

GHANA INFORMATION

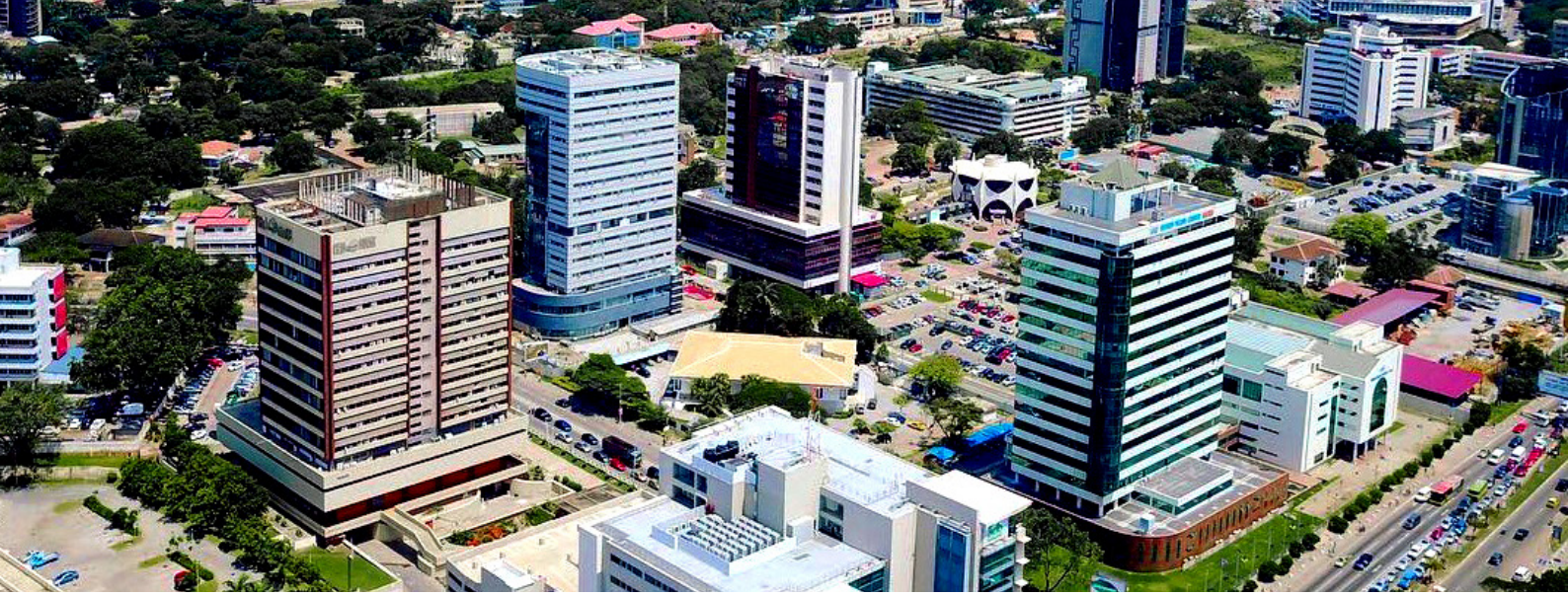
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INTRODUCTION

Ghana, the center of the earth, the cradle of modern thriving democracy remains the Gate Way to Africa and epitome of hope on the African continent.

Ghana, the land of freedom and justice, full of opportunities at both micro and macro levels persist in offering a peaceful atmosphere to guarantee good standard of living and business growth. Since 1992, Ghana has been practicing democracy and has consciously taken steps to improve upon it at every step of the way.

Over the period, seven Presidential and Parliamentary Elections have been conducted and power handed over from one political party to another without any form of unrest. Where there were electoral disputes like it happened in elections 2012 and 2020, political parties have resorted to the Apex Court of the land and not the barrel of the gun.

Ghana continues to show that it has one of the best Justice system on the continent evident in the successful adjudication of high profile legal cases including the Presidential Election Petition of 2012 and 2020.

Ghana is the most preferred destination for foreign investment and tourism activities. This

has come at the back of plain set of national objectives and a vision to develop Ghana beyond aid. Ghana Beyond Aid envisioned by H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana aims at transitioning Ghana from our current socio-economic status to a prosperous and buoyant economy that is in charge of its own destiny.

Ghana is moving towards the ends where everyone has access to education, training, and productive employment; where no one goes hungry and everyone has access to the necessities of life including good health care, water, sanitation, and decent housing in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Ghana Beyond Aid agenda is a National Agenda, not a Government of the day agenda and focuses on values, mindset and attitudinal changes that condition the environment for pursuing development, rather than a list of projects to be implemented.



ECONOMY

As countries across the globe struggle to recover from the COVID-19 Pandemic and its concomitant economic crisis, Ghana continues to thrive in the face of fiscal and debt vulnerabilities.

The pace at which the economy of Ghana is recovering albeit uneven across sectors has been a marvel - GDP growth that plummeted from annual average of 7% (between 2017 and 2019) to 0.9% in 2020 is gradually bouncing back as Ghana records overall real GDP growth rate of 5.4 percent; overall non-oil real GDP growth rate of 7.0 percent in 2021. Ghana's economy grew at the fastest rate in two years in 2021, beating forecasts by the government and the International Monetary Fund after a better-than-expected fourth quarter, 2021.

Agriculture remains one of the significant contributors to the economic growth of Ghana, accounting for 28.46% (2020) of the total employment in the country. Huge chunk of Ghana's exports are Agric produce and contributes significantly to the forex earnings of the country. The products mainly exported include cashew nuts, cocoa seeds/beans, peanuts, ground nuts etc. and augmented agricultural benefits from tillage as gold and red mercury. Government's flagship program, Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) has given significant boost to

agriculture, especially in promoting food security and the availability of selected food crops on the market and also providing jobs.

The service sector covers a range of tertiary economic activities and contributes, on average, 45% GDP growth annually. One of the promising strands of the services sector is the Ghanaian fintech market. It has experienced significant growth over the past years. Mobile money services are the dominant fintech business in Ghana. They are operated by telecommunications companies, with MTN Ghana, Vodafone Ghana and AirtelTigo Ghana as the active players in the industry in Ghana.

Per official data, mobile money continued to remain the biggest payment solution in the country with ₵905.1 billion transactions recorded in 2021. Mobile money transaction has been given much impetus through the implementation of the Mobile Money Interoperability system. Ghana is the first country in Africa and one of the few in the world to achieve the type of Mobile Money Interoperability that allows transfer of money between bank accounts and mobile wallets. Mobile money interoperability has made it possible to transfer money seamlessly across different mobile money providers. You can also receive remittances from abroad directly onto your mobile phone without the need to

go to a bank or Western Union Money Transfer. Developments in the country's banking sector have continued to show strong asset growth and profitability since the clean-up exercise done by the government. Commercial banks' profitability improved over the first two months of 2022, with profit before tax at GH¢1.3 billion, compared to GH¢1.1 billion in the same period last year.

The goal of the government since 2017, has been to build a new "system" to quickly formalize and transform the economy by leveraging on technological innovations as a means to leapfrog the development process, overcome legacy problems, and improve both economic and public sector governance. To achieve this, the government has embarked on an aggressive digitalization of the processes of service delivery across many public institutions:

- With digitization the average turnaround time for the acquisition of passports has been significantly reduced and today you can apply for your passport from home and it can also be delivered to you by courier at home using your digital address.
- The introduction of a paperless port system has reduced the layers and simplified the process, reduced the time needed to clear goods and the avenues for corruption and increased efficiencies and revenue mobilization at the ports.
- To make it easy to access government services, Government has launched the Ghana.gov portal, a one-stop shop for accessing government services. This means that you should be able to apply for and obtain any government service online through the Ghana.Gov platform.

One of the gains made in the digitization

drive is the successful implementation of the Ghana Card, a unique identity card that also serves as Tax Identification Number (TIN) and E-Passport after the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), early this year, officially presented Ghana with the certificate to make the Ghana Card an e-passport to be accepted at 44,000 airports across the globe. As a result, Ghana will be one of only a handful of countries where a national identification card also constitutes an e-passport, an illustration of the opportunities of digitisation.



TRADE, INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT

Investor confidence in the Ghanaian economy remains strong even in times of volatile market conditions and global trade disruption. In April 2021, Ghana, being the first African country to go to the international capital market after the emergence of the pandemic, made a landmark by having its Eurobond, which included Africa's first Zero-Coupon dollar bond, 2x oversubscribed.

Ghana has seen a significant improvement in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amid the pandemic. As of end-June 2021, total FDI into the country was valued at US\$954.2 million, indicating an increase of 71.2 percent from US\$ 557.2 million recorded over the same period last year.

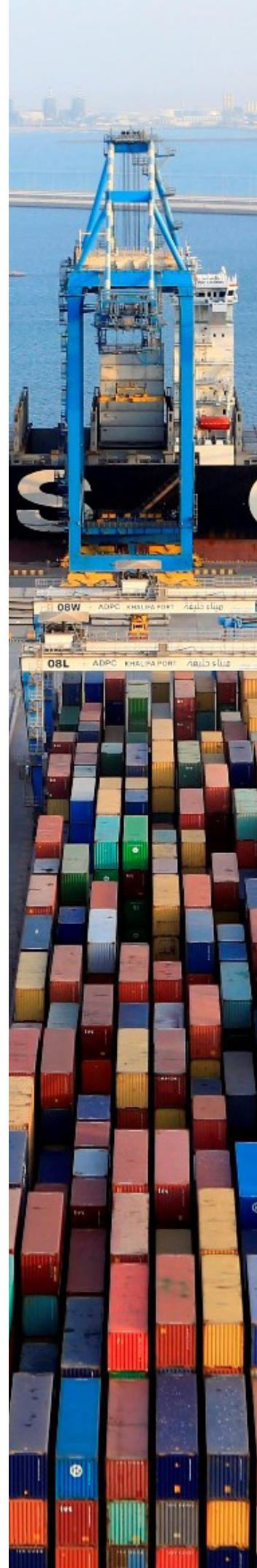
Between 2017 and now, the government of Ghana has consciously crafted and implemented policies and programmes that make Ghana the preferred trade and investment destination. One of such programmes is the flagship programme dubbed "Strategic Anchor Initiatives" whereby the Government is partnering with private local and foreign investors to develop large scale strategic anchor industries to serve as growth poles for the economy, especially in petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, cement, aluminium,

salt, vehicle assembly, manufacture of heavy machinery, equipment and machine parts, agro-processing, garments and textiles, assembly of electronics and light machinery.

In a deliberate attempt to dominate the African automotive market valued at USD 28.45 billion in 2020 and expected to reach USD 39.87 billion by 2026, the government through the "Strategic Anchor Initiatives" has been able to attract world class automobile industry players like Toyota, Sinotruk, KIA, Volkswagen (VW), Hyundai, Nissan etc. to build vehicle Assembly Plants in Accra, Ghana. By 2026, it's expected that Ghana's automotive industry valued at USD 4 billion in 2020 will reach USD 11 billion.

In government's quest to industrialize the economy, the government's flagship policy One District One Factory - partnering with the Private sector to establish factories in all the districts in Ghana - has witnessed the establishment of 287 factories across the country in a space of 5 years.

In April 2021, the social media giant, Twitter, opted to establish its regional headquarters in Ghana, overlooking countries like Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya generally considered tech hubs of the continent. Ghana hosting the headquarters for the African Continental Free Trade Area



seems to have cemented Ghana's appeal as a gateway to the region.

Ghana has invested quite a lot in recent years on creating an environment that is attractive for people coming from the outside. It was therefore not surprising to see Ghana listed among the 10 best Countries for Americans who want to live abroad in a study published in April 2021 by Travel + Leisure, an American Travel and Tour online news portal.

One critical sector of the economy that holds enough prospects for Ghana's trade dominance on the continent is the Mining sector. Ghana is very rich in natural resources like gold, bauxite etc. and contributes significantly to the world production. The government is charting a new path that would, in the near

future, increase the trade value and volumes of its minerals through value addition. With the establishment of the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC), at least two refineries will be developed to maximize in-country value by refining bauxite into alumina in order to limit export of raw bauxite at the back of expansion of existing bauxite mine in Awaso, development of additional mines in Nyinahin and Kyebi, expansion of existing VALCO smelter and development of second smelter to increase Ghana's aluminum production. Also, the Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation has come on stream to partner the private (local and international) sector in the business of iron ore mining and steel development.



ENERGY

Ghana has a bubbling energy sector that has grown and improved at a noble accelerated pace between 2000 and 2021, and holds huge prospects for private investors. The World Energy Council's Energy Trilemma Index ranks Ghana among the top 10 countries that have improved on energy security, equity and environmental sustainability. Only two other African countries - Kenya and Ethiopia - made the top 10.

The objectives of the government include stable, realistic and universally accessible electricity, availability of fuel and realistic pricing of petroleum products, increase Crude Oil reserves to improve revenue, local content and local participation in the energy sector and Ghana's Energy Transition. Over the years, the government has undertaken series of reforms ostensibly to remove barriers and create a level playing field for the participation of independent power producers in an area which had previously been dominated by public sector participants.

The total installed capacity for existing plants in Ghana is about 5,232 Megawatt (MW), with a dependable capacity of 4,710 MW. Ghana also exports power to Togo, Benin, and Burkina Faso. Access to electricity stands at 86.63 percent in 2021, with 50 percent of rural residents and 91 percent of urban residents connected to the electricity grid.

The focus of the government is not only on expanding access to electricity, it is also determined to providing reliable supply of

power at a competitive rate. Ghana has a highly stable power supply that is very affordable to household and industries. Massive investments have gone into generating enough power, properly transmitting power to reduce losses and efficient distribution of same. Today, Ghana has one of the competitive electricity pricing on the continent.

Renewable energy is gaining prominence in the generation mix strategy and government is committed to achieving 10 percent contribution of renewable energy by 2030. A total of 152.34-Gigawatt hour (GWh) of electrical energy is expected from Renewable Energy sources in 2022.

Investment opportunities in the power sub-sector are enormous and they include:

- * Procurement of an additional generation capacity of 225 MW by January 2024 and an additional 200 MW by January 2025 to preserve the security of supply in Ghana.
- * The desire to add more renewable sources such as by harnessing wind power on the coast and establishing solar parks in appropriate areas.
- * The government is developing incentives to attract manufacturers, assemblers, and other operators in this subsector.

Ghana commenced production of oil in commercial quantities in 2011. Crude oil production has grown from 1,400 barrels per day in 2009/2010 to 194,000 barrels per day in 2019 and declined to 174,000 barrels per day in 2021 due to the pandemic. It is expected that production will increase to 420,020 barrels per day in 2023.

There are well-orchestrated plans to develop and improve gas infrastructure

in the country and to also increase the availability of petroleum products. On top of government's agenda was NPA's regulation of natural gas condensate fuel, integration of Natural Gas activities across the value chain to boost efficiency, increase the utilization of gas in the country and increase investment in the downstream. There is a Gas Commercialization game plan under which the Tema LNG project, a strategic project to diversify and boost security of gas supply to the nation, is expected to be commissioned in 2022. The terminal will have the capacity to receive, regassify and deliver up to 400 mmscfd.

The government's commitment to local participation in the petroleum industry is clear, as it is supervising the Energy Commission in the establishment of Legislative Instruments (LI) to increase participation in the energy industry. LI 1835 will be for the power sector, while LI 2204 would cater for petroleum upstream.





HEALTH

Ghana has a very responsive and robust health system. Our health system has been built to provide and prudently manage comprehensive and accessible health service with special emphasis on primary health care at the regional, district and sub-district levels in accordance with approved national policies. The government is preoccupied with implementing cutting edge national policies and investing in massive infrastructure projects coupled with scaling up technological innovations to increase access to good quality health services, and significantly reduce the impoverishment effects of out-of-pocket healthcare payments through the introduction of a functional National Health Insurance Scheme.

Prior to 2003, there was a national concern regarding how households could be protected from relatively large healthcare payments which are a major limitation to accessing healthcare. Such payments also endangered the welfare of households with the potential of moving households into extreme poverty. Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was created by the National Health

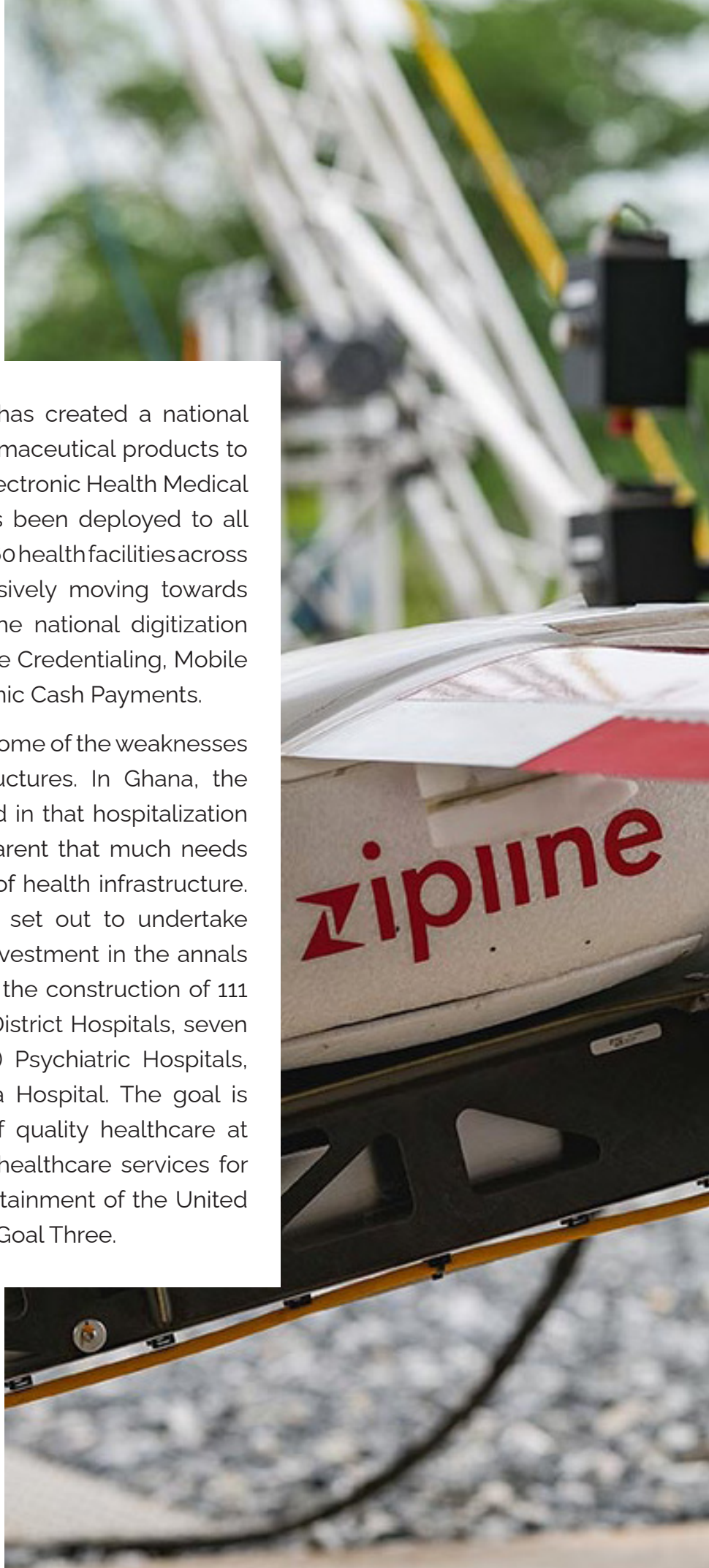
Insurance Act of August 2003, and is one of very few attempts by a sub-Saharan African country to implement a national-level, universal health insurance program. NHIS active membership has risen from 2.5 million in 2006 to over 12 million in 2019.

Ghana was the second country in Africa after Rwanda to implement the delivery of medical supplies through drones. But today, Ghana has the largest medical drone delivery in the world. There are six (6) Zipline distribution centers strategically located to deliver medical supplies to every part of the country and these centers do, on average, 100 flights a day. These medical drone centers in the country are 100% manned by young talented Ghanaians. Zipline has begun the delivery of medicines to homes for bedridden patients who may be unable to leave home or to homes that may be cut-off by floods for example or in emergencies and Ghana is first in the world to do this kind of drone medical delivery services.

Digitization of the Health sector has been rigorous over the past few years. The government is in the process of digitizing the

health records of Ghanaians and has created a national digital platform for the sale of pharmaceutical products to improve healthcare delivery. The electronic Health Medical Records System (LIGHTWAVE) has been deployed to all teaching and regional hospitals and 60 health facilities across the country. The NHIA is progressively moving towards a paperless system in line with the national digitization drive. The latest novelties are Online Credentialing, Mobile Renewal platform, Claim-it, Electronic Cash Payments.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed some of the weaknesses inherent in the global health structures. In Ghana, the pandemic was effectively managed in that hospitalization was low. However, it became apparent that much needs to be done, especially in the area of health infrastructure. On this premise, the government set out to undertake the biggest health infrastructure investment in the annals of the country called Agenda 111 - the construction of 111 hospital facilities, made up of 101 District Hospitals, seven (7) Regional Hospitals and two (2) Psychiatric Hospitals, and rehabilitation of Effia-Nkwanta Hospital. The goal is to significantly deepen delivery of quality healthcare at the district level, boost access to healthcare services for all citizens towards ensuring the attainment of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Three.



CULTURE AND HERITAGE



From spectacular tribal festivals and vibrant music to unique architecture, dress and local cuisine, Ghana has a rich legacy of culture that is just waiting to be discovered and enjoyed. One of the hallmarks of Ghana is its great cultural diversity characterized by a unique African daily rhythm. Visitors can experience the cultural variety with Ghana by visiting the different regions here they will discover the fascinating legacy of distinct ethnic groups and their centuries old traditions.

One of the most obvious dividing lines in Ghanaian culture is between south and north. Along the south coast, life is ruled by the winds and tides of the Atlantic Ocean. Here lies the Fante kingdom where local fisherman still ply their trade in bright coloured pirogues. By contrast the north of Ghana has strong cultural ties with the sandy region of Sahel going back to mediaeval times. This Islamic influence can be seen in the local style of dress and in the distinctive mud- built villages. Ghana has over 100 distinctive ethnic dialects and languages. This, of course is in addition to the country's official language. English used in government and business.

Ghana is renowned for the friendliness of its people, who will often help tourists find their way around and assist with local customs. Watching a Ghanaian festival is a must experience for visitors. Many festivals include trilling durbars (assemblies) at which the tribal leaders process in decorated palanquins. Shaded by tradition- umbrellas and supported by drummers and warriors. Few events can measure up to the spectacular sight of Ghanaians dressed in their finest attire as they parade in time to the drums alongside their traditional chiefs.

In a continent that is renowned for its vigorous

music and dancing, Ghana is home to some of Africa's most talented musicians and dancers. The authentic rhythms, drumming and dancing of west Africa can be best appreciated here in Ghana, while visitors also have an opportunity to learn how villages still use talking drums to communicate.

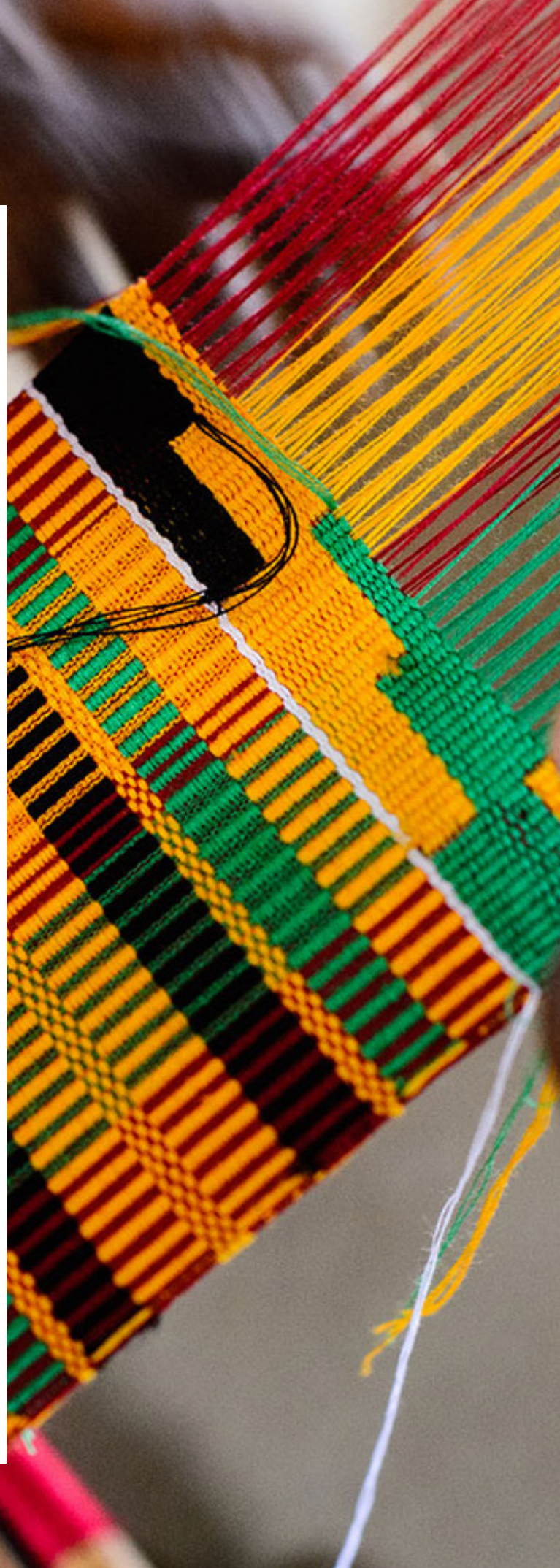
Food is a key part of the Ghana experience for visitors. Most dishes consist of a starchy element, a sauce or soup and a meat. A thick porridge or puree forms the basis of many Ghanaian recipes. The type of food varies from region to region. In the south and west of Ghana people enjoy plantains (similar to bananas), cassava and cocoyam (a root vegetable) while millet, yams and corn are popular in the north. Local food is mostly eaten without cutlery using the right hand. If you fancy something a little stronger, there is a choice of locally prepared drinks such as akpeteshie (dry gin), distilled palm wine (best when fresh) pito and schnapps (favoured at local ceremonies and presented to chiefs).

The Ghanaian way of life is unique and the country is alive with inimitable cultures and traditions. Once visitors experience the relaxed and joyful atmosphere of Ghana, they will want to return. It's clear, from the moment you arrive, that Ghana is a land with a rich history and heritage, every region has a fascinating story to tell of momentous events, while local people take pride in recounting their ancestry and cultural roots, Ghana is an ideal destination for history buffs especially those fascinated by the early history of West Africa – because of the wealth of significant sites and ancient structures that have been reserved to this day.

The history of Ghana goes back much further than its interaction with Europe and the dramatic story of the slave trade, in fact, there

was a long need opulent history before that. There is no question; however, that the slave trade made a huge impact on the nation's history the coast of Ghana is dotted with castles and forts built by British, Dutch, Danish, German, Portuguese and Swedish traders. Visitors can see outstanding examples at cape Coast and Elmina, where the two castles offer a vivid picture of the 15th century slave trade. These sites are legacy of the several centuries when European masters and native African servants lived and worked here, the ware houses on these sites contained not only gold and ivory for export but also African slave destined for auction in the New world. Many of the forts and castles have been recognized by unesco as world heritage Sites.

Kente cloth, the legendary fabric worn by African kings down the centuries, is still being made in the traditional way in Ghana. The silk and cotton fabric woven by men of the Ewe and ashanti tribes, is said to have originated from the Ashanti kingdom in the 17th century. Kente is worn not only for its eye-catching designs but also for its symbolic significance. There are over 300 patterns, each with its own name and meaning derived from proverbs, historical events, important chiefs and valuable plants.





TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

Ghana is endowed with a wide range of natural historical and cultural attractions, all of which provide the basis for conservation and preservation, allowing the country to promote a range of diverse tourism products.

Ghana has a unique cultural heritage, featuring a calendar of regular festivals, ancient traditions, artisans, excellent goldsmiths, wonderful wood carvings and herbal medicine. The ecological systems and beautiful landscapes of Ghana feature botanical gardens, tropical rainforests, natural parks, inland lakes and rivers – a true wonder for any visitor.

Among the natural attractions of Ghana are its many pristine tropical beaches, located along the country's 540 km of Atlantic coast. Ghana is able to cater for niche, offering both beach and golf activities.

The coast of Ghana is dotted with historical monuments such as the forts and castles built during the 14th to 18th centuries by eight different European empires. Visitors can see the dungeons at that were used to

accommodate millions of Africans for the famous transatlantic slave trade. They are still standing today, preserved as Unesco World Heritage Sites. These heritage sites and monuments are key to Ghana's special market tourism, attracting many students of history and culture as well as other visitors.

Renowned for its friendly people and warm hospitality, Ghana is the ideal destination for travellers of all kinds. Whether you're a first-time visitor to Africa looking for an ideal introduction to the continent or a seasoned traveller in search of a refreshing alternative to the safari circuit, Ghana has the answer.

There is something for everyone in Ghana. For nature lovers there's a marvelous array of Ghanaian wildlife- everything from elephants to butterflies – while the scenery is breathtaking in its variety. From tropical forests to majestic waterfalls to perfect beaches. And for visitors who like to immerse themselves in the history and culture of a destination, Ghana offers a rich and satisfying experience. This is a land where the past is linked to the present in all

kinds of fascinating ways by the institution of chieftaincy with its rich regalia, by the colorful pageantry of its many festivals by the variety of its handicrafts- and above all, by its legendary hospitality.

Ghana stands out as a preferred tourist destination in West Africa because of its unique offering combination of beautiful scenery, a fascinating history and the nation's time honoured traditions in the fields of art and culture. In fact, with its diversity of natural attractions and its vibrant cultural identity Ghana is able to offer the visitor a micro cosmic taste of Africa.

The Atlantic coast of Ghana is dotted with centuries-old forts and monuments that bear testimony to Africa's trading links with Europe and its key role in the transatlantic slave trade. The Ghanaian word for "Welcome" is "Akwaaba" and visitors will undoubtedly hear the expression used several times a day as they travel across this land of warm and

friendly people. The smile of welcome is very much a Ghanaian trademark – one that leaves many visitors yearning to return to this friendly country.

So Ghana's message to visitors is "Akwaaba to the gold- en experience" come and explore our beautiful county immerse yourself in our traditions and lifestyles – and above all, receive and enjoy our hospitality.





OUR YOUTH; OUR FUTURE

The Ghanaian population is considerably youthful and this demands that practical steps are taken to develop the capacity of the youth and improve their living conditions in the context of ensuring social mobility and nurturing future leaders.

The overarching objectives of the government encompass:

1. Empowering the youth through the delivery of education and skill training to develop their full potential that is responsive to the labour market.
2. Providing skill training and job opportunities for unemployed youth and encourage private sector participation in absorbing, placing and exiting the youth into mainstream employment.

Currently, the government through the National Youth Authority (NYA) operates eleven (11) Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes across the country. These Institutes provide requisite skill sets in various trade areas such as Carpentry, Masonry, Metal Fabrication, Fashion and Design, ICT, etc., for the youth to enable them become functional and contribute meaningfully to national development. Additionally, the NYA routinely undertakes career enhancement programmes for selfemployed and semi-skilled youth through short courses and workshops; as well as, providing financial support and start-up tools and equipment to deserving beneficiaries.

Ghana's National Youth Volunteer Programme is a framework for volunteerism to enable the youth find expression to serve the nation and their communities; as well as to harness the potentials of this critical mass of the population to contribute immensely to development of the country, and to achieve self-actualisation. In addition, the banking industry will collectively engage in skills development programmes for at least 150,000 young graduates and youth entrepreneurs over the next three years

Government is partnering with the banks to invest a total of GH¢75 million over the next three years in skills development programmes for at least 150,000 young graduates and youthpreneurs by engaging in activities to:

- identify skill gaps in young graduates and youthpreneurs;
- develop and embed these skills; and expose the youth to entrepreneurship opportunities by matching them to SME customers for the furtherance of their abilities to create and sustain jobs in Ghana.

In addition to the private sector's contribution to job creation, Government has over the last five years employed a significant number of young Ghanaians into the public sector particularly in the health, education and security sectors. Furthermore, Government through special programmes such as NEIP, NABCo, National Afforestation Programme and Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) (formally NBSSI) has created significant job opportunities for the youth and MSMEs.

In spite of this, youth unemployment persists. This challenge has been further exacerbated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has negatively affected businesses and narrowed job openings in the private sector significantly. This understanding of the youth employment challenge, has led to the

development of the YouStart initiative as a key vehicle to create 1 million jobs in 3 years under the GhanaCARES programme. YouStart is the vehicle for supporting young entrepreneurs to gain access to capital, training, technical skills and mentoring to enable them launch and operate their own businesses.

The YouStart initiative aims to support the youth to develop commercially viable businesses. To this end YouStart is designed to instill proper commercial orientation in the beneficiaries. This will include financial institutions determining the credit metrics and GEA and NEIP providing training support especially for the standardised SME loans.





SPORTS

Sports have been a potent enabler for hoisting the Ghana flag higher on the global stage, uniting the citizenry and developing talents. Over the years, Ghana has made significant gains in the sporting arena, from football through boxing to athletes and these have been achieved largely on the account of proven public policies and massive investment.

The most popular sporting activity in Ghana is football, followed by boxing and basketball. Other popular sports in the country include athletics, table tennis, tennis, hockey, cricket, rugby, golf, and badminton.

Ghana has produced a great number of global sports icons who have contributed immensely to international sports, brought excitement to fans all over. The legendary Azuma Nelson, a Ghanaian professional Boxer widely considered the Greatest African Boxer of all time and ranked 31st Greatest Pound for Pound Boxer of all times in the Boxrec's rankings. The Maestro, Abedi Ayew, known professionally as Abedi Pele, is a Ghanaian former professional footballer who is regarded as one of the greatest African footballers of all time. Other famous athletes of Ghanaian origin includes Vida Anim, Asamoah Gyan, Michael Essien, Margaret Simpson, Ignisious Gaisah among others.

The government has been focusing on promoting and encouraging the organization and development of mass participation in amateur and professional sports in Ghana. Much attention is also given to training and retraining the technical human resource and conducting research into topical sporting issues, unearthing talents, and providing state-of-the-art infrastructure and facilities.

In the area of infrastructural development to promote sports, the government, in the last five (5) years, has invested in dozens of

projects, few of which are listed below:

- Construction of ten (10) multi-purpose youth sports resource center in ten (10) regions. These projects come with football pitch with about ten thousand seated capacity, standardized eight-lane athletic track, volleyball court, basketball court, ICT training center, Youth entrepreneurship and counseling center, restaurant, conference, hostel facilities, clinic etc.
- Over 50 Astro turf have been constructed across the country by various government agencies such as Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), Coastal Development Agency (CODA), the Zongo Development Fund, Sports ministry, and National Lotteries Authority (NLA).
- Construction of the Borteyman Sports facility which will be converted into a university for sports and development after the 2023 African Games being hosted by Ghana. The facility comes with a 10-lane competition pool, eight lane swimming warm-up pool, a multi-purpose hall for basketball and a 500-seater dome for indoor games, five tennis courts, one of which will have a 1000-seater capacity with a covered spectator stand with VVIP.
- Construction of Games Village within the University of Ghana campus where athletics and rugby facilities are due to be used.

The result is considerably humbling and the government remains committed in pursuit of greater laurels in future sporting events that Ghana will be participating in. One of such sporting events is the imminent world cup in Qatar which the Senior National Football Team, the Black Stars has qualified to participate in. The black stars has a glowing global image when it comes to performance at the world

cup. In 2006 and 2010 world cup tournaments, although confronted with uphill battles, the black stars team was able to defeat top teams who were favorites in the tournaments to progressed beyond the group stage, putting the world and football lovers in the state of awe and jubilation. The team is being prepped and trained in readiness for the matches with Portugal, Uruguay and South Korea. As the HOPE of the African continent in the 2022 world cup, the Black Stars will surely perform beyond expectation. Support the Black Stars to make Africa proud once again.

At the meeting of the African Union's Specialized Technical Committee on Youth, Culture and Sports in Algiers, capital of the

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, on Thursday, 25th October 2018, our bid was endorsed, and Ghana was officially declared host of the 13th edition of the Games. Hosting the 13th African Games will afford Ghana the opportunity to address capacity deficiencies, by providing the relevant human resource capacity to run and manage sports in Ghana. Most importantly, this will give us state-of-the-art sporting facilities, that will support the development of sports. Total investment in infrastructure to permit a success game amounts to one hundred and ninety-five million dollars (\$195 million).



A man wearing a headband and a dark shirt is performing on stage. He is holding a microphone in his right hand and has his left arm raised. The stage is filled with a heavy shower of white confetti or streamers, creating a dynamic and celebratory atmosphere. The background is dark, making the performer and the falling confetti stand out.

ENTERTAINMENT

Ghana has the potential for a thriving, dynamic creative arts industry on the continent. The nation's creative portfolio is undeniably diverse, cutting across music, arts, film and fashion: the Ghanaian creative vision is being recognised as a strong force to be reckoned with.

The industry has become significant in the economy of Ghana as the worlds of artist become more visible to the world.

The enlightenment and entertainment the creative arts bring play an important role in local regeneration and enrichment of the lives in our communities, enhance the tourism sector of the country, as well as inspire education and the development of talent and innovation among the younger generation.

Arts and culture also influence policy: it's often the vanguard of positive social and political change. By providing employable tools and education for students and artists in the industry with entrepreneurship skills and knowledge that develops our disciplines, the government is making a positive contribution to society and the economy while generating new sources of income to support creative

ambitions of individuals and groups.

Globalization and connectivity are benefiting the creative industry of Ghana. Creative products like music, fashion, artifacts and movies from Ghana became leading exporter of creative goods for decades.

Ghana has produced icons in the creative industries hoisting the country's flag higher on the global stage. The uniqueness of Atongo Zumba's music has taken Europe, South America and other parts of the world by surprise. The new sensation, Black Sheriff has taken over the global music stage with his banging tunes, 2nd Sermon and Kwaku the traveler.

The talents unearthed in Ghana continues to feed and enrich the global creative arts industry. Abraham Nii Attah, a Ghanaian actor who was lead Character in the movie 'Beast of no Nation', is currently making waves in Hollywood.

Ghana offers unique music, mind blowing fashion, arts that appeals to the soul and movies that tells the African story in an unusual way.

