

NATIONAL FORUM ON CIVIL SOCIETY SUSTAINABILITY IN GHANA

THEME

“REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCEPTUAL
AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES OF
CSOS IN GHANA AND THE
SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGE”

29TH MARCH 2022

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1. Executive Summary

STAR – Ghana Foundation on the 29th of March, 2022 hosted the maiden edition of the national forum on civil society sustainability in Ghana under the theme: **"reflections on the conceptual and developmental issues of CSOs in Ghana and the sustainability challenge"** - to create space for civil society actors to consolidate ideas on how to sustain the sector.

The convening was conceived by CSOs in Ghana after several rounds of consultations. A planning committee made up of representatives of a cross-section of CSOs led in the planning and implementation of the forum with SGF providing secretarial support. Annexed as **table A** to this report is the list and description of the members of the planning committee.

Present at the forum were Civil society actors, development partners, representatives from the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) secretariat, experts from academia and other relevant stakeholders. In total, 100 participants were drawn across different organizations for physical participation. There was also a live Zoom and Facebook broadcast for other participants to follow and contribute virtually. **In all, 194 people participated in the 1-day event held at the Kofi Ohene Konadu Auditorium, University for Professional Studies in Accra.**

Speaking at the forum, the Executive Director of STAR Ghana Foundation, Alhaji Ibrahim-Tanko Amidu provided the background and context that necessitated the forum, noting that, *"Developments within the national and international context, (however), made it imperative for CSOs to aim at finding spaces to reflect on these developments and how to respond to them - declining external support to the sector, significant changes to the character and complexity of development assistance, questions around the accountability and legitimacy of CSOs, navigating our way through a very partisan national context,*

emerging forms of citizens' organisations...."

The chairperson of the forum, Prof. Akilagpa Sawyerr commended STAR Ghana for the novel initiative, emphasizing that, *"this idea of CSOs, NGOs coming together to think about the nature of the way we operate, the conditions we face and the prospects ahead of us and how we can organize and conduct ourselves to achieve our objectives is a notion that is so important and I have to say that, these times make that task more important now than any other time"*.

The keynote address was delivered by Mr. Tony Dogbe who commended STAR Ghana for the idea of the forum and identified three factors militating against the sustainability of CSOs in Ghana –creeping self-serving organizational culture, lack of succession planning and the absence of sustainability consideration at the planning stages of projects by CSOs. He called on CSOs among other things to take conscious and systematic steps to move from the grant-based model to a social enterprise model. This will also mean shifting from the charity model inherited from the West to the Social enterprise model prevalent in Asia. He also emphasized the need to factor sustainability in their planning.

Panel discussion was made up of the following experts - Prof. Akosua Darkwah, Juliet Amoah, Zan Akolgo, Dela Ashiabor and Clara Osei-Boateng. The panel was moderated by Dr. Esther Ofei-Aboagye, the chairperson of the governing board of STAR Ghana Foundation. The discussants focused on the following sub-themes: Assessing the risk and opportunities for CSOs sustainability (Reflecting on the journey/ Organized labour and development partner perspective), Emerging forms of civic activism and citizen mobilization, and Harnessing Technology for citizen mobilization and advocacy by CSOs.

A breakout session followed the panel discussion where participants were put into three groups to deliberate and reflect on the issues raised by the panel and make proposals on way forward for the forum.

Recommendations proffered on the way forward included: the need to create a common platform for regular deliberations and reflections on the work that CSOs do, the need to diversify CSOs funding sources to navigate the dwindling external funding for CSOs;

building the capacities of CSOs to effectively leverage the emerging forms of citizen mobilization and civic activism.

With respect to the proposed "National forum on civil society sustainability in Ghana" the key recommendation by the participants included the institutionalisation of the forum and engagements with the NPO secretariat on the way forward around the regulatory framework.

2. Background and Context

Ghana has a vibrant NGO/CSO ecosystem. The database of the Ghana Non-profit Organisation Secretariat indicates a total of 2,295 registered Non-profit Organisations (NPOs). The contribution of the NGO/CSO sector to Ghana's development in terms of funding inflows, employment generation and more importantly, policy development, capacity development, public education, grassroots infrastructure, among others, is enormous.

Just like any sector, the NGO/CSO sector has its peculiar internal and external challenges. Internal challenges include, weak or lack of understanding of regulatory and policy compliance issues, weak synergy and co-ordination amongst CSOs, and absence of self-regulatory mechanisms. For example, of the 2,295 non-profit organisations in the NPO secretariat, more than half of them (1317) are designated as not being in good standing. Many CSOs may not be aware of the existence of the Secretariat and what it takes to be in good standing.

