



**SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
AFRICA:  
EXPERIENCES AND CASE STUDY OF  
GHANA  
PRESENTED AT TICAD V OFFICIAL SIDE EVENT  
PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, ANNEX HALL, HALL C  
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# SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- INTRODUCTION
- GHANA'S EXPERIENCES RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- A CASE STUDY OF THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF THE GPRS I
- HOW THE SEA RESULTS WERE USED TO INFLUENCE GPRS II 2006-2009 AND GSGDA 2010-2013 TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- CONCLUSION



# INTRODUCTION



A SECTION OF AFRICA MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF GHANA

## BRIEF PROFILE OF GHANA

- SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT:
  - PRESIDENTIAL WITH AN ELECTED PARLIAMENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.
- ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS – 10
- DISTRICTS – 216
- ESTIMATED POPULATION - 20 MILLION (2010 POPULATION CENSUS)
- 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



## GHANA'S EXPERIENCES RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

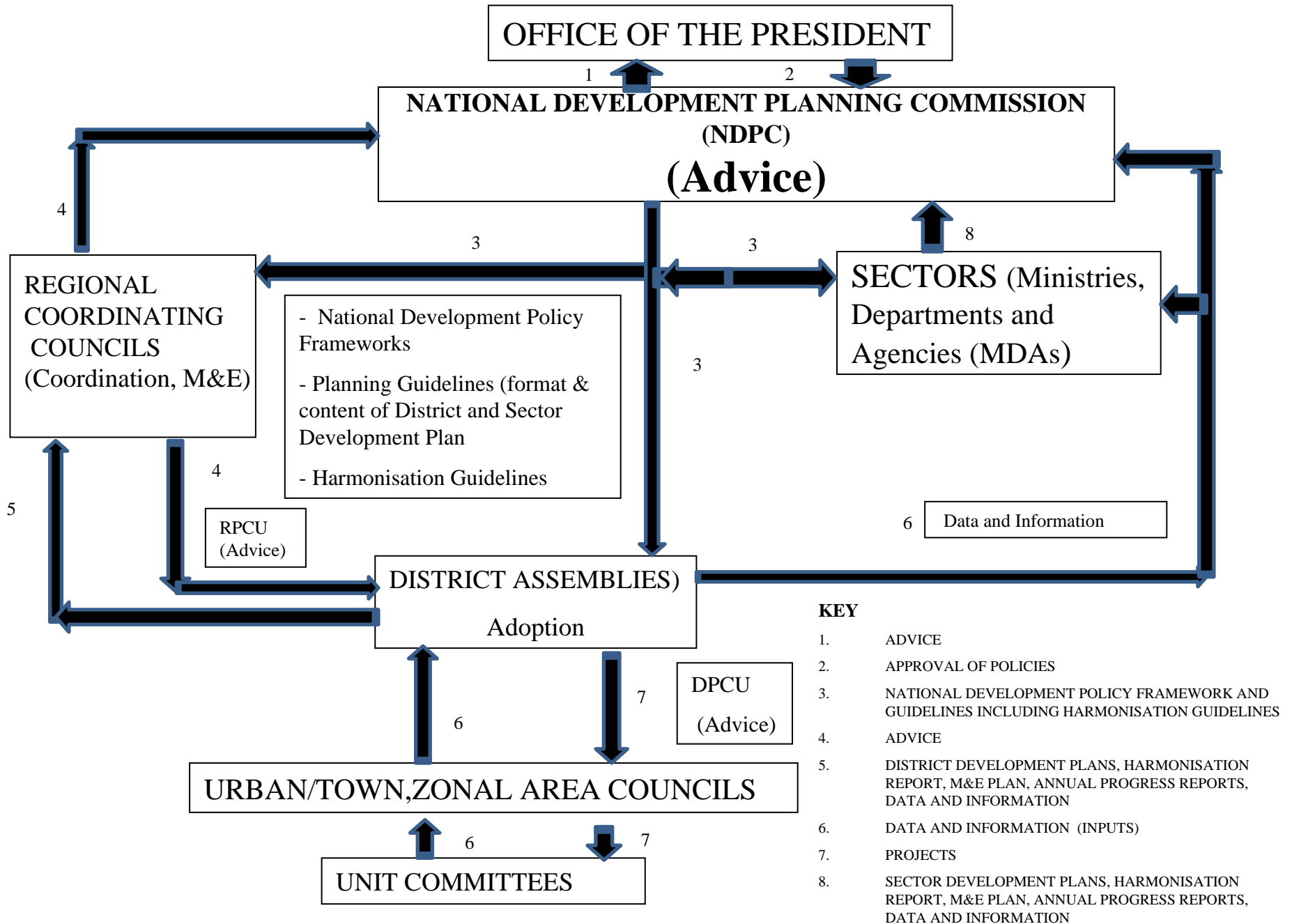
•Ghana, a developing country has been formulating and implementing sustainable and integrated regional development policies, strategies and programmes in the form of National Development Policy Frameworks or Agenda geared towards sustainable development with respect to:

