

# Special Session on “Intra-OIC Cooperation for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in OIC Member Countries”

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3 October 2016

SESRIC HQ, Ankara, Turkey

## Draft Final Report

1. The Special Session on “Intra-OIC Cooperation for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in OIC Member Countries” was organised by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) on 3 October 2016 at its headquarters in Ankara, Turkey.
2. The Program of the Special Session is attached in Annex I.
3. The Special Session was attended by nine OIC Member Countries including Benin, Chad, Guinea, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Palestine and Turkey and representatives of some international and OIC organisations including COMCEC, D-8, FAO, ILO, SMIIC, Turkic Council, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO.

The participants list of the Special Session is attached in Annex II.

4. All documents of the Special Session can be accessed on <http://www.sesric.org/event-detail.php?id=1540>

## Opening Session

5. After the recitation of some verses from the Holy Qur’an, HE Ambassador Musa Kulaklıkaya, Director General of SESRIC, delivered a Welcome Speech. In his speech, Ambassador Kulaklıkaya highlighted that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set ambitious targets to be achieved by the member countries by 2030. Given the ambitious nature of the post-2015 agenda, the Director General of SESRIC stated the readiness of SESRIC in contributing to the efforts of the OIC Member Countries to achieve the 17 SDGs through its capacity building programmes. Hence he underlined the importance of similar gathering to deliberate and exchange views on new innovative ways and means of strengthening cooperation in this area among OIC member countries so that specific modalities and approaches can be explored for enhancing the role of SESRIC in this important mandated area and look forward to come up with some scenarios for partnership in specific activities, projects and programmes for the benefit of our member countries.
6. After the Welcome Speech, Mr. Mazhar Hussain, Researcher at the Economic and Social Research Department, delivered the keynote presentation titled “*Moving from MDGs to SDGs: Prospects and Challenges*”. In his presentation, Mr. Hussain briefed the participants about the progress recorded by the OIC Member Countries against the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Highlighting the lessons learnt from the MDGs period, Mr. Hussain went on his presentation with background information on the SDGs and stated that the SDGs have both prospects and challenges which can be grouped into Financing, Peace and Security, Political Will and Policy Dialogue, Data and Monitoring, and Institutional Capacity. The presentation then focused on the Political Will and Policy Dialogue, Data and Monitoring, and Institutional Capacity by giving details of the prospects and challenges under these themes.

## Thematic Discussion 1: Data and Monitoring

7. Chaired by Ms. Ola Awad, President of Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the thematic discussion on “Data and Monitoring” focused on the following three questions: (i) What are the major issues and challenges faced by the OIC member countries at the initial stages of implementation the SDGs?, (ii) What should be the priorities of national statistical systems (NSSs) / national statistical offices (NSOs) of the OIC member countries for adapting to the SDGs Indicator Framework?, and (iii) How the international organisations should be involved in developing statistical capacities of OIC member countries to facilitate the review and assessment of data gaps and consequently produce high quality and timely data with the objective to achieve the SDGs by 2030?
8. As for the first question, Ms. Awad stated that there is a need for mapping SDGs indicators and developing a road map for the implementation of SDGs on both national and OIC levels. Such exercise requires resources, expertise and financial support. Ms. Awad also drew attention to the varying national priorities within the OIC countries in implementing the SDGs (some countries may focus on particular SDGs targets while other countries may exclude part of all these targets). According to her, the challenge of how to deal with the SDGs indicators with no endorsed methodologies (Tier 3) and detailed disaggregation levels for wide range of SDGs indicators also are the two other important issues to be considered by the countries. After this introduction by Ms. Awad, the floor has been opened for the discussions on Question 1.
9. **Kuwait:** The SDGs, in contrary to the MDGs, come with a lot of indicators. For some of these indicators, there is no set methodology. In this respect, the Kuwaiti authorities have established a National Council composed of 30 entities to discuss how to realise SDGs. The Central Statistical Bureau of State of Kuwait supports the other entities concerning related statistical processes. However, there is a real need to cooperate with international agencies, such as SESRIC, to increase the statistical capacity on SDGs indicators.
10. **Benin:** The country has had delays in carrying out the related activities to achieve SDGs. A commission has been formed under the Ministry of Planning. In addition, an institute responsible for SDGs has been established which has tried to identify where Benin is. Given that there are 230 SDGs indicators, the country assesses what to use from among those proposed indicators. A report is expected by this mid-November 2016 which grouped the indicators under four groups.
11. **Turkey:** Agreeing with the PCBS, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) had the same challenges when mapping SDGs indicators with those indicators already produced by NSS stakeholders. TurkStat established an individual department responsible for SDGs. So far, the availability of SDGs indicators was searched. Also a stock taking exercise concerning the definitions, last available data year, what indicators have not been yet produced took place. TurkStat identified one SDGs indicator focal point from each of its departments. TurkStat also contacted other NSS stakeholders about the availability of SDGs indicators and their SDGs indicators focal points. TurkStat stated that they found out some indicators have metadata problems while there is no meaning and no methodology to produce some indicators. Being a member of the Monitoring and Steering Committee for European Union, TurkStat provided feedback to EU about concerns of Turkey on SDGs indicators. Not only NSOs but also the national administrations need to have ownership of SDGs. There is a need to establish a high level committee which meets periodically to overview progress and provide coordination among different stakeholders and ensures accountability of relevant entities.
12. Ms. Awad of PCBS wrapped up the outcomes of the discussion on the first question. Not only NSOs but also NSSs should be the major part of SDGs monitoring. NSOs should spearhead the

