



# SEND GHANA



# 2025 ANNUAL REPORT





# 2025

# ANNUAL REPORT

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



<b>3</b> List of Abbreviations	<b>PROGRAMATIC AREAS</b>
<b>4</b> Who We Are	<b>15</b> Health Advocacy & Well-Being
<b>5</b> Our Safeguarding Pledge	<b>27</b> Building Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains and Dignified Livelihoods United for Care-Sensitive
<b>6</b> Our Board	<b>45</b> Approaches to Rights and Empowerment (UCARE) Project
<b>7</b> Senior Management Team	<b>51</b> Making the National Budget Respond to Citizens' Needs
<b>8</b> Message from country director	<b>53</b> Strategic Partnership Initiative for Ghana and West Africa (SPII)
<b>10</b> 2025 in Numbers	<b>55</b> Ghana CSOs' Platform on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>12</b> Approaches to Programme Implementation	<b>59</b> Strengthening Social Protection for Vulnerable Ghanaians
	<b>62</b> Annual Financial Accounts Summary

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## List of **Abbreviations**

<b>AIH</b>	Adolescent Inclusive Health
<b>ARHR</b>	Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>FGEPAP</b>	Family Gender Equality Promotion Action Plan
<b>FILMA</b>	Financial Inclusion for Last Mile Actors
<b>FoPWL</b>	Front-of-Pack Warning Labelling
<b>GCCP</b>	Ghana Civil-Society Cocoa Platform
<b>GMF</b>	Gender Model Family
<b>HEAL</b>	Healthy Eating, Active Living
<b>LMAs</b>	Last Mile Actors
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>NCDs</b>	Non-Communicable Diseases
<b>PM&amp;E</b>	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>P2C</b>	Power to Choose
<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>UCARE</b>	United for Care-Sensitive Approaches to Rights and Empowerment
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund

# Who we are!

## Mission

To promote good governance and equality of women and men in Ghana.

## Vision

A Ghana where people's rights and well-being are guaranteed

The **Core Values** of SEND-GHANA are explained in the acronym '**PEOPLE**'

- » Participatory Decision Making and Development
- » Equality of women and men
- » Openness and Accountability
- » Partnership for human development
- » Learning, Innovation and Sharing Knowledge
- » Enabling Action Based on Information

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Our Safeguarding Pledge:

## A COMMITMENT TO PROTECTING EVERYONE

SEND GHANA is committed to creating and maintaining a safe environment for everyone we work with and encounter. Safeguarding is a core organisational responsibility and reflects our commitment to protecting the rights, dignity, and well-being of all individuals, particularly children, young people, and vulnerable persons.

Our policy defines safeguarding as the protection of health, well-being, and human rights, and the prevention of harm, abuse, exploitation, and neglect. The policy applies to all staff, volunteers, partners, project principals, consultants, and anyone representing SEND or encountering SEND staff in the course of their work.

SEND GHANA encourages a culture of accountability and openness. All concerns, whether witnessed or experienced, are taken seriously and must be reported. Speaking up is essential to preventing harm and ensuring a safe and respectful environment for all.

Reports can be made confidentially through the following channels:

- **Email:** [whistleblower@sendwestafrica.org](mailto:whistleblower@sendwestafrica.org)
- **Phone:** 050 524 5658

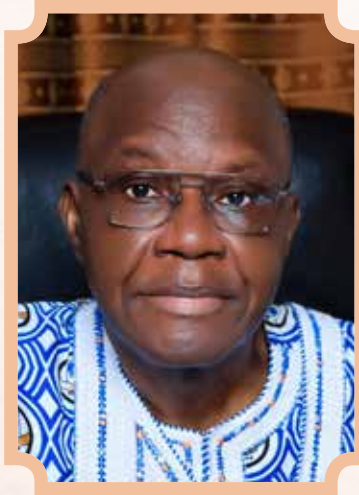
All safeguarding concerns are handled with confidentiality and in line with established procedures to ensure appropriate action and support.

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# BOARD MEMBERS



**Janet Mohammed**  
Board Chair



**Mr. Siapha Kamara**  
CEO



**Rev. Moses Bakar**  
Member



**Emmanuel Darko**  
Member

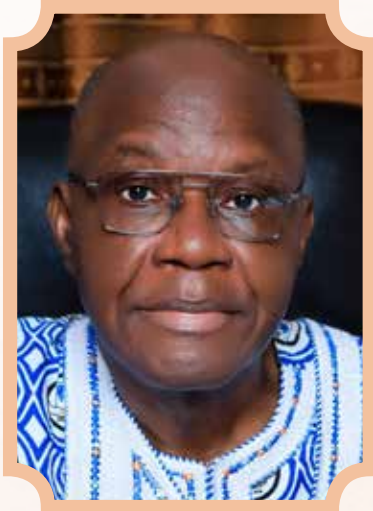


**Justina Anglaare**  
Member



**Al-Hassan Y. Seini**  
Member

# SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM



**Mr. Siapha Kamara**  
CEO



**Harriet N. Agyemang**  
Country Director



**Mumuni Mohammed**  
Dep. Country Director



**George Amankwah**  
Finance Director



**Rita Mends**  
Admin/HR Manager



**Bashiru M. Jumah**  
Project Manager

Message from our

# COUNTRY DIRECTOR

The year 2025 witnessed a further decline in funding to CSOs, the effects of which may prove unprecedented in the history of civil society in Ghana. Many projects came to an end, and numerous CSO staff lost their livelihoods, further contributing to rising poverty. Despite these challenges, SEND GHANA continued to make meaningful impact across sectors thanks to our partners, donors, focal non-governmental organisations (FNGOs), principals, and all supporters who continue to contribute in diverse ways to help the organisation thrive.

We expanded our portfolio with three new projects, bringing our total to 13 projects across 13 regions and 52 districts, positively impacting more

A portrait of Harriet N. Agyemang, the Country Director. She is a Black woman with long dark hair, wearing a colorful patterned top with blue, yellow, and red designs. She is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

■ **Harriet N. Agyemang**  
Country Director

than 100,000 beneficiaries. Together, we are creating jobs for young last-mile women, supporting working families to reduce the unpaid care burden on women and girls, and building the capacities of young men and women to take charge and lead advocacy on sexual and reproductive health rights, gender equality, and the prevention of domestic violence.

Together, we are also helping shape a healthier food environment through advocacy for appropriate policies, reducing child labour, promoting human rights, environmental sustainability, and attractive agribusiness practices in cocoa-growing communities. We continue to strengthen the voice of cocoa farmers on living income issues while contributing to improvements in the health and education sectors.

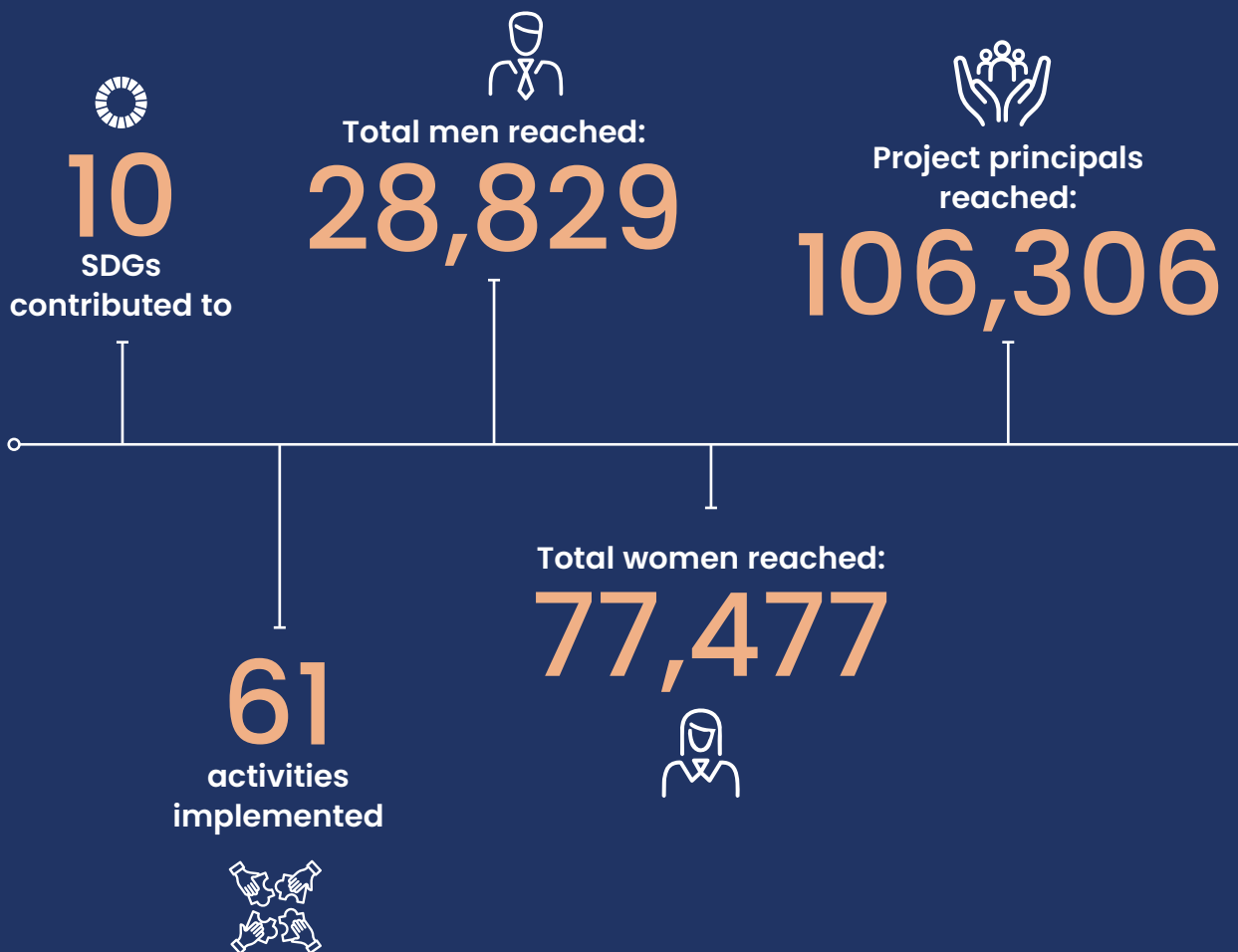
The results we achieved in 2025 are a testament to our shared commitment to advancing sustainable development in Ghana. From north to south, and east to west, we have worked together to create lasting change in communities across the country. We are grateful to His Excellency, President John Dramani Mahama for the spaces created for CSO-government engagement and the listening ear extended to us, through which we were able to amplify citizens' concerns.

