



**Report on the High Level Meeting
on Mainstreaming Sectoral Statistical Systems
in the National Strategy for the Development of
Statistics**

12-13 October 2009
Doha-Qatar

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Preface

The Statistics Authority also known as (Qatar Statistics Authority - QSA) held a High Level Meeting on Mainstreaming Sectoral Statistical Systems in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Doha, 12-13 October 2009.

The participants in the meeting were mostly the national entities which produce and use data as well as other official entities in Qatar, major companies in the public, private and mixed sectors, representatives of civil society organisations, GCC statistical offices, and the United Nations organisations: Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), International Labour Organisation and the UNESCO Statistics Institute (UIS).

The meeting focused on the fourth strategic goal in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in the State of Qatar concerning the improvement of coordination between data producers and users in various statistics entities and Qatar Statistics Authority with a view to setting up a coordinated national statistics system which serves statistical work as well as unification of the concepts, definitions and classifications employed in all statistics operations in the State of Qatar.

The objective of the meeting was to introduce the participants to the best international practices related to the integration of sectoral statistics into the national statistical system for the purpose of producing useful specific data that are timely published and use internationally agreed definitions and classifications, developing a sustainable mechanism for the production of sectoral statistical data, ensuring data flow and their provision for users to assist them to formulate national and sectoral development strategies and other

development and investment programmes and projects.

●● Opening Remarks

H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani, Director General of the General Secretariat for Development Planning and president of the Statistics Authority, inaugurated the meeting by a speech in which he highlighted the efforts of the Statistics Authority to provide data for various users through implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, which covers the period from 2008 to 2013, whose execution started last year at the level of the Statistics Authority and its various departments. He also stressed that the Statistics Authority's efforts only are not sufficient and that cooperation among all data producing agencies is imperative for the implementation of a development policy that adopts accurate statistics contributing to the process of evidence based decision making.

H.E. Sheikh Hamda bin Jabor Al Thani also pointed out that the meeting, which was attended by representatives of a number of United Nations agencies, would assist in the realization of the objectives of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. A set of presentations on their fields of work were to be made as well as ways of assistance that can be provided to the State of Qatar to overcome obstacles and challenges facing various sectors and work out a practical programme that meets national aspirations and provides high quality data to formulate various development strategies which serve all entities, he added.

In his speech, Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor Al Thani also referred to a number of presentations to be made at the meeting demonstrating the main developments related to statistical issues at the international level, especially those

Preface

concerning the new statistical frameworks adopted by the United Nations Statistical Committee in its 40th session in February 2009, in addition to being familiarised with the best international practices for use in the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. Moreover, he underlined the need to become familiar with the best international practices relating to the integration of sectoral statistics in the national statistical system for the purpose of producing timely quality data adopting internationally agreed definitions and classifications. He added that the meeting was differed from previous ones for the following reasons:

First: It brings together all entities concerned with data production to identify those problems which impede the

optimal realisation of cooperation and coordination to provide the best answers to the challenges we are facing.

Second: The meeting sought to urge the above entities to play their role in the realisation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics by means of regularly providing the Statistics Authority with quality and reliable data to formulate various national development strategies.

●● Meeting Objectives:

Dr. Ahmed Hussein, Advisor at QSA, briefly outlined the importance of strategic planning in the fields of statistics as well as the importance of integrating sectoral statistics into the official statistics system and summed up the meeting's objectives as follows:



1. To highlight emerging statistical issues on international level, such as new statistical frameworks adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in its fortieth session held from 24 to 27 February 2009 and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and world best practices and utilize them in implementing our NSDS.

2. To learn about the best practices to incorporate sectoral statistics into the national statistical system in order to produce quality and timely data in accordance with internationally recognised definitions and classifications.

3. To agree on a sustainable mechanism for data production of sectoral statistics



and ensure smooth flow of data to various users to assist them in formulating the national development strategies (NDS).

4. To introduce QSA annual work plan

After the presentation, the meeting agenda was reviewed in connection with the presentations by the lecturers, session chairmen and working groups as well organisation of their work.

Accordingly, the Statistics Authority has developed this national strategy for the development of Statistics in Qatar. The strategy is so comprehensive that it deals with statistical activities aiming at producing tangible outcomes in the coming few years.

We believe that this strategy represents an important milestone for our national development agenda and supports the long – term vision for Qatar. It will strengthen our country’s national capacity to deliver the quality of statistics necessary to design, monitor and evaluate national development plans, with focus on results. Thus, we look forward to a full awareness of the concept that:

Better Statistics...
Better Policies ...
Better Development Outcomes...
Better Quality of Life!

The Statistics Authority is the main body responsible for the implementation of the strategy; however, the Authority will create channels to mainstream appropriate efforts for the purpose.

So, I take this opportunity to call upon those who are concerned in our country to give full support to this strategy and work hand in hand towards the achievement of the goals therein.

Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani
President
Qatar Statistics Authority



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Work Sessions

First: Sessions

●● Session One:

First Presentation:

Christophe Duhamel, Deputy Director of the PARIS 21, made a presentation entitled "Strategic planning for a better integration of sectors within NSS."

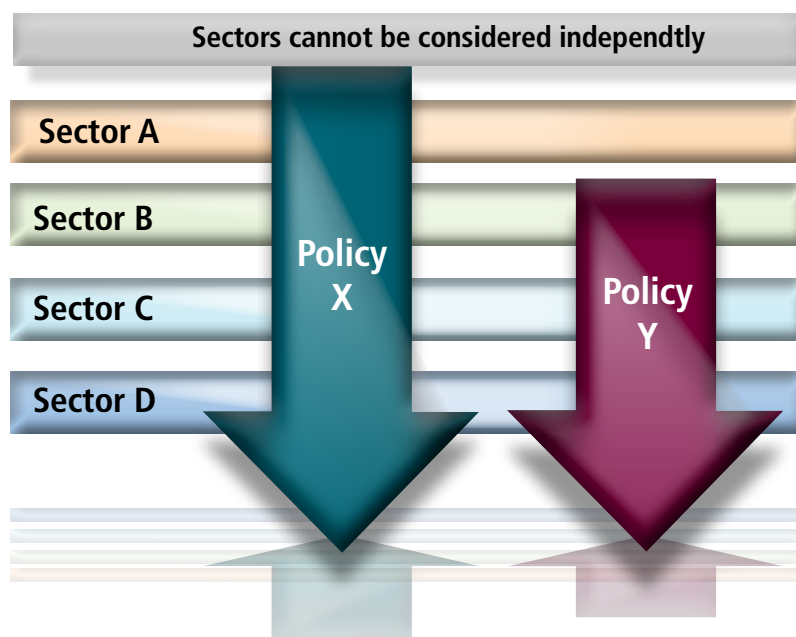
The presentation was divided into two main parts: a) An overview on NSDS (National strategy for the development of Statistics) progress and integration of sectors into that process worldwide; and b) why mainstreaming sectors is difficult and how this issue should be tackled in the future.

