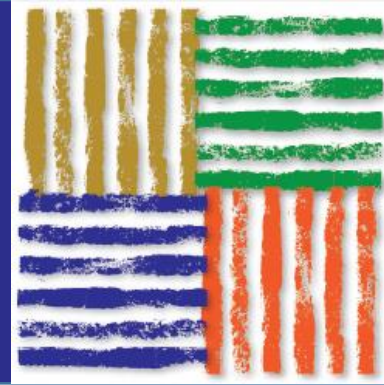


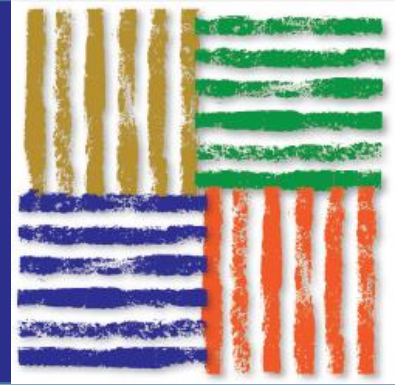
Good governance and institutions in Africa: a case of the legislature in Ghana



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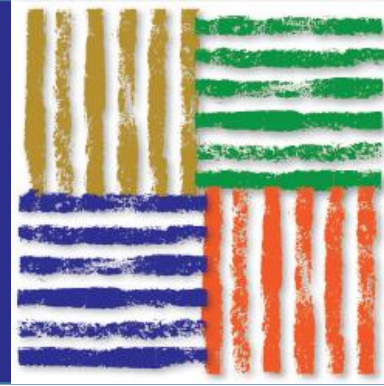


Outline of Presentation



- Motivation
- Conceptual clarification: Governance and Institutions
- Relationship between governance and ecological footprint in Ghana
- Explaining the role of the legislature in this relationship
- Conclusion

Motivation

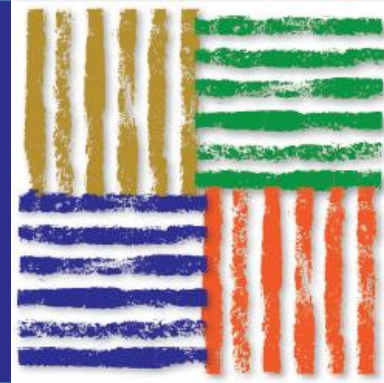


The legislature is one of the highest initiators of policies and laws in every country, including policies on climate change

Weak or highly dependent legislatures affect the quality of governance and eventually the fight against climate change

Adequate knowledge and information among members of the legislature on climate change issues can positively influence policy and support for climate change activities.

Governance

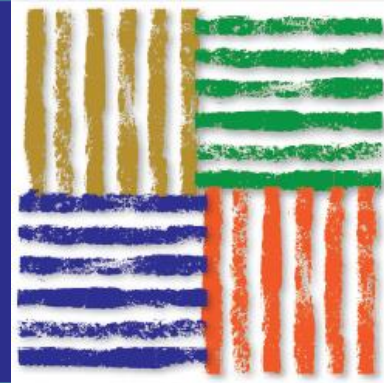


According to the WGI, governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised.

This includes:

- the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced;
- the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and
- the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them

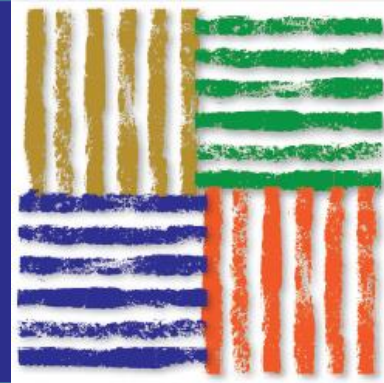
Five dimensions of governance



The WGI identifies six dimensions of governance as follows:

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

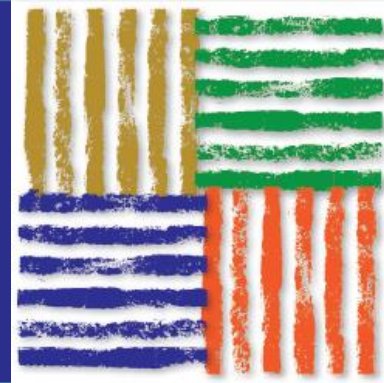
Voice and Accountability



Voice and accountability captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to:

- participate in selecting their government,
- as well as freedom of expression,
- freedom of association, and
- a free media.

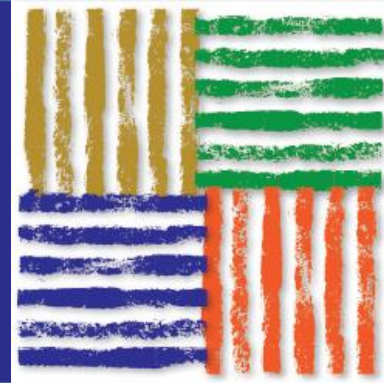
Political Stability and Regulatory Quality



Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.

Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

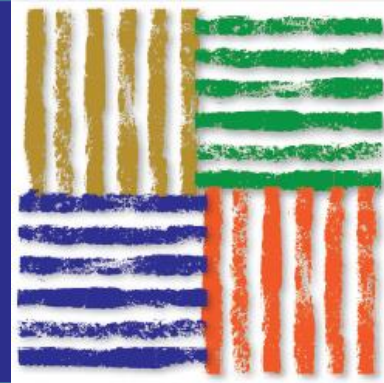
Government Effectiveness



Government effectiveness captures perceptions of:

- the quality of public services,
- the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures,
- the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and
- the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies

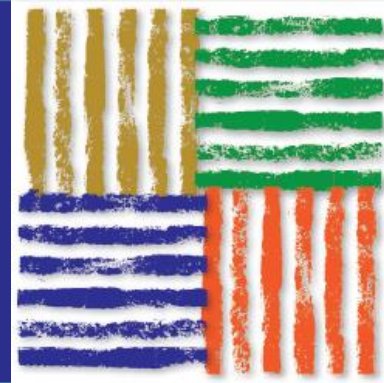
Rule of Law



Rule of law captures perceptions of the extent to which:

- agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society,
- the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts,
- the likelihood of crime and violence.

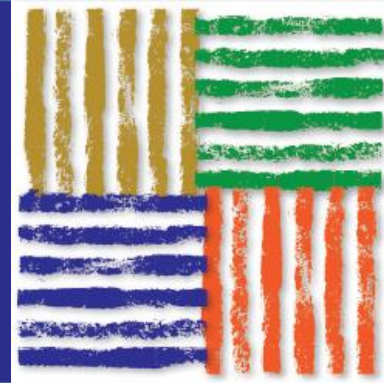
Control of Corruption



Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which:

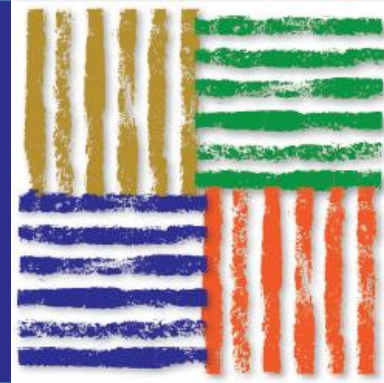
- public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption,
- "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Formal Institutions



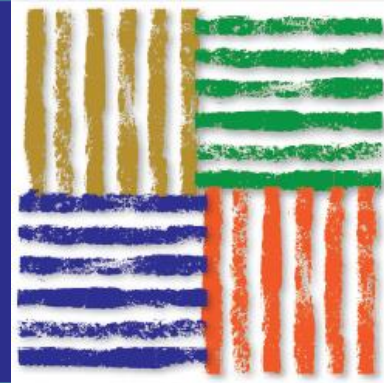
- Building blocks for a functioning democracy (Dahl 2005)
- Regulate and constrain actors' behaviour (North 1990)
- Set clear boundaries on actors' choices (Ingram and Clary 2000)

Formal Institutions in Africa



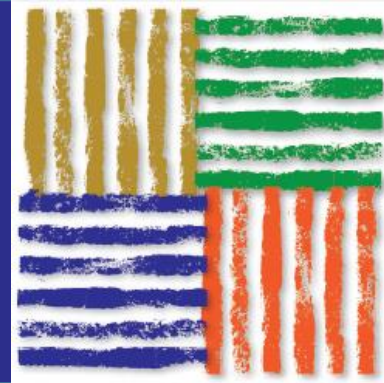
- The “no institutions-tradition” and studies of formal institutions in Africa (Cheeseman 2018).
- Importance of informal institutions (i.e., informal social relations and personalized clientelist exchange relations) in Africa for the functioning of everyday politics (Chabal and Daloz 1999; Bratton and Walle 1997).
- Some authors go as far as claiming that formal institutions in Africa are nothing but facades behind which the real arena of politics is hidden (Chabal and Daloz 1999). On the other end of the spectrum, authors like Posner (1998) believe that formal institutions in Africa are at least beginning to matter.