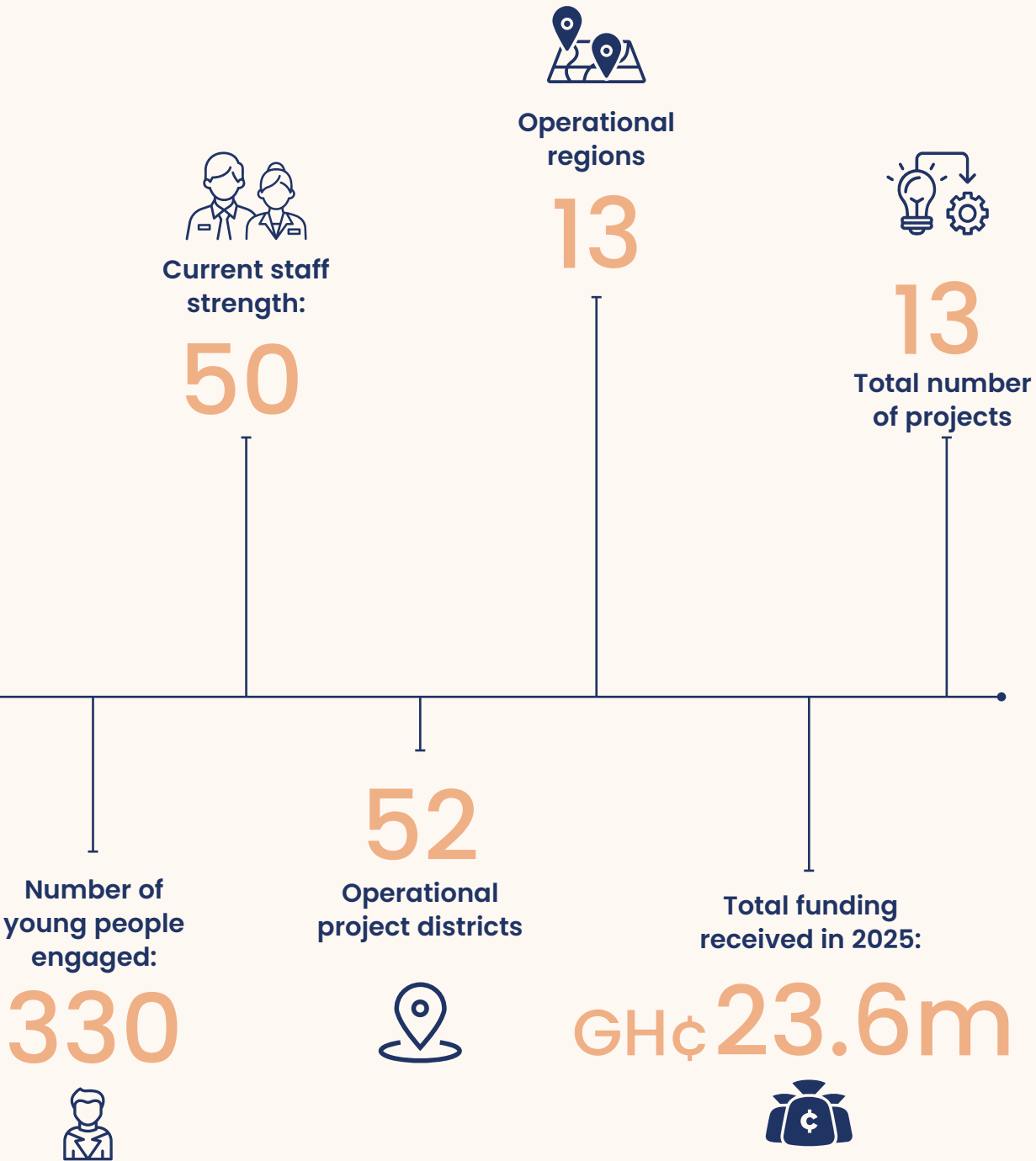
In 2026, we look forward to more successful partnerships that will enable us to continue to impact more lives particularly women and young people.



# 2025

## IN NUMBERS





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# APPROACHES TO PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

In 2025, SEND GHANA implemented programmes across health, agriculture, education, social protection, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), food policy, and budget advocacy, with gender considerations integrated across all areas.

Our work was guided by three core approaches:

**Gender Model Family (GMF):** a community-based, gender-transformative approach where couples are trained to break traditional gender stereotypes, share household chores, and make joint decisions. It aims to foster equality and ensure equal opportunities for women.

**Citizen Engagement in Budget Processes:** Strategies that enable community members to participate in planning, budgeting, and decision-making processes, ensuring transparency and accountability in how public resources are allocated and used.

**Policy Engagement with Government Institutions:** Collaborative work with key government ministries, departments, and agencies to advocate for policy reforms and strengthen institutional frameworks in sectors such as food systems, SRHR, and agriculture.

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# RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

Our 2025 results can be summed up in one word: **PROGRESS**. The acronym captures the breadth of change achieved across budget advocacy, social protection, education, food systems, gender equality, SRHR, and cocoa governance. Each letter reflects a distinct area of impact, offering a clear snapshot of how our work translates into concrete, measurable outcomes.



## **P – Policy Reform**

Contributed to the passage of the Social Protection Bill and advanced front-of-pack warning food labelling within national policy processes.



## **R – Resource Allocation Influencing**

Influenced education financing reforms, including the 20% rural teacher incentive and the uncapping of GETFund.



## **O – Opportunity for the Vulnerable**

Advocated for increased school feeding rates and expanded LEAP funding and coverage.



## **G – Gender Equality**

Scaled the Gender Model Family approach to 23,000+ households and advocated for free sanitary pads for schoolgirls.



## **R – Representation & Voice**

Expanded civil society influence in cocoa governance and supported Ghanaian CSOs' participation at the High-Level Political Forum.



## **E – Evidence & Youth Empowerment**

Equipped young people with research skills to generate evidence and influence policy change.



## **S – Social Accountability**

Strengthened citizen engagement in budget processes and improved accountability in welfare delivery.



## **S – Sustainable Systems Change**

Pushed for reforms across food systems, social protection, education, and cocoa governance.

