

IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT OF
THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF GHANA

REPORT OF THE

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

ON THE

**2022 ANNUAL PROGRAMME BASED BUDGET
ESTIMATES OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

DECEMBER, 2022

PARLIAMENT OF GHANA LIBRARY

**IN THE THIRD MEETING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH
PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2022 Financial Year was presented to Parliament on Wednesday, 17th November, 2021 by the Hon. Minister for Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta in accordance with Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution.

The Estimates relating to the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation were consequently committed to the Select Committee on Environment, Science and Technology, and Innovation for consideration and report in accordance with Orders 140 and 185 of the Standing Orders of Parliament.

2.0. DELIBERATIONS

The Committee met with the Chief Director of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Mrs. Cynthia Asare Bediako and a technical team of the Ministry to discuss the referral. Officials of the Ministry of Finance were in attendance at the meeting to assist in the deliberations.

The Committee is grateful to the Officials for their cooperation and support.

3.0. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The Committee referred to the following documents:

- i. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana;
- ii. The Standing Orders of Parliament of Ghana;
- iii. The 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana;

- iv. The 2021 Programme-Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation;
- v. The 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana; and
- vi. The 2022 Programme-Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation.

4.0 MISSION STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY

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

4.1 Core Functions

The Ministry performs the following core functions:

- i. Provide leadership and guidance for environment, science, technology and innovation within the broad sector of the economy through sound policy formulation and implementation.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Promote activities needed to underpin the standards and policies required for planning and implementation of sound scientific and technological development activities.
- iv. Ensure the co-ordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of activities of environment, science, technology and innovation while fulfilling national benefit-sharing commitments.
- v. 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.

- vi. 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.
- vii. Ensure effective environmental management and governance in line with the functions of Act490, with the EPA as the main implementing agency and the Ministry playing an oversight, co-ordination and facilitating role.

4.2 Strategic Policy Objectives

The strategic policy objectives of Ministry are as follows:

- i. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.
- ii. Protect existing forest reserves.
- iii. Reduce environmental pollution.
- iv. Combat deforestation and desertification.

5.0. OVERVIEW OF THE 2021 BUDGET PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY

5.1. Management and Administration Programme

- 5.1.1. In support of Sustainable Development Goals, particularly target 12.4, the Ministry commenced the piloting of an incentive payment system for e-waste collection at Old Fadama (Agboglobloshie) to reduce the indiscriminate disposal and burning associated with the management of e-waste. As of 30th September 2021, over 82 tonnes of e-waste cables and some 30 tonnes of waste mixed batteries were purchased. These waste would have been burnt by scrap dealers to further pollute the environment.
- 5.1.2. Under the supervision of the Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL), construction of a Foundry is almost complete. Construction of the Machine Tooling Centre, Patterns Development Shop and Staff Canteen are currently on-going. Under the supervision of the Public Works Department (PWD), most of the equipment for the first phase of the project has been procured and delivered to site, some are in transit for delivery, and some of the equipment are yet to be procured.
- 5.1.3. The Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and

Decentralization (MLGDRD) set up a Technical Committee to develop a roadmap for plastic waste management to be piloted in selected communities within a specific Municipal Assemblies in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area. As a result, proposals have been submitted by seven (7) Municipal Assemblies for evaluation by the Technical Committee. Implementation of the selected proposal would extend to 2022 with funding support from the National Plastic Waste Recycling Fund.

5.1.4. In support of Goal 2 of SDGs target 4 which seeks to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, Parliament on 7th July 2021 ratified the Bilateral Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Ghana and the Swiss Government towards the implementation of Article VI of the Paris Agreement. The implementation of the agreement will also serve as a pilot for the operationalization of Article VI (market mechanism) of the Paris Agreement on Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). This will be achieved through the implementation of a National Clean Energy Access Programme for which a total emission reduction of 2.0 Metric Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (MtCO₂e) will be sold to the Swiss Government.

