

**IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTH
PARLIAMENT OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF
GHANA**

**REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**

ON THE

**2020 PROGRAMME BASED BUDGET
ESTIMATES OF
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

December, 2019

**REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE ON
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Minister for Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta in accordance with Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and Standing Order 138 delivered the Budget Statement and Financial Policy for the year ending 2019 to Parliament on Wednesday 13th November, 2019.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Article 103 (3) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and Standing Orders 140 (4) and 185 referred the Programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation to the Committee on Environment, Science and Technology for consideration and report.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Committee on Environment, Science and Technology met with officials of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation to deliberate on the 2020 Programme based budget estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.

The Committee is grateful to the following persons who in diverse ways assisted the Committee during the consideration of the 2020 Programme Based Budget estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation:

1. The Deputy Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Hon. Patricia Appiagyeyi,
2. The Chief Director, Madam Levina Owusu
3. Directors and officials of the following departments and agencies:
 - a. Ministry Headquarters
 - b. Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency
 - d. National Council for Scientific & Industrial Research
 - e. Land Use & Spatial Planning Authority
 - f. National Biosafety Authority
 - g. Nuclear Regulatory Authority
 - I. Ministry of Finance

3.0 **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

The following documents were referenced by the Committee during deliberations on the 2020 Programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation:

1. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana
2. The Standing Orders of Parliament of Ghana
3. The 2019 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana
4. The 2019 Programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

4. The 2020 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana.
6. The 2020 Programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.

4.0 **MISSION STATEMENT**

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation seeks to ensure accelerated socio-economic development of the nation through the formulation of sound policies and regulatory framework to promote the use of appropriate environmentally friendly science and technological practices.

4.1 **CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY**

The Ministry performs the following core functions:

- ❖ Provide leadership and guidance for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation within the broad sector of the economy through sound policy formulation and implementation
- ❖ Ensure the establishment of the regulatory framework and setting of standards to govern the activities of science, and technology and the management of the environment for sustainable development
- ❖ Promote activities needed to underpin the standards and policies required for planning and implementation of sound scientific and technological development activities
- ❖ Ensure the co-ordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of activities of Environment, Science, Technology

and Innovation while fulfilling national benefit-sharing commitments

- ❖ Set out the parameters required for programme as well as budgets in the environment, science, technology and innovation sector of the economy for purposes of achieving a single integrated management system
- ❖ Initiate, simulate and co-ordinate research including the continuous development and review of policies, laws, rules and regulations in the environment, science, technology and innovation sector of the economy and
- ❖ Ensure effective environmental management and governance in line with the functions of Act 490, with the EPA as the main implementing agency and MESTI playing an oversight, co-ordination and facilitating role.

4.2 STRATEGIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

The strategic policy objectives of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation for the 2018 fiscal year are to:

- ❖ Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation
- ❖ Protect existing forest reserves
- ❖ Reduce environmental pollution
- ❖ Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion
- ❖ Enhance climate change resilience
- ❖ Reduce Greenhouse gases

- ❖ Mainstream science , technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities
- ❖ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated balance and orderly development of human settlements
- ❖ Enhance capacity of policy formulation and coordination

5.0 ALLOCATED FUNDS FOR 2019

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation was allocated an amount of Four Hundred and Seventeen Million, Nine Hundred and Fifty Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty Two **(GH¢417,954,342.00)** Ghana Cedis for activities earmarked for the 2019 fiscal year.

Out of the amount allocated, Two Hundred and Forty Million, Seven Hundred and Twenty Three Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty Ghana Cedis **(GH¢240,723,130.00)** was to be from **GOG**, One Hundred and Forty Seven Million, One Hundred and Nineteen Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis **(GH¢147,119,650.00)** from **IGF** and Thirty Million, One Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty two Ghana Cedis **(GH¢30,111,562.00)** from **Development Partners**.

