



**STAR GHANA
FOUNDATION**

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

Executive Director's Report
to the Second Annual General
Meeting of STAR Ghana
Foundation

March 2021

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

**Dr. Esther
OFEI-ABOAGYE**



It is an honour to present an account of our stewardship for 2020 to you. 2020 was a very challenging one in various ways for STAR Ghana Foundation. During the year under review, the organisation completed its transition from a Programme to Foundation, including a relocation of offices from the Labone premises to Sunflower Street in East Legon. All contracts with the programme personnel were concluded and staff recruited for the Foundation. Technical support from Christian Aid and the Consortium of consulting firms ended, though they have retained good relations with us.

Changes in the United Kingdom's development assistance policy, the transition from the Department for International Development (DfID) to the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic were a few of the factors that affected the implementation of the plans we outlined to you a year ago. The Foundation anticipated an Accountable Grant of Two Million Pounds (£2m) to provide initial support for its work, after a due diligence assessment. We have weathered changing development partner priorities, challenges with fund-raising and the need to adapt and to adopt new methods of functioning.

However, the pressures imposed by the pandemic on Ghana's public service infrastructure, the partnerships that were forged in the wake of the crises, events associated with the conduct and results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections, persisting and re-emerging human rights concerns and the challenges associated with natural resource extraction and management assure us that now, more than ever, the mission and work of the STAR Ghana Foundation remain important. The details of our achievements, challenges and plans are outlined in the Executive Director's Report.

In the course of the year, Her Ladyship Prof. Henrietta Mensah-Bonsu was appointed to the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Ghana and therefore, understandably, resigned her membership of the Governing Council and its Committees. We are grateful to her for her diligent service and her assurance of support of the work of the Foundation and delighted with her appointment.

Now, it is my duty to tell you how the organization has been governed and the responsibilities of the Governing Council are as follows.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Among others, the Governing Council is responsible for the following:

1. Providing strategic direction and oversight of the Foundation between general meetings; for this purpose the Council approves and oversees the formulation and efficient implementation, and updating of the Foundation's strategic plan;
2. Setting the policy framework between general meetings for the activities of Foundation;
3. Ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources of the Foundation to achieve the objects of the Foundation;
4. Establishing the framework and rules for payment of all expenses incurred by the Foundation;
5. Approval of the organisational structure and appointment of key officers of the General Secretariat;
6. Ensuring adherence to the values and guiding philosophy of the Foundation within the organisation and in its interface with external stakeholders;
7. Establishing the framework for approval of grant to grant partners/civil society, and ensuring compliance;
8. Nomination of new members of the Council following engagement with key stakeholders;
9. Establishing sub-committees, made up of both Council members and co-opted persons, to enhance and facilitate the performance of its functions;
10. Appointing a Secretary, an auditor or auditors, and attorneys and other agents of the Foundation;
11. Developing guidelines for the General Consultative Meeting, and the use of insights and resolutions from the meeting; and
12. Taking such other lawful initiative as may be required for the effective and efficient performance of its functions and in the best interest of the Foundation.

GOVERNING COUNCIL AND MEMBERS

The Governing Council has executed its functions through the following committees and members:

Fundraising & Financing Committee

Nana Asantewa Afadzinu (Chair)
Hamdiya Ismaila (Vice Chair)
Hajara Mohammed
E. Gyimah-Boadi
Audrey Gadzekpo
Rev. Opuni-Frimpong
Ethel Cofie

Gender & Social Inclusion

Agnes Apusiga – Chair
Francis Asong – Vice Chair
Hajara Mohammed
Peter Yaro
Rose Mensah-Kutin

Finance & Audit

Abdul-Nasir Yusif – Chair
Hamdiya Ismaila – Vice Chair
Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu (resigned)
Deodat Adenutsi
Peter Yaro

Grants & Projects

Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu – Chair (resigned)
Kobina Yeboah Okyere – Vice Chair
Agnes Apusigah
Sulemana Abudulai
Steve Manteaw

Programme/Programme Quality

Audrey Gadzekpo – Chair
Charles Abugre – Vice Chair
Nana Asantewa Afadzinu
Kobina Yeboah Okyere
E. Gyimah-Boadi
Takyiwaa Manuh
Mohammed Awal
Franklin Cudjoe

Transition Committee

Esther Ofei-Aboagye – Chair
Charles Abugre – Vice-Chair
Francis Asong
Abdul-Nasir Yusif
Ellen Hagan
-Akoto Ampaw

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEES AND THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Fundraising & Financing Committee

With the guidance of the Fundraising and Financing Committee, the Foundation developed a number of strategies and policies including the Financing and Fund-Raising Strategy, Fund Raising Plan, Ethical Fund-Raising and Investment Policy and the Endowment Fund Strategy.

A Technical Committee has been established to support the operationalization and implementation of the Endowment Fund Strategy. The Fundraising and Financing Committee has also facilitated the Foundation's engagements with Foundations and Grant-Making Institutions.

Gender and Social Inclusion

The Gender and Social Inclusion Committee led the Foundation in the review the Safeguarding and Code of Conduct policies for the Foundation. All members of the GC and the Secretariat have signed onto these policies.

The Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy, initially developed under the STAR-Ghana Programme, was revised and approved. Work is ongoing to align the GESI Strategy with the relevant policies of the Foundation and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Finance and Audit

Under the auspices of the Finance and Audit Committee the Risk Register was reviewed and updated. The Committee also reviewed the first audit of the Foundation and worked with the Secretariat to ensure implementation of the recommendations.

The Committee also guided the Foundation to adopt the accrual accounting method over the cash accounting method in order to cover the Foundation's entire assets. Again, the Governing Council (GC) was advised to adopt the period, January to December, as the Foundation's financial year.