# OPERATIONAL DISTRICTS IN GHANA

## Northern, North East & Savannah

**Regions:** Mion, Kumbungu, Zabzugu, East Mamprusi, West Mamprusi, Mamprugu Moagduri, Central Gonja, East Gonja, West Gonja, Yendi, Nanumba North, Savelugu, Sagnarigu

## Greater Accra & Central:

Ashaiman, Cape Coast

## Volta & Oti:

Adaklu, Akatsi North, Keta, Central Tongu, Hohoe Municipal, Ketu North Municipal, South Tongu, North Tongu, Kadjebi, Jasikan, Nkwanta South, Nkwanta North

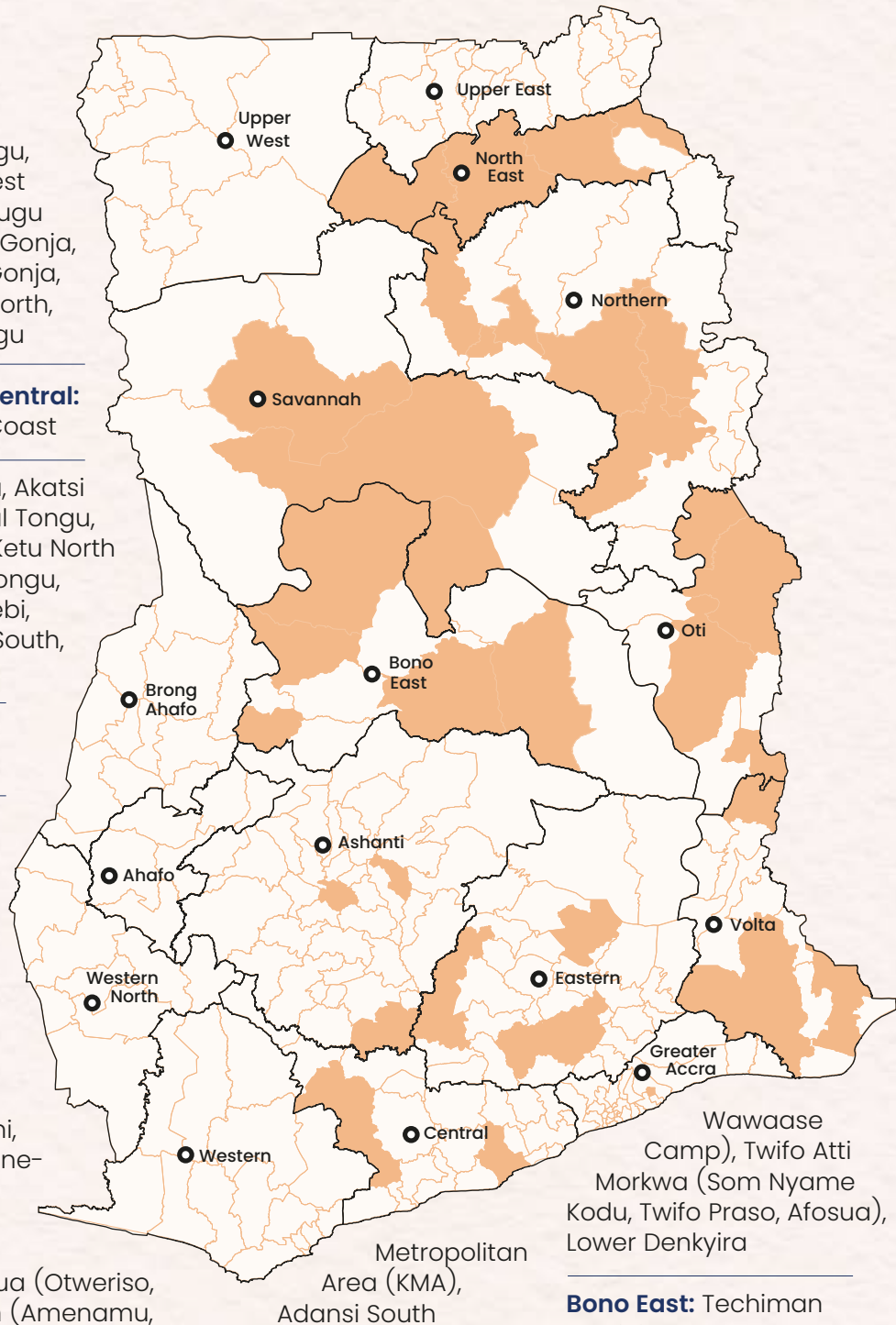
## North East:

Bunkpurugu

## Eastern Region:

Fanteakwa North, New Juaben North, Ayensuano, Suhum, Akyemansa, Birim Central (Old Town Zongo Akim Oda, Oda Nkwanta), Akim Achiase (Bieni, Nyankomase), Asene-Manso-Akroso (Akim Manso, Akim Asanteman), Akyemansa-Buadua (Otweriso, Ayiribi), Birim North (Amenamu, Akuase), West Akim Municipal

**Ashanti Region:** Kwadaso, Sekyere Central, Kumasi



**Central Region:** Twifo Hemang (Afeaso, Paaso Nyamebekyere, Wawaase,

**Bono East:** Techiman Municipal, Atebubu-Amantin, Sene West, Sene East, Kintampo South, Kintampo North

## Programmatic Areas

# HEALTH ADVOCACY & WELL-BEING

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being | SDG 5 – Gender Equality

3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



# In 2025,



SEND GHANA implemented four interventions focused on nutrition and sexual and reproductive health and rights, addressing gaps in policy, service delivery, and public awareness.

In 2025, SEND GHANA implemented four interventions focused on nutrition and sexual and reproductive health and rights, addressing gaps in policy, service delivery, and public awareness that continue to affect health outcomes in Ghana, particularly for women, girls, and young people. This work aligns with Ghana's national development needs and its commitments under the 2030 SDG targets. We implemented four health programs, each contributing to progress on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

In relation to **SDG 3**, SEND GHANA focused on addressing diet-related diseases such as diabetes, stroke, kidney diseases and cancers, while also improving sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people. Advocacy for Front-of-Pack Warning Food Labelling (FoPWL) and the Healthy Eating for Active Living (HEAL) campaign responded to the growing burden of noncommunicable diseases. These initiatives raised awareness about the risks associated with processed and ultra-processed foods, high in critical nutrients of public health concern (sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats) and built support for the development of a Mandatory FoPWL policy aimed at promoting healthier food choices.

At the same time, projects such as Power to Choose and the CSO SRHR Consortium Project improved access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. These efforts supported adolescent health care, family planning services, and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, helping young people make informed decisions about their health.

SEND Ghana's work also contributed to **SDG 5** (Gender Equality) by addressing gender-related barriers that affect access to health services and participation in decision-making. Activities promoted menstrual health, bodily autonomy, and the involvement of adolescent girls and young women in advocacy, policy discussions, and budget processes. Engagement with boys and young men also helped challenge harmful gender norms that impact the health, safety, and opportunities of women and girls.

# ADVOCACY FOR MANDATORY FRONT-OF-PACK WARNING FOOD LABELLING (FOPWL) PROJECT IN GHANA

PROJECT DONOR



This advocacy work, ongoing since 2024, is driving a national policy agenda that requires front-of-pack warning labels on processed and ultra processed foods sold in Ghana. The aim is to make it easy for consumers



to see when a product is high in salt, sugar, or saturated fat before they buy it. As highly processed foods have become part of everyday diets,

cases of diabetes, hypertension, stroke, cancers, and kidney diseases have increased.

These illnesses now account for about 40 percent of all deaths in Ghana, adding pressure on families and the health care system. Despite this, many shoppers lack clear information to guide their food choices. Nutrition fact panels are often hard to read, use technical terms, or appear in languages that limit understanding at the point of purchase.

Therefore, the proposed FoPWL policy would address this gap by requiring manufacturers to place warning labels carrying messages such as "High in Sugar," "High in Salt," or "High in Fat" on the front of packages, helping people decide whether to buy a product or consume it in moderation. The advocacy for this policy is being carried out in collaboration with the Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (GAND) and Vision for Accelerated Sustainable Development (VAST).

**> PHOTO CAPTION:** A representative of the World Health Organization delivering remarks at the launch of the Advocacy for Mandatory Front-of-Pack Warning Food Labelling campaign.



## In 2016, 94,000 Ghanaians died from Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

The government must mandate front-of-pack food warning labels to protect Ghanaians against NCDs!

**#KnowWhatYouEat**



## Key Activities Implemented

Implementation began with an inception meeting to introduce the project and train the team, ensuring a clear understanding of the policy focus and individual roles.

It was then launched with key stakeholders, including , the World Health Organisation, academia, religious bodies, the media, and civil society organisations in attendance, signalling broad interest in improving food labelling and public health. Stakeholders were engaged across five zones to share their views and suggest what a good FoPWL policy for Ghana should entail . SEND GHANA trained journalists to improve their reportage on FoPWL also and health advocates (Health professional and activists) to become FoPWL champions. Sensitisation sessions were organised for stakeholders to build understanding of food policies, and FoPWL.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** 2nd from left: the Country Director of SEND GHANA, Harriet N. Agyemang with participants at the launch of the Advocacy for Mandatory Front-of-Pack Warning Food Labelling Campaign, 2025.