The breakdown of the allocation is as follows:

Table 1: ALLOCATION FOR 2019 – FUNDING SOURCES

	GOG	DP FUND	IGF	TOTAL
WAGES AND SALARIES	233,933,250.00		43,720,653.00	277,653,903.00
GOODS & SERVICES	2,989,880.00	14,307,276.00	64,930,746.00	82,227,902.00
CAPEX	3,800,000.00	15,804,286.00	38,468,251.00	58,072,537.00
TOTAL	240,723,130.00	30,111,562.00	147,119,650.00	417,954,342.00

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of GOG for 2019 fiscal year

Table 2: 2019 BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROGRAMME & ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Budget Programme/ Economic Classification	Wages Salaries &	Good Services &	CAPEX	TOTAL
Management & Administration	1,995,106.00	15,353,734.00	17,704,286.00	35,053,126.00
Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research	147,562,163.00	15,038,202.00	12,238,324.00	174,838,689.00
Environmental Protection & Management	43,041,798.00	46,307,848.00	24,000,000.00	113,349,646.00
Spatial Planning	16,903,456.00	448,482.00	380,000.00	17,731,938.00
Biosafety Development	95,554.00	298,988.00	190,000.00	584,542.00
Atomic Energy Commission	61,246,299.00	4,481,660.00	3,369,927.00	69,097,886.00
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	6,809,527.00	298,988.00	190,000.00	7,298,515.00
Total	277,653,903.00	82,227,902.00	58,072,537.00	417,954,342.00

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of GOG for 2019 fiscal year

Table 3: BUDGET PERFORMANCE FOR 2019 AS AT OCTOBER 2019

Budget Classification	Approved Budget	2019 Releases	Expenditure	%	Variance
Employee Compensation	233,933,250	168,678,520	168,678,520	88%	22,134,197
Goods and Services	2,989,880	4,681,205	4,421,795	157%	1,431,915
CAPEX	3,800,000	1,678,161	1,018,161	27%	2,121,839
TOTAL	240,723,130	175,037,886	174,119,249	87%	23,483,348
RETAINED IGF	Approved Budget	2019 Releases	Expenditure	% Used	Variance
Employee Compensation	43,720,653	25,115,326	25,115,326	57%	18,605,327
Goods and Services	64,930,746	56,533,398	52,745,254	81%	8,397,348
CAPEX	38,468,251	6,559,027	7,458,601	19%	31,909,224
TOTAL	147,119,650	88,207,751	85,319,181	58%	58,911,899

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of GOG for 2020 fiscal year

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	Approved Budget	2019 Releases	Expenditure	% Used	Variance
Goods and Services	14,307,276	57,832,326	50,461,592	168%	43,525,050
CAPEX	15,804,286	-	-	0%	15,804,286
Sub-total	30,111,562	57,832,326	50,461,592	168%	27,720,764
TOTAL	417,904,342	321,077,963	309,900,022	83%	56,541,056

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of GOG for 2020 fiscal year

6.0 2019 PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK FOR 2020

6.1 Ministry Head Quarters

Projection for 2019

In 2019, the Ministry was to establish a foundry and Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine tools centre to kick-start the promotion and production of machine parts in line with SDG goal 9 target 5 which seeks to enhance scientific research and upgrade technological and innovation capacities.

The Ministry was to establish a total of 25 hectares each of Green Fire Breaks around Kulpawn and Ambalara forest reserves to help improve management of the Forest Reserves. The Ministry was also to generate climate change projections for the White and Black Volta and the Oti river basins under the Adaptation Fund Project under the theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”.

In 2019, the Ministry projected to continue the implementation of the SLWMP and Adaptation Fund Project in the three Northern Regions to address climate change adaptation issues such as changes in rainfall patterns, utilisation of improved seeds and mitigation measures.

The final drafts of the Environmental Policy for Oil and Gas and the National Biodiversity Policy were to be submitted for Cabinet’s approval. In addition, a draft Plastic Management Policy with its implementation plan was to be developed.