External challenges to the sector include growing restrictions through policy and regulatory reforms, increasing antagonism and mistrust for the sector by both state and non-state actors, dwindling funding,

the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its wide-ranging implications, and an overall context of shrinking civic space.

Despite these prevailing and growing challenges, the NGO/CSO sector has over the years, lacked a mechanism or platform for periodic sector-wide convening, reflections and planning to improve the sector, and confront existing and emerging challenges that need to be dealt with.

What has existed over the years, have been clustered, largely thematic-focused groups such as the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), NGOs in the extractive industries, Civil Society Organizations platform on Strategic Development Goals (CSOs platform on SDGs), Right to Information Coalition, Coalition of NGOs in Health, among others. Meetings of these groups have, thus, often been around dealing with the thematic or sectoral issues. There have also been funder-grantee types of platforms and convenings such as STAR Ghana grantees convening, OXFAM partners meeting, etc, which are often programme/project-based meetings.

The thematic, funder-grantee, issue-based group-

ings and meetings are critical and need to exist to respond to emerging thematic issues. But what is also critical is a sector-wide platform that occasionally convenes the entire sector to focus, not on thematic issues per se, but on the sector itself and contextual sector-wide challenges. This has necessitated the call for a sector-wide forum on the sustainability of civil society in Ghana.

2.1. Purpose of the forum

The purpose of the forum was to create space for civil society actors to consolidate ideas on how to sustain the sector. The forum was to serve as a platform that

brings actors in the sector together for reflections and brainstorming on matters of mutual interest, discussing developments with sector-wide implications.

2.2. Specific Objectives of the forum

- i. To fill the existing void of a lack of a sector-wide platform and structured sector-wide convening.
- ii. To Validate the creation of a CSOs Forum and proposal on a semi-annual or annual NGOs/CSOs Forum be introduced.

3. Opening remarks by the Chairman:

Prof. Akilagpa Sawyerr

In his opening remarks, the chairman praised the idea of creating a common platform aimed at bringing all CSOs together to regularly reflect on their civic role and how to mainstream sustainability in their operations. To this end, he noted, *"this idea of CSOs, NGOs coming together to think about the nature of the way we operate, the conditions we face and the prospects ahead of us and how we can organize and conduct ourselves to achieve our objectives is a notion that is so important and I have to say that, these times make that task more important now than any other time"*. He also underscored the evolving nature of the political space in the country albeit complex as one that is constantly shifting CSOs from the periphery and towards the core of national decision making. In his opinion, the cause that is being championed by STAR-Ghana Foundation is timely *"...because the political space is now so complex, that the role of non-political organization to push national agenda has become much more*



important."

He also took the opportunity to encourage members and leaders of CSOs to factor in the broader goal of civil society as they pursue their individual organizational goals. He emphasized, *"Let me remind all of us, that apart from our role as members and leaders of our organizations, we also represent CSO. Sometimes in the struggle to survive and make our way forward as*

organizations we forget that we are representing CS at a time the political space is so murky."

To conclude, the chairman posed two key questions for reflection and to encourage participants to hold constructive discussions.

- i. how do we ensure agency for civil society?
- ii. what role can we play as an organization to ensure that the public purpose is attained and sustained?

4. Welcome address and overview by the Executive Director of STAR-GHANA: Ibrahim-Tanko Amidu

In his welcome address Mr. Ibrahim-Tanko paid tribute to the members and leaders of CSO present for their tremendous contribution to the civic space. While emphasizing the imperative for the creation of a forum to reflect on the sustainability of CSOs in Ghana, he admitted that several efforts have been made in the past, some still ongoing, at convening CSOs to reflect on the nature and impact of their work. He however, noted that these past attempts have produced limited sector-wide impacts since these efforts were made along geographic and thematic spaces. In other instances, the meetings were facilitated by donors or donor-funded programs and focused on the strategic objectives of these donors or programmes.

Additionally, Mr. Ibrahim-Tanko noted that developments within the national and international contexts such as declining external support to the sector, significant changes to the character and complexity of development assistance, questions around the accountability and legitimacy of CSOs, navigating our way through a very partisan national context have all affected the effectiveness of CSOs in Ghana. These developments according to him provide the imperative for the creation of a common platform for CSOs to regularly come together to reflect, re-strategize and re-position themselves to be more inclusive, more effective, and more sustainable.

A significant portion of his address is worth noting in full.

"...I have no doubt that we have assembled the material required to do a proper reflection on the civil society space,



Civil Society Organizations, and how to move forward. This is not the first that we have been meeting as CSOs. We have been holding meetings in geographic and thematic spaces according to where we work and the issues that we focus on. We have also been meeting in spaces facilitated by donors, donor-funded programs – STAR-Ghana Programme, ActionAid, OXFAM, SAPRI, etc.

