

CITIZENS' WATCH

Volume **2** No 2

PAGE - 08

GCCP Develops New Plan to Improve Cocoa Livelihoods and Sustainability

PAGE - 17

Combatting Cocoa Swollen Shoot Disease: West Africa Unites Around A Renewed Regional Strategy

PAGE - 18

A Persistent Threat to Cocoa Production



BREAKING THE SILENCE

YOUTH ADVOCATES RESHAPE CONVERSATIONS AND ATTITUDES ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

By: Abdulai Mohammed Tajudeen

In the last four years, SEND has trained 66 young people across the country to become advocates for sexual and reproductive health rights.

Continue
on Page -2





Through the Power to Choose (P2C) project, SEND built the capacity of these youth advocates to conduct school sensitisation programmes, community outreach and youth-led advocacy campaigns.

In this edition of the Citizens Watch newsletter, we feature four of our youth advocates, highlighting how they are steadily helping to dismantle stigma and open long-silenced conversations on sexual and reproductive health in communities across the country.

These young advocates report growing confidence to challenge misconceptions around menstruation, gender-based violence and reproductive health decision-making, subjects often treated as taboo. For some of them, the transformation has been both personal and far-reaching.

By creating safe spaces for dialogue and leading conversations from within their communities, the advocates are helping to break entrenched norms and build a culture of openness, understanding and shared responsibility.



Theophilus Ntaah, Cape Coast

Theophilus Ntaah was selected and trained as a youth advocate under the Power to Choose (P2C) Project in 2021. Since then, he has actively engaged young people through sensitization activities, facilitated dialogues on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) issues, and participated in research initiatives aimed at generating evidence to support SRHR advocacy and programming.

According to Theophilus, his involvement in the project has reshaped his understanding of menstruation and the role men can play in supporting girls.

“Initially, I thought menstruation was strictly a woman’s issue and so I avoided discussing it altogether. That perception changed after I started engaging in research and advocacy on menstrual poverty.”

Theophilus says his school outreach sessions are helping to break down harmful attitudes, particularly among boys. “In some schools, male students now voluntarily demonstrate the use of sanitary pads and show greater empathy towards their female colleagues. Parents are also beginning to prioritize menstrual health needs at home.”

This change, he says, has extended to his own family. “I can now talk openly with my younger sisters and support them directly, instead of deflecting those conversations.”



Rufaidah Shirazu, Sagnarigu

Rufaidah Shirazu joined the Power to Choose (P2C) Project as a youth advocate after undergoing training in 2021. In her role, she has contributed to raising awareness on SRHR among young people, led community discussions on SRHR-related issues, and supported research efforts aimed at informing advocacy and improving outcomes for adolescents and youth in Sagnarigu

Rufaidah says her advocacy work has contributed to greater openness around reproductive health issues within families and the wider community. "I have observed that male support, especially in promoting understanding of menstrual health and assisting with sanitary products, is increasing.

"Not long ago, issues such as early marriage and gender-based violence were considered too sensitive to discuss, but these are now emerging in everyday conversations."

Shirazu said her involvement in the project has also influenced her personal health behaviour, encouraging



regular visits to health facilities and greater confidence in engaging health professionals.

"Personally, I have gained a lot of confidence in engaging my people on issues around SRHR. This could not have happened some years back. And with the researches we did, I can now talk to people in power to do what is needed to improve the sexual and reproductive health of young people."



Bright Otoo, Awutu Senya East

Since becoming a youth advocate under the Power to Choose (P2C) Project in 2021, Bright Otoo of Awutu Senya East has gained appreciable knowledge in SRHR and is confidently championing SRHR issues among young people. “I have facilitated awareness-raising activities, engaged my peers in discussions on youth health concerns, and contributed to research initiatives that inform advocacy efforts and promote positive change for adolescents and youth.”

Bright says he has noticed a reduction in stigma surrounding discussions on SRHR. “Men who previously dismissed reproductive health conversations as irrelevant are now beginning to listen, participate and support more respectful dialogue.”

Schools, he added, are also seeing positive changes. “Boys who once

teased girls during menstruation are increasingly showing understanding and support. This is helping to create an environment where girls can attend school without fear or embarrassment.”





