveys, as well as raise awareness and assist in informed policy making on child labour.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UN Population Division)

Gender analysis and gender factors are included in all studies in the field of population and development (See also Statistical Area 1.1).

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UN Statistics Division)

Gender Statistics

• Following the recommendations of the 2006 Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), the Division has launched a Global Programme on Gender Statistics to promote advances in gender statistics at the global, regional and national levels through: 1) the strengthening of the collaboration among stakeholders, 2) the development and implementation of training activities and 3) the dissemination of selected gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern. As part of the Programme, the Division, in collaboration with various partners conducted the following activities:

• Inter-regional workshop on the Production of Gender Statistics, held in New Delhi, India, 6-10 August 2007.

See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/India%20Aug07/DOCLIST.htm>

• Global Forum on Gender Statistics, held in Rome, Italy, 10-12 December 2007.

See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07_Rome/default.htm

• Second annual meeting of the IAEG-GS, held in Rome, Italy, 13 December 2007.

See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07_Rome/default.htm

• Establishment of two advisory groups to provide guidance to UNSD on 1) gender statistics training and curricula development and 2) global gender indicators database.

• Development and launch of Gender Info 2007 -a global database of gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern.

See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/genderinfo/default.htm>

• A survey of gender statistics activities and training needs was conducted in 2008 among National Statistical Offices and relevant organizations at the regional and global levels. The aim was to obtain information in order to better tailor UNSD's upcoming activities within the Global Programme on Gender Statistics. The results of the survey are being processed and analyzed, and a report completed in 2009.

• UNSD continues to disseminate basic gender statistics and indicators through its website: "Statistics and indicators on Women and Men" which is updated semi-annually. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm>

• The second Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held from 26-28 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.

• The third annual meeting of the IAEG-GS was held on 29 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.

• The third Global Forum on gender Statistics was held in Manila, Philippines, from 11-13 October 2010.

See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Philippines_Globalforum_Oct2010/default.htm.

• The fourth meeting of the IAEG-GS was held in Manila, Philippines, on 14 October 2010.

Planned meetings:

• The next meeting of the IAEG-GS and Global Forum on Gender Statistics are tentatively scheduled to take place in Jordan at the end of 2011.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UNICEF - CEE CIS)

TransMONEE database: data for understanding the situation of children in Central and East European and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region

i) Ongoing methodological work (summary description)

• Between 1992 and 2009, in the framework of the MONEE project, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) collected and disseminated a wide range of social indicators in the following areas: demography; health and survival; education; labour markets; retirement/disability; family support; child protection (children in living in formal care, foster or guardian care, and adoption); juvenile crime; public social expenditures; basic economic indicators for the countries of CEE/CIS.

• In 2009 the responsibility to maintain, update and develop the database according to evolving needs has been transferred to the UNICEF Regional Office CEE/CIS. The main database contains more than 800 lines of time series data regarding children issues, mainly received from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the region. These data are carefully verified and checked when received from the focal points in the NSOs. The work of the MONEE database manager contributes to a high degree of credibility and comparability of consistent time series data. The data and any deviations are extensively documented.

In addition, the UNICEF Regional Office CEE/CIS conducts secondary analysis of children issues related statistical, economic and social reports received from correspondents in the MONEE statistical network, comparing and integrating these with data from the World Bank, IMF, OECD, EC, ILO, WHO, UN agencies and other sources.

• Data related to children issues are gathered in large part from a network of correspondents in national statistical offices in countries in the

CEE-CIS region. The correspondents are statisticians and heads of division in the NSO. Correspondents are also asked to contribute to analytical papers on specific topics, which would act as background material for UNICEF IRC and UNICEF RO CEE/CIS research on the region. The network of correspondents in NSOs has a capacity-building function: issues of data collection, quality, comparability and use are discussed at meetings held by IRC jointly with UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS. The iterative process has strengthened national capacities in statistics data collection and analysis (especially on Child Protection issues), and has helped to identify areas in national data collection that needs strengthening/additional information to better perform timely social impact analysis.

