



DENMARK – GHANA PARTNERSHIP POLICY 2014-2018

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1 INTRODUCTION: BEYOND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

"It's not sympathy we want; it's partnership, the ability to stand on our own feet. It's not handouts we're in search for; it's opportunities"

President John Dramani Mahama at the 68th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 2013

Africa is unlocking its potential and is undergoing a remarkable transformation. The continent hosts some of the world's fastest growing economies with a number of countries experiencing growth rates above 7 percent. Ghana is one of them. A new African middle class is on the rise. It has the resources to consume, and it demands higher welfare and better quality in social services. The images from the continent are changing, expanding into areas of modern design, fashion, innovative technologies, and a large-scale commercial sector. Moreover, Africa has the world's youngest population, increasing urbanization and gradual improvement in infrastructure; all elements that have the potential to promote growth.

Ghana is in the midst of a transition, marked by growth and democratic consolidation. The country has gained lower middle income status and has the potential to become an emerging economy in Africa. Moreover, the country is an island of democratic rule, peace and stability in an otherwise fragile and conflict-ridden region.

The longstanding cooperation between Ghana and Denmark is a unique platform for leveraging *a new strategic partnership*, which will strengthen the political alliance and benefit growth and employment in both countries. Denmark has been a long-standing and trusted partner to Ghana for many years since independence

in 1957 – a partnership based on development cooperation in social and economic sectors, human rights, and good governance.

Given Ghana's own resources and economic development, its status as lower middle income country, its new partnerships with the BRICS countries and other emerging economies, the country is no longer depending on development aid to the same extent as previously, and it wants to pursue inter alia trade, commercial investments and credits. Denmark aims at upscaling political and commercial cooperation while at the same time downscaling development assistance to the country in the period after 2014.

The implementation of this country policy paper 2014-2018 will constitute a period of transition. It is foreseen that an exit program will be implemented from 2017.

The country policy paper first outlines the Danish Government's vision for Ghana and our future strategic partnership. It is followed by an analysis of the political, economic and commercial context in Ghana. On this basis, the paper presents four shared strategic objectives: Strengthened political cooperation based on shared values, promotion of inclusive and green growth, economic diplomacy and increased commercial cooperation, and consolidation of results in development programmes.

This policy paper will be used as a guiding, strategic document for Denmark's engagement with Ghana in all relevant areas. It will also set the direction for dialogue at various levels. The paper is aligned with Ghana's own plans and ambitions and is informed by EU joint analyses as well as the EU Joint Framework Document for Ghana.

2 THE VISION: A TRANSFORMED GHANA – A NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Ghana is in the midst of a transition, marked by growth and democratic consolidation. That is the backbone for a major shift in the bilateral relations between Ghana and Denmark towards a new strategic partnership focused on political and commercial cooperation. This shift reflects Denmark's strategic and multi-faceted approach to the African continent. It entails a comprehensive approach incorporating all Danish foreign policy instruments from development cooperation to foreign and security policy instruments as well as commercial relations with the aim of reaching common strategic ends.

The strategic objectives of the new strategic partnership will be

1. strengthened political cooperation based on shared values,
2. promotion of inclusive and green growth,
3. economic diplomacy and increased commercial cooperation, and
4. consolidation of results in development programmes.

A range of instruments will come into play under each strategic objective, and synergy between instruments will be pursued when relevant. The scope and content of the objectives are in line with the forthcoming Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, 2014-2017 and the Government of Ghana – Development Partners Compact 2012-2022 “Leveraging Partnership for Shared Growth and Development”.

Investments and other financial flows may soon outpace development aid in Ghana. This is why a change is called for to go beyond traditional aid. In this new setting it is the shared vision of the Government of Ghana and the Government of Denmark that Ghana will gradually become less dependent on aid. The Danish cooperation with Ghana will be adjusted to respond to this situation. In a transition period, the development cooperation between Ghana and Denmark will be reduced and gradually taken over by a new strategic partnership focusing on political and commercial cooperation. An exit programme is foreseen to be launched in 2017.

At the same time we will forge a partnership where Ghana and Denmark will pursue joint political agendas internationally and regionally; a partnership that will broaden the scope and use of instruments and competences beyond those traditionally associated with development assistance, and build on the knowledge and experience gained via the cooperation over the past 50 years. A joint evaluation of the cooperation from 1990 to 2006 concluded that as a whole Denmark's contribution to issues driving social and economic development had been substantial at all levels, relevant and was well appreciated.

The opportunities are many but challenges also remain. The macroeconomic situation has to be kept under control to make it sustainable. Growth has not been accompanied by formal job creation, poverty gaps remain, and inequalities based on income, access to service delivery and economic opportunities, education, gender and geography persist.

The country faces huge environmental challenges. The economy's reliance on the three commodities – gold, cocoa and oil – makes it vulnerable in terms of trade shocks. Growth constraints will need to be tackled and production must be diversified towards higher value added agriculture and manufacturing.

These are all challenges Ghana has to wrestle with and overcome in the years ahead in order to ensure change.

Denmark's engagement in Ghana will evolve into a more comprehensive approach. Denmark will continue to apply a Human Rights Based Approach to

development, coupled with an increased focus on economic diplomacy, export and investments.

NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Strategic Objectives

- Strengthened Political Cooperation Based on Shared Values
- Promotion of Inclusive and Green Growth
- Economic Diplomacy and Increased Commercial Cooperation
- Consolidation of Results in Development Programmes

Instruments

Political Dialogue

Commercial Cooperation

Development Programmes

Focus Areas

- Commercial Opportunities and Services
- Private Sector Development and Green Growth
- Public Private Partnerships
- Development Contract (General Budget Support)
- A Human Rights Based Approach to Health, Governance and Decentralisation
- Strategic Research and Culture Programmes

3 THE NATIONAL SETTING

3.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT: A MATURING DEMOCRACY AND REGIONAL AMBITIONS

Ghana was the first African country to gain independence from colonial rule. Denmark was among the first countries to recognise Ghana's independence in 1957, and soon after development cooperation was established. Former President Kwame Nkrumah strongly promoted pan-Africanism and was a key figure in the fight against colonialism and apartheid. After a turbulent period with military rule, Ghana introduced democracy in 1992 and has successfully maintained it since. The country is an island of democratic rule, peace and stability in an otherwise fragile and conflict-ridden region. It will be critical to maintain this situation through active engagement in regional integration and cooperation, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building. Ghana has adopted a more active foreign and security policy, also at continental and regional levels through the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In Mali for instance, Ghana has supported the peacekeeping efforts through personnel on the ground as well as air service support to the UN troops.

