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# Ghana and Kenya Peer-to-Peer Learning Exchange on SDG Monitoring

SUMMARY  
REPORT



# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The GIZ Support for Decentralization Reforms Program in Ghana and the Good Governance Program in Kenya, both part of the Agenda 2030 Implementation Initiative by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), partnered with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) and the Governments of Kenya and Ghana to organize a joint peer learning workshop for partners engaged in SDG implementation and monitoring from both countries to:

- a. Share their experiences in the area of SDG monitoring
- b. Learn from the experiences of their counterparts; and
- c. Engage in a technical cross-country exchange.

The workshop aimed to enable in-depth learning and provide participants with the opportunity to develop hands-on knowledge and skills, share concrete examples, build networks, and provide solutions that they can apply back in their respective countries. It deliberately included people in technical roles who support SDG monitoring and implementation on a day-to-day basis in their organizations. This two-and-a-half-day event was the starting point in developing a regional learning and exchange mechanism that aims to involve more countries across the region. It aligned well to GPSDD's strategy around connecting partners (in-person or virtually) to learn from each other, exchange ideas, and create incentives for collaboration and cross-country partnerships around data for SDGs. It also aligned well with GIZ Kenya and Ghana programs on SDG monitoring, the critical role of complementary sources of data, and connecting multiple stakeholders.

The event brought together 32 participants from both countries across national and local government, civil society, and private sector. Participant feedback demonstrated the event's success and we envision more opportunities for fostering peer-to-peer exchanges across countries on SDG monitoring. This report summarizes the conversations that took place during the event, including the lessons shared and the agreed next steps for this collaboration.

Figure 1: Workshop Participants by Stakeholder Type

STAKEHOLDER TYPE	#	%
CSO/NGO	7	22%
Private Sector	5	16%
Government	20	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

**100%** of survey respondents felt that it was useful to share and hear experiences, successes, and challenges related to data for SDGs between the two countries

**84.21%** of survey respondents thought the session formats were arranged in a useful and effective way

“IT HAS BEEN A VERY GOOD LEARNING EXPERIENCE.”

“THE INTERACTIVE NATURE IS SUPER.”

“ALL PARTICIPANTS CONTRIBUTED.”

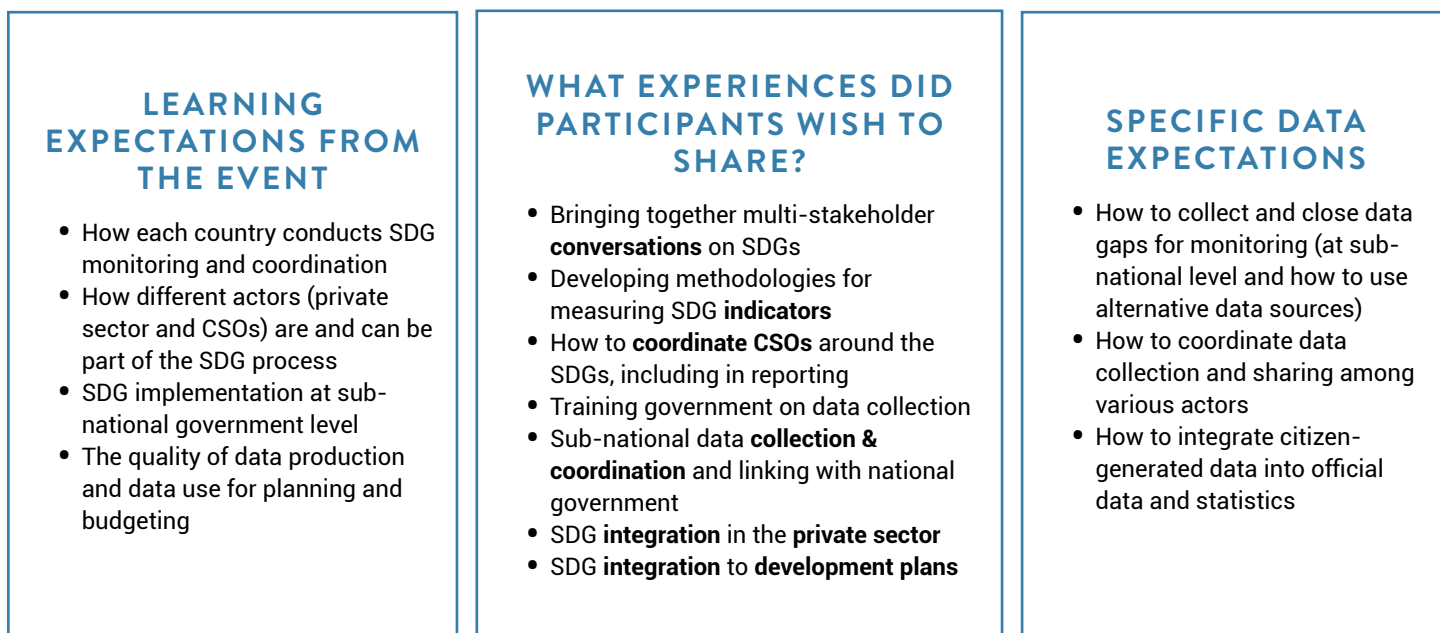
“THE NEED FOR ADDRESSING IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS WAS STRIKING.”



# PRE-EVENT SURVEY FINDINGS

Ahead of the event, we shared a survey to capture the expectations of the invited participants. We also wanted to capture what the participants intended to share with others and the kinds of ideas or solutions they were seeking to gain from the learning exchange. The findings of the pre-event survey as summarized in Figure 2 helped the organizers to develop the agenda of the event and determine the areas that needed more focus/emphasis during the workshop. Please refer to Annex A for the agenda.

Figure 2: Summary of pre-event survey findings



**PROF. SAMUEL KOBINA ANNIM**, Ghana's Government Statistician, officially opened the meeting, sharing his insights on how we should think about the SDGs moving forward:

- The most difficult aspect of the SDGs doesn't have anything to do with 17 goals and the targets plus indicators, but the ability to see the synergies between the different goals.
- How do we package the information on the SDGs in such a way that data users, and citizens, can find the link between the different indicators in a holistic way to accelerate development?
- Developing countries must start thinking of SDG monitoring as an opportunity to forecast on each of the goals and identify variables that will help us accelerate progress. Measuring progress on the goals in the short term will help countries know if they can achieve the goals by 2030.
- In addition to collecting retrospective data, there should be more emphasis on prospective data.
- Don't silo the SDGs - conversations must go beyond SDGs to capture development in its entirety.

