



Glossary & Background References & Indicators For Regional, Country by Country and Company Profiling

This document is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpS_1.EN.pdf

Table of Content

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE SDUNIT.....	2
II. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROFILING & THE INDICATORS	2
A. THE TYPES OF PROFILING:.....	2
B. THE DATA COLLECTION, CRITERIA, LINKAGES & USES:	3
II. THE INDICATORS AND [DATA PORTALS*]	3
A. POPULATION, WATER AND SANITATION.....	4
B. ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.....	4
C. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, LAND & FORESTRY	4
D. CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT & DESERTIFICATION	8
E. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION PATTERNS	9
F. POVERTY, EQUITY AND TRADE	10
G. WOMEN & GENDER	11
H. EDUCATION & SCIENCE	11
I. INDIGENOUS.....	12
J. CHEMICALS & ASBESTOS	12
K. OCCUPATIONAL & PUBLIC HEALTH ENVIRONMENTS & SERVICES.....	14
L. HUMAN & TRADE UNION RIGHTS.....	15
M. LOCAL AUTHORITIES.....	17
N. EMPLOYER ACCOUNTABILITY, DECENT WORK & WORKPLACES	17
O. EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.....	20
P. HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS & MALARIA	21
Q. ILO CONVENTIONS & INSTRUMENTS.....	22
III. EVENTS, CALENDARS, GOOD PRACTICES, NEWS & PROJECT INFORMATION.....	24
IV. COUNTRY MEMBERSHIP IN GLOBAL OR REGIONAL BODIES.....	25
V. ANNEX: METHODOLOGIES & TOOLS	25
VI. ANNEX: INSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES.....	26

I. Introduction to the SDUnit

The SDUnit is a trade union information and data service coordinated by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) to develop and report on the progress made along sustainable development indicators by governments - country-by-country, within workplaces and by companies and other actors. It has mainly focused on the UN sustainable development objectives and others that relate to agriculture, occupational & public health, energy & climate change, asbestos & chemicals, HIV/AIDS, trade union rights, corporate accountability and institutional processes related to implementation.

The SDUnit's work is grounded in the principle that measurable data will improve our collective observation and awareness of things. The current SDUnit website was produced by the ITUC and TUAC in cooperation with the Global Union Research Network (GURN) and Sustainlabour. The SDUnit website: <http://www.tradeunionsdunit.org/profiles/profiles.php?ID=0&Lang=ENG>

The trade union integration of sustainable development principles has grown since the adoption of Agenda 21 at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, along with its Chapter 29 "Strengthening the Role of Workers and Trade Unions". Defining and coordinating national, sector and workplace-level actions to implement sustainable development remains a priority. See, for example, "The Workbook for labour & environment produced in 2006: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_6h.EN.pdf. A trade union guide to using the profiles is under development and will be available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpB_4a.EN.pdf

II. Introduction to the Profiling & the Indicators¹

How to best use this document: *Is Your Computer On Line?*

Both this document and most of the SDUnit profiles are produced as PDF files, which contain active URL links. At the SDUnit Website, don't open the documents. Instead download them unto your computer and open them with Acrobat Adobe Reader. This will provide reliable access to URL links.

A. THE TYPES OF PROFILING:

Profiling refers to the development of analysis, based on specific groups of data that are entered in the database and maintained at the TUAC by the SDUnit as background information for all countries and selected regions, industrial sectors and specific companies. Most information contained in the profiles is publicly available and is without restriction commercially, as long as these are used for education and non commercial purposes.

The only exception to this is described below under, *special projects profiling* To learn how best to make use of profiling ACTRAV has produced a training manual for this purpose: (expected availability in 2008). There are seven types of profiling currently underway, three of them in the planning stages:

a) *The country & regional contextual profiling*

Country-based data are made available in many report formats to facilitate analysis on given topics. Some production of the Profiles has been standardised and reports are produced on an ongoing basis for: Sustainable Development, Energy and Climate Change, Occupational & Public Health, Asbestos, HIV/AIDS, Trade Union Rights, as well as on Corporate Accountability indicators. In addition tailor-made reports are produced, as they are needed.

b) *The country workbook profiling*

A main purpose of profiling is to provide information that facilitates the measurement of change, especially at the national and local level. "Workbook", e.g. country Workbook profiles on Asbestos and HIV/AIDS are available and others are being developed, as companions to the data reporting from contextual profiling.. i.e. a), above. These workbooks provide country by county information on events, activities, contact names, best cases, agreements. They also provide special reports on specific countries, or country groupings, and along specific campaign lines. Workbook profiling is currently underway for Climate Change and Occupational & Public Health. The information from the 'Events and Calendar' profiling described in c), below, are made to feed into the country workbook profiling.

c) *The events & calendar profiling*

In early 2008 the SDUnit began keeping track of calendar events (ongoing roster of selected meetings and gatherings), non-calendar events (case studies, projects, education activities and agreements) and significant news events. The calendar events are produced on an ongoing basis (see Part V)

¹ The financial contribution of UNAIDS towards the development of relevant indicators is gratefully acknowledged but the resulting content, information or data do not engage the responsibility of UNAIDS.

Although useful as Calendar information the information that is catalogued and stored within the events profiling, serve also as a basis of information for the country workbook profiling.

d) Multinational company profiling

A body of information about more than 550 of the largest global enterprises and the agreements they have signed is now being reported in relevant country profiles where these companies are based or where they have subsidiaries (see Part P.)

e) Agreement-Partnerships profiling (currently under review).

f) Organisational resources profiling (currently under review).

g) Communication Profiling (currently under review).

h) Special Projects Profiling (currently under review): As is described in the introduction to this section most data related to the profiling is publicly available for non-commercial purposes. However, users can request that a special project profiling be undertaken, using the most recently available data that are often contained in commercial databases and sometimes have a greater degree of statistical reliability. Such profiling can be done on a cost basis. Indicators in this document that fall within this group of data are signaled with the notation: "(subject to Special Project Profiling, described in A. h.)."

B. THE DATA COLLECTION, CRITERIA, LINKAGES & USES:

What follows is the description of the indicators and data portals for data that are illustrated in any of the published profiles, along with their relevant sources. These have usually been selected on the basis of some consultation process related to the development of specific profiles and along the following lines:

a) Comparability:

In the case of country-level information data must be available for at least 50 countries for these to be entered in the data base. Sometimes more recent information might be available for fewer countries. However, unless otherwise stated comparability is favored over the reporting of the most recent data. A notable exception to this rule relates to b),

b) Target-Setting Portals:

Where a target is defined for the purposes of achieving an objective the 50 country rule might not apply. For example only one country has a formal oversight mechanism for governing multinational enterprises. Yet, related information fields (most are empty) appears in relevant profile reports, just to highlight to the reader that this is the subject of a target and that information gathering is ongoing. Data portals (described below) can also meet this qualification, as in the example for health system strengthening in Part K.

c) Measuring progress (under review):

A purpose of the SDUnit is to promote and measure change over time. Currently tools for this purpose are under development; a) date/timing indicator data, b) performing statistical and mathematical analysis and projections, and c) creating and testing assessment tools (see Appendix). Therefore, in future indicators and data will be selected with this in mind.

II. The Indicators and [Data Portals*]

During the initial development of the SDUnit, data for each country on given topics were selected and brought into scope for the development of national profiles. However since 2008 the profiles provide links to other sources where a range of specific information on selected indicators for a given country or issue can be obtained. These are referred to as "data portals" whereby the users can simply click from their own country profile created for specific topics and obtain further valuable information. The reference note [Data Portal*] that appears throughout this document refers to indicator titles that point to these sources of information, rather than to specific selected data.

There are different types of data portals but the distinguishing feature is that they provide a range of data, globally or for given countries or regions. Once inside the portals users can select from the range of data available to configure their own information. In some cases the data selected for individual indicators originate from data portals and in each instance reference is indicated.

- 1. UN-[Data Portal*]:** From certain country profile users have access at their fingertips to the UN statistics data resources of the entire United Nations System. The facility produces UN country profiles on selected topics and does simple and complex searches along environment, occupational, social and economic indicators from the following databases at the UN Statistics Division: Key Global Indicators, commodity trade, energy, industrial commodity, Millennium Development Goal Indicators, National accounts estimates of main aggregates from the UN Population Division and the International Organisations: Agriculture (FAO), Employment (ILO), Education (UNESCO), Tourism (UNWTO). <http://data.un.org/> (Username: *tester* Password: *unstdtest*)
- 2. SoliComm: The Solidarity Community Network - SoliComm.net - [Data Portal*]** is a communications system designed especially for the labour movement, to provide a World Wide Web search engine for union and union-related sites. In some country profiles, particularly the Workbook profiles, readers will be guided to search SoliComm to obtain more detailed information they may require on given topics. SoliComm's aim is to make available union-related web site information for union researchers, educators, leaders and members plus the general public. 450 labour web sites presently make up SoliComm's search engine, and

more are being added with time. SoliComm is a project of the Workers' Activities Programme (ACTRAV) of the International Labour Organization (the ILO). To do a SoliComm Search go to: www.solicomm.net (<http://www.solicomm.net>).

3. Yearly Labour Statistics and National Sources: See Section P for Data Portals

A. Population, Water and Sanitation

- 4. World & Country Population Statistics** are estimated for actual population 2005 and projected estimates 2010 for each country (medium variant). <http://esa.un.org/unpp/> (See also under Environment and Working Environments: WHO country profiles).
- 5. Population in urban settlements.** Urban population as % of total population. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
- 6. Water availability.** Population, Annual renewable Fresh Water Availability 1955, 1990, 2025. Sustaining Water. <http://www.cnre.org/pop/pai/water-31.html>
- 7. WBCSD Global Water Tool [Data Portal*]:** In August 2007 The World Business Council for Sustainable Development established a free and easy-to-use tool for companies and organizations to map their water use and assess risks relative to their global operations and supply chains. It is downloadable from www.wbcd.org/web/watertool.htm. The tools identifies water-scarce areas, risk, number of workers/employees who live in countries that lack access to improved water and sanitation and the number of suppliers in such areas. The tool also compares water use by staff, industrial process and supply chain, as well as related sanitation information on a country and watershed basis. It calculates water consumption and efficiency. It also relates to company reporting of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – see under P. Employer Accountability indicators.
- 8. % Population with access to Water.** Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source. Unimproved sources include vendors, bottled water, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
- 9. Water renewable km3/Yr.** Water Resources. Total renewable water resources km3/year. AQUASTAT FAO's Information System on water and agriculture. <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/dbase>
- 10. Pop with access to sanitation.** Sanitation, percentage of population with access to improved sanitation, urban. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

B. Energy and Natural Resources

- 11. Total Primary Energy & Per Capita Primary Energy Consumption.** World primary energy consumption includes consumption of petroleum products, dry natural gas, and coal; and the consumption of net electricity generated from nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. It also includes, for the US, the consumption of renewable energy by the end-use sectors. Energy Information Administration, "International Energy Annual 2002" <http://www.eia.doe.gov/international>. Energy consumption is measured in BTUs, a unit of energy equal to the work done by a power of 1000 watts operating for one hour. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>
- 12. Energy Consumption, commercial total & per capita** - kilograms oil equivalent (thousands) and by type- metric tons oil equivalent (thousands). Refers to "apparent" consumption of commercial energy and is derived from the formula "production + imports - exports - bunkers +/- stock changes". Consumption by industry and construction excludes consumption by the energy sector and all inputs into energy conversion, such as fuels used by industrial/self producers of thermal electricity. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>
- 13. Energy Exports,** metric tons oil equivalent (thousands) <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>
- 14. Energy Imports,** metric tons oil equivalent (thousands) <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>
- 15. Industry, value added (% of GDP).** Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Industry covers mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas. World Development Indicators. <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/>
- 16. Growth of output, average annual % of growth of the Industrial Sector** 1990-2003. World Development Indicators. <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/>
- 17. HELIO: Energy Developments – by country** HELIO International assesses and monitors the contribution of energy systems to an improved quality of life. Its goal is to ensure accurate, unbiased information on energy development. Through its Sustainable Energy Watch, (SEW), HELIO measures progress towards sustainable energy and development practices nationally, regionally and globally. An international network of energy experts and grassroots leaders produce reports that analyse in-country energy production and evaluate the associated impacts on local communities. The SEW reports follow a central methodology and are based on eight indicators. Using these as benchmarks, the country-level analysts provide an independent view of the energy scene in their own country. Their reports can then be used by trade unions, governments and other stakeholders to promote sustainable development via comprehensive energy policies. <http://www.helio-international.org/energywatch/SEWabout.cfm>

18.

