

**Thematic Conferences on “Managing a
Statistical Organization in Times of Change”
Pretoria, South Africa, 7-9 October 2019**

**Responding to the Data Revolution: the Case of
Ghana Statistical Service**

By

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OUTLINE

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- Legal and Policy Environment
- Institutional Arrangement
- Strengthening the NSS
- Other Coordinated Arrangement (SDGs)
- Administrative Data Systems
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ National Statistical Offices (NSOs) have an unprecedented responsibility to provide data for monitoring global, regional and national development frameworks
- ❑ The production of good quality data is key to achieve progress at global, regional, national and sub-national levels and require a distinct approach guided by principles and international standards
- ❑ This responsibility requires effective coordination
- ❑ Ghana, as in many developing countries, the legal framework for the production of official statistics did not envisage this
- ❑ GSS has taken steps to ensure broader mandate and inclusion of other players in the data ecosystem

Enabling environment

- Legal framework - the Statistical Service Law, PNDC Law 135, enacted in 1985 has limitations, for example the use of Big Data for official statistics
- New Law passed by Parliament with additional provisions, awaiting President's signature
 - Exploring use of Big Data for official statistics
 - Central role of NSO as coordinator of NSS
 - Quality assessment and certification, etc.
- Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) with provision for the establishment of District Statistics Department in each Metropolitan, Municipal District Assemblies
 - Coordination of data production to feed into local level decision making
- Development of a Data Quality Assurance Framework to provide common standards for data from multiple sources for monitoring development agendas,
 - Data from civil society and private sector
 - New types of data

Legal and Policy Environment

- ❑ Provision in the law binds the GSS and the line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that produce official statistics to have these statistics quality assured
- ❑ **Section 4f**
 - ❑ “Review, assess, classify and designate as official statistics, data produced by the Service; Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies; and other institutions within the country and report regularly on the state of official statistics to the Government and the people”

Strengthening NSS: NSDS I, 2013-2018

□ NSDS I had four main components

- Institutional reform and organizational change
 - Draft Statistics Bill
 - Developed and implemented a New Organogram
 - Upgraded staff to Masters Degree – 74 staff (M-51, F-23)
 - Key documents – Job descriptions, HR Manual, etc
- Capacity enhancement – Training/ICT & other equipment/furniture/statistical infrastructure
 - Over 300 staff received training in various fields –questionnaire design, sampling, statistical methods, data analysis, report preparation, CAPI applications, etc
 - Provision of ICT infrastructure for data production and dissemination – 34 vehicles, several computers, scanners, photocopiers, tablets, GPS, electronic weighing scales, internet facilities, furniture,
 - Statistical infrastructure - updated and digitized EA Maps, shape files for all 216 districts, CRVS assessment and strategic plan, Gender statistics assessment, etc

Strengthening NSS: NSDS I, 2013-2018

- Data production and dissemination – examples of publications
 - 2010 Census Reports – over 240 publications
 - Poverty Profile (GLSS6);
 - District Poverty Mapping (using GLSS6 and 2010 PHC data);
 - Prices and National Accounts Statistics – CPI, GDP (Annual & Quarterly)
 - IBES Reports:- Business Register, Summary Report, Job Creation Report and Employment Report;
 - Statistical Report 2014;
 - Agriculture in Ghana: Facts and Figures 2013 (Expanded) (MoFA);
 - Trade Direction 2011 and 2012 (MoTI);
 - School Statistical Yearbook 2014/2015 (MoE);
 - Monthly and Annual External Trade Statistics (GSS);
 - Quarterly and Annual Statistical Reports (BDR
 - Maternal Health Survey Report
 - Annual School Census 2014/15 – 2015/16
 - Forestry Plantation and Wildlife Resources
 - Community Population Register and digitization of births and deaths records
- Project management, monitoring and evaluation
 - Improved cooperation and collaboration among MDAs
 - Procurement management
 - Financial reporting
 - Programme reporting including M&E

Strengthening NSS: NSDS II, 2019-2023

❖ MDAs grouped into 2; **Green – MDAs to be provided funds**
Blue – MDAs to be provided TA

