EVIDENCE-BASED SYSTEM AND CAPACITY GAPS - GHANA

BY

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Inter-Regional Workshop

Experiences and Lessons Learned from ECOSOC National Voluntary (NVP) Presentations

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- INTRODUCTION
- MAINSTREAMING IADGs/MDGs IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS
  - National Development frameworks 2002-2015
  - Components of National Development frameworks
- KEY CHALLENGES FOR MAINSTREAMING THE lADGs/MDGs IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
- WHAT IS DONE TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES

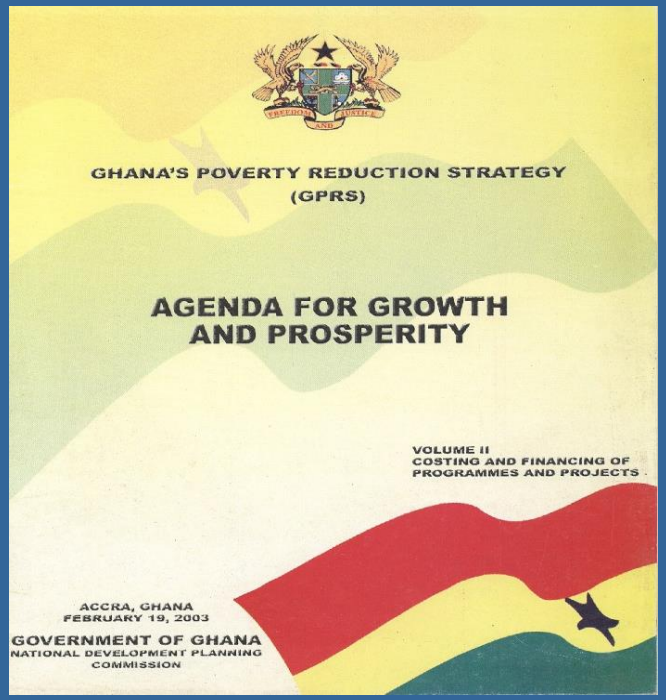
INTRODUCTION

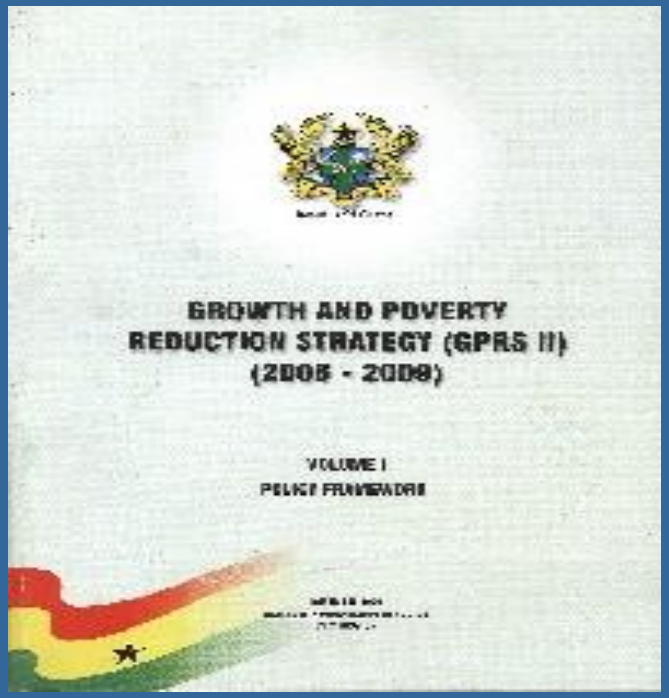
- Ghana has no local NVP team in place
- Decision to integrate the NVP process in the national process
- Focal person designated at the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to coordinate work with focal persons at:
  - the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
  - Ghana Permanent Mission, New York and
  - UNDP Ghana Office