Theory

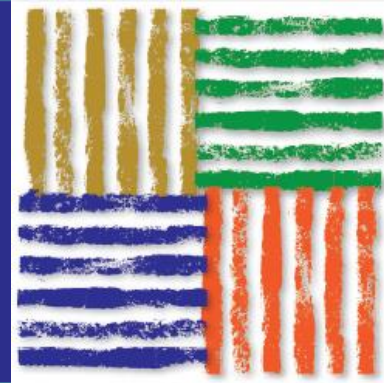


- Classical Institutionalism and its critics
 - “institutions are constraints except when decisive coalitions decide they are not” (Shepsle, 1999).
- Classical historical institutionalism’s defense
 - „Institutions get sticky over time through path-dependent processes”

Authoritarian Legislatures



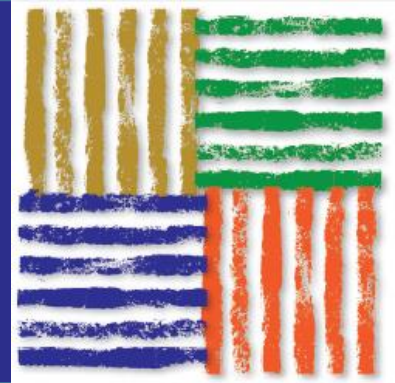
- Literature on authoritarian legislatures turns the classical institutionalist argument on its head
- Institutions in authoritarian countries do not constrain actors but serve the interest of the ruling elite (Gandhi, 2001)
- Critique of this → Lindberg: repeated elections can lead to democratization, institutions might also constrain, lead to incremental change, democratization by elections → repeated interactions become a norm



Theoretically we can distinguish between four different processes:

1. Institutions shape actor's behaviour → if the right institutions are in place, they will safeguard democracy
2. Institutions are designed in a way that can be used by powerful actors to serve (positive or negative) goals
3. Powerful actors change institutions if they get in their way
4. Institutions can have unintended consequences

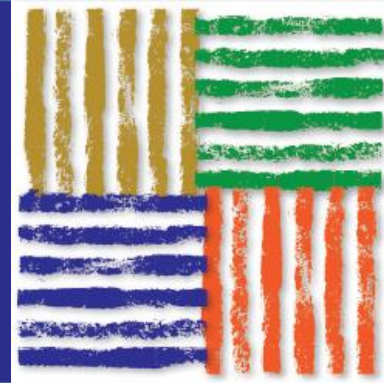
Governance vs. Climate Change



In what follows, I seek to measure the relationship between governance (using largely the six dimensions provided by the WGI) and climate change in Ghana using data from the WGI on Ghana between 2002 to 2016.

The ecological footprint is one of the widely known metrics for measuring climate change and is therefore adopted to achieve this task.

The ecological footprint

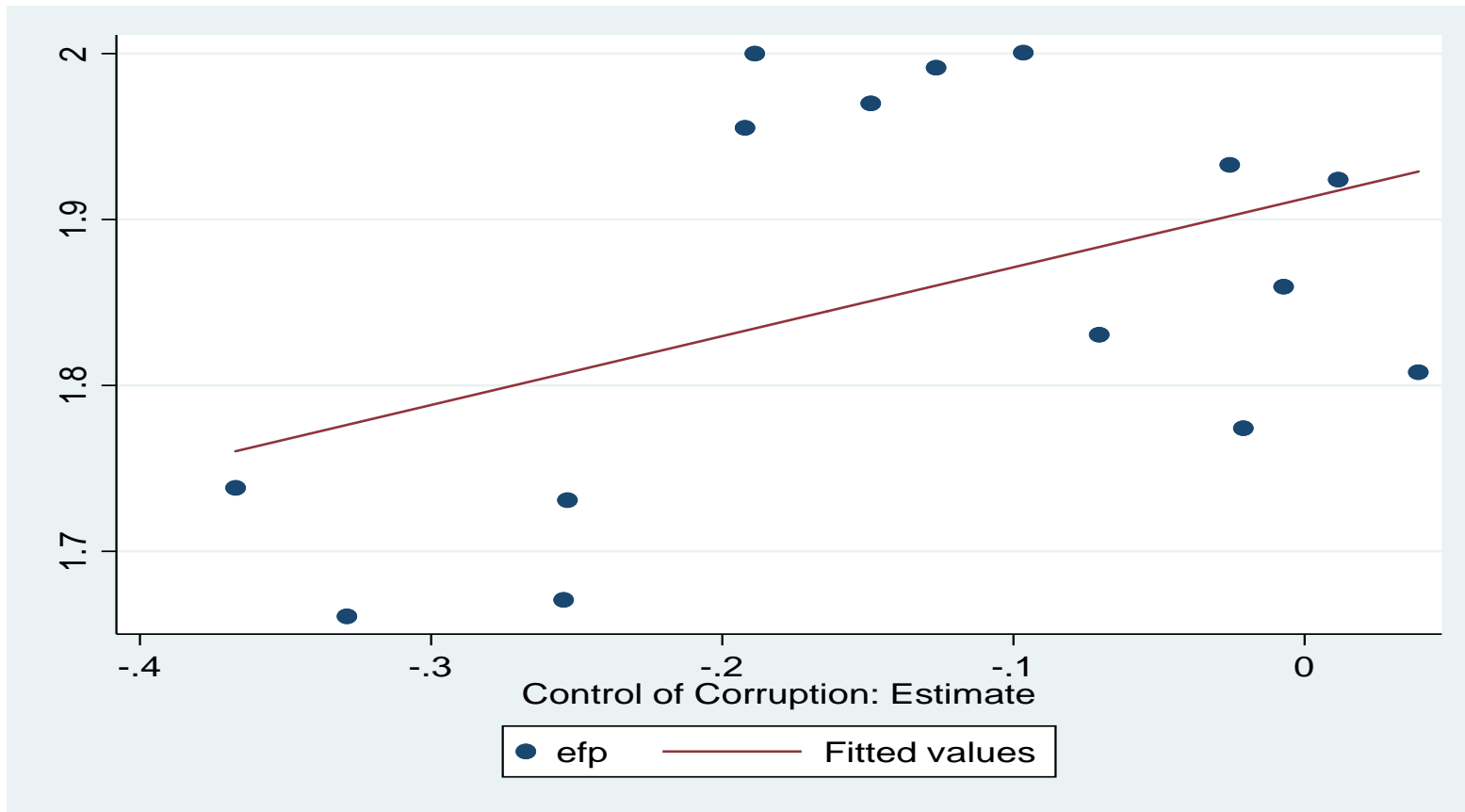
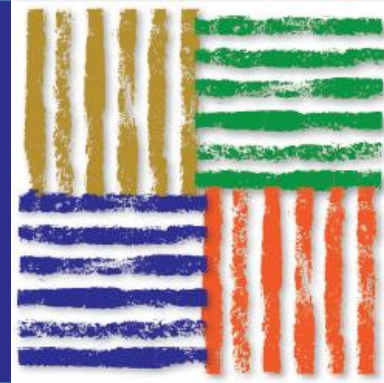


