

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

**REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LANDS
AND FORESTRY AND MINES AND ENERGY**

ON THE

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**2019 ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE
MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

NOVEMBER, 2018



**REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND FORESTRY AND MINES
AND ENERGY ON THE ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MINISTRY OF
LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE 2019 FINANCIAL YEAR**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2019 Financial Year was presented to Parliament on Thursday, 15th November, 2018 by the Hon. Minister for Finance, Mr Ken Ofori-Atta, in accordance with Article 179 (1) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. The Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources were subsequently referred to the Joint Committee on Lands and Forestry, and Mines and Energy for consideration and report, pursuant to Orders (140)(4), 177 and 188 of the House.
- 1.2 The Committee met the Hon. Minister for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Kwaku Asomah-Cheremeh and his two deputies, Hon. Benito Owusu-Bio and Hon. Barbara Oteng-Gyasi together with officials of the Ministry, Department and Agencies on 11th and 12th December, 2018.

The Committee is grateful to the Hon. Minister and his team as well as the schedule officers of the Ministry of Finance for their assistance.

2.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The Committee made reference to the following documents during its deliberations:

- i. The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana.
- ii. The Standing Orders of Parliament.
- iii. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2018 financial year.
- iv. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2019 financial year.
- v. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for 2019-2022 and the Programme – Based Budget Estimates for 2019 of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR).
- vi. MOF's Letter of response on IGF Retention for OASL for 2019

3.0 AGENCIES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- 3.1 The Ministry is segmented into three (3) sub-sectors namely:
- Forestry Sub-Sector
 - Lands Sub-Sector
 - Mining Sub-Sector

3.1.1 The Forestry Sub-Sector is managed by the Forestry Commission (FC) and consists of the following divisions:

- Forest Services Division;
- Wildlife Division;
- Timber Industry Development Division; and
- Plantation Development Fund Board.

3.1.2 The Lands Sub-Sector is managed by the Lands Commission (LC), Ghana Boundary Commission (GBC) and the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL). The Lands Commission (LC) consists of the following divisions:

- Land Registration Division.
- Survey and Mapping Division.
- Public and Vested Lands Division.

3.1.3 The Mining Sub-sector is managed by the following Agencies:

- Minerals Commission (MC);
- Ghana Geological Survey Authority (GGSA);
- Precious Minerals Marketing Company Limited (PMMC); and
- Minerals Development Fund (MDF).

4.0 MISSION STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Ministry exists to ensure the sustainable management and utilisation of Ghana's lands, forests, wildlife and mineral resources for the country's socio-economic growth and development. The Ministry is required to pursue this mandate through:

- i. Efficient formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes;
- ii. Efficient and equitable land delivery;
- iii. Promotion of sustainable forest and wildlife resource management and utilization;
- iv. Efficient management of mineral resources to catalyse sustainable development;
- v. Facilitation of the promotion of effective inter-agency and cross sectorial linkages; and
- vi. Protecting the country's boundaries in collaboration with other state agencies.

5.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry is charged with the realisation of the under-listed objectives to:

- i. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources;
- ii. Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy;
- iii. Promote efficient management of mineral resources;
- iv. Develop efficient land administration and management;
- v. Expand forest conservation;
- vi. Protect forest reserves;

- vii. Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion;
- viii. Enhance climate change resilience;
- ix. Reduce Greenhouse gases;
- x. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation; and
- xi. Promote sustainable groundwater resources development and management.