In 2019, the Ministry planned to develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

The Ghana Innovation and Research Commercialization (GIRC) Centre was 60 percent complete. Technical and financial support was to be secured from the Science Granting Council Initiative (SGCI) and Technology Innovation Agency to develop the master framework for the Centre to enhance scientific research and upgrade technological and innovation capacities.

Performance in 2019

The Ministry under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP), supported 12,421 farmers with

farm inputs to implement various SLWM technologies within the 12 project Districts (Mamprugu Moaduri, West Mamprusi, West Gonja, Sawla Tuna-Kalba, Talensi, Bawku West, Builsa South, Kassena Nankana West, Wa East, Daffiama-Bussie Issa, Sissala East and Sissala West). Eight dugout wells were also constructed at Mole National Park, Fringe communities of the Gbele Resource Reserve (GRR) and within some agricultural landscapes under this Project.

The Ministry continued with the implementation of the Adaptation Fund Project to address the risks associated with climate change in the five Northern Regions. Some achievements of the project include:

- 100 boreholes constructed and installed with hand pumps;
- Over 50 acres of buffer zones created (62,500 tree seedlings were planted in 50 communities) to protect dams, dugouts, and rivers;
- 10 Dams were rehabilitated in 10 communities out of which four are near completion; and
- 46 local NGOs based in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, and Savanna Regions were funded with a total sum of GH¢ 4,160,500 to implement alternative livelihood activities in the Project communities.

The Ministry completed renovation works on the CSIR-INSTI block for the establishment of a High-Performance Computing (HPC) Centre with HPC Server and monitoring rooms. The Centre will provide opportunity for both academic and private institutions to analyse, model and simulate big data to help address both research and industrial challenges in areas such as health, environment, security, agriculture and natural resource management. In addition, the Ghana Innovation & Research Commercialization Center (GIRC-CENTER) was established at CSIR-INSTI. The Ministry will operationalize both centres in 2020.

Projection for 2020

The Ministry will continue to implement the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) in the five Northern Regions in 2020.

The Ministry has also projected to continue to support the operationalization of the GIRC Centre.

The construction of a Handover Centre (HOC) will commence in 2020 under the Financial Cooperation Project at the premises of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC).

The Ghana Innovation & Research Commercialization Centre (GIRC-CENTER) and the High-Performance Computing (HPC) Centre with HPC Server and monitoring rooms established at CSIR-INSTI will be operationalized in 2020.

6.2 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Projection for 2019

In 2019, the CSIR projected to continue to implement programmes aimed at addressing the following:

- Food Security and Poverty Reduction;
- Climate Change, Environmental Management and Green Technology;
- Biomedical and Public Health;
- Material Science and Manufacturing;
- Energy and Petroleum;
- Electronics and ICT;
- Science and People; and
- Commercialization and Transfer of Research Results.

Performance for 2019

Two colourful varieties of sweet potatoes were developed and released by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) whilst seven improved stress-tolerant cowpea lines and two high yielding and stress tolerant groundnut lines received

approval for release and cultivation. One improved soya bean variety christened “Favour” which has just been released has a yield potential of 3.5 tonnes/hectare and matures within 118 days and is expected to increase yields of farmers.

On-going research on Schistosomiasis in some communities in the Atwima Nwabiagya District of the Ashanti Region and Ajumako- Eyan-Esiam in the Central Region showed about 20 percent prevalence reduction. CSIR installed overhead water storage systems in affected communities to reduce the prevalence of the disease. CSIR aims to enhance research into the control and elimination of air, water and soil borne diseases, as well as air and water pollution in 2020.

6.3 Ghana Atomic Energy Commission

Projection for 2019

In 2019, GAEC projected to continue to monitor occupational exposures for the mine, industrial, medical and educational research institution workers.

The scientific assessment of environmental and human health impact of e-waste management in the country was to be done in 2019.

GAEC was to use radiation and nuclear medicine technologies to diagnose and manage diseases as well as monitor and evaluate health conditions like tuberculosis and other communicable and non-communicable diseases in 2019.

