



# **INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

**EXPERIENCES OF GHANA**

**BY**

**ADJEI-FOSU KWAKU**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION  
GHANA**

# SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- BRIEF PROFILE OF GHANA
- OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM
- DESCRIPTION OF GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2010-2013 AND DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010-2013
- PROMOTION OF INTEGRATION
- KEY FEATURES OF SUCCESS
- CURRENT CHALLENGES
- ASSISTANCE FROM UNCRD AND NEEDS
- CONCLUSION



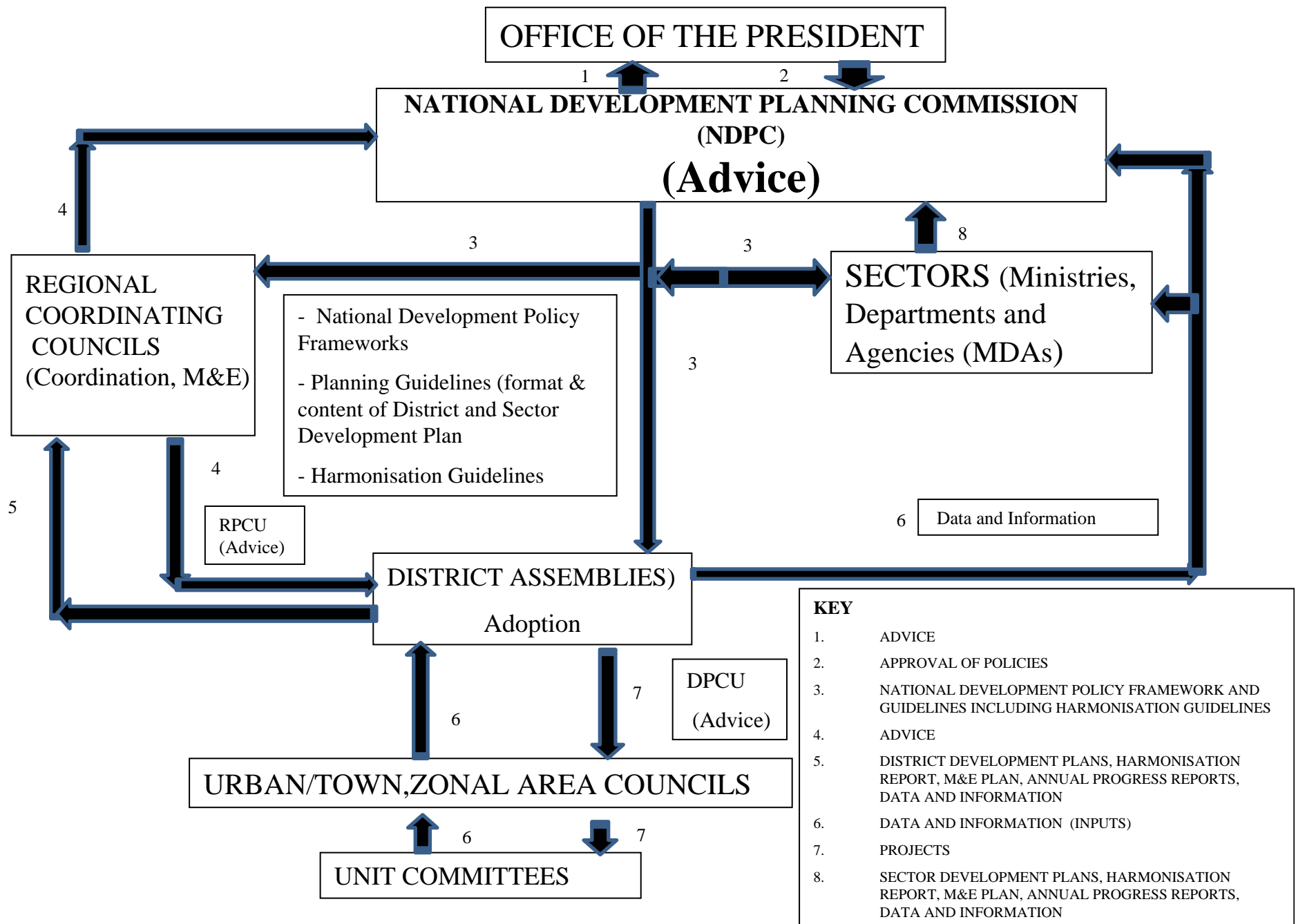


## BRIEF PROFILE OF GHANA

- ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS – 10
- DISTRICTS – 216
- ESTIMATED POPULATION - 20 MILLION (2010 POPULATION CENSUS)
- SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT:
  - PRESIDENTIAL WITH AN ELECTED PARLIAMENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.
- ECONOMY - DOMINATED BY
  - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (SMALL SCALE PEASANT FARMING) ABSORBING 55.8% (GLSS 5) OF THE ADULT LABOUR FORCE,
  - A SMALL CAPITAL INTENSIVE MINING SECTOR
  - A GROWING INFORMAL SECTOR (INCLUDING SMALL SCALE TRADERS AND ARTISANS, TECHNICIANS AND BUSINESSMEN).
- MAJOR TRADITIONAL EXPORTS
  - COCOA, GOLD, DIAMOND, BAUXITE, IRON ORE AND CRUDE OIL



