

## Annex D: Elaborated Methodology

### Evaluation Approach

#### Theory of Change, contribution analysis and hypotheses

The evaluation analysis focuses on the *contribution* from the Danish supported interventions to developments and changes within and across the supported sectors. The assessment of contribution effects is closely linked to the (ToC) approach. The evaluation focuses on what difference the supported interventions have made (in terms of results achieved) as well as on why and how observed results have been achieved (or not). The particular role played by Danida vs. the influence of other stakeholders and external factors is assessed.

The evaluation team has made use of the Theory of Change (ToC) approach as a key instrument to link the contribution analysis to the answering of the Evaluation Questions (EQs). The ToC has been used to critically assess how key assumptions and causalities have contributed to achievement of results and changes within and across the supported sectors, as well as in the transition process.<sup>1</sup>

As a key element of the ToC approach, hypotheses were developed for testing during the data collection and subsequent analysis. Hypotheses have been developed in relation to each of the sector assessments as well as for the transition process and have guided the discussion and analysis within these sections.

#### Assessment of development results

The assessment of development results is conducted at two levels: 1) at sector level and 2) at transformational/cross-sectoral level. The first stage analyses development results achieved in the various sectors. The aim of this analysis is to judge the programmes “in their own right”, based on what these interventions were supposed to contribute to. In the second stage of analysing development results, the sector level findings are used to inform an analysis of cross-sectoral results and to assess the extent to which these combined results have contributed positively to the transformation of the Ghanaian economy.<sup>2</sup>

The identification of overall national and sector level data for assessment of changes is based on a broader assessment of changes within the sectors and identification of possible linkages to programme outcomes and impacts (based on the ToCs). In this way, the assessment is not just following the programme logic, it also includes a top-down perspective, from first identifying the changes, then working down the ToC asking the contribution questions on whether and how (how strong) a role the Danish support may have played. This approach has been particularly well-suited to capture the Ghanaian perspective of the Danish assistance.

The applied approach fits well with the contribution analysis approach, as a key element is identifying the observed changes, which may go beyond the results framework, but still a matter of assessing causal

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<sup>1</sup> ToCs developed for sector and sub-sector interventions are included in Annex, while those developed for the cross-sectoral/transformation and transition processes the ToCs for the sector interventions are included in annex. While a narrative ToC is included in the most recent sector programme documents, this is not the case for the earlier phases of the programme support. In those cases, where ToCs have not been developed for the programmes, the evaluation team is using the results framework for reconstruction of ToCs.

links and whether the interventions may have performed worse or better than expected. It also links to the overall and cross-sectoral discussions of the Danish support: Did the way Danida worked across sectors, the modalities used, the partnership selected lead to better results than expected by the programme intervention logics– either in terms of synergies of support or in terms of strengths of partnership?

The evaluation team is aiming at pointing out particular contributions from the Danish support. This is most easily done in areas where Danida has been the only or a dominant partner. In other areas, where the Danish support has been provided as joint support or as part of a SWAp (e.g. support to decentralisation and CSOs), the evaluation team aims at assessing the particular value-added of the Danish support, such as focus on particular thematic issues, the use of specific modalities and approaches, selection of partnerships, long-term engagement etc.

This approach is used to ensure, that the “Danida way of working”, who Danida has worked with, for how long etc. will have implications for the broader understanding of the role and importance of Danida’s support. It creates a link between the assessment on the results side, and whether and how Danida has contributed to observed changes, and the role and the way through which Danida has supported and worked with the partnerships.

### **Assessment of the transition process of the Danish-Ghanaian partnership**

Following the assessment of development results and transformation, the evaluation team assesses the transition process of the Danish-Ghanaian partnership outlined in the “Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018”. The partnership policy was formulated based on the decision taken by the Danish government in 2013 to phase out the development assistance to Ghana by 2020. The implementation of the paper meant to constitute a period of transition in the Danish-Ghanaian partnership, from development cooperation towards a stronger focus on commercial and political cooperation.