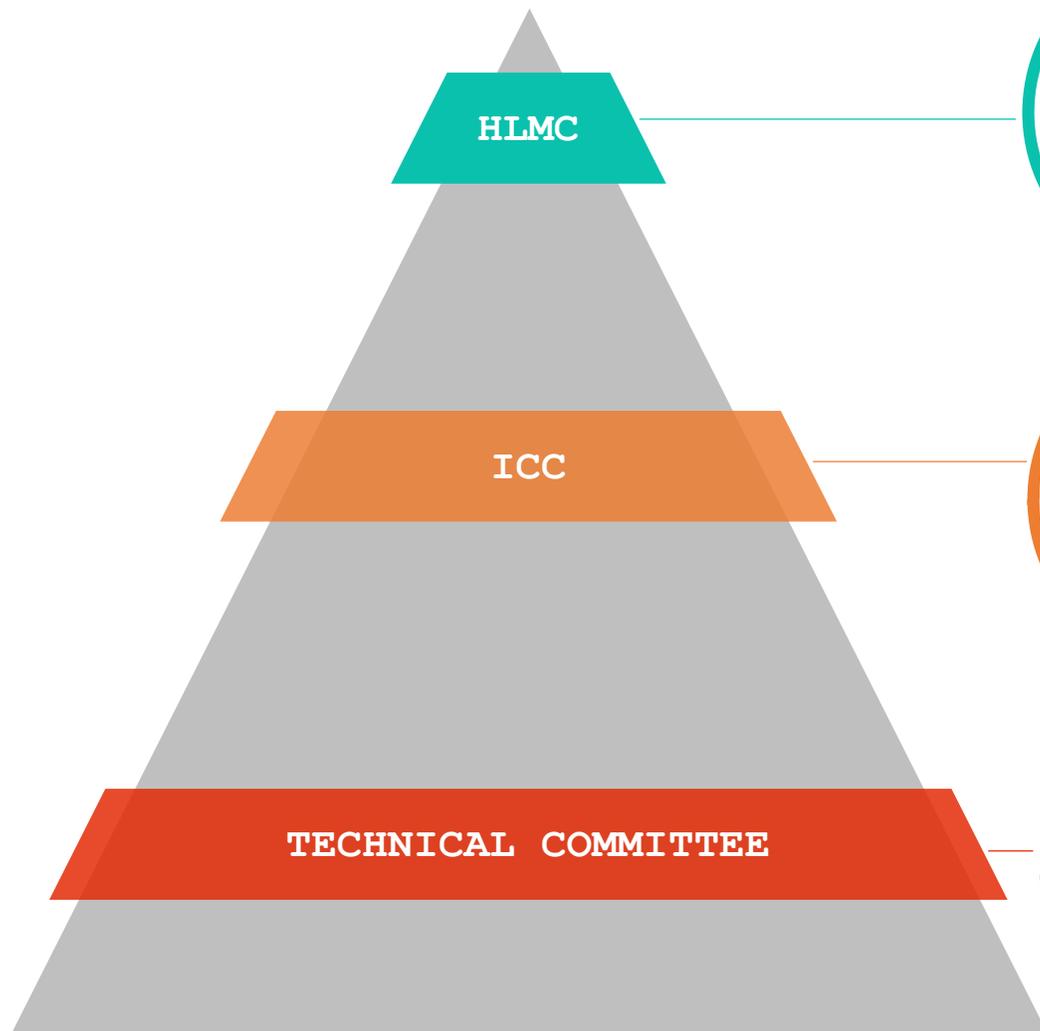
1. Ghana Statistical Service
2. Ministry of Education
3. Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service
4. Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
5. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
6. Births and Deaths Registry
7. Registrar-General's Department
8. Ghana Police Service/Ghana Prison Service
9. Ghana Immigration Service
10. Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Creative Arts
11. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (1 each per the 16 administrative regions)
12. Ministry of Works and Housing
13. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
14. Ministry of Food and Agriculture
15. National Communication Authority
16. National Road Safety Commission
17. Environmental Protection Agency

Strategic Objectives

1. Improve the Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework
2. Improve Human Resource Development and Management
3. Modernise Physical Infrastructure
4. Update Statistical Infrastructure
5. Enhance Data Production, Quality, Dissemination, and Use
6. Develop sustainable funding arrangements and establish collaborations with national and international institutions

Multi-stakeholder in Multi-tier Coordination Arrangement

101 SDGs



HLMC

HIGH LEVEL MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

- Made up of 15 Ministers of State
- Chaired by the Minister for Planning
- The GSS has observer status

SDGs IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION COMMITTEE

- Made up of representatives of 16 key Ministries and Agencies (MDAs), Office of the President and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) - **GSS coordinate data from MDAs**

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Made up of representatives of all MDAs, selected CSOs and Private Sector Organisations

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

ICC

Alignment of development plans

Agenda 2063

The Africa We Want



**THE COORDINATED
PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
2017-2024**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**