coordination among different stakeholders. Many countries need capacity development in the area of statistics. NSOs are open to learning from the experiences of other countries. The role of other agencies and stakeholders within NSSs is also important. The SDGs indicators focus on administrative records and registries.

13. As for the second question, Ms. Awad focused on the possible role and contribution of SESRIC in facilitating the implementation of SDGs in OIC Member Countries. She said that a set of SDGs indicators covering the common interest for OIC countries in the fields of social, economic and environmental statistics should be identified in line with developing data collection methodologies and ensuring data comparability that may lead to improve the whole process. Ms. Awad proposed the formulation of a platform to assess the agreed common set of SDGs indicators for reviewing, evaluating, and improving collected data. The platform can also facilitate exchanging experiences and lessons learnt during these processes.
14. Ms. Awad went on to say that effective coordination with UN agencies as well as other international and regional organisations on the capacity development activities and programs for NSOs within the framework of monitoring and implementing SDGs indicators is also required. Given the duplication of efforts causes waste of resources due to lack of coordination, NSOs need to know who is doing what. In this respect, SESRIC can play a coordination role to reconcile these activities by identifying common capacity building needs of OIC member countries and designing programmes based on the identified needs.
15. Ms. Awad also stated that SESRIC can additionally play a role in strengthening statistical outreach units of NSOs of OIC member countries, planning for short and long term training activities, and conducting annual assessments for statistical capacities. After this introduction to Question 2, Ms. Awad opened the floor for discussion.
16. **UNDP:** A Working Group was established composed of the UN agencies resident in Turkey with an aim to understand what UN agencies are doing in Turkey within SDGs fields and how to link them to particular targets. The objective of the Working Group is to align the efforts of the UN agencies in Turkey with those at the national level. The UN agencies in Turkey are also in contact with the civil society, academia, and private sector to learn about their activities on SDGs. A linking exercise will also take place for these activities. UNDP teams are as well working on alternatives for indicators.
17. **WHO:** The meetings held by UNDP within the framework of the Working Group are participated by WHO as majority of the goals have a linkage to health. WHO believes that a multi-stakeholder approach is required. WHO also provides capacity building programmes to countries in need.
18. **Chad:** Some SDGs indicators can be measured while some cannot. Chad considers SDGs under a national council with the involvement of both national and international stakeholders. NSOs on their own cannot conduct monitoring for all indicators.
19. **Guinea:** The linkage between SESRIC and ECOSOC should be strengthened. The activities initiated by the international organisations should be supported by countries. International organisations need to take care of the specificities of some countries.
20. **Turkey:** The opinions of Ms. Awad and other participants are well received by Turkey. As the SDGs will require long processes, a platform is needed through which OIC member countries can benefit from the experiences of countries with developed capacities in the area of statistics. Additionally, TurkStat conveyed that Eurostat has reiterated the lack of coordination among the international and national organisations. All stakeholders need to be involved in related processes to facilitate the flow of information which will increase institutional capacity. As of now, Turkey can produce 45% of the SDGs indicators. Half of those indicators are produced by TurkStat. Remaining 55% of SDGs

indicators have to be produced by the stakeholders within the Turkish NSS. In this perspective, there is a need for a data dissemination and transfer platform. Turkey uses the eDAMIS (electronic Dataflow Administration and Management Information System) of Eurostat for transferring data from TurkStat to Eurostat. At the OIC level, such a system can be initiated.