The Global Footprint Network explains an ecological footprint as the „demand on and supply of nature.“ It measures „how much nature we have and how much we use.“

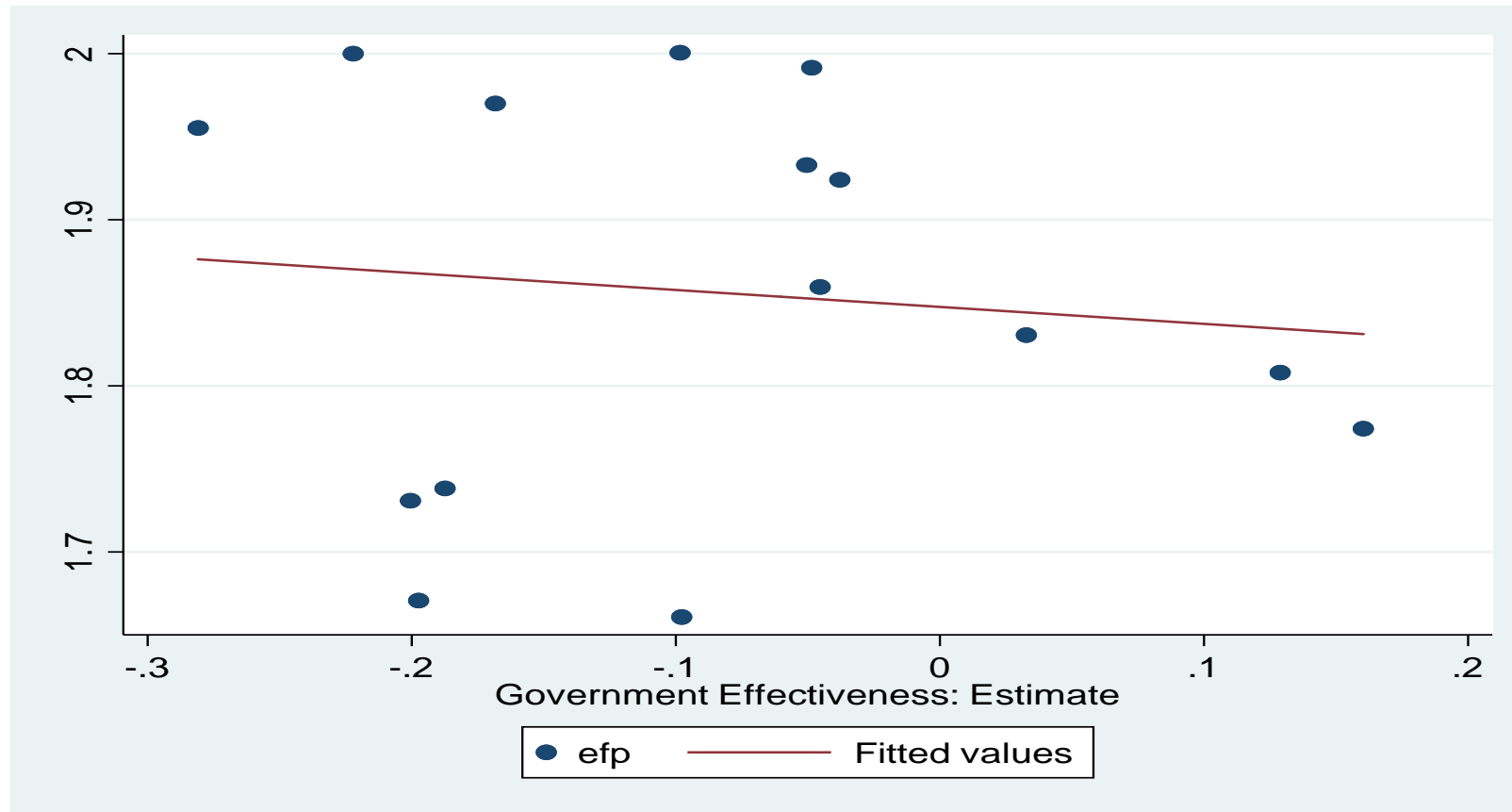
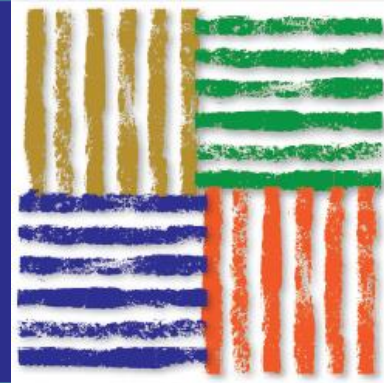
It can be useful in helping:

- countries improve their sustainability and wellbeing
- Leaders to optimize public project investments
- Individuals to understand their impact on the planet

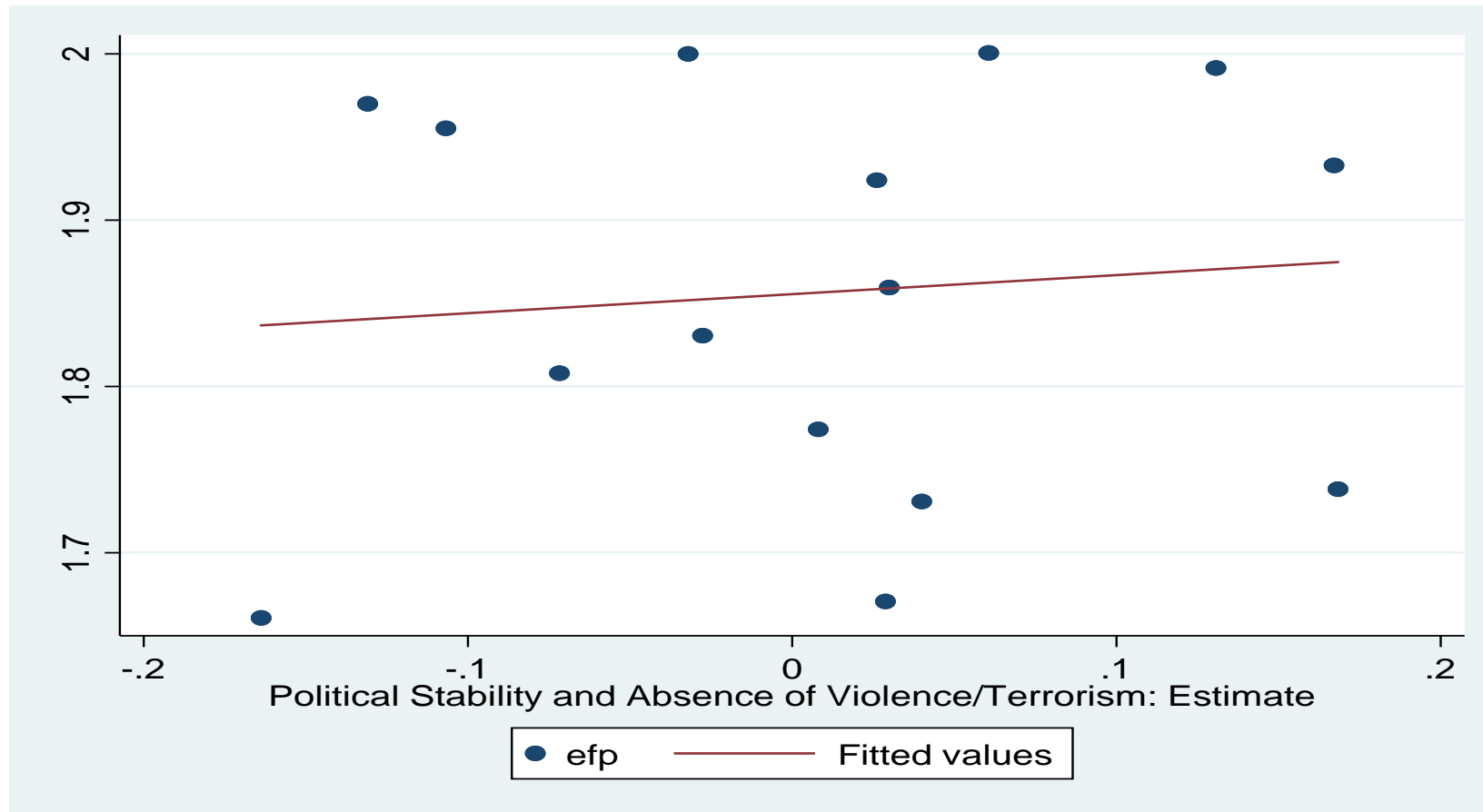
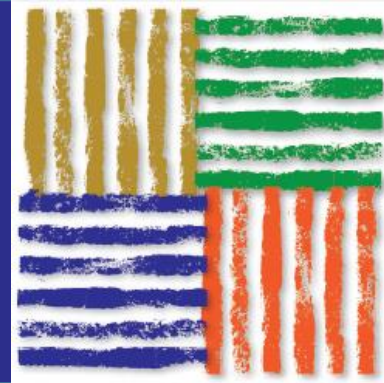
There is a positive correlation between ecological footprint and control of corruption in Ghana between 2002-2016.



