

Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form

Annı	ual Champion progress survey – 2024			
Name of IDC Champion:		Ghana Statistical Service		
	ne of person responsible for pletion of form:	Ernest Nyarku		
Date that IDC action plan was published:		Friday, December 06, 2024		
Prev	ious annual monitoring form:			
Date	of submission of this monitoring	31st March 2025		
Prog	ress on inclusive data priorities			
No	Question	Guidance	Champion response	
1.1	What progress have you made on your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan priorities in the past year?	Include examples to accompany any highlights or achievements.	Significant strides have been made across all five principles of Inclusive Data Charter (IDC), demonstrating a commitment to improving data availability, accessibility, and usability nationwide. We have developed and published eight additional constituency profile reports. These include detailed profiles for Amansie Central, Tano South, Sekyere South, Ketu South, Fanteakwa North, and Akatsi North. These reports leverage administrative data collected at the district level, offering valuable insights for local decision-making.	

We have utilized administrative data from the Ministry of Education to produce one national education report and 10 regional reports. These reports are currently undergoing final preparations and will soon be launched, published, and disseminated to stakeholders.

To promote accessibility and transparency, an interactive web portal has been launched, enabling users to generate key economic, social, and demographic indicators from diverse sources, such as the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES), and the 2017 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). The portal, GSS StatsBank, enhances public engagement with data.

The District Development Data Platform (DDDP), designed as a centralized hub for district-level stakeholders and other users to access data, has been developed. Plans are underway to integrate this platform with district administrative data to create a unified, comprehensive system for managing and accessing district-level information. This integration will enhance data consistency, improve accessibility, and facilitate evidence-based decision-making across various sectors at the district level.

In line with the goal of enhancing administrative data, all districts were tasked with updating their administrative records. These updates were subjected to rigorous validation to ensure data quality. With support from the Office for National Statistics (ONS),

officers from MDAs received training on identifying and addressing data quality issues. These officers subsequently trained counterparts in all districts.

Efforts to expand current data availability for key sectors, including agriculture, food security, education, living conditions, business, income, and tourism, are ongoing. Current surveys include the Ghana Living Standards Survey 8 (GLSS8), AHIES, Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES), Tourism Surveys, and Agriculture Surveys.

Mortality statistics, particularly on road traffic incidents, are being developed with support from the Ghana Police Service, National Road Safety Authority, and Ghana Prisons Service. Additionally, data on inmates are being compiled with assistance from the Ghana Prisons Service.

All reports emphasize disaggregated data, including sex, age, and geographic location, such as the AHIES report on labor force participation. A Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report has also been developed at national, regional, and district levels.

The Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) has been finalized and will be launched soon. It will serve as a critical tool for MDAs, civil society, academia, and the private sector to ensure data quality. Additionally, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Data Sharing Policy have been developed to foster effective collaboration with 25 institutions.

			The National Statistics Advisory Committee (NSAC) has been inaugurated and actively addresses issues within the national statistical system. New data sources are being explored, including citizengenerated data for domestic violence, and public service satisfaction which we are preparing to scale up the 50 districts. Innovative approaches using big data (call detail records) and Earth observation (EO) and geospatial data are also being explored for SDG monitoring and natural capital accounting. Training programs have been conducted for staff at GSS and MDAs, supported by technical expertise from ONS, Statistics Denmark, and local experts. Key training areas include advanced data analysis, sampling techniques, and R programming. Selected staff also received training on "Communicating Statistics", and training on thematic areas was provided to some MDAs.
1.2	What areas of your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan have you made the least progress on, in the past year?	Include any challenges or barriers faced.	We have made significant progress across all priority areas. However, finalizing and signing all the MoUs with MDAs remains pending, with efforts underway to complete this process by the end of the year. Developing a unified template for data collection and indicators across MDAs has been particularly challenging. This initiative, which we hoped to begin earlier, has faced delays due to differences in concepts and definitions among MDAs. Addressing these inconsistencies is crucial for harmonized reporting and will require the development

			of comprehensive metadata for cross-cutting indicators to ensure clarity and consistency. In recent years, we have focused on producing data and indicators across all sectors of the economy and at various levels. However, a key challenge remains: ensuring that stakeholders, policymakers, researchers, academia, and the private sector actively use this data for informed decision-making and planning. There is a pressing need for more resources and support to enhance public education, promote statistical literacy, and raise awareness about data availability and its potential uses. Expanding these efforts will help bridge the gap between data production and effective utilization.
1.3	Have there been any changes to your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan objectives in the last year?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details of any changes	No
1.4	Has the progress on advancing your inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan led to any changes (internally or externally) in one or more of the following areas?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning 	Both(internal and external) Both(internal and external) Both(internal and external) Both(internal and external)

		Use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalised groups	Both(internal and external) Both(internal and external)
IDC	network engagement		
No	Question	Guidance	Champion response
2.1	In the last 12 months, have you engaged in any advocacy around the IDC, like encouraging other organizations to join or speaking about the IDC at events?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples	No
2.2	In the last 12 months, has being part of the IDC enabled you to collaborate with other Champions or partners to take forward your inclusive data priorities?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples.	Yes: The "Make Inclusive Data the Norm" project has fostered both international and local collaborations, significantly enhancing our efforts. Partnering with Kenya and Colombia facilitated effective knowledge sharing, allowing us to learn from diverse experiences and best practices. Additionally, engaging stakeholders on issues related to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has strengthened collaboration with various institutions, creating a robust network for addressing data gaps and advancing inclusive data initiatives.
2.3	In the last 12 months, have you shared practice and learning with other countries/organizations on the	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including examples.	Yes: We have actively shared best practices and lessons learned with districts to enhance data quality.

	actions you are taking on inclusive data?		Additionally, we provided ministries and departments with guidance on sampling techniques, survey methodologies, and data literacy, fostering improved capacity for data collection and analysis. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) from other African countries (Somalia for example) have visited us to learn from our experience in compiling and maintaining births and deaths data, a critical aspect of civil registration. Furthermore, other countries have engaged with our Economics Directorate to gain insights into economic data compilation and management practices, showcasing our role as a regional hub for statistical capacity building and knowledge exchange.
2.4	Which of the offerings below have you engaged with as a member of the IDC network in the last 12 months?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Communication, advocacy & engagement opportunities e.g. blogs, data stories, events Participating in knowledge exchange & learning sessions e.g. Champion network calls Sharing resources and materials with the IDC network Collaborating with other Champions on shared challenges, topics of interest or inclusive data projects Receiving support from the IDC Secretariat to advance your work on inclusive data None of the above 	We have actively engaged in knowledge sharing on citizen science, fostering collaborations and insights into its application for data generation and policy support. Our work has also included significant contributions to publications, such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, which provides district-level analysis, and a comprehensive report on domestic violence against women, offering critical data at the district level and also reports generated from administrative data In addition, we have strengthened international partnerships, particularly through collaboration with Colombia and Kenya, facilitating effective knowledge exchange and capacity building. These partnerships have enriched our methodologies and enhanced our ability to generate inclusive and actionable data. Ghana has also showcased some

		of its works and innovations on international
		platforms.
2.5	To what extent do you agree or	
	disagree with the following	Strongly agree
	statements based on your	
	organization's engagement with the	
	IDC? (strongly agree, somewhat	Strongly agree
	agree, neither agree nor disagree,	
	somewhat disagree, strongly	
	disagree)	Somewhat agree
	I feel that my	
	organization's voice is	
	heard within the network.	
	 I feel pride in being part of 	
	the IDC when thinking	
	about my organization's	
	membership in the	
	network.	
	I feel that the IDC as a	Strongly agree
	network is making a	
	difference and	
	contributing to external	Somewhat agree
	change and action	
	towards more inclusive	
	and equitable practices.	
	 I feel well informed about 	
	opportunities to	
	participate in IDC	
	coordinated activities.	
	 I feel that my organization 	
	is getting value from	
	being engaged in the IDC	

3.1	What are your priorities for your IDC action plan / inclusive data work in		No	
No	Question	Guidance	Champion response	
Lool	Looking ahead			
	alone.			
	could not otherwise do			
	advance work that we			
	network is helping us to			
	and being part of this			