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Mainstreaming Climate Change and Green Economy Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the Development Plans of MMDAs

UNDP Framework of Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) & Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)

December, 2017

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN ECONOMY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) INTO THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF MMDAs



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Ministry of Environment, Science,
Technology and Innovation
(MESTI)

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UN Framework of Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

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Citation

UNDP. (2017). Mainstreaming Climate Change and Green Economy Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the Development Plans of MMDAs. 35 p.

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Design & Print: Yamens Press Ltd.

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Acknowledgement

UNDP through its government partners: MESTI, NDPC and GSS would like to thank all those who supported in the development of the manual by sharing useful insights and reviewing the initial drafts, especially the participants of the piloting exercise and the 10 Regional Economic Planning Officers and 10 Regional Statisticians who took part in the technical review process to finalize the manual. We take the opportunity to especially thank, Mr. Omar Seidu at GSS for his diligent review and insightful comments on the draft manual, Mr. Peter Dery of MESTI, Dr. Felix Addo-Yobo and Mr. Michael Kissi Boateng of NDPC and Mr. George Ossei of GSS for their invaluable contribution and support to the development of the manual.

This publication is funded by PAGE, however the contents do not in any way reflect the position of the PAGE UN agencies, MESTI, GSS or NDPC, but entirely that of the consultant who developed the manual.

Preface

The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) is a flagship UN inter-Agency (UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO, UNEP and UNDP) programme to support participating countries to transition to an inclusive green economy. In Ghana's context, PAGE is supporting the country's efforts to fully integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and internalize Ghana's commitment to the global climate change agenda through its Nationally Determined Contributions (Gh-NDCs) in development planning processes using the decentralized governance system in the country within the context of the National Development Policy Framework.

One of the key ways of doing this is to support capacity strengthening at the decentralized governance levels, building on on-going processes led by the National Development Planning Commission on supporting localization of the SDGs by developing and supporting the use of a manual for alignment of planning processes of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to the SDGs and GH-NDCs.

Working with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) contracted a consultant to develop the manual, validating initial findings and draft manual with Regional Economic Planning Officers and Regional Statisticians and officials of GSS, NDPC and MESTI to review and refine the manual. The manual was also piloted with 10 MMDAs in the three northern regions.

It is the hope that, this manual in addition to several useful documents on mainstreaming principles and elements of green economy in development planning processes, will resource and capacitate the MMDAs, central government and other actors to push Ghana's drive to transition to an inclusive green economy.

1. Background

The world adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets in 2015 to end poverty, protect the environment and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The SDGs and their targets are interlinked and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities, level of development, national policies and priorities. The implementation of SDGs requires that countries prioritise, adapt the goals and targets in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. Every country will also decide how these global aspirations and targets would be localized and incorporated into national and sub-national policies, development plans and strategies for their implementation.

To translate these SDGs into actions and results in Ghana, UNDP in the framework of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is supporting Ghana's effort to mainstream the climate change and green economy related SDGs in local development plans. The starting point for doing so is to integrate the SDGs into the medium-term development plans (MTDPs) of the MMDAs. The MTDP of the MMDAs is an important vehicle for the realization of SDGs at the local level by putting in place plans and strategies to make these goals normal thing in their development planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

1.1 National Context

Ghana adopted the SDGs which came into effect in January 2016 to build on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a member of the Open Working Group (OWG), Ghana has played a significant role in defining the post-2015 Global Development Agenda. Ghana was one of the original 20 nations selected for national consultations on the theme, “*The World We Want*”, for the post-2015 development agenda. Ghana's national development agenda is consistent with the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda. The Government through the NDPC has adapted and adopted the SDGs within the framework of Ghana's development priorities. The SDGs are in line with Ghana's medium-term development agenda (GSGDA II), the National Climate Change Policy and the 40-year socio-economic transformational plan. Ghana is therefore committed to align her development priorities with the SDGs to deliver sustainable development co-benefits, and ensure local ownership.

1.2 Why Mainstreaming SDGs in MMDAs Development Plans

The successful implementation of the SDGs will depend on the ability of local governments to integrate them into their MTDPs. There are a number of reasons for mainstreaming the SDGs into the MTDPs of MMDAs:

- The MMDAs are positioned to effectively transform the goals and targets in a pragmatic way, fit them into their own particular context and help the local communities to understand how local action contributes to their achievement.
- Mainstreaming SDGs into existing policies, practices and plans at the MMDAs will ensure a more efficient use of scarce resources, help local authorities find synergies between the SDGs and local development plans.
- Their localization therefore presents a fresh opportunity to strengthen the decentralization agenda.
- The implementation of the SDGs will require active involvement of relevant stakeholders, especially sectoral and MMDAs in order to build solid institutional structures and to ensure local ownership and also set out a long-term objective to help MMDAs to contribute to national level implementation and realization of the SDGs by 2030.
- The integration of the SDGs into existing development frameworks offers local MMDAs the opportunity to review existing plans and strategies, to examine how they could be augmented or adapted to achieve more ambitious outcomes; and to mobilize innovative financing and partnership mechanisms to accelerate local development.