PARIS21 is tracking regularly the NSDS progress in the world. On a total of 78 low-income countries more than 90% are or have been preparing or implementing such a planning process. As far as middle-income countries are concerned, almost 90% of the countries are in the same position. NSDS process has therefore become a global benchmark. While an evaluation has not yet been carried out on how sectors have been taken into account in the strategies, a recent joint investigation with FAO showed that in the agricultural sector less than 10% of low-income countries have included it appropriately. It seems that sectors such as health or education are in a better position, probably due to the fact that a lot of indicators have been produced in the context of the MDGs.

Reasons why sectors have not been well integrated in NSDS are multiple. Among the most important ones: the lack of legislative

environment, the "NSO-centric" approach where it is easier to have a strategy on the statistical activities produced at centralized level, the difficult situation of statistical function in line ministries and the lack of resources, sometimes the influence of the donors focusing on their interests and sometimes the lack of ownership by the country in the process. It is also to be noticed that the notion of sector is also extremely narrow since development policies are encompassing various dimensions over the traditional sectors: let's think about rural development policies where various sectors such as agriculture, food security, health, transport, education are equally important.

Various approaches on how to integrate better sectors, based on existing cases, have been presented: from bottom-up approaches (from sectors to general) or top-down (from general to sectors) to mixed approaches. Several improvements have to be expected on the importance of coordination mechanisms – in particular the



Work Sessions -continued

central role of national councils-, the importance to have line ministries involved at the beginning of the process, the crucial role of advocacy, the necessity to use existing best practices and the appropriate integration according to the status of NSDS (design or already implementation).

Thereafter, the participants were informed about the further work engaged by PARIS21 for improving the existing NSDS guidelines and the specific joint work started with FAO on specific guidelines on agriculture.

Second Presentation:

Giovanni Savio, ESCWA, made a presentation entitled: "Review of the latest development of the SNA 1993 and the related data collection requirements"

The presentation was divided into three main parts: a) A brief overview on 1993 SNA revision process; b) An analysis of the minimum data requirement for the National Statistical Systems to implement 1993 SNA and its revision, the 2008 SNA; and c) An analysis of the main challenges in implementation for the ESCWA region.

During the review of the latest developments concerning the new 2008 SNA, it has been noted that an implementation strategy has been approved at the international level, supported by the Statistical Commission, based on actions to improve the National Statistical Systems. The global strategy includes strategic planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting as the main phases for its development, as well as five modalities of implementation: training, technical cooperation, manuals, research and advocacy. The Regional Commissions and their advisory committees have an important role in facilitating coordination and regional cooperation in the new SNA implementation. It has also been stressed that the overall structure, the philosophy followed and the approaches

suggested in the 2008 SNA are essentially unchanged with respect to the 1993 SNA. Therefore, basic data requirements, tables to be transmitted, definition of phases of implementation etc. remain the same.

Then, after a review of the milestones and the minimum data requirements of the old system, the status of implementation in the ESCWA region has been considered, based on the outcomes of a questionnaire on sources and methods for National Accounts. The review has shown that only 8 out of 14 member countries complete the phase 1 and 2, Basic indicators of Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income and other primary indicators, while 5 countries complete institutional sector accounts at the intermediate step.

Taking into account those outcomes, the presentation has focused on the main challenges faced by the ESCWA region in the collection of basic data sources for an effective adherence to the old and new requirements of the system of national accounts.

From annual and quarterly national accounts, these have been identified in regular Population and Housing Censuses, a complete and regularly updated Business Register, a system of annual Surveys covering small-to-large establishments, annual Household Budget Surveys, quarterly or monthly Prices (consumer, producer, wholesale and unit values of import and exports), a quarterly Labor Force Survey, and quarterly Balance of Payments data. In particular, member countries should concentrate their efforts in building a system for short-term economic statistics, based on the availability of a small set of Principal Arab Economic Indicators composed of statistics derived from the previous infra-annual sources (employment, prices, external trade), as well as an index for the industrial



production in the manufacturing and construction sectors and a turnover index for services.

Third Presentation:

The presentation was divided into two parts: a) Mr. Rafael Diez de Medina presented a working paper entitled “ILO data collection strategies”; b) Mr. Igor Chernyshev spoke about labour statistics and sectoral approach to the development and implementation of the NSDS of Qatar.

While reviewing the latest developments in the ILO data collection strategy, the presentation focused on the three cornerstones in the ILO: the development and revision of international standards on labour statistics, through the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), standards setting in form of conventions and resolutions, the collection and dissemination of timely data on decent work and capacity building through technical assistance to member states and constituents to develop proper statistical systems.

ILO technical assistance does not only target employment, but also targets components of decent work, where rights at work, social protection, social dialogue are combined with employment and enterprise creation. This agenda, widely accepted at the international level by the UN General assembly, the ECOSOC, several regional Presidential summits, G20 and other important international bodies, is also reflected at the statistical levels. Themes like labour migration, green jobs and training are seen as important variables to be included in a sound statistical system. The coordination of a national statistical system within a country is a key issue to reflect this variety of interrelated indicators and the need to present them for policy making. The ILO has been working with many other international agencies

to assure the correct mainstreaming of decent work into their goals. Rural employment and health issues are being coordinated with FAO and WHO, for instance. Child labour activities are coordinated with UNICEF and so on. The need for international coordination is also relevant but the real coordination begins at the national levels.

A Labour force survey is one among the most important tool to assure that decent work is well captured. The ILO would welcome to be assisting GCC countries jointly in order to have economies of scale and focus on shared objectives.

Then, after a review of the major milestones of the ILO data collection strategy, the Meeting was presented with an approach to mainstreaming labour statistics in the NSDS of Qatar with emphasis on the role of sectoral ministries in data production.

Thus, the ILO Convention No. 160 on Labour Statistics was briefly presented as a basic labour statistics system framework which provides for production of a comprehensive set of labour market indicators and promotes comparability of labour statistics between countries.

Thereafter, the participants were informed about the ILO international resolutions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians in general and by the 18th ICLS in particular.

A special attention was drawn to the labour statistics strategies based on sectoral approach to data production. Finally, the Meeting was briefly introduced to the ILO decent work indicators and their role in monitoring progress towards decent work.

Work Sessions -continued

●● Session Two:

First Presentation:

Dr. Ahmed Hussein, an expert at the Statistics Authority, presented a paper entitled "Towards a Consistent System for Social Statistics in the State of Qatar" in which he provided a detailed concept of social statistics. The social statistics system provides the clearest possible picture of society and the process to generate related statistics and reflects social issues in an accurate manner in terms of a comprehensive content using a proper methodology to produce specific data. Dr. Ahmed Hussein also stressed the importance of providing a consistent system for social statistics in GCC countries and the benefits of developing the system and sources of such data.

Dr. Hussein referred to the international developments related to social statistics, issues and challenges of social statistics. He also threw light on future work and the regional and national roles in indicator production and underlined the need to form a regional team concerned with the implementation of a regional plan on this aspect. He concluded that there is a need for a clearer scenario in which the data production process is carried out according to definite issues and based on agreed upon methods and methodologies which contribute to the production of social indicators serving decision-making and progress measuring.

Second Presentation:

Dr. Hassan Almuhanadi, Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Population Committee, made a presentation entitled "The Partnership between the Permanent Population Committee and the Statistics Authority," which contained two themes. The first concerned partnership in statistical data analysis and the second on the implementation of some field

surveys and studies related to the Permanent Population Committee's work. He pointed out that the Committee needed a number of indicators related to poverty, AIDS, carbon dioxide emission as well as the traditional indicators on the population and its characteristics, workforce, health, education, disability, childhood and the environment.

