

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



**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON
THE 2021 DRAFT ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

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23RD MARCH, 2021

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2021 Financial year was presented to Parliament on Friday, 12th March, 2021 by Hon Osei Kyei Mensah-Bonsu, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Minister responsible for Finance in accordance with Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana.

Rt. Hon. 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 (MESTI) to the Committee on Environment, Science and Technology for consideration and report.

2.0. DELIBERATIONS

The Committee met with the Sector Minister, Hon. Dr. Kwaku Afriyie and a team of technical officers of the Ministry of Environment, to deliberate on the 2021 Draft Estimates of the Ministry.

The Committee is grateful to them for their insightful inputs and clarification.

3.0. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following documents were referenced by the Committee during deliberations on the 2021 programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation:

- i. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana
- ii. The Standing Orders of Parliament of Ghana
- iii. The 2020 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana
- iv. The 2020 Programmed Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
- v. The 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana
- vi. The 2021 Programme Based Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

4.0 MISSION STATEMENT OF THE MINISTRY

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

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

4.2 Strategic Policy Objectives

The strategic policy objectives of MESTI for the 2020 fiscal year were to

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

5.0. 2020 BUDGET PERFORMANCE

5.1. Management and Administration Programme

- 5.1.1. In support of SDG Goal, target 12.4, the Ministry commenced the piloting of an incentive payment system for e-waste collection at Old Fadama (Agbogbloshie) to reduce the indiscriminate disposal and burning associated with the management of e-waste. Since the commencement of the incentive payment system at Agbogbloshie on 30th June 2020, over 30 tonnes of e-waste cables (which would otherwise have been burnt by the scrap dealers and further polluted the environment) were purchased.
- 5.1.2. His Excellency, the President in August 2020, laid the foundation stone for the construction of the first ever Machine Tooling Centre and Foundry in Ghana at the Atomic Energy Commission premises. The facility and associated workshops will be equipped with tools and machinery to provide agro-processing machines and equipment, farming implements, and spare parts for maintenance and repairs. It will also provide technical support for policy initiatives of the government such as One-District-One-Factory (IDIF), which is already in place in many districts across the country.
- 5.1.3. Cabinet approved the National Plastics Management Policy (NPM) and its accompanying Implementation Plan in May 2020. The policy, together with the Ghana National Plastics Action Partnership (NPAP) Initiative, will provide the platform for the reduction of plastic waste and pollution in Ghana. The Ministry is also working assiduously to operationalize the Plastic Waste Recycling Fund (PWRF) to provide finance for the management of plastics and reduce the adverse impacts of plastic waste on human health and the environment.
- 5.1.4. In support of SDG - 2, target 4 to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, the Ministry under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP) supported over 40,000 farmers in the 12 project districts to implement sustainable practices on a total of 16,317 ha of land. Ten (10) dugouts dams were also constructed in the project area to serve as watering points for wildlife and cattle.
- 5.1.5 The Ghana-Switzerland Cooperation Agreement on Article 6 of the Paris Climate Change Agreement was signed on 1st November, 2020 which led to the development of a registry to promote carbon trading.
- 5.1.5 The Ministry continued with the implementation of the Adaptation Fund Project to Increase resilience to Climate Change in Northern Ghana through the management of water resources and diversification of livelihoods. Some achievements of the project include:

- i. 10 dams rehabilitated in 10 communities in 4 Northern Regions (Northern, Upper west, Upper East and Savannah)
- ii. 24 women led agro processing facilities constructed with 1,260 direct beneficiaries.
- iii. 29 Fish farms established in 29 communities with over 970 direct beneficiaries.
- iv. 50 Dry Season Gardens with 2,377 direct beneficiaries.
- v. 50 Community based Beekeeping Associations established in 50 project communities with 996 direct beneficiaries.

5.1.6 In addition, a national Task Team was inaugurated in 2020 by the Ministry with support from UNESCO to develop Ghana's STI for SDGs Roadmap. The STI for SDGs roadmap is a forward-looking policy framework to continuously guide effective actions to utilize STI to achieve the SDGs with country-wide scope. The final document, which covers seven (7) of the SDGs (1, 2, 3, 4,5,6,8 &9) will be finalized in 2021.

5.2. Research and Development Programme

5.2.1 The Ministry through the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) deployed technical expertise in virology and molecular genetics of infectious diseases to support the on-going COVID-19 RT-PCR based testing at both Noguchi Memorial Institute (NMIMR) and KCCR.