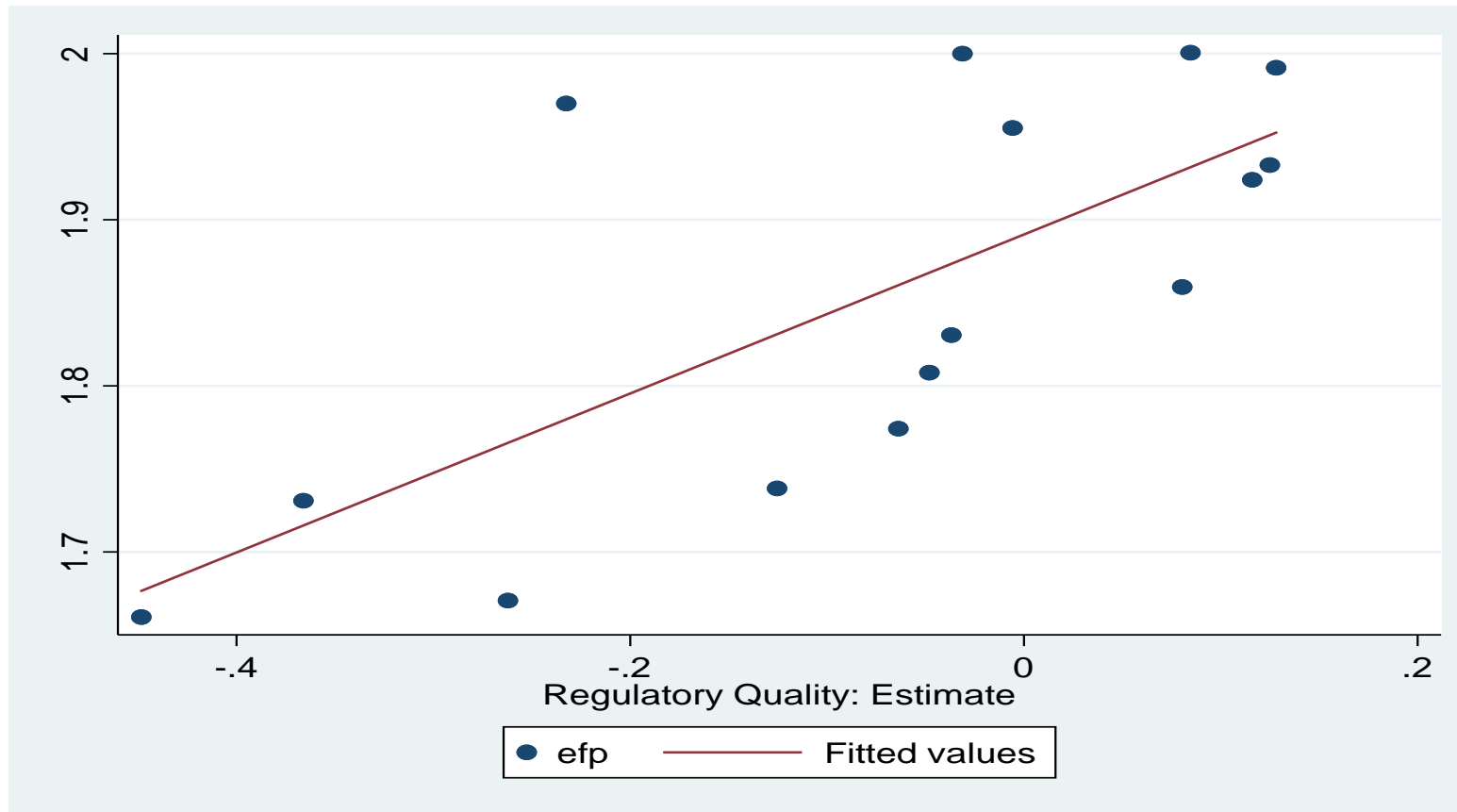
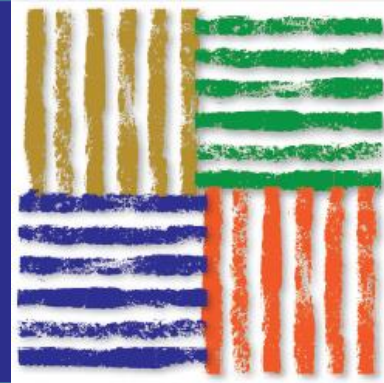
There is a negative correlation between ecological footprint and government effectiveness in Ghana between 2002-2016.