The Permanent Population Committee also needs data related to future outlook such as population projection, he added.

Third Presentation:

Mr. Sultan Alkuwari, Director of the Population and Social Statistics Department at the Statistics Authority, made a presentation entitled "Education Statistics in the State of Qatar", which covered QSA's strategy on education statistics, data producing agencies, major data produced on students (stages and features), employees (teaching staff and administrative staff), graduates (specializations and features), as well as proposals to solve problems such as formation of a technical committee which carries out automated connection with entities, data coordination with various sectors and working out a mechanism to fill data shortage. He also referred to the need to enlist assistance by international organisations to cover the remaining educational sectors such as higher education and education finance.

Fourth Presentation:

Mr. Tariq Gulrez, Senior Analyst of Marketing Research in Investments and Subsidiary Companies at the Supreme Council for Communications and Information Technology, made a presentation on "Core areas of Qatar's ICT Research".

ictQATAR aims at providing a uniform coverage of all related aspects contributing with the Statistics Authority



to the facilitation of delivering data and information to all sectors.

Questionnaire(s) to be finalised with QSA aims at facilitating delivery of ICT related data from ICT Market Research to Statistics Authority. For Ad hoc ICT related data requirements, questionnaire(s) should be sent to ictQATAR. After joint review, if deemed necessary, relevant data will be furnished. Qatar's ICT Landscape report will be provided to Statistics Authority annually.

Fifth Presentation:

Ms. Kerrie Cross, Executive Director, Strategic Planning Hamad Medical Corporation, made a presentation entitled "The Statistical Requirements of Strategic Planning for Health" through identification of health service requirements for data related to the population, morbid cases, supply and demand measurement through the volume of service activities and performance indicators, effectiveness and competence, requirements for financial, resources and workforce. The main issues and challenges include investment costs in electronic systems, training and skill development, compliance with standards, interface data and interface operation, and confidentiality of individual health records. Ms. Kerrie Cross proposed promotion of work through data production as follows:

- Proposal to Promote Data Production
- The Inter-Sectors Joint Committee should prepare for the discussion and development of the mechanisms needed to improve available health data.
- All sectors in the health sector should report to the Supreme Health Council.
- The Supreme Health Council should submit a report on health statistics to the Statistics Authority.
- The work mechanism should be promoted and activated in all sectors.

- The need for the identification of data elements, reporting, and agreement on periodic monitoring.
- Monitoring the quality of arrangements which need to be worked out and agreed upon.
- An executable planned schedule needs to be agreed upon.

●● Session Three:

First Presentation:

Mr. Rifaat Bisanti, Expert at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, made a presentation on the challenges facing economic statistics at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. These challenges can be summarised as follows: The Ministry of Economy and Finance has made considerable progress in the application of the Government Financial Statistics System (GFS), which provides budget data and accounting data according to the international standards applied at the International Monetary Fund. Statistical data are to be implemented subject to the proposed strategic plan by the Multi-sector IMF Mission for the Development of Statistics in the State of Qatar within the framework of joint cooperation by the stakeholders listed in the Report on the State of Qatar's Admission to the General Data Dissemination System Site (GDDS) of the International Monetary Fund.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance, undertakes coordination among various governmental entities and agencies to produce accurate sectoral statistics for the purpose of assisting in monitoring the main sectors in the economy (the real sector, governmental financial sector, financial sector and external sector). The statistical system provides functional and economic expenditure for sectors including those of health, education, security, etc. The Ministry relies on the use of the applied budget system and

Work Sessions -continued

the developed governmental financial statistics system to generate better information on the governmental sector and expenditure on various sectors in the economy. The Ministry also seeks to further improve the accuracy of sectoral statistics through completion of the expenditure data in its budget. In addition, there is a plan to upgrade the budget system. The governmental financial statistics system consolidates the accuracy and objectivity of other economic statistical systems such as the National Accounts System, the Balance of Payments System and others.

The Ministry has a strategic plan of action which is compatible with the National Plan for the Development of Statistics. It contains the vision, mission, strategic and empowering objectives and proposed plan of action, The Ministry's role lies in the management and planning of macro and financial economy. In accordance with the statistical system, the Ministry undertakes the production, analysis and dissemination of statistical data according to the required international standards upon the request of entities.

Second Presentation:

Mr. Bernard Pullon, Acting Director of Economic Statistics and National Accounts at Qatar Statistics Authority, made a presentation on the challenges which face economic statistics in the State of Qatar. The presentation contained a summary of the role of the Statistics Authority as an official source of statistical data and information in Qatar and tasks such as conducting surveys and detailed and comprehensive statistical data collection. The presentation also contained a perspective reflecting the development to be introduced to the statistical process in the State of Qatar with a view to making statistics a source of information serving all users and decision makers in the country. The challenges facing economic statistics have

been grouped under major categories covering the applied trade accounting standards and how they can be unified across all economic units. The weaknesses were identified as accurate statement, human resources' competence as well as the transparency level of data exchange in both the public and private sectors. Furthermore, there is a need for building partnerships between the Ministry and all major governmental and institutional entities in the State of Qatar so as to serve the implementation of the economic development plans.

Third Presentation:

Mr. Ahmed Fikrat, a social and economic planner at the Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning, delivered a working paper within the framework of preparation of the main plan of the preliminary and secondary Qatar National Strategy Plan, which contains different types of statistical data namely the following: population distribution, labour, projections, environmentally protected areas, distribution of health and educational services and social facilities, means of transportation trends, use of land as well as survey of the public opinion through use of the Geographical Information System (GIS) on the basis of the model. Such data and their analysis are for the generation of the National Strategy and development frameworks in the State of Qatar for use in the implementation of the National Strategy. Other additional standards and indicators are being worked out to monitor and assess the progress realised. The different types of needed data include the following:

- Life quality indicators
- Indicators related to the identity and environmental values
- Transportation, economic growth and diversification and ownership in planning and implementation.



●●Session Four:

First Presentation:

Mr. Ahmedou Ahmed Mena, expert at the GSDP Social Development Department, started his presentation entitled: "The Needs of Qatar's National Vision 2030 and National Development Strategies for Statistical Data" with a quotation of statement by **H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani**, President of Qatar Statistics Authority, in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics' document that goes: "Better statistics means better policies, better development outcomes, and better quality of life," which is the goal of Qatar's National Vision 2030. Then he discussed the challenges faced and reviewed the four major pillars of Qatar's National Vision 2030 namely the following: human development, social development, economic development and environmental development.

Mr. Mena concluded that the General Secretariat for Development Planning is in need for data in the various phases of the national development strategy from preparation through monitoring and assessment. Besides the large amount of data available on the social and human aspects, there is an urgent need of more basic data such as projections related to the school age, education cost at various levels and of different types as well as the findings of follow-up studies and the information provided by them on the paths pursued by those who complete their education and their ability to integrate into the labour market amidst growing globalisation and associated demand for competencies and skills.

