



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء  
Planning and Statistics Authority



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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



ورشة العمل الإقليمية بشأن تحديث الإحصاءات الرسمية في دولة قطر  
Regional Workshop on Modernization of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar

## Final Report





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Planning and Statistics Authority



## Final Report

**Regional Workshop on Modernization of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar**

4-5 November 2019, The Ritz-Carlton, Doha, Qatar



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### Introduction:

The above workshop was organized by the Planning and Statistics Authority in Qatar (PSA) on 4-5 November 2019, in collaboration with statistical leaders, experts and specialists in the State. The Workshop hosted representatives of a number of international, regional and local research organizations and centers amounting to 189 participants representing 73 entities, including 25 international and regional organizations and NSOs from Arab countries to get acquainted with the experience of Qatar and benefit from its expertise in the modernization of its statistical system. A number of UN organizations, such as the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB) also participated in the

Workshop. At the regional level, UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRI), GCC Statistical Center (GCC-STATS) and the Arab Planning Institute also participated. At the national level, a number of ministries, government agencies and research centers also participated in the workshop, such as the Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI) of Hamad bin Khalifa University, the Doha International Family Institute (DIFI) of Qatar Foundation, and the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) of Qatar University, the Permanent Population Committee, Microsoft Corporation, Qatar Charity and a number of civil society organizations. The total number of these ministries and institutions reached 48 represented by 166 participants. (See Annex 3 for more information on participants and the entities they represented).

### Objectives of the Workshop:

The workshop aimed to advance its promising State of Qatar project for the transformation of the national statistical system in partnership with national and international bodies. It aimed in particular to:

- Share information and experiences regarding the modernization of official statistical systems.
- Identify priority areas in the process of modernization of the national statistical system.
- Provide modern methodologies that contribute to the improvement of the statistical process, such as the use of data science, innovation and artificial intelligence in official statistics.

### Expected Outputs of the Workshop:

- Raise awareness of the importance of modernization of official statistics in support of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.
- Effective sharing of knowledge, best practices and modern technologies in official statistics.
- Identify new data sources that can be used in official statistics.
- Identify aspects of innovation in official statistics.
- Release the Doha Declaration on Modernization of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar.

## Opening Statements:

At the outset of his opening statement, HE Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit, President of the Planning and Statistics Authority, emphasized the importance of the objectives and outputs that PSA seeks to achieve through this Workshop, which comes in light of the State's need to make fundamental changes in its statistical system in order to collect and disseminate timely, coordinated, reliable and accessible high-quality data and indicators. He noted that the Workshop is also a continuation of PSA's efforts in the implementation of the project on the Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2016, where Qatar was selected as a pioneering country in this field.

His Excellency stressed that this event came in response to the calls of the United Nations on more than one occasion, including the Declaration of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, adopted last September, where emphasis was placed on investment in data and statistics related to the 2030 SDGs, and encouragement of international cooperation in the statistical field.

Dr. Al-Nabit explained that the Workshop is also a continuation of the dialogue that started in Doha two years ago on the modernization of official statistics to determine the priorities of transformation in the national statistical system in order to take practical steps towards a new structure of the local statistical system, taking advantage of the rapid technological and professional development at the statistical level.

His Excellency pointed out that the modernization of statistical system includes the promotion of methodologies and tools related to socio-economic and environmental aspects in order to enable them to produce high-quality data that bridge the gaps in databases in support of the sustainable development policies and others. It further includes building human capacity and applying modern technology in the statistical process, as well as using advanced techniques, developing standards and guidelines and innovating technology and technical means related to statistical production processes.

He also stressed the importance of building effective partnerships with stakeholders to achieve the desired progress in the modernization of statistical

system, enabling it to produce, organize and use the necessary data in decision-making, monitor progress in development processes, assess their societal impacts, improve performance and identify the State's ranking in published indices and indicators at the regional and international levels. Finally, Dr. Al Nabit expressed hope that the Workshop will contribute to the modernization of the national statistical system of all stakeholders and partners in order to support the implementation of the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022, the Population Policy for the same period, and Sustainable Development Goals to achieve Qatar National Vision 2030.

Mr. Ronald Jansen, Director of Data Innovation at the United Nations Statistics Division, emphasized the importance of statistics for the implementation of the SDGs 2030, noting that the NSOs are responsible for monitoring the progress of these SDGs by providing accurate and reliable data to officials and researchers, He pointed out that the United Nations called on Member States to modernize their statistical systems and use modern technology in the production of statistics. He pointed out that the UN has made a significant progress by creating a global cloud platform for all statistical workers, noting that «the platform organization promotes global networking and facilitates the exchange, development and sharing of data, methods, tools and expertise, and therefore accelerates data innovation.»

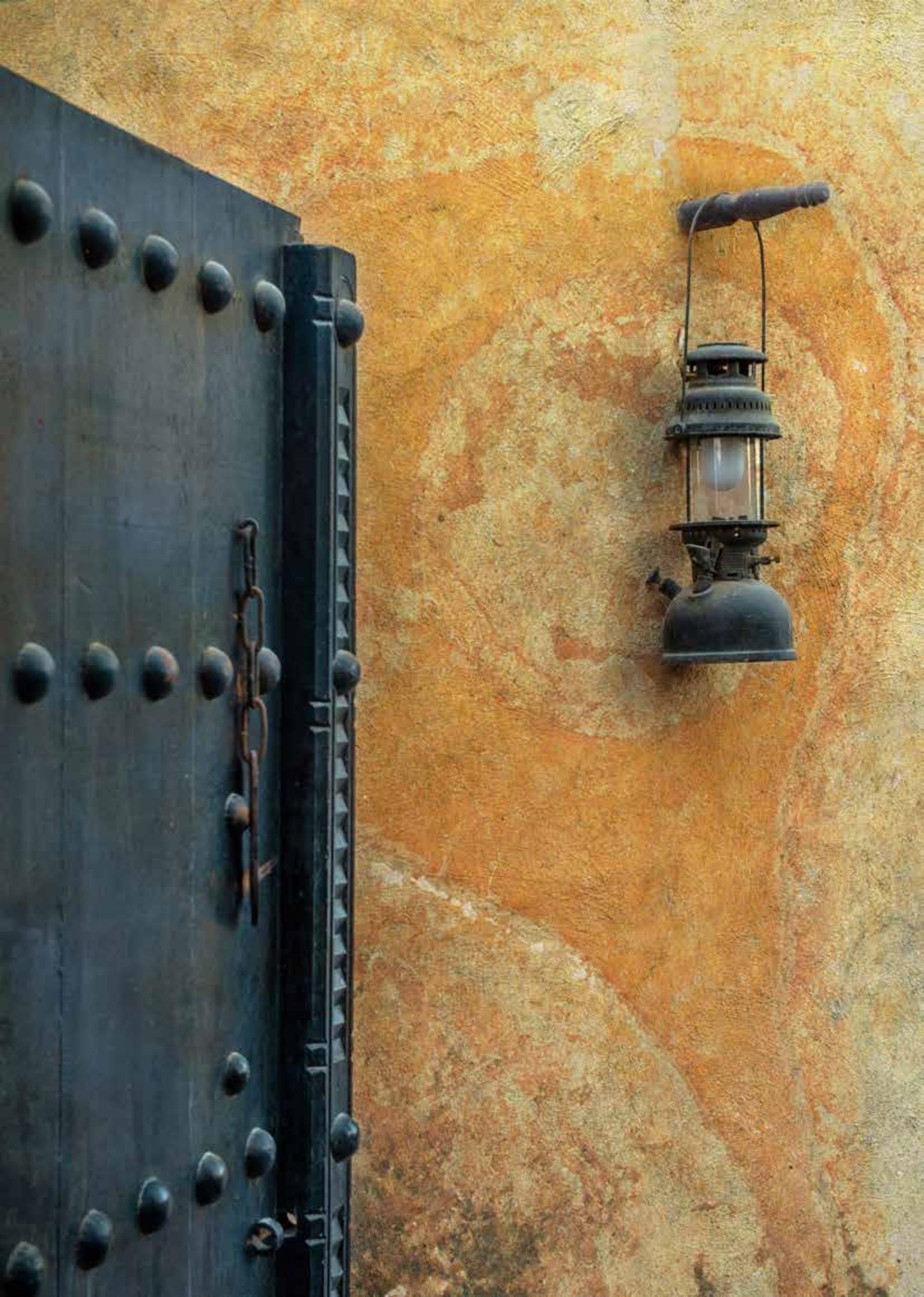
For his part, Mr. Saber Saeed Al-Harbi, Director General of GCC Statistical Center (GCC-STAT), said that the rapid development in the world in various fields as a result of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which coincides with the increasing demand for modern and timely statistics, with a significant change in the quality, ways and purposes of data users, stressing that the accelerated multi-dimensional data has become a prerequisite in response to the developments imposed by the current situation. Al-Harbi pointed out that the modernization of statistical data is an indispensable condition for the transformation of statistical work in light of the information revolution, increasing competition and multiplicity of data producers at the public and private sectors level in an open space of globalization. He noted that transformation strategies need several elements, including attention

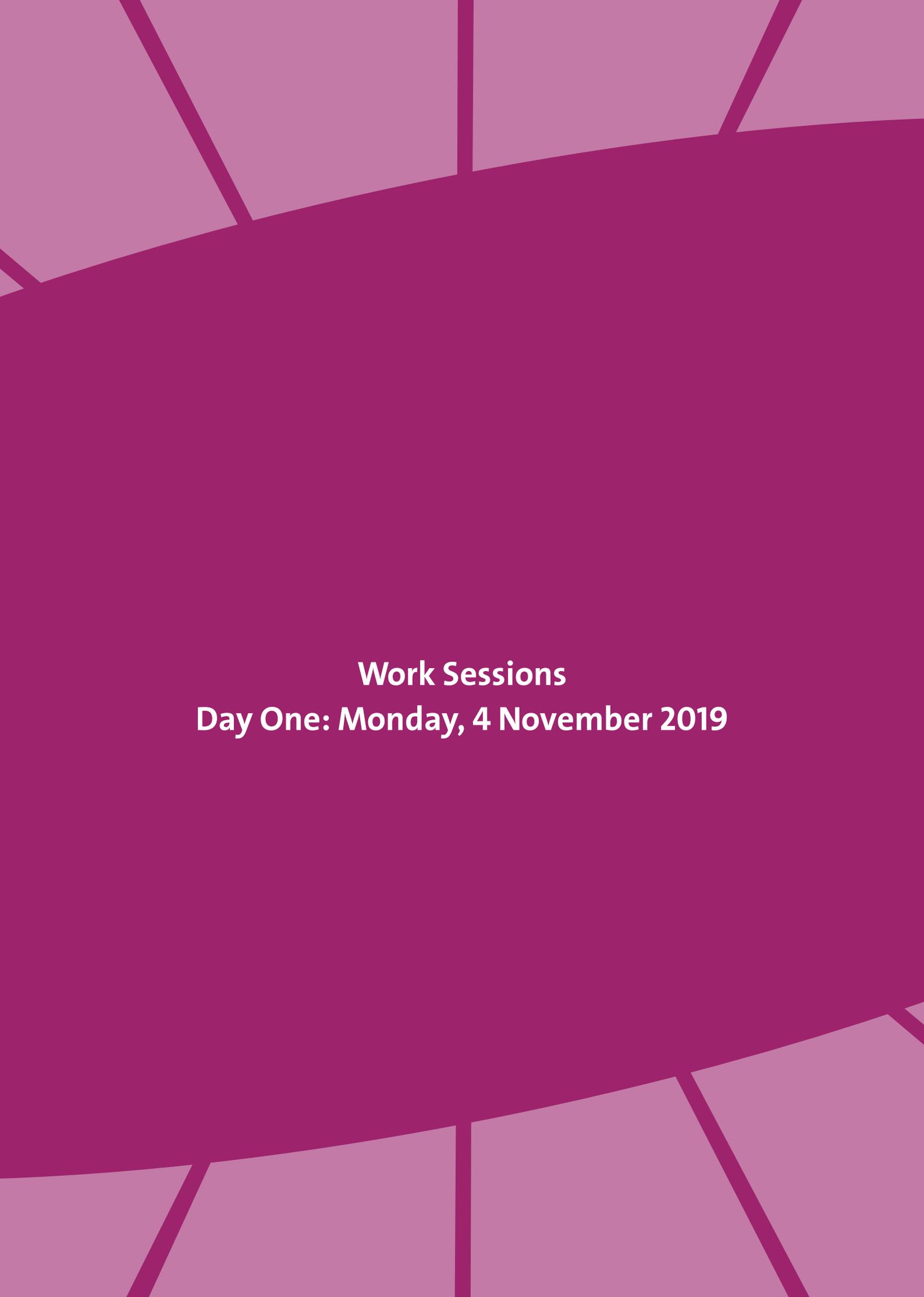
to innovation, making partnership with universities, research centers and applied technology institutions, as well as working together with regional and international institutions to develop and implement a common agenda for transformation within a common international framework that would allow NSOs to benefit from modern practices and build human resource capacity.

In this context, he referred to the efforts of the GCC-STAT to improve statistical products through the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Joint Statistical Work 2015-2020 and its evaluation of the transformation towards the strategic plan for the next period 2021-2030 which will focus on the joint GCC work in the field of transformation and modernization of statistical systems, and the production of intelligent statistics. He also pointed to the launch of the e-link integration project that links the GCC-STAT with NSOs in Member States to facilitate data flow mechanism, in addition to the

launch of the spatial platform for the sustainable Development Goals in the GCC.

Dr. Luay Shabaneh, Arab States Regional Director of UNFPA, stressed the special relationship between the UNFPA and the State of Qatar, especially the Planning and Statistics Authority, adding that the Workshop is a vital step towards the modernization of official statistics to cope with the developments and challenges surrounding the collection and dissemination of official statistics in light of the changing powers of stakeholders in the official statistical system. He pointed to the problem of unstructured and unorganized data in the region. «Many NSOs have been unable to adapt or use these data effectively despite repeated attempts at this level»..., «wars, conflicts, challenges, economic fluctuations and changing social values and norms require a flexible, responsive and proactive statistical system capable of positioning, producing and using a knowledge-based environment system», he added.





