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Coordination of statistical activities in the United Nations system

United Nations System: Entities and Existing Coordination Mechanisms

Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division

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1. Introduction

This is a companion document to the Report of the Friends of the Chair on the coordination of statistical activities in the United Nations system (E/CN.3/2014/13) and provides a description of the statistical units of the United Nations system, their respective work programmes, data management and existing coordination mechanisms with other United Nations organizations. Reference is also made to the Commission document E/CN.3/2012/15, in particular section IV., which briefly describes the main currently existing coordination mechanisms. This document is based on information collected from the statistical units of the UN System as of February 2014. It contains, for each organization, information on the following categories:

1. General information

Organization name and type of United Nations entity;
Mandate and governing body;
Fields of activity and thematic areas;
Number of professional staff;
Number of support staff;

2. Statistical work programme

Main outputs
Main customers

3. Data management

Data collection tools
Questionnaires addressed to
Data processing and analysis
Data dissemination policies
Data dissemination tools

4. Existing coordination mechanisms with other United Nations organizations.

2. Secretariat

2.1 *United Nations Population Division*

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	UN Secretariat, DESA/Population Division
Mandate and governing body	<p>The Population Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 3 (III) of 3 October 1946. At its first session in February 1947, the Commission recommended that “the Economic and Social Council instruct the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that, as soon as possible, a sufficient qualified staff be provided to implement the proposals by the Commission”. In its resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, the General Assembly decided that the Commission should be renamed the Commission on Population and Development. In the same resolution, the Assembly decided that it, the Council and the Commission should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The Population Division is responsible for addressing all population issues, including international migration and development, the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS, population ageing, urbanization, contraceptive use, trends in national population policies and the interrelations between population dynamics and development.</p> <p>In particular, the division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support and service intergovernmental bodies, including the Commission on Population and Development, and related work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; • supports the implementation of the recommendations in the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development, including monitoring progress towards the achievement of the goals set out in the Programme of Action, as well as identifying, analyzing and investigating policy issues and salient global trends in the field of population and development. • produces demographic estimates and projections for all countries and areas of the world, as well as urban and rural areas and major cities, and serve as the standard and consistent set of population figures for use throughout the United Nations system • supports the monitoring of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals by producing three indicators under the target of universal access to reproductive health, and participating in monitoring groups of other health-related indicators; • produces data on international migration and provide substantive support to the intergovernmental process on international migration and development; • facilitates access by Governments to information on population trends and their interrelationships with social and economic development as an input to government policy and programme formulation. • contributes to the capacity building of Member States to formulate national population and related policies and programmes for the effective implementation of the recommendations of the Programme of Action and to produce and disseminate national population information. • distributes electronic population information in response to requests and to support coordination among the United Nations entities in the field of population.
Number of professional staff	28

Number of support staff	18
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies Producing the following recurrent and non-recurrent publications:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">World Population Ageing World Urbanization World Fertility Report World Migration Report World Mortality Report World Population Policies World Urbanization Prospects World Population Prospects</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Other reports on Emerging issues in fertility and family planning, International Migration and Development, Health and Mortality International Migration Policies</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits on population ageing and development, population and the environment, contraceptive use, fertility patterns, international migration, mortality, urban agglomerations, urban and rural areas</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Annual sets of Adolescent birth rate, Contraceptive prevalence, Unmet need for family planning, World Fertility Data, World Marriage Data, Global migration database, Trends in the Stock of International Migrants, Database on international migration flows World Mortality, World Population Policies, Probabilistic Projections by Country, Database on Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, World Population Ageing and Development and other technical papers</p>
Main customers	Policy makers/country delegations; academia; civil society; other international agencies; the general public.
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (every five years), web-portal, downloading of data existing in other organizations (including micro-data of some surveys and population censuses), mining of national and international open sources, literature review, data request to national organizations (formal and informal agreements with them)
Questionnaires addressed to	permanent missions
Data processing and analysis	Processing of survey micro data (surveys and census samples) for ad-hoc tabulations, in-depth analysis, and statistical modelling, adjustments made to national data (e.g. for comparability or coverage), use of standard population for calculating rates, estimates made to cover data gaps, development and application of mathematical and statistical models to validate and/or to derive robust time trends after taking into account non-sampling errors (recall lapse errors, data reliability, estimation methods, etc.), application of cohort-

	component population projection methods to simulate and to reconstruct intercensal cohorts and to derive internally consistent demographic estimates and vital rates by age and sex.
Data dissemination policies	Public release of all official reports in PDF format and datasets in Excel and/or ASCII database format – order form available to purchase sales items (datasets and software). Data are disseminated in English only. Meta-information provided as part of datasets documentation. Subsets of data are disseminated via UNdata and World Bank WDI.
Data dissemination tools	Continuous web-site update upon release of new information, annual report, newsletter and policy briefs, CD/DVD with datasets, mailing list, email alert. On-line interactive databases for tabular data and time series (updated according to the production cycle of each recurrent publication). UNdata and WB-WDI. UN Sales.
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - Childinfo.org (UNICEF, WHO, UN, WB) The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections IAEG on MDG Indicators	

2.2 United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

1. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) - Secretariat
Mandate and governing body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms of reference of the Statistical Commission are set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, reaffirming its resolution 8 (I) of 16 February 1946, as amended by resolution 8 (II) of 21 June 1946. • The Statistical Commission during its nuclear session in 1946 recommended that a Central Statistical Unit of the United Nations Secretariat be established to serve the statistical needs of all departments and constituent organs of the United Nations and become an international centre of statistical information.
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields of activity – collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information; standardization of statistical methods, classifications and definitions; technical cooperation programme; and coordination of international statistical programmes and activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides a global centre for data on international trade, national accounts, energy, industry, environment and demographic and social statistics gathered from national and international sources - Promotes international standards of methods, classifications and definitions used by national agencies - Assists Member States, at their request, to improve their statistical services by giving advice and training - Coordinates international statistical programmes and activities entrusted to

	<p>the Division by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides input and secretarial support to the United Nations Statistical Commission and the UN Committee on Global Geospatial Information Management - Facilitates the monitoring of progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by leading the Interagency and Expert Group on MDG indicators and maintaining the global MDG indicator data base. - Promotes modern surveying and mapping techniques as a tool for growth and development • UNSD is organized in five Branches: Economic Statistics, Demographic and Social Statistics, Environment and Energy Statistics, Trade Statistics and Statistical Services; furthermore, the Office of the Director comprises the following three Sections: Statistical Planning and Development, Capacity Development and Office and Technology Management.
Number of professional staff	123 regular posts, of which 67 professional statisticians
Number of support staff	56 support staff
2. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular global data products (in print and electronic format) for specific subject matters: demographic statistics, trade statistics, national accounts, environment statistics, industry statistics, energy statistics. • Cross-cutting data products such as Statistical Yearbook, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Statistical Pocketbook; • Statistical analytical products such as annual global MDG reports and the 5-year cycle publication The World's Women. • Methodological publications in the above fields • UN-data as well as numerous knowledge data bases
Main customers	National Statistical Offices; Global and national policy decision makers; Development Research Community; Public at large
3. Data management	
Data collection tools	annual questionnaires, uploading of data existing in other organizations, mining of national open sources, SDMX
Questionnaires addressed to	National Statistical Offices
Data processing and analysis	Only for internal administrative uses (e.g. calculations for the Committee of Contribution) adjustments made to national data e.g. for comparability or estimates made to cover data gaps
Data dissemination policies	After quality check official national data are disseminated free of charge;
Data dissemination tools	UNdata, COMTRADE, other specialized online databases (national accounts, demographic yearbook, MBS); Yearbooks

4. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization

UNSD is the permanent Secretary of the Statistical Commission and of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities; UNSD regularly convenes meetings of the Chiefs of UN System Statistical Programmes; UNSD meets with Directors of Regional Commissions and other Secretariat units; UNSD leads or participates actively in various task teams, inter-secretariat working groups or committees working on thematic coordination (expert group on MDGs; Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts).

3. Regional Commissions

3.1 *Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)*

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Economic Commission for Africa
Mandate and governing body	<p>The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions. ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.</p> <p>ECA's work programme focuses on achieving results in two related and mutually supportive areas:</p> <p>1) Promoting Regional Integration in support of the African Union vision and priorities. ECA's support to the implementation of AUC's regional integration agenda focuses on undertaking research and policy analysis on regional integration issues, strengthening capacity and providing technical assistance to institutions driving the regional integration agenda, including strengthening and supporting the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and working on a range of trans-boundary initiatives and activities in sectors vital to the regional integration agenda.</p> <p>2) Meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. ECA recognizes the importance of focusing attention on Africa's special needs, particularly within the context of achieving the MDGs. In this regard, ECA places emphasis on supporting efforts to eradicate poverty, placing African countries on the path of growth and sustainable development, reversing the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process, and accelerating the empowerment of women. It aims to provide significant technical support to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and also to promote peer learning and knowledge sharing in a range of development areas.</p> <p>As all regional economic commissions, UNECA is attached to the Secretariat General of the United Nations.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The mission of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of ECA is to collect economic and social data on Africa development for the needs of researchers inside and outside ECA, to strengthen the statistical capability of African statistical system for the production of quality statistics in a manner consistent with the international standard. ECA services is delivered through a variety of tools, including creation and management of statistical databases, collecting, validating and disseminating statistical data, training workshops, seminars, development of manuals and technical assistances to implement these manuals. Through these activities, ACS collaborates with national statistical systems (NSS) to develop quality data in compliance with standard and collect these data for the ECA central data bank.</p>