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**“WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT ABOUT THE SDGS IS OUR ABILITY TO SEE THE SYNERGIES ACROSS THEM AND AS DATA PRODUCERS WE HAVE TO THINK ABOUT HOW TO OBTAIN THE RELEVANT OFFICIAL OR NON-OFFICIAL DATA THAT CAN HELP US ACHIEVE THAT TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS.”**

**Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim,**  
Government Statistician, Ghana

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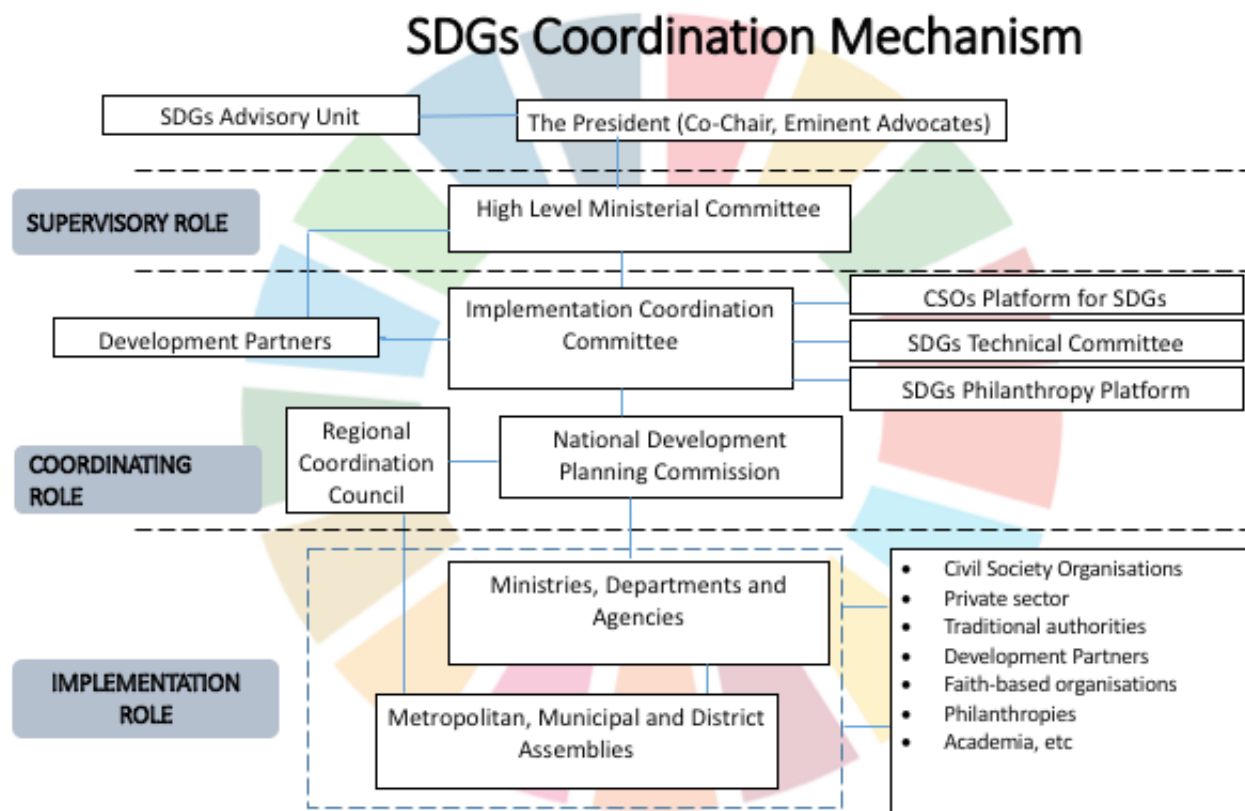
# CURRENT STATUS OF SDG MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

As a first step, Ghana and Kenya reflected on their experiences implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to extract learnings that could be applied to SDG implementation.

Both countries made a deliberate effort to integrate the SDGs into national government systems and processes, rather than creating a parallel set of priorities, by aligning the SDGs with their national plans and frameworks. In Ghana, the SDGs have been aligned with the National Development Plan and in Kenya, with Vision 2030 and the Third Medium Term Plan. Ghana has further mainstreamed the SDGs through alignment with the National Expenditure Framework, which ensures that planned activities are aligned with the SDGs and are accounted for in the budgets for feasibility. Kenya has mainstreamed SDGs into the County Integrated Development Plans and nominated an SDG Champion in each county government. In addition, Kenya conducted a gaps analysis across the SDGs to identify synergies between the goals to improve coordination. For example, they identified 128 indicators out of the 232 that the country will be ready to report on in the short term.

To facilitate coordination and ensure a whole-of-government and multi-sectoral approach, both countries developed institutional and governance mechanisms to anchor coordination of the SDGs. Ghana established a three-tier coordination structure. This includes the High-Level Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee, SDG Implementation Coordination Committee, Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), and non-state stakeholders.

Figure 3: SDGs Institutional Framework at the National level, Ghana

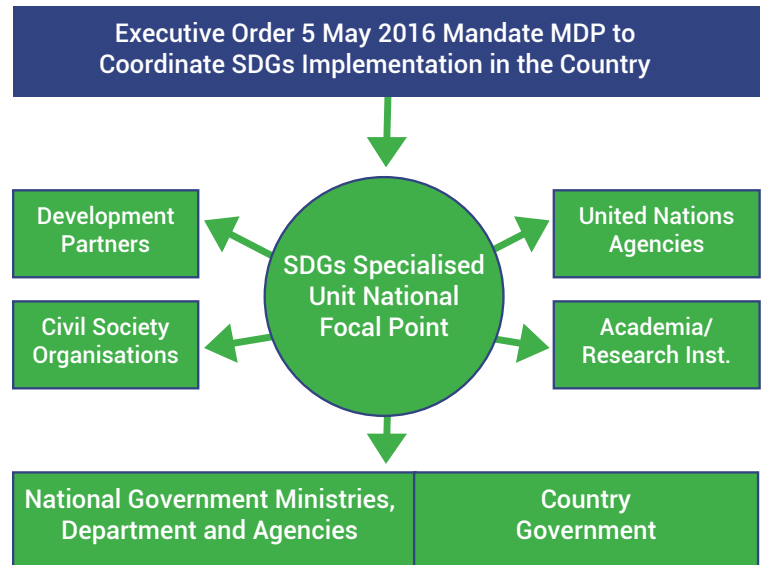


Source: Ghana Statistical Service Presentation "Making SDGs Happen in Ghana"