Final Edition, April 2015

Popular version



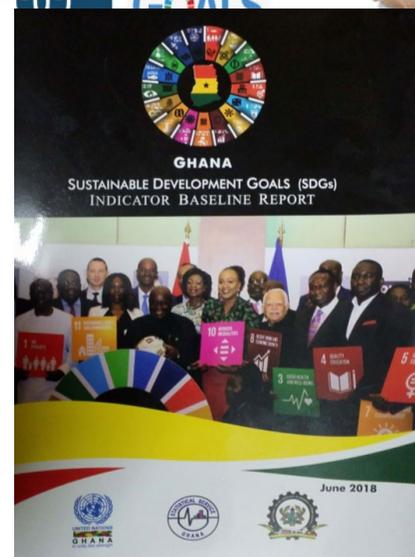
REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL
2018-2021**



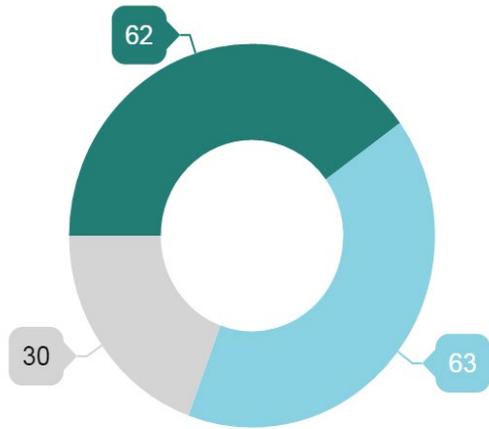
**Sustainable
Development
Goals**
Budget Report
2018



