

# COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T

14<sup>th</sup> Meeting HLG-PCCB  
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**PARiS**  
**21!** Partnership in statistics  
for development  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century



## ⋮ What is it?

Co-ordination is the unification, integration, synchronization of the efforts of group members so as to provide **unity of action** in the pursuit of **common goals**.

## What and why coordinate?

- Activities : for more efficient work programs
- Future work programs design (incl NSDS): to respond to new demands
- Data collection (surveys): for lower response burden
- Research & Innovation: for cost efficiency and leapfrogging
- Technical assistance: for better alignment
- Training schemes: for economies of scale
- Donors: for transparency, alignment and cost effectiveness
- Users monitoring: to increase users satisfactions

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# ⋮ Data trends and shifts in cooperation

## CHANGING PARADIGM IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

“Turn the clock forward to 2018 and the parallels are obvious. International cooperation has broken down.”

(The Guardian, 2018)



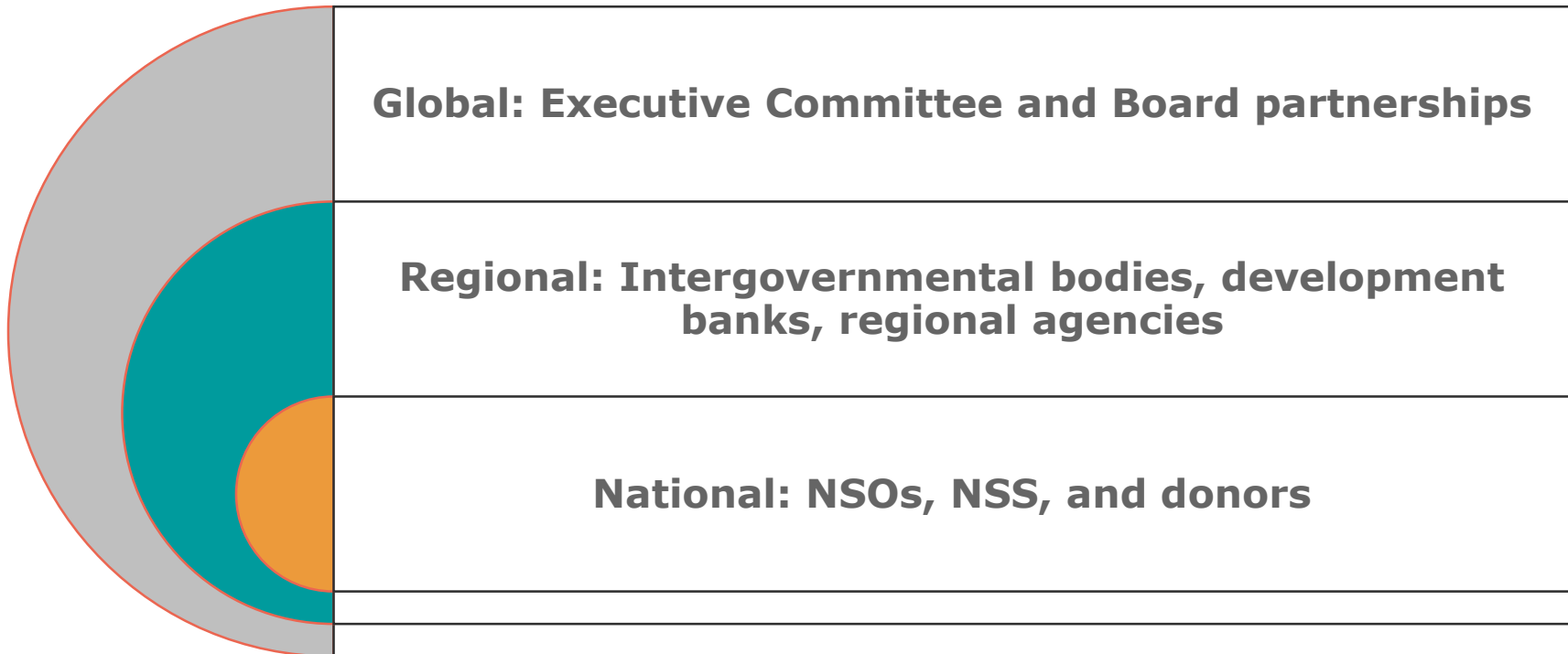
## Challenges

- Limited funding
- Low-level agency in executive landscape
- Beyond aid/statistics coordination