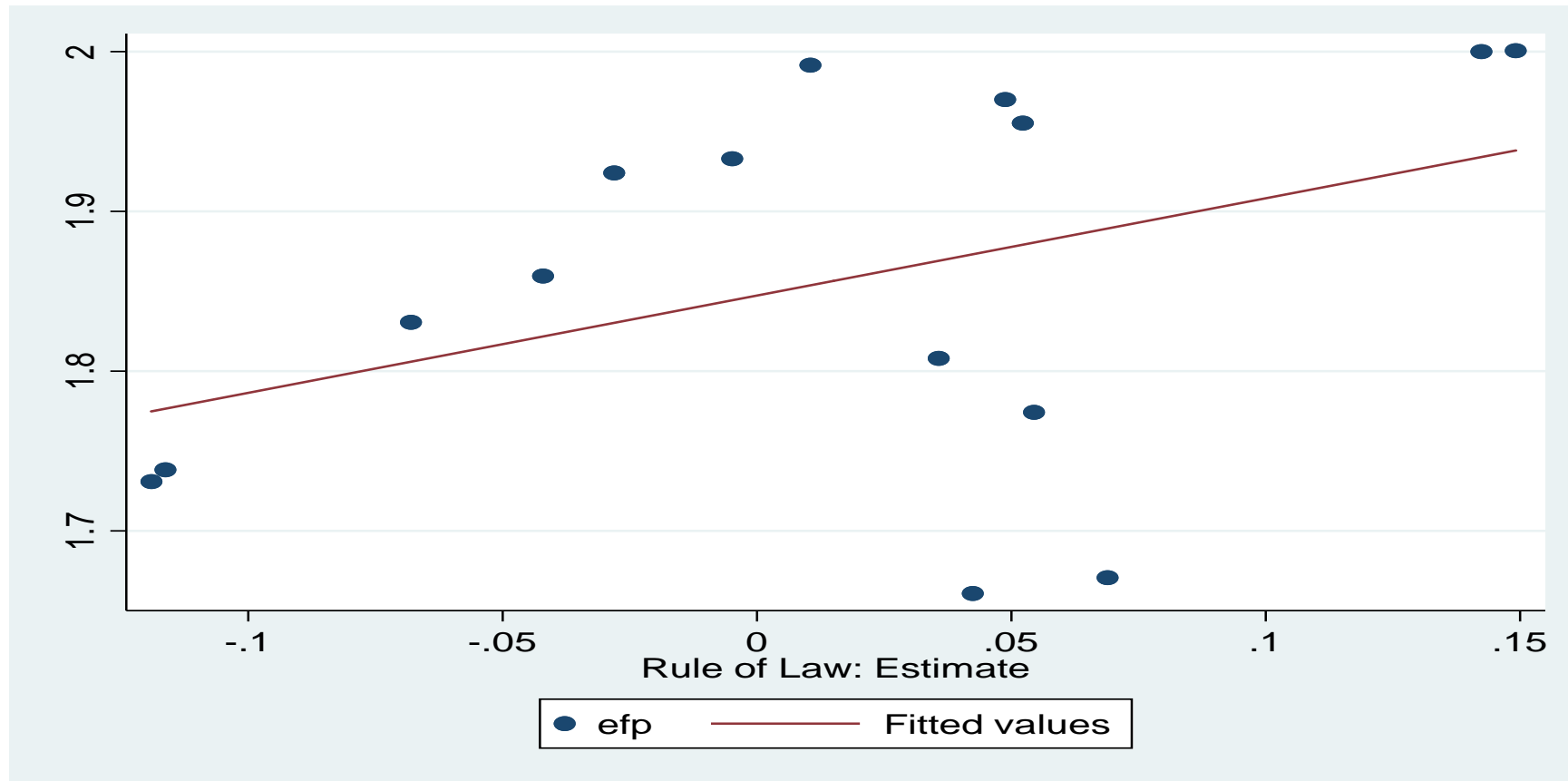
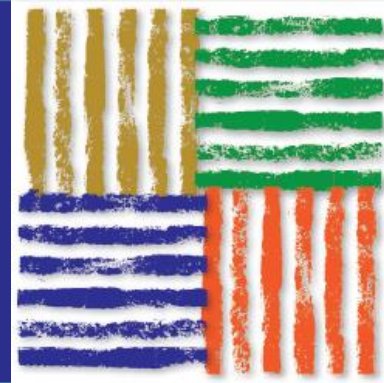
There is a weak positive correlation between ecological footprint and political stability and absence of violence/terrorism in Ghana between 2002-2016.