In Kenya, the SDGs Inter-Agency Technical Committee comprises of officials from key government MDAs, UN Agencies, civil society, development partners, academia, and the private sector. <sup>1</sup>



Figure 4: SDGs Institutional Framework at the National level, Kenya



Source: Ministry of Planning, Kenya

National government, local government, private sector, and civil society representatives from both countries shared their perspectives on SDG implementation and monitoring processes to-date. Several common themes emerged:

- a. the need to increase public awareness of the SDGs,
- b. improving technical capacity on data production and statistical analysis,
- c. coordination and harmonization of data sources within and across sectors/ stakeholders,
- d. the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach, and,
- e. spurring and integrating innovation.

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**“I LEARNED ABOUT TEMPLATES FOR METADATA IN KENYA AS WELL AS PROSPECTIVE DATA THAT I WILL TRY TO EMPLOY.”**

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The Government of Ghana in partnership with GIZ is working in **25** districts across Ghana to improve capacity on data production and dissemination including report development and broad knowledge dissemination.

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In Kenya, the government is working with the Kenya School of Government to develop a curriculum that will include the training of local government staff on data sciences.

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Safaricom PLC has integrated the SDGs into their strategy and plans to bring other private sector actors on board to deliver on a double bottom line of profit and social impact.

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The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has recently initiated a partnership with Statistics Denmark to work specifically on integrating administrative data into official statistical process to fill data gaps.

<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15689Kenya.pdf>, page 24, section 3.3

# INTEGRATING OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL DATA SOURCES

The four stakeholder groups identified a few challenges they've faced in integrating official and non-official data sources, as listed below:

CHALLENGES INTEGRATING NON-OFFICIAL DATA SOURCES INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS			
National Government	Local Government	Private Sector	Civil Society Organizations
Lack of national level coverage	Lack of standards and guidelines on data	Lack of data protection and privacy regulations guiding data sharing	Generally small sample sizes
Often inconsistent frequency of data production and limited documentation of methodologies	Uncoordinated data collection resulting in duplication	Lack of centralized data verification processes to ensure authenticity	Lack of data production guidelines
Lack of database of non-official data and effective coordination with civil society	Inadequate documentation of data production and use methodology	Integration of data	Negative connotation of the term "unofficial" often interpreted as useless data
Need for additional capacity (technical, legal, and financial) to effectively collect, validate, analyze, and use different types of data			



Ghana is in the process of developing a Data Quality Assurance Framework that will serve as a guidance tool for state and non-state actors on data production and use to ensure compliance with standards. In parallel, the national statistical law is being amended to include use of the framework.

# OPPORTUNITIES

Despite the challenges outlined above, the participants in all stakeholder groups recognized that there are many successes and opportunities that can be leveraged to more effectively and efficiently integrate non-official data sources into official statistics. These included using newer and emerging data sources such as mobile and satellite data, leveraging complementary data sources such as administrative data and citizen-generated data (CGD), and using new technologies to mine data such as big data analytics and artificial intelligence. In addition, participants across the sectors noted the increasing interest in the democratization of data and building multi-sectoral partnerships. The growing coordination efforts within and across sectors and institutions has highlighted the need for enabling legal frameworks, documentation, and standardization and led to the call for trainings on guidelines, documentation of data collection processes, establishment of data centers, the development of data quality assurance frameworks.

From these discussions, Kenyan participants expressed an interest to learn from Ghana's experience of developing the Data Quality Assurance Framework in parallel with the amendment to the statistical law to ensure that the use of the framework is legally mandated.

Similarly, Ghanaian participants are keen to learn from Kenya's experience of integrating the civil society sector's inputs into the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process by asking them to submit case studies through a standard format.



## MOBILE DATA:

GSS and Vodafone signed an agreement pioneering a mobile network operator based public-private partnership in Ghana. This requires extensive negotiations and navigation of legal and regulatory processes. Mobile data from mobile service delivery platforms such as Mpesa can also be used to elicit information about financial inclusion.

## SATELLITE DATA:

Earth observation data and satellite imagery provide spatial information that can provide insights on agriculture, climate, and population issues. The Africa Regional Data Cube (ARDC) is a partnership and technology that enables access and use of such data.

## CITIZEN-GENERATED DATA:

The Open Institute (OI) Global Goals for Local Impact (GGLI) project works with communities to track the SDGs and to make these goals more understandable at the community level. OI developed a crowdsourcing platform to translate “Sustainable Development Goals” into more local languages: Mylingo.

# INTEGRATING CGD INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

For this area of focus, participants went into a problem-solving session using Open Institute's Lanet-Umoja pilot project as a case study

## ABOUT THE LANET-UMOJA PILOT PROJECT:

Lanet Umoja project is part of OI's Global Goals for Local Impact (GGLI) program. It was initiated by the Open Institute and Chief Kariuki of Lanet in Nakuru County, Kenya. The project aimed to domesticate the SDGs to sub-national level, especially to the grassroots level, and to empower citizens to be data producers. The community jointly developed a questionnaire to collect data on issues affecting them. Community leaders were trained to collect data from all households in the community. Using the data collected, the chief can make better and informed data-driven decisions for his people and also monitor people's security. Citizens are also able to prioritize what is important to them according to the five SDGs they chose to prioritize.



Workshop participants split into two groups to brainstorm how to make non-official data, such as that produced in the Lanet-Umoja project, official or at least make sure it is recognized and used by governments for planning and resource allocation. Representatives from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and GSS led these discussions, providing guidance on the quality requirements of official statistics. The following questions guided their discussions:

1. How can the data collection process be improved to ensure data can be used for official purposes?
2. Which statistical standards need to be applied?
3. How can accuracy and reliability of the data be ensured?
4. How can this kind of data be used by decision-makers and other policymakers?