**Work Sessions**  
**Day One: Monday, 4 November 2019**



**Introductory session: Scope of Modernization of Official  
Statistics in the State of Qatar 2017-2022**



## Speaker: Dr. Ahmad Hussein - Statistics Expert at the Planning and Statistics Authority

Dr. Ahmad Hussein is the official statistics expert at Qatar's Planning and Statistics Authority. He currently heads the Modernization of Official Statistics Project in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system in collaboration with the United Nations and developed European countries. He is the lead author of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2008-2011 prepared during his work with former Qatar Statistics Authority.

During his tenure as Director of the Statistical Division of ESCWA, he formulated and supervised the implementation of its strategic frameworks for official statistics. He carried out several statistical projects funded by UNDP, ACFUND, ILO, IDRC and DFID. He has over 35 years of experience in many countries, especially in the Arab region, and holds a Ph.D. in Demography and Statistics from the University of Warsaw. He organized and participated in many international and regional conferences, meetings and workshops. Also he participated in the development of several manuals and guidelines in official statistics at the regional and international levels, published a number of papers and provided advisory services to many Arab countries in various fields of official statistics. In addition, Dr. Hussein is a member of several international statistical societies and an elected member of the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

### Abstract

At the outset of his presentation, Dr. Hussein highlighted the process of modernization of official statistics in the State of Qatar for the period 2016-2030, in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He pointed out that the anticipated process of modernization is related to the transformation of official statistics adopted by the UN Statistical

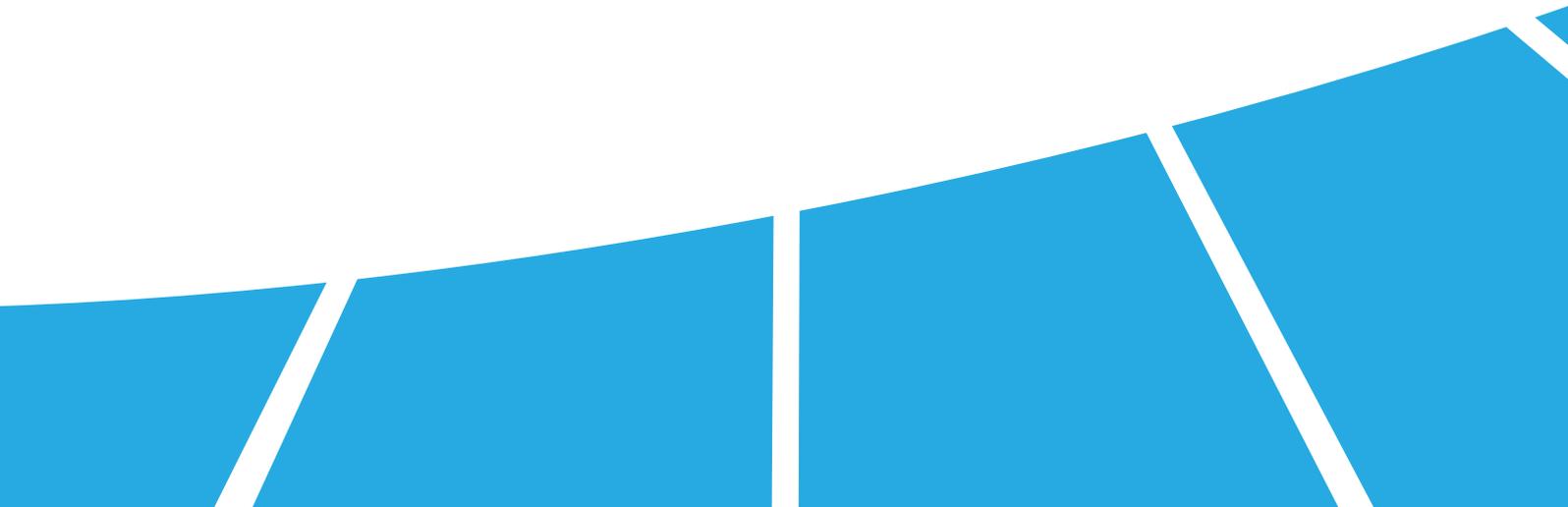
Commission, which aims to restructure statistical processes and enable them to collect, process, disseminate and communicate data to users. He added that in this area, there is an urgent need to develop a specific framework that would describe each statistical process individually and develop a strategic vision for an integrated institutional process in which its people are at the center of its operations. The modernization process aims to enhance the efficiency of statistical processes and produce periodically high-quality indicators that are categorized based on many variables whenever possible, in order to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Development Strategy 2018-2022, in particular the dissemination and communication processes, and the adoption of GSBPM. «This requires working with ministries, research centers, universities and community organizations. The modernization processes also require improved data collection, creation of statistical registers, integration of data with the State's GIS, capacity-building and innovation in statistical processes. Other important areas of modernization are the systematic application of data quality framework in all branches of the statistical process, modernization of the statistical law and statistical-related legislation, the use of Big Data in official statistics and the use of technological development in support of the statistical process,» he added.

Dr. Hussein then introduced the Workshop and its objectives, methodology, form and content. He explained that it includes, in addition to the opening statements, five sessions, each specializing in research on specific topics related to the objectives of the Workshop. Each session will be chaired and moderated by a statistical leader and expert, and will be presented by a group of experts and researchers in their respective fields.





**Session One:  
Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030**



## Chair: Dr. Khalid Ali Al-Quradaghi on behalf of HE Dr. Saleh M. Al-Nabit, President of the PSA

The session was a panel discussion with high-level local and international figures to talk about the progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 goals and its intersections with the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

Dr. Khaled started the session by introducing the speakers:

1. **HE Sheikh Dr. Mohammed bin Hamad Al-Thani:** Director of Public Health Department, Ministry of Public Health. He is also an associate professor of clinical health care policy and research at Weill Cornell Medical College and Qatar University.
2. **Dr. Hamda Al-Sulaiti:** Secretary General of the Qatar National Committee for Education, Culture and Science since 2014. She is an active member of many committees, including the Board of Trustees of the Government Excellence Awards, the Executive Council of ISESCO and the Executive Council of ALECSO. She is also the CEO of the Educational Excellence Award.
3. **Dr. Hassan Abdul Rahim Al-Sayed:** Professor of Law at Qatar University. He is currently the Director of Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) of Qatar University, and is a judge and member of the Board of Qatar International Court at Qatar Financial Center.
4. **Dr. Eng. Mohammed bin Saif Ali Al-Kuwari:** He is currently Assistant Undersecretary, Director of the Center for Environmental and Municipal Studies at the Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Vice-Chairman of the National Human Rights Committee of the State of Qatar and a member of the Board of Elders of the Asia-Pacific Forum (APF).
5. **Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Ghamdi:** He is currently the Senior Director of Governance and Director of the International Cooperation Unit at Qatar Charity. He has extensive experience in the areas of governance and institutional development. He also contributed to the formulation of a new strategic vision in the dynamics of partnerships in international humanitarian system.

The Chair then clarified that the modus operandi of the session would be to ask two questions regarding progress in achieving the SDGs for each speaker to reply in his/her respective competence.

### First: HE Sheikh Dr. Mohammed bin Hamad Al-Thani

**Q1:** What are the objectives of the National Health Strategy and its intersections with SDG 3 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”?

**Q2:** So far, what are the achievements in SDG 3 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, “Ensure healthy living and promote well-being for all at all ages”.

The answer to both questions was as follows:

- The Ministry of Public Health has undertaken several activities to achieve SDG 3 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is “Ensure healthy living and promote well-being for all at all ages”.
  - Holding several meetings with experts and officials of relevant international and regional organizations.
  - Conducting a number of health research.
  - Developing a number of national health plans and strategies for the State of Qatar, including:
    - National Primary Health Care Strategy 2013-2018.
    - National Mental Health Strategy 2013-2018.
    - National Strategy to Combat Diabetes 2016-2022.
    - National Cancer Strategy 2013-2018.
    - National Cancer Framework 2017-2022.
    - Community Pharmacies Strategy 2011-2016.

- These efforts have resulted in the production of accurate statistics that predict Qatar's progress towards achieving SDG 3 of the Sustainable Development Agenda concerning citizens' health.
- Availability of information has helped us develop health work.
- In the field of infectious disease and road traffic fatalities, we have much better record than many developed countries, such as France and the USA.
- According to international organizations, Qatar is ranked fifth globally in health achievements.
- One of the challenges to strengthening the partnership in sharing information is the lack of confidence among information producers leading to non-dissemination, for fear that others will disseminate it or discover errors.

#### Second: Dr. Hamda Al-Sulaiti

**Q1:** How do you evaluate the achievements of education in the State of Qatar? To what extent does the content and quality of education contribute to national capacity-building required for the national development process?

**Q2:** At the national level, how far are we from achieving SDG 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all"?

In response to both questions, Dr. Hamda focused on the following points:

- Education is one of the most important factors that help achieve a vision of human development.
- For the country to succeed in achieving economic diversification, it requires development of a solid and effective educational strategy.
- The following two strategies have been developed in this regard:
  - «Education and Training Sector Strategy 2011-2016», which included 29 projects aimed at activating the objectives related to the education sector in the human development

pillar of QNV 2030.

- «Education and Training Sector Strategy 2017-2022.

- The State of Qatar has participated in many educational conferences and meetings that measure or evaluate the level of education, and show the advanced performance achieved by Qatar in this area.
- Qatar is committed to the SDGs.
- A framework for achieving SDG 4 indicators related to education has been developed. A committee has been formed from various stakeholders for that purpose.
- Awareness-raising and capacity-building have been initiated. Awareness-raising posters on SDG 4 related to education have been designed and affixed.

#### Third: Dr. Hassan Abdul Rahim Al-Sayed

**Q1:** What are SESRI's contributions to providing data users with many development indicators that contribute to measuring progress in economic, social and environmental development?

**Q2:** What is the importance of building partnerships at the national level between ministries and their agencies, studies and research centers, institutes, universities and those working in the field of data science and data collection and dissemination?

Dr. Al-Sayed's replies to both questions were as follows:

- Qatar University's Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) was established in 2008 and is concerned with survey studies.
- SESRI's vision is derived from that of Qatar University, which is originally derived from QNV 2030.
- SESRI has conducted about 120 comprehensive surveys of all QNV pillars.
- Data is analyzed scientifically, and the results are

released and disseminated to users and partners in order to measure variables and monitor achievements of QNV goals.

- SESRI conducts about 15 surveys annually following various methods, in cooperation with a number of partners, especially the PSA.
- Building partnerships is very important in social research. SESRI has a broad base of local and foreign partners as follows:
  - ILO, PSA, Qatar University and Qatar Charity.
  - Professors and researchers from various universities, colleges and research centers in Qatar.
  - Ministries and government and non-government bodies related to QNV 2030.

#### Fourth: Dr. Eng. Mohammed bin Saif Ali Al-Kuwari

**Q1:** What is the role of human rights covenants in promoting the SDGs?

The answer focused on the following points:

- The relationship between human rights covenants and the SDGs is clearly reflected in the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development, which is linked to international human rights covenants, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Other relevant UN conventions and instruments consider that the elimination of human rights violations can contribute to creating conditions conducive to the development of a large part of humanity, and that all human rights are interdependent. The promotion of development requires the promotion of civil, political, socio-economic and cultural rights.
- The Declaration further states that “Countries have a duty to cooperate with each other in securing development and removing obstacles to development.”
- The most important development goals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are poverty

eradication, good health and well-being, gender equality, decent work, economic growth and climate action.

- The Declaration further notes that the implementation of these development goals requires a range of rights, such as the right to education, the right to housing, the right to dignity, the right to well-being, the right to health, the right to work, along with the right of workers, the right of women, the right to gender equality, the right to equality without discrimination ... and others.
- Each of these rights is linked to the SDGs that are implemented by the National Human Rights Committee with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and other civil society institutions.

**Q2:** What is the role of national, regional and international human rights institutions in the conceptual link between human rights and the SDGs?

**A2:** NHRIs have a major role to play in conceptual linking between human rights and the 2030 SDGs by assessing the realities of sustainable development in light of international human rights obligations. These NHRIs should also monitor and implement human rights through the Sustainable Development Agenda and share best practices, integration of human rights into the overall and comprehensive plan, and developing strategies and a roadmap to involve governments and civil society in the monitoring role of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The NHRIs follow up and monitor the implementation of the Global Sustainable Development Agenda and regional plans emanating from it. This requires building genuine partnerships between NHRIs and the institutions concerned with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda to ensure the integration of their programs and activities, and to guide States' policies on human rights, while emphasizing the need to build the capacity of NHRIs to enable them carry out their responsibilities, by informing national institutions of their role in the

follow-up and implementation of the SDGs in their countries, to share best practices and to learn and evaluate experiences.

**Fifth: Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Ghamdi**

**Q1:** What is the role of Qatar Charity as a civil society organization in contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development? How does it achieve this role at the development and relief level?

In response to this question, Mr. Al-Ghamdi pointed out the following:

- The civil society organizations and charities play a pivotal role in fighting hunger and combating and eradicating poverty, which is one of the first sustainable development goals.
- Qatar Charity contributes effectively to

government efforts.

- It plays an important role in the formulation of policies and the development and implementation of plans necessary to achieve these goals.
- It is also primarily involved in resource mobilization and bridging gaps to achieve sustainable development.

**Q2:** What challenges do you face in your work? Are you building partnerships in your areas of work?

- On the main challenges facing them in their work, Al-Ghamdi referred to lack of information.
- On strengthening partnerships, Mr. Al-Ghamdi pointed out that there is cooperation with the UN to identify work priorities, especially in the field of refugees in the Arab region.