The “Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018” paper presents four shared strategic objectives: i) Strengthened political cooperation; ii) promotion of inclusive and green growth; iii) increased commercial cooperation; and iv) consolidation of development results. For each of these four strategic objectives, a few key indicators have been developed for monitoring and evaluation of the transition process. The evaluation team is making use of these key indicators to assess the progress of the transition progress.

### **Assessment of sustainability**

The evaluation includes an assessment of how sustainable the supported interventions are and to what extent results are replicated beyond the initial intervention boundaries. The sustainability assessment includes several elements:

- i) An analysis of the financial sustainability of the interventions. The financial sustainability analysis assesses the extent to which necessary financial resources are allocated to sustain outcomes and impact as appropriate;
- ii) An analysis of the technical sustainability of the interventions in view of the technical assistance provided;
- iii) An analysis of the institutional capacities and ownership required to sustain the outcomes and impact.

Spill-over and replication effects are assessed to consider the extent to which major programme elements, have permeated, either intentionally or in an unintended fashion, beyond the intervention boundaries (temporal, geographical, sectoral, beneficiary groups, etc.).

The sustainability assessment forms an integrated part of the sectoral and cross-sectoral assessments, as well as of the transitional analysis.

## **Evaluation Methodology**

Overall, the evaluation applies a mixed-methods approach, making use of both quantitative data and qualitative information to respond to the EQs. However, the level of data collection varies across the sectors. Since the Danish support to health and budget support in Ghana has already been extensively evaluated, the evaluation team has largely relied on these existing evaluation and documentation studies to assess performance within these sectors. Instead, data collection efforts have been focussed on governance and PSD supported interventions, where the evaluation team has conducted more in-depth assessment.

Although the evaluation team has not collected data separately for health and budget support interventions, the existing evidence (from evaluations and documentation studies already conducted) has still gone through a validation process by the evaluation team. Interviews has been conducted with selected health sector/budget support key stakeholders to validate the existing findings as well as to help put these findings into a cross-sectoral perspective (synergies to other sector interventions) and in relation to the transition process. In terms of the cross-sectoral analysis and in relation to assessment of the transition process and the forward-looking perspectives, all supported sectors are therefore involved equally in the discussions.

## **Evaluation Matrix**

The Evaluation Matrix (see below) has been used to guide the data collection and analysis process throughout the evaluation. The matrix is structured around the three evaluation levels: results (EQs 1, 2 and 7), transition (EQs 3, 9 and 10) and transformation (EQs 4, 5, 6 and 8). The ToR outlines nine specific Evaluation Questions (EQs). In line with the evaluation team's above-mentioned focus on the ToC approach, the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria have been used to structure the answering of the EQs.

The evaluation team has made a few amendments to the EQs presented in the ToR:

- 1) A relevance question has been included, related to the relevance of the development intervention at the time of conceptualisation and continued relevance at completion;
- 2) Development results (Q2) have been related to outputs and outcomes in accordance with the efficiency and effectiveness criteria;
- 3) Q10 is amended to include Ghana as lessons learned could be of significant importance for ongoing Danida supported programmes and the new Ghana – Denmark cooperation paradigm; among others as regards inclusive and green growth, economic diplomacy and increased commercial cooperation;
- 4) Cross-cutting issues, e.g. gender equality have been included in Q2; and
- 5) Q3 and Q9 have been amended with “strength and future opportunities of the partnership”, to reflect the particular importance for the evaluation of addressing this aspect properly.

The issue of *efficiency* is mainly addressed by the evaluation as part of Q2, in terms of whether resources have been put to good use. This assessment will include considerations such as: Have the programme ambitions been realistic or too optimistic? Has there been a logic sequencing of programming interventions? Have bottlenecks been identified? Have disbursements been done according to plans?

Has a sound, critical reflection of the programme designs taken place? Due to resource constraints, it has not been possible for the evaluation team to include cost-effectiveness analysis as part of the efficiency assessment.

## Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Question <sup>1</sup>	Judgement criteria <sup>2</sup>	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>Q1: To what extent are the development interventions consistent and aligned with the reigning political settlement in the period, the GoG's policies and plans, as well as priorities of non-state actors and the target group?</p> <p>Relevance</p>	<p>The programme objectives have remained valid over the programme period</p> <p>The Danish support has been aligned with interests, priorities and concerns of groups outside government in line with the development effectiveness agenda</p> <p>The Danish support been “working with the grain” and adapted to the evolving context and the political settlement in Ghana</p>	<p>Danida has commissioned or utilised political/economy/political settlement/institutional analysis for programme design or adaptation</p> <p>Danida has consulted broadly (state and non-state actors) for programme design or adaptation</p> <p>Danida has adjusted/withdrawn its support if assumptions turned out not to be valid/no traction in reform efforts</p>	<p>Programme documentation</p> <p>External evaluations</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p> <p>ToC workshop</p>
<p>Q2 (2): What concrete development results – including crosscutting issues – did the Danish-Ghanaian partnership 2007-2017 contribute to?</p> <p>Efficiency/effectiveness <i>Outputs/outcomes</i></p>	<p>Programme targets and objectives have been fulfilled</p> <p>The programmatic approach has been flexible and adaptive</p> <p>Programme arrangements (choice of partners and modalities) have been supportive to the targets and objectives</p> <p>Due attention has been paid to gender equality and other cross cutting issue</p>	<p>Programme outcomes and outputs have been achieved and documented</p> <p>Programmes have been adjusted to reflect changes in contextual factors or learning from programme implementation</p> <p>The selection of partners and modalities has been based on periodic and critical reflections</p> <p>Resources have been put to good use (realistic programming, logic sequencing, timely disbursements, critical reflection, planning and monitoring)</p> <p>Gender and other cross-cutting issues have been mainstreamed across the various engagements</p>	<p>Programme documentation (including progress reports and Steering Group meetings)</p> <p>NPDC Annual Progress Reports</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p> <p>ToC workshop</p> <p>FGD</p> <p>External reviews, studies and evaluations</p>
<p>Q3 (6): How has the Danish-Ghanaian development cooperation supported the transformation of the Danish-Ghanaian partnership and in-cooperated strength and future opportunities of the partnership?</p> <p>Effectiveness <i>Outcomes</i></p>	<p>The “Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018” is on track (indicators are likely to be fulfilled)</p> <p>There has been a strategic selection of partnerships and modalities with a view to support the transformation of the Danish – Ghanaian partnership based on strength and future opportunities</p> <p>Synergies are created across the sector programmes in support of the transformation and future opportunities</p>	<p>“Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018” indicators</p> <p>Critical assessment of partnerships has been conducted in a forward looking perspective</p> <p>Parts of the development engagements will continue in a new form (other types of partnership such as Authority to Authority collaboration, research, business etc.)</p> <p>Programmes have been adapted to accommodate the</p>	<p>National data and statistics</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Semi-structured interviews</p> <p>FGD's</p>

