

PAGE Ghana: Sustainability Plan 2018-2019

(DRAFT)

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Background- PAGE Ghana 2014-2019

Ghana has achieved strong economic growth over the past two decades, reducing poverty and improving social indicators. However, the triple crisis from 2006 to 2009, involving food, fuel and finance, stimulated the Government of Ghana to begin a transition to a more sustainable approach. Starting with the 2010 publication of *Ghana Goes for Green Growth*, the government recognized the importance of a shift to a green economy and drafted a National Energy Policy, including a strategy for renewable energies. Before joining PAGE, Ghana passed a medium-term development strategy - the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II - and the National Climate Change Policy*. Since joining PAGE in 2014, Ghana has continued to demonstrate strong political will towards sustainable development and green growth. With PAGE support, the Government of Ghana has worked towards reframing its economic policy through innovative policy reforms, incentives, partnerships, business models and investment in green technologies.

Green growth priorities and achievements in Ghana can be organized into two categories. First, the integration of the green economy into national policy and planning. Ghana has developed a National Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) that is reflective of the principles of a green economy. For example, one of the country's medium-term goals is to ensure a resilient built environment while also safeguarding the natural environment. This goal has been translated into concrete, implementable actions, including developing sustainable water resources, expanding the forest cover and ramping up conservation efforts. Additionally, PAGE has used the sustainability principles already incorporated in the banking sector in Ghana as a starting point to examine the policy options for green finance support to small and medium-sized enterprises. In this regard, PAGE will continue to work with relevant stakeholders to support a robust green finance mechanism for micro, small and medium-scale enterprise (MSME) in Ghana.

The second achievement is in building individual and institutional capacities through PAGE organized training programs for key government officials related to inclusive green economy principles. Ghana plans to educate the next generation on inclusive green economy and sustainable development matters. By end of the project, PAGE intends to work with key stakeholders to develop training materials and curricula aimed at middle school, high school and university students, introducing a new generation of Ghanaians to an inclusive green economy; while also developing tailor-made training programs for certain business sectors and the media.

In the past decade, Ghana has seen significant economic growth, boosted mainly through revenue from the oil and gas sector. This provides an opportunity for mobilizing and channelling resources into green investments to ensure equitable and just growth for all. To date, PAGE has supported Ghana to undertake analytical and empirical research, targeted training and policy reforms to enable the country to transition to an inclusive green economy. The challenge remains on how to transform this work into long-term commitments and support, especially from the private sector and local government.

Under PAGE, the Government of Ghana has worked with multiple stakeholders towards the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1 – Ghana has reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy goals and targets into SDG-aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration,
- Outcome 2 – Ghana has implemented evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national green economy priorities,
- Outcome 3 – Ghana has strengthened individual, institutional and planning capacities for inclusive green economy action.

It is instructive to note that PAGE strived to collaborate and work with similar initiatives on green economy such as SWITCH Africa Green by re-constituting a combined Steering Committee for PAGE and SWITCH Africa Green in 2018. Since then, the committee has worked to improve coordination among key government agencies and enhanced cross-sectoral action on green economy.

The following sections discuss how the green economy policy and capacity development processes, which have been supported by PAGE, can be sustained beyond the project.

Outcome 1: Ghana has reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy goals and targets into SDG-aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration

Ghana developed the National Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021), that set clear goals intended to achieve resilient economic growth -which is also reflective of a clear pathway towards transitioning to a green economy. PAGE in Ghana supports the country to identify priority areas and provide guidance on key strategies and policy implementation. Specifically, PAGE assists in the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017) (GSGDA II). Ghana's National Climate Change Policy (2013) and its bold commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change further highlight Ghana's policy commitment to green economy. It is within this context that PAGE is supporting the government to prioritize and reframe economic policy around sustainability. This work aims to put into place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models and partnerships to galvanize action and investment in green technologies, and natural, human and social capital.

Within this context of outcome 1, mainstreaming Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation in local and national planning has been an essential theme for PAGE work in Ghana. PAGE supported Ghana's efforts to fully integrate the SDGs and internalize Ghana's Nationally Determined Contribution (Gh-NDC) commitments in the development and planning processes using the decentralized governance system in the country within the context of Ghana's development framework. The PAGE project aimed to have Metropolitans, Municipalities, Districts (MMDA) and relevant sector representatives achieve a sound understanding of how to mainstream NDC and SDG implementation in local planning and can identify practical opportunities for leveraging green investments in their jurisdictions.