**Session Two:  
Non-Traditional Data Sources on Official Statistics**



## Chair: Dr. Ingmar Weber, Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI), Hamad Bin Khalifa University.

Dr Ingmar Weber is the Research Director for Social Computing at the Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI), HBKU. His interdisciplinary research uses large amounts of online data from social media and other sources to study human behavior at scale. Particular topics of interest include studying quantifying international migration using digital methods, tracking digital gender gaps, and mapping poverty. In his work Dr Weber regularly engages with UN agencies and NGOs, helping them to use non-traditional data sources to address their operational needs. Prior to joining QCRI, Dr Weber was a researcher at Yahoo Research Barcelona. As an undergraduate he studied mathematics at the university of Cambridge, before pursuing a Ph.D. at the Max-Planck Institute for Computer Science. He's an ACM Distinguished Speaker and a IEEE and AAAI Senior Member.

### First: Dr. Ronald Jansen- Assistant Director, UNSD

Dr. Ronald Jansen's educational background is in Statistics and Psychology; obtained a Ph.D. in mathematical modelling of human information processing in May 1990; then joined the UN Statistics Division in June 1990 in New York. He is the Assistant Director of UNSD in New York. He is responsible for the Division's work on data innovation and on capacity development strategies. This includes leading the intergovernmental processes for innovation of official statistics and implementing the capacity development pillar of the Cape Town Global Action Plan in support of the monitoring of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. He is specifically supporting the work of the UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics and the related UN Global Platform, which is a collaborative environment for the global statistical community to jointly execute data innovation projects and share experiences.

### Presentation Title: Working Together Globally on Data Science and Official Statistics

#### Abstract

The presentation initially focused on the importance of finding new data sources for informal statistics to meet the biggest challenge of providing timely, frequent and granular data for monitoring positive change on the SDG indicators. Traditional data collection tools such as surveys or censuses are

expensive and take too much time to process. They are not suitable to deliver on the promise of abundant and fast data for the 2030 Agenda.

The presentation pointed out that the statistical community started looking into the use of new data sources to complement the traditional ones. Firstly, there is a wealth of administrative data sources. Then, there are the continuous streams of digital data generated by satellites, mobile networks or social media platforms. Nowadays we can access data from satellites, drones, mobile phones, social media applications and internet searches. Soon the 5G network becomes more broadly available, which makes it easier to use sensor data from cars, appliances or systems in your house or office.

The presentation then emphasized that the use of these new data sources requires developing new mind-sets and capabilities such as technology, methods, processes, information management, standards and frameworks, whilst not forgetting the need to develop the necessary human skills and institutional arrangements (legal, policy and organizational).

The presentation touched on the efforts made by the United Nations in this direction, where in 2018, the UN Statistical Commission created a Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data for Official Statistics, which put into place the so-called UN Global Platform, which is a Cloud-based collaborative research and development environment for the global statistical community and all its stakeholder groups. Its platform organization is based on networking and marketplace principles, which facilitates the exchange, development and sharing of data, methods, tools and expertise, and accelerates data innovation. Ultimately, the purpose of the platform is to produce trusted data, trusted methods and trusted learning, which includes development of skills sets related to Data Science, since processing of Big Data requires use of advance technology and machine learning techniques. National and international statistical institutes have started creating data innovation centers to experiment with Data Science and Big Data.

The speaker elaborated on the UN Global Platform, which consists of five Big Data hubs around the world in Brazil, China, Rwanda, UAE and the UK.

He then summarized the reasons for linking Data Science and official statistics as: (1) to harness and exploit Big Data, (2) to develop and test algorithms, which lead to statistics, indicators and insights, and (3) to develop new skills inside the work force of the statistical office, as well as to attract academic, private sector and civil society communities to work with the statistical office.

### **Second: Ms. Jennifer Colville - Innovation Team Lead, Arab States UNDP**

Ms. Colville manages UNDP's Innovation portfolio for the Arab States region, covering 17 countries from the Gulf to North Africa. She manages regional activities to introduce new and alternative approaches to development, such as behavioral insights, data innovation, and alternative forms of financing. She supports colleagues and partners in continuous scanning of the horizon for fresh thinking to reframe development challenges, prototyping to quickly and inexpensively figure out what works and what does not, and "working out loud" to share successes and hard-won lessons learned. Prior to this position, Jennifer was a global development policy advisor with UNDP, focusing on institutional effectiveness and capacity development. Before joining the UN system, Jennifer worked for many years in the private sector as a management consultant with Accenture and Burson-Marsteller. Jennifer earned a Bachelor of Arts from Yale University and a Masters of Business Administration from Kellogg School of Management (Northwestern University); and she attended an Executive Education program on "Innovations in Governance" at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

#### **Presentation Title: Reimagining Measurement: #NextGenData**

##### **Abstract**

While the data for development space has had its fair share of mishaps, failures, and setbacks – partly stemming from overly simplistic theories of change ('build it and they will come»), a naive belief in the power of data ('open it and they will use it') and a lack of political economy thinking ('provide lots of data and policy-making will be evidence-based») – there has been tremendous progress over the past 10 years in the ways data is contributing to development.

UNDP has been supporting national partners to complement the use of traditional data with new

and alternative sources and types of data in tackling complex development challenges – to better understand the nature of challenges faced and better measure the impact of various approaches taken. In 2015-2016, UNDP partnered with UN Global Pulse to support half a dozen countries in exploring the use of alternative data; based on this experience, the two agencies published "a Guide to Data Innovation for Development: from idea to proof-of-concept," with practical guidance and tools to jump-start data innovation projects. In 2016-2018, UNDP partnered with Data Pop Alliance to support countries in using unconventional data-measuring approaches to measure SDG Tier 3 indicators (those indicators without a measurement framework); the initiative, dubbed "Measuring the Unmeasured," supported almost a dozen countries around the world. Following this first wave of data for development initiatives that focused on exploring, prototyping and testing new ways of using data to advance development, UNDP is looking at emerging trends that are likely to shape the next generation of data innovation practice, from political dimensions to individual agency of data.

UNDP is also strengthening its internal capacity for data innovation, putting it at the heart of its Accelerator Labs, a new corporate initiative to establish the world's fastest and largest learning network in development. As UNDP looks to effectively address 21st century challenges, the organization recognizes the need for new data-centric approaches to understanding these challenges as they unfold, finding the most relevant solutions that work locally, and learning more quickly about what works and what doesn't. In partnership with Qatar and Germany, UNDP is investing in 60 Labs covering 78 countries, each of which has a Head of Exploration responsible for exploring and identifying frontier knowledge to tackle development challenges; identifying new sources of evidence and insights; analyzing and visualizing patterns in unstructured sources of data; and turning these insights into learning options for addressing specific policy challenges in their countries.

### **Third: Mr. Trevor Monroe - Senior Program Manager, Development Economics Data Group at the World Bank**

Mr. Monroe is a Senior Program Manager in the Development Economics Data Group at the World

Bank. Trevor leads an “Innovations in Big Data Analytics” program that delivers data products and analytical services to help World Bank teams and developing countries put new data sources and methods into action toward the sustainable development goals.

Prior to the World Bank, Trevor held roles working in digital innovation at the Progressive Policy Institute, Vital Wave Consulting, Development Gateway and Lucent Technologies. Trevor holds an MA in International Economics from the University of California, San Diego.

**Presentation Title: Data4Now**

**Abstract**

The presentation, initially, touched on the creation of Data4Now Initiative, which was launched by UN Deputy-Secretary General Amina Mohammed and is co-led by a Data4Now core team consisting of the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. This initiative seeks to help members of the national statistical system collaborate more effectively with local, national and global partners from intergovernmental organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector, so they can make a positive difference in people’s lives through the ability to deliver better, more timely data to inform policy and decision making for the 2030 Agenda.

The speaker pointed to the importance of this initiative, indicating that they suffer from scarce and outdated information, in addition to not covering the entire population. This necessarily means, for example, the inability to determine the number of children in need of vaccinations, the size of the population in need of urgent food assistance, or the inability to halt the decline in forest size and biodiversity. In order for the international community to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is a need for up-to-date and unconventional data to ensure that it fully covers all members of society.

The speaker then pointed out that the recent development in technology, data production and analysis has helped to bridge data gaps, and many governments and institutions now understand the importance of developing modern methodologies and frameworks for identifying new data sources. The presentation noted that this initiative seeks to help

members of national statistical systems to collaborate more effectively with local, national and global partners from intergovernmental organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector, so as to make a positive change in people’s lives through the ability to provide better timely data for sound policies and decision-making for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also seeks to create opportunities for international and national data scientists, statisticians, data producers and users to establish data partnerships between people and private entities.

**Fourth: Mr. Ahmad Musallam Salim Almufarji - Application Manager, National Center for Statistics and Information (NCSI) - Oman**

Mr. Ahmad al-Mufarji works at the National Center for Statistics and Information as an Application Manager. He has worked on various types of statistical surveys and participated in many projects, such as the 2003 Census and 2010 Census as a business analyst and information officer. Also, he currently heads NCSI’s Digital Transformation Team. Throughout his career, he has had an active role in the use and employment of ICT in the implementation of statistical processes. Recently, he was appointed as the head of the national team to implement the Big Data project (mobile data) to produce official statistical indicators.

**Presentation Title: NCSI’s Experience in the Use of Big Data in Statistics and Information**

**Abstract**

The speaker initiated his presentation by talking about the project implemented by NCSI to utilize mobile phone data in the production of official statistical backgrounds in the population, tourism and daily movement between the governorates and provinces of the Sultanate of Oman. The role of NCSI is to create and manage an integrated system at the national level that includes social, economic, environmental and cultural indicators and development performance measurement indicators in Oman; to facilitate the follow-up of social and economic progress and support decision-making.

The presentation pointed that based on the legal and constitutional references, such as the Royal Decree No. 40/2014 on NCSI’s Statutes, and the Royal Decree No. 55/2019 on the issuance of the Statistics and Information Law, and the MoUs signed with the relevant institutions (the Telecommunications

Regulatory Authority and the telecommunications companies Omantel and Ooredoo), the required communications data for the project was obtained from domestic subscribers, inbound data, subscribers data and cells data.

Finally, the speaker indicated that the project is now on the threshold of the second phase of writing software to calculate the targeted indicators in the above sectors.

**Discussions:**

At the end of the session, the floor was opened for discussion.

**Q:** How to address the capacity gap for different countries in the World Bank project?

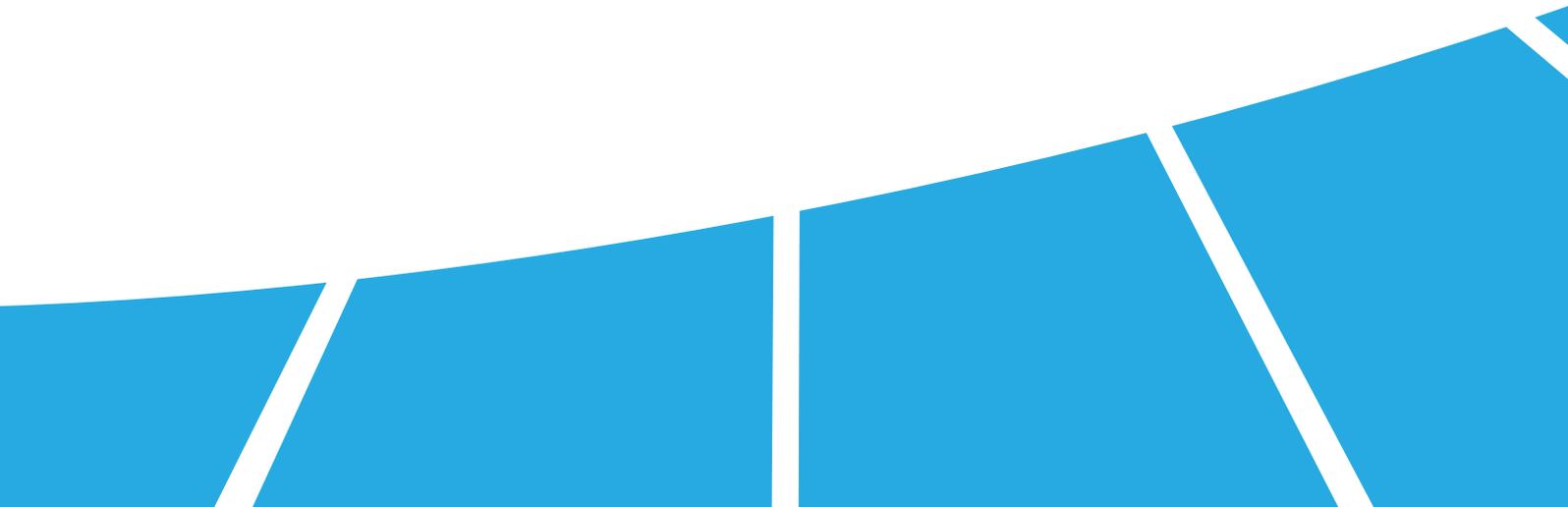
**A:** Dr. Monroe answered as follows: The project employs experts from different countries, who look at the problems from their cultural perspective and therefore can find solutions that satisfy everyone.





Day Two: Tuesday, 5 November 2019

**Session Three:  
Capacity Building**



## Chair: Dr. Khalid Ali Al-Quradaghi: Advisor of Developmental Information Systems, President's Office - Planning & Statistics Authority

Prior to joining the PSA, Dr. Khalid was Director of Knowledge and Innovation Systems in the Research and Development Sector at Qatar Foundation. In 2008, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Manchester, UK. In 2013, he led a unique MIT project as a visiting researcher and project manager for the Science, Technology and Innovation Project. In 2016, he received "the Advanced Certificate for Executives in Management, Innovation, and Technology (ACE)" from MIT.