## Opportunities

- Small community
- Efficient global forum and community
- 2030 Agenda and SDGs

## : Levels of coordination



# Tools for coordination

## A. Standards and Guidelines

NSDS/RSDS

ADAPT

CRESS

## B. Platforms for knowledge sharing

PRESS

Statistical Capacity Monitor

Cross-regional forum

Upcoming: SIDS Exchange Platform

## C. Training schemes

Leadership trainings

Strategic planning workshops

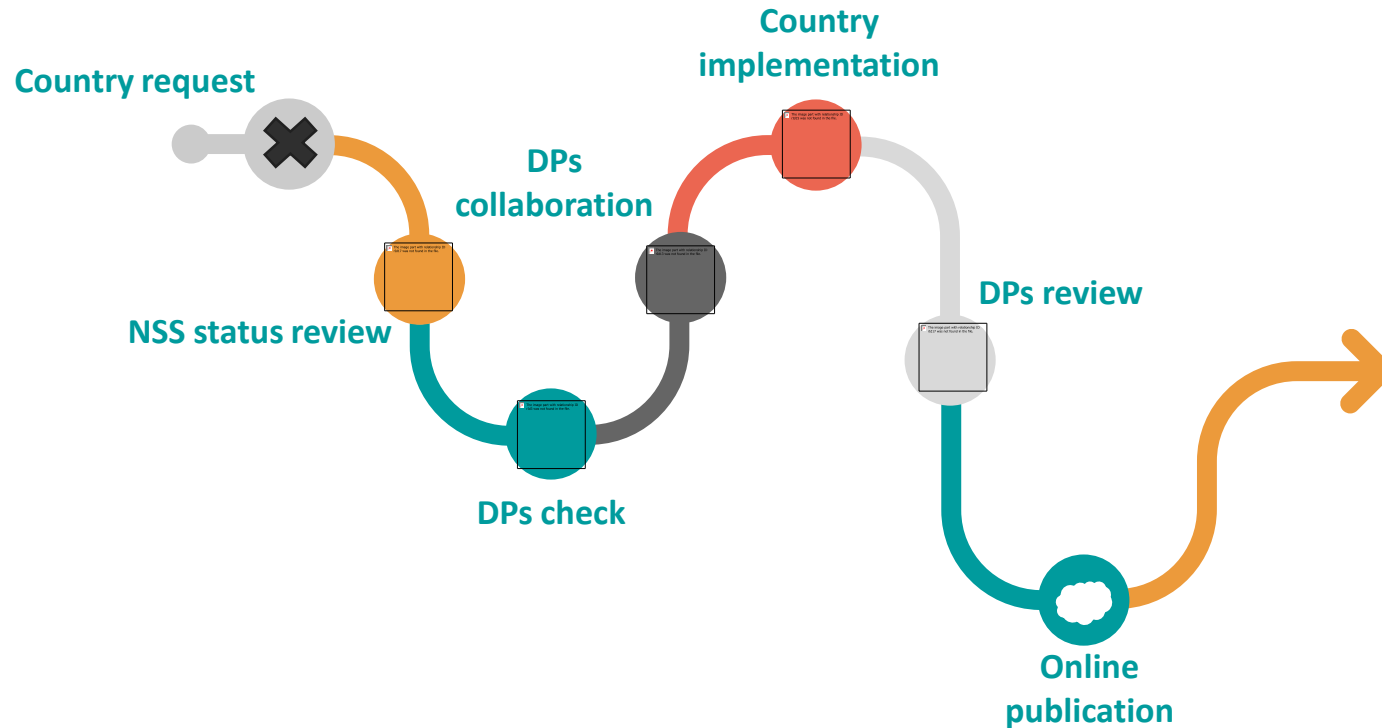
## D. Research and innovation

Statistical literacy

Use of Statistics

New data sources (geospatial, citizen-generated)

