EU-GHANA: FOUR DECADES OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
Africa is a fast growing continent, Ghana is among the countries leading the way, and is taking a bigger place in the world economy. This is good for Ghana and Africa, this is good for Europe as our economies, and our countries are closely intertwined.

In economy and security, cooperation between countries in Africa, within the ECOWAS region and with Europe is important. As was said by President Van Rompuy during the EU-Africa Summit in April 2014, “We cannot grow without trade, and security and peace cannot be guaranteed without international cooperation.” Under the theme “Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace” the Summit closed with the commitment to deepen and widen the cooperation. It is important in our EU-Ghana partnership, to recall the words of Mrs Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and to transform them into concrete action “Together we can have two great continents, in particular if we can build a future for our young people”.

I am very pleased to introduce to the public the renewed version of the Ghana-EU brochure on development cooperation. You will find on the one hand a complete update of the facts and figures of all the ongoing programs, projects and activities supported by the EU in Ghana, on the other hand a presentation of our different instruments and sectors of cooperation.

Since the previous version of the brochure published in 2011, many positive achievements can be highlighted, but above all Ghana is moving forward and is a leading example for the region and the continent.

First, with the successful conduct of the 2012 national elections and the peaceful legal outcome of the presidential electoral dispute on 29th August 2013, Ghana has confirmed once again its deeply rooted democracy since the establishment of the Fourth Republic in 1992. Second, Ghana is on track to transform its economy by concentrating all its efforts to consolidate its status of middle income country for the benefit of all citizens.

It is not an easy task and the needed reforms to carry out are difficult for the country, both to boost private sector development, attract foreign investments and foster job creation, especially for the youth. That is why the EU will remain a very close partner to Ghana in the future and reiterates its strong commitment to support Ghana in its transition to a middle income country.

The commitment is reflected in the current programming of our external assistance for the period 2014-2020. This external assistance programming, fully coherent with the overall development strategy of Ghana, is named Compact 2012-2022 “Leveraging Partnerships for Shared Growth and Development” and was signed by the Government of Ghana (GoG) and 15 Development Partners in June 2012.

New sectors to focus on have been discussed with the GoG. Governance is a key strength of the country as the elections and the Supreme Court case had shown, but it still needs to be protected and further advanced, also as regards Public Financial Management. Agriculture investment, employment and social protection fit well with Ghana’s economic challenges.

Based on this, the EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs concluded with Ghanaian Minister of Finance Seth Terkper, in Brussels on 30th October 2013 during a bilateral meeting, the agreement on the three following focal sectors: (1) governance, (2) productive investment in agriculture, and (3) employment and social protection.

The indicative total envelope of our external assistance for the period 2014-2020 will amount to EUR 323 million.

In addition, the EU external assistance must be envisaged in the perspective of the global action of the EU and the eight Member States present in Ghana (United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, The Netherlands, Czech Republic and Germany).

Together, we are currently implementing a joint-programming in order to be more efficient and get higher impact with our aid, both for the Ghanaian economy and the Ghanaian people. In total, it will be an EU support of EUR 1.5 billion provided to Ghana for the period 2013-2016.

To conclude, beyond the bilateral relationship, EU and Ghana are key partners also at regional and continental level. We share a broad common agenda to promote regional economic integration, peace and security, democracy, rule of law and human rights as well as to tackle global challenges. We will continue to have a regular political dialogue to promote our common values here in Ghana, in Europe and in international fora.

Long live Ghana-EU cooperation.

Claude Maerten
Ambassador
Head of Delegation
The Ghana – European Union (EU) cooperation came into existence after the first Lomé Convention in 1975 and the two parties have since enjoyed a fruitful economic cooperation. The cooperation has improved and strengthened with successive Partnership Agreements.