21. **Palestine:** The OIC member countries under the MEDSTAT programme of Eurostat use the same system to transfer data to Eurostat. Being good for data dissemination, NSOs need more tools and systems for data monitoring.
22. **FAO:** It is a reality that coordination on SDGs data and monitoring among stakeholders lacks. UN agencies recorded progress concerning the coordination among them as each UN agency has a custodian role for specific SDGs indicators.
23. **SESRIC:** SDGs create costs for monitoring and capacity development. Each stakeholder needs to consider these costs. SESRIC has initiated a study on “Moving from MDGs to SDGs: Prospects and Challenges for OIC Countries”. The OIC Accreditation and Certification Programme for Official Statisticians (OIC-CPOS) aims at increasing capacities of official statisticians. Additionally, the annual sessions of OIC-StatCom discuss common issues of interest. This year’s themes are SDGs related topics which will be discussed by NSOs and international organisational. SESRIC also carries out “Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries” to identify national priorities related to SDGs. COMCEC also requested SESRIC to prepare annual monitoring reports on SDGs.
24. After summarising the key points on Question 2, Ms. Ola Awad of PCBS focused for the third question on the possibility of partnership in specific activities and programmes with relevant national, international and regional institutions and NGOs towards enhancing cooperation on SDGs among OIC member countries. Ms. Awad stated that such partnerships should facilitate the coordination of the capacity building activities for the NSOs with different levels and also mobilisation of the financial sources for OIC countries for the purpose of monitoring the SDGs indicators. In this respect, the main domains with main players/contributors should be defined for (i) Developing methodologies and metadata of indicators; (ii) Harmonising the national concepts and definitions with the international ones to the maximum extent; and (iii) Modernizing tools and mechanisms for measuring the indicators. Ms. Awad added that design of surveys and tools and methodologies for data collection should be based on defined sources. After this introduction to Question 3, Ms. Awad opened the floor for discussions.
25. **Benin:** After the stock-taking exercise, OIC Member Countries should identify common regional indicators to follow up the progress recorded.
26. **Palestine:** A common understanding on the indicators is necessary.
27. **Turkey:** Increasing awareness is really important about the indicators. The UN has partnered with famous people to introduce these goals and indicators through videos, documentaries, and brochures.
28. **SESRIC:** Regarding coordination, OIC-StatCom shoulders the coordination of cooperation initiatives between our member countries and international organisations. SESRIC has signed or is about to sign memoranda of understanding with World Bank, PARIS21, ILO, UNWTO to follow up the SDGs. IDB is a partner for some of SESRIC’s activities while a partnership has also been established with the COMCEC through its Project Cycle Management Programme.
29. After the wrap-up of discussions taken place, Ms. Ola Awad thanked the participants and closed the discussion on “*Data and Monitoring*”.