- The data received from the NSOs are elaborated and checked by the MONEE database manager and a selection of them are presented in the TransMONEE database (containing around 160 tables with times series data. The 2010 edition of the TransMONEE database covered the period 1989-2008/9).
- TransMONEE database is extensively used by researchers monitoring the impact of social and economic changes on child well-being.
- Information available on TransMONEE is used as a tool for assessment/analysis, evaluation, advocacy and monitoring progress of child related issues by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS in Geneva.
- TransMONEE database is publicly available in English and in Russian on the Internet in Excel format at website <http://www.transmonee.org> and in DevInfo format (www.MONEEInfo.org The MONEEInfo version is prepared by the UNICEF RO CEE/CIS).

ii) Priority objective of the work (for 2011)

- Preparation of the TransMONEE database 2010. Data quality control, calculation of indicators with standardized methodologies. Work on (comparable) definitions of the indicators. Interaction with the NSOs correspondents.

iii) New activities

- Revision of the data templates and of the database to improve the quality/quantity/relevance of the provided information to monitor children related issues in the region.

3.3.3 Information society (ITU)

ICT statistics

Data collection:

ITU collects time series data on telecommunication and ICT statistics for over 100 indicators, through an annual questionnaire, which is sent to national government telecommunication authorities, as well as through online research. It also collects household ICT statistics, based on the internationally agreed core list of indicators developed by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, through a questionnaire sent to National Statistical Offices. The data are carefully checked, verified and harmonized, before being disseminated, to enhance international comparability.

Dissemination:

The ITU Yearbook of Statistics, has been published annually for almost three decades and is widely recognized as the world's leading source of ICT statistics. The electronic database, the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database, is available on a user-friendly CD-ROM and by electronic download at the ITU electronic bookshop. It provides annual time series dating back to 1960 for over 100 indicators and some 200 economies.

On the ITU website www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/, some key statistics are available for free downloading through the ICT Eye online portal.

Part of the data are also published in ICT sections of publications of other international organizations, such as the UNDP Human Development Report, the World Bank World Development Indicators, the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the UN Data portal and the MDG indicators available online.

Data are also disseminated via ITU's analytical reports, including the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR), regional reports and benchmarking publications, such as those featuring the ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) and ICT Price Basket.

Key Statistics and Analysis: see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>

Publications: see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/>

Events/Meetings and technical assistance

ITU organizes meetings, such as the annual World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators meeting (WTIM), which is main global forum to discuss ICT statistics and methodologies, bringing together representatives from Ministries, regulatory agencies, telecommunication operating companies,

national statistical offices as well as experts from international organizations, academia and the business community. ITU also works with national statistics offices and relevant regional bodies in organizing national and regional capacity building workshops on Information Society measurements.

Cooperation/Collaboration

ITU cooperates with regional and international organizations in the exchange of data and collaboration on joint publications. ITU is involved in international forums to measure the information society and to coordinate ICT statistics.

1. ITU is the lead agency responsible for defining and monitoring ICT indicators for the UN Millennium Development Goals project. ITU provides three specific indicators for measuring access to ICTs (fixed telephone lines, mobile cellular subscriptions and Internet use), on an on-going basis.
2. ITU is an active member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, launched during UNCTAD XI in June 2004. Current partners include the ITU, the OECD, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the UN Regional Commissions (UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNESCAP, UNECA), the World Bank and EUROSTAT. The ITU is also a member of the Partnership's Steering Committee.

International cooperation:

See: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/intlcoop.html>
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/index.html>

Ongoing methodological work

ITU has contributed actively to the revisions of the Partnership core list of ICT indicators on infrastructure and access, and on access to, and use of, ICTs in households. The latest version of the core list was presented to the UN Statistical Commission in February 2009 and was published in early 2010. It is currently being enhanced to include a set of core indicators on e-government. The work will be finished in 2011 and presented to the UNSC in 2012.