As of 2018, relevant sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) have improved their capacity and have operationalized concrete actions for mainstreaming climate change and green economy actions in their work. This has included the completion of training for MMDA representatives across Ghana and providing practical coaching on leveraging green investments at the local level. In 2018, PAGE provided training to an additional 149 participants from the three regions of Northern Ghana comprising of 18 females and 131 males. This brings to a total about 280 staff of 24 MMDAs in the three Regions of the North who have received such training since 2017. The participants received training on the effective use of the manual for mainstreaming climate change and green economy related issues into their medium-term developments, relevant indicators to include in their M&E plans and how to report on them. The training helped build capacity of key staff of MDAs including regional economic planning officers and statisticians and have enabled the incorporation of climate change and green economy related SDGs in medium-term development plans of the MMDA.

To achieve long-term sustainability, additional training for MMDAs who have not benefited from initial training may be useful. Additionally, an assessment of the impact of previous training programs on mainstreaming green economy in development planning at the local level would be needed. This assessment is required to provide policy and technical recommendations for making this a part of routine MMDA training. It may also become necessary to collaborate with the Local Government Service on this matter.

Additionally, two key recommendations came out of these training events. The first one relates to targeting training to include the political heads of the assemblies the Municipal, Metropolitan and District Chief Executives. They are important decision makers on the allocation of resources at the decentralized level for implementation of actions contained in medium-term plans. Therefore, when they are sensitized, they will be able to provide their buy-in in terms of allocation of resources for implementation of interventions to promote a transition to a green economy at the decentralized levels. The other recommendation is related to the development of metadata for climate change and green economy-related SDG indicators.

The second theme under outcome 1, focuses in the need for climate change and green economy related national institutions to work coherently together to achieve a transition to a green economy. By the end of the project, PAGE aimed to have MDAs relevant to green economy and climate change mainstreaming work coherently together through supported institutional networks and platforms (such as the ENRAC, Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources).

UNDP working in collaboration with UNEP, MESTI and NDPC held support meetings with the Public Service Commission (PSC) and explored options for linkage with the National Regulatory Authority for Communications (NRAC) and the Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. They worked to develop linkages, publish information and engage relevant state institutions with technical and policy briefs for uptake of resource efficiency principles and sustainable consumption and production principles.

However, from 2009 to 2012, as established by the Government of Ghana, the Environment and Natural Resources Committee (ENRAC) served as an overarching committee headed by the Vice President. This committee coordinated and planned the implementation of environment and natural resource governance in the country. Since then, the committee has not been active. The new government and administration that took over in 2016 saw the rationalization and expansion of the work of the committee to include current and relevant issues related to illegal small-scale mining among others. The new configuration is referred to as the Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. Even though the current mandate of the committee is related to the fight against small scale illegal mining, PAGE will nonetheless explore options for engaging with the committee, to consider the areas related to impact of the actions on circular and green economy and how to mitigate this with the intention of supporting and institutionalizing its work with a focus on climate change and green economy advancement. This would be an important dimension in the long-term sustainability plan

The final theme for PAGE under outcome 1 is: a national data system (indicators) for monitoring progress towards the achievement of climate change and green economy SDGs was aligned. The PAGE project intended to have metadata for monitoring the progress of MMDAs in mainstreaming climate change and green economy related SDGs both developed and operationalized. Therefore, UNDP working in collaboration with UNITAR, GSS, MESTI and NDPC agreed on a framework to develop metadata for climate change and green economy related SDGs. The metadata which provides a guide for data collection for computation is to ensure comparability across the MMDAs over time. The nationally comparable indicators from these MMDAs will represent disaggregated data at a local level that will be aggregated to report on progress, ensuring Ghana can meet its reporting obligations to the international community and ensure sound policy-making and planning at the national level.

Support was successfully provided to the Ghana Statistical Service and the NDPC so they may develop metadata for the climate change and green economy SDGs. Consequently, they planned to pilot the use of the metadata while developing recommendations on how to streamline and uptake this tool as a means to support the national process for data management for achieving the SDGs. So far, a core working group comprising staff from MESTI, GSS, NDPC and UNDP has been formed to provide technical support for this process. The working group has developed a key set of indicators from the manual and fine-tuned it to include information on whether the indicator is Tier 1, 2 or 3 or worked to reframe some of the indicators to localize them. A consultant to develop the metadata has been recruited and has collaborated with the working group to develop an outline for the metadata report, the methodology for the assignment including the range of stakeholders to engage in the process. In the first quarter of 2019, the metadata report is expected to be completed, while training for regional economic planning officers and statisticians is expected to be undertaken to capacitate them on how to use the metadata report. It is expected that the training received will then be leveraged by the government to provide additional training for other MMDAs who will not benefit from PAGE funded training.