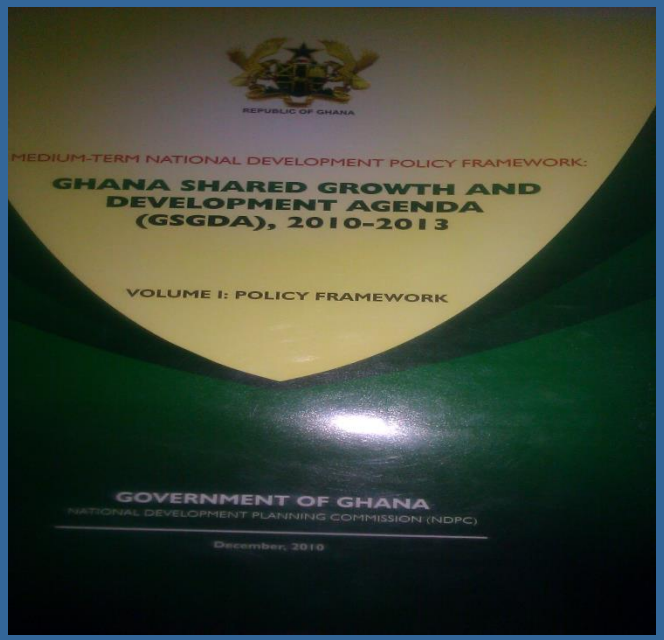
INTRODUCTION

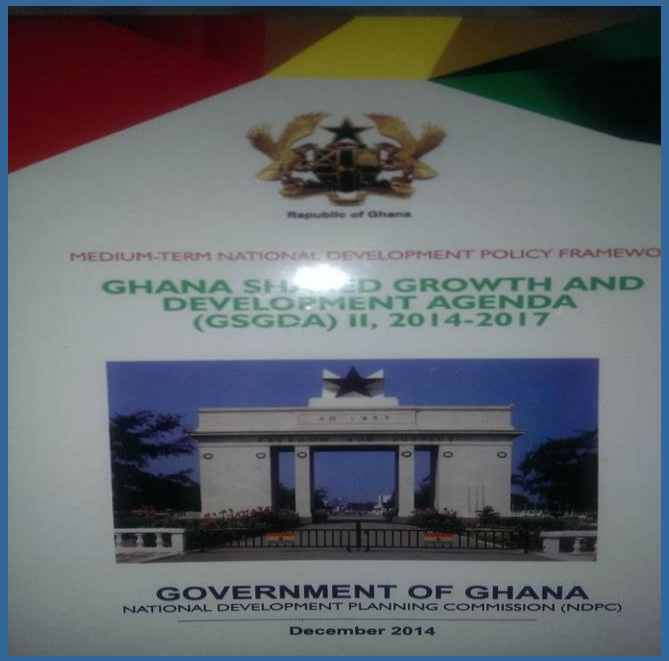
- **Following the adoption of the MDGs by 190 heads of member countries including Ghana, Ghana adopted the MDGs as the Minimum Objective of Socio-economic development and mainstreamed them in its medium-term national development policy frameworks**

- **Ghana has prepared 4 medium-term national development frameworks since MDGs:**
  - **Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I): 2003-2005**
  - **Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II): 2006-2009**
  - **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I): 2010-2013**
  - **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II): 2014-2017**


GHANA'S POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY
(GPRS)
AGENDA FOR GROWTH
AND PROSPERITY
VOLUME II
COSTING AND FINANCING OF
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS
ACCRA, GHANA
FEBRUARY 19, 2003
GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
COMMISSION


GROWTH AND POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS II)
(2005 - 2009)
VOLUME I


REPUBLIC OF GHANA
MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK:
GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
(GSGDA), 2010-2013
VOLUME I: POLICY FRAMEWORK
GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)
December, 2010


Republic of Ghana
MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWO
GHANA SH ED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
(GSGDA) II, 2014-2017
GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)
December 2014

MAINSTREAMING IADGs/MDGs IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Each of these four national development frameworks has three main components:

- **The Policy Framework**
- **The Costing Framework**
- **Result Framework**

GROWTH AND POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS II)
(2006 - 2009)
VOLUME I
GROWTH AND POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS II)
(2006 - 2009)
VOLUME II
REPUBLIC OF GHANA
GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY
(GPRS II)
NATIONAL MONITORING AND
EVALUATION PLAN
(2006 - 2009)
PROGRESS
MARCH 2006
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
COMMISSION

Integrating the IADGs/MDGs in the Policy Framework

General Policy Matrix

Key Area of Policy Focus	Identified GPRS Policy	MDBS/PRSC	NEPAD	MDGs	MCA
1. Promote urban infrastructure development and provision of basic services	1.1 Provide and implement Strategic development plans for urban centres	1.1Improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas and the restriction of the formation of new slums	1.1 Enforce implementation of land use plans	1.1 Achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	N/A

Harmonized Policy Matrix

Key Area of Policy Focus	Issues	Harmonized Policy objective	Specific Strategies	Implementing and Collaborating Agencies
1. Promote urban infrastructure development and provision of basic services		1.1 Provide and implement Strategic development plans for urban centres		
		1.2 Improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas and the restriction of the formation of new slums		
		1.3 Enforce implementation of land use plans		