Grants and Projects

With the support of the Grants Committee, the Foundation continued its support to partners under the various funding windows. The Foundation completed collaborations initiated under the Programme. In all, fifty-four (54) grant partners were involved, made up of thirty-eight (38) strategic and innovative partners and sixteen (16) local partners. The calls were in the areas of Gender and Social Inclusion, Media, Strategic Opportunities, Anti-Corruption, Local Governance, Parliament and State Institutions.

Programme / Programme Quality

The Programme Quality Committee reviewed and assured the Foundation's Foundational Political Economy Analysis (PEA). This was subsequently adopted by the GC as an SGF Working Document around which future programming would be developed.

Transition Committee

Governing Council's Transition Committee supervised the transition process from the STAR-Ghana Programme to the STAR-Ghana Foundation and managed the implementation of the Transition Plan. The work of the Committee ended in September 2020 with the closure of the STAR Ghana Programme. The Committee also oversaw the development of the Foundation's Five-Year Strategic Plan. The Foundation's Risk Register was also finalized and has since been approved by the Governing Council.

Future Outlook

Distinguished Members of the Foundation, there is no doubt that our mission of working to increase citizens' and civil society effectiveness is critical at this point of Ghana's development. Our approach of convening, catalysing, coordinating and learning has considerable prospects for fostering the equitable and inclusive society we want as well as promoting gender equality, social inclusion and building strategic partnerships to this end.

Though the Foundation has gained acceptance as a national facilitator of the required social change, there is more to be done to establish it firmly and sustain it. The present funding environment is very challenging and the pressure is on for the Foundation to be resourceful and innovative. Our efforts to promote the culture and practice of local philanthropy should inure to our benefit as well as contribute to a new way of sustaining democratic governance practice. We are still very optimistic that the STAR Ghana Foundation will fulfil the vision that called it into being.

An urgent business is to replace Her Ladyship Prof. Henrietta Mensah-Bonsu on the Governing Council. We hope this meeting will consider the nominees that we shall present for your attention and make an appointment in her stead.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Governing Council and my own, I would like to express sincere gratitude to you for your support and goodwill. You have always provided us with the assistance we needed. Our appreciation also goes to the Management and Secretariat under the able leadership of Alhaji Ibrahim-Tanko Amidu. They have really worked hard to set the Foundation on a strong footing, in spite of funding challenges, endless proposal writing, COVID scares and small staff numbers. Their dedication to duty in a very difficult year must be commended.

We are grateful to the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom, the European Union and all our other funding partners for their support in 2020. We are also indebted to the wide range of organizations in civil society, public and private sectors as well as individuals who have shown faith in us and worked with the Foundation on various projects, convenings and engagements. Together, we have worked to make Ghana stronger. We are appreciative of various service providers whose contributions have made us an organization. Finally, I must thank my colleagues on the Governing Council and the Secretary, Mr. Akoto Ampaw (Esquire). Your commitment has been admirable and we look forward to strengthening the Foundation for good work together.

THANK YOU.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Esther Ofei-Aboagye', written in a cursive style.

ESTHER OFEI-ABOAGYE (PhD)

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HIGHLIGHTS



Over \$7.8m mobilised since the last AGM to support the work of the Foundation. This includes grants from new donors.



The Foundation mobilised and supported over 925,000 citizens to engage with duty bearers at all levels of governance to promote good governance and inclusive development.

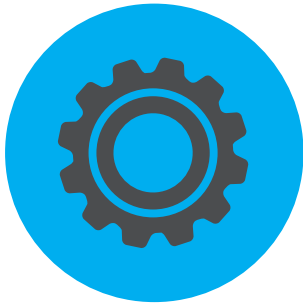


We have partnered with over 40 civil society organisations (CSOs) working at all levels of governance, including academic institutions, community-based organisations and media organisations, to promote and deepen democratic and participatory governance and for transformative local and national development.



Five-year Strategic Plan has been developed to inform the Foundation's institutional development and programming.

HIGHLIGHTS



The transition from the STAR-Ghana programme ended in September 2020. Since then, the Foundation has operated fully as an independent entity with its own systems and staff. This marked a significant milestone in the development of the Foundation.



We have continued to be a thought and practice leader, convening dialogues at all levels of governance. 17 dialogues were convened around issues such as Political campaign finance, Sexual and Gender-based violence in schools, addressing political vigilantism, inclusive access to quality social services among others.



We have started new workstreams on local philanthropy and active citizenship, including a 5-year Giving for Change Project to test approaches to local giving and citizen mobilisation. Lessons from these workstreams will significantly improve efforts at enhancing sustainability of the civil society sector.

HIGHLIGHTS



Our work has contributed to:

- Relatively peaceful, credible and inclusive presidential and parliamentary elections in 2020.
- Mobilisation of the biggest alliance of CSOs to work towards transparency, accountability and transparency in government's Covid-19 response and recovery measures and to mobilise communities to support vulnerable and poor citizens.
- Improving access to accurate, timely and responsive information on the pandemic and support initiatives for disadvantaged and marginalised citizens such as persons living with disabilities, citizens in remote and deprived areas of Ghana and citizens who are non-literate in English.
- The establishment of civil society coordinating platforms on governance and on covid response and recovery to enhance the effectiveness of citizens' actions on these issues.



ALHAJI IBRAHIM-TANKO AMIDU

Executive Director,
STAR Ghana Foundation

01

Introduction

This report covers the period December 2019 to December 2020. It is the second since the launch of STAR Ghana Foundation (SGF) in November 2018.