6.0 THE MINISTRY'S PERFORMANCE FOR 2018

The Ministry undertook the following activities in 2018

6.1 Mining Sub-Sector

- ✦ A Fully-Fledged Computerized Cadastral System was established to assist in the management of mineral rights. An online repository has been launched to assist investors to apply for mineral rights online
- ✦ About twenty-five per cent (25%) of systematic geological mapping was carried out on eight (8) field sheets in the Ashanti Region, Brong Ahafo Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region, Western Region and Volta Region. Various rock types were identified for possible economic mineral potentials including areas for possible quarrying, clay and sand evaluation for engineering and other industrial purposes
- ✦ The Ministry also undertook an evaluation of industrial mineral deposits (clay, kaolin, and limestone). The objective of the investigation was to evaluate the clay deposit in the area and to ascertain its suitability for various pottery and ceramic products. This will then pave way for the establishment of a local industry or craft village with its main raw material being the clay found in the locality.
- ✦ The Minerals Commission under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, collaborated with the Inter-Ministerial Committee against Illegal Mining to develop a roadmap for the lifting of the ban on small-scale mining in the country. A total of 220 out of 540 mine guards successfully completed training and will be deployed to help tackle the illegal mining menace.
- ✦ In furtherance of government's policy to develop bauxite resources and create a buoyant integrated aluminium industry in the country, the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC) will be incorporated following the passage of the Bill and become fully operational from next year. GIADEC will at the outset, focus on the rapid, but controlled and responsible development of the integrated aluminium industry in Ghana, to boost the industrialisation programme.
- ✦ The Minerals Commission established the infrastructure and logistics framework for four Satellite Offices in Manso-Nkwanta, Diaso, Daboase and Prestea out of a planned 14 in the Ashanti, Western, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Central Regions. In addition, District Office was established in Cape Coast.

- ✦ Under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP), 450,000 oil palm seedlings were supplied to 92 communities in Dunkwa and Ayanfuri. About 73 percent of 3,442 registered farmers were supplied with oil palm seedlings. In total, 7,500 acres of oil palm plantation was cultivated. A total of 2,501 farmers, made up of 1,860 males and 641 females have so far benefited from the Programme.

6.2 Forestry Sub-Sector

- ✦ A total of 18,972ha of established plantations has been maintained and 1,841ha of degraded land has been restored through the planting of 223,000 seedlings in a total area of 528.5ha under the Amenity Planting Programme (planting in urban areas, schools and other institutions).
- ✦ A total of 60,000 youth were engaged in the Youth in Afforestation Programme and an additional 2,590 workers engaged by private plantation developers.

6.3 Lands Sub-Sector

- ✦ As part of efforts to transform the records of the Lands Commission from manual to digital and provide consolidated central records to further improve service delivery through the introduction of online services for various land documentation processes, the Ministry through the Lands Commission developed and adopted a roadmap to roll out the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS).
- ✦ Phase I of the project is expected to be piloted and operationalized before the end of 2018 in the following areas in Accra:
 - District 01-Apenkwa, Abeka, Mallam, Kaneshie, Bubuashie, Circle;
 - District 03-37 Station Area, Labone, Cantonments, Ridge, Accra Central
 - District 19-East Legon, Motorway, Santor (East Legon Extension); and
 - District 20-Afienya, Dawhenya, Mempeasem, Apolonia.
- ✦ The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) registered 4,829 land rights within the Customary Land Secretariats. This exceeded the target of 4,000 and also gave security to tenant farmers and lessees in terms of land rights.
- ✦ In 2019, OASL intends to register 5,312 land rights.

6.4 Budget Performance for 2018

- 6.4.1 The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources was allocated, GH¢347,344,233.00 for its activities in the 2018 financial year. This was made up of GH¢187,515,213.00 from GoG

sources, GH¢116,901,660.00 from IGF and GH¢42,927,360 from Development Partners.

The Table below provides a detailed analyses of the expenditure trend during the period.

Table 1: Financial Performance by Sources as at October, 2018

Items	Approved Budget (A)	Released as at October 2018 (B)	Actual Expenditure as at Oct, 2018 (GHc)	Variance (A-B)	% released	% Exp.
GoG	187,515,213	138,843,802.67	135,350,008.17	48,671,410.33	74	72
IGF	116,901,660	58,916,225.70	58,916,225.70	57,985,434.30	50	50
DPs	42,927,360	34,489,170.55	30,032,852.15	8,438,189.45	80	70
TOTAL	347,344,233	232,249,198.92	224,299,086.02	115,095,034.08	67	73

Source: Program Based Budget (PBB) 2019

Table 1 above, shows that as at October, 2018, the Ministry had expended 73% of its budget allocation for 2018. It expended 72%, 50% and 70% of its GoG, IGF and DPs funds respectively as at October, 2018. Clearly, the Ministry is on track with its expenditure for 2018.