The architecture for the SDG implementation at the national level is of significance to the advancement of PAGE programme objectives. There is a High Level Inter-Ministerial Committee for the SDG implementation

hosted by the Ministry of Planning at the Presidency. The NDPC is the secretariat of the SDG Implementation Committee which is responsible for the coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs at the national level. The GSS sitting on the Implementation Committee has the responsibility to coordinate the data space for monitoring and reporting purposes.

In terms of long-term sustainability, the Government of Ghana has begun a process to support the development and use of administrative data for monitoring the progress of the country towards the achievement of the SDGs. PAGE can leverage this process to provide input to the development of the metadata for climate change and green economy related SDGs for MMDAs.

Outcome 2: Ghana has implemented evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national green economy priorities

Sustainable Finance theme: Policies and plans for an inclusive green economy require equally inclusive green financing mechanisms. To this end, PAGE, through UN Environment, has conducted a scoping study on green finance opportunities in Ghana. Working with diverse groups of stakeholders, including the Bank of Ghana, the Ghana Association of Bankers, the Ministry of Finance, and development partners, PAGE has used the sustainability principles already incorporated in the banking sector in Ghana as a starting point to examine the policy options for broadening the scale of green finance in the country. In this regard, PAGE is hoping to have supported work with relevant stakeholders to promote a robust green finance mechanism in Ghana by the end of PAGE implementation in Ghana.

Through the coordination role it plays at the country level, UNDP has supported a study on access to green finance in Ghana aimed at stimulating private sector demand for this type of finance and simultaneously complementing national initiatives geared at establishing sustainable banking in Ghana. More specifically, UNDP facilitated meetings of the Technical Working Group composed of representatives from Ministry of Finance, MESTI, Private Enterprises Federation (PEF), Bankers Association of Ghana, private commercial lenders, and the Bank of Ghana to provide technical support and guidance for this study aimed at a nationally owned process and outcome that reflects the priorities of the government in relation to sustainable green finance.

PAGE plans to complete the study on access to green finance, including stakeholder consultation on the findings and a ‘soft’ launch of the publication in partnership with a national institution.

The Steering Committee, in reviewing the recommendation from the green finance study recommended that to move the green finance workstream forward, there is a need for a detailed assessment of the technical and policy conditions for successful introduction in Ghana. To get the high-level support needed for such a crucial intervention, the committee proposed to have a high-level political forum, targeting essential ministries and their sector ministers, and possibly the Vice President to engage on the issue and ensure buy-in.

In terms of long-term sustainability in this theme, the following actions can be taken:

- *Government ownership of the action plan and study, along with assigned responsibilities*
- *Recommendation(s) from the Stocktaking on Green Finance (currently under development) to be implemented*
- *Alignment of the green finance study with other existing (non-PAGE) programmes that promote sustainable finance to avoid siloes/fragmentation*
- *Sustained awareness raising on the relevance of green finance*
- *Advocacy to promote green finance to institutions that represent national businesses (e.g., the Association of Ghanaian Industries)*

- *The private sector and institutions can avail themselves of other green finance initiatives – e.g., Sustainable Stock Markets*
- *Potential to explore the establishment of a national Green Credit Fund, Green Bond, or other green financial tools/service.*

PAGE end of project goals under this theme included: raise awareness within the private and public sector about the viability of green economy investments, an effort enhanced by the support of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Bank of Ghana. It is important to reinforce that private sector firms will benefit from the increased availability of green finance and increased awareness on how to access green finance. The goals also included creating an Action Plan for implementing at least one of the recommendations stemming from the green finance study. Furthermore, it focused on developing recurrent and tailored training programmes on sustainable finance for public officials that are established in partnership with local institutions, so that awareness may increase and information about sustainable finance is readily available.

