

ANNEX 2.

DATABASE INVENTORIES

RELEVANT UN DATABASES

A number of UN agencies produce and maintain databases with country level data related to the right to adequate food, and other human rights. It is well beyond the scope here to provide detailed information on each database. Statistics from those databases are used in the preparation of annual reports that agencies produce, as indicated below. The most relevant socio-economic databases are listed with a brief description. In-country teams may want to consult some of these international databases to get guidance on suitable indicators for monitoring that can be (or are) produced at country level. A good overview of available databases related to human rights, and key publications in which indicators and data are presented, are provided by Malhotra and Fasel (2005).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

FAOSTAT: An on-line multilingual database with time series records for over 210 countries and territories. The database contains statistics on: agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population.

<http://www.faostat.fao.org>

Nutrition Country Profiles: Contain reviews of the food and nutrition situation in individual countries, and food-related statistics on agricultural production, health, demographic and economic indicators.

http://www.fao.org/es/ESN/nutrition/profiles_en.stm

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition: A standardised compilation of child growth and malnutrition data from anthropometric surveys worldwide since 1960, regularly updated. Anthropometric measurements in under-five children cover: underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight.

<http://www.who.int/entity/nutgrowthdb/>

UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

UNESCO Institute of Statistics: Databases contain statistics on education, literacy, culture, communications, science and technology.

<http://www.uis.unesco.org>

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Bureau of Statistics: Database contains data on employment, working conditions and labour markets (wages, hours of work, child labour, social security, trade union membership)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/index.htm>

UN STATISTICS DIVISION/DESA

Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (WISTAT): Statistics on gender, population and social development (WISTAT)

<http://www.unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/ww2000/index.htm>

WORLD BANK DATABASES

World Development Indicators (poverty, inequality, public finance, policies); EdStats (education), GenderStats (gender), HNPStats (health, nutrition and population), and Millennium Development Goals Indicators

<http://www.worldbank.org/data>

<http://www.developmentgoals.org/Data.htm>

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

UNHCR Population Data

<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

UN PUBLICATIONS WITH COUNTRY LEVEL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

FAO: The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)

WHO: World Health Reports

UNESCO: EFA Global Monitoring Reports

UNDP: Human Development Reports

UN Division of Statistics: UN Handbook on Social Indicators

UNICEF: The State of the World's Children

World Bank: World Development Reports

UNHRC: Statistical Yearbook; Camp Indicator Reports

OTHER RELEVANT SOURCES

Social Watch
(annual publication)

Indicators on poverty, food and health security, women's reproductive health, water and sanitation, education, information science and technology, gender equity, public expenditures, development aid .
(50 countries)

<http://www.socwatch.org/en/portada.htm>

REFERENCES SOURCES:

- ❖ Malhotra R. & Fasel N. (2005) *Quantitative Human Rights Indicators – A Survey of Major Initiatives*. Oslo, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.