- Deepening popular consultation and participation in development planning process at all levels
- equitably allocating and utilising resources to ensure even development
- Improving implementation of projects and delivery of public services to the people at the grassroot
- Reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of the people.

and

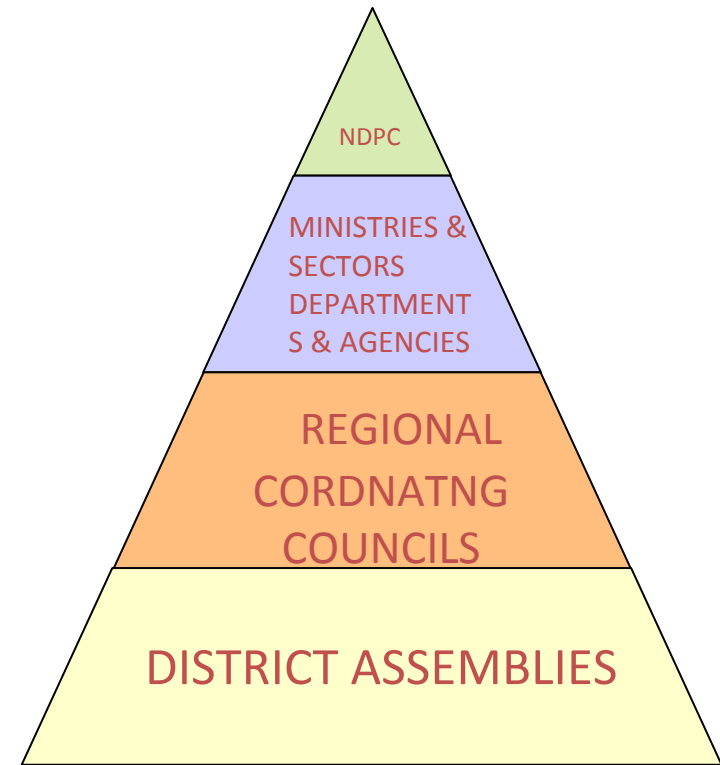
•means of responding to global and Africa requirements such as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM



# PLANNING UNITS OF GHANA

1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)
  - 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
  - SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and plans respectively
  - Works through Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PPMED)]
  
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)]



## POSITION OF NDPC WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE ARM OF GOVERNMENT

**The 1992 Constitution made NDPC one of the six arms of the Executive, i.e.:**

- The President
- International Relations
- The Cabinet
- The National Security
- **National Development Planning Commission**
- The Attorney-General

## 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



# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS



Ghana's sustainable development process begins with the formulation of National Development Policy Frameworks (NDPF) through popular participatory and consultative process nationwide. Broadly comprises Socio-economic Thematic areas, Focus Areas, Prioritised issues, Policy objectives, Strategies mainstreamed with environment as well as implementing and collaborating agencies.