Since 1992 the country has conducted relatively peaceful, free and fair elections, with the quality of the election process improving over the period. Ghana was

one of the first African countries to make use of a biometric system in the 2012 election. Though peaceful and what has been described as generally free and fair by international and domestic observers, the 2012 election results were challenged by the losing party, New Patriotic Party (NPP). The party filed a petition to the Supreme Court contesting the results. The fact that the NPP chose legal action instead of political violence is a sign of democratic maturity. The outcome of the case affirmed the National Democratic Congress (NDC) as the winning party, after which the contender for the presidency conceded defeat and decided not to challenge the court's decision. The Supreme Court process and the judgment have been described as a feather in the cap of Ghana's efforts at establishing a democratic state and as a victory for all Ghanaians.

Though Ghana wrestles with a number of political challenges there are also opportunities in the political arena. The executive arm of Government is stronger than the legislature and the judiciary, and the country needs to strike a better balance. A comprehensive report of 2012 by the Constitutional Review Commission and the Government's White Paper on this report can form the basis of work towards this aim.

Ghana is a de facto two party state. The political culture leans towards "winner

takes all", which sharpens political antagonism. A more inclusive political culture is warranted to promote national conciliation and consensus on key issues and long term plans. There is a growing demand for a less partisan political culture and the strengthening of Parliament could give all political parties a better platform to influence Government.

Civil and political rights are widely respected in Ghana. However, progress within economic, social and cultural rights is slower. Challenges persist in the form of corruption also in the legal system, inadequate provision of basic social services, harmful cultural practices, gender inequality, and violence against women and children. The under-resourced human rights institutions need to be strengthened. The issue of rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (LGBTi) is contentious. A gradually more assertive civil society and a free press are pressing for improvements. The Government of Ghana's progressive and vocal policies on gender, children and social protection provide an opportunity to institute a dialogue concerning women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, early child marriages, sexual orientation and human rights in general. The dialogue will take its departure in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations and build on a common set of values and visions.

3.2. ECONOMIC CONTEXT: AN EMERGING ECONOMY IN AFRICA

Ghana has seen steady economic growth in recent years. After a rebasing of the GDP in 2010, Ghana became a lower middle income country. In 2011, the growth rate was 15 percent, one of the highest in the world that year. In 2012, growth was 7.9 percent. The projected growth for 2013 is 7.4%. Over the medium term, growth is expected to be an average of not less than 8 percent. The high growth is driven by oil exploration, traditional sectors like cocoa, timber and mining of commodities like gold, as well as the service sector. The manufacturing sector is, however, stagnating or even diminishing. The agriculture sector's contribution to the overall economy has declined and in 2012, registered a growth rate of 1.3 percent, slightly higher than the 0.8 percent achieved in 2011. Projected outturn for 2013, however, shows a more positive growth of 3.4 percent for agriculture.

The high gold prices in recent years have led to a sharp increase in illegal mining with negative effects such as degradation of the environment, depletion of natural resources, collapse of social structures and conflicts between foreign miners and the local population. Also, the high growth has not led to any significant job creation for Ghanaians. In 2011, the oil contribution to growth was 6.1 percent. This is estimated to have reduced to less than

1 percent in 2012, and projected at around 1.6 percent in 2013, but is likely to increase substantially since production of oil output is projected to double over the next ten years.

The government's increased focus on private sector development, job creation and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) can be seen as an opportunity to improve the situation. The first Private Sector Development Strategy provided a better business enabling environment. The second phase of the strategy has the structures in place to promote job creation through the development of a thriving private sector. The overall business environment has been improving and Ghana ranks 67th in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2014. At the same time Ghana has declined in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness report 2013-2014 first of all as a result of a deterioration of its macroeconomic performance.

Climate change is expected to have negative consequences in Ghana. Population growth is high and constitutes a threat to natural resources and the environment, including rapid and unplanned urbanization. But opportunities exist to introduce innovative climate solutions in both the private and the public sectors including solar and wind energy, as well as other green technology and knowledge transfer programmes.

Until the end of 2011, the macroeconomic situation was relatively positive with the inflation and the fiscal balance under control. However, the election year 2012 brought about severe challenges like a fiscal deficit of 12 percent, depreciation of the Cedi to the US Dollar of 17.5 percent, growing deficit on the balance of payment and increased debt stock. A sharp increase in the public sector wage bill, substantial fuel subsidies and other means have left little room for services and investment in social sectors.

The year 2013 has also had many challenges on the macroeconomic front. As at end September, both revenue and expenditure were below their respective targets for the period, with revenue shortfalls (15.1%) exceeding the shortfall in expenditure (6.6%). Expenditures important to growth and government priorities were significantly below target; for example goods and services (39.2%), grants to institutions (32.4%), social benefits (97.5%) and capital expenditures (5.7%). Based on the projected revenue and expenditure for Q3 2013, the fiscal deficit is projected at 10.2% of GDP for 2013. For 2013, total compensation (wages, salaries and gratuities) are projected to end the year at around 11 percent of GDP. Over the medium term (2014 – 2016), growth in compensation is signalled to show only modest growth, being 10 percent of GDP in 2014, reducing to 9 percent in 2015 and 8 percent in 2016.

The volatile economic context has challenged the provision of general budget support to Ghana. The fiscal situation has delayed disbursement of budget support and donors have intensified a critical dialogue with the Government of Ghana. In response, the government has launched a reform agenda outlining the measures to be taken to combat future macroeconomic instability. The IMF outlook for the country is positive in the medium-term as long as the government adheres to its reform programme. At the same time, budget support constitutes a decreasing share of the national budget. The country is on the outlook for alternative sources of funds from emerging economies and commercial loans. It calls for a re-thinking of the budget support modality in a lower middle-income context like Ghana.