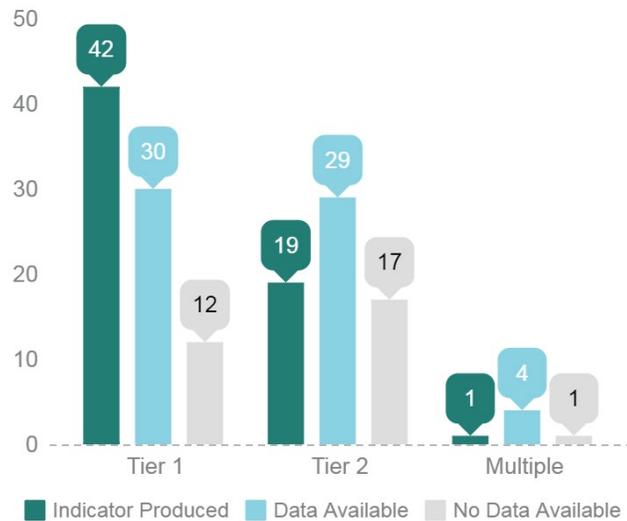
June 2018



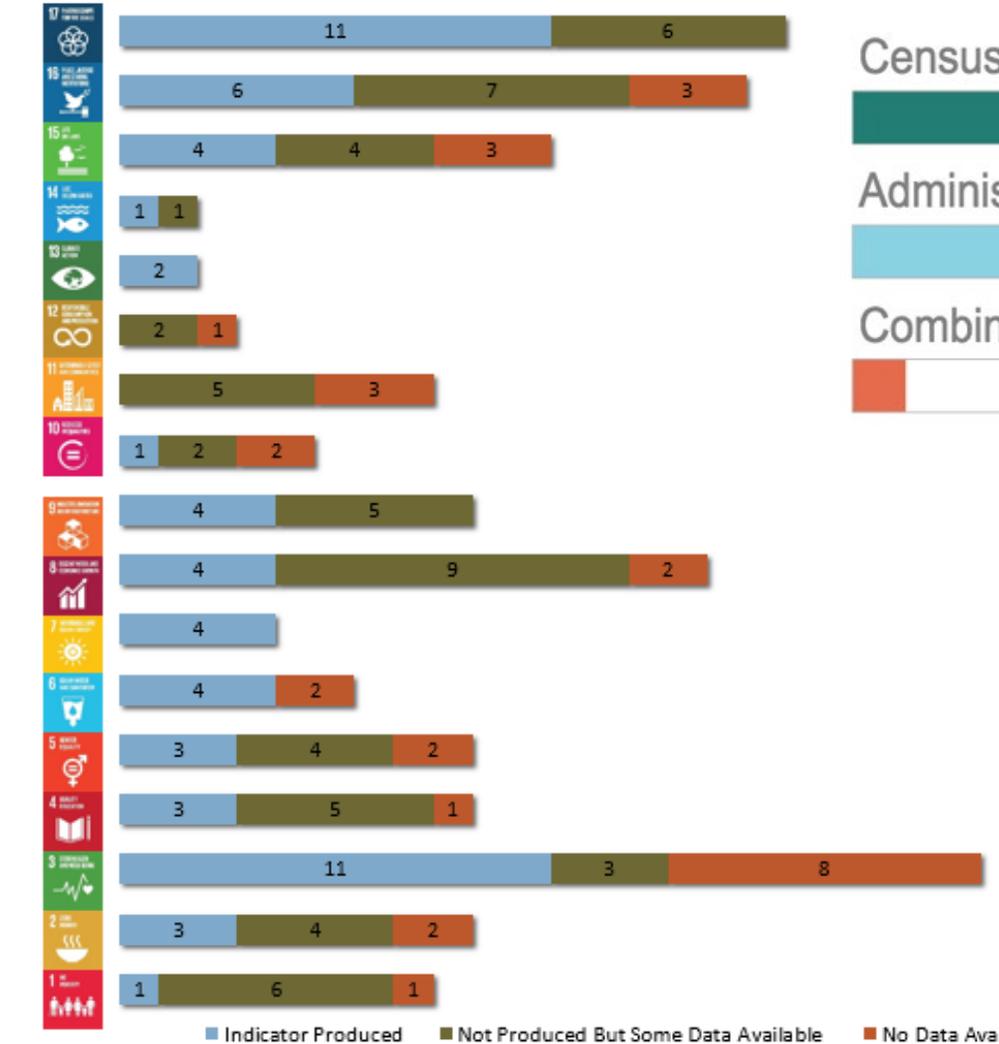
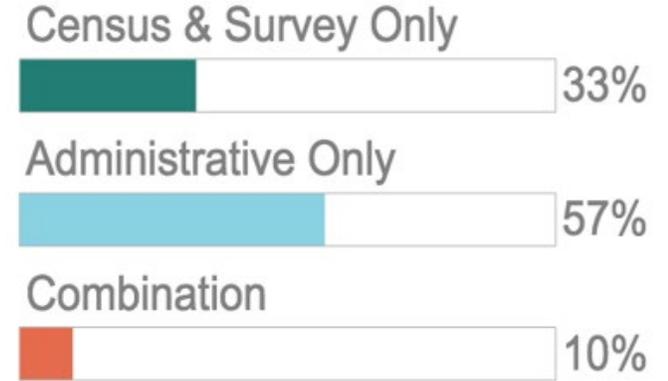
National capacity assessment for SDGs monitoring



■ Indicator Produced (40%)
 ■ Data Available (40.65%)
 ■ No Data Available (19.35%)



Of those indicators that are produced/ data is available for, the data is from:



| SDGs | Number of indicators | | | | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Original SDGs indicators | Amended (localised) indicators | Additional indicators | Proxy | |
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 16 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 56 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 70 |

Key Priority Areas for Action from Data Roadmap

Filling data gaps



Strengthening
Censuses and Surveys



Building effective
administrative data
system



Exploring new sources
and types of data

Encouraging data use



Make data more open
for reuse



Better communication
and visibility of data



Ensure data connects
to decision-making and
meets user needs



Ensure that data is
interoperable and harmonized

Strengthen entire data ecosystem

Stakeholders

Data Producers

Data Users

Data funders

Intermediaries

Capacities

Statistical
capacity

Analytical
capacity

Data Literacy

Leadership

Processes

Monitoring,
Accountability,
Transparency

Development
planning

Policy-making

Knowledge
sharing

Policies

Data release,
Privacy, Security

Enabling
regulations

E-commerce,
copyright

International
Obligation

Infrastructure

Telecoms, Data
Borders

Data analytics,
Visualisation

Data standards

Interoperability-
Data Sharing
and Open Data

Data Roadmap Work-streams

- Administrative Data 1 : CRVS & National ID)
- Administrative Data 2:
 - Education & Health;
 - Employment;
 - Food and Agriculture & Environment;
 - Governance, Peace and Security)
 - Financial and economic statistics
- Census and Survey Data
- Gender data/ Data Disaggregation
- Spatial Data/ Big Data (e.g. telecoms data, social media data, financial data)
- Communication and Dissemination (Including Open Data)
- Policy and Enabling Environment



Administrative Data

Big Data for Good Project



Partners and funders



Understanding migration inflows from approved and unapproved routes could enable a wide-range of public services.