Theme on Developing Skills for Green Jobs

PAGE in collaboration with key stakeholders such as: the Ministry of Labour and Employment Relations, the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency, MESTI, ILO, Ghana Employers' Associations, Ghana Trade Union Congress, University of Ghana aimed to create a framework that would highlight the skills and occupational needs for a smooth transition to a green economy. By end of project, it also aimed to prepare a plan of action to build institutions and technical programme to bridge the gap between existing skills and skills that are needed. So far, a national study on skills for green jobs aimed to identify needs, gaps and recommendations to meet the human capacity demands of a green economy in Ghana has been conducted.

In terms of long-term sustainability, it now requires the formulation of an action plan linked to Ghana's national employment policy.

Theme on Resource Efficiency Demonstrations

Similar to PAGE's work for supporting green finance opportunities for MSMEs, PAGE support has enhanced the potential for improvements in government resource efficiency policies and programs through tailor-made training activities for selected firms in the steel and palm oil sectors and through demonstrations projects of resource efficiency potential in these two sectors.

The objective of the workstream was to formulate a national industrial resource efficiency policy and programme, using lessons learned from demonstration projects in the steel and palm oil sectors. The two demonstration projects have shown significant resource (energy, water and materials) savings that would result from an industrial resource efficiency policy and programme. In this context, PAGE collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre and the Association of Ghana Industries to increase the stakeholder consultation and provide advice during the demonstration projects. PAGE work under this theme has raised awareness about the benefits of energy efficiency and related methodologies within government institutions and industry in Ghana through organizing workshops on energy management systems, power factor correction and resource efficiency and cleaner production. It improved the understanding of government and industry counterparts about the significant resource efficiency potential in the steel and palm oil sectors and increased their awareness of on-going resource efficiency policies and programmes of South Africa and Tunisia that could be adopted in Ghana. *In terms of long-term sustainability, it is recommended that the Ministry of Energy, the Energy Commission, and the Environmental Protection Agency EPA should be provided with additional training sessions in these areas.*

A demonstration project in one of seven steel mills identified the potential benefits of a well-designed and implemented resource efficiency (initially energy) program. The training during and at the end of the

demonstration project introduced the concepts of energy management systems and benefits of energy efficiency to other mills in the sector.

A demonstration project in the palm oil sector was like the assessment in the steel sector in that it focused on identifying options for improving resource efficiency. The UNIDO team collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ghana Oil Palm Development Association to identify one out of ten small and medium sized mills to participate in the project. The demonstration identified significant energy and water use savings and made recommendations for improvements. The potential savings provide yet another example of what could be achieved with a national energy efficiency policy and program for industry.

In terms of long-term sustainability, additional funding will be useful to continue these activities. UNIDO is cooperating with Government of Ghana to submit a proposal to the Green Climate Fund's Readiness and Support Programme for resource efficiency. The Ministry of Finance confirmed in May 2019 its readiness to support UNIDO in development and submission of such proposal, stating that improving industrial energy efficiency falls under the Ghana's Climate Change prioritized areas and is part of Ghana's policy response to the negative impacts of climate change. UNIDO hosted a national stakeholder consultation workshop in July 2019 to discuss and validate a draft proposal with the relevant stakeholders.

Outcome 3: Ghana has strengthened individual, institutional and planning capacities for inclusive green economy action

PAGE has collaborated with partners and other key stakeholders such as the Ghana Education Service and certain universities to **strengthen foundational learning on inclusive green economy and green growth (IGE)** in Ghana. Under this theme, PAGE aims to integrate green economy and climate change issues into national curricula for basic school education. In addition, PAGE has developed a free-of-charge introductory e-course, that is available to key personnel in the public service and university students.

As of 2018, a situational analysis and curriculum review has been completed, and the University of Ghana Business School (UGBS) has been selected as the institution to provide this training. In 2019, PAGE partner agencies will work alongside other stakeholders to support the UGBS to develop the curricula and training materials and to implement the training on a pilot basis, before full roll out in 2020. Furthermore, a global course will be launched and promoted in Ghana. Moreover, in collaboration with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, PAGE is also working to introduce green economy in the curricula of primary and secondary schools in Ghana. For this initiative, PAGE has provided funding and technical support to government partners, including within the Environmental Protection Agency, the Ghana Education Service and MESTI. Once completed in 2019, this material will be included in all primary and secondary school curricula, introducing a new generation of Ghanaians to an inclusive green economy. *Consequently, in term of long-term sustainability, additional funding will be needed (including national budgetary resources) for material development and teachers training at primary and secondary levels.*

