

COUNTRY REPORT ON SUPPORT TO STATISTICS (CRESS)

GHANA

2010 - 2013



August 2013

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

2010PHC	2010 Population and Housing Census
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRESS	Country Report on Support to Statistics
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DiHPART	District Health Planning and Reporting Tool
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
FTPs	Financial and Technical Partners
GEHIP	Ghana Essential Health Intervention Project
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSS-CP	Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan
GSTC	Ghana Statistics Training Centre
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KOICA	Korean International Co-operation Agency
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Bed Net
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
SHIP	Survey-Based Harmonised Indicator Programme
SRF-CF	Statistics for Results Facility-Catalytic Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is a report on one of the pilot exercises of the Country Report on Statistics (CRESS) for Ghana for the period 2010 – 2013 with projections for the period 2013 – 2016. The Report identifies the sources and levels of funding for the National Statistical System (NSS). The international development community has in recent years come to a consensus on how to deliver aid effectively following the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) and the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-IV) in Busan South Korea in 2011.

The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS 21) designed the CRESS to get a snap shot of ongoing Statistical Support, answering the questions “who, what, where and how much?” This report consequently outlines results covering activities implemented by statistical institutions within the National Statistical System (NSS) from 2010 through 2013, future activities, commitments and expected funds. The results will assist in developing a model tool for identifying the sources and levels of funding National Statistical Systems.

The role of the NSS is to make available requisite information and disseminate statistics in response to user needs. However, many NSSs are worried about insufficient resources to produce the data required for the design of policies and programmes and for the monitoring and evaluation of country development agenda. The PARIS21 initiated National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is a strategic planning process that covers all statistical activities within a country. It is an internationally recognized tool for developing statistical capacity within countries. For it to achieve improvement in statistical production, the NSDS must be funded. It therefore becomes critical to examine the sources and volume of financing for statistical activities to ensure sustainability. The information presented in this reported is from different line ministries and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the PARIS21 for providing technical support for this exercise. I would also like to express our gratitude to all the stakeholders who responded to the CRESS questionnaire.

Finally, my sincere appreciation goes to the GSS team for their time and effort in completing this report.

Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

KEY FINDINGS

Funding of current and future activities of the GSS and line Ministries

Support for the current activities of the GSS by Development Partners over the period 2010-2013 amounted to Gh¢29,008,705.25 (about US\$15,226,293.62), while support to GSS from government budgetary sources over the same period amounted to GH¢120,482,521.91 approximately US\$80,321,681.27. Of this amount, i.e. from government budgetary sources GH¢ 85,326,490.35 (approximately US\$ 56,884,326.) was spent on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The reported support provided to Line ministries by both Development Partners and the government for their current statistical activities amounted to Gh¢37,147,282 or approximately US\$24,764,854.67.

Altogether, the reported financial commitments to Current Statistical Activities over the period of the project 2010-2013 to the Ghana Statistical Service and the line Ministries from Development Partners and government budgetary sources amounted to GH¢ 186,102,836.66 or approximately US\$ 120,037,829.94.

On the other hand, reported future financial commitments to statistical activities of the GSS were estimated at US\$62,968,191.00, approximately GH¢ 94,452,286.50 whilst that for the Line Ministries was reported to be US\$2,393,728.63, approximately GH¢ 3,590,592.95. However, GSDP funded activities which amount to US\$1,344,694.30 reported by some Line Ministries are already part of the GSDP figure of US\$40,000,000 reported by the GSS. This implies that the reported total commitment for future statistical activities within the National Statistical System is about US\$ 64,017,225.33 approximately GH¢ 96,025,838.66.

It was also observed that besides the future statistical activities, disbursement for current activities as at the time of reporting was almost 96% for GSS and about 89.5% for the Line Ministries. This is because some of these projects are still rolling and hence the funds are released as and when the request for payment is made.

Overall, between the GSS and the Line Ministries, a total of US\$184,055,054.89 approximately GH¢ 282,128,674.66 has been committed to both current and future statistical activities over the period 2010 to 2016.

INTRODUCTION

Background

In collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, PARIS21 proposed an action plan in 2011 that was to drive statistical development in the coming years during deliberations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF -4) held in Busan, South Korea. This Action Plan was to further enable developing countries, providers of development co-operation, and other development stakeholders to:

- i. fully integrate statistics into decision making,
- ii. promote open access to and use of data, and
- iii. increase resources for statistical systems.

The idea was “to partner to implement a global Action Plan to enhance statistical capacity to evaluate output and impact, monitor progress, and ensure sound results-based public sector management as well as highlight strategic issues for policy decisions”.

Hence, the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) is a pilot exercise undertaken by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in collaboration with PARIS21, to gather information on the technical and financial support that governments and partners give towards statistical development.

Objectives

The overall objective of the CRESS is to gather all data relating to the funding of the National Statistical System (NSS), whether this funding is coming from the national budget or from donor support with the ultimate goal of improving efficiency of the NSS through better co-ordination and better information sharing. Specifically, the CRESS seeks to:

- i. inform policymakers and Financial and Technical Partners (FTPs) of the volume and modalities of financing statistics;
- ii. provide information useful to strengthening and improving co-ordination;
- iii. identify the needs in terms of financing statistics including statistical capacity development; and
- iv. monitor the financing of FTPs.

