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Dr. Ismail Lubbad has been working in the field of statistics and research for more than 20 years in the United Nations institutions, government institutions, civil society organizations and academia. He holds a PhD in Demography and a Masters in Applied Statistics from the School for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences in Paris and the University of Paris-Est.

Dr. Lubbad joined the United Nations in 1999 and has been working since 2008 in the Department of Statistics in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in the field of demographic and social statistics. He also serves as coordinator of the Arab Task Force on Population and Housing Censuses and provides technical assistance to countries in related statistical areas, including Statistics of the national statistical centers.

Presentation Title

Monitoring and reporting indicators related to Goal 11 "Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" in Arab countries: challenges and opportunities

Abstract

The presentation will focus on the availability of Goal 11 data and related human settlements indicators in 12 Arab countries. The presentation also includes the challenges and opportunities available for these countries to ensure monitoring and reporting of relevant human settlements indicators. The information in this presentation is based on data collected through a questionnaire, which includes topics on the availability of human settlements indicators that fall under the first and second frameworks, as well as the challenges facing countries in producing these indicators, by ESCWA Statistics Division to NSOs in ESCWA member Arab countries. The questionnaire

was completed and sent to ESCWA by 12 countries: Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Morocco and Yemen (during April - May 2018).

The results of the questionnaire indicated that there was a discrepancy in the availability of data in terms of indicators and their frequency by year and source. Most countries reported that they collected the random settlement indicator but varied in terms of periodicity and source of data. One third of the respondents reported that they collect indicators on land use and population who have access to appropriate public transport by age, gender and persons with disabilities. Regarding cooperation among the producers of the relevant indicators, two-thirds of the countries reported that there was cooperation between data producers in the country and there were coordinating committees to varying degrees on the compilation of the indicators.