Second Presentation:

In the paper delivered by Dr. Essa Ibrahim, economic expert at the General Secretariat for Development Planning, he

pointed out that the need by the national development strategy for economic data and indicators depends on economic empowering factors (issues, sectors and others), which are to be contained in the strategy and are to be discussed and approved by the steering committee of the strategy in various aspects and the extent of details and comprehensiveness (analysis of the status and comparisons) of the following economic empowering factors: economic administration, economic diversification, growth of the private sector, infrastructure and natural resources management in addition to future projections in the strategy's phases (preparatory phase, monitoring and assessment).

If the responsibility for the preparation of the majority of data and indicators lies on the Statistics Authority, then future projections should be led by the General Secretariat for Development Planning in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Qatar Central Bank and Qatar Petroleum.

The Economic Development Department looks forward to the Statistics Authority's undertaking to provide short-term indicators, major indicators and concurrent economic indicators.

The paper also pointed out that the main unavailable data are the following:

- Financial data (taxes, subsidies, external debts, tourist returns).
- Economic diversification (fixed capital formation in the public and private sectors classified by economic activities, direct foreign investment to the outside the country and by countries and economic activities, and direct foreign investment to the inside divided by

Work Sessions -continued

- economic activities).
- Infrastructure (electricity, water and sewage networks, transport and informatics)
- Environmental management (value of air and marine pollution and its ratio to the gross domestic product)
- National accounts (Gross domestic product in fixed prices)
- Trade statistics in services
- Scientific research and technical development

Future forecasts (projections) are the following:

- Gross Domestic Product in fixed prices and value added in sectoral terms
- Inflation rate
- Unemployment rate
- Ratio of the current account to the Gross Domestic Product
- Other major indicators

Third Presentation:

Mr. Nasser Saleh Al Mahdi, Director of the Censuses and Household Surveys Department, delivered a research paper entitled "Developing partnerships and engaging stakeholders in the 2010 Population and Housing Census." He pointed out that QSA has undertaken to prepare and conduct the 2010 Census concurrently with other GCC states. He also stated that for the first time in Qatar PDA computers and the internet will be used in data gathering and entry to ensure the accuracy and speed of extraction of results. He underlined the importance of the census for all elements in society to carry out development plans in society and called for the activation of partnership between the Statistics Authority and stakeholders, whether government or civil entities, voluntary associations, clubs or individuals. He also explained the important role played

by the press and media in covering the census activities and mobilise all material and human resources required for the success of this national undertaking.

Fourth Presentation:

Dr. Juraj Riecan, Director of UN-ESCWA Statistics Division, made a presentation on "How ESCWA can contribute to formulation and development of NSDS?"

The presentation by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) focused on the role that UN-ESCWA has in formulating and implementing national strategies for development of statistics, and notably the NSDS for Qatar.

The presenter explained a dual identity of UN-ESCWA. The first one is that of an intergovernmental body representing 14 member countries. This body is a regional subsidiary to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and a parent body of the UN-ESCWA Statistical Committee, representing national statistical offices of 14 member countries. The second identity of UN-ESCWA is that of one of the departments of the United Nations Secretariat. The UN-ESCWA Secretariat services the intergovernmental structures and notable the UN-ESCWA Statistical Committee is served by the UN-ESCWA Statistics Division. The intergovernmental and secretariat components should work together in harmony and cooperate with other on strengthening official statistics in the Western Asia region.

The core of the presentation focused on strengthening the systems of official statistics, statistical capacity building, harmonisation of concepts, definitions and measurements and national and international coordination between players involved in official statistics in the UN-ESCWA region.



As far as the institutional building of official statistics is concerned, the UN-ESCWA has adopted, at the 2008 Ministerial Conference, a resolution encouraging mainly implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and formulation of national strategies for statistics. Qatar has significantly progressed towards these goals, and has a position among the leading countries. However, there is still an important work ahead.

UN-ESCWA focuses on capacity building for official statistics through multilateral and bilateral activities with member countries. The goal the UN-ESCWA is to create networks of experts from national statistical offices of member countries. These networks should accelerate the exchange of experiences and identify leading practices, possibly also in cooperation with other regional groupings and international partners.

UN-ESCWA focuses the statistical capacity building, as far as its substance is concerned, on specific areas of the economic statistics (national accounts, consumer and producer prices, statistics on informal sector, external trade statistics, industrial statistics and energy statistics), social and demographic statistics (censuses of the population and housing, gender statistics, labour statistics, health statistics and statistics for measurement of poverty), and multi-domain statistics (environment statistics, monitoring progress towards MDGs, statistical metadata, registers and administrative sources, dissemination and communication).

A good cooperation, based on the consensus, between the UN-ESCWA Statistical Committee and the UN-ESCWA Statistics Division is a core condition for further coordination with other regional and international partners. Examples of regional partners included the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council, AIRTS, SESRIC, the Islamic

Development Bank, Arab Labour Organisation and others. The global partners include also the UN Statistics Division, World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, International Labour Organisation, World Health Organisations, etc. UN-ESCWA should coordinate its activities also with partners from other regions, who have links to Western Asia, notable the European Commission (Eurostat and MEDSTAT), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and regional commission in other regions. UN-ESCWA currently cooperates mainly with UN-ESCAP (Asia and Pacific) and UN-ECLAC (Latin America and the Caribbean). UN-ESCWA should be pro-active vis-à-vis all these partners.

UN-ESCWA also advocates for national coordination. The goal is to achieve a model when the professionally neutral and independent statistical office in each country would become the central point coordinating activities of various producers of official statistics and services to all users of official statistics.

In order to achieve the above tasks, UN-ESCWA should strengthen its own statistical system, centred around the statistical offices of its member countries, the Statistical Committee and its Bureau. This expects that representatives of member countries in the Committee will be more assertive when formulating work programmes and setting priorities for UN-ESCWA. The work of the Committee should be led by a strong Bureau that would work, together with the Secretariat, between the meetings and ensure that the programme is adapted and implemented taking into accounts changing requirements on the official statistics.

Work Sessions -continued

Fifth Presentation:

Igor Chernyshev, made a presentation on "ILO Technical Cooperation".

The presentation focused on the mandate of the ILO Department of Statistics for capacity building of its constituents in the areas of labour statistics through training, technical assistance and advice (in cooperation with ILO field offices), and provision of methodological manuals and technical guides.

The meeting was informed about the priority topics of the technical advice which clustered around the ICLS's major resolutions on the economically active population, wages, hours of work and labour costs, as well as ICSE-93 and ISCO-08.

A special emphasis was made and more detailed information was provided on a new priority area – production of decent work indicators and preparation of decent work country profiles to measure progress towards decent work.

The above topic provoked lively discussion and a number of questions from the audience.

Sixth Presentation:

Mr. Khalid Abdulkareem Alshafai, Head of the Technical Support Division and Information Technology Management Operation at the Statistics Authority, made a presentation entitled "The Implementation Plan of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics." He stated that the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics consists of seven key goals and forty-two sub-goals including meeting the demand for statistical information, improvement of coordination between data producers and users, constant acquaintance with statistics

users and their needs for information, consolidation of statistical institutions capacities in terms of development of a legal and institutional framework and promotion of the Statistics Authority's credibility.