They provide 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. and Guides monitoring and evaluation



## EXTRACT FROM GPRS II 2006-2009 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES THEMATIC AREA

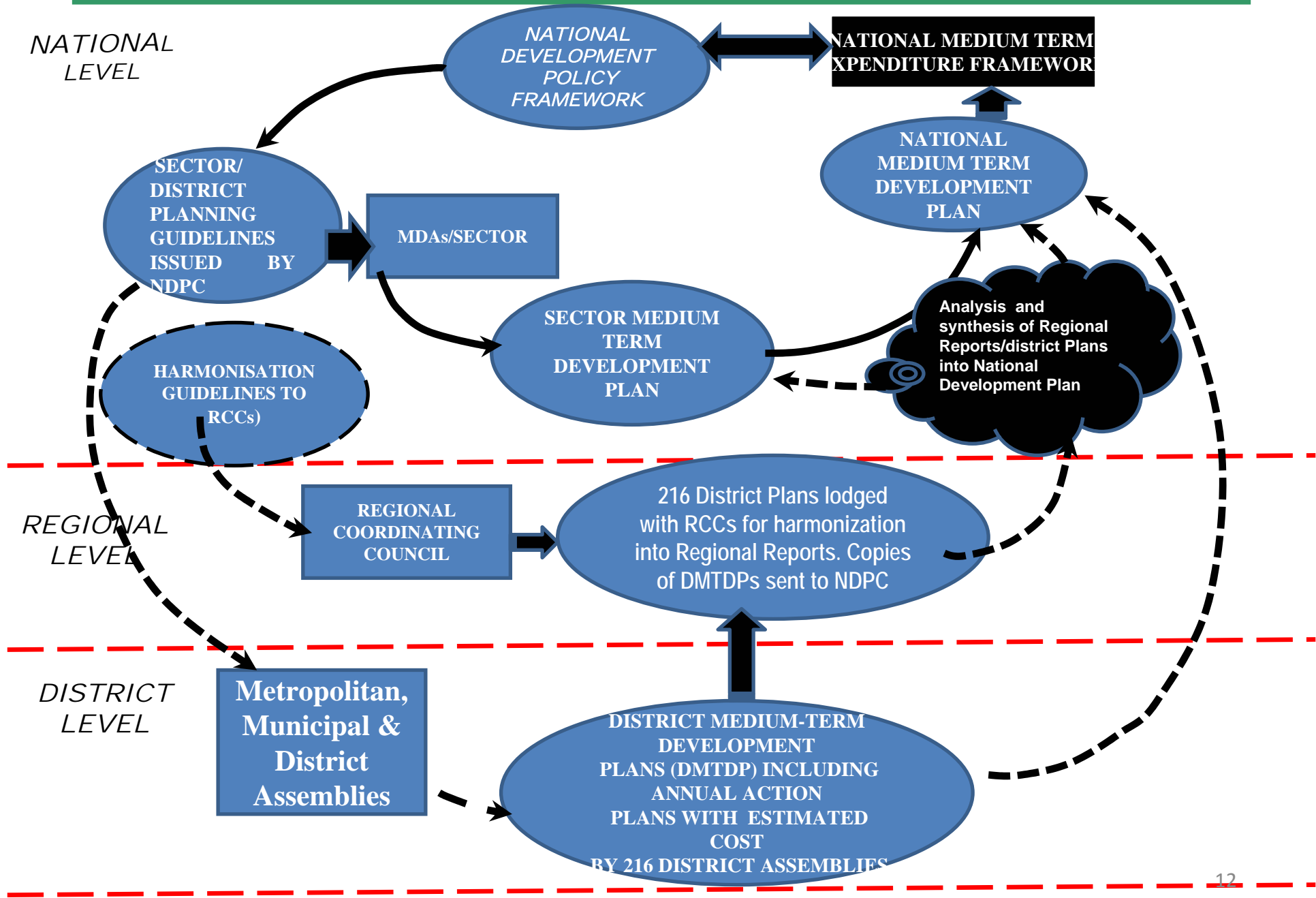
### APPENDIX I1B: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES

KEY AREA OF FOCUS	ISSUE	POLICIES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCY	GLOBAL / REGIONAL LINKAGES
I. EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow progress in achieving universal basic education and adult literacy</li> </ul>	1. Increase access to and participation in education and training at all levels	1.1 Expand preschool access in all basic schools to ensure smooth transition from home to school. 1.2 Increase School enrolment 1.3 Accelerate the rehabilitation /development of basic school infrastructure (with water and toilet facilities) 1.4 Remove barriers to primary school entry and retention 1.5 Shift burden of payments for education services away from poorer students at lower levels (especially the girl-child) 1.6 Ensure that buildings and other physical infrastructure in schools and training institutions are made accessible to the physical disabled 1.7 Adopt targeted programmes to improve access in underserved areas 1.8 Expand Non Formal Education in partnership with community groups, NGOs and private providers 1.9 Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant in all public primary schools 1.10 Enact laws that support implementation of FCUBE 1.11 Ensure relevance and coverage of vocational and technical training 1.12 Diversify vocational and technical training to link with industry	MOES, Ghana Education Service, MOFEP, MMDAs, CHASS, The Private Sector, GNAT, NABPTEX, NGOs, DSW, TCPD	MDG 2, APRM obj.1/2/3 under Socio-economic development