1.3 The Purpose of the manual

This manual provides guidance and a checklist of key issues for mainstreaming to help MMDAs to localize and mainstream the SDGs in their development plans. The manual was developed in close consultation with a range of stakeholders, including UNDP, MESTI, NDPC, GSS and other stakeholders. The manual provides a step-by-step instructions to guide the MMDAs on how the SDGs could be mainstreamed in their development plans. The manual is also designed to guide NDPC in the provision of technical support to MMDAs to integrate the SDGs in their medium-term development plans.

1.4 How to use this manual

The target users of this manual are people who are involved in the development of the medium term development plans of MMDAs and other stakeholders including CSOs who are interested in adapting the global SDGs to their context. Users of this manual must note that this guide is not meant to replace the guidelines provided by NDPC for the preparation of MTDPs. It is rather meant to provide step-by-step instruction to guide the MMDAs to translate and localize the climate and green economy related SDGs in their development plans. In so doing, the manual has been written in less technical language.

2. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from the World Commission on Environment and Development report also known as the Brundtland Report which defines "Sustainable development as **“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**. Sustainable development supports strong economic and social development in an environmentally friendly manner. In other words, development should be economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly.

2.1 Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals are presented in Figure 1. The SDGs are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable with specific targets to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs seek to stimulate sustainable development in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet across countries. Achieving the goals requires action by all countries on all fronts including governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society and all stakeholders. The 17 SDGs are presented in Figure 1



Figure 1: 17 SDGs

Source: UNDP, 2016

2.2 Scope of the SDG Mainstreaming

This manual is focused on the mainstreaming of only the climate change and green economy (CC-GE) related SDGs. Green economy is considered as a vehicle to deliver sustainable development. It seeks to

improve well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. Green economy is hinged on inclusive economic growth, human development and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time protecting the environment. For the purposes of this manual, green economy is therefore limited to issues related to reducing environmental risk, low carbon growth, resource efficiency and social inclusiveness.

3. What is Mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming is the process of integrating developmental issue into national development planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

3.1 Mainstreaming of Climate Change and Green Economy (CC-GE SDGs)

The mainstreaming of climate change and green economy related SDGs (CC-GE SDGs) is the integration of the CC-GE SDGs in the national development planning, budgeting, monitoring, monitoring and evaluation processes. Mainstreaming of the CC-GE SDGs goals is not just adding climate change and green economy issues to local development planning and budgeting processes, but rather making CC-GE issues a “**normal thing**” and dealing with the trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets in a complete planning cycle of the MMDAs. In other words, making climate change and green economy issues a normal thing in the district development planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

3.2 Steps in Mainstreaming SDGs in Development Plans

This section presents a number steps involved in the mainstreaming of the SDGs into the national, regional and local development plans.

Step 1: Review of existing strategies and plans of the MMDAs

The first step is to review the existing strategies and plans of the MMDAs to identify key areas for alignment and synergies. To achieve this, MMDAs are required to scan and detail their existing strategies and plans and then compare against the global SDGs and targets to identify gaps and provide the basis for mainstreaming.

Step 2: Set the local SDG agenda

The second step is the setting of local SDGs agenda by adapting the global goals and targets to the local context through an evidence-based and stakeholder participation. Localization of the SDGs and their implementation should be contextual, based on the specific needs of the district or locality. The local SDG agenda will be set by local authorities, along with other stakeholders, through a process of selection, adaptation, and prioritization of the global goals and targets.

Step 3: Setting of locally-relevant targets

The third step is the setting of locally-relevant targets that are achievable and measurable at the local level by

mapping the interconnections and understanding of the potential co-benefits and trade-offs to inform strategies and priorities.

Step 4: Formulation of strategy and plans

The fourth step is the formulation of strategy and plans using integrated systems approach to incorporate the recommendations and the insights from the above steps into strategies and plans with regards to economic, social, and environmental implications taking into consideration resources and capacities of the district.

Step 5: Planning for SDGs implementation

The fifth step is the planning, budgeting, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation strategies that support goal-based planning as well as innovative financing mechanisms. In addition to goal-based planning, planning for sustainable development outcomes also requires much greater policy coherence and integrated planning system. Figure 2 illustrates the steps that can be followed to mainstream the SDGs into the national, regional and local development plans.