# 7-step process



# Example 1: Coordination of NSS program

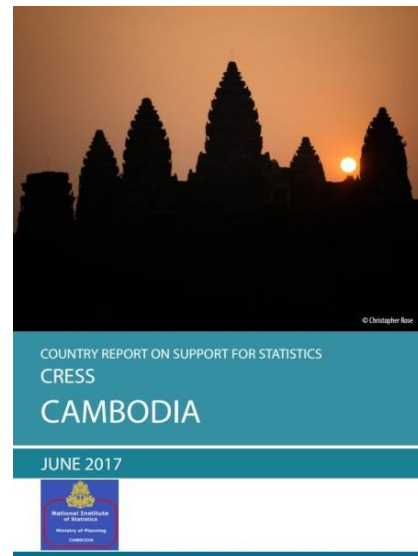
- **NSDS development process**

- Convening of NSS stakeholders, data users, and donors to develop statistics strategy (i.e., country training & launching, workshops & meetings, dissemination)
- NSO leads the coordination of NSS in partnership with PARIS21 (i.e., establishment of NSDS steering committee/task force, working groups, donor groups)
- **Country case:** In **Bhutan**, a multisectoral task force was convened for purposes of preparation of NSDS 2018-2022; several workshops & meetings were held (for NSS & data assessment and validation, strategic planning, action planning)



## Example 2: Coordination for statistics funding

- **Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS)**
  - NSO, government ministries/agencies, and donors report on the budget/funding support made available for statistics using the CRESS questionnaire
  - NSO leads in the data collection, analysis and preparation of report
  - **Country case: Philippines developed a medium term expenditure framework** for statistics in response to the findings in the CRESS report; endorsed a specific **budget line on statistics in government budget document**



## Example 2: Coordination for statistics funding

- **Donor coordination of support**
  - As part of NSDS implementation, statistical coordination committee is established with membership of NSO, key ministries, and donors supporting statistical projects
  - **Country case: Tanzania and Rwanda SCCs review the implementation of statistical activities in line with NSDS** and decide among other things on funding adjustment if needed
  - CRESS has been used in Uganda to map statistical funding and advocate for funding mobilisation and allocation

## Example 3: Coordination for SDG data readiness

- **Mapping Data Gaps**

- Through the use of ADAPT, PARIS21 facilitated the coordination between NSO and planning department in assessing alignment of national data systems with SDG and national planning needs
- **Country case: In Mongolia and Gambia**, NSOs and planning agencies in cooperation with various government ministries/agencies conducted NSS-wide assessment of data gaps on SDGs and NDPs