## Thematic Discussion 2: Policy Dialogue

30. Chaired by Mr. Gholamhossein Darzi, Director in the Department of Economic Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the thematic discussion on “Policy Dialogue” focused on the following three questions: (i) What are the imperatives for initiating integration and mainstreaming of the SDGs in the national and regional policies and plans to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence?, (ii) What is the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development in OIC member countries? How to support the sensitization, multi-stakeholder dialogue and awareness about the SDGs in OIC countries?, and (iii) What could be the contribution of SESRIC and other OIC institutions to the implementation of the SDGs in international context policy making?
31. At the outset, to set the stage, Mr. Darzi briefly explained the OIC framework for policy making. He highlighted the fact that OIC has many high level policy making forums including Islamic Summit, Council of Foreign Ministers, COMCEC Sessions and sectoral ministerial meetings. These platforms provide an opportunity for policy dialogue and aim to discuss issues of immediate concern to the member countries and work out policy recommendations to address these challenges through a consultative and collaborative approach. Several strategic plans have been adopted by these conferences to enhance the intra-OIC cooperation and support member countries in their efforts to achieve the developmental goals. Furthermore, OIC also have established several institutions and standing committees to execute and implement a wide spectrum of programmes and activities in collaboration with the relevant national and international partners.
32. Mr. Darzi also informed the participants that OIC member countries and the General Secretariat were actively involved in the process prior to the adoption of the SDGs and they have made significant contributions. Afterwards, he briefed the august gathering about the recently adopted OIC 2025 Vision. In this regard, he underlined the fact that while OIC 2025 Vision complements the implementation of the SDGs, it also provides some additional targets related with the intra-OIC cooperation which are not included in the SDGs. He particularly mentioned the OIC 2025 Vision target on increasing the intra-OIC trade by 6% up from the current percentage in 2015. As underlined in the SDG 17, he added, OIC is ready to establish partnership with the all relevant stakeholders to spearhead the implementation of SDGs in OIC member countries. In this regard, he also drew attention to the existing OIC-UN cooperation meeting which is held biennially to discuss and select joint projects and activities for implementation. After this introduction by Mr. Darzi, the floor has been opened for the discussion on Q1 and Q2 related with the multi stakeholder partnership and dialogue at the national level for implementing SDGs.
33. **Turkey:** At the national level, Ministry of Development (MoD) lead the preparation of all policies and currently preparation of the 11<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan is in progress. MoD is in consultation with all stakeholders (line ministries, private sector, and other relevant institutions) to discuss mainstreaming of SDGs in the national development plan. In this regard, MoD has also established a committee comprised of representatives from the all line ministries.
34. **Malaysia:** With regards to the implementation of the SDGs in Malaysia, the issue is being managed by the Economic Planning Unit. In February 2016, after the announcement of the SDGs, the Economic Planning Unit did a symposium to gather information from all stakeholders. Though this consultation process is ongoing, what we can be certain is that business is not as usual and implementation mechanisms and methodologies have to change. We need to do further research. We still getting feedbacks from NGOs and other relevant partners.

- 35. Guinea:** We set up a national coordination committee with the support of UN, OIC and the African Union. The committee was headed by the Prime Minister. It facilitates policy dialogue especially in the domain of peace and security and securing needed financial resources to enhance socio-economic development. Lack of sources is a huge challenge for the implementation of national development plans. We need to explore alternative means of financing to address this challenge. Furthermore, we also need to identify the neediest countries and help them.
- 36. Iran:** What can OIC do in this regard? Like there is a need for developing SDG index but countries need capacities to gather and analyse data to calculate the index! So we need technical support to develop infrastructure.
- 37. Moderator:** We need an institution for channelling technical support among the member countries. We may suggest SESRIC to submit a proposal on promoting coordination among member countries on SDGs. But as sovereign states all countries are supposed to evaluate their national policies and development plans against the SDGs and formulate strategies for policy coherence.
- 38. Turkic Council:** We are eager to cooperate for the prosperity of our region and beyond. Regional associations can play a great role to promote the SDGs. We have already started joint projects with the IDB. We can bring issues related with the implementation of SDGs to the agenda of our organizations. I can report the outcome of this special session to our administration during the upcoming meetings.
- 39. Libya:** We should take into consideration the fact that all OIC countries are not at the same level of development and their capacities to implement the SDGs also differ. Furthermore, there are different priorities for different OIC countries like fragile or failed states main concern is peace and security. Our main priority should be state building. SDGs can play an important role to garner support and streamlining the efforts to address such systemic issues. It can be a unifying force as when it is less politicized people could unite. However, we should have a special consideration for fragile and conflict affected countries.
- 40. Moderator:** Definitely, we must keep the diversity in our considerations while discussing these issues. In fact, there is also a need for establishing a connection between different groups of countries. So that those who have capacities can help those who don't have. Now, let's move to our last question: What should be the role of SESRIC and other OIC institutions in the Implementation of SDGs? Let me give some ideas about the role of our host institution (SESRIC) in the implementation of SDGs. First of all, SESRIC can play a good role to bring the issue of SDGs to the higher forums like OIC-StatCom. Secondly; SESRIC could be an excellent player in channelling the technical support among the OIC countries. We may ask SESRIC to start training courses related with the implementation of SDGs.
- 41. SMIIC:** We can help member countries to establish quality infrastructure. In fact, ISO standards have implications for social, economic and environmental development which are at the heart of sustainable development agenda as well. These standards can be practical tools for measuring SDGs and can be used for the benchmarking and monitoring of implementations.
- 42. UNDP:** We have a regional hub office Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development. Currently, we are trying to organize some events on SDGs in collaboration with the IDB and ask all OIC institutions to get involved and cooperate with us.
- 43. SESRIC:** In fact, SESRIC is already working on some initiatives: (i) Preparing a study "Moving from MDGs to SDGs: Prospects and Challenges for OIC Countries", (ii) Conducting a "Tendency Survey on the SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries", (iii) Mandated by the COMCEC to submit an annual SDGs Progress Report from 2017 onward.

