ACHIEVING BETTER OUTCOMES WITH BETTER GENDER DATA

CITIZEN GENERATED DATA PILOT PROJECT ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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Ghana’s Data Roadmap Priorities

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
  - Telecommunications, Data Borders
  - Data analytics, Visualization
  - Data standards
  - Interoperability, Data Sharing and Open Data
Citizens Generated Data (CGD)

• Official statistics have traditionally been used for monitoring the SDGs.

• Technology provides alternative data sources such as citizen-generated data (CGD), mobile data, geospatial data, and big data have become increasingly relevant.

• CGD is defined as data produced by organizations or people to monitor issues around them to drive or demand change on issues that concern them.
Objective

To explore the potential of CGD as a **complementary data source** for **official statistics** through pilot projects by

**Exploring the use of CGD methodologies** to collect data on Gender Based Violence (GBV) for SDGs 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 11.7.2; 16.2.3.

**Augmenting** statistics production for evidence-based decision making at the sub-national level

**Documenting** and share **learning** with National Statistical Systems and evidence community
Set-up

- Anchored in a human rights based approach to data where citizens are involved in the **planning and production** of data.

- **Co-Ownership** between GSS and Ministries to connect data producers and data users.

- **Pilot** conducted in three districts across all 3 ecological zones of Ghana (Ho, Techiman, and Central Gonja)

- Human-centred **Design Thinking Process** for the software development

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**Data Producers**
- Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)

**Data Users**
- Line Ministries (MoGCSP)

**Joint Ownership**
- NCCE
  - Awareness Campaign
- Academia
  - Technical Advice in GBV
- MLGRD
  - District-level Implementation
- Tech. Entrepreneurs
  - Technological Advice
- GIZ
  - Technical and Financial Support
- GPSDD
  - Technical support
- Others: GHS (for GBV), UNFPA, CSOs, …
District Technical Team

- Municipal/District Coordinating Director
- Social Welfare Officer
- Rep. from GBV CSOs
- Rep. of Women's Group
- Rep. of Traditional Council
- District Statistician
- Youth Leader/Digital Ambassador
- NCCE Officer
- Gender Desk Officer
- Rep. from Traditional Council
Let's Talk is a smartphone app and IVR service. Users can anonymously record information on experiences of GBV to local assemblies and national policy makers for planning purposes.

Dial *808*818#
Who used the solutions

- 61% of people who filed a report are female
- 62% of the victims are Female; 38% are Male
- The common age group for a victim is age 20-29 (26%)
- 24% reported the victim had a disability
- 29% of reports from Central Gonja, 35% from Ho Municipal and 36% from Techiman
How was Let’s Talk used?

- **56%**
  - Used the IVR shortcode

- **24%**
  - Used the voice reporting on the app

- **20%**
  - Used the text reporting on the app

**Who are you reporting for?**
- Myself: 60%
- Somebody Else: 40%

**Language Selected**
- Twi: 51%
- Ewe: 27%
- English: 20%
- Gonja: 2%
- Other: 2%
Results

What was the relationship with the Culprit?

- Stranger: 6%
- Past Partner: 16%
- Friend: 19%
- Family Member: 19%
- Current Partner: 33%
- Colleague: 3%

Where did it last happen?

- Home: 71%
- Workplace: 6%
- School: 14%
- Open Space: 5%
- Market: 3%
How does citizen generated data compare to traditional data?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of abuse</th>
<th>Ho Municipal</th>
<th>Techiman Municipal</th>
<th>Central Gonja</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CGD</td>
<td>DOVVSU ‘19</td>
<td>DOVVSU ‘20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both CGD and DOVVSU</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical assault</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape and defilement</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CGD only</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of basic needs</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual harassment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted movement</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOVVSU only</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Abuse / Threatening</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of Pregnancy / Denial of Access to child</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-maintenance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that for DOVVSU 2019 records in Ho are for Q3 and Q4 only.*
Learnings on Data

• CGD can **add value** to production of statistics at the sub-national level - though there's more to understand on the possible data products.

• Many users will opt for a voice system of reporting cases where there is an option instead of using text messaging.

• Users also prefer to report in a local language when given the choice

• **Let's Talk** - People are willing to report on behalf of others’ experiences of GBV, a route not available in DHS questions and DOVVSU reporting
Learnings from the Process

• Co-convening the project between GSS and the appropriate line ministry enabled a deeper sense of **ownership** and **commitment** to the project.
• Creating space for developers to build familiarity with social issues from experts and users
• user-sensitive **human-centred design** decisions could be made.
• The most effective public education strategy was face-to-face engagements.
• DTTs identified the need to build **confidence with technology**.
• Virtual engagements useful for some project activities thereby saving resources
## An Ecosystem Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Involved in Planning</th>
<th>Involved in Production of Statistics</th>
<th>Data User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>✅ ✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Opinion Leaders</td>
<td>✅ ✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities (planners)</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Ministries</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developers</td>
<td>✅ ✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana Statistical Service</td>
<td>✅ ✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accademia</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next steps

1. To increase awareness of local stakeholders on CGD and the use of the technology applications for data collection to inform planning and monitoring by scaling up in 30 more districts.

2. To strengthen the capacity of CSOs Platform on citizens generated data (Lets Talk) for SDG advocacy.
Thank You

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