C. Agriculture, Food, Land & Forestry

19. **The Per Capita Food Production Index** shows the food output, excluding animal feed, of a country's agriculture sector relative to the base period 1999-2001. It covers all edible agricultural products that contain nutrients; coffee and tea are excluded. For a given year and country, the index is calculated by taking the disposable average output of all food commodities in terms of weight or volume during the period of interest and dividing that year's output by the average of the 1999-2001 output, and then multiplied by 100. The information comes from World Resources Institute at

<http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The index values have been taken from the following table for the year 2003 and indicate the per capita food production levels: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr1_2005.pdf.

20. **Food production per capita index [Data Portal*]**; shows the net food production of a country's agricultural sector in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. The amounts of seed and feed are deducted from the production data. The index is calculated by taking the disposable average output of all food commodities per person in terms of weight or volume during the period of interest and dividing that year's output by the average of the 1999-2001 output per person. The index represents the total amount of food commodity for that period per capita relative to the 1999-2001 average amount of food commodities per capita. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2006 FAOSTAT Online Statistical Service. Rome: <http://apps.fao.org>; for the information and databases on Food Production by country or region from 1961 up to 2005, refer to World Resources Institute, Earth Trends: <http://earthtrends.wri.org/>

21. **Percent of GDP from Agriculture** measures the percent of total output of goods and services which are a result of value added by the agriculture sector. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. These data are estimated by the World Bank and are taken from the World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2000 have been taken from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr4_2005.pdf

22. **Agricultural Exports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Exports** represents the value of the agricultural products exported as a percent of the total merchandise leaving a given country's borders. The World Resources Institute calculates Agricultural Exports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Exports as the sum of two datasets obtained from The World Bank - food products exports as a percentage of total merchandise exports and raw agricultural products exports as a percentage of total merchandise exports: <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The World Bank collects these data using customs receipts reports from country governments. Categorized according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the World Bank defines agricultural raw materials as the commodities comprising SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap). Included in section 2 are untreated hides, cork, wood, pulp and waste paper, and crude animal and vegetable products. The World Bank defines food products as the commodities of Sections 0 (food and animal), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) as well as Division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels). Merchandise trade is generally categorized using Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 1 standard, though most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Though concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another, this may cause some discrepancies in data. The value of exports is recorded as the cost of the goods delivered to the frontier of the exporting country for shipment, referred to as the free-on-board (f.o.b.) value. For a full description of SITC classification see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regist.asp?Cl=14>. The data for the year 2000 has been imported into the profiles from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr4_2005.pdf

23. **Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports** represents the value of the agricultural products imported as a percent of the total merchandise entering a given country's borders. WRI calculates Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports as the sum of two datasets obtained from The World Bank - food products imports as a percentage of total merchandise imports and raw agricultural products imports as a percentage of total merchandise imports. The World Bank collects these data using customs receipts reports from country governments. Categorized according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the World Bank defines agricultural raw materials as the commodities comprising SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap). Included in section 2 are untreated hides, cork, wood, pulp and waste paper, and crude animal and vegetable products. The World Bank defines food products as the commodities of Sections 0 (food and animal), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) as well as Division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels). Merchandise trade is generally categorized using Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 1 standard, though most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Though concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another, this may cause some discrepancies in data. The value of imports is recorded as the cost of the goods when purchased by the importing country, plus the cost of transport and insurance; cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.). For a full description of SITC classification see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regist.asp?Cl=14>. Data has been imported into the profiles from World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2000 have been taken from the following table http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr3_2005.pdf

24. **Agricultural labor as a percentage of the total labor force** is calculated by WRI by dividing the number of agricultural workers by the total number of workers in the labor force. Agricultural labor force is the number of economically active persons engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry or fishing. According to ILO, the economically active population "comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period." For a complete definition, see the *Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (available online at:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/res/ecacpop.htm>). Data on total number of agricultural workers are compiled by FAO from the ILO's dataset titled *Economically Active Population, 1950-2010* (available online at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>). These data are derived from population censuses, sample surveys of the economically active population, and other related surveys. In cases where country data are lacking, data are obtained by extrapolation, either by using information from socio-economically and culturally similar neighboring countries or by using special models of activity rates. Annual figures are obtained through interpolating and extrapolating from the ILO decennial series. Data has been imported into the profiles from World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2001 have been taken from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr2_2003.pdf

25. **Land use distribution change within countries [Data Portal*]**: This is a CSD NSDS² indicator which looks at the proportion of change of each category of land use to another land use per unit of time. It measures the changes in the productive or protective uses of the land resource to facilitate sustainable land use planning and policy development. Information on land use change is critical for integrated and sustainable land use planning. Such information is useful in identifying opportunities to protect land uses or promote future allocation aimed at providing the greatest sustainable benefits for people. Changes in arable and permanent crop land and wooded areas give important information about a country's endowment in agricultural and forest resources, both from an economic and an environmental perspective. Economically, changes in land use will, for example, result in changes in the volume of produce available and influence employment opportunities. From an environmental point of view, unsustainable land use is an important factor in land degradation, may pose a threat to ecosystems, and lead to natural habitat loss and landscape changes. Changes which lead, for example, to inappropriate farming and grazing practices, or to environmentally insensitive construction or mining activities are significant from a sustainability viewpoint. This indicator acts as a synoptic measure for the myriad of more specific environmental and natural resource changes significant to sustainable development. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/land_use_change.pdf. For access to the data: <http://lada.virtualcentre.org/>

26. **Arable and permanent cropland area [Data Portal*]**: This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at land is the total of "arable land" and "land under permanent crops". Arable land is the land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (for less than five years); and land under permanent crops is the land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest. This indicator shows the amount of land available for agricultural production and, *inter alia*, the cropland area available for food production. The data when related to other variables such as population, total land area, gross cropped area, fertilizer use, pesticides use, etc., can also be used to study agricultural practices of the country. In order to be useful, it must be available as a time series. Population growth in developing countries is driving a rapid increase in the demand for food and fibre. At the same time, rising population density in rural areas diminishes the farm size. Small farmers are forced to extend cultivation to new areas, which are fragile and not suitable for cultivation. Crop intensification, which has contributed significantly to agricultural growth in recent years, can ease the pressure on cultivating new lands but farm practices adopted for raising yields can also, in some situations, result in damaging the environment (such as when expanding into new areas). Changes in the indicator value over time or between various components may show increased or decreased pressure on agricultural land. This indicator is of value to land planning decision making. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/arable_cropland_area.pdf. For access to the data: <http://faostat.fao.org/>

27. **Land use degradation [Data Portal*]**: This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at the amount of land affected by degradation and its proportion of national territory. The indicator will measure the extent and severity of land degradation at the national level. It also measures the implementation of agreements and programmes to address causes of land degradation and to reclaim degraded lands. Land degradation is an impediment to sustainable development in general, and to sustainable agriculture in particular. Land degradation and soil loss threaten the livelihood of millions of people and future food security, with implications for water resources and the conservation of biodiversity. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/land_degradation.pdf. For access to the data see FAO: <http://lada.virtualcentre.org/>, World Soil Information (ISRIC): <http://www.isric.org/> and GLASOD project <http://www.isric.org/UK/About+ISRIC/Projects/Track+Record/GLASOD.htm>

28. **Fertilizer use efficiency [Data Portal*]**: This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at fertilizer use recovery in agriculture per crop unit. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the recovery of plant nutrients from mineral fertilizer application in crop husbandry (agriculture) for resource use efficiency. Production increases in the next three decades are to be no smaller in absolute terms than in the past three decades, although the growth rates will be significantly lower. Given scarcities of suitable agricultural land in several developing countries, there is no escape from the necessity for a good part of the required production increases to come by extracting more output from each ha cultivated. That is, agriculture will be becoming ever more intensive. This indicator shows the potential environmental pressure from inappropriate fertilizer application. Intensive fertilizer application is linked to nutrient losses that may lead to eutrophication of water bodies, soil acidification, and potential of contamination of water supply with nitrates. The actual environmental effects will depend on the adoption of nutrient losses reducing commensurate with soil conditions and crop yields under prevailing meteorological conditions. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/fertilizer_use_efficiency.pdf. For access to the data: FAO Statistical Databases. <http://faostat.fao.org/>, International Fertilizer Association. <http://www.fertilizer.org/> and FAO Land and Water Development Division. [FAO/AGL - Land and Water On-line documents](http://www.fao.org/)

29. **Fertilizer use, kilograms per hectare** is calculated by WRI by dividing the total fertilizer consumption, measured in kilograms of plant nutrient, by the total hectares of arable and permanent cropland. The measure of fertilizer consumption is an aggregate of nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) collects data on

² NSDS – see VII Annex on Institutional Processes, i.e. NSDS

fertilizer use through surveys distributed to participating governments. In addition, the Ad Hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Statistics works to improve geographic coverage of the data. Hectares of arable and permanent cropland are determined through a variety of means, including self-reporting from governments and FAO estimation methods. Data has been imported into the profiles from World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2000 have been taken from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr2_2003.pdf

30. **Use of Agricultural Pesticides [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at the use of pesticides per unit of agricultural land area. The challenge for agriculture is to increase food production in a sustainable way. One important aspect of this challenge is the use of agricultural pesticides which add persistent organic chemicals to ecosystems. Pesticides can be persistent, mobile, and toxic in soil, water, and air; and can have impact on humans and wildlife through the food chain. They tend to accumulate in the soil and in biota, and residues may reach surface and groundwater through leaching. Humans can be exposed to pesticides through food. Exaggerated use may result from government subsidies and/or failure of pesticide users to internalize health-related About the indicator:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/agricultural_pesticides.pdf. For access to the data: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). <http://www.fao.org/>, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). <http://www.oecd.org/>, European Union Eurostat. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/> and Landell-Mills. <http://www.landell-mills.com/>.

31. **Pesticide use, kilograms per hectare** is calculated by WRI by dividing the total pesticide consumption, measured in kilograms of active ingredients, by the total hectares of arable and permanent cropland. Pesticides are organized into eight categories, the sum of which is used to determine total pesticide consumption. The eight categories are: insecticides, mineral oils, herbicides, fungicides and bactericides, seed treatment - fungicides, seed treatment - insecticides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides. FAO originally collected data for individual pesticides three decades ago through administering the Pesticides Consumption Annual Questionnaire to participating governments. Following poor response from the questionnaire, FAO, in cooperation with the Commission of the European Union, simplified the survey to include only major groupings of pesticides. The current database contains the results of these more recent surveys. Data has been imported into the profiles from World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2000 have been taken from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr2_2003.pdf

32. **Area under organic farming [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at organic farming to total utilised agricultural area. This indicator shows the importance of organic farming at global, regional and national levels. A move towards organic farming has a positive impact on sustainable development, as it contributes to reducing environmental loading on soil and water resources and pressure on biodiversity. The reduction of use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals, combined with enhanced management of natural resources not only improve the health of ecosystems but also foster the health of animals and people and increase income generation and communities self-reliance. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/organic_farming.pdf. For access to the data: Eurostat: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO): www.fao.org/organicag, International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM): www.ifoam.org and International Trade Centre (ITC): <http://www.intracen.org/dbms/organics/index.asp>

33. **Hectares under organic management** refers to number of hectares of land either fully converted to organic agriculture or in the process of conversion. **Percent of total agricultural land under organic management** shows the portion of agricultural land converted to organic or in the process of conversion. The percentages are calculated by IFOAM. The area of total agricultural land used in this calculation is not the same as that used by the FAO for total arable and permanent cropland, presented in the first column of this table. Definitions of organic agriculture vary between countries. According to the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labeling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods, 1999, "organic agriculture is holistic production management systems which promotes and enhances agroecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity... Organic production systems are based on specific and precise standards of production which aim at achieving optimal agro-ecosystems which are socially, ecologically and economically sustainable. Terms such as "biological" and "ecological" are also used in an effort to describe the organic system more clearly. Requirements for organically produced foods differ from those for other agricultural products in that production procedures are an intrinsic part of the identification and labeling of, and claim for, such products." Data for organic agriculture, collected by IFOAM, are based on a variety of collection methods, such as surveys, research and country experts. Data has been imported into the profiles from World Resources Institute at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/datatables/index.php?theme=8>. The values for the year 2003 have been taken from the following table: http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/data_tables/agr2_2003.pdf