	The ACS is the regional coordinator of statistics in Africa. ACS organize several coordination meetings, including the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), the Forum of donors, partners and statistical offices on African Statistical Development (FasDev) and the African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) focusing on the round of population censuses and the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC) which consist of AfDB, AUC, ACBF and ECA.
Number of professional staff	13 professional staff.
Number of support staff	15 general service staff, 9 consultants and fellows.
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	African Statistical Yearbook (AfDB/ECA) African Statistical Database (to be replaced by ECA central data bank) Compendium on African Trade Statistics African Statistical Newsletter (quarterly) African Statistical Day (on 18 Nov), through the provision of material and DVD for the celebration to all member countries and sub regional organizations. Report of the ASSD, FASDEV and StatCom-Africa.
Main customers	UNECA research divisions National Statistical Offices Statistical training centres International Organizations Academia, Universities and research centres Media Public
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual questionnaire, International Organizations databases and publications, NSO's websites, databases and publications, other national databases and publications.
Questionnaires addressed to	NSOs, Central Banks, other national data producers.
Data processing and analysis	Adjustments made to national data for comparability; Analysis is done by other divisions.
Data dissemination policies	Website, Printed Yearbook
Data dissemination tools	Website updated, On line database, Printed Yearbook
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Coordination with other UN organizations through the United Nations Statistical Commission Coordination with AfDB, AUC and other international statistical agencies through the Forum on African Statistical Development, the Statistical Commission for Africa, etc. Coordination with FAO on agricultural statistics Coordination with UNWOMEN on gender statistics Coordination with UNDP on gender statistics Coordination with World Bank on economic statistics	

3.2 Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Mandate and governing body	<p>The governing body of the ECE Statistical Division is the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) which has a mandate to coordinate international statistical activities in the ECE region, and develop methodological guidelines, recommendations and standards in order to improve national statistics and their international comparability. The Statistical Division also has the mandate to collect and disseminate economic and social data, including on progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and gender equality.</p> <p>The work programme is governed by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and the Economic Commission for Europe. The UNECE is the regional arm for implementing the global mandates given for statistics by the UN General Assembly and the UN Statistical Commission. The members of the Conference of European Statisticians are Heads of National Statistical Offices of the 56 ECE member States. Since mid-90-ies, countries members of the OECD regularly participate in the work of the Conference, as well as several other countries outside the region, such as Brazil, China, Mongolia, and around 15 international organizations active in statistics.</p> <p>The Conference selects a Bureau to act as a steering body of the Conference. The CES Bureau comprises the Chief Statisticians of 8 National Statistical Offices, currently Canada, Italy, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom, as well as the Chief Statisticians of the following international organizations: the Statistical Office of European Union (Eurostat), OECD, IMF, the Statistical Committee of the CIS countries, World Bank and UN Statistics Division/DESA.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The main fields of activity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of international statistical activities in the ECE region through the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and its Bureau; - Carrying out methodological work to develop guidelines and recommendations in economic, social and demographic statistics; environment and sustainable development; and modernisation of statistical production; - Capacity building in support of implementing global statistical standards, including carrying out Global Assessments of national statistical systems (jointly with Eurostat and EFTA) to help countries with developing statistical systems to programme long-term development of statistics; - Maintaining a UNECE Statistical Database that provides on-line access to macroeconomic, social and demographic, gender, transport and forestry statistics of ECE countries. <p>Currently, methodological work is under way to develop recommendations on the following topics: global production, sustainable development, environmental indicators, climate change, gender equality, migration, business</p>

	registers, quality of employment, time use, population and housing censuses and modernisation of statistical production and services.
Number of professional staff	Statistical Division has 19 professional posts.
Number of support staff	Statistical Division has 9 general service posts.
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Conference of European Statisticians (CES) including two thematic seminars on topical issues in statistics - Expert meetings on statistical topics and training workshops (in 2012, 31 expert meetings and 14 training workshops were held): www.unece.org/statshome/meetings-and-events.html - Statistical guidelines and recommendations prepared in cooperation with member States and international organizations (currently, the secretariat services more than 20 Task Forces): www.unece.org/statshome/publications-and-resources/publications.html; recent examples include the <i>Framework and indicators for measuring sustainable development</i> (2013), <i>Guide on impact of globalisation on national accounts</i> (2012), updated <i>Canberra Handbook on measurement of household income</i> (2012), <i>Guidelines on time-use surveys</i> (2013), <i>Measurement of emerging forms of families and households</i> (2012), etc. - ECE Database on International Statistical Activities (DISA) as a tool to coordinate statistical work in the ECE region: www.unece.org/disa/ - UNECE Statistical database with economic, social and demographic data, globalization indicators, migration clearing house, forestry and transport, Millennium Development Goals indicators: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/ - Global Assessments of national statistical systems at the request of countries (jointly with Eurostat and EFTA): www.unece.org/stats/archive/act.07.e.html - Advisory missions at the request of countries - Library of training materials on statistics: www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/trainstats - Wikis and knowledge bases for the work of Teams of Specialists and thematic wikis such as: on Big Data, knowledge base on data editing, price index processor software, common metadata framework, the generic statistical business process model, administrative and secondary sources in statistics, statistical literacy and statistical network: www1.unece.org/stat/platform/dashboard.action
Main customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National statistical offices of ECE and OECD member States; - International organizations - Academia, universities and research centres, students, media, private companies and the general public. <p>The main partners are national statistical offices, Eurostat, EFTA, OECD, IMF, World Bank, Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS countries, and UNSD/DESA as well as ILO, WTO, WMO, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNCTAD and other UN regional commissions.</p>

III. Data management	
Data collection tools	For the UNECE Statistical Database: mining of NSO websites and databases monthly; an annual questionnaire on gender statistics; quarterly and annual questionnaires on national accounts (jointly with UNSD); automated data extraction from databases of major international statistical organisations; on-line survey creator tool
Questionnaires addressed to	Questionnaires addressed to the NSOs of East Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia; data for other ECE countries extracted from the NSO websites and databases of other international organizations
Data processing and analysis	An in-house developed integrated database and applications system covering the whole production and dissemination process; adjustments made to time series data for comparability over time; seasonal adjustment of unadjusted data; inbuilt automated quality checks; derived indicators calculated such as on globalization and key figures per capita or GDP; statistical country profiles; investigation to cover data gaps; SQL Server Database Management System used for maintaining the data; CSV (Comma Separated Value) Import for uploading and checking data;
Data dissemination policies	On-line access to the statistical database for free through a web interface with maps and quick statistics; data are disseminated in English and Russian; metadata provided for each statistical domain with country specific notes; highlights of statistical data are produced in the ECE Weekly newsletter; social media is used to distribute gender, macroeconomic and MDG data in Twitter, Tumblr and Facebook
Data dissemination tools	On-line access to data using PC-Axis software, widely used by NSOs in Europe, the database is updated daily; Annual user survey report; Quarterly reports on downloads by statistical domain;
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>The Conference of European Statisticians (CES) coordinates the work of national statistical offices and international organizations active in statistics in the ECE region through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the work of the CES Bureau and continuous review of the CES work programme (at the CES plenary session and two annual Bureau meetings); (2) in-depth reviews of international work (3-4 per year) in selected statistical areas to identify duplication or gaps where methodological guidelines are needed; (3) The annually updated UNECE Database on International Statistical Activities (DISA) providing information on the statistical work of about 30 international organizations active in statistics in the region; (4) CES seminars on emerging statistical topics, two seminars are held every year; (5) annual meetings under the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) to coordinate the statistical capacity building activities for the sub-region. <p>The following UN organizations take part in the work of the Conference: UN Statistics Division/UNDESA, UN Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, UN Conference on Trade and Development, UN Development Programme, World Trade Organization, World Bank, UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, UN Children's Fund and UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and other UN Regional Commissions. Furthermore, in addition to Eurostat, OECD and the Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS countries, the UN Statistics Division/DESA, IMF and World Bank are members of the CES Bureau that is a steering body of the Conference.</p>	

3.3 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Mandate and governing body	The present functions and organization of the different Divisions of ECLAC, including the Statistics and Economic Projection Division, were established by UN Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2000/5, on 7 February 2000
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>At the Statistics Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields of activity Technical assistance to countries, compilation and dissemination of regional statistics (economic, social and environmental), production of regional statistics (as poverty measures), methodological development. • Main thematic areas National accounts, including satellite and environmental accounts, external trade and balance of payments, consumer price indices, purchasing power parities, environmental indicators, household surveys, MDGs, poverty measures <p>The Population Division (CELADE) has responsibility for population censuses and demographic statistics, including population projections</p>
Number of professional staff	At the Statistics Division: 11 (eleven)
Number of support staff	At the Statistics Division: 17 (seventeen)
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Statistical Yearbook, Social Panorama (chapter on poverty and income distribution), CEPALSTAT (ECLAC's statistical web-portal), Meetings of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Technical meetings, Technical assistance missions, Methodological documents
Main customers	Governments of the countries of the region, other Divisions of ECLAC, International Organizations (mainly in the LAC region), academics, journalists
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	National organizations' web-sites, including micro-data of some surveys and population censuses; data request to national organizations (formal and informal agreements with them), regular (not necessarily yearly) questionnaires mainly for metadata, uploading of data existing in other organizations, mining of national open sources, administration system of environmental and economic statistics
Questionnaires addressed to	NSOs, Central Banks, line ministries, other national institutions
Data processing and analysis	Conversion to same base year and exchange rate, calculation of per-capita, whenever required. Calculation of competitiveness, trading gains and losses, and terms of trade indices. Estimation of poverty measures and various social indicators from countries' microdata. Adjustments made to national data e.g. for comparability, estimates made to cover data gaps
Data dissemination	All data systematized and/or produced are available to the public through the

policies	dissemination mechanisms with due consideration of no breaching usual rules of confidentiality. Countries microdata are not disseminated unless the country gives due authorization
Data dissemination tools	CEPALSTAT (ECLAC's Statistical Portal), Statistical Yearbook, Statistical annexes of other ECLAC's flagships publications, Special thematic reports (non-periodical)
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>Not formal agreements but coordination might occur on specific activities, i.e. jointly prepared and disseminated national accounts questionnaires, joint organization of seminars in the areas of common interest in the region, and within established mechanisms, such as the IAEG-MDG, development account projects etc.</p> <p>Coordination with ILO on technical assistance activity in the field of household survey in Latin America. Regional coordination agency for the ICP in Latin America and the Caribbean Region</p>	