Table 2: Financial Performance by Economic classification as at October, 2018

Items/Source	Budget Allocation (2018)	Budget Released	Actual Expt	% of budget Released	% of budget Exp.
compensation	GHC	GHC	GHC		
GoG	136,817,623	102,191,645.37	102,191,645.37	75	75
IGF	28,620,943	23,637,940.00	23,637,940.00	83	83
sub-total	165,438,566	125,829,585.37	125,829,585.37	76	76
Goods and service					
GoG	35,897,590	35,897,590.00	32,602,915.50	100	91
IGF	60,263,810	23,637,940.00	23,637,940.00	39	39
DP	36,000,000	34,489,170.55	30,032,852.15	96	83
Sub-total	132,161,400	94,024,700.55	86,273,707.65	71	65
Capex					
GoG	14,800,000	754,567.30	555,447.30	5	4
IGF	28,016,907	11,640,345.70	11,640,345.70	42	42
DPs	6,927,360			-	
sub-total	49,744,267	12,394,913.00	12,195,793.00	25	25
Grand Total	347,344,233	232,249,198.92	224,299,086.02	67	65

Source: Programme Based Budget (PBB) 2019

6.4.2 Table 2 demonstrates the financial performance of the Ministry by economic classification as at October, 2018. As at October, 2018, 76% of the compensation budget had been released and all expended. Though 71% of the goods and services budget had been released within the same period, the Ministry expended 65% of the budget. In the case of capital expenditure, 25% of the budget had been released and expended within the same period. It appears that the small release of capital expenditure was as a result of the fact the DP component of Capex had not been released as at October, 2018 (see Table 2).

7.0 THE MINISTRY'S OUTLOOK FOR 2019

For the year 2019, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources will undertake the following activities in the various Sub-Sectors:

7.1 Minerals Sub-Sector

- ✦ The Commission will continue the implementation of the ALP in mining communities to provide non-mining jobs for the unemployed youth. It will also establish 7,500ha of oil palm plantations, creating 8,000 non-mining related jobs.
- ✦ The Ministry will intensify monitoring and inspection visits to ensure compliance with health, safety and environmental standards. In addition, the Government reference laboratory for gold dore assays established at the Kotoka International Airport will be used to validate the purity of gold exported out of the country.
- ✦ As part of efforts to improve governance in the mining sector, the Minerals Commission will review reports on the implementation of guidelines on corporate social responsibility projects in mining communities. The Commission will also monitor and evaluate the use of mineral royalties by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies using annual tracking mechanisms, as well as enforce provisions of the Minerals and Mining (General) Regulations 2012, L.I. 2173 on local content (Human Resource and Goods and Services). The Commission will conduct mineral exploration to identify viable areas for licensing to small scale miners.

7.2 Lands sub-Sector

- ✦ As part of efforts to sustain and accelerate the implementation of current reforms under the Ghana Land Administration Project (LAP), the Lands Commission will undertake the digitization and automation of land registration processes, the production of up to date and accurate maps through the development of orthophoto maps and other spatial data.
- ✦ The Ministry will also facilitate the establishment of eight additional Customary Land Secretariats (CLS) to deepen land administration at the customary level.
- ✦ The Lands Commission will also scale up the establishment of Client Service Access Units to cover all the 10 regions. To decentralize land administration services to some selected Districts in the country, the construction of the Greater Accra and the Volta Regional Office complexes will continue in 2019.

7.3 Forest and Wildlife sub-Sector

- ✦ The Ministry in collaboration with the private sector will establish 25,000ha of forest plantation, maintain an estimated 40,288ha of established plantations and restore 2,500ha of degraded landscape including mining sites and illegal farms in forest reserves. In addition, 13.3million seedlings will be procured and supplied. These are expected to create 32,250 jobs.