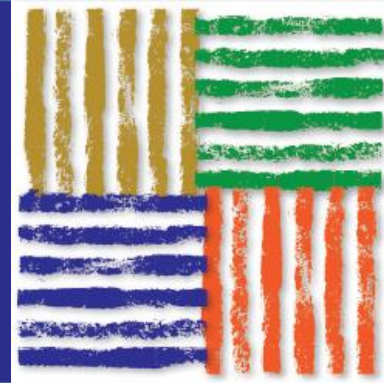
There is a positive correlation between ecological footprint and regulatory quality in Ghana between 2002-2016.



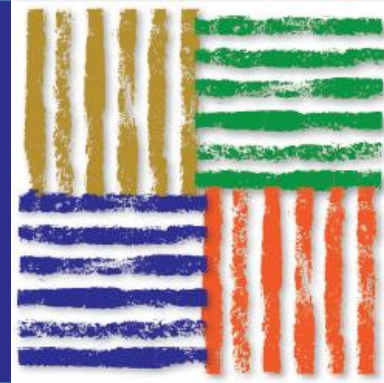
There is a positive correlation between ecological footprint and rule of law in Ghana between 2002-2016



There is a positive correlation between ecological footprint and voice and accountability in Ghana between 2002-2016.

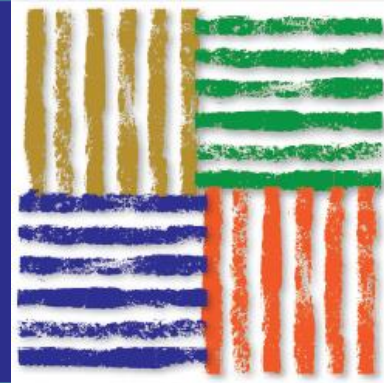


The Ghanaian legislature



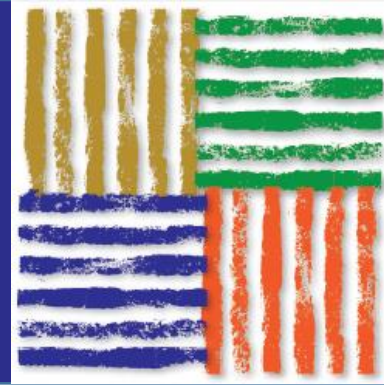
- A unicameral legislature of 275 members who are elected for a four-year term
- The Speaker presides over the business of the legislature and is mostly nominated by the majority
- He/she chairs a five-member Parliamentary Service Board
- Parliament works largely in committees (standing and select committees) with membership ranging from 5 to 25 people
- Ad-hoc committees may be set up when necessary to investigate issues of interest to the House
- The current legislature is the eighth Parliament under the Fourth Republic

National legislation on climate change in Ghana

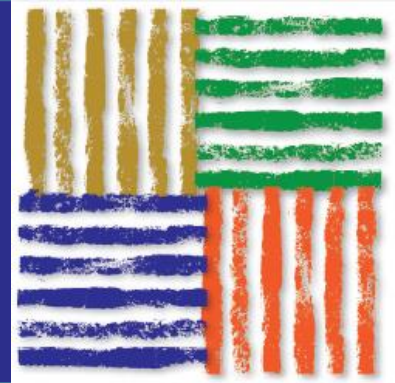


	Legislation	Year
1.	Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act	1990
2.	Environmental Protection Agency Act	1994
3.	Forest Plantation Development Fund	2000
4.	Management of Ozone Depleting substances and products	2005
5.	Minerals and Mining Act	2006
6.	Revised Forest and Wildlife Policy	2012
7.	Industrial Policy	2011

Role of parliament in CC



- Enacting more domestic CC legislations
- Control of the “purse” of government
- Representation of public interest.
- Accountability and oversight functions
- Setting up policy targets and objectives.



THANK YOU