



The Employers' Advocate

NATIONAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN PROMOTING A GREEN ECONOMY IN GHANA

Outline

- Ghana's environmental protection in retrospect
- Threats to Sustainable Development in Ghana
- Key Players in the Transition to Green Economy & “Green Laws and Policies” in Ghana
- Some Green Projects/Programmes in Ghana
- Promotion of Green Jobs in Ghana
- Role of GEA in the promotion Green Economy

Ghana's Environmental Protection in Retrospect

(1)

- Prior to the 1970s, environmental issues were not given much attention in Ghana
- Probably sustainable development was not global issue
- Ghana participated in the UN Stockholm Conference on Human Environment (1972)
- This led to the establishment of the Environmental Protection Council (EPC) in 1974, now EPA
- The Council was tasked to coordinate all environmental matters & advise the government on issues relating to the environment.
- This marked Ghana's first experience in mainstreaming environmental concerns in our developmental process

Ghana's Environmental Protection in Retrospect

(2)

- Nonetheless, the EPC/EPA faced critical administrative issues, as it was “tossed” from one ministry (Local government, Finance, Health Ministries) to the other
- This adversely affected its performance
- The return to democratic rule in 1992 through the 4th Republic Constitution created the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to housed the EPC/EPA
- The first comprehensive sustainable development plan (**Vision 2020:THE FIRST STEP**) was therefore developed as a constitutional requirement

Key Players in the Transition to Green Economy in Ghana



Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation

Environmental Protection Agency

Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

Energy Commission

Petroleum Commission

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Forestry

Forestry Commission

Ministry of Finance

Ghana Investment Promotion Centre

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

National Environmental laws, Regulations & Policies

Laws and regulations	Policies
Environmental Protection Agency 1994 (Act 490)	National environmental policy
Energy Commission Act, 1997 (Act 541)	National climate change policy
Renewable Energy Act, 2011 (832)	Environmental fiscal reform policy
Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products Regulations, LI1812, 2005	National Sanitation Policy
The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, 1963 (Act 204)	National Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan . Ghana energy policy 2010
	Renewable Energy Masterplan (REMP)
	Energy Policy, Strategic National Energy Plan 2006 to 2020
	Forest and Wildlife Policy, National Land Policy, National Forest Plantation Development Strategy

Threats to Sustainable Development in Ghana (1)

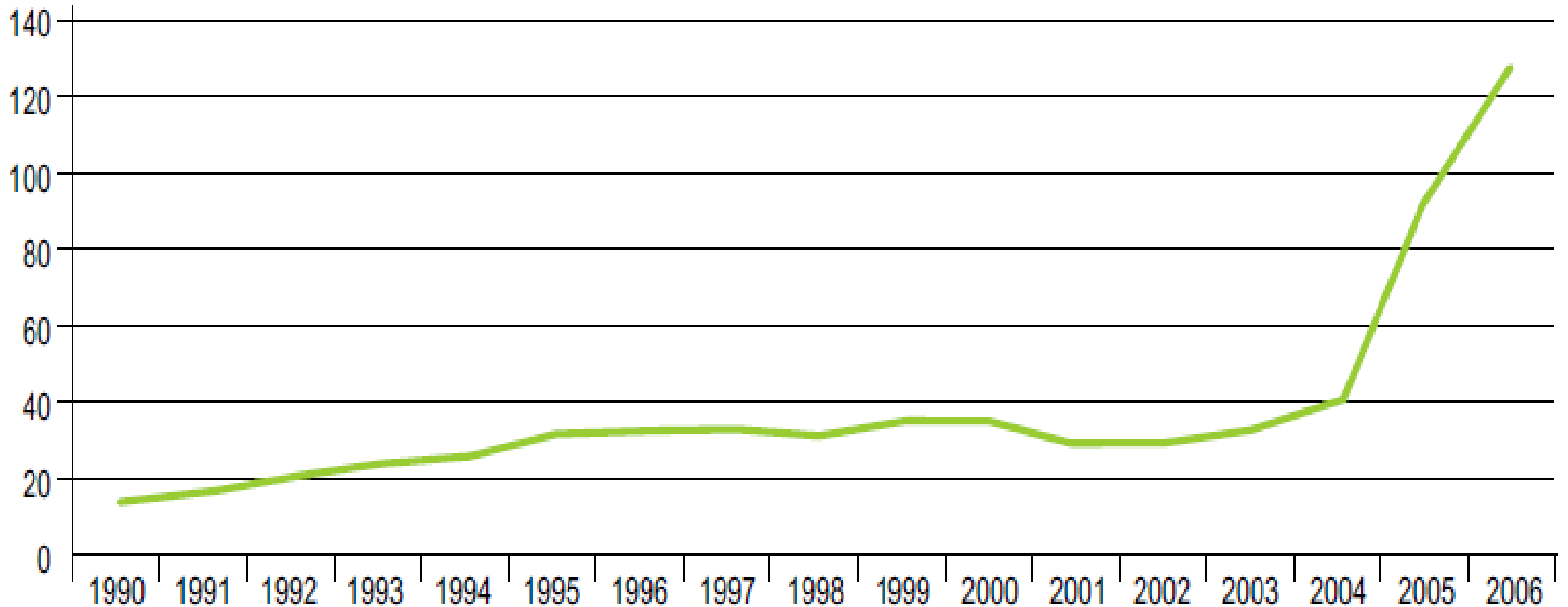
- Low budgetary allocation to key institutions
- Low capacity and technical know-how
- Limited incentives to spur private sector interest in green investment
- Upsurge in illegal artisanal mining activities (“Galamsey”)
- Limited waste management and recycling plants
 - 360,000 tonnes of solid waste per annum, only 2% recycled.
 - UNDP reports that 18 billion USD can be derived from these waste (potential for green jobs)
- High environmental degradation (this cost Ghana 10% of GDP)
- Low sensitization programmes
- Difficulty in retrieving green data