It focuses on the work of the Foundation since the last Annual General Meeting. It is complemented by the Auditors' report, which sets out the financial position of the Foundation for the reporting period.

02

Background

STAR Ghana Foundation was launched in 2018 as a centre for the promotion of active citizenship and local philanthropy. It marked another milestone in the journey of reflections and actions by citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs) to develop and strengthen mechanisms for: coordination and collaboration within civil society and between civil society and other stakeholders at all levels of governance, strengthening the effectiveness of citizens' actions for inclusive development, and facilitating the strengthening of the civil society sector including the financial and organisation sustainability of CSOs. These aspirations are reflected in the Foundation's vision, mission and objectives and have guided the work of the Secretariat.

MISSION

- To convene inclusive dialogues and collaboration within civil society and with other stakeholders on key developmental issues;
- To catalyze active citizenship and collective action, both nationally and locally toward systemic democratic change;

- To increase the effectiveness of citizen influence for change that advances democracy, accountability and social inclusion.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- To promote gender equality and social inclusion in all its programmes;
- To coordinate and support strategic collaboration within civil society and between civil society, government, the private sector and other stakeholders;
- To promote an evidence and learning-based approach to achieving sustainable development;
- To facilitate the sustainability of the civil society sector in Ghana.

2.2 OPERATING CONTEXT

The reporting period coincided with the end of the STAR-Ghana programme after 10 years (2010 – 2020) of implementation. The programme midwifed the process of establishment of the Foundation through the secondment of staff to establish the nascent secretariat, provision of logistical and budgetary support in the initial period while the Foundation was seeking its own funding and technical support through the Christian Aid-led consortium. The end of the programme therefore marked the coming into its own of the Foundation and is a significant milestone in its development.

The covid-19 pandemic, first detected in Ghana in March 2020, has had significant implications for the Foundation's work during the period. Programme implementation strategies had to be revised to take account of government directives and other prevention protocols. This had knock-on effects on timelines, burn rates and effectiveness of our partners' projects. More broadly, the pandemic has led to a shrinking of funding to CSOs for non-covid related activities and in some cases re-programming of already committed funds to fund covid-related actions.

03

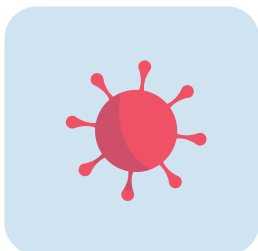
Key Activities

Programmes implemented during the period were funded under an Accountable Grant from Christian Aid under the STAR-Ghana programme and when the programme ended, an Accountable grant from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union. The main areas of work were as follows:



ELECTION 2020 CALL

The Elections 2020 call was launched in April 2020 to support citizens' actions towards credible, peaceful and inclusive parliamentary and presidential elections. It was implemented from April 2020 to March 2021 and supported 28 organisations in all to a tune of GHS6.2m to implement actions around political vigilantism, inclusive and issues-based elections and elections observation and post-elections transitions.



COVID-19 RESPONSE and RECOVERY PROJECT

The project was the largest portfolio of civil society interventions in Ghana on the pandemic. With support from the FCDO and EU, the Foundation committed approximately GHS4.6m to implement the phase 1 of the project (April to August 2020), supporting eight strategic partners to undertake actions focusing on: inclusive access to accurate and timely information, citizens' actions to mitigate the impact of the pandemic particularly the poor and vulnerable, and CSOs' actions to enhance transparency, accountability and responsiveness of government policy and programmes on covid-19 mitigation and recovery.

Phase 2 of the project (October 2020 to March 2021), implemented with funding from FCDO, builds on the gains from phase 1, supporting nine CSOs to the tune of GHS1.5m to consolidate the gains of phase 1.



CONVENINGS

- Elections related Convenings

Zonal and national level dialogues were convened on political campaigns financing reforms, addressing elections-related violence, inclusive political party manifestos. These convenings resulted in the signing of the National Peace Pact and local level conflict prevention and management strategies in a number of hot spots. The dialogue on campaign finance reforms will feed into planned work on constitutional reforms by the Foundation and partners.

- Covid-19 Convenings: The convenings under the Foundation's Covid-19 workstream focused on strategies for post-covid recovery, impact of covid response measures on girls' education and implications of covid response regulations on rights and democratic governance.

3.2 FUNDRAISING

The Fundraising and Financing Committee of the GC provided strategic guidance to the secretariat in the development and implementation of the Foundation's activities. The necessary infrastructure for effective fundraising, strategies, donor maps and policies and procedures, were developed during the transition period. These have informed and supported the secretariat's fundraising activities.

MODEST ACHIEVEMENTS

- FCDO, the Foundation's main funder and a key facilitator of the process of transition from a donor programme into an independent national CSO, signed a two-year Accountable Grant programme with the Foundation with an indicative budget of £2.49m ending in September 2020.
- The Foundation, as part of a wider 10-country consortium, got a grant of Euro1.9m from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement a five-year Giving for Change (GfC) project.
- A 5-month grant from Save the Children Denmark through the Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF) to implement the NEAR Network project. The grant of \$90,000 is to support the Foundation test models of local resource mobilisation to address humanitarian needs.

In addition to the funds mobilised, the Foundation has worked in partnership with local and national CSOs to respond to a number of calls for proposals from bilateral donors and international foundations. The results have been mixed, particularly because of the Foundation's limited experience and relationships with the major funding organisations. This is expected to improve as the Foundation accumulates experiences and builds the necessary relationships and networks for successful fundraising.

Outreaches have also been made, facilitated by GC members and FCDO, to the donor community in Ghana. The secretariat will pursue the openings from these engagements in subsequent reporting periods.