ANNEX

Outcome 1

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Mainstreaming NDC and SDG implementation in local and national planning	<p>....</p> <p>Selected MMDAs and relevant sector representatives have sound understanding of how to mainstream NDC and SDG implementation in local planning and can identify practical opportunities for leveraging green investments in their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge of the employment and social impacts of climate change and sustainable development policies of Ghana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant sector MDAs have improved their capacity and have operationalized concrete actions for mainstreaming climate change and green economy actions in their work • Pilot training for at least 24 MMDA representatives across Ghana. • Provide practical coaching on leveraging green investments at local level. • Training of Ghana climate change working group on modelling and assessment of employments impacts of Ghana NDC. 	<p>MESTI</p> <p>NDPC</p> <p>EPA and Ghana Climate Change Working Group</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNITAR</p> <p>ILO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently there are 260 MMDAs across the country. Out of this, 24 MMDAs have received training through PAGE sponsored capacity building actions. Additional training for MMDAs who have not benefited from initial trainings may be required will be explored working in collaboration with NDPC, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Local Government Service • An assessment of the impact of previous trainings on mainstreaming green economy in development planning at the local is required, to provide policy and technical recommendations for making this a part of continuous MMDA training on circular and green economy. May be necessary to collaborate with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Local Government Service on this.

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full assessment of Ghana NDC or measures being considered for the updating of the NDC with a view to mainstream social and employment policies in the planning national planning and policy on climate change.
Climate change and green economy related national institutions work coherently together to achieve transition to green economy	MDAs key to green economy and climate change mainstreaming work coherently together through supported institutional networks and platforms (such Inter Ministerial Committee on SDGs and the SDGs Implementation Committee, Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support meetings of PSC and explore options of linkage Inter-Ministerial Committee on SDGs and Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Develop, publish and engage key state institutions with technical and policy briefs with for uptake of sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency principles 	MESTI NDPC	UNDP UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2009 to 2012, Government had established the Environment and Natural Resources Committee (ENRAC) which was an overarching committee headed by the Vice President, to coordinate and plan the implementation of environment and natural resource governance in the country. Since then, the committee has not been active. New Government and administration in 2016 saw the rationalization and expansion of the of the work of the committee to include current and relevant issues related to illegal small-scale mining among others. The new configuration is referred to as Presidential Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. PAGE will explore options of engaging with the committee with the intention of supporting and institutionalizing its work with focus on climate change and green economy advancement.

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
National data system (indicators) for monitoring progress towards achievement of climate change and green economy SDGs aligned	Metadata for monitoring progress of MMDAs in mainstreaming climate change and green economy related SDGs developed and operationalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Ghana Statistical Service and NDPC to develop meta data for the climate change and green economy SDGs Pilot the use of the meta data, develop recommendations for streamline and uptake of the tool to support the national process for data management for achieving the SDGs 	GSS MESTI NDPC	UNDP UNITAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Ghana has begun a process to support the development and use of administrative data for monitoring the progress of the country towards achievement of the SDGs. PAGE will leverage its support to NDPC and GSS through the Annual Progress Reporting (APR) mechanism for MMDAs to collect administrative data using the climate change and green economy related SDG metadata document developed.

Outcome 2

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Resource efficiency demonstrations (steel)	<p>Awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency and related methodologies within government institutions and industry in Ghana.</p> <p>Governmental and industrial counterparts have sound understanding that there are significant resource efficiency gains in the steel sector and are encouraged to be more proactive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate the potential benefits of a well-designed and implemented resource efficiency (initially energy) policy by undertaking a demonstration project in one steel mill selected from seven mills surveyed Provide training to introduce the concepts of energy management systems and energy efficiency to large 	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI).	<p>EPA</p> <p>Association of Ghana Industries</p> <p>Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre (GNCPC)</p>	<p>Additional training for key institutions such as the EPA, GNCPC and MSMEs.</p> <p>GNCPC is developing capacities to deliver energy audits for industries across the country. This is an area where PAGE could leverage to ensure resource efficiency actions to industries. Target interventions at the operational level that needs financial resources</p>