44. **Chad:** We need to establish a policy dialogue forum among OIC countries. So, that we can address the issues like terrorism and security together.
45. **Malaysia:** Contribution of SESRIC could be in identifying the needed countries and then providing targeted technical help to these countries. In fact, many of the high income and developed countries did not need help. But the poor ones desperately need support because many lack resources. SESRIC can also work with the UNDP especially to evaluate the needs of the fragile countries.
46. After the wrap-up of discussions taken place, Mr. Darzi thanked the participants and closed the discussion on “Policy Dialogue”.

### Thematic Discussion 3: Institutional Capacity Development

47. Chaired by Mr. Mustafa El Sagezli, Chairmain of the Board of Directors of SESRIC, the thematic discussion on “Institutional Capacity Development” focused on the following three questions: (i) In terms of institutional capacity what are the main barriers to reaching SDGs in OIC countries and what can be the role of SESRIC to address these barriers?, (ii) How to improve existing mechanisms and resources to provide coordinated and coherent capacity-building programmes for OIC member countries in collaboration with national agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations?, and (iii) How to utilise public, private and civil society partnerships to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and expertise among the OIC countries?
48. **Moderator:** As we all know that it’s impossible to plan, implement and monitor SDGs without adequate capacity and quality of institutions. However, capacity is a serious challenge for many OIC countries. Some MCs went through hard times in conflict and. So we need to take care of this diversity of OIC countries and classify them into groups: failed, fragile states that lost all of their institutional capacity; countries that lack quality institutions; and countries that have well established and capable Institutions. Promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies is the one of the main objectives of SDGs (SDG 16). In fact, peace is a precondition for any development and inclusiveness is important for the peace building and justice and building effective institutions. Institutional building is not an easy task. It requires training of human capital other part is designing right policies and putting them into practice. So, in the start of our discussion, I would like to ask SESRIC to share an overview of their capacity building programmes.
49. **SESRIC:** We support intra-OIC cooperation and capacity building by facilitating transfer of knowledge, exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices among OIC countries. Currently, we have 25 sectoral capacity building programmes targeting mainly the government agencies to enhance their capacities. We base our programmes mainly on the findings of regular ‘need and capacity surveys’ and then connect the countries with needs with those who got capacity. We employ different modalities like study visits, training courses, workshops etc. We also have long term programmes based on in depth analysis and we are developing technical cooperation with member countries as an intermediary institution. Basically, we act as a knowledge connector by employing south-south cooperation model.
50. **Chad:** Institutional capacity building is important. Different groups of countries as mentioned by the Moderator could be exploited to fill the gaps. In Africa, role of SESRIC should not be restricted to training only we need their assistance to have social political economic reforms to improve the governance. We need training and education of officials. We can have a set of trainers to disseminate the knowledge to others. Many member countries have good achievements regarding corruption and bribery their experience should be transferred to countries like Chad to improve the governance.