GPRS II FINAL POLICY MATRIX

Key Area of Policy Focus	Issues	Broad Policy	Specific Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agency	Global linkage
VII. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gaps in access to sanitation facilities and poor management of sanitation service delivery	Accelerate the provision of adequate sanitation	1.1 Improve the treatment and disposal of waste in major towns and cities. 1.2 Enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords 1.3 Promote widespread use of simplified sewerage systems in poor areas 1.4 ……	MWR&WH, MLGRD, MMDAs, Ghana Water Company, PURC, Community Water and Sanitation, NGOs, Public Health Services, CSOs, Private Sector	MDG 7; APRM obj.4 under Socio-economic development

MAINSTREAMING IADGs/MDGs IN COSTING FRAMEWORKS

At the costing the level:

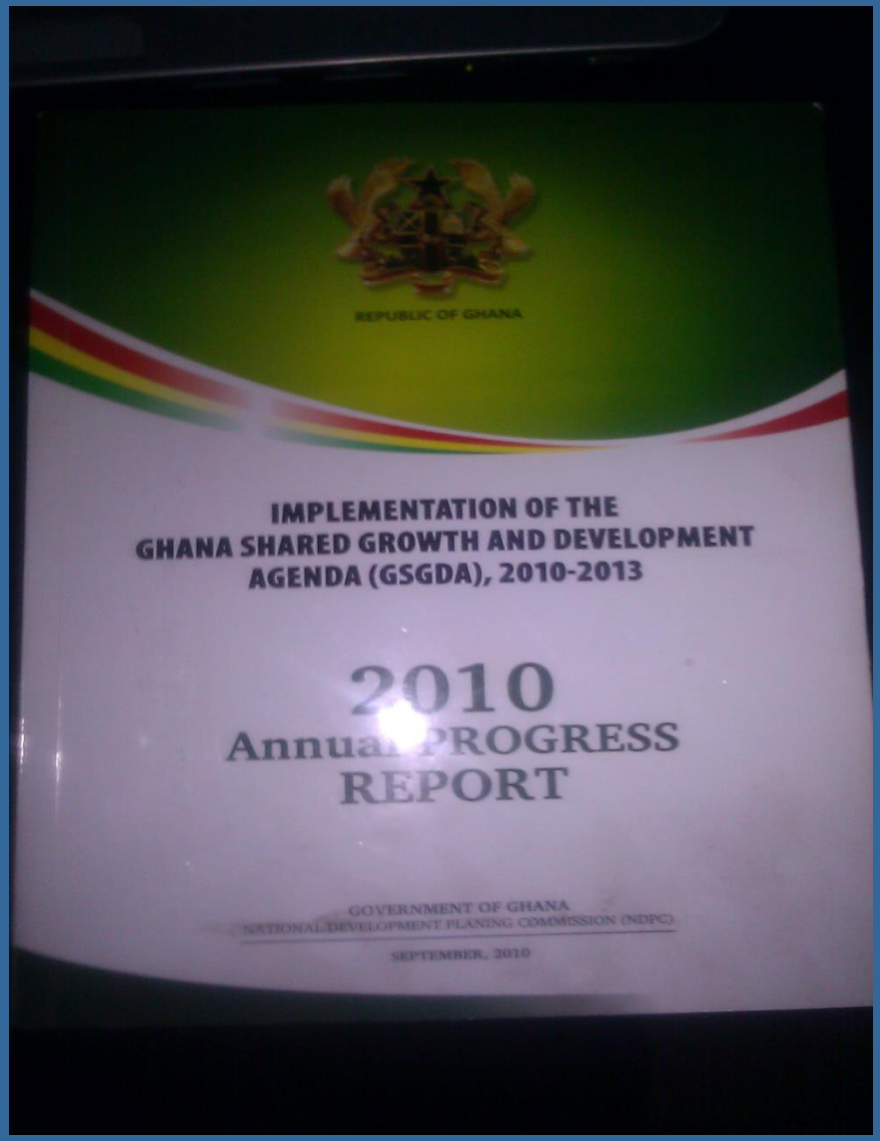
- The MDGs related expenditures are tagged with a special code to allow for tracking
- Reporting on MDGs related expenditure in the Annual Progress Report (APR)