The EU is Ghana’s largest multilateral development and trade partner. Currently, about half of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by Ghana is financed by the European Union and its Member States. A large portion of the assistance from the EU and its Member States is provided in the form of grants. The disbursement of grants, concessional and commercial facilities in terms of percentages in the total disbursement by the EU and its Member States from 2012 to 2013 are 37.6% (grants), 21.6% (concessional), and 40.8% (commercial) respectively.

After nearly four (4) decades of cooperation, the EU has extended a total of over EUR 1.2 billion to Ghana. These funds have been allocated to the following sectors: i) Transport and infrastructure (28%); ii) Agriculture and rural development (24%); iii) Macroeconomic and Budget Support (27%); iv) Governance and social sectors (8%); v) Environment and Natural resources (5%); (vi) Trade and Private Sector (2%); and vii) Activities such as technical cooperation, etc. (5%).

The main source of EU funding is the five-year European Development Fund (EDF), programming cycle ensuing from a National Indicative Programme/Country Strategy Paper (NIP/CSP). The successive EDF programmes have made a positive impact on the daily lives of many Ghanaians. In the area of infrastructure, about 1,500 km of feeder roads have been constructed; over 360 km of trunk roads have been rehabilitated; and almost 3,000 social and sanitation facilities, such as school blocks and residential accommodation, and rural clinics have been built.

It is worth mentioning that, the recent EU support under the 10th EDF included EUR 47 million HIPC debt relief funds from the European Investment Bank (EIB), EUR 52 million in support of the Maternal Health Initiative and EUR 50 million in support of the Ghana Decentralization Programme.

The EIB which draws resources from the EU has since 1976 implemented various interventions in Ghana. These are resources from mixed and credit facilities. These interventions include the Global Loans to Ghana’s financial sector, agro-industrial, mining, transport and tourism sectors. Among the beneficiaries of EIB resources include: Ghana Agro Food Company, the West Africa Gas Pipeline Project and the Volta River Authority (Akosombo Retrofit and the Aboadze - Tema Transmission Line).

The cooperation has been underpinned throughout by constructive policy dialogue and negotiations, based on Ghana’s evolving development agenda, national priorities and the principles of aid effectiveness, ownership and harmonization - starting with the “Structural Adjustment Programme (Economic Recovery Programme)” in the 1980s, followed by “Vision 2020”, the “Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I and II)”, the “Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013” and the latest iteration, the Compact for “Leveraging Partnerships for Shared Growth and Development 2012-2022”, signed by the GoG and Development Partners on 21st June 2012, and which has been conceived as a “living document” based on the GSGDA and the “Ghana Aid Policy & Strategy (GAPS) 2011-2015.

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of aid delivery in Partner Countries including Ghana, the EU together with other Development Partners (DPs) declared their commitment to the ideals and principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) (in respect of aid harmonization, alignment, ownership, coherence, mutual accountability and dialogue for a sustainable, effective and efficient aid delivery), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011).

Consequently, Ghana and the EU have developed a common strategy and also demonstrated practical commitment to work closely together towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. To this end, the EU has committed to contribute to support the achievement of MDG-5 (i.e. to reduce maternal mortality rate by two-thirds to 185 deaths per 10,000 live births by 2015).

The EU and other DPs have also agreed to enter into a compact with Government of Ghana by signing in July 2012, the “Government of Ghana – Development Partners Compact” (GoG – DP Compact), with the objective of improving the effective and strategic use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other forms of development finance and cooperation.

Furthermore, the EU and its Member States are currently formulating the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) Programming spanning the period 2014-2020 to succeed the 10th EDF Programming Cycle which ended in December 2013. This Programme is in consonance with the GSGDA, the MDAs’ medium-term plans and objectives and the GOG – DP Compact.