Safiya Mohammed, Savelugu

Safiya Mohammed is also a trained youth advocate under the Power to Choose (P2C) Project. Based in Savelugu, she has been active in promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) among young people, engaging peers in discussions on key youth health issues, and contributing to research activities that strengthen evidence-based advocacy for adolescents and youth.

Safiya says her participation in the project helped her overcome the longstanding fear and shame associated with discussing menstruation. "Before, I was afraid to speak up or ask for menstrual products. Now, I communicate my needs confidently, without feeling judged. I have gained a lot of confidence, and my communication skills have improved."



During her school sensitisation programmes, Safiya observed a change in the attitudes of junior high school boys, and this encouraged her. "The boys were confidently demonstrating the use of sanitary pads and openly expressed support for their sisters. I was very surprised and happy."



For me personally, the transformation has been both personal and far-reaching. The Power to Choose (P2C) Project has strengthened my advocacy and leadership capacity through the hands-on training and community engagements. These experiences have developed my skills in budget analysis, report writing, as well as project planning and implementation giving me a better understanding of the importance of resource allocation, accountability, community development and policy influence in improving Reproductive Health services. I have also enhanced my knowledge in data collection and data analysis tools like kobo collect, Open Data Kit (ODK) and SPSS software. I can now design data collection questionnaires and analyse data to produce an actionable report. Public speaking was a challenge, but through my engagement in school sensitisation programmes, community outreaches and participation in youth-led advocacy campaigns, my public speaking capacity have been built and I can boldly lead advocacy campaigns and engage community leaders and decision makers to present evidence-based issues faced by young people to influence decisions.

I have also gained valuable experience in resource mobilization through fundraising initiatives to improve community level projects as well as using the media, such as social media and Radio Broadcasting institutions to educate the general public on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issues.



GCCP DEVELOPS NEW PLAN TO IMPROVE COCOA LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY

By: Ayebea Hanson

The Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP) has developed a new action plan to improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and sustainability of the sector. During its first annual general meeting (AGM) for 2026, members of the platform put together a coordinated action plan covering four priority areas – human rights, living income, transparency and accountability and environmental sustainability.



The interventions under these priority areas will include community awareness campaigns, capacity-building initiatives to improve productivity and income diversification, monitoring of cocoa sector reforms, and the promotion of sustainable practices, such as agroforestry.

The AGM, which took place in Kumasi, brought together civil society organizations, farmer groups, Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) and other key stakeholders within the sector. It provided a platform for reflection, dialogue, and joint planning, reinforcing the platform's commitment to advancing a more inclusive, transparent, and sustainable cocoa industry.

This year's AGM focused particularly on critical challenges facing cocoa farmers, including recent cocoa price adjustments, payment delays, and the impact of these issues on farmers' livelihoods. Members emphasized the need for improved transparency and communication from COCOBOD, as well as more inclusive decision-making that actively engage farmers and their representatives.

