



Home Office

**Border &
Immigration Agency**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

GHANA

24 MAY 2007

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1. Preface

- i This Country of Origin Information (COI) Key Documents has been produced by Research, Development and Statistics (RDS), Home Office, for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 24 May 2007.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.
- iii For Home Office users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Ghana is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the key documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional documents are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

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ADVISORY PANEL ON COUNTRY INFORMATION

- vii The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information was established under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the Home Office's country of origin information material. The Advisory Panel welcomes all feedback on the Home Office's country of origin information material. Information about the Panel's work can be found on its website at www.apci.org.uk.
- viii It is not the function of the Advisory Panel to endorse any Home Office material or procedures. In the course of its work, the Advisory Panel directly reviews the content of selected Home Office COI documents, but neither the fact that such a review has been undertaken, nor any comments made, should be taken to imply endorsement of the material. Some of the material examined by the Panel relates to countries designated or proposed for designation for the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) list. In such cases, the Panel's work should not be taken to imply any endorsement of the decision or proposal to designate a particular country for NSA, nor of the NSA process itself.

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2. Background information about Ghana

Full Country Name: The Republic of Ghana

Area: 238,537 sq. km

Population: 21.8 million (UN, 2005)

Capital City: Accra (population: 1.7 million)

People: Ghanaians come from six main ethnic groups: the Akan (Ashanti and Fanti), the Ewe, the Ga-Adangbe, the Mole-Dagbani, the Guan, and the Gurma. Akan (44%), Mole-Dagbane (16%), Ewé (13%), Ga (8%), Guan, Gurma, Gonja, Dagomba (19%). The Ashanti tribe of the Akan are the largest tribe in Ghana and one of the few matrilineal societies in West Africa.

Languages: The official language is English. There are around 75 spoken languages and numerous ethnic groups, including the Akan, the Mossi, the Ewe, the Ga-Adangme, the Fante, and the Hausa.

Religion(s): 60% Christian, 15% Muslim, 25% traditional African religions

Ghana has the highest percentage of Christians in West Africa, but the belief in traditional animist religions is still extremely common.

Life expectancy: (years at birth, 2004): 57 (males 56; females 58)

Currency: new Cedi

Major Political Parties: New Patriotic Party (NPP), National Democratic Congress (NDC), People's National Convention (PNC), Convention Peoples' Party (CPP).

Government: Constitutional democracy

Head of State: President John Agyekum Kufuor

Deputy Head of State: Aliu Mahama

Foreign Minister: Hon Nana Akufo-Addo, MP

Membership of International Groupings/Organisations: Commonwealth, United Nations (UN), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union (AU). [1a](Europa World), [1b](Europa World), [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007), [7a](BBC News)

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GEOGRAPHY

The Republic of Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa, with Côte d'Ivoire to the west and Togo to the east. It is bordered by Burkina Faso to the north. "A narrow grassy plain stretches inland from the coast, widening in the east. The south and west are covered by dense rain forest. To the north are forested hills, beyond which is dry savannah and open woodland. The Black and White Volta rivers enter Ghana from Burkina Faso and lead to the largest man-made lake in the world, Lake Volta." [4a] (FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

"The climate is tropical, with temperatures generally between 21°C and 32°C (70°–90°F) and average annual rainfall of 2,000 mm (80 ins) on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are 10 major national languages (each with more than 250,000 speakers), the most widely spoken being Akan, Ewe, Mole-Dagomba and Ga. Many of the inhabitants follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians comprise an estimated 69% of the population. The national flag (proportions 2 by 3) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, yellow and green, with a five-pointed black star in the centre of the yellow stripe. The capital is Accra." [1a](Europa World)

"Volta Lake, the largest manmade lake in the world, extends from the Akosombo Dam in south eastern Ghana to the town of Yapei, 520 kilometers (325mi.) to the north. The lake generates electricity, provides inland transportation, and is a potentially valuable resource for irrigation and fish farming." [2c](USDOs background briefing note, October 2006)

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RECENT HISTORY

"The territory that forms Ghana was once called the Gold Coast, after the Portuguese arrived in the 15th century and began to export gold taken from Ashanti tribesmen", as reported by IRIN, country profile, February, 2007. [32a](**IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007**) "Soon after, the slave trade dominated and other Europeans, including the Dutch, British and Danes, took interest in the region. Fierce competition broke out and each built forts along the coast."

"With the end of the slave trade, the British took over the forts and made them trading posts. They signed agreements with Fanti chiefs, paving the way for colonial takeover, and after fierce battles with the Ashantis in the interior, controlled most of the area.