Although Ghana's decentralization process has brought some progress to the Northern parts of the country, rapid economic growth has been accompanied by geographical disparities and inequalities. Higher farming productivity and greater opportunities for off-farm employment in the southern part of the country could worsen the already wide disparities between North and South, increasing inequalities and heightened migration to urban centres. This has increased pockets of poverty in the cities. In addition, the country suffers from an infrastructure deficit in general; the Northern part of

the country has even lower levels of investment in economic and basic service delivery infrastructure. Gender inequality is another major concern.

If the different forms of inequalities are not overcome, there is a risk of destabilising peace, violating rights and undermining growth. The government is well aware of the risks involved in inequality and operates social protection schemes to alleviate these problems, including expressing the wish to attract investments in the North, especially in infrastructure and agriculture value chains.

3.3. TRADE AND INVESTMENTS: DOING BUSINESS IN GHANA

Due to its liberal import policies as well as its strong economic growth, Ghana offers expanding market opportunities. As a result of significant urbanization and rising middle-class income, Ghanaian consumption patterns have changed towards a higher demand for goods and services contributing to the overall welfare in society and a change of lifestyle in the large youth population. In 2011, estimated 51.9 percent of the population lived in urban areas. An indicator of the increasing wealth of the population is the declining amount of people living below the poverty line, from 51.7 percent in 1991/92 to 28.5 percent in 2005/06.

Conservative trend simulations by the World Bank suggest a reduction in the incidence of poverty to 23.6 percent in 2012.

Ghana's total imports were estimated at US\$17.8 billion and exports at US\$13.5 billion in 2012. The EU accounted for 21.9 percent of the total imports, and 47.7 percent of the total exports. For 2013, the trade balance is estimated to improve from the initial end-year projected deficit of US\$4,957.5 million to an estimate of US\$4,046.3 million on account of a drop in projected imports.

The significant categories of Danish export to Ghana are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, food products, services, and technical knowhow. The major Danish imports from Ghana are cocoa, oil seeds, fruit, and biomass. A significant number of Danish companies operate out of Ghana, including the Maersk Group, Grundfos and Novo Nordisk.

Ghana holds the potential to serve as a regional hub for trade and investment in West Africa. Ghana offers access to the market of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which has an estimated population of 250 million people. In order to facilitate economic activities, challenges of harmonization of laws and regulations, implementation of ECOWAS Court Decisions and promotion

of free trade among member states still need to be addressed. Ghana has an opportunity to play a pivotal role in this process.

The EU and Ghana initiated an interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) in 2007 which remains to be signed and ratified. The negotiations on the regional EPA have been stalled, implying that Ghana will need to sign, ratify and implement the iEPA in order not to lose its duty-free-quota-free access to the EU market by October 2014.

The Ghanaian market continues to be conducive to Danish investments. However, the uncertain macroeconomic situation may hamper the framework conditions for investments in the short to medium term. Exchange rate depreciation and inflation both impact on business and investments. In addition, newly introduced policy measures to address the revenue shortfall – taxes and levies (though time-bound) – also pose some challenges to the business environment.

4 THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The new strategic partnership between Denmark and Ghana will be guided by four strategic objectives over the next five-year period, 2014-2018:

1. Strengthened political cooperation based on shared values;
2. Promotion of inclusive and green growth;
3. Economic diplomacy and increased commercial cooperation; and
4. Consolidation of results in development programmes

A range of instruments as well as the synergy between instruments will come into play under each strategic objective where relevant. The scope and content of the objectives are aligned with the forthcoming Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, 2014-2017 and the Government of Ghana – Development Partners Compact 2012-2022 “Leveraging Partnership for Shared Growth and Development”. The objectives are also in line with Denmark’s development cooperation strategy The Right to a Better Life and the policy on economic diplomacy, export and investments.

As far as monitoring and evaluation is concerned, the follow-up of undertakings in the new strategic partnership will be discussed among the two countries on a regular basis. Both at this level and within the below-mentioned areas existing monitoring systems will be used as much as possible. No parallel and cumbersome systems will be established.

4.1. STRENGTHENED POLITICAL COOPERATION BASED ON SHARED VALUES

Denmark will

- Expand and deepen the political alliance with Ghana in international fora to pursue common political agendas
- Strengthen the political dialogue on issues such as redistribution of resources, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), and Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- Support Ghana’s constructive role in the region, for instance focusing on maritime security, Ghana’s role in ECOWAS and implementation of national infrastructures for peace, including national early warnings systems

- Strengthen cooperation with the EU on political issues and economic diplomacy
- Create better cohesion between bilateral and multilateral engagement, for instance through a stronger partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other multilateral players in the region

Political dialogue

Shared values like human rights, democracy, security, and regional integration will be promoted through close political cooperation at multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, focusing on a limited number of core issues of shared political priority. At multilateral level (UN) and regional/continental level (ECOWAS and AU) Denmark and Ghana will continue and expand the alliance building with a focus on key issues of mutual high political priority, sufficient international attention and prospects for making a difference.

Themes will include Responsibility to Protect (R2P), Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), fighting illicit financial flows and building stronger tax systems, as well as Ghana’s role in the region, in particular Sahel, with regards to conflict prevention, security, peace keeping and maritime security measures.

The human rights dialogue with Ghana will be guided by the EU Human Rights Country Strategy. Denmark's strategic partnership with the Ghanaian think-tank Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) will inform and underpin the political dialogues through analyses and research.

The regular political dialogue (article 8 dialogue) between the EU and Ghana will be supplemented by a strengthened ongoing dialogue between the EU, its member states and the Ghanaian authorities on issues of timely and strategic importance. A Ghana Development Partner Group has been established to facilitate a joint political dialogue between the Government and Ghana and its development partners.

Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

Denmark and Ghana have partnered on R2P issues and the R2P Focal Point Initiative since 2010, and this partnership will expand and deepen. The central role of the national R2P Focal Point is to coordinate intra-governmental and inter-governmental responses to atrocity crimes, and to help create a "community of commitment" that increases the states' capacity to implement R2P. With its relatively long history of democracy and efforts as regards peace infrastructure, Ghana is well placed to address and pioneer the implementation of R2P at regional and continental level. Denmark's support for the Ghana based Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training

Centre (KAIPTC) under the Africa for Peace Programme will be a main vehicle.

Maritime security and organised crime

The region is facing threats to peace and security like piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea and trafficking of drugs, weapons and humans. This has undermined ECOWAS' resolve to foster trade and economic ties and its effective engagement with the rest of the world. Denmark will support Ghana and the Gulf of Guinea countries in their commitment to a regional integration process, peace and security in Africa through ECOWAS, the Gulf of Guinea Commission, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other forums.

Growth in piracy and armed robbery attacks in the Gulf of Guinea is a problem that must not be disregarded. It induces insecurity and has a significant negative impact on commercial shipping and trade between West African states and between West Africa and the global markets. Acknowledging that the risk of attacks is considered to be high in the short to medium term, avenues for support to national efforts and regional initiatives and coordination will be explored. This could include support to enhanced inter-agency cooperation, the establishment of a national maritime strategy and a regional coast guard. The Danish support could be channeled through the EU, based on the EU Gulf of Guinea strategy, and in cooperation with other partners focusing on maritime security.

Equality

Promotion of equality in various dimensions will continue to be a key priority in the new strategic partnership, based on a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and the Strategic Framework for Gender Equality. Focus will include those Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) where Ghana is lagging behind, in particular with regards to maternal health and child mortality. Denmark will continue its partnership with UNICEF, UN Women and relevant Ghanaian authorities on the Post 2015 agenda in relation to inequalities in Ghana and the African continent. Civil society plays a pivotal role in the combat of inequality, and support for civil society will continue to factor high in Denmark's support for the health sector (including the promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights), human rights, local service delivery and good governance.

The chieftaincy institution carries various dimensions. The challenge is to modernize the traditional structures without destroying the beneficial aspects. The Government of Ghana has embarked upon this modernization process, and Denmark will support that process through debates and dialogues on issues such as land rights and women's rights. Issues pertaining to human rights will be based on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations.

Active multilateralism

Cooperation with the EU will be strengthened in accordance with the strategic framework for Denmark's participation in EU's development cooperation. EU will continue to be a key partner not only as far as development cooperation is concerned but also politically, in relation to commercial and trade policy and in relation to maritime security. The EU and its member states have produced an EU Joint Framework Document for Ghana that is supposed to guide political, commercial and developmental engagements. Ghana is a pilot country for EU Joint Programming. The Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2013-2016 is seen as the start of a process of joint programming. A mid-term review of EU assistance to Ghana will be conducted in 2015/16 and a new round of jointly programmed assistance should start its implementation as of 2017.

Cooperation with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and relevant UN agencies will be strengthened with a view to ensure better cohesion between bilateral and multilateral interventions. The AfDB is returning to Abidjan after a decade in Tunis. This may bring a new impetus to the West African region. Denmark will strengthen the dialogue with the Bank, in Ghana and in the region, to mutually advance the strategies relating to Africa's transformation and will seek to use AfDB funds to leverage Danish development assistance and other funding sources in areas such as green growth and renewable energy.

Monitoring and evaluation of progress will make use of the following indicators:

- Dialogue at minister level or high level visits take place regularly
- Joint political dialogue mechanism established and functioning between the Government of Ghana and the development partners, including human rights dialogue
- One-two thematic conferences per year on national/regional political issues organized jointly by Denmark and relevant Ghanaian counterpart
- Best practice examples of synergies between bilateral and multilateral engagement

4.2. PROMOTION OF INCLUSIVE AND GREEN GROWTH

Denmark will

- Take an innovative approach to synergies in green growth, for instance through the establishment of a state-of-the-art Climate Innovation Centre (CIC)
- Support the private sector in Ghana as a key driver of inclusive and green growth

Towards better synergies

Denmark's support for the private sector in Ghana will continue to stimulate the sector as a key engine of growth, to promote employment and to make the initiatives greener. Danish bilateral Support to Private Sector Development, Phase II is on-going and a third and final phase is envisaged to run 2015-2019. The third phase will consolidate results achieved and seek to use opportune instruments such as challenge funds that gradually will phase out bilateral aid elements and phase in private sector capital and investments. This third phase will also recognize the need to structure the support to increase collaboration with other Danida business instruments (Danida Business Partnership, GoGlobal Project Development and Danida Business Finance) as well as the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) and the Export Credit Fund (EKF).

In the period 2014-2018 development cooperation to promote growth, social progress, human rights, and equality also within the context of decentralization, will continue, though within a gradually reduced financial framework. Hence other strategies are required to strengthen the efforts. Inclusive and green growth lends itself well to the ambition of creating better synergies between different instruments at hand in Denmark's foreign, development and trade policy.

Greening of the economy

The Government of Ghana is committed to the promotion of sustainable and renewable energy. Ghana is one of the first countries to partner with the UN initiative Sustainable Energy for All which seeks to ensure a more sustainable future by transforming the world's energy system by 2030. In addition, Ghana has developed an energy strategy setting a goal of renewable energy constituting 10 percent of national energy generation by 2020. To reach this goal, the Parliament in 2011 passed the Renewable Energy Act, providing the legal and regulatory framework necessary for enhancing and expanding the country's renewable energy sector. The Cabinet has also approved a National Climate Change Policy Framework.

Denmark has earlier supported initiatives in Ghana with the objective of positively impacting climate, environment and people's livelihood. Moreover Denmark has been a long standing partner to the private sector in Ghana through the private sector development programme. The previous experience and support will provide the stepping stone for the establishment of a Climate Innovation Centre (CIC) that will see the private sector in the driver's seat towards a greening of Ghana's economy.