The project engaged over

**2,000**

people across the nation and district-level engagements

**12**



project champions led sensitisation and awareness-raising exercises in their communities and on various media platforms.

## RESULTS



Over 2,000 key national stakeholders are aware of and understand what front-of-pack warning food labelling is and why it matters for public health.



12 project champions sustained sensitisation and awareness-raising activities, keeping discussions on food labelling active and visible, and increasing public interest and decision-makers' attention to the issue.



Health and educational institutions are reviewing and improving their food menus and eating practices to promote healthier food environments. Examples include:

- Sogakope Hospital Outpatient Department revised its daily meal offerings, with some units discontinuing the serving of sugar-sweetened beverages.
- Nesville Montessori School, Tamale adopted a policy to serve only healthy snacks in school and encouraged parents to provide healthy snacks for their children.
- A church replaced ultra-processed foods and products with healthier snack options for its Children's Service.

# HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVE LIVING (HEAL)

PROJECT DONOR



In November 2025, SEND GHANA rolled out the Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL) mass media campaign to support ongoing efforts to get the Government of Ghana to introduce a mandatory FOPWL on all packaged food products.

Under this initiative, the organization will employ mass media to further increase public awareness of the health risks associated with frequent consumption of ultra processed foods and garner public support for FOPWL Ghana. This will involve developing and disseminating public service announcements on FOPWL via television, radio, newspapers, billboards and social media.

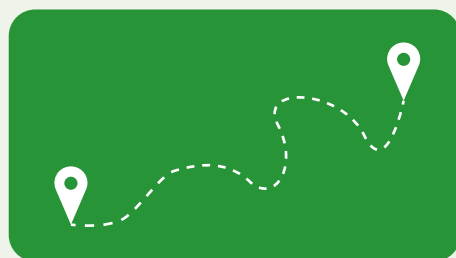
The mass media campaign will target Ghanaians aged 18 to 65 in 10 regions, with particular focus on parents and caregivers who make everyday food choices for their households. Messages will be shared in English, Twi, Ewe, Gurune, Fante, Waala, Hausa, and Dagbani. As at the end of 2025, a research firm had been engaged to conduct a message testing study to inform the development of the campaign messages and materials. This initiative will be implemented over a nine-month period.



The media campaign will target Ghanaians aged

**18 to 65**

in **10 regions.**



# POWER TO CHOOSE (P2C) PROJECT

PROJECT  
DONOR



SEND continued to advocate for improved SRHR for young people through the Power to Choose (P2C) project. P2C is a seven-year programme (2021–2028) funded by Global Affairs Canada through Oxfam Ghana. The project engages young people, particularly girls and young women aged 10–24, in vulnerable and marginalised communities, to strengthen their understanding of SRHR and support informed decision-making about their lives.

In addition, improves access to services while also working with young men to address gender inequality and harmful norms around masculinity and sexuality. Globally, the programme is implemented

in Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, and the occupied Palestinian territory, with a target reach of more than 90,000 adolescent girls and young women.

In Ghana, the project is implemented across six (6) districts: Ashaiman Municipal Assembly, Cape Coast Municipal Assembly, Awutu Senya East Municipal, Sagnarigu Municipal, Savelugu District Assembly, and West Mamprusi. These districts are located within four regions, namely the Central Region, Greater Accra Region, North East Region, and Northern Region.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** SRHR young advocates pose for a photo after a policy brief development workshop in Kumasi.

## Key Activities Implemented

Twenty-five (25) young people were trained to collect and analyse data on SGBV affecting PWDs and to produce a joint action report for advocacy. The report was launched with 52 stakeholders in attendance, including representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Parliamentary Select Committee on Gender, Civil society organisations, the media, youth groups, the Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD), etc.

To support local-level accountability, district dialogues were held to discuss the SGBV findings with community stakeholders. These engagements took place in two operational zones. Namely: Sourthen Zone (Cape Coast, Kasoa, and Ashaiman), and the Northern Zone (Sagnarigu, West Mamprusi, and Savelugu) providing space for direct discussion and feedback.

In addition, 25 youth advocates received training in National budget analysis, with a focus on tracking government spending on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

A young SRHR advocate engages in data collection for the SGBV report in Cape Coast.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** A young SRHR advocate engages in data collection for the SGBV report in Cape Coast.

## RESULTS

A report on SGBV was produced and used to support advocacy efforts, providing evidence to engage duty bearers and strengthen discussions on protection and response mechanisms for young people.



A total of 470 sanitary pads were mobilised, and 12 pad banks were established in selected schools in Cape Coast, West Mamprusi, and Sagnarigu, improving access to menstrual hygiene products and reducing barriers to school attendance for girls.



Created platforms for young people to influence SRHR outcomes through budget advocacy and participate directly in discussions on policies and services affecting their health and rights.



Community understanding of menstrual health increased, with more girls taking responsibility for managing their menstrual health confidently and safely. This shift contributed to progress toward menstrual equity within project communities.



Budget advocacy efforts contributed to the government's decision to provide free sanitary pads to schoolgirls.

# CSO SRH CONSORTIUM PROJECT



While Power to Choose focused on youth voice and agency, the CSO SRH Consortium Project, supported by UNFPA, addressed the broader policy, financing, service delivery, and accountability systems shaping access to SRH and GBV services.

Implemented under the Government of Ghana/UNFPA 8th Country Programme, the project seeks to influence policy, advocate for sustainable financing, improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health (SRH) outcomes and strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response across seven regions (Ashanti, Eastern, Volta, Greater Accra, Oti, Northeast, and Bono East) in Ghana. It is implemented by a five-member consortium, including Alliance for reproductive health, Marie Stopes International Ghana, African Health Innovation Centre, World Vision Ghana and SEND GHANA.



**PHOTO CAPTION:** SEND staff with health service staff at Ave-Afiadenyigba Health Centre during data collection for the SRHR/GBV assessment.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Staff of SEND pays a courtesy call on the Volta Regional Directorate of Health Services as part of initiatives to strengthen partnership for project implementation.

Through this project, we strengthened partnerships with the Ghana Health Service and regional health directorates in Ashanti, Volta, Eastern, and North East to generate data on key SRHR issues across 38 selected facilities and use the evidence for subnational advocacy.

## RESULT



During the period, we completed three critical assessment reports: tracking adolescent girls' access to the government's free sanitary pad distribution programme in public schools in Ghana; analysing family planning expenditure by government and development partners; and conducting a rapid assessment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) services for adolescents and young people in selected health facilities across Ghana. The evidence generated through these reports is being used to inform policy, shape government programmes implementation, and strengthen access to essential services for adolescents and young people.

## Programmatic Areas

# Building Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains and Dignified Livelihoods

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 1 – No Poverty | SDG 2 – Zero Hunger | SDG 5 – Gender Equality | SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities | SDG 13 – Climate Action





The Fair4All  
Project  
supported over

**5,000  
women**

to access credit,  
enabling them  
to expand  
farming and  
diversify income  
sources.

For the past year, SEND GHANA's work in agriculture focused on one central question: how can the sector deliver real benefits to farmers, especially cocoa farmers, through fairer prices, improved food security, and decent job opportunities for young women? Across cocoa and other agricultural value chains, we combined policy advocacy, budget influencing, gender-transformative approaches, and targeted financial inclusion for vulnerable women, while maintaining strong engagement between communities and the private sector to tackle the structural barriers farmers face. This coordinated approach contributed to six of the SDGs, with each goal driving Ghana's efforts to meet its set targets.

Across our interventions, SEND GHANA's agriculture-focused programmes made substantial contributions to **SDG 1** by improving incomes, strengthening livelihoods, and expanding economic opportunities for farmers and young women. The Fair4All Project supported over 5,000 women to access credit, enabling them to expand farming and diversify income sources. FILMA created pathways to jobs and enterprise development for young women in agricultural value chains, reducing poverty. The MAP 3 Project strengthened farmers' ability to influence pricing and policy discussions, ensuring fair compensation for cocoa-growing households. Similarly, the Sustainable and Value-Addition in Agricultural Supply Chains Project enhanced farmers' understanding of sector reforms, resulting in increased productivity and income security. Together, these interventions equipped farmers with financial tools, knowledge, and opportunities to move out of poverty.

Building on these gains, SEND GHANA's work under **SDG 2** – Zero Hunger improved food security and promoted sustainable agricultural practices across cocoa-growing communities. Fair4All strengthened community development programs in cocoa-growing areas. MAP 3 helped farmers to adopt better practices and understand cocoa sector policies, boosting production and resilience. The Sustainable and Value-Addition Project trained 400,000 farmers on sustainable production and good agronomic practices, increasing household food security and strengthening resilient food systems.