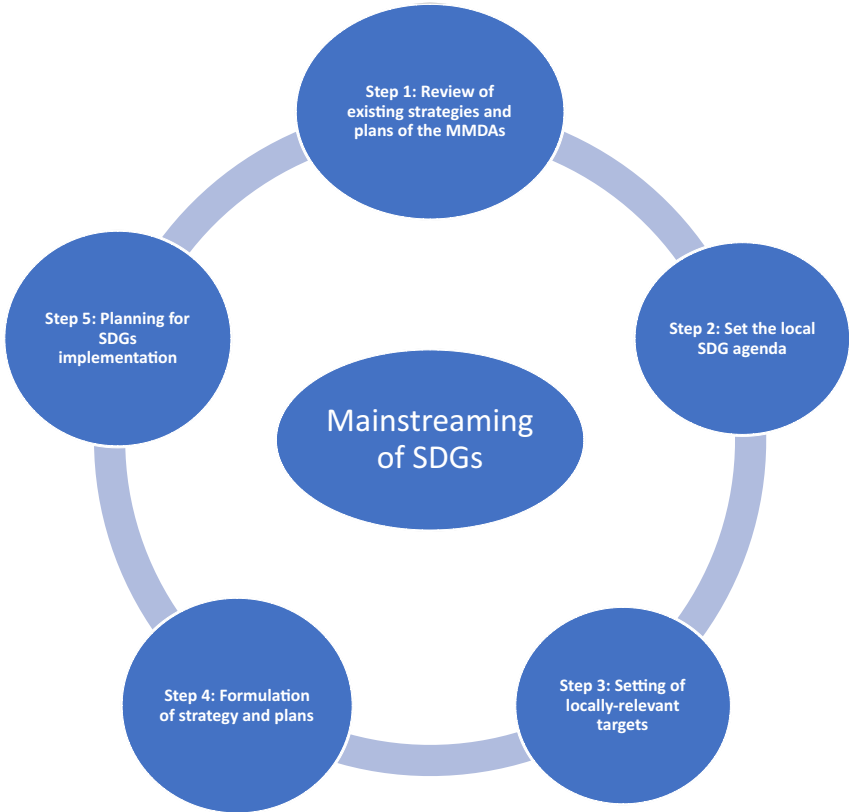


Figure 2: Steps for Mainstreaming SDGs in Development Plans

4. Key Mainstreaming Processes by the MMDAs

Mainstreaming of the CC-GE SDGs by MMDAs will be effectively done through a number of processes. These include *stakeholder engagement, planning processes, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation*. This section highlights how these processes would be done. Figure 3 illustrates the processes that the MMDAs can follow to integrate the CC-GE SDGs into their MTDPs.