The CIC will work to create opportunities for inclusive growth, job creation and poverty reduction through local entrepreneurship, innovation, transfer and deployment of locally relevant climate technologies. The long term goal is to make the CIC a state-of-the-art synergy site where Danish development assistance to the private sector goes hand in hand with the Climate Investment Fund managed by the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) and with Trade Council activities. The vision is to explore possibilities of grant funds leveraging financing from multilateral International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and private Danish and Ghanaian investments.

In a foreseeable future it is calculated that as much as 70 percent or more of Africa's population will live in cities. Planning for sustainable, green cities will be the way forward. The tendency of people migrating to cities is also seen in Ghana, and Denmark will explore possibilities to contribute to make such future cities a healthy place to live, e.g. through renewable energy, waste management and other areas and by use of various instruments such as Danida Business Partnerships and commercial investments.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Denmark will explore the usage of PPPs, especially in the case of greening of the economy. A mapping exploring opportunities will be carried out in order to gain

more precise knowledge of the area. Concrete activities will be explored within green and sustainable urbanization such as waste management. Treating waste in a sustainable, income generating way would be an area where Denmark and Ghana can capitalize on the many years of cooperation in the health sector, decentralized public management as well as in the area of gender, given the negative influence of waste and lack of sanitation such as sewage systems on people's health, and not least women's conditions in the market place. Renewable energy such as wind energy and decentralized energy systems in rural areas are other aspects that will be explored in a PPP or a private set-up. A law on Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) is in the making. The law is expected to underpin the use of PPPs in leveraging private capital to increase investments in improved infrastructure.

Monitoring and evaluation of progress will make use of the following indicators:

- The Climate Innovation Centre has been established and is successfully attracting a blend of grants and investments
- More examples of expertise in development cooperation leading to commercial activities (synergy)

4.3. ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY AND INCREASED COMMERCIAL COOPERATION

Denmark will

- Engage in economic diplomacy bilaterally and in cooperation with the EU
- Map the commercial opportunities in a number of focus sectors in Ghana and identify and market niches where Denmark can add value
- Increase synergies between Danida business instruments, the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU), Denmark's export credit agency (EKF) and development assistance
- Make more strategic use of research and cultural cooperation in commercial work

Towards better Trade Council services in Africa

Denmark's commercial engagement in Ghana will be guided by the policy on economic diplomacy, export and investments. The Danish Embassy in Accra will be a one-stop-shop for providing advisory services to Danish companies on business opportunities in Ghana as well as avenues to pursue either via the Trade Council (TC) or Danida. The Embassy will provide the full range of TC services as well as advise on the full range of Danida instruments

available to Danish companies. In addition, the Embassy is likely to become a regional hub for West Africa, which implies that the Embassy in collaboration with TC at Headquarters will support and provide guidance to Danish embassies in West Africa. The Danish Embassy in Ghana hosts the West Africa regional office of the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU).

Framework conditions

There are many opportunities: Economic growth and increasing demand for consumer and investment goods, peace and stability, a relatively investor-friendly environment, respect for the rule of law, growing interest for Africa among Danish businesses, experiences, goodwill and knowledge gained through development cooperation, and Ghanaian focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and green growth. Danish businesses have a comparative advantage in these and other areas of interest for Ghana. But challenges remain: Still deficiencies in investment climate, slow public sector, low skills level, unreliable power supply, weak infrastructure, lack of transparency of business conditions, and corruption. The large informal sector in Ghana also constitutes a challenge for trade and investment. TC services in Ghana will include political-commercial advice, advice regarding trade agreements and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), partner search and export promotion events.

Commercial opportunities

A mapping will be undertaken, exploring the needs and capacities in a number of focal sectors in Ghana and identifying corresponding Danish strongholds. Commercial cooperation will include expansion of trade through the EU Economic Partnership Agreement and promotion and expansion of investments by Danish companies in for example urban planning and waste management, agriculture and renewable energy.

Increased synergies

Synergies between development cooperation and commercial activities will be strengthened through TC interventions together with the Private Sector Development Programme, Danida's business instruments, the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) and the Export and Credit Fund (EKF). EKF can, through its regional office in South Africa, assist Danish companies with soft loans (sustainable lending) in emerging markets like Ghana.

The Danida Business Partnerships (DBP) will continue and could be utilized in a more targeted fashion in a transitional phase, at the same time as TC services are expected to increase. A greater flexibility in combining DBP and TC services will be pursued. This will include the GoGlobal Project Development facility. The Danida Business Finance (DBF) scheme will expand and increasingly

focus on green growth investments in infrastructure. Ghana is a DBF focal country and opportunities will be sought to attract more DBF programmes to Ghana – programmes that are of a significant magnitude and that can market Denmark in Ghana as a partner in trade and investment.

Denmark is a long standing partner in the health sector and synergies will be sought between this engagement and commercial opportunities for instance in the pharmaceutical area and in the area of information and communication technology (ICT).

Economic diplomacy

Denmark will strengthen economic diplomacy in Ghana, bilaterally and together with the EU. EU is Ghana's largest trading partner. Partnering with the EU in trade will be strengthened, for example through joint economic diplomacy to improve the policy environment and framework conditions for European companies like market access, challenges with customs, bottlenecks and logistics. It will also encompass Denmark's support for the EU trade policy processes and the establishment of EU business networks and organization of annual EU-Ghana Business Forums in Ghana.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is important from both a developmental and commercial viewpoint and should provide

rich opportunities for synergy between the ongoing human rights support and the commercial elements. It also holds potential for strengthened EU cooperation in this area.

Monitoring and evaluation of progress will make use of the following indicators:

- More Danish companies established in Ghana
- Increased number of commercially viable partnerships established
- Increased number of partnerships drawing upon experiences in development cooperation (synergy)
- Increased trade between Ghana and Denmark

4.4. CONSOLIDATION OF RESULTS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Denmark will:

- Gradually downscale development assistance to health, decentralization, good governance and general budget support
- Build political dialogue and commercial cooperation on long-term support to health, good governance and human rights

- Consolidate results and extract lessons learnt and the positive stories embedded in the past many years of the Denmark/Ghana development cooperation partnership

A human rights based approach

Denmark's support to the health sector, to human rights and good governance as well as to the private sector contributes to the promotion of inclusive growth. Support for health and human rights seeks to bridge the divide between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' and the support also seeks to promulgate transparency, accountability and responsiveness on the part of duty bearers and participation and inclusion in society on the part of right holders.