# AN OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM OF GHANA

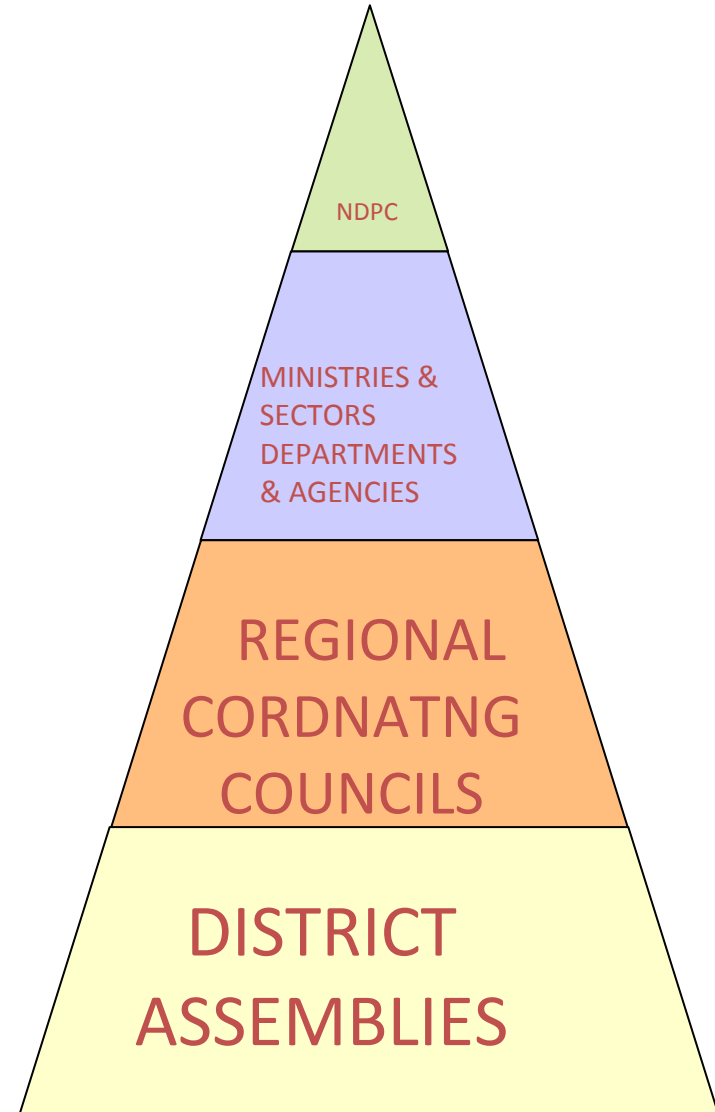


# AN OVERVIEW NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM

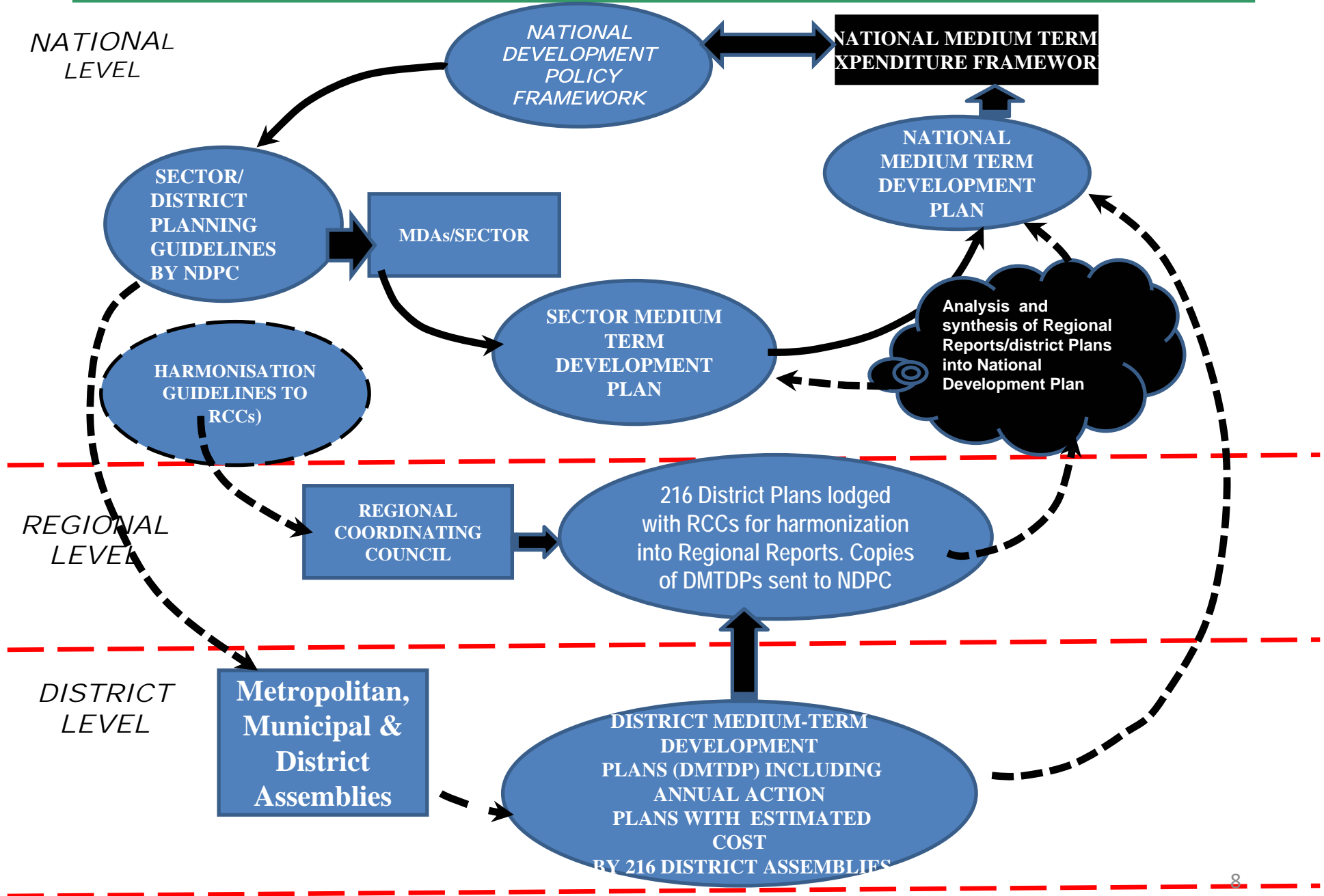
- Is decentralised in scope and nature (Top-down, bottom up) in relation to sustainable development requirement
- Creates and clearly identifies political and bureaucratic bodies
- Assigns them authority, responsibilities and roles in ways that promote partnership in planning
- Identifies functions and further decentralise the planning process
- Ensures integration and effectiveness in the formulation and implementation of development policies and programmes at national, regional, district and sectoral levels.
- Caters for community participation, inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary collaboration
- Involves continuous monitoring and evaluation of implementation to provide effective feed back

# PLANNING UNITS OF GHANA

|  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. NATIONAL COMMISSION                                 | DEVELOPMENT (NDPC)  | PLANNING |
| -  | Apex planning authority   |          |
| -  | Responsible for co-ordinating the national development planning system  |          |
| -  | Works through Cross Sectoral Planning Groups  |          |
| 2. MINISTRIES, (MDAs)                                  | - Formulating, , monitoring and evaluating policies   |          |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and plans respectively</li> <li>• Works through Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PPMED)]</li> </ul> |          |
| 3. REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCILS (RCCs)               |   |          |
| -  | Coordinating, harmonising, monitoring and evaluating development plans of District Assemblies in the Region [Regional Planning Coordinating Units (RPCUs)]  |          |
| 4. DISTRICT PLANNING AUTHORITIES (DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES) | - Formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and plans respectively  |          |
|  | Policy. [District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs)]  |          |