These efforts in the past however faced several challenges leading to some not being sustainable and others having limited focus on specific issues that do not cut across the whole sector.

As once noted, CSOs are very good at advocacy on wider societal issues but not so good at focusing on their own issues as a sector. We are really good at holding others to account but not so good at holding ourselves to account. We are so good at building and strengthening the capacities of others but not so good at building and strengthening our own capacities to survive and to remain effective as vehicles of societal transformation.

Developments within the national and international context, however, make it imperative for CSOs to aim at finding spaces to reflect on these developments and how to respond to them - declining external support to the sector, significant changes to the character and complexity of development assistance, questions around the accountability and legitimacy of CSOs, navigating our way through a very partisan national context. The enablers of new forms of citizen mobilization and actions also have implications on how we organize and work moving forward.

All these factors and developments require conversations around who we are, what we do, how we do what we do, how we fund what we do, who benefits from our actions and how we sustain our organizations' actions. It requires conversations

around and across geographic jurisdiction, thematic focus areas and types of organizations.

So, today's convening hopefully, is the beginning of many more conversations to re-strategize and re-position ourselves as CSOs to be more inclusive, more effective and more sustainable.

We acknowledge the efforts of the past; we acknowledge the leaders who worked tirelessly to ensure the survival and

strengthening of the civil society sector.

I also acknowledge the immense support of the planning committee led by Ms. Beauty Emeffa Nartey of Ghana anti-corruption coalition, who chaired the planning committee.

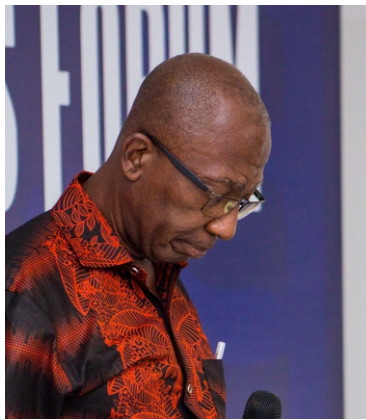
We look forward to very constructive conversations, networking, we look forward to building consensus on the way forward as to how we develop inclusive spaces to enhance the sector and sustainability of our organizations."

5. Highlights of speech by keynote speaker:

Mr. Tony Dogbe

In addressing the theme for the forum, Mr. Tony Dogbe highlighted three key issues that in his opinion militate against the sustainability drive of CSOs in Ghana. First, he argues that many CSOs in Ghana only think about the sustainability of any project or program after three years into the life of the project or program. From his own experience, sustainability consideration is often not factored into at the planning stage of many projects or programs undertaken by CSOs and NGOs. This delayed and lackadaisical approach accentuates the sustainability challenge many CSOs currently face.

The second issue affecting the sustainability of CSOs is the self-serving organizational culture that is taking shape in many CSOs lately. The lifestyles of some CSO leaders and staff according to Mr. Tony is expensive and unsustainable. He pointed out that, CSOs in Ghana at their formative stages are either duplicated or modeled along the lines of existing and established CSOs, especially the foreign ones – air-conditioned offices in the city, private cars, meetings held in expensive hotels and resorts among others. This 'opulent' lifestyle portends the weakening of



volunteerism in civil society and has led to the eventual demise of many organizations. It also raises the cost of operation and makes CSOs vulnerable to and perpetually dependent on the benevolence of donors. A powerful organizational culture, he notes, "is more important than a good strategy". He then encouraged CSOs to reflect on the kind of organizational culture they are building. Is it "One of solidarity or modality?"; "One of cooperation or hierarchy?" "One of listening to citizens or talking at them?"

The third issue he raised was about succession planning in the management and leadership of CSOs in Ghana. According to him, the project mentality, where the organizations are run like episodic projects appears to dominate the time horizon of most CSOs. Being at variance with what he referred to as the generational organizational mentality, the project mentality does not promote sustainability of an organization and for that matter the civic space. Organizations and what they do are thus built around the founders and cease to exist when the founders exit the space. To him, some organizations are so

personalized to the extent that the goal of service to the citizen is subordinated to the personal interests of the founders or current leadership and staff.

Consequently, Mr. Tony made the following recommendations to enable CSOs to navigate their way out of the internal and external sustainability challenges.

- i. Emphasis should be placed on governing board development. An active and engaged board of expertise (Persons with financial background, technical know-how, and vast experience) are very critical for policy and custodianship of the organizational culture. It is the first line of accountability and sustainability.
- ii. CSOs need to have succession planning to guarantee sustainability. To achieve this, we have to develop systems, procedures and a people fired up who would outlast the current leadership.
- iii. Sustainability also requires that CSOs prioritize management with integrity, management with ambition, and management with a drive to leave a legacy.
- iv. CSOs should recalibrate their operations to

move from the sense of entitlement to service to the citizens. The reason is that the activities of some CSOs are becoming more of self-service rather than a service to the citizens given the habits and lifestyles of some CSOs.

