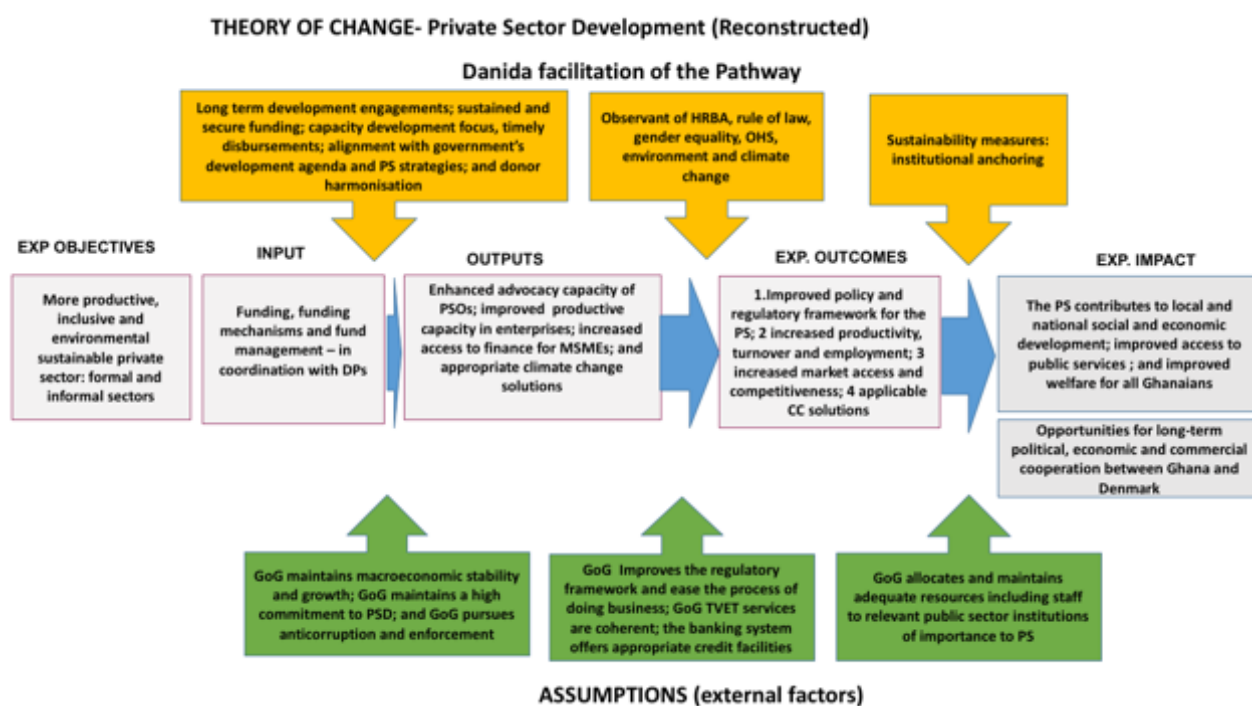


Annex E: Sector Theory of Change and Hypotheses

Private Sector Development



Transition

Hypothesis 1: Denmark's long-term PSD engagement with Ghanaian ministries, PSOs and private enterprises has created relationships and goodwill that will facilitate the 'aid to trade' transition process and bores well for the longer-term trade cooperation between Denmark and Ghana.