The strategic objectives include improvement of coordination between data producers and promotion of cooperation between data providers and respondents as well as increasing coordination among producers to realise harmony and unity of measurement between statistical activities with a view to generating a coordinated and integrated set of statistics on the social, demographic, economic and environmental conditions in Qatar, development of joint programmes of action and effective institutional relationships between the Statistics Authority and Ministries for the purpose of coordinating sectoral statistics produced by the Statistical Authority and those produced by Ministries and realisation of a comprehensive view for each sector, support of statistical knowledge through raising awareness, orientation and promotion of the public use of statistical information to enable the public to monitor human and economic development achievements in Qatar, in addition to the design and implementation of sub-strategies in leadership, management, human resources, communications and information technology.

Mr. Khalid Alshafai reviewed the plan to implement the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in each of the departments at the Statistics Authority and the projects and activities related to each strategic objective.

Seventh Presentation:

Mr. Timothy Harding and Raju Divakarla, Directorate of Health and Safety, Qatar Petroleum, delivered a paper entitled "From Here to Good Health, Safety and



Environmental Policy and Compliance”.

The paper defines the issues that the authors have faced in collecting data and also provides possible solutions to overcome these issues in a cooperative manner. We feel that organisations such as Qatar Statistics Authority and Directorate of HSE Regulations and Enforcement have a significant role to play. The paper argues the need for developing enabling regulation in Qatar that allows for appropriate data to be collected in a streamlined manner but yet ensuring that the requirements of the data provider in relation to privacy and confidentiality are met. The paper presents a cooperative approach with a hope that the key stakeholders can get together with a singular focus of collecting and disseminating relevant quality assured data that can be used by the policy makers for the benefit of Qatar and its people.

The paper pointed out to Qatar Petroleum’s interest in the Statistics Authority’s work:

1. QSA’s website
2. National Digital Atlas
3. Emphasis on quality and ease of use.

It added that the above products represented a good start, yet forming part of what is demanded. The paper also stated that Qatar Petroleum needs more data for the following reasons:

- To work out a good policy for health and safety systems.
- To report on the progress made in relation to international conventions ratified by the State of Qatar.
- Achievements measurement.

At the end of the presentation, recommendations for

future work were made and they can be summed up as follows:

1. To invest in data collectors training to enable them to acquire data of good quality.
2. To provide data for the Statistics Authority from all available sources to enable it to make the data available to users.
3. To set up units at government entities and major companies to make comprehensive data available to users.
4. To call upon the Statistics Authority to play a central role in the process of collecting data of good quality.

Second: Findings and Recommendations by the Working Groups

The participants were divided into five working groups covering five main topics:

Group One: Economic Statistics

Following are the working group’s main recommendations:

- To speed up the enactment of the Statistics Law.
- To define data which the Statistics Authority should make available in a clear and precise manner.
- To define the sources of data in an accurate manner with a view to addressing inconsistency in data.
- To involve the Consultative Committee for Statistics in the activation of the sectoral statistics integration process in the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.
- To call upon the Statistics Authority to make available data needed by users from various sectors.
- To re-consider the economic statistical forms to be in accord with the applied accounting systems in

Work Sessions -continued

consultation with stakeholders.

- To continue to hold consultative meetings with the same members and within a specialized scope.
- To form specialized working teams to work out annual plans of action whose details are agreed upon and define the participating parties' various roles.

Group Two: Population and Social Statistics

Following are the group's main recommendations:

- To establish a statistics division at each Ministry to be in charge of the preparation, publication and analysis of related data in cooperation with the Statistics Authority.
- To standardise statistical concepts and terms in accord with international concepts and with the assistance of the Statistics Authority.
- To sign working agreements between statistics divisions at various Ministries and the Statistics Authority with a view to realizing the main objectives of the Statistics Authority's strategy.
- To undertake the training of statistical personnel at various entities by the Statistics Authority.
- To disseminate data that take into consideration gender issues.
- To work out a plan to monitor and assess the achievements and recommendations agreed upon through measures taken by the Statistics Authority.
- To undertake the publication of data by statistics divisions after they have been reviewed by the Statistics Authority.
- To provide the Statistics Authority with data by the deadlines set so that they can be made use of.
- To work out an action plan to implement such recommendations as soon as possible.

Group Three: Partnership in the Census

Following are the group's main recommendations:

- To inform the public about the importance of the census through the various media or dedication of a certain day for delivering orientation lectures on the importance of the census and its outputs in the national and sectoral development policies formulation process.
- To urge Imams and speakers at mosques to orient people and raise their awareness on the importance of the census and enlist their assistance to provide accurate data as soon as possible.
- To include publicity on the census in the invoices sent by entities such as Q-tel and Kahramaa.
- To communicate with partners and notify them on the latest events related to the census through electronic messages, etc.
- To send confirmatory text messages to the households taking part in the census.
- To issue periodical articles in newspapers and magazines on the census, display the census forms and explain their items.
- To finalize the district data and numbers by the Municipality to facilitate the conduct of the census.
- To build various partnerships that contribute to the acquisition of accurate and comprehensive data as well as provide various forms of media, financial, logistic and human support.

Group Four: Data Dissemination

Participants in this group reviewed the most important data dissemination tools that QSA can use to deliver its products. Following are the group's main recommendations:

1. Paper bulletins about the different domains, such as education, labour, health, gender, economy, energy,



environment...etc)

2. Statistical Magazine
3. Census bulletin
4. Electronic bulletins: The Statistics Authority's website contains most of the paper statistics in an electronic form as well as the census website created to enter data and post the census results.
5. Compact discs (CDs)
6. The census website: The census website provides the following:
 - To provide information and instructions related to the census and provide data of the previous censuses.
 - To receive curriculum vitas of the participants who want to take up temporary jobs related to the census.
 - The census clock.
 - The possibility of filling the electronic census form by the household to provide the required data.
 - The census results are to be posted at the website immediately after they are finalised to enable researchers to conduct their analyses of the census data.
 - Qatar Information Exchange Project (data repository - QIX)
 - The website makes available information in the form of time series taking into account definitions and indicators and how they are calculated. The website also enables the user to conduct his own analysis of such data. The quality and refinement of the data is currently being undertaken by the Statistics Authority.
 - QIX provides the data, metadata and indicators that may benefit participating entities and institutions.

Group Five: National and Sectoral Development Strategies

Following are the group's main recommendations:

National Development Group

1. The need to speed up the enactment of the Statistics Law.
2. The need to set up a partnership between the Statistics Authority and data producers in various sectors ensuring agreement on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
3. To call upon the Statistics Authority to ensure providing stakeholders with the data needed to formulate national development policies and sectoral development strategies related to Qatar's National Vision 2030.
4. The need for Qatar Statistics Authority to take part in the National Development Strategies Task Team to agree on the data and indicators required in various phases, especially those needed to measure their progress.
5. The producers of sectoral statistics need to cooperate with the Statistics Authority and provide it with the data needed after agreement on their content and verification of their accuracy and comprehensiveness.
6. The Statistics Authority is expected to develop an interactive database that makes available to users the data needed for their work, whether they are in the government sector, the private sector or the civil society, and speed up providing users with the outputs of Qatar Information Exchange Project (Information Bank QIX).
7. To call upon the Statistics Authority to build the statistical capacities of the sectoral entities and form the working teams needed for this purpose.
8. To consult with data users when the Statistics Authority's annual action plan is worked out.
9. To work out a strategy to make use of the General Population and Housing Census 2010 data, taking into consideration to make the results available to the users as soon as possible.

