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.

New activities:

• Preparation of review “Practice of Statistical Observation of Environmental Protection in the CIS Countries in View of the Forthcoming Revision of Basic Principles of Environmental Protection Statistics”.

3.1 Environment (Eurostat)

Theme 5.03 - Environment statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

3.1 Environment (LG)

Environmental Accounts

On-going methodological work:

• The Group continues its efforts in advancing methodologies in environmental-economic accounting. In 2011, the London Group finalized its recommendations on all revision issues of the SEEA Central Framework. The document was adopted as a statistical standard by the UNSC in February 2012. The London Group has also reviewed and commented on the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, SEEA Applications and Extensions, and SEEA Energy documents. These are expected to be presented to the UNSC in 2013.

• The London Group will continue to be engaged in the implementation of the revised SEEA and play a leadership role in contributing to, reviewing and vetting related compilers manuals and training materials. At the 18th meeting of the group in Ottawa (October 2-4, 2012), the group also expressed interest in continuing to remain engaged and contributing to the advancement of the testing and research agenda on experimental ecosystem accounting as well as expanding the community of practice.

• At its 18th meeting, Mark de Haan of Statistics Netherlands completed his tenure as Chair of the group. Joe St. Lawrence of Statistics Canada was elected as the new Chair.

Priority objectives:

• The London Group's priority objectives are to move towards aspects of SEEA implementation and dissemination as well as the research and testing agenda on ecosystem accounting.

New activities:

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

- Contribute to and review training materials and compilation guidelines on SEEA;

- Contribute to the proposed SEEA Agriculture;

- Assist in the implementation and dissemination of the revised SEEA;

- Contribute to the advancement of the research and testing agenda on ecosystem accounting.

The London Group will also:

• Keep abreast of and where appropriate contribute to accounting work of other city groups and international agencies;

• Initiate new research and share accounting experiences according to the interests of the group members.

Meetings:

• The 18th London Group Meeting took place in October 2012 (Ottawa, Canada). The next meeting is scheduled to take place in the 3rd quarter of 2013 in London, England.

• More information can be found at the London Group website:
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/default.asp

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3.1 Environment (OECD)

Agri-Environmental Indicators

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, sustainable development and green growth (environmental indicators, environmental country peer reviews, resource productivity, environmental outlooks, green growth indicators).

• 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 partner countries in the field of information production, management and use concerning the environment and sustainable development.

Objectives and outputs

• Update of the OECD Compendium of environmental data (electronic version made available on the public website of the OECD, structured by theme) and of the OECD System of Information on Resources and the Environment (SIREN) database (partly available on OECD.stat and the OECD's web data portal).

• Data collection from member and selected partner countries via the OECD questionnaire on the state of the environment (joint work with Eurostat ; co-operation with UNSD and UNEP for non-OECD economies), and from other international sources.

• Contribution to the international harmonisation of environmental data, definitions and concepts, and the cost-effectiveness of related international work (including through the Inter-Secretariat Working group on Environment Statistics).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

• Colombia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

• SIREN (System of Information on Resources and the Environment)

Main Developments for 2013

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 including through the OECD's statistical platform (OECD.stat) and its web data portal.

• 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). Release of a fact-based report on the state of resources in OECD countries and beyond.

• Continued co-operation with the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting.

Environmental Indicators

Purpose

• Provide policy-relevant and reliable indicators for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment, green growth and sustainable development (e.g. environmental country peer reviews, environmental outlook studies, resource productivity, sustainable development, green growth, economic analysis) and support related efforts by member and selected partner countries.

• Develop core sets of environmental indicators to contribute to: measuring environmental performance with respect to environmental quality, environmental goals and international agreements (OECD Core Set of environmental indicators); integrating environmental concerns in economic and sectoral policies; monitoring progress towards sustainable development and green growth, including decoupling of environmental degradation 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 (key environmental indicators).

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. Update, improve and publish a set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (first report 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 2013

General aspects:

• Updated and revised OECD Core Set of environmental indicators.

• Updated OECD key environmental indicators (KEI) and major environmental indicators for use in country peer reviews. Publication of book "Environment at a glance".

• Updated set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth, including green growth headline indicators (link to the implementation of the OECD Green Growth Strategy). Updated report on green growth indicators and updated GG database. Applications of the OECD GG indicator set and framework in non-member countries.

• New and improved indicators on biological diversity with emphasis on policy responses (in support of environmental performance reviews and work on green growth).

• New and improved indicators on macro-level nutrient balances with emphasis on reactive nitrogen.

• Further development of indicators on material flows and resource productivity with emphasis on materials embodied in trade.

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 instruments used for environmental policy provides much information on various instrument categories applied in OECD member countries. The original focus of the database was on environmentally related taxes, in particular, 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 was broadened to include a number of OECD non-member countries affiliated to EEA. Unfortunately, however, EEA has not updated this information since 2007.

• The country coverage has also been broadened to include a number of other countries, among them Brazil, China, Colombia, India and South Africa.

• 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.

• The tax information for old and new OECD member countries was updated in 2012. The coverage of state-level taxes applied in United States, and provincial taxes applied in Spain, has been significantly expanded. The new member countries have provided more information on non-tax instruments that they apply. We have also received much new information on environmentally motivated tax reliefs, from a number of member countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

• Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Peru, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

• ENV\NP\EcoInst under Projects on WebDev2

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

• A further broadening of both country and instrument coverage is expected. In particular, it is hoped that we will receive additional information on instruments applied in Latin American non-member countries, as well as in selected Asian countries. The coverage of environmentally motivated tax reliefs will also be improved.

• In addition, a complete re-write of the code underlying both the open database and the web-site where the data is being entered is still underway. This will result in completely new user-interfaces, both for the publicly available website, and for the website where updates are being made.

Data collection:

• The code underlying the database updating web-site is in the process of being completely rewritten.

Data management:

• A complete rewrite of the underlying code is underway. It is too early to indicate all implications of this.

3.1 Environment (UN Statistics Division)

Environmental Statistics

Ongoing work

• Conclusion of the revision of UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES).

• Conclusion of the work on the Core Set of Environment Statistics.

• 2013 data collection on water and waste.

Priorities beyond 2013

• Advance the implementation of the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES).

• Advance the implementation of the Core Set of Environment Statistics.

New methodological work

• Develop methodological guidance and training documents for the implementation of the FDES and the Core Set of Environment Statistics.

• Standing Expert Group on Environment Statistics to support methodological development.

Meetings

• Meeting of the Standing Expert Group on Environment Statistics, New York, November 2013.

Environmental Accounts

Ongoing methodological work

• Revision of the SEEA - With the finalization of the SEEA Central Framework, the work will focus on the development and drafting of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications.

• Preparation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy.

• Development of promotion material for the SEEA, SEEA-Water and SEEA-Energy.

• Regional workshops and country visits.

• Organization and participation in events to promote the SEEA as the measurement framework for sustainable development and green economy leading up to Rio +20.

• Advance the strategy of the implementation of the SEEA in countries.

New methodological work

Other activities

• Revision of the SEEA -Development and drafting of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications.

• Knowldege base on environmental-economic accounts, including country practices.

• Implementation of the SEEA-Water in countries including preparation of compilers manual.

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. A revision of the mandate, governance and programme of work will be discussed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session.

Priority objectives

The programme of work of the Committee encompasses six areas, namely

• Coordination.

• Methodological development for normative statistical standards and other research

• Development of integrated databases.

• Implementation of environmental-economic accounting and environment statistics and statistical capacity building.

• Promotion of environmental-economic accounting and environment statistics.

• Formulation of a statistical response on emerging policy issues. An elaboration of the Committee's programme of work with outputs and deliverables is presented in a separate document.

Ongoing methodological work

• The main project of the UNCEEA is steering and managing the revision process of the SEEA with the focus on SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications.