ITU is leading the Partnership Task Group on Measuring the WSIS targets. In this context, a methodological framework is being developed, which will include a set of indicators to measure progress towards achieving the targets. The document will be finished during the first half of 2011.

The updated ITU ICT Development Index (IDI), a benchmarking tool for countries, and a tool for tracking developments of the global digital divide, will be published in the second half of 2011. The publication will also feature the updated ICT Price Basket, which has been calculated for three key ICT indicators (fixed and mobile telephony and Internet broadband).

New work to be undertaken in 2011

The definitions of ICT infrastructure and access indicators included in the ITU Handbook are continuously being revised by the ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI). Based on the revisions, a new version of the ITU Handbook is under preparation and will be released during the first half of 2011. The EGTI will continue its work in 2011 and address a number of new indicators that have emerged recently and which need to be defined. Their results will be presented at the 9th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) at the end of 2011.

Meetings to be organized in 2011

The 9th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) will be held in the fourth quarter of 2011. This global event brings together representatives from telecommunication authorities and National Statistical Offices responsible for collecting ICT statistics.

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum 2011 will take place in Geneva from 16-20 May. As a member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, ITU will co-organize an event on ICT measurement.

A number of national and regional capacity building events will be organized throughout the year.
See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/events/>

3.3.3 Information society (OECD)

Information Communication Technology

Purpose

To develop statistical methodology and indicators to evaluate the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on economic performances and social well-being.

Objectives and outputs

Statistics for the information society are developed following a "building block" approach. Methodological work and data collection have proceeded in several areas at different speeds, in a step-by-step fashion, by looking first at supply side statistics for the information society (statistics on the

ICT sector), and then at the demand side (ICT usage statistics). The methodological work entails the development of the following guidelines and model surveys: the OECD definition of the ICT sector (1998), the OECD definitions of electronic commerce transactions (2000) and their guidelines for implementation (2001), the OECD Model survey on ICT usage in business (2005), the OECD Model survey on ICT usage by households/individuals (2005), the OECD ICT goods definition (2003), and the Guide to Measuring the Information Society (2005, revised in 2007).

The measurement work involves the production of internationally comparable and policy relevant indicators for measuring the supply and demand for ICT sector, ICT infrastructure, related services, content, applications and, in particular, electronic commerce. Data collection and the development of new indicators are carried out on an ad hoc basis in order to aid policy formulation and enable monitoring of progress related to the information society. Data collections of ICT indicators related to the ICT sector (supply statistics) and to ICT use and electronic commerce (demand statistics) are ongoing and metadata information on methodologies and survey vehicles used by member countries is being collected.

The indicators are used in periodical OECD publications such as the "Information Technology Outlook", the "Communications Outlook", and the biennial "STI Scoreboard" as well as "OECD Key ICT indicators" available online and updated on a rolling basis.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Other, Russian Federation, Singapore

Databases

ICT Database

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

The methodological work will focus on an update of the OECD Model Surveys on ICT Use by 1) Households and Individuals; and 2) Businesses.

The analytical work will focus on: ICT, growth and productivity; ICT-enabled innovation; ICT and intangibles; the economics of digital data.

Outreach to non-member OECD countries will be strengthened during 2011, in particular with Brazil.

Data management:

The database has been fully loaded on OECD.STAT

Broadband indicators

Purpose

Providing a range of broadband-related statistics to policy makers. The indicators reflect the status of individual broadband markets in the OECD (subscriptions and penetration).

Objectives and outputs

The objectives are to continue the development of the Fixed and Wireless broadband data and to harmonize the data according to the new methodology.

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

First collection of Wireless broadband data.

Telecommunications Indicators

Purpose

To provide data on the evolution of the characteristics of the Telecommunications sector to analysts and policy makers in OECD Member governments and contribute to building a framework for indicators on the global information society. Work on this aspect involves the development of statistical standards and the compilation of reliable and internationally comparable indicators for the production and use of Communications technologies in businesses, households and governments.