# DECENTRALIZED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS





# DECENTRALIZED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING

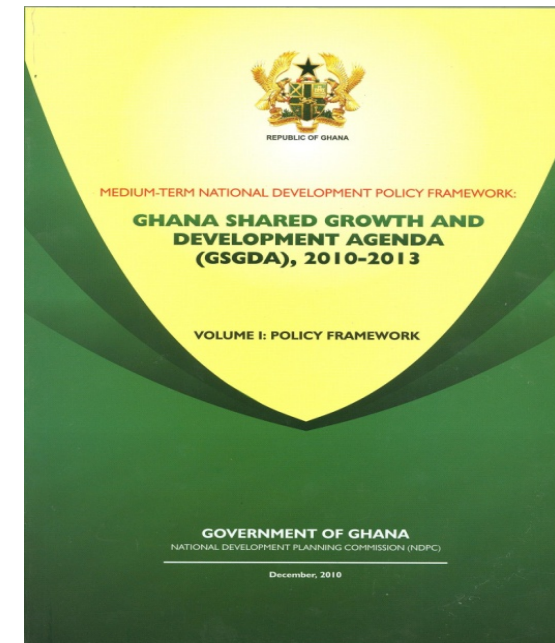
1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana, (4<sup>th</sup> Republic) is the basis for the National development planning process

Articles 86 (sets up NDPC) and 87 (prescribes the decentralised planning system including functions)

- National Development Commission Act 1994, Act 479 of the Parliament of Ghana formally established NDPC in September 1994
- National Development Planning (Systems), Act 1994, Act 480 provided the functions of the planning units at all levels
- PNDC Law 327 (Civil Service Law of January 1993).
- Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462
- Local Government Service Act, 2003, Act 656
- Legislative Instruments setting up the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies and the Sub- district levels e.g. LI 1961

# DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NDPF)

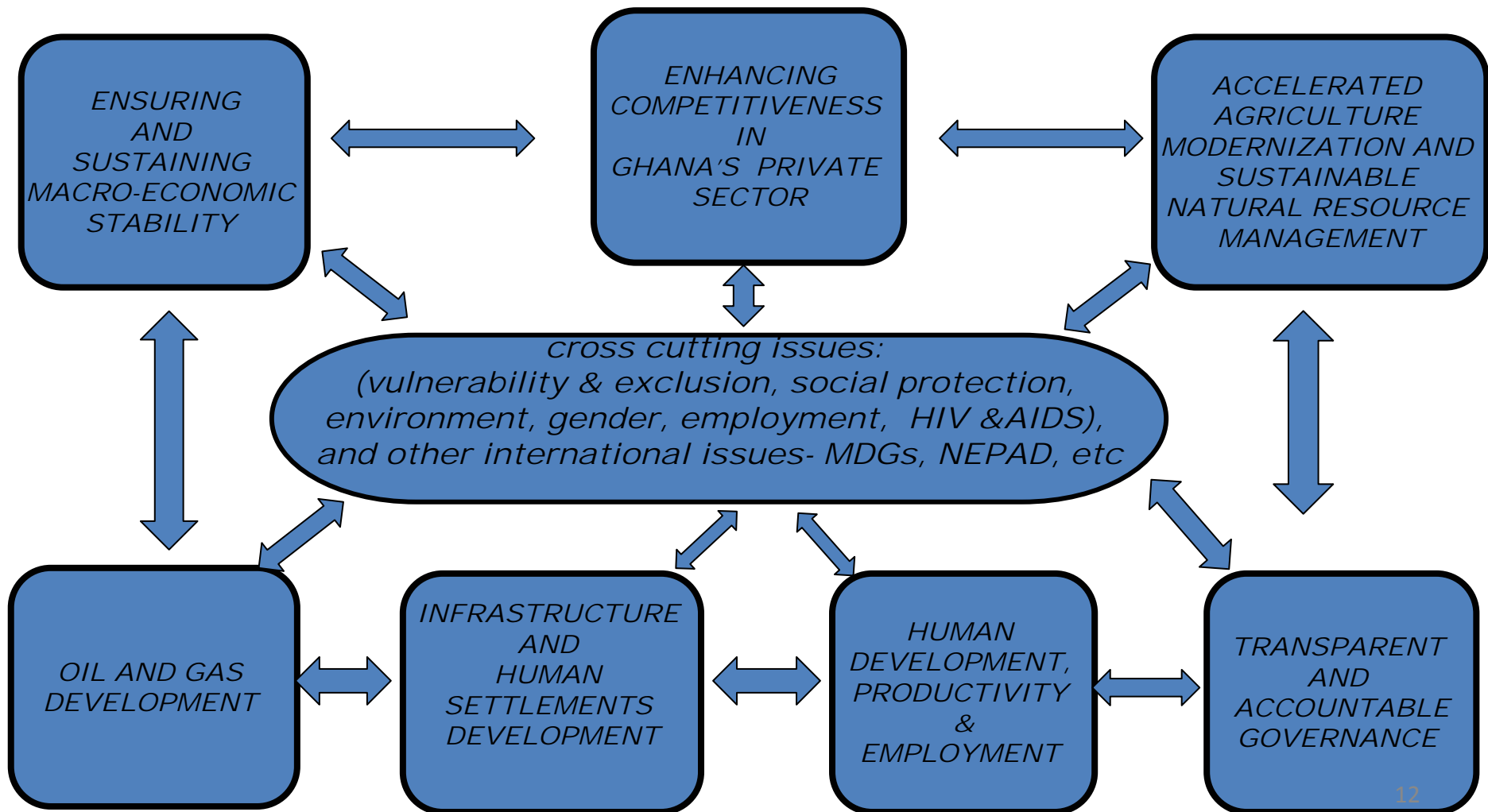
- National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) e.g. Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA, 2010-2013) is the development agenda for the country for a planned period from 2010 to 2013
- formulated through intensive public consultations and participation and harmonised by the Cross Sectoral Planning Groups
- Broadly comprises Socio-economic Thematic areas, Focus Areas, Prioritised issues, Policy objectives, Strategies within which environment has been mainstreamed and implementing and collaborating agencies.
- Provides
  - direction
  - Guidance as a framework
  - Basis for the formulation of development plans at the sector and district levels
  - Serves as source of inspiration for the formulation of strategic plans by the Private Sector, CSOs, NGOs etc
  - Guides monitoring and evaluation



# THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA, 2010-2013

## GOAL OF THE GSGDA, 2010-2013

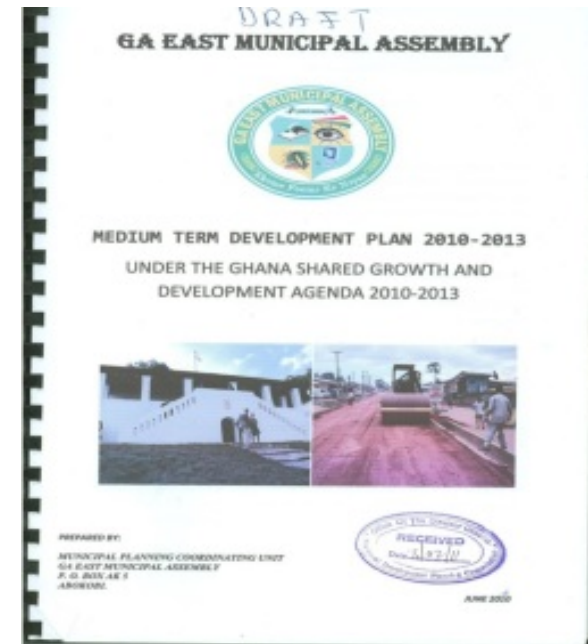
The overarching goal of the GSGDA 2010-2013 is to achieve sustained macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path of higher growth, in order to attain a per capita income of at least us\$3,000 by year 2020, while also achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



## DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### District Medium-Term Development Plan

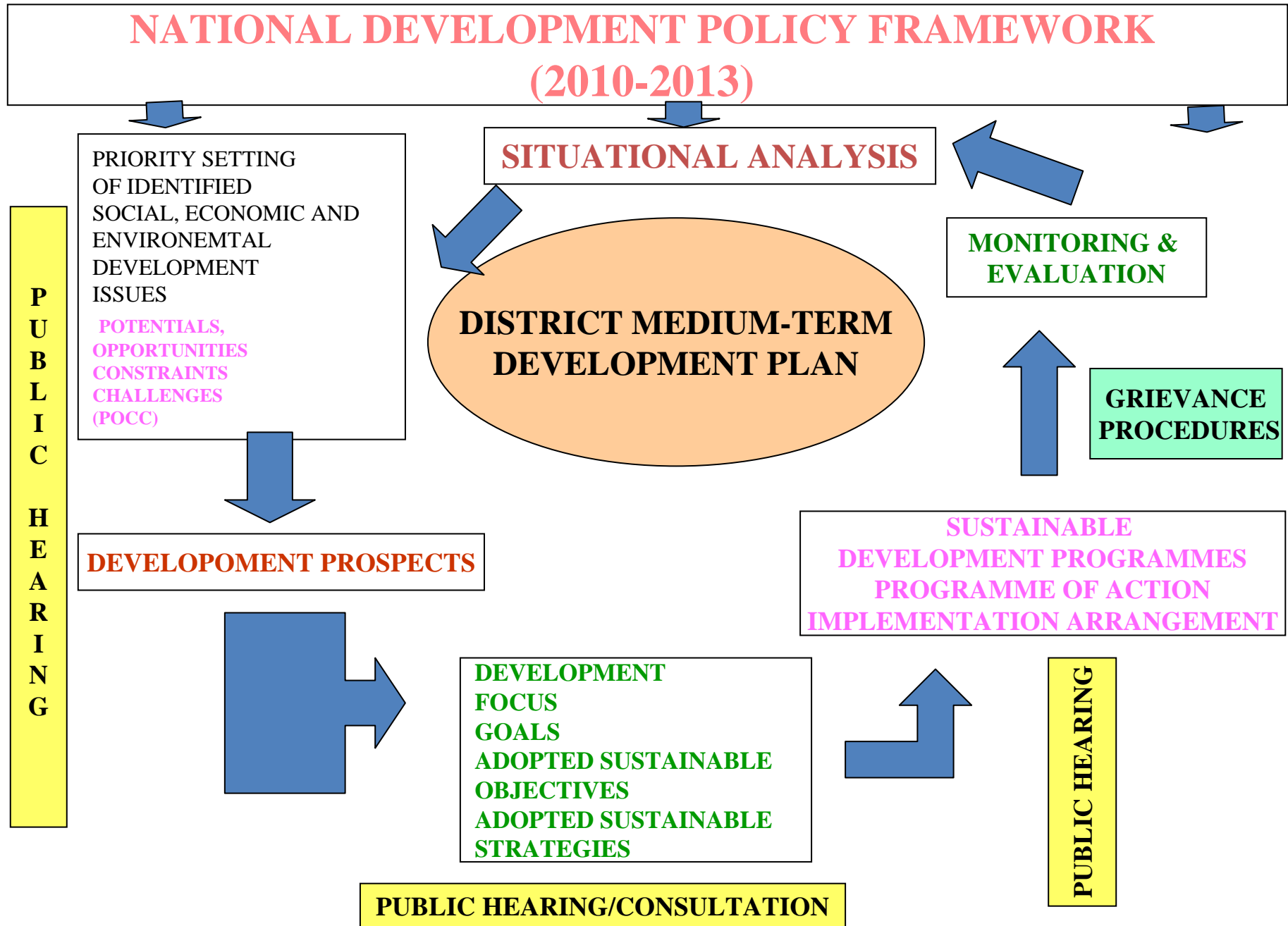
- Is the development agenda for the District Assembly
- Comprises composite social and economic programmes, projects and activities mainstreamed with sustainability principles
- Its formulation is
  - consultative and participatory process facilitated by District Planning Guidelines provided by NDPC
  - informed by
    - National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) and organised under the appropriate thematic areas of the NDPF
    - Inputs from Ministries, Sector Departments and Agencies, at both national and district levels
    - Community needs and aspirations
    - Private sector, CSOs, NGOs etc operating in the District
- technically put together by the District Planning Coordinating Unit
- It is implemented through Annual Action Plans for 4 year period
- Each Annual Action Plan informs the District Assembly's Annual Budget and Annual National Budget
- Enables District Assembly to focus on service and projects delivery
- Serves as basis for monitoring and evaluation
- A means of sourcing additional funding from donors (foreign and local)