34. **Proportion of land covered by forests [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at the area covered by the forest formations of a region/country over time. Forests serve multiple environmental, socio-economic, and cultural roles in many countries. They are among the most diverse and widespread ecosystems of the world. Forests provide many significant resources and functions including wood products and non-wood products, recreational opportunities, habitat for wildlife, conservation of biological diversity, water and soil, and play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle. They support employment and traditional uses, and biodiversity. There is general concern over human impact on forest health, and the natural processes of forest growth and regeneration. Combating deforestation to maintain the production of wood and non-wood products and to preserve soils, water, air and biological diversity is explicitly considered in Agenda 21. Primary forests are usually associated with high levels of biological diversity, particularly in tropical regions. The area of primary forest is an important indicator of the status of the forest ecosystem as a whole. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/land_area_forests.pdf. For access to the data: FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment Programme. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/ifa>, FAO's Statistical Databases. <http://faostat.fao.org>, International data provided by other institutions, for example World Resources Institute, are mostly based on the FAO Forest Resources Assessment information and data. <http://www.wri.org/>, The International Tropical Timber

Organization (ITTO). <http://www.itto.or.jp/>, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). <http://www.unep.org/>, United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/>

35. **Proportion of land damaged by forest defoliation [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at the percentage of trees on forest and other wooded land in the defoliation classes 'moderate', 'severe' and 'dead' to provide information on the state of forest defoliation at the global, regional and national levels. The Johannesburg plan of implementation states that "sustainable forest management of both natural and planted forests and for timber and non-timber products is essential to achieving sustainable development as well as a critical means to eradicate poverty, significantly reduce deforestation, halt the loss of forest biodiversity and land and resource degradation and improve food security and access to safe drinking water and affordable energy; in addition, it highlights the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity" About the indicator:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/defoliation.pdf. For access to the data: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>, <http://www.icp-forests.org>

36. **Area of forest under sustainable forest management [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at the area under sustainable forest management of a region/country over time. Forests serve multiple environmental, socio-economic, and cultural roles in many countries. They are among the most diverse and widespread ecosystems of the world. Forests provide many significant resources and functions including wood products and non-wood products, recreational opportunities, habitat for wildlife, conservation of biological diversity, water and soil, and play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle. They support employment and traditional uses, and biodiversity. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/sustainable_forest_management.pdf. For access to the data: The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). <http://www.itto.or.jp/>, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). <http://www.unep.org/>, The United Nations Forum on Forests. <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/>, The Convention on Biological Diversity. <http://www.cbd.int/>, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <http://www.fao.org>

D. Climate, Environment & Desertification

37. **WWF Ecological Footprint³**. The Ecological Footprint measures people's natural resource consumption. The footprint can be compared with nature's ability to renew these resources. A country's footprint is the total area required to produce the food and fibre that it consumes, absorb the waste from its energy consumption, and provide space for its infrastructure. People consume resources and ecological services from all over the world, so their footprint is the sum of these areas, wherever they are on the planet. Original 2002-dated data has now been updated by the 2006 WWF Footprint analysis: http://assets.panda.org/downloads/living_planet_report.pdf.

38. **The Kyoto Protocol:** Is an amendment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international treaty on global warming. Countries which ratify this protocol commit to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases", or engage in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases, which have been linked to global warming. The formal name of the proposed agreement, which reaffirms sections of the UNFCCC, is the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <http://unfccc.int/resource/convkp.html>

a. **Annex I:** The industrialized countries listed in this annex to the Convention sought to return their greenhouse-gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 as per Article 4.2 (a) and (b). They have also accepted emissions targets for the period 2008-12 as per Article 3 and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. They include the 24 original OECD members, the European Union, and 14 countries with economies in transition (Croatia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and Slovenia joined Annex 1 at COP3, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia replaced Czechoslovakia).

b. **Non Annex I:** Refers to countries that have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that are not included in Annex I of the Convention.

c. **Annex II:** The wealthy countries listed in this annex to the Convention have a special obligation to help developing countries with financial and technological resources. They include the 24 original OECD members plus the European Union.

d. **LDC:** The 48 Parties, classified as least developed countries (LDCs) by the United Nations, are given special consideration under the Convention on account of their limited capacity to respond to climate change and adapt to its adverse effects. Parties are urged to take full account of the special situation of LDCs when considering funding and technology-transfer activities.

e. **National Communication:** A document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to mitigate climate change. Many developed countries have now submitted their second national communication; many developing countries are in the process of submitting their first.

f. **Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report:** Annex I Parties to the Convention submit to the Secretariat national greenhouse gas inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. In addition, Annex I Parties provide inventory data in summary form in their national communications under the Convention. These inventories are subject to an annual technical review process.

g. **Clean Development Mechanism:** The clean development mechanism (CDM) defined in Article 12 provides for Annex I Parties to implement project activities that reduce emissions in non-Annex I Parties, in return for certified emission reductions (CERs). The CERs generated by such project activities can be used by Annex I Parties to help meet their emissions targets under the Kyoto Protocol. Article 12 also stresses that such projects are to assist the developing country host Parties in

³ Living Planet Report 2004, WWF, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre & the Global Footprint Network, Gland, Switzerland, 2004.

achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention. CDM project activities must have the approval of all Parties involved and this may be gained from designated national authorities. http://unfccc.int/kyoto_mechanisms/cdm/items/2718.php. Profiles indicate the National Emissions targets for Annex I Parties and also indicate which country has a CDM contact point. The profiles also show the current value for what is noted as % of total reduction target allowed through CDM. This last matter is important, especially in Europe where a maximum % of the countries' CO2 targets can be met using CDM.

39. **CO2 Country Total Emissions and CO2 Per Capita Emissions.** Carbon dioxide is an atmospheric gas that results from the combustion of organic matter where sufficient amount of oxygen is present. It is present in the Earth's atmosphere at a low concentration and acts as a greenhouse gas. <http://ghg.unfccc.int/> AND <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
40. **CFC Country Total Consumption.** CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) are a family of artificial chemical compounds. They were formerly used widely in industry, for example as refrigerants, propellants and cleaning solvents. Their use has been generally prohibited by the Montreal Protocol, because of fears of their possible destructive effects on the ozone layer. <http://ghg.unfccc.int/>
41. **Biological Diversity Convention.** The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was signed in 1992 at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro and ratified in 1993. The CBD is a comprehensive, binding agreement covering the use and conservation of biodiversity. It requires countries to develop and implement strategies for sustainable use and protection of biodiversity, and provides a forum for continuing international dialogue on biodiversity-related issues through the annual conferences of the parties (COPs). <http://www.biodiv.org/welcome.aspx>
42. **The Protocol on Biosafety.** It is a supplementary agreement of the CBD (See Biological Diversity Convention Below). The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. It establishes an advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory. The Protocol contains reference to a precautionary approach and reaffirms the precaution language in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Protocol also establishes a Biosafety Clearing-House to facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and to assist countries in the implementation of the Protocol. <http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/default.aspx>
43. **UN AARHUS Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.** The Aarhus Convention is a new kind of environmental agreement. It links environmental rights and human rights. It acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection. It focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context and it is forging a new process for public participation in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements. The Convention is not only an environmental agreement; it is also a Convention about government accountability, transparency and responsiveness. <http://www.uncece.org/env/pp/>
44. **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.** The international community has long recognized that desertification is a major economic, social and environmental problem of concern to many countries in all regions of the world. In 1977, the United Nations Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) adopted a Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD). Unfortunately, despite this and other efforts, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) concluded in 1991 that the problem of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas had intensified, although there were "local examples of success". As a result, the question of how to tackle desertification was still a major concern for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Conference supported a new, integrated approach to the problem, emphasizing action to promote sustainable development at the community level. <http://www.unccd.int/convention/menu.php>
45. **Land affected by desertification [Data Portal*].** This is a CSD NSDS indicator which looks at amount of land affected by desertification and its proportion of national territory. The indicator describes the extent and severity of desertification at the national level. It should be: (i) a measure of the state of the problem at any one time; (ii) an indication of the trend in the severity of the problem over time and success of response mechanisms; and (iii) a means of comparing the severity of the problem from one country to another. The indicator should be a mechanism for determining the importance of this issue at the national level. Trend data over time can indicate success of response mechanisms. For dryland areas, desertification is a central problem in sustainable development. While many dryland ecosystems have generally low levels of absolute productivity, maintenance of that productivity is critical to the present and future livelihood of many hundreds of millions of people. Combating desertification is the core of sustainable development for large areas of the world. Severe degradation is a major impediment to sustainable development; moderate or slight degradation is also a significant barrier. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/desertification.pdf. For access to the data: <http://lada.virtualcentre.org/pagedisplay/display.asp>, FAO Webpage on Desertification: <http://www.fao.org/desertification/default.asp?lang=en>, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. <http://www.unccd.ch>, United Nations Development Programme's Dryland Development Centre: <http://www.undp.org/drylands/> and World Soil Information (ISRIC): <http://www.isric.org/>.
46. **ClimateHealthLink** (under review): <http://www.who.int/heli/risks/climate/climatechange/en/index.html>

E. Sustainable Development & Production-Consumption Patterns

(see also Part VI Institutional Processes, Part N Decent Work, and MDG 6 on AIDS)

47. **Awareness raising and information campaigns focused on sust consumption; national recycling schemes and regulatory mechanisms for the protection of consumers, including sust consumption.** In 2002, three years after the UN Guidelines were

expanded to include new elements on Sustainable Consumption, UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) and Consumer International (CI) identified the need to conduct a global survey measuring progress of implementation of the sustainable consumption section of the Guidelines. Specifically, the research project was designed to discover whether governments were aware of the existence of the sustainable consumption section and to determine what governments had done to implement these elements in their national policy frameworks. The project was divided into two major segments: a globally-distributed questionnaire and follow-up interviews with more than ten governments. This report includes the results of the 53 surveys received to date. Of the 53 surveys, 20 were from OECD countries and 33 were from non-OECD countries. "TRACKING PROGRESS: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION POLICIES", Consumer International and UNEP-DTIE. <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/sustain/sc-net/TP-report-2004.pdf>

48. **Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.** This covenant describes the basic economic, social, and cultural rights of individuals and nations, including the right to:

- self-determination
- wages sufficient to support a minimum standard of living
- equal pay for equal work
- equal opportunity for advancement
- form trade unions
- strike
- paid or otherwise compensated maternity leave
- free primary education, and accessible education at all levels
- copyright, patent, and trademark protection for intellectual property

In addition, this convention forbids exploitation of children, and requires all nations to cooperate to end world hunger. Each nation which has ratified this covenant is required to submit annual reports on its progress in providing for these rights to the Secretary General, who is to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council.

<http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html#ESCR>

F. Poverty, Equity and Trade

(See also Part N Decent Work and Part O. Employment)

49. **Poverty Reduction Strategy (World Bank).** Describes a country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. PRSPs are prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>
50. **Export processing zones.** An EPZ is defined as a delimited geographical area or an export-oriented manufacturing or service enterprise located in any part of the country, which benefits from special investment-promotion incentives, including exemptions from customs duties and preferential treatment with respect to various fiscal and financial regulations. Certain countries join their efforts to create an attractive climate for investment, have included in the legislation concerning EPZs, provisions that make it possible for firms with EPZ status to operate outside the limits of the national labour laws. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/themes/epz/epz-db.pdf>
51. **Heavily Indebted & Poor Country Initiative (HIPC).** Is an agreement among official creditors to help the most heavily indebted countries to obtain debt relief. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/hipc.htm>
52. **% of GDP to debt services.** The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt (having a maturity of more than one year), interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund, calculated on the basis of data on GDP and total debt service from World Bank. 2004. World Development Indicators 2004. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
53. **% tariff and non tariff equivalents.** Aggregate measure of trade barriers facing developing countries. It measures monetary barriers (tariffs) as well as quotas and subsidies in manufactures, textiles, agricultural products and fuels, weighted by endogeneity corrected import volume. This indicator presents data for members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
54. **Poverty Rate.** Poverty, percentage of population below \$1 (PPP) per day consumption (World Bank). <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>
55. **Poverty & MDG indicators:** (Currently under review): HIV prevalence indicator. See AIDS-poverty link study: <http://medicine.plosjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-document&doi=10.1371/journal.pmed.0040314>.
56. **EarthTrends Poverty Resource country profile [Data Portal*].** Nature is, or can be, a route out of poverty. Ecosystems and the goods and services they provide are an important and under-valued aspect of the livelihoods of the poor. Three quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas, and are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation. But programs to reduce poverty often fail to account for the important link between environment and the livelihoods of the rural poor. As a consequence, the full potential of ecosystems as a wealth-creating asset for the poor -- not just a survival mechanism -- has yet to be effectively tapped. This resource explores the dimensions of human well-being through a combination of maps, datasets, resources, and short articles on the linkages between poverty and the environment. It is part of the [EarthTrends](http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/) environmental information collection at the [World Resources Institute](http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/). See for country profile: <http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/>

57. **Unemployment/Employment.** See Part O.