In advancing **SDG 4** – Quality Education, the Anti-Child Labour Advocacy in Cocoa Project played a central role in reducing child labour risks and helping children stay in school. Through sensitisation sessions, community dialogues, and the establishment of Gender Model Families, the project encouraged households to protect children from hazardous farm work and prioritise education. By strengthening community understanding of child rights and labour laws, the project also improved access to safe and uninterrupted learning for children in cocoa-growing communities.

Continuing its focus on equity, SEND Ghana's work contributed to both **SDG 5** (Gender Equality) and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by supporting women, smallholder farmers, and other marginalised groups to participate more fully in economic and community life.

Through the Fair4All initiative, women-led farmer groups were supported to access credit and economic opportunities, strengthening their financial independence and role in community development. FILMA applied the Gender Model Family approach to encourage shared household responsibilities and reduce unpaid care work, allowing women more time to participate in farming and income-generating activities. The programme also supported vulnerable young women, including persons with disabilities, to access skills, resources, and market opportunities.

In addition, MAP3 and Anti-Child Labour initiatives challenged harmful social norms, promoted shared household labour, and created opportunities for smallholder farmers to participate in national and global policy discussions. Together, these efforts strengthened women's agency, improved access to productive resources, and expanded participation for disadvantaged groups in rural farming communities.

Similarly, our interventions under **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth) supported fair, safe, and productive work environments for agricultural communities. MAP 3 strengthened farmers' participation in cocoa sector governance, improving understanding of pricing and labour standards and supporting fairer earnings. FILMA prepared 1,900 Lead Market Actors for employment, promoted youth entrepreneurship, and strengthened cooperative systems that supported job creation. The Sustainable and Value-Addition Project improved production practices and promoted rights-based farming, contributing to decent livelihoods. Anti-Child Labour interventions protected children from hazardous work, supporting safe and productive environments.

Our work also contributed to **SDG 12** – (Responsible Consumption and Production) by promoting environmentally responsible cocoa production. Through MAP 3 and the Sustainable and Value-Addition Project, farmers received training on Human Rights Due Diligence, the EU Deforestation Regulation, and

sustainable practices, increasing their understanding of ethical and eco-friendly production and supporting more responsible supply chains.

In addition, **SDG 13** (Climate Action) was advanced through the Sustainable and Value-Addition Project, which integrated climate-conscious farming practices into training and advocacy. The promotion of sustainable land use and environmental due diligence helped cocoa farmers adapt to climate risks and adopt more resilient agricultural methods, reducing environmental degradation and strengthening climate resilience.

Under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) SEND GHANA's projects enhanced governance, accountability, and civic participation. Fair4All improved transparency in cocoa governance through Participatory Performance Trackers and district monitoring groups. MAP 3 strengthened civil society engagement in national and international cocoa sector reforms. The Anti-Child Labour Project worked with government agencies to protect children and enforce

labour standards, building more accountable institutions and stronger justice systems.

For SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) Fair4All collaborated with CHRAJ, EPA, LBCs, and women's rights organisations to drive community-led development. MAP 3 partnered with COCOBOD, the EU, media actors, and civil society to improve sector coordination. FILMA worked with the Mastercard Foundation, CRS, Temple Investments, and AV Ventures to expand youth economic opportunities. The Sustainable and Value-Addition Project collaborated with GCCP and international cocoa forums to promote rights-based governance. These partnerships enhanced programme reach, coherence, and impact, demonstrating SEND GHANA's contribution to SDG 17.

During the year under review, SEND GHANA implemented six (6) agriculture-related projects: Fair4All; Multi-Actor Partnerships (Cocoa Advocacy); Sustainability and Value-Added in Agricultural Supply Chains; Financial Inclusion for Last-Mile Actors (FILMA); and the Evidence-Based Anti-Child Labour Project.

# FAIR4ALL PROJECT

PROJECT  
DONOR



The Fair4All project, funded by the Dutch Embassy through OXFAM and implemented from January 2021 to December 2025, focused on strengthening civil society capacity to advocate for inclusive and sustainable trade practices in cocoa and extractive value chains, including petroleum and mining. The project was grounded in promoting human rights, environmental protection, and women’s economic empowerment, with the broader aim of contributing to a fairer and more equitable economic system in resource-dependent communities.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Project staff with community members during a monitoring visit to the new Nyankomase School.



During its life span, the project worked with key stakeholders, including cocoa farmer cooperatives, particularly women-led groups, the Cocoa Health and Extension Division (CHED), the Environmental Protection Agency, district offices of CHRAJ, and Licensed Cocoa Buying Companies (LBCs) such as Federated Commodities PLC (FEDCO), Olam Ghana Ltd., Cargill Ghana Ltd, Nyonkopa Cocoa Buying Ltd. and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies to advocate for respect for human rights, protect the environment, and promote women's economic empowerment.

The project was implemented in partnership with WILDAF Ghana,

Africa Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP), WACAM, Centre for Public Interest Law (CEPIL) and Friends of the Nation (FoN). While broader interventions addressed private sector practices, regulatory gaps, alternative business models, and fiscal and trade policy issues, SEND GHANA's specific role focused on improving women's access to credit and strengthening collaboration between LBCs and cocoa communities on community development initiatives and alternative business practices.

In the last five years, the project has recorded notable achievements reflecting national impact and global recognition. Through the project,

## RESULTS



Nyankomase community in the Eastern Region benefited from a new school facility fitted with a computer laboratory, an astroturf, and a canteen. This was made possible through a community development co-creation engagement organized by the project.



Under the Fair4All global programme, 6 civil society organisations including SEND were selected from over 100 across 14 countries to participate in the International Fundraising Congress (IFC). This positioned a strong national voice on matters of cocoa in Ghana.



Produced 3 policy-focused reports on human rights, living income, environmental due diligence, gender, and cocoa receipts and spending, providing evidence for civil society engagement on cocoa policy reforms.



26 Alternative Business Practice (ABP) Ambassadors were appointed in the Central and Eastern Regions, strengthening community-level awareness and mobilisation of farmers and community members around responsible, equitable, and sustainable cocoa sector practices.



Community accountability was further strengthened through the adoption of the Participatory Performance Tracker (PPT), the establishment of five district monitoring groups with liaison officers, and the empowerment of 120 community-based organisations across seven districts to engage in monitoring and advocacy on cocoa sector governance and development initiatives.



5,000 women gained access to credit facilities to invest in and expand their farming activities



GHS 7.34 million in loans was disbursed to 1,291 cocoa farmers in Twifo between 2024 and 2025, up from GHS 2.2 million reaching 561 farmers. Of the total amount, GHS 2.69 million was directed to women, benefiting 535 women and 746 men, demonstrating expanded access to inclusive financing for cocoa farmers. The bank has also earmarked GHS 10 million for 2026 to further support women and youth cooperatives.

# COCOA ADVOCACY: MULTI-ACTOR PARTNERSHIP 3 (MAP 3)

PROJECT  
DONOR

INKOTA 



The MAP 3 project, funded by INKOTA and currently in its third phase (2024–2028), aims to strengthen the participation of cocoa farmers and civil society actors in shaping policies and decisions within the cocoa sector.

The project addresses the limited involvement of farmers in key discussions on cocoa pricing, child labour, environmental sustainability, and livelihoods, despite Ghana producing about 20 per cent of the world’s cocoa. It leverages the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP), which brings together cocoa farmers, civil society organisations, trade unions, private sector and media actors to promote dialogue and accountability on issues such as living income, child labour, environmental sustainability and cocoa pricing. The project is implemented in key cocoa-growing districts including Asamankese, Suhum, Oda, and Bawdua in the Eastern Region, and Twifo Praso and Jukwa in the Central Region.



20  
participants

provided strategic direction, reviewed progress, and strengthened coordination for the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform.

### Key activities implemented

During the year under review, the MAP 3 project implemented 8 key activities, reaching 917 stakeholders across the cocoa sector. These activities focused on strengthening coordination within the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP), building the capacity of members on emerging cocoa sector regulations, and promoting dialogue and awareness on policies affecting cocoa farmers and their livelihoods.

20 participants attended the Steering Committee meetings, which provided strategic direction, reviewed progress, and strengthened coordination for the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP) and its activities.

15 members participated in working

group meetings across GCCP thematic areas, creating space for dialogue and coordination on important issues within the cocoa sector.

32 GCCP members were trained on Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD), the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and COCOBOD law (PNDC Law 81), strengthening their understanding of emerging regulatory frameworks and their implications for cocoa farmers and civil society advocacy.