ADAPT

Advanced Data Planning Tool

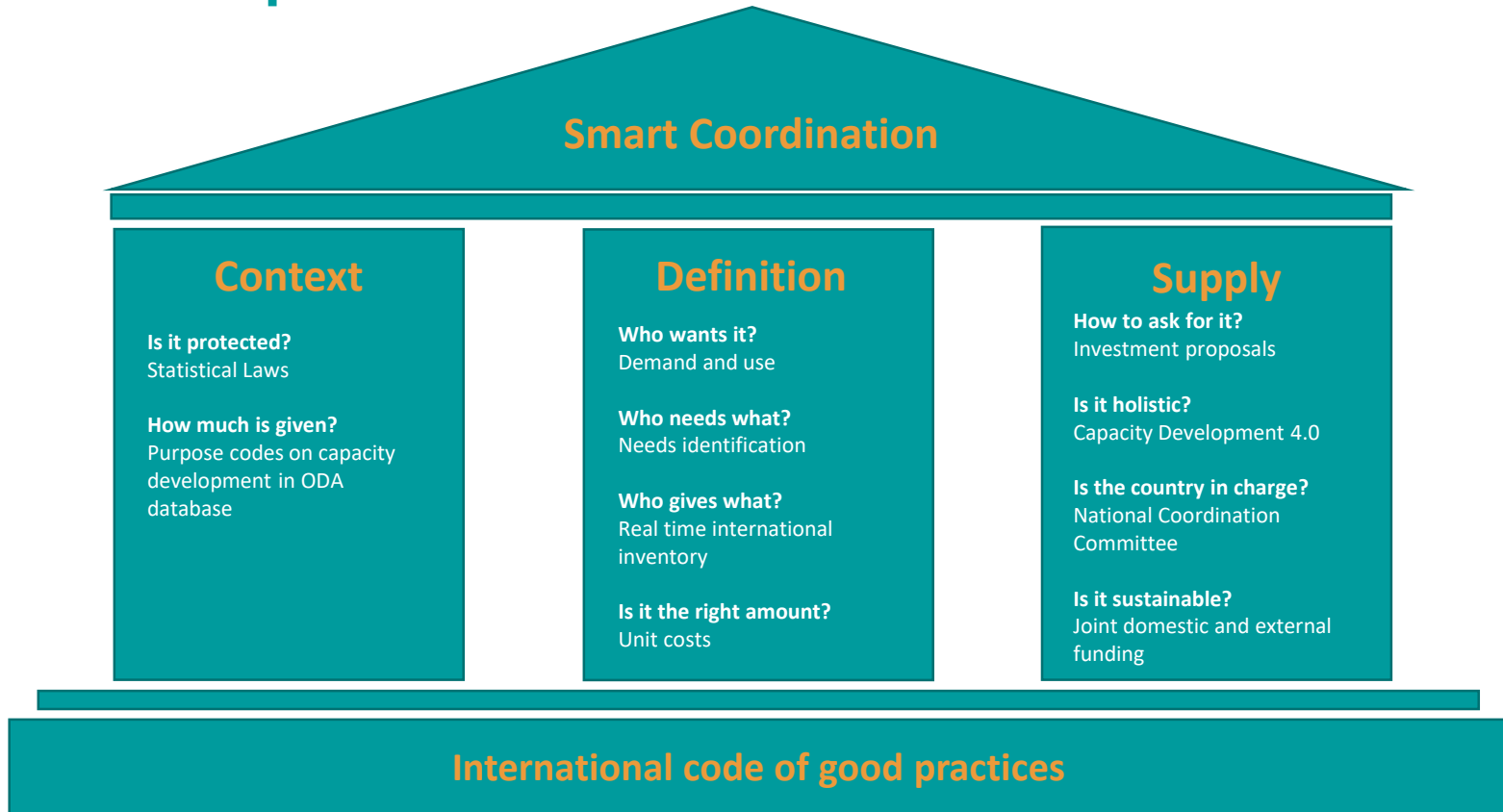
# National coordination: Lessons learned

- **Basket funding mechanisms reduce reporting burden and produce good results in decentralised settings**
  - **Country case: In Rwanda**, the mechanism helped linking national proprieties with a wider NSDS action plan.
- **Donor coordination groups**
  - **Country case: In Mali**, a meeting with donors is organized quarterly.
- **Coordination is an incremental process**
- **Some Online platforms/marketplaces less successful**
  - For example: PISTA (database for innovation in statistics)

# ! National coordination: Determinants of success

- NSOs **central** to scheme
- Establishing **sustainable** processes
- NSOs **coordinate** funding, not necessarily manage
- **Country ownership** through counterpart funding
- **Adaptation** to country capacity
- **Political support**
- **Specialised** donor support

## Next steps





**THANK YOU!**

Contact us: [PARIS21@oecd.org](mailto:PARIS21@oecd.org)

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