- 51. Benin:** There are three dimension of institutional capacity building: human resource development; financial resources; and economic strengthening. Action plan of OIC 2025 should be enacted and we need to build capacities and prepare enabling environment. How to do that? What should be priorities? There is a need for technical and financial support to conduct national assessments and define priorities.
- 52. Moderator:** I do agree that public institutional/administration reforms very important. Because, capacities without good policies and governance are of no use. In this regard, SESRIC should conduct research about institutional issues in member countries and give policy recommendations to have public institution reforms. Furthermore, availability of resources is a must for implementation of such a huge agenda. We should tap into all available resources.
- 53. Guinea:** Good governance is more than just lack of corruption as it also includes basic human rights and freedoms. So, as we have different realities, the challenges have even become more difficult. SESRIC has done a lot so far and this partnership must be strengthened further. We need to change our approach according to the new realities and adapt ourselves.
- 54. Turkey:** We agree with the all remarks made by the participants. We need to conduct a lot of new tasks which is not possible without institutions. Every country has particular needs for capacities we need to find out these needs by conducting surveys and questionnaires. It could be a good start for knowing and categorizing the needs and grouping countries as per their needs.
- 55. Moderator:** Let's move to the second question. How to improve our programmes to address diversity and benefit from it for capacity building? In fact, such cooperation exists and could be used to benefit from the best practices and experiences of successful countries.
- 56. Chad:** There are issues and challenges and SESRIC should be providing project proposals. Currently, IDB is spending a lot of resources in Chad. SESRIC should prepare technical projects and IDB will finance. Government is limited to supervision and monitoring. In the same vein, look at the Chinese experience in Africa.
- 57. Malaysia:** Implementation of SDGs is an ongoing issue and topic in discussion. One way to get indicator right is assuring right baseline indicators. In this context, SESRIC can take lead to gather data that are relevant. Gaps in inequality data is a big issue. There, must be an integrated approach to address all dimensions. For capacity building many events can be done. Malaysia has implemented MDGs successfully and can share their experience regarding process that are involved and implemented by the Government to achieve MDGs. SESRIC can facilitate such a experience sharing with the fragile countries like Libya.
- 58. Iran:** Countries are organizing and implementing different activities at national level without any bilateral or multilateral cooperation. We need to select some themes and then ask all countries to share their experiences and facilitate the data related issues by prioritizing the SDGS. Some areas are more important for us than the others.
- 59. Palestine:** Many regional/international mechanisms have been developed for the implementation of the MDGs and we need to use them. We have mechanisms piloted in MDGs about addressing the needs and resources. Especially for regional level, we need to work out priorities. We don't want intuitions or agencies working alone we want cooperation. Networking cooperation and collaboration are the jargons to use and practice.
- 60. Turkey:** Of course, there are varying priorities and needs. In 2017, we are going to start collecting data and see the gaps more clearly and then we can have a better road map accordingly. We may think about a conference and workshop in this regard to talk about issues in 2017. We can invite all member countries and share and discuss our experiences and work out solutions for the future.



61. **SESRIC:** After receiving the response of survey on SDGs related data needs and capacity, we will be very much happy to share the results with the relevant stakeholders. We also welcome offer made by Turkey to organize a conference in this regard.
62. **Moderator:** Now we will discuss the third question. In this regard, I would like to highlight that private sector has an important role to play. In Libyan case, it has played a very positive role and made comparatively better contribution in rebuilding than the national and international organizations. The role of civil society and private sector has been very strong in some OIC countries like Turkey and Malaysia and we need to learn from their experiences.
63. **Palestine:** That's the difference between MDGs and SDGs as SDGs promotes the active role of both civil society and private sector. Part of data and information for the SDGs is coming from the civil society and private sector. Furthermore, private sector can play a role in assessing data gaps, develop capacities and disseminate the data. Big data is a fundamental principle and it comes with the confidentiality issues. We need to get together and come up with a common stance in this regard.
64. **Malaysia:** Private sector is faster in implementing the activities required for the SDGs. All stakeholders need to be engaged to determine what is required and needed to implement SDGs. In terms of capacity building in collaboration with private sector, Malaysia has conducted capacity building for two OIC countries: Bangladesh and Mauritania, and Petronas provided the training for oil refining. We can replicate similar examples in other sectors.
65. After the wrap-up of discussions taken place, Mr. El Sagezli thanked the participants and closed the discussion on "Institutional Capacity Development".