THE MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE IADGs/MDGs

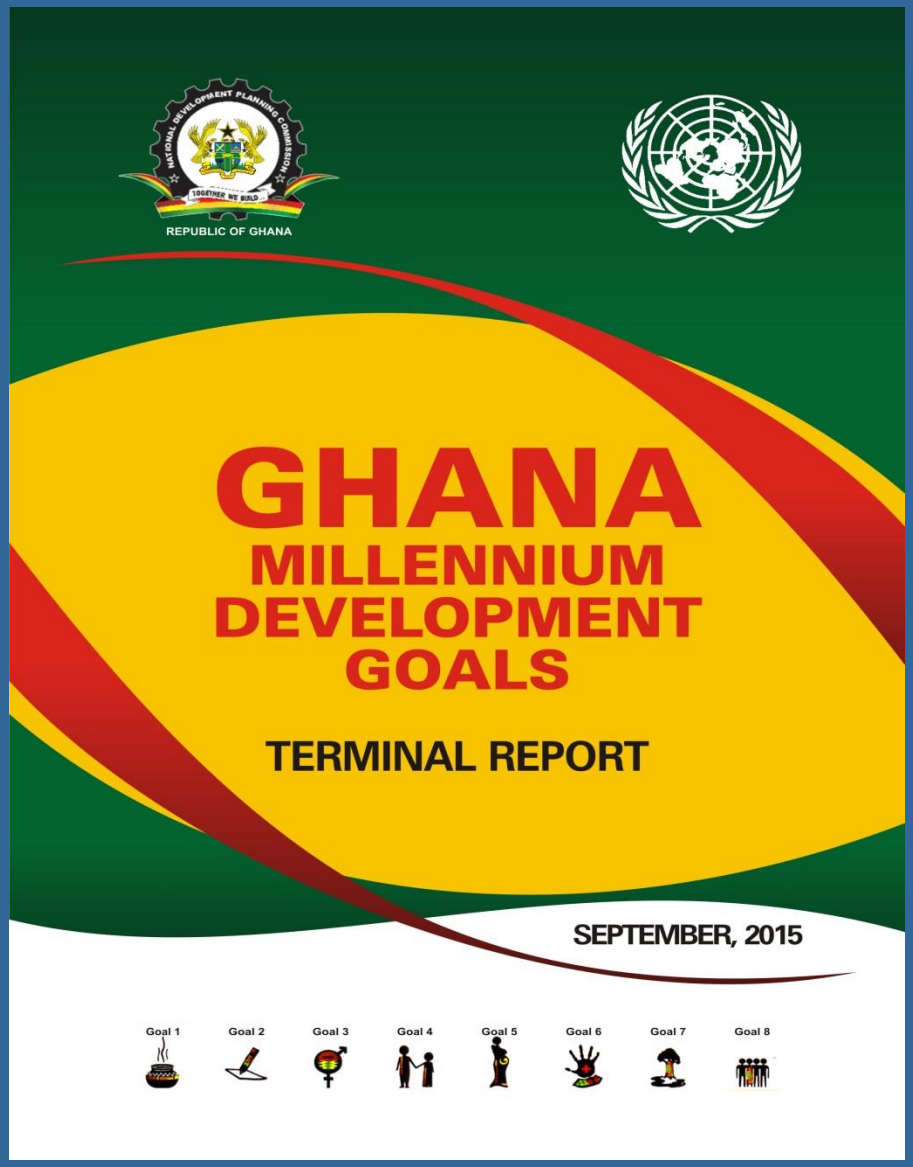
At the monitoring framework stage:

- **MDGs related indicators are mainstream in the results framework**
- **Annual National Budget**
- **Progress on MDGs are reported as part of the APR**
- **Biennial Ghana's MDGs reports are prepared**