## Revised Composition of District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCU)

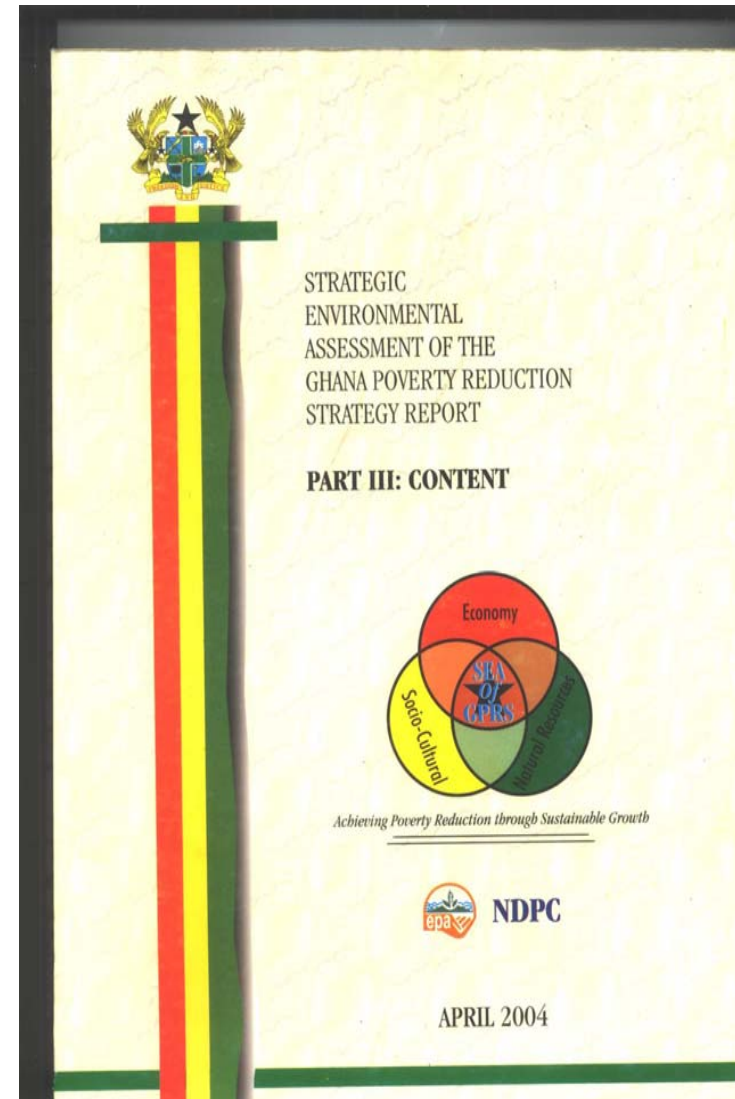
|    | Metropolitan Assemblies  | Municipal Assemblies   | District Assemblies   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1  | Metropolitan coordinating Director   | Municipal coordinating Director                                  | District coordinating Director                                  |
| 2  | Metropolitan planning Officer  | Municipal Planning Officer                                       | District Planning Officer                                       |
| 3  | Metropolitan Budget Officer  | Municipal Budget Officer   | District Budget Officer   |
| 4  | Metropolitan Finance Officer   | Municipal Finance Officer  | District Finance Officer  |
| 5  | Metropolitan Director of Health  | Municipal Director of Health Services                            | District Director of Health Services                            |
| 6  | Metropolitan Director of Education   | Municipal Director of Education                                  | District Director of Education                                  |
| 7  | Metropolitan Director of Agriculture   | Municipal Director of Agriculture                                | District Director of Agriculture                                |
| 8  | Metropolitan Director of Urban Roads   | Municipal Director of Urban Roads                                | District Director of Social Welfare or<br>Community Development |
| 9  | Metropolitan Director of Town and<br>Country Planning  | Municipal Physical Planning Officer                              | District Physical Planning Director                             |
| 10 | Metropolitan Director of Social<br>Welfare or Community Development  | Municipal Director of Social Welfare<br>or Community Development | District Director of Works or Engineer                          |
| 11 | Assembly member nominated by the<br>Metropolitan Assembly  | Assembly member nominated by the<br>Municipal Assembly           | Assembly member nominated by the<br>District Assembly           |
| 12 | Other representatives such as Desk Officers for Cross Cutting issues (e.g. Gender), relevant centralized agencies (e.g. Ghana Water Company), Private Sector, NGOs, CSO, Occupational groupings etc. |  |   |

# PLANNING PROCESS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL



# PROMOTION OF INTEGRATION ACROSS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT PILLARS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- Promotion of integration intensified following the conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I)
- GPRS I was the National Development Agenda for 2003-2005
- SEA may be considered as a process directed at providing a holistic understanding of the environmental, economic and social implications of proposed Policy, Plan and Programme (PPP)
  - ascertaining the risks and opportunities inherent in proposed PPPs, and activities
  - Providing mitigation measures including alternatives to address risks





## SEA

- uses tools such as

- Stakeholder Analysis
- Opportunities and Risks Analysis
- Sustainability Test
- Compatibility Matrices (inter and intra)

- emphasizes on *consultation and broad stakeholder participation in the evaluation of policies, plans and programmes* for acceptance

- Relies on

- Key Person Interviews (KPIs)
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Seminars
- Workshops



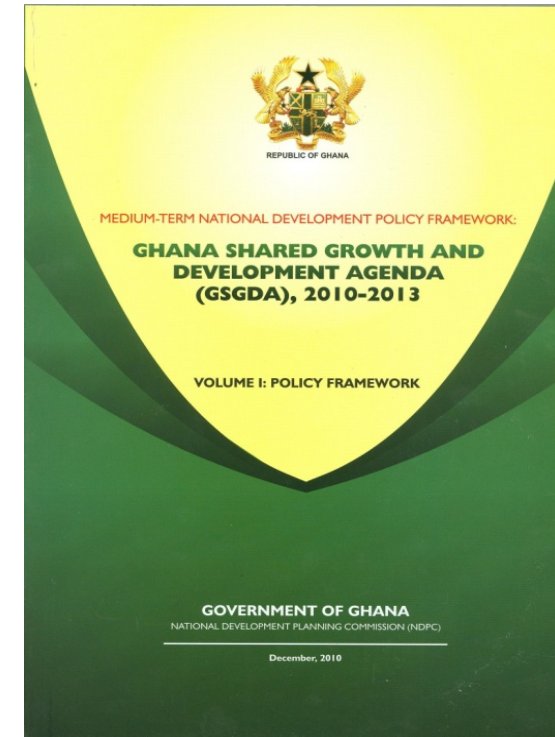
Integrating sustainability principles in the GSGDA was

- facilitated by the SEA Core Team drawn from the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Development Planning Commission

- SEA Advisory Notes developed from the SEA of the GPRS I, 2003-2005 and GPRS II, 2006-2009

- SEA

- provides the means for ensuring the operational integration of environmental quality objectives, economic efficiency principles, and social equity goals in policy planning and decision-making.
- also helps to address weaknesses in institutional components of policy formulation and implementation such as overlaps, incompatibility and capacity constraints.
- responds to the need for balancing socio-economic development with the requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.