Trend of public spending on the environmental mainstreaming (2)

Year	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology	Ministry of Local Government	Total
2006	1.11	8.87	0.02	3.57	0.83	5.51	19.95
2007	1.10	21.30	-	3.90	6.33	1.80	33.43
2008	0.22	28.42	-	7.86	4.24	37.03	77.77
2009	-	40.44	-	6.85	-	-	47.29
2010	-	32.52	-	5.46	-	-	37.98

Mining and its impacts on the environment (3)

Emissions from extractive activities in Ghana in GgCO₂e



Green projects/programmes in Ghana: industrial support (1)

Switch Africa Green (SAG) (January 2014 to December 2017)-EU

- SAG supported the development of green businesses and eco-entrepreneurship as well as sustainable consumption and production practices
- Ghana was part of the first piloted countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda)

The Solar Export Potential (SEP)-UNEP

- A pilot project undertaken by The Energy Center (TEC), Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)
- The project seeks to assess the technical, financial, environmental feasibility of solar energy exports and analyzes future potential of solar PV value chain

Green projects/programmes in Ghana: Climate Change support (2)

- **Green Economy in Biosphere Reserve (GEBR) Programme (3 years)- Gov't of Korea**
- The programme focuses on biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and sustainable development in Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania through biodiversity businesses in biosphere reserves
- In Ghana, the programme is being implemented in 2 districts in the south-western part
- **Environmental Sustainability and Policy for Cocoa Production in Ghana (ESPCP)-UNDP**
- The project contributes to biodiversity enrichment, conservation and expansion of forest lands, and forest buffer zones and corridors in the Cocoa sector

Green projects/programmes in Ghana: Capacity building support (3)

- **China-Ghana South-South Cooperation on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer (CGSSCRET) Programme (2014 to 2018)**
- The programme aims at contributing to Ghana's attainment of universal energy access by effectuating off-grid community-based electrification
- This will relief most rural dwellers (44.39%) who still do not have electricity & rely on fossil fuel and biomass
- Leveraging on China's renewable energy expertise, the programme will facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology to Ghana to grow its infant renewable energy industry
- **Sustainable Business Forum (SBF)- PWC**
- Its primary focus is to provide advisory, audit and tax services to businesses in Ghana through: dialogue and experience sharing of ideas and initiatives on the role of sustainability of businesses

Green projects/programmes in Ghana: Welfare support (4)

- Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) (2012-2016)-World Bank
- The LIPW project focused on improving the socio-economic status of rural dwellers through:
 1. Provision of local employment
 2. income-earning opportunities in the agriculture
 3. Climate change activities (e.g. planting of trees)
 4. Construction of small earthed-dams for irrigation activities

Green projects/programmes in Ghana: Financial support (5)

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Project (2015 to 2016)-UNEP, UNDP and WRI

- An opportunity to help finance projects and implement strategies that are geared towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, and low-carbon development.

Ghana Climate Innovation Centre (GCIC) (2014 to 2019)-Danish Government

- This is an initiative that focuses on supporting the growth of local climate (clean) technology businesses through the provision of financing and business incubation services.
- The upshots of this programme include supporting the Ghana's economic development, job creation and industrial competitiveness in clean technologies

Promotion of Green Jobs

- **Renewable energy sector**

More sustainable jobs set to be created, as Ghana sets to produce 10% of energy consumption from renewables by 2020

- **Planting for Food and Jobs Programme**

- Seed producers
- Fertilizer producers
- Extension officers
- Marketing officers (etc)

- **Galamsey Land Reclamation Project**

- planting of trees, filling of pits

Role of GEA in the promotion Green Economy

- Capacity building/Training of members
- Sharing of green information with members
- Evidence-based Advocacy
- Contribution to policy design (including green policy)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR AUDIENCE