The establishment of welding and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) technique training facility was projected to continue. The first radioactive waste disposal facility was estimated to be constructed in the country to ensure public and environmental safety. In addition, stakeholder and public sensitization meetings were to be organised on adoption of nuclear power in 2019.

Performance in 2019

The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) in collaboration with the University of Cape Coast, produced the Yellow flesh

cassava which contains high levels of β -Carotene, which is a precursor to Vitamin A which helps prevent blindness.

GAEC continued to develop and disseminate improved crop and animal varieties for commercial farmers. It also developed strategies to reduce field and postharvest losses of developed crop varieties. GAEC multiplied five released cassava varieties and supplied cuttings that can plant at least 120 acres for production and processing into yellow flesh “gari”.

GAEC monitored 1301 telecommunication masts and assessed 373 base stations for compliance as well as 632 occupationally exposed workers involved in ionizing radiation. Two laboratory facilities at the Radiological and Medical Sciences Research Institute (RAMSRI-GAEC) including the Radon Monitoring were commissioned.

400 imported food and water samples were analysed to ensure they were free from radioactive contamination. The report for borehole disposal concept for disused sealed radioactive sources was reviewed by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) experts. Concerns raised by the experts have been addressed and the final report prepared.

A National Professional Training Centre for welding and non-destructive testing and seven (7) welding bays being constructed are 90% complete.

GAEC modified turbine engines for electricity generation in off grid areas for pumping of water.

Projection for 2020

GAEC will continue to undertake radiation detector calibration, RF base station monitoring and personnel monitoring for radiation exposure.

In 2020 GAEC will complete the National Professional Training Centre for welding and non-destructive testing and the seven (7) welding bays.

Feasibility work on the siting of the proposed nuclear plant will continue. Stakeholder and public sensitisation on the adoption of nuclear power will also commence.

Construction of the fence wall to safeguard lands of GAEC will commence

6.4 Environmental Protection and Management Programme (EPA)

Projection for 2019

In 2019, the Agency proposed to upscale source waste segregation, regulate plastic waste, and implement the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917). This is geared towards substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

In 2019, EPA will continue to ensure environmental compliance and enforcement, through environmental quality monitoring.

The Agency will further update the pesticide register and increase the number of training beneficiaries.

Performance in 2019

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitored air quality at 14 sites. The results indicated that PM10 levels were above the EPA 24 hour permissible level of 70µg/m³. Additionally, out of 107 industries monitored for effluent quality in the Accra/Tema region, most of the results were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm.

The EPA issued 3,656 environmental assessment permits and 26,068 chemical licenses. Out of 5,643 undertakings monitored by the EPA in line with L.I 1652, only 1,888 were compliant while 3,755 were non-compliant. Enforcement letters were issued to the non-compliant undertakings for cessation of activities. Administrative charges were also imposed.

Projection for 2020

The EPA will continue to ensure environmental compliance and enforcement in 2020 through environmental quality monitoring.

The EPA will ensure environmental compliance and enforcement, and improve waste management practices in the country through source waste segregation, plastic waste and E-waste management in 2020.

There will be improvement in the permitting regime for small-scale mining to pave way for an enhanced revenue generation and monitoring. The goal will be realised through automation of the business processes of EPA.

Migration onto the new scheme of service and the implementation of the new organogramme as well as the employment of 150 additional programme officers are expected to enhance the Agency's monitoring regime and revenue generation.

The Hazardous waste and electronic waste management Act 2016 (Act 917) will be fully operationalised with full administration of the Eco-levy.

Development and implementation of the Motor Emission Control Regulation is expected to in 2020 positively impact the operations of the Agency.

6.5 The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA)

Projection for 2019

The Nuclear Regulatory Authority will acquire equipment for its regulatory activities in 2019.

Performance in 2019

The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) in collaboration with the International Nuclear Security of United States Department of Energy (INS/DOE) conducted a National Threat Assessment and developed a Design Basis Threat.

