



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

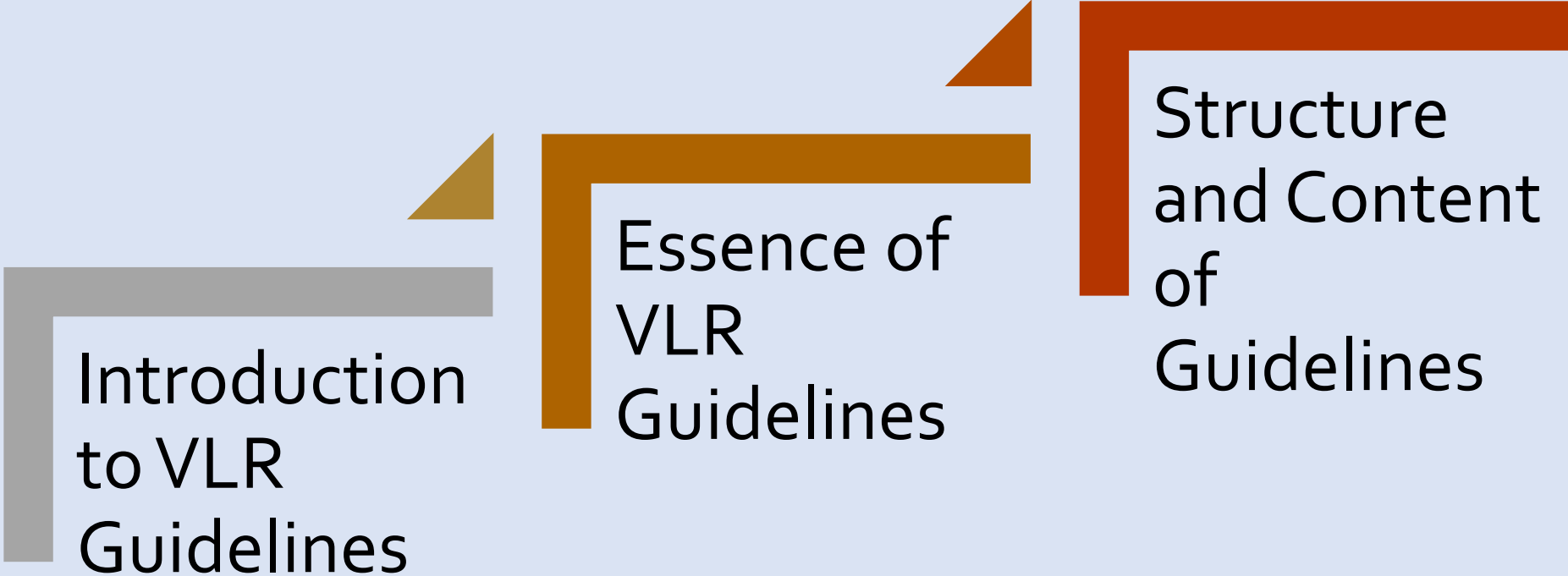
National capacity building workshop on “Improved Local and National Government Capacities for Localizing SDGs and Agenda 2063 Through Voluntary Local Reviews in Ghana”