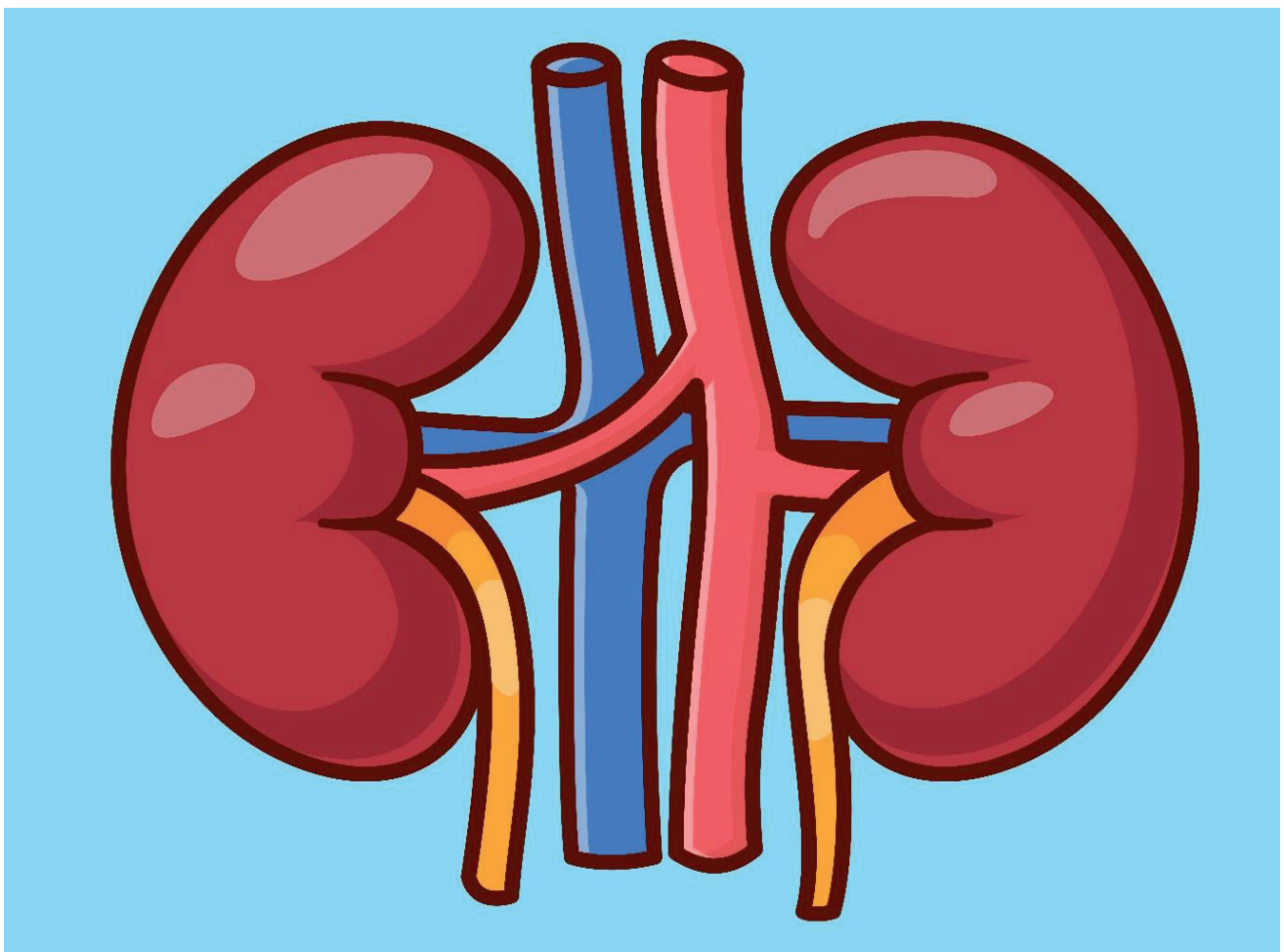
Members also discussed key policy frameworks, particularly PNDC Law 81, and underscored the need for continued advocacy to ensure that existing regulations respond effectively to farmers' needs, promote accountability, and contribute to improved livelihood outcomes.

Overall, the meeting reaffirmed GCCP's role as a key platform for civil society coordination and collective action in the cocoa sector. It also emphasized the importance of active member participation, institutional strengthening and accountability in driving sustainable change. Through these efforts, GCCP continues to contribute to improving farmer livelihoods and promoting a more equitable cocoa sector in Ghana.





SEND GHANA CALLS FOR ACCELERATION OF MANDATORY FRONT-OF-PACK FOOD WARNING LABELLING POLICY TO CURB RISING BURDEN OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



As Ghana continues to grapple with the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), SEND GHANA has renewed its call on government to expedite the introduction and implementation of a mandatory Front-of-Pack Warning Labelling (FOPWL) policy.



The organisation says the policy is a critical public health intervention that will empower consumers to make informed food choices and help reduce diet-related illnesses, including chronic kidney disease, hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

During a press briefing held in Accra, SENDGHANA, together with the Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (GAND) and Vision for Accelerated Sustainable Development (VAST), highlighted the urgent need to improve Ghana's food environment through clear and easy-to-understand warning labels on packaged foods high in salt, sugar and unhealthy fats. The organisations stressed that while treatment for NCDs continues to place enormous pressure on families and the health system, prevention through evidence-based policies such as Front-of-Pack Food Warning Labelling remains one of the most effective and sustainable solutions.