Structure of the report

This report begins with an introduction to the CRESS followed by the approach that was adopted. The report further presents the methodology used, including the instruments, to collect the data. The limitations of the data used are also discussed. Finally, the report presents the results from the GSS followed by those from participating Line Ministries.

Methodology

Two main sets of questionnaires were used for data collection. These had the same structure but were administered to different respondents, depending on whether the respondent is a Development Partner (DP), a Ministry, Department or an Agency (MDA). The CRESS Questionnaire is in three parts:

The first part was on General Information which was designed to capture basic information about the individual respondents and/or the institutions. The section captures information such as: the name of the recipient country, the name of the responding institution, reporting date, contact details of the respondent, name of respondent, and the number of projects reported by the institution. This information was provided once, and served as the front cover information regardless of the number of projects reported by the institution.

The second part of the questionnaire collected information on current activities (CA) and ongoing activities, including routine activities. These activities may have started from 2010 but are expected to end by 2013 or are designed to end during the year. It also covers activities which had started earlier than 2010 but had ended at any time after 2010 or were still rolling as at 2013.

The third part recorded information on future activities (FA). It was designed to capture future projects that could be at various levels of implementation. The project(s) could be at the preparatory, planning, or even at the appraisal stage. Future projects refer to any project that are to start or started in 2013.

Approach to CRESS

The GSS developed the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in 2008 referred to as the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) for the GSS and the entire NSS and the GSS Corporate Plan. To facilitate the smooth implementation of the plan, the statistics development plan of the GSS and nine Key MDAs within were targeted in the initial funding arrangement between the Ghana Government and the IDA/Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic fund. As the plan rolls on with success other MDAs will be brought on board till the entire NSS is covered. The GSS had developed these strategic documents in response to commitments made during the Second International Roundtable on Measuring for Development Results held at Marrakech in 2004.

The Roundtable focused on building countries' capacity (including statistical capacity) to measure development results.

The GSDP spans the period 2008 to 2013 and is an amalgamation of ten sector statistics plans of the GSS and nine key MDAs, these are:

- i. Ghana Statistical Service;
- ii. Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
- iii. Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs - now Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection;
- iv. Ministry of Communication;

- v. Ministry of Health;
- vi. Ministry of Trade and Industry;
- vii. Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment - now Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations;
- viii. Ministry of Education;
- ix. Births and Deaths Registry; and
- x. Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines - now Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

The CRESS is thus an effort to assess reporting and coordination of Government financing as well as donor support to statistics development in Ghana. The process of developing the CRESS involved a number of activities which included:

- The launching event that involved a meeting held between the GSS, sector ministries and partners from Paris21 on the CRESS Questionnaire on 31 January 2013
- The subsequent distribution of the CRESS questionnaire in both soft and hard copies
- Completion of the CRESS Questionnaire by sector MDAs and DPs.
- Review of completed questionnaire.

In all, forty-seven (47) questionnaires were sent to the identified institutions, which included fourteen (14) DPs and thirty-two (32) (GSS included) Line MDAs. From these, six (6) were received from the DPs and ten (10) from the MDAs, making a total of 16. Several follow ups were made to retrieve more questionnaires but to no avail. The questionnaires received, therefore, give a response rate of 34%. Some DP explained that though they have been providing funding in support of MDAs activities the support go into a common pool of fund in support of government, they are therefore not in a position to indicate which organisation benefited directly from their contribution. It is important to note that this is an inception process of developing the CRESS in Ghana. However, the DPs as well as the line MDAs were briefed about the pilot exercise and it is expected that the report will be shared with them to further help improve on subsequent CRESS reports. Questionnaires were delivered to the institutions and the data collection team provided a period of about four weeks for them to complete the questionnaires. The information captured covers the period 2010 to 2016. Overall, the current report provides a brief analysis, highlighting the sources of funding and quantum of funds available for statistical development.

Data Limitations

Although considerable efforts were made to verify the reported information, there is still need to be cautious about the possible limitations that the data gathered could have. Among these limitations: are

Possible over estimations: Identifying the amount of financing allocated to statistical activities in multi-sector operations is often difficult. There is a risk of double counting especially for activities financed and implemented by responding DPs. In addition, it can be difficult to provide the actual amount that goes into statistics since the funds usually given in bulk for all activities under the particular MDA.

Potential under-estimation: Although, the above concern may be true, sight must not be lost of the fact that there is the potential for the data presented to be under-estimated. For instance, not all donor support is captured in this exercise. This is because some respondents are not certain as to how much donors have provided in support of their activities due to the difficulty of responding officers getting the requisite information from their superiors.

It is important to note that:

1. The figures are expressed in both Ghana cedis and the United States Dollars. The reported amounts are converted from currencies used by bilateral and multilateral institutions based on the exchange rates prevailing at the time of project initiation. However, exchange rates have varied quite significantly over the past few years and this could affect one's interpretation of the results;
2. Some respondents had difficulty in filling in the Questionnaires due to inadequate financial information available to the schedule officers responsible for reporting. This may stem from lack of coordination between the accounts department (for financial figures) and the Schedule Statistical Officers, similarly;
3. Some DP assistance especially in the form of technical assistance have also not been reported. Probably respondents did not understand the questionnaire well.
4. Inadequate documentation on expenditures on specific statistical activities in some MDAs led in some cases to the estimation of the total expenditure.