### First: Robert Peter Ndugwa, Msc, Ph.D. - Head/Chief, Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat Headquarters

Mr. Robert Ndugwa is the head of the Global Urban Observatory unit- a specialized unit that manages urban data and statistics at UN-Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Robert also doubles as the lead for methodology development of many urban SDGs indicators under Goal 11 for which UN-Habitat is the custodian agency.

Before joining UN-Habitat, Robert worked with several international organizations and institutions, including UNICEF Kenya office, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Heidelberg University, African Population and Health Research Center, etc. He has published widely in the field of urban health, epidemiology and statistical modelling.

### Presentation Title: Tools and Experiences for Monitoring Urban SDGs (SDG 11): What Have We Learnt Since 2015.

#### Abstract

In September 2015, the UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted a new framework to guide development efforts between 2015 and 2030, entitled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

The 2030 Agenda contains 17 SDGs and 169 targets. The SDGs address, in an integrated manner, the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development, their interrelations, aspects related to peaceful societies and effective institutions, as well as means of implementation (finance, technology, capacity development etc.).

Heads of State and Government also committed to engage in the systematic follow-up and review of the

implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The follow-up and review will be based on regular, voluntary and inclusive country-led progress reviews at the national level feeding into reviews at the regional and global levels.

By endorsing a stand-alone goal on cities (Goal 11), known as the 'urban SDG', – make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable – the international community recognized urbanization and city growth as a transformative force for development. This first-ever international agreement on urban-specific development acknowledges sustainable urban development as a fundamental precondition for sustainable development. The efficient implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDG 11 at the city level will enhance the coordination mechanisms of national and local authorities and in some cases, it will represent a drastic change of governance with higher participation of local authorities in this process.

National Statistical Systems also need to be reinforced with increase their capacity to monitor urban needs at the local, national, regional and global levels in a more accurate, reliable and timely manner. These national systems need to use both conventional and modern forms of data collection, including spatial indicators, to increase the capacity of national and local governments to produce accurate information for evidence-based decision-making.

UN-Habitat has developed various valuable tools to assist member states overcome some the emerging challenges for urban monitoring and reporting. These include guides for a) urban observatories, b) national sample of cities, c) specialized modules for each SDG 11 indicator, d) geospatial analysis guides. All these guides, if well adapted and implemented, will assist national and local governments in their efforts to collect, analyze, validate data and information in view of the preparation of country-based reports. These guides provide backgrounds to all necessary definitions, method of computation and metadata of indicators, including spatial indicators.

### Second: Dr. Atilla Karaman - Director of Statistics and Information Department, SERSRIC

Dr. Atilla Karaman is the Director of Statistics and Information Department of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), a subsidiary of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), as of 1 May 2019. He received his BA in Banking and Finance from Bilkent University, Ankara-Turkey in 2001, his MBA in Financial Management from Hochschule Coburg, Germany in 2004 and his Ph.D. in Operations Research from the Defense Sciences Institute of Turkish Military Academy, Ankara-Turkey in 2015. He joined the SESRIC in April 2007. Dr. Karaman has active research on SDGs, statistical capacity, etc.

**Presentation Title: Capacity Development Efforts of SESRIC in the Modernization of the NSSs of OIC Countries**

**Abstract**

The speaker started the presentation by giving a brief summary on SESRIC and its role, focusing on its capacity-building efforts. Since its establishment in 1978, SESRIC has been operating as an institution under the umbrella of OIC in the fields of statistics, research, training and technical cooperation to build and develop capacity among OIC Member States through statistical courses, technical consultations and field visits to produce better national statistical data, formulate policies and develop evidence-based strategies.

To achieve these goals, the speaker referred to SESRIC's initiative to develop the Statistical Capacity Building Program (StatCaB). In this context, the speaker detailed the selection stages of the implementation of the program, which were based on the needs and capacities of OIC Member States. SESRIC distributed a questionnaire to all those States to determine the actual needs of each. Based on the results of the questionnaire, SESRIC was able to classify the OIC Member States according to their capacity levels and identify the needs related to their statistical work.

SESRIC then began organizing training courses in statistics, organizing visits, providing technical consultations ... and other training methods and procedures. In this regard, the presentation noted that since 2007, SESRIC has organized 381 such activities, including 242 short-term training courses in statistics, 45 study visits, 20 technical missions, 65 international workshops and 8 meetings of StatCaB,

attended by more than 8,000 experts from NSOs and statistical institutions in OIC Member States.

**Third: Dr. Salah Al-Muzahmi - Director of Research & Development Indicators Department at GCC-Stat**

Salah Al-Muzahmi, Ph.D. was the Deputy Director General of Planning & Studies in the Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman. He joined the Oman MoH in 1992 as Regional health statistician in Dhahira District. In 2004, He was appointed as the Director of the Department of Health Information and Statistics in MoH Oman. Dr. Salah received his Ph.D. in Public Health from the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia in 2015.

**Presentation Title: Statistical Capacity Building in the GCC: a Milestone for Modern Statistical Systems**

**Abstract**

The speaker started the presentation by introducing GCC-Stat and its objectives. It was established in June 2011 to provide official statistical data to GCC Member States. GCC-Stat aims at building capacity and promoting statistical culture among the GCC countries, in order to ensure the sustainability of statistical institutions in those countries, and to improve the quality of statistical data produced.

With regards to capacity-building, the presentation indicated that GCC-Stat provides technical support and organizes workshops and training courses for NSOs in the GCC States. GCC-Stat also works on the transfer of knowledge and exchange of successful initiatives among Member States, and follow up the progress in statistical projects agreed upon in those States.

The presentation touched on some of its capacity-building activities, with 52 workshops and training sessions for 1,146 employees of NSOs in Member States. GCC-Stat also organized 94 meetings at GCC level with more than 2,110 participants. In addition, GCC-Stat participates in relevant international events through conferences, scientific forums and scholarships.

The presentation also noted that GCC-Stat has capacity building programs including external scholarship program, training path, peer program and competitions in statistical fields among youth.

**Discussions:**

At the end of the session, the floor was opened for discussion. The questions and answers focused on the following:

**Q1:** Please specify some statistical frameworks for Big Data analysis.

**A1:** There are many books published in this field on the website: «Learning... ..»

**Q2:** Does GCC-Stat or SESSRIC has programs/plans to develop and analyze Big Data?

**A2-1:** Both centers do not have such plans.

**A2-2** from Peter: We do not develop statistical frameworks for the sake of development, but to find solutions in extraordinary situations (challenges).

**Q3:** What is the level of cooperation between statistical centers and institutions and international organizations to develop statistical frameworks for analyzing modern data?

**A3:** The speakers agreed that they have cooperative partnerships with many research centers and institutes and international and regional organizations and agencies in various fields of statistical work.





**Session Four:  
Innovations in Official Statistics**

## Chair: Mr. Abdul Hadi Saleh Al-Shawi, Director of Technical Office of the Permanent Population Committee, PSA

Mr. Al-Shawi holds a Master's degree in Business Administration. He passed the skill development program for administrative and supervisory job occupants and the leadership program at Qatar Leadership Center. He participated in the preparation of the first National Development Strategy (2011-2016) and the second National Development Strategy (2018-2022). It is worth mentioning that Mr. Al-Shawi presented papers on population and development issues in several local and regional seminars and conferences.

### First: Dr. Sharifa Al Emadi - Executive Director - Doha International Family Institute (DIFI)

In addition to being an Executive Director at DIFI, she is a member of a number of boards of directors and associations, namely:

- Member of the Behavioral Health Support Center
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Tobacco Control Center
- Member of the United Nations (non-governmental) Addiction Treatment Group.

She Holds a Masters and Ph.D. in Marriage and Family Counseling from Manchester Metropolitan University, UK. She organized several training courses and workshops in the field of psycho-social therapy, presented working papers at several international conferences, and participated in and published several studies and research in international journals.

### Presentation Title: Evidence-Based Family Policies: From Data to Decision-Making

#### Abstract

At the beginning of the presentation, Dr. Sharifa spoke in general about the importance of data in evidence-based policymaking, including family policies. To be effective and efficient, such policies should be based on proper understanding of the problems and issues and the context in which they operate, requiring reliable data and information to take appropriate action. However, these practices face some challenges, most notably the lack of available evidence on family issues and policies.

She then moved to introduce the Doha International Family Institute (DIFI) and the role it plays. DIFI is an affiliate of Qatar Foundation and an example of a research center that provides independent analysis of family issues in Qatar and the Arab region. DIFI is committed to data and analysis to advance family policies, contributing significantly to evidence-based practices by generating data to enrich family policy development in Qatar and the region, helping policymakers assess local problems and implementing new solutions.

DIFI has strongly incorporated evidence-based practices and implementation science in the area of family in the region. For example, DIFI has produced original studies that include work-family balance, parenting programs, child well-being, autism, etc.

DIFI's role is not limited to Qatar, but extends to the entire Arab world in terms of providing data and studies on the Arab family to help decision makers, and to use the results in the formulation of policies by enriching the knowledge base on the Arab family, benefiting from knowledge exchange and global expertise and placing family data on the agenda of decision makers. DIFI also exercises its role by following up the implementation of policies it's proposes.

- Create an international network of experts on various topics to develop evidence-based family policies.
- Search for best practices in the area of family policies.
- Propose awareness programs on family policies that involve stakeholders and decision makers in their preparation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation.

Dr. Sharifa also pointed out that the Arab family faces major challenges affecting its cohesion, including: The decision-maker's need to understand Big Data objectively and based on evidence. She also spoke about her experience in the field of marriage and family counseling and its importance in maintaining family stability and harmony.

## Second: Dr. Luay Shabaneh - Arab States Regional Director of UNFPA

Over the last two decades, Dr. Shabaneh has held a number of high-profile national and international public service positions in the area of official statistics, population census, population and development, monitoring and evaluation, programme management and advocacy within the UN System.

Dr. Shabaneh holds a Ph.D. in Applied Social Statistics from Lancaster University, UK, a Master's Degree in Mathematical Statistics from the University of Jordan and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics from Baghdad University.

### **Presentation Title: Transformations in Official Statistics to Achieve “People-Centered SDGs”**

#### **Abstract**

Dr. Shabaneh started his presentation with the following question: Is SDG Agenda people-centered? This is what the SDGs are trying to do by putting people at the center. “People-centered SDGs” is a concept based on the idea of having people at the center of the development agenda. SDGs are designed around three pillars; economic, social and environmental. Population dynamics are mainstreamed across 14 SDGs. This paper presents a composite index for measuring the progress of population development as a metric measure and policy analysis tool to identify gaps and priorities that countries might take to ensure that people are at the center of SDGs implementation. The conceptual framework assumes that “People-centered SDGs” mean that People are at the center of SDGs implementation, People are the target, and that the success of SDGs achievement is measured by the positive impact on the welfare of People rather than through measuring economic growth that might hide social issues, like inequality and distorted distribution of wealth.

Also, starting from the 2014 Report, the United Nations was called upon to make the issue of population common to all development issues, and to transfer the subject from the services provided by the State to individuals to their actual benefit from these services, i.e. the extent to which they exercise their rights. He also pointed out that from 1990 to 2015 the rich got richer and the poor got poorer, as

the statistical system did not predict the economic crisis that hit the world.

On the question of integrating the international dimension into the Sustainable Development Agenda, he replied that this is necessary and can be considered in the future.

## Third: Dr. Juraj Riecan - Director of the Statistics Division at ESCWA

Dr. Riecan worked previously in various positions at the UN Economic Commission for Europe on various statistical topics, including macroeconomic statistics, population and housing censuses and migration statistics. The primary focus of his work was on statistical infrastructure, including data and metadata models and data quality. Dr. Riecan holds a Ph.D. in Mathematical Statistics.

## Dr. Ismail Lubbad, Statistics and Demography Expert, ESCWA

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 Ph.D. 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 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 statistical strategies of NSOs.

### **Presentation Title: Prospects of innovation and Technology in Official Statistics in Arab Countries**

#### **Abstract**

The speaker started the presentation by focusing on the importance of new technology, including geospatial data, in modernization of official statistics in Arab countries. He pointed out that the results mentioned in the presentation are quoted from the questionnaire prepared by the Statistics Division of the ESCWA on the experiences and practices of Arab countries in the use of geospatial methodologies and

techniques and the dissemination of statistical data.

Dr. Riecan stated that the questionnaire was sent to all 22 Arab countries in August 2018, and responses were received from 16 countries by the end of October 2018.

In light of the results, a set of methodologies and techniques have been identified to support population and housing censuses and statistical activities. The basic pillars for establishing a statistical geospatial information infrastructure have also been identified, especially as the United Nations has recommended that States should keep abreast of technological progress achieved in previous round of censuses, in particular In the field of GIS for Round 2020.

The report is directly linked to Beirut Consensus on Technology for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region, adopted by the member states at the 30th Ministerial Session of the ESCWA Committee held in Beirut in June 2018. Beirut Consensus stressed the need to exchange experiences and best practices in technology transfer and adaptation for sustainable development. The main points of this report were presented to the Statistical Commission at the ESCWA at its 13th session to give an overview of the emerging techniques used to support statistical activities. The report also seeks to initiate a discussion of technical cooperation activities that member states may need to integrate these technologies into their statistical processes.

The presentation pointed out that the Statistics Division of the ESCWA Committee aims to play a coordinating role in promoting the strategic use of geospatial and other innovative technologies to support statistical systems and to call for their adoption and implementation in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, taking into account the national circumstances of member states.

#### **Fourth: Mr. Mohammad Afaneh - Solutions Specialist, Microsoft**

His passion is to partner with organizations from different industries to define AI strategy and propel the adoption of disruptive technologies into the organization to benefit the business.