The following guidelines are a summary of the group discussions' outcomes:

## GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING CGD INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

### DEFINITIONS

#### What is Citizen-Generated Data (CGD)?<sup>2</sup>

"According to DataShift, an initiative of CIVICUS, CGD is data that people or their organisations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. It is actively given by citizens, providing direct representations of their perspectives and an alternative to datasets collected by governments or international institutions."

CGD must demonstrate its relevance to government and help to close data gaps.

What are the requirements for official statistics?

#### Legal requirements

- National statistical offices (NSOs) must have the mandate within the statistical act to make various data sources official.

<sup>2</sup> See 1. A Guide to Using CGD and 2. Understanding CGD Use with Case Studies:

1. [http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services\\_files/Choosing%20and%20Engaging%20with%20CGD\\_The%20Guide\\_0.pdf](http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services_files/Choosing%20and%20Engaging%20with%20CGD_The%20Guide_0.pdf)

2. [http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services\\_files/Advancing%20Sustainability%20Together%20CGD%20Report\\_1.pdf](http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services_files/Advancing%20Sustainability%20Together%20CGD%20Report_1.pdf)



## Data requirements: principles & standards

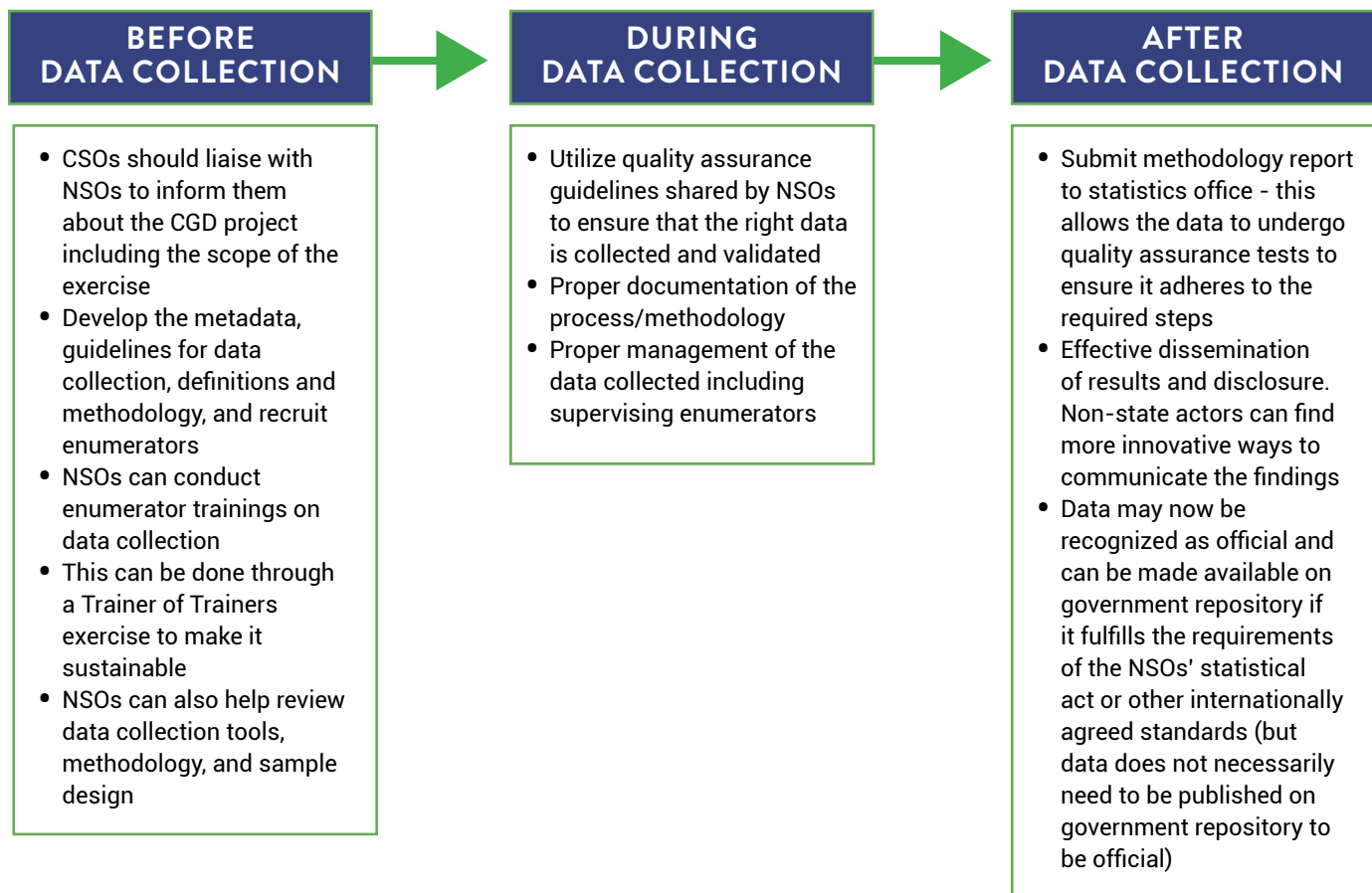
- Data needs to be comparable within a country and across countries and regions
- Key terms must have consistent/harmonized definitions within the country and across different countries. For example, a “household” can mean different things to different people. Terms such as “household” must have statistically sound definitions that align to nationally agreed practices for consistency. Adhering to metadata is especially important in this regard.<sup>3</sup>
- Government should make sure the standards are freely and openly available, to allow all data producers to utilize them. This information should include the metadata requirements and the standard data collection instruments.
- The data collected must adhere to the [10 fundamental principles of official statistics](#):
  1. Relevance, impartiality and equal access
  2. Professional standards and ethics
  3. Accountability and transparency
  4. Prevention of misuse
  5. Sources of official statistics
  6. Confidentiality
  7. Legislation
  8. National coordination
  9. Use of international standards
  10. International co-operation

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“ENHANCED MY  
KNOWLEDGE OF  
CHALLENGES  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
CSOS’ OPERATIONS.”