3.4 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Mandate and governing body	<p>The mandates of the Statistics subprogramme arise from a number of General Assembly, ECOSOC and ESCAP resolutions, see http://www.unescap.org/stat/mandates-stat.asp</p> <p>Together with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the Statistics Division implements the Statistics subprogramme of ESCAP. The mandates of the subprogramme include capacity building initiatives; data compilation and dissemination outputs; research related to standards and methodology; and other support for the Committee on Statistics. The subprogramme currently reports to the Committee on Statistics.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The core areas of the Statistics Division's work include implementing programmes for capacity building in statistics; collecting and analysing data on the region; and publishing statistical and analytical publications. These activities are described in detail elsewhere on the Statistics Division's web site, http://www.unescap.org/stat/.</p> <p>The Statistics Division works closely with organizations that are part of national statistics systems in the region (national statistical offices are our main counterparts); the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific; the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; other United Nations regional and subregional offices; and with a large number of international agencies that have a mandate in statistics.</p>
Number of professional staff	Statistics Division has 13 professional staff (http://www.unescap.org/stat/staff/index.asp) and SIAP has 4 professional staff (http://www.unsiap.or.jp/about_siap/aboutsiap.php)
Number of support staff	Statistics Division has 12 support staff (http://www.unescap.org/stat/staff/index.asp) and SIAP has 4 support staff (http://www.unsiap.or.jp/about_siap/aboutsiap.php)

II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	The expected accomplishments of the 2012-2013 biennial Statistics subprogramme are: (i) Increased understanding of development trends in the ESCAP region, especially progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, by official statisticians, decision-makers and the public; (ii) Increased access by decision-makers and the public to comparable data on key demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators for the ESCAP region; (iii) Increased capacity of national statistical systems of ESCAP member States to collect, produce, disseminate and use statistics in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices; and (iv) Strengthened capacity of national statistical offices in the ESCAP region to collect, produce, disseminate and analyse data in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices.
Main customers	official statisticians, decision-makers and the public
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Compile data from international organizations
Questionnaires addressed to	NA
Data processing and analysis	Use of standard population for calculating rates Calculation of aggregates for the region and different subregions
Data dissemination policies	Free access online
Data dissemination tools	Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific which is printed every two years and disseminated online every year Online database is updated twice a year Data is disseminated as well in other publications from ESCAP as statistical appendixes, for example
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners for statistics development in Asia-Pacific - Data UNity Network - ADB/UNDP/ESCAP partnership - Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities - Steering Group for the Regional Programme on Economic Statistics 	

3.5 *Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)*

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Statistics Division
Mandate and governing body	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Ministerial Session – mandates emanating from the resolutions of the Ministerial Session Statistical Committee – mandates emanating from the decisions of the Statistical Committee General mandates emanating from the decisions of the UN Statistical Commission and ECOSOC
Fields of activity and thematic areas	Statistical Capacity Development (60%) Data collection, processing and dissemination (30%) Regional coordination of statistical activities (10%) Thematic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Accounts Industry statistica Trade statistics Financial statistics Price statistics Agriculture and rural development statistics Short term economic statistics Demographic and social statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and vital statistics, incl. censuses Migration statistics Social statistics and indicators Gender statistics Statistics on youth Health statistics Education statistics Culture statistics Household income and expenditure Poverty statistics Sectoral statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy statistics Environment statistics and environment accounting Statistics on water and natural resources Statistics on development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring well-being and progress of societies Development indicators Statistical infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical metadata

	<p>Statistical information management SDMX implementation Geospatial information management</p>
Number of professional staff	11 (1xD1, 3xP5, 2xP4, 4xP3,1xP2)
Number of support staff	7 (1xG6 Administrative Assistant, 6xG5/6 Statistics Assistants)
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent data publications and databases – all disseminated electronically on the Internet; • Non-recurrent methodological studies and publications; • Advisory groups and Expert group meetings; • Capacity development workshops, including workshops aimed at improving specific national data; • Capacity development projects • Bilateral technical assistance • Input (data and statistical methods) to ESCWA policy studies, economic studies, social development studies and environmental studies
Main customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistical offices • Regional statistical agencies • UN statistical agencies • Other divisions of UN-ESCWA
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual questionnaires; • Sharing of data existing in other organizations • Mining of national open sources (complementary) • Use of microdata from household surveys collected by
Questionnaires addressed to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSOs (as a matter of principle)
Data processing and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments made to national data e.g. for comparability, according to intl. standards • Estimates made to cover data gaps • Descriptive data analysis
Data dissemination policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic dissemination • Minimum metadata set
Data dissemination tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-site updated several times per year • E-Publications portal (http://data.escwa-stat.org) • Limited issue of hard copy publications • Specialised websites (e.g. http://dashboard.escwa-stat.org; http://icp.escwa-stat.org, etc.)
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Force on Statistical Coordination for Arab States convened by UN-ESCWA in the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Arab States. • CCSA 	

4. Programmes and Funds

4.1 *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)*

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Mandate and governing body	<p>Mandate - Statistics is an inherent part of UNCTAD. Being the United Nations' focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD compiles, validates and processes a wide range of data collected from national and international sources. In addition Member States request UNCTAD to assist developing countries to improve their statistical capacity in the area of trade and development. Reference documents are the Accra Accord (UNCTAD XII - 2008) and the Doha Mandate (UNCTAD XIII - 2012). The Development Statistics and Information Branch, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, is the focal point within UNCTAD secretariat for statistical activities.</p> <p>Governing body - The highest decision-making body of UNCTAD is the quadrennial conference, at which Member States set the organization's mandate and work priorities. The Trade and Development Board has one regular session and two or three executive sessions each year.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>UNCTAD produces more than 150 indicators and statistical time series essential for the analysis of: International trade; Economic trends; Foreign direct investment; External financial resources; Population and labor force; Commodities; Information economy; Creative economy; Maritime transport.</p> <p>Most of time series cover long periods for almost all economies of the world. This allows making an analysis of emerging and most urgent issues within a framework of long-lasting tendencies and wide geographical scope.</p> <p>UNCTAD provides advisory service and technical assistance to member states in the field of international trade, debt, foreign direct investment and ICT statistics.</p>
Number of professional staff	4 statisticians
Number of support staff	11 statistics assistants
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>Tailored statistics and indicators at the demand of the economists and researchers of UNCTAD secretariat</p> <p>UNCTADstat, the on-line repository of UNCTAD statistics, and UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics (printed and DVD).</p> <p>Statistics portal on unctad.org website.</p> <p>Statistical annexes to the World Investment Report and The Least Development Countries Report.</p> <p>Advisory services and trainings at the request of countries, mainly on</p>

	international trade, foreign direct investment and ICT related statistics. Contribution to the inter-agency taskforces on international trade (merchandise and services), information society and debt statistics.
Main customers	Economists and researchers of UNCTAD secretariat. Missions and capitals, Ministries (Finance, Trade, Customs, Transport), Investment Agencies. Academia, universities and research centres. General public.
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual questionnaire, uploading of data existing in other organizations (UN Comtrade, IMF BOP, DOT, IFS, OECDstat, regional organizations, specialized providers), web data portals, national open sources.
Questionnaires addressed to	National statistical offices and central banks. .
Data processing and analysis	Verification of data and metadata with national sources; data aggregation at regional and world levels, for economic and trade groupings; estimates to cover data gaps; calculation of derived indicators.
Data dissemination policies	Website (free of charge) Printed yearbook DVD
Data dissemination tools	UNCTADstat http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx , UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics (printed and DVD) Flagship reports
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA). Taskforce on International Merchandise Trade Statistics. Inter-Agency Taskforce on Statistics of International Trade in Services. OECD Working Group on Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics (WPTGS). Inter-Agency Taskforce on Finance Statistics (TFFS). Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.	

4.2 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Human Development Report Office at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Mandate and governing body	The Human Development Report Office (HDRO) is mandated to produce the global Human Development Report which is defined by the GA resolutions 47/199, 48/162, 49/123 and 57/264, as “a separate and distinct exercise which is not an official document of the United Nations.” Operational activities of HDRO are governed by the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system as set by Member States.
Fields of activity and	Research and analyses feeding into the global Human Development Report

thematic areas	including computation of composite human development indices (i.e., Human development index, Inequality-adjusted HDI, Gender Inequality Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index) and compilation of statistical annex to the Report containing relevant indicators.
Number of professional staff	Two statisticians
Number of support staff	One half
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Human Development Report; web-based database of human development indicators
Main customers	Governments, policy makers, advocates, academics, researchers, journalists, CSOs
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Uploading of data existing in other organizations
Questionnaires addressed to	None
Data processing and analysis	Computation of composite human development indices, use of standard procedures for calculating rates, estimates made to cover data gaps
Data dissemination policies	On-line database complying with UNDP Open Data Standards
Data dissemination tools	On-line database updated annually, also through UN Data
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Regular participation in the CCSA and other ad-hoc coordinating mechanisms; participation in regional statistical conferences.	