The full statement issued at the press briefing is reproduced



Statement at a Press Briefing on the Rising Burden of Kidney Disease and the Urgent Need for a Front-of-Pack Warning Labelling (FOPWL) Policy

Accra, Ghana | 19th March 2026

Press briefing on the rising burden of kidney disease and the role of Ghana's food environment

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of the press. Thank you for joining us. We stand before you today because Ghana is facing a quiet but dangerous public health crisis, one that is already touching millions of lives and draining household and national resources. Kidney disease is on the rise, and unless we act decisively, its impact will deepen across families, communities, and our health system.

We, SEND GHANA, the Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and the Vision for Accelerated Sustainable Development, are here today to draw attention to a growing public health concern in Ghana and send an alarm – our current food environment is making Ghanaians sick, and we must urgently empower people with clear information to protect their health.

Recent figures shared by the Minister for Health in Parliament and reported across several media platforms indicate that 'over 4 million people, are living



with chronic kidney disease'. Medical experts have also alerted that around 400 new cases of end-stage kidney diseases are reported at health facilities yearly.' These are not just numbers; they point to a challenge that is already affecting many families across the country. These are not isolated cases – they reflect systemic exposure to preventable risk factors that continue to shape disease patterns across the population.

Chronic kidney disease progresses silently. Many people remain undiagnosed until the disease reaches advanced stages. At that point, treatment becomes complex and expensive. Dialysis and kidney transplantation remain inaccessible for most Ghanaians due to high costs. Health facilities face increasing pressure, while households face financial hardship.

This trend places a growing burden on the health system and threatens national productivity.

While smoking and excessive alcohol consumption use are known risk factors, one major contributor that deserves closer public attention is our food environment. Across Ghana, ultra-processed foods such as instant noodles, energy drinks, sugary drinks, highly processed chips, and biscuits are becoming increasingly common. They are in our markets, provisions or grocery stores, offices, homes and even in our schools. They are being sold to our children as snacks. They are cheap, convenient, and require little or no preparation, making them an easy choice for many people with busy schedules and even limited resources.



However, this convenience comes at a cost. These foods are often high in salt, sugar, and unhealthy fats but low in essential nutrients. Frequent consumption increases the risk of obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and stroke, placing significant strain on the kidneys and raising the risk of chronic kidney disease. A major challenge is the lack of awareness about what people consume and its health impacts. Many products, particularly sugar-sweetened beverages marketed to children, lack adequate nutrition labelling. According to the WHO, noncommunicable diseases now account for approximately 45% of deaths in Ghana, and the trend is rising.

The reality is that we are emptying our pockets for foods that are slowly damaging our health, only to spend even more seeking treatment we often cannot afford. Kidney diseases and other NCDs are eroding income accumulated over years, destroying livelihoods and threatening the future of our children.

Similarly, the Government is compelled to spend more to provide healthcare to its people. As we all are aware, last year, the President launched the Ghana Medical Trust Fund (MahamaCares) to support specialist-level treatment for a wide range of chronic illnesses including chronic kidney failure, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases. And to which Parliament approved GH¢2.9 billion in February for the fund in 2026 alone. These are resources that could otherwise be used to support productive sectors of the economy. This is why we are urgently calling on the government to accelerate the introduction of a mandatory Front-of-Pack Warning Food Labelling (FOPWL) policy in Ghana.

Front-of-Pack Warning Labelling policy offers a direct and evidence-based solution. This policy places clear warning symbols on ultra processed products that exceed defined thresholds for salt, sugar, unhealthy fats non sugar sweeteners, and other nutrients of public health concern. These labels



provide immediate and visible information. They allow consumers to identify unhealthy products quickly and make better choices.