Over the last 10 years he has been working with solution providers, system integrators, government organizations and private sector companies on solutions around Business Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence and Application Modernization to accomplish the digital transformation vision for his customers and partners

#### **Presentation Title: Artificial Intelligence for Knowledge Mining**

##### **Abstract**

Mr. Afaneh asked the question on how to take advantage of the various data available today from images, texts and videos? He said that AI programs are the answer. They provide easy access to unstructured data, such as e-mails, audios, videos and images, making them processable in terms of searching, copying and ranking. He presented a model of some software that could be used for this purpose. He also expressed the readiness of his company to help those in need in this area, which is increasingly important with the development of devices and their interconnection across networks that expand and spread day by day. He noted that cybersecurity remains one of the major challenges in this area, as the more networks expand, the more vulnerable they are.

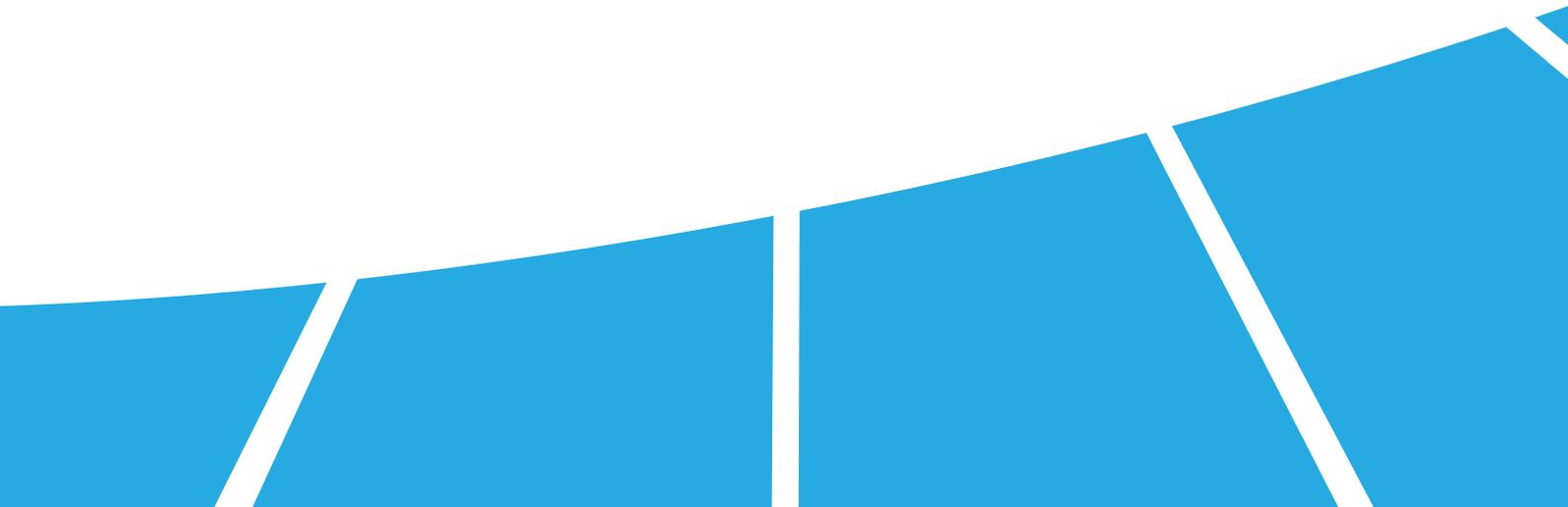
Over the last decade, there has been a tremendous growth in data-intensive applications and services. Data is created from a variety of edge sources, e.g., devices, browsers, and servers, combine that with the existing PDFs, hand-written documents, images, scanned forms, etc... making it difficult to collect and express ideas. Artificial intelligence for cognitive exploration can help in the search for data and support data-driven decisions.

The speaker pointed out that over the past 10 years, he has worked with technology solutions providers, system integrators, government organizations and private sector companies to create business intelligence and AI solutions, and to update applications to achieve the digital transformation vision for customers and partners.





**Session Five:  
Methodology and Data Collection**



## Chair: Mr. Mohammed Saeed Al-Muhannadi - Director of Statistics Department, PSA

He joined the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1986 as a Statistical Researcher in the Economic Statistics Section. During his tenure, he climbed the career ladder occupying several leadership positions in the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, culminated in his appointment as Director of Statistics Department at the Planning and Statistics Authority in 2018.

He received his Bachelor's degree from Qatar University in 1986 and a higher diploma in Urban Planning from Qatar University in 1994. Mr. Al-Muhannadi has extensive experience in the field of statistical work. He has contributed to many studies, surveys and censuses, such as the 1997, 2010 and 2015 Censuses. He also participated in many technical committees and local and international meetings and conferences on statistics and planning.

At the outset of the session, Mr. Al-Muhannadi briefed on the speakers and their scientific and practical experiences related to the topics they will talk about, and then gave the floor to the first speaker.

### First: Mr. Attila Hancioglu - Chief of Data Collection Unit, Data and Analytics Section, UNICEF Headquarters

As the Global Coordinator of the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) program since 2004, Mr. Hancioglu has coordinated and provided technical support to the implementation of more than 150 MICS surveys around the world and organized/facilitated more than 60 regional and global MICS workshops. During this time, the MICS program evolved into a comprehensive technical support system and a platform for the development of new measurement tools and innovations for use in household surveys; key partnerships with other survey programs were formed. Mr. Hancioglu has been representing UNICEF at interagency platforms for the development and monitoring of global SDG indicators and their disaggregation. His areas of expertise include survey methodology, data disaggregation, analysis of child mortality and assessment of data quality.

**Presentation Title: Innovating for the SDG Era: The Case of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Program**

### Abstract

At the outset of the presentation, Mr. Hancioglu talked about the inception and importance of MICS, recalling that, since its inception in the mid-90s, MICS has become the largest source of accurate and internationally comparable statistical data on children around the world. The 6th round (2017-2020) of this type of survey is currently being implemented, and more than 75 surveys are expected to be completed in countries with all income levels around the world by the end of 2020.

In the same context, the speaker pointed to the importance of household surveys, noting that they still play a pivotal role in the SDG era. These surveys are unique in providing some SDG indicators that cannot be obtained from any other sources, through which social and demographic classes can be categorized, serving the goal of «No One is Left Behind». The speaker then pointed out that, given the importance of such surveys and the reliance of statistical systems on them to generate official statistics, it is now evident that their practices need to be transformed and updated in line with innovations, starting with the SDG Agenda.

The speaker further noted the efforts exerted to develop MICS methodology, which include expanding the content by adding a broader set of SDG indicators, by undertaking systematic work to invent new measurement tools, and exploring new areas to generate data that have not previously been included in the household survey resources. Several innovative methods are currently being used to improve timely access to MICS data and reports, as new technologies are introduced to expand the household survey methodology, generate high-frequency data and establishing links to other types of data. Significant reforms in questionnaires and sampling tools have allowed indicators to be classified more effectively, while maintaining sample sizes at manageable levels. Ongoing efforts include the adoption of different models of surveys and sample design to allow for more subnational data collection, including in emergency and post-emergency situations.

### Second: Mr. Hrayr Wannis - Monitoring and Research Specialist - UNICEF Middle East

Mr. Hrayr Wannis is the Regional Monitoring and

Research Specialist and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) program Coordinator at UNICEF Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional office in Amman, Jordan. Since 2016, he has been coordinating and providing technical support to the implementation of MICS in Oman, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Iraq, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan and Yemen. Furthermore, Mr. Wannis leads the regional research and analysis portfolio on issues affecting children's rights in the region to drive evidence-informed advocacy efforts. His areas of expertise include, statistics, survey methodology, sampling, data analysis and research methods.

**Presentation Title: Innovating for the SDG Era: The Case of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Program Abstract**

The speaker started the presentation by focusing on the period of SDG indicators, recalling the implementation of multi-indicator cluster surveys (MICS) which started 24 years ago, i.e. since 1995, during which 323 surveys were conducted in 116 countries.

**In this context, the presentation noted the following:**

- These surveys were conducted by governments, in collaboration with UNICEF. The NSOs carried out the actual implementation of the surveys under direct supervision of their governments.
- UNICEF provided the necessary tools and technical support at all stages of the implementation of these surveys, and organized regional workshops.
- Household surveys are a key source to follow-up SDG implementation through 80 indicators covering (13 goals and 58 targets) related to health, gender, education, poverty, hunger, work and justice.
- MICS covered 21 out of 60 SDG indicators of the third millennium.
- Since 2009, MICS, through research and analysis, has been developing new indicators.
- MICS sample strategies provide an opportunity to produce accurate disaggregated data on fragile or vulnerable groups.
- The use of technology in MICS has helped improve

the quality, accessibility and analysis of data, as well as the timely production of tables and report findings.

- Linking MICS data to administrative data of national statistical systems will greatly help the quality of data analysis.

**The presentation concluded with the following points:**

- SDG 2030 indicators data, together with national SDGs, can be easily accessed and analyzed, and replicated with other programs.
- For the first time, many countries will be able to produce data on key indicators.
- New data classifications will be available, providing an opportunity to better understand the behavior and trends of vulnerable groups.
- Policymakers will have faster and more frequent access to data.

**Third: Mr. Nasser Saleh Al-Mahdi - Director of Censuses, Surveys and Statistical Methods Department and Director of General Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2020**

Mr. Nasser Saleh Al-Mahdi is currently the Director of the Department of Censuses, Household Surveys and Statistical Methods at the Planning and Statistics Authority, Qatar. Mr. Al-Mahdi has moved up the career ladder in various technical and administrative positions, until he became an Expert in Official Statistics, and later the Director of the same Department he currently leads. In addition, he is the Director of the 2020 Population, Housing and Establishment Census Project. He has carried out several specialized household surveys in the field of labor force, health, labor market and sports. He was also the Director of the 2010 Population, Housing and Establishment Census and the 2015 Simplified Census. He participated in numerous expert meetings, workshops and training courses on official statistics, as well as UN Statistical Commission courses. He also contributed to the preparation of many technical guides for censuses and household surveys. Mr. Al-Mahdi holds a Bachelor's degree in Geography and Planning in 1987 and a Higher Diploma in Urban Planning in 1994 from Qatar University.

**Presentation Title: The Role of the 2020 Census and New Data Sources in Achieving the Objectives of the Sustainable Development Agenda in Qatar**

**Abstract**

The speaker started the presentation by highlighting a number of important aspects related to the mechanisms and objectives of the modernization of the statistical system in Qatar, especially censuses and new data sources, and their role in achieving the objectives of the National Development Agenda in Qatar.

He then elaborated on the experience of Qatar in the implementation of previous censuses (1986 - 1997 - 2004 - 2010 - 2015) and the use of technology in the implementation processes. He focused on the technological techniques that were used, where all censuses before the 2010 Census were implemented based on traditional methods. However, the 2010 Census was characterized by a wide use of modern technological means and methods in all phases, and later they were more widely relied upon in the implementation of the 2015 Census. In the search for new sources of data, it was pointed out that the various administrative records (government, semi-government and even private) are considered a new source of data that can be collected and used in the preparation of studies and sustainable development plans in the State.

Mr. Al-Mahdi then explained the role of the general census and new data sources in achieving the SDGs, and the advantages of registers and databases in government and semi-government and departments and private institutions that contribute to the preparation of studies and sustainable development plans in the State.

The presentation also referred to the e-link project implemented by the PSA in partnership with government agencies in the State, its role in modernization of the statistical system in Qatar, and the experience gained from using it in previous censuses. Mr. Nasser explained the methodology used in implementing the 2020 Census based on the administrative registers of the different government departments in the State by e-linking all the registers of those departments. This would result in a high quality central register of population, housing and establishments data that has more comprehensive coverage and is connected to a system that

continuously update this data in real time. Eventually, there will be no need for censuses in the future, as all the census data will be obtained any time with high quality at the push of a button.

According to Mr. Al-Mahdi, the 2020 Census project is one of the most important statistical projects of the PSA, as the Census will be mainly implemented based on the administrative registers of various government agencies in the State, which are the data source of the Census. This is a quantum leap in conducting censuses, in line with international statistical development, which urges countries to use administrative registers in statistical processes and to produce timely statistical indicators and data.

The presentation concluded by clarifying the objectives of the 2020 Census, namely:

- Create a high quality central register of population, housing and establishments data that has more comprehensive coverage and is connected to a system that continuously update this data in real time.
- Link administrative registers of government and semi-government agencies following a quality control methodology.

To ensure the success of this Census, Mr. Nasser underlines the need for further evaluations to determine the validity of the administrative registers that are statistically available for use in the census phases, in addition to conducting testing and technical analysis to MIS e-systems.

**Fourth: Mr. Carlos Rafael Diez de Medina Suarez Chief Statistician, Director - Department of Statistics, ILO**

Mr. Suarez graduated in Economics and Statistics, obtaining his Masters in Economics and Econometrics in UDELAR (Uruguay), and Ph.D. in Statistics and Econometrics (CIENES, Chile).

After having worked for 18 years in the National Statistical Office in Uruguay as Technical Advisor and Director of Household Surveys Division, he joined the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as Regional Advisor in Labor Markets in 1986.

In 2003, he joined the ILO as Senior Economist in Geneva. In 2007 he was appointed Senior Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean and in 2009 he was appointed as Chief Statistician and Director of a newly created ILO Department of Statistics, based in Geneva. He has been the Secretary- General of the 19th and 20th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013 and 2018.