4.3 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Mandate and governing body	<p>The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is governed by the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The UNHCR Executive Committee approves the agency's biennial programmes and the corresponding budget. These are presented by the High Commissioner, who is appointed by the UN General Assembly. The UN refugee agency's mandate is defined by the 1950 UNHCR Statute. In 2003, the General Assembly extended the organization's mandate "until the refugee problem is solved." The High Commissioner reports annually to ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the work of UNHCR.</p> <p>Statistics are part of UNHCR's daily work. Both the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Chapter VI, article 35: Co-operation of</p>

	the national authorities with the United Nations) and the Statute of the Office (Chapter II, paragraph 8: Functions of the High Commissioner) refer to the obligation of States to report statistical data to the High Commissioner.
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>UNHCR is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people. In more than six decades, the agency has helped tens of millions of people restart their lives.</p> <p>UNHCR's statistical work programme encompasses a variety of topics, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting of standards for the collection of timely, comparable, reliable and coherent data on refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR for population and statistical analysis; • Development of tools and guidelines, methods and processes for data collection, data management, and data analysis to support evidence-based decision-making; • Support and capacity building through the provision of technical advice and training on data collection, management and analysis, including through UNHCR's Operational Data Management Learning Programme (ODMLP); • Collection, verification, and analysis of statistics and indicators on refugees and other populations falling under UNHCR's mandate.
Number of professional staff	<p>More than 7,500 professional and support staff in some 125 countries.</p> <p>Statistics Unit at UNHCR Headquarters is comprised of 3 staff (professional and support). There are information management officers/operational data management experts in selected UNHCR country offices.</p>
Number of support staff	
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>Statistical Yearbook</p> <p>Reports: Global Trends in forced displacement; Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries; Mid-year refugee trends</p>
Main customers	Governments, NGOs, Academia and research institutions, International Organizations, Media
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Two annual questionnaires on actual refugee movements; one annual questionnaire on projected refugee movements.
Questionnaires addressed to	UNHCR country offices and competent authorities in charge of refugee/asylum statistics (Ministry of Interior, Immigration authorities etc.).
Data processing and analysis	Data are reviewed, validated and if necessary adjusted in collaboration with UNHCR country offices, humanitarian actors in the field and/or Governments. Estimation techniques are applied in case of data gaps and are clearly marked as such.
Data dissemination policies	All data are available free of charge on the UNHCR website (www.unhcr.org/statistics).

Data dissemination tools	<p>Recent and historical data are disseminated via the UNHCR Statistics website (www.unhcr.org/statistics) using the Population Statistics Reference database (popstats.unhcr.org). Data is updated twice a year.</p> <p>In case of refugee emergencies, operational web portals disseminate up-to-date information, including daily movements (e.g. Syria Regional Refugee Response portal http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php).</p> <p>UNHCR's print publications such as Statistical Yearbook and Global Trends report contain a wealth of provisional or final statistics.</p>
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IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization

Member of the Coordinating Committee on Statistical Activities (CCSA)
 Inter-Agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG)
 IAEG on Gender Statistics
 Participation in the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

4.4 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), part of the UN Secretariat.
Mandate and governing body	<p>To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.</p> <p>Governing bodies: Governing Council and its subsidiary Committee of Permanent Representatives</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>What UNEP does:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the world environmental situation under review. • Catalysing and promoting international co-operation and action. • Providing policy advice and early warning information, based upon sound science and assessments. • Facilitating the development, implementation, and evolution of norms and standards and developing coherent inter-linkages among international environmental conventions. • Strengthening technology support and capacity in line with country needs and priorities. <p>UNEP has seven Divisions to promote and facilitate sound environmental management for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning and Assessment • Policy Development and Law • Environmental Policy Implementation • Technology, Industry and Economics • Regional Cooperation • Environmental Conventions • Communications and Public Information

	<p>In its Medium-Term 2010-2013 UNEP focuses on the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Resource efficiency • Disasters and conflicts • Environmental governance • Harmful substances and hazardous waste • Ecosystem management
Number of professional staff	611 (31.1.2013)
Number of support staff	477 (31.1.2013)
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Environment Outlook (GEO) • UNEP Yearbook – Emerging issues in our global environment • Global Environment Alert Service (GEAS) • Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication • Measuring environmental progress – goals and gaps • Keeping track of our changing environment – from Rio to Rio+20 (1992-2012) • The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Report • Decoupling natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth, and other reports of the International Resource Panel • Global Chemicals Outlook • Global Mercury Assessment 2013: Sources, emissions, releases, and environmental transport
Main customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-users, in order of priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNEP Governing Council (mandated audience) ○ Government representatives of other sectors that influence the work of the environment ministries. ○ United Nations Secretariat and agencies (particularly those who work on issues related to internationally agreed goals), including Rio+20 follow-up mechanisms. ○ Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs, their subsidiary bodies and COPs). ○ UNEP’s Major Groups and Stakeholders and UNEP Collaborating Centers. • Broadcasters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Media ○ Major groups and stakeholders and UNEP Collaborating centers • Public
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics, UNEP Environmental Data Explorer (harvesting UN/international data), MDG Database.
Questionnaires addressed to	NSOs and Ministries of environment / natural resources

Data processing and analysis	Use of primary international data sources. Use of common practices for UNEP-specific regional aggregations (coverage of no. of countries and inhabitants)
Data dissemination policies	Open access. Only restricted access to certain copyrighted data from external sources.
Data dissemination tools	On-line Environmental Data Explorer (EDE) and UNEPLive system (in progress). UNEP Yearbook and Annual Report. UNEP corporate website. Websites of MEA Secretariats. UNSD Environmental Indicators website.
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organizations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inter-Agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) ○ Committee for Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) ○ Inter-secretariat Working Group on Environmental Statistics (IWG-Env) ○ OECD Working Party on Environmental Information (WPEI) ○ UN Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda / UN Working Group on Monitoring and Indicators 	

4.5 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) Specialized Agency
Mandate and governing body	Governing body: Joint UNDP / UNFPA / UNOPS Executive Board Mandate: “UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, delivers a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person's potential is fulfilled. The goals of UNFPA - achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), promoting reproductive rights, reducing maternal mortality and accelerating progress on the ICPD agenda and MDG 5 - are inextricably linked. UNFPA also focuses on improving the lives of youths and women by advocating for human rights and gender equality and by promoting the understanding of population dynamics. Population dynamics, including growth rates, age structure, fertility and mortality and migration have an effect on every aspect of human, social and economic progress. And sexual and reproductive health and <u>women's empowerment</u> all powerfully affect and are influenced by <u>population trends</u> .”
Fields of activity and thematic areas	Population and development strategies (including support to censuses and surveys) Sexual and reproductive health Family planning Gender equality and women's empowerment Culturally sensitive human-rights-based approaches Supporting adolescents and youth Responding to the AIDS epidemic Assisting in emergencies to prevent pregnancy-related deaths and sexual violence
Number of professional staff	International: 595, National: 635 UNFPA has no Statistical Division per se. Most statistical activities are

	handled through the Population and Development Branch of the Technical Division, which has a professional staff of 7 permanent members.
Number of support staff	1,100
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Technical and financial support to national censuses and surveys (DHS) Support to CensusInfo, GenderInfo, MDG5bInfo, REDATAM Monitoring of MDG 5B
Main customers	National Statistical Offices Ministries of Health National Population Councils Civil Society
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	UNFPA collects few data of its own, other than data directly related to programme monitoring. The agency uses data produced by the UN Population Division and by the agencies charged with monitoring the MDGs. To this end, UNFPA collaborates with UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank in the Maternal Mortality Estimation Group. It also uses DHS and MICS data to monitor MDG 5.B. Through NIDI (Netherlands), UNFPA administers a project on resource flows in population. In 2012, UNFPA developed and distributed the Global Survey on the Implementation of ICPD to countries, which is currently being analysed.
Questionnaires addressed to	The Global Survey was distributed through the permanent missions.
Data processing and analysis	Maternal Mortality Estimation Group (with UNICEF, WHO and World Bank) Analysis of DHS and MICS data on MDG 5.B Development of several technical manuals for census analysis of particular topics
Data dissemination policies	UNFPA collaborates with UNICEF and UNSD in promoting CensusInfo and GenderInfo and with ECLAC/CELADE in promoting REDATAM. In addition, UNFPA has a package of its own called MDG5BInfo. Summary indicators are published annually in the State of the World Population. Country Offices collaborate with NSOs in publishing census and survey results.
Data dissemination tools	State of the World Population (annual). The resource flows project has a website. UNFPA also maintains a Census Portal, with information on the advance of census operations around the world.
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Member of the Coordinating Committee on Statistical Activities (CCSA) Collaboration with UNICEF, WHO and World Bank in Maternal Mortality Estimation Group Collaboration with UNICEF and UNSD in promoting CensusInfo and GenderInfo Collaboration with ECLAC/CELADE in promoting REDATAM Various inter-agency collaborations at the country level in supporting national censuses and surveys	

4.6 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), part of the UN Secretariat
Mandate and governing body	<p>The main mandate of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is to promote adequate and sustainable urban development at all levels of human settlements, including small rural communities, villages, market towns, intermediate cities and large cities and metropolises, i.e., wherever a stable community is continuously located and there are housing units together with permanent social and economic activities, common public space, urban basic services, and a local governance structure.</p> <p>Governing bodies: Governing Council and its subsidiary Committee of Permanent Representatives</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>Field of activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides sustainable urban development policy advice • Assists national, regional and local governments to carry out their urban governance, planning, management and service delivery responsibilities; • Coordinates sustainable urban development activities within the United Nations system, • Promotes, facilitates and implements sustainable urban projects, both at normative and operational levels • Monitors and analyses major trends in urbanization, and the impact of policies for sustainable urban development, • Tracks progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, Millennium Development Goals and other relevant mandates, <p>The core functions of the thematic organizational areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Legislation, Land and Governance: Supporting the development of adequate urban legislation, land and land-related tools and legislation to better enhance sustainable urban development; • Urban Planning and Design: Promoting core urban planning and design principles for the achievement of sustainable urban development; • Urban Economy: Promoting sustainable urban economic growth and employment creation • Urban Basic Services: transport, energy, water, sanitation and solid waste services and facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Housing and Slum Upgrading: Support formulation and implementation of housing policies and strategies to achieve adequate housing for all, as part of sustainable urban development; • Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation: Promoting urban risk reduction, and responding to the impacts of natural and human-made crises, • Research and Capacity Development: Increasing knowledge and awareness on sustainable urban development issues by: i) Producing urban indicators including urban trends and conditions; ii) Producing UN-Habitat flagship and regional reports
Number of professional staff	Not Available
Number of support staff	Not Available
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Urban Indicators Database (GUID) - Urban Indicators Programme Guidelines - Guide to setting up Urban Observatories - Manuals for Urban Inequities Surveys (UIS) - MDGs Target 7D – Global, Regional and Country slum estimates - City Prosperity Index (CPI) - Composite Street Connectivity Index (CSCI) - UrbanInfo Database - State of the World’s Cities Report - State of Regional Cities Report - Global Report on Human Settlements
Main customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-users, in order of priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN-Habitat Governing Council (mandated audience) ○ Government representatives of other sectors ○ United Nations Secretariat and agencies (particularly those who work on issues related to internationally agreed goals), including the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals. ○ Multilateral Agreements ○ UN-Habitat partners • UN-Habitat’s Major Groups and Stakeholders • Broadcasters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Media ○ Major groups and stakeholders
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Local Urban Observatories • Housing and Population Censuses • National Household surveys • Urban Inequities Surveys

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic and Health Surveys • Multiple Indicators Clusters Surveys • Living Standard Measurement Surveys • Questionnaires to countries and cities • Country, city and municipality website • National Statistical Offices Website • International website • University and Research Center website
Questionnaires addressed to	Line Ministries: Housing, land, environment, National Statistical Offices Cities and Local authorities
Data processing and analysis	Prepare statistical programmes using SPSS, STATA and R applied to Population and Housing censuses and other household surveys Using the Urban Indicators Programme Guidelines for a comprehensive metadata Indirect estimation and modelling if required
Data dissemination policies	Open access. Only restricted access to certain copyrighted data from external sources.
Data dissemination tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UrbanInfo • Open UN-Habitat website • UN-Habitat main website • World Urban Forum • National Urban Forum • Habitat day (First Monday of October) • State of the World Cities Report • State of Regional Cities Report • Global Report on Human Settlements • World Urban Campaign • Conference, workshops and Expert Group Meetings

IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization

- Inter-Agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG)
- Committee for Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)
- UN Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda / UN Working Group on Monitoring and Indicators
- MOU with WHO: Health in the Urban settings
- MOU with IOM: Migration and Urbanization
- Collaboration with UNAIDS – HIV in cities
- Collaboration with UNICEF: Children in the Urban setting
- Collaboration with UNEP: Environment and Human Settlements
- Collaboration with UNFPA and IOM: Population Dynamics (MDG post 2015)
- Collaboration with UNSD (Statistical Commission, MDGs, etc.)
- Collaboration with UNDP: Slum statistics in the Human Development Indicators
- Collaboration with the World Bank (Slum statistics in the World Development Indicators)
- Collaboration with UNESCO (Culture and Sustainable Cities)
- Collaboration with ILO (Local Economic Development, Youth Employment)

4.7 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Mandate and governing body	<p>UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.</p> <p>UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.</p> <p>Guiding and monitoring all of UNICEF's work is a 36-member Executive Board made up of government representatives. They establish policies, approve programmes and decide on administrative and financial plans and budgets. Members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, usually for three-year terms.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>UNICEF works to realize the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged. This work is organized into seven main sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • HIV and AIDS • Water, Sanitation and Hygiene • Nutrition • Education • Child protection • Social Inclusion
Number of professional staff	About 6,500 staff in over 150 countries
Number of support staff	5,100 staff in over 150 countries
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>UNICEF's plays a vital role to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection at country level through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) program, which has worked in over 100 countries since 1995, producing over 240 MICS surveys. • Data compilation and analysis: UNICEF maintains a series of global databases covering over 100 indicators in the sectors of health, nutrition, education, HIV/AIDS, child survival, water and sanitation, and child protection. Analyses of these data are reported in UNICEF flagship publications, data-driven sector reports and inter-agency publications. • Methodological Work: UNICEF has been at the forefront of developing new methods for data collection and analysis and has introduced cutting-edge data collection tools • Disseminating data for use in policy formulation and program planning.

	<p>The global databases, along with publications are publicly available on www.childinfo.org.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development: UNICEF provides country and regional technical support for Data collection (Survey design, Data processing and report writing, Data dissemination), estimation of various indicators (eg. child and maternal mortality estimation; HIV/AIDS, immunization, water & sanitation etc.)
Main customers	Governments, civil society organizations, academic community, partners, and the general public
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	<p>A. The MICS survey program is implemented by national governments (usually through the National Statistics Office), with the technical support of UNICEF field offices and headquarters.</p> <p>B. UNICEF’s global databases are kept up-to-date through an annual process by which country offices, working with national governments, submit data updates to headquarters for compilation and analysis.</p>
Questionnaires addressed to	<p>A. MICS is a household survey, so questionnaires are addressed to the heads of households, as well as women of reproductive age, caregivers of children under five, and in some cases adult men.</p> <p>B. For updating the global databases, data are requested from UNICEF country offices.</p>
Data processing and analysis	<p>A. MICS data processing is done at the country level, with technical support from headquarters. The final results align with a standardized indicator list for comparability across countries and over time.</p> <p>B. Submissions to UNICEF’s global databases are reviewed against a set of objective criteria before being accepted. Standard analyses of the databases include computing regional aggregates, evaluating trends over time, and exploring disparities by sex, residence and wealth. Further analyses of these data are used to influence policies and programmes.</p>
Data dissemination policies	<p>A. The results of MICS surveys are published in preliminary and final reports, available on www.childinfo.org.</p> <p>B. The UNICEF global databases are publicly available on www.childinfo.org. Data analysis is disseminated through flagship publications including <i>A Promise Renewed</i> and <i>The State of the World’s Children</i>, as well as data-driven sectoral reports and inter-agency publications. These are also available on the website.</p>
Data dissemination tools	<p>www.childinfo.org DevInfo and DevInfo applications</p>
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>UNICEF plays an active role in many inter-agency estimation and monitoring groups, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency Group on Child Mortality Estimation - IGME (UNICEF, WHO, WB, UNPD) • Maternal Mortality Estimation Group (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WB) • Malaria MERG (UNICEF, WHO, WB, CDC, others) • Nutrition - UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates • HIV/AIDS MERG (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, others) 	

- Water/Sanitation - JMP for Water and Sanitation (UNICEF, WHO)
- Immunization Interagency Estimation Group (UNICEF, WHO)
- MDG Interagency and Experts Group (IAEG)
- Child Protection MERG - chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children
- Child Mortality by Cause (CHERG)
- Countdown to 2015

4.8 United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)
Mandate and governing body	<p>UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.</p> <p>The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism; - Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence-base for policy and operational decisions; and - Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty based and governing bodies. <p>UNODC has two governing bodies: the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>Analytical information about the global drug and crime problems.</p> <p>UNODC provides trend and policy analyses and publicizes and disseminates data and information on the global drug and crime problem.</p>
Number of professional staff	About 50 in the Research Branch and about 15 in the Statistics and Surveys Section
Number of support staff	
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, analyze and disseminate data on cross-national drug and crime trends through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual Report Questionnaires (ARQ) on illicit drugs ○ Individual Drug Seizures (IDS) on seizures of illicit drugs by

	<p>countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS) on recorded crime and criminal justice system response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support countries' technical capacity in collecting data on drugs and crime through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical Support to governments and UNODC field offices on drug use surveys and implementation of drug use information and monitoring systems, drug production estimation and trends monitoring ○ Technical support to national and regional drug price monitoring systems of coca and derivatives in the Andean countries and of opium and derivatives in South-West Asia ○ Support to countries to regularly report information mandated by CND and CCPCJ ○ Provision of expert technical assistance and advice to countries to enhance data collections on crime and criminal justice. This includes assistance in improving administrative data on crime and criminal justice and developing population-based surveys on victimisation and corruption ○ Development of training material for supporting countries in regularly reporting drug and crime data at the international level ○ Provision of analytical capacity and advice to produce assessments and reports on drugs and crime ● Carry out normative development and research on methodologies for collection and analysis of data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of indicators for measurement of crime, corruption and the effective delivery of justice ○ Methodologies developed/improved for global production estimates of major drugs ○ [something on GIS/satellite data] <p>Reports, guidelines, databases</p> <p>Analytical Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>World Drug Report</i>, (annual) ● <i>Global Study on Homicide</i> (bi-annual) ● Annual CND Report on drug use ● Annual CCPCJ Report on World Crime trends ● Report on the <i>State of Crime and Criminal Justice Worldwide</i> to the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (bi-annual) ● Report on individual Seizures (every six months) <p>Survey reports:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan Opium Survey (annual) • Afghanistan Cannabis Survey (annual) • Opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia (annual) • Surveys on corruption in a number of countries based on request/need • Survey on in a number of countries based on request/need • Victimization surveys in a number of countries based on request/need <p>Methodological and technical reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual on Victimization Surveys (UNODC-UNECE, 2010) • Developing Standards in Justice and Home Affairs Statistics: International and EU Acquis (UNODC-Transcrime-HEUNI-ICMPD, 2010) • Background Research on Systems and Context, Justice and Home Affairs Statistics in the Western Balkans (UNODC-Transcrime-HEUNI-ICMPD, 2010) <p>On-line databases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical series on drug use and supply • Statistical series on seizures • Crime and criminal justice statistics
Main customers	<p>The major users of the statistical information produced by UNODC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the substantive pillars of UNODC (particularly health, justice, organized crime, and corruption) and the field operations which need statistical information both to identify needs and problem areas, and to assess the resultant impact of programmes; • member states which need comparable data at global level to: i) monitor the international control systems (through the CCPCJ and CND), ii) develop national policies to tackle transnational crime and drug markets, and iii) compare their national outcomes with those of other countries; • academic institutions as the major users of UNODC primary data. Such data represents one of the primary data sources for cross-national research undertaken in the field of drugs and crime at global level. • the press and other mass media which bring to the attention of the global community the evidence produced by the data. • non-governmental organizations and the public at large which keep a watchful eye on the statistics that can most shape the political debate on drugs and crime at national and international level. <p>The main counterparts at national level are drug control agencies, ministries of interior, justice, health, law enforcement agencies, national statistical offices</p>
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	<p>UNODC manages three global data collections mandated by the international drug conventions, ECOSOC and the General Assembly:</p> <p>Annual Report Questionnaire (to collect data on drug demand and supply)</p>