• The Committee, within its mandate, has an umbrella function in coordinating and providing vision, direction and prioritisation to ensure that existing groups work in complementary fashion, in particular with regard to the London Group on Environmental Accounts, the Expert Group on Ecosystem Accounts and the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics.

• The Committee has organized during its meetings discussions on different policy themes including green economy, resource productivity and efficiency, climate change, biodiversity, economics of ecosystem services.

• The Committee will work on the development of the strategic programme of implementation for the SEEA Central Framework, which has now been completed. It has until now focused its activities on developing an implementation programme for water accounts and statistics.

• To share best-practices, a web-based knowledge base platform has been set-up It features events and activities in the field of environmental-economic accounting and a searchable library of publications.

Meetings

• The UNCEEA meets once a year in June; 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)

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

Description and objectives

• Close attention to environmental issues has increased the demand for high quality statistics to strengthen environmental monitoring. In response, the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and the Conference of European Statisticians launched in 2009 a Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators. The objective is to improve environmental data production and promote comparability of **environmental statistics** in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, and South-East Europe. In 2013, the joint Task Force will continue to review methodologies and produce time series of selected environmental indicators from the *UNECE Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia*. The work is carried out in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency. In 2013, the Statistical Division will also promote the implementation of the newly adopted standard, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) in the region and will evaluate the data availability and capacity of statistical offices to produce the necessary data.

• Under a UN Development Account project, capacity building will be undertaken in the East European, Caucasus and Central Asian countries in 2012-2013 to support the implementation of international recommendations and good practices in producing indicators on **environmental sustainability**. In 2013, a desk study on the state of environmental statistics in specific areas, e.g. waste statistics and argi-environment statistics, will be completed, and priority issues will be addressed in the planned two workshops. The activities will be coordinated with the UNSD, European Environment Agency and Eurostat.

3.1 Environment (World Bank)

Environmental Indicators

• The 2013 edition of the World Development Indicators (WDI), the annual World Bank statistical flagship publication, included an updated and expanded set of 18 tables on environmental indicators covering some 150 countries. Its accompanying CD-ROM included time series data for more than 200 countries. In addition to the print edition, these data series are also available on the WDI Databank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do), as well as the Open Data website and APIs (http://data.worldbank.org/) under the following four topics; Agriculture & Rural Development; Climate Change; Energy & Mining; and Environment. In addition, the recently launched Climate Change Knowledge Portal (http://data.worldbank.org/climate-change) covers a wide array of information and data at the country and regional levels related to this subject. To find-out more about the Climate Change Portal. See http://data.worldbank.org/climate-change.

• Furthermore, two other publications on environmental indictors; The Little Green Data Book; and The Little Data Book on Climate Change, are published annually under close collaboration between the staff of the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency (DECDG), the Environment Department of the Sustainable Development Vice Presidency (ENV), and the Global Facility for Disaster reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). To access the books, go to http://data.worldbank.org/products/data-books/little-data-book-on-climate-change and http://data.worldbank.org/products/data-books/little-data-book/little-green-data-book.

• 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) and new estimates of the natural resources rents for more than 140 countries. These estimates are being published in the World Development Indicators and are also available in open data websites.

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.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 4.08 - Rural development and maritime policy statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 5.04 - Regional and urban statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

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

2.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 5.05 - Geographical and local information

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (OECD)

Regional Statistics and Indicators

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

• The main objective is to provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level.

• The Regional database includes basic statistics on six major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society, environment and innovation) covering around 2000 regions. The Metropolitan areas database covers almost 300 metropolitan areas across the OECD countries.

• Regional statistics and indicators are regularly published in "OECD Regions at a Glance" and in the "OECD Regional Outlook" series.