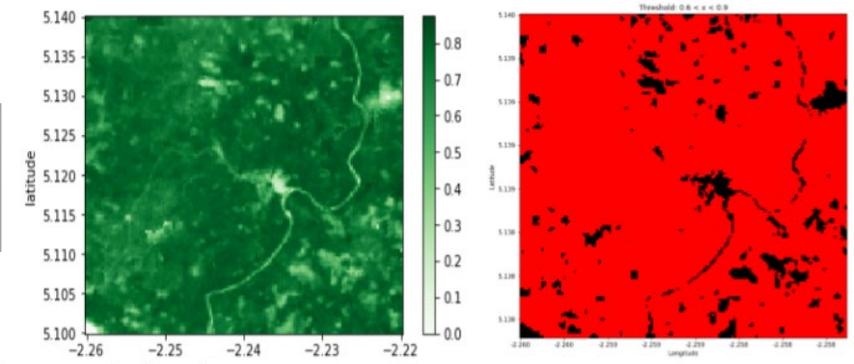
Once migration patterns are established, a better understanding of incidences of health related issues (some conditions are more prevalent in migrating communities)

The spread of disease can be instantaneous; therefore mapping human movement is essential as we are carriers.

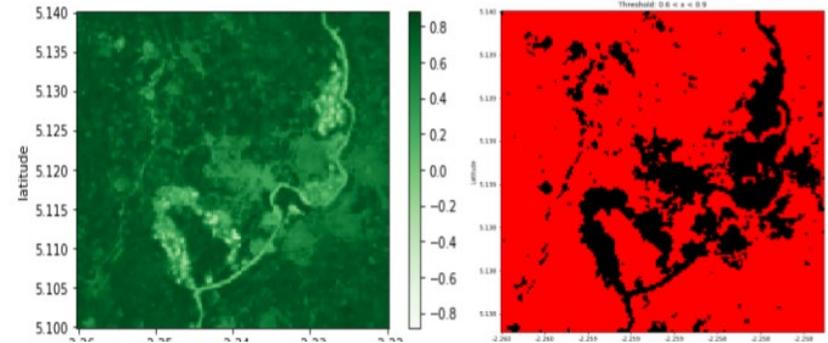
Urban Sprawl in Tamale

**River Ankobra
13.2% vegetation lost**

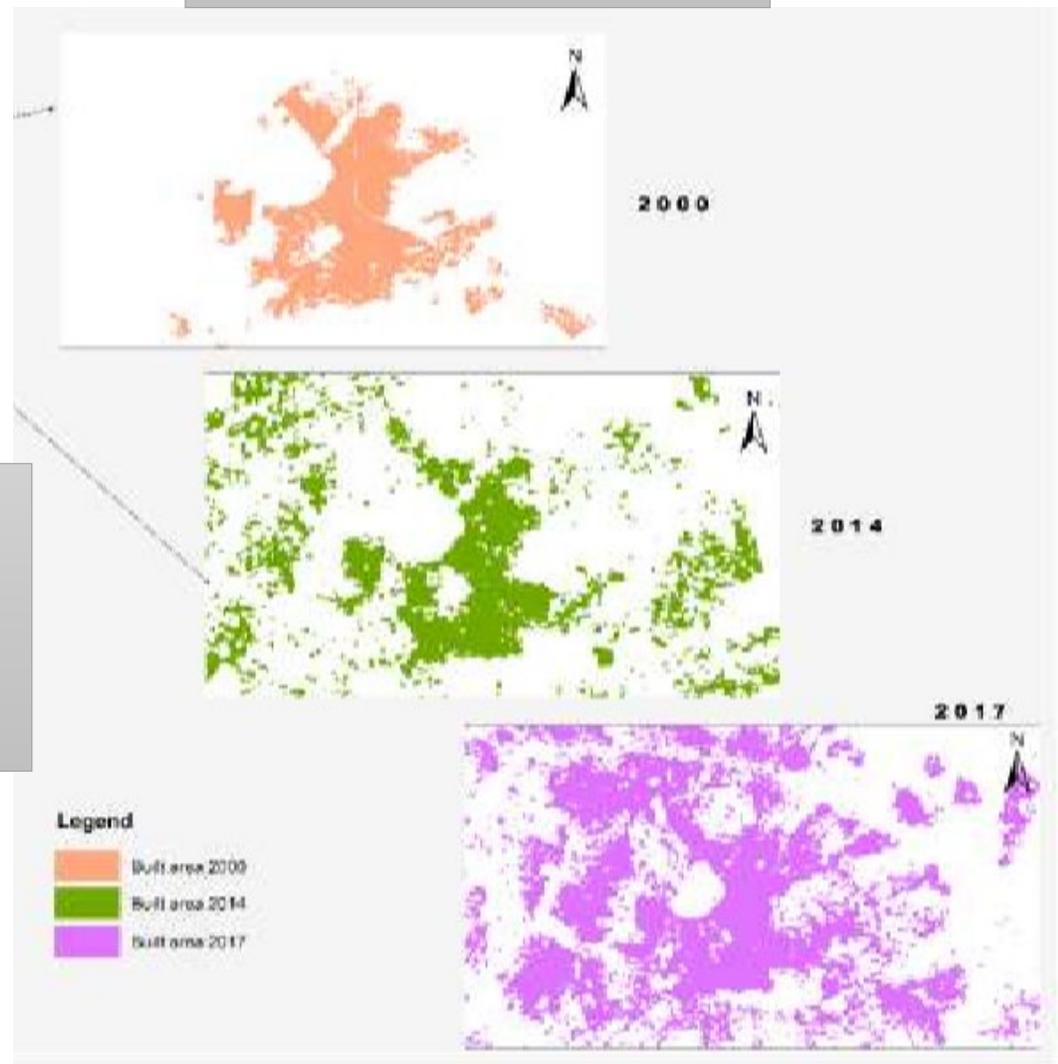
Year 2000 92.1% of the area in the "threshold image" is dense vegetation (forest)