5.2.2 The Biomedical Laboratory of the Water Research Institute (CSIR-WRI) was also upgraded to Level 2, where some district hospitals have been assigned to send suspected COVID-19 samples for testing in collaboration with the COVID-19 coordinating team.

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, the Ministry through the CSIR released four varieties of sweet potato. The attributes of the 4 varieties are as follows:

- i. SARI suyolo: Potential yield - 23.7t/ha, early maturing (3-4 months), high dry matter, light orange flesh colour.
- ii. SARI JanLow: Potential yield: 25 t/ha, early maturing (3-4 months), orange flesh colour with high pro-vitamin A content, medium to high dry matter.
- iii. SARI Tiemeh: Potential yield: 20.4 t/ha, late maturing (4-5 months), High dry matter, low sweetness, tolerance to sweet potato weevil, pale yellow flesh colour.

- iv. SARI-Nyoriberi-gu: Potential yield: 20.5 t/ha. Maturity 4-5 months, high dry matter, high root, and foliage yield, tolerant to sweet potato weevil, *Cylas* sp. Pale yellow to orange flesh colour, larger storage roots.

5.2.4 As per best international practices, the Ghana Nuclear Power Programme is being developed based on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Milestones Framework. Out of the three (3) Phases of the milestone framework, Ghana has completed phase 1 technical activities needed to make a knowledgeable commitment to a nuclear programme.

5.2.5 The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) together with key stakeholders (Nuclear Regulatory Authority and Nuclear Power Ghana) have developed a Programme Comprehensive Report (PCR) which details out all technical activities needed for Government to make the needed knowledgeable commitment. The PCR has been submitted to Government to adopt its content and in turn communicate to the local and international communities to formally usher the programme into phase 2 even though some phase 2 activities have already started. The programme has also completed a nationwide perception survey which will greatly inform the programme on how to further engage the populace.

5.2.6. The Ghana Atomic Energy commission (GAEC) monitored 1,046 telecommunication masts and assessed 809 base stations for compliance as well as 1,997 occupationally exposed workers involved in ionizing radiation. The Commission also screened 11 samples (sachet and bottled water) for gross alpha-beta levels.

5.3. Environmental Protection and Management

5.3.0 In support of SDG Target 12.6 which seeks to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability into their reporting, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued 11,506 environmental assessment permits and 47,588 chemical licenses in line with L.I 1652.

5.3.1 A team of officers from the Accra Regional Police Command and EPA also arrested some eight (8) scrap dealers for allegedly engaging in open burning of electronic waste at Agbgbloshie, in Accra. Enforcement notices were issued to the non-compliant undertakings for cessation of activities whilst imposition of administrative charges were also applied to such companies.

5.3.2 The Ghana Integrated E-waste Programme through an extensive stakeholder consultation has successfully deployed sixty-five (65) high priority product

Harmonized System (HS) Codes via the new Integrated Customs Management Systems (ICUMS). The advance eco-levy collection on ICUMS is now fully linked to the E-waste Fund under the control of the Fund Administrator. The full operationalization of the scheme will lead to the formalization of the informal sector, and the creation of decent and sustainable jobs along the e-waste value chain.

- 5.3.3 As part of its Environmental Quality Monitoring Programme (EQMP), the Agency monitored air quality at 13 regulatory and 10 non-regulatory sites. The results indicated that M10 levels were above the Ghana Standards. The Agency also monitored over 124 industries for effluent quality and the results were higher than the Ghana Standards.
- 5.3.4 EPA developed Draft Environment Regulations (DER) for onshore & offshore oil & gas operations and submitted to the Attorney General's Department for final drafting. In addition, Draft Pesticides Regulations (DPR) and Industrial Chemicals Regulations (ICR) are all at various stages of development to regulate the use of chemicals and pesticides in the country.
- 5.3.5 The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) authorized 368 radioactive sources and devices for use. An additional 260 permits were issued for import, export, transport and storage of radioactive sources and devices over the period to ensure the protection of human and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation. It is important to state that enforcement notices were served to 11 non-complying facilities to enforce corrective actions and ensure safety of radiation workers and patients.
- 5.3.6 Additionally, two (2) Regulations (Basic Ionizing Radiation Regulations, Safeguards Regulations) were approved by the NRA Board and ready for promulgation.