**Presentation Title: Latest Developments on Labor Statistics and the Future of Work**

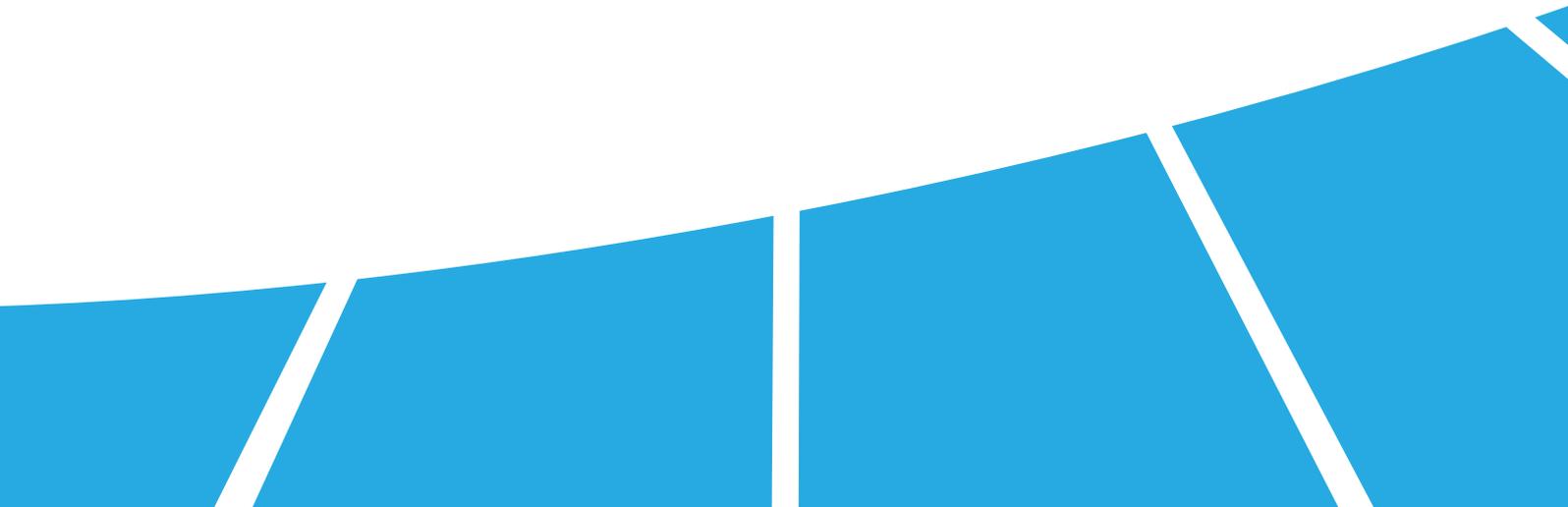
**Abstract**

The presentation gave a summary of the latest developments in labor statistics in a changing world of work, particularly updating on the latest major resolutions by ICLS in 2013 and 2018 and how the ILO is moving to support countries in their implementation. It also described the way ahead at the global level as major issues are being addressed now in the domain of decent work statistics and the SDG context.





**Session Six:**  
**Adoption of Doha Declaration on Modernization of Official  
Statistics in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable  
Development**



## Chair: Dr. Ahmad Hussein - Official Statistics Expert at the Office of PSA President

The session was a discussion for the adoption of the draft Doha Declaration on Modernization of Official Statistics in Support of the Sustainable Development Agenda. Dr. Hussein started the session by enlightening the participants about the preparation phases of the declaration. The draft was prepared by a number of experts and leaders of statistical work from international and regional organizations, official statistical offices, research centers and relevant institutions inside and outside Qatar. The draft declaration was displayed on the screens in the workshop room, Noting that paper copies of the draft declaration were distributed on day one of the workshop. Participants were given an opportunity to read it before discussing it, and to take notes and submit the recommendations they consider important to include in the Declaration.

In light of the recent proposals made by some participants, after the discussions in the room and the adoption of the additions requested, the Doha Declaration was adopted and approved by the audience. After that, Dr. Ahmad Hussein then announced the adoption of the Doha Declaration on Modernization of Official Statistics in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and

it was agreed to circulate it to the concerned bodies and organizations.

A detailed statement of the aforementioned declaration is set out in Annex 1.

### Survey of the participants in the workshop

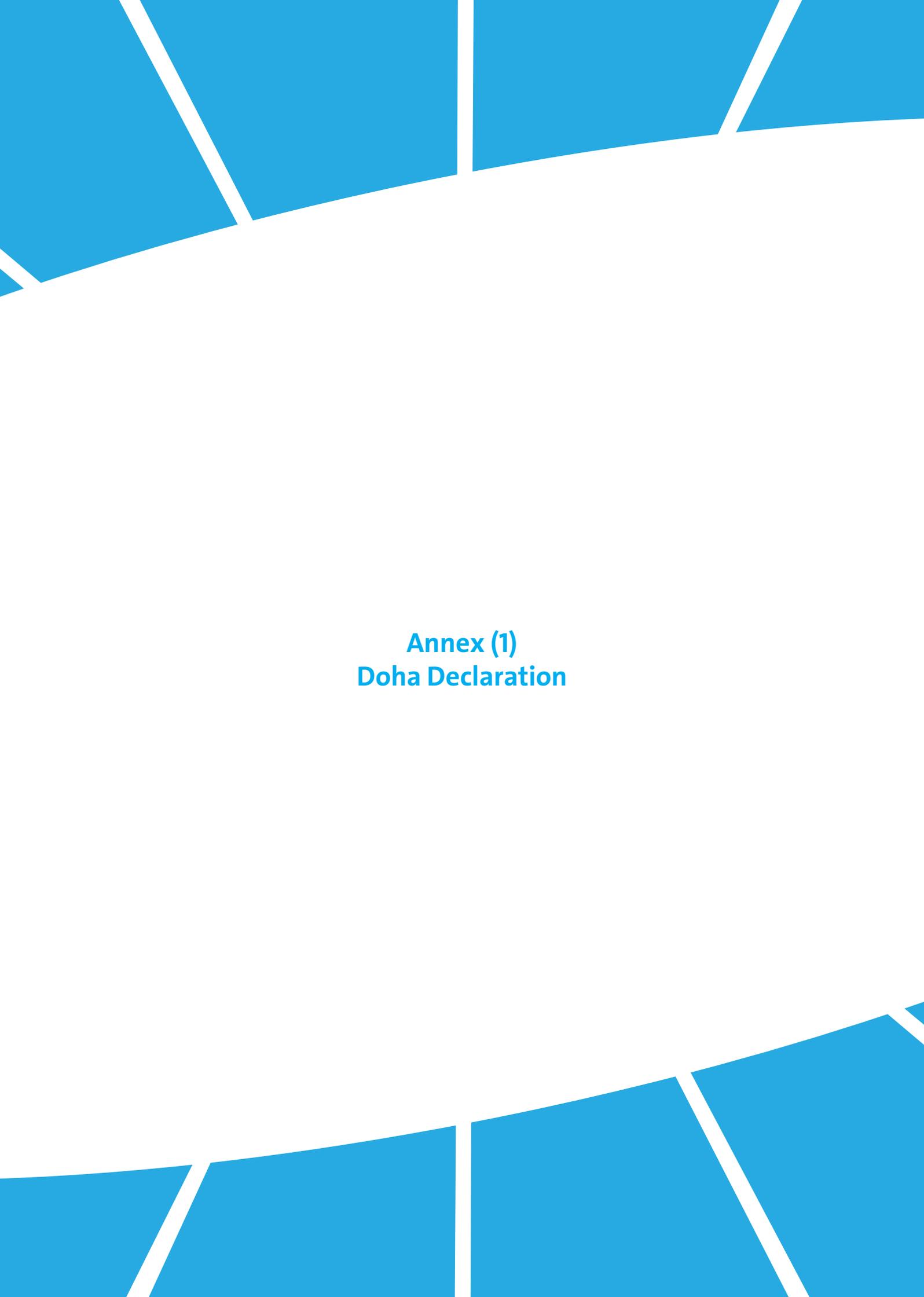
At the end of the mentioned workshop, a poll was conducted for the participants on the aspects that accompanied the implementation of the workshop, in order to determine the opinions of the participants regarding how to implement the workshop. The results of the survey showed the complete satisfaction of most of the participants on the majority of axes and procedures that accompanied the implementation of the workshop, as evidenced by the Appendix No. (2) for the detailed results of the survey.

### Thanks and appreciation

The Planning and Statistics Authority would like to extend many thanks to Dr. Ahmed Hussein and Dr. Mostafa Kharoufi and Dr. Mohammad Alsheyab, Mr. Ali Suleiman, Mr. Ahmed Menne, Mr. Mahmoud Khader and Mrs. Rima Abusweed for their valuable efforts in preparing this report

# Annexes





**Annex (1)**  
**Doha Declaration**

Adopted by the participants of the Regional Workshop on Modernization of Official Statistics in Support of the SDGs, held in Doha, Qatar on 4- 5 November 2019.



## Doha Declaration

### On Modernization of Official Statistics in Support of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

Adopted by the participants of the Regional Workshop on Modernization of Official Statistics in Support of the SDGs, held in Doha, Qatar on 4- 5 November 2019.

We, the heads of national statistical councils, the chief statisticians, deputy chief statisticians, representatives of UN and regional organizations, universities, research centers, private sector, and NGOs,

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>1</sup> and the role of official statistics as an indispensable element in the information systems of democratic societies;

Recalling the adoption of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data<sup>2</sup> (CTGAP) by the Statistical Commission at its 48th session in March 2017 to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030<sup>3</sup>, which requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics at local, national, regional and global levels and by multiple stakeholders;

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Data Revolution in the Arab Region<sup>4</sup>, which emphasized in 2016, that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals requires a fundamental change

and transformation of the national statistical systems in order to produce the quantity and quality of data needed to monitor the progress of the SDGs, recognizing that the data ecosystem is rapidly evolving, with new demands, new data suppliers and new data sources;

Recalling the Second UN World Data Forum Declaration on measuring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals adopted on 19-24 October 2018;

Highlighting that the CTGAP calls upon the global statistical community to take action on the strategic area of modernizing and strengthening the national statistical systems with a focus on modernizing the governance and institutional framework; on applying statistical standards and new data architecture for data sharing, exchange and integration; and on facilitating the use of new technology and new data sources in statistical production processes;

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development A World That Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, and the basic principles for the data revolution for sustainable development<sup>5</sup>;

Highly appreciating the Political Declaration of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable

1 General Assembly Resolution 68/261

2 See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/cape-town-global-action-plan/>

3 See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

4 See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/RD-DOHA-Declaration-09112016-E.pdf>

5 <http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/A-World-That-Counts.pdf>

Development, adopted in 24 and 25 September 2019, entitled «Gearing up for a Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development»;

Recognizing the critical role of high-quality official statistics in informed decision-making and taking into account the setup of the statistical system in a particular country;

Bearing in mind that additional efforts and investments will be required to maintain the necessary infrastructure for the production of statistics and indicators for sustainable development<sup>6</sup>;

And Call upon national governments to support national statistical systems in their key coordinating role in measuring and monitoring SDGs,

We declare that the national statistical systems are committed to contributing their expertise to measure SDGs in a professional, independent and impartial way.

We are committed to:

- a. Contributing actively to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 through the measurement of a focused set of SDGs indicators that are limited in number, based on a systematic framework and relying on high quality statistics;
- b. Increasing availability of statistics on SDGs indicators disaggregated by vulnerable groups, committing to the principle of leaving no one behind, while focusing on people to achieve the Principle of People-Centered SDGs;
- c. Facilitating greater sharing of data among government departments and other partners;
- d. Using the best methods for producing these statistics in the most efficient and timely way, while ensuring data quality and protecting privacy of respondents, including the use of administrative sources, geospatial information, alternate data sources, remote sensing, social media and “big data”;

- e. Utilizing new and open access methodologies and techniques to accelerate learning, transparency, and reproducibility to better respond to the rapidly changing data ecosystem, and to implement the Data4Now initiative to close the gap on data for development;
- f. Increasing the use of GIS techniques to enhance the accessibility of small area disaggregation according to SDG indicators;
- g. Engaging effectively with data producers within the official statistical system, in partnership with civil society, academia and the private sector, and providing advice on methods to ensure high quality of data that are produced;
- h. Implementing innovative financing strategies and coordinated country-led actions for data and statistics to bridge the current funding gap and deliver on national priorities.
- i. Providing leadership in the dissemination and communication of data on SDGs, and advising in the interpretation of data;
- j. Developing statistical capacity in countries to ensure good quality reporting on SDGs.
- k. Scaling up new and innovative forms of capacity development to achieve the modernization and strengthening of national statistical systems, toward implementing the CTGAP

To live up to these commitments, we acknowledge the importance of sharing experience and learning from each other through the established mechanisms in the Arab region provided by UN ESCWA, GCC-STAT, SESRIC, Arab Planning Institute, and AITRS.

We recognize the importance of good cooperation in monitoring SDGs at local, national, sub regional, regional and global levels.

We recognize the importance of work of the international and regional organizations with their technical expertise in measuring sustainable development and developing broader measures of

<sup>6</sup> See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/Report-on-the-50th-session-of-the-statistical-commission-E.pdf>

progress.

We emphasize the importance of efficient coordination of SDGs monitoring and reporting at the regional level between international organizations (such as UN ESCWA, UNSD, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, FAO, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, World Bank and United Nations regional and country offices and other relevant organizations), and between international organizations and national statistical systems.