The fundraising committee has set up a technical committee to develop the modalities for the setting up of an endowment fund for the Foundation. When this is finalised and operationalised, it is expected to contribute significantly to diversifying the Foundation's sources of income and to its sustainability.

KEY CHALLENGES

- The current fundraising context, globally and nationally, which has been negatively impacted by the covid pandemic and attendant global economic downturn. Even before the pandemic, donor funding in Ghana had started dwindling and this trend has been compounded and accelerated by the pandemic. The Giving for Change and NEAR Network projects are therefore quite timely and significant in affording the Foundation opportunities not only to test models for local giving and philanthropy, but also to work towards an enabling eco-system for local philanthropy.
- Changes in the direction of donor funding, away from governance programming towards private sector and economic development have also negatively impacted on fundraising activities.
- The Foundation's objective of being a centre for the promotion of coordinated civil society actions may be defeated if it is seen as a competitor for funding, particularly by the national CSOs and think tanks. This significantly limits the sources of funds it can apply to. The secretariat has tried to work around this through co-applications with national and local CSOs whenever possible. This has helped to develop relationships of trust and to position the Foundation as a partner of choice for such applications.

3.3 ADMINISTRATION

During the period under the review:

- a. The Foundation moved into new premises at East Legon, following the end of the STAR-Ghana programme and the consequent closure of its offices where the Foundation had been housed.
- b. The human resource capacity of the secretariat was reduced to 9 staff from the previous 32. Christian Aid, through the STAR-Ghana programme, had seconded staff of the programme and technical expertise from the consortium to the Foundation as 'Gifts in Kind.' This arrangement came to an end in September 2020 when the programme ended. A full list of staff of the Secretariat is provided under Section 7 below.
- c. FCDO transferred the assets of the former STAR-Ghana programme to the Foundation for the duration of the Accountable Grant programme. A final decision on the disposal of the assets will be made by FCDO in September 2022

04

Key Achievements

The Foundation's programmatic achievements are detailed in the reports of independent evaluations of the STAR-Ghana programme, under which most of the projects during the reporting period were implemented, and the Covid-19 and Elections workstreams. Reports of these evaluations are attached as annexes to this report.

Beyond the programmatic, the Foundation managed the transition from a donor programme to an integral part of Ghana's civil society fabric very well. It is accepted as a valued member of civil society, with the legitimacy to convene spaces for civil society conversations and facilitate the development of CSO platforms and alliances.

05

Reflections

The period under review, while challenging, has confirmed the key assumptions that informed the decision to set up the Foundation and the development of its key strategies, particularly the 3Cs&L approach.

The challenging fundraising context, combined with subtle and overt attempts to attack and muzzle critical CSOs, underline the need for more effective collaborations and coordination amongst CSOs. Horizontal and vertical collaborations, more coordinated advocacy actions and joint fundraising (including for local resource mobilisation) are key to the sustainability and effectiveness of the civil society sector in Ghana. These are the key assumptions underlying the birth of the Foundation.

Effective advocacy, including achieving sustainable outcomes, require inclusive spaces for engagements between citizens and their organisations and duty bearers at all levels of governance. The convening of inclusive dialogues is a key component of the 3Cs approach and the Foundation should use the experiences from facilitating convenings on diverse issues to build its Business Case and its place within Ghana's development space.

Developments in the funding context have reinforced the Foundation's strategy to shift the focus of its work towards non-grant partnerships or where relevant, a grant-plus approach. The types of funding available do not make a grants-heavy programme feasible. However, given that the Foundation builds on the work and convening power of the STAR-Ghana programme, which was grants-focused, the transition to a grants-light approach needs to be carefully negotiated.

Local philanthropy continues offer the most sustainable way forward to strengthen and sustain the civil society sector in Ghana. Challenges around the policy and regulatory environment, citizens' appetite for giving to formal organisations beyond disaster response and needy individuals and a lack of, or weak, infrastructure for giving need to be addressed if the power of local philanthropy is to be harnessed. The Foundation will use the Giving for Change and NEAR Network projects to help respond to these challenges, including mobilising communities of practice to ensure coordinated stakeholder actions.

The Foundation's 'traditional constituency' has NGO section of civil society. This was partly a legacy from the STAR-Ghana programme, which worked mainly with NGOs that had the requisite compliance policies and systems in place. Social media and the dynamics of governance in Ghana have contributed to the rise and effectiveness of less formally organised CSOs. The Foundation needs to more purposively reach out to, engage with and support these relatively new forms of civil society organising, not necessarily with grants. Relationships, technical support to analyse and engage with duty bearers and being part of communities of practice will help greatly to enhance their effectiveness and contribute to achievement of the Foundation's objectives. At all levels of STAR Ghana Foundation, this must be a priority.

06

Looking Ahead

Fundraising, to support the development and implementation of the Foundation's programmes and to assure its sustainability, will be a key priority moving forward. The secretariat will continue to employ diverse strategies to achieve this, including exploring local fundraising, responding to bids and calls for proposals and building up an endowment fund. The networks of GC members and subscribers will be leveraged, wherever possible, to open doors for the Foundation with potential donors and partners.

Embedding STAR Ghana Foundation as an equal and active member of Ghanaian civil society will take more than the two years of its existence, particularly given its antecedents in the STAR-Ghana programme which was a donor mechanism and an enforcer in some cases of donor regulations. Progress has been made since, through the use of the 3Cs approach, joint fundraising bids and being a part of civil society alliances around specific issues, to communicate the key message of the Foundation being a member or part of local civil society. This again will require concerted and coordinated actions of all stakeholders to achieve.

