

## INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER INITIATIVE (ANNUAL MONITORING) 2019

<b>Name of IDC Champion:</b>	Ghana
<b>Date that your IDC action plan was published:</b>	Not yet, but being implemented. Updated version expected to be published by July 31, 2019
<b>Date of submission of this monitoring form:</b>	24/6/2019
<b>Name of person responsible for completing your IDC monitoring form:</b>	Ernest Nyarku
<p>Before you complete this form, please refer to the short guidance document <b>(to be developed)</b>. Please return the form to <a href="mailto:lwinter@sightsavers.org">lwinter@sightsavers.org</a> by ..... (tbc)</p>	

### 1. PROGRESS - THE FIVE IDC PRINCIPLES

**SCORE** 1. No Progress; 2. Some Progress; 3. On Track to Deliver; 4. Delivering a little faster than plan; 5. Delivering much faster than plan

		<b>SCORE</b>	<b>ACTION PLAN PROGRESS (NARRATIVE)</b> . Please describe key achievements in the past year or since you signed up to the Charter (in relation to each principle) and justify your scoring. This should link to actions in your IDC action plan. Please attach any supporting documents.
1.1	<b>Principle One</b> - All populations must be included in the data.	i...5 ii...3 iii..4 Total..12 <b>Ave... 4</b>	i. To ensure the availability of statisticians at the local level, a law was passed in 2016 establishing district statistical departments. Due to government general freeze on recruitment into the public service, the operationalisation of this law remained an issue till late 2018 when 128 statisticians were recruited and deployed to 128 district out of 254 district in the country. Recruitment process is already underway since March 2019 to fill the remaining districts by September 2019.  ii. The current statistics law does not provide the legal environment for the NSO to respond to the increasing data needs. GSS since 2015 has been working on a new bill that got stalled since 2017 due to a number of factors. The absence of a

			<p>substantive director general for the NSO further contributed to the delay. A new DG has since March 2019 been at post and is moving the process fast. A meeting with Parliamentary select committee on the bill has recently been held. The bill has received additional boost and expected to be passed into law by the end of September 2019. This new bill is comprehensive with provisions for better coordination of the national statistical system and exploring the use of new types of data – all-inclusive data</p> <p>iii. Ghana, as many developing countries rely heavily on sample surveys and censuses for data for development. The administrative data system which holds great potential has been under development for a long time. GSS has taking the bold decision to reverse this situation and significant progress has been made in this regard. GSS and the Danish Embassy on behalf of Statistics Denmark has signed a technical cooperation for an initial period of three years (from 2020) with some pilot projects being implemented in 2019.</p>
1.2	<p><b>Principle Two</b> - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations.</p>	<p>i... 4  ii.. 4  iii..4  Total..12  Ave... 4</p>	<p>i. GSS cloned the UK’s SDGs National Reporting Platform (NRP) last year and received the necessary technical training so that data collected could be uploaded and shared with users with all available disaggregation. The NRP requirements has woken several line ministries to the need of disaggregated data, leading to great efforts being made to meet this requirement.</p> <p>ii. GSS has organised a number of workshop with various MDAs to secure their buy-in to align their institutional data compilation in line with the SDGs data requirement. This has led GSS developing a standard data and metadata template for use by the various agencies which includes various disaggregation that are permitted by the data. This process allowed the setting up of SDGs data teams in several line ministries who have been trained in the use of the template and are tasked with the compilation of SDGs indicators mapped to their MDAs. As a result of this effort, Ghana will by September 2019 have updated data for about 100 SDGs indicators as against 66 in 2017 when Ghana’s baseline report was published. Most of these will have more disaggregation than previously published.</p> <p>iii. GSS is currently exploring the use of small area estimation methods to provide disaggregated survey data at the lowest level possible. One GSS SDGs secretariat team member is currently in Japan for an eight weeks training in that regard. He is expected to come back and train others in GSS to carry out small area estimates.</p>

1.3	<p><b>Principle Three</b> - Data should be drawn from all available sources.</p>	<p>i... 3  ii.. 3  iii..3  iv..3  v...4  Total..16  <b>Ave... 3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To ensure Ghana benefits from the huge data produced by different stakeholders for SDGs monitoring, GSS is co-creating a data quality assurance framework (DQAF) with civil society, academia, private sector to ensure their buy in. the DQAF is expected to provide a standard framework to guide all data producers in Ghana to ensure their data meet the basic standard required to build trust in its utilization. It will also encourage transparency, data sharing and reduce the mistrust that often exist between government and players. Work on the DQAF is progressing steadily and is expected to be in place by the end of 2019.</li> <li>ii. GSS has also scoped out a number of projects (including one on gender based violence and another waste management) that will use innovate new data collection methods leveraging citizens' generated data. These projects are being undertaken with support from a development partner and are expected to start implementation in the third quarter of 2019. These are exploring the use of citizen generated data as alternative data sources for some SDG indicators.</li> <li>iii. Ghana is also exploring the use of Call Detail Record (CDR) from the telecommunication sector to generate data on migration, health indices and disaster management. Data science capacity in the use of CDR is being built for eight GSS and other MDA staff. While this project was expected to start in 2018, it was delayed due to the need to a requirement of the Ghana Data Protection Commission to ensure all security measures are satisfied by all parties. This process though completed now, proved to be a great learning phase for future scaling up and other countries. Initial data flow has started between Vodafone Ghana and Flowminder.</li> <li>iv. Ghana, as beneficiary of the African Regional Data Cube (ARDC) exploring the use of Earth Observation (EO) data for SDGs monitoring. Ghana's technical team is developing use cases in the areas of deforestation, urbanization, water quality and land degradation as a result of illegal mining.</li> <li>v. Following the successful publication of Ghana's first SDGs budget Report in 2018, the Minister for Finance has directed all government agencies to ensure their budgets are SDGs compliant and the use of resources clearly linked to SDG targets</li> </ul>