To support this and give further voice to the right holders, Denmark supports civil society organisations (CSOs) through a three-pronged approach. Support to Ghanaian CSOs, support to Danish CSOs working in partnership with local CSOs and support to international CSOs working in Ghana. Denmark supports local CSOs through a pooled funding mechanism, STAR Ghana (Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness Initiative). The mechanism is co-funded with the UK, USAID and the EU. The programme outcome is to increase civil society and parliamentary influence in governance of public goods and service delivery.

STAR Ghana is highly relevant to Denmark and Ghana's policies to support transparency, accountability and responsiveness of government in its interaction with civil society. CSOs supported by STAR Ghana have built up significant credibility and convening power which among other things has resulted in CSOs influencing the development and reform of eleven critical bills and policies from 2010 to 2012. Some of the bills have been passed into law while others are at various stages in the process of being passed into law.

Social progress at the local level

Denmark provides sector budget support to the health sector. In addition, Denmark has, through its decentralization support, a focus on social progress at the local level in particular within social sectors like health. Decentralization reforms in the country are slowly gaining visibility and momentum.

Core objectives of Ghana's Decentralization Policy Framework, which specifically emphasize the key human rights based approach principles, provide opportunity for Denmark's continued support to decentralization, human rights and governance. These include 'promoting local democracy, participation and accountability', 'promoting a rights based orientation to local level development ensuring equitable access to public resources and inclusiveness in decision-making', and 'strengthening the roles

and relationships between key non-state actors such as traditional authorities and civil society groups in local governance'.

A draft consolidated local government bill, which seeks to harmonize conflicting laws, also takes into account the policy decision to mainstream health, education and agriculture into the decentralization schedule.

Re-thinking of general budget support

A possible continuation of general budget support to Ghana will be considered in light of the challenges encountered by the Ghanaian economy. More focused support for specific policy reforms, models of cash on delivery and programme for results will be considered, and a share of the development contract will be dedicated to tax and development in line with Denmark's Implementation Plan for Danish Engagement in Tax and Development. Support for civil society will aim to strengthen domestic accountability.

Considering that Danish development assistance to Ghana will eventually scale down, Ghana's own resource mobilization becomes key. In this regard the Danish and Ghanaian governments will collaborate on inter alia analysis of the extent of and means to address illicit financial flows out of Ghana. The policy dialogue under the development contract will be strengthened even further. Denmark will stress private sector development, job creation, equality, the fight against corruption,

human rights, public financial management, and local service delivery. The redistribution of resources will run as a leit-motif throughout the dialogue.

Strengthened dialogue with civil society

Key Danish CSOs with partnerships in Ghana and implementing comprehensive programmes include Care Denmark, IBIS, LO/FTF Council, and the Ghana-Denmark Friendship Groups. Other partnerships are shown in annex 5. Going forward the Embassy will host bi-annual consultations with Danish CSOs and their partners. The objective of the forum is to discuss development policies and priorities of both Denmark and Ghana and map out strategies on how best CSOs will engage in contributing to the achievement of these through their programmes.

Further, from Headquarters' level Denmark supports several international CSOs focusing on sexual and reproductive health and rights that have offices in Ghana. The Embassy will increase interaction with these CSOs in order to create more synergy between the policy-level/ dialogue in Copenhagen and the work done by the CSOs at country level. These include the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (member of International Planned Parenthood Federation), Marie Stopes International and the Population Council.

Better use of research results

The strategic framework for Danish support to development research 2014-2018 will guide a shift towards closer linkage between Danida supported research programmes and the remainder of the portfolio. The strategy places amongst other things greater emphasis on the use of research results in development cooperation. In the case of Ghana, research will inform the strategic objectives underpinning the new strategic partnership, including making use of applied research funded by Danida in Denmark's commercial engagement in Ghana. Ghana is one of four priority countries that features the South driven research programme. Better synergies will be created between the three current research paths, namely South driven research (that will constitute a larger share of the support in the future), North driven research, and Building Stronger Universities (BSU), including a new scholarship programme. The fourth research component, UNIBRAIN originating from the Africa Commission, will be better aligned with Denmark's commercial engagement in Ghana.

Cohesion between cultural cooperation and commercial engagement

Denmark's strategy for culture and development 'The Right to Art and Culture' will guide a shift towards more alignment between Denmark's support for cultural cooperation and the remainder of the portfolio. Cultural cooperation will be used more strategically in commercial cooperation, aligned with the goal of enhancing economic growth through creative industries. It is the vision to market a more modern image of Ghana and the new Africa. A reform of the cultural cooperation will be made in partnership with the Centre for Culture and Development (CKU).

In the transition period going from development cooperation to a strategic political and commercial partnership, the policy dialogue on human rights issues and good governance will be continued with the relevant Ghanaian authorities to enable the inflow of more domestic resources to key government institutions and statutory bodies. Denmark will maintain support to Ghana's health sector and strengthen partnerships with the EU, relevant UN agencies and CSOs to enable a consolidation of results when Danish development assistance has lapsed.

Monitoring and evaluation of progress will make use of the following indicators:

- Data indicates that the inequality gap in Ghana is progressively closing
- More strategic and focused cultural cooperation in commercial work
- Commercial work making better use of applied research
- Positive stories communicated about consolidated results in Danish/Ghanaian development cooperation

A number of historical sites still exist from the Danish participation in the transatlantic slave trade and the investments in plantations around 1650 to 1850, including the Christiansborg Castle in Accra and the Frederiksgave Plantation located on the outskirts of Accra. Interest in maintaining these have been shown from institutions in both countries. The Embassy stands prepared to facilitate cooperation on this matter.