Lessons learnt

1. There is need for statistical units to develop their own budgets and be allowed to track their expenditures;
2. Administration of the questionnaire using face-to-face interviews would have been better s compared to the situation where respondents were requested to fill in and submit the questionnaires electronically;
3. It is important to maintain individual budgets for individual statistical activities, citing sources of funding.
4. There is the need to develop a stronger bond of collaboration among the institutions that constitute the NSS to facilitate the timely productions of quality statistical data. This will also help to improve upon the already cordial relationship existing between these institutions, and the DPs.
5. Similarly there is also the need to enhance MDAs-DPs collaboration to ensure that besides Government budgetary support, every MDA get some support for its statistical activities etc. – there is therefore the need for a forum that will bring DPs and NSS together on a regular basis to discuss statistics and find ways of working together to improve the NSS and production of statistics.

Despite these observations, it is significant to note that the figures in the CRESS report provide very insightful information on the funding situation of the NSS and could be used to improve on the efficiency of the NSS through better coordination and better information sharing.

SUPPORT TO CURRENT PROJECTS AT THE GSS

The GSS which had previously existed as the Central Bureau of Statistics under the Ministry of Finance was set up as part of the Public Service of Ghana in 1985 by PNDC Law 135. The Law mandates the Service to collect, compile, analyze, abstract, publish and disseminate statistical information for all related activities.

Under the Statistical Service Law, 1985 (PNDC Law 135), the GSS is an autonomous body with a Governing Board of Directors who report directly to the Office of the President.

The GSS has the responsibility to:

- i. Advise the government and all stakeholders on matters relating to statistical information;
- ii. Collect, compile, analyse, abstract, and publish statistical information;
- iii. Conduct statistical surveys, including population census in Ghana; and
- iv. Organise a coordinated scheme of economic and social statistics in Ghana.

All these are aimed at the production of quality statistical information to facilitate sound and evidence-based decision-making. The Service has one hundred and ninety seven (197) professional staff; one hundred and thirty nine technical staff (139), and one hundred and seventy-five administrative and other support staff.

Over the period spanning from 2010 to 2013, the GSS has carried out several statistical activities. The major ones include the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The objective of the Population and Housing Census was to come up with an update on the total population of Ghana, their demographic characteristics and housing conditions, among others. The total cost of the census exercise was GH¢86,545,646.62 [US\$ 57,697,097.75]. (excluding cost of the publications) Out of this amount, GH¢85,326,490.35 [US\$56,884,326.90] constituting 98.6% came from the National (Government of Ghana) budget whilst the remaining 1.4% (GH¢1,219,156.27 [US\$ 625,882.37]) came from a number of DPs and some local companies, namely UNFPA, UNDP, DFID, EU, UNICEF, the Ghana Commercial Bank, the Trust Bank and the Latex Foam Company.

Ghana conducted the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for the first time in 2006 (MICS3). This is part of a global household survey programme aimed at assessing the health status of women and children. UNICEF and some other DPs assist countries in collecting and analyzing data to facilitate the monitoring of the situation of children, women and men through this survey. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have enabled Ghana to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. The findings from MICS have been extensively used as the basis for policy decisions and programme interventions, and for the purpose of influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women in Ghana.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, which has a five-year periodicity, was conducted for the second time in Ghana in 2011. The GSS undertook this exercise in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The

total amount used for the 2011 MICS was estimated at GHC2, 228,090.00 or approximately US\$ 1,485,393.33. This amount was contributed by UNICEF, USAID, UNFPA and The Global Fund.

From 2011 to 2013, the GSS implemented the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Project with funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the European Union (EU). The MDTF Project was borne out of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and GSS Corporate Plan (GSS-CP). The main objective of the MDTF Project was to prepare the GSS for institutional reform and to ensure timely and extensive analysis and dissemination of the 2010 census data.

The Project had five main components, namely:

- i. Legal and Institutional Reform,
- ii. GSS Capacity Building,
- iii. Improving the quality and dissemination of statistical products,
- iv. Supporting the 2010 Census Post Enumeration Activities, and
- v. Project Management.

The total funds committed to the project by DFID and EU was a grant of US\$6,007,417.00. These Project funds were managed by the World Bank. At the time of administering the questionnaire for this project, US\$4,342,559.00 had been disbursed, but the project was still rolling.

Another project which the GSS has been conducting regularly is the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). The GLSS is also a nation-wide household survey which collects detailed information on topics related to the well-being or living standards of the population. These include basic demographic characteristics of the population, education, health, employment, migration, household consumption, housing conditions and household agriculture production. The GSS is currently conducting the sixth round of the living standard survey (GLSS-6). The GLSS-6 data collection was initiated in October 2012 and will end in October 2013. Among the objectives of this survey are:

- To provide information on the patterns of households' consumption and expenditure at a lower level of disaggregation.
- To serve as the basis for the construction of a new basket for the future re-basing of the Consumer Price Index.
- To provide information for up-dating the National Accounts.
- To provide information on household access and use of financial services.