Effective implementation of the projects and programmes currently onstream will strengthen the Foundation's credibility and reduce its exposure to risks. Efforts will be made to strengthen capacity, at the level of the secretariat and the GC committees overseeing the work of the secretariat, for delivery. This will include picking up and pursuing more vigorously the idea of 'STAR Ghana Fellows' and 'Friends of STAR Ghana Foundation, which will enable access to additional capacity at minimal costs to the Foundation.

The institutional strengthening of the Foundation will also be prioritised. The transition period provided an enabling environment for its development. Institutional strengthening is as important as programmes development and efforts will be made to secure the necessary resources to support it, despite donors' general unwillingness to provide core funding.

07

Those Who Made It Possible

OUR GOVERNING COUNCIL

Dr. Esther Ofei-Aboagye	Chairperson
Mr. Charles Abugre	Vice Chair
Mr. Ernest Okyere	Member
Mr. Abdul Nasir Yusif	Member
Ms. Hamdiya Ismaila	Member
Prof. Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu	Member (Resigned in 2020)
Ms. Nana Afadzinu	Member
Prof. Agnes Atia Apusiga	Member
Prof. Audrey Gadzekpo	Member
Mr. Francis Asong	Member
Ms. Hajara Mohammed	Member
Prof. Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi	Member

OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs Adelaide Addo-Fening	Mr Franklin Cudjoe	Mr Peter Badimak Yaro
Professor Akilagpa Sawyerr	Dr Rose Mensah-Kutin	Mr Francis Bichnord ASONG
Mrs Ellen Hagan	Alhaji Mohammed Awal	Prof. Gyimah Boadi
Justice Emile Short	Alhassan	Rev. Dr Kwabena Opuni-Frimpong
Professor Esi Sutherland-Addy	Dr Deodat E. Adenutsi	Professor Richard Adanu
Professor Kwame Karikari	Alhaji Abdul-Nasir Yusif	Dr Sulemana Abudulai
Mr Steve Manteaw	Nana Asantewaa Afadzinu	Hajia Hajara Mohammed
Professor Takyiwaa Manuh	Professor Audrey Gadzekpo	Dr Esther Ofei-Aboagye
	Mrs Ethel Cofie	

OUR DONORS

We are grateful to our donors for their immense contributions to support our work. The Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom continues to be our biggest and main donor. Other donors include:

- The European Union
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- Save the Children Denmark

OUR STAFF

Ibrahim-Tanko Amidu	Executive Director
Eunice Racheal Agbenyadzi	Programmes Manager
Frank Amoateng	Results and Learning Manager
Mary Sabbah	Finance & Admin Manager
Nicholas Ayensu-Appiah	Grants and Compliance Manager
Adams Yakubu	Programmes Officer
Emmanuel Dedoo	Finance & Admin Officer
Josephine Adobea Adjei	Admin Assistant
David Jongwe Kwoyire	Driver
Robert Kofi Andzie	Janitor
Feruzah Wuniche Salisu	Technical Assistant (Governance progs)
Vera Abena Addo	Technical Assistant (Covid-19 projects)

OUR PARTNERS

BElim Wusa Dev't Agency (BEWDA) – UER
Tim Africa Ghana, AHAFO NETWORK OF NGOs – Ahafo region
CALID/ League of Youth Coalition – Northern Region
The Light Foundation – National
Muslim Family Counseling Services (MFCS)- Coalition of Muslim
Institutions (COMI), - Ashanti Region
SYPPA – Ashaiman, Greater-Accra
VEReF & Partners in Democratic Governance – Volta Region
NORSAAC & National Peace Council – National
Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC) – Northern Ghana
Christian Council of Ghana – National

WANEP Ghana - Coalition for Peaceful Elections and Development (COPED), Northern Region
Ghana Journalist Association – National
Forum for Actions on Inclusion, Transparency and Harmony (FAITH) in Ghana Alliance – National
Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD) and Penplusbyte – National
Presbyterian Community Based Rehabilitation Programme, Garu – Upper-East Region
Coalition for Inclusive 2020 General Election (Voice Ghana) – Volta Region
Abantu for Development – National
Socioserve-Ghana/ Echoes Youth Foundation Ghana/ Radio Afram Plains Coalition – Eastern Region
Media General Ltd (TV3) – National
Multimedia Group Limited – National
Media Foundation for West Africa – National
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation – National
Friends of the Nation (FON) – Western Region
Private Enterprise Federation – National
Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) and Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) – National
Partnership for Credible and Inclusive 2020 Elections (PACI) - GDCA – Northern Region
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) – National
Institute for Democratic Governance, IDEG – National
Coalition of Domestic Elections Observers – National
Council of Zongo Chiefs – National
National Commission for Civic Education - National

COVID-19 PROJECT PARTNERS

CARITAS Ghana
Christian Health Association of Ghana
CSO Platform on SDGS
West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Ghana)
Ghana Federation of Disability Organization (GFDO)
Media Foundation for West Africa
Penplusbytes
Community Development Alliance (CDA-Ghana) - Wa
Centre for Intercultural Learning and Talent Development (CILTAD) – Coastal Television
Songtaba
Multimedia Group Limited
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) with Africa Education Watch (AEW) and Northern Network for Education Development

08

Stories of Impact



Yendi District Health Service Management Team

'Not in Our Name': Tackling Extortion in the Ghanaian Healthcare System

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain as defined by Transparency International.

There are two main types of corruption in Ghana. These are political (Executive and legislative) and administrative (petty and quiet) corruption. Political corruption is corruption involving political decision-makers. In Ghana, it is this type of corruption that attracts the most political and public attention. Administrative corruption is corruption within the public administration. It involves bureaucrats and public service personnel at all levels of the public administration.