The Authority authorised radiation emitting equipment and the operation of the Ghana Research Reactor facility.

In collaboration with the National Security Secretariat the authority conducted a National Threat Assessment and Design Basis Threat for nuclear and radiological facilities.

Reviewed National Reports of Constructing Parties Convention on Nuclear Safety.

Commenced the construction of a containerised Office Building with a 65 seating capacity and conference room.

Projections for 2020

NRA will undertake regulatory inspections and enforce radiating emitting facilities, build capacity of its staff in specialized areas (ionizing and non-ionizing radiation), as well as embark on public education on radiation matters in 2020.

Develop and obtain validation for Corporate Governance Documents and finalise the separation of the Authority from the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission.

Continue to build capacity of front-line officers to detect and interdict illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials out of regulatory control.

6.6 Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Programme

Projection for 2019

LUSPA will facilitate the preparation of the Central Regional Spatial Development Framework as well as prepare the structure and local plans for 15 MMDAs in 2019.

Performance in 2019

In addressing human settlement issues, the Legislative Instruments (LIs) for the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act,

925 (2016) was passed on 2nd April, 2019 and fully operational.

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) trained all the 260 MMDAs on the Geographic Information System (GIS). The Regional Spatial Committees of the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions were inaugurated and fully functional. This will help address SDG Target 11.b.

Projection for 2020

In 2020, the LUSPA will formulate a Human Settlement Policy, prepare Regional Spatial Development for three newly created regions and prepare a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Central Region.

6.6 National Biosafety Authority

Projection for 2019

In 2019, the NBA will undertake biosafety capacity building, public education and awareness, monitoring and evaluation on biotechnology and biosafety issues and complete the GMO Detection Laboratory.

Performance in 2019

The National Biosafety Authority (NBA), submitted the Biosafety Regulations to Parliament which was approved on 28th June 2019.

The Authority conducted biosafety emergency response training for 25 stakeholders and secured equipment for the Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) detection Laboratory.

Projection for 2020

The National Biosafety Authority will continue to undertake public awareness and education campaigns on issues relating to GMOs. This will be targeted at policy makers, students, industry players and farmers in line with SDG Target 12.a.

6.7 Illegal Mining (Galamsey)

Projection for 2019

In 2019, the NABCo drone pilots and GalamSTOP operators were commissioned to start monitoring exercises. To create jobs in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) Sector, a community mining model scheme was designed mainly for illegal miners who have been trained at the University of Mines and Technology. To promote transparency and strengthen the rule of law within the sector, a team was commissioned by the IMCIM to ascertain, investigate and document all possible infringements in the small-scale mining sector, prescribe punishment and remedial measures that will be enforced.

Performance in 2019

As part of government's commitment to sanitize artisanal and small-scale mining in the country, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining provided oversight for the implementation of the following activities:

- Public education and sensitization of traditional and religious leaders as well as other stakeholders on the dangers of illegal mining
- Monitored and tracked 900 excavators used in mining operations leading to the arrest and deportation of 139 Chinese illegal miners.
- Mapped out 300 concessions for commissioning by end of the year.
- Constructed two landing sites on River Pra at Beposo and River Ankobra at Axim and imported two boats for transportation on these rivers.
- Constructed a floating foot bridge at Chimuana at Chorkor to boost economic activity and movement across the river.
- Purchased 12 outboard motors for the Operation Vanguard Task Force and the Riverine Task Force, which resulted in the arrest of over 1,727 illegal miners; seizure of 2,779 weapons and ammunitions as well as seizure of 4,045 other mining equipment.
- Inaugurated 85 District Committees on Illegal Mining (DCIM).
- Set up 11 CDVTIs and trained the first batch of 331 trainees. Furthermore, 345 tools and equipment, in

various trade areas, have been procured and distributed to 345 beneficiaries.