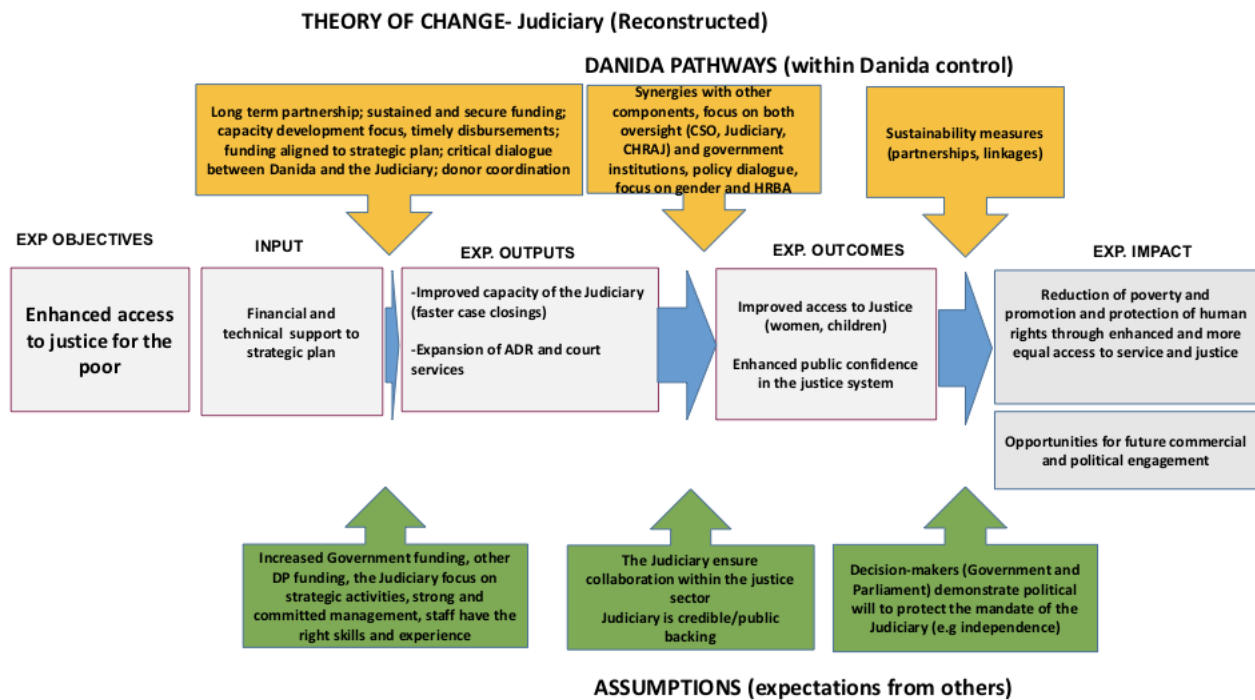
Transformation

Hypothesis 2: Transformational changes in terms of improved livelihood conditions have occurred in communities in which significant PSD interventions have been successfully implemented.

Hypothesis 3: Transformational changes in terms of improved enabling environment for private sector development have occurred moderately at the national level and significantly at the local level due to advocacy and other PSD interventions.

Governance Programmes

Judiciary



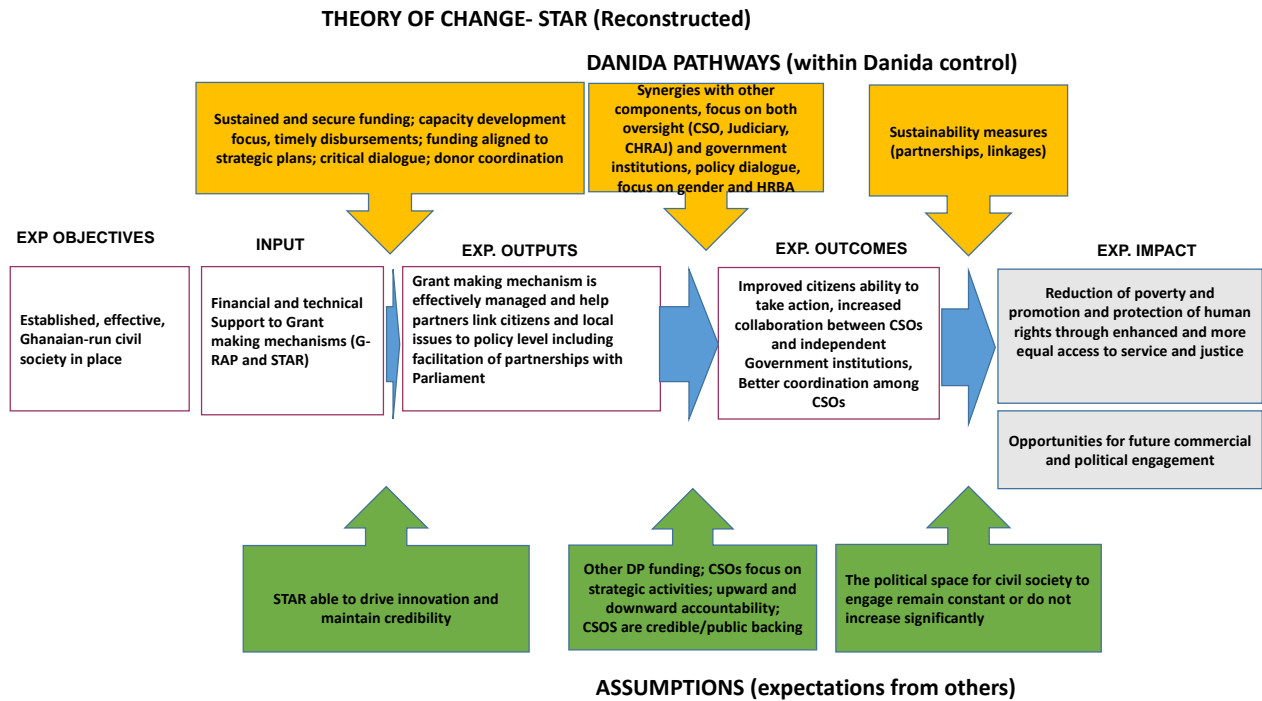
Transition:

Hypothesis 1: The recent focus on anti- corruption in the Judiciary will contribute to an improved enabling environment for doing business in Ghana and hereby the Danish commercial engagement in Ghana.

Transformation:

Hypothesis 2: The Danish focus on HRBA/gender/leaving no one behind has contributed to the positive change achieved with regard to improved access to justice for the vulnerable (e.g. un-sentenced prisoners, reaching the grassroots and remote areas). The Government has however not demonstrated willingness to scale it up significantly. *Transition:* The support to the Judiciary has not produced opportunities for new partnerships or cooperation (commercial or political) beyond aid.

Civil Society



Transition

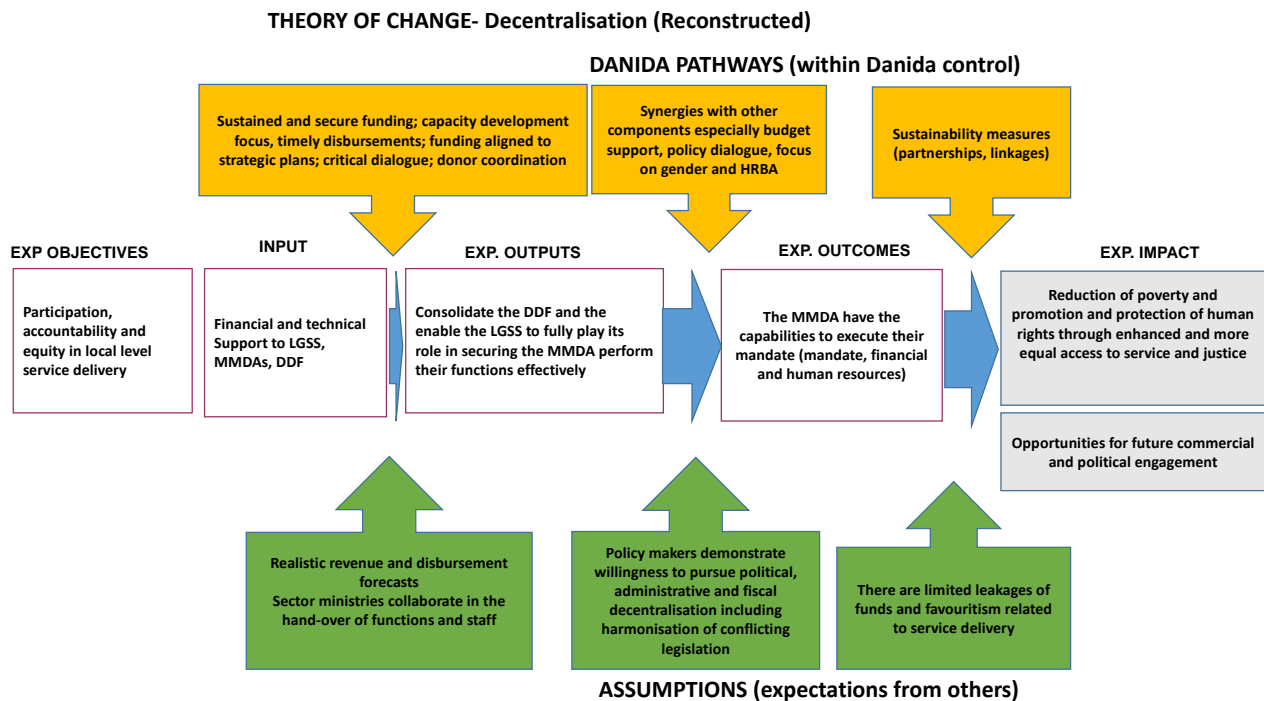
Hypothesis 1: The CSO focus on anti- corruption will contribute to an improved enabling environment for doing business in Ghana and hereby the Danish commercial engagement in Ghana.