In Ghana, health care is mostly provided by the government through the Ministry of Health (administrative) and the Ghana Health Service (delivery/provider). Some private for profit and non – profit also complement government efforts. Despite the great lengths stakeholders in the health sector employ to ensure quality delivery of health care, there is widespread illegal extortions of monies from clients and patients by some health care workers in the country. A 2012 KNUST paper 'Corruption in Ghanaian Healthcare System: The Consequences', which focused on patient experiences of corruption in the Ashanti Region concluded that 'quiet corruption' is endemic, with doctors viewed as the most corrupt workers in the healthcare system.

These revelation lead to the formation of the WASOHO consortium comprising of West Africa AIDS Foundation (as the lead), Socioserve Ghana and Hope for Future Generations to join the fight to reduce corruption in the health sector if not eradicate. The intended long-term impacts are Increased access to care, with higher patient satisfaction rates; Increased provision of basic affordable care to deprived communities; Clearer, more efficient channels for reporting corruption, meaning increased successful sanctions and a Culture of zero tolerance for corruption.

The project worked within 14 districts in 6 regions across the country. That is, Greater Accra (Ningo-Prampram and Ga West), Central (Assin North and Ajumako Enyam Esiam), Volta (North Tongu and South Dayi), Eastern (Lower Manya and New Juabeng), Northern (Savelugu, Kumbungu, Yendi, Karega), Upper East (Bawku West, Bolgatanga) regions. A pre-implementation and baseline survey was conducted to ascertain level of public awareness on patient rights. The survey concluded and affirmed other researches conducted that there is very low knowledge of the patients' charter by citizens and citizens do not know how to report corruption. Also, that corruption in the healthcare sector was noted as health providers purchasing their own drugs and selling to patients at a higher cost with the pretence that they are not covered by health insurance, others collecting monies and allowing people to jump queues, people paying bribes to the security men at the emergency units before they can get entry to visit their patients, and before getting a bed on admission, one 'greasing' someone's palm.

To enable the consortium carry out its mandate well, the implementing team received a training from Ghana Integrative Initiative (GII) on fighting corruption within the healthcare sector. Ghana Health Service (GHS), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), Media partners and GII were the stakeholders partnered to ensure successful implementation of the project.

Interventions carried out included high level engagement with key GHS staff, including HR Director, to facilitate a needs assessment of core skills and tools in the area of managing staff welfare, and support (training, resource development); public education on patient's charter and the types and consequences of corruption within the healthcare system in local languages; Training of appointed anti-corruption focal person in each district facility to follow up on reporting; Training of 'community champions' in the rural areas to ensure participation in reporting; Awarding of departments/ key personnel for excellent anti-corruption work and Building on existing reporting platforms (internal and external) for reporting corrupt activities in the district health facilities.

As the project gets to the end, stakeholders, especially the GHS staff and Management continue to demonstrate commitment towards the attainment of the project goals. This is demonstrated in the practical steps and measures adopted to make it more difficult for unscrupulous staff to extort from clients. Also, some of the district health facilities have started the installation of closed-circuit television cameras (CCTVs) at strategic locations to be able to have daily surveillance of activities of units and departments where clients are prone to petty extortion.

Facilities are also complementing the project efforts of educating the public on their rights and responsibilities as contained in the patient charter. Almost all partner facilities have put up notice boards at vantage points within the facilities where notices are posted on topical issues in order to keep the public informed of what to do in what circumstance. Community Champions are supported at OPDs and records to enlighten the public on the need to demand official receipt for each payment made and where payments should be made. The informed general public who are at the painful end of the extortion equation are now equipped to question payments for which receipts are not issued. When the public gets more confident and familiar with the system the project gains will be sustained.

Vulnerable groups such as Persons with Disability's (PWDs) have been empowered to demand for greater care at health facilities. As such, separate queues have been provided for PWDs in facilities and where possible they are exempted from joining queues for medical care. In Savelugu for example, project leadership was able to engage the Medical superintendent on the possibility of having sign language interpreters at OPDs and records and in consulting rooms to assist members with challenges in speaking.

Corruption has become unattractive as before due to the level of public knowledge of petty extortion and what to demand as measures towards curbing it. As a result, service delivery is based on passion and not to enrich private pockets of staff. This has further reduced the number of reports on corruption at the facilities.

Hearing impaired congratulates NORSAAC for consistently engaging them during the referendum

Ghana is a society of diversity of both abled and disabled. Per the 2010 population census, 3% of Ghanaians are living with one form of disability or the other and thus considered as Persons with Disability (PWDs). This in absolute terms, is about 740,000 Ghanaians. 15% of the numbers are hearing impaired, the third highest type of disability after visual and physical disability.



Because of the fact that the pattern of hearing impairment shows positive association with ageing (2010 population census), they are usually not targeted in interventions. The association of hearing impairment is unattractive, with little known about it in the Northern part of the country, its members lost hope in the association and were not sure of recognition any time soon. The association was further marginalized by the parent association of Ghana Federation of the Disable due to the cost involved in including them in targeted interventions.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have also left out the hearing impaired in their interventions hiding behind the general term PWD. The situation is even worse with government and its agencies. Thus, the hearing impaired have limited sources of information and are uninformed about policies even those that affect them directly.

Following the political interest of the government of Ghana to hold 2 referendums in the country, NORSAAC launched the Referendum We Want Project with focus on PWDs.