• The metropolitan areas database was built in 2012 and the methodological framework is described in ad-hoc publication. We aim at including new indicators in annual time series, comprising estimation done by the Secretariat (2013). Its dissemination will be included in the above mentioned publications

• Disseminate the Regional Database through OECD.Stat and through the web tool OECD eXplorer, an interactive mapping tool designed to explore and visualize regional statistics. During 2013 a revised website will include all the interactive visualisation on regional and metropolitan statistics

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

• Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

• Regional Database (RDB)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

• The main objectives for the year 2013 are to:

- increase the number of indicators available for the new Metropolitan Database (based on a functional economic definition of cities);

- develop a set of regional indicators of well-being at local and regional level ;

- produce new regional indicators of innovation based on Scopus ;

- release a website where to visualise all regional statistics and produce dynamic documents online.

Data collection:

- Development of a set of indictors on well-being ;

- Collection of business demography data at regional level ;

- Data collection for the new Metropolitan Database.

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.

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.

Statistics for Small States

• The *Small States Supplement 2011* is a supplement to the *World Development Indicators 2011* and presents data for developing member countries of the Small States Forum. This special supplement covers critical development factors within Small States. The data in this supplement covers 41 members of the Small States Forum excluding the high-income countries of Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Malta, Qatar, and San Marino. See http://data.worldbank.org/news/small-states-supplement-2011 or the PDF file at http://data.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/small-states-2011.pdf.

3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (Eurostat)

3.1 Environment

Loading …

3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

Loading ...

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (ILO)

3.1 Environment

Loading ...

3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

Loading ...

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)

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)

Statistics related to climate change

Description and objectives

Meeting to be organized in 2013:

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

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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (World Bank)

Infrastructure Indicators

Ongoing work:

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues

Poverty Statistics

• In keeping with its Open Data Initiative to make more of its information accessible to the general public, the World Bank has launched an innovative data portal where visitors can query and download national or regional poverty statistics, use Apps to view and map trends in poverty and inequality, and view trends over time. The new Poverty & Equity Data site at http://povertydata.worldbank.org offers visitors easily comparable statistics that is critical for anybody seeking to keep poverty reduction on the world's agenda.

• New estimates of global poverty were 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 does an overall assessment every three years of progress against absolute poverty in the developing world, based on household surveys. The latest estimates covering the period of 1981-2008 were released on February 29, 2012. The latest estimates draw on over 850 household surveys for almost 130 developing countries (representing 90% of the population of the developing world), and the Purchasing Power Parity rates for 2005 from the International Comparison Program. All past estimates have been revised back to 1981 on a consistent basis. • 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:

• 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.

• Poverty Assessment Summaries conducted by the World Bank since 1993.

• 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. it 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/lsms/.•

• 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/topic/poverty 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's 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 was produced to examine 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.

• A MDGs Interactive Dashboard will be launched in Spring 2013. The Dashboard will allow users to visualize progress to date, as well as progress that can be realistically expected given ongoing trends, of each country, region, subject group, and the developing world as a whole. The Dashboard will also allow users to compare countries and regions of their choice and select alternative rates of progress to visualize the progress towards targets under different scenarios. The MDGs Interactive Dashboard will help inform the development community about what country experiences may be important lessons for achieving the MDGs, and what can be done to accelerate the progress towards 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)

Guidelines on the Measurement of Subjective Well-being

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 serves as the secretariat for the Friends of the Chair group of the United Nations Statistical Commission on indicators on violence against women. The Friends of the Chair group developed a list of recommended statistical indicators to measure violence against women. Subsequently, in response to the request from the Friends of the Chair, UNSD has undertaken the preparation of the guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women. UNSD organized a consultative meeting in Beirut in November 2011 to review the draft guidelines. The guidelines have been finalized and will be published in 2013.

Social Indicators

• UNSD maintains a website of Social Indicators which is updated twice a year. See also: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/default.htm.

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

Poverty Statistics

• In keeping with its Open Data Initiative to make more of its information accessible to the general public, the World Bank has launched an innovative data portal where visitors can query and download national or regional poverty statistics, use Apps to view and map trends in poverty and inequality, and view trends over time. The new Poverty & Equity Data site at http://povertydata.worldbank.org offers visitors easily comparable statistics that is critical for anybody seeking to keep poverty reduction on the world's agenda.