117 participants attended the Annual General Meetings (1st and 2nd) of the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform, providing opportunities for members to assess advocacy work of members and the platform, learn and share experiences, and



697  
**cocoa  
 farmers**



demonstrated improved knowledge of cocoa sector policies and good farming practices, contributing to increased productivity and resilience

develop actions plans towards cocoa sector advocacy done through strengthened collaboration and coordination amongst state and non-state actors.

Community sensitisation sessions on current cocoa sector policies in the Eastern and Central Regions

reached 697 participants, increasing awareness among farmers and community stakeholders on policy developments affecting cocoa production and livelihoods.

Media and Farmer-Based Organisation forums engaged 26 participants to capture and document the stories and experiences of cocoa farmers for evidence-based advocacy.

10 GCCP members participated in consultations on the Fairtrade Living Income Reference Price, contributing perspectives from cocoa farmers and civil society to ongoing discussions on fair pricing and living income in the cocoa sector.

**RESULTS**



697 cocoa farmers demonstrated improved knowledge of cocoa sector policies and are actively participating in decision-making processes affecting cocoa production and livelihoods.



Farmers' and project partners' voices were strengthened, enabling them to contribute to policy dialogue and sector-wide advocacy.



Civil society influence on cocoa pricing and Fairtrade processes was strengthened through contributions to the Living Income Reference Price (LIRP) and participation in Fairtrade's Advisory Council.

# SUSTAINABLE AND VALUE-ADDITION IN AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS

PROJECT DONOR



A resilient cocoa sector requires policies and practices that allow smallholder farmers to sustain their farms, protect the environment, and earn fair incomes. However, weak understanding and poor implementation of sector policies often limit farmers' ability to benefit from these reforms.

In response, SEND GHANA, in collaboration with the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP), implemented a two-year (2023-2025) project funded by Oxfam. The project aimed to strengthen farmers' understanding of cocoa sector policies and promote responsible and rights-based cocoa production.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Cocoa farmers participating in a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme to strengthen knowledge sharing and capacity building among cocoa farmers.

Training on cocoa sector policies  
and programmes reached

400,000  
cocoa farmers

to improve their understanding of production  
practices, farmer rights, and sector governance



## RESULTS



400,000 cocoa farmers were reached with training on cocoa sector policies and programmes, resulting in improved understanding of production practices, farmer rights, and sector governance.



Collaboration between (Plateforme Ivoirienne pour le Cacao Durable) PICD and the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP) was enhanced through joint research and coordinated planning, fostering more strategic and evidence-based advocacy across the cocoa sector.



GCCP secured representation on the Ghana Cocoa Monitor Steering Committee and the Fairtrade Living Income Reference Price (LIRP) Advisory Council.



Increased global presence and influence through GCCP members' active participation in World Cocoa Foundation partnership meetings and the World Cocoa Conference.

# ADDRESSING CHILD LABOUR THROUGH KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT AND THE GENDER MODEL FAMILY APPROACH PROJECT

PROJECT DONOR



Funded by DKA Austria, the “Addressing Child Labour through Knowledge Enhancement and the Gender Model Family Approach Project” seeks to reduce child labour in cocoa growing communities by empowering families to reorganize economic activities and care work in ways that prioritize the rights and wellbeing of children. The project

focuses on cocoa farmers, caregivers, and schoolchildren in Twifo Praso, Sumnyamekodu Wawase Camp, Jukwa Watreso, and Nyameani in Ghana’s Central Region. By promoting safer, more sustainable, and rights based cocoa production practices, it aims to protect children from exploitative labour while fostering inclusive community development.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Joana Jackline Enimah, Social Welfare Officer at Twifo Praso in the Central Region, sensitizing cocoa farmers on child labour policies and its impacts.

## Key Activities implemented

During the reporting period, the project implemented several activities, including the following.

During the reporting period, the project implemented several activities, including the following.

Community-based sensitisation and awareness sessions in the Central Region reached 184 participants, increasing community understanding of child labour and the need to protect children's rights within cocoa production. Thirty-two Gender Model Families were established, supporting households to adopt equitable labour-sharing practices and reduce reliance on

children for farm work. Eighty-eight participants were trained on socio-cultural patterns of behaviour that undermine family well-being, helping communities reflect on harmful norms and practices that contribute to child labour and gender inequality.

Introductory meetings with key ministries, departments, and agencies engaged 11 participants, creating opportunities to strengthen institutional collaboration and support for the project's objectives.

The project achieved significant progress in addressing child labour and promoting equitable household practices in cocoa-growing communities.

## RESULTS



Over 200 cocoa farmers have understanding of child labour laws, the European Union Due Diligence Regulation (EUDR), and human rights due diligence, enhancing their understanding of legal frameworks and responsibilities in protecting children.



20 Gender Model Families were established and supported to develop Family Action Plans to promote equitable distribution of household and farm labour and reduce reliance on children for work.



2 ministries, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), committed to supporting project activities, strengthening institutional backing for child labour prevention.



2 Social Welfare Officers were sensitised on the GMF approach, strengthening their capacity to support households in adopting gender-equitable practices and to monitor child welfare in communities.

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# FINANCIAL INCLUSION FOR LAST-MILE ACTORS (FILMA)

PROJECT  
DONOR



The FILMA project, funded by the Mastercard Foundation and implemented in partnership with Temple Investment, AV Ventures, and Catholic Relief Services, aims to expand economic opportunities for young women across agricultural value chains. Targeting young women aged 15–35 across 18 districts in the Volta, Oti, Bono East, and Northern Regions, the project seeks to create 80,000 jobs and reach 100,000 young women, including at least 5 per cent persons with disabilities. FILMA addresses structural barriers limiting young women’s participation in agriculture, such as restricted access to credit, restrictive gender norms, inadequate technical skills, and limited

market access. SEND GHANA leads ecosystem development through policy engagement and the Gender Model Family (GMF) approach to promote inclusive growth and the empowerment of young women.

## Key Activities implemented

Project implementation during the reporting period focused on promoting gender-equitable household practices, strengthening community leadership structures, and building cooperative systems to support job creation for young women. Activities were implemented using the Gender Model Family (GMF)



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** SEND GHANA staff and FILMA project Principals pictured during a consultation session in the Northern Region to gather inputs for the 2025 national budget.



approach and through engagement with community groups, district actors, and project partners to strengthen inclusive participation and local ownership. By the end of Quarter 3, a total of 75,822 participants had been reached across the project districts.

A total of 536 Gender Champions were identified and recruited, and 504 of them participated in a Training of Trainers workshop on the GMF approach to equip them with knowledge and skills in Daily Activity Profile, Family Gender Equality Promotion Action Plan, Access and Control of Resources/Decision-making, and Monitoring to sensitize and lead their community members to transform their livelihoods, improve economic gains, and transform their households.

Following the training, Gender Champions and PAsPs sensitized 34,361 VSLA members and groups, expanding awareness and encouraging households to adopt gender-equitable practices. Through this process, 4,630 model families were trained and supported to develop gender equality action plans to guide behavioural change within households.

To strengthen institutional and community structures supporting Youth in Work, 304 members of District Working Groups participated in district-level policy dialogue meetings and made commitments toward job creation. The groups were also trained on the GMF concept for job creation, while 236 community representatives were selected to support the formation of Multipurpose Cooperatives (MPCs). In addition, 304 stakeholders took part in district-level policy dialogue meetings on job creation, organised through the District Working Group quarterly meetings.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Alhaji Mumuni Mohammed, Deputy Country Director of SEND GHANA delivering remarks during the 2025 collection of inputs into the national budget in the Northern Region.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Nkpalsamba Abigail, a Last Mile Actor under the FILMA project from Kukpalguin Zabzugu District, presenting inputs for inclusion into the 2026 national Budget, while Fusheini Mohammed, a focal person from Yendi District looks on.