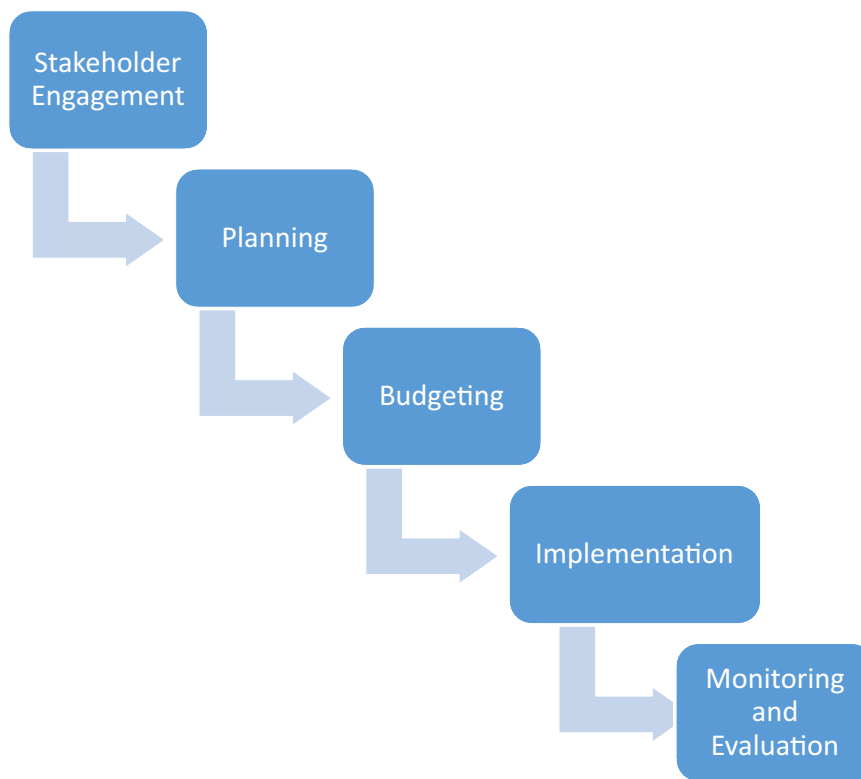


Figure 3: Key Mainstreaming Processes

4.1 Mainstream through Stakeholder Engagement and Awareness Creation

Mainstreaming SDGs at any level requires a considerable amount of awareness-raising and active engagement of key stakeholders. The first step of SDGs localization and mainstreaming is to engage key stakeholders including the members of District Planning Coordinating Units and the Coordinating Directors to get their buy-in. Active stakeholder engagement is required to remove bottlenecks that will impede the implementation of the CC-GE SDGs.

Who are the local key stakeholders?

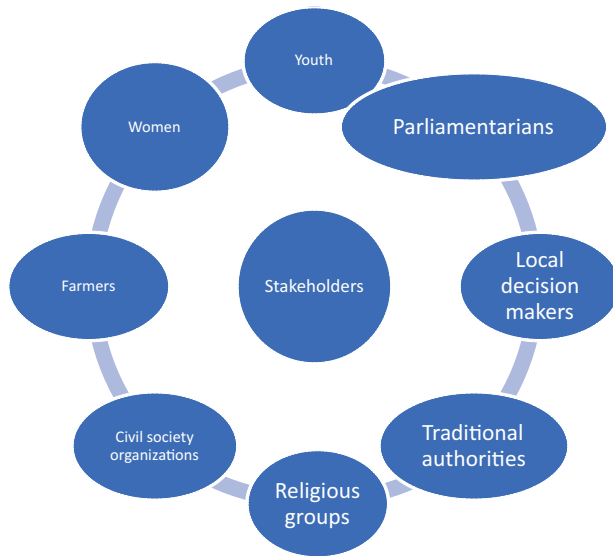


Figure 4: Key Stakeholders

These stakeholders are important players in the formulation of the medium-term development plans. Their effective engagement at the local level will incentivize their active participation for effective mainstreaming. Some of the approaches for stakeholder engagement include using community durbars, storytelling, proverbs, drama, briefing materials, using opinion leaders, focus group discussions etc. Some stakeholders may not be experts in SDGs, but their views and beliefs should be treated with the utmost respect.

4.2 Mainstreaming into Planning Processes

The planning process of the MMDAs is one of the most critical stages of the development of their MTDPs. All the MMDAs implement a four year District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) designed to reflect the development needs and aspirations of the local communities. The NDPC leads the process with a set of planning guidelines and technical support which ensure that plans conform to the national development framework and key thematic areas, support the participation and representation of concerned actors and create uniformity in the planning process across all districts in Ghana. The local planning processes therefore provides a formalised channel for ensuring that the districts priorities and the SDGs are mainstreamed and synergized. An effective way to mainstream the CC-GE SDGs into the MTDPs is to do this through the normal planning processes of the MMDAs. These include: **preparation of district profiles and current situation, district development priorities, setting of district development goals, objectives and strategies, development of programmes of Actions (PoAs) and Annual Action Plan (AAPs).**