'The British developed the cocoa trade and the colony flourished based on this and other exports, including gold, timber, manganese, bauxite and diamonds. Ghana at that time became one of the most prosperous colonies in Africa, with excellent schools and a thriving civil service'." [32a](**IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007**)

In 1949, political leader Kwame Nkrumah brought the country to a halt when he called a national strike. This action saw the emergence of an independence movement. The British were opposed to this and responded by imprisoning him for two years. In 1957 however, Ghana attained its independence and became the first sub-Saharan colony to gain independence from British rule. [32a](**IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007**)

IRIN country profile, February 2007 further reported that Ghana became a republic in 1960, and Nkrumah was elected president. The report stated that "He promoted socialist policies but became increasingly authoritarian, detaining people without trial and screening the press. He outlawed all parties and put in place economic policies that put the country in massive debt. What followed was a period of military takeovers as one leader after another allowed corruption to run rampant and failed to make good on promises for economic recovery." [32a](**IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007**)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile (last updated 5 March 2007) noted, "Nkrumah turned Ghana into a one-party state under African Socialism. A celebrated pan-Africanist, he also developed close ties with the Soviet Bloc. He was overthrown in Ghana's first military coup in 1966". [4a](**FCO country profile, 5 March 2007**)

IRIN country profile, February 2007 further adds in its report that, "In 1979, air force lieutenant Jerry Rawlings staged a brutal coup and in an attempt to root out corruption, staged public executions of senior military officials. He introduced a new constitution and handed power to an elected president but within two years he overthrew that government and took charge." [32a](**IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007**)

"For the next 26 years until 1992, Ghana had only short periods of civilian rule (1969-71,1979-81) interrupted by longer periods of military rule (1966-69,1972-79, 1981-1991). During the last period of military rule Flt Lt Jerry Rawlings brought in populist policies, and Cuban-style revolutionary institutions, including the CDRs, Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, and People's Defence Committees. However, under pressure internally and from the international community, in 1991 Rawlings conceded a return to constitutional rule and multi-party politics. A new constitution was approved in a referendum in April 1992." [4a](**FCO country profile, 5 March 2007**)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile, 5 March 2007 stated: "The 1992 constitution introduced an executive presidential system, a 2-term limit to presidential

tenure and a 200-member unicameral legislature (since increased to 230 in 2004). Rawlings created his own party, the NDC, out of the former revolutionary structures, and other parties were created or revived. In the subsequent presidential election of November 1992, Rawlings won with 58% of the vote. Although international observers gave their approval to the conduct of the election the opposition called fraud and boycotted the parliamentary election held in December 1992, giving Rawlings' NDC 189 of the 200 seats. 4 years later, in 1996, Rawlings again won the Presidency with 57% of the vote but the NDC was reduced to 133 seats following the opposition parties decision to take part in the legislative elections.” [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

The report noted further, “Rawlings stepped down in 2000 and the current government of President Kufuor, of the opposition NPP, was elected, first in December 2000 (with 57% of second round votes) and again in December 2004 (with 53% of second round votes). In both legislative elections, the NPP won a majority of the seats leaving the NDC with a greatly reduced presence in Parliament.” [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

IRIN, humanitarian country profile, February 2007 stated, “the introduction of the 1993 constitution, which ushered in Ghana's Fourth Republic, was a milestone for democracy in Ghana. It established a democratic system of checks and balances, including an independent judiciary, and an independent human rights commission. Under the law, sovereignty resides with the Ghanaian people and provides for a power-sharing government. The hope is that this will prevent coups, dictatorial rule and a one-party state, as seen in the past. Parliament has 230 seats, and by law more than half the appointed ministers must be taken from elected members of parliament.” [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

The report continued, “the constitution, however, still allows for a strong presidency. The president is head of state, head of government and commander in chief of the armed forces and he has the power to veto bills passed before parliament for legislation. The president is limited to two terms in office, and Ghana had its first peaceful transition to a new government in 2000 when the opposing candidate, John Kufuor, won the vote.” [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

The report further adds, “opposition parties can operate and express their views freely and won nearly a majority of the seats in parliament in the last elections in 2004. ‘Kufuor is in his second term and is not eligible to run in elections in 2008. Analysts see this second handing-over of government by ballot box as a test of how firmly rooted democratic governance has become in Ghana’.” [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

