



MONITORING AND EVALUATING FRAMEWORKS OF BOTH AGENDAS AND INTERLINKAGES WITH CEPA PRINCIPLES

Ghana's Case: Progress, emerging Issues and Way forward

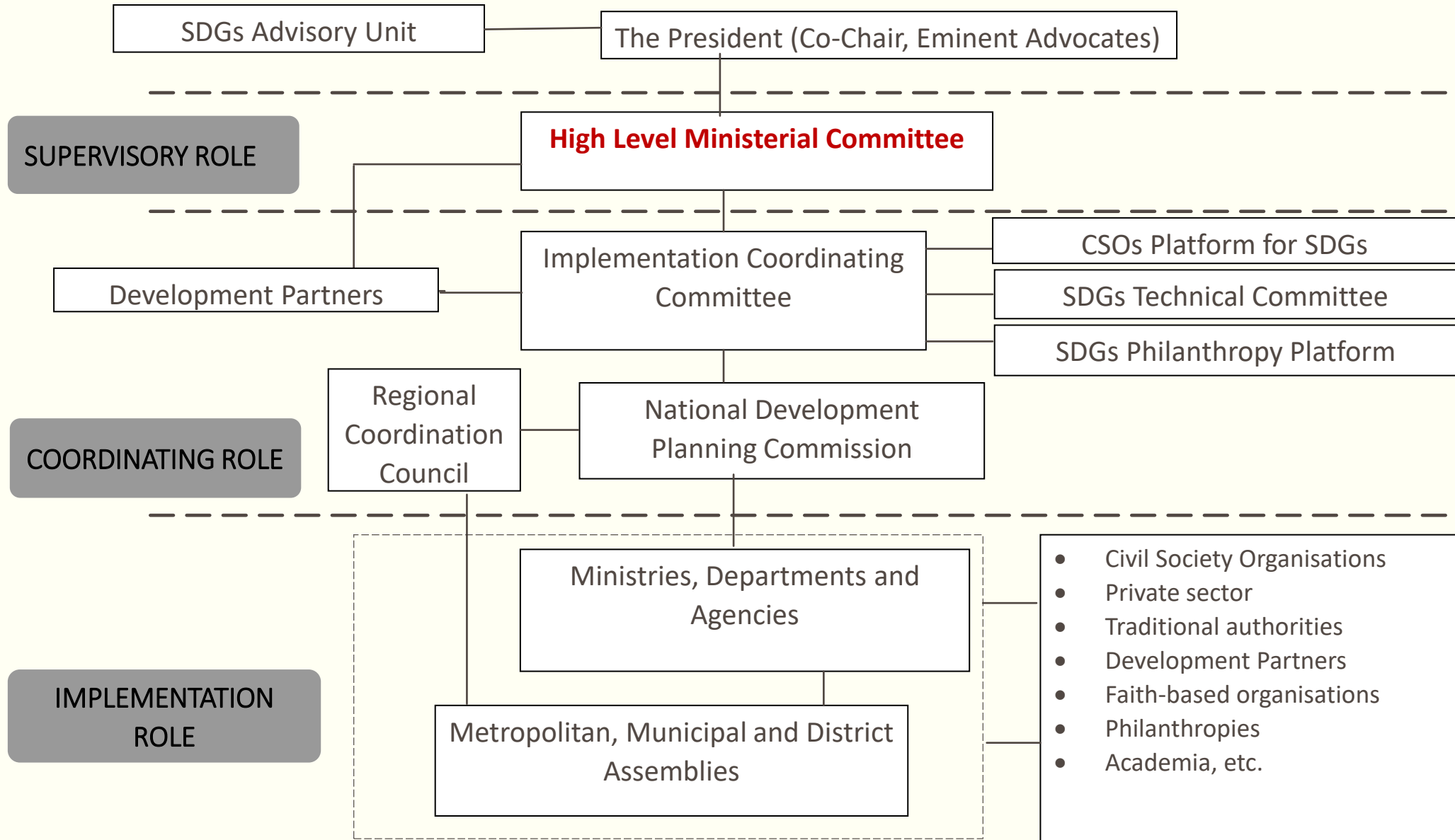


Patience Ampomah
Senior Planning Analyst
National Development Planning Commission



- ❖ Whole Society and Whole Government approach
- ❖ Implementation is primarily through Ghana's Planning System - *Decentralized Planning System*