5.4. Human Settlements and Spatial Planning

- 5.0 In addressing human settlement issues, the Zoning Guidelines, Planning Standards, Manuals and Permitting Guidelines have been published on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) website to enhance land use and spatial planning and development, and access by the public. In addition, data collection for the preparation of spatial plans for Ghana's Petroleum hub area in Jomoro District was also commenced by the Authority.
- 5.1 Again, the Regional Spatial Planning Committees (RSPCs) of the six (6) newly created Regions were successfully inaugurated by LUSPA.

5.5. Biosafety Development Programme

5.5.0. The Ministry through the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) completed pre-planting inspections at the Crops Research Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-CRI) NEWEST Rice Confined Field Trials site. The Institute was planting the event to assess its drought tolerance. The Authority in addition, inspected the Crops Research Institute's Biotechnology Laboratory to assess its status for GMO work. This is in line with SDG Target 12(a) which seeks to strengthen scientific and technological move towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

5.6. 2020 BUDGET PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY

Table 1: 2020 financial performance by economic classification

	Approved Budget (GHS)	Revised Budget (GHS)	Amount Released (GHS)	Percent Released
Compensation (GoG)	222,037,880.0	222,037,880.0	233,454,046.0	
Goods and Services GoG)	23,961,967.0	53,961,967.0	51,017,207.0	
Capx (GoG)	35,000,000.0	35,000,000.0	22,960,484.0	
Total GoG)	280,999,847.0	310,999,847.0	307,431,737.0	99.0
Compensation (IGF)	44,959,916.0	44,959,916.0	42,997,147.0	0.1
Goods and Service (IGF)	81,135,107.0	81,135,107.0	69,408,443.0	
Capex (IGF)	32,047,290.0	32,047,290.0	19,251,482.0	
Total IGF	158,142,313.0	158,142,313.0	131,657,072.0	83.0
DPs	36,281,720.0	36,281,720.0	67,325,240.0	186.0
Grand Total	475,423,880.0	505,423,880.0	506,414,049.0	100.2

21 Programme Based Budgeting of MESTI

The Ministry over the 2019 and 2020 fiscal years was allocated a total amount of GHS 417,954,342 and GHS475, 423,880 respectively comprising funds from GoG, IGF and Development Partners (DPs). The 2020 budgets was however revised upward to GHS505, 423,880 during the Midyear review.

The GoG compensation budget for 2019 and 2020 were GHS190, 812,717 and GHS 222, 037,880 respectively, representing a 16% increase in 2020. The budget allocation for Goods and Services, on the other hand, increased from GHS 2, 989,880 in 2019 to GHS 23,961,967 in 2020. The huge increment was

because of an allocation of GHS 20,000,000 for the Science and later revised upwards to GHS 53, 961, 967 during the Midyear review. The Ministry also recorded an increase in its approved CAPEX budget from GHS 3,800,000 in 2019 to GHS 35,000,000 in 2020, also due to allocations for the S&T Project.

The IGF budget allocations increased from GHS 147,119,650 in 2019 to GHS 158,142,313 in 2020, representing an upward adjustment of 8%. Approved expected revenues from development Partners (DP) increased by 22% from GHS 30,111, 562 in 2019 to GHS 36, 585. 348 IN 2020.

As of December 2020, total payments for the Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Sector stood at GHS 489,925,503 as against total receipt of GHS 506, 414,149. Out of the total amount, compensation of employees stood at GHS 233, 454,046. Goods and Services stood at GHS 50, 985, 787 which CAPEX stood at GHS 19, 608,744. Additionally, payments related to IGF and DPs stood at GHS 132, 041,955 and GHS 53, 834,971 respectively.