14-16 November, Lancaster Kumasi City Hotel, Kumasi, Ghana

Workshop Programme

PREPARATION OF VLR: GHANA’S CONTEXT USING THE VLR GUIDELINES

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



Introduction
to VLR
Guidelines

Essence of
VLR
Guidelines

Structure
and Content
of
Guidelines

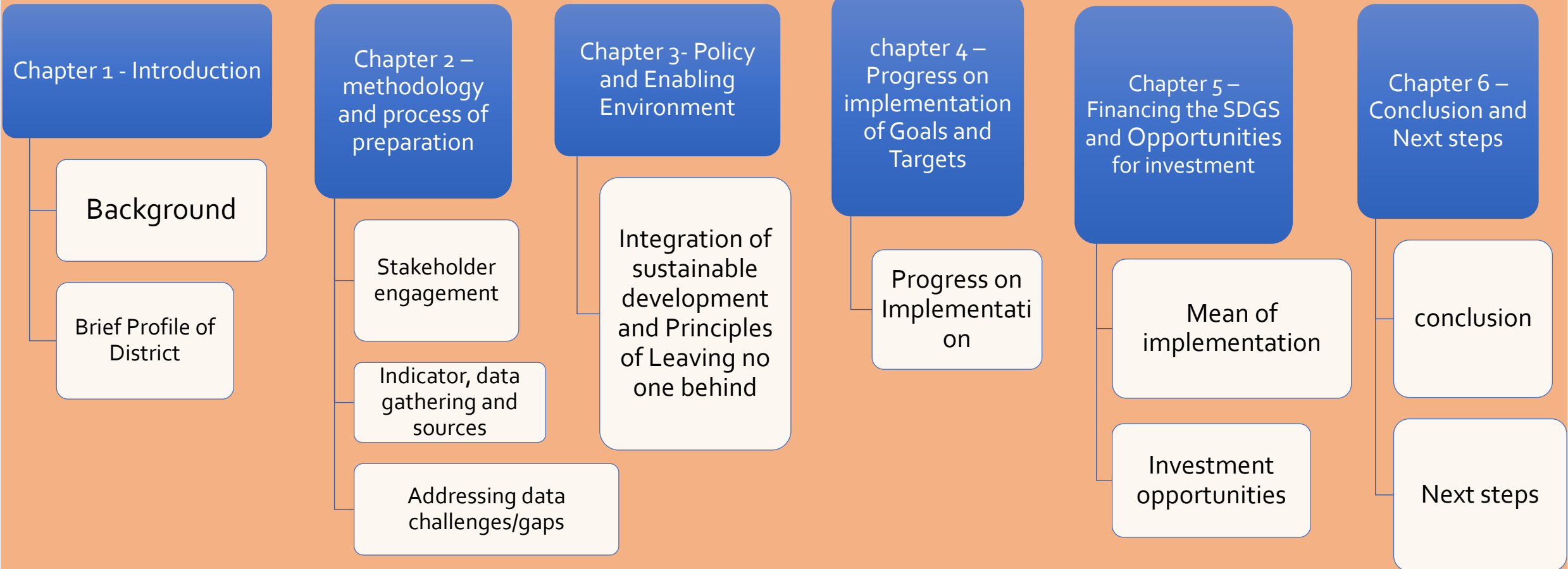
INTRODUCTION TO VLR GUIDELINES

- Preparation of VLRS has gained broader recognition since its adoption in 2017
- The 2021 UN High -Level Political Forum (HLPF) consolidated the prime role of VLRS in localizing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
- The mid-point of Sustainable Development Agenda has made it crucially important to accelerating the SDGs implementation for a wider reach
- One of the ways to ensuring this is strengthening the structure for implementation and reporting of the subnational level
- Ghana in 2020 published its first VLR by the Accra Metropolitan Assembly

“Without VLR, there will be no VNR”

— A Take away from session 2 chaired by Dr. Nana Ato Arthur

STRUCTURE OF VLR GUIDELINES



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Background

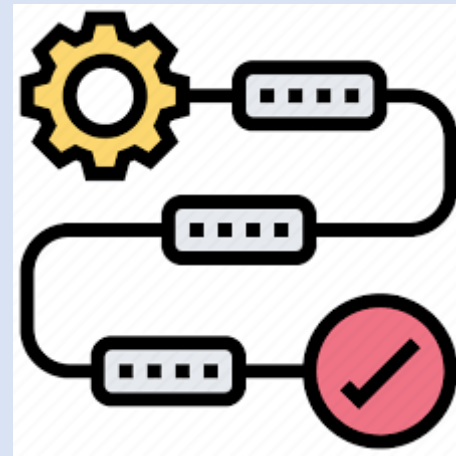
- Brief and succinct background for the VLR
- Explain the reasons for the preparation of the VLR
- Highlight the main benefits of undertaking a VLR process
- Reflect on the general relationship between the VLR, creating local ownership and accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Added value of VLR to national reports on the SDGs including VNRs and SDG annual report

Brief Profile of the District

- Demography
- Economy and Employment
- Education
- Health
- Geography
- Governance and Administration
- Community Engagement
- Supportive Services

CHAPTER 2

Methodology And The Process For Preparation



1. Stakeholder Engagement

- Describe the processes used in involving stakeholders taking into consideration the principle of “leaving no one behind”
- Showcase innovative processes used in the engagement process,
- Indicate challenges encountered in ensuring the inclusiveness of all stakeholders

2. Indicator, data gathering and sources

- Outline the strategies/steps used in agreeing on the indicators for reporting
- The number of indicators used in the preparation of the report should be highlighted (reference table)
- MMDAs are encouraged to use appropriate visualization tools

SDGs Goals	Number of Indicators			
	original	Corresponding Au Agenda 2063 indicators	Localised	Proxy

3. Addressing data challenges/gaps

1. Can use case studies and rapid assessments in addition to already existing data
2. Use Proxies where data is not available
3. Prioritising data collection on goals pertinent to the needs of the district at a time
4. priority could be given to goals under consideration at High-Level Political Forum, continental, national and regional forums

