TOWARDS A MODEL OF COORDINATION

Challenges, capabilities and mechanisms of coordination

Virtual Roundtable II – 18 December 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>AGENDA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 min</td>
<td><strong>Welcome Remarks &amp; Review of the Virtual Roundtable I</strong></td>
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<td>Dr. Dennis Mapa, National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 min</td>
<td><strong>Spotlight: A potential model of coordination</strong></td>
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<td>Julia Schmidt, PARIS21 Policy Analyst</td>
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<td>20 min</td>
<td><strong>Plenary Discussion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>40 min</td>
<td><strong>Breakout session: Coordination mechanisms – what works and what does not</strong></td>
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<td><em>Group work identifying advantages and challenges of coordination mechanisms</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 min</td>
<td><strong>Reporting back</strong></td>
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<td>5 min</td>
<td><strong>Concluding remarks and way forward</strong></td>
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<td>François Fonteneau, Deputy Head, PARIS21</td>
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Objective of Roundtable I: Fostering a common understanding of coordination along different dimensions.

- **Definitions**: What is statistical coordination?
  - Coherent system; Dialogue; Standards and guidelines; Quality monitoring; Data stewardship

- **Inputs**: What needs to be coordinated?
  - Legal framework; (new) data types; Financial resources; Human resources; Data user’s demand; Policy frameworks

- **Levels**: In which governance levels coordination is most important?
  - International; Regional; Sub-regional; National; Sub-national

- **Actors**: Who coordinates inside the NSS and beyond?
  - NSOs; Chief Statistician; National Statistical Council; Line Ministries; Central Bank
  - Private sector; Academia; CSOs; Media, Public sector producers; Development Cooperation partners
WHY A MODEL FOR COORDINATION?

A model allows for **benchmarking NSOs** and measure the quality of coordination in the data ecosystem

Coordination **capacity** defined as processes that prove conducive to statistical outputs and **outcomes**.

- **Dynamic**: capacity to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments
- **Static**: capacity to use available resources and technologies at a given point in time
AN INPUT-PROCESS-OUTCOME (IPO) APPROACH

• Dynamics of coordination using an IPO approach:
  • Input: What to coordinate
  • Process: How to coordinate
  • Outcome: What coordination ensures
What are the results of coordination?

- **Outputs**: “The products resulting from [...] interventions.”

**AN EXAMPLE OF OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS OF COORDINATION** (See Background Note)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
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| Cost-effective budget allocation and sustainable financing | • Transparent statistical budgets published openly  
• NSS/NSO attract a high level of domestic funding to statistics  
• NSS/NSO attract a stable level of external commitments sourced |
UNPACKING COORDINATION CAPACITY

Coordination capabilities

- Ensuring adequate data planning
- Sourcing in new data types
- Performing data audits/risk assessments

- Complying to standards/classifications
- Re-using data from existing sources
- Creating a culture of a high-performing staff

- Integrating data production/dissemination processes

- Promoting data literacy

- Mobilising/Allocating resources efficiently

Data Value Chain

Planning

Production

Dissemination

Use

Investment
DISCUSSION I

• Is the model helpful?
• Are we missing any capabilities?
• What other capabilities do you use when coordinating in the NSS and beyond?