• New estimates of global poverty were 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 does an overall assessment every three years of progress against absolute poverty in the developing world, based on household surveys. The latest estimates covering the period of 1981-2008 were released on February 29, 2012. The latest estimates draw on over 850 household surveys for almost 130 developing countries (representing 90% of the population of the developing world), and the Purchasing Power Parity rates for 2005 from the International Comparison Program. All past estimates have been revised back to 1981 on a consistent basis. • 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:

• 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.

• Poverty Assessment Summaries conducted by the World Bank since 1993.

• 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. it 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/lsms/.•

• 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/topic/poverty for more information.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (ILO)

Gender statistics

• Since the adoption of the guidelines for mainstreaming gender in labour statistics by the 17th ICLS in 2003, the ILO has been active in providing technical assistance to countries wishing to start a national programme of gender statistics. The technical assistance has been carried out directly to countries, such as Moldova and Macedonia in the ECE region, or as part of regional workshops, organised by the ILO or by other UN agencies. The ILO Department of Statistics will continue providing technical assistance as required. In order to increase visibility of gender in national production of statistics, the ILO will make available materials online for users and producers of statistics, interested in gender mainstreaming in labour statistics.

• Since 1973, the ILO has compiled national statistics on employment, unemployment, wages and hours of work by sex, on an annual basis. It also compiled, on an ad-hoc basis, statistics on employment by detailed occupational groups and sex. All these statistics are useful to understand the situation of men and women in the labour market. However, they are not enough. As the international guidelines stipulate, there are many other topics of significant importance to gender concerns, as well as specific breakdowns – most notably, by sex, family composition - for which no international compilation exists. The ILO Department of Statistics plans to assess the feasibility of such an international compilation for a selected number of topics.

• A paper on the definition and measurement of violence at work has been prepared and will be presented as a room document at the 19th ICLS.

Child labour

Ongoing work:

• The ILO has developed methodologies for child labour surveys, which have been or are being implemented in almost 80 countries at the

national level, including 10 countries in Europe and Central Asia. In many countries, repeater national child labour surveys have been conducted. In addition, in most of these countries several baseline surveys and rapid assessments have been supported, targeting data collection for specific issues on child labour in particular geographical locations.

• The ILO has developed a series of manuals and training materials covering different areas critical to efficient data collection, namely, sampling, field operations, questionnaire development, data processing and the analysis of child labour data. These are available on-line at http://www.ilo.org/ipec/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/Manuals/lang--en/index.htm.

• The ILO has aided national capacity building activities by providing training on child labour data collection, 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, often with accompanying financial support, 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 in selected countries methodologies for making national level and area specific estimates of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work, as for commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

Data collection and dissemination:

• To promote sustainability of child labour data collection, ILO advises countries with scarce financial and personnel resources to combine the labour force and national child labour survey in view of similarity in the structure of the questionnaires.

• 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/ipec/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 (OECD)

Gender equality initiative

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.

• The IAEG-GS at its six meeting held in 2012 established a new advisory group on emerging issues. The main objective of this new advisory group is to examine emerging and unaddressed existing key gender issues, identify data gaps and measurement problems, and develop strategies to address these issues in the development of gender statistics.

• A questionnaire on a global review of gender statistics was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division in consultation with the United Nations regional commissions, and finalized by a task team of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. This questionnaire was used by the regional commissions to conduct a comprehensive review of gender statistics in national statistical systems in their respective regions. Main findings are available in the Secretary-General's report on gender statistics that will be presented at the 44th session of the UN Statistical Commission in February 2013.

• The Statistics Division continues the preparation of the new manual on gender statistics, focusing on integrating a gender perspective in national statistics. The manual was tested in a regional workshop on gender statistics organized by UNSD and hosted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in Kampala, from 4 to 7 December 2012. The manual will be finalized in 2013.