We hope that Ghana and the EU will intensify their complementary efforts and continue to work together to improve aid delivery, as well as trade cooperation.
Since 1975 the European Union (EU), formerly represented in Ghana by the European Commission (EC), has provided an estimated amount of EUR 1.5 billion in development aid to Ghana. This has over the years been allocated to the following sectors: Transport and Infrastructure (28%); Agriculture and Rural Development (24%); Macro-Economic and Budget Support (27%); Governance and Social Sectors (8%); Environment and Natural Resources (5%); Trade and Private Sector (2%); and other activities such as technical cooperation, support activities, etc. (5%). At present, half of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by
Ghana is financed by the EU (including bilateral cooperation by EU Member States). Contrary to World Bank, African Development Bank and some other major donors, the overwhelming majority of the ODA that stems from the EU is provided in the form of grants, meaning that the Ghanaian government does not have to repay any of the allocated funding. In recent years the EU delegation has disbursed around EUR 100 million per year on average in development assistance in Ghana.
The presence of the European Union in Ghana dates back to 1976, when a Delegation was opened in Accra to implement “in the field” the jointly agreed development cooperation programmes designed to achieve the objectives of the 1st Lomé Convention, signed in 1975 for a period of five years between the EU and EU Member States’ former colonies in the ACP zone (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific). When the 4th edition of “Lomé” (1995-2000) came to expiration, the Cotonou Agreement, signed on 23 June 2000, became the new framework for the EU’s relations with 79 countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). It provides for a revision clause which foresees that the agreement is adapted every five years till 2020. The Cotonou Agreement is designed to promote and expedite the economic, social and cultural development of the ACP States, contribute to peace and security and promote a stable and democratic political environment. The Agreement introduced a new approach, given the limited success of the main approach of non-reciprocal trade preferences in the previous conventions and the need to adapt to international developments such as globalization, technological progress and the far-reaching social changes in the ACP States. This new approach aimed to strengthen the political dimension, provide more flexibility and entrust the ACP States with greater responsibilities.

The Cotonou partnership is based on five interdependent pillars:

- Reinforcement of the political dimension of relations between the ACP States and the EU;
- Promotion of participatory approaches, involvement of civil society, the private sector and other non-State actors;
- Development strategies and the objective of poverty reduction;
- The establishment of a new framework for economic and trade cooperation;
- The reform of financial cooperation.

The second revision of the Cotonou Agreement, signed in Ouagadougou on 21-22 June 2010, came at a crucial period in our bilateral relationship, as it provides a framework to strengthen the political dialogue which has been a longstanding practice between Ghana and the EU and has taken a new dimension under the EU Lisbon Treaty. The revised Cotonou Agreement also reinforces the principles of the aid effectiveness to design and implement our development cooperation programmes to reply to the challenges earmarked in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2010-13.

**European Development Fund (EDF) and Country Strategy Paper (CSP)**

As far as the ACP countries are concerned, the main source for EU funding is the European Development Fund (EDF),
which at present is closing its 10th edition (2008-2013) and
programming its 11th for the period 2014-2020. For all ACP
countries, a total of EUR 21,966 billion was available in the
10th EDF, which was completely and directly sourced by
the EU Member States, on top of their bilateral cooperation
programs.

Throughout the years, the subsequent EDFs have funded a
multitude of projects and programmes in Ghana, for instance
in the sectors: rural development, infrastructure, water and
sanitation, governance, private sector development and
macroeconomic support. The selection of focal sectors - applying
the principle of complementarity between development partners
and thus concentrating EU assistance in a limited number of
sectors - is done once every five years jointly between the
European Commission and the Government of Ghana in
a Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and an ensuing multiyear
National Indicative Programme (NIP). Other stakeholders,
such as civil society, Ministries, Departments and Agencies
(MDAs) and development partners are systematically consulted
during the preparation process. In this whole process, the EU is
committed to the principle of 'ownership', meaning that partner
countries are expected to set the priorities of the strategies and
programmes which affect them.

Although, as stated above, the EU Delegation maintains close
contacts at political and technical levels with all relevant
ministries and other stakeholders in Ghana, its principal
interlocutor according to “Cotonou” is the so-called National
Authorising Officer (NAO), a function held in Ghana by the
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP).