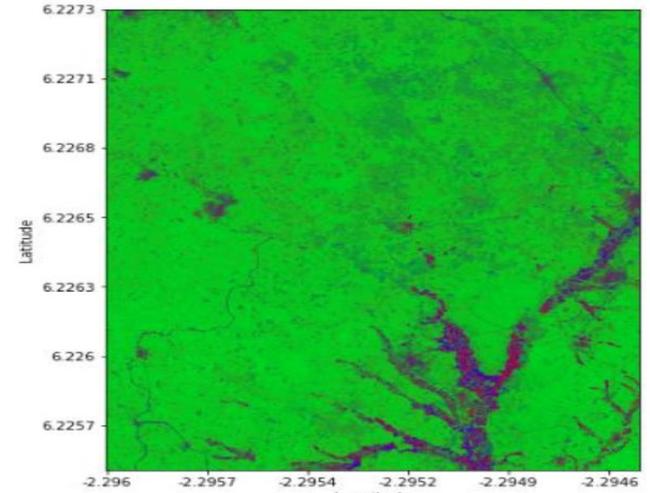
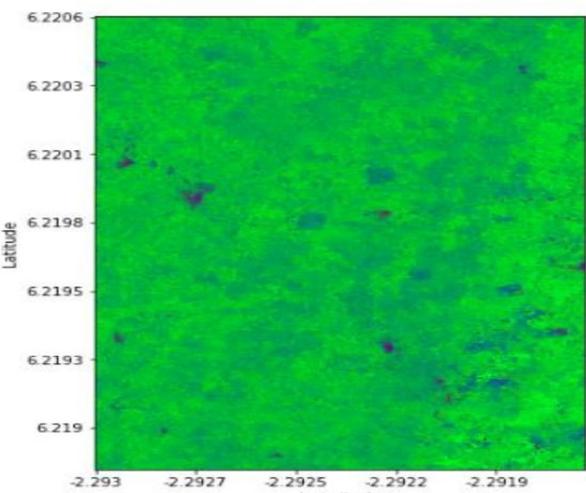
Year 2017 78.9% of the area in the "threshold image" is dense vegetation (forest)