- trained 4,500 miners in sustainable mining operations at the University of Mines and Technology (UMaT)

Projection for 2020

To create alternative livelihoods, the IMCIM will continue to train and equip beneficiaries in soap making, flour confectioneries, beads work, decoration, and catering while launching and promoting the Alternative Livelihood Programme as a social intervention initiative.

To effectively combat illegal mining, the Committee will resource and build the capacity of 14 mining courts to expedite the adjudication of cases relating to illegal mining activities. Also, in 2020, the IMCIM will expand and improve compliance by tracking and monitoring an additional 5,000 excavators to avoid illegal mining activities and perform water quality testing on two water bodies.

An additional 2,000 miners will be trained on sustainable mining operations at the University of Mines and Energy, Tarkwa and provide the necessary facilities and infrastructure to operationalize the District Committee on Illegal Mining (DCIMs).

6.8 Plastic Waste

Projections for 2019

Plastic waste continues to be a major challenge in the area of sanitation. To address this, the Ministry of Environment, Science Technology and Innovation (MESTI) is in the process of finalizing a new National Plastic Waste Policy, which will focus on strategies to promote reduction, reuse and recycling. The Ministry would lease with the industrial sector to come up with alternative eco-friendly products from our natural resources.

The Plastic Management Policy and its accompanying implementation plan will be finalized in 2019.

Performance in 2019

The Ghana National Plastics Action Partnership (NPAP) Initiative was launched on 1st October, 2019, as part of efforts to accelerate the reduction of plastic waste and pollution in Ghana.

Projection for 2020

The implementation of the Ghana National Plastics Action Partnership and the Project on Marine Litter and Microplastics are expected to begin in 2020.

6.9 E-waste Management

Projection for 2019

The construction of a recycling plant at Old Fadama (Agbogbloshie) begun in 2019 under the National E-Waste Project. This will help in the management of electrical and electronic waste and reduce the adverse impact of e-waste on human health and the environment. The Ministry also constructed two Handover Centres (HOC) as part of the implementation of the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, Act 917 of 2016.

The program will lead to the creation of over 20,000 direct jobs through the establishment of a national e-waste recycling facility, associated holding centres in each regional capital and collection centres in each of the 216 districts.

Performance in 2019

The Ministry commissioned a training centre, a health post and football pitch at Old Fadama to enhance sound dismantling of Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). This is expected to minimize their adverse impact on human health and the environment from the unsound management of e-waste.

Projection for 2020

Implementation of the National Integrated E-waste Management Programme is also on-going and will continue in 2020.

7.0 ALLOCATED FUNDS FOR 2020

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation has been allocated an amount of Four Hundred and Seventy Five Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty (**GH¢475,423,880.00**) Ghana Cedis for activities earmarked for the 2020 fiscal year.

Out of the amount allocated, Two Hundred and Eighty Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty Seven Ghana Cedis (**GH¢280,999,847.00**) is from **GOG**, One Hundred and Fifty Eight Million, One Hundred and Forty Two Thousand Three Hundred and Thirteen Ghana Cedis (**GH¢158,142,313.00**) from **Development Partners** and Thirty Six Million, Two Hundred and Eighty One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢36,281,720.00**) from **IGF**.

The breakdown of the allocation is as follows:

Table 4: ALLOCATION FOR 2020 – FUNDING SOURCES

	GOG	DONOR	IGF	TOTAL
COMPENSATION	222,037,880	-	44,959,916	266,997,796
GOODS & SERVICES	23,961,967	32,758,860	81,135,107	137,855,934
CAPEX	35,000,000	3,522,860	32,047,290	70,570,150
TOTAL	280,999.847	36,281,720	158,142,313	475,423,880