7.4 2019 Budgetary Allocation for the Ministry of Lands And Natural Resources

An amount of Five Hundred and Twenty Five Million, Nine Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty One Cedis (GH¢525,916,941.00) has been allocated to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources for its programme and activities for the 2019 Financial Year. The tables below give the breakdown of the allocation in respect of Economic and Programme classifications:

Table 3: Allocation by Economic classification -2019

Expenditure Item	Sources of Funding				
	GOG(GH¢)	IGF(GH¢)	Donors(GH¢)	Total(GH¢)	Percent Allocation (%)
Compensation	150,174,842	63,559,333	-	213,734,175	41
Goods and Services	92,261,626	115,051,070	24,290,500	231,603,196	44
Capital Expenditure	11,400,000	34,066,570	35,113,000	80,579,570	15
Grand Total	253,836,468	212,676,973	59,403,500	525,916,941	100
Percent Allocation (%)					

Source: 2019 Budget Statements, & Programme-Based Budget of Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Table 4 : Allocation of Budget by Agency 2019

Agency	compensation		Goods & Services		Capex		Total	
	Amount (GHc)	%	Amount (GHc)	%	Amount (GHc)	%	Amount (GHc)	%
Head quarters	4,849,082	3	113,027,626	74	34,488,000	23	152,364,708	29.0
Forestry Commission	90,478,021	52	64,431,108	37	20,008,708	11	174,917,837	33.3
lands Commission	44,324,335	59	18,957,937	25	12,158,291	16	75,440,563	14.3
minerals commission	63,559,333	63	27,756,267	27	9,878,079	10	101,193,679	19.2
geological survey department	4,445,326	95	230,000	5		0	4,675,326	0.9
OASL	6,078,079	35	7,200,259	42	4,046,492	23	17,324,830	3.3
Total	213,734,176	41	231,603,197	44	80,579,570	15	525,916,943	100.0

8.0 2019 ALLOCATION

Out of the total allocation of GH¢525,916,941 to the Ministry in 2019, an amount of GH¢213,734,175, representing 41% was allocated for compensation, GH¢31,603,196, representing 44% for Goods and Services and GH¢80,579,570, representing 15% is for capital expenditure. (see table 3). It was observed that Capex would be largely funded by DPs (44%), followed by IGF (42%).

8.1 Head quarters

In reference to Table 4, the Headquarters of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has been allocated GH¢152,364,708, representing 29% of the total allocation to the Ministry for the 2019 financial year. Of this figure, GH¢4,849,082, representing 3% will be spent on Compensation, GH¢113,027,626 representing 74% is for Goods and services and GH¢34,488,000, representing 23% will be spent on capital expenditure. An amount of GH¢106,910,208, representing 70% of the budget of the Ministry will be funded from GoG, and the remaining 30% from Development Partners.

8.2 Forestry Commission

The Forestry commission has been allocated a total amount of GH¢174,917,837, representing 33% of the Ministry's allocation for the 2019 financial year. Of this figure, GH¢90,478,021 representing 52% will be spent on Compensation, GH¢64,431,108 representing 37% on Goods and Services and GH¢20,008,708 representing 11% on Capital Expenditure. In terms of sources of funds, it is observed that GH¢90,978,021 representing 52% will come from GoG, GH¢69,990,815, representing 40% will come from IGF and 8% from Development Partners (DPs).

8.3 Lands Commission

The Lands Commission has been allocated GH¢75,440,563, representing 14% of the total allocations for the Ministry for the 2019 financial year. Of this amount, GH¢44,324,335 representing 59% is for Compensation, GH¢18,957,937 representing 25% for Goods and Services, while GH¢12,158,291 representing 16% will be spent on Capital Expenditure. In terms of sources of funds, GH ¢45,044,835 representing 60%, and GH¢30,395,728 representing 40% will come from GoG and IGF respectively.

8.4 Minerals Commission

The Minerals Commission has been given GH¢101,193,679 representing, 19% of the budget for the Ministry for the 2019 financial year. Of this amount GH¢63,559,333 (63%) goes to compensation, GH¢27,756,267 (27%) will be spent on Goods and services, while GH¢9,878,079 representing 10% will go to finance capital expenditure. In respect of sources of Funds, the entire budget will be financed from IGF.