**Ghana’s National Indicative Programme (10th EDF) and
Future Prospects (11th EDF)**

The CSP for the period 2008-2013 indicated that the
available amount of EUR 367 million should preferably
be spent on general budget support in support of Ghana’s
economy and more particular to contribute to the funding of
its national development or poverty reduction strategy (Growth
and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2007-2009), and Ghana
Shared Growth and Development Agenda for the period 2010-
2013), but also on governance related programmes and on
improving the transport infrastructure in Ghana. For non-focal
areas, the CSP mentioned the sustainable management of
natural resources and the environment, as well as private sector
and trade development. In the other chapters of this brochure
the ongoing and planned projects in the sectors mentioned will
be presented, as well as some other programmes.

Since the end of 2009 the indicative amount for the
implementation of Ghana’s CSP was increased from EUR
87 million to 454 million. This was due to a decision from
the European Union to make an additional EUR 35 million
available for General Budget Support to assist the Ghanaian
Government in its attempts to resist the global financial and
economic crisis. In 2012, Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner
for Development, decided in addition to allocate another EUR
52 million to support Ghana in its quest to attain the 2015
target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG-5) on
maternal health. This additional assistance is currently being
implemented in the form of a Sector Budget Support to the
Ministry of Health.

Work on the programming of the 11th EDF resources for
Ghana, covering the period 2014-2020, started in 2012,
with the involvement of the Government of Ghana, the EU
Member States and other stakeholders. This time the 11th EDF
program is embedded in a process of Joint Programming of all
EU assistance (including the Members States) for a number of
years.

The EU Delegation and EU Member States decided to use the
2012-2022 Compact for the Leveraging of Partnerships for
Shared Growth and Development, signed by the Government
of Ghana and fifteen (15) Development Partners on 21 June
2012, as the basis for their programming effort. The “Compact”
sets out a medium to long term strategy to strengthen its Middle
Income Country (MIC) status in a transition phase, during
which Ghana will strive to become less aid dependent by
focusing its policies on key development priorities, supported
by the international donor community.

On 13th October 2013, EU Commissioner for Development
Piebalgs and Ghanaian Minister of Finance Terpker agreed
on the three focal sectors of the 11th EDF: governance,
productive investment in agriculture and employment and
social protection. The indicative envelope of the 11th EDF for
the period 2014-2020 amounts to EUR 323 million.
The Cotonou Agreement stipulates (Annex IV Art. 35) that the Head of the EU Delegation and the NAO are responsible for:
- The preparation and submission of programmes and projects
- The examination and completion of tenders for approval by the Head of Delegation
- The coordination, monitoring and assessment of projects and programmes funded through the European Development Fund
- Ensuring the proper execution of projects, programmes and disbursements of EU funding in the country. On a daily basis NAO and Delegation deal with: the preparation and evaluation of tenders, awarding and signing of contracts, execution of payments etc. They do so on a joint partnership basis.

Following the recent entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the name of the Delegations in all partner countries, was changed into Delegation of the European Union.

**NAO AND EU DELEGATION**

**REGIONAL COOPERATION**

The envelope of the above mentioned EDF National Indicative Programme is not the only available source of funding for Ghana. The Cotonou Agreement also reserves a substantial amount of money for regional cooperation, within established regional blocks of countries working towards increased economic and political integration. In that respect, Ghana as a member of ECOWAS can benefit from projects and programmes that are being identified and implemented by the ECOWAS Commission in Abuja and/or the WAEMU Commission in Ouagadougou. Areas of cooperation include: trade and competitiveness development, peace & security and regional infrastructure and transport facilitation. The 10th EDF allocated a total of EUR 598 million for regional cooperation in West Africa. For the 11th regional EDF 2014-2020, a provisional envelope of 1.2 billion euros has been announced by the EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs to support regional programmes.