- v. We need committed and organized strategists and tacticians within the civic space. Many citizens have lost faith in the current political systems and are desperately considering worst options.
- vi. Our current constitution has created an executive dictatorship. A lot of communiques have been issued on this matter. CSOs should work together to develop an alternative constitution which can be used to mobilize and engage citizens and to demand change in the current constitution?
- vii. Thinking beyond Aid: CSOs should take conscious and systematic steps to move from the grant-based model to a social enterprising model. This will also mean shifting from the charity model inherited from the West to the Social enterprising model prevalent in Asia. An example is the GRAMEEN Bank which evolved from the GRAMEEN Foundation.

6. Highlights of panel discussion/issues raised

The panel discussion focussed on three thematic areas: Assessing the risk and opportunities for CSOs sustainability (Reflecting on the journey/ Organized labor and development partner perspective), Emerging forms of civic activism and citizen mobilization, and Harnessing Technology for citizen mobilization and advocacy by CSOs.

6.1. **Assessing the risk and opportunities for CSOs sustainability:**

On this theme, the discussants identified three

issues worth considering. These are financial sustainability, mission sustainability, and social capital. Prof. Akosua Darkwa in particular spoke about financial and mission sustainability and emphasized the need for CSOs to put in measures that can enable them to cut down on operational costs. She reiterated the need to begin discussions on having multiple sources of funding, especially leveraging domestic and innovative sources in order to minimize the vulnerability of CSOs to external funding. On mission sustainability, Prof. Akosua

Darkwa implored CSO to shift from 'projectization' of what CS is about to more advocacy organizations that stay the course and do not get distracted by the need to raise funding for very expensive projects.

Speaking from an organized labor and development partner perspective, Madam Clara Osei-Boateng on her part, underscored the need for CSOs to build on their credibility and social capital, create a niche and identifiable competence. This in her opinion is critical for gaining public confidence as well as attracting donor funding for sustainability.

6.2. Emerging forms of civic activism and citizen mobilization:

The constant evolution of technology and the proliferation of its accessories has changed drastically how economic, social and political routines are carried out. This has affected virtually every facet of personal and social engagement. In terms of civic activism and the citizen mobilization within the civil society space, technology has become an important enabler for grassroots mobilization and advocacy. Zan Akologo made reference to social media as an effective alternative means of social mobilization in times and in jurisdictions where people cannot come together physically. This mechanism has been witnessed in authoritarian states and more recently, during the covid-19 pandemic. Zan also made the point that CSOs can utilize the tools of technology such as the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system to conduct field monitoring and data collection more effectively and efficiently. To make technology relevant to the sustainability drive of CSOs, Zan appealed that it has to be adapted to context specifics, taking into account socio-economic and cultural factors of the target populations.

6.3. Harnessing Technology for citizen mobilization and advocacy by CSOs:

As a continuation from the theme on emerging forms of civic activism and citizen mobilization, discussants made a number recommendation aimed at empowering CSOs to utilize technology in ways that promote broader participation and sustainability.

- i. CSOs should leverage social media for wider dissemination, telling their stories. This should involve constant blogging to show their value and the works that they are doing.
- ii. CSOs should consider creating chatrooms to be able to engage stakeholders and the citizens they are working for while selling their messages to the broader audience.
- iii. CSO should start to look at drones and drone technology as an alternative to the more expensive in-field monitoring systems and mechanisms in place.
- iv. CSO should also consider tapping into the large number of smart phones users in Ghana to engage and to collect real time information to facilitate their mobilization and advocacy drive. About 98% of Ghanaians use smart phones as noted by Juliet Amoah, a discussant.
- v. Wearable technologies have also become an integral part of the tech ecosystem with potential to facilitate civic engagement and mobilization while serving as source of huge data. CSOs are encouraged to leverage these tools as well.

7. Breakout sessions

After the panel discussions, participants at the forum were broken into groups of three to further deliberate and reflect deeper on a set of themes and then come out with proposal on the way forward as well as the next steps for the forum. **Table 1** presents the breakout groupings as shown below.

Group	Topic	Team-Lead
1.	Opportunities and risks for CSOs sustainability	1. Prof. Akosua Darkwah 2. Clara Osei-Boateng
2.	Modern technology and the emerging forms of citizen mobilization and civic activism	1. Juliet Amoah, 2. Zan Akolgo
3.	The CSO ecosystem, the political economy and CSO's relationship with government	1. Dela Ashiabor

8. Groups presentations