A63/SDGs implementation Architecture



Monitoring Progress on Ghana's SDG/A63 Implementation

1. SDG Indicator Baseline Report
2. 2020 SDG Progress Report
3. Ghana's Maiden (2019) Voluntary National Review Report
4. Ghana's 2022 VNR Report
5. 2022 Rapid Assessment Report
6. 2019; 2020 and 2023 SDG Budget Tracking Reports
7. 2020 and 2023 Voluntary Local Review Reports
8. Advancing Sustainable Development for Generations: Ghana's Position Paper

Accelerating Implementation of A63 STYIP and SDGs

☼ Next **Medium-term National Policy Cycle 2026-2029**

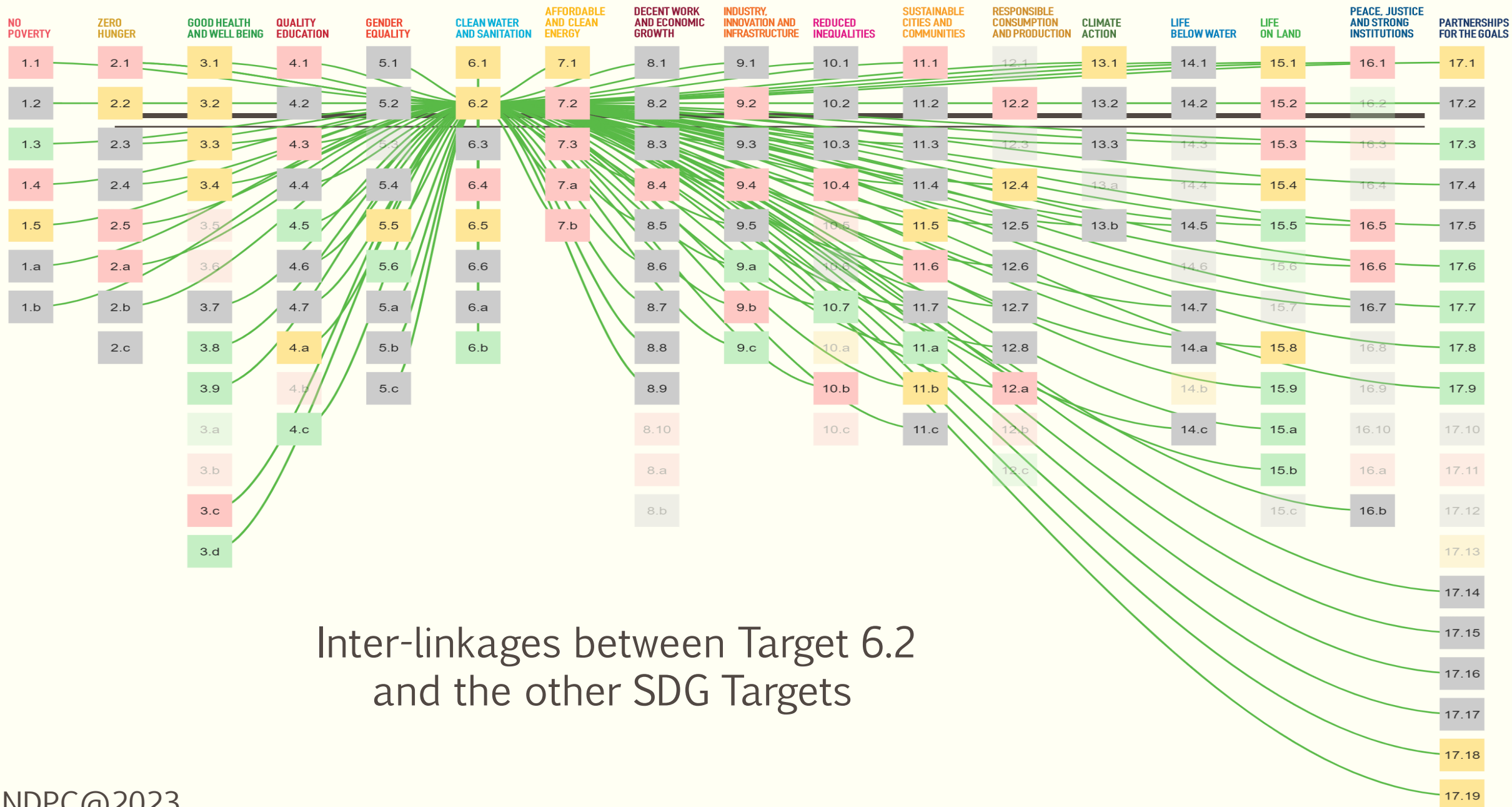
☼ Next **Planning Cycle 2026-2029**

☼ New **planning guidelines - mainstream A63 and SDGs**

☼ New **medium-term Policy Framework**

☼ **Medium-term plans**

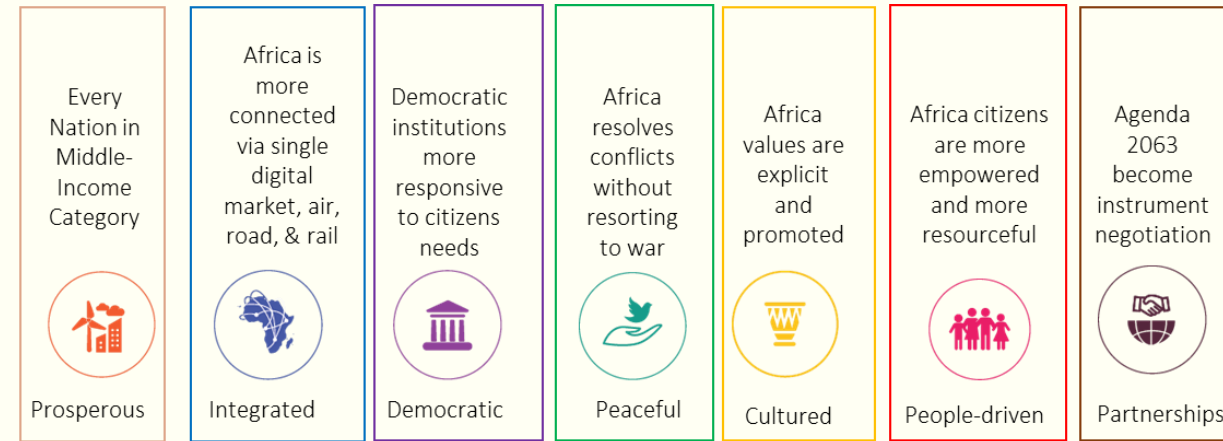
- ❑ SDG Transformation and Commitments: **16.6**, 8.5, 4.1, 6.2 and 7.3
- ❑ Policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) – OECD+APRM:
- ✓ Political commitment and leadership together with mechanisms for whole-of-government coordination and vertical coherence emerged as the strongest areas of PCSD
- ❑ Long-term vision followed by impact analysis and assessment as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting were perceived as the weakest areas of PCSD



Generating Synergistic Effects to Turbocharge the Implementation of the Two Agendas

Alignment to:

- STYIP – Moonshots + Drivers
- UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration 11 principles
- Ghana's SDG priority areas - **16.6**, 8.5, 4.1, 6.2 and 7.3
- Six transitions: food systems; energy access and affordability; digital connectivity; education; jobs and social protection; and climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.