8.5 Geological Survey Department

The department was allocated GH¢4,675,326 representing about 1% of the Ministry's budget for the 2019 financial year. Out of this amount GH¢4,445,326, representing 95%

is for compensation, GH¢230,000 representing 5% will be spent on Goods and services. The total budget of the department will be funded from GoG sources.

8.6 OASL

The Office in the 2019 financial year has been allocated GH¢17,324,830, representing 3.3% of the total allocations to the Ministry. Out of this amount GH¢6,078,079 representing 35% would be spent on compensation, GH¢7,200,259, representing 42% is to be spent on Goods and Services, while GH¢4,046,492 representing 23% would be spent on Capital Expenditure. In terms of sources of funding, a big chunk of the amount (GH¢11,096,751), representing 64% will come from IGF, and GH¢6,228,079 (36%) will come from GoG.

9.0 **OBSERVATION**

After careful scrutiny of the Estimates of the Ministry, the Committee made the following observations:

9.1 **Actual Allocation For 2019**

The Committee observed differences in the figures between the Budget Statement and the Programme Based Budget Estimates for 2019 in terms of budget allocation to the Ministry. A sum of Six Hundred and Twenty Five Million, Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety Five Cedis (GH¢625,787,695.00) had been estimated in the Budget Statement for the Ministry and the Programme Based Budget Estimates for the Ministry had estimated Five Hundred and Twenty Five Million, Nine Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty One Cedis (GH¢525,916,941.00).

The Committee noted that the GH¢625,787,695.00 estimated in the Budget Statement includes 100% IGF retention by OASL amounting to GH¢110,967,504.21 instead of GH¢11,096,750.42 which represents 10% as per Article 267 (6) of the 1992 Constitution. The remaining GH¢99,870,753.79 representing 90% of the total IGF would be disbursed to third parties, pursuant to Article 267 (6) of the 1992 Constitution.

Therefore, if the 10% retention by OASL is applied, the actual allocation to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources would amount to **Five Hundred and Twenty Five Million, Nine Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty One Ghana Cedis (GH¢525,916,941).**

9.2 Delay in Transfer of Mineral Royalties to Beneficiary Institutions

The Committee expressed concern about the delay in the release of the Mineral Royalties to the beneficiary institutions. It noted for instance that as at September, 2018 an amount of GH¢42,020,948.55 representing only 42% of the Mineral Royalties due the beneficiary institutions had been released. This the Committee noted, was a violation of Section 4 (3) of the Minerals Development Fund Act, 2016 (Act 912) which requires persons who receive money intended for the Fund lodge same into the Bank account of the Fund within six working days.

The Committee further observed that the reoccurrence of the delay in releases had led to accumulation of arrears over the years. The Officials of Ministry of Finance assured the Committee that the Auditor General had completed validation on the outstanding arrears and would soon commence payment of all those arrears.

The Committee urges the Ministry of Finance to strictly adhere to the law on the payment of royalties and the settlement of all arrears.

9.3 Monitoring of projects funded with Stool Land Revenue and Mineral Royalties by the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL)

The Committee expressed concerns about the lack of monitoring by the OASL on developmental projects undertaken by the Districts Assemblies as required by Section 16 of the Minerals Development Fund (MDF) Act, Act 912, (2016). The Committee noted that because the law does not mention that the OASL should undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects undertaken by the MMDAs, the OASL is unable to undertake strict monitoring to determine whether the Funds disbursed are utilized effectively and efficiently. It is also difficult to impose sanctions on the MMDAs for unexecuted projects.

The Committee was of the view that, in the spirit of good governance and for the people of Ghana to derive the full benefits of the laws passed by Parliament, it would be proper that one should be interested not only in the transparency of OASL in the disbursement of the Fund, but also in accountability on the part of those who are recipients of the Fund (the MMDAs).

The Committee therefore recommends that the MMDAs submit a plan of action to OASL as to how the Funds disbursed are to be utilized before the monies are released to the MMDAs. The Committee again suggests, that OASL liaises with the Ministry of Local Government to help propose Regulations for the MDF Act to make provisions that would enable OASL to be actively involved in the monitoring and evaluation of projects undertaken with the MDF.