6.0 OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2021

The Ministry, through its Agencies and Departments in the year 2021 among others, plans to undertake the following activities:

6.1. Internal management of the organisation

- i. General policy coordination and monetary

6.2. Environmental Policy integration and management

- i. Review Draft National Biodiversity Policy in line with Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- ii. Mainstream environmental management policy for oil and gas into national and local plans of oil and gas districts
- iii. Implement the National Plastics Management Policy
- iv. Review and Finalise draft legislations for Chemical weapons
- v. Develop implementation plan for Chemical weapons legislation
- vi. Implement National Plastic Management Policy

6.3. Climate Change Policy and Programmes

- i. Publish and Launch Ghana's Action Plan for the mitigation for short-live climate pollutants
- ii. Organise stakeholders' consultations to review feasibility report for rainwater harvesting in the Kwahu Afram Plains
- iii. Organise consultations with the private Sector and Business on the operations of energy access programme

6.4. Development and Promotion of the application of Science and Technology

- i. Support Operationalisation of GIRC Centre
- ii. Support Organisation of HPC Centre

- iii. Finalise National STI Road Map and Action Plan for the SDGs
- iv. Pilot 'National Innovation Challenge'

6.5. Acquisition of Movable and Immovable Assets

- i. Construction of Foundry and Machines Tooling Centre.

7.0 BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR 2021

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation has been allocated an amount of **Four Hundred and Fifty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, and Forty-Four Ghana Cedis (GHS457,839,044.00)** for implementation of the programmes of the Ministry for 2021 financial year. The details of the allocation relating to economic classification and Programmes and sources of funding are indicated in the tables below:

Table2: Economic classification of the 2021 allocation and sources of funding

ITEM	SOURCE OF FUNDING					Percent allocation
	GoG	ABFA	IGF	DP	TOTAL	
Compensation of Employee	227,191,633.00	0	53,703,162.00	-	280,894,795.00	61
Goods & Services	11,145,653.00	0	95,091,543.00	17,453,993.00	123,691,189.00	27
Capital Expenditure	5,500,000.00		33,112,353.00	14,640,707.00	53,253,060.00	12
Total	243,837,286.00	0.00	181,907,058.00	32,094,700.00	457,839,044.00	100

Source: 2021 Budget Statement, Appendix 4A

Table 3: 2021 Programme allocation

Programme	Source of Funding					Percent allocation
	GoG	IGF	ABFA	DP	Total	
Management and Administration	18,591,640.0	-	-	13,848,038.0	32,439,678.0	7.1
Research and Development	205,612,400.0	49,524,048.0	-	18,246,662.0	273,383,110.0	59.7
Environmental Protection and Management	10,660,174.0	132,383,010.0	-	-	143,043,184.0	31.2
Spatial Planning and Human Settlement	8,554,963.0	-	-	-	8,554,963.0	1.9
Biodiversity Development	418,109.0	-	-	-	418,109.0	0.1
TOTAL	243,837,286.0	181,907,058.0	-	32,094,700.0	457,839,044.0	100.0

Source: 2021 Programme Based Budget of MESTI

8.0. OBSERVATIONS

8.1. Expenditure over Approved Budget

- 8.1.1. The Committee observed that a total amount of GH¢ 2,941,010.00 was approved as Compensation for the Head office Staff in 2020. However, at the end of the fiscal year, an amount of GH¢ 3,102,606.00 had been spent by the Ministry on personnel emoluments. The Officials of the Ministry attributed the variance to some staff who were seconded to the Ministry by the Public Services Commission during the year.
- 8.1.2. It was explained that at the time the Ministry was preparing the 2020 budget, there was no indication of possible secondment to the Ministry. As a result, the Ministry did not have provisions for personal emoluments of the seconded staff in its 2020 approved budget. Accordingly, the Ministry of Finance released additional amount of GH¢ 161,596.00 to the Ministry to take care of the personal emoluments for the seconded staff.
- 8.1.3. Similarly, an amount of GH¢15,994,095.00 was approved as Development Partners' (DP) contribution to the budget of the Ministry in 2020 financial year. However, DP contribution amounted to GH¢ 27,086,423.49 by the end of 2020 financial year. The Ministry ascribed the positive variance of GH¢23,208,779.72 to priority interventions including the E-Waste Management and Sustainable Livelihood projects that became necessary to be fast-tracked during the year.
- 8.1.4. The Committee is of the view that, even though, such practices may be within the public financial management framework, it is not a good budgeting standard as it creates an impression of expenditure outside the allocation to the Ministry and accordingly recommends to the Ministry of Finance to ensure proper forecasting of revenue streams to priority projects of the Ministry.

6.2. Delineation of the mandate of the Main Ministry from the Agencies

- 6.2.1. The Committee noted that, over the years the Head Office of the Ministry whose main responsibility is to formulate, coordinate, supervise and evaluate policies is also actively engaged in the implementation of projects of the Ministry defeating the essence of delineation of responsibilities. The Ministry explained that such situations arises because, the Development Partners normally request the Head Office to be the main implementing body, citing inadequate capacity within the Agencies as their reasons.
- 6.2.2. The Committee is of the view that, for the purposes of achieving proper accountability, and checks and balances, the main Ministry should restrict itself to its core functions and allow the Agencies to execute the Projects.