## **Work Programme**

### **SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSION ON**

### **“INTRA-OIC COOPERATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES”**

**3<sup>rd</sup> October 2016, Ankara, Turkey**

10.00 – 11.00	Registration and Refreshments
11.00 – 11.30	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Recitation from the Holy Quran</li><li>- Welcome Speech by H.E. Ambassador Musa Kulaklıkaya, Director General of SESRIC</li><li>- Keynote presentation by SESRIC on “Moving from MDGs to SDGs: Prospects and Challenges”</li></ul>
11.30 – 12.30	First thematic session on “Policy dialogue”
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch and prayer break
14.00 – 15.00	Second thematic session on “Data and monitoring”
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee break
15.30 – 16.30	Third thematic session on “Institutional capacity development”
16.30 – 17.00	Wrap up and closing

## Annex II.

**List of participants from SESRIC Board Member Countries**

	Country	Name	Title	Institution
1.	BENIN	MS. MEMOUNATH ZOUNON	Planner, INSAE	INSAE
2.	CHAD	MR. SALAHADINE HASSAN ABDALLA	Adviser, MFA	MFA Chad
3.	GUINEA	AMB. SEKOU CAMARA	Director of IOs, MFA	MFA Guinea
4.	IRAN	MS. MANSOOREH YAZDANKHAH	DG of SCI	SCI
5.	KUWAIT	Ms. KHALEDAL J O E AL-KHARRAZ	Rep. of DG of CSB Kuwait	CSB Kuwait
6.	LIBYA	MR. MUSTAFA A. EL SAGEZLI	GM of LPRD	LPRD
7.	MALAYSIA	MR. AMİR FARİD ABU HASAN	Principal Assistant Secretary , MFA	MFA Malaysia
8.	PALESTINE	MS. OLA AWWAD	President of PCBS	PCBS
9.	PALESTINE	MR. BORHAN Issa	Assistant at PCBS	PCBS
10.	TURKEY	Mr. Mehmet Aktaş	Acting President	TÜİK

**List of participants from OIC and International Organizations**

	Institution	Name	Title
11.	OIC	MR. Gholamhossein Darzi	Director of the Department of Economic Affairs
12.	OIC	MR. Mohamadou Oumarou	Internal Auditor
13.	COMCEC	Mr. İbrahim Emre İlyas	Expert
14.	COMCEC	Mr. Mehmet Akif Alanbay	Assistant Expert
15.	D-8	Dr. Seyed Ali Mohammad Mousavi	Secretary-General
16.	FAO	Mr. Keigo Obara	Food Security Officer
17.	FAO	Mr. Ozan Ozdemir	Junior Technical Officer for Investment
18.	FAO	Mr. Caner Erdem	Junior Technical Officer for FETUR
19.	SMIIC	Mr. Yasin Zülfikaroğlu	Expert/Standardization Dep.
20.	Turkic Council	Mr. Mehmet Şefik Yurtçiçek	Project Director
21.	UNFPA	Ms. Selen Ors	Program Coordinator
22.	UNDP	Mr. Cengiz Cihan	Senior Economist
23.	WHO	Dr. Toker Ergüder	National Professional Officer
24.	SESRIC	Amb. Musa Kulaklıkaya	Director General
25.	SESRIC	Mr. Nebil Dabour	Assistant Director General
26.	SESRIC	Mr. Ömer Faruk Duman	Director of Administration and Finance Dept.
27.	SESRIC	Mr. Mehmet Fatih Serenli	Director of Training and Tech. Cooperation Dept.
28.	SESRIC	Ms. Zehra Zümrüt Selçuk	Director of Statistics and Information Dept.
29.	SESRIC	Mr. Hüseyin Hakan Eryetli	Director of IT and Publication Dept.
30.	SESRIC	Ms. Maedeh Bon	Technical Cooperation Specialist
31.	SESRIC	Mr. Mazhar Hussein	Senior Researcher
32.	SESRIC	MR. Atilla Karaman	Senior Researcher
33.	SESRIC	Ms. Fatma Nur Zengin	Events and Communications Specialist
34.	SESRIC	Ms. Neslihan Doğan	Media and PR Officer
35.	SESRIC	Mr. Onur Çağlar	Technical Cooperation Specialist
36.	SESRIC	Mr. Enes Balyemez	Intern