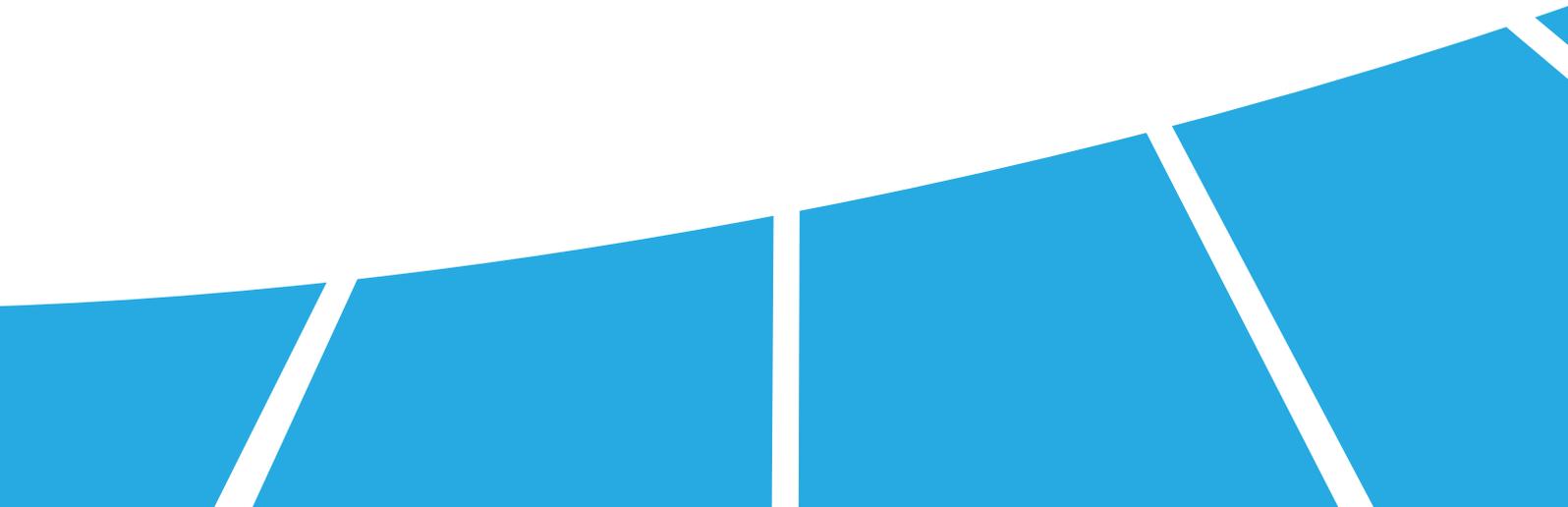
We emphasize the importance of efficient coordination of sharing information and good practices on the implementation of 2020 population and housing census round.





**Annex (2)**  
**Results of Participants' Views about Regional Workshop on  
Modernization of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar**

4 - 5 November 2019 - The Ritz-Carlton, Doha



**Introduction:**

Since the Workshop organizers were keen to get the participants' views about the various supervisory, organizational and technical aspects of the Workshop, they distributed a survey questionnaire to participants to identify the pros to enhance them, and the cons (if any) to avoid them in the future. The results of the survey were analyzed by SPSS program, and the statistical indicators reflecting the participants' views about the various workshop activities were then obtained. The questionnaire included 12 main questions classified into several axes, as shown below.

**Results:**

**Percentage of Response:**

About 189 persons participated regularly in the Workshop activities. 113 participants responded to this questionnaire, representing 60% of total participants, which is a high percentage that makes us assured that our results of this survey represent the views of majority of the participants.

**Axis One: General Evaluation of the Form And Content of Workshop:**

This axis included an analysis of the respondents' replies to four questions/elements related to some aspects of the general evaluation of the Workshop. Table (1) and Figure (1) below provide statistical indicators that reflect their views about each question.

**Table 1: Statistical indicators of respondents' views about the general evaluation of the form and content of Workshop**

S. N.	Subject	Arithmetic Mean	Satisfaction Rate (%)	Satisfaction Degree
1	General level of the Workshop	4.4	87%	Excellent
2	Clarity of Workshop objectives	4.1	82%	V. Good
3	Relevance of topics discussed in the Workshop to the nature of work	4.1	80%	V. Good
4	Achieving the Workshop objectives	3.5	88%	To a Large Extent

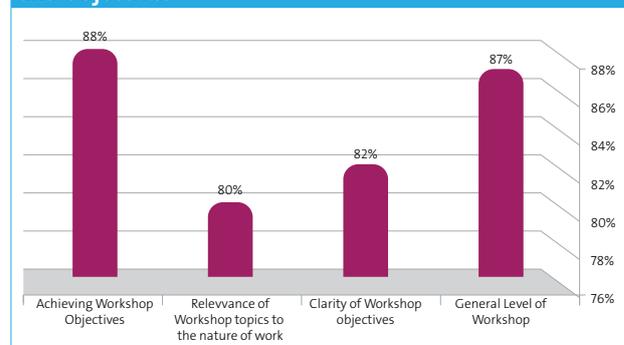
The respondents expressed their full satisfaction with the form and general level of the Workshop and its various elements, with a satisfaction rate of 87%

and "Excellent" satisfaction degree for the general level of Workshop. They noted that the Workshop objectives were achieved "to a large extent", as shown in Figure (1) below:

**Axis Two: Technical Benefits Achieved:**

The respondents also expressed satisfaction with some of the benefits they gained from the Workshop. According to them, the most important of these benefits was "allowing the exchange of information with other participating experts" with a satisfaction rate of 86% and "Excellent" satisfaction degree. They also expressed satisfaction with the rest of the benefits/elements in varying degrees, as illustrated in Table (2) and Figure (2) below.

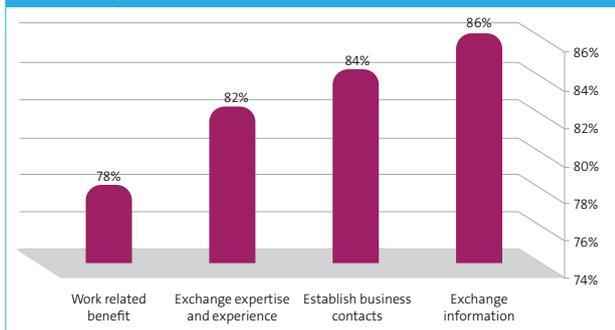
**Figure 1: Participants' Views about the Workshop Level and Objectives**



**Table 2: Statistical indicators of respondents' views about the technical benefits of the Workshop**

S. N.	Subject	Arithmetic Mean	Satisfaction Rate (%)	Satisfaction Degree
1	Providing an opportunity to exchange information with other participating experts	4.3	86%	Excellent
2	Providing an opportunity to establish new and useful business contacts	4.2	84%	Excellent
3	Exchanging expertise and experience among participants	4.1	82%	V. Good
4	Benefiting from the Workshop for future work	3.9	78%	V. Good

Figure 2: Participants' views about some of the Workshop benefits



**Axis Three: Methods And Vessels of Knowledge Transfer in the Workshop:**

This axis included an analysis of respondents' replies to three questions/elements related to their level of satisfaction regarding some aspects of knowledge transfer in the Workshop. Table (3) below presents the statistical indicators that express their views about each of these elements.

Table 3: Statistical indicators of respondents' views about the methods of knowledge transfer

S. N.	Subject	Arithmetic Mean	Satisfaction Rate (%)	Satisfaction Degree
1	Clarity of presentations	4.1	82%	V. Good
2	Quality of written material presented	4.0	80%	V. Good

Within the framework of the same axis, respondents were asked about the extent to which expert interventions helped in identifying ideas and trends related to the formulation of future strategies. 77 respondents, representing about 72% of total respondents, said in the affirmative, and 6 respondents, representing about 6%, said in the negative, while 23 respondents, representing about 22%, said that these interventions partially helped in that direction. This is illustrated in Figures (3) and (4) below.

Figure 3: Participants views about some methods of knowledge transfer

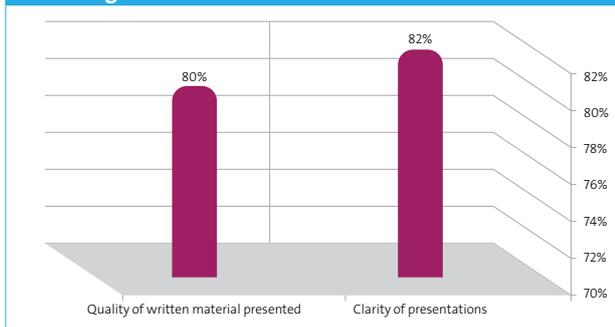
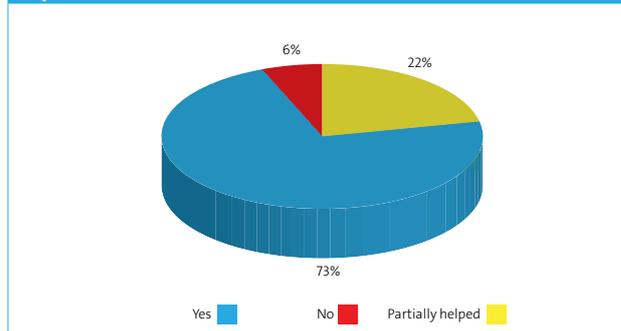


Figure 4: Respondents' views about the feasibility of expert interventions



**Axis Four: Organizational and Supervisory Procedures in the Workshop**

This axis included an analysis of respondents' replies to three questions/elements related to their level of satisfaction with some of the organizational and supervisory procedures that accompanied the implementation of the Workshop. Table (4) below shows the statistical indicators that express their views about each of these elements.

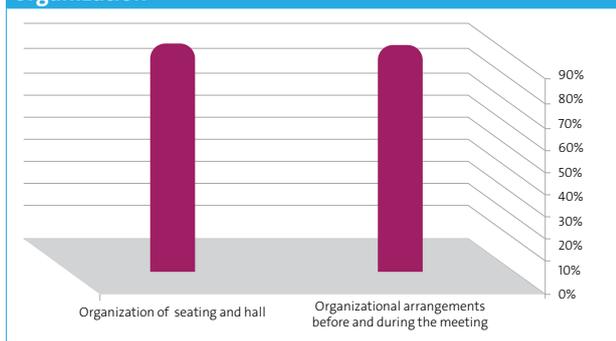
Table 4: Statistical indicators of respondents' views about organizational and supervisory procedures

S. N.	Subject	Arithmetic Mean	Satisfaction Rate (%)	Satisfaction Degree
1	Organizational arrangements before and during the meeting	4.2	84%	V. Good
2	Organization of seating and hall	4.2	84%	V. Good

In the same context, respondents were asked about the appropriate period for organizing the Workshop. 79 respondents, representing about 71%, said that the current two-day period was appropriate, while 18 respondents, representing about 16%, preferred that the period was longer. However, only 15 respondents, representing about 13%, preferred if the workshop duration was shorter.

Figure (5) shows the opinions of the participants regarding the elements of organizing the workshop.

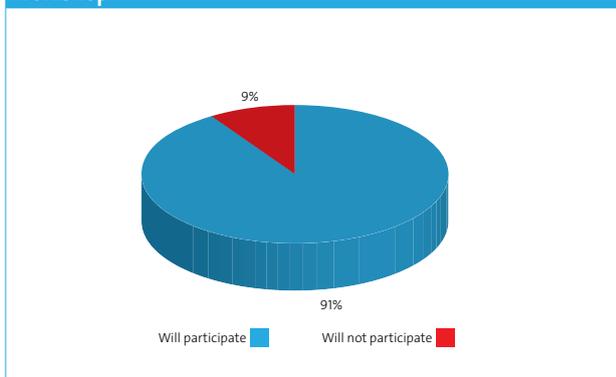
Figure 5: Participants views about the elements of the organization



**Axis Five: Future Participation:**

At the end of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked whether they would participate in a similar workshop if given the opportunity in the future. This question is considered a true measure of the feasibility of organizing such events. 99 respondents, representing about 91%, said that they would participate if given the opportunity in the future, while 10 respondents, representing 9% indicated that they had no intention to participate in the future, as shown in Figure (6) below.

Figure 6: Participants' views about future participation in the workshop



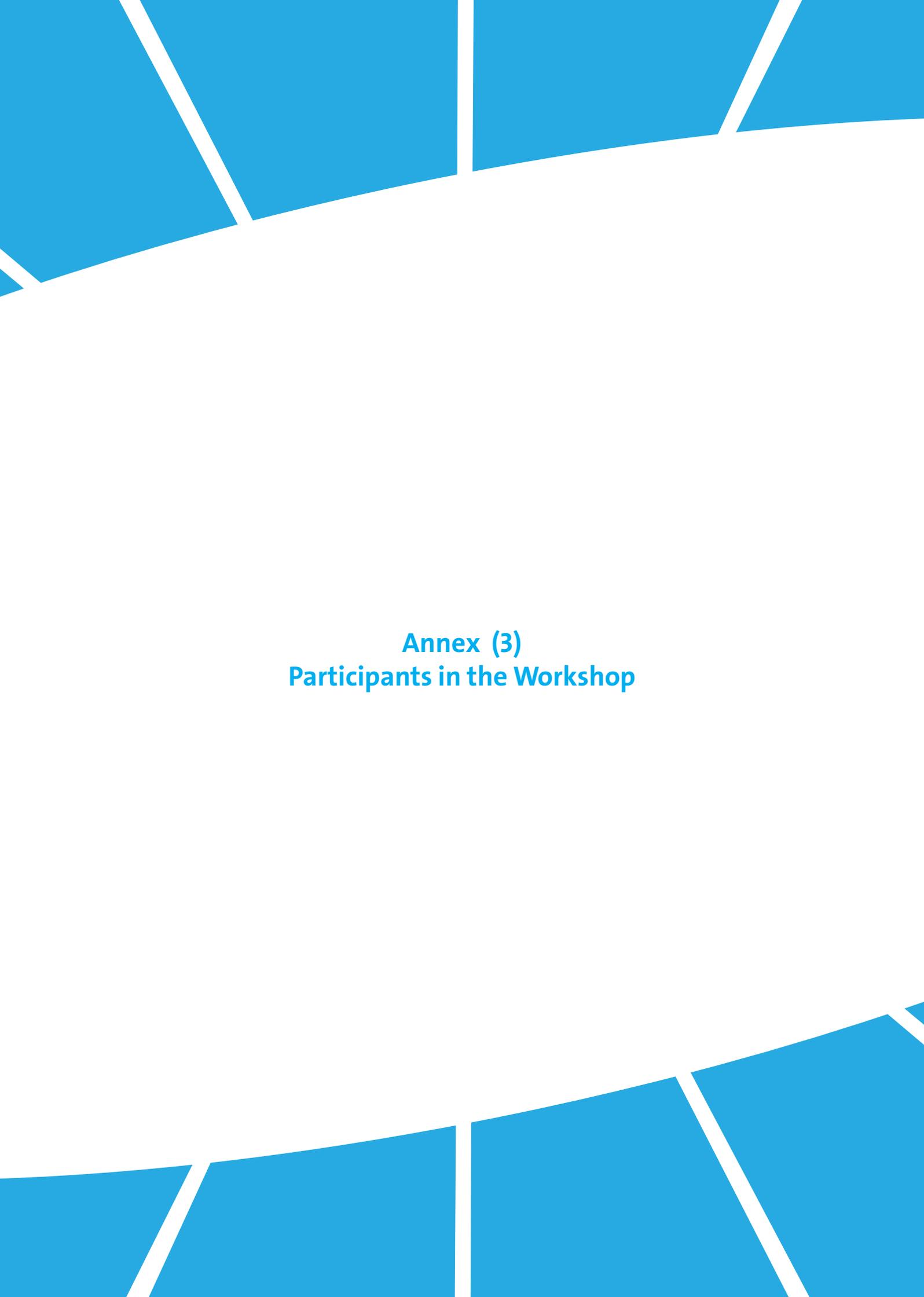
**Proposals for the Development of the Statistical Work:**

- Some participants made proposals to improve these workshops as well as the statistical work in general. The most prominent of these proposals centered on the following:
  - Strengthen infrastructures and develop methodologies for monitoring, analyzing and disseminating big data.
  - Apply advanced statistical frameworks, such as the GSBPM, and train statisticians on them.
  - Develop a comprehensive portal for all statistical data in the country, update it continuously, and

make it available to researchers and the public.