NORSAAC upon Launching the project strategically targeted the less privilege, disadvantage and came across the hearing impaired. The needs and challenges of the group was examined, leading to the hearing impaired being co-opted into the project. Thus, strategic meetings were held with their leadership and number of joint planning meetings held with them to understand best ways of involving them. This helped the project to know the added cost of involving them and the sitting arrangements required for their active participation. Since the project had not envisioned such cost, the project engaged the association of sign language interpreters. Thus, a partnership was set with the interpreters for a subsidized rate resulting in payment of GHC300.00 per person for a day engagement as against their rate of GHC500.00 per person for every 2 hours.

The project subsequently involved the hearing impaired for during the 15 months period of active project implementation including capacitating their leaders as dissemination channels on issues surrounding the 2019 referendum.

The project has contributed to increased recognition of the hearing impaired with even NCCE building a partnership with them for increased targeting.

The hearing impaired have appreciated the two referenda process and used number of platforms to demand their participation in the process. They have therefore become visible, respected and heaping praises for NORSAAC and STAR Ghana Foundation for making others appreciate the relevance of targeting the hearing impaired.

The involvement of the hearing impaired has strengthened the GESI lens of NORSAAC. In fact, they have become a critical group to work with. NORSAAC recently gave them technical support to campaign for the inclusion of sign language in the covid-19 awareness videos.

Government always forget of us when they are designing programs. Even when you watch TV, they don't do the signing, so you are not able to follow unless there are writings. But how many of us can read. NORSAAC has stood out for us. Since 2018 they have been engaging us on the referendum. I was particularly happy about the Gariba Lodge meeting where NORSAAC brought Mr. Oduro and Madam Rebecca. They all admitted to the poor education particularly to we PWDs. I had lots of knowledge from the activities NORSAAC did. In this lesson learnt forum, I insisted the challenge of not considering the needs of the hearing impaired is a national issue and not just on the referendum. Government must ensure that all Tv news channels have signing so that we can also know of the things happening in the country. People keep saying NCCE should target us but the NCCE Man said they were given only GHC1,500.00 for the whole of Northern Region to do education. What will such money do not to talk of they getting something small from it to motivate the sign language interpreters to interpret for us. For me, NORSAAC made us to know that we must fight harder for our rights and that alone is power

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--- Abukari Mutiha

Secretary of the Northern Regional association for the Hearing impaired

From 2018 to March 2020, NORSAAC had all the key secs in our association in the meetings. For each meeting, they will call me to arrange sign language interpreters for them. Most organisation when they are told they have to pay for sign language interpretation to aid the hearing-impaired active participation, they will just remove hearing impaired from the meeting. But NORSAAC was different. They really committed to not leaving the hearing impaired behind as has been the norm. My people are happy. In each of their meetings after NORSAAC programs, they were always full of praise for NORSAAC. Much sensitization was not done by the state till NORSAAC came on board. Am sure the hearing impaired will have been left in the dark without NORSAAC intervention.

NORSAAC informed us of the reasons for the two referendums. In fact they brought down experts from Accra to train us on the issues. The issues in the referendums were made known to us. It's the prerogative of the state to give information but they hold on it like "cocaine" until the last minute when they came shoving it down our throats. However, the state should empower various agencies to sensitize us to get to the grassroot. Electoral Commission did something, but it was last minute and minimal.



---Mr Seidu Mohammed

Northern Regional President of the Federation of the Disabled

Baobab Market - where we buy and sell ideas

Co-creation and collaboration are central in the achievement of STAR-Ghana's Community of Practice and Learning (CoPL) objectives. As part of nurturing the COPLs, the program through the support of its partners created the Baobab Market in Tamale (covering the Northern Sector).

The Baobab is a "market" space open to committed Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to buy and sell that is, learn and share ideas. It is a learning platform where development issues are arrived at through consensus building among member CSOs.

The three organizations spearheading the Baobab Market platform are Ghana Development Communities Associations (GDCA) as the lead facilitator, Center for Active Learning and Integrated Development (CALID) and Youth Alive. The Baobab market space is not restricted in membership and is open to all including the Media, Academia, Researchers, Parliament and duty bearers. The platform which started with about ten (10) CSOs currently have over twenty-five (25) organizations. Membership is not restrictive, and members have options to join as and when depending on issue being addressed.

The day to day running of the market is managed by GDCA as the Chair, CALID as the secretary with Youth Alive being a constant member. These three organizations have released a staff each to work consistently on the Baobab Market activities. This process has helped in promoting the activities of the group as they are held accountable.

GDCA committed themselves to provide venue, water and tea anytime the market met. No transport was provided for participation, however during events where there was funding, food was provided to participants.

A Whatsapp platform was adopted to share information with the planning group and this enforced collaboration between organizations.

Development issues to be tackled are selected through an open process where organizations with specialty in a field for discussion are made to lead. For instance, Free Senior High School (SHS) was an issue that after fact checking with citizens needed to be addressed. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in the educational sector were made to lead the advocacy with support from the coalition.



One thing I am happy about is the ability of the market to rally the media houses. Initially we started with two media houses but now we have ten media houses

---Mohammed Awal Sumani Bapio.

Rosewood at a point was becoming a serious menace and a security threat and as a market they deliberated on it. Unfortunately, at that time they didn't have enough information as a market, so the Forestry Commissioner was invited to talk to the market including a researcher from University of Development Studies (UDS). A Skype call with Community Development Associates (CDA) an organization based in Wa, Upper West region working on curbing the illegal logging of rosewood gave the coalition more insights into the rosewood issue (genesis and current processes). The coalition continued its advocacy efforts until Aisha Huang was apprehended for possessing large quantities of rosewood illegally, sent to court and subsequently deported.

According to the leadership of the coalition, one great lesson they have learnt from implementing the Baobab market space is that; because it's a platform that solves "heavy issues" without necessarily tagging an individual institution, once the issues to be addressed is dear to a wider section, a lot of people get on board.