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of GOG for 2020 fiscal year

Table 5: 2020 BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROGRAMME & ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Budget Programme/ Economic Classification	COMPENSATION	GOODS SERVICES &	CAPEX	TOTAL
Management & Administration	2,941,010.00	34,057,923.00	38,322,860.00	75,321,793.00
Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research	140,585,987.00	41,542,198.00	4,385,253	186,513,438.00
Environmental Protection & Management	43,425,230.00	46,765,632.00	21,155,881.00	111,346,744.00
Land Use & Spatial Planning Authority	19,595,297.00	594,295.00	-	20,189,592.00
National Biosafety Authority	810,212.00	541,273.00	-	1,351,485.00
Atomic Energy Commission	50,199,681.00	13,246,842.00	5,384,663.00	68,831,186.00
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	9,440,379.00	1,107,770.00	1,321,493.00	11,869,642.00
Total	266,997,766.00	37,855,933.00	70,570,150.00	475,423,880.00

8.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following observations and recommendations during deliberations:

8.1 Head Quarters

The Committee observed that the approved GOG budget of Two Hundred and Thirty Three Million Nine Hundred and Thirty Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢233,933,250.00**) for Compensation of Employees was revised downward to One Hundred and Ninety Million, Eight Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventeen Ghana Cedis (**GH¢190,812,717.00**) although some new personnel were posted

to the Ministry. The Committee was informed that it was as a result of a trend analysis made by the Ministry of Finance. The Committee was assured that the review would not affect the payment of the newly engaged employees. The Committee however urges the Ministry of Finance to ensure that all employee compensations are honoured.

It was again observed that the approved budget under Development Partners was over spent. An amount of Thirty Million, One Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty Two (GH¢30,111,562.00) was approved but an amount of Fifty Million Four Hundred and Sixty One Thousand Five Hundred and two Ghana Cedis (GH¢50,461,592.00) was expended. The Committee was informed that the over expenditure occurred due to the inability of the Ministry of Finance to capture some financial allocations under that budget line. The Committee considers the over expenditure wrong under the law and urged the Ministry to ensure that it does not recur.

It was further noted that the allocation under Goods and Services was over spent by 57%. The Committee was informed that it was because to an allocation made to the Atomic Energy Commission in support of the conduct of feasibility studies with regards to the siting of the proposed nuclear plant. The amount was allocated out of allocations made under Government Obligation after Cabinet approval of a request for the activity. The Committee urged the Ghana Atomic Energy to ensure that the feasibility studies are completed in 2020 to ensure the commencement of Phase 2 of the proposed nuclear project.

With regards to allocations under CAPEX, the Committee was informed that all releases owed the Ministry from 2018 have been paid. The Committee urges the Ministry to ensure judiciously use of the released funds to complete all outstanding projects.

8.1 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

The Committee was informed that CSIR is one of the major suppliers of seedlings to support the government's flagship programmes of "Planting for Food and Jobs" and "Rearing for food and Jobs". It was however realised that CSIR lacks the requisite funds to produce enough of the seedlings to support the programme. This is because CSIR mostly relies on its IGF to support such activities. It was however indicated that CSIR could not use its IGF for such activities. The Committee therefore recommends that the Ministry of Finance should provide CSIR with the requisite funds to enable it support the flagship programmes and promote science as expected. The Committee again urges CSIR to cost the support of science to the general economy in order to gain the needed recognition.

It was again realised that the CSIR has developed an App by name Akuafo Precision App. The App will help farmers plant on suitable soils that will aid effective growth of particular plants and change the face of agriculture in Ghana. The necessary policies and funds are yet to be provided for the commencement of use of the application. The Committee lauds CSIR for the innovation and urges CSIR to ensure it seeks the necessary funds and puts in place the policy in support of the application of the App.

8.2 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Committee observed that revenue generation by the Agency was greatly affected due to the inability of most small scale miners to renew their licenses due to the ban on small scale mining. Out of 477 licensed small scale miners only 157 renewed their licenses.

