

**SEVENTH SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM  
2-3 MAY 2018, ANKARA – TURKEY**

**DRAFT AGENDA**

**2 May 2018, Wednesday**

<b>08:45 – 09:15</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>09:15 – 10:00</b>	<p><b>Opening Session</b></p> <p>a) Recitation of Verses from the Holy Quran  b) Welcome Addresses by SESRIC, IDB, OIC, and Chair (Indonesia)  c) Adoption of the Agenda  d) Election of the Members of the Bureau (Chair, Vice Chairs and Rapporteur) for 2018-2019  e) Tour de Table: Introduction of Participants</p>
<b>10:00 – 10:30</b>	<i>Family Photo and Coffee Break</i>
<b>10:30 – 12:30</b>	<i>Implemented and Planned Activities of OIC-StatCom</i>
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<i>Lunch and Prayer Break</i>
<b>14:00 – 16:00</b>	<p><b><i>Improvement of Census Conduct and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses</i></b></p> <p>Civil registration is the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. If a national civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system functions properly,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individuals are officially recognized by documenting their legal identities, family relationships and civil statuses;</li> <li>• accurate, complete and timely statistics on the health and demographics of the population are produced;</li> <li>• national CRVS databases are maintained; and most importantly,</li> <li>• decision-makers are provided with the timely, relevant, and quality information for policy-making at national and local levels.</li> </ul> <p>Based on this background, this session aims at presenting the national challenges that have constrained the successful implementation of CRVS systems and conduct of censuses, critical ingredients needed and actions taken to strengthen the national CRVS systems and census conduct, and the innovative approaches in the usage of CRVS systems and conducting censuses in the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses to achieve and monitor SDGs.</p> <p><b><i>Speakers:</i></b> UNSD, UNFPA, Albania, Azerbaijan, Gambia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Saudi Arabia</p>
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<i>Coffee Break</i>



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**DRAFT AGENDA**

**2 May 2018, Wednesday (cont.)**

***Enhancing the Production, Dissemination, and Use of Migration Statistics***

The World has recently witnessed the escalation of the migratory flows among countries which places the migration on top of the policy agenda of the countries. According to the findings of the development economics literature, migrants provide labour market flexibility where they close important gaps in fast-growing or declining economic sectors, provide more taxes and fiscal contributions to the public budget in comparison to the benefits they receive, boost the working-age population, and even leverage the scientific, technological, and social progress in the societies they are found. Yet not all migratory flows are voluntary but forced ones due to the ongoing conflicts and disasters as a result of changing environmental circumstances. In this respect, the policy makers and humanitarian assistance organisations need almost near real-time data to address the needs of the displaced people. As an emerging statistical theme, migration statistics are instrumental in shaping the decisions that are vital for not only the national governments and international organisations but also the migrants and refugees. From this aspect, this session will give the opportunity to the participants to:

**16:30 – 18:00**

- learn about the experiences of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of OIC countries in addressing the ever-increasing need for migration statistics;
- explore the ways and methods for closing the gaps in migration data and increasing its timeliness through innovative approaches;
- raise their awareness about the possible roles that can shouldered by the NSOs while mainstreaming migration statistics into national decision-making mechanisms;
- familiarise themselves with the global initiatives on migration statistics; and
- discuss about the current challenges they face in measuring different aspects of voluntary and forced migratory flows.

***Speakers:*** IOM, UNHCR, Indonesia, Maldives, Sudan, Turkey

**19:30**

***Gala Dinner***



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**DRAFT AGENDA**

**3 May 2018, Thursday**

***Prioritisation and Measurement of SDG Indicators and Their Reconciliation and Ownership at the National Level***

The relevant resolutions and documents of the United Nations (UN) highlight that follow-up and review concerning the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda “*will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities*”. Moreover, the SDG indicators that have been originally designed to monitor the global progress “*will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States*”. The UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) further underlined in its 47<sup>th</sup> Session in March 2016 that “***national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development and that national reviews [...] will take into account different national realities***”. The 47<sup>th</sup> Session also concluded that the comparable and standardized national official statistics provided by countries to the international statistical systems are a critical component in the compilation of global indicators. In the light of these developments, this session will focus on the *prioritisation and measurement of SDG indicators and their reconciliation and ownership at the national level* with emphasis on:

**09:00 – 10:30**

- Has there been a demand for the development of SDG indicators from the policy side in your country? What are the criteria for the prioritisation and measurement of SDG indicators at the national level?
- What actions are being taken by your country to transform the National Statistical System (NSS) to meet the requirements of the global SDG indicator framework and/or the demands of the national development plans in line with the 2030 Agenda?
- How are the SDG indicators being measured by your NSS? What challenges are being faced at the legislative, governance, institutional, operational quality, funding, infrastructure, human resources, and/or cooperation levels? What measures are being taken/proposed to overcome these challenges?
- What are the processes in the dissemination and publication of SDG indicators?

***Speakers:*** SESRIC, PARIS21, AFRISTAT, Benin, Cameroon, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia

**10:30 – 11:00**

***Coffee Break***



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**DRAFT AGENDA**

**3 May 2018, Thursday (cont.)**

<b>11:00 – 12:30</b>	<p><b><i>A New Strategic Vision for the OIC-StatCom: Where We Want to be by 2030 (Break-Out Session)</i></b></p> <p>The management science literature has not yet produced a universal definition of strategy but it can be considered as an organisation’s direction for the future; its purpose, its ambitions, its resources and how it interacts with the environment in which it operates. The First Session of the OIC-StatCom, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in 2011, decided the establishment of a Working Group to develop a strategic vision for the OIC-StatCom towards more effective statistical systems and elaborate short, medium and long-term plans to achieve this vision. Led by Indonesia and composed of Bangladesh, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Palestine, Senegal, and Turkey (with IDB and SESRIC as ex-officio members), the Working Group submitted the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom 2020 to the Second Session of OIC-StatCom in 2012 where it was endorsed (<a href="http://www.oicstatcom.org/imgs/news/image/oicstatcom-strategic-vision-en.pdf">http://www.oicstatcom.org/imgs/news/image/oicstatcom-strategic-vision-en.pdf</a>). With a 2-year-timeframe left for the completion of the current Strategic Vision 2020, the OIC-StatCom Secretariat invites the OIC countries attending the Seventh Session to contribute to the shaping of the new Strategic Vision 2030 by sharing their opinions – starting first with a break-out session format followed by the presentations of the groups and then open discussions – about how they perceive the progress recorded by OIC-StatCom (comparison of where the Commission was in 2011 and where it is now), the current challenges faced by the NSSs of OIC countries, what the new mission, values, guiding principles, and new vision of the Commission should be, and what strategic objectives the new Strategic Vision 2030 include for guiding the short, medium, and long-term activities to be conducted by the Secretariat.</p>
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<b><i>Lunch and Prayer Break</i></b>
<b>14:00 – 16:00</b>	<p><b><i>A New Strategic Vision for the OIC-StatCom: Where We Want to be by 2030 (cont.)</i></b> Presentations by groups and open discussion</p>
<b>16:00 – 16:15</b>	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>
<b>16:15 – 17:00</b>	<p><b>62<sup>nd</sup> ISI World Statistics Congress</b></p> <p>The ISI World Statistics Congress (WSC) and their associated events are the apex activities of the International Statistical Institute and take place once every 2 years in different countries. As the next ISI WSC will be held on 18-23 August 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Department of Statistics of Malaysia will brief the participants about the 62<sup>nd</sup> ISI WSC and how the OIC-StatCom members may contribute to and benefit from the WSC 2019.</p> <p><b><i>Speaker:</i></b> Malaysia</p>
<b>17:00 – 18:00</b>	<p><b>Any Other Business, Open Discussion and Closing Session</b> Adoption of Resolutions</p>