W We should have more baobab markets because it reshapes what people think. For instance, out of the educational convening now we are thinking of how to help students learn hard to pass their exams and make the cut off point

---Barikisu Sumaila

09

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council presents their report together with the audited financial statements of STAR-Ghana Foundation for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Statement of Governing Council's responsibilities

The Governing Council is responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation and of the surplus or deficit and cash flows for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the governing council has selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them, made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, followed International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and complied with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

The Governing Council is responsible for ensuring that the Organisation keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the organisation. The Governing Council is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Incorporation of business

The organisation was incorporated on 6 November 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Organisation are stated on page 11 of this report.

Financial results

The financial results of the organisation are set out on page 7 of the financial statements.

Corporate social initiatives

There was no expenditure towards corporate social initiatives during the year.

Governing Council professional development and training

Members of the Governing Council are kept abreast of applicable legislation and regulation, changes to rules, standards and codes, as well as relevant sector developments that could affect the Foundation and its operations.

Auditor

The Foundation's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, has expressed willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 139(5) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL (continued)

Auditors Remuneration

The independent auditors' remuneration for the year is set out in Note 7 of the financial statements.

Name: *Abdul-Nasir Yusuf*

Position: *Chairman, Finance and
Committee AC*

Signature: 

Date: *10/03/2021*

Name: *Esther Ofei-Aboagye (Ar)*

Position: *Chairperson, Governing Council*

Signature: 

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF STAR-GHANA FOUNDATION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of STAR-Ghana Foundation (the "Organisation") as at 30 September 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of STAR-Ghana Foundation for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020;
- the statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 September 2020;
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and the independence requirements of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other information

The Governing Council is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Governing Councils and Corporate Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF STAR-GHANA FOUNDATION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Governing Council for the financial statements

The Governing Council is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), and for such internal control as the governing council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Governing Council is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Governing Council either intend to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Governing Council is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF STAR-GHANA FOUNDATION

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the governing council;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the governing council's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern.
- If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the governing council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

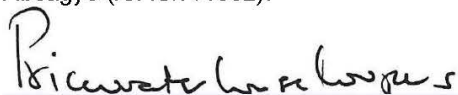
We also provide the governing council with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and have communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Foundation, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the Foundation's statement of financial position and Foundation's statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hayfron Aboagye (ICAG/P/1502).



PricewaterhouseCoopers (ICAG/F/2021/028)
Chartered Accountants
Accra, Ghana
11 March 2021




STAR-Ghana Foundation
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

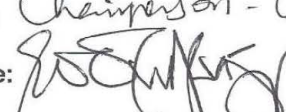
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 (All amounts are expressed in Ghana cedis)

	Note	Year end 30 September 2020	2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	559,785	-
Intangible assets	4	<u>363,805</u>	-
		<u>923,590</u>	-
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	5	303,865	16,678
Cash and cash equivalents	6	<u>149,945</u>	<u>43,523</u>
		<u>453,810</u>	<u>60,201</u>
Total assets		<u>1,377,400</u>	<u>60,201</u>
Current liabilities			
Accruals	7	289,088	-
Total current liabilities		<u>289,088</u>	-
Net assets		<u>1,088,312</u>	<u>60,201</u>
Represented by:			
Accumulated surplus		734,312	60,201
Endowment fund		<u>354,000</u>	-
		<u>1,088,312</u>	<u>60,201</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 24 were approved by the Governing Council on 10 March 2021 and signed as follows:

Name: Abdul-Nasir Yusuf
 Position: Chairman, Finance & Audit Committee - GC
 Signature: 

Name: Esther Ofei-Aboagye (Dr)
 Position: Chairperson - Governing Council
 Signature: 

STAR-Ghana Foundation
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

	Note	Year ended 30 September	
		2020	2019
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Grants	8	13,164,554	238,467
Gifts in-kind	9	<u>2,501,066</u>	<u>1,813,641</u>
		15,665,620	2,070,108
Revenue from exchange transactions			-
Other income	10	<u>96</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>15,665,716</u>	<u>2,070,108</u>
Expenditure			
Direct programme costs	11	8,130,866	82,741
Personnel expenses	12	1,917,759	187,405
Office running expenses	13	981,866	198,564
Local Travel	14	105,316	173,653
International Travel	15	5,750	26,213
Training, Workshops & Conferences	16	1,598,143	246,501
Consultancy & Professional fees	17	2,076,405	1,094,830
Expensed assets	18	<u>175,500</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>14,991,605</u>	<u>2,009,907</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>674,111</u>	<u>60,201</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

	Accumulated surplus	Endowment fund	Total
Year ended 30 September 2020			
At start of the year	60,201	-	60,201
Surplus for the year	674,111	-	674,111
Funds received	<u>-</u>	<u>354,000</u>	<u>354,000</u>
At end of the year	<u>734,312</u>	<u>354,000</u>	<u>1,088,312</u>
 Year ended 30 September 2019			
At start of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>60,201</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,201</u>
At end of the year	<u>60,201</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,201</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STAR-Ghana Foundation
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts are expressed in Ghana Cedis)

	Note	Year ended 30 September	
		2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	19	676,012	43,523
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>676,112</u>	<u>43,523</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE)	3	(559,785)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	4	<u>(363,805)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(923,590)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Endowment funds received		354,000	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>354,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>106,422</u>	<u>43,523</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		<u>43,523</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	<u>149,945</u>	<u>43,523</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Appendix

Strategic Plan 2020-2024
Final Programme Evaluation of STAR Ghana 2
End of Phase Evaluation Report
Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2020

Please download above documents here



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star-ghana.org



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