



# Fourth Session of OIC Statistical Commission

21-23 April 2014, Ankara–Turkey





# FOLLOW-UP REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES



# OUTLINE

- 1. Outcomes of the Training Program on «Statistical Database Design and Visualization Tools Development»**
- 2. Results of the Survey on the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators**
- 3. Outcomes of the Expert Group Meeting on the Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics**

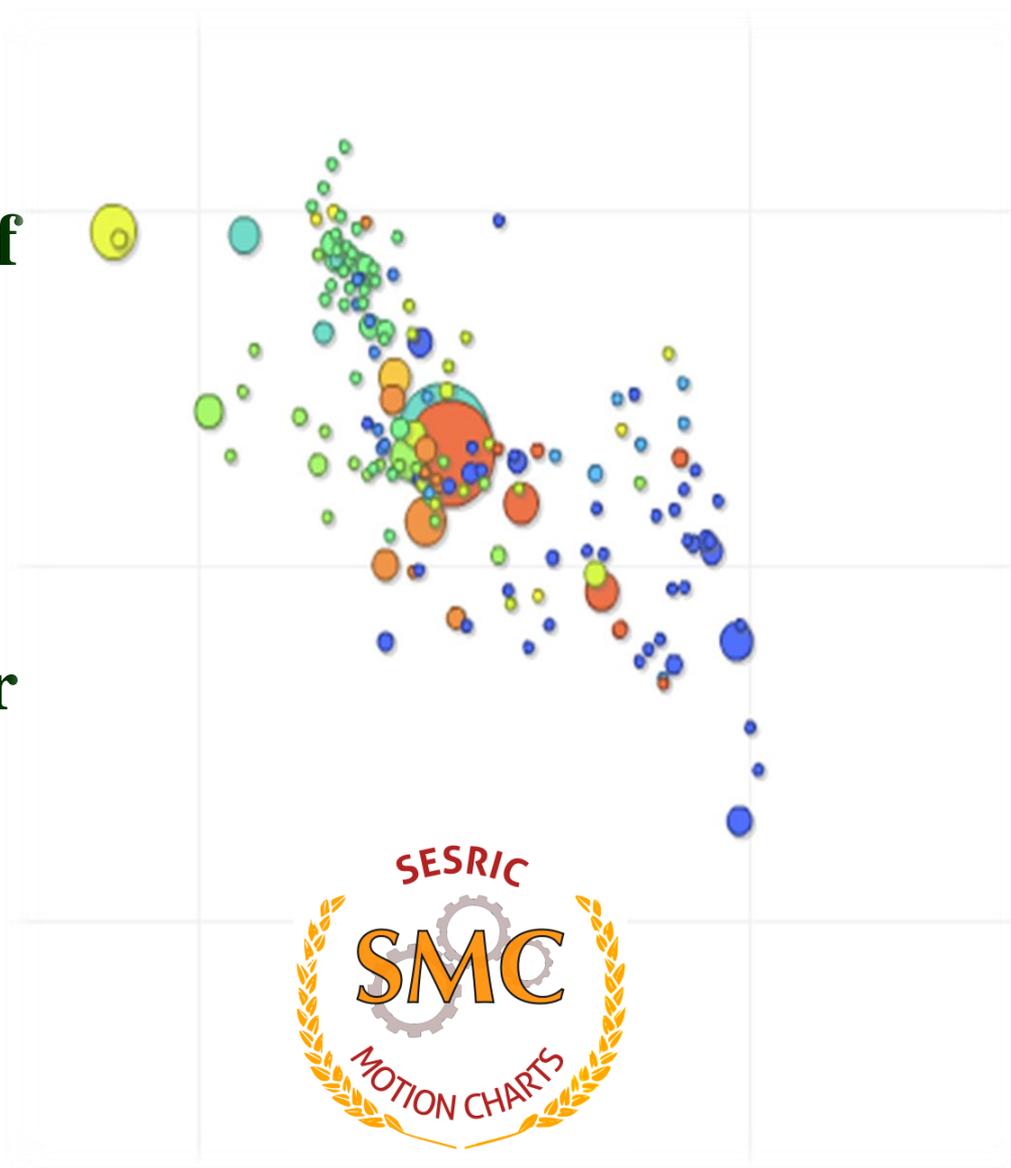
**OUTCOMES OF THE TRAINING  
PROGRAM ON  
«STATISTICAL DATABASE DESIGN AND  
VISUALIZATION TOOLS  
DEVELOPMENT»**