		transformation, including establishing of cross-sectoral synergies	
Q4 (1): What key longer-term changes did the Danish-Ghanaian partnership contribute to across the entire Danish-Ghanaian partnership with emphasis on the period from 2007 to 2016? Impact	Ghana has made notable progress towards the SDGs in areas where the Danish contribution has been significant	Poverty has been reduced Employment has increased Health indicators have improved Improved access to justice and protection of human rights especially for the poor	NDPC Annual Progress Reports Programme documentation External evaluations Semi-structured interviews
Q5 (9): What was Denmark's contribution, working with other development partners, in assisting Ghana to achieve its goal of becoming a middle-income country? Impact	The Danish programmes have been harmonised with other development partners, contributing to increasing per capita income and reducing poverty and regional disparities Synergies have been established across sector programme interventions The relative importance of the Danish support has been high compared to that of other development partners	The Danish engagements have been poverty oriented including a focus on the most impoverished regions The overall portfolio of Danish development interventions has contributed to an improved environment for socio-economic development in Ghana Danish relative financial contributions have been high (quantitative contribution) Danida's particular focus on longevity of partnerships, flexibility, aid effectiveness practices/modalities is emphasised by other DPs (qualitative contribution)	NDPC Annual Progress Reports Programme documentation External evaluations Semi-structured interviews
Q6 (3): Are the key longer-term changes likely to be sustained? Sustainability	Ghana's next Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2018-2021) promotes supportive Government interventions. Other development partners' continued development cooperation includes sustainability measures. The socio-economic outlook is positive.	Current programme objectives are covered by the Coordination Programme of Economic and Social Policies (2017-2024) Other development partners are likely to continue engagement in the sectors as relevant Socio-economic outlook reports for Ghana foresee progress on key national socio-economic indicators	Programme documentation External evaluations Country outlooks Semi-structured interviews
Q7 (4): Are the specific development results achieved, in the areas studied, likely to be sustained? Sustainability	The Government and development partners will contain measures that will enhance sustainability The 'enabling environments' of the supported sectors will be maintained or expanded with adequate financial and human resources	Sustainability plans have been drawn up by the institutions Financial sustainability has been ensured (increased funding from the Government or DPs)	Programme documentation External evaluations Semi-structured interviews
Q8 (9): What measures can be taken to enhance sustainability of the longer-term changes and results achieved? Sustainability/recommendations	The Government pursues the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing sustainable development.	SDG Goals has been incorporated into the Coordination Programme of Economic and Social Policies (2017-2024)	Coordination Programme of Economic and Social Policies (2017-2024)

Q9 (7): What actions could still be taken to promote the transformation and exploit strength and future opportunities of the partnership? Recommendations			
Q10 (8): What are the lessons learned that are relevant for future cooperation programmes in Ghana and elsewhere? Lessons learned			

### **Criteria for selection of geographical areas and interventions for field visit**

Given resource limitations and time constraints for the evaluation, the evaluation team selected particular geographical locations (Eastern Province and Tema) and sector interventions within governance, PSD, health and tax/customs for more in-depth coverage during the field study phase.

The geographical areas and the sector interventions were selected in order to meet representatives from key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The geographical and project selection were determined based on a wish to study: i) Particular Danish value-added; ii) Different modalities (e.g. Danida as sole actor vs. cooperation with other development partners; iii) Different contextual settings (including a diversified group of beneficiaries); iv) Potential synergies across the sector programme; and v) Both well performing and less well performing interventions. Existing programme documentation, including progress reports, and dialogue with embassy and programme staff were used to guide the selection process.

### **Methods for data collection and analysis**

Methods for collection and analysis of data and information have included the following elements.

#### **Document review**

The evaluation team has done a careful review of relevant documentation. Key documents have included documentation studies of Denmark's support to health and PSD. These and other evaluations and assessments have contributed important sources of information for this evaluation, such as e.g. the "Joint Evaluation of the Ghana-Denmark Development Cooperation 1990-2006" and the "Evaluation of Budget Support to Ghana (2005-2015)". Annual NDPC progress reports have been key to documenting results and the transformation process.

#### **Quantitative data**

The evaluation has to the extent possible based the evaluation on existing quantitative data sets from programme monitoring, national statistics/household surveys (such as NDPCs Annual Progress Reports, Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS) as well as the World Bank Enterprise Surveys) and other evaluation studies carried out.

#### **Key Stakeholder Interviews**

The evaluation team has conducted key stakeholder interviews with key resource persons in relation to the Danish-Ghanaian development cooperation, including management and staff from the Danish

embassy in Ghana, representatives from governmental institutions in Ghana, other development partners, CSO representatives, academic/research institutes etc.

The selection of key stakeholders was done with the aim to cover both the historical sector perspectives as well as the current transition of the Danish-Ghanaian partnership and the transformation process, with a particular view to ensure that the Ghanaian perspective of the Danish support was captured.

Based on the Evaluation Matrix, semi-structured interview guides (checklists for interviews) were developed by the evaluation team before the field mission to ensure that similar kind of data and information would be gathered from the interviews.