Unlike back of pack nutrition panels which are often technical, printed in small fonts, or written in foreign languages, FOPWL gives consumers instant, easy to understand information at a glance. It simplifies decision-making in real time, especially in busy settings like markets or shops, where people may not have the time to read through detailed labels. With this kind of clear information, consumers are better able to weigh their options and choose what best fits their needs. Thus, before a shopper even turns a product around, they already know what they are buying.

Evidence from countries that have implemented such policies, including Chile and Mexico, shows that FoPWL symbols can lead to reduced consumption of unhealthy foods. On the African continent, South Africa has taken the lead, others including Nigeria and Kenya are all developing FOPWL policies.

Ladies and gentlemen, Ghanaians have the right to know what is in the food they consume. And more importantly, we should be able to understand it easily and quickly at the point of purchase. This is not about banning food products or harming producers. It is about giving people the information they need to make decisions for themselves and their families.

The urgency of this policy cannot be overstated. Ghana is already



experiencing a rise in diet-related non-communicable diseases. Without decisive action, the number of people living with kidney disease will continue to increase. The current trajectory will strain the National Health Insurance Scheme, the MahamaCares and undermine efforts toward universal health coverage. Prevention must become a central pillar of the national response.

As a country, we must do whatever is possible to shift from reacting to diseases to preventing them. Addressing our food environment is a critical part of that effort.

Ghana is already on the right path. The Ministry of Health is currently working to develop the FOPWL policy, and we commend the government for this effort.

We make a passionate appeal to the Minister of Health, Hon. Kwabena Mintah Akandoh to own and champion this policy's birth and implementation.

We call on the media to play a critical role in this process by providing accurate and consistent reporting on the risks associated with unhealthy diets, raising public awareness, increasing demand for healthier food options, and strengthening accountability.

We urge our lawmakers, policymakers, civil society, academia and the public to support the introduction of a FOPWL policy as a practical step toward improving public health outcomes in Ghana.

If we act now, we can protect our health, our economy, and our future. It will save our lives, save us millions of monies and save our future. Thank you very much for your attention.



COMBATTING COCOA SWOLLEN SHOOT DISEASE: WEST AFRICA UNITES AROUND A RENEWED REGIONAL STRATEGY

By: Nana Kwasi Barning Ackah

In April 2026, key stakeholders from across West Africa convened in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, for a regional workshop to tackle one of the most significant threats to cocoa production – the Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease (CSSVD). The meeting marked a critical step in strengthening collaboration between cocoa-producing countries and global partners to safeguard the sector's future.





A Persistent Threat to Cocoa Production

CSSVD continues to pose a severe risk to cocoa farms, particularly in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, which together produce over 60% of the world's cocoa. The disease leads to declining yields, tree death, and significant economic losses for farmers and national economies. Recognizing the urgency of the situation, governments and stakeholders have, since 2013, intensified efforts to coordinate responses and share knowledge.

These efforts culminated in the establishment of a Joint CSSVD Task Force in 2025 under the Côte d'Ivoire–Ghana Cocoa Initiative (CIGCI). The task force has since led to the development of a comprehensive Regional Response Strategy to guide joint action.



A High-Level Regional Gathering

The regional stakeholder workshop brought together approximately 70 participants from seven African countries, including Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Participants represented government institutions, research organizations, development partners, financial institutions, civil society, and the private sector.

The workshop was jointly led by the Conseil du Café-Cacao (CCC) of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and funding from the European Union's Sustainable Cocoa Initiative.





A Structured Roadmap for Action

One of the most significant outcomes of the workshop was the endorsement of a five-year implementation framework (2026–2031) to operationalize the regional strategy. The roadmap outlines a phased approach, beginning with planning and preparation, followed by harmonization of technical protocols, pilot field operations, and ultimately large-scale implementation.

Early phases will focus on establishing baselines, engaging partners, and developing governance systems. Subsequent phases will prioritize disease mapping, farmer engagement, rehabilitation of affected farms, and the rollout of surveillance systems. By the later stages, the strategy aims to scale up interventions across tens of thousands of hectares and consolidate gains through evaluation and long-term planning.



Partnerships at the Core

The workshop highlighted the central role of partnerships in delivering the strategy. Several organizations presented concrete proposals for technical and financial support.