5.1.5 An additional five (5) dams in five (5) districts of Northern Ghana (Nabugaan-Nandom District, Welembelle and Tarsaw Kulfuo-Sissala East District, Dua-Bongo District, Kpelewega-Bawku District) were rehabilitated under the Adaptation Fund Project to manage water resources and diversification of livelihoods.

5.2. Research and Development Programme

5.2.1 The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was internationally recognized for developing water quality index for assessing the quality of water bodies, as well as discovering critically endangered frog species in the Atewa Range Forest Reserve near Sagyimase. This new frog specie with a common name “Atewa Slippery Frog” has been scientifically named as *Conraua sagyimase*.

5.2.2 The CSIR developed CSIR AgricTech. App & Digital Soil Map under the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) Project. This interactive digital soil information hub was launched in March 2021, with web-based access to all soil resources/information on Ghana for agricultural planning, policy making and technology transfer. The Application is a decision support system to modernize agriculture and soil resources

management, which will ensure food security and land use through efficient and sustainable use of the soil resources in Ghana.

5.2.3 In support of SDG Target 2.1 aimed at ending hunger and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round, CSIR for the first time developed and released male and female lines of broilers since the inception of the release of the ARIBRO. Over 1,300 breeder hens and 300 breeder cocks between 5 and 7 weeks old were developed. In addition, 6,023,930 Oil palm germinated seeds were produced for the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Programme, whilst over 55,727 Oil palm seedlings and 34,252 Coconut seedlings were sold to farmers.

5.2.4 The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) issued 809 Conditional Certificates, in addition to the monitoring of some 1,046 Radio Frequency (RF) Base Stations. Additionally, 1,997 occupationally exposed workers involved in using ionizing radiation were monitored, while 256 samples were analysed to ensure safety of food import and water are free from radioactive contamination. The following were also achieved under the Ghana Nuclear Power Programme:

- Seismic equipment installation and monitoring is 70% complete;
- Assessment on national and regional electricity grid network characteristics is 70% complete; and
- Assessment on grid interface requirements for Nuclear Power Plants is 45% complete.

It is worth noting that the Ministry also completed a nationwide perception survey which will greatly inform the programme on how to further engage the populace.

5.3. Environmental Protection and Management Programme

5.3.1 The EPA issued 6,129 Environmental Assessment Permits and 29,793 chemical licenses in line with L.I 1652. Again, 7,395 undertakings were also monitored to ensure compliance. In addition, air quality monitoring was undertaken at 8 regulatory and 10 non-regulatory sites, whereas 85 industries were monitored for effluent quality. Enforcement notices were issued to the non-compliant undertakings for cessation of

activities. Imposition of administrative charges were also applied to such companies. An audit was also undertaken on all DVLA testing centres across the country to determine their capacity to meet requirements of the regulations developed to address air pollution from vehicles.

5.3.2 The Leaders of the Trade Associations were also engaged by the EPA to review the rates of the advance eco-levy on the remaining Three Hundred (300) HS Codes. The Associations are currently sensitizing their members on the approved rates for implementation. The collected levy into the E-waste Fund would be used to commence the full operationalization of the Integrated National E-waste Management Scheme. Seven (7) sites identified across the country to be used as demonstration centres for properly recycling of e-waste and management of mercury under the Africa Environmental Health and Pollution management Project.

5.3.3 The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) inspected and authorized 59 facilities to use radiation emitting equipment, radioactive sources and devices. An additional 245 permits were issued for the import/export/transport and storage of radioactive sources and devices to ensure the protection of humans and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation. NRA served enforcement notices to 2 non-complying facilities to enforce corrective actions and ensure safety of radiation workers and patients.

5.3.4 Training programmes were also organized for 100 number of people from the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority, on the detection of radioactive sources and other radioactive substances especially at the ports of Ghana.

5.4. Human Settlements and Spatial Planning

5.4.1 In addressing human settlement issues, the Ministry through the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) completed the preparation of spatial plans (Structure Plan and Local Plans) for Ghana's Petroleum hub area in the Jomoro District. This plan will guide the physical development of Ghana's Petroleum hub which is supposed to make Ghana a leader in the Petrochemical industry and its related services in the West Africa Region. Structure Plans and Local Plans for the Afiinya Industrial Area is 80% complete.