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## What process should producers of CGD follow to make their data official?



<sup>3</sup> See the Compendium of definitions for Kenya, developed by the KNBS <https://www.knbs.or.ke/download/compendium/>

# USING PRIVATE SECTOR DATA

Participants brainstormed how private sector data can be used to support SDG monitoring, and for development more broadly. They also identified some of the bottlenecks preventing the use of data from the private sector, and explored how to overcome them.

The following case studies were presented in parallel: Safaricom PLC, Viamo, GSS-Vodafone-Flowminder project:

## SAFARICOM PLC, KENYA

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**THE CASE:** How can Safaricom share more of its data?

Safaricom has a lot of data that can be relevant for assessing various social issues. The company believes their data could be useful to highlight key issue areas where decision-makers should focus more attention and resources. The data also has potential to strengthen development efforts and to foster innovation. Furthermore, this approach is also seen to be smart and sustainable for Safaricom from a business perspective. In the past, mobile data for social benefit has mainly been used for emergency response – for example, for tracking fast-moving outbreaks like Ebola or for mapping migration patterns.

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**THE CHALLENGE:** As it stands, the regulatory framework in Kenya does not allow telecommunication companies to share their data outside the organization. So inasmuch as there are key insights from the data, the legal framework is a challenge.

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**THE SOLUTION:** The group deliberated two suggestions: 1) If organizations would like to partner with mobile companies, it would require developing specific projects/tools that allows people to opt-in to the service. This gives mobile companies the legal cover to share data generated from the tools/projects. 2) Government agencies must demonstrate their need for private data for their decision-making. This also provides the mobile companies with the legal cover, as government is a key data consumer.

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## VIAMO, KENYA & GHANA

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**THE CASE:** Viamo, formerly known as Votomobile, was established seven years ago in northern Ghana. It works in 22 countries across the world including Kenya. Viamo was established to bridge a communications gap between the citizens and government, by applying telecommunications tools (social media, USSD, Random Digit Dialing, and gamification) to collect and analyze data. The tools developed are cognizant to the literacy levels of the citizens.

Viamo's innovations help to: improve time and cost efficiency for large surveys; reach more people in the shortest possible time; present results in easy-to-understand and visualized formats; and allow for greater confidentiality on issues where respondents don't want face-to-face contact.

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**THE CHALLENGE:**

- Participants in this group raised the issue of privacy and confidentiality of the responses and respondents.
- People who have no mobile phones, particularly in rural areas, are automatically excluded from Viamo services. This creates potential bias.

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**THE SOLUTION:**

- Viamo ensures that they seek permission/consent of respondents before and that clients' numbers are well protected and not shared with any third party.

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# GSS, VODAFONE & FLOWMINDER, GHANA

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## THE CASE:

GSS has partnered with Vodafone and Flowminder on a project to demonstrate the use of mobile data. The aim of the project is to strengthen capacity within GSS to enable GSS to incorporate anonymized, aggregated mobile phone metadata into official statistics. The initial focus will be on producing official statistics relevant to health, accessibility to public services, and internal migration. In terms of roles and responsibilities, Vodafone Ghana will provide Flowminder with access to de-identified mobile phone metadata. Flowminder will then develop tools and methods to process the data into anonymized aggregates, and train GSS staff to use these tools. Flowminder and GSS will work together to combine the mobile phone aggregates with other data sources (e.g. survey data) to produce official statistics. The project will run for two years.

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## KEY LESSONS:

- Because Ghana has succeeded in creating a partnership with a mobile phone company, participants from Kenya especially KNBS and the Ministry of Planning were keen to learn about the GSS experience.
  - The most challenging part of forming a partnership between government and a telecommunication company was developing the legal framework; Vodafone is a private company and are obliged to protect the information of their customers
  - Collaboration with the Data Protection Commission in Ghana was very helpful in navigating the legal challenges
  - Capacity for data analysis of big data- participants from Kenya agreed that they did not have the technical capacity to analyze big data as like Flowminder and UN Global Pulse who have data science capacity are very useful as intermediaries to work with government to build capacity
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# VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW EXPERIENCES

## KENYA

Kenya presented their first [Voluntary National Review](#) (VNR) in 2017. However, the government of Kenya prepares a progress report on the SDGs every year. While the State Department for Planning is responsible for coordinating the report, there is an inter-agency working group that includes CSOs, private sector, UN agencies, and sub-national government entities. The sub-national government representatives reflected feeling "part and parcel" of the national report. However, they also noted that county-level progress is easily overshadowed in the national level reports due to the level of aggregation and reporting. This year, five counties (Busia, Kisumu, Kwale, Taita-Taveta and Marsabit) are doing separate progress reports as pilots. During the VNR process, the sub-national government units held trainings for identified SDG Champions with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They used joint reporting templates following UN guidelines and held a series of validation meetings on the inputs.

Civil society developed a [shadow report](#) mirroring the national VNR process and timeline under the coordination of the SDGs Kenya Forum. The CSOs formed a data group and provided facilitation and training for the report. During this process, stakeholders realized that while there was a lot of relevant work happening in the sector, there was little understanding of the SDGs, and some of the CSOs dropped out of the reporting process. In collaboration with the national government, the CSOs decided that the full shadow report would be included as an appendix to the final VNR report, given that only selected parts were highlighted in the national report. The private sector also provided a consolidated report through the Kenya Private Sector Alliance, which was included in the appendix.

After presenting at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the report was disseminated nationally, including through local radio stations. In addition, representatives attending HLPF tried to identify learnings from other countries' VNR presentations, to bring back to Kenya. Workshop representatives noted that it was important for the national government to have CSOs as an integral part of the VNR process, particularly reflected through having CSO representation at HLPF. In addition, participants noted the importance of approaching the VNR as not an end in itself, but rather focusing on what happens after. For example, one of the recommendations from the 2017 VNR was to include the Washington Group questions on disability in the next census, which was taken on board by KNBS and will be incorporated into Kenya's August 2019 national census.