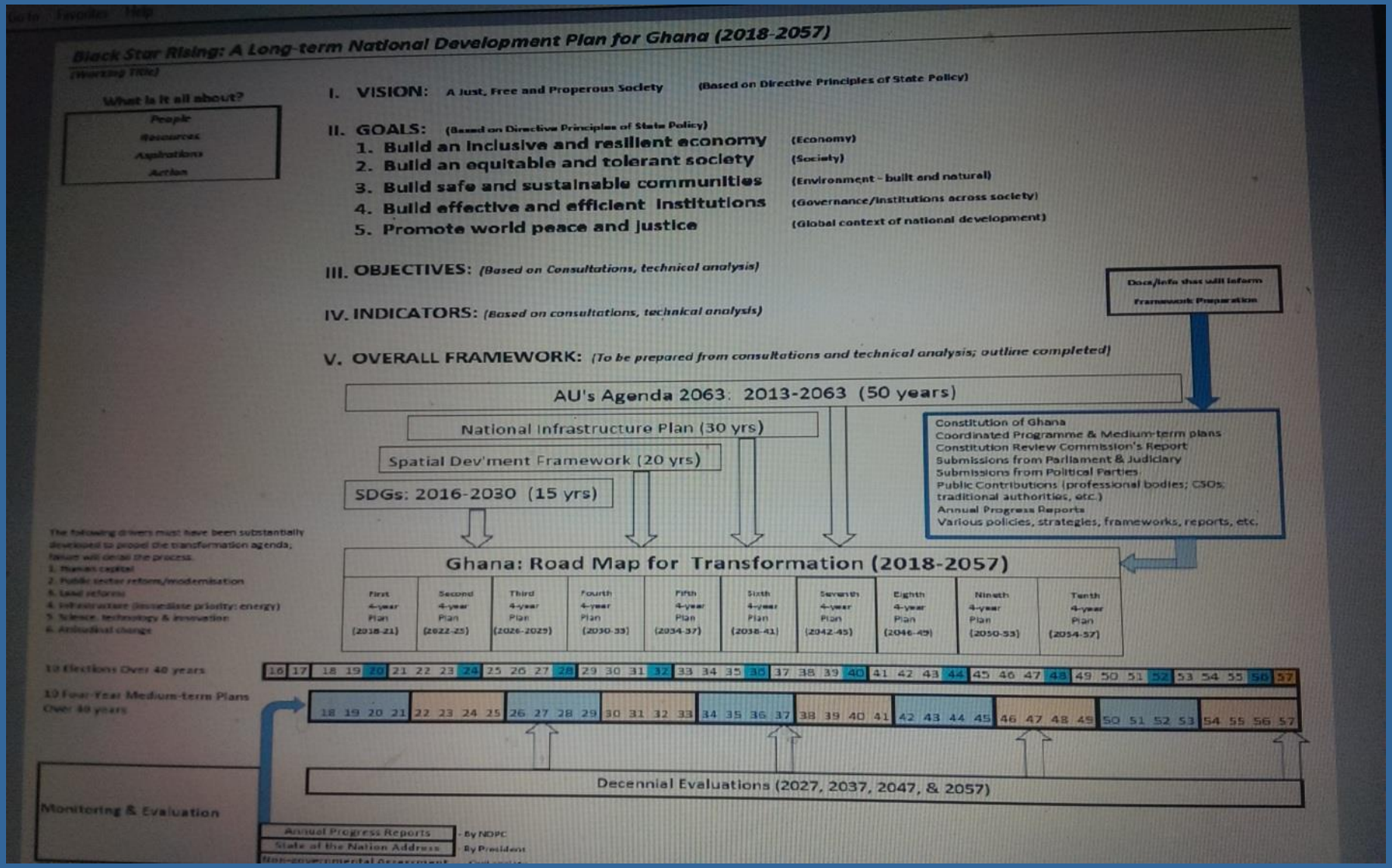
THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)



GHANA'S MDGs REPORT



THE SDGs AND GHANA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN



CHALLENGES FOR THE EXISTING EVIDENCE-BASED SYSTEM FOR THE IADGs/MDGS

The major capacity issue for mainstreaming the IADGs/MDGs into the national process is lack of quality and timely data track progress on regular basis.

Major challenges relates to:

- Inadequate vital statistics and administrative data
- Examples of data challenges:
  - ✓ Poverty (Dependent on survey data)
  - ✓ Access to Sanitation (No comprehensive national system)
  - ✓ Access to Water (User based and supply base dilemma)
  - ✓ Slum upgrading (No systematic data)
  - ✓ Loss of forest cover (No national system)
  - ✓ Debt Management data (Volatility)

NATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES

Current efforts include:

- **Coordinating both DPs and GoG supports toward strengthening M&E and Statistics known as JASMES**
  - **Two out of 4 JASMES pillars relates to data production and usage (**Pillar II Use and Demand & Pillar III Data Quality)
- **GSS received support from World Bank under JASMES to develop and implement National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) and long-term survey plans**
- **Introducing reforms on production of vital statistics and Administrative data (Cabinet Approved a policy on vital statistics and administrative data)**

Key Lessons

- Important lessons has so far been learnt from:
  - the implementation of the MDGs at the national level,
  - in the collection and compilation of relevant data, and
  - in the preparation of monitoring reports.

- They also provide the foundation for embarking on the successor global development agenda "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Key Lessons

- It is important to explore the possibility of using the national systems as far as possible. The use of the national planning, monitoring and evaluation system guarantees greater success in operationalizing and domesticating international commitments;
- It will also reduce the possible duplication of efforts and high transaction cost associated with the management of public policy;
- The integration of the MDGs into the national policy management should be thorough (i.e. it should involve all stages of the development planning process) to ensure greater success of implementation.

THANK YOU!