Europa World, accessed 2 March 2007 noted, “in June 1997 Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Nigeria formed the ‘committee of four’, which was established by ECOWAS to monitor the situation in Sierra Leone, following the staging of a military coup; troops were dispatched to participate in a peace-keeping force. It was reported in February 1998 that Ghana had opposed the use of force by the Nigerian contingent of this peace-keeping unit to overthrow the military government in Sierra Leone. Following the reinstatement of the democratically elected Government in March, ECOMOG units remained in the country and continued to launch attacks against rebel forces, which still retained control of a number of areas. In December 2005 the Ghanaian troops participating in the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) returned to Ghana on the termination of the peace-keeping mission.” [1a](p11)

"In December 2001, violent clashes between members of the Mamprusi and Kusasi ethnic groups in Bawku reportedly resulted in some 50 deaths. A curfew was imposed in the town, and a delegation of ministers and military officials visited the region and announced the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the dispute. The state of emergency ended in the majority of districts in October 2003, but remained in place in Tamale municipality and Yendi district until August 2004. Unrest, however, continued during 2005." [1a](Europa World)(p8)

The report goes on further to state that, "Ghana enjoys a reputation as a peace-keeper in the region, and in 2002 was the fifth largest contributor to UN peace-keeping missions world-wide. The Kufuor administration has sought to increase Ghanaian involvement in conflict resolution within west and central Africa. In late 2005 Ghana was elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council." [1a](Europa World)(p10)

"In January 2006 the African Peer Review Mechanism, a programme of voluntary assessment organized by the New Partnership for Africa's Development, published its report on Ghana. The report, while commending overall development, criticized endemic corruption and the ongoing civil unrest in the north of the country. In late April President Kufuor effected an extensive government reshuffle." [1a](Europa World)(p10)

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RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2006 (USSD 2006), published 6 March 2007, noted the following on the political status in Ghana, "In 2004 presidential and parliamentary elections were held nationwide. John Agyekum Kufuor of the NPP was re-elected with 52.45 percent of the vote. Despite some irregularities, domestic and international observers characterized the elections as generally free and fair. There were reports of a shortage of ballots at some polls and minor problems with the voter register, such as misspelled names or photos not matching names. In the parliamentary elections the NPP won 128 seats; the National Democratic Congress (NDC), 94; the Convention Peoples Party, three; the People's National Convention (PNC), four; and one independent candidate won a seat." [2a] (USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p10)

"The country continued its transition from a one-party state to a more established multiparty constitutional system. The political system includes recognized opposition parties, which expressed their views freely within parliament and won a near majority of the parliamentary seats. Registered political parties, including two new parties registered this year, operated freely within the country; however, opposition parties and persons in private business continued to allege that government contracts were often awarded on the basis of ruling party membership." [2a] (USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p10)

The report further noted that "Women held 25 of 230 parliamentary seats, and there were four female ministers, 14 deputy ministers, and three female council of state members out of 112 such positions. Significantly more women presented themselves as candidates in the district assembly elections than in previous elections, and the percentage of female representation in the assemblies increased to 10 percent in 2006 from seven percent in 2002." [2a] (USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p10)

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ECONOMY

GDP: US\$ 12bn (2006 est)

Annual Growth: 6% (2006 est)

Inflation: 10% (2006 est)

Major Industries: Cocoa, gold and timber.

Natural resources: Gold, timber, diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish

Agriculture: Products - cocoa, coconuts, coffee, pineapples, cashews, pepper, other food crops, rubber. Land – 70% arable and forested

Business and industry: Types – mining, lumber, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminium

Major trading partners: The European Union, United States, Nigeria, Togo

Exchange rate: 17,411.5 cedis = £1 (December 2004) [2c](USDOs background briefing note, October 2006), [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile, 5 March 2007 noted the following regarding Ghana's economy, "Ghana's economy has always been dependent on a small number of key exports principally gold and cocoa. Gold dominates the mining sector and contributes 30% of foreign exchange earnings. Ghana also produces diamonds, manganese and bauxite. Ghana is also a major cocoa producer. In 2006, with an output of 740,000 tonnes, it has retained its position as the second largest producer in the world, a position it had not held for three decades before 2003. The crop is subject to volatile prices and the vagaries of the weather. This makes the economy vulnerable. The state has tried to cushion this through intervention and subsidies. There is a history of persistent fiscal and inflationary problems. Since 2001 the Kufuor administration has achieved some success in stabilising the macro economy, helped initially by high gold and cocoa prices, through the introduction of tighter monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies. As Ghana's economy continues steady growth, power supply is an increasing problem. A large amount of remittances come in from Ghana's extensive diaspora, much of which is invested in the booming property sector in the main cities." [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