• UNSD in collaboration with UN Women is executing a new project on Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE), that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets. The project will be implemented from 2013 to 2015 and will focus on: (a) the development of a platform for international data and metadata compilation covering

education, employment and health indicators; (b) the development of international definitions and methods for measuring entrepreneurship and assets ownership; and (c) testing the newly developed methods to collect data on entrepreneurship and assets in selected countries, by adding a set of questions/module to planned surveys.

Planned meetings

• The next meeting of the IAEG-GS and first meeting of the advisory group on emerging issues are planned for 2013. The fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics is scheduled to take place in 2014 in Mexico.

• A workshop on gender statistics is planned for the first half of 2013 for the Asian region.

• A workshop on the new Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women is planned for the second half of 2013 (venue tbc).

Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals

• The United Nations Statistics Division initiated its work on MDG monitoring in 2002, in its role as coordinator of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal (IAEG-MDG) indicators. The work has included the preparation of data and analysis to assess progress towards the MDGs, the technical development of the indicators, the development and maintenance of the MDG Indicator Database and a series of activities to improve the statistical capacity of countries for national MDG monitoring. Since 2005, the Division has also coordinated the work for the yearly production of the flagship publication, MDG Report, progress charts and MDGInfo.

• In 2013, the Division will produce the Millennium Development Goals Report 2013, presenting yearly assessment of global progress towards the achievement of MDGs.

• The Division continues to execute several multi-year statistical capacity-building projects covering a wide range of statistical areas, with special focus on data collection and dissemination of Millennium Development Goal indicators.

• The Division undertakes an analysis on the strengths and shortcomings of the current set of Millennium Development Goals indicators, under the auspices of a task team on lesson learned in Millennium Development Goals monitoring which was established by the IAEG-MDGs.

Planned meetings

• The 22nd and 23rd meeting of the IAEG-MDG will be held in New York in February 2013.

• The 24th meeting of the IAEG-MDG will be held in fall 2013 (venue tbc).

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 (CEECIS) region

On-going methodological work (summary description)

• Between 1992 and 2009, in the framework of the TransMonEE 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 UNCEF Regional Office (RO) 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. 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 TransMonEE 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 UNICEF 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 consultations organised by UNICEF RO 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 TransMonEE database manager and a selection of them are presented in the TransMonEE database (containing around 160 tables with times series data). The 2011 edition of the TransMonEE database covered the period 1989-2009/10).

• TransMonEE database is extensively used by researchers monitoring the impact of social and economic changes on child well-being.

• Data 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 (http://www.transmonee.org/moneeinfo2011/en/).

Priority objective of the work (for 2013)

• Preparation of the TransMonEE database 2011. Data quality control, calculation of indicators with standardized methodologies. Continued work on verification of data collection on new indicators and definitions. Interaction with the NSOs correspondents.

New activities

• Continued 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 on telecommunication and ICT statistics for over 100 indicators, through several annual questionnaires, which are 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 an annual 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. Data are also disseminated via statistical publications and newsletters and the Google public data explorer, and via ITU's analytical reports, including the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) Report, the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and regional reports.

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

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 Symposium (WTIS), which is the 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.

• ITU is the lead agency responsible for defining and monitoring ICT indicators for the UN Millennium Development Goals project and the MDG Gap Task Force. ITU provides three specific indicators for measuring access to ICTs (fixed telephone lines, mobile cellular subscriptions and Internet use), on an on-going basis.

• ITU is an active member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, launched 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, the UNEP Secretariat for the Basel Convention and EUROSTAT. ITU is also a member of the Partnership's Steering Committee.

• ITU provides the data for measuring the four targets agreed by the Broadband Commission for Digital Development. See: http://www.broadbandcommission.org/

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 contributes actively to the development and revisions of the Partnership core list of ICT indicators. The latest version of the core list, which includes a new set of indicators on e-government, was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in February 2012.