Sustainability principles have been mainstream in the thematic areas of the GSGDA as indicated in the extracts on next slides

EXTRACTS FROM THE GSGDA 2010-2013 DEPICTING INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES

| <b>THEMATIC AREA:- ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b> |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Focus area</b>  | <b>Issue</b>   | <b>Policy objective</b>   | <b>Strategy</b>   | <b>Lead /Collaborating Implementing Agencies</b>   |
| <b>Good Corporate Governance</b>   | Inadequate framework to regulate the activities of corporate entities in the area of protecting stakeholder rights and social responsibility<br>□ Weak accountable mechanism among corporate | Promote an enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for corporate management                     | Ensure that corporations act as good corporate citizens with regard to human rights, social responsibility and environmental sustainability | Ministry of Trade & Industries (MOTI) Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning(MOFEP), Ministry of Justice & Attorney General Department ( MOJ & A-G), Bank of Ghana (BOG), Private Enterprises Foundation (PEF)                              |
| <b>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation</b>     | Increasing adulteration of Ghanaian culture and degradation of the environment   | Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage | Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites  | Ministry of Tourism, MOTI,, MOFEP, PEF, National Board for Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST), Ghana Investment Promotion Council ( GIPC), Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC), EDIF, EMPRETEC |

**ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

| Focus area   | Issue  | Policy objective  | Strategy   | Lead /Collaborating Implementing Agencies  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b><i>Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture</i></b>           | High levels of environmental Degradation, Ineffective collaborative framework for the management of environmental issues | Reduce production and distribution risks/ bottlenecks in agriculture and industry | Create awareness on environmental issues among stakeholders and develop effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance | MOFA, CSIR, Universities, MOTI, MRH, MoTr, GEPC, GIPC, AGI, NBSSI, MOFEP, GRATIS, Private Sector MMDAs, MiDA, NGOs, Ghana Standards Board, Food and Drugs Board, etc |
| <b><i>Natural resource management and mineral extraction</i></b> | Conflict between mining and forest resource conservation   | Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources                       | Review guidelines on mining in forest reserves and renegotiate Government's position with stakeholders   | MLNR, Minerals Commission, Forestry Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, MEST, MoEn, Ghana Bar Association, Parliament, etc                                  |

| Focus area                               | Issue  | Policy objective                               | Strategy   | Implementing Agencies   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| <b><i>Biodiversity Management</i></b>    | Weak integration of biodiversity issues especially at the local level, including the implementation of activities established for insitu, invasive alien species, agricultural biodiversity, traditional knowledge | Reduce the loss of Biodiversity                | Facilitate the development of relevant sector biodiversity Policies<br><br>Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services<br><br>Facilitate the collaboration and harmonization of biodiversity in related agreements | MLNR, Minerals Commission, Forestry Commission, EPA MEST, MoEn, Ghana Bar Association, Parliament, Ghana Chamber of Mines, Research institutions Universities, CSIR, Geological Survey Department, MMDAs,, CSOs |
| <b><i>Protected Areas Management</i></b> | Annual incidence of bush fires<br>Poaching and illegal   | Maintain and enhance the protected area svstem | Implement national buffer zone policies for rivers and protected areas incorporating education of potential users  |   |

| Focus area  | Issue  | Policy objective   | Strategy  | Implementing Agencies  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Community Participation in natural resource management</b> | Lack of interest and awareness in local natural resource management initiatives  | Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness raising | <p>Develop initiatives to increase awareness of the conditions of natural resources among local communities</p> <p>Promote Information, Communication and Education (ICE) plans as a means to develop community responsibility to manage the environment on a sustainable basis</p>   | MLNR, EPA, MEST, MLGRD, District ASSEMBLIES  |
| <b>Climate Variability and Change</b>                         | <p>Variability in ecological zones that make predictions of climate change impacts complicated</p> <p>High dependence on natural resources</p> | Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to Climate Variability and Change                        | <p>Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warning systems</p> <p>Alternative livelihoods: minimize impacts of climate change for the poor and vulnerable</p> <p>Enhance national capacity to respond to climate change through creation of a Climate Centre at the Institute of Environment and Sanitation Studies. Leon</p> | MEST, NDPC, Regional Planning & Coordinating Units, Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs), District Planning & Coordinating Units, Universities <sup>32</sup> |

| <b>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</b>              |   |   |  |                              |
|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Focus area</b>                           | <b>Issue</b>  | <b>Policy objective</b>   | <b>Strategy</b>  | <b>Implementing Agencies</b> |
| <b><i>Protection of the Environment</i></b> | <p>Inadequate baseline information on environmental impact of oil and gas</p> <p>Lack of capacity to manage environmental impacts of oil and gas</p> <p>Challenges of ensuring environmental sustainability in the oil and gas industry</p> | <p>Ensure compliance of international standards of environmental Sustainability in oil and gas industry</p> | <p>Build capacity of EPA and related institutions to monitor and undertake environmental impact assessments in the oil and gas industry</p> <p>Research into environmental impacts associated with the operations of the oil and gas industry</p> <p>Ensure persistent and stringent monitoring and evaluation</p> | <p>MEST, EPA, GNPC</p>       |

| <b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>                     |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Focus area</b>   | <b>Issue</b>   | <b>Policy objective</b>  | <b>Strategy</b>   | <b>Implementing Agencies</b>   |
| <b><i>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport</i></b> | Inadequate evidence-based analysis and comparison of social, environmental and economic impacts of modal solutions | Ensure sustainable development in the transport sector                                     | <p>Establish institutional capacity to carry out SEA of transport sector policies, plans and programmes</p> <p>Ensure that EIA and health and safety requirements are included in contracts documentation for infrastructure projects</p> | MRH, Ministry of Transport, Private Sector, GRC, GHAPOHA, GHA, DFR, VLTC, GRC, MMDAs, Road Contractors Association, MMDAs, BRRI, GHA, DFR, DUR, MOFEP, VLTC, GRC<br>Parliament, Ghana Airports Company Limited (GACL), GCAA, MOE |
| <b><i>Information Communication Technology Development</i></b>              | Poor dissemination of meteorological data and forecast to  | Facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather | Enhance the institutional capacity of the Meteorological Agency to meet the minimum global requirement for  | MOC, NCA, MOE, MOI, MOTI, Service Providers  |



**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

| Focus area  | Issue  | Policy objective   | Strategy  | Implementing agencies   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <b><i>Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction</i></b> | High incidence of poverty among disadvantaged groups especially PWDs and food crop farmers | Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups | Make the rural environment more attractive and reduce rural-urban migration | MMDAs, MESW, HEP AGE, CSOs, NGOs, Department of Social Welfare, FBOs, |

**TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

|  |   |  |  |                                   |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <b><i>Public Policy Management</i></b> | Inadequate level of compliance with environmental quality standards and practices | Strengthen monitoring and enforcement mechanism of environmental legislation | Develop and enforce appropriate environmental standards<br><br>Demand the use of SEA as a mandatory requirement in public policy processes | MEST, EPA, NDPC, CSOs, Parliament |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|