The report stated further, "Ghana's current IMF agreed 3 year Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) finished in October 2006. Loans attached to it amounted to around US\$258 million. The Government is expected to sign up to the IMF's policy support instrument and implement its own growth and poverty reduction strategy. Ghana applied to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative in 2001. In July 2004 Ghana reached HIPC completion point having been judged to have successfully implemented or (for some elements) initiated the PRS. This means that Ghana's external debt will be reduced from \$5 billion to \$2.4 billion." [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

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HUMAN RIGHTS

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile, 5 March 2007 stated the following regarding human rights in Ghana, "The Rawlings military regime of the 1980s saw significant human rights abuses. President Kufuor's government set up a National Reconciliation Commission in 2002 to hear cases of human rights abuses during the years of military rule. It heard 4000 petitions. It reported in 2004. The human rights situation has been transformed for the better since the return to constitutional rule. Currently, Ghana's record is good. There is an independent judiciary and free and active press.

'The new Government is keen to promote human rights and to move away from the abuses of the past. The death sentence remains on the statute books.' [4a](FCO country profile, 5 March 2007)

IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007 noted that "Ghana has a Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), established through the last constitution. Its independence is guaranteed and it is not subject to the control of any government department or person." [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

The report further noted "According to the CHRAJ, the human rights situation in Ghana has improved since the 1980s, but problems remain in several areas. Among other things, police and municipal security forces continue to use excessive force, prison conditions remain harsh, and the government continues to pressure the independent media." [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

In the same report IRIN stated, "In 2000, newly elected President John Kufuor faced widespread demands for the government to address past human-rights abuses, particularly during the military rule of Jerry Rawlings, including religious persecution, arbitrary detentions, extra-judicial killings and the disappearance of 200 people. But the 1992 Constitution had indemnified all military personnel against judicial scrutiny, making it impossible for convictions to be handed down. Despite this legal protection of the old regime, the new regime put in place the National Reconciliation Commission to compile an accurate historical record of past human rights violations by providing a forum for victims to tell their stories." [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

The report continued, "Many of the 2,000-plus testimonies spoke of summary executions, 'disappearances', torture, arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property and ill-treatment. The commission made recommendations for reparations to be paid to victims. Individual payments began in October 2006 and range from about \$217 to \$3,300 depending on the extent of abuse or violations, according to the attorney-general's office, and total payments will add up to \$1.5 million." [32a](IRIN humanitarian country profile, February 2007)

IRIN also noted, "In a report on human rights, the US State Department said 'There has been a sharp increase in incidents of vigilante' [sic]." [32a] (IRIN humanitarian country profile in February 2007)

The US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2006 (USSD 2006), published 6 March 2007, stated that "The government generally respected human rights and made significant improvements during the year; however, there were problems in several areas, including incidents of vigilante justice. Human rights problems included deaths resulting from the excessive use of force by police; vigilante justice; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; police corruption and impunity; arbitrary arrest and detention; prolonged pretrial detention; infringement on citizens' privacy rights; forcible dispersal of demonstrations; forced evictions; corruption in all branches of government; violence against women and children; female genital mutilation (FGM); societal discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, homosexuals, and persons with HIV/AIDS; trafficking in women and children; ethnic discrimination and politically and ethnically motivated violence; and child labor, including forced child labor." [2a] (USDOs, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)

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WOMEN

Freedom House, in their country report ‘Freedom in the World – Ghana (2006)’ noted, “Despite women’s equal rights under the law, Ghanaian women suffer societal discrimination that is particularly serious in rural areas, where opportunities for education and wage employment are limited. Women’s enrolment in universities, however, is increasing. Domestic violence against women is said to be common but often remains unreported. Legislation in 1998 doubled the prison sentence for rape. Female genital mutilation (FGM) was made illegal in Ghana in 1994, and those who perform the operation face a prison sentence of at least three years. In January 2004, an elderly woman was sentenced to prison for five years for performing FGM. Ghana has been coordinating with regional countries and the ILO to create a comprehensive plan to address the growing problems of child trafficking and child labor.” [23a](Freedom House, 2007)(p4)

The USSD 2006 report added, regarding violence against women, “Violence against women, including rape and domestic violence, remained a significant problem. The law does not prohibit domestic violence, and the criminal code grants husbands ‘spousal immunity’ from any charges of assault against their wives. According to FIDA, one in three women experienced domestic violence, and most abuses went unreported.” [2a](USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007), (p12)

The report stated, regarding women in prison, “In certain facilities female prisoners in police cells were separated from male prisoners by only a few feet. In the Accra Central Police cells, female prisoners were kept in a small vestibule, separated from men by only a gate.” [2a](USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p3)