# BACKGROUND

**The Third Session of the OIC-StatCom has welcomed the initiative of SESRIC in offering the NSOs of OIC Member Countries its Motion Chart Module (SMC) to enable them present their data in a visual way.**





# BACKGROUND

**In accordance with the relevant resolution of the OIC-StatCom, SESRIC and IDB jointly organized the Training Programme on “Statistical Database Design and Visualization Tools Development” on 11-12 December 2013 at SESRIC Headquarters.**



# PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

The training course was attended by 30 experts from the NSOs of 16 OIC Member Countries including; *Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Senegal, Turkey and Yemen.*



# PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

**The training course aimed at:**

- **Introducing statistical database design principles with a focus on data visualisation tools development**
- **Guiding the participants on how to deploy the SESRIC Motion Chart (SMC) Module within the IT infrastructure of their institutions.**



# PROGRAMME SUBJECTS

- **Statistical Database Design**
- **Visualization Tools Development**
- **SESRIC SMC Source Code**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

**At the end of the training, the participants agreed on the following 9 recommendations:**

**1. *expressed* their strong satisfaction with the in-house implementation of the SESRIC Motion Chart (SMC) Module by SESRIC**

**2. *appreciated* SESRIC's efforts of freely sharing and distributing source codes of the SMC Module software to the IT Departments of the National Statistical Offices of OIC Member Countries.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

**3. *agreed* to share their experiences on statistical software development and to technically cooperate through establishing a forum among the IT Departments of NSOs of OIC Member Countries**

**4. *agreed* upon strengthening their capacities through the exchange of experts, joint training programmes and projects and field and study visits in the area of information technologies.**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

**5. *agreed* on cooperating on the standardization on IT-related issues such as database design and software development standards among the IT Departments of NSOs in OIC Member Countries**

**6. *agreed* on the importance of developing and maintaining their own critical software components through the use of in-house resources and adhere to the principle of customizable software development with an aim and willingness to share complete software packages or components with NSOs of other OIC Member Countries.**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 7. *agreed* that it would be critical, more secure and much more cost-effective to address critical software needs (such as Operating Systems and Office Tools among others) of governmental and non-governmental institutions of OIC Member Countries through the establishment of a non-profit OIC software institution as a long term vision.**
- 8. *requested* SESRIC to establish an e-mail group in order to enhance the communication among participants of the training**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 7. requested SESRIC to implement an online and well-structured forum to facilitate experience sharing and online technical cooperation among NSOs in general and IT Departments in particular***





# RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON THE UN MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS





# BACKGROUND

**Having considered the recommendations of the TCE on “Gender Related Issues”, the participants of the Third Session of OICStatCom,**

- ***extended* its gratitude for the efforts of the SESRIC for hosting the preparatory meeting that was held on 21-22 January 2013 in Ankara and the NBS of UAE for assuming the role as the Lead Country**
- ***endorsed* the recommendations agreed on the aforementioned meeting**
- ***accepted* to express the common view of the member countries on the relevant themes and indicators in a coordinated manner so as to enhance works of global statistical community in these areas**



# BACKGROUND

**To understand the relevance of UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for OIC Member Countries, SESRIC, being the Secretariat of OIC-StatCom, prepared a short survey and sent it to the NSOs of OIC Member Countries.**

# RESPONDENTS of SURVEY

**22 member countries completed and sent the surveys to the Secretariat:**

*Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, and UAE*



# OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

**NBS of United Arab Emirates had proposed to the OIC-StatCom to work on the gender related issues particularly going through *the concepts and definitions, in contributing to the developments in this respect at the international level, by giving justification to the UN Questionnaire on Violence Against Women which has to be completed by the countries.***



# CONTENT OF THE SURVEY

**The Survey on the Relevance of Gender Related Indicators involves two sections:**

- **Intro: NSOs are asked to provide basic information regarding their institution, head of the institution and other contact persons.**
- **Survey circulated in 3 official languages of OIC (English, Arabic, French)**
- **The survey has 2 parts:**
  - **Part A: Training**
  - **Part B: UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators**

# RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

- **Based on the 22 surveys received, 20 member countries produce gender statistics. The gender statistics are collected by the NSOs except for Maldives.**
- **Among the NSOs completed the survey, 10 member countries stated that they can offer training on gender while 19 member countries requested to receive training on gender statistics.**

# RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

## Part A: TRAINING

	Question		Count	%
1	Does your country produce gender statistics?	YES	21	95.5
		NO	1	4.5
2	If YES, is it collected by the National Statistical Office (NSO)?	YES	20	90.9
		NO	2	9.1
3	If it is collected by the NSO, can you offer training to other OIC Member Countries in gender statistics?	YES	10	45.5
		NO	12	54.5
4	Do you need any training in gender statistics?	YES	19	86.4
		NO	3	13.6

# PART B: UN MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS

The selection of the 52 quantitative indicators was guided by the primary criterion that indicators should address key policy concerns as identified in the Beijing Platform for Action and other international commitments.