The Ghana government's contribution to the survey is estimated at GH¢7,716,731.10 (equivalent of US\$ 3,961,564.30) constituting 39.3 percent of the project cost. Contribution from Development Partners

amounts to US\$ 6,121,462.00, making up 60.7 percent of the cost of the project. This donor component was contributed by DFID, SRF/IDA, UNDP, ILO and UNICEF, with DFID providing about 69.8 per cent of the total donor contribution.

The GSS has, with support from the Korean International Co-operation Agency (KOICA), established a Statistical Training Centre to enhance the capacity of its staff and that of members of the NSS. Plans for the establishment of the Ghana Statistical Training Centre (GSTC) started in 2011 with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the GSS, MoFEP and KOICA. Components of the MoU included provision of consultancy services by KOICA for the organization and management of the Training Centre and the design of Information System for the Training Centre.

The GSTC is housed at the GSS Census Secretariat for now. A total commitment of US\$1,000,000.00 was put into this project by the Korean International Co-operation Agency (KOICA) while the Government of Ghana's budgetary support amounted to GH¢124,000.00.

Table 1 below indicates the sources and levels of financing to the current activities being implemented by GSS and whether these have been completed or not.

Table 1: Support to GSS' Current Statistical Activities by Development Partners (2010-2013)

S/No	PROJECT	PERIOD OF PROJECT	DONOR	AMOUNT GHC	AMOUNT US\$
1	2010PHC	2008-2010	UNFPA	908,728.07	466,516.80
			UNDP	211,454.00	108,554.85
			UNICEF	71,974.20	36,949.64
2	MDTF - GSDP	2011-2013	DFID/EU	11,714,463.15	6,007,417.00
3	MICS 2011	2011-2011	UNICEF	1,775,000.00	1,183,333.33
			UNFPA	59,580.00	39,720.00
			Malaria Control Programme	393,510.00	262,340.00
4	GLSS- 6	2012-2013	DFID	8,327,272.50	4,275,000.00
			SRA/IDA	1,688,180.65	866,667.00
			UNDP	1,129,382.68	579,795.00
			ILO	389,580.00	200,000.00
			UNICEF	389,580.00	200,000.00
5	GSTC	2011-2012	KOICA	1,950,000.00	1,000,000.00
TOTAL				29,008,705.25	15,226,293.62

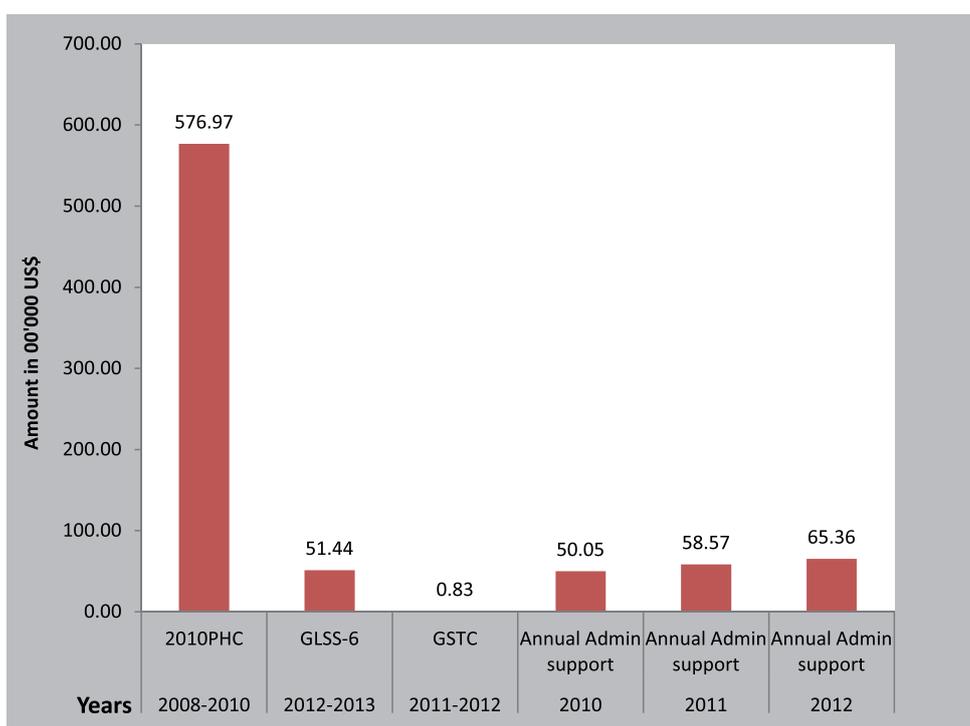
Government Budgetary Support to GSS

Government budgetary support to the GSS has been in two main forms: apart from funding periodic activities such as surveys and censuses, the Government of Ghana is the main financier of the routine data collection activities of the GSS. The funds are provided through the annual or monthly administrative budgetary support to cover GSS' recurrent expenditure which includes recurrent transactions such as salaries for the staff and general cost of operations. The objective of this budgetary support is to ensure that the GSS is in a position to execute its mandate within the Ghanaian economy. Over the survey period, the total budgetary support to GSS was estimated at GH¢120,482,521.91 (approximately US\$80,321,681.27). Out of this figure an amount of GH¢94,386,377.72 approximately US\$ 62,924,251.81 was support to projects. Of the total budgetary allocation to projects over the period, 91.7% was spent on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The amount spent on the 2010 PHC also represented 71.8% of the total budgetary allocation over the period to both projects and administrative recurrent expenditure. This is because the cost of the 2010 PHC was almost entirely borne by the Government of Ghana.