Hypothesis 2: The Danish-Ghanaian partnership established through the support to civil society could be continued through research collaboration between think tanks/NGOs and Danish academia.

Transformation

Hypothesis 3: CSOs have had a positive impact in the period on protection of human rights, the poverty orientation of policy makers, participation of CSOs in national policy processes and accountability and transparency especially in relation to the national election in 2016. However, CSOs in Ghana are too fragmented, have too limited influence on decision-making and too limited public backing to contribute significantly to transformational change with regard to reduction of poverty, protection of human rights and more equal access to services and justice.

Decentralisation



Transition

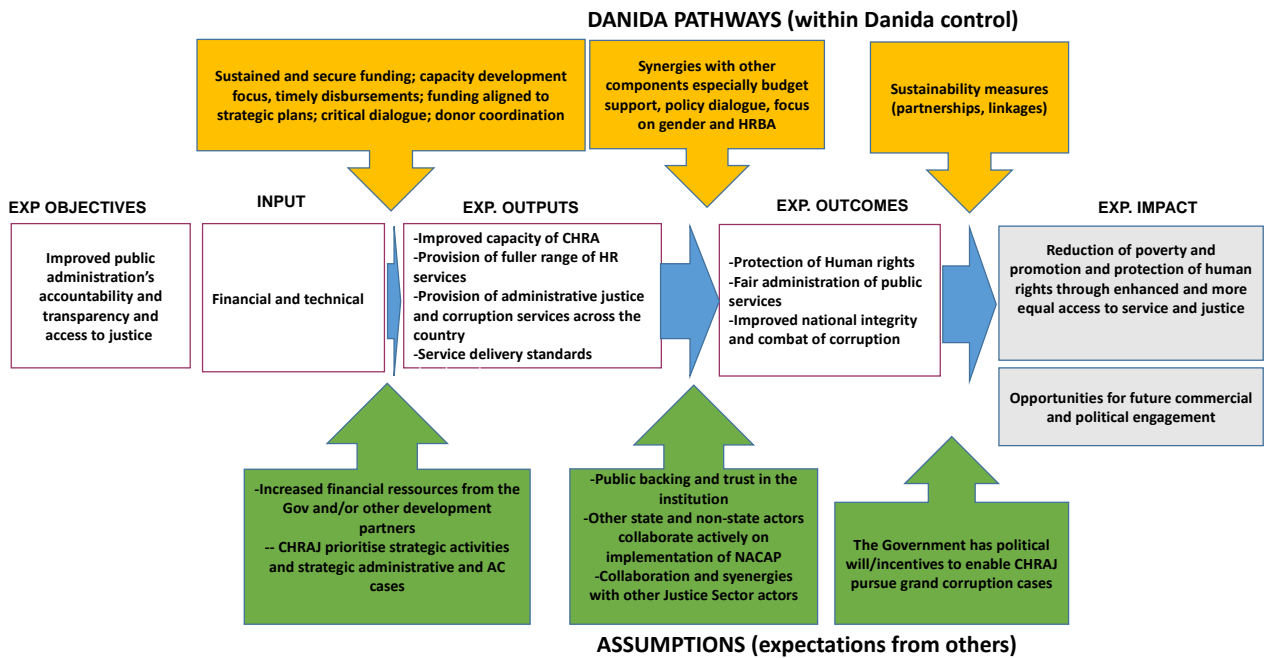
Hypothesis 1: The Danish-Ghanaian partnership established through the support to decentralisation could result in Danish commercial engagement in Ghana.