**EU and Ghana - Working Together**

National Indicative Programme 10th EDF 2008-2013. Indicative allocations in millions of Euros, after additional allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Support for Poverty Reduction + Reforms of Public Finance Management</td>
<td>271.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Infrastructure and Connectivity</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance, including migration</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Management &amp; Environment</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; Private Sector</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Cooperation Facility</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>454.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THEMATIC PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS**

Apart from the ACP-specific EDF, the European Union disposes of other instruments to deliver assistance to developing countries, such as Ghana. The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) which funds ODA to Asia and Latin America, also includes thematic programmes of which Ghana can benefit. These programmes in the areas of food security, migration, environment, investing in people and cooperation with non-state actors allocate resources on the basis of periodic calls for proposals, which are published on the EU Delegation’s website. The same applies to the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Finally the Stability Instrument should also be mentioned here. Through this instrument the European Union contributes to more stability in poor and volatile areas in the world, by funding activities that can reduce some of the root causes of violence and instability. All the mentioned thematic programmes and instruments are directly funded from the European Union’s yearly budget. For more information see the dedicated chapter in this brochure.
to the countries most in need. Upper middle income countries (in particular those in Latin America and Asia) will see their aid allocations drastically reduced as a consequence of this new policy.

**What is the EU? Which are the EU Institutions?**

The European Union (EU) is a Union of 28 Member States working together towards an ever closer economic, political and cultural integration. With over 500 million citizens, the EU has 24 official languages and a common currency, the Euro, used by 17 countries. It is the world’s biggest trader accounting for 20% of global imports and exports and the biggest provider of Development Assistance in the World.

The Treaty of Lisbon, signed by all the Member States of the EU on 13 December 2007 (effective from 1st December 2009) provides the Union with the legal framework and tools necessary to meet future challenges and to respond to citizens’ demands. The Treaty sets out the core values for the Union’s external action which are democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity. These principles underline all our relations and cooperation activities with third countries.

Baroness Catherine Ashton, who has been nominated as the first High-Representative/ Vice-President of the Commission, is leading EU’s new external policy and service. The Treaty also has implications for the role of the EU Delegations. By giving them stronger political references, they represent the new European External Action Service (EEAS). Under the Lisbon treaty the EU has a single legal personality which enables the Union to conclude international agreements and join international organizations.

**The Main Institutions are:**

**The European Commission:**

The European Commission (EC) is the EU’s executive organ. The EC has Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso as its president for the period 2010-2014 and has 28 Commissioners. The

**EU Agenda for Change**

In May 2012, the EU Council of Ministers adopted a policy document entitled “Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change”. This new EU cooperation policy is commonly known as the EU’s Agenda for Change and it will considerably influence the way the EU’s cooperation relationship will be shaped for the period 2014-2020. It for instance emphasizes the need for EU’s development cooperation to be better focused and to yield more concrete results and a higher impact on poverty reduction. The Agenda for Change identifies good governance, sustainable economic growth, social inclusiveness, climate change mitigation and the role of civil society and the private sector as key factors that will determine the success of development cooperation in any given country. One of the innovations of the Agenda for Change is the notion of “differentiation”, meaning that the bulk of available resources of EU cooperation should be destined

**AID EFFECTIVENESS AGENDA**

Obviously the EU Delegation and the NAO do not work in a vacuum. They are guided by the national sector policies of the Ghanaian Government and also by global efforts to make development cooperation more efficient. A comprehensive agenda for reforming aid management and delivery was agreed in Paris in 2005 and further improved and refined at the third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra in September 2008 and its successor conference in Busan, South Korea, in 2011. The Aid Effectiveness Agenda tries to reform development cooperation in such a way that it will yield better results and have a more lasting impact on the position of poor countries and their populations. It should lead to improved aid management through applying better aid modalities, better alignment of aid with government policies and budgets, and, hence, increased ownership by recipient governments. Both the EU and the Government of Ghana are very supportive and active with regards to the Aid Effectiveness Agenda. They have taken new commitments as part of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The abovementioned attempt to reduce transaction costs by jointly programming all EU external assistance for a certain period in a single set of documents is an example.
Commission drafts proposals for new European regulations. The EC is also the guardian of the EU Treaty and is in charge of implementing the common EU policies with the funds that have been allocated for that purpose.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:**
The Council is the main decision-making body of the EU made up of Ministers from each EU Member State. The Council together with the European Parliament form the legislative branch of the EU. Every six months, a different Member State assumes the so-called Presidency of the EU, meaning that it chairs the Council meetings and sets the overall political agenda.

**THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:**
The European Parliament is directly elected by EU voters every five years. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) represent the people. Parliament is one of the EU’s main law-making institutions, along with the Council of the European Union (‘the Council’). The European Parliament has three main roles: debating and passing European laws, with the Council; scrutinising other EU institutions, particularly the Commission, to make sure they are working democratically and debating, and adopting the EU’s budget with the Council.

**THE COURT OF JUSTICE:**
The Court of Justice interprets EU law to make sure it is applied in the same way in all EU countries. It also settles legal disputes between EU governments and EU institutions. Individuals, companies or organisations can also bring cases before the Court if they feel their rights have been infringed by an EU institution.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL:**
The President’s main task is to ensure the preparation and continuity of the work of the European Council of Heads of Government – which according to the Lisbon Treaty has become an institution in its own right – and to facilitate consensus. He, at his level and in that capacity, ensures the external representation of the Union on issues concerning its common foreign and security policy. The role of President of the European Council is not compatible with other national offices. The European Council has elected Mr Herman Van Rompuy to this post in 2009 and renewed him in 2012 till 2014.

**THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE (HR) / VICE PRESIDENT (VP):**
The High Representative combines three different functions: he is at once the Council’s representative for the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy), the President of the Foreign Affairs Council and a Vice-President of the Commission. He is responsible for steering foreign policy and common defence policy. He also represents the Union on the international stage in the field of the CFSP. The post is designed to enhance the consistency and unity of the EU’s external action. Ms. Catherine Ashton has been appointed by the European Council with the agreement of the President of the Commission. Her term of office (five years) coincides with the Commission’s term of office. In fulfilling her mandate, the High Representative is assisted by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and she has authority over some 140 delegations of the Union in third countries and to international organisations.

**EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE:**
The new service was established on 1st December 2010. It works in cooperation with the diplomatic services of the Member States and comprises officials from relevant departments of the General Secretariat of the Council and of the Commission as well as staff seconded from national diplomatic services. The EU delegation to Ghana is part of this new service.

**COURT OF AUDITORS:**
The Court of Auditors ensures that the EU’s funds, which come from the taxpayers, are spent legally, economically and for the intended purpose. The European Court of Auditors audits EU finances. Its role is to improve EU financial management and report on the use of public funds. It was set up in 1975 and is based in Luxembourg.
The European Investment Bank (EIB):
The EIB is another source of the stream of funds that come into Ghana from the EU. The EIB’s mission is to further the objectives of the EU by making long-term finance available for sound investments. In the ACP region generally, the EIB concentrates its efforts on fostering private sector-led initiatives that promote economic growth and have a positive impact on the wider community and region. It also supports public sector projects, typically in infrastructure that are critical for Private Sector Development and the creation of a competitive business environment. The EIB can fund projects using its own resources, but it is also entrusted with the management of the Investment Facility of the EDF. Thus, private and commercially run public entities are eligible for EIB financing for projects in productive sectors. In Ghana, the EIB has provided loans to support projects dating as far back as 1976. EIB interventions in Ghana over the years have included the Global Loans to Ghana’s Financial Sector aimed at financing investments in the industrial, agro-industrial, mining, transport, tourism sectors and other related investments. Other projects are support to the Ghana Agro Food Company (GAFCO), support to the West African Gas Pipeline Project and support to the Volta River Authority – VRA (Akosombo retrofit and the Aboadze-Tema transmission line).