58. **UN Human Development Index.** The HDI measures the average achievements in a country in basic dimensions of human development: 1) A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; 2) Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight); 3) the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (with one-third weight); and 4) A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP USD). <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

59. **ILO-SES Labour Market Security Index⁴.** The Labour Market Security Index has been developed by the ILO Social and Economic Security Programme.

Labour market security arises from an environment in which there are opportunities for adequate income-earning activities. It takes account of the structure, levels, and expectations related to employment, because security arises from assumptions that opportunities will improve or remain satisfactory. The index works with Input, Process and Outcome indicators.

i) The input indicators verify the institutional commitment towards the provision of labour market security (e.g. ratification of the ILO convention 122 on Employment Policy), governmental commitments to full employment, existence of an unemployment social security scheme and legal banning of gender discrimination for recruitment.

ii) The process indicators show the commitment of governments, in practice, i.e. the existence of public employment services, level of public consumption per head of the working age population, average annual growth rate of GDP during the 90's and variation of annual GDP growth, as well as the gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP.

iii) The outcome indicators capture the results of national economic policy and performance with respect to the labour market, i.e. unemployment rate, ratio of male to female unemployment, average annual growth of employment between 1990 and 1999 and an estimation of the unpaid or partially paid jobs.

In the Profiles you will see where a country ranks (among 94 countries that have been evaluated so far) and one of the following key words:

- Pacesetter: These are the countries that have the highest scores in ensuring labour market security to their citizens.
- Pragmatist: These countries lack policy commitment, but they have a relatively good score on the outcomes.
- Conventional: These countries have policy commitment, but in practice, laws and codes are not reflected in the outcomes, which remain poor, but they have mechanisms showing government commitment.
- Much to be done: These countries have the lowest levels on achievement of the goals, both in terms of policy commitment and on the outcomes scores.

G. Women & Gender

(see also Part P disaggregated HIV prevalence; Decent Work, Employment and Employment Accountability)

60. **UNICEF Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births).** The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births. Social Watch, Annual Report 2004. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

61. **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.** The basic purpose of the Protocol is to prevent and combat trafficking, to protect and assist victims and to promote international cooperation. Victims and witnesses are also dealt with in the parent Convention, but the protection of, and assistance to, victims is specified as a core purpose of the Protocol in recognition of the acute needs of trafficking victims and the importance of victim assistance, both as an end in itself and as a means to support the investigation and prosecution of trafficking crimes. <http://www.unodc.org/>

62. **UN 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).** Adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly. It defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including: to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women; to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

63. **Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men) 1991/2001.** <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

64. **UN Gender related development index.** A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

65. **Gender disaggregated HIV prevalence** see Part P. and Rights based operational guide: http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources/PolicyGuidance/OperationGuidelines/gender_operational_guidelines.asp

H. Education & Science

(see also Part P AIDS and Part 111 HIV/AIDS Education cases)

⁴ Economic Security for a better world, ILO Socio Economic Program, Geneva, 2004.

66. **Illiteracy 15-24 years old UNESCO Database and World Bank Indicators 2000 (currently being updated).** <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

67. **Primary School Enrolment Ratio (NET 2000).** The number of students enrolled in the primary level of education of official school age for that level, as a percentage of the official school age population for that level. A high Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) denotes a high degree of participation of the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Certain difficulties arise when calculating the NER for countries where the net enrolment ratios should be of the order of 100%. Three cases can be mentioned:

1. when the reference date for entry to primary education does not coincide with the birthdays of all of the cohort eligible to enroll at this level of education.
2. when an important part of the population starts primary school earlier than the prescribed age and consequently finishes earlier as well.
3. when there is an increase in the entrance age to primary education with the durations unchanged.

N.B. Although the NER cannot exceed 100%, values up to 105% have been obtained and in these cases there are inconsistencies in the enrolment and/or population data.

<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

68. **% GDP to education.** <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

69. **% Government expenditure to education.** Includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and would need to be renewed the following year). It covers such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

70. **% GDP to R&D.** Current and capital expenditures (including overhead) on creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

71. **Information and Communication Technology Expenditure (% of GDP)** in 1992 World Bank Development Indicator. <http://www.socwatch.org.uk>

I. Indigenous

72. **ILO 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention.** It applies to tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community and peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent. It requires ratifying States to recognise the responsibility of Government to develop with the participation of the peoples concerned, co-ordinate and systematic action to protect the rights of these peoples and to guarantee respect for their integrity. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

73. **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (under review):** A non-binding text, the Declaration was adopted in 2007 sets out the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues. The Declaration emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations. It also prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples and promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them, and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=23794&Cr=indigenous&Cr1>

J. Chemicals & Asbestos

74. **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.** The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. POPs circulate globally and can cause damage wherever they travel. In implementing the Convention, Governments will take measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment. <http://www.pops.int/>

75. **PIC, Rotterdam Convention.** Toxic pesticides and other hazardous chemicals kill or seriously sicken thousands of people every year. They also poison the natural environment and damage many wild animal species. Governments started to address this problem in the 1980s by establishing a voluntary Prior Informed Consent procedure. PIC required exporters trading in a list of hazardous substances to obtain the prior informed consent of importers before proceeding with the trade. In 1998, governments decided to strengthen the procedure by adopting the Rotterdam Convention, which makes PIC legally binding. The Convention establishes a first line of defense by giving importing countries the tools and information they need to identify potential hazards and exclude chemicals they cannot manage safely. If a country agrees to import chemicals, the Convention promotes their safe use through labeling standards, technical assistance, and other forms of support. It also ensures that exporters comply with the requirements. The Rotterdam Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004. URL: <http://www.pic.int/>

76. **The BASEL Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal:** The Convention is the response of the international community to the problems caused by the annual world-wide production of 400

million tones of wastes which are hazardous to people or the environment because they are toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, eco-toxic, or infectious. Its purpose is to control and reduce transboundary movements of specified wastes, minimize the generation of hazardous wastes and assist developing countries in the environmentally sound management of such wastes. The Convention makes special reference to the Parties' responsibilities with respect to the protection and the preservation of the marine environment in the context of the Convention. <http://www.basel.int/>

77. **UN Chemical Labels /Workplace Data Sheets.** The Rio92 Environment Summit kicked off a process for countries to establish global harmonization in chemical classifications and labeling. A new Globally Harmonized System (GHS) has now been adopted and is overseen by the UN Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC). Now it is up to individual countries to adopt it but none has yet done so. <http://www.unece.org/press/pr2002/02trans07e.htm>

78. **eChemPortal database access for each country [Data Portal*] _**Development of a global portal to information on chemical substances (eChemPortal) initiated by the OECD in 2004. Currently, links that will appear in the profiles permit the reader to click within any country profile to access the following databases: CHRIP (Japan's Information on Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of Existing Chemical Substances in the Chemical Risk information platform), OECD HPV Database with screening information, European chemical substances, HPVIS (US Environment Protection Agency and INCHEP (IPCS)). The portal foresees allowing the user to search the public ally accessible data via standardized query forms (e.g., search by chemical name, toxicity and other factors: http://www.oecd.org/documentprint/0,3455,en_2649_37465_35211849_1_1_1_37465,00.html)

79. **ILO lex and chemical data portals (under review).**

80. **Asbestos Ban :** In 2005 the international trade union movement and others declared a world-wide ban on all forms of asbestos. See: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl_7b.EN.pdf. The country profiles track which countries have so far banned the product. Asbestos is a general term applied to certain fibrous minerals long popular for their thermal resistance, tensile strength, and acoustic insulation. Asbestos minerals are divided into two large groups: serpentine and amphibole. There is only one type of asbestos derived from serpentine minerals, chrysotile, also known as white asbestos. Amphibole minerals include five asbestos species: amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite. Two of these are the most commercially valuable forms: amosite, or brown asbestos, and crocidolite, or blue asbestos. The other amphibole minerals are of little commercial importance. An immediate international ban on the mining and use of asbestos is considered necessary because the risks cannot be controlled by technology or by regulation of work practices. The strictest occupational exposure limits in the world for chrysotile asbestos (0.1 f/cc) are estimated to be associated with lifetime risks of 5/1,000 for lung cancer and 2/1,000 for asbestosis. <http://www.ibas.btinternet.co.uk/>. The country profiles indicate which countries have already or are expected to ban asbestos. For Feb 2006 progress report on the campaign, see http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl_7c.EN.pdf

81. **Estimated Fatalities due to the use of asbestos:** As a rule of thumb the annual production and use of around 170 tons of asbestos will cause 1 mesothelioma fatality and 1-2 (UK, figures propose 1.6) lung cancers some thirty or more years later. 2.6 fatalities per 170 tons in the whole world for an estimated production of more than 5 million tons of asbestos some 30 years ago means: $2.6 * 5,1\text{million}/170 = 30\,000 * 2.6 = 78\,000$. In addition we have other than lung cancers causing fatalities and deaths caused by asbestosis, which brings the present world figure to around 100 000. It could be even higher but as in many developing countries the expected length of life is much shorter and the number of cancers is smaller. People die from other causes before the cancer develops. For the country figures we use this 170 tons and 2.6 deaths. We have divided the amount of asbestos produced/used by the 170 and multiply by 2.6. (This calculation is currently being performed anew, with the updating of the original data sources in 2006). Present use of asbestos is a bit more than 2 million tons so in thirty years the figures are lower. Also, presently chrysotile use is prevalent while 30 years ago also crocidolite was extensively used which will affect future figures.

82. **WHO/ILO Asbestos Country Profiling:** In August 2007 the ILO and the WHO reconfirmed their commitment to work with trade unions and other actors towards the elimination of asbestos related disease and have set in motion a country profiling process to keep track of progress: [Outline for the Development of National Programmes for Elimination of Asbestos-Related Diseases](#). This will aim to give effect to the [ILO 2006 Resolution on Asbestos](#) adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2006 and to the [WHO position paper on elimination of asbestos related diseases](#). The document is intended to assist countries in establishing their national programs for the elimination of asbestos-related diseases (NPEAD). It is a tool for increasing policy coherence for reducing and finally phasing out the use of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/oshworld/news/ash-outline.htm>. The NPEAD national profiles will contain: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/health/outline_npead.pdf

83. **Asbestos Exports, Imports and Production Asbestos,** Statistics on Imports, Exports & Production: In the case of the general trade system, export and import flows come from: (1) The free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones; (2) Premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones. There are three types of exports: (a) Domestic goods originating in the free circulation area or in industrial free zones; (b) Domestic goods comprised of compensating products after inward processing; (c) Foreign goods in the same state as previously imported. In the case of the special trade system under the relaxed definition, the export flows come only from the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones. There are three types of exports: (a) Domestic goods originating in the free circulation area or industrial free zones; (b) Domestic goods comprised of compensating products after inward processing; (c) Foreign goods in the same state as previously imported. There are two possible destinations: (1) The rest of the world; (2) Premises for customs warehousing or commercial free

zones. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/comtrade/mr/daCommoditiesResults.aspx?px=H2&cc=2524> In the case of the production, data comes from: http://www.iioeh.com/pfds/1001_Tossavainen.pdf.

K. Occupational & Public Health Environments & Services

84. **% population with access to essential drugs.** The estimated percentage of the population for whom a minimum of 20 of the most essential drugs—those that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population—are continuously and affordably available at public or private health facilities or drug outlets within one hour's travel from home. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

85. **Health Expenditure, public.** Current and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations) and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Together with private health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/>

86. **Workplace Accident Fatality Estimate.** ILO fatality estimates are provided as an indicator of the sustainability of workplaces, especially with regard to occupational accident. ILO Estimate is provided for each 100,000 workers. <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>

87. **28 April International Commemoration Day (ICD) for Dead and Injured Workers:** The profiles record the countries that have adopted 28 April as a national observance day to give tribute to the millions of workers who die, become injured, or fall ill each year due to unsafe, unhealthy, or unsustainable work and workplaces. The ICD is rooted in the Canadian labour movement, whose actions led to the first national recognition of 28 April by any government as Canada adopted the "Day of Mourning" Bill C-223 in 1989. In that same year, the AFL-CIO in the United States also adopted 28 April as the national day for workers in that country to observe. 28 April became an "international day" in 1996 at the United Nations in New York, when a Global Union delegation lit a Commemorative Candle and Incense for workers who are killed or become ill because of their work, as well as to promote Decent Work and Sustainable Workplaces. Inspired by events surrounding the 1993 Kader toy factory fire they chose the occasion of a special "Day of the Workplace" organised by the then International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in New York to inaugurate this tradition. 2005 saw the beginning of a process to have the 28 April eventually adopted by the UN General Assembly. See http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl_1b.EN.pdf (2007 global report) or http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl28Apr08Summary_H_5c1.EN.pdf (2008 global report).