5.5. Biosafety Development Programme

5.5.1. The Ministry through the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) conducted a series of awareness workshops and meetings for stakeholders on biosafety related issues.

Monitoring and inspection was also conducted for on-going confined field trials. One permit was granted for no-GMO status of cashew nuts for export while one (1) application on GMO Environmental Release of GMO Bt Cowpea is currently under consideration. In addition, the translation of the Biosafety Act into local language (Twi) is in progress. Establishment of a detection laboratory for genetically modified organisms to enhance its regulation on-going.

5.6. 2021 BUDGET PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY

For the year under review 2021, the total approved budget for MESTI was GH¢457,839,044.00. The GoG approved budget for Compensation of Employees was GH¢227,191,633.00, Goods and Services GH¢11,145,653.00 and Capital Expenditure GH¢5,500,000.00 whilst IGF was GH¢181,907,058.95 and Donor GH¢32,094,699.00.

As of September, 2021, total payment for the Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Sector stood at GH¢348,464,210.99 as against total receipts of GH¢359,266,048.88. Out of the total amount, Compensation of Employees stood at GH¢184,997,873.92, Goods and Services stood at GH¢5,578,898.74 whilst CAPEX stood at GH¢1,217,052.22. Additionally, payments related to IGF and DPs stood at GH¢125,451,567.41 and GH¢27,321,939.25 respectively.

It is worth mentioning that during the course of the 2021 fiscal year, the Ministry received additional funds outside its budget amounting to GH¢8,229,006.13 out of which the actual payment was GH¢3,896,879.45. The budget performance of the Ministry and its agencies for the period (January to September, 2021) under review is as follows:

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Table 1. Allocations by Economic Classification and sources of Funds, 2021 (GH¢)

Classification	2021 Approved Budget	Release as at September, 2021	Actual Payments	% Utilization
Compensation (GoG)	227,191,633.00	184,997,873.92	184,997,873.92	81.00
Goods and Services (GoG)	11,145,653.00	5,768,043.83	5,578,898.74	50.00
Capex (GoG)	5,500,000.00	1,873,250.00	1,217,052.22	22.00
Total (GoG)	243,837,286.00	192,639,167.75	191,793,824.88	79.00
Compensation (IGF)	53,703,162.00	46,207,951.50	46,169,099.64	86.00
Goods and Services (IGF)	95,091,543.00	68,791,701.50	65,628,775.28	69.00
Capex (IGF)	33,112,353.00	13,690,669.90	13,653,692.49	41.00
Total IGF	181,907,058.00	128,690,322.90	125,451,567.41	69.00
DP	32,094,700.00	29,707,552.50	27,321,939.25	85.00
Others	-	8,229,006.13	3,896,879.45	-
GRAND TOTAL	457,839,044.00	359,266,048.88	348,464,210.99	75.00

Source: MESTI Budget Presentation, 2021

6.0 OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2022

The Ministry and its Agencies and Departments in the year 2022 among others, plans to undertake the following activities:

6.1. Management and Administration Programme

The Ministry plans to complete the construction of a handover centre and temporary storage facility for e-waste at the premises of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) in the year 2022.

In addition, the implementation of a Plastic Waste Management would commence in 2022 with support from the National Plastic Waste Recycling Fund.

It is worth mentioning that the Ministry intends to commence the implementation of the 10-year Bilateral Co-operation on a National Clean Energy Access Programme under which a total emission reduction of 2.0 million Metric Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide will be sold to the Government of Switzerland.

6.2. Research and Development Programme

The Ministry intends to provide training for Extension Officers, farmers and other stakeholders on how to make use of the CSIR AgricTech App and Digital Soil Map under Modernizing Agricultural in Ghana programme.

The CSIR will use the water quality index to assess water quality in communities, especially in the mining areas with contaminated water bodies.