# PROMOTION OF INTEGRATION AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

- Extensive work has been done on integrating sustainability principles into District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) since DMTDP directly influence lives at the lower level

- Sustainability tools:- Sustainability test, compatibility/internal consistency matrix

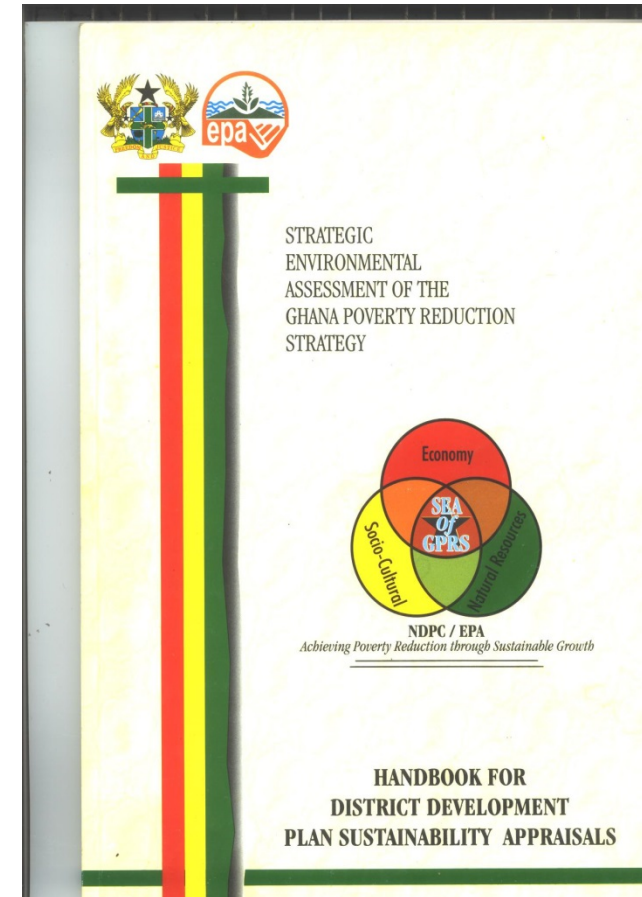
- 

- Sustainability Test

- Sustainability Test is a matrix providing a simple technique used by stakeholders without the need for specialised knowledge (although that helps) to analyse programmes, projects and activities .

- The tool is designed to give an instant visual impression and qualitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

| 0            | 1                              | 2                     | 3                              | 4                | 5                         |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Not Relevant | Works strongly against the aim | Works against the aim | Has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |



- it gives equal weight to social/cultural, economic and natural resource issues.

## Sustainability Test

| Activity (To be inserted here)  |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES  | INDICATORS   | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| <b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>   |  |                     |
| <b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.   | Sensitive areas shown on maps  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.  | Vulnerable areas shown on maps   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.   | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.   | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.  | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.  | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>  |  |                     |
| <b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.  | Opinions of local communities to be assessed   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.              | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 55      |
| <b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women.  | Number of women to be empowered  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.  | Number of people to be employed  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).   | Level of participation proposed  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Access: of the poor to land</b> should be improved.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Access of the poor to water</b> should be improved   | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Access of the poor to transport</b> should be improved.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Sanitation:</b> Should be improved.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.         | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.   | Occurrence to be noted and monitored   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>   |  |                     |
| <b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.  | Economic output to be evaluated  | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.   | Description of sources   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |
| <b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy   | (0) 1 2 3 4 5       |

## Sustainability Test

| Description of Activity: <b>Provision of market at Kotaa</b>  |  |                        |
|---|--|------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES  | INDICATORS   | PERFORMANCE MEASURE    |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES  |  |                        |
| <b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.   | Sensitive areas shown on maps  | (0) 1 <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5 |
| <b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and Already degraded land should be enhanced.  | Vulnerable areas shown on maps   | (0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5   |
| <b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.  | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified  | (0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5   |
| <b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.   | Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified  | (0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5   |
| <b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.  | Quantity and type of materials   | (0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5   |
| <b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.  | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set  | (0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5   |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS   |  |                        |
| <b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.   | Opinions of local communities to be assessed   | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.         | Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.   | Number of women to be empowered  | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.  | Number of people to be employed  | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).   | Level of participation proposed  | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5   |
| <b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5   |
| <b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5   |
| <b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.  | Number of the poor to be assisted  | (0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5   |
| <b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.         | Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms   | (0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5   |
| <b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.  | Occurrence to be noted and monitored   | (0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5   |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY  |  |                        |
| <b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.  | Economic Output to be evaluated  | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |
| <b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.  | Description of sources   | (0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5   |
| <b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy   | (0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>   |

**Sustainability Test: Record Sheet**

| Description of Activity:  |       |         |
|---|-------|---------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES  | SCORE | REASONS |
| <b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>   |       |         |
| <b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.   |       |         |
| <b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.  |       |         |
| <b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.  |       |         |
| <b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.   |       |         |
| <b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.  |       |         |
| <b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.  |       |         |
| <b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>  |       |         |
| <b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.   |       |         |
| <b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.         |       |         |
| <b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.   |       |         |
| <b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.  |       |         |
| <b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).   |       |         |
| <b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.  |       |         |
| <b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.  |       |         |
| <b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.  |       |         |
| <b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.  |       |         |
| <b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.         |       |         |
| <b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.   |       |         |
| <b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>   |       |         |
| <b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.  |       |         |
| <b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.  |       |         |
| <b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. |       |         |

## **Activity Performance/ Measures to Improve Performance**

- Summary description of how well the programmes, projects and activities performed against the sustainability criteria.
- Description of mitigation measures put in place to address changes to individual programmes, projects/activities
- Budgetary implication in the light of the sustainability appraisal.

# COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

- District programmes are analysed against one another to determine their compatible/consistency with each other (supporting each other within the District Medium-Term Development Plan)

# Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DISTRICT PROGRAMMES,</b></p> <p>District programmes</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |





## KEY FEATURES OF SUCCESS

Integrated Regional Planning through the application of the SEA has been

- Stimulating environmentally friendly patterns of growth,
- Protecting and enhancing the natural resources on which the people depend for their livelihoods,
- Improving health and well being by minimising pollution and disease,
- Reducing the risks to the vulnerable and excluded.
- Making the consequences of activities more sustainable.
- Creation of an evaluation framework for reviewing policies in order to
  - Assess the extent to which environment has been incorporated in the policy framework
  - Examine the environmental opportunities and risks associated with the implementation of policies, programmes, plans and projects
  - Identify win-win priorities for the benefit of the poor and environment
- Developing methods for assessing policies, plans and programmes such as matrices and check lists
- Assessing the links between policy goals, objectives, outputs and budget commitments

- Changing attitude in raising issues about effective governance with respect to environmental matters
- Encouraging MDAs to review their approach in development of policies
- Encouraging District Assemblies to conduct sustainability appraisals of their Medium-Term Development Plans
- Individual sector studies leading to statements setting out opportunities for refining policies for each of the sectors at the national level
- Advisory notes on relevant SEA findings including sustainability considerations in sector budgets
- A critical review of the interactions between national policies and implementation procedures at district levels
- Drafting of Guidelines incorporated with SEA principles for the preparation of Sector Plans

## KEY SUCCESS – EXAMPLES OF COMPLETED SECTORAL POLICIES SUBJECTED TO SEA

1. GPRS I – 2002-2004 revised to cover 2003-2005
2. and informed GPRS II 2006-2009
3. Water Sector– 2005
4. Transport Sector – 2007
5. Energy Sector SEA – 2007
6. Wetlands
7. Tourism
8. Urban transport

9. Agriculture
10. Shelter
11. Mining Sector
12. Wetlands
13. Tourism
- 14.
15. Urban transport
16. Agriculture
17. Shelter
18. Mining Sector

## CURRENT CHALLENGES

- Insufficient understanding of and awareness on the concept of sustainable and integrated development among actors of different Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the national level,
- The challenge of funding to meet sectoral development priorities versus sustainable and integrated regional development,
- Inadequate capacity building for sustainable and integrated development, particularly in terms of integrating environmental management concerns,
- Inadequate resources to continuously strengthen the capacity of local government actor to plan and implement sustainable and integrated programme, projects and activities

## ASSITANCE FROM UNCRD

Officials from the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies from Ghana have benefited from capacity building support from the UNCRD

- For example, Six staff from the NDPC has been equipped with
  - requisite knowledge and
  - analytical skills in  
formulating and implementing effective local, urban and regional  
development policies and plans
  
- With respect to
  - Infrastructure planning relating to transport, sewerage, water
  - Spatial planning – master plan, Spatial Development framework,
  - Environmental Management
  - Regional and Local Planning and Management
  - Urban and Regional Planning and Management
  - GIS etc

## **PROPOSED NEEDS OF GHANA FOR INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

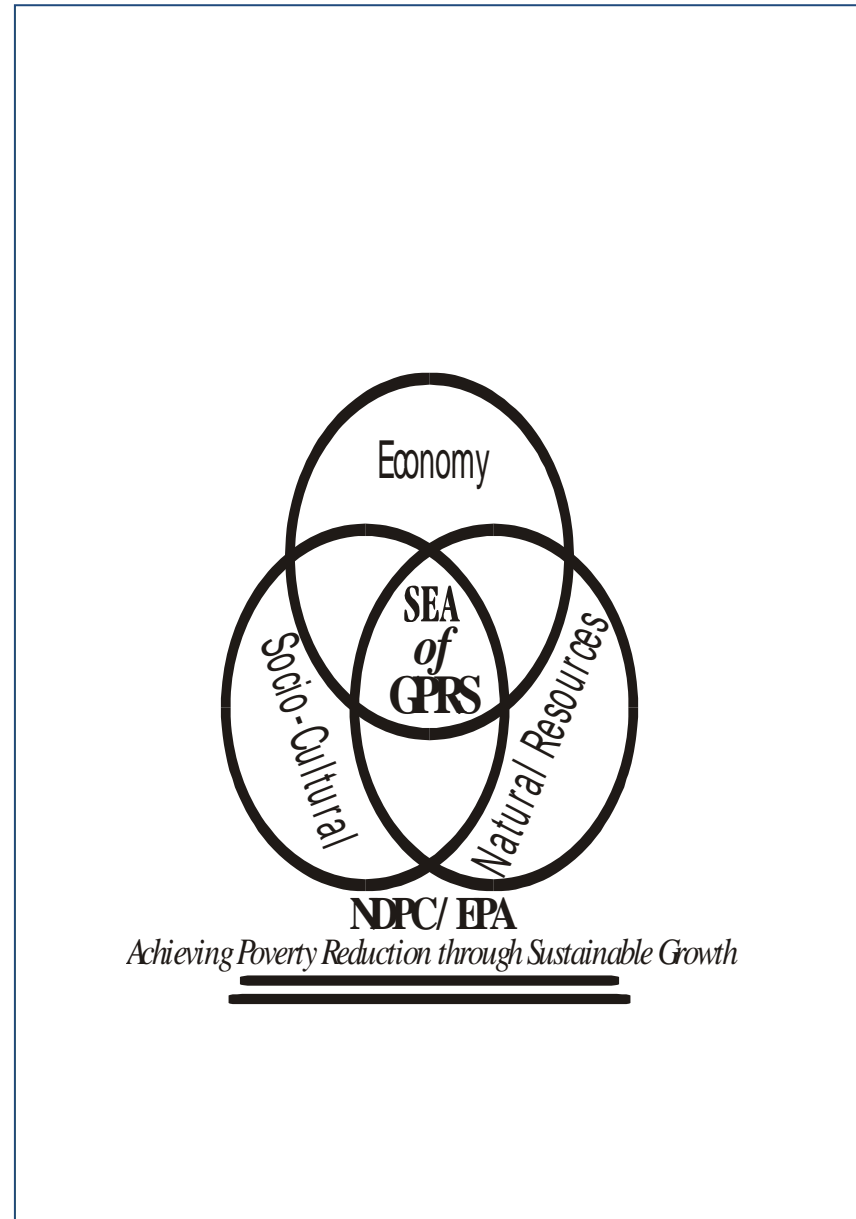
- Deepened Knowledge and Skills In Integrated Regional Development Planning
- Enhanced Skills in engaging the Public in consultative and participatory planning process at all levels
- Equipping Planning officers at the lower level with negotiation, monitoring and evaluation skills to enable them train community leaders to:
  - Negotiate for selection of priorities and allocation of resources
  - Monitor and evaluate development projects and activities in the communities

## CONCLUSION

Ghana has been responsive to integrated regional development to ensure sustainable development

Application of SEA principles has been the main tool used in Ghana at the national, sectoral and district levels respectively which has been contributing

- to identify risks and opportunities inherent in policies, programmes and projects and
- ensuring win-win situation for environment and improvement in living conditions





Integrated regional development therefore holds the key for growth and development of developing countries to avoid unbalanced and chaotic situation



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