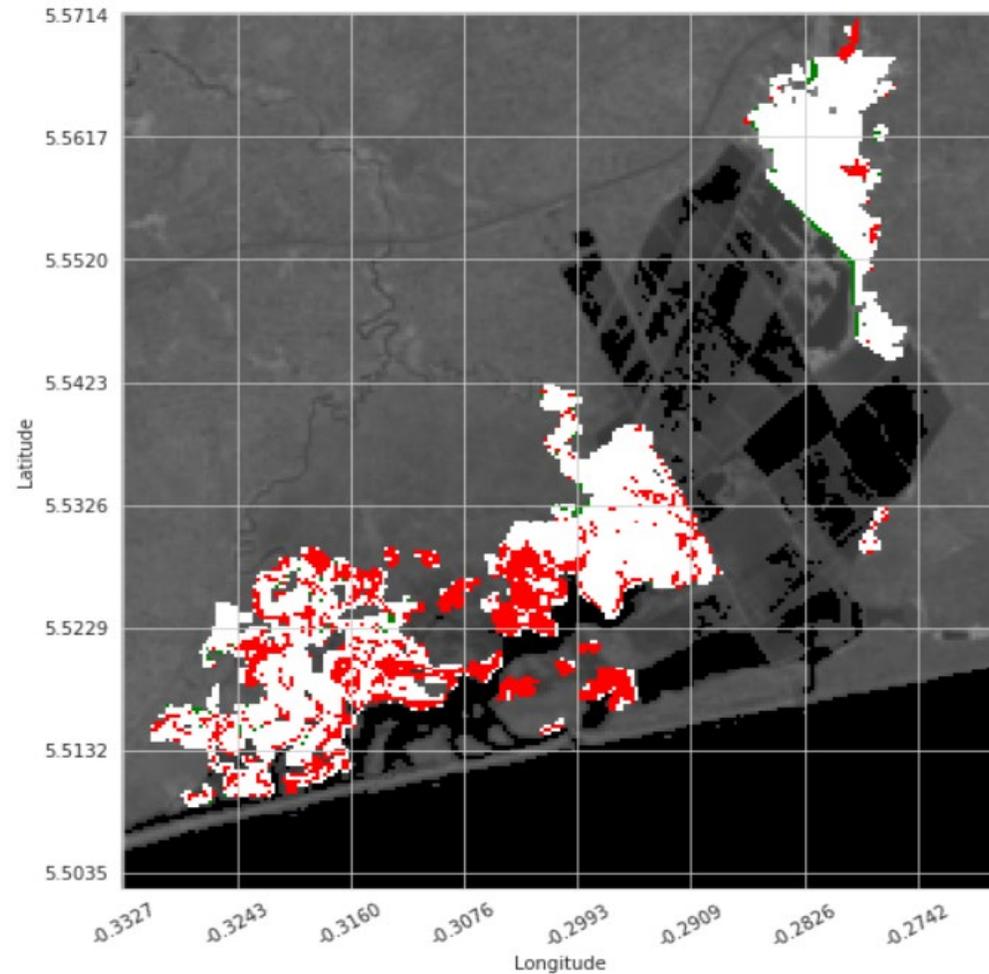
**8.15% of the Upper
Wassa forest reserve
has been lost,
2004 - 2017**



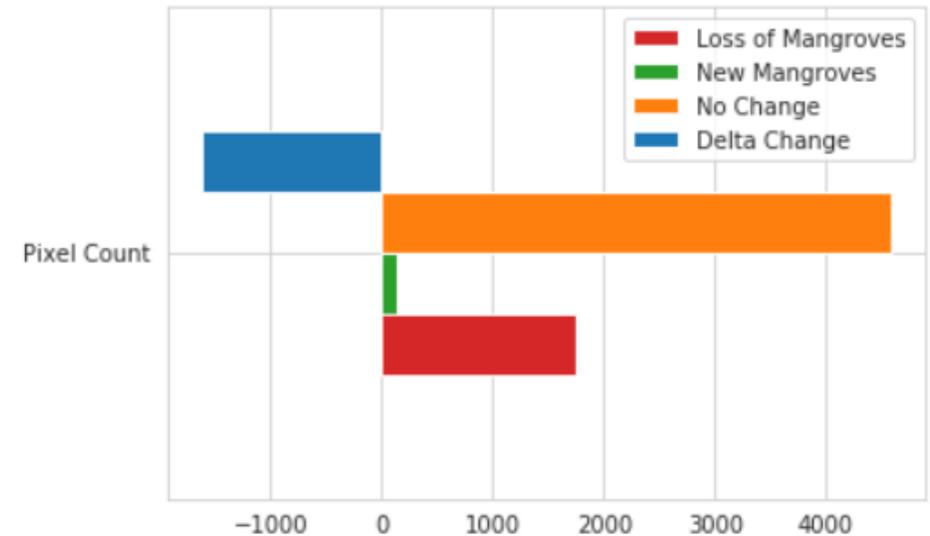
**31 sq km sprawl, 2000 – 2014
Vs
38 sq km sprawl, 2014 – 2017**



SDG 14.5 - Coastal Mangroves



| | Loss of Mangroves | New Mangroves | No Change | Delta Change |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Pixel Count | 1753 | 132 | 4586 | -1621 |



Accra Coastal Mangrove Change (2013 to 2017)

Increased mangroves (GREEN) and decreased mangroves (RED)

Algorithm uses the Global Mangrove Watch (GMW) mangrove extent mask with an NDVI threshold approach to identify mangrove change.