	<p>Crime Trend Survey (to collect data on crime and criminal justice)</p> <p>Individual Seizure Forms (to collect information related to significant drug seizures)</p>
Questionnaires addressed to	<p>Permanent missions with copies to drug control agencies for drugs and NSO for crime</p> <p>In the field of crime, countries are increasingly appointing focal points ,which in some cases are the permanent missions themselves and in some cases include ministries of justice or interior and national statistical offices.</p>
Data processing and analysis	<p>Data provided by Member States are published as received. In addition the office review scientific literature and produces estimates to fill data gaps using a transparent methodology. UN population estimates are also used to calculate total numbers. Before publication, data are reviewed by Member States.</p>
Data dissemination policies	<p>UNODC is still not in the position to disseminate all the data it receives, but it is in the process to improve its dissemination portal.</p>
Data dissemination tools	<p>Web-site and reports</p>
<p>IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization</p>	
<p>Regular participation in the CCSA and other ad-hoc coordinating mechanisms. Close coordination with regional organizations (for example Eurostat, EMCDDA, OAS, Regional Commissions).</p>	

5. Specialized Agencies and Related Organizations

5.1 *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	The Food and Agriculture Organization
Mandate and governing body	<p>FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.</p> <p>In terms of statistics, Article I of the Functions of the Organization states that “The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. In this Constitution, the term ‘agriculture ’ and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products.”</p> <p>FAO Governing Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference • Council • Programme Committee • Finance Committee • Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters • Committee on Commodity Problems • Committee on Fisheries • Committee on Forestry • Committee on Agriculture • Committee on World Food Security • Regional Conferences
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>FAO key thematic areas of work are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Capacity Development • Emergencies • Economic and Social Development • Fisheries and Aquaculture • Forestry • Natural Resources
Number of professional staff	1847 professional staff (including Junior Professional Officers, Associate Professional Officers and National Professional Officers).
Number of support staff	1729 support staff (numbers provided as of July 2012)
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	The statistical system of FAO is decentralized across a number of statistical units. The dedicated FAO Statistics Division works in four broad areas: standards and classifications, capacity development, statistical coordination and

	<p>data dissemination. Key outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAOSTAT, an on-line multilingual database currently containing time-series records from over 210 countries and territories covering agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry and food aid. • CountrySTAT: A national statistical information system for food and agriculture. • The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. <p>Other major outputs across the organization include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQUASTAT: FAO's global information system of water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Development Division of FAO. • Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics: the Department compiles, analyses and disseminates fishery data, structured within data collections. • Forestry Country Profiles: a database containing information on the distribution of world forests in English, French, Arabic and Spanish. • Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA): the atlas provides a scaleable overview of spatial and temporal variation of quantitative information related to animal production and health through the combination of maps, tables and charts. • PAAT Information system: combines the forces of FAO, WHO, IAEA, and OAU/IBAR to promote integrated trypanosomiasis control through coordinated international action. • TERRASTAT: houses databases containing information on major soil constraints, soil in deserts and dryland areas, population distribution, steppes analysis, land degradation severity and human-induced land degradation due to agricultural activities.
Main customers	<p>FAOSTAT's customers are primarily policymakers, decision-makers, academics, and journalists from across the globe. This is also the case for CountrySTAT.</p> <p>The customers of the Global Strategy, Ministries of Agriculture/NSOs in the short term, and the public at large (see FAOSTAT) in the medium- and long-term.</p>
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Questionnaires, other international organizations, mining of national open sources and data harvesting through REST-API technologies
Questionnaires addressed to	NSOs, Ministries
Data processing and analysis	Validation and imputation of national official data in order to ensure international comparability. Other actions aimed at adding value are extrapolation, aggregation, derived metrics
Data dissemination policies	As the global leader in the provision of agricultural-related statistics we encourage our data to be used as widely as possible. We promote an open data policy ensuring full and free access to all our databases

Data dissemination tools	FAOSTAT, Suite of FAO Statistical Yearbooks and Social Media, Statistics Division website, Food Security portal
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics ensures coordination and integration with existing international statistical standards on related statistical domains. The group also provides guidance on requests to the Global Steering Committee and the Global Office in implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <p>In 2013 FAO will be establishing the International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics. This will comprise international and national organizations who collaborate with FAO on statistical matters.</p>	

5.2 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	International Atomic Energy Agency, Related Organisation, reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly
Mandate and governing body	<p>The purpose of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is to promote and accelerate the contribution atomic energy makes to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. At the same time, the Agency is charged with ensuring that the assistance it provides is not used to further states' military objectives, and that nuclear material is not diverted to non-peaceful activities.</p> <p>The General Conference is composed of representatives of all IAEA Member States (159 as of February 2013), and is the Agency's highest policy-making body.</p> <p>The Board of Governors has 35 members. Thirteen members are designated each year by the Board to serve for one year, and 22 (11 each year) are elected by the General Conference to serve for two years. The members elected to the Board of Governors by the General Conference are representatives from the following areas: five from Latin America, four from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe, four from Africa, two from the Middle East and South Asia, one from South East Asia and the Pacific, and one from the Far East. In addition, one member is elected from the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific, or the Far East and one other member from Africa, or the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The IAEA seeks to act as a catalyst for the development and transfer of peaceful nuclear technologies, to build and maintain a global nuclear safety regime, and to assist in global efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The IAEA groups its activities under three pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Science and technology 2) Safety and security 3) Safeguards and verification.

	<p>The IAEA is authorized to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and assist research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes worldwide • Act as an intermediary in the supply of materials, services, equipment and facilities • Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information • Encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts • Establish and administer safeguards against the misuse of aid provided by the IAEA <p>Establish safety standards.</p>
Number of professional staff	Approximately 900
Number of support staff	2200 – 900
II. Statistical work programme	
IAEA does not have formally established Statistical work programme, but it is collecting official statistical data on nuclear electricity production as well as data and information on the status of commercial nuclear power reactors for more than 40 years. It includes reactor specification and performance history data. The monthly electricity production and energy losses data have been recorded since 1970s.	
Main outputs	<p>The Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) and its on-line applications.</p> <p>“Nuclear Power Reactors in the World” (RDS-2) (annual electronic and printed publication).</p> <p>“Operating Experience with Nuclear Power Stations in Member States” (annual CD-ROM and electronic publication).</p>
Main customers	IAEA Member States; NPP operators, Regulators, International Organisations; Global and national policy decision makers; Development Research Community; Media; Public at large
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Web-portal for on-line data entry
Questionnaires addressed to	IAEA’s permanent missions and officially nominated Liaison Officers and data providers
Data processing and analysis	Data crosschecking and validation, trend analyses and benchmarking
Data dissemination policies	Access to PRIS is free to IAEA Member States and international organisations. Electronic publications are available free of charge; Printed publications and CD-ROM are for sale
Data dissemination tools	<p>The Power Reactor Information System (PRIS)</p> <p>http://www.iaea.org/pris/ (public website for global statistics)</p> <p>http://pris.iaea.org/Wedas (data entry system for registered users only)</p> <p>http://pris.iaea.org/Statistics (web application PRIS-STATISTICS for on-line generation of PRIS reports)</p> <p>“Nuclear Power Reactors in the World” (RDS-2) (annual electronic and printed publication)</p> <p>http://www-pub.iaea.org/books/IAEABooks/8954/Nuclear-Power-Reactors-in-</p>

	<p>the-World-2012-Edition “Operating Experience with Nuclear Power Stations in Member States” (annual CD-ROM and electronic publication) http://www-pub.iaea.org/books/IAEABooks/10359/Operating-Experience-with-Nuclear-Power-Stations-in-Member-States-in-2011-2012-Edition-CD-ROM</p>
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Participation in the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) Participation in the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) Regular data exchange with UNSD	