Objectives and outputs

Work on Communication Indicators provides data for analysts and policy makers in OECD Member governments and contributes to the indicators

framework for global information society. Basic performance indicators and the communication tariff comparison methodology are reviewed every two years. This database provides 90 time series of indicators on telecommunications such as network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment, etc.

Databases

Communications
OECD Telecommunication Database

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Data on Internet subscribers will be detailed by the following access technologies : Dial-up subscribers, DSL services, Cable Modem services and a 4th category called Other Broadband access technologies (Including: Satellite broadband Internet, Fibre-to-the-home Internet access, Ethernet LANs, Fixed wireless subscribers).

Data collection:

More detailed data for Broadband (breakdown by technologies) will be included.

3.3.3 Information society (UNCTAD)

ICT Statistics

Ongoing work:

Methodological work:

UNCTAD works in close collaboration with the members of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development (ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the World Bank, four UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA), UN-DESA and Eurostat). UNCTAD is part of the Steering Committee of the Partnership (with ITU and ECLAC). The Partnership core list of ICT indicators, which was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 38th session in 2007, was revised during 2008 and was presented to the UNSC in February 2009.

The revised version of the UNCTAD Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy was presented to the UNSC in February 2009. The document aims to help statistical offices in developing countries in their production of information economy statistics. It is now available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The UNCTAD website on ICT measurement (<http://measuring-ict.unctad.org>) serves as an online source of information on indicators, data, metadata and methodology.

An international conference on Information Society measurement was organized in July 2010 in Seoul, Korea. It reviewed progress in ICT statistics and discussed emerging subjects such as ICT in education, measuring the social and economic impact of ICT, and ICT in government. For more information, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ict/>.

Data collection and processing:

Since 2004, UNCTAD has been collecting data from statistical offices in developing countries on the core list of ICT business and ICT sector indicators through an annual questionnaire sent to National Statistical Offices worldwide. Survey results feed the UNCTAD information economy database that comprises official data on business use of ICT in countries, classified by size of enterprise, geographical location (urban/rural), and economic activity. Survey results are also reflected in the analyses published in the annual UNCTAD Information Economy Report (www.unctad.org/ier2010).

Technical cooperation:

UNCTAD carries out capacity building activities on ICT measurement, including the organization of training courses and contribution to regional workshops, often in cooperation with the members of the Partnership, as well as advisory services to NSOs in developing countries. UNCTAD leads the Partnership Task Group on Capacity Building (TGCB) and coordinates capacity building activities of the Partnership members. UNCTAD has conducted regional training courses in Asia-Pacific, Latin American and the Caribbean, and Francophone and Anglophone Africa.

Priority objectives beyond 2010:

Further revision of the Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy. Continued capacity building on ICT statistics for NSOs, including delivery of the Training Course at the regional level and advisory services at the national level. Methodological work on the measurement of ICT impact and of trade in ICT services.

New work to be undertaken in 2011:

3.3.3 Information society (UNESCO)

Measuring Information Society

Work Programme

Ongoing methodological work:

The UIS is supporting the UNESCO's Communication and Information (CI) Sector to develop a framework to measure core 'information society skills' for teachers. In particular, the Institute has established an international technical advisory panel to help validate cost-effective methodologies that will be made available to countries for their own assessments needs.

Priority objectives beyond 2011:

- Establish two regular surveys on media statistics and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education.
- Pilot-test and validate modules for measuring core skills associated with knowledge societies.

New work to be undertaken in 2011:

- Promotion of a new series of internationally comparable statistics on ICT in education by producing a regional report on ICT integration in education in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Pilot-testing and validation of the new media survey reflecting emerging trends in print, broadcast, mobile and online media.
- Technical support to the UNESCO CI Sector on the development of methodological tools for measuring skills associated with knowledge societies.

