EVIDENCE-BASED SYSTEM AND CAPACITY GAPS - GHANA

BY
KENNETH OWUSU
(Technical Advisor to the D-G, NDPC)

Inter-Regional Workshop
Experiences and Lessons Learned from ECOSOC National Voluntary (NVP) Presentations
2-4 December, 2015
OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

• INTRODUCTION
• MAINSTREAMING IADGs/MDGs IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS
  – Components of National Development frameworks
• KEY CHALLENGES FOR MAINSTREAMING THE IADGs/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 Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I): 2010-2013
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 II

NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (2006 - 2009)
## Integrating the IADGs/MDGs in the Policy Framework

### General Policy Matrix

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area of Policy Focus</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Harmonized Policy objective</th>
<th>Specific Strategies</th>
<th>Implementing and Collaborating Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Promote urban infrastructure development and provision of basic services</td>
<td>1.1 Provide and implement Strategic development plans for urban centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas and the restriction of the formation of new slums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Enforce implementation of land use plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## VII. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area of Policy Focus</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Broad Policy</th>
<th>Specific Strategies</th>
<th>Implementing and collaborating agency</th>
<th>Global linkage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaps in access to sanitation facilities and poor management of sanitation service delivery</td>
<td>Accelerate the provision of adequate sanitation</td>
<td>1.1 Improve the treatment and disposal of waste in major towns and cities.</td>
<td>MWR&amp;WH, MLGRD, MMDAs, Ghana Water Company, PURC, Community Water and Sanitation, NGOs, Public Health Services, CSOs, Private Sector</td>
<td>MDG 7; APRM obj.4 under Socio-economic development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 SDGs AND GHANA’S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN


I. VISION: A Just, Free and Prosperous Society (Based on Directive Principles of State Policy)

II. GOALS: (Based on Directive Principles of State Policy)
1. Build an Inclusive and resilient economy
2. Build an equitable and tolerant society
3. Build safe and sustainable communities
4. Build effective and efficient institutions
5. Promote world peace and justice

III. OBJECTIVES: (Based on Consultations, technical analysis)

IV. INDICATORS: (Based on consultations, technical analysis)

V. OVERALL FRAMEWORK: (To be prepared from consultations and technical analysis, outline completed)

Constitution of Ghana
Coordinated Programme & Medium-term plans
Constitution Review Commission’s Report
Submissions from Parliament & Judiciary
Submissions from Political Parties
Public Consultations (professional bodies, NGOs, traditional authorities, etc.)
Annual Progress Reports
Various policies, strategies, frameworks, reports, etc.

Ghana: Road Map for Transformation (2018-2057)

Monitoring & Evaluation

Decennial Evaluations (2027, 2037, 2047, & 2057)
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)
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!