5 A COUNTRY IN TRANSITION – TOWARDS A STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Ghana has undergone and is continuously undergoing a remarkable development in which growth and democratic consolidation are key features. The longstanding cooperation between Ghana and Denmark is a unique platform for leveraging a new strategic partnership, which will strengthen the political alliance and benefit growth and employment in both countries. Given Ghana's own resources and positive economic development, its status as middle income country, its new partnerships with the BRICS countries and other emerging economies, the country is no longer depending on development aid to the same extent as previously. Total donor support to Ghana was 3.6 percent in 2013 and looks set to decline to about 2 percent in the medium term.

Ghana is a unique and positive example of a developing country that is moving beyond development aid. For this reason, Denmark will upscale political and commercial cooperation while at the same time downscaling development assistance to the country.

Based on the consolidation of results and experiences gained from the many years of development cooperation between Ghana and Denmark, an exit programme is foreseen to be implemented from 2017. It is envisaged that the rationale behind the design of the programme will be to leverage Danish development assistance in a number of strategic areas with commercial investments by Danish and Ghanaian companies. The exit programme will hence accommodate the new realities on the ground; that new sources of development capital from emerging economies and the private sector are becoming more important and that Ghana is less dependent on traditional development assistance.

ANNEX 1

KEY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

KEY ECONOMIC DATA	UNIT		SOURCE
Area	km ²	238,533	CIA
Population (2012)	Million	25.36	WDI
GNI per capita (2012)	USD	1,550	WDI
Annual economic growth (GDP) (2012)	%	7.9	WDI
Growth in GNI per capita (2012)	%	3.23	WDI
Ease of doing business (2012)	Rank	63	DB
Foreign Direct Investments, net (2012)	USD millions	3,293	IMF
ECONOMIC SECTORS: VALUE ADDED (% OF GDP)			GSS
Agriculture (2012)	%	22.7	GSS
Industry (2012)	%	27.3	GSS
o/w Manufacturing (2012)	%	6.9	GSS
Services etc. (2012)	%	50	GSS
Net official development assistance received	USD (2011) millions	1,800	WDI
Foreign debt (External debt end 2012)	USD millions	9,300	MOF

KEY SOCIAL DATA	UNIT		SOURCE
Population growth (annual average) (2012)	%	2.2	WDI
Life expectancy (2011)	Years	61	WDI
Infant mortality (number of deaths per 1000 births during the first year) (2012)		49	WDI
Access to clean drinking water (percentage with access to improved drinking water source) (2010)	%	86	MDG
Access to Health Facilities (percentage without access)(2010)	%		MoH
Doctor : population ratio (2010)		1:10,217	MoH
People 15 – 49 years living with HIV (2011)	%	1.5	WDI
Adult literacy rate (2010)	%	67	WDI
Primary education (Net Enrolment Ratio) (2012)	%	82	WDI
Girls in primary education (Gross Enrolment Ratio) (2012/2013)	%	48.7	EMIS
Health Expenditure (% of total public expenditure) (2011)	%	12	WDI
Military expenditure (percentage total public expenditure) (2011)	%	1.2	WDI
Distribution of income (Gini)	0 – 100	42.8	WDI

BoG	Bank of Ghana, Nov. 25, 2013
CIA	CIA World Fact book
DB	Doing Business Report, World Bank, most recent version
EMIS	Ghana Education Management Information System, 2012 Report
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service Revised GDP April 2012
GPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre, Fourth Quarter 2011 Investment Report
MDG	UN Millennium Development Goal Indicators
MOF	Ministry of Finance Presentation
MoH	Ministry of Health, 2012 Programme of Work
WD	World Development Index, World Bank, most recent version.

ANNEX 2

DENMARK'S BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH GHANA

The country programme includes support for four programmes: (I) multi-donor budget support, (II) private sector development, (III) health, and (IV) Right to Services and Good Governance Programme.

The **Multi-Donor Budget Support II (2010-14)** aims at supporting the implementation of Ghana's Medium Term Development Policy Framework with financial resources, policy dialogue and regular monitoring in a harmonized manner to achieve and sustain macro-economic stability, ensure sustainable economic growth, meeting the MDGs by 2015, and maintain middle-income status. Efforts to improve public financial management contributes to a more accountable, effective and transparent Government at central and local levels. The programme is being implemented together with nine other development partners.

The **Support to Private Sector Development II (2010-14)** is implemented under the auspices of the Government's Private Sector Development Strategy. The programme seeks to improve the conditions for businesses and enhance local and foreign investment, as well as support development of sustainable strategies for business growth and job creation. Support is given to improve the public sector's

regulatory and developmental service for the private sector, as well as demand driven support to business advocacy. Further, education and training for the private sector is provided to enhance access to finance and business development services to commercial and rural farmers and actors in agricultural value chains.

The **Health Sector Programme Support phase V (2012-2016)** supports the Ministry of Health through sector budget support and the Christian Health Organization of Ghana (CHAG) a not-for-profit health service provider with core funding. The financial support is supplemented by a policy dialogue focusing on poor people's access to health, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights and meeting the MDG 4 and 5 by 2015. In addition the programme aims at enhancing organizational capacity development through employment of long term technical advisors within key sector institutions.

The **Right to Services and Good Governance Programme (2014-2018)** is a merger of the Local Service Delivery and Governance Programme and the Good Governance and Human Rights Programme II and constitutes an exit strategy for targeted Danida support to decentralization, service delivery, human rights and good

governance in Ghana. The programme aims at consolidating the gains made in the two former programmes and ensuring sustainability through gradually phasing out support and handing over full ownership to the Ghanaian authorities.

Besides the sector programmes, activities include: Danida Business Partnership, Danida Business Financing, a lean number of strategic Local Grant Authority projects, and research through Danida's South-driven research programme and Building Stronger Universities programme.