Meetings to be organized in 2011:

- Validation workshop with countries piloting the media survey pilot to be organized in Mozambique.
-

3.3.4 Globalisation (OECD)

Activity of Foreign Affiliates

Purpose

To measure globalisation, and the contribution of multinationals to the economic activity of countries.

Objectives and outputs

The database on Activities of Foreign Affiliates (AFA) covers variables such as employment, production or R&D in conjunction with foreign direct inward investment. This data bank has been extended to the activity of affiliates of national firms abroad (outward investment) and to the activities of parent companies in the origin countries.

Databases

Activity of Foreign Affiliates (AFA)

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Preparation of the implementation of ISIC Rev.4. Design of new questionnaires based on this industrial classification.

Globalisation Indicators: Foreign Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment

Purpose

To provide economic globalisation indicators of international investment (FDI and portfolio investment) to analyse and measure the extent of cross-border investments in the global market. These indicators are based on the methodology set out in the OECD "Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators" and the OECD "Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition".

Objectives and outputs

International investment indicators were published in 2010 as part the publication: "Measuring Globalisation: Economic Globalisation Indicators".

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Indicators will be updated for regular dissemination via the Internet and the geographical coverage will be extended to candidate countries and Enhanced Engagement countries to the extent of data availability.

Harmonisation and Integration of statistics on Foreign Direct Investment and Activities of Multinational Enterprises

Purpose

The Council instructed the Investment Committee to take steps for the harmonisation and integration of statistics on foreign direct investment and on the activities of multinational enterprises. This work is part of the research agenda identified in the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition. [C(2008)76]

Objectives and outputs

The objective is to enable users to analyse the financial and economic variables of multinational enterprises by providing comprehensive guidance and by improving the methodologies of AMNE statistic in the light of revisions of other international standards. The exercise seeks improvements for comprehensive FDI and AMNE statistics which can be analysed in tandem.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

Two electronic discussion groups will provide input on specific topics - MNE Statistics Advisory Group (MSAG)
- Green FDI indicators

[see DAF/INV/STAT(2010)REV1]

Activity of Multinational Enterprises

Purpose

To carry out the data collection on the economic activity of multinational firms of the whole business sector.

Databases

AMNE

3.3.4 Globalisation (UNCTAD)

Ongoing work:

- Methodological work: Calculation of indicators to monitor the financial crisis and its impact on the real economy in developing economies and economies in transition. Data are released in UNCTAD flagship reports.
- Participation in the Globalization Session of the Statistical Working Party of the OECD Committee on Industry and Business Environment, in particular, as regards the preparation of the Manual of Economic Globalization Indicators.
- Data collection and processing: continuous update of the TNC database.

New activities:

- Collection of data on the operations of TNCs and their foreign affiliates.
 - Guidance to developing countries wishing to adopt internationally agreed recommendations for the compilation of data on the operations of TNCs and their foreign affiliates.
-

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (ILO)

MDG Indicators

ILO, as the lead UN agency promoting full, productive employment and decent work for all has central responsibility for ensuring that all MDG employment indicators are used in national and international labour market monitoring systems. Embedding these indicators in national development strategies is also a foundation stone for Decent Work Country Programmes.

Therefore, a guide on the MDG employment indicators has been produced which covers definitions, data sources, calculations, and analysis of the new indicators (Guide to the new Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators. Including the full set of Decent Work Indicators (Geneva, ILO, June 2009); <http://www.ilo.org/trends>).

ILO has organised workshops that support country-level analysis of the indicators, and highlight the linkages between the MDG employment indicators and the broader set of decent work indicators.