In addition, the selected 52 indicators were further classified into the following tiers:

*Tier 1. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition and regularly produced by countries.*

*Tier 2. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition, but not yet regularly produced by countries.*

*Tier 3. Indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries.*

# I. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES and ACCESS TO RESOURCES

<b>INDICATOR (19)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 w/ a child under age 3 living in a household and w/ no children living in the household, by sex	<b>3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Proprtn. of population with access to credit, by sex	<b>3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Proprtn. of children under age 3 in formal care	<b>3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Proprtn. of adult population owning land, by sex	<b>3</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Avg. number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex	<b>2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Informal employment as % of nonagricultural employmnt, by sex	<b>2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>
% of firms owned by women, by size	<b>3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Proprtn. of employed working part-time, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>68.2</b>
Proprtn. of individuals using mobile telephones, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Proprtn. of households w/ access to mass media by sex of household head	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>68.2</b>

# I. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES and ACCESS TO RESOURCES

INDICATOR (19)	TIER	Is the indicator relevant for your country?	Does your country collect data on this indicator?
Avg. number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined, by sex	2	90.9	68.2
Proprt. of employed working as contributing family workers, by sex	1	90.9	90.9
Proportion of individuals using Internet, by sex	1	90.9	81.8
Youth unemployment by sex	1	95.5	95.5
Gender gap in wages	1	95.5	81.8
LF participation rates for 15-24 & 15+, by sex	1	100.0	100.0
Proprt. of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1	100.0	100.0
Proprt. of employed who are employer, by sex	1	100.0	100.0
% distribution of employed population by sector, each sex	1	100.0	95.5

## II. EDUCATION

<b>INDICATOR (12)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	<b>2</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Net intake in first grade of primary education, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Graduation from lower secondary education, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Transition rate to secondary education, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>

## II. EDUCATION

INDICATOR (12)	TIER	Is the indicator relevant for your country?	Does your country collect data on this indicator?
Proportion of females among tertiary edu. teachers or professors	2	90.9	72.7
Education attainment of population aged 25 and over, by sex	1	90.9	86.4
Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary edu., by sex	1	95.5	86.4
Primary education completion rate, by sex	1	95.5	95.5
GPI in enrol. at primary, secondary, tertiary levels	1	100.0	90.9
Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24, by sex	1	100.0	100.0
Adjusted net enrol. ratio in primary edu. by sex	1	100.0	100.0
Gross enrol. ratio in secondary edu., by sex	1	100.0	100.0

### III. HEALTH and RELATED SERVICES

<b>INDICATOR (11)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Women's share of population aged 15-49 living w/ HIV	<b>1</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>
Antenatal care coverage	<b>1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>90.9</b>

### III. HEALTH and RELATED SERVICES

<b>INDICATOR (11)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 +, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Adult mortality by cause and age groups	<b>3</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	<b>1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>
Under-five mortality rate, by sex	<b>1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Maternal mortality ratio	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## IV. PUBLIC LIFE and DECISION-MAKING

<b>INDICATOR (5)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Women's share of managerial positions	1	<b>81.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>
Percentage of female police officers	2	<b>81.8</b>	<b>54.5</b>
Percentage of female judges	2	<b>86.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>
Women's share of government ministerial positions	1	<b>90.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>

## V. HUMAN RIGHTS of WOMEN and GIRL CHILDREN

<b>INDICATOR (5)</b>	<b>TIER</b>	<b>Is the indicator relevant for your country?</b>	<b>Does your country collect data on this indicator?</b>
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries)	<b>1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	<b>2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	<b>2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18	<b>1</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>
Adolescent fertility rate	<b>1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>



# OUTCOMES OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON THE ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE STATISTICS





# BACKGROUND

- According to Third Session of OIC Stat-Com, the OIC-StatCom decided that the Technical Committee of Experts (TCE) on “Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics” should follow its future activities as planned and
- *called* for an Experts’ Group Meeting (EGM) to be co-organized by SESRIC and IDB
- *underline* the importance of coordination among all agents of National Statistical Systems (NSOs, Central Banks, stock exchanges, line ministries, etc.)
- *encouraged* frequent communication and cooperation.



