

# COORDINATING STRATEGICALLY WITH KEY PARTNERS

## WHAT IS NEW FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AGENCIES?

29th October 2020



# Agenda – Virtual Roundtable I

25'	<b>Welcome to the Task Team: Introducing TORs, members and functionalities</b>	François Fonteneau, Deputy Head, PARIS21 All participants
15'	<b>Setting the scene: the need for coordinated data systems in 2020</b>	Dr. Dennis Mapa, National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority
5'	<b>Spotlight: Coordination definitions, levels and actors</b>	Julia Schmidt, Policy Analyst, PARIS21 Guglielmo Zappalà, Consultant, PARIS21
30'	<b>Breakout discussion: What are the most urgent coordination problems?</b>	Group work Facilitators: François Fonteneau, Julia Schmidt, Guglielmo Zappalà (PARIS21); Dr. Dennis Mapa, Severa De Costo, Benjie Navarro (PSA)
30'	<b>Plenary discussion and reporting back</b>	Moderator
15'	<b>Concluding remarks and way forward</b>	Dr. Dennis Mapa, National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority François Fonteneau, Deputy Head, PARIS21

## ! Group work mechanics

- Group work takes 30 min
- Groups are co-facilitated: the co-facilitators explain the situation and the problem statement
- Each group has a team leader who contributes to the discussion and will present the results in the plenary
- Facilitators moderate the discussion and take notes to support the presentation of the team leader
- Each member can speak up to 3 min in a roundtable format
- Follow-up questions will be moderated by the facilitator

# Breakout – Group Composition Option A

## FACILITATORS

SEVERA DE COSTO (PSA)  
FRANÇOIS FONTENEAU (P21)

BENJIE NAVARRO (PSA)  
JULIA SCHMIDT (P21)

DR. DENNIS MAPA (PSA)  
GUGLIELMO ZAPPALÀ (P21)

## MEMBERS

### GROUP 1

- Serge Kapto, UNDP
- Jose Romero Moncayo, FAO
- Hakim Brizan, Grenada
- Delegate, STATCAN
- Ruth Minha, Tanzania
- Yalalt Ganbat, Mongolia

### GROUP 2

- Julieth Solano, DANE Colombia
- Mustafa Dinc, WB
- Priyadarshini Navaratnam, Singapore
- Mahadia Tunga, Dlab
- Gerelt-Od Enkhbaatar, Mongolia

### GROUP 3

- Gemma Van Halderen, UNESCAP
- Albina Andrew Chuwa, Tanzania
- Madior Fall, AFRISTAT
- Babacar Ndir, Senegal
- Hauke Hartmann, Bertelsmann

# : Objective- Fostering a common understanding of coordination

- Inputs to coordination: What needs to be coordinated?
- Levels of coordination: Which levels of coordination do you consider most important?
- Coordination with actors inside the NSS and beyond: Who coordinates inside the NSS and beyond?

# BREAKOUT DISCUSSION

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for development  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

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# Group 1 – Alignment of international and national frameworks

**Problem:** Globalization on the one side and domestication on the other side require NSS to align their strategies with international, regional and national frameworks to prevent misalignment and overlaps in data production/dissemination and use.

- **Inputs of coordination:** What needs to be coordinated? Which steps of coordination pertain to this problem?
- **Levels of coordination:** Which levels of coordination do you consider most important in this problem?
- **Actors inside/outside the NSS:** Which actors inside/outside the NSS are involved in this particular coordination problem? Which could be important to involve?

# Key results – Alignment of international and national frameworks

**Problem:** Globalization on the one side and domestication on the other side require NSS to align their strategies with international, regional and national frameworks to prevent misalignment and overlaps in data production/dissemination and use.

Inputs of coordination	Level	Actors inside the NSS	Actors outside the NSS
Legal framework necessary but not sufficient	National	NSO/Chief Statistician	Legal bodies
Advocacy for leaders	National	NSO/Chief Statistician	Government / Political Parties
Political problem: leaders' culture of statistics	National	Line ministries / NSO	Government
Financial Resources – sharing problems with government	National	NSO	Foreign Affairs Ministries, Planning Ministries, Government
Dialogue promotion	International / Regional / Sub Regional	NSO	Development Cooperation Partners, Donors
Independence from domestic political pressure and donors interferences	International / National	NSO	Donors, Government



## Group 2 – Using existing data to fill data gaps

**Problem:** The rising need for timely and more diverse data has led data producers to **integrate data** from line ministries/administrative sources in production processes. This phenomenon can also extend to **new data sources** including private sector data, citizen-generate data.

- **Inputs of coordination:** What needs to be coordinated? Which steps of coordination pertain to this problem?
- **Levels of coordination:** Which levels of coordination do you consider most important in this problem?
- **Actors inside/outside the NSS:** Which actors inside/outside the NSS are involved in this particular coordination problem? Which could be important to involve?

# Key results – Using existing data to fill data gaps

**Problem:** The rising need for timely and more diverse data has led data producers to **integrate data** from line ministries/administrative sources in production processes. This phenomenon can also extend to **new data sources** including private sector data, citizen-generate data.

Inputs of coordination	Level	Actors inside the NSS	Actors outside the NSS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer/sensor data sources that may cost/require a legislative process</li> <li>• Satellite images/machine learning (new methodology)</li> <li>• Data sharing process to enable sustainable production lines (GSBPM)</li> <li>• Data literacy</li> <li>• Standards &amp; Classifications</li> <li>• Strong sub-national/national mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National/international</li> <li>• Organisational level of coordination (inside the NSO)</li> <li>• Sub-national level</li> </ul>	NSO, line ministries Local government units	Private sector, data aggregators (e.g. supermarkets)

## Group 3 – Combining domestic and external resources

**Problem:** Statistical offices need to attract funding efficiently. On the one side, domestic funding are often not sufficient to fund core statistical activities; on the other side development cooperation providers funds come with misalignment and unpredictability.

- **Inputs of coordination:** What needs to be coordinated? Which steps of coordination pertain to this problem?
- **Levels of coordination:** Which levels of coordination do you consider most important in this problem?
- **Actors inside/outside the NSS:** Which actors inside/outside the NSS are involved in this particular coordination problem? Which could be important to involve?

# Key results – Combining domestic and external resources

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# PLENARY DISCUSSION

## REPORTING BACK

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# Plenary Discussion – Results A

	INPUTS	LEVELS	ACTORS
Group 1 – Alignment Policy Frameworks			
Group 2 - Data Gaps			
Group 3 – Donor coordination			