## GHANA

Ghana is currently preparing to present their first Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019. Ghana has taken a whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder approach by including national and sub-national government, CSOs, private sector, and other development partners in the VNR process. Unlike Kenya's process, in which various stakeholder groups provided consolidated reports, Ghana has engaged all groups in the full process. For example, the CSOs are providing qualitative information in the form of case studies, to be included within the report. Development partners such as UNICEF and UNDP have also supported in data provision and analysis.

The CSOs also developed a shadow report, following a roadmap guided by a technical committee to complement the national report. Representatives noted that while information sharing within the CSOs was critical, it was also a challenge because of a lack of coordination on data collection and awareness of which organizations are collecting what information. The report will be launched via media engagement, and the plan is to develop a similar report on an annual basis.

The national VNR is focused on three cross-cutting themes:

1. Child and youth involvement in SDG implementation;
2. Leave No One Behind (LNOB) operationalization; and
3. Synergies across the goals.

Two key insights emerged: 1. The issue of child poverty and 2. The low level of public knowledge about the SDGs.

While Ghana was the first Sub-Saharan African country to reduce poverty by half, when looking at the disaggregated data, they found that child poverty, as distinct from income poverty, was more severe than it seemed. This renewed efforts on disaggregated data.

In order to increase public awareness of the SDGs, the government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, has developed an SDG communication strategy that includes awareness building, knowledge sharing, and mobilizing broad support for the SDGs. This includes targeting specific groups such as women, school children, and farmer-based organizations. As part of the VNR roadmap, the VNR report will be disseminated after it is presented at HLPF.

## VNR PROCESS RECOMMENDATIONS

- Make the VNR process as inclusive as possible – collaboration between NSOs and non-state actors
- Create an enabling environment for data sharing
- Ensure effective dissemination of results for public awareness and engagement

## WHAT'S NEXT?

The wrap up session asked each participant to identify areas they would like to collaborate on in the future, and the relevant partners across the two countries. GPSDD and GIZ will continue to facilitate the connections among the partners to achieve this. Below is a summary of the areas of engagement and timelines.

KENYA			
Who?	What?	With Whom?	By When?
Safaricom PLC	Develop engagement framework with NSO and CSOs	KNBS, CSOs, and NGOs	June 2019
Safaricom PLC	Develop potential use cases and impact and commercial models	KNBS, CSOs, and NGOs	June 2019
Viamo	Develop mobile survey and e-extension	SDGS Kenya Forum	June 2019
SDGs Kenya Forum	Review statistical act and convene SDGs and MPs	KNBS	June 2019
Open Institute (www. Openinstitute.com)	Work with KNBS (and maybe GSS) to develop guidelines for data - CGD for all: guidelines. knbs.or.ke	KNBS, GSS	July 2019
SDGs Kenya Forum	Convene CSO data producers and users	GPSDD, GIZ, Open Institute, Safaricom	July 2019
Council of Governance Kenya	Strengthen quality of administrative data in counties	KNBS, SDGS Kenya Forum, KEPSA/Safaricom, National Treasury and Planning	August 2019
Planning Officer Elgeyo Marakwet County	Measure SDGs using CGD	CSO (Open Institute), Private (Safaricom)	September 2019
SDGs Kenya Forum	Develop, simplify, and train CSOs on NSA data guidelines	SDGs unit, CoG	October 2019
County Planning Officer - Vihiga	Consolidate CGD and enhance dissemination of data and information	CSOs, GPSDD, and private sector actors such as Safaricom	June 2020
National Treasury and Planning and KNBS	Incorporate non-official data into official database	NGOs umbrella bodies, Private sector (Safaricom), KEPSA SDG Forum	To be determined later (process required)

# WHAT'S NEXT?

GHANA			
Who?	What?	With Whom?	By When?
NDPC	Increase citizen participation	GIZ, PEF, CSOs	immediately
Viamo	Mobile surveys e-extension	GIZ Ghana, GIZ Agenda 2030, GSS, and CSOs	June 2019
LoveAid foundation HO CSOs platform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage with GSS and data service providers</li> <li>2. Build capacity on data for GES, GHS, platform members and citizens</li> <li>3. Increase awareness of SDGs</li> <li>4. Explore citizen-generated data</li> </ol>	Safaricom, Viamo, GIZ, Open Institute, GSS, SDGs Kenya, GPSDD, LOGnet	October 2019
GSS	Explore CSO data and complement official statistics with CSO data for decision-making	CSOs in Ghana	December 2019
GSS	Citizen-generated data	Open Institute & VIAMO	As soon as we can
GSS	resonating citizen-generated data across MDAs and MMDAs effective and efficient dissemination strategies of GSS publications/ indicators	GIZ, CSOs platform, GPSDD	2021/22
GSS-Volta	Explore integration of CGD	Open Institute & Viamo	December 2019
LOGnet- Local government network	Develop monitoring framework on SDGs	SDG practitioners in Kenya at national and international level	December 2019
CSOs platform on SDGs (& members)	Map data collection among CSOs to fill gaps and identify capacities	CSOs in Ghana, Exchange with SDG Kenya forum	December 2019
County Planning Officer - Vihiga	Consolidate CGD and enhance dissemination of data and information	CSOs, GPSDD, and private sector actors such as Safaricom	June 2020
Private Enterprise Federation (PEF)	Explore partnership with Kenya private sector on private sector participation or contribution to SDGs using Safaricom example	KEPSA, Safaricom	December 2019

100% of survey respondents connected with another person or organization through the event that will be useful for their work