ANNEX 3

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGS IN GHANA

MDG INDICATOR	Baseline	Actual level	MDG 2015	Likely, potentially likely or unlikely to meet the MDG goal
GOAL 1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER				
Proportion of population living in extreme poverty (%)	36.5 (1992)	28.6 (2006)	18.5	Likely
Under 5 prevalence of moderate or severe underweight (%)	30 (1988)	14.3 (2008)	15	Likely
GOAL 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Net coverage in primary school (%)	61.5 (1999)	84.1 (2012)	100	Likely
Primary school completion rate (%)	64.7 (1991)	112.4 ¹ (2012)	100	Likely
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men (%)	70.7 (2000)	80.8 (2010)	100	Potentially likely
GOAL 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN				
Ratio of female to males in primary school	0.92 (2001)	1.0 (2011)	1,0	Likely
GOAL 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Mortality rate for children under 5 years (of 1000 live births)	119 (1990)	77.6 (2011)	53	Potentially likely
GOAL 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Maternal mortality level (deaths per 100,000 live births)	740 (1990)	350 (2010)	185	Unlikely
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40 (1988)	57.1 (2008)	80	Unlikely

1. "Education Sector Performance Report – Final document June 2013,
Prepared by Ministry of Education Ghana"

GOAL 6				
COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
HIV/AIDS prevalence in population (%)	1.5 (1999)	1.8 (2009)	<1.5	Likely
GOAL 7				
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water	56 (1990)	86 (2010)	78	Likely
GOAL 8				
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT				
External Debt service as a percentage of Exports of goods & services (%)	36 (1990)	2.8 (2011)		

Source: 2008 Ghana Millennium Development Goals Report, by National Development Planning Commission, Government of Ghana and UNDP Ghana. http://web.undp.org/africa/documents/mdg/ghana_april2010.pdf

Millennium Development Goals, Ghana's Performance 2010, by Dr. I.F. Mensah-Bonsu, National Development Planning Commission.

UN Millennium Development Goal Indicators

ANNEX 4

TARGETS FROM THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017 (forthcoming)

MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	
Goal	To ensure and sustain macro-economic stability
Strategic Objectives	Improved monetary and financial policy management; Effective and efficient fiscal policy management; Economic policy management; International Trade and Regional Integration
PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	
Goal	To enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private sector
Strategic Objectives	Promote Private Sector Development; Ensure Good Corporate Governance; Grow and Develop MSMEs; Promote Industrial Development,
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
Goal	To accelerate agricultural modernisation and natural resource management
Strategic Objectives	Manage natural resource and minerals extraction; Manage biodiversity; Manage Protected Areas; Manage Land and Restore Degraded Forests; Promote integrated Marine and Coastal management; Ensure sustainable use of Wetlands and Water Resources; Manage Waste, Pollution and Noise; Enhance Community Participation in Natural Resource management; Mitigate impacts of Climate Variability and Change; Mitigate the effects of Natural Disasters, Manage Risks and Vulnerability
OIL AND GAS	
Goal	To develop the Oil and Gas Industry to Propel National Development
Strategic Objectives	Ensure synergy between the Oil and Gas Industry and the rest of the economy; Develop local content in the oil and gas industry; Use the opportunities offered by the sector to create employment; Protect the Environment, particularly against the negative impacts of the industry; Ensure transparency in Revenue Management

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	
Goal	To expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are reliable, affordable and efficient
Strategic Objectives	Develop Ghana as a Transportation Hub in the sub-region; promote rapid development and deployment of Information and Communication Technology in all sectors; Promote the application of Science and Technology in all sector of the economy; Promote Innovation to Support Productivity and Development; Ensure secure and reliable Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households; Develop Social, Community and Recreational Infrastructure; Promote Sustainable Spatial /Land Use Planning and Management; Promote comprehensive Urban and Rural Development and Management; Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable Housing/Shelter; Ensure Slum Upgrading and Prevention; Ensure Efficient management of Water, Improve Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT (EDUCATION; HEALTH; HIV/AIDS/STDS; NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY)	
Goal	To develop Human Capital, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations
Strategic Objectives	Develop Education; Health, Youth; Sports; Social Policy and Social Protection Support for the Aged; Child Development and Protection; Disability; Population Management and Migration for Development; and the Reduction of Poverty and Income Inequalities
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT	
Goal	To empower state and non-state organisation and institutions and the general public to participate in the national development process and to collaborate effectively to achieve the national development goals and objectives
Strategic Objectives	Deepen the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform; Strengthen Local Governance and Decentralization; Enhance the development of Special Development Zones; Promote and Strengthen Public Policy Development and Management; Accelerate Public Sector Reform; Strengthen Development Communication; Promote and enhance Gender Equity and Women Empowerment; Fight Corruption and Economic Crimes; Enhance the Rule of Law and Access to Justice; Ensure Public Safety and Security; Promote National Culture for Development; Strengthen International Relations for Development; promote Evidence-based decision-making

ANNEX 5

DANISH CSOS WORKING IN GHANA AND THEIR PARTNERS

DANISH NGO	GHANAIAN PARTNER
AXIS	NORSAAC
100% to the Children	Catholic Action for Street Children
DASAM (Dansk Selskab for Miljø- og Arbejdsmedicin)	Green Advocacy Ghana, Ghana Health Service
Seniorer uden Grænser	Witch-Hunt Victims Empowerment Project
Akwamus Venner	Friends of Akwamufie – Ghana
Krobodan. Dansk-ghanesisk Venskabsforening	KROBODAN Ghana
International Børnesolidaritet	Street Girls Ghana
DGI Midtjylland	YOPP
Crossing Borders	YES Ghana
IMCC (International Medical Cooperation Committee)	Ghana Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations in Health (GCNH), Upper West Region Branch
AXIS	NORSAAC (Northern Sector Action on Awareness Center)
Landsforeningen LEV	Inclusion Ghana

Denmark – Ghana
Partnership policy 2014–2018
March 2014

Publisher:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
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Denmark

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Internet www.um.dk

Design: BGRAPHIC
Photo, frontpage: Jørgen Schytte

The publication can be downloaded from:
www.danida-publikationer.dk

The text of this publication can be freely quoted.

ISBN: 978-87-7087-801-2 (internet version)