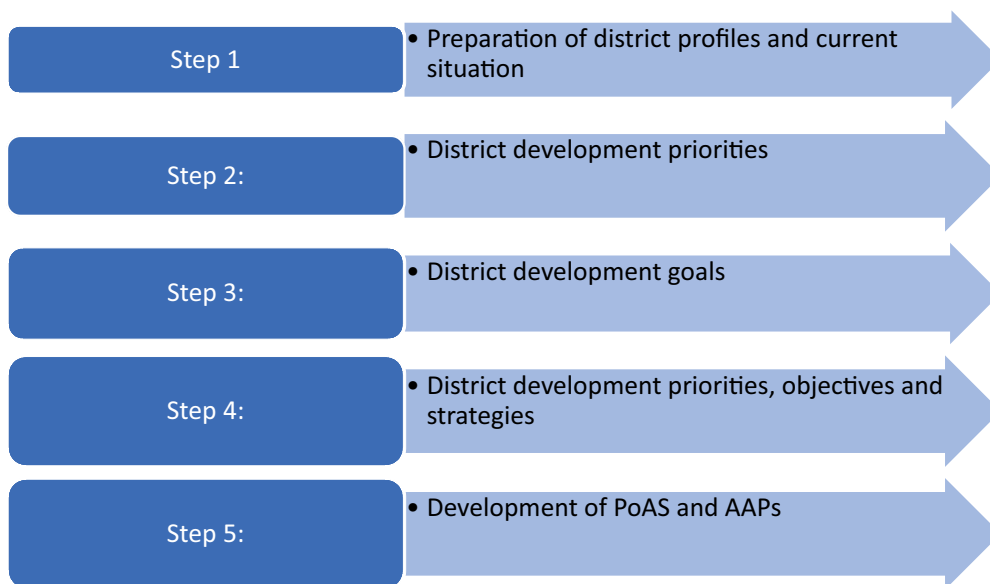


Figure 5: Steps in the preparation of Medium-term Development Plans

4.3 Mainstreaming into Budgeting

The success of the SDGs mainstreaming is hinged on proper budgeting. Budgeting is part of the mainstreaming strategy. It is the entry point for mainstreaming. The MMDAs budgeting processes translate policy objectives into program and project level resource allocations by linking expenditures to the intended outputs and outcomes. Since the MMDAs budgets are connected with policy-making and sector-based requirements, finance and budget officers can make use of medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEF). An MTEF is based on annual, rolling, three year-expenditure planning that sets out the medium-term expenditure priorities and budget constraints against which sector plans can be developed and refined. MTEF is a transparent planning and budget formulation process that attempts to improve the decision making process so as to link Government policies, priorities and requirements within limited resource constraint. Budgeting for the CC-GE SDGs should be based on District MTEF. Budget should be based on the Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan and Annual Action Plans. The budget officers should be guided by the MTEF guidelines to properly budget for the SDGs. The budgeting for SDGs should identify implementation arrangements, responsibilities, timelines and specific costs and sources of funds. Figure 6 illustrates how the costing processes will be done.

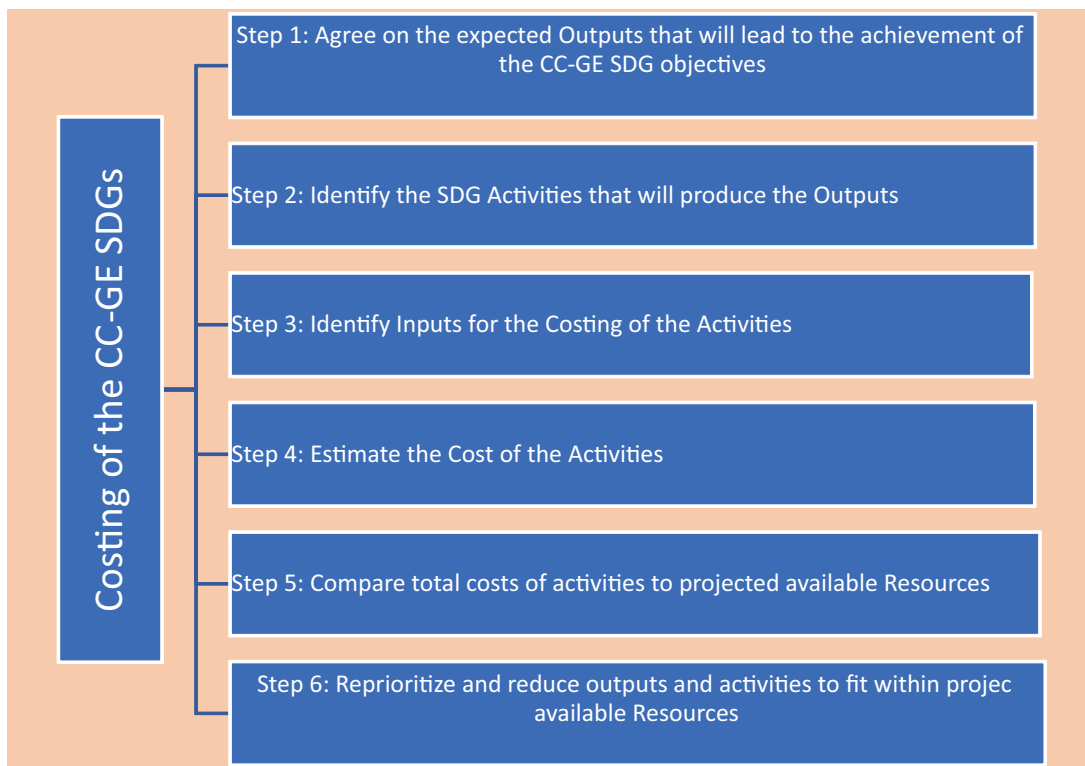


Figure 6: The costing process of the CC-GE SDGs

4.4 Mainstreaming into Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on SDGs

Achieving the SDGs at the local level requires robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting mechanisms in order to track progress and ensure accountability. Monitoring of the SDGs should be integrated into their normal monitoring and evaluation programmes and plans of the MMDAs. It is therefore important that the MMDAs put in place effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms for tracking progress toward the SDGs. The monitoring must be based on systematic collection of data using specified indicators (**See Checklist**) to track progress towards achievement of the targets. This should be done both quantitatively and qualitatively. Monitoring of the CC-GE SDGs will provide an enormous opportunity to identify shortcomings and improve implementation.