Transformation

Hypothesis 2: Efforts in the area of decentralisation have improved inclusiveness and transparency and has the potential to be transformational since the new Government has demonstrated commitment to establishment of local democracy and downward accountability (direct election of district councillors).

CHRAJ

THEORY OF CHANGE- CHRAJ (Reconstructed)



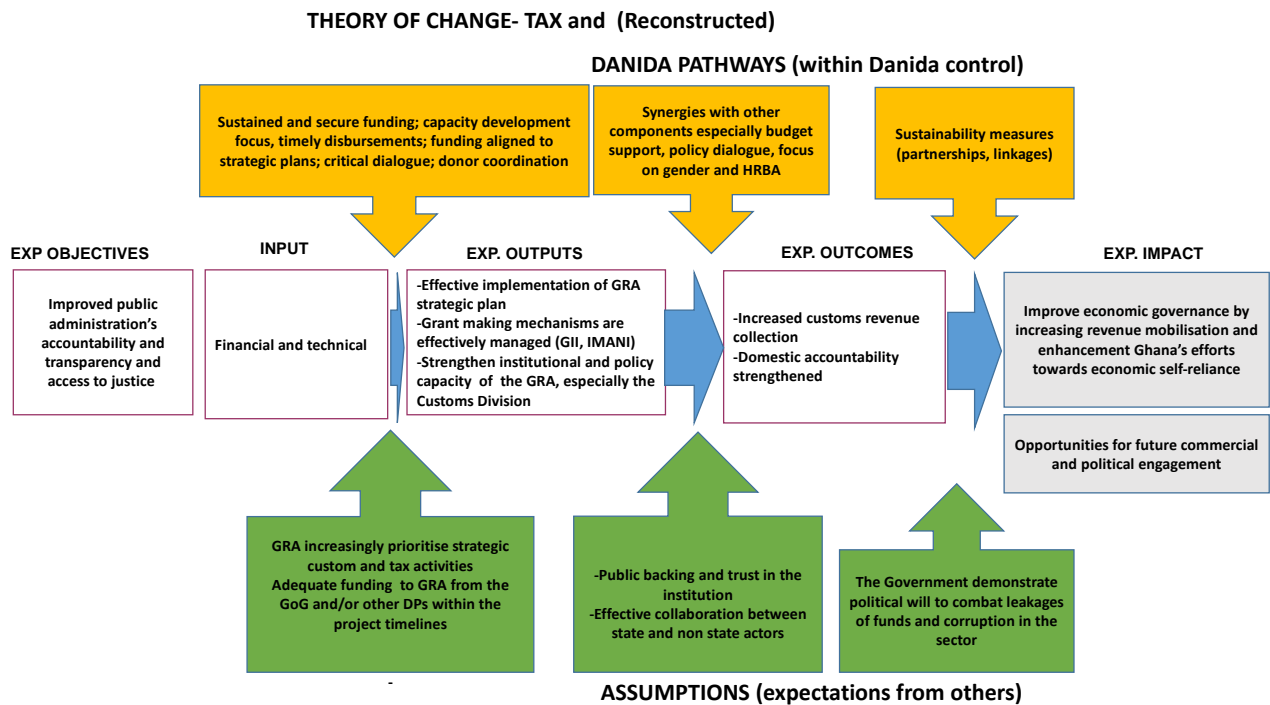
Transition

Hypothesis 1: There are no opportunities for further political or commercial cooperation and partnerships between Ghana and Denmark, which directly results from the engagement with CHRAJ.