In addition to the amount provided for the 2010 PHC, there was a budgetary allocation of GH¢7,507,327.67 (about US\$3,854,062.15) to cover recurrent expenditure in 2010 and a total allocation of GH¢8,785,043.44 (about US\$ 4,510,007.41) for expenditures in 2011. This shows an increase of 17% in recurrent expenditure between 2010 and 2011. In 2012, GH¢9,803,773.08 (about US\$ 5,032,996.09) was allocated, indicating a further increase of 11.6% over the 2011 figure.

Figure 1 indicates the Ghana Government's budgetary allocations to the GSS in hundred thousand US Dollars over the project reference period.

Figure 1: Ghana Government Budgetary Support to GSS 2010-2013

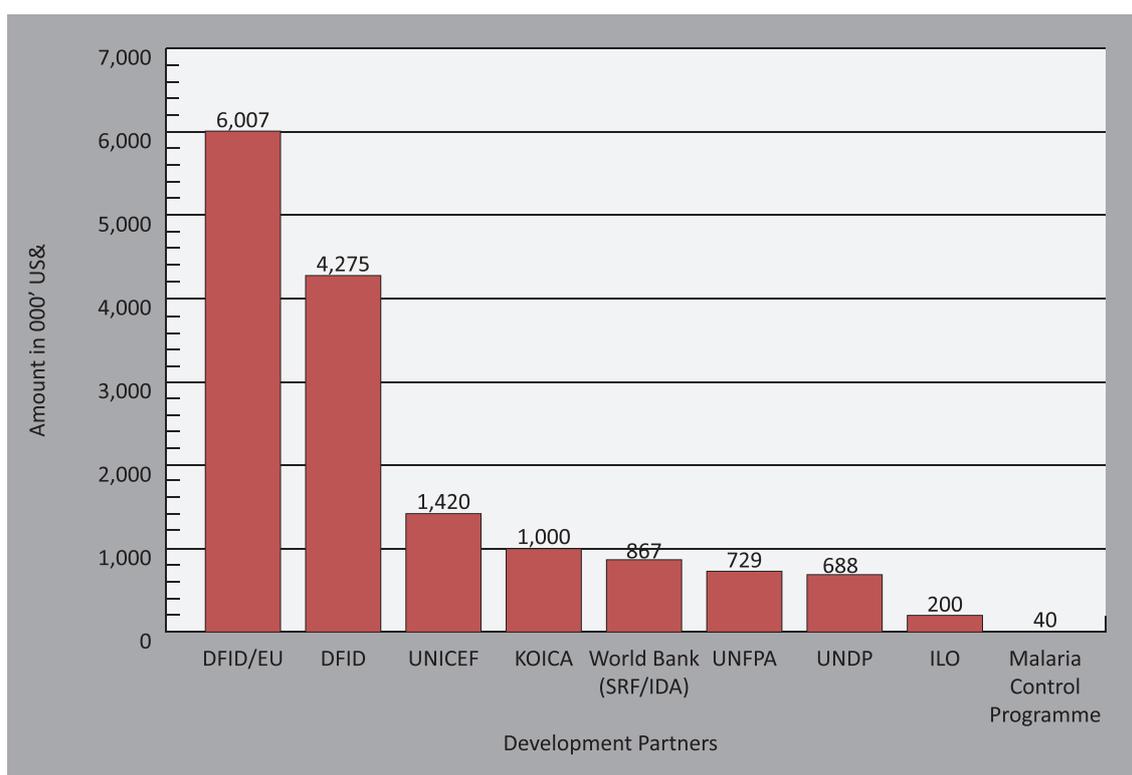


Distribution of Development Partners' Support to GSS over the period

Over the study period, the combined DFID/ EU grant towards the GSDP-MDTF was the highest development fund given to the GSS in the form of support by DPs. The two (DFID and EU) contributed 39.5 per cent of the total funds available to the GSS from DPs over the project period. Again, DFID's contribution towards the GLSS-6 amounted to 69.8 per cent of the total Development Partners' support to the GSS. This was followed by UNICEF with 9.3 percent of the funding support and KOICA with 6.6percent. It must be noted that KOICA's support to the GSTC was more in the area of technical support, including the provision of books, computers and other logistics as well as capacity building. It must also be stated here that a number of the DPs explained during the questionnaire administration that, they make significant contributions into a common pool of fund established by Government in line with budgetary support guidelines, but they were not in a position to determine which organization benefitted directly from those contributions and hence could not disclose those amounts in the questionnaire.

The role and impact of DPs within the NSS cannot be over emphasized. It was quite apparent that the DPs had contributed quite significantly to every major statistical project that had been undertaken by members of the NSS, especially the GSS. In recent times, the question being asked by some DPs is what will happen to the operations of GSS if DPs were to redirect their resources elsewhere? This is in view of the fact that Ghana is now a lower middle income country signifying that it should now be able to stand on its own to enable these resources to be redirected to other poorer countries. Figure 2 indicates the distribution of DPs' support to the GSS over the project period.