As in the previous year the ILO has prepared global, regional and country estimates, monitored the progress and analysed the trends of the following 5 MDG indicators:

- Growth rate of GDP per person employed;
- Employment-to-population ratio;
- Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day;
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment;
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UN Population Division)

The Population Division is active participant in the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) and is responsible for the following MDG indicators under Target 5B: Contraceptive prevalence rate, Adolescent birth rate and Unmet need for family planning. The Population Division is also a member of the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME) that is responsible for the reporting the under-five mortality rate.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO)

Data for MDGs

- UIS is responsible for providing the data for monitoring the international education indicators as part of the MDGs, namely goals 2 and 3.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNICEF - CEE CIS)

Strengthen child-sensitive M&E systems, through development of DevInfo-based regional and national databases

DevInfo is a powerful database system which monitors progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It generates tables, graphs and maps for reports and presentations. DevInfo has been developed by United Nations organizations. It was adapted from UNICEF ChildInfo technology. The database maintains indicators, by time periods and geographical areas, to monitor commitments to sustained human development. For additional information on DevInfo, and a quick guide on how to produce maps, graphs and tables using the DevInfo technology, please visit www.devinfo.org.

UNICEF CEE/CIS, in cooperation with other UN agencies, has been supporting countries in creating national databases to monitor MDGs and National Development Goals in more than 16 countries. CEE/CIS continued to support the roll out of DevInfo 6.0 in the region. Many countries have converted their databases to DevInfo 6.0. A powerful new version of DevInfo database technology, DevInfo 6.0 delivers significant enhancements for easy access to information on human development. The system includes powerful new data presentation methods, enhanced web collaboration and extended mapping features.

At regional level, together with UNECE, UNFPA and UNDP Bratislava, UNICEF developed a regional MDG Database Please visit www.regionalmdg.org for additional information.

MICS Info (accessible at www.micsinfo.org), presents the findings for the third round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out in 12 countries of the CEE/CIS region. This DevInfo adaptation consists of a DevInfo gallery, which provides access to the charts with key findings; the downloadable tables; the report 'Emerging Challenges for Children in EECA-Focus on Disparities'; and, provides full access to data on 59 indicators, including new indicators on child protection and early childhood development. Data are disaggregated by number of background variables such as age, gender, wealth quintile etc.

MONEEInfo (accessible at www.moneeinfo.org), which presents the data collected through the TransMONEE initiative in a DevInfo format, was updated in 2010. It now provides access to data on 186 indicators for 30 time periods.

Priority objective and new activities for 2011:

Support to countries in updating and expanding their national databases will be continued. MONEEInfo is going to be updated with 2009 data, but

some restructuring of indicators will also take place to increase the user-friendliness.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (World Bank)

MDG Indicators

- In collaboration with other international agencies the World Bank is working to strengthen the system to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. At the international level, efforts are continuing to improve poverty and education data and to promote greater coordination in the compilation and dissemination of data on the MDG indicators. At the national level, efforts are under way to strengthen the capacity of countries to report on progress towards the goals and to document the statistical methods and procedures used. The Bank maintains a web site on Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDGs grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations. See also: <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> and <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/millennium-development-indicators>
 - The World Bank new eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals produced in collaboration with Office of the Publisher, Development Data Group and Harper Collins lets one visualize and map the indicators that measure progress toward the Goals, with clear explanations of each Goal and its related Targets as the context. When one selects an indicator, the eAtlas creates a world map keyed to that indicator, with country rankings and data in table or graph formats. One can pan or zoom to view different countries or regions, view the dynamic change in that map with a time series, compare two maps and sets of data, and do much more. To see the atlas, go to <http://www.app.collinsindicate.com/mdg/en>
 - The Millennium Development Goals and the Road to 2010 booklet has also been produced examining the progress made so far on MDG targets. The report can be accessed from <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> website.
 - The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.
-

3.3.6 Sustainable development (OECD)

Statistics for Sustainable Development

Purpose

To identify good concepts and practices in order to assist national governments and international organizations in the design of sustainable development indicator sets and in the development of official statistics in the area.

Objectives and outputs

A Task Force on measuring sustainable development indicators, established under the aegis of the OECD, Eurostat and the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians (CES), was established in February 2009, following the release of the report of the Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development in late 2008.