88. **ILO-OHS 2001 Management System 2001:** (see also section on ILO Conventions and Instruments) The ILO Guidelines outline the integration of OSH with other management systems and state that OSH should be an integral part of business management. Flexible arrangements are required depending on the size and type of operation. Ensuring good OSH performance is more important than formality of integration. The guidelines emphasize that OSH should be a line management responsibility at the organization. ILO-OSH is an international model, compatible with other management system standards and guides. It is not legally binding and not intended to replace national laws, regulations and accepted standards. It reflects ILO values such as tripartism and relevant international standards including the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) and the Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161). Its application does not require certification, but it does not exclude certification as a means of recognition of good practice if this is the wish of the country implementing the Guidelines. More information in the next version of the Profiles.

89. **ILO-2006 OHS Country Profiles 28April** a concise form data on selected countries showing their current status in occupational safety and health using selected ILO Safe Work indicators. It provides an idea of the global situation on occupational safety and health, how it can vary by country and what high standards can be achieved. It is intended to be a baseline reference to which a country can compare its progress. Each profile consists of data on the one hand concerning ratifications of ILO Conventions and Protocols related to occupational safety and health, as well as other legal and institutional indicators of how occupational safety and health is provided for. There is also data showing absenteeism rates, accidents and deaths related to work: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/worldday/products06/report06_profiles_en.pdf

90. **Country Environmental Burden of Disease:** The WHO provides country data on the burden of disease that is preventable through healthier environments. These estimates provide the stepping stone for informed policy making in disease prevention. The country profiles provide an overview of summary information on selected parameters that describe the environmental health situation of a country, as well as a preliminary estimate of health impacts caused by environmental risks. Such preliminary estimates can be used as an input to more refined estimates of a country's health impacts. These country estimates are a milestone in a first step to assisting national decision-makers in the sectors of health and environment to set priorities for preventive action. The first step is to quantify burden, and now the second step is for countries to select the appropriate interventions. http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/countryprofiles/en/index.html

91. **Public Health Country Cancer profiles:** Number of people who died from cancer in any country, and how it compared with the other main causes of death (communicable diseases, cardiovascular disease, and injuries). The latest figures are provided on the incidence of major types of cancer segregated by male and female, with more specific information on the major type of cancer affecting any particular country. The site also provides links to more extensive sources of information on cancer. 2007 News of the WHO Website comes right after the release of *Occupational Cancer/Zero Cancer: a union guide to prevention* by the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) to reveal a worldwide epidemic of occupational cancer that has become the number one work-related cause of death, making up almost one-third of all work-related deaths See www.imfmetal.org/cancer. Cancers of occupational origin make up approximately 13% of all cancers.

http://www.who.int/ncd_surveillance/infobase/web/InfoBasePolicyMaker/Reports/cancer.aspx

92. **Social Determinant of Health:** (under review) http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/.

93. **WHO Country Profiles** contain WHO's basic information for each country and its regions: main contact points, country cooperation strategy, health briefs, disease outbreaks, emergencies, mortality and burden of disease, total population, national incomes and personal or GDP expenditure on health, health financing, health workforce, life & death expectancy, HIV prevalence & epidemiological fact sheet, Malaria & TB prevalence, health services coverage, chronic diseases, nourishment, access to water & sanitation, alcohol and tobacco consumption and health statistics. <http://www.who.int/countries/en/>. See also under HIV/AIDS for HIV prevalence and statistics.

94. **National Health Related Websites:** WHO links to national health-related websites are available through most of our health related profiles: http://www.who.int/whois/database/national_sites/index.cfm

95. **Percentage of Population with Access to Primary Health Care Facilities [Data Target Portal*]:** this is a NSDS indicator without available data yet but which remains a target (see II.b.). Accessibility of health services, going beyond just physical access, and including economic, social and cultural accessibility and acceptability, is of fundamental significance to reflect on health system progress, equity and sustainable development. It should, however, be supplemented by indicators of utilization of services, or actual coverage, and quality of care. In addition, accessibility is an instrumental goal, a means to an end, to achieving the final intrinsic goals of the system. The more accessible a system is, the more people should utilize it to improve their health. About the indicator: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/health/primary_health_care.pdf

96. **Country Profile Population Health and Wellbeing [Data Portal*]:** This is a EarthTrends Country Profile produced by the WRI Institute, along with maps and database searches on a broad range of related information for each country: <http://earthtrends.wri.org/>.

97. **Basic Occupational Health Services (BOHS):** (under review) are an essential served for the protection of people's health at work, health well-being and work ability, as well as for the prevention of ill-health and accidents. The BOHS provide services by using scientifically sound and socially acceptable occupational health methods through primary health care approaches; http://www.who.int/occupational_health/publications/bohsbooklet/en/index.html

98. **ILO/WHO Health Services HIV/AIDS Guidelines & ILO Guidelines for labour inspectors** (see part P for HIV/AIDS).

L. Human & Trade Union Rights

99. **UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.** This covenant details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. Among the rights of nations are:

- the right to self determination
- the right to own, trade, and dispose of their property freely, and not be deprived of their means of subsistence
- Among the rights of individuals are:
 - the right to legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity
 - the right to life
 - the right to liberty and freedom of movement
 - the right to equality before the law
 - the right to presumption of innocence til proven guilty
 - the right to appeal a conviction
 - the right to be recognized as a person before the law
 - the right to privacy and protection of that privacy by law
 - freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
 - freedom of opinion and expression
 - freedom of assembly and association

The covenant forbids torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, slavery or involuntary servitude, arbitrary arrest and detention, and debtor's prisons. It forbids propaganda advocating either war or hatred based on race, religion, national origin, or language.

It provides for the right of people to choose freely whom they will marry and to found a family, and requires that the duties and obligations of marriage and family be shared equally between partners. It guarantees the rights of children and prohibits discrimination based on race, sex, color, national origin, or language.

It also restricts the death penalty to the most serious of crimes, guarantees condemned people the right to appeal for commutation to a lesser penalty, and forbids the death penalty entirely for people under 18 years of age.

The covenant permits governments to temporarily suspend some of these rights in cases of civil emergency only, and lists those rights which cannot be suspended for any reason. It also establishes the UN Human Rights Commission.

After almost two decades of negotiations and rewriting, the text of the Universal Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was agreed upon in 1966. In 1976, after being ratified by the required 35 states, it became international law.

<http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html#ESCR>

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. This is an expression of commitment by governments, employers' and workers' organizations to uphold basic human values - values that are vital to our social and economic lives. The Declaration covers four areas: Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining (enshrined in ILO Convention 98); the elimination of forced and compulsory labour (enshrined in Conventions 29 and 105), the abolition of child labour (enshrined in Conventions 138 and 182), and the elimination of discrimination in the workplace (enshrined in Conventions 100 and 111). All ILO member countries (which include most countries in the world) are bound by the principles articulated in this Declaration. Therefore,

countries are mostly called upon to implement what they have already agreed to. See:

<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.INDEXPAGE>

UN General Assembly Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: - under review (see also ILO Part P for Coce of Practice on HIV/AIDS Part <http://www.un.org/ga/aids/coverage/FinalDeclarationHIV/AIDS.html>)

101. **ILO SES Representation Security Index**⁵. The Representation Security Index has been developed by the ILO Social and Economic Security Programme. Representation security is about workers having voice. This is considered essential, in that having voice is the optimal way of advancing and defending our interests. But it is also a substantive need in its own right, since having voice is intrinsic to defining one's identity as a human being. Voice is required for many purposes in the sphere of work, the most notable being to negotiate over wages and benefits and working practices (including Health & Safety), for information-gathering, and for evaluating the impact of work practices or policies at the workplace level over a broad range of issues. Voice is essential at all levels of social policy, from design to implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The index focuses on standard aspects of freedom of association. It is made by analyzing a combination of:

- i) input indicators that verify the ratification of ILO Conventions 87 (Freedom of Association and Right to Organise) and Convention 98 (Rights to Organise and Collective Bargaining) and capture whether or not trade unions are allowed to organize;
- ii) process indicators that capture mechanisms for strengthening voice and verify if a tripartite body exists to deal with labour and social policies. They also verify whether or not a country's legislature permits organizations to promote workers' interests and assess the percentage of workers covered by collective agreements. Employment rates are also captured; and
- iii) outcome indicators that include the results of policies as measured by unionization rates and verify their rate of change during the 1990s. The index also incorporates data from the Civil Liberties Index (as developed by Freedom House).

In the Profiles you will see where a country Ranks (among 99 countries that have been evaluated so far). Then, you will see the one of the following key words:

- Pacesetter: These are the countries that have the highest scores in ensuring Voice and representation to their citizens.
- Pragmatist: These countries lack policy commitment, but they have a relatively good score on the outcomes.
- Conventional: These countries have policy commitment, but in practice, laws and codes are not reflected in the outcomes, which remain poor, but they have mechanisms showing government commitment.
- Much to be done: These countries have the lowest levels on achievement of the goals, both in terms of policy commitment and on the outcomes scores.

102. **Trade unions rights violation.** The survey of trade union rights, published annually by the ITUC, produces a catalogue of severe abuses of fundamental workers' rights, documenting the toll trade unionists murdered, arrested, incarcerated, dismissed or otherwise intimidated or restricted while exercising their fundamental rights. Painting a country by country account of trade union rights violations across the world <http://www.icftu.org/survey/>.

103. **Freedom House Index:** The Freedom in the World survey provides an annual evaluation of the state of global freedom as experienced by individuals. Freedom is the opportunity to act spontaneously in a variety of fields outside the control of the government and other centers of potential domination. Freedom House measures freedom according to two broad categories: political rights and civil liberties. Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including through the right to vote, compete for public office, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The methodology of the survey established basic standards that are derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These standards apply to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development.

The survey includes both analytical reports and numerical ratings for 192 countries and 18 select territories. Each country and territory is assigned a numerical rating, which is calculated based on the methodology described below, on a scale of 1 to 7. A rating of 1 indicates the highest degree of freedom and 7 the least amount of freedom. The survey findings are reached after a multi-layered process of analysis and evaluation by a team of regional experts and scholars. Although there is an element of subjectivity inherent in the survey findings, the ratings process emphasizes intellectual rigor and balanced and unbiased judgments.

The survey does not rate governments or government performance per se, but rather the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals. Freedoms can be affected by state actions, as well as by non-state actors, including terrorists and other armed groups. Thus, the survey ratings generally reflect the interplay of a variety of actors, both governmental and nongovernmental. Freedom House, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/index.htm>

104. **Unionization Rate and Collective Agreement Coverage (currently under review):**

OECD Countries:

Trade union density rates (TUD) are based on surveys, wherever possible. Where such data were not available, union membership in European Union countries, Norway and Switzerland was calculated using administrative data adjusted for non-active and self-employed members by Prof. Jelle Visser, University of Amsterdam, along the model used in Ebbinghaus and Visser (2000) and divided by the corresponding total number of wage and salary earners taken from OECD Labour Force Statistics.

⁵ Economic Security for a better world, ILO Socio Economic Program, Geneva, 2004.

Collective bargaining coverage rates (CBC) were taken or estimated from several sources: where possible from labour force surveys, but also from EIRO (2002), European Commission (2003b) and direct submissions by OECD governments. Wherever possible, coverage rates were adjusted for employees (particularly in the public sector) who do not have the right to bargain. For more detailed information on the sources of coverage rates in the 1980s and 1990s, see the 1994 and 1997 editions of the OECD Employment Outlook. 2004 OECD Employment Outlook. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/3/34846881.pdf>

Other Countries:

The data are the official national statistics taken mainly from national publications, but in a few cases other sources have been used. This is indicated in the tables and in the notes that follow. The figures have not been adjusted in any way, but are as shown in the publications.

For a number of reasons, the data may not be directly comparable between countries.