5.3 International Labour Organization (ILO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	International Labour Organization (ILO), specialized agency
Mandate and governing body	<p>The ILO Department of Statistics’ mandate is to gather and disseminate labour and decent work statistics, maintain the central repository of ILO statistical data (ILOSTAT), set international standards and guidelines for labour statistics in the form of ILO conventions, recommendations, resolutions and guidelines discussed and adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), prepare technical manuals and provide technical support, assistance and training in labour and decent work statistics (jobs, livelihoods, social protection, rights at work) worldwide. The Department is the focal point i) within the ILO for statistical activities, assisting and advising all ILO units and departments; (ii) for labour statistics within the UN System, responsible to provide member states and international organizations with reliable, internationally comparable and reliable data on various dimensions of labour statistics; (iii) providing adequate training and capacity building in all areas of labour statistics dealing with household and establishment surveys, administrative records and other sources of labour statistics.</p> <p>The ILO’s governing body is tripartite: governments (through Ministries of Labour), workers and employers’ organizations are full members of it. The Governing body approves budget, programmes and outcomes, as well as is continuously informed about activities in all domains, including the statistical activities. The ILO Department of Statistics engages continuously with National Statistical Offices through various mechanisms, like through its active participation in regional working groups partnering with UN Regional Commissions and through direct activities conducted with NSOs. It always facilitates and support internal coordination mechanism within the national statistical system at the country level, linking with other ministries (Finance, Education, Development, among others).</p>
Fields of activity and	Fields relating to decent work include economic actives population,

thematic areas	employment, unemployment, underutilization, working time, wages and earnings, labour cost, consumer prices, occupational injuries, strikes and lockouts, informal employment, ILO-led MDG indicators, global and regional estimates, decent work indicator, green jobs, social protection, forced labour and child labour statistics, rural employment, labour migration indicators, volunteer work, etc.. The Department's activities evolve as needs emerge from emerging needs in ILO constituents (governments, workers and employers organizations), particularly in short-term monitoring of labour markets in the context of job crisis is an emerging topic addressed by the Department.
Number of professional staff	18 plus 4 regional labour statisticians in Americas, Africa and Asia
Number of support staff	11
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	ILOSTAT, main database repository of labour and decent work indicators Organization of International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) International Classifications (ISCO, ICSE) Informal Employment Estimates and projections of Economic Active Population Child Labour Statistics, global estimates, national surveys Decent Work Indicators Training and capacity building in labour statistics Technical support to Labour Force Surveys and Household surveys Technical support to establishment surveys and wages surveys Technical support to administrative records. Short term indicators on labour markets
Main customers	Ministries of Labour, Employers and Workers organizations National Statistical Offices Ministries of Finance, Planning, Development International Organizations Media, Public Academia, Universities and research centres
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual questionnaire, web-portal, uploading of data existing in other organizations and in NSO's websites, mining of national open sources, SDMX format files
Questionnaires addressed to	NSOs, Ministries of Labour
Data processing and analysis	Seasonal adjustment of short term indicators when national sources do not perform such adjustment. Comparability is privileged in the compilation questionnaires (age groups, classifications, etc.) adjustments made to national data for comparability, estimates made to cover data gaps
Data dissemination policies	Website, Printed Yearbook, Open data sources
Data dissemination	Website updated, On line database, Printed Yearbook

tools	
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>Coordination with ECLAC through an active working group, shared missions, shared databases.</p> <p>Coordination with ESCAP, ESCWA, UNECE, ECA in labour statistics and prices through technical support and joint meetings and training activities</p> <p>Coordination with FAO on rural employment statistics</p> <p>Coordination with UNEP on green jobs</p> <p>Coordination with OECD and World Bank on jobs and livelihoods statistics</p> <p>Coordination with EUROSTAT in compilation for European member states</p> <p>Coordination with UNWTO on employment indicators in Tourism industries</p> <p>Coordination with UNSD on MDG</p> <p>Coordination with UNDESA on the task force on Post-2015 development agenda</p> <p>Coordination with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</p>	

5.4 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Specialized agency
Mandate and governing body	ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference, Hyderabad, India, 2010, Resolution 8 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Guadalajara, Mexico, 2010, Resolution 131 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (paragraphs 113-120 of the Tunis Agenda)
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>Data collection, harmonization, dissemination in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) through annual questionnaires sent to national telecommunication regulatory authorities, ICT Ministries and National Statistical Offices. Annual time series date back to 1960 and include more than 100 indicators and around 200 economies. The data are maintained in the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database.</p> <p>Data analysis and publication of global and regional research reports, including the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) Report. Monitoring of the global digital divide. Publication of annual Yearbook of Statistics.</p> <p>Technical assistance to member countries in the field of ICT statistics. Development of guidelines, methodological material and tools related to statistical standards, data collection, storage and dissemination. Organization of training courses, workshops and seminars on ICT measurement.</p> <p>Organization of annual World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) and of the meetings of the Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) and the Expert Group on Household Indicators (EGH)</p>
Number of professional staff	5 plus a number of consultants
Number of support staff	3

II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database, updated twice per year (June and December) Yearbook of Statistics ITU StatShot (quarterly newsletter) ICT Facts and Figures (current year estimates) Measuring the Information Society Report (includes ICT Development Index and ICT Price Basket) World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report Methodological documents: ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunication/ICT; ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals Partnership on Measuring IT for Development – Core list of ICT indicators
Main customers	ICT industry and business sector, ICT consultancies ICT policy makers Academia and research institutions International Organizations Media
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Four annual questionnaires Annual reports of telecommunication operators Websites of regulators and NSOs
Questionnaires addressed to	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authorities NSOs ICT Ministries
Data processing and analysis	Adjustments made to national data for comparability, use of standard population for calculating rates, estimates made to cover data gaps Data analysis and publication of analytical reports Computation of ICT Development Index and ICT Price Basket (published annually)
Data dissemination policies	Key indicators disseminated for free on ITU website and on websites of other international agencies (WB, UN Data) WTI Database for annual subscription and unique sale Yearbook of Statistics (e-version) for sale
Data dissemination tools	ITU statistics website – key indicators updated regularly (twice per year) WTI Database updated twice per year (June and December) ITU ICT Eye – one-stop portal for ICT information and statistics Google Public Data Explorer
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development – members: ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNESCO-UIS, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, Eurostat, World Bank, UNEP/SBC, UNDESA, UNU-ISP Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators IAEG on Gender Statistics World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)	

5.5 United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Mandate and governing body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the statistical office of UNESCO and the United Nations depository for global statistics in the fields of education, science and technology, culture, and communication. • Based in Montreal, the Institute was created in 1999 to meet the growing demand for policy-relevant, timely, and reliable statistics needed by UNESCO Member States and the international community. • The UIS mission is to provide the data and methodologies to monitor trends in UNESCO's fields of competence. This involves close work with national statisticians in countries at all stages of development as well as with experts in other international statistical agencies. • The UIS is the official data source for the education-related targets of the Millennium Development Goals and Education for All. More than 200 countries and territories participate in its annual education survey. • As an autonomous organization, the Institute has its own Governing Board that consists of 12 experts, representing different regions and international organizations.
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Institute's main services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collecting and disseminating statistics in education, science and technology, culture, and communication; - setting and applying standards to compare data internationally; - helping Member States to improve the quality and analysis of their data; - monitoring progress towards international development goals, especially concerning gender; - designing new indicators to better reflect the policy needs of developing countries; and - promoting wider use of data for policymaking. <p>To deliver these services, the UIS works closely with other statistical organizations, such as Eurostat and OECD. Most importantly, the UIS works closely with national statisticians and policy-planners around the world to improve data quality at the national and international levels.</p> <p>Through its Observatory of Learning Outcomes, the UIS is working with partners to lay the foundations required to monitor global trends in student achievement. This entails building a global database of internationally comparable indicators of learning outcomes and a catalogue of measures that countries are using to understand the learning levels of their school children.</p>
Number of professional staff	60
Number of support staff	46
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	The UIS education database is considered to be the most comprehensive in the world, containing data on levels of education for more than 200 countries and

	<p>territories on all level. It is updated three times each year.</p> <p>The UIS Data Centre contains more than 1000 indicators and data series on UNESCO's fields of competence.</p> <p>The UIS also produces analytical reports, such as its flagship publication, The Global Education Digest, as well as electronic publications such as its eAtlas series. UIS data are featured in leading publications and databases produced by a range of partners, including: EFA Global Monitoring Report (UNESCO), World Development Indicators and World Development Report (World Bank), Human Development Report (UNDP), Millennium Development Goals Report (UN), State of the World's Children (UNICEF).</p>
Main customers	World Bank, EFA Global Monitoring Report, UN, UNICEF, UNDP, UNECE as well as regional organizations, international education campaign groups and national governments.
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual and biennial surveys
Questionnaires addressed to	UNESCO National Commissions, Permanent Delegations, National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Education, Science and Culture
Data processing and analysis	Data are reviewed and adjusted in collaboration with national respondents for comparability, adherence to standards and accuracy. Estimations are made to cover data gaps where possible.
Data dissemination policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance to policy issues. - Reliability and timeliness of data disseminated. - Transparency: the release calendar (http://www.uis.unesco.org/pages/uis-release-calendar.aspx?SPSLanguage=EN) - Availability and access (all data are available free of charge on internet (through the UIS Data Centre; user access to all electronic products and publications via the UIS website.)
Data dissemination tools	Data are disseminated via the UIS Data Centre which contains more than 1000 indicators and data series on UNESCO's fields of competence.
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>The UIS is an active participant of:</p> <p>United Nations Statistical Commission; Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA); Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century (PARIS21); International Working Group on Education (IWGE); OECD INES Group; Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender statistics; NESTI - National experts on Science Technology and innovation; Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.</p>	

5.6 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Mandate and governing body	UNIDO has the mandate of the UN Statistics Commission to collect compile and disseminate industrial data in cooperation with OECD. For non-OECD countries UNIDO collects data directly from NSOs, while for OECD countries OECD collects data and transfers to UNIDO for global compilation. Data are

	obtained through mutually agreed general industrial statistics questionnaire.
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The field of UNIDO statistical activities is defined by the scope of industrial statistics, which, according to the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008, includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply.</p> <p>In addition to data production, UNIDO also provides technical assistance to NSOs in the field of industrial statistics, conducts training programmes and regularly publishes methodological and research papers on contemporary issues related to industrial statistics</p> <p>More information is available in : www.unido.org/statistics</p>
Number of professional staff	11 Regular staff and 7 long-term consultants; excluding research staff who work in the same branch, i.e. Research and Statistics Branch
Number of support staff	
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>Statistics work programme is generally developed in accordance with the biennial programme and budget cycle of the Organization. UNIDO Statistics programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regular maintenance and update of international industrial statistical databases – Annual publications of statistical products such as International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and production of databases in CD and online versions – Biennial publication of the World Statistics of Mining and Utilities – Quarterly reports on world industrial production growth trends
Main customers	
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	
Questionnaires addressed to	
Data processing and analysis	
Data dissemination policies	
Data dissemination tools	
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	