“The law stipulates that female convicts be tested for pregnancy upon incarceration, regardless of the offense [sic], and that pregnant convicts be held in a facility where their health needs can be met. A non-governmental organization (NGO) that worked with prisoners reported that many female convicts were not tested unless they began to show signs of pregnancy. In September the Minister for Women and Children’s Affairs called on judges to avoid giving custodial sentences to pregnant women and proposed alternative sentences such as community work, suspended sentences, probation, and fines.” [2a](USDOS, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p3)

The report further noted that “The law prohibits FGM, but it remained a serious problem in the northern regions of the country. Type II FGM was more commonly performed than any other type. The typical age at which a girl was excised was 15, although it was often performed on younger girls. According to a 2005 study conducted by the Ministry of Health, approximately 15 percent of women between 12 and 19 in the three northern regions had undergone FGM, although some observers believed that NGO-and government-sponsored awareness campaigns regarding the illegality of FGM had driven the practice underground and that the real rate in these regions was as high as 30 percent. Such intervention programs have been somewhat successful in reducing the prevalence, although it was difficult to estimate their effectiveness precisely.” [2a](United States Department of State, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007)(p13)

TRAFFICKING

An article extracted from the US State Department Trafficking Report 2006, noted of human trafficking in Ghana and ‘modern day slavery’, “Ghana is a source, transit, and destination country for children and women trafficked for forced labor and sexual

exploitation. Children are trafficked within the country as domestic servants, cocoa plantation laborers, street vendors, porters, for work in the fishing industry, and for use in sexual exploitation. IOM estimates that the number of trafficked children working in fishing villages along the Volta Lake is in the thousands. Children are also trafficked to and from Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Nigeria, and The Gambia as domestic servants, laborers, and in the fishing industry. Children and women are trafficked for sexual exploitation from Ghana to Europe, from Nigeria through Ghana to Europe, and from Burkina Faso through Ghana to Cote d'Ivoire." [35a](U.S. Department Trafficking in Persons Report, 2006)

The report adds, "The Government of Ghana does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. To strengthen its anti-trafficking efforts, Ghana should enforce its new anti-trafficking statute and increase protection and prosecution efforts." [35a](U.S. Department Trafficking in Persons Report, 2006)

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS

"Ghana's criminal code, in sexual offences article 105, states that 'whoever is guilty of unnatural carnal knowledge - (a) of any person without his consent, is guilty of first degree felony; or (b) of any person with his consent, or of any animal, is guilty of a misdemeanour.' This law, a relic of repressive British sodomy laws, groups homosexuality with bestiality, assault and rape, and brings a minimum misdemeanor charge for gay activity." [12a] (Sodomy Laws, accessed 8 March 2007)

BBC News, 14 March 2007 reported on the current situation regarding homosexuality. "In deeply religious Ghana, homosexuality is seen as an imported foreign lifestyle choice and a moral aberration." [25a](BBC News, accessed 14 March 2007)

A proposed gay and lesbian conference was banned last year. On 1 September 2006 BBC News reported "Ghana's government has banned a conference for gay men and lesbians due to take place there later this month." Information Minister Kwamena Bartels said "As homosexuality was illegal in Ghana the gathering was not permitted." [25b], (BBC News, accessed 22 March 2007)

"In a statement banning the conference, Minister Kwamena Bartels said, 'Ghanaians are unique people whose culture, morality and heritage totally abhor homosexual and lesbian practices and indeed any other form of unnatural sexual acts.' The 'Government does not condone any such activity which violently offends the culture, morality and heritage of the entire people of Ghana,' he said." [25a](BBC News, accessed 14 March 2007)

3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1a]	Europa World Online: Ghana, Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital (accessed on 2 March 2007) http://www.europaworld.com/entry/gh.is.1
	[1b]	Europa World Online, country statistics (accessed on 2 March 2007) http://www.europaworld.com/entry?id=gh&go_country=GO
	[2a]	United States Department of State, country report on human rights practices 2006, 6 March 2007 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78737.htm
	[2b]	United States Department of State, international religious freedom report 2005 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2005/51475.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State, background note: Ghana, last updated October 2006 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2860.htm
	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, country profile: Ghana, last updated on 5 March 2007 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019672601848
	[7a]	BBC, country profile: Ghana, last updated on 20 December 2006 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1023355.stm#overview
	[9a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The world factbook: Ghana, last updated on 8 February 2007 https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/gh.html
	[15a]	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ghana: country office, (accessed 9 March 2007) http://www.undp-gha.org/
	[27a]	Department for International Development (DfID), country profile: Ghana, updated 9 March 2007 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/ghana.asp
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	[2c]	United States Department of State, background note: Ghana, last updated October 2006 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2860.htm
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