For some countries, the data are drawn from the official reports of trade unions submitted in accordance with laws or regulations to the competent authority, such as a certification officer or registrar. In these cases, the trade unions actually providing reports may vary from year to year. Non-affiliated and non-registered trade unions may not report at all. In other countries, data are collected through household labour force surveys or surveys of establishments (employers). The coverage of the data derived from the different sources varies: the data may cover different sizes of establishments (establishment surveys often exclude small establishments), different groups of workers (all persons in employment, paid employees only, etc.), different sectors or economic activities, and so on. Some trade union figures may include not just employed persons, but also retired workers, persons who are not economically active and unemployed persons.

Union membership data are subject to reporting errors, whatever the source. In household surveys, both sampling and non-sampling errors may occur, such as inaccurate proxy answers. Many unions have difficulty in keeping accurate and up-to-date records of their membership, and therefore reports by unions are subject to inaccuracies. Members who have left the union or who have died may not be deleted from the records for some time, and those joining another union may be counted in each for a certain period.

The rates of trade union membership ("union density") are a measure of those who belong to unions as a percentage of those eligible to join. In some countries, these rates are calculated as the ratio of union members to the total number of paid employees.

However, as noted above, the coverage of the union membership may be broader or narrower, depending on the inclusion of the self-employed, or retired workers, etc. or the unemployed, or the exclusion of certain groups. The rates shown are those calculated by the countries themselves, where available; for some countries, the ILO Bureau of Statistics has calculated the rates using as denominator the total number of paid employees as published in the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP Data for 47 countries taken mainly from national statistical publications
November 2008 ILO Bureau of Statistics (unpublished)

Child Labour

105. **Use of child labour**, ILO Laborsta (currently under review), <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>

106. **% Child Labour (10-14 years)**, Economically Active Population – 10 to 14 years. ILO Laborstat (currently under review), <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>

M. Local Authorities

107. **WB Regulatory Fmwk for Subnat. Borrow & Controls (DOMESTIC & FOREIGN)**: The regulatory framework ensures prudent borrowing behavior of sub-national governments, limits the moral hazard problem, and creates confidence among the lenders. The arrangements vary widely across countries, but the dataset provides some useful perspectives on the regulation. Categories for sub-national borrowing controls: a) Market Discipline; b) Cooperative Control; c) Rule based control d) Borrowing Prohibited and e) Administrative Control <http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/decentralization/qualitativeindicators.htm>

108. **UN Habitat Best practices**. This searchable database contains over 2150 proven solutions from more than 140 countries to the common social, economic and environmental problems of an urbanizing world. It demonstrates the practical ways in which public, private and civil society sectors are working together to improve governance, eradicate poverty, provide access to shelter, land and basic services, protect the environment and support economic development. In this version of the profiles we have included only those practices related to Housing and Water & Sanitation. <http://www.bestpractices.org/database/>

109. **ICLEI member (currently under review)**, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability was founded in 1990 by local governments at the United Nations Headquarters in New York as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI). ICLEI is a democratically governed membership association of cities, towns, counties, metropolitan governments, and local government associations. <http://www3.iclei.org/member.htm>

N. Employer Accountability, Decent Work & Workplaces

110. **ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy**. The MNE Declaration seeks to encourage the positive contribution multinational enterprises make to economic and social progress and to minimize and resolve the difficulties to which their various operations may give rise. It takes into account principles such as employment promotion, equality of opportunity and treatment, security of employment, training, wages, benefits and conditions of work,

minimum age, child labor, safety and health, freedom of association and the right to organize, collective bargaining, consultation, examination of grievances and settlement of industrial disputes. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/norm/sources/mne.htm>

111. **OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises**, (currently under review) The Guidelines are recommendations for good corporate behaviour primarily addressed to enterprises in those countries that adhere to them. These include the 30 OECD countries, plus Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia. Governments must meet their responsibilities over, for example, setting up a functioning and effective National Contact Point, and must work constructively with trade unions. The guidelines chapters cover the following aspects: employment and industrial relations, environments, combating bribery, consumer interests, science & technology, competition and taxation. See TUAC Users' Guide: <http://www.tuac.org/News/default.htm#2>

112. **OECD Corporate Governance Principles**. The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance provide specific guidance for policymakers, regulators and market participants in improving the legal, institutional and regulatory framework that underpins corporate governance, with a focus on publicly traded companies. They also provide practical suggestions for stock exchanges, investors, corporations and other parties that have a role in the process of developing good corporate governance. The Principles cover six key areas of corporate governance – ensuring the basis for an effective corporate governance framework; the rights of shareholders; the equitable treatment of shareholders; the role of stakeholders in corporate governance; disclosure and transparency; and the responsibilities of the board. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/32/33647763.pdf>

113. **ILO Sustainable Enterprise Development Resolution (currently under review)**: In 2007 adopted a resolution for the promotion of sustainable enterprises. An environment conducive to the creation and growth or transformation of enterprises on a sustainable basis combines the quest for profit with the need for development that respects human dignity, environmental sustainability and decent work. An enabling environment would constitute such factors as good governance, sound and stable macroeconomic policies, good management of the economy, political stability, and the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture. The role of the governments, employers' and workers' organizations is emphasized. http://www.ilo.org/oldwww/news/2007/sustainable_enterprise.htm.

114. **Earth Trends Economics, Business, and the Environment Country Profiles [Data Portal*]**: The country profiles present environmental information about key variables for each topic area. View the charts and graphs to find the vital statistics you need for over 220 countries. To view country information: http://earthtrends.wri.org/country_profiles/index.php?theme=5.

115. **ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP) –Annex VII on Institutional Processes.**

116. **Decent Work Indicators (see also Section on Employment Transition)**: ILO Decent work relates to employment that reduces poverty, meets social and equality goals and incorporates jobs with adequate pay, social security and involve safe work. See <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/decent.htm>. Decent work involves the following indicators (gender & youth subsumed in each, which are also currently under review for Profiling):

- **Work & Employment Rights and Freedoms** (currently under review: portal not yet available)
- **Employment Opportunities (10 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b1.EN.pdf
- **Unacceptable Work (2 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b2.EN.pdf
- **Hours of Work (6 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issue is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b3.EN.pdf
- **Adequate Earnings & Productive Work (7 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b4.EN.pdf
- **Stability and Security of Work (2 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b5.EN.pdf
- **Fair Treatment at Work (2 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b6.EN.pdf
- **Safe Work (3 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b7.EN.pdf
- **Social Protection (8 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b8.EN.pdf
- **Social Dialogue & Participation (6 sub-indicators) [Data Portal*]**: A summary and description of this indicator, sub-indicators and related date issues is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3b9.EN.pdf

117. **HIV/AIDS: employer accountability, Decent Work and Workplaces (under reviews)**: See Part P for the *ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work* (2001). Re: on Stability and security of work, mandatory HIV testing or HIV-related discrimination or dismissal issues; Social protection and workers' health; Workplace policies and programmes for HIV prevention, care and the protection of rights; Social dialogue and participation, i.e. ILO constituent capacity to put in place workplace policies and programmes based on the ILO Code of practice....

118. **Workplace Indicators & checklists** - currently under review for Profiling. (See also "Workplace Assessment" in VI., Annex: Institutional Processes

A. Sustainable Development & Workplace security issues

- a) Workplace Sustainable Development checklist

English: http://old.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpB_2a.EN.pdf

b) Wkpl Chklist: Workplace Checker – TCO-D.Unit Sweden
"Workplace Assessment" web site English: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpB_1c.EN.pdf

B. Worker perception of selected problems and perceived solutions

C. Agreement(s) with employers or others. (see Introduction – Agreement/Partnership profiling)

D. Occupational environment: sickness, injury, fatality and health and well-being

a) Wkpl Chklist: *Asbestos* chklist - Denmark

English: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpB_2b.EN.pdf

b) ILOAIDS – Action on *HIV/AIDS* in the Workplace (English):

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/steps/step-5.htm>. c) *ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work* (2001): http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/code/languages/hiv_a4_e.pdf; Implementing the ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work: an education and training manual.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/manualen.htm>; A workplace policy: what it should cover and ten steps to implementation: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/wp_10%20steps_en.pdf; long version): <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/examples/workcover.pdf>; A workplace policy and programme on HIV/AIDS: how to get started: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/fs1poen.pdf>; List of guidelines and training materials may be found at this link -<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/guidelinestraining.htm> (see in particular:

- handbook for labour inspectors
- handbook for SMEs
- guidelines for labour judges
- guidelines on addressing HIV/AIDS in the workplace through employment and labour law
- guidelines for transport sector, for construction sector
- guidelines for workplace TB control

c) Wkpl Chklist: *Women OHS* check list

"Workplace Assessment" web site (under review)

E. Target-setting, monitoring, reporting, evaluating, following up

F. Programmes for prevention, treatment and care

G. Skills, training, awareness

H. Counseling & testing

I. Discriminatory practices

J. Enterprise integration with community programmes.

K. Decent Work (see above)

a) Wkpl Chklist: *ILO Decent Work self-assessment* check list

"Workplace Assessment" web site English: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpB_1d.EN.pdf.

119. **Multinational Enterprise Activities:** Company list was last updated in 2008 A body of information about more than 550 of the largest global enterprises and the agreements they have signed is now being reported in relevant country profiles where these companies are based or where they have subsidiaries (see 2006 report http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpQ_11.EN.pdf). Company profile reports are not produced in a standardized way as are country profiles but information is reported within relevant country profiles or as specific company reports, as the need arises. Company activity relative to the following are maintained.:

a) *Framework Agreements:* (currently under review) XX number agreements made with selected Global Union Federations (GUFs), sometimes referred to as a form of international collective agreement that are concerned with social and governance aspects of sustainable development, including worker and trade union rights. Framework Agreements between a corporation and union federation reinforce local practices and ensure consistency with internationally agreed standards on freedom of association and collective bargaining. They also provide a good illustration that industrial relations mechanisms can introduce other issues such as environment and human rights issues into company and trade union engagement processes. Global Framework Agreements have therefore become another, emerging form of formal engagement between unions and companies that, while focussing on labour rights, may also include environmental provisions, human rights provisions and corruption provisions promoted under the UN Global Compact.

b) *Business For Social Responsibility:* <http://www.bsr.org>

a) *Dow Jones Industrial Index:* http://www.sustainability-indexes.com/html/djsi_world/members.html

b) *Ethical Trading Initiative:* <http://www.ethicaltrade.org/>

c) *UN Global Compact* <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Portal/Default.asp>

d) *Global Fortune 500 Company 2007:* http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/global500/2006/full_list/

e) *Global Reporting Initiative* currently under review): <http://www.globalreporting.org/>

f) *International Organisation of Employers* currently under review): <http://www.ioe-emp.org/>

g) *International Standardisation Organisation* currently under review): <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOonline.frontpage>

h) *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprise* (see above):

i) *SA8000:* http://www.bsddlobal.com/tools/systems_sa.asp

j) *TCO Label:* <http://www.tcodevelopment.com/pls/nvp/Document.ShowClean?CID=776&MID=578>

Trade Union TCO SCP Label currently under review) http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_02Ae.EN.pdf

k) *Verite:* <http://www.verite.org/network/main.html>

l) *World Business for Sustainable Development (WBCSD):*

<http://www.wbcscd.ch/templates/TemplateWBCSD4/layout.asp?type=p&MenuId=MzM5&doOpen=1&ClickMenu=LeftMenu>

Specific issue company profiles have also been produced:

a) *Arcelor Mittal* 28 April Company profile http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_9c.EN.pdf

b) Xxx currently under review) 28 April Company profile

c) *Brazil Chemical Industry* http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_02Ab.EN.pdf

d) *Swedish Trucking Industry* http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_02Ad.EN.pdf

e) *HIV/AIDS and Swedish Companies* http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_02Ae2.EN.pdf

f) *Gold Peak Industries* (Chinese cadmium) http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_9d.EN.pdf

O. Employment Transition & Human Development

See also Section on Employer Accountability, i.e. Decent Work.

120. **ILO C122, Employment Policy Convention.** See above, ILO Conventions.

121. **Elements towards an employment transition strategy.** As this question is still underdeveloped, the indicator "Has Elements towards an employment transition strategy?" is basically posed as a question that needs to be answered by every country.