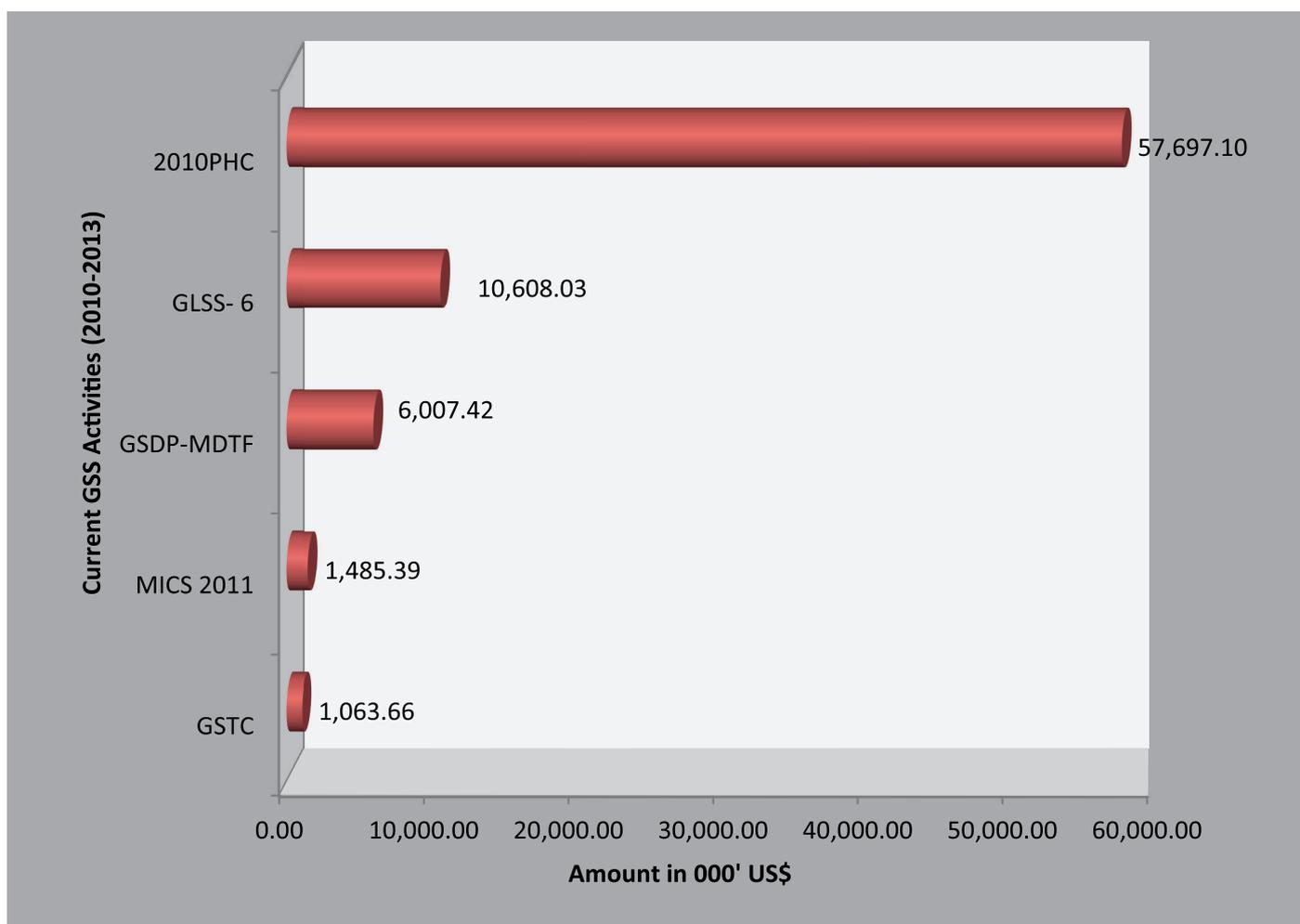
Figure 2: Distribution of Development Partners Support to the GSS over the period 2010-2013 (in US\$1000)



Current Activities of GSS and the Committed Amount

Under the CRESS project, current activities include all major statistical activities undertaken or being undertaken by the GSS between 2010 and 2012. However, activities that started before 2012 and are expected to end in 2013 are to be considered here. On the other hand, any activity that started in 2013 and was expected to end in 2013 or thereafter is to be considered as a future activity. This, therefore, meant that the GSS could report on the 2010 PHC, GLSS-6, GSDP-MDTF, MICS4-2011, as well as the GSTC as its current activities. The report covers the activity and the amount committed to it, whether disbursed or not. That is the amount committed to the project. It also includes funding from both government budgetary sources as well as DP support. Figure 3 presents the current activities carried out by GSS from 2010 to 2013, highlighting the activity against the committed amount in US Dollars. It must be noted that only projects reported in Ghana cedis are converted into Dollar components using an average exchange rate over the period of GH¢1.5 to US\$1 to facilitate comparison.