The Joint Cocoa Research Fund (JRF) committed to mobilizing significant private sector funding while advancing research into disease-resistant cocoa varieties. The FAO pledged support for the design and implementation of a robust monitoring and surveillance system. In addition, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the European Forest Institute (EFI) committed to building capacities, harmonizing field protocols, and sharing knowledge across countries.

Private sector actors, research institutions, and civil society organizations also reaffirmed their commitment to supporting farmers and ensuring that interventions are practical, scalable, and sustainable.

Opportunity for the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform

The renewed regional strategy also presents a strategic opportunity for the Ghana Civil Society Cocoa Platform (GCCP) to strengthen its role in promoting a resilient and sustainable cocoa sector. As a network that brings together civil society organisations working on cocoa, the Platform can leverage the strategy to amplify farmer awareness on Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease, advocate for inclusive implementation that reflects the needs of smallholder farmers, and facilitate dialogue between farming communities, COCOBOD, researchers and development partners. The Platform is also well positioned to support community-level monitoring, promote the adoption of recommended farm rehabilitation and disease management practices, and ensure that farmers' experiences and concerns inform regional decision-making. By aligning its advocacy and engagement efforts with the Regional Response Strategy, the GCCP can help bridge the gap between policy and practice while contributing to the long-term sustainability of Ghana's cocoa sector.



A Turning Point for the Cocoa Sector

The Abidjan workshop represents more than just another meeting—it signals a renewed and strengthened regional commitment to confronting CSSVD. By aligning strategies, pooling resources, and fostering collaboration, West African countries are taking decisive steps to protect a crop that supports millions of livelihoods.

If successfully implemented, the regional response strategy could not only curb the spread of CSSVD but also serve as a model for addressing other transboundary agricultural challenges. For cocoa farmers across the region, it offers a pathway toward more resilient and sustainable production systems.



CAPACITY OF CSOS STRENGTHENED TO INFLUENCE FOOD POLICIES

By Mohammed Salifu Nurudeen

S **END GHANA** and Vital Strategies, a US-based organization, have conducted a two-day training workshop in Accra to equip civil society organizations (CSOs) with knowledge and skills to successfully plan and conduct campaigns that will influence government's food policies.

The training increased participants' knowledge and understanding of the food policy environment and the best practices for food policy communication campaigns. It also sharpened their skills in formulating messages and utilizing both paid and earned media to advance their campaigns.





“A standout lesson for me was the vital role of using clear, evidence-based messaging to effectively raise public awareness and influence policy decisions. I also realized how crucial it is to understand and tailor messages to specific audiences to make a real impact,” one of the participants, Pearl Exornam Selormey of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences (GAND), stated.

Facilitators covered most essential elements of a communication strategy from objectives to audience identification, message development, media placement and monitoring and evaluation.

Lucilla Blankenberg of Community Media Trust shared some highlights of the FOPL campaign in South Africa while Trish Cotter, Senior Director for Policy and Communication at Vital Strategies, shared insights on why the



media is important for public health, how the media works to influence priorities and how to prepare an effective communication strategy.

The participating organizations included GAND, Ghana NCD Alliance, VAST Ghana and government agencies such as the Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service and Ghana Standards Authority.

SEND GHANA is working with these CSOs and government agencies towards the adoption of mandatory front-of-package warning labelling (FOPWL) and other food policies in Ghana.

The Country Director for SEND GHANA, Harriet Nua-mah-Agyemang, said the rising incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) makes the campaign for policies like the FOPWL even more crucial.



FROM OUR FIELDS TO OUR PLATES: A REFLECTION ON FOOD AND HEALTH IN GHANA

Levlyn Konadu Asiedu

Advocacy for a mandatory Front-of-Pack Warning Labels (FOPWL) policy has reached a wide range of stakeholders and communities through symposia, community engagements, and media outreach. While the primary focus has been on raising awareness about the risks associated with high salt, sugar, and fat in processed foods



and building support for a policy to address these concerns, our engagements have revealed a more complex reality. Beneath these conversations lies a growing unease about the safety of the very foods we have long considered natural and nourishing.