- Pact of the Future



Strong Institutions – Moonshot 3/ SDG 16

- ❑ National anti-corruption action plan
 - ✓ Ghana Card, E-Justice, HRMIS etc.
- ❑ Implementation of digitalization agenda
- ❑ Strengthening institutions through Public Sector Reform
- ❑ Strengthen administrative data



Uptake of Voluntary Local Review (Subsidiarity)

- Maiden VLR with Accra Metropolitan Assembly
- Uptake of VLRs with 9 more
- More than 10 Districts Assemblies interested to prepare their VLRs
- Deepen awareness for the two agendas
- Opportunity to build M&E system and reporting at the local level



Monitoring and Evaluation of A63 and SDGs

Opportunities

- Reporting frameworks (SDG and A63)
- Uptake of VLRs
- Ghana's VLR Guidelines
- Reporting on VNRs and A63 Biennial Reports
- Conducting surveys
- Administrative data

Challenges

- Limited financing for M&E
- Limited Data Disaggregation
- Reporting Fatigue (consolidating efforts)
- Limited capacity

Conclusion

- Business as usual will not yield the necessary results beyond the mid point and STYIP implementation for the A63
- Leveraging and synergize on SOTF, six transitions, Ghana's SDG priorities and on going interventions
- Strong push for resilience in a tripartite crises
- Robust M&E system and increase demand for M&E results
- Strengthen private sector reporting sector
- Better targeting to ensure inclusivity and LNOB





Republic of Ghana



National
Development
Planning
Commission



UNITED NATIONS
GHANA



Virtual

Launch of
GHANA's 2025
**VOLUNTARY
NATIONAL REVIEW
PROCESS**
2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



WEDNESDAY
30TH OCTOBER
2024



10:00 AM



Via ZOOM



NDPC GH



NDPC Ghana



www.ndpc.gov.gh

THANK
YOU