It is worth noting that the CSIR in 2022 would continue to support the PERD and PFJ initiatives with the production of germinated seedlings for farmers. Day old chicks will also be produced and supplied to farmers under the ARIBRO Project.

The ministry also plans to roll out a nationwide stakeholder involvement programme to enable Ghana Nuclear Power Programme Organisation (GNPPO) reach out to the populace and explain the enormous benefits of a nuclear power project.

Again, the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission would continue with the monitoring and compliance assessments of Radio Frequency (RF) Base Stations and masts.

6.3. Environmental Protection and Management Programme

The Ministry through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would continue with the enforcement of laws on environmental protection, especially against open burning of electronic waste.

Resources from the E-waste Fund would be used to commence the full operationalisation of the Integrated National E-waste Management Scheme.

The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) would undertake regulatory inspections and enforcement of radiating emitting facilities build capacity of staff in specialised areas (ionizing and non-ionizing radiation) as well as embark on public education on radiation matters.

6.4. Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Programme

The Ministry through the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) would train the Regional and District Spatial Planning Committees (RSPCs and DSPCs) on spatial plan preparation.

6.5. Biotechnology Development Programme

The Ministry through the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) would complete the establishment of a detection laboratory for GMOs to enhance regulation in 2022.

7.0 BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR 2022

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation has been allocated an amount of **Five Hundred and Seventy-Four Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢574,856,000.00)** for the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry for 2022 financial year. The details of the allocation relating to economic classification and Programmes and sources of funding are indicated in the tables below:

Table 2: Economic classification of the 2022 allocation and sources of funding

ITEM	SOURCE OF FUNDING					
	GoG	ABF A	IGF	DP	TOTAL	% Allocation
Compensation of Employee	257,022,000.00	-	80,774,000.00	-	337,796,000.00	59%
Goods & Services	8,152,000.00	-	120,769,000.00	1,389,000.00	130,310,000.00	23%
Capital Expenditure	5,300,000.00	-	65,831,000.00	35,619,000.00	106,750,000.00	18%
Total	270,474,000.00	-	267,374,000.00	37,008,000.00	574,856,000.00	100%

Source: 2022 Programme Based Budget Estimates of MESTI

Table 3: 2022 Programme allocation

Programme	Source of Funding					% Allocation
	GoG	IGF	ABFA	DP	Total	
Management and Administration	13,677,640.00	-		15,457,651.00	29,135,291.00	5
Research and Development	233,014,723.00	49,318,885.00		21,550,349.00	303,883,957.00	52.8
Environmental Protection and Management	11,240,087.00	217,768,678.00		-	229,008,765.00	40
Spatial Planning and Human Settlement	11,075,417.00	-		-	11,075,417.00	1.9
Biosafety Development	1,466,133.00	286,437.00		-	1,752,570.00	0.3
TOTAL	270,474,000.00	267,374,000.00		37,008,000.00	574,856,000.00	100%

Source: 2022 Programme Based Budget Estimates of MESTI

8.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following observations during the deliberations:

8.1 Twenty-Five Percent (25%) Increase in 2022 Allocation

The Committee observed that in 2022 the total budgetary allocation to the Ministry is Five Hundred and Seventy-Four Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand (GH¢574,856,000) representing 25% increase from Four Hundred and Fifty-seven Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, and Forty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢457, 839,044.00) in 2021. Out of which an amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-Seven Million, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand (GH¢337,796,000) is allocated to Compensation of Employee, One Hundred and Thirty-Million, Three Hundred and Ten Thousand (GH¢130,310.000) allocated to Goods and Services and One Hundred and Six Million, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand (GH¢106,750,000) allocated to Capex. The Committee lauded Government for the Twenty-Five percent (25%) increase in the budgetary allocation and urge the Ministry and its agencies to work harder and improved their visibility to justify the increase.