The Committee was also informed of the inability of the Agency to collect the Eco-levy as envisaged in the contract between Government represented by the EPA and SGS. The contract anticipated that the eco-levy would be collected from the source of manufacture of the E-waste but it was realised that most businessmen who deal in E-waste do not source their goods from the manufacturers but rather buy from different outlets. This made the collection of the levy difficult. The Agency together with SGS decided to collect the levy from the ports on arrival but that did not

also yield the anticipated results due to some resistance from importers and freight forwarders. Subsequent meetings were held between the Agency, SGS and the importers which resulted in an agreement to commence the collection by the end of this year. The difficulties encountered may result in an amendment to the contract and the modalities for the collection of the Eco-levy. The Committee lauded the Agency for the efforts made so far in realising the needed revenue from the collection of the levy. It however urged the Agency to ensure that it takes necessary actions to ensure that the contract and necessary modalities for collection of the levy are reviewed.

The Committee further realised that the operations of the Agency are currently impeded due to the low level of salaries as compared to other regulatory agencies in the Country. To ensure that the Agency's salaries are brought to the level of other regulatory agencies in the country, the Committee recommends that approval of a 10% rise in the salaries of staff of the Agency in the 2020 fiscal year.

8.3 Nuclear Regulatory Authority

The Committee noted that the Authority is still situated at the Atomic Energy Commission because it is yet to acquire its own office accommodation. The Atomic Energy Commission has allocated land to the Authority to develop its own office accommodation but the land title is yet to be transferred to the Authority. The Authority has however proposed to put up a containerised office that can accommodate 65 officers as well as a conference room for 60 people. It however requires tax waiver to enable it acquire the necessary materials to put up the building. The Committee lauds the Authority for the initiative and recommends that the Authority be given the necessary assistance to complete the containerised building.

The committee again noted that the European Union has decided to support the Authority with an amount of €1.2 million in the form of technical support programme. The Ministry of Finance has provided the Authority approval to recruit a total of 51 people. It is the hope of the Committee that the personnel engaged will take

advantage of the training programme to ensure that the Authority works efficiently as expected.

The Committee also realised that the Authority is not paid for services it provides to most public hospitals. The Committee urges the Ministry of health to ensure that the Authority is paid for the services it renders.

8.4 Ghana Atomic Energy Commission

The Committee was informed that issues regarding the Atomic Energy Commission lands still persist. The Commission has therefore engaged the Military to assist in the building of a fence wall around its lands. The Committee however recommends that the Commission should ensure that it acquires the necessary land title certificates to the lands to prevent further encroachment to its lands.

The Committee also lauds the Commission for successfully completing phase one of its nuclear energy programme. The Committee recommends that the Commission should make the necessary effort to locate the appropriate site for the nuclear plant.

8.5 Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

The Authority was established three years ago. Upon its establishment, the Ministry of Finance was to provide it with seed funds to commence operations as required by law. This was not however done and so the Authority is not able to function as expected. It lacks equipment like computers, plotters, printers and vehicles. The Authority's allocation for Goods and Services for the 2020 fiscal year is only GH¢594,295.00. The inadequacy of the funds provided does not make the Authority functional. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Finance should conduct an assessment of the actual funds needed by the Authority to function effectively and resource it to achieve the mandate for which it was established.

8.6 Ghana Biosafety Authority

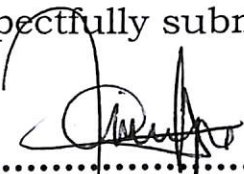
The Committee was surprised to note that the Authority is made up of staff of only four seconded staff, six interns and four national service persons. This does not help the Authority to function as expected and achieve its mandate. The Committee would be grateful if the Ministry of Finance would grant the Authority financial clearance to recruit the needed staff and acquire the necessary equipment to function adequately.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The world currently relies on the application of science, technology and innovation for growth and development. The lack of the needed resources to support science and technology may hamper the rapid growth of the country.

In this regard, the Committee recommends to the House the adoption of its report and approval of an amount of Four Hundred and Seventy Five Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty **(GH¢475,423,880.00)** Ghana Cedis to support the activities of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation in the year 2020.

Respectfully submitted



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HON. YAW FRIMPONG ADDO
VICE CHAIRMAN



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ANITA QUARTEY-PAPAFIO
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