• ITU is leading the Partnership Task Group on Measuring the WSIS targets. In this context, a methodological framework has being developed in 2011, which includes a set of indicators to measure progress towards achieving the targets. At the end of 2012, a metadata questionnaire on the WSIS targets was sent to countries, based on the methodological framework. In 2013, a questionnaire will be sent to countries to collect data on the indicators identified for measuring progress towards the WSIS targets.

• The ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) is responsible for reviewing existing telecommunication indicators and defining new indicators. It works through an online discussion forum and holds an annual face-to-face meeting. In 2013, the EGTI will meet during the fourth quarter.

• The ITU Expert Group on Household statistics (EGH) was created in May 2013, to revise the core indicators on ICT access by households and on ICT usage by individuals. The work will continue through 2013.

• 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 2013, along with the updated ICT Price Basket, which combines three key ICT indicators (prices for fixed and mobile telephony, and Internet broadband).

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• The EGTI will continue its work in 2013 and address a number of new indicators that have emerged recently and which need to be defined. The results will be presented at the 11th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) in the fourth quarter of 2013.

• The process of revising the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals has started in 2012 and will continue throughout 2013. This includes a revision of the core ICT indicators on ICT access by households and individual use of ICTs. The EGH will meet during 2013 and will report its results to the WTIS in the fourth quarter of 2013.

• Following the recommendation of the 10th WTIS, new work on measuring gender and ICT has been launched, in collaboration with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The results will be presented to the 11th WTIS in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Meetings to be organized in 2013

• The 11th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) will be held in the fourth quarter of 2013. 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 2013 will take place in Geneva from 13-17 May. As a member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, ITU will co-organize an event on ICT measurement.

• The fall meeting of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG indicators will be hosted by ITU at the end of October 2013.

• 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; updated and adapted to ISIC rev.4 in 2007), the OECD definitions of electronic commerce transactions (2000, updated in 2009) and their guidelines for implementation (2001), the OECD Model surveys on ICT usage (a) in business and (b) by households/individuals (2005), currently under revision (the new model surveys are expected in 2013), the OECD ICT goods definition (2003) was revised and extended with the definition of Information economy products (2009), which led to a new correspondence table for international trade in ICT products (2010), and the Guide to Measuring the Information Society (2011), which summarises the state of art of definitions, classifications and methodologies.

• 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 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 "Internet Economy Outlook", the "Communications Outlook", and the biennial "STI Scoreboard" as well as "OECD Key ICT indicators" available online and updated on a rolling basis.

• A systematisation and a substantial expansion of demand-side statistics has been agreed (2012) and the creation of a joint OECD-Eurostat repository is planned (2013-2014), to make them available to the general public.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

• Brazil, Egypt, Europe, Russian Federation

Databases

• ICT Database

• Improved data and metadata collection exercise on ICT usage;

• Second pilot exercise of data collection to map digital data industries;

• New questions in the OECD Communications Outlook 2013 on measurement on the Telecom / ICT sector.

Data collection:

• Substantial increase in the number of variables and breakdowns.

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, UNEP/SBC, 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. A further revision was presented to and endorsed by the UNSC in February 2012.

• The revised version of the UNCTAD Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy aims to help National Statistical Offices 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.

• UNCTAD is contributing to the development of relevant methodologies to measure the information economy. With financial support from the Government of Sweden (Sida), a three-year project will among other things seek to develop core indicators related to trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services. UNCTAD will also be engaged in methodological work related to gender-disaggregated ICT data. In both cases, the work will be conducted with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development as well as other relevant stakeholders.

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. These statistics as well as data on trade in ICT goods and on the ICT productive sector are now available online through UNCTADstat and are updated regularly. See: http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx.

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 for Arab countries, and in Asia-Pacific, Latin American and theCaribbean, and Francophone and Anglophone Africa. It also responds to specific bilateral requests for assistance. In 2012, the Government of Sweden (Sida) announced that it would provide financial support to UNCTAD's work over three years on building capacity of national statistical offices in the area of measuring the information economy.

Priority objectives beyond 2012

• Methodological work related to the gender-dimension of ICT statistics and to trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services. 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. Further dissemination of ICT Core Indicators, including on-line.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• Updating of information economy statistics in UNCTADstat. Capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries in Latin America and Africa with regard to measuring the information economy. Translation of UNCTAD's Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy into Russian and Portuguese. In terms of methodological work, UNCTAD will launch new work related to the measurement of trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services as well as gender-related ICT statistics in collaboration with other members of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

3.3.3 Information society (UNESCO)

Measuring Information Society

Objectives

Work programme

Ongoing methodological work

• Validation and recalibration of core indicators on: the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education; and cross-nationally comparable media statistics.

Priority objectives beyond 2013

• Establish two regular surveys on media statistics and the use of ICT in education.

• Joint activities with Asian partners for a regional data collection on ICT in education practices.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• Analyse and publish regional data on ICT integration in education in Asia.

• Implement regional survey on ICT in education in francophone African countries.

Meetings to be organized in 2013

• Training workshop for national statisticians and policymakers in francophone Africa on ICT in education indicators.

3.3.4 Globalisation (OECD)

Accession examinations: Compliance with Benchmark Definition of FDI

Purpose

• To examine and assess on behalf of the Investment Committee compliance by the candidate to the Council Recommendation C(2008)76, Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition and associated requirements for reporting FDI statistics to the OECD.

Objectives and outputs

• Report to the Investment Committee.

Globalisation

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 2013

General aspects:

• This database will be updated in 2013 for few countries, as the data are classified according to ISIC Rev.3). The data collected in ISIC Rev.4 are now stored in the AMNE (Activity of Multinational Enterprises) database.

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.

• In order to facilitate calculations, and analysis of the MDG labour related indicators but also to highlight the definitions and the potential sources of data, ILO has organised a number of workshops that support country-level analysis of the indicators, and explain the linkages between the MDG employment indicators and the broader set of decent work indicators. The second edition of the Guide to the Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators was completed in 2012.

• 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)

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO)

Data for MDGs

• UIS is responsible for providing the data to monitor the international education targets 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.

• MONEEInfo (accessible via www.transmonee.org), which presents the data collected through the TransMonEE initiative in a DevInfo format, was updated in 2011. It now provides access to data on 191 indicators for 30 time periods.

Priority objective and new activities for 2013

• Launch DevInfo 7.0 in CEE/CIS. Support to countries in updating and expanding their national databases using DevInfo 7.0. MONEEInfo will also be updated with 2011 data.

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's 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 was produced to examine 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.

• A MDGs Interactive Dashboard will be launched in Spring 2013. The Dashboard will allow users to visualize progress to date, as well as progress that can be realistically expected given ongoing trends, of each country, region, subject group, and the developing world as a whole. The Dashboard will also allow users to compare countries and regions of their choice and select alternative rates of progress to visualize the progress towards targets under different scenarios. The MDGs Interactive Dashboard will help inform the development community about what country experiences may be important lessons for achieving the MDGs, and what can be done to accelerate the progress towards the MDGs.

3.3.6 Sustainable development (OECD)

Statistics for Sustainable Development

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

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (FAO)

Essential data series

Agri-environmental/climate change and indicators

Food Balance Sheet

Ongoing work :

New activities:

•

Priority objectives:

Reference:

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, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

• It has not yet been decided when the next OECD Factbook edition will be published.

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.or./unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/DYB_1103/docs/no_L4.pdf.

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• The UNECE provides **a unique statistical database** offering a wide range of information on member countries via free on-line English and Russian interfaces. This database provides the source data for the popular *UNECE Countries in Figures* publication, as well as regular short articles on the economic and social development of the UNECE region, published in the *UNECE Weekly* newsletter. Annual user surveys are conducted to ensure relevance and identify new user needs. Improvements to the efficiency of data processing tools will continue in 2013.

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/.