9.4 Delay in Constituting the Governing Boards of the Minerals Development Fund and Ghana Geological Survey Authority

The Committee observed that the effective administration and management of the Minerals Development Fund (MDF) and the Ghana Geological Survey Authority (GSA) was being undermined by a delay in constituting the Governing Boards. It discovered for instance that the Mining Community Development Scheme established under Section 16 of the Minerals Development Fund Act, 2016 (Act 912) to support development programmes within the mining communities was not effectively being managed because the Scheme has to be administered by the Local Management Committee which ought to be constituted by the Governing Board of the Fund.

The Minister informed the Joint Committee that the process for the constitution of the Boards was at an advanced stage and was hopeful that the process would be completed by the end of this year, 2018. The Joint Committee urges the Ministry and President of the Republic to expedite actions on the constitution of the two Boards for effective operations of GSA and administration of the MDF.

9.5 Increase in the Compensation Budget of the Minerals Commission

The Committee noted that the compensation budget of the Minerals Commission was significantly increased from the 2018 allocation of GH¢28,620,943.00 to an amount of GH¢63,559,333.00 for the 2019 financial year, representing an increment of 122%. The Minister explained that the huge increase was occasioned by the need to augment the current staff strength of the Minerals Commission in order to effectively combat illegal mining menace and to ensure sustainable minerals extraction and management in the country. In this regard, the Minister informed the Committee that about 137 Technical Staff and 550 Mining Guards would be recruited in 2019. The Joint Committee commends the Ministry for taking the bold initiative to bridge the human resource gap which has constrained the operations of the Commission over the years.

9.6 No allocation of Capital Expenditure to Ghana Geological Survey Authority

The Committee observed that for three consecutive years, no allocation had been made to the Ghana Geological Survey Authority (GSA) for capital projects, resulting in the inability of the Authority to be adequately responsive to current demand for geological information and monitoring. For instance, the Authority's plan to establish a Geotechnical Laboratory estimated at the cost of **US\$600,000** for soil sample examinations has not been materialized for the past three years. Currently, soil sample examinations by the Authority are done outside the country due to the unavailability of the Laboratory. The Committee urges the Ministry of Finance to prioritise the capital expenditure allocations to the Authority and also make special allocation towards the establishment of the Geotechnical Laboratory.


9.7 Ensuring Reliable Power Supply at the Central Seismological Observatory

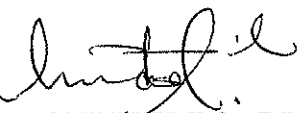
The House may recall that the Joint Committee on Lands and Forestry and Mines and Energy has, in the past three years, reported on the risk posed by unreliable power supply to the **Central Seismological Observatory Device**, a device used for monitoring of earthquakes. Recent warnings of earth tremors in some part of the country has brought to the fore the need to ensure that the device which currently runs on pre-paid power metering is connected to a more reliable and uninterrupted power supply for effective 24-hour monitoring of potential earthquakes.

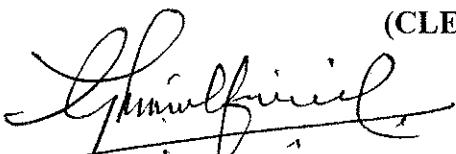
The Joint Committee was informed that an amount of **US\$500,000** would be required to operationalise and maintain the Seismic networks including supply of spare parts, license subscriptions and Service Agreement fees as well as procurement of solar energy to replace the current source. The Joint Committee accordingly urges the Ministry of Finance to make special budgetary allocation to the Authority to ensure effective functioning of the **Central Seismological Observatory Device**.

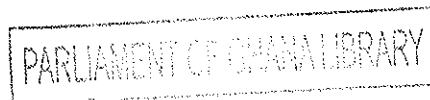
10.0 CONCLUSION


The Joint Committee has critically examined the 2019 Annual Estimates of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and recommends to the House to adopt its report and approve the sum of *Five Hundred and Twenty Five Million, Nine Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty One Cedis (GH¢525,916,941.00)* for the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and its Departments and Agencies for the 2019 Financial Year.


HON. FRANCIS MANU-ADABOR
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LINDA GYEKYE BOADU (MRS)
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