122. **Yearly Labour Statistics and National Sources [Data Portal*]:** *The Bureau of Statistics (INTEGRATION/STAT)* The International Labour Organization (ILO) has several statistics databases as tools for information and analysis on a variety of specific themes relating to *decent work* for contributing to the development of international standards and guidelines and to improve the measurement of labour issues for international comparability. The ILO has also encouraged the improvement of national statistical systems, especially for agencies responsible for labour issues, and other international statistics offices in order to achieve decent work, worldwide. This portal includes a site index regarding important features of labour statistics: from a contact list for statistical information on Labour Conventions, Recommendations, Resolutions, and Guidelines, on critical meetings and analysis about methodology. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/index.htm>

123. **ILO Employment Global/Country/Regional Databases [Data Portal*]:** This portal brings forward various listings related to employment that can be selected for different countries and regions. Are included: consumer price indexes; economically active population; Employment (general); Employment (paid); Underemployment; Unemployment; Gender; Hours of work; Labour cost; Occupational Injuries; Strikes and lockouts; Training and education; and Wages. The data was created on 16 August 2003 and the latest update on 6 of August 2007 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/portal/topics.htm>

124. **World Employment Reviews**

125. **Labour Statistics for OECD Countries**

126. **World Bank National Statistical Data**

127. **National labour Force Surveys**

128. **European Working Conditions Surveys**

129. **Employment-population ratio [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator, which is described at:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/econ_development/employment_pop_ratio.pdf

130. **Labor productivity and unit labour costs [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator, which is described at:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/econ_development/employment_pop_ratio.pdf

131. **Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator, which is described at: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/econ_development/women_wage_employment.pdf

132. **Vulnerable Employment [Data Portal*]:** This is a CSD NSDS indicator, which is described at:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/econ_development/vulnerable_employment.pdf

133. **Unemployment.** Unemployment is defined as follows in the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982): (1) The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were: (a) "without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment, (b) "currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and (c) "seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>.

134. **Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM):** (subject to Special Project Profiling, described in A. h.): This information reference tool offers up to date data for over 200 countries for the years 1980 through the latest available subsequent year. Using statistical data on the labour force, employment, unemployment, educational attainment of the workforce, wages and compensation,

productivity and labour costs, employment elasticities, and poverty as market indicators, the KILM provs access to the most recent information: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/>.

P. HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria

(see also Part III for HIV/AIDS Events, Calendars, Good Practices, News & Projects)

135. **ITUC – International Organization of Employers agreement.** On 12 May 2003 the General Secretaries of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) signed a joint declaration on HIV/AIDS entitled "Fighting HIV/AIDS Together - A Programme for Future Engagement".
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/addisaidreseng.pdf>

136. **ITUC- IOE Correspondent National Agreement.** As a follow up to the above international ICFTU/IOE agreement on HIV/AIDS, representatives for eight African countries and affiliated to the same organizations met in December, 2004 and accepted a resolution on a Joint Plan of Action to implement the IOE/ICFTU agreement.
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/ioeicftumtg.pdf>

137. **Global Union HIV/AIDS 2003 global mapping exercise:** Results available country-by-country: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpT_5b.EN.pdf. (see also Part III for mapping etc)

138. **HIV prevalence.** Estimate Rate of Adults living with HIV/AIDS. Source: UNAIDS - WHO Epidemiological Fact Sheet. (2003) <http://www.who.int/GlobalAtlas/PDFFactory/HIV/index.asp>. Data from the 2007 [UNAIDS Epidemic Update] for each country has been also been incorporated in the profiles (see also under Health & Work Environment WHO country profiles) : <http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/EpiUpdate/EpiUpdArchive/2007/default.asp>

139. **Prevalence of HIV (at the end of 1997) Women/adults with HIV/AIDS.** – baseline indicator
http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/

140. **Estimated number of persons 15-64 years in the labour force who are HIV positive in 2003,** is based on UN population counts for the age groups, the estimates of the economically active populations aged 15–49, and the HIV prevalence rate for those aged 15–49, adjusted on the basis of mortality differentials between 15–49- and 15–64-year-olds, ILO AIDS.
http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/

141. **Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS (%) 1992-2002.** Percentage average annual loss in growth of GDP refers to the reduction in the average annual growth rate expressed as a percentage –point difference when compared to the equivalent result when the effect of HIV/AIDS is removed. It represents the additional average annual percentage points by which GDP would have grown in the absence of HIV/AIDS. Summary figures were computed on the basis of an econometric model. HIV/AIDS and work: global estimates, impact and responses 2004. ILO Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/

142. **Projected dependency ratio** (dependants per 100 non-dependent persons). The dependency ratio of a population is the ratio of the sum of the number of persons 0–14 years of age and 65 years old or more (factored as a numerator) to the number of persons of working age, i.e. 15–64 (denominator). The dependency ratio is usually expressed per 100 persons. ILO Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/

143. **Cumulative mortality losses to the labour force** to years 2000, 2005 and 2015 and Total Losses as a proportion of the total labour force (%). The basic data for this table are the products of the age and sex group mortality rates that are estimated and projected with and without HIV/AIDS and applicable economic activity rates by age and sex. The losses represent the difference between the number of persons in the labour force had there been no HIV/AIDS, and the lower estimated or projected number of persons in the labour force as a result of HIV/AIDS. ILO Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work.
http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/

144. **UNAIDS - WHO Epidemiological Fact Sheet.** General Assessment. The UNAIDS/WHO Epidemiological Fact Sheets contain the most recent country-specific data on HIV/AIDS and STI prevalence and incidence, a short assessment of the country epidemiological situation, and information on knowledge and behaviors that can spur or stem the transmission of HIV. The Epidemiological Fact Sheets are compilations of the available serological and behavioral data in a country. These data are necessary for a better understanding of the current status and trends of the epidemic, and are essential for informed decision-making and planning at national, regional and global levels. http://www.who.int/emc-hiv/fact_sheets/All_countries.html

145. **ILO Country Profiles on HIV/AIDS.** For each country cited in the profiles the ILO reports on issues related to the world of work, legislation, workplace & employment policy, ILO cooperation and statistics and tables from *World Population Prospect (2004 Revision)*; the United Nations Population Division online database; the United Nations Cartographic Section Maps and Geographic Information Resources; the World Bank. And UNAIDS. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/>

146. **ILO Resolution on HIV/AIDS 2002 (under review).**

147. **ILO Good Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work (under review).**

148. **ILO National Law Reports (under review).**

149. **ILO-WHO guidelines on health services and HIV/AIDS (under review):**<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/hsgl.pdf>

150. **ILO Guidelines for labour inspectors: (under current review)** http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/gl_labourinspectorshandbook-feb05.pdf

151. **ILO Steps for Workplace Action on HIV/AIDS.** (See Workplace Indicators, under Employer Accountability and check lists)

152. **Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCMs)** are reported central in the profiles as they are the Global Fund's commitment to **local ownership** and participatory decision-making. These country-level partnerships develop and submit grant proposals to the Global Fund based on priority needs at the national level. After grant approval, they oversee progress during implementation. Country Coordinating Mechanisms include representatives from both the public and private sectors, including governments, multilateral or bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, private businesses and people living with the diseases. For each grant, the Country Coordinating Mechanism nominates one or a few public or private organizations to serve as Principal Recipient. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/apply/mechanisms/>

153. **Tuberculosis death rate and TB prevalence rate** per 100,000 (Millennium Indicator). World Health Organization. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=647&fID=r5&cgID=

154. **Malaria reported cases and Malaria infection rates.** This measure shows the reported cases and deaths per country for the most recent year for which WHO/RBM received data. Cases are derived from the total reported number of cases. The rate (per 1000 per year) was calculated by dividing the standardized cases by the national population size estimated by the United Nations Population Division for the middle of the year under consideration. Standardized reported deaths denotes, for countries where all cases are laboratory-confirmed, the malaria-attributed deaths based on confirmed cases. For countries reporting only probable/clinically diagnosed cases, standardized deaths denotes the malaria-attributed deaths based on probable/ clinically diagnosed cases. WHO WORLD MALARIA 2005 REPORT. <http://rbm.who.int/wmr2005/html/toc.htm>

155. **GlobalHealthFacts.org [Data Portal*]:** A project of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, provides free, up-to-date and easy-to-access data by country on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other key health and socio-economic indicators. The data are displayed in tables, charts, and color-coded maps and can be downloaded for custom analyses. GlobalHealthFacts.org is a companion site to GlobalHealthReporting.org, a project operated by the Foundation with major support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Using the simple 3-step tool on GlobalHealthFacts.org, you can create your own data sheet by selecting an unlimited number of indicators from the site (currently, more than 100) for up to five countries at a time. The output, your customized data sheet, can be viewed online, shared electronically, exported to an Excel table or converted into a printer-friendly PDF that can be distributed at meetings and briefings. The site provides examples on how to develop and use customized data sheets to create a health profile for a particular country, to compare countries across indicators, or to provide a snapshot of an emerging global health issue, for example. Below are some sample data sheets: ? http://www.globalhealthfacts.org/factsheets_custom.jsp

156. **ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work:**

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/code_languages/hiv_a4_e.pdf

157. See also Part L for UN General Assembly Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: - under review)

158. **ILO 2000 Resolution concerning HIV/AIDS and the World of Work.** See HIV/AIDS and the Decent Work Agenda: Responding to need (Governing Body 288th Session, November 2003). [English, PDF 70K](#) & HIV/AIDS and employment (Governing Body 292nd Session, March 2005). [English, PDF 50K](#) Collection of national laws and policies on ILO/AIDS website - shortly to be updated: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/laws/collection.htm>.

159. **International standard on HIV/AIDS and the world of work** – To expand and strengthen AIDS responses in the world of work, the ILO Governing Body decided in March 2007 to develop a new labour standard on HIV/AIDS. In preparation, the Office assembled information for an overview 'law and practice' report, including the most comprehensive compilation to date of national laws and policies on HIV/AIDS, covering 170 countries. The report and its accompanying questionnaire have been sent to the ILO's member States for consultation with its constituents on the form and content of the proposed standard. Governments are to reply to the questionnaire in consultation with employers and workers. The draft standard - an "autonomous Recommendation" - will be discussed at the International Labour Conference in June 2009. Link to English version: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_090177.pdf.

Q. ILO Conventions & Instruments

160. **ILO C29, Forced Labour Convention.** Prohibits forced or compulsory labour in all its forms, with certain exemptions for military service, properly supervised convict labour and emergencies such as wars and national disasters.
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

161. **ILO C81, Labour Inspection Convention.** The Convention is to be applied to all industrial workplaces, though mining and transportation undertakings may be exempted by national laws or regulations. It defines the functions of labour inspection systems, the qualification, independence, minimal numbers and powers of inspection staff, and the contents of annual reports to be submitted by central inspection authorities. The provisions of the Convention shall also apply to commercial workplaces.
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

162. **ILO C87, Freedom of Association and Protection of the right to organize Convention.** The right of workers to form and join organizations of their own choosing without prior authorization, and without interference from public authorities.
<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

163. **ILO C98, Right to organize and Collective Bargaining Convention.** The right to organize and bargain collectively, and protection against anti-union discrimination and employer interference. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

164. **ILO C100, Equal Remuneration Convention.** Calls for equal pay for men and women for work of equal value. States having ratified the Convention shall promote and, in so far as is consistent with the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

165. **ILO C105, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention.** Prohibits the use of any form of forced or compulsory labour as a means of political coercion or education, punishment for the expression of political or ideological views, workforce mobilization, labour discipline, punishment for participation in strikes, or discrimination. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

166. **ILO C111, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention.** Calls for a national policy to eliminate discrimination in access to employment, training and working conditions, on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin and to promote equality of opportunity and treatment. The Convention assigns to each State which ratifies it the fundamental aim of promoting equality of opportunity and treatment by declaring and pursuing a national policy aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

167. **ILO C121, Benefits in the Case of Employment Injury Convention.** The Convention prescribes the conditions for the compensation of occupational accidents and diseases. In annexes: list of occupational diseases (countries ratifying the Convention can add other diseases to this list); periodical payments to standard beneficiaries; the International Standard Industrial Classification (main categories). The Recommendation contains further prescriptions on the scope of compensation coverage, modalities of payment etc. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

168. **ILO C122, Employment Policy Convention.** This convention states that each Member, shall declare and pursue an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment. It aims at ensuring that (a) there is work for all who are available for and seeking work; (b) such work is as productive as possible; (c) there is freedom of choice of employment and the fullest possible opportunity for each worker to qualify for, and to use his skills and endowments in, a job for which he is well suited, irrespective of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. The policy takes account of the stage and level of economic development and the mutual relationships between employment objectives and other economic and social objectives, and shall be pursued by methods that are appropriate to national conditions and practices. In the application of its accompanying recommendation, representatives of the persons affected by the measures to be taken will be consulted to put in place mechanisms to deal with structural change and financial or other hardships that arise from employment impacts and deal with re-employment, training, financial programmes and government planning. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