8.2 Increase in IGF Budget

The Committee noted that the 2021 budgetary allocation for IGF was One Hundred and Eighty-One Million, Nine Hundred and Seven Thousand and Fifty Eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 181,907,058) while that of 2022 budgetary allocation for IGF was Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven Million, Three Hundred and Seventy Four Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢267,374,000) representing an increase of 47%. The Ministry explained that the increase in the IGF is due to revenue projection by the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA undertook some recruitment which will reflect in the 2022 budget. The EPA is set to undertake a series of compliance monitoring which is expected to generate additional revenue for the Ministry.

8.3 Total Release to the Ministry

The Committee was informed that as at September 2021, the total release to the Ministry under GoG, IGF, and Donor Component Payment stood at GH¢344,567,331.54. Additional payment from non-road arrears, plastic waste, Ghana CARES subscription and Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa totalled GH¢3, 896, 879.00

The Committee highly recommends that in presenting the budget in subsequent years, there is the need to include the current state of releases or expenditure for the Committee to appreciate the expenditure pattern of the Ministry.

8.4 Ministry Headquarters

The Committee observed that for the 2022 fiscal year, the Ministry Headquarters received a total amount of Thirteen Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Four Thousand, One Hundred and Seven Ghana Cedis (GH¢13,224,107) from GoG and Fifteen Million, Four Hundred and Fifty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢15,457,651) from Donor sources, bringing a total of Twenty-Eight Million, Six Hundred and Eighty-One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢28,681,758).

In comparison with the 2021 fiscal year, which recorded a total allocation of Thirty Million, Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand and Thirty-Eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢30,650,038), the total allocation for the Ministry Headquarters in 2022 reduced by 6%. The Committee noted that the 6% reduction in the allocation of the Headquarters may affect the smooth implementation of their programmes.

8.5 Reduction in the Allocation of Management and Administration Programme.

The Committee observed the allocation for Management and Administration programme in the year 2021 was GH¢32,439,678.00 whereas in the year 2022 it reduced to GH¢29,135,291.00 indicating that there has been a 10.19% reduction in the allocation for Management and Administration programme in 2022.

The Ministry explained that the reduction is attributed to the reduction in the allocation for Science and Technology (S&T) project. Also, some donor projects like Sustainable Land and Water Management project and Adaptation Fund project were completed in 2021.

8.6 Funding of Research and Development

The Committee was informed that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research under the Ministry was allocated an amount of Two Hundred and Nineteen Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana Cedis (GH¢219,855,121) in 2022. The Committee noted that for the past four years, this is the first time the Council has been allocated Capex and hope that this positive development

in respect of Capex allocation to the Council will continue in subsequent years. The Committee indicated that given the mandate of the Council across the country coupled with its budgetary allocation, it is of the view that the CSIR is underfunded and for it to play the critical role of coordinating research and technology development, Government needs to take a serious view of financing R&D. The Committee further commends the initiative the Ministry is putting in place to prioritize Research and Development, in meeting the country's commitment of allocating 1% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to support the activities of the Council. The Committee however observed that there is the need to clarify whether the commitment of 1% refers to GDP or national revenue. Furthermore, there is the need to compile all agencies and institutions of R&D that requires public financing of their research activities in order to provide a better picture of actual government commitment to R&D. This, the Committee observed, will also assist parliament in providing oversight over public expenditure on R&D.

8.7 National Biosafety Authority

The Committee noted that the National Biosafety Authority was allocated One Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,339,594) in 2021, whereas in 2022 it was allocated a total of One Million Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy (GH¢1,752,570), representing a 30.8% increment. The increment is largely attributed to the addition of IGF component of Two Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven (GH¢286,437).

The Committee observed that the Authority has not been adequately funded largely due to no budgeting for capex. The Committee urges the Ministry of Finance to procure critical logistics for the Authority to properly set it up and improve its operations.