### **Focus Group Discussions**

The evaluation team made use of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to provide context and depth to the Evaluation Questions and to capture views and opinions from a larger group of stakeholders in order to validate/verify findings from quantitative data analysis and explain how the links in the ToCs have been working. 'Checklists' were used for the FGDs with different stakeholder groups to ensure that similar type of data and information was collected from the FGD sessions. The evaluation team has conducted FGDs with samples of institutional beneficiaries (representatives from ministries, governmental agencies, CSOs and private sector organisations) as well as with groups of individual end-beneficiaries (e.g. from the support provided to skills development and judiciary).

### **Case studies**

During the field study phase, the evaluation team identified case stories that are used in the evaluation to illustrate concrete examples of results from the Danish-Ghanaian partnership. The case selection has been linked to the ToC approach and used to exemplify the test of pathways. The case studies include cases from the sector interventions (governance and private sector development) as well as from the transition process. Furthermore, the cases have included consideration of the following aspects: i) Contextual adaptation; ii) HRBA/gender concerns; iii) Capacity development aspects and; iv) Linkages to other Danish support instruments (such as Danish support to business/commercial cooperation and development research). The cases focus on the learning aspect in terms of the transformation process, and represent both good and bad experiences from the Danish-Ghanaian partnership.

### **Limitations and Challenges**

For some of the interventions implemented in the earlier programme phases, the availability and usefulness of baseline data are limited. Although the 2006 evaluation report provides some baselines, it has still been difficult to document specific results and potential impact from the interventions.

In relation to the assessment of contribution effects, it has not been possible for the evaluation team to undertake a comprehensive assessment of all other programmes and projects supported within the sectors. In cases where other development interventions have been supporting the same sectors or areas, the relative Danish contribution has been assessed based on an indicative assessment of the importance of the Danish support vs. that of other partners (see above).

The most recent available Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS) assessments are from 2005/2006 (GLSS round 5) and 2012/2013 (GLSS round 6). While this has allowed the evaluation team to assess development in various poverty and inequality related indicators in the first half of the evaluation period, it has not been possible to make this assessment with the same strength for the period after 2013. The GLSS round 7 has been implemented from October 2016 – October 2017, but the results from this survey have not become public available yet.

Due to resource constraints, the field mission was limited to a duration of 10 days, out of which four days were spent outside Accra (Eastern Province and Tema). This only allowed the team to visit a few districts and a limited number of end-beneficiaries. Furthermore, due to the time constraints, the sites selected for the field visit (districts within Eastern Province) were not selected as a representative sample but based on travel and logistical considerations and the wish to be able to visit a broad sample of interventions supported through the governance and PSD programmes, and to some extent also health. This has obviously limited the possibility to assess concrete experiences and results from the supported programme interventions at field level.

It has not been possible for the evaluation team to undertake cost-effectiveness analysis as part of the efficiency assessment. Although the evaluation has included overall assessments of the extent to which resources have been put to good use in the programmes, this has been done more pragmatically in relation to discussion of achievements from the programme interventions.

In some cases, the Danish support to partner institutions has been stopped due to irregularities in the management of the financial support within these institutions, and this may further limit the scope for engagement with management from these institutions.