169. **ILO C138, Minimum Age Convention.** Establishes the minimum age for admission to employment (15, or 14 for countries meeting developing country exceptions, and not less than the age for completion of compulsory schooling), and stipulates the minimum age for admission to hazardous work (18). <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

170. **ILO C139, Occupational Cancer Convention.** with accompanying Recommendation 147 (pursuant to art. 2 of the Convention) - provides for efforts to replace cancer-causing agents with safe products. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

171. **ILO C148, Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration Convention.** This Convention by the International Labour Organisation relates to the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration. The Convention refers to *air pollution* as air contaminated by substances, whatever their physical states, which are harmful to health or otherwise dangerous. It also establishes a link between air pollution and worker health & safety. The Recommendation complementing it contains provisions relating to specific prevention and protection measures, surveillance of workers' health, training, information and research, and measures of application. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

172. **ILO C155, Occupational Health and Safety Convention** – general health and safety provisions. The international regime for workplace health and safety is summed up in the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention #155. Although its main concern is for the health and safety of workers, it provides the framework of participation of workers to deal with a host of issues, including workplace activities related to climate change. The precepts contained in this Convention are: i) co-operation at the workplace between workers and employers as jointly responsible for the work environment, e.g., through joint health and safety committees; ii) the right of workers to refuse unsafe and unhealthy work (also to be found in the recent ILO Convention on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents); iii) the right to information and training; and iv) specific government provision for health and safety, in the form of health and safety legislation and regulations; government resources devoted to health and safety; and an inspectorate <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

173. **ILO C161, Occupational health services Convention** covers issues related to workers' representatives and development of services. It deals with the functions, organisation and conditions of operation of health services. The Recommendation outlines the aspects to be covered by: surveillance of the working environment; surveillance of the workers' health; information, education, training, advice; first aid, treatment and health programmes; other functions of occupational health services; organisation; conditions of operation. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

174. **ILO C162, Use of Asbestos at Work Convention** with accompanying Resolution 172 – the main Instrument providing for the handling and uses of asbestos, including its ban. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>. See also Trade Union Country Profiles on ASBESTOS: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl_6.EN.pdf.

175. **ILO C170, Safety in the use of chemicals at work Convention.** Aspects covered: scope and definitions, general principles, classification and related measures, responsibilities of employers, duties of workers, rights of workers and their representatives, responsibility of exporting states. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

176. **ILO C182, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.** Call for the immediate elimination of the worst and most hazardous forms of child labour; adds to, and does not supersede, Convention 138. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

177. **ILO C183, Maternity Protection Convention.** Looks to promote the "equality of all women in the workforce and the health and safety of the mother and child." The Convention applies to all employed women, including those in "atypical forms of dependent work." Parties shall adopt appropriate measures to ensure that pregnant or breast-feeding women are not obliged to perform work determined to be prejudicial or cause significant risk to the health of the mother or child. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

178. **ILO C184, Agricultural Worker Protection Convention.** It obliges ILO Members to formulate, carry out and periodically review a coherent national policy on safety and health in agriculture. The Convention calls on Members to designate on the national level competent authorities responsible for the implementation of the policy and for the enforcement of national laws and regulations on occupational safety and health in agriculture. The Convention requires the Members to ensure that an adequate and appropriate system of inspection for agricultural workplaces is in place and is provided with adequate means. The Convention establishes as a duty of employers to ensure the safety and health of agricultural workers in every aspect related to their work. It forbids that workers are required or permitted to engage in the manual handling or transport of load which by reason of its "weight or nature" is likely to jeopardize their safety or health. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

179. **ILO C187, Promotional Framework of OHS Convention 2006.** Member which ratifies this Convention shall promote continuous improvement of occupational safety and health to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths, by the development, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, of a national policy, national system and national programme. They must also take active steps towards achieving progressively a safe and healthy working environment through a national system and national programmes on occupational safety and health by taking into account the principles set out in instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO) relevant to the promotional framework for occupational safety and health. Each Member shall promote a safe and healthy working environment by formulating a national policy and promote and advance the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment. They agree also to promote workplace H&S committees, management system and to create national profiling system and encourage international cooperation <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp2.htm>

180. **ILO-OSH 2001 Management System 2001;** (see section on Occupational & Public Health Environments.

181. **ILO Resolution on the Social and Economic Consequences of Preventive Action.** 59th Session of the Governing Body, 1974. This Resolution calls for special arrangements to give considerations to the social and economic consequences of early preventive action affecting workers and employees, including employment termination, re-employment, rehabilitation and other measures. http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpl_1a.EN.pdf

182. **ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work;** see part P HIV/AIDS

183. **International standard on HIV/AIDS and the world of work** – see part P HIV/AIDS

III. Events, Calendars, Good Practices, News & Project Information

Since early 2008 the SDUnit has begun to keep track of specific types of events that are reported on their own in specialized reports and reported within specific country and workbook profiles.

184. **Calendar Profiling:** An ongoing roster of selected meetings and gatherings are maintained and reported as follows:

TU Sustainable Development – **Master Calendar – Quick view**
http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_CalMasterQuickView.EN.pdf

TU Sustainable Development – **Master Calendar – Detailed view**
http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_CalMasterLongView.EN.pdf

TU HIV/AIDS Calendar – **Detailed view**
http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_CalendarHIV-AIDS1.EN.pdf

TU Climate Change Calendar – **Detailed view**
http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_CalendarClimate.EN.pdf

185. **Best Cases Profiling:** has begun with the record maintenance of available best cases on specific topics. Only limited reported is currently available: ; http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_EventsGoodCase.EN.pdf

a) AIDS/Cases; http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpa_EventsGC-AIDS.EN.pdf.

- (See also: ILO and UNESCO have workplace HIV/AIDS policy docs for Caribbean and for Southern Africa: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/papers/education/carib-ed-policy.pdf> and <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/sa-ed-policy.pdf>

-(see also ILO/UNAIDS 2006 compendium of case studies),

-(see also ILO and UNESCO workplace HIV/AIDS policy docs for Caribbean and for Southern Africa: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/papers/education/carib-ed-policy.pdf> , <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/sa-ed-policy.pdf>

b) EnviroBCases: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_EventsGC-Enviro.EN.pdf

186. **Training & Education events Profiling:** is scheduled to begin in 2008 and will be available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_EventsEdTrain.EN.pdf : Are currently available on a limited basis:

187. **Project Profiling** is intended to track defined and funded projects usually by a donor to a recipient for specific and time-bound purposes . These will be available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_EventsProjects.EN.pdf

AIDS-Projects: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_EventsAIDSProjects.EN.pdf

188. **News & Information Profiling** : profiling will begin in 2008 and will initially be made available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_EventCal&News.EN.pdf

Although useful as separate event reporting and profiling the information that is catalogued and stored within the events profiling, serve also as a basis of information for the country workbook profiling.

IV. Country Membership in Global or Regional Bodies

189.UN

- a. ECA (Economic Commission for Africa)
- b. ECE (Economic Commission for Europe)
- c. ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America & Caribbean)
- d. ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific)
- e. ESCWA (Economic and Social Commission for West Asia)

190.ILO

191.OECD

192.OAS currently under review):

193.CSD

194.EU

195.UNEP

196.WTO

- f. G8
- g. G10
- h. G20
- i. G33
- j. G77
- k. CAIRNS
- l. EU COM

197.RIO GROUP

198.FRANCOFONIE

V. Annex: Methodologies & Tools

199. **Sustainability A-Test** is a web guide to the methods and techniques by the Amsterdam Institute for Environmental Studies that can be used in sustainability-related impact assessments (<http://www.SustainabilityA-Test.net>). There are 44 different types of tools classified into participatory processes, scenarios, multi-criteria analysis, cost-benefit analysis, accounting tools, and models.

Different tools can be used in the four phases of impact assessments: 1) problem analysis, 2) identifying options; 3) analysing impacts; and 4) monitoring and evaluation. The Web Book explains the best use of each tool and its role in the assessment and policy process (see *Marjan van Herwijnen*, Senior Researcher).

200. **The MATISSE Tools for Integrated Sustainability Assessments (ISA)**

involves different stage-specific modeling tools by the Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI) for: 1) scoping, 2) envisioning, 3) experimental, and 4) learning. The approach is based on systems theory and modeling techniques -- allows various pathways to

be explored, trade-offs to become transparent, and reframing of issues and social learning in the interest of advancing sustainability (see *Frits Hinterberger*, Analyst for SERI). <http://www.matisse-project.net>

201. **Statistics & Data Reliability** (under review):

VI. Annex: Institutional Processes

202. **The Workplace Assessment** (under review; see also **O on Decent Work**) is a process whereby trade unions and employers in one or several worksites of a sector or region together assess workplace performance according to agreed checklists of environmental, resource, occupational, health or social criteria. The results of such assessments can lead to joint plans of action to identify and resolve problems ranging from the simple (e.g., workplace water, energy & resources wastes) to the complex (e.g., improving workplace conditions, employment issues or matters related to social security, public health or technology matters) and be of short duration or stretch over several years to fulfill complex objectives.

203. **UN CSD National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS):** At the Rio Summit 1992, the National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) were first established in Chapter 8 of Agenda 21. The Chapter calls for countries to adopt NSDS and build their own sectoral economic, social and environmental policies. In 2002, the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) urged Nation States to formulate and implement their NSDS by 2005. Countries that report on the progress of their NSDS to the CSD or the UN Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) are indicated on a world map:

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/nsds/nsdsMap.htm>. Chapter 40 of Agenda 21 calls on countries and the international community to develop indicators of sustainable development so as to increase the focus on sustainable development and assist decision-makers at all levels to adopt sound policies. As of 2008, the UN CSD indicator set contains 96 indicators, of which 50 are core indicators. A summary table of the indicators is available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpA_3a.EN.pdf. The DSD has also produced guidelines on indicators and detailed methodology sheets for all indicators, with an additional concept note: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm>.

204. **UN CSD Country by country information** includes reports submitted for the 2002 WSSD National Assessment process, and information submitted biennially in national reports by member States to the CSD. Separately available in the web-based database are the **case studies** submitted as part of the national reporting to the CSD. Guidelines for national reporting to CSD-16/17 are available at: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/natlinfo_guidelines.htm. The national country information is available at: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/natlinfo.htm>

205. **UN CSD case studies:** (under review) <http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/caseStudy/public/Welcome.do>.

206. **European Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Councils (EEAC):** is a collaboration between the councils set up by European governments to provide independent and scientifically based advice on the environment and sustainable development. The network is a tool for sharing information and experience across Europe. Co-operation between advisory councils under the EEAC network started in 1993. More than 30 councils from 16 European countries with around 400 key senior actors from academia, civil society/NGOs, stakeholder organisations and the private sector now participate in the network: <http://www.eeac-net.org/>. Within this context The **European Sustainable Development Network (ESDN)** is an informal network of public administrators and other experts dealing with sustainable development (SD) strategies in Europe; <http://www.sd-network.eu/>

207. **UN National Sustainable Consumption and Production Programmes [Data Portal*]:** This clearinghouse provides information on existing national sustainable consumption and production (SCP) programmes, national initiatives in their final stages of development and UNEP demonstration projects. UNEP makes this database available for participating countries to communicate knowledge regarding the development, implementation and monitoring of SCP programmes in an effort to foster their continual improvement. Countries interested in establishing their own SCP programmes are encouraged to utilise existing initiatives as examples of good practice. There are several types of national SCP programmes. They constitute action plans, frameworks, programmes, and strategies. Often they are integrated in existing national policies such as sustainable development plans and poverty reduction strategies. The clearinghouse is a contribution to the **UN Marrakech Process** on SCP. See <http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/initiatives/actionplans/clearinghouse.asp>.

208. **OECD Environmental Performance Reviews:** Peer reviews of environmental conditions and progress are conducted for each OECD member country. They scrutinise efforts to meet domestic objectives and international commitments and provide Recommendations. A first cycle of 32 reviews (all OECD countries and three non-OECD countries) has been completed. A second cycle is well advanced (with 24 reviews completed), focusing on sustainable development, environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency: http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,3355,en_2649_34307_1_1_1_1_0,html

209. **ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP).** (See Decent Work Indicators under Part O.) The ILO Decent Work programmes aims to reduce poverty, meet social and equality goals and create jobs with adequate pay, social security and safe and healthy work. Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) are designed to help ILO identify its Decent Work priorities at the country level. The establishment of priorities and their listing of Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) is designed to provide a common frame of reference for field activity in the countries. DWCPs are prepared under a range of different contexts and related levels of expertise. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/about/index.htm#1>