- Build trust among national producers of statistical data to enhance partnerships between them for timely exchange of information with each other.
- Establish e-link between national, international and regional statistical institutions to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information in accordance with international specifications and standards.
- Develop Geospatial Data Technologies to search and discover more statistical indicators in urban areas.
- Develop the content of such workshops in the future, so that they are not limited to theoretical aspect only, rather they should include a practical aspect to inform participants on how to apply some methodologies to elicit statistical indicators and analyze data from modern sources.
- Enhance the statistical capabilities of statisticians in the field of data science ... and other modern statistical methodologies.
- Search on how to include informal data produced by public and private research institutions, companies, and voluntary and community organizations.
- Bridge gaps in traditional official statistics data to complete the data required for calculating SDGs.





**Annex (3)**  
**Participants in the Workshop**

## 1. Speakers from Qatar:

### Ministry of Public Health

Sheikh Dr. Mohammed bin Hamad Al Thani

### Qatar National Education, Culture and Science Committee

Dr. Hamda Hasan Al-Sulaiti

### National Human Rights Committee

Dr. Muhammad Saif Ali Al-Kuwari

### Qatar University

Prof. Dr. Hasan Abdel Rahim El-Sayed

### Planning and Statistics Authority

Dr. Ahmad Hussein

Mr. Nasser Saleh Al-Mahdi

Dr. Khaled Ali Al-Quradaghi

Mr. Abdul Hadi Saleh Al-Shawi

Mr. Mohammed Saeed Al-Muhannadi

### Qatar Charity

Mr. Muhammad Ali Al-Ghamdi

### Doha International Family Institute

Dr. Sharifa Al-Emadi

### Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI)

Dr. Engmar Weber

## 2. Speakers from outside Qatar:

### United Nations Statistics Division

Mr. Ronald Jansen

### United Nations Population Fund

Dr. Loay Abdul Hafeez Shabaneh

### ESCWA

Dr. Juraj Riecan

Dr. Ismail Lebed

### SESRIC

Dr. Atilla Karaman

### UNDP

Ms. Jennifer Colville

### UN-Habitat Headquarters

Dr. Robert Peter Ndugwa

### The World Bank

Mr. Trevor Monroe

### UNICEF

Mr. Attila Hancioglu

Mr. Hrayr Wannis

### ILO

Mr. Carlos Rafael Diez de Medina Suárez

### GCC-Stat

Dr. Salah bin Nasser Al-Muzahmi

Mr. Saber Saeed Al-Harbi

### National Center for Statistics and Information, Sultanate of Oman

Mr. Ahmed bin Musallam Al-Mufarji

### Microsoft

Mr. Mohammad Afaneh

### 3. Participants from Qatar:

#### Administrative Control and Transparency Authority

Sheikha Anoud bint Ali Faleh Al Thani

Ms. Aisha Ali Al-Emadi

#### College of the North Atlantic, Qatar

Mr. Abdel-Mannan Nour

Mr. Lorne David Booker

#### Katara Cultural Village

Mr. Juma Ali Al-Kaabi

#### Doha Institute for Graduate Studies

Dr. Faisal Mansouri

Dr. Farid Al-Sahn

Dr. Amr Ragab

Dr. Nizar Jweini

Dr. Ehab Faleh Saeed Saad

Dr. Nael Jibreel

#### Doha International Family Institute

Dr. Anis Bin Breik

Ms. Dana Kahlout

Ms. Hiba Al-Fara'a

#### General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers

Sheikh Ahmed bin Fahd Al Thani

#### Hamad bin Khalifa University

Dr. Leslie Alexander

Mr. Oztan Oztel

Ms. Reem Fahd Ali Al-Ahbabi

#### ILO – Qatar

Mr. Max Tonon

#### Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Ms. Sarah Ali Shaheen Al-Kuwari

Ms. Al-Jazi Zayed Al-Khayarin

Ms. Buthaina Abdullah Al-Kaabi

Ms. Uhood Karbon

#### Ministry of Culture and Sports

Ms. Fatima Jaber Saeed Al-Kaabi

Ms. Buthaina Ahmed Ali Hassan

Mr. Tariq Rajab Ali

Ms. Hessa Sami Al-Mannai

#### Ministry of Finance

Ms. Amina Saad Abdullah Boushaya

Ms. Nojoud Mohammed Al-Kuwari

Ms. Fatima Ibrahim Al-Jassim

#### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Nasser bin Jubran Al-Kaabi

Ms. Rawda Ali Al-Meraikhi

Ms. Amna Youssef Al-Moftah

Mr. Roberto

#### Ministry of Public Health

Ms. Jawaher Ahmed Jassim Al-Jassim

Dr. Nader Ahmed Abbas Badr

Ms. Hoda Amer Al-Kathiri

Mr. Tim Olsen

Ms. Shenaz Banu Muhammad Sadiq

Mr. Christian Jay Valley

#### Ministry of Interior

Captain/ Khalifa Mohamed Al-Obaidly

Captain/ Mansour bin Ghanem bin Mohammed Al Thani

Captain/ Mohamed Rabia Al Kaabi

First Lieutenant/ Hassan Abdul Rahman Al-Abdul-Jabbar

Ms. Sheikha Abdullah Al-Jaber

Ms. Amina Ahmed Al-Yafie

#### Ministry of Justice

Ms. Hessa Ali Al- Sulaiti

#### Ministry of Municipality and Environment

Ms. Maha Ali Al-Fahidi

#### Ministry of Transport and Communications

Ms. Mariam Rashid Khamis Al-Kaabi

Ms. Tifla Rabia Al-Kaabi,

Mr. Nganjiolo Genogo

Mr. Madhavi Lalitha

#### National Human Rights Committee

Ms. Rola Al-Qutb

#### Permanent Population Committee

Mr. Mubarak Muhammad Abdullah Safran Al-Safran

Ms. Khawla Abdul Rahman Muhammad Al-Abdullah

Dr. Mustafa Al-Kharoufi

#### Planning and Statistics Authority

Ms. Mona Salman Al-Dahnim

Ms. Wafaa Omar Al-Amri

Mr. Ali Suleiman

Dr. Mohammed Al-Shayab

Mr. Mahmoud Kamal Ghoneim

Mr. Mahmoud Khidr Al-Zaki

Mr. Parvez Ahmed Malik

Mr. Ziad Mohammed Fateh Naasani

Ms. Najla Al-Khulaifi

Ms. Noura Saeedan Al-Rashdi

Ms. Sara Abdullah Al Mahmoud

Mr. Ahmedou Ahmed

Ms. Noura Ali Al-Marri

Ms. Badria Al Harami

Ms. Noura Issa Al-Abdullah

Mr. Abdullah Ali Al-Muhannadi

Ms. Amna Abdullah Al-Sharif

Ms. Mozah Mohammed Al-Kuwari

Ms. Haya Hamad Fadl Al-Nuaimi

Ms. Khadija Jassim Al-Majed

Sheikha Al Anoud Nasser Al Thani

Dr. Issa Jumaa Ibrahim

Ms. Iman Ahmed Abbara

Ms. Fatima Hamad Al-Kubaisi

Ms. Mona Fahd Al-Qahtani

Ms. Noura Saeed Al-Hajri

Mr. Kamal Ahmed Al-Samman

Ms. Hanin Mohammed Al-Mesaeed

Ms. Lulwa Jassim Ibrahim

Ms. Moza Muhammad Al-Jasmi

Ms. Jawhara Muhammad Al-Mutawa

Ms. Al Maha Salah Ahmed Anbar

Ms. Salma Mohamed Abbas

Mr. Abdullah Yousef Al-Kuwari

Mr. Muhammad Abdullah Al-Ali

Mr. Hamad Rashid Al-Nabit	Ms. Dalal Al-Shammari
Mr. Mohamed Said Omar Saad	Mr. Ahmed Hawi
Ms. Al Anoud Saud Al Athba	<b>Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute</b> Mr. Marcelo Contestalil
Ms. Dana Ahmed Al Salem	<b>Qatar Foundation</b> Ms. Mashael Muhanna Ali Al-Naimi
Ms. Dina Issa Al-Hail	<b>Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation</b> Engineer/ Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Emadi
Ms. Mona Othman Al Sagheer	Ms. Diaa Saad Al-Nuaimi
Ms. Lina Raafat Abu El-Ula	Mr. Nabil Majeed Khan
Ms. Fatima Youssef Al-Obaidly	<b>Qatar Museums Authority</b> Ms. Mariel Balagtas Konanan
<b>Primary Health Care Corporation</b> Dr. Ahmed Samir Al-Nuaimi	<b>Qatar Olympic Committee</b> Ms. Lulwa Jassim Al-Kuwari
Mr. Jyaram Aliyaraga Kishnan	<b>Qatar Red Crescent</b> Mr. Mohamed Khaled Al-Hamidi
Mr. John Jebb	Mr. Khaled Ahmed Al-Hammadi
Mr. Jazeel Abdul Majeed	Ms. Manal Issa Abdullah Al-Fuhaid
<b>Office of HE the Prime Minister</b> Dr. Tayseer Al-Raddawi	Mr. Isam Abdel-Muttalib Abdel-Jalil
Mr. Fahd Abdullah Ghurab	Mr. Ayham Ismail Al-Sukhni
Ms. Maha Ali Al Hammadi	Mr. Omar Mazen Adi
Ms. Nouf Abdullah Al-Sulaiti	Ms. May Othman Al Sagheer
Ms. Nouf Salem Al-Obaidly	Ms. Huwaida Ibrahim Mohammed
<b>Qatar Central Bank</b> Ms. Fatima Ibrahim Abdullah Hassan	Mr. Saleh Gamal Abdel Halim Ali
Ms. Amna Issa Al-Abdul-Jabbar	Ms. Zeina Mahgoub Mohamed
Mr. Nayef Khlaif Al-Shammari	Ms. Ikram Jabreen Al-Titi
Sheikha Lina Jassim Mohammed Al Thani	<b>Qatar Science &amp; Technology Park</b> Engineer/ Ahmed Abdel-Rahim Al-Saeed
Sheikh Bandar bin Abdul Aziz Al Thani	Mr. Abdullah Saeed Al-Nuaimi
<b>Qatar Charity</b> Mr. Abd Rabi bin Sahara	
<b>Qatar Development Bank</b>	

Ms. Safaa Farid Haji Bahman

Ms. Fikriya Al-Kawakbi

**Qatar University**

Ms. Nouf Al-Rakeeb

Mr. Abdullah Alwab

Mr. Saleh Ibrahim Ali

Ms. Noura Lari

Mr. John Lee Pratt Holmes

Ms. Nada Abdel Qader

Mr. Brian W. Mandicana

**Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy**

Mr. John Hamilton

**Ministry of Education and Higher Education**

Ms. Nouf Abdullah Al Kaabi

Ms. Abeer Ali Al-Sindi

Ms. Mounira Mohammed Al-Marri

Ms. Moza Shaheen Al-Juhani

Ms. Maryam Sadeq Al Marzouqi

Dr. Al Shirbini Al Sayed

**Qatar Social Work**

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Ms. Asma Abdullah Al-hajjaji

Ms. Fatima Saqr Al-Nuaimi

**Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs**

Ms. Nour Abdullah Al-Ghanim

Mr. Mohammed Khalifa Al-Kubaisi

Ms. Hessa Rabia Al-Kaabi

**UNICEF – Qatar**

Mr. Anthony McDonald

**Virginia Commonwealth University**

#### 4. Participants from outside Qatar:

National Center for Statistics and Information,  
Sultanate of Oman  
HE Dr. Khalifa bin Abdullah bin Hamad Al Barwani

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics  
Mr. Raed Mohammed Jamil Samara

Arab Planning Institute – Kuwait  
Dr. Walid bin Mohammed Abd Maulah

National Institute of Statistics – Tunisia  
Ms. Lamia bint Mohamed Boujnah Haram Al-Zribi

High Commissioner for Planning / Statistics  
Department - Kingdom of Morocco  
Mr. Rashid Zubair

Ministry of Planning / Central Statistical  
Organization - Iraq  
Mr. Fakhri Hameed Al-Hussain

Djibouti National Institute of Statistics  
Mr. Mokhtar Awala Weis

Directorate of Statistics and Demographic Studies –  
Somalia  
Mr. Abdul Rahman Sheikh Abdi

ILO  
Mr. Retash Kumar Sarna

Global Good  
Mr. Ramadan Asi

Advanced Software Company  
Mr. Mohamed Hamza Mansour