Across several communities, there is an emerging perception, often unspoken, that locally produced foods may no longer be entirely safe. Concerns around illegal mining activities and the unregulated use of agro-chemicals have led some families to question whether the crops they consume might be contaminated with harmful substances.

What is particularly striking is the shift in perception this has created. For some, packaged and ultra-processed foods, despite their known nutritional risks, are increasingly seen as the “safer” option, simply because they are factory-produced and appear regulated.

This presents a troubling paradox. In trying to avoid one perceived risk, many may be unknowingly exposing themselves to another – the long-term dangers of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular conditions – which accounts for 45% of mortality in Ghana.

This is not a loud crisis and hardly dominates headlines. Yet it is a real concern, one that has significant implications for public health, consumer behavior, and the overall success of food and nutrition policies in Ghana.

For the FOPWL policy to achieve its intended outcomes, this broader context cannot be ignored. Warning labels on processed foods are essential, but they must be part of a more holistic response that also restores public confidence in our local food systems.



This calls for the attention of all stakeholders; policymakers, regulators, public health actors, and agricultural authorities. Efforts to improve food environments must go hand in hand with:

- Strengthening environmental protection to safeguard our soil and water
- Ensuring responsible and regulated use of agro-chemicals in food production
- Rebuilding trust in the safety and integrity of locally produced foods

Ultimately, the goal is not to shift consumers from one risk to another, but to create a system where healthy, safe choices are both available and trusted.

If we are to truly promote better nutrition and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases, we must address not only what is on the label but also what lies beneath the soil and what chemicals are used to produce our foods.



FROM LOCAL ADVOCACY TO GLOBAL PLATFORMS: MY ADOLESCENT GIRLS SUMMIT EXPERIENCE.

Yakubu Barikisu

I recently had the privilege of participating in the Adolescent Girls Summit 2026 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, under the theme "Count Us In: African Adolescents Co-Creating Solutions to Advance Gender Justice and Rights."

Participating in the Adolescent Girls Summit was more than just an international trip for me. It was a reflection of a journey that started at the community level. My involvement in the Global Affair Canada funded Power to Choose (P2C) project, prepared me for that space long before I stepped into it.





Through consistent engagement, advocacy, and leadership opportunities led by SEND GHANA, I learned how to confidently speak about issues affecting adolescent girls, particularly around education, menstrual health, and empowerment.

At the summit, I interacted with young leaders from different African countries and realized that while our contexts may differ, the challenges girls face are interconnected. I learned about innovative approaches such as peer-led mentorship models, structured safe spaces for girls,



and engaging boys and community leaders in breaking menstrual health stigma. These conversations expanded my perspective and strengthened my belief that local action can influence continental change.

Most importantly, the experience affirmed that when young people are intentionally nurtured and given platforms like P2C, they can confidently represent their communities beyond borders. The summit was not just an opportunity, it was proof that preparation at the grassroots level opens doors to global impact.

I am sincerely grateful to my organization ACTIVE YOUTH GLOBAL and AfriYAN Ghana. I also want to say a very big thank you to UNESCO Ghana for sponsoring and investing in my participation, and to the Global Fund for Children (GFC) for organizing a youth-centered summit that places adolescents at the heart of decision-making.





SEND GHANA

SEND GHANA is a policy research and advocacy organization working to promote good governance, social justice, and equitable development in Ghana. Through research, citizen engagement, and strategic advocacy, SEND Ghana works with communities, civil society, and policymakers to influence public policy and improve access to quality services in areas such as health, nutrition, education, social protection, and sustainable livelihoods.

Find us online:

-  www.sendwestafrica.org
-  info@sendwestafrica.org
-  [@sendghanaofficial](https://www.facebook.com/sendghanaofficial)
-  [@send_ghana](https://twitter.com/send_ghana)
-  [@sendghana](https://www.youtube.com/sendghana)
-  [@sendghana](https://www.linkedin.com/company/sendghana)

Contact us:

A28 Regimanuel Estate,
Nungua Barrier-Sakumono, Accra, Ghana
Website: www.sendwestafrica.org/ghana
Telephone: 0302 716 830 / 0302 716 860