Strengthening the data ecosystem - NSO Partnerships

- **Statistics Denmark:** Partnership on Administrative Data
 - MoU signed
 - Partnership included in 4 year Strategic Sector Cooperation by Danish Foreign Affairs
 - Pilots underway to build data pipeline between GSS and BDR
- **Office for National Statistics UK:** Partnership on Strategic leadership, communication, Data Science Capacity and other areas
 - Scoping missions held in October 2017, February 2018
 - Areas of focus agreed and MOU signed
 - Technical Advisor posted to GSS to provide support and a link between GSS and ONS
 - Priorities priority projects being implemented 2018-2020
- **Statistics South Africa**
 - **Development of a Data Quality Assurance Framework** to provide common standards for data from multiple sources, including MDAs, civil society organisations, academia and private sector for SDGs monitoring
 - DQAF to be disseminated and piloted in a number of institutions by September 2020



Steps in obtaining Administrative Data Indicators

❖ Ghana adaption of the SDGs in January 2016 demanded alignment of SDGs indicators to the MDAs.

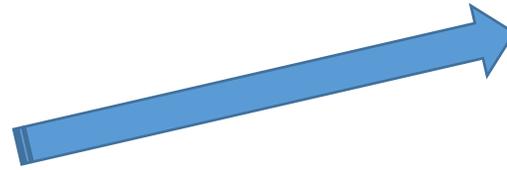
➤ **GSS & MDAs SDGS indicators alignment process:**

- Engagement with Chief Directors of MDAs to have their buy-in to the SDGs and data collection templates
- Engagement with Directors of RSIM, PPME and MMDAs to prioritise the SDGs monitoring and data disaggregation agenda.
- Established SDG teams within the MDAs, close collaboration with GSS to strengthen their administrative data system (meta-data)
- GSS has met with a number of MDAs to align their data collection process this includes Ministry of Trade, Ghana Police Service, Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, etc.
- GSS invited UNSD to Ghana to train on meta-data compilation involving 20 MDAs (start 17th December 2018)

➤ **Need for alignment:**

- To facilitate standard SDG aligned data sets are produced and reported to GSS by the MDAs.
- To ensure improved method for data collection and analysis that will reduce data gaps and provide a sound base for monitoring and evaluating development framework.
- To provide granular, quality and interoperable administrative data.
- To produce standardised SDG-aligned data sets that will be used to inform decisions at both national and subnational levels.

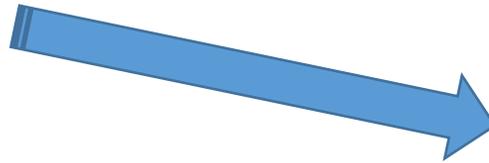
National Reporting Platform



Data and metadata file preparation ongoing

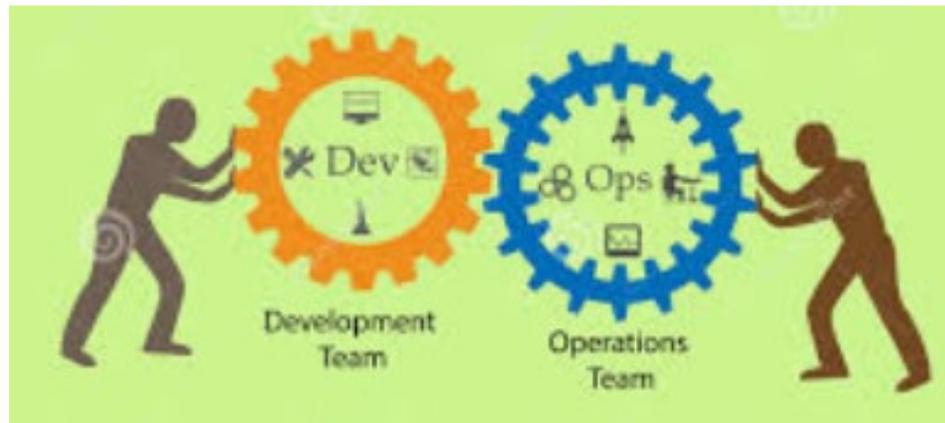


Data and metadata upload ongoing



NRP launched during African Statistics Day, 19.11.18

<https://sustainabledevelopment-ghana.github.io/>



Key issues and challenges?