Figure 3: Current Activities of GSS and the committed Amount in 000' US\$ (2010-2013)



SUPPORT TO FUTURE PROJECTS OF THE GSS

Among the activities lined up as future activities of the GSS was the GSDP-MDTF follow up project, the International Development Association (IDA) and Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund (SRF/CF) project. The IDA/SRF project aims to support the implementation of the GSDP and therefore the GSS and nine other MDAs included in the GSDP will benefit. As the name implies, the project is to be funded by an International Development Association (IDA) credit and a grant from the Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund (SRF/CF). The World Bank is also expected to fund a Survey-based Harmonised Indicator Program (SHIP) which will be undertaken by the GSS in 2013.

Again, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Royal Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) are to assist the GSS to undertake a detailed district-level analysis of the 2010 PHC data using personnel from the districts and by so doing build some analytical capacity at the district level. In addition to these, UNICEF plans to assist the GSS to undertake a survey to establish the causes of school non-attendance by children in 12 of Ghana's districts. Table 2 indicates these future GSS projects, the expected period for execution, their projected cost as well as the source of funding.

Table 2: Future Projects of GSS by Projected Cost

Year	Development Partner	Project	GH¢	US\$
2011-2013	World Bank	GSDP (NSDS)	60,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
2013-2015	FAO	Census of Agriculture	29,605,786.50	19,737,191.00
2013-2013	World Bank	Survey-based Harmonised Indicator Program (SHIP)	75,000.00	50,000.00
2013-2014	UNICEF	Children School non-attendance in 12 Districts	30,000.00	20,000.00
2013-2015	CIDA	2010PHC District Data Analysis Project (DISDAP)	3,750,000.00	2,500,000.00
2013-2015	DANIDA	2010PHC District Data Analysis Project (DISDAP)	991,500.00	661,000.00
Total			94,452,286.50	62,968,191.00

SUPPORT FOR CURRENT STATISTICAL PROJECTS IN LINE MINISTRIES

While the GSS is the main producer of official statistics, Line Ministries also produce statistics particularly from their administrative records. All MDAs are meant to have a statistical unit but the existence of such units and their available resources (staff, equipment) is variable across MDAs. Over the project period, the Ghana Health Service carried out the Ghana Essential Health Intervention Project (GEHIP), with an estimated cost of GH¢300,000.00. It also carried out the District Health Information Management System (DHIMS2) at an estimated cost of GH¢600,000.00 as well as the District Health Planning and Reporting Tool (DiHPART) which was estimated to cost about GH¢300, 000.00. The main sources of funding for these projects were the Doris Duke Foundation and Government's budgetary support.

The National Population Council carried out a study on Tourism, Sexual Violence and HIV/AIDS. The estimated cost of the study was about US\$ 35,000.00 and was funded by UN Women.

The Ministry of Communication undertook the Ghana Digital Divide Study.

The Judicial Service undertook field monitoring of various development projects and also provided some training to improve the capacity of the staff of the statistical department.

The Environmental Protection Unit, over the period, undertook two studies; (1) Calculating the Cost of Environmental Degradation in Ghana and (2) Environmental Indicators and Statistics in Ghana.

The cost of all the projects were quoted in Ghana cedis except three, which were quoted in US dollars for the Tourism, Sexual Violence and HIV/AIDS study by the National Population Council, the Ghana Digital Divide Study by the Ministry of Communications, and the Local Government Capacity Support Project by the Local Government Service Secretariat. To make them comparable, an average exchange rate of GH¢1.5 to US\$1 was applied to the cost of all these projects.

The Local Government Secretariat did a programme on Local Service Delivery & Governance, and undertook the Local Government Capacity Support Project, as well as the EU-sponsored Human Resource Support Project (HRSP).

Table 3 shows the various statistical projects which were recorded under the current activities of the Line Ministries, their cost, and sources of funding.

Table 3: Support to Current Statistical Projects in Line Ministries

Organization	Project/Activity	Source of Funding	GH¢	US\$
Ghana Health Service	Ghana Essential Health Intervention Project (GEHIP)	Doris Duke Foundation	300,000.00	200,000.00
	Dist. Health Information Management System (DHIMS2)	Government Budget	600,000.00	400,000.00
	DIHPART	Doris Duke Foundation	300,000.00	200,000.00
	Communication for Development(C4D) Baseline Study	UNICEF	225,000.00	150,000.00
National Population Council	Tourism, sexual violence and HIV/AIDS	UN Women	52,500.00	35,000.00
Ministry of Communication	Ghana Digital Divide Study		225,000.00	150,000.00
Judicial Service of Ghana	Field Monitoring of Development Projects	DANIDA	35,124.00	23,416.00
	Field Monitoring of Development Projects	DANIDA	3,000.00	2,000.00
	Improve capacity of statistical staff	DANIDA	18,255.00	12,170.00
	Support for Recurrent expenditure 2010-2012	Government Budget	56,379.00	37,586.00
Community Water and Sanitation	Sustainable Rural Water Project	World Bank	3,600,000.00	2,400,000.00
Institute for Statistical Social & Economic Research (ISSER)	Urban MICS in 5 Densely Populated areas in Ghana	UNICEF	90,000.00	60,000.00
National Population Council	Support for Recurrent expenditure 2010	Government Budget	35,000.00	23,333.33
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Support for Recurrent expenditure 2010-2012	Government Budget	61,024.00	40,682.67
Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A)	Calculating the Cost of Environmental Degradation in Ghana	EU	-	-
	Environmental Indicators and Statistics in Ghana	E.U, UNSD	14,947.00	9,964.67
Local Gov't Service Secretariat	Local Service Delivery & Governance Programme.	DANIDA	25,000,000.00	16,666,666.67
	Local Government Capacity Support Project.	World Bank	5,250,000.00	3,500,000.00
	Human Resource Support Project-LGSS	European Union	1,281,053.00	854,035.33
Total			37,147,282.00	24,764,854.67