Work Sessions -continued

Health Care Group

- The need for a national mechanism to integrate sectoral statistics into the national statistical system.
- To activate social statistical analysis and come out with conclusions.
- To disseminate the data to users with transparency.
- To coordinate between the Statistics Authority and all stakeholders in health sector.
- To apply national statistics standards.
- The need to agree on national standards for statistics.
- To establish an information network between government sectors and the Statistics Authority.
- To agree on a national framework for health statistics according to international standards.

Required data: These can be divided into several categories:

- Demographic data
- Clinical data
- Data related to medical health
- Data related to public health
- School health
- Environmental health
- Preventive health
- Indicators on life quality at birth
- Quality of life

Third: Discussion Sessions

The discussion sessions following the work of working groups dealt with the following issues:

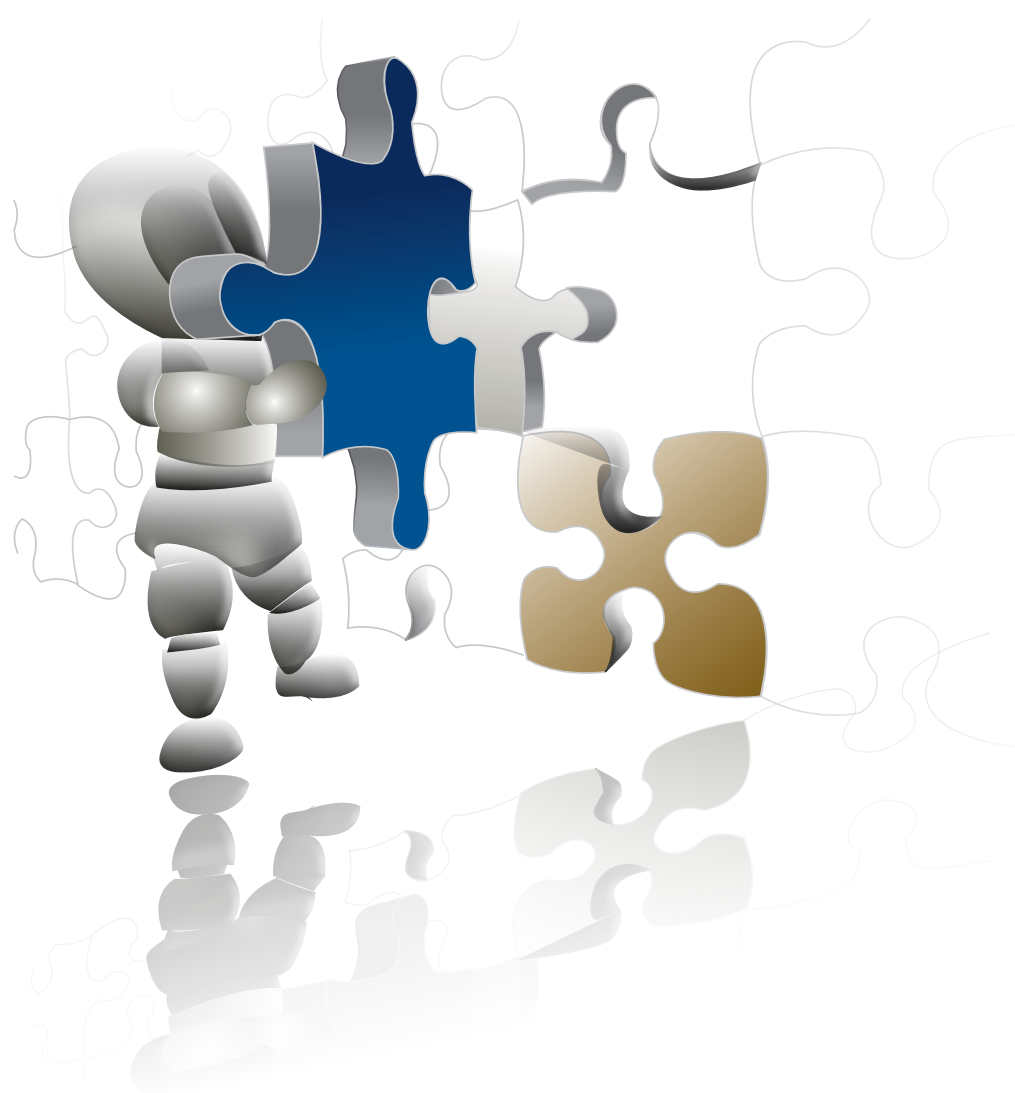
1. The need to build a sustainable relationship between statisticians and those entities engaged in the formulation of development and sectoral strategies, especially the General Secretariat for Development Planning.

2. There are a number of ways to materialise effective cooperation between the Statistics Authority and entities which produce sectoral statistics for example from bottom to top and from top to bottom.
3. The International Labour Organisation, the Paris 21 and ESCWA are prepared to provide technical support to the Statistical Authority in the building of various capacities.
4. The need to apply the general yardstick for data dissemination issued by the International Monetary Fund in data production and publication, especially economic statistics.
5. The need to use statistics to explore the future (forecasts and projections).
6. The observation that the current economic statistics at the international and local levels move at a speed exceeding that of the production of statistical data.
7. The need to conduct evaluation studies to identify gaps in the national statistical system and address such gaps quite fast.
8. The need to disseminate data with transparency and combat the prevalence of the data confidentiality statement.
9. It is important to conduct surveys on employment, wages and labour productivity.
10. To point out the importance of statistical data and need for them and promotion of statistical knowledge in society.
11. The importance of spending on education and the need to calculate it using all official and private sources as well as households.
12. The need for cooperation by government and private companies to facilitate the Statistical Authority's task and provide it with the data needed for its work. Similarly, there is a need for the Statistical Authority to disseminate data as soon as possible while maintaining



the confidentiality of the data related to individuals and companies as well as other entities.

13. To set up a partnership between the Statistics Authority, Qatar University and Ministries concerned in various areas.
14. To provide population projections for their users, especially Kahramaa, in need of them to plan for the future.
15. The need to measure appropriate work.



Final Session

On behalf of H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani, the President of the Statistics Authority, Mr. Mansoor Al Malki, Director of the Information Technology Department at the Statistics Authority, thanked the audience for their active participation and hoped that all participants would cooperate with the Statistics Authority to get involved in the national statistical system and seek to integrate sectoral statistics into the work of the national strategy for the development of statistics.

In his speech, Mr. Al Malki underlined the need to act in accordance with the internationally agreed standards and concepts with a view to producing comparable and consistent statistics that can be provided to decision makers to formulate national development strategies related to Qatar's National Vision 2030.

He concluded his speech by thanking the guests from GCC countries and the international experts who participated in this important meeting and stressed that the Statistics Authority would work out a clear road map that will contribute to the integration of sectoral statistics into the national statistical system and enable capacity building with a view to producing timely quality statistics. He also thanked the Statistics Authority staff for the good organisation of this important gathering.