# BACKGROUND

- **SESRIC and Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) of the IDB Group jointly organized the EGM on Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics” on 25-26 March 2014 at SESRIC Headquarters.**



# PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

- The Expert Group Meeting was attended by delegates from the National Statistical Offices and Central Banks of 13 OIC Member Countries:

*Bangladesh, Cameroon, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey and Yemen.*

- Also, representatives of *Borsa Istanbul (Istanbul Stock Exchange), International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) and Participation Banks Association of Turkey (TKBB)* attended the meeting.

# EGM OBJECTIVES

- **examine the contemporary trends in the Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) industry and assess the current situation of IBF Statistics in both OIC member countries and the world**
- **share country practices, valuable experiences and innovative models on IBF Statistics**
- **determine the scope and content of the general framework for IBF Statistics that any member country can utilize if and when they need to collect, process and disseminate relevant data on a sustainable basis within official statistical system**

# **EGM OBJECTIVES**

- **raise awareness on IBF Statistics at both OIC and international level for developing the Islamic Finance to become a mainstream financing alternative to the conventional interest-based system**
- **initiate the process of producing IBF Statistics through identifying a roadmap of cooperation among the OIC member countries**
- **outline a general framework for developing a comprehensive database of IBF Statistics**
- **discuss future work of the TCE and draft the meeting recommendations that will be submitted to the Fourth Session of OIC-StatCom**

# CONTENT OF THE EGM

**The Expert Group Meeting on “Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics” included four sessions:**

- 1) Country Practices on IBF Data Collection and Dissemination**
- 2) Current Stance of the OIC Member Countries in terms of Islamic Banking and Finance**
- 3) General Framework of Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics**
- 4) Discussions on Future Work of the TCE and Drafting of Recommendations**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

**At the end of the meeting, the participants agreed on the following recommendations and conclusions:**

- 1. Extending their sincere thanks to SESRIC and IRTI for their warm hospitality and Kuwait, Malaysia, Palestine, Qatar, Turkey, Borsa Istanbul, INCEIF, IRTI, SESRIC and TKBB for their enlightening presentations and expressing their expectation for the continuation of similar meetings.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 2. *Recognizing* the scattered and generally fee-based nature of data for Islamic Banking and Finance Industry over a number of different sources, appreciated IRTI for their efforts towards the IBIS database ([www.ibisonline.net](http://www.ibisonline.net)) and called SESRIC and IRTI to explore the possibility of collaboration to further promote the quality and availability of Islamic banking and finance statistics data.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 3. *Having* devoted attention to limited availability of systematic, accurate, consistent and reliable statistical information at country level, underlined the importance of adhering to a sound methodology for the collection, collation, processing and dissemination of country-level Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics. SESRIC and IRTI are requested to coordinate with the IFSB to introduce a set of standards and raise awareness among the members of OIC Statistical Commission based on current methodological documents prepared by the IFSB.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 4. *Considering* the increasing global interest in Islamic Banking and Finance, suggested SESRIC and the IDB Group, to seek ways to cooperate with other international organizations including regional offices of the IMF and World Bank Global Islamic Finance Development Center in Istanbul to prevent duplication of efforts.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 5. *Taking* into account the strategic significance of Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics at the OIC level, recommended bringing the issue of Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics forward in the relevant OIC meetings, especially in the OIC Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Meetings and OIC Stock Exchanges' Forum.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 6. *Emphasizing* the need for smooth coordination among all stakeholders of the NSS --especially between NSOs and Central Banks/Monetary Authorities of the OIC Member Countries-- for the collection, collation, processing and dissemination of data on Islamic Banking and Finance Industry, called the OIC Statistical Commission to discuss the issue of including the Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics under the official statistical programmes of OIC Member Countries.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 7. *Noting* the difficulties encountered by various international and non-profit organisations in communicating with respective countries while trying to bridge the gaps in statistical data availability for the sector, stressed the importance of determining a national stakeholder/focal point within the NSS of each country that will be responsible for transmitting data on Islamic Banking and Finance Industry.**



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

8. *Highlighting* the essence of showing best practices, requested SESRIC, IRTI and the IDB Group to encourage pilot projects mainly concentrating on country level basic indicators, in countries that have adequate infrastructure and are willing to participate.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

(adopted by the participants)

- 9. *Observing* the different development levels of OIC Member Countries in statistical processes concerning Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics, indicated the dire need for improving the infrastructure to reach the desired level and accessibility of data at the country level, hence, invited SESRIC and IRTI of IDB Group to scale-up capacity building efforts (training programmes, twinning projects, exchange of experts, etc.) in this area.**



**THANK YOU!**

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