The objective of the new Task Force should be to further pursue the conceptual development of the capital approach in identifying indicators to present the long-term dimensions of sustainable development; to consider the distributional aspects under each capital indicator; and to focus on those indicators where further research is more likely to result in improved statistical concepts or methods.

The second meeting of the Task Force was held in November 2010, to discuss first draft of the various chapters to be included in the TF report. The TF agreed that it will not be possible to deliver a full report by June 2011, and will seek a formal extension of its mandate to June 2012. A third meeting of the TF is planned in May 2011.

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

The final report will discuss in more detail the measurement of human and social capital final, as well as additional items (e.g. international dimensions, biodiversity indicators, risks and uncertainties) not considered in the 2008 report.

3.3.6 Sustainable development (World Bank)

Sustainable Development

- The World Bank contributes to the Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (WGSSD). This group aims to develop a guidance document on developing asset-based approaches to measuring sustainable development.
 - The World Bank contributes to the update of the Indicators of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development Indicators taskforce. Indicators are now classified as core and non-core and provide methodology sheets and background information to support indicator efforts in countries.
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (Eurostat)

Theme 6.06 Information and dissemination

Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Dissemination of European statistics;
- Eurostat website;
- Support for external users;
- Publications;
- Promotion and marketing of Eurostat and of European statistics.

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- Improved user orientation on dissemination products and services;
- Enhance reusability;
- Increase multilingualism;
- Disseminate European results from the 2011 Census;
- Improve the visibility and raise awareness of European statistics and the European Statistical System.

1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Maintain and further develop the Eurostat website;
- Produce electronic and paper publications and related added-value products on European statistics;
- Support external users of European statistics via a network of support centres covering all Member States and languages;
- Promote and market Eurostat and European statistics;
- Disseminate microdata;
- Coordinate dissemination in the European Statistical System.

1.3 ACTIONS LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF RESPONSE BURDEN AND THE SIMPLIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES

- Enhanced reusability and common tools.
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (FAO)

Essential data series

The FAOSTAT Database and the FAO Statistical Yearbook consolidate agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics across 180 countries and territories from today back to 1962 - in close collaboration with national and regional statistical authorities. Over 70 data series on production, trade, prices, resources including land use, machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, food supply and utilization, and estimates of number of undernourished are maintained and updated according to a release calendar published. Likewise, statistical methods and standards, concepts and definitions on food and agriculture are maintained and made accessible online.

<http://faostat.fao.org>

<http://www.fao.org/economic/statistics>

Agri-environmental/climate change statistics and indicators

Domain development activities for 2011:

- Undertake project on monitoring and assessing GHG emissions and mitigation potentials in agriculture;
 - Development of an agri-environmental dataset for FAOSTAT;
 - Development of a SEEA - Agriculture/rural development.
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (OECD)

OECD Factbook

Purpose

To meet the needs of a wide range of users for a one-stop resource containing broadly based, comparative, country-based, economic, social and environmental data. To help users in assessing the position of a single country taking into account multiple dimensions and promoting the importance of policy coherence.

Objectives and outputs

The objective of the activity is to bring together data concerning various economic, social and environmental phenomena and highlight measurement issues, underlining areas where the comparability of statistics across countries is weak and describing initiatives undertaken to overcome these problems.

The Factbook is published both on paper and on Internet. The electronic version is made available for free and contains longer time series and more detailed metadata.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

The 2011 edition will be published in November.

OECD in Figures

Purpose

To produce an original, simple to use, annual pocket statistical data book covering different domains.

Objectives and outputs

OECD in Figures contains key data on OECD countries, ranging from economic growth and employment to trade and migration. There are comparable tables on the environment, science and public finances. For added perspective, OECD in Figures includes a selection of graphs, giving snapshots on subjects such as GDP, education spending, services trade, health funding, development aid and renewable energy.

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

N/A

WikiProgress

Purpose

To create a centralized web community around the vision of measuring the progress of societies by creating a place where progress data and research articles can be loaded, visualised and analysed so good decisions about societies can be made at the local, national and international levels.