Agenda

8.45	Registration and Networking	
	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar Statistics Authority)
	Interactive of the meeting and House Keeping	Mr. Christophe Duhamel (21)

Agenda-continued

Time	Item	Presenter / Moderator
Day 1: Monday 12th October 2009		
8.00 – 8.25	Registration and Networking	
8.30 – 8.45	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	
8.45 – 9.00	Objective of the meeting and House Keeping	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar Statistics Authority)
Chair : Mr. Mansoor Al Malki		
9.00 – 9.15	Engaging the sectoral statistics in the NSS (Paris 21)	Mr. Christophe Duhamel (PARIS 21)
9.15 – 9.30	Review of the latest development of the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) and the related data collection requirements (ESCWA)	Mr. Giovanni Savio (ESCWA)
9.30 – 9.45	ILO data collection strategies	Mr. Rafael Diez de Medina & Igor Chernyshev (ILO)
9.45 – 10.15	Discussions	
10.15 – 10.30	Break	
Chair : Mr. Nasser Al Mahdi		
10.30 – 10.45	Toward a uniformed social statistics framework.	Dr. Ahmad Hussein



10.45 – 11.00	Statistical requirements for Permanent Population Committee	Dr Hassan Al Mohanadi (Permanent Population Committee)
11.00 – 11.15	System of education statistics in Qatar: Assessment and challenges	(QSA)
11.15 – 11.30	ICT initiative and plans	Mr. Tariq Julrez (ICT Qatar)
11.30 – 11.45	Statistical requirement for health strategies	Mrs. Kerrie Cross (Hamad Medical Corporation)
11.45 – 12.00	Discussions	
12.00 – 12.15	Break (prayer)	
Chair : Dr. Hassan Al Mohannadi		
12.30 – 12.45	Challenges facing economic statistics in State of Qatar (QCB)	* Dr. Refat Basanti * Mr. Bernard Pullon (QSA)
1.00 – 1.15	Statistical requirements for Qatar National Master Plan	Dr. Ahmed Fikreth (QNMP)
1.15– 1.45	Discussions	
1.45	Lunch break	

Agenda-continued

Day 2: Tuesday 13th October 2009			
Chair : Mr. Rashid Al Naimi			
8.30 – 9.00	Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030/National Development Strategies (NDS) and its statistical needs	1. Mr. Ahmadou Ahmed Menne. 2. Dr. Essa Jumah Ibrahim (GSDP)	
9.00 – 9.15	Developing partnerships and engaging stakeholders in the 2010 Population and Housing census	Mr. Nasser Al Mahdi (QSA)	
9.15 – 9.30	ESCWA Technical Cooperation	Dr. Juraj Riecan (ESCWA)	
9.30 – 9.45	ILO Technical cooperation	Mr. Rafael Diez de Medina & Mr.Igor Chernyshev (ILO)	
9.45 – 9.55	QSA annual work Plan	Mr. Khalid Al Shafi (Qatar Statistics Authority)	
9.55 – 10.05	From Here to Good Health, Safety and Environmental Policy and Compliance	Raju Divakarla (QP)	
10.05 – 10.15	Discussions		
10.15 – 10.30	Break		
10.30 – 12.00	Instructions for the working groups (Dr. Ahmad Hussein)		
	Working groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic statistics 2. Social statistics 3. Census engagement 4. Dissemination 5. Data requirement for National Development Strategies 		
12.00 – 12.15	Break (prayer)		
12.15 – 1.00	Plenary session (8 minutes per presentation)		
1.00 – 1.30	Discussions and Closing Remarks and way forward and Assesment		
1.30	Lunch break		



Provisional Agenda Objectives

8.45	Registration and Networking	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar Statistics Authority)
	Objective of the meeting and House Keeping		Mr. Christophe Duhamel (21)



Provisional Agenda Objectives

Provisional Agenda Objectives

Targets

1. To highlight emerging statistical issues on international level, such as new statistical frameworks issued by the UN Statistical Commission in its fortieth session held from 24 to 27 February 2009 and the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and world best practices and utilize them in implementing our NSDS.
2. To learn about the best practices to incorporate sectoral statistics into the national statistical system in order to produce quality and timely data in accordance with internationally recognised definitions and classifications.
3. To agree on a sustainable mechanism for data production of sectoral statistics and ensure smooth flow of data to various users to assist them in formulating the national development strategies (e.g., NDS).
4. to introduce QSA annual work plan

Expected Outcomes

1. Network of focal points representing sectoral statistics in various government institutions that meets regularly.
2. An agreed upon preliminary road map between QSA and other focal points to coordinate sectoral statistics in areas like economic, health and education statistics
3. Reviewing some of the latest statistical frameworks developed by regional and international institutions

4. Clear picture of data requirement to assist in formulating national development strategies (predicting QSA annual work plan for 2010)

List of Proposed Topics

Day One:

1. Engaging the sectoral statistics in the NSS (Paris 21)
2. Review of the updated UN Social statistics framework (UN)
3. Review of the latest development of the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) and the related data collection requirements (ESCWA)
4. developing partnerships and engaging stakeholders in the 2010 census (QSA)
5. The UN and other international organisations' role in strengthening National Statistical Capacity (ESCWA, Paris 21, WHO, etc.,)
6. QNV 2030/NDS and its statistical needs (GSDP)
7. Challenges facing economic statistics in Qatar (QCB)
8. Qatar National Master Plan statistical requirements (QNMP)
9. Statistical requirement for health strategies (Supreme Council of Health)
10. Statistical requirements for education strategies (Supreme Education Council)
11. QSA annual work plan (QSA)
12. ICT initiative and plans (ictQatar)

Day Two - working groups: Participants will be grouped according to their area of interest:

1. Economic statistics
2. Social statistics: labour, education, health, culture etc.,
3. Census engagement
4. Dissemination
5. Data requirement for strategies development

Provisional Agenda Objectives - continued

Assessment

The assessment forms were filled out by 50 participants. The forms assess the subject matters, organisational and technical aspects on a scale of (1-5). The results were as follows:

- 72% of respondents gave the meeting an overall assessment ranged between good or very good.
- 66% of respondents said the meeting was a platform to exchange information and knowledge and gave good or very good ratings.
- 53% of respondents rated the presentations as good or very good. The same rating (good or very good) was given by 53% of respondents with regard to information kits that were distributed during the meeting.
- 72% of respondents said that the organisational aspect of the meeting was good or very good.
- More than half of respondents said that they will make use of the information obtained during the meeting in their work and exchange them with their colleagues.
- 88% of respondents called for the development of procedures to pursue the meeting's outcome. These procedures should include:
 - improving current work mechanism and conducting regular follow-up of the outcome of the meeting
 - distributing the results to all actors involved in order to be executed
 - activating the outcome of the meeting by creating needed decisions and putting them into practice
 - pursuing and coordinating with agencies concerned to achieve the desired goal which is the integration of sectoral systems in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
- exchanging information in order to achieve strategic objectives

- training data providers on how to produce quality data
- concluding cooperation agreements between agencies concerned to help exchange of information
- conducting workshops to emphasise data importance

Documents

All documents and presentations will be available on the following link: <http://www.qsa.gov.qa/ar/news/2009/articles/30,htm>

Instructions for the Working Groups

Instructions for the First Working Groups on Economic Statistics

Points to be discussed:

1. At the outset, the working group has to select a moderator to chair and organise discussions as well as follow up on all the points listed below. Also, it has to assign a recorder who will note down and later present his/her working groups' findings during the plenary session.
2. The Director of Economic Statistics or his/her representative will brief the working group's participants on data collected by QSA from different sources such as those collected through establishment and economic censuses, sample surveys, business registrations, and databases. He/she has also to give an idea on the importance of having a consistent national statistical system.
3. Then, the group will be requested to identify topics of the economic statistics such as macroeconomic statistics, short term indicators, national accounts,



and foreign trade, etc. In addition to this, it has to identify sources of information.