CHAPTER 3

Policy and Enabling Environment



Integration of the dimensions of sustainable development and the principle of leaving no one behind

- Discuss the integration process of the dimensions and the principle of leaving no one behind
- Discuss the process used to integrate vulnerable groups such as women, children, PWDs, etc
- “Sustainability” in the context of Ghana’s development entails integrating the three pillars of sustainability namely the socio-cultural, economic, and natural resources into policies, plans and programmes
- In addition, Ghana has identified institutional development as a fourth pillar for sustainability in recognition of the important role strong and efficient institutions play in delivering sustainable development outcomes

Chapter 4

Progress On Implementation Of Goals And Targets



- Focuses on progress made in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 goals
 - [SDG Indicators — SDG Indicators \(un.org\)](#)
 - [33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf \(au.int\)](#)
- Report on progress on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals and all 20 Goals of AU Agenda 2063 as much as data availability permit
- A broad heading of each sustainable development goal, the target, and its corresponding Agenda 2063 target should be provided

PROGRESS ON SDGS AND CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2063 TARGETS



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms Everywhere

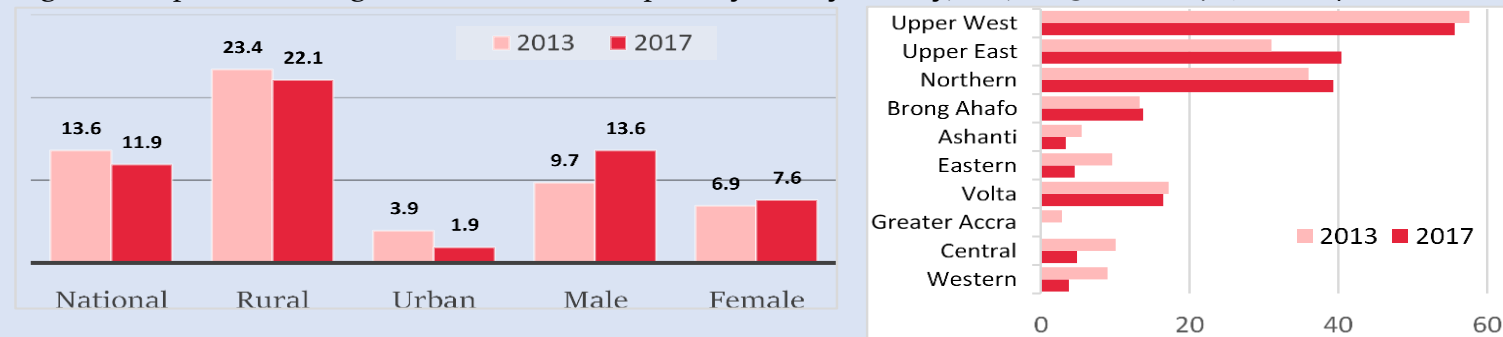
SDG Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 percent

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

The proportion of Ghana's population living below the international poverty line declined from 13.6 percent in 2013 to 11.9 percent in 2017. The same trend was reflected in both urban and rural areas over the period. The level of poverty remains very high in rural areas compared to urban areas (Figure 2). Between 2013 and 2017, three out of the ten regions recorded increases in overall level of poverty. Upper East Region recorded an increase from 31.0 to 40.0 percent, while Brong Ahafo recorded an increase from 13.3 to 13.8 percent, and Northern Region, 36.0 to 39.3 percent (Figure 3).

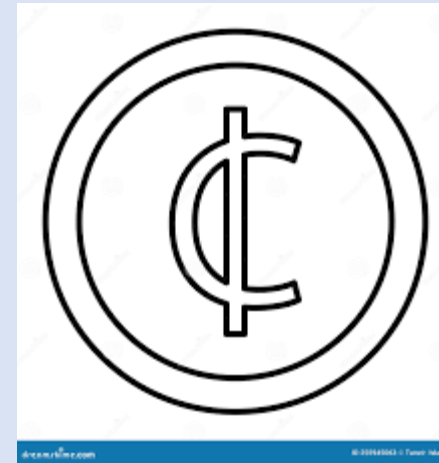
Figure 1: Population living below international poverty line by locality, sex, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 6 2014; GLSS Round 7 2019