Transformation

Hypothesis 2: CHRAJ has contributed to enhanced protection of human rights in Ghana but has had very limited impact on national integrity and the level of corruption in the country.

Tax



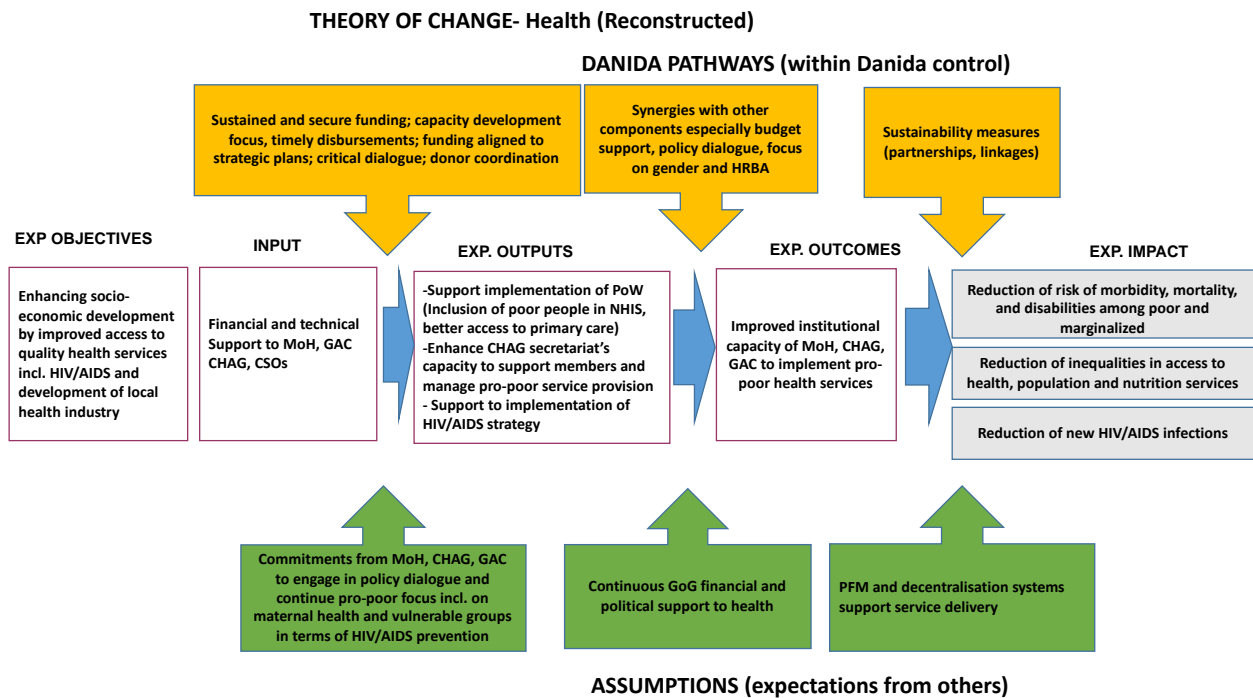
Transition

Hypothesis 1: The envisaged Authority to Authority collaboration between the Danish and Ghanaian tax authorities is an outcome of the tax development programme and forms part of continued positive collaboration between Denmark and Ghana.

Transformation

Hypothesis 2: Ghana is unlikely to improve its economic governance and domestic revenue collection to an extent and in time to compensate for current funds from development partners.

Health



Transition

Hypothesis 1: There are examples of new partnerships and commercial cooperation having been formed as an outcome of the support to the health sector.

Transformation

Hypothesis 2: It is unlikely that there is political will to address key barriers to reduction of child and maternal mortality (such as unsafe abortion, family planning needs) and to allocate sufficient funds for these areas that will compensate for DPs reduced funds.