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
	to have related techniques implemented, with reporting and progress on improvements, as is being done in South Africa and Tunisia.	industrial users as well as selected governmental agencies in Ghana.			<p>Additional funding will be needed for this action. The findings will be an input into a forthcoming UNIDO/EU funded project to improve product quality in several sectors including palm oil.</p> <p>GNCPC is also working with national stakeholders to develop a proposal to access funding from the GCF to advance this work on resource efficiency for the industries.</p>
Resource efficiency demonstrations (palm oil sector)	<p>The study in the palm oil sector would be similar to the steel sector study. However the scope of work will also include reviewing options for improving environmental compliance</p> <p>Government is encouraged to modify current energy policy to stimulate and reward sustainable resource efficiency improvements.</p>	Same as above	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI).	UNIDO Oil Palm Research Institute	<p>Additional funding will be needed for this action. The findings will be an input into a forthcoming UNIDO/EU funded project to improve product quality in several sectors including palm oil</p> <p>A green supply chain analysis will emerge from this work.</p>
Resource efficiency demonstrations (SMEs)	Enhanced knowledge and skills of policy makers and practitioners to assess and design policies to improve productivity and working	Training on Productivity and working conditions in SMEs: A course for policy makers to take stock of the implementation of the intervention on SCORE (sustaining competitive and	Ministry of employment and labour relations	ILO Ghana Employers' Associations	<p>Policies that turn the learning from interventions at factory level into national strategies and policies.</p> <p>There is need to consider the expansion of the sectors to include agro-</p>

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
	conditions in SMEs, in the context of Ghana	responsible enterprises) and draw lessons for policy formulation		Ghana Trade Union Congress Ghana cleaner production centre	processing, cocoa and the chocolate industry. Strengthening of institutional mechanisms in support of SMEs to improve

Outcome 2

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Sustainable finance	<p>Awareness within private and public sector about viability of green economy investments increased.</p> <p>Guidance provided on how barriers and opportunities to broadening access to green finance</p> <p>Action Plan created for implementing at least one of the recommendations stemming from the green finance study</p> <p>Recurrent/tailored training programme on sustainable finance for public officials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a Stocktaking on Green Finance, including stakeholder consultation on the findings and a ‘soft’ launch of the publication in partnership with a national institution Establish partnership with the University of Ghana Business School (local training institution). Jointly develop and pilot test course with the University of Ghana Business School. 	MOF Bank of Ghana	UN Environment UNITAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ownership of the action plan and study, along with assigned responsibilities Recommendation(s) from the Stocktaking on Green Finance (currently under development) to be implemented Alignment of the green finance study with other existing (non-PAGE) programmes that promote sustainable finance in order to avoid siloes/fragmentation Sustained awareness raising on the relevance of green finance Advocacy to promote green finance to institutions that represent national businesses

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Skills for green jobs	<p>established in partnership with local institution.</p> <p>Skills and occupational needs for a smooth transition to a green economy are identified, and a plan of action considered to build institutions and technical programme to bridge the skills needs and gaps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national study on skills for green jobs to identify needs, gaps and recommendations to meet the human capacity needs of a green economy in Ghana 	<p>Ministry of labour and employment relations</p> <p>Ghana environmental protection agency</p> <p>MESTY</p>	<p>ILO</p> <p>Ghana Employers' Associations</p> <p>Ghana Trade Union Congress</p> <p>University of Ghana</p>	<p>(e.g. the Association of Ghanaian Industries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector and institutions can avail themselves of other green finance initiatives – e.g. Sustainable Stock Markets Potential to explore the establishment of a national Green Credit Fund, Green Bond, or other green financial tool/service. Formulation of an action plan linked to Ghana national employment policy Explore the options of supporting key national institutions with capacity for eventual issuance of green bond.

Outcome 3

Theme / Sector	Intended status by end of PAGE project	Actions	Government lead(s)	Partners	Further thoughts and additional actions needed to achieve sustainability
Foundational learning on IGE	Green economy and climate change issues integrated into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete situational analysis and curriculum review. 	MESTI/EPA	UNITAR (UN CC Learn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional funding will be needed (including national budgetary resources) for material

	<p>national curricula for primary and secondary education.</p> <p>Free-of-charge introductory e-course available and completed by key personnel in the public service and x number of university students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement new curriculum • Launch global course and promote locally in Ghana. 	<p>Ghana Education Service Universities</p>	<p>UNDP UNESCO UNICEF (tbc)</p>	<p>development and teachers training at primary and secondary levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradually upscale inclusion of climate change and green economy issues in curriculum High school level (junior and senior high school). • PSC will leverage the online presence of its members to publicize the e-course on climate change and green economy to increase registration and completion of the course. PSC will also leverage on-going personnel training and assessment opportunities of the MMDAs through NDPC to encourage and reward staff of the decentralized agencies and the MMDAs who successfully complete the e-course.
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