6.3. Funding for Research and Development

- 6.3.1. The Committee observed with satisfaction the Ministry's plans to prioritise Research and Development in its 2021 programmes, and in particular, efforts to meet the country's commitment of allocating 1% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to finance Research and Development. In this regard, the Ministry has planned in its 2021 budget, to prepare National Science, Technology and Innovation Investment Plan (NSTIIP) to attract private sector participation.
- 6.3.2. The committee urges the Ministry to allocate enough resources for the completion of the Plan.

6.4. Implementation of Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions

- 6.4.1. The Committee noted that as part of roadmap to combating climate change and achieve low carbon emissions in the country, the Ministry had prepared National Determined Contributions (NDC) which is the blueprint for combating climate change with set of policies, targets and financing arrangements.
- 56.4.2. The Committee was also pleased to note that the Ministry had developed codes for tracking all climate change related financing projects in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as that of the private sector. The Committee was hopeful that successful completion of the ongoing consolidation exercise in tracking expenditures on climate change in Ghana will enable the country identify the financing gap, and consequently, explore alternative means of securing additional resources to support implementation of climate change related programmes.

6.5. Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

- 6.5.1. The Committee further observed that, the Act 925 of 2019 that established the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUPSA) also established Funds to enable the Authority sourced seed fund to implement its programmes and activities. However, the Authority since its establishment has not received any funding from the Fund. The Officials indicated that, the Committee to manage the Fund is yet to be formed.
- 6.5.2. The Committee urges the Ministry of Environment to collaborate with the Local Government and Rural Development Ministry to ensure that, the fund management Committee is set up as soon as possible to enable the Authority access the needed fund to carry out its programmes and activities.

6.5.3. The Officials of the Ministry further indicated that, the Authority is seriously under capacity in terms of human resource and logistics to perform its functions effectively in all the 16 regions and 270 districts of the country. The Committee encourages the Ministry of Finance to grant financial clearance to enable the Authority recruit requisite human resource to perform its duties effectively.

6.6. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

6.6.1. The Committee observed with satisfaction the output of a number of research activities the Centre has undertaken over the years. Officials of the Ministry indicated that the major setback affecting the performance of the Centre is inadequate professionals arising out of high staff attrition rate and low remunerations.

6.6.2. The Committee was however of the view the Centre could increase IGF mobilisation to support its operations if effort is made to commercialise the products of its research. At the moment, there is lack of appreciation of what the Council does, because the general public and in particular, industrial players, are not aware of its research outcomes.

6.6.3. The Minister informed the Committee of plans to establish a 'Commercial Wing' under the Council to attract private sector participation in the work of the Centre and to properly commercialise its research outcomes.

6.7. Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC)

6.7.1. The Committee further observed that, GAEC has great potential to generate adequate resources to fund its operations if empowered. For instance, the Commission, in collaboration with private sector, could design training programmes to train people for employment by industries across the Continent.

6.8 National Biosafety Authority

6.8.1 The National Biosafety Authority and Nuclear Regulatory Authority could be empowered to take advantage of the passage into law by the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) which allows GMOs release to be exported to anywhere within the sub-region. The Committee believe that the law offer a great opportunity for the Ghanaian business community to commercialise GMOs within region.

6.8.2 The Committee, concerned about the logistical challenges of the Authority, further urged the Ministry to take urgent steps to provide at a least one vehicle for

the Biosafety Authority for its operations since the Authority does not have even one official vehicle.

7.0. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1. The Committee has thoroughly examined the 2021 financial year 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 by the Ministry would support government's industrialisation drive and promote the needed economic growth of the country.
- 7.2. The Committee accordingly recommends to the House to adopt its report and approve the amount of **Four Hundred and Fifty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, and Forty-Four Ghana Cedis (GHS457, 839,044.00)** for the services of the Ministry for the year ending 31st December, 2021.

Respectfully submitted.



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

PARLIAMENT OF GHANA LIBRARY



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JOANA A. S. ADJEI (MRS)
CELK TO THE COMMITTEE

23RD MARCH, 2021