As a normal thing, reporting on the CC-GE SDGs will not require a separate reporting format but use existing template for reporting on the implementation of the AAPs by the MMDAs. CC-GE SDGs issues should be captured in all district quarterly and annual reports on implementation of the medium-term plans. The reports should highlight the achievements, challenges, lessons learnt in the implementation process. Financial resources are required for monitoring progress. It is therefore important that monitoring of the SDGs be budgeted for and funds released for this purpose.

4.5 Means of Implementation

The successful implementation of SDGs depends on the availability and adequacy of financial resources of the MMDAs. The SDGs recognize multi-stakeholder partnerships as an important vehicle for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the implementation of the

sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries. The MMDAs should develop appropriate resource mobilization strategies to generate enough financial resources and to allocate same for the implementation of the CC-GE SDGs. To achieve this by building partnerships with the business community, non-governmental organizations and other development partners to raise resources for the implementation. The MMADAs should also develop bankable projects to raise funds from donors. Some potential external sources of funding for the implementation of the CC-GE SDGs have been provided in the Annex 1.

5. Checklist for Mainstreaming SDGs into the Medium-term Development Plans of MMDAs

SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 1: No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and access of basic services such water, electricity and sanitation Liquid and solid waste management Domestic and industrial waste management Facilitating women access to land and other forms of property, inheritance and natural resources Establishment of Cooperative systems Availability and utilization of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Proportion of households having access to waste management facilities Proportion of women with access to land Proportion of women with Usage of credit in past 12 months Number of support facilities available to women in preparing their credit application.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent man-made disasters eg. deforestation, farming close riverbanks Provision of early warning systems Improve Disaster Preparedness Reduce exposure to vulnerability Prevent floods Building codes Improve Disaster response Improve Disaster recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 1,000 people Number of districts with local disaster risk reduction strategies Direct disaster economic loss in relation to disasters

SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of improved seeds • Improved methods of farming • Enhance Access to market • Reduce post-harvest losses • Improve farm roads • Cottage industry and agribusiness • Value addition • Reinvigorate extension services • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of improved seeds/Proportion of farmers using improved seeds • Average yields of major crops per acre • Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size • Proportion of households having access to motorable roads • Extension officers farmer ratio • Average income of “small scale food producers” by sex • Proportion of youth in agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices such as agro-forestry, mixed cropping, mulching as well as other agriculture conservation practices • Promoting Organic farming • Ensure District food buffer stock and give incentives for private sector participation • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system • Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks • Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste • Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers trained in CSA practices • Adoption rate of climate smart agriculture • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture • Number of Food buffer stock per District • Availability of storage facilities • Proportion of insured farmers (both farmer and farm products) • Proportion of malnourished children

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote genetic diversity of plant and animal resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient use of agro-chemical that manages the residual effect on soil and land Prevent water and soil pollution and reduce air pollution. Promote use of organic fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution Level of chemical use in agriculture Level of CO2 emission from vehicles Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and Hygiene for all (wash) services. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of schools with access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes;

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	environments for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs eg provision of disability facilities, basic teaching & learning materials • Provision of gender friendly sanitation facilities • Provision of water to schools to enhance sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; • (e) basic drinking water; • (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and • (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definition) disaggregated by primary and JHS
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating women access to land and other forms of property, inheritance and natural resources • Enhance land ownership and control by women • Reduce barriers to access to credit facilities/logistics by women • Reduce Negative cultural practices that affect the image of women(widowhood rites, Trokosi System, Witch Camps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex • Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. • Proportion of women with access to credit facilities • Proportion of women freed from negative cultural practices.
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water • Map out water areas in the District • Promoting harvesting of rain water • Ensure Community water management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sanitation facilities Addressing open defecation Provision of Sanitary facilities for schools, Markets, Lorry Parks Health facilities, etc. for girls and boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population using (i) safely managed sanitation services, (ii) hand-washing facility with soap and water Number of institutions with sanitary facilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and release of hazardous chemicals directly into water bodies Improve liquid and solid waste management Treatment of waste water Protection of water bodies from pollution and contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of wastewater safely treated Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality Percentage of solid waste collected Percentage of waste recycled Proportion of population sensitized on improved sanitation issues practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder management Involvement of women Competing users Interest groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100) Proportion of women involved in integrated water resources management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of buffer zones Protect rivers and banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	improving water and sanitation management		procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Renewal energy Promote the use of clean energy resources e.g. use of LPG, biogas, solar lanterns, efficient charcoal production technologies etc. Promoting Cleaner cooking stove Promoting Biogas in second cycle schools Converting KVIPs to biogas Promoting energy efficient building construction. Retrofitting street lights and public places lighting. Establishment of waste transfers sites Establishment of waste to energy sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with access to electricity Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Proportion of households who use solar for lighting Proportion of second cycle schools with biogas technology Existence of Policy/By-Laws on energy efficient buildings Proportion of energy efficient technology in use.(bulbs and moving sensors, solar PV) Number of waste to energy sites established.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of rooftop solar programme Renewable energy production opportunities in District Promotion of solar powered bore holes Creation Green Jobs e.g. solar, clean cook stoves, panels assembling and solar lamps. Promotion of production of briquette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Number of people with access to solar energy Percentage of the population using efficient stoves Number of solar powered bore holes installed Number of people engaged in renewable energy job (e.g. solar lantern, clean cook stoves production) as a proportion of total jobs by sex per year

