Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ghana are critical to achieving economic growth and development. MSMEs form the foundation of private economic activity in Ghana, accounting for approximately 70% of GDP (Institute of Statistical, Social, and Economic Research – ISSER, 2021). MSMEs employ approximately 85% of the workforce in Ghana. However, unemployment remains one of the country’s major economic challenges. This was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Currently, some of the biggest obstacles MSMEs in Ghana face are the lack of business skills, low access to credit, high borrowing costs, lack of trained employees, lack of management capacity, and lack of access to the market. In addition, new business streams that contribute to green growth, are still at its infant stage. Job seekers rarely find needs based professional advice, qualification, or placement services. The COVID-19 pandemic has showed the weaknesses of dependency on importation of critical vaccines and the opportunities for developing a vaccine manufacturing hub.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Government is supporting the Ghanaian Government to tackle the high rate of unemployment, collaborating in the promotion of green jobs, and supporting local vaccine production via the Support to the Private and Financial Sector (PFS) programme.

Objective

The Support to the Private and Financial Sectors in Ghana programme aims to improve the employment situation of MSMEs in selected regions of Ghana. The programme is designed to supplement the Ghanaian Government’s efforts to improve the framework conditions for employment and income in the Ghanaian private sector, particularly among MSMEs.

Our Approach

As a follow-on to the Programme for Sustainable Economic Development (PSED) which ended in 2022, the programme continues working on the macro level to the meso and micro levels, with a stronger emphasis on network formation and capacity development of MSME ecosystem actors and the private sector.

The programme is expected to establish regional service networks, bringing together employment, financial, and business development service providers to co-create a stronger, more coordinated system for assisting businesses, and job seekers and promote MSME development.
Key interventions include:
Financial services and product development for MSMEs
- Capacity building for selected financial service providers to develop needs based product development for MSMEs
- Improving the regulatory framework for MSME financing
- Fostering financial literacy and awareness creation
- Developing Gender Action Plan for Insurance / Finance sector

Network of Business Development Services
- Facilitating networking of Business Development Service (BDS) providers
- Supporting the capacity building of associations and service providers
- Linking MSMEs/associations to FSPs

Green job opportunities
- Supporting existing MSME to scale their green and inclusive business model
- Promote transformation of existing MSME to become green and inclusive
- Support government in improving framework conditions for companies with green and inclusive business models

Employment services
- Supporting the participation of employment service providers in the Regional Service Network
- Linking migrants to relevant BDS and FSPs
- Assisting job seekers in receiving counselling from employment service providers.

Support for Vaccine Manufacturing
- Creating jobs in the vaccines and pharmaceutical value chain
- Strengthening the governance capacity of the National Vaccine Institute
- Improving trade and market opportunities for producers of vaccines and identified pharmaceutical products
- Strengthening regulatory capacities for vaccines and pharmaceutical production
- Strengthening research and development capacities for vaccines and pharmaceutical production

Our Outlook
The programme aspires to implement more innovative projects to support MSMEs, disadvantaged youth, people with disabilities, and migrants, and contribute to Ghana’s entrepreneurship and employment ecosystem:

- MSMEs would have purchased customised financial products, resulting in business expansion thereby retaining, or creating jobs.
- Many MSMEs would have benefited from the network’s services.
- Returnees and potential migrants would have benefitted from the network’s employment services offers, resulting in employment.
- Jobs would have been created through the scaling of companies with green and inclusive business models.
- The organizational and personnel bases for vaccine production in Ghana would have improved.

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GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication