



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



2022 CITIZENS' BUDGET

An Abridged and Simplified Version of the 2022
Budget Statement and Economic Policy



Contact information for follow-up by citizens

The 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government and the Citizens’ Budget are available on the internet at:

www.mofep.gov.gh

For copies of the Statement, please contact the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Finance:

Public Relations Office

New Building

Ground Floor

Room 001 or 003

P. O. Box MB 40

Accra – Ghana

Email: info@mofep.gov.gh



Contents

List of Tables:	4
List of Figures:	4
FOREWORD	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR 2021	9
PERFORMANCE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN 2021	10
2022 BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY	13
TRANSFORMING THE ECONOMY BEYOND COVID-19 PANDEMIC.....	17
SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK.....	21
CONCLUSION	35
Glossary (Budget Terminology)	36



List of Tables:

Table 1: Regional Breakdown of 1D1F Projects	23
Table 2: COVID-19 Vaccination Statistics	32

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Summary of Revenue Performance for Jan-Sept 2021	10
Figure 2: Summary of Expenditure Performance for Jan-September 2021	11
Figure 3: Public Debt Stock (in GH¢ Billion)	12
Figure 4: Summary of Revenue Projections for 2022 (in Billions of Cedis)	13
Figure 5: Expenditure Items and their allocations for 2022 (in Billions of Cedis)...	14



“The bricks have fallen, but we will build with dressed stones; the sycamores have been cut down, but we will put cedars in their place”

(Isaiah 9:10)

”



FOREWORD

The devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been felt by all economies, including Ghana. The hardship experienced by Ghanaians through the loss of lives, livelihoods and businesses is not lost on the Government. I am proud to say that our response to address the impact of the pandemic was bold and decisive and has been admired all over the world. Government also initiated policies to help revive businesses and bring our lives back to normalcy.

Further, in response to the threats and opportunities arising out of the pandemic, Government, under the able leadership of H.E. President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, quickly developed a GH¢100 billion COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises programme, (the GhanaCARES “Obaatan Pa” programme). This has brought instant and significant relief to our people and is revitalising our nation.

We appreciate your keeping faith with Government even as we work to ensure a strong recovery from the pandemic. Through this period, our resilience to survive as a nation has been tested. The Bible always provides the needed direction in times like these. In particular, as stated in Isaiah 9:10, “The bricks have fallen, but we will build with dressed stones; the sycamores have been cut down, but we will put cedars in their place”. In the same vein, Government is equally determined to deliver on its promises. For this reason, we will continue to implement policies and programmes geared towards restoring all lost grounds and improve the living standards of the populace.

One of the key objectives of the 2022 Budget, and indeed for the next three (3) years, is to build a sustainable Entrepreneurial State capable of delivering economic growth that is robust, sustainable, and inclusive to generate decent work for all, particularly the Youth. Government policies will, therefore, be geared towards supporting the youth to exploit their talents and unleash their potential to ensure prosperity through equal opportunity for all.

To boost the confidence of the youth and build their entrepreneurial spirit, Government will activate the YouStart programme in 2022 to provide access to credit for young businesses persons to either establish or expand their business.

In the 2022 Budget, we have outlined plans to continue to tackle the immediate challenges of the economy and to emerge stronger in the post-pandemic era. Government is dedicated to comprehensive and coordinated initiatives to provide skills and promote entrepreneurship amongst the youth. As we pursue the President’s



vision of moving Ghana Beyond Aid, I wish to appeal to all Ghanaians, particularly the Youth to assume this shared ownership, be innovative, and be actively involved in building a sustainable Entrepreneurial State.

I charge us all to help build the Ghana we desire.
God Bless!!!



Ken Ofori-Atta
Minister for Finance



INTRODUCTION

1. The 2022 Citizen’s Budget is a summary of what Government achieved in 2021 and how much the Government intends to collect in revenues to implement its policies and programmes in 2022 and the medium-term.
2. To support socio-economic recovery efforts and national development goals, the 2022 Budget focuses on Building a Sustainable Entrepreneurial Nation through Fiscal Consolidation and Job Creation.



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR 2021

Macroeconomic Performance

3. Provisional data on the performance of the economy in 2021 is as follows:
- Overall real GDP averaged 3.5 percent in the first half of 2021 against the 0.7 percent growth in same period 2020;
 - Non-Oil real GDP grew at an average of 4.8 percent in the first half year of 2021 compared to 1.1 percent in the same period 2020;
 - Inflation as at end-September was 10.6 percent, compared to the 10.4 percent same period in 2020;
 - Overall budget deficit (cash) of 7.7 percent of GDP against the target of 7.4 percent of GDP;
 - Primary balance recorded a deficit of 2.0 percent of GDP, compared to the target deficit of 1.7. percent;
 - The Public debt (as percentage of GDP) stood at 77.7 percent at the end of September 2021, up from 76.1 percent at the end of December 2020;
 - Gross International Reserves at end-August 2021 was US\$11.44 billion, enough to cover 5.2 months of imports, compared to US\$8.62 billion equivalent to 4.1 months of imports recorded at end-December 2020; and
 - Exchange rates remained stable across the major international currencies for the three quarters of 2021. Specifically, the Ghana cedi depreciated cumulatively by 1.7 percent against the US Dollar by the end of September 2021, compared to a 2.9 percent depreciation in the same period in 2020.

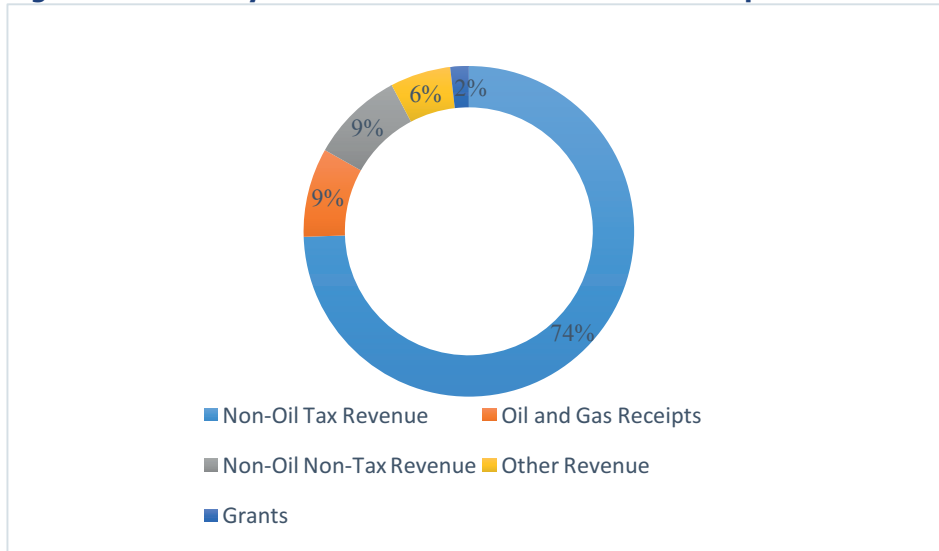


PERFORMANCE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN 2021

Revenue Performance

4. Total Revenue and Grants for the period January to September 2021 amounted to GH¢46.85 billion (10.7% of GDP), against the revised programme target of GH¢51.31 billion (11.7% of GDP). The total revenues received is made up of Non-oil Tax Revenue (74%), Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue (9%), Oil and Gas Receipts (9%), other Revenue (6%) and Grants (2%) as seen in Figure 1.
5. The reduction in total revenue and grants in 2021 compared to the targets was due to lower-than-expected performance in Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, Mineral Royalties, Domestic Excise Duty, and Communications Service Tax.

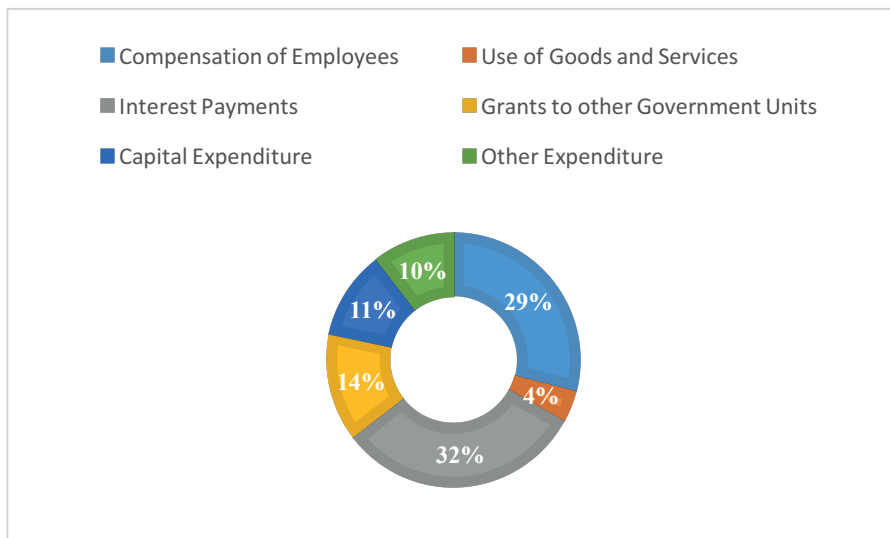
Figure 1: Summary of Revenue Performance for Jan-Sept 2021



Expenditure Performance

- Total Government Expenditures (including arrears clearance) as at end September 2021 amounted to GH¢80.71 billion (18.4% of GDP) against the revised target of GH¢83.89 billion (19.1% of GDP). Compensation of Employees and Interest Payments were the two biggest expenditure items.

Figure 2: Summary of Expenditure Performance for Jan-Sept 2021



Budget Balance and Financing Operations

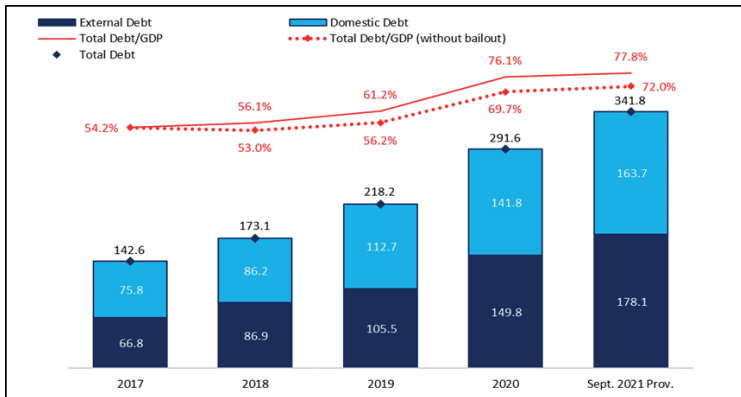
- Government’s fiscal operations resulted in a cash deficit of GH¢33.86 billion (7.7% of GDP), compared to the revised target of GH¢32.58 billion (7.4% of GDP). The deficit was financed from both domestic and external sources. Total Domestic Financing amounted to GH¢20.39 billion, while Foreign financing amounted to GH¢13.47 billion, constituting 60.2 percent and 39.8 percent of the total, respectively.

Public Debt Developments for 2021

- Provisional nominal debt stock stood at GH¢341.76 billion (US\$58.348 billion) as at end-September 2021. This represents 77.8 percent of GDP. The composition of public debt comprises external debt of GH¢163.65 billion (US\$30.35 billion), representing 47.9 percent and 52.1 percent of the total, respectively.



Figure 3: Public Debt Stock (in GH¢ Billion)



Source: MoF



2022 BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

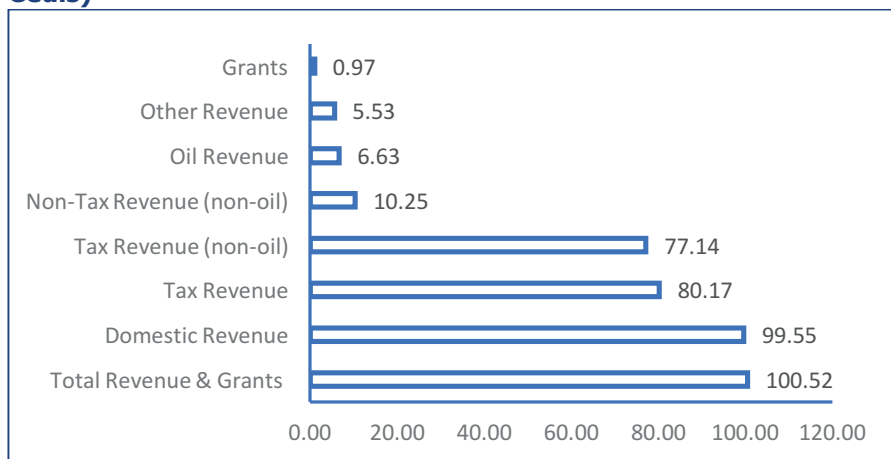
Macroeconomic Targets for 2022

9. The following macroeconomic targets have been set for 2022:
- Overall Real GDP growth of 5.8 percent;
 - Non-Oil Real GDP growth of 5.9 percent;
 - End-December inflation of 8 percent;
 - Fiscal deficit of 7.4 percent of GDP;
 - Primary surplus of 0.1 percent of GDP; and
 - Gross International Reserves to cover not less than 4 months of imports.

Resource Mobilisation for 2022

10. Total Revenue and Grants for 2022 is estimated at GH¢100.52 billion (20.0 percent of GDP). Domestic Revenue is estimated at GH¢99.55 billion. Of the total Domestic Revenue amount, Non-oil Tax Revenue constitutes 77.5 percent and amounts to GH¢77.136 million. The resource mobilisation for 2022 is expected to be impacted by improvements in tax compliance, reforms in revenue administration, as well as tax policy measures.

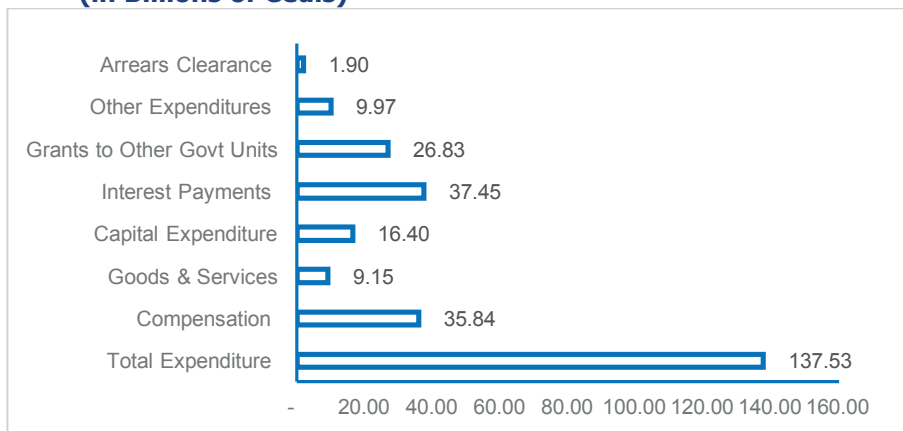
Figure 4: Summary of Revenue Projections for 2022 (in Billions of Cedis)



Resource Allocation for 2022

11. Total Expenditure (including clearance of Arrears) is projected at GH¢137.53 billion (27.4 percent of GDP). Key drivers of the expenditure growth include Capital Expenditure, funding of Government flagship programmes, wage bill, and interest payments.

Figure 5: Expenditure Items and their allocations for 2022 (in Billions of Cedis)



12. Based on the estimates for Revenue & Grants and Expenditure, the 2022 fiscal operations will result in an overall fiscal deficit of GH¢37.01 billion, equivalent to 7.4 percent of GDP.
13. Total Foreign financing of the deficit will amount to GH¢9.1 billion (1.8 percent of GDP). Domestic financing of the budget on the other hand, will amount to GH¢27.9 billion (5.6 percent of GDP).



FISCAL POLICY INITIATIVES FOR THE 2022 BUDGET

Revenue Policy Measures

14. Government will introduce measures that will revamp industry and make their products competitive in both the local and international markets. In this respect, it has become increasingly necessary to make the following policy changes:
- To consolidate gains and expand production in the industry, Government will extend the Vat Relief introduced on African textile prints for textile manufacturers in 2019 for a further two years;
 - After two and a half years of operation, the temporal benchmark (discount) policy on imports introduced as a stop-gap measure will be reviewed to make it more efficient and targeted;
 - Reduction in withholding tax rate for sale of unprocessed gold by small-scale miners on whom the incidence of tax falls from 3 percent to 1.5 percent;
 - Starting from January 2022, Government, through the Ghana Revenue Authority, will assist MMDAs to implement a common platform for property tax administration to enhance Property tax collections and its accountability;
 - Government will review fees and charges of MDAs for implementation from 1st January, 2022. Fees and charges will be subjected to automatic adjustment consistent with the annual average inflation rate;
 - There will be zero-rate tolls on all public roads and bridges effective immediately the Budget is approved.
 - There will be an introduction of "Electronic Transaction Levy" or "E-Levy" on all electronic transactions to widen the tax net and rope in the informal sector. The levy will cover mobile money payments, bank transfers, merchant payments, and inward remittances. The applicable rate levied on all these transactions is 1.75 percent, which will be borne by the sender, except for inward remittances where it will be borne by the recipient. This will take effect 1st February, 2022. Transactions that add up to GH¢100 or less per day will be exempt from this levy.



Expenditure Policy Measures

15. To contain expenditures and further enhance fiscal sustainability, a number of expenditure measures will be implemented in the 2022 fiscal year and the medium-term:
 - a. Government will continue to safeguard the integrity of the payroll system by ensuring that only public sector employees properly engaged through approved channels are placed on the payroll;
 - b. a staff rationalisation exercise will be carried out in 2022 and the medium-term to instil efficiency in the allocation of staff to government institutions with the view to right-sizing the public sector workforce;
 - c. All new projects announced in the 2022 Budget and those included in the Medium-Term Development Plans of MDAs, MMDAs and SOEs shall, irrespective of their funding source, be subjected to the processes outlined in L.I. 2411 to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public infrastructure and provision of public goods and services.

16. The following expenditure commitments control measures will also be enforced to avoid veering off the chartered medium-term fiscal consolidation path:
 - Only items specified in approved MDAs' Procurement Plans posted on the PPA website can be considered for procurement contracts;
 - All procurement requests by procurement entities relating to a particular fiscal year must be backed by budgetary allocations approved for that year. This notwithstanding, all such requests must also be based on actual confirmed sources and availability of funding;
 - No public official must sign any MOU or agreement that commits the Government of Ghana financially without prior approval or clearance from the Minister for Finance.



TRANSFORMING THE ECONOMY BEYOND COVID-19 PANDEMIC

GhanaCARES "Obaatan Pa" Programme

17. To realise the vision of transforming Ghana Beyond Aid, and beyond COVID-19 Pandemic, Government commenced the implementation of the GH¢100 billion Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support programme, (the GhanaCARES "Obaatan pa" programme). This is to stabilise, revitalise and transform our nation, through the improvement of the business environment, and support the private sector.
18. The following are highlights of the key successes of the programme in 2021 and initiatives planned for 2022.

Modernisation of Agriculture and Food import-substitution

19. A total of 579,662 individuals, comprising 547,126 farmers and 32,536 value chain actors, have been registered in an electronic database of farmers as of October 2021, to improve tracking, targeting, efficiency and transparency in public support programmes within the agriculture sector.
20. Government engaged various actors in the poultry, rice, soya and tomato value-chain to understand the challenges of the sub-sector, which led to the development of a framework to provide Interest Rate Subsidy (IRS) to agribusinesses to address the financing constraints. The IRS intervention will grant about 50 percent subsidy on interest charges for loans advanced to qualified agribusinesses to secure equipment and expand working capital.
21. To sustain the modernisation of agriculture, the following measures will be pursued in 2022:
 - create a Ghana Agricultural Land Information Bank (GhLIB) to improve access to land, especially for commercial farming;
 - sensitise and engage the youth on the opportunities within the agricultural sector, including the use of social media; and
 - map-out agribusiness start-up ecosystem and resources to take stock of the ecosystem resources and disseminate them to the youth



Promoting Tourism, Arts & Culture

22. As part of promoting the Tourism, Art and Culture Sector of the economy under the CARES, Government completed the on boarding of 300 operators on the National Tourism Destination Single Window platform to automate tourism operations and enhance service delivery and quality.
23. In 2022, Government will construct ancillary facilities such as a Pattern Development Shop, a Powerhouse, a Scrapyard, and road networks as well as provide other infrastructure such as power, water and telecommunication facilities at tourist sites.

Expanding Manufacturing and Export Capacity

24. In alignment with Government’s 10-Point Industrialization Agenda, accelerated expansion of Ghana’s Light Manufacturing sector is prioritised to ensure rapid competitive import-substitution, expanded capacity for agro-processing, increased exports and job creation. In 2021, Government commenced works towards establishing the Bioequivalence Centre at Noguchi to support the local pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. The following key initiatives will be implemented in 2022:
 - Acceleration of Business Regulatory Reforms (including digitization of operations at the Registrar General Department;
 - Commence a programme to build regional industrial parks linked to technical universities; and
 - Expand domestic procurement of pharmaceuticals and work with industry to facilitate production of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API)

Bridging the digital divide and fast-tracking digitalisation

25. Government is making significant progress towards our digitalisation drive. To this end, Government issued unique identification cards to over 15 million Ghanaians and placed 7.5 million houses on the national digital address system.
26. The drive to digitise the economy has received additional recognition from the adoption of the e-cedi currency by the Bank of Ghana. We have rolled out the ‘Ghana.gov’ platform as well as other initiatives to enhance and expand efficiency in service delivery.



Protecting Lives and Building Resilient Health System

27. Government has commenced concrete steps to establish the Ghana Vaccine Manufacturing Centre. A draft National Vaccine Policy will be finalised and the establishment of a National Vaccine Institute to coordinate production of vaccines is underway. In conjunction with the National Health Insurance Scheme, Government will under the Agenda 111 programme boost health care infrastructure and financial access to health care to achieve quality universal health coverage by the year 2030.

Addressing the Youth Employment and Skills Challenge

28. To help address the youth unemployment and skills challenge, Government through special programmes such as NEIP, NABCO, National Afforestation and NBSSI (now GEA), has created significant job opportunities for the youth and SMEs.
29. Following extensive consultation with stakeholders, including youth associations and educational institutions, Government in 2022 will implement the YouStart Initiative as a vehicle to use GH¢1.0 billion to create 1 million jobs in 3 years under the GhanaCARES programme. The YouStart will support young entrepreneurs to gain access to capital, training, technical skills, and mentoring to enable them launch and operate their own businesses.

Climate Action and Sustainable Transition to a Low Carbon Economy

30. The post COVID-19 economic recovery agenda provides an opportunity to build back better through innovation and more aggressive pursuit of green growth. In this regard, Government has put in place climate change interventions to leverage the drive towards a green transition in a manner that promotes sustainable growth, financial and fiscal stability, increased employment, and reduced inequality.
31. Ghana is pursuing and implementing an aggressive afforestation programme and projects aimed at restoring lost forest cover. In this regard, Government is embarking on programmes to reclaim our degraded lands to ensure the sustainable protection, management, production and development of forest and wildlife resources.



32. To avert the challenge of deforestation and forest degradation, H.E the President led the country to plant over seven million trees in June 2021. This was far above the five million targeted under the Green Ghana Project.



SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

33. Following the expiration of Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), 2022 marks the country's transition into the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) (2022-2025).
34. The new Framework is anchored on the Long-Term National Development Framework (Ghana@100), Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), Ghana Beyond Aid Agenda and Strategy, and Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support Programme (GhanaCARES). This Framework also seeks to achieve the objectives of the UN Agenda 2030 (SDGs) and Africa Union Agenda 2063.
35. This section highlights the performance of Government in key areas and sectors of the economy in 2021, as well as programmes and activities for implementation in 2022.

Employment Drive

36. Government, in its efforts to reduce unemployment levels, continues to implement policies and programmes such as the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP). Under this project, Government:
 - provided jobs for 33,952 extreme poor persons in 80 MMDAs with a total wage payout of GH¢53.43 million; and
 - disbursed a total of GH¢5.82 million to 9,244 beneficiary households from 128 communities in 41 MMDAs in the five northern regions to commence businesses or expand their trade.
37. In line with Government's objective to direct young men and women into productive ventures, reduce the rate of rural-urban migration and improve livelihoods of the youth, 130,000 jobs were created through the rehabilitation and replanting, mass spraying, fertiliser application, hand pollination, mass pruning and cocoa farm irrigation in the cocoa sector.





Mass Spraying of Cocoa Farms

38. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) provided an opportunity to engage a total of 72,000 persons exceeding the target of 60,000 to assist in various areas of planting activities. These included 35,000 persons under the Youth in Afforestation Programme, 17,000 persons under the Modified Taungya System (MTS) and 2,000 persons in seedling production. The private sector also engaged about 18,000 persons.
39. The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) engaged 82,869 beneficiaries under the various YEA modules. "The Job Centre", which links job seekers to potential employers, enabled 1,185 persons to gain employment.
40. Despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, remarkable success continues to be achieved under the IDIF Programme. From 2017 to date, a total of 278 IDIF projects are at various stages of implementation, out of which 106 companies are currently in operation, 148 are under construction while 24 constitute pipeline projects. To date, the companies in operation have created 156,782 direct and indirect jobs, 17,451 of which were created in 2021.





Tomato Processing Factory at Domfete, Berekum West under 1D1F

41. Under the Enable Youth 1D1F Initiative, 58 of the 278 projects are fully-owned by youth groups mobilised by Government and supported with seed funding to establish their own state-of-the-art agro-processing factories. Each of these companies has between 40 and 48 individuals as shareholders.
42. The regional breakdown of the 278 1D1F projects are indicated below:

Table 1: Regional Breakdown of 1D1F Projects

Region	Number of 1D1F Projects
Ahafo Region	5
Ashanti Region	54
Bono East Region	10
Bono Region	19
Central Region	19
Eastern Region	37
Greater Accra Region	76
North-East Region	3
Northern Region	6
Oti Region	3
Savanna Region	4
Upper East Region	7
Upper West Region	6
Volta Region	13
Western Region	11
Western North Region	5



43. Under Free Zones enterprises, a total of 30,189 jobs were created, mainly in the manufacturing sector.



Akuapem North Shoe Factory



Sefwi Akontombra Rice Processing factory

44. It is expected that the completion of ongoing 1D1F projects will create additional 131,817 direct and indirect jobs in 134 districts across the country. In 2022, the YEA will engage 106,000 beneficiaries.

Automobile Industry

45. Under the Vehicle Assembly and Automotive Industry component of the Ghana Automotive Development Programme, Toyota Tsusho Manufacturing Company commissioned an assembly plant in June 2021 to assemble Toyota and Suzuki brands of vehicles – Hilux Pickup and Suzuki Swift – in Ghana. Volkswagen commenced commercial production in Ghana in August 2020 and continued in 2021. Kantanka Automobile Company Limited also stepped-up production of the made-in-Ghana vehicle models.

46. Four new vehicle assembly plants in Ghana, namely Nissan, KIA, Hyundai and Renault are also expected to commence commercial production in 2022.

Green Ghana/ Climate Change

47. In line with the President's initiative of greening Ghana, the Department of Parks and Gardens planted 10,209 trees across the country to mark the World Environment Day.
48. Under the National Afforestation Programme, a total area of 75,170ha out of a target of 80,000ha was planted with tree seedlings comprising 14,057ha of new forest plantations, re-establishment of 10,495ha failed areas and planting of trees on 50,618ha farmlands. In addition, 3.7 million seedlings, including



Ofram, Emire, Wawa, Kokrodua, Teak, Cedrela, Gmelina, Cassia, Eucalyptus and Mahogany species were planted.



49. Through the "Galamstop" programme, the cleanliness of most of the major river bodies in the country, including the Pra River at Twifo Praso, Pra River at Daboase, the Ankobra River at Bonsaso, the Tano River at Elubo, Birim River at Osino and Birim River at Bunso have improved.



50. Buffer zone restoration schemes were initiated in selected communities within the Black and White Volta, Tano, Offin and Densu basins with a variety of activities, including training of 252 nursery attendants in 7 communities, and planting of 16,937 tree seedlings. This is to restore degraded buffers around the river bodies and reduce the negative impact of human activities on the water bodies.
51. Decommissioning and re-engineering of the landfill sites at Kpone (Greater Accra Region) and Oti (Ashanti Region) works continued to transform and improve the management of municipal waste and the environmental conditions of the communities within the catchment areas.



52. In 2022, the Parks and Gardens Department will propagate 400,000 seedlings for sale and plant 100,000 trees across the country as part of horticultural sensitisation programmes to fight climate change.

Water For All

53. As part of Government’s “Water for All” programme, several water systems have been initiated and are at various stages of completion. They include the following:
- Upper East Region Water Supply Project Phase I (covering Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Paga, Bongo and its environs) – 98 percent completed and scheduled for commissioning in December 2021;
 - Tamale Water Supply Project – VFM completed to pave way for commencement of the Project;
 - Damango Water Supply Project – Initial designs and VFM completed;
 - Wenchi Water Supply Project – VFM completed and project commenced;
 - Keta Water Supply Project – VFM completed and works ongoing; and
 - Sekondi-Takoradi Water Supply Project – VFM completed and contract signed.



Water Reservoir in Navrongo

Digitilisation

54. As at 30th September, 2021, 15,656,160 Ghanaians were enrolled on the National Identity Register (NIR), out of which 11,648,391 Ghanaians aged 15 years and above were issued with Ghana Cards. A total of 163,695 foreigners were also enrolled and issued with Non-Citizen Identity Cards.





55. The National SIM Card Registration programme, which is expected to reduce SIM fraud and use of mobile phones for illegal activities, commenced on 1st October, 2021 on all networks and is expected to end on 31st March, 2022.

Roads

56. As at the end of September 2021, routine maintenance was carried out on 21,165km of the trunk road network, 6,265km of the feeder road network, and 2,937km of the urban road network.
57. The Pokuase Interchange Project comprising the construction of a 4-tier interchange, 12km of selected roads, segregated walkways, footbridges, underpasses and drainage structures was completed and commissioned on 9th July, 2021.



The Pokuase Interchange

58. In 2022, 25,000km, 16,000km and 3,500km of routine maintenance activities including grading, pothole patching, shoulder maintenance, and vegetation control will be undertaken on the trunk, feeder, and urban road networks, respectively.



59. Additionally, periodic maintenance activities (spot improvement, re-gravelling, resealing, asphaltic overlay, partial reconstruction and maintenance of bridges and culverts) will be undertaken on 23km, 800km, and 300km of trunk, feeder and urban roads, respectively. Rehabilitation works on 75km of trunk roads, 150km of feeder roads and 30km of urban roads will also be undertaken.
60. The following major projects are currently being undertaken and will be continued in 2022:
 - Phase 2 of the Obetsebi Lamptey Circle Interchange;
 - Phase 2 of the 3rd Tier of the Tema Motorway Roundabout interchange;
 - The La Beach Road Project (Lots 1&2) on the Accra-Tema Beach Road; and
 - Development works on the Kumasi Lake Roads and Drainage Extension Project.

Food Security

61. In the drive to encourage all-year-round farming, 507 small earth dams out of the 560 targeted, and 80 other dams have been completed under the "One Village One Dam" Initiative.
62. 50 rural markets under the agriculture component of IPEP and the 1st Phase of the Mankessim market, which includes a 780-metre storm drain have all been completed.
63. Under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), Government distributed a total of 7.9 million cash crop seedlings to farmers under the "Planting for Export and Rural Development" (PERD) Programme.



PERD Seedlings for Farmers at Kintampo in Bono East Region



64. Government under the "Planting for Export and Rural Development" initiative, distributed 1,360,589 cashew, coffee, coconut, oil palm, mango and rubber seedlings to 7,543 farmers in Ahafo, Ashanti, Bono, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Oti, Western, Western North and Volta Regions.
65. Government completed 10 out of 11 livestock housing units and 11 mechanised boreholes for 11 livestock breeding stations. Additionally, Government distributed 7,700,500 vaccines for the control of poultry and livestock diseases.
66. Government continued rehabilitation and modernisation of the following irrigation projects, which when completed will make available a total irrigation area of 6,766ha and ensure all-year-round crop production: Kpong Irrigation Scheme (2,176ha); Tono Irrigation Scheme (2,490ha); and Kpong Left Bank Irrigation Project (2,100ha). Other Irrigation projects at Tamne in the Upper East Region and Mprumem in the Central Region, which will provide a total of 375ha for rice and vegetable production, were also completed.



Rehabilitation of Tono Irrigation Project, Navorongo

67. As at end of September 2021, 23 out of the 30 warehouses initiated have been completed under the "One District One Warehouse" intervention. The remaining 7 are scheduled for completion by the end of 2021. This initiative will make available 30,000mt of storage capacity to accommodate anticipated increased production under the PFJ initiative.



Ghana Commodity Exchange Warehouse in Wenchi

68. In the just-ended 2020/21 season, total production of cocoa reached an all-time high of 1,045,500 tonnes. Producer price was increased by 28 percent to GH¢10,560 per tonne during the 2019/20 season and maintained at that level for the 2021/22 season in the face of cocoa prices being held down at the international market.



69. For the first time, since the inception of the release of the ARIBRO (Animal Research Institute Broiler), the CSIR developed and released male and female lines of broilers. Over 1,300 breeder hens and 300 breeder cocks between 5 and 7 weeks old were developed. In addition, 6,023,930 oil palm germinated seeds were produced for the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Programme, while 55,727 oil palm seedlings and 34,252 coconut seedlings were sold to farmers.
70. In 2022, Government will continue to support livestock farmers by providing 14,000 breeding stock of small ruminants, 8,000 grower pigs, 5 million broiler day-old chicks and 20,000 broiler birds.



71. The CSIR will continue to support the PERD and PFJ initiatives with the production of germinated seedlings for farmers. Day-old chicks will also be produced and supplied to farmers under the ARIBRO Project.

Energy

72. To reduce transmission and distribution system losses and also improve transmission system reliability, works on the following projects have steadily progressed:
- Kumasi-Kintampo Lot of the 330KV Kumasi-Bolgatanga Transmission Line Project is complete and the line has been energised;
 - Volta-Achimota Lot of the 161KV Volta-Achimota-Mallam Transmission Line Upgrade Project is 83 percent complete and the Achimota-Mallam segment is 55 percent complete;
 - Pokuase Bulk Supply Point Project is completed, commissioned and in service; and
 - Kasoa Bulk Supply Point Project which comprises a re-construction of a section of GRIDCO’s 161KV Winneba to Mallam Transmission lines and tie-in-works is 85 percent complete and scheduled for completion by the end of 2021.
73. To achieve universal coverage of electricity by 2024, 162 communities were connected to the national grid, thereby increasing the national electricity access rate from 85.17 percent in 2020 to 86.63 percent in 2021. Connections to another 512 communities are at various stages of completion.

Education

74. Government collaborated with stakeholders to implement measures for the safe reopening of schools in January 2021. All schools were provided with infra-red thermometers to monitor the temperature of pupils, students and staff. Students and pupils were also provided with reusable nose masks and all public and private schools were fumigated and disinfected. These measures helped to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, ensured the safety of pupils, students, teachers and the general public, and contributed to the smooth running of schools at all levels for the 2020/2021 academic year.





75. Under Government's Flagship Free SHS programme, 425,061 first-year students were enrolled bringing the total intake to 1,261,495 students. In addition, first year students received the under-listed items as part of the implementation of the Free SHS Programme:
- 4,135,284 exercise books;
 - 1,767,547 note books;
 - 395,571 physical education kits;
 - 1,734,800 cartridge art paper for visual arts students;
 - 34,696 water-based acrylic paints for visual arts students;
 - 27,391 technical drawing boards; and
 - 27,391 sets of technical instruments.
76. Further to this, 118 infrastructure projects made up of classrooms, dormitories, administration blocks, libraries and canteens at the secondary education level were completed. This brings the total number of completed projects to-date under the Free Senior High School Infrastructure Intervention to 657.

Health

77. Table 2 below shows the update on COVID-19 statistics as at 5th November, 2021.



Table 2: COVID-19 Vaccination Statistics

Category	Total no. Tested	Number of Positive Cases	Recovered/ Discharged	Dead	Active
Routine Surveillance	446,782	49,609	125,320	1,203	1,274
Enhanced Contact Tracing	876,926	78,092			
International travelers (KIA)	585,781	2,907	2,811		
Total	1,909,489	130,608	128,131	1,203	1,274

78. As global efforts towards the search for COVID-19 vaccine yielded positive results, COVID-19 vaccination has become an additional preventive measure to the already existing protocols aside the initial preventive strategy which focused on non-pharmaceutical interventions, including wearing of face masks, physical distancing, and hand hygiene.
79. The rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine, which commenced in March 2021 with an initial 600,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine, stands at over 2.5 million persons, with each person getting at least one dose, as at 8th November, 2021. Vaccination targeting persons 18 years and above excluding pregnant women is currently ongoing in all 16 regions and 261 districts across the country.



80. As part of efforts to expand drone services in the delivery of critical medical supplies, Government collaborated with Zipline to construct two new distribution centres at Anum and Abujuro in the Eastern and Oti Regions, respectively. The centres will serve 366 health facilities, out of which 54 percent are currently hard to reach.



81. Government will accelerate the implementation of the Agenda 111 Project comprising 101 district hospitals, seven regional hospitals and three psychiatric hospitals. Cadastral plans for 91 district hospital sites are ready.
82. In 2022, construction of 11 No. 40-bed and 1 No. 30-bed hospitals in the Ashanti, Bono, Greater Accra, and Eastern Regions will commence. Reconstruction of the Tema General Hospital and the Central Medical Stores will commence, while the construction of the La, Nkoranza, and Shama Hospitals will continue.

Population Census

83. The counting phase of the 2021 Population and Housing Census was completed on 8th August, 2021. The Draft Report, released on 22nd September, 2021, established the total population of Ghana to be 30,792,608. Out of this, 15,610,149 million are females (50.7 percent) and 15,182,459 million are males (49.3 percent).



2021 Population and Housing Census

84. In 2022, an Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) will be conducted to provide reliable, timely and relevant statistics to support the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies to promote growth in all sectors of the economy.

CONCLUSION

85. The 2022 Budget is crucial for our sustained recovery and transformation to a prosperous Ghana Beyond Aid. It requires a careful realignment and rebalancing of our needs, wants, and aspirations as a cohesive nation and as a people.
86. This will also require burden-sharing and the promotion and development of an entrepreneurial culture. We have extensively engaged and built partnerships of trust for the implementation of the policies presented in this Budget. Let us all get work now!
87. God bless our homeland Ghana!



Glossary (Budget Terminology)

1D1F (One District, One Factory): The setting up of factories and industries which, will in turn, move the country towards greater industrialization. It is aimed at creating more jobs for Ghanaians across the length and breadth of the country.

Accountability: This is when Government is answerable to its citizens by making known its activities and disclosing the results of such actions. This may include the responsibility for money or other properties that Government holds in trust.

Allocation: The process of sharing or distributing resources among government agencies and departments.

Alleviation: This is the process of making a problem less severe.

Budget: A budget is a plan that outlines where to get money from and what to spend it on. For instance, a family can draw up a budget that will show how much money is available and how it should be prioritised for spending (for example, rent, utilities and food). If more money is needed, the family would need to consider raising more income or taking a loan.

Budget deficit: This occurs when Government expenditure is more than revenue.

Capital Expenditure: This is money spent on major infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, hospitals, bridges, transport, water systems, plant and machinery etc.

Compensation of Employees: This is made up of salaries and salary-related allowances such as social security, gratuities and pensions paid to public sector workers.

Development Partners (DPs): This refers to countries and/or organizations that collaborate with developing countries to achieve their developmental goals. DPs can be multilateral, e.g. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) or bilateral which consists of individual countries like Germany, United Kingdom and the United States of America (USA).

End Year Inflation: The level of inflation experienced in December of a year in consideration.



Expenditure Overrun: This occurs when Government spending exceeds the Budget amount approved by Parliament.

FREE SHS: The Free SHS (Free Senior High School) policy is a Government of Ghana initiative introduced by the President Nana Akufo-Addo administration in September 2017 that guarantees free access to SHS education for any academically qualified JHS student.

Grants: These are types of financial assistance given to Government by development partners and for which Government does not have to be pay back.

Grants to other Government Units: These constitute payments that are required by law such as District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF), Road Fund, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), Petroleum Related Fund and National Health Fund.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This refers to the total value of all final demand goods and services produced in the country over a specific time.

Gross International Reserves: This measures a country’s foreign currency ability to buy goods and services from foreign countries over a period; it also supports the strength of the local currency in relation to currencies of other nations.

Inflation: The rate of increase in general price level of goods and services over a period.

IPEP (Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme): The Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) is one of the flagship programmes of the NPP Government that aims at eradicating poverty and minimalizing inequality, especially in the rural and deprived communities through the provision of basic infrastructure.

Macroeconomic targets: These are measurements used to access the performance of the economy. Examples include economic growth, inflation, changes in the level of employment, trade performance with other countries, relative success or failure of government economic policies and the decisions made by the Bank of Ghana which affects money demand and supply in the economy.



MSME (Micro And Small Business Development Programme): A micro-enterprise (or microenterprise) is generally defined as a small business employing a minimum number of people, and having a balance sheet or turnover less than a certain amount

NABCo (Nation Builders Corps): also known as NABCO is an initiative introduced by the Government of Ghana to provide jobs to unemployed university graduates to solve various social problems in both the private and public sectors and build their skills to promote economic growth in the country.

NBSSI (National Board For Small And Medium Scale Industry): The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) is a non-profit public sector organisation under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and is mandated to promote the growth and development of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

Non-Oil Real GDP: Is the total output in the economy that excludes the activities in the oil sector, which takes into account the level of inflation.

Non Tax Revenue: Government revenue not generated from taxes, examples are fees for granting permit or licenses, user fees and other charges.

Outstanding Obligations: The outstanding obligations comprise MDA commitments with the Ministry of Finance as well as outstanding 2016 payments to Statutory Funds.

Primary balance : This is the difference between Government revenue and its non interest expenditure (excluding debt Service Payment). This can be measured as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Projected Growth Rate: How the Ghanaian economy will grow in a year.

Revenue: This is the total amount of money that Government receives for its activities from both domestic and external sources.

RFJ (Rearing For Food and Jobs): will develop a competitive and more efficient livestock industry, that will increase domestic production, reduce importation of livestock products, contribute to employment creation, and improve livelihoods of livestock value chain actors”.



Social Benefits: Government pays subsidies to utility companies and on petroleum products on behalf of the public.

Subsidy: This is a financial relief given by government to citizens to reduce the burden on them.

Surveillance: The process of critically or intellectually observing an issue.

Transparency: This is when Government provides adequate and timely information for its citizens about what it is doing.

Use of Goods and Services: Amount of money that Government pays for running its operations and for delivering services to the public.

Value Added Tax (VAT): The tax levied as value is added to goods and services at each stage of production.