# ANNEX A:

## Ghana and Kenya SDGs Peer-Peer Learning Exchange May 6 – 10, 2019, Accra, Ghana

### Day 1: Tuesday, May 7

Time	Schedule	Session notes	Duration
8.30-9:00	Registration (all)	<b>Participant registration</b>	<b>30mins</b>
9.00-9:30	Participants introductions and assigning responsibilities ( <i>Hats exercise</i> )	<p>Session Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect and introduce participants to each other</li> <li>• Session format:</li> <li>• Getting to know the group through interactive exercises</li> <li>• Hats exercise by Verena Goranko, GIZ</li> </ul>	<b>30mins</b>
9.30-10.00	<p>Setting the scene remarks: Why the learning exchange? (Brief interactive session)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Davis Adieno, Regional Director for Africa, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)</li> <li>2. Ms. Kim Schulte, Advisor SDGs Monitoring and Review, Strengthening Good Governance Programme (Kenya)</li> <li>3. Ms. Verena Goranko, Policy Advisor "Agenda 2030" Support for Decentralization Reforms (SfDR) Program, GIZ Ghana</li> </ol> <p>Official welcome remarks</p> <p>Prof Samuel Kobina Annim, Government Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service (<i>Key note address and official workshop launch</i>)</p>	<p>Session Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the background to the peer-peer exchange and what organizing partners hope to learn out of it</li> <li>• Officially open the peer-peer exchange</li> </ul> <p>Session format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive chat between Davis, Kim and Verena</li> <li>• Official remarks by Prof Annim</li> </ul>	<b>30mins</b>
10.00-10.15	Presentation of the pre-workshop survey monkey results and participants discussion on any new/ arising agenda items	<p>Session Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readout of participant expectations and challenges presented</li> <li>• Brainstorming on emerging issues/ideas that participants are interested in</li> </ul> <p>Session format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readout by Karen Bett, GPSDD</li> <li>• Moderated discussion</li> </ul>	<b>30mins</b>
10.15-10.30	Group Photo		<b>15mins</b>
10.30-11.00	Break		<b>15mins</b>

11.00-1.00	<p>Moderated round-circle interactive session and discussions: Highlights of the status of SDGs implementation and monitoring efforts/initiatives in KENYA and GHANA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Representatives, State Department for Planning/SDGs Unit Kenya &amp; KNBS (<i>Government – overall SDGs implementation and monitoring</i>)</b></li> <li>2. <b>Felix Addo-Yobo, and Omar Seidu (National Development Planning Commission &amp; Ghana Statistical Service (NDPC, GSS) – <i>overall SDGs implementation and monitoring</i>)</b></li> <li>3. <b>Ms. Ugonna Ukaigwe, Coordinator, CSO Platform for SDGs in Ghana (<i>Civil Society participation and SDGs initiatives</i>)</b></li> <li>4. <b>Ms. Florence Syevuo, Coordinator, SDGs Kenya Forum (<i>Civil Society participation and SDGs initiatives</i>)</b></li> <li>5. <b>Mr. Ken Oluoch, Council of Governors (<i>County Governments – integration and implementation of SDGs at sub-national level</i>)</b></li> <li>6. <b>Omar Seidu, Head, Demographic Statistics &amp; SDGs Coordinator Demographic &amp; Social Statistics Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)</b></li> <li>7. <b>Felix Boateng, Local Government Ghana</b></li> <li>8. <b>Mr. Benjamin Makai, Safaricom PLC</b></li> <li>9. <b>Nana Osei Bonsu, Chief Executive Officer, Private Enterprise Foundation (<i>Private Sector participation and initiatives</i>)</b></li> <li>10. <b>Mr. Al Kags, Open Institute, Kenya</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>Session Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share broad overview of progress being made in each country on SDGs implementation and monitoring effort</li> <li>• Share how diverse stakeholders are participating in implementation and monitoring efforts</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two brief PowerPoint presentations (10 minutes each) by State Department for Planning/SDGs Unit Kenya &amp; KNBS and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) &amp; GSS</li> <li>• Moderated session channeling questions to participants</li> </ul> <p><b>Session questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Department/SDGs Unit and NDPC – how does Ghana and Kenya rate their performance on the implementation of the SDGs? How do both countries report on SDG implementation? What is the single biggest challenge? What is the biggest opportunity?</li> <li>• GSS/KNBS – In bridging the data gap to leave no one behind, how can non-official sources of data improve SDGs monitoring? What does GSS/KNBS do to ensure quality of data?</li> <li>• Local Government Ghana: how are you working to realize the “localization” of the SDGs and what would you expect from the central Government?</li> <li>• County Governments Kenya/CoG: how are you working to realize the “localization” of the SDGs and what would you expect from the national Government?</li> <li>• CSOs platforms Ghana and Kenya: how are CSOs supporting in SDGs monitoring? What is the expected outcome of the shadow reports for VNR and how do these feed into capacity development of CSOs?</li> <li>• Private Enterprise Foundation and Safaricom: What do companies understand as their role in contributing to the SDGs? How are you integrating and monitoring SDGs in your strategies and what benefits are you deriving from doing this?</li> <li>• Open Institute: As a local organization tracking SDGs at the sub-national level, what are some of the top-line challenges and opportunities you have observed? What have you observed about local people’s awareness of the SDGs?</li> </ul>	1hr 30mins
	Other participants interactive contributions on their experiences on SDGs implementation and monitoring	Interactive moderated plenary session with all participants	30mins
1.00-2.00	Lunch Break		1hr



2.00-3.00	<p><b>Group discussions on successes, challenges and opportunities in SDGs monitoring efforts in KENYA and GHANA. Selection of top 2-3 challenges faced in each country in their respective group</b></p>	<p><b>Session Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share concrete successes, challenges and emerging opportunities in SDGs monitoring efforts</li> <li>• Identification of priority challenges that participants are interested in learning solutions from each other</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Split the participants into two breakout groups – one for each country</li> <li>• Each group to select a session moderator and note taker</li> </ul> <p><b>Session questions for the respective session moderators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the 2-3 successes in SDGs monitoring efforts in the respective countries?</li> <li>• What are the top 2-3 cross-cutting challenges affecting/curtailing SDGs monitoring efforts for multiple stakeholders in the respective countries?</li> <li>• What are the top 2-3 opportunities to build on successes to enhance multi-stakeholder monitoring efforts?</li> </ul>	1hr
3.00-3.30	Coffee break		30mins
3.30-5.00	<p><b>Problem solving session: Kenya and Ghana teams present top 2-3 challenges out of the previous session and interact to learn from each other how the respective countries are tackling or resolving/overcoming the challenges</b></p>	<p><b>Session Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on 2-3 priority cross-cutting challenges that participants are interested in learning/finding solutions from each other</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana presents their top 2-3 cross-cutting challenges and the group brainstorms on best way to overcome those (45 minutes)</li> <li>• Kenya presents their top 2-3 cross-cutting challenges and the group brainstorms on best way to overcome those (45 minutes)</li> <li>• The solutions for each country are documented</li> </ul> <p><b>Session questions for consideration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the best ways to overcome these cross-cutting challenges?</li> <li>• What challenges need to be tackled by governments and which ones by non-state actors specifically?</li> <li>• Which challenges need to be tackled jointly?</li> <li>• What kind of capacity support is needed?</li> <li>• What frameworks need to be in place to overcome the challenges?</li> </ul>	1hr 30mins