4. The group has to pick up the first topic to be discussed (e.g., foreign trade statistics). In this example, the group should cast light on:

- current status of data flow to QSA
- Gaps and challenges faced in data accuracy
- Possible solutions that can be agreed upon to build a consistent national statistical system
- Identifying necessary steps to start work and propose official mechanisms for that.
- Capacity building for the sectoral statistics producers through:
 - Assisting in the assessment of current status, the preparation of strategic goals and an annual action plan that should be consistent with the work of QSA and the periodicity of data producing in accordance with international standards (e.g., GDDS).
 - Providing training for statisticians on data collection, editing and processing.
 - Contributing in the unification of definitions and classifications between QSA and other stakeholders in sectoral statistics.
 - Disseminating data and publishing related reports and making them available for decision-makers.

Instructions for the Second Working Groups on Social Statistics

Points to be discussed:

- At the outset, the working group has to select a moderator to chair and organise discussions as well

as follow up on all the points listed bellow. Also, it has to assign a recorder who will note down and later present his/her working groups' findings during the plenary session.

- The Director of the Department of Demographic, Social and Statistical Analysis or his/her representative will brief the working group's participants on data collected by QSA in various areas and from different sources such as those collected through e-linking with other departments or institutions, or through labour and establishment surveys in the social and demographic areas. He/she has also to give an idea on the importance of having a consistent national statistical system.
- Then, the group will be requested to identify topics of the social statistics in areas of education, health, labour, culture, media, research and development, etc. In addition to this, it has to identify sources of information.
- The group has to pick up the first topic to be discussed (e.g., health statistics). In this example, the group should cast light on:
 - current status of data flow to QSA,
 - Gaps and challenges faced in data accuracy,
 - Possible solutions that can be agreed upon to build a consistent national statistical system,
 - Identifying necessary steps to start work and propose official mechanisms for that.
- capacity building for the sectoral statistics producers through:
 - Assisting in the assessment of current status, the preparation of strategic goals and an annual action plan that should be consistent with the work of QSA and the periodicity of data producing in accordance with international standards (e.g., GDDS).

Provisional Agenda Objectives - continued

- Providing training for statisticians on data collection, editing and processing.
- Contributing in the unification of definitions and classifications between QSA and other stakeholders in sectoral statistics.
- Disseminating data and publishing related reports and making them available for decision-makers

Instructions for the Third Working Groups on Census engagement

Points to be discussed:

1. At the outset, the working group has to select a moderator to chair and organise discussions as well as follow up on all the points listed below. Also, it has to assign a recorder who will note down and later present his/her working groups' findings during the plenary session.
2. The director of the Department of Censuses and Household Surveys or his/her representative will brief the working group's participants on the latest developments with regards to the preparation for the Housing, Establishment and Population Census that will be conducted on 20 April 2010. He/she has also to give an idea on the importance of building partnership with governmental and non-governmental organisations to execute the 2010 census which its outcome will be for the benefit of all people in Qatar.
3. Then, the group will be requested to identify target stakeholders and propose the best ways to engage them in various census activities in order to help in conducting a comprehensive census.

The target stakeholders include:

- Governmental institutions (Ministries, Central Municipal Council, Universities, Colleges, etc.)
- Telecom sector (Qtel and Vodafone)
- Transportation companies (Karwa)
- Media organisations (Radio, TV, Newspapers)
- Sport sector (Sports Clubs and Associations)
- Private sector (Banks, Insurance Companies, Malls)

Types of Partnerships include:

- media partnerships
- volunteering
- financial and moral support
- agreeing on preliminary steps to engage partners (present a timetable to carry on discussing partnerships)

Instructions for the Fourth Working Groups on Social Statistics

Points to be discussed:

1. At the outset, the working group has to select a moderator to chair and organise discussions as well as follow up on all the points listed below. Also, it has to assign a recorder who will note down and later present his/her working groups' findings during the plenary session.
2. The Director of Information Technology Department or his/her representative will brief the working group's participants on mechanisms adopted by QSA to disseminate data through:
 - Press releases
 - Periodicity of publications



- QSA website
 - Census website
 - E-publishing (e-news letter, census and survey outcomes, current statistics)
 - Digital Atlas
1. Then, the group will be requested to present opinions on the above topics and assess them in terms of content, display, accessibility and periodicity of dissemination as well as suggest possible solutions to carry out more improvements.
 2. The group will address challenges of meeting the international standards such as General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) of IMF.
 3. Do you think that QSA should adopt certain measures to disseminate its publications and database at regional and international level? And if so, what are they?
 4. In your opinion, what are the components of dissemination strategy that should be adopted by QSA?
3. Then, the group will be requested to identify required data for the sectoral and national development strategies emerging from Qatar National Vision 2030.
 4. The group has to pick up an NDS topic for discussion (e.g., education, health or labour) to identify data requirements in terms of population characteristics (age, gender, education and employment), population distribution and types of jobs and economic activities undertaken by labour force.
 5. The group will identify the most important indicators required for assessing wellbeing and progress.
 6. The group will provide its opinion on the availability of data needed for formulating sectoral and national development strategies.

Instructions for the Fifth Working Groups on Sectoral and National Development Strategies

Points to be discussed:

1. At the outset, the working group has to select a moderator to chair and organise discussions as well as follow up on all the points listed below. Also, it has to assign a recorder who will note down and later present his/her working groups' findings during the plenary session.
2. An expert will brief the working group's participants on data collected by QSA from different sources such as those collected through establishment and economic censuses, sample surveys, business registrations, and

Report on the High Level Meeting
on Mainstreaming Sectoral Statistical Systems in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

8.45	Registration and Networking	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar Statistics Authority)
	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	
	Interactive of the meeting and House Keeping	Mr. Christophe Duhamel (France)

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Report on the High Level Meeting
on Mainstreaming Sectoral Statistical Systems in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics



Statistics Authority

8.45	Registration and Networking	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar) Statistics Authority
	Conclusive of the meeting and House Keeping		Mr. Christophe Duhamel (21)

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Report on the High Level Meeting
on Mainstreaming Sectoral Statistical Systems in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics



Gulf Cooperation Council

8.45	Registration and Networking	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	Dr. Ahmad Hussein (Qatar Statistics Authority)
	Concluding remarks		Mr. Christophe Duhamel (21)

Gulf Cooperation Council

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	Opening session: remarks by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani QSA Acting President	
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