## Evaluation Analysis

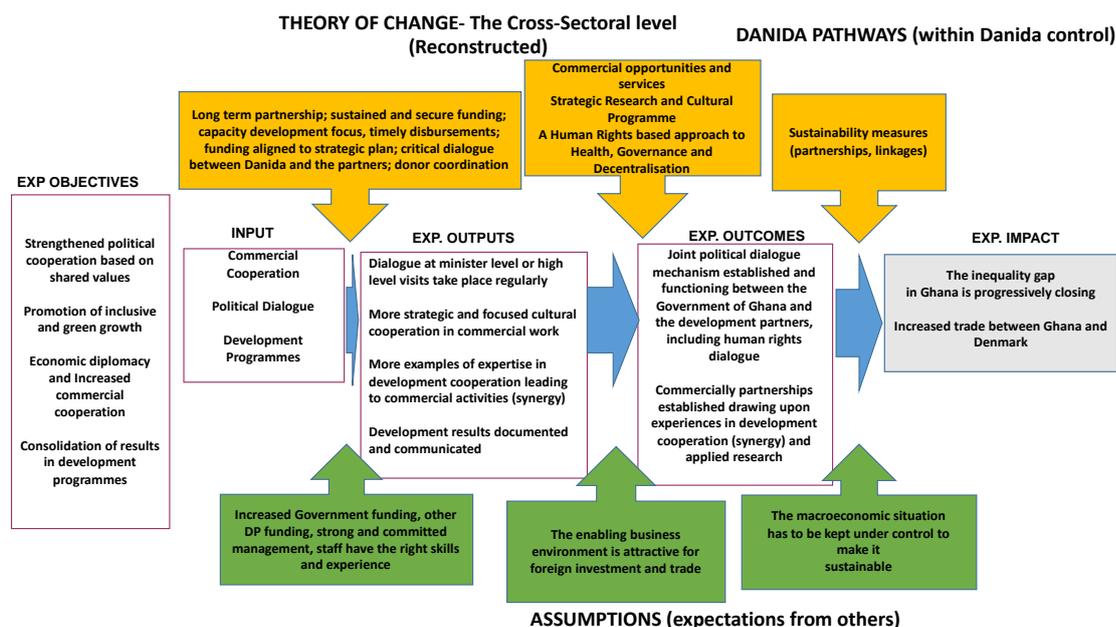
The evaluation analysis has been conducted at three levels, illustrated in the box below, together with the specific evaluation questions covered and which sectors that inform the different levels. It is worth noticing that the governance and private sectors are the only two sectors that inform all three levels of the evaluation analysis since they have been supported throughout the evaluation period and since they are key to the transition and transformation processes.

Evaluation Level	EQs #	Sector
Results	1, 2, 7	Governance, PSD, Health, Budget Support
Transformation	4, 5, 6, 8	Tax, Governance, PSD, Health
Transition	3, 9, 10	Governance, PSD, Tax

The sequencing of the evaluation analysis starts from the sector level (results), towards the overall, cross-sectoral programme level (transformation), followed by an analysis of the transition process. Below is presented how the analysis has been conducted at the different levels. The first section starts with an outline of the analytical framework for the transition process, the following section presents the analytical outline for the transformation and cross-sectoral analysis and the final section presents the analytical framework for the sector level.

### Transition analysis

This analysis includes a discussion of the main features and progress of the transition process and how well the current development engagements and additional instruments are contributing to this. The evaluation team's reconstruction of the overall ToC for the transition process is presented in the figure below.



Based on the ToC, the evaluation team formulated the following hypothesis for the transition process, that has been tested during the evaluation:

*Hypothesis 1: A Strengthened political cooperation is broadening the scope and use of instruments beyond those related to development assistance, by building on knowledge and experience gained from more than 50 years of cooperation.*

*Hypothesis 2: Increased synergies between development and commercial activities is leading to an increased number of partnerships and more commercial cooperation between Ghana and Denmark.*

As a means to test the hypothesis, the evaluation team has made use of the key indicators identified for the four shared strategic objectives in the “Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018” together with means of verification, proposed by the evaluation team (see table below).

### Strategic Objectives and Indicators for Denmark-Ghana Partnership Policy 2014-2018

Area	Indicators	Means of verification
STRENGTHENED POLITICAL COOPERATION BASED ON SHARED VALUES	Dialogue at minister level or high-level visits take place regularly	Interviews with high-ranking governmental officials and Danish embassy management
	Joint political dialogue mechanism established and functioning between the Government of Ghana and the development partners, including human rights dialogue	Interviews with governmental representatives and development partners
	One-two thematic conferences per year on national/regional political issues organised jointly by Denmark and relevant Ghanaian counterpart	Danish embassy, annual reports 2014-18
	Best practice examples of synergies between bilateral and multilateral engagement	Other evaluation studies and Key Informants
PROMOTION OF INCLUSIVE AND	The Climate Innovation Centre (CIC) has been established and is successfully attracting a blend of grants and investments	CIC Progress Reports and Key Informants

