



**AGENDA OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM**  
**5-6 November 2016, Konya – Turkey**

5 November 2016, Saturday	
09:00 – 09:30	<b>Registration</b>
09:30 – 10:30	<b>Opening Session</b>
	a) Recitation of Verses from the Holy Quran b) Welcome Addresses by the SESRIC, IDB, OIC, and Chair c) Adoption of the Agenda
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Family Photo and Coffee Break</b>
11:00 – 13:00	<b>Implemented and Planned Activities of OIC-StatCom</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OIC Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme</li> <li>2. Enhancing National Capacities of OIC Member Countries in Poverty Statistics</li> <li>3. Improving Capacities of OIC Member Countries in Tourism Statistics</li> <li>4. OIC Accreditation and Certification Programme for Official Statisticians (OIC-CPOS)</li> <li>5. Statistical Applications</li> <li>6. Integration of the 'Tobacco Questions for Surveys' (TQS) into the National Surveys in OIC Member Countries</li> <li>7. Peer Reviews for National Statistical Offices in the OIC Member Countries (OIC-Peer)</li> <li>8. The Impact of Post-2015 Development Agenda on the Education Sector</li> <li>9. Developing Islamic Financial Industry Database</li> </ol>
13:00 – 14:30	<b>Lunch and Prayer Break</b>
13:30 – 14:30	<b>Sideline Meeting on Regional Action Plan (for Arab Countries only)</b> <b>Speakers:</b> UNESCWA, Palestine
14:30 – 16:00	<b>The Role of NSSs in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework</b> Endorsed in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in the centre of measuring and monitoring the progress recorded in each goal. The whole SDGs processes indeed require high quality statistics to support decision-makers in achieving the 17 goals. The SDGs processes also require the monitoring led by countries, planned strategically, backed politically, and resourced on a continuous basis, and integrated into the overall national development frameworks.
	<p>From this end, national ownership is a key component for the development and implementation of an effective monitoring framework for the SDGs. To meet this requirement; the NSSs need to bring about a paradigm shift concerning (i) coordination at and between the global and regional statistical systems; (ii) communication and advocacy; (iii) integrated statistical systems for data collection, processing and dissemination; (iv) innovation and modernization through standards-based statistical business architecture; and (v) training and capacity-building.</p> <p>In this regard, this session will make the approaches on how to transform NSSs to effectively support the SDG monitoring a central point of discussion to enable participants to exchange their practices and plans at the national and regional levels.</p> <b>Speakers:</b> SESRIC, UNESCWA, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Egypt
16:00 – 16:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>
16:15 – 17:45	<b>The Role of NSSs in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework (continued)</b> <b>Speakers:</b> Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey
19:00	<b>Social Programme</b>



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<b>6 November 2016, Sunday</b>	
<b>10:00 – 11:15</b>	<p><b><i>Towards More Inclusive Measurement and Monitoring of Broader Development Finance for an Accountable Post-2015 Development Framework</i></b></p> <p>Comprehensive in scope, the Post-2015 Development Agenda aims at significantly reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development at the global level. On the one side, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals requires funding on an unmatched basis; on the other side, the variety and complexity of the development finance landscape grows. However, the data gaps in capturing the magnitude and scope of development finance create obstacles to ensure that resources are used where they are truly required and to the optimal impact. While Official Development Assistance (ODA) is used as the international benchmark, the proposed “Total Official Support for Sustainable Development” (TOSSD) is expected to contribute in the efforts for monitoring and reviewing resource flows to achieve the 2030 Agenda. This session will update the participants on the technicalities lying under the TOSSD and its impact on improving transparency about complex financial transactions supporting the SDGs.</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i> OECD, Indonesia, Turkey</p>
<b>11:15 – 11:30</b>	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>
<b>11:30 – 12:30</b>	<p><b><i>Towards More Inclusive Measurement and Monitoring of Broader Development Finance for an Accountable Post-2015 Development Framework (Q&amp;A)</i></b></p>
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<b><i>Lunch and Prayer Break</i></b>
<b>14:00 – 16:00</b>	<p><b><i>Modernisation of National Statistical Systems through Architectural Models and Skill Set Expansion of Human Resources</i></b></p> <p>The National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are struggling to survive in a world of increasing digital interactions and data masses created thereof. The data revolution spurred by technologies that yielded massive information chunks not only requires the NSOs to develop their positions as forerunners and developers of cutting edge computing and communication systems but also to prioritize the human resources power as the vital asset of driving the change required to transform their institutional settings. Concurrently, the NSOs have challenges in tackling with rigid processes and methods, inflexibly ageing technological resources, increasing costs of traditional data collection methods, emerging information needs that require quick responses, new and alternative sources of data, and attracting and retaining high-calibre human resources in the competitive labour market. The high-calibre human resources are critically indispensable for the NSOs to produce high quality statistics and remain relevant in a market where competition is constantly increasing. On one hand, statistical architecture models (SAMs) help NSOs in modernising their environments based on common international standards. On the other hand, NSO need to support these models by actively determining competencies of their human resources in various stages of statistical production according to adopted model(s), introducing task specializations based on competency foci, and developing their training programmes with respect to demands of the data revolution age. In this context, this session will present the opportunity to the participants to listen to the recent developments in SAMs, their adoption by the member countries to standardize their statistical processes. The session will also cover the experiences of the NSOs ranging from talent acquisition and competence enrichment activities to succession planning and management development to keep up pace with the data revolution age.</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i> UNECE, DDI Alliance, Eurostat, IDB, Indonesia, Tunisia</p>
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>
<b>16:30 – 18:00</b>	<p><b>Any Other Business, Open Discussion and Closing Session</b></p> <p>Adoption of Resolutions</p>
<b>19:00</b>	<b><i>Gala Dinner</i></b>