SUPPORT TO FUTURE STATISTICAL PROJECTS IN LINE MINISTRIES

Like the GSS, some Line Ministries also have certain activities they have lined up to be executed in the near future, mostly between 2013 and 2016. In fact, many of these future activities were picked from the responses from some DPs who intend to fund those Projects.

The Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service, each has two of such projects. Three of these projects are being funded by UNICEF. The source of funding for the fourth one was not indicated.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection also has two of such projects whilst the Ministry of Communications has one. These three projects are also to be funded under the GSDP. These funding requirements reported under the GSDP have been included in the figure reported by the GSS under the GSDP component.

Table 4 shows these future projects, the organisation/institution intending to execute them as well as the estimated cost in US Dollars.

Table 4: Support to Future Statistical Projects in Line Ministries

S/No.	Organization	Project/Activity	Source of Funding	GH¢	US \$
1	Ministry of Health	Evaluating the Long Lasting Insecticide Bed Net (LLIN) Hang-up campaign in selected regions of Ghana	UNICEF	453,708.00	302,472.00
2		Assessment Bottleneck Cost and Equity (ABCE) Study	UNICEF	544,843.50	363,229.00
3	Ghana Health Service	Communication for Development (C4D) End line Survey	UNICEF	375,000.00	250,000.00
4		Dist. Health Information Management System (DHIMS2)		200,000.00	133,333.33
5	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection	Capacity Development Mechanism-GSDP	GSDP	54,000.00	36,000.00
6		Sector Stats Project-GSDP	GSDP	690,000.00	460,000.00
7	Ministry of Communication	Ghana Digital Divide Study-GSDP	GSDP	1,273,041.45	848,694.30
8	TOTAL			3,590,592.95	2,393,728.63

CONCLUSION

Over the survey period (2010-2013), DPs contributed about 15.9% of the total of US\$ 95,547,974.89 spent on GSS current activities. This contribution increases to about 97.4% when the current activities of the Line Ministries are considered. This is because, the line ministries that responded to the questionnaire did not report on government budgetary support for their routine and recurrent expenditure. They mainly reported on donor supported or funded statistical activities. In the case of contribution to future statistical activities in the country, it is the donor support component that was mainly reported.

This may be so because government funding components to projects are usually released when the projects takes off, and therefore only the DP's component which are usually planned much ahead of the projects have been reported.

Disbursement for current activities as at the time of reporting was almost 96% for GSS and about 89.5% for the Line Ministries. This is because some of these projects are still rolling and the funds would be released as and when the request for release is made.

It is also interesting to know that in the case of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, much as Government took about 98.5% of the cost, some local companies namely, the Trust Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, and the Latex Foam Company also made some notable contributions towards the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Though government contribution to statistical activities in the country has been improving, looking at the future activities lined up, it means that continually more funding from the government and DPs will be needed to execute all those activities.

The government with support from the DPs must make every effort to provide the necessary resources required for the development of the NSS. This will ensure that all statistical activities are promptly undertaken and in good time to ensure that data needed for planning and implementation of development programmes, monitoring and evaluation by both the public and the private sector are always available.

There must be a deliberate effort on the part of government to build stronger and better collaboration between MDAs and DPs.

As the country develops there will be increasing demand for statistical data, expenditure for the generation of statistics will be increasing and government may find it difficult to handle the activities all alone. Hence, government must adopt a strategy that will encourage more local companies to contribute towards the production of statistics, as well as the development of the NSS.

Closely linked to the above is the fact that as the NSS become more efficient in the production of timely and reliable statistical data, government must find a way of collaborating with the private sector to ensure that, the country is able to produce the statistical data it requires without relying on donor funding.

The government must ensure that the GSDP which is a very important statistics development strategy for the country involving the entire NSS is effectively supported and every effort made for it to be implemented by providing the necessary funds.

In future the CRESS questionnaire should include a column that will require respondents to indicate the US dollar equivalent of funds received and quoted in the local currency. This means that the Cedi and dollar equivalent of funds will readily be available at the time of analysis. This is very important in view of the fact that exchange rates vary with time.

The line MDAs and DPs that participated in the CRESS exercise are as listed below:

1. Ghana Statistical Service -GSS
2. Ministry of Health,
3. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources,
4. National Population Council,
5. Ghana Health Service,
6. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection,
7. Ministry of Communication,
8. Environmental Protection Agency,
9. Local Government Service Secretariat,
10. Judicial Service
11. The World Bank
12. United Nations Children fund -UNICEF
13. The European Union
14. Department for International Development
15. Canadian International Development Agency-CIDA
16. Korean International Development Agency – KOICA

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GHANA**

2010 - 2013

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