Chapter 5

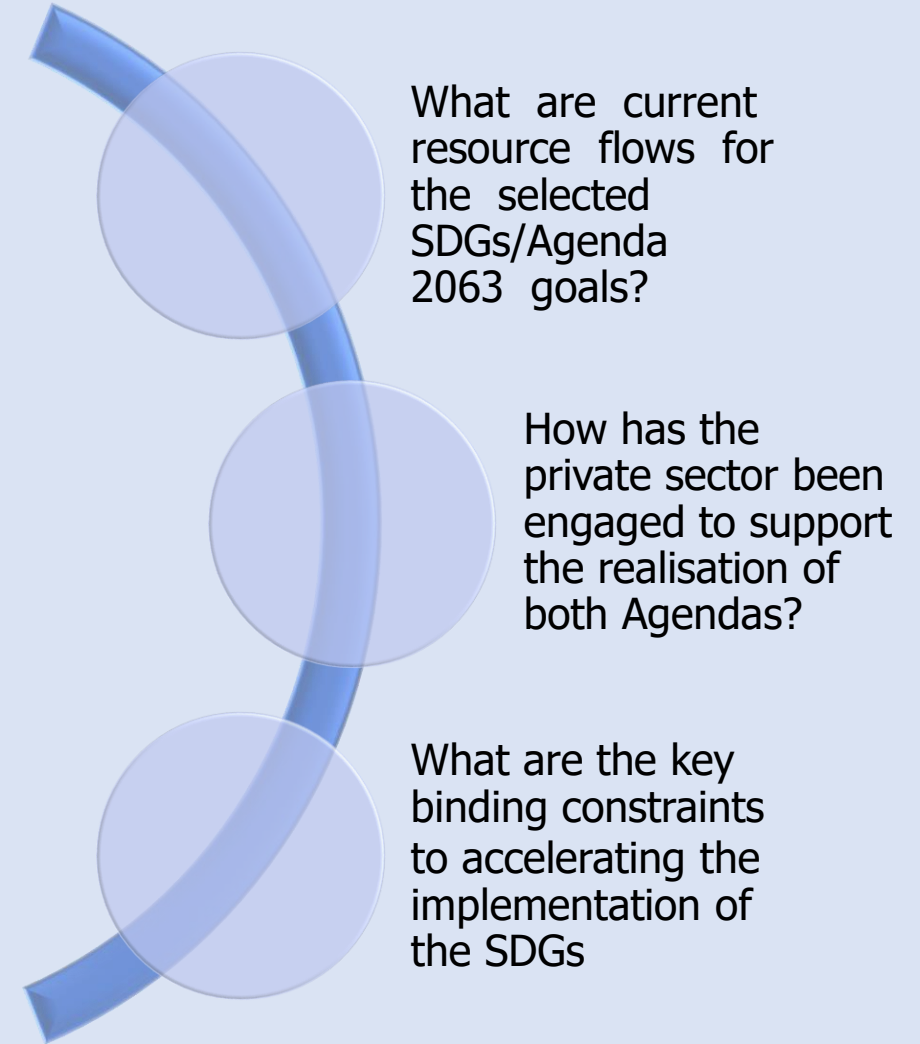
Financing the SDGs and Opportunities for Investment

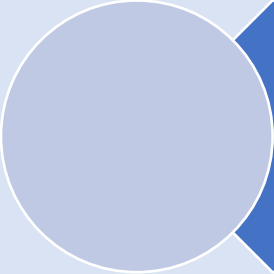


Enabling environment required to implement the 2030 Agenda

- Financial resources,
- technology development and transfer,
- capacity-building,
- inclusive and equitable globalization and trade,
- regional integration, and the

– Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) on Financing for Development, 2030 agenda





How financial systems, statistical data, and resource allocations are being aligned



Elaborate on existing financing strategy/integrated national/domestic financing frameworks and the appropriate policies and reforms in place to finance their strategy



Efforts towards mobilising domestic resource and the successes achieved must be highlighted



MMDAs experiences with gender-responsive budgeting, where applicable, should be stated

Investment Opportunities

Discuss key investment opportunities that exist at the MMDA level

Highlight plausible key challenges of these investments and as well identify mechanisms and strategies to be adopted to attract investors

Reflect the economic, social, environmental and other investment opportunities, partnership arrangements

These investment opportunities should be aligned to measure their contribution towards achieving the SDGs

Key Opportunities	SDGs Alignment	Risk	Mechanism to address the Risk

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Next Steps

1. Summary of key issues of Review
2. Follow up actions

OTHER RESOURCES

- Indicator Baseline Survey Report
- 2019 VNR Report
- 2020 SDGs Report
- 2022 VNR Report
- 2023 Technical Insight Report on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 2019 AU Agenda 2063 Report
- 2021 AU Agenda 2063 Report
- 2023 AU Agenda 2063 Report

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