			(these have previously been aligned with national development framework). This effort will soon generate a lot of data that can link resources, specific government agencies and progress or otherwise to SDG targets.
1.4	<b>Principle Four</b> - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.	i... 4 ii.. 4 iii..4 iv...3 Total..15 <b>Ave... 4</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. GSS Law 137 mandates the institution to ensure strict confidentiality and this has always been adhere to. The new statistical bill is further enhancing this provision with additional protection with the use of big data and geospatial data.</li> <li>II. In compliance with the Data Protection Act 843, GSS has registered with the Commission as both a data processor and controller.</li> <li>III. To ensure compliance to these provision, an elaborate agreement that conforms to the Data Protection Act (Act 843) has been agreed with Vodafone Ghana and Flowminder to use Call Detail Records (CDRs) to ensure maximum protection and accountability.</li> <li>IV. GSS is improving the transparency and access to data, whether collected by itself or Ministries, Departments and Agencies, through the compilation of metadata and publishing same along with the data in the NRP in user friendly formats.</li> </ol>
1.5	<b>Principle Five</b> - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.	i... 4 ii.. 3 iii..3 Total..10 <b>Ave... 3</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. GSS, UNDP and the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology innovation has conducted series of training programme for selected district (Local) statistical officers and planning officers on localization of SDGs indicators on green economy and climate change related indicators. As part of that process localised indicators manual with accompanying metadata manuals has been developed to guide the production of comparable indicators over time and across different local authorities. The manual will soon be published online.</li> <li>ii. As part of the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics II, government is currently working to provide sustainable funding window for the national statistical system for the next five years along with the government annual budgetary allocation.</li> <li>iii. GSS has established partnership with Office National Statistics (ONS), Statistics Denmark, where technical support is being provided for capacity building for the National Statistical System.</li> </ol>

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## 2. PROGRESS – OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

**OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRESS (NARRATIVE).** Please describe in detail what you have done in relation to each question (over the past year or since you signed up to the IDC). Please attach any supporting documents.

2.1	Has the progress described in your narrative response above (in section 1) brought about any change in policy; programmes; and/or practice? This could be internal or external.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The usual practice of directly accepting data/indicators from agencies and institutions and publishing it directly have changed. The data/indicators goes through three stages for quality assurance which are managed by a three tier team. The three teams are made up               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>The data compilation team</b> who is in charge of designing the data and metadata templates, compiling data and metadata from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for the population of the NRP.</li> <li>(b) <b>The validation team</b> who are tasked to review the populated data and metadata templates for onwards upload on to the SDGs National Reporting Platform.</li> <li>(c) <b>The upload team</b> is charged with the responsibility of uploading the data and metadata on to the staging site and finally pushing it on to the live site for public consumption.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. In the past three years there has been improved collaboration with the NSO in relation to its role as the coordinator of the national statistical system across both government and non-government actors.</li> </ol>	
2.2	Which of the following has signing up to the Inclusive Data Charter helped strengthen in your organisation in relation to data disaggregation? Select all that apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Data</li> <li>b) Skills</li> <li>c) Knowledge</li> <li>d) Resources</li> <li>e) Other</li> </ol>	<p>Data: With the development of standardised data and metadata compilation templates and focus to improve the production of administrative data, has increased the availability of SDG indicators with disaggregation.</p> <p>Skills: Many staff of the statistics producing department of MDAs have received training on statistics production, in particular disaggregated data.</p> <p>The training of officers from other agencies and institutions have seen officers acquiring new skills which translated into a better quality and well disaggregated data</p> <p>Resources: Some level of resources have been secured for donors and partners</p>

2.3	Have you collaborated with other IDC Champions in terms of the actions you have outlined above in the past year (in section 1)? If yes, then please name them and describe what you did.	Yes, Office National Statistics (ONS). A partnership between GSS and ONS has resulted in the latter posting a technical adviser in Ghana to support GSS in some agreed areas. The posting has coincided with a change in the leadership of GSS which is refocusing the objectives in line with the vision of the new management.	
2.4	Are there specific Champions you would like to collaborate with over the next year; and if yes, what on?	Any partner who would lend support in small area estimation methods, data science and the use of non-traditional data.	
2.5	Have you shared practice with other countries/organisations on the actions you outline in Section 1? If so, please name them and what you did.		Attached Kenya –Ghana report
2.6	Have you encouraged other countries/organisations to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter? If yes, which were these?	None	
<b>3. CHALLENGES - IMPLEMENTING YOUR ACTION PLAN</b>			
3.1	What, if any, have been the challenges with implementing your IDC action plan?	The challenges are mainly Technical and funding. The technical challenges were overcome by employing the assistance of other NSOs. An example is ONS and Statistics Denmark The government and other development partners came on board with some financial assistance	

	How have you overcome these challenges?	
3.2	How can the IDC Secretariat support you over the next year?	Linking or connecting us to experts of specialised fields for support and skill development Connecting us to funding sources/donors so we can and sustain programs

**4. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT PROGRESS (NOT COVERED ABOVE) SINCE YOU SIGNED UP TO THE IDC**

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