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up of renewal energy program at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of renewable energy jobs created
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 8:</p> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Revamp public employment centres across districts Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities Reduce challenges in starting businesses. Create enabling environments for businesses to thrive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material footprint per capita, Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita Proportion of population employed during the last 12 months. Number of days of business registration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans Education and promotion of tourist sites and its potentials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex. Number of tourism development in district development plans mainstreamed per year

SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 9:</p> <p>Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilient road construction Provision of reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure Provision of district trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road climate resilient infrastructure No of public infrastructure procurements that are climate resilient compliant Passenger by mode of transport Length of roads in the various classifications Waiting time Travel time Proportion of roads constructed within five years requiring substantial repairs (e.g. 20% of road in km)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Cottage industry Agro processing industries Creating enabling environment for private sector participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing value added per capita Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment Ease of doing business (permitting, licensing etc) Percentage of Assemblies budget spent on Local economic development (LED) activities for the year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote energy efficient corn mills Alternative energy sources Promoting Solar Energy Promote energy efficient agro-processing equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO2 emission per unit of value added Percentage of energy efficient cornmills No. of public institutions/facilities

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopting alternative energy sources Percentage of energy efficient agro-processing equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating enabling environment for providers to extend Mobile Network Educate youth on ICT use District ICT centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Proportion of educational institutions with functional ICT labs (70% equipments working at all time) No. of operational community ICT centres (checklist)
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 10:</p> <p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower women and vulnerable groups politically Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of vulnerable groups participation in local elections Proportion of women with access to land title Proportion of women benefiting from social interventions Number of vulnerable with access to basic necessities of life proportion of the vulnerable with access to social protection interventions

SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing Provision of water and electricity Provision of Sanitation facilities Promote the use of local materials in building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities percentage of population with access to electricity percentage of population with access to safe water No. of promotional activities undertaken on local materials for building
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public transport Improving road safety Facilitate efficient and safe use of Non-Motorised Transport facilities such as bicycle lanes Dedicated bicycle lanes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities The safety of pedestrian walkway safely developed No of fatal pedestrian/vehicular accidents Length of roads with appropriate road furniture Length of roads with pedestrian walkways Dedicated bicycle lanes Length of roads with dedicated bicycle lanes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster prevention measures Prevent water related disasters Enforce Building regulations Improve Drainage systems Emergency Disaster response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 10,000 people Direct disaster economic loss, including disaster damage to critical

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	<p>product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>		<p>infrastructure and disruption of basic services</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve solid waste collection Guidelines for disposal of waste Tree planting to improve air quality Reduce felling trees during construction Air pollution Control Tree planting to improve air quality Reduce felling trees during construction Promote waste sorting and recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, Proportion of waste collected but not properly managed Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) No. of communities and institutions adopting waste sorting and recycling Number of engineered waste management site No of public contracts with EIA compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create safe green spaces, recreational day care centres and homes for the elderly Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of green places created Proportion of the public spaces greened No. of homes for the elderly created No. of recreational day centers created
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building community resilient against disasters Disaster management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of local communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade slums to make them resilient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of slums upgraded
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Local materials • Reduce waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material footprint, material footprint per capita, • Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing post-harvest losses • Provision/promotion of storage facilities/technologies • Improve access roads to farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of post-harvest loss • No. of storage facilities/ technologies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes • Efficient use of Chemicals • Proper disposal of hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment • No of health facilities with appropriate waste