5.7 Universal Postal Union (UPU)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	Universal Postal Union (UN specialized agency)
Mandate and governing body	As stated in the UN-UPU Agreements from 1949, the United Nations recognize the UPU as the appropriate agency to collect, analyse, publish, standardize and improve the postal statistics (Article VIII (3)). Furthermore, Article III (1) states that the United Nations and the Union agree to cooperate with a view to securing the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information.
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection, harmonization and dissemination in the field of postal services through annual questionnaires sent to national postal operators and regulators. • Annual time series back to 1980 are available online with over 90 indicators and for around 200 countries or territories. • Exploitation of real time data on international postal traffic. • Technical assistance to member countries in the field of postal statistics, including the development of guidelines and methodological material to improve data collection and quality. • Organization of training courses on the collection of postal statistics.
Number of professional staff	1 full-time professional staff members. In addition, statistical data are collected and disseminated by other programs, for instance physical addressing systems data (ZIP codes worldwide).
Number of support staff	1 half-time support staff.
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Statistical yearbook, postal statistics website, analytical summary of postal statistics, yearly brochure on postal statistics.
Main customers	Member governments (including regulators), designated operators in member countries and territories, other postal operators.
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual questionnaires, exploitation of electronic data interchange messages collected by the Postal Technology Centre at the International Bureau.
Questionnaires addressed to	Designated postal operators and regulatory bodies
Data processing and analysis	The financial data reported by respondents is transformed into SDR by the end of each year in order to facilitate comparability. Estimations are made in case of missing or not reported data.
Data dissemination policies	All data received through the questionnaires is made publicly available, except if the respondent requests to keep the data confidential. Estimations are only published at the regional and global level, but not at the country level.
Data dissemination tools	Statistics yearbook and postal statistics website

IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization

Participation in Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities
Regular informal meetings with other international organizations

5.8 World Health Organization (WHO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	World Health Organization
Mandate and governing body	<p>WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.</p> <p>The World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body for WHO. It generally meets in Geneva in May each year, and is attended by delegations from all 194 Member States. Its main function is to determine the policies of the Organization. The Health Assembly appoints the Director-General, supervises the financial policies of the Organization, and reviews and approves the Proposed programme budget. It similarly considers reports of the Executive Board, which it instructs in regard to matters upon which further action, study, investigation or report may be required.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>HO fulfills its objectives through its core functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;• shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;• setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation;• articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options;• providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and• monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.
Number of professional staff	The Secretariat of WHO is staffed by some 8000 health and other experts and support staff on fixed-term appointments, working at headquarters, in the six regional offices, and in countries. This includes about 6000 professionals
Number of support staff	About 2000
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Global and regional health observatories: to monitor levels, trends and differentials for all major diseases and health overall. There are six regional and global health observatories.

	<p>World Health Statistics: annual compilation of health statistics Regional health trend reports: mostly bi-annual</p> <p>Norms and standards for data collection, analysis: e.g. International Classification of Diseases (ICD), verbal autopsy instruments, facility assessments of service readiness, analytical tools to assess health facility data quality, etc.</p> <p>Support to Ministries of Health, working with country public health and research institutions as well as national statistical offices, including data collection, compilation and sharing, data quality and analysis, and dissemination and use for decision making.</p>
Main customers	Ministries of Health; Policymakers, decision-makers, academics, and journalists from across the globe
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	International survey tools, mining of national open sources, specific requests to and questionnaires, web-portal, uploading of data existing in other organizations,
Questionnaires addressed to	Ministry of health
Data processing and analysis	Global and regional health estimates: adjustments made to national data for comparability, use of standard population for calculating rates, estimates made to cover data gaps
Data dissemination policies	Promote an open data policy ensuring full, free and easy access to all our databases
Data dissemination tools	Global and Regional Health Observatories Regular general and disease specific reports (e.g. TB, malaria, AIDS)
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
<p>Close collaboration with UNICEF, UN Population Division, UNAIDS, UNFPA and World Bank and others in interagency groups on e.g. maternal and child mortality, AIDS, malaria, environmental health The interagency groups are supported by expert groups which involve topic experts from around the world.</p>	

5.9 World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), specialized agency
Mandate and governing body	The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as the appropriate organization to collect, to analyse, to publish, to standardize and to improve the statistics of tourism, and to promote the integration of these statistics within the sphere of the United Nations System.

	<p>The UNWTO Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account Programme is committed to developing tourism measurement for furthering knowledge of the sector, monitoring progress, evaluating impact, promoting results-focused management, and highlighting strategic issues for policy objectives.</p> <p>UNWTO's governing bodies are: the General Assembly, the Regional Commissions, the Executive Council, and Specialized Committees.</p>
Fields of activity and thematic areas	<p>The overall mission of the Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account Programme consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national Systems of Tourism Statistics (STS) following the <i>International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008</i> (IRTS 2008) • Design of the required guidance, initiatives and tools for the implementation of STS in countries; • Advancement of the international comparability of tourism statistics • Dissemination of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) conceptual background for economic analysis and promotion of the UNWTO TSA in line with the <i>Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008</i> (TSA: RMF 2008) • Support to Member States in their efforts to advance the measurement and economic analysis of the tourism sector <p>In this regard, the Programme focuses its activities primarily on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance for the implementation of the standard methodological framework for tourism statistics (IRTS 2008), reinforcement of international comparability of tourism statistical data, and their dissemination/promotion. • Dissemination of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) data and understanding among key users; fostering the macroeconomic analysis of tourism. • Cooperation on statistics in the UN System. • Capacity Building for Member States to develop their national Systems of Tourism Statistics (tourism statistics and TSA).
Number of professional staff	2 Regular Professional staff and 3 external consultants
Number of support staff	4
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	<p>1) UNWTO systematically gathers tourism statistics from countries and territories around the world into a vast database that constitutes the most comprehensive statistical information available on the tourism sectors. The database, updated regularly, is composed by the following sets of data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Compendium of Tourism Statistics</i>, • <i>Yearbook of Tourism Statistics</i>, and • Outbound tourism data (estimates) <p>2) National and Regional Statistical Capacity-building Programme</p> <p>3) Technical Papers</p>
Main customers	Member States

	International Organizations Media Academia, Universities and research centres General public
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Annual questionnaire, supplemented by the incorporation of data obtained from NTA and NSO's websites (which is always sent to the official country contacts for verification) and some IMF data for the calculation of indicators (CDROM: BoP, International Financial Statistics)
Questionnaires addressed to	National Tourism Administration (NTA) or in some cases the National Statistical Office (NSO)
Data processing and analysis	Data provided by Member and non-Member States and territories are verified, analysed and in case of discrepancies checked with the NTA/NSO for accurate information of the data. Management and maintenance of the statistical database.
Data dissemination policies	Free for Member States and Affiliates Members and for sale to the general public
Data dissemination tools	Printed and PDF versions of the <i>Compendium of Tourism Statistics</i> and <i>Yearbook of Tourism Statistics</i> , Electronic Statistical Data in Excel format (CDROM), and customized data petitions in Excel/PDF, all managed by the UNWTO Publications unit
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organization	
Participation in the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) Participation in the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) Contribution to the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Compilation Guide (BPM6 CG) Contribution to the United Nations Working Group on National Accounts Participation in the United Nations Expert Group on the compilation of Statistics of International Trade in Services (EG-SITS) and the Interagency Task Force on Trade Statistics MoU and collaboration agreement with ILO on measuring employment and decent work in the tourism industries Participation in Eurostat's Working Group on Tourism Statistics MoU with the European Commission	

5.10 World Trade Organization (WTO)

I. General Information	
Organization name and type of UN entity	WTO (not part of UNO system)
Mandate and governing body	The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.
Fields of activity and	Trade flow and trade policy/market access information (ie. tariffs and non-tariff

thematic areas	measures) in goods and services.
Number of professional staff	The Statistics Group includes 25 statisticians (no distinction between support and professional staff is made anymore).
Number of support staff	Two administrative staff.
II. Statistical work programme	
Main outputs	Online databases on trade and tariffs WTO International trade and tariff data Print publications (International Trade Statistics, Trade Profiles, World Tariff Profiles) Research assistance and analysis (support to WTO and Delegations) Technical Assistance (analysis of trade and market access data for negotiators; statistical capacity building)
Main customers	WTO Delegations, national governmental experts, academics, general public.
III. Data management	
Data collection tools	Regular obligatory reporting by members; compilation of international and national sources
Questionnaires addressed to	Notification requirements for WTO members, reminders are sent
Data processing and analysis	Consistency checks with international standards (Balance of Payments, HS nomenclature in particular). Market access data (tariffs, non-tariffs) are revised and discussed with Delegations; adjustments made to other trade data e.g. for comparability/consistency, national/regional estimates made to cover data gaps, etc. Analytical data are produced (eg; OECD-WTO method for measuring Value-Added content of trade flows)
Data dissemination policies	Data are free-of-charge and public except for detailed tariff line level imports; unrestricted access and tailor-made statistics are provided for delegates and government officials.
Data dissemination tools	Online databases, print publications, special reports.
IV. Existing coordination mechanisms with other UN organizations	
<p>CCSA (with UN and non-UN agencies) Joint WTO/ITC/UNCTAD Monitoring of MDG 8.6 and 8.7 Inter-agency task forces on merchandise trade statistics and statistics of international trade in services Joint WTO/ITC/UNCTAD publication of World Tariff Profiles, informal data exchange of tariff data Joint WTO/ITC/UNCTAD data set on services, for merchandise data similar co-operation envisaged Common projects (with UNCTAD on short-term indicators) and ad-hoc co-operation activities (data sharing with IMF and specialised agencies; regional training and capacity building workshops, etc.)</p> <p><i>NB.</i> Active co-operation and coordination with several non-UN agencies (EUROSTAT and OECD in particular) along similar lines.</p>	

6. United Nations System Organizational Chart