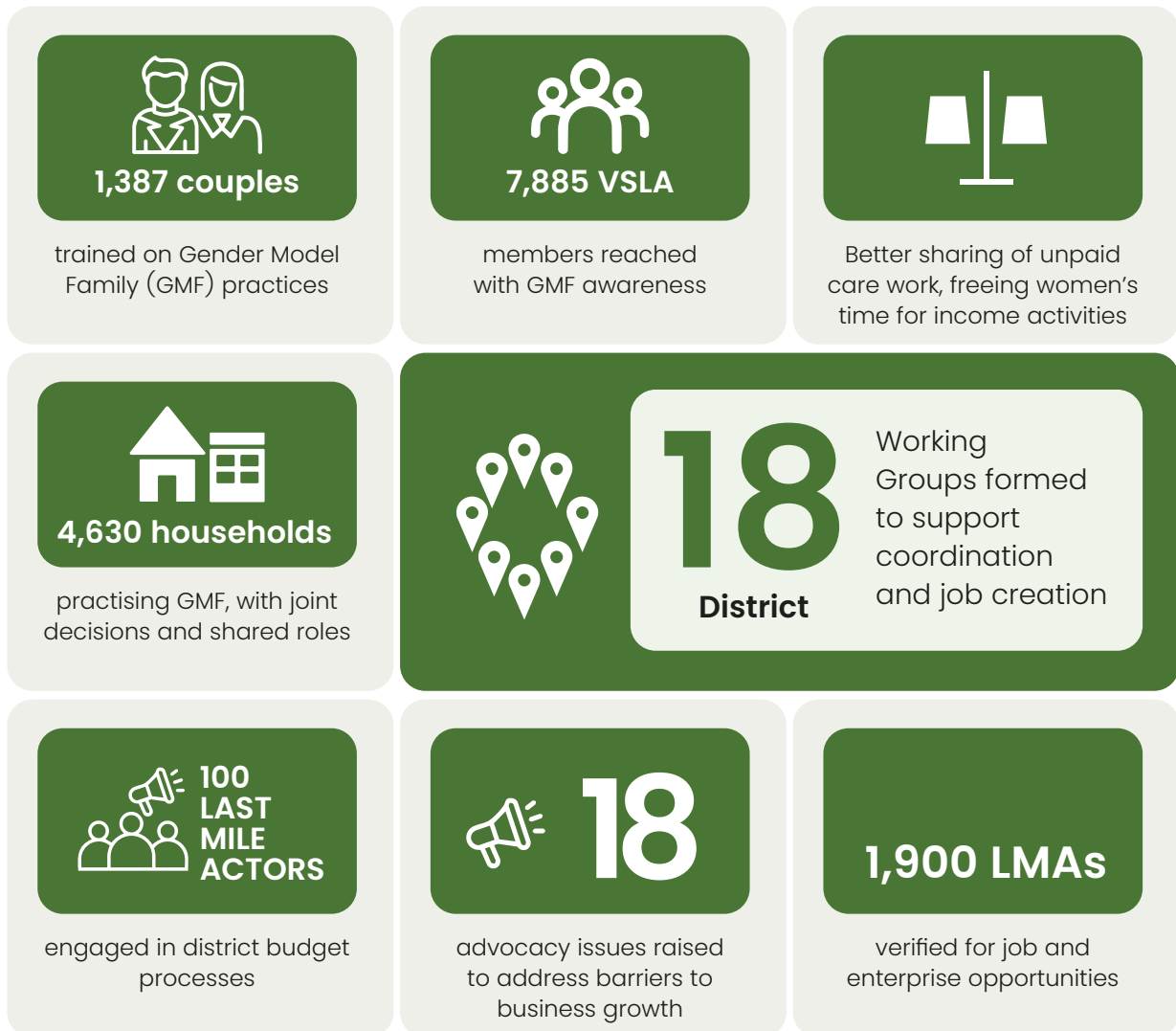


Capacity strengthening for cooperative development was also prioritised. 16 staff received refresher training on cooperative principles, roles, and responsibilities, while 25,060 VSLA members were sensitised on the same principles.

Project learning was supported through quarterly field monitoring visits to assess implementation progress. In addition, 12 success and impact stories were collected from LMAs to document evidence of change.

## RESULTS

Key results from project implementation include the following outcomes across households, community groups, and district-level engagement platforms.



## Programmatic Areas

# United for Care-Sensitive Approaches to Rights and Empowerment (UCARE) Project



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



PROJECT  
DONOR



These  
engagements  
resulted in the  
registration of

**23,121**

volunteer  
families as  
Gender Model  
Families  
(GMFs),  
surpassing  
the target of  
20,250.

For many women in farming households and rural communities, unpaid domestic care work limits their ability to participate in economic activities and engage in decision-making processes. SEND Ghana's gender programming recognises these structural barriers and applies a gender-mainstreaming approach that supports communities to identify and address unequal gender roles and power relations, promoting shared responsibilities and more inclusive participation.

For this reason, the UCARE project aims to advance gender equality by addressing the unequal demands of unpaid care and domestic work carried by women and adolescent girls.

Funded by Global Affairs Canada and implemented in partnership with Alinea International, the five-year project was launched in 2024 to promote gender-responsive norms, policies, and practices that recognise, reduce, respond to and redistribute unpaid care responsibilities. The project aligns with SDG 5, particularly Target 5.4, and applies the GMF approach to encourage shared responsibilities within households and strengthen women's participation in decision-making. Implementation covers 10 districts—Savelugu, Mion, Kumbungu, Zabzugu, East Mamprusi, West Mamprusi, Mamprugu Moagduri, Central Gonja, East Gonja, and West Gonja—across the Northern, Northeast, and Savannah Regions, targeting 50,000 families in both urban and rural communities.



## Key Activities implemented



Implementation of the UCARE project contributed to increased awareness of gender disparities in unpaid care and domestic work. Women and men participating in community engagements acknowledged the disproportionate burden placed on women throughout their lives, particularly from childbirth through household responsibilities.

A total of 11,508 Gender Model Families were trained, and all developed Family Gender Equality and Practice Action Plans (FGEPAPs) to guide the equitable sharing of unpaid care and domestic work within households. These plans encouraged greater involvement of men and adolescent boys in childcare and household responsibilities, promoting more balanced labour distribution at the family level.



> PHOTO CAPTION: XXX

## RESULTS

In 2025, UCARE activities focused on strengthening institutional and community capacity to implement the Gender Model Family approach effectively.



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## TESTIMONIALS



“As a woman, our burden starts from childbirth, and it is good that this sensitisation is helping men to recognise that.”

– Female participant,  
Sunsong, Mion District

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The project also secured strong buy-in from traditional authorities, community leaders, and community influencers, creating an enabling environment for sustained gender norm change at both household and community levels. Traditional leaders publicly endorsed the Gender Model Family (GMF) approach, with some chiefs registering their own households as GMFs, reinforcing community ownership and legitimacy of the initiative.

“As the chief of this community, my household will register to be a GMF. We are happy and welcome this initiative. You can count on my support in the implementation of the GMF in this community.”



– Chief of Jabilajo  
No. 2, Mion District

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In some communities, traditional leaders have moved beyond verbal endorsement to personal action, reinforcing the acceptability of shared care roles. For example, some chiefs in Mamprugu Moagduri, Central Gonja and Mion Districts have registered their own households as Gender Model Families, publicly signalling support for the initiative.



"I joined the GMF programme so that my subjects will emulate positive behaviours that challenge gender norms and contribute to the success of the project. I have four wives, and I actively participate in household responsibilities: I lease my motorbike to fetch water and firewood, take care of the children when my wives are attending to unpaid care work, and assist each wife with cooking on their designated cooking days. These changes have led to a more peaceful household, improved cooperation among my co-wives, and reduced conflicts, which previously occurred every three days."

— Chief of Sakpaba,  
Mamprugu Moagduri district



## Programmatic Areas

# Making the National Budget Respond to Citizens' Needs



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

16 PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



PROJECT  
DONOR



Budget advocacy contributed to the introduction of a

**20% allowance**

for teachers serving in rural and underserved schools.

In 2025, SEND GHANA continued to provide platforms for citizens to express their needs and contribute to national decision-making through budget advocacy.

At the beginning of the annual budget cycle, SEND convened a national consultation that brought together a diverse group of citizens and stakeholders, including hairdressers, farmers, students, youth and women's groups, persons with disabilities, market women, teachers, and civil society organisations in both the southern and northern zones of Ghana. The issues raised during these engagements were consolidated and submitted to the Ministry of Finance to inform the preparation of the National Budget and Economic Statement.

## RESULTS

4 of 28 citizen proposals submitted through the process were reflected in the 2026 National Budget and Economic Statement, particularly across the education, health, and agriculture sectors, including:



the introduction of a 20% allowance for teachers serving in rural and underserved schools to improve motivation and retention in deprived areas;



funding for the completion of Agenda III facilities;



and the initiation of mini processing plants in production enclaves to reduce post-harvest losses and support local primary processing.

Programatic Areas

# Strategic Partnership Initiative for Ghana and West Africa (SPII)



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 4 – Quality Education

4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION



The Strategic Partnership Initiative for Ghana and West Africa (SPII) is a multi-year programme implemented from 2022 to 2025 to strengthen civil society engagement in social sector policy and financing, particularly in education. Funded by Oxfam, the initiative is implemented by a consortium of civil society organisations including SEND GHANA, NORSAAC, YEFL Ghana, WILDAF, Africa Education Watch, Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), WANEP, FOSDA, IDEG, ACEP, and Friends of the Nation.

