

GROUP 2

- GHANA
- EGYPT
- ETHIOPIA
- SOUTH AFRICA
- ZAMBIA

Institutional arrangement

- ▶ **Ghana** - the national office coordinates and the member of NSS have resources.

Produce data and report to the NSO

Quality - compendium to be used by all the NSS

Developed for concepts and definitions

metadata

- ▶ **South Africa** - Implement the SASQAF (1ST ED, 2 RD AND CURRENTLY REVIEWING)

The members of the NSS also ensure quality using SASQAF that is based on GSPBM

MOU for data sharing

Institutional arrangement

- ▶ **Egypt** - Office was already there for collection, there is a data quality assurance department for surveys and Census only

Implement international standards

Administrative data

- ▶ **Zambia**- mandated to produce statistics

Some of the sectors producing statistics do not have statistical unit

Advised ministries to budget for statistical activities

Data sharing standards (MOU for data sharing)

Activities at the NSO and throughout

- ▶ **Ghana** - No NQAF but they have compendium of indicators (in conjunction with other NSS members)
- ▶ **Egypt** - No NQAF
- ▶ **Zambia** - No NQAF but international good practice are used
- ▶ **South Africa** - SASQAF based on GSBPM and FPOS encouraged and implemented at NSS level

Common challenges

- ▶ Data coming from administrative data (which is meant for service delivery but not for statistical purposes)
- ▶ Absence of statistical unit in some NSS members
- ▶ Resources inadequate
- ▶ Inadequate Capacity

Others

- ▶ Good practice is to partner with data holders and be engaged in the development or reviewing of the forms according to the needs of the users and ensure quality

What's special in each country

- ▶ Ghana - Implemented the NSDS
- ▶ South Africa - well established SASQAF to the extent of being used for certification
- ▶ Zambia - Implemented the NSDS (there is a law now for coordination)