GREEN GROWTH	More examples of expertise in development cooperation leading to commercial activities (synergy)	Danish Trade Council and interviews with commercial partners
ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY AND INCREASED COMMERCIAL COOPERATION	More Danish companies established in Ghana	Danish Embassy and Trade Council
	Increased number of commercially viable partnerships established	Danish Trade Council and interviews with commercial partners
	Increased number of partnerships drawing upon experiences in development cooperation (synergy)	Danish Trade Council and interviews with commercial partners
	Increased trade between Ghana and Denmark	Trade statistics
CONSOLIDATION OF RESULTS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	Data indicates that the inequality gap in Ghana is progressively closing	National statistics
	More strategic and focused cultural cooperation in commercial work	Extent to which cultural cooperation is aligned to “The Right to Art and Culture”
	Commercial work making better use of applied research	Danish Trade Council and interviews with commercial partners and researchers
	Positive stories communicated about consolidated results in Danish/Ghanaian development cooperation	Danish embassy and partners

The assessment of progress within each of the four strategic objectives has provide an indication of the extent to which the transition process is on track and led to the expected results. As part of this exercise, the evaluation team discusses how the portfolio selection may have contributed/not contributed to progress towards achievement of the strategic objectives e.g. through establishing of cross-sectoral synergies and/or strategic selection of partnerships. Since the decision to end the Danish-Ghanaian development cooperation by 2020 was taken back in 2013, the current portfolio includes strategic decisions and choices pointing towards the transition process.

The evaluation analysis also includes considerations on how complementary Danish-Ghanaian cooperation’s (e.g. other commercial/business instruments and development research) may have contributed to the transition process. This provide guidance to the need for any complementary or additional measures to make the transition process more effective.

### ***Partnerships***

A particular important aspect of the transition process discussion is related to the role and importance of the partnerships. As mentioned above, the contribution analysis is not just helpful for identifying the results, it also provides input to the discussions of the role played by Danida, which ties into the way of working, how well-selected partnerships were etc. This has helped form a backdrop for identifying the current strengths, not just on how far the partnership has come but also how the history has shaped current and future opportunities e.g. regarding contacts, perceptions, mutual understanding etc. This analysis includes attention to a number of “soft” issues to reflect that the transition process is building on a solid foundation of long-term cooperation, and to help explain progress (or lack thereof).

The evaluation team will include an unpacking of modalities and partnerships as an integral part of the analysis of the results side of the transition process, as this ties well into the way the specific partnership policy is assumed to be working.

### **Sectoral analysis**

This section presents findings from the portfolio analysis at the sectoral level. Main emphasis is put on the governance and PSD analysis, however health and tax supported interventions are also assessed

separately. The governance and PSD analysis uses ToCs and related hypotheses developed for each component/engagement to guide and structure the discussions within these areas. For health and tax, overall ToCs and hypotheses have been developed and are used for discussion of these sector interventions.

Main focus of the sector analyses is on assessing the contribution and value-added from Danish – Ghanaian partnership to development results and change processes within the supported sectors, including the sustainability aspects.

### **Transformational and cross-sectoral analysis**

This part of the evaluation analysis is related to the transformation process with the national Ghanaian angle and development results as point of departure. EQs 4, 5, 6 and 8 have been formulated to guide this assessment and development results within and across budget support, governance, health and the private sector will be analysed in this perspective. Annual progress reports from NDPC are key as well as sector evaluations and documentation studies (on health, private sector) and additional interviews with key stakeholders to shed further light on Ghana's process of becoming a middle-income country.

The assessment of this transformation process discusses the particular Danish contribution to the systemic changes that have taken place in the Ghanaian political-economic context and society as well as the continued ability of Denmark to assist Ghana in further release of its development potential. This include an assessment of how cross-sectoral results and impacts resulting from the supported sector interventions have influenced the transformation process.

This analysis presents findings from the analysis at the cross-sectoral level to assess how Denmark jointly with other DPs have contributed to transformational changes. Developments in poverty and inequality profiles and in the Human Development Index (HDI) are used to indicate macro level changes. In addition to the data assessment, the evaluation team has consulted with NDPC as well as with other Ghanaian political-economy expertise to obtain the Ghanaian perspective on the transformation process that has taken place in Ghana over the past decade.