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	<p>agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>		<p>disposal and management facility</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of waste generation Waste management Recycling of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District recycling rate, tons of material recycled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable public procurement Promotion of waste to energy technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of green procurements done
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education Promote sustainable development issues in schools Sensitization on climate change Role plays Educational curricula Promotion/Monitor implementation of national interventions at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in education (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment percentage of budget spent on promotion sustainable development issues in schools by Assemblies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development and promotion Identify tourism attraction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action

	for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling environment for private sector investment in tourism development 	<p>plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of tourism sites identified and developed
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 13:</p> <p>Climate Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of the district to climate-related hazards and natural disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies • Number of district with local disaster risk reduction strategies/plan • Proportion of local disaster risk reduction activities implemented per district. • Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (Metropolitans and Municipal qualify to produce this indicator , but most district are less than 100,000)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change at the district level • Proportion of climate change issues in the Annual Action plan/MDTP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation on climate change issues in communities and schools • Number of adaptation,

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	mitigation measures in the district <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of climate change related by-laws
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for effective climate change-related planning and management focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and youth trained in climate related planning and management
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 15: Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems Sustainable extraction and exploitation of forest resources Creation of land banks for forest plantation development on and off reserves Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest area as a proportion of total land area Proportion of the degraded land restored Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Hectares of degraded forest lands restored/rehabilitated Number of community-based NGOs, Youth clubs, CSOs in forest plantation and management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the implementation of sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition-based utilization of forest resources Afforestation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress towards sustainable forest management

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
	management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities participating in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest resource utilized with value addition Number of communities involved in sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of land degradation Prevention of bushfires Restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves Degradation of land through galamsey, sand mining, etc. Awareness creation on best farming practices and other activities that degrade the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area Number of people prosecuted for non-compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire Awareness creation on wildfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity Mountain Green Cover Index
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention of bushfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red List Index

SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place measures to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates Prevent Sexual violence Prevent conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,000 population, by sex and age. Conflict-related deaths per 1,000 population, by sex, age and cause. Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place measures to end child abuse and exploitation trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month. Number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation. Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to ensure active participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.
SDGs	Climate/Green Economy SDGs Related Target	Key Issues for Mainstreaming into MTDPs of MMDAs	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
<p>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen domestic resource mobilization Improve capacity to attract grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total IGF as a proportion of Total district revenue Amount of funds secured by the Assembly through project development.

Annex 1: Potential Sources of Funds for Climate change and Green Economy SDGs

Sources	Type	Administered by	Area of focus	Date operational
Adaptation Fund	Multilateral	Adaptation Fund Board	Adaptation	2009
Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program	Multilateral	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Adaptation	2012
Amazon Fund (Fundo Amazônia)	Multi-Donor National	Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)	Mitigation - REDD	2009
Clean Technology Fund	Multilateral	The World Bank	Mitigation - general	2008
Congo Basin Forest Fund	Multi-Donor Regional	African Development Bank	Mitigation - REDD	2008
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	Multilateral	The World Bank	Mitigation - REDD	2008
Forest Investment Program	Multilateral	The World Bank	Mitigation - REDD	2009
GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area	Multilateral	The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Adaptation, Mitigation - general	1991 (tracked since 2010)
Global Climate Change Alliance	Multilateral	The European Commission	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2008
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	Multilateral	The European Commission	Mitigation - general	2008
Green Climate Fund	Multilateral	GCF to be confirmed	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2015
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund	Multi-Donor National	Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2010
UK's International Climate Fund	Bilateral	Government of the United Kingdom	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2011
Germany's International Climate Initiative	Bilateral	Government of Germany	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2008
Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative	Bilateral	Government of Australia	Mitigation - REDD	2007

Sources	Type	Administered by	Area of focus	Date operational
Japan's Fast Start Finance - private sources	Multilateral Funding	Government of Japan	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2008
Least Developed Countries Fund	Multilateral	The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Adaptation	2002
MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window	Multilateral	UNDP	Adaptation, Mitigation - general	2007
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative	Bilateral	Government of Norway	Mitigation - REDD	2008
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	Multilateral	The World Bank	Adaptation	2008
Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low Income Countries	Multilateral	The World Bank	Mitigation - general	2009
Special Climate Change Fund	Multilateral	The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Adaptation	2002
Strategic Climate Fund	Multilateral Funding	The World Bank	Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD	2008
Strategic Priority on Adaptation	Multilateral	The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Adaptation	2004
UN-REDD Programme	Multilateral	UNDP	Mitigation - REDD	2008

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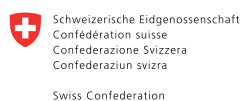
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