## *NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS*

- National Development Policy Frameworks are implemented through sustainable and integrated development plans prepared by the
  - Ministries,
  - Sector Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as
  - Districts (Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)).
- Facilitated by Planning Guidelines issued by the NDPC to Sectors MDAs and Districts
- District Development Plans are harmonised at the Regional level to ensure synergy, even and balanced development and a Report submitted to the NDPC by the Regional Coordinating Council
- Sector and District Development Plans are synthesised into National Development Plan
- Sector Annual Action Plans informs the Sector and National Annual Budget respectively via Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
- District Annual Action Plan informs the District and National Annual Budget through MTEF
- Monitoring and Evaluation at all levels are facilitated by the National M&E Plan and Guidelines, Sector and District M&E Plan
- Annual Progress Report on implementation of the Sector and District Development Plans are submitted to the NDPC to be harmonised into National Annual Progress Report

# DECENTRALIZED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS



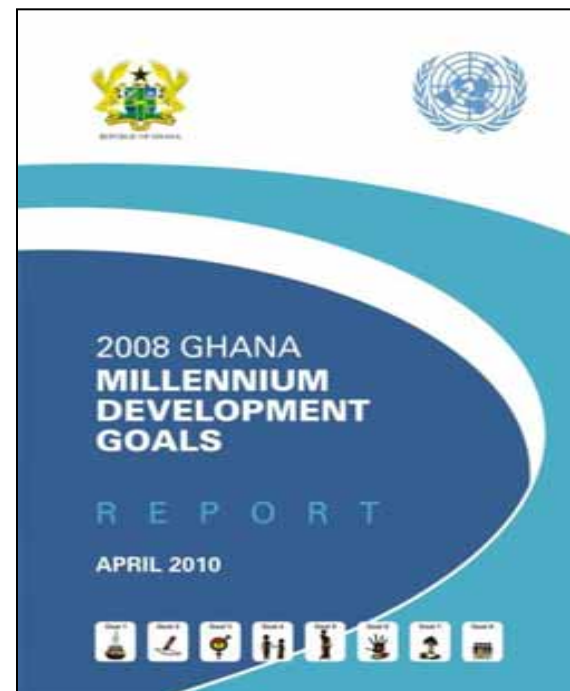
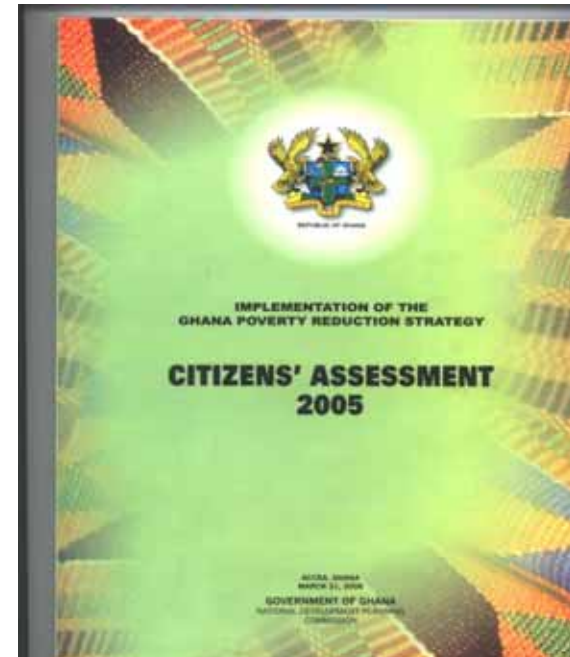
# DECENTRALIZED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS



s part of the planning process, the NDPC  
conducts Participatory Monitoring and  
valuation using Citizens' score/ Assessment  
ards to ascertain public perception relating  
o implementation of policies, programmes,  
rojects and activities of the National  
evelopment Policy Frameworks.