8.8 Visibility of Environmental Protection Agency

The Committee observed that the Environmental Protection Agency is solely funded by IGF with a budgeted amount of One Hundred and Twenty-Six Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ten Ghana Cedis in 2021. This figure increased by 68.9% to Two Hundred and Fourteen Million, Forty-Six Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢214,046,442). The Committee noted that the Environmental Protection Agency plays an important role in creating awareness on environmental challenges and enforcing environmental regulations in the country. It also

ensures that the environment is mainstream into every development agenda in the country. The Committee bemoaned the largely absence of the Agency in some parts of the country and strongly recommends that some investments are made by government to enable them establish additional operational districts or zones and recruit the needed personnel to have visibility across the country.

8.9 Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC)

The Committee noted that in 2021, the approved budgetary allocation for GoG compensation for the Commission was Fifty-Four Million Two Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢54,215,655) while that of IGF Compensation was One Million Four Hundred and Forty-Five Thousand Five Hundred and One Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,445,501) making the total of Fifty-Five Million Six Hundred and Sixty-One Thousand, One Hundred and Six Ghana Cedis (GH¢55,661,106).

It came to the attention of the Committee that as at September 2021, the total amount that was released for Compensation under GoG and IGF was Forty-Six Million, Seven Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-Six Ghana Cedis (GH¢46,747,626) and Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Ghana Cedis (GH¢365,139) respectively. The Committee was of the view that GAEC has the potential to generate more resources to fund its operations and therefore urges the Government to empower the Commission to be able to fund its own operations.

9.0 Land Use and Spatial Planning Activity

The Committee observed that the budgetary allocation for Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority in the 2021 fiscal year was Nine Million, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-Two (GH¢9,250,492). In the year 2022, the allocation to the Authority increased by 19.7% to Eleven Million and Seventy-Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventeen Ghana Cedis (GH¢11,075,417).

The Committee observed that though the allocation for 2022 has increased by 19.7%, the Authority relies solely on GoG funding and is calling on the Government to expedite actions to enable the Authority access the Seed Fund established by Act 925 of 2019 to be able to implement its programmes and activities.

The Committee continues to urge the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation to treat this, as a matter of urgency, and collaborate with its counterparts at the Local Government and Rural Development Ministry to ensure the quick establishment of the Fund Management Committee to enable the Authority access the necessary funds to carry out its programmes and activities.

9.1 Nuclear Regulatory Authority

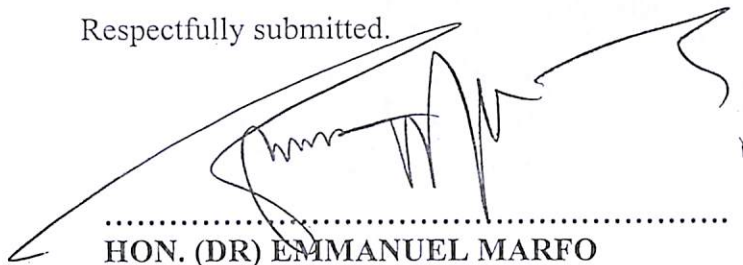
The Committee observed that in the 2021 financial year, budgetary allocation for the Authority stood at Sixteen Million, Three Hundred and Ten Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢16,310,374). However, the Committee was worried that, for the 2022 financial year, the budgetary allocation dropped to Fourteen Million, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢14,962,323) representing 8%. The Authority is expected to undertake regulatory inspections and enforcement of radiating emitting facilities, recruit staff, build capacity of staff in ionizing and non-ionizing radiation as well as embark on public education on radiation matters. The Committee was of the view that the 8% reduction in the budgetary allocation of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority will undoubtedly affect the smooth implementation of some of their programmes.

9.2 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Mr Speaker, the Committee has thoroughly examined the 2022 Annual Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, and is of the view that the policies and programmes outlined in the Budget would support environmental sustainability, government's industrialization agenda and promote the needed economic growth of the country.

The Committee accordingly recommends to the House to adopt this Report and approve the amount of **Five Hundred and Seventy-Four Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢574,856,000.00)** for the services of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation for the 2022 Financial Year.

Respectfully submitted.



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HON. (DR) EMMANUEL MARFO
(CHAIRMAN, SELECT COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)



.....
EVELYN BREFO-BOAGTENG (MS)
(CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE)

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DECEMBER, 2021