Earlier phases of the project focused on addressing sexual and gender-based violence, particularly school-related gender-based violence, to promote safer learning environments for children and young people, improving social accountability through budget tracking and advocacy for pro-poor education financing. In 2025, the programme continued with budget advocacy expanding coverage to social sector including Agric and health. 10 civil society organisations and youth advocates benefited from capacity building sessions on budget advocacy and research. A study on inequalities in pre-tertiary education financing was also initiated and the findings will be used to inform advocacy in the 2026 project year.

The project leverage its partnership with other CSOs to track the implementation of the tax waivers on the locally produced sanitary pads in Ghana and engaged key stakeholders including the Ghana Revenue Authority on the outcomes of the surveillance.

SPii helped expand access to quality education, increased budget allocations for the health sector. The project also addressed school-related gender-based violence and promoted inclusive policies, ensuring marginalised children, particularly girls and children in rural areas, could participate fully in learning, directly supporting the achievement of SDG 4 – Quality Education.

## RESULT

The government raised incentives for teachers in rural areas by 20% in the 2025 budget, reflecting civil society demand for an increase.

In addition, the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETfund) was uncapped, and school feeding allocations increased from GHS 1.50 to GHS 2.00 per child, improving programme delivery.



## Programmatic Areas

# Ghana CSOs' Platform on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS





Financial inflows to the CSOs' Platform increased significantly, reaching GHS **200,000** and surpassing the initial resource mobilisation target of GHS 100,000.

The Ghana CSOs' Platform on the Sustainable Development Goals continued to strengthen coordination among civil society organisations in 2025. The Platform brought together organisations working across different SDG areas, helping them stay connected, share information, and engage in national development discussions.

For the year under review, Coordination was carried out through the Platform's thematic sub-platforms, which created spaces for learning, collaboration, and joint advocacy among member organisations.

The Platform continued its advocacy on the Don't Tax My Campaign by conducting periodic surveillance on the tax waivers on locally produced sanitary pads. Stakeholders including the Ghana Revenue Service, Association of Ghana Industries, Ghana Union of Traders Association and other actors in civil society had engagements on the findings and improved the campaign.

Ghana was among 39 countries which were assessed on the SDGs progress at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York. The Platform developed an alternative VNR report on citizens' participation in Town Hall meetings to support evidence generation on SDGs localisation. It also collaborated with the National Development Planning Commission to conduct stakeholder consultations in the development of Ghana's VNR report.

The Ho District Platform as part of ongoing efforts to re-ignite citizens commitment to the SDGs have worked on translating the 17 Goals into the Ewe language which will be published in 2026.

In addition, the Steering Committee, technical committees, and thematic conveners provided guidance and oversight, ensuring effective coordination and sustained collaboration among member organisations.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Members of the Ghana Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Platform during a dialogue on government's implementation of the removal of taxes on sanitary pads.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Members of the CSOs' platform at the validation of the Voluntary National Review Alternative report.

## RESULTS



A civil society statement on Ghana's Voluntary National Review was developed and presented at the High-Level Political Forum, strengthening civil society engagement in global accountability processes on the Sustainable Development Goals.



Overall, these outcomes strengthened the Platform's institutional capacity, improved collaboration among member organisations, and enhanced civil society participation in national and global SDG accountability processes.



► **PHOTO CAPTION:** Levelyn Konadu Asiedu making a remark at the validation of the Voluntary National Review Alternative report.

Programatic Areas

# Strengthening Social Protection for Vulnerable Ghanaians



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

SDG 1 – No Poverty | SDG 2 – Zero Hunger





Funding for  
the Livelihood  
Empowerment  
Against  
Poverty (LEAP)  
increased from

**GH¢728.8**

million



**GH¢953.5**

million

Across SEND Ghana's work, social protection remains a critical system for supporting vulnerable households to cope with poverty, rising living costs, and economic shocks. These programmes help families meet basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education.

Strengthening these systems contributes directly to SDG 1 (No Poverty) by providing income support and safety nets for vulnerable households, and to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by improving access to food and nutrition, particularly for children and low-income families.

In 2025, SEND Ghana continued its advocacy to improve social protection services for vulnerable populations across the country. The work focused on strengthening programmes that many households depend on daily, including the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the Capitation Grant, the National Health Insurance Scheme, and the Labour-Intensive Public Works.

By advocating for improvements in these programmes, SEND Ghana worked to strengthen systems that reduce poverty and ensure vulnerable households have better access to food, income support, healthcare, and education.

Citizen engagement across communities revealed persistent challenges in the delivery of these programmes. Communities raised concerns about delays in payments, difficulties in identifying and reaching the right beneficiaries, and benefit levels that have not kept pace with inflation. Many community members also viewed social protection as a government favour rather than a right, which limited their ability to demand accountability and improved services.

These concerns informed SEND Ghana's advocacy at both national and sub-national levels. Working with civil society partners, SEND engaged policy and

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budget processes to strengthen the legal framework, financing, and accountability systems governing social protection.

## RESULTS

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Advocacy by SEND Ghana and civil society partners contributed to the passage of the Social Protection Bill in 2025, establishing a legal basis for social protection and strengthening the policy framework for supporting vulnerable households.



Funding for the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) increased from GH¢728.8 million to GH¢953.5 million, while cash transfers were raised by 25% and programme coverage expanded from 350,000 to 400,000 households, improving income support for poor and vulnerable families.



Under the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the per-child feeding cost increased from GH¢1.50 to GH¢2.00, with total programme funding rising to GH¢1.788 billion, contributing to improved meal quality and more effective programme delivery.

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End of year, 2025

# Financial Accounts Summary



Total revenue amounted to

**GH¢ 23.6 million**

comprising donor grants, donations and other income for the year.

During the year under review, SEND Ghana maintained a strong focus on financial stewardship, transparency, and value for money in the utilisation of resources. All revenue and expenditure were aligned with strategic priorities, supporting programme delivery and organisational sustainability.

Total revenue amounted to GH¢ 23.6 million comprising donor grants, donations and other income for the year. This represents a decrease of 22% compared to the previous year primarily due to the exit of a key partner - USAID Ghana, leading to contract termination and significant reduction in funding from allied and related organizations.

The local currency appreciation against the major international currencies (USD, GBP, EUR) also impacted on projects budgets and general operational costs.

Despite these challenges, our business development team continued to work hard to grow and diversify funding portfolio with new partnerships and collaborations to ensure our continuous sustainability. New funding partners that joined our portfolio in the year include Mastercard Foundation, UNFPA and Vital Strategies Inc. A snapshot of funding partners is shown below; Income generated within the period was used to support projects activity implementation, operational, and governance costs. A significant proportion (70%) of the total expenditure was directed towards programme activities, demonstrating the organizations commitment to maximizing impact.

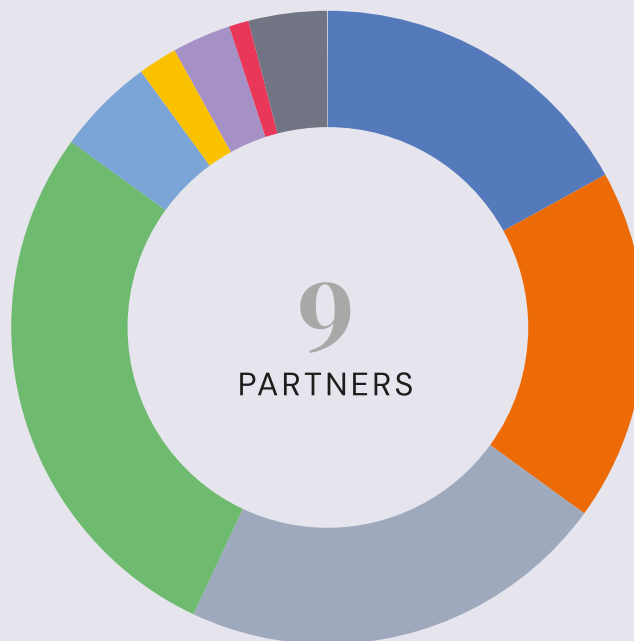
The organisation remains in a strong financial position with adequate resources

and reserves to meet its obligations, as well as ensuring financial resilience and continuity of operations.

Looking ahead, SEND Ghana will continue to diversify funding sources, improve efficiency and value for money, strengthen financial sustainability to support programmes growth and impact in line with our strategic direction.

## Funding Distribution by Organisation

Percentage share of total funding across all partner organisations



- OXFAM
- GHAI
- Alinea
- Mastercard
- INKOTA
- DKA
- UNFPA
- VITAL
- Others

## Top Funding Partners



### KEY INSIGHT

Top 4 partners collectively account for **85%** of total funding, led by Mastercard Foundation at 28%.

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## SEND WEST AFRICA HAS TWO AFFILIATES: SEND Ghana and Sierra Leone

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