Objectives and outputs

1 - Wikiprogress : A database of articles submitted to the wiki by the community on measurements of progress.

1a) installing myprogressindex.org in which users of the wiki can choose from various indicators and assign different weights to them. Based on OECD progress work (in planning phase)

1b) planning a dashboard of indicators on the site that come out the regularly using data visualisation. (in planning phase)

1c) eBrief a monthly communication going out to networks on latest in progress news (community portal, latest publications, latest articles, latest data, etc) - (executed).

1d) Leveraging networks for content coverage - GPRnet, Correspondents, friends of wiki, wikigender (executed)

1e) redesign of wikiprogress (executed)

2- Wikigender : as inequality is a major dimension of the progress initiative, gender equality will be a main emphasis in wikiprogress work and thereby merits its own platform and specialized community which will feed wikiprogress.

2a) Wikigender University (executed)

2b) Wikigender Impact (in planning phase)

2c) Wikigender monthly reminders (executed)

2d) Outreach to other networks and partners (executed)

3- Wiki.stat: a database of progress related data created and filled.

3a) Data visualisation tools utilised (in planning phase)

3b) Data uploaded application (executed)

4-The PROG BLOG: a regular communication on progress which will inform the progress interested community on the latest in research, data, initiatives and development on the wiki. (executed)

4a) On the blog and the wiki will be a series of videos which are narrated telling stories about the data. (in planning phase)

5- Research

5a) Working paper on Social Cohesion and 2.0 - in the context of shifting wealth and the recession, what could web 2.0 mean for social cohesion in developing countries (executed)

5b) contributing substantively to the social cohesion section on wikiprogress (ongoing)

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

World

Main Developments for 2011

General aspects:

1a) installing myprogressindex.org in which users of the wiki can choose from various indicators and assign different weights to them. Based on OECD progress work (in planning phase)

1b) planning a dashboard of indicators on the site that come out the regularly using data visualisation. (in planning phase)

1c) Further development of the wikiprogress technically

1d) Nurturing of networks (Global Project Research Network, Wikigender, etc)

1e) Further development of communications tools: Prog Blog, Progress e Brief)

1f) Online events organised around the progress agenda

1g) Further outreach for development/progress datasets on wiki.stat

1h) Data visualisation and storytelling features developed.

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (UN Statistics Division)

Compendia

- Brings together selected economic, social and environmental data produced by UNSD, other UN offices and agencies, international, national and specialized organizations for dissemination in the Statistical Yearbook (print), Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (print and Internet), World Statistics Pocketbook (print) and UNdata.

Demographic Yearbook

- UNSD will continue to develop a well-structured web-site to disseminate metadata and demographic and social statistics;
- Implement conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations Demographic Yearbook system: for details please see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/DYB_1103/docs/no_L4.pdf. See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/default.htm>; in particular revise questionnaires to lessen response burden.

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (UNECE STAT)

Activity 4.3: Statistical profiles of UNECE member countries

Description and objectives

Publish and distribute the 2011 issue of "UNECE Countries in Figures" based on data from the UNECE statistical database. This publication is

aimed to increase awareness about the UNECE region, and to promote official statistics and the UNECE in general.

Activities and output

- Provide a statistical overview of the socio-economic situation in countries of the region to non-expert users.
 - Make available in paper and electronic format, key data for countries and territories in the UNECE region (subject to availability of official data).
 - Update electronic data in the "Countries Overview" data cube, reflecting the proposed content of the 2011 paper version of "UNECE Countries in Figures".
 - Publish the paper version of the 2011 issue by March 2011.
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (World Bank)

Compendia

- The Bank releases two annual publications both in hard copy and on CD-ROM, World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance. The Atlas of Global Development is distributed in hard copy and electronic formats. Time-series data from these publications are available from the Bank's Open Data site at <http://data.worldbank.org/>.