hana is responsive to Regional and  
lobal issues that impact on the

ountry's development. Annual





# CASE STUDY OF THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF THE GPRS I

## PROBLEM

- Ghana conducted SEA of GPRS I 2003-2005 based on the fact that the policy objectives and strategies in the GPRS I
  - were mainly growth strategies, which did not mainstreamed environment as central but as an “add-on” (a chapter on its own)
  - had the potential effect of glossing over addressing environmental concerns during implementation at the sector and district levels respectively

## MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF SEA OF GPRS I

### SEA Steering Committee

- Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
- National Development Planning Commission, and
- Environmental Protection Agency

### 6 Member SEA Team

- 3 officers - National Development Planning commission
- 3 officers from Environmental Protection Agency

### Consultancy Support : -

- Foreign consultant
- Local consultant
- Netherlands EIA Commission as external reviewers

## Objectives of the SEA

- 1.To identify the risks and opportunities of environmental issues in the GPRS 2003 – 2005
- 2.To establish the appropriate institutional and organisational framework for implementing SEA in Ghana.
- 3.To build understanding and capacity in SEA techniques
- 4.To refine policies, plans and programmes to make their consequences more sustainable.
- 5.To improve links between policies and programmes and actions designed specifically to help the poor.
6. To identify *“win –win”* options in relation to poverty reduction and environment and make recommendations to be included into the successor of the GPRS I.
- 7.To mainstream environment into the GPRS

## METHODOLOGY

- Conducted
  - **Sectoral Studies (MDA's)** covering 27 MDAS
  - **District Plan Appraisals i.e.** Sustainability appraisal of 108 district plans
- Capacity building** covering
  - 480 District Officers
  - 10 Regional Economic Planning officers of RCCs
  - 10 Regional Programme officers of Environmental Protection Agency



## SEA of GPRS

### OBSERVATIONS FROM PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS OF SECTORAL POLICIES

#### POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT LINKAGE

##### LIVELIHOOD

- Access to water, Access to land,
- Access to timber resources,
- Access to wild life
- Access to non timber forest products

##### HEALTH

- Water quantity and quality,
- Sanitation
- Air quality
- Medicinal plants

##### VULNERABILITY

- Droughts
- Bushfires
- Floods
- Land degradation

##### INSTITUTIONS

- Adherence to democratic principle
- Access to information
- Adherence to human rights

- Broadening the resource base of the wood industry through the increased utilization of the lesser known and the lesser used species (e.g. bamboo and rattan) flags a caution in its application on three dimensions of poverty, namely, livelihood, health and vulnerability
  - Commitment to resource regeneration needed. If not, would rather endanger those species and expose streams to evaporation and pollution/siltation. This is a resource targeted policy.
  - Enhancing community based (collaborative) resource management is people, resource and management targeted. These flag positives and will assist to improve the lot of the poor.
- The Health policy to eradicate malaria based on “*zero ponding*” has the potential to conflict with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture’s policy to encourage irrigation through construction of small dams.
- The Ministry of Roads and Transport proposes to rehabilitate one hundred and ten roads (one in each district). The selection of these roads requires inputs from providers of social services (Health, Education) in order to optimize the benefits.

# SEA Tools

**All policies in the GPRS 2003-2005 were assessed using the following tool:**

- Matrices (compatibility and compound )
- Sustainability Test
- Baseline Review (GIS) of the District Level sustainability Appraisal

# Internal Consistency/Compatibility 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									



# 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>

# Alternatives

- Policies found to be unsustainable i.e. those which worked against poverty and the environment,
  - had alternatives formulated with the relevant Ministry, Department and Agencies (MDAs)
  - Preparation of Advisory Notes to inform the successor to GPRS I

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- Clear recommendations for a sustainable GPRS II 2006-2009
- Clearer assessment of the translation of PPPs in the GPRS at the district level
- Endorsement of SEA process by Government
- High sensitisation and capacity building among stakeholders (MDAs, District Assembly staff, CSOs, NGOs, etc.)
- 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
- Handbook for district development plan sustainability appraisals
- Advisory notes for each of the MDAs
- SEA Report on GPRS 2002 – 2005 executive summary, process and content report.
- Sector and District Development Planning Guidelines infused with SEA principles

# HOW THE SEA RESULTS WERE USED TO INFLUENCE GPRS II 2006-2009 AND GSGDA 2010-2013 TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS II)

### UPDATE PROCESS

- Used consultative process involving:
- Formation of Cross-sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) reflecting the five themes
  - Macroeconomic stability
  - Production and Gainful employment
  - Human Resource Development
  - Programmes for the vulnerable and Excluded
  - Good Governance
- Composition of Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPGs)
  - Representatives from Ministries, Departments and Agencies, District Assemblies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society, and other stakeholders
- Facilitated by the SEA Team member in each CSPG



## SOME OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES MAINSTREAMED GPRS II 2006-2009

<i>PRIORITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</i>	<i>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</i>
<p><i>Restoration of degraded Natural Resources</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Consumption – Waste, Energy, Chemicals</i></p> <p><i>Other issues – Tourism, Renewable Energy, Mining</i></p> <p><i>Recognising and dealing with the effects of Climate Variability and change</i></p> <p><i>Early Warning Systems for Disasters and Extreme Events</i></p>	<p><i>Education in Environment at all levels for attitudinal change</i></p> <p><i>Increase Access to safe water and environmental sanitation for improved health outcomes</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable management of Water Resources</i></p>	<p><i>Institutionalising the Mainstreaming of Sustainable Development Principles by adopting SEA</i></p> <p><i>Promote compliance and Enforcement</i></p> <p><i>Protect All Basic Rights including Environmental Rights</i></p> <p><i>Accounting for Natural Resources depletion</i></p> <p><i>Allocation of Budgetary Resources for Environment</i></p>

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

<b>THEMARIC 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 Implementing /Collaborative agencies</b>
<b><i>Good Corporate Governance</i></b>	Inadequate framework to regulate the activities of corporate entities in the area of protecting stakeholder rights and social responsibility □ Weak accountable mechanism among corporate entities	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	<b>MOTI, MOFEP, MOJ &amp; A-G, BOG, PEF</b>
<b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
<b><i>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation</i></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

<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Lead /Collaborating Implementing Agencies</b>
<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>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b><i>Protection of the Environment</i></b>	Challenges of ensuring environmental sustainability in the oil and gas industry	Ensure compliance of international standards of environmental Sustainability in oil and gas industry	Ensure persistent and stringent monitoring and evaluation	MEST, EPA, GNPC

<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	Establish institutional capacity to carry out SEA of transport sector policies, plans and programmes  Ensure that EIA and health and safety requirements are included in contracts documentation for infrastructure projects	MRH, Ministry of Transport, Private Sector, GRC, GHAPOHA, GHA, DFR, VLTC, GRC, MMDAs, Road Contractors Association, MMDAs, BRRI, GHA, DFR, DUR, MOFEP, VLTC, GRC Parliament, Ghana Airports Company Limited (GACL), GCAA, MOE
<b><i>Information Communication Technology Development for growth</i></b>	Poor dissemination of meteorological data and forecast to support economic development	Facilitate the provision of quality meteorological data and forecast in support of weather sensitive sectors of the economy	Enhance the institutional capacity of the Meteorological Agency to meet the minimum global requirement for monitoring the climate and the environment	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  Demand the use of SEA as a mandatory requirement in public policy processes	MEST, EPA, NDPC, CSOs, Parliament
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## CURRENT CHALLENGES

Insufficient understanding of and awareness on the concept of sustainable and integrated Regional development planning at the national level,

- Implementation challenges of funding to meet district and sectoral development priorities versus sustainable development,
- Inadequate capacity building for sustainable development, particularly in terms of integrating environment and natural resources management concerns in economic and social issues

## CONCLUSION

- Ghana is conscious of sustainable regional development
- It has therefore mainstreamed sustainable principles in its development planning process using SEA as a tool
- The conduct of the SEA of the GPRS I 2003-2005 led to development of sustainability tools which are being used to
  - Assess the extent to which environment has been incorporated in the policy frameworks, policies, plans, programmes, projects etc
  - 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
  - Body of knowledge relating to Advisory Notes for influencing future National Development Policy Frameworks, policies and development plans at all levels
- to reduce poverty, promote accelerated growth and development

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