**Day 2: Wednesday, May 8**

Time	Session	Session notes	Duration
8.30-9.00	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration by all participants</b>	<b>30mins</b>
9.00-9:15	Recap of day 1 by selected participant (assigned hat on day 1)	<b>Recap of day 1 – key highlights from the day before</b>	<b>15mins</b>
09.15-10.30	Peer Learning session 1 - Working collaboratively; dialogue on integrating non-official data for example Citizen-Generated Data into official frameworks	<p><b>Session Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solution-oriented session on practical ideas or frameworks for integration and complementarity</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants are mixed up and sit/stand in 3 smaller circles</li> <li>• Participants jointly brainstorm on categories of non-official data that could potentially be used as official statistics, list them and pin them up</li> <li>• Participants then discuss what frameworks are needed to integrate these types of data into official statistics, list them and pin/stick them up</li> <li>• Participants in each group agree on the processes and frameworks that could make this possible in practice, list them and pin these up</li> <li>• Participants rotate from one group to another with a nominated presenter in each group briefly taking them through what each group has come up with</li> <li>• Participants note down common ideas and unique ideas from each group</li> <li>• The circles merge and participants interactively discuss the ideas that came up</li> </ul>	<b>1hr 15mins</b>
10.30-11.00	<b>Break</b>		<b>20mins</b>
11.00-1.00	<p>Peer Learning session 2: SDGs monitoring and reporting frameworks: Institutional arrangements, VNR and shadow reporting and how each country is organizing itself</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government (VNRs, SDGs reporting frameworks, data gaps &amp; opportunities)</li> <li>2. Government (Sub-national monitoring and reporting frameworks, data gaps &amp; opportunities)</li> <li>3. Private Sector (Strategies, innovations, initiatives, reporting and accountability)</li> <li>4. Civil Society (SDGs Coordination and partnerships, VNR shadow reporting, challenges &amp; opportunities)</li> </ol>	<p><b>Session Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn about SDGs monitoring and reporting frameworks, institutional arrangements, VNR and shadow reporting and how each country is organizing itself</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government representatives briefly explain the official reporting frameworks in each country (Department for Planning/SDGs Unit, KNBS, Kenya and Felix Addo-Yobo (NDPC), Victor Owusu (GSS)</li> <li>• Kenya CSOs present how they've organized themselves to participate in the VNR process</li> <li>• Ghana CSOs present how they've organized themselves to participate in the VNR process</li> <li>• Participants discuss how other stakeholders can effectively participate in the VNR process</li> </ul>	<b>1hr</b>
	Documenting a practical model/process for multi-stakeholder participation in the VNR	<b>Participants with the help of the moderator collaboratively develop a practical model/process of multi-stakeholder participation in the VNR process outlining critical stages in process, who needs to be involved, and their roles and responsibilities based on their experiences</b>	<b>1hr</b>
01:00-02:00	<b>Lunch break</b>		<b>50mins</b>

02.00-05.00	<p><b>Thematic Learning sessions (<i>Parallel Breakout Sessions</i>)</b></p> <p>Thematic Learning Session 1: Data production, processing, management and use in SDGs monitoring efforts.</p> <p><b>Session leads: Maxwell David Bessah, GSS and Representative from KNBS</b></p> <p>Thematic Learning Session 2: Private sector and privately held data – harnessing alternative sources of data to plug data gaps</p> <p><b>Session Leads: Karen Basiye, Safaricom PLC and Name (TBC – from Gloria Akoto Bamfo (GSS/Vodafone partnership) and Nana Osei Bonsu (PEF)</b></p> <p>Thematic Learning Session 3: Citizen-Generated Data for SDGs monitoring</p> <p><b>Session Lead: VIAMO, Ugonna Ukaikwe, Omar Seidu, and Al Kags, Founder, Open Institute, Kenya</b></p> <p>Thematic Learning Session 4: Sub-national SDGs implementation and monitoring initiatives (county and district level initiatives – GIS, Open Data, District reporting frameworks)</p> <p><b>Session Leads: George Sigutta, Vihiga County (GIS); Elisha Tanui, Elgeyo Marakwet County (Open Government Partnership, Open County) and Ger-shon, Chris Amewu, Ghana</b></p>	<p><b>Session Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspire deep learning and exchanges on thematic topics and challenges facing individual partners as identified in the pre-workshop survey</li> </ul> <p><b>Session format:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants break into parallel breakout session rooms depending on topic of interest from pre-workshop survey</li> <li>• Session leads nominate a note taker and guide discussions towards pragmatic solutions depending on the topic</li> <li>• Session leads summarise the discussions and ideas/solutions</li> </ul> <p><b>Session topics:</b></p> <p><b>Thematic Learning Session 1: Data production, processing, management and use in SDGs monitoring efforts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and processing for SDGs monitoring</li> <li>• Poor data management and use of administrative data to support SDGs monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b>Thematic Learning Session 2: Private sector and privately held data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and Private sector data integration and monitoring</li> <li>• Business case and incentives for private sector to share their data for SDGs monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b>Thematic Learning Session 3: Citizen-Generated Data for SDGs monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Gaps among CSOs to produce reports aligned to SDGs Targets and Indicators</li> <li>• Administrative restrictions of involved stake holders</li> </ul> <p><b>Thematic Learning Session 4: Sub-national SDGs implementation and monitoring initiatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting departments to see the importance of SDGs data collection as part of their priority functions</li> </ul> <p><b>Total commitment by local political leaders, especially on resource provision</b></p>	1hr 30mins
	Parallel learning sessions feedback and reporting	Participants spend 15 minutes rotating in reach group to listen to topline concluding presentations from each learning session	1hr
06.00	All participants assemble at pick-up zone		
06.00-06.30	Transportation to networking session and dinner		
06.30-8.30	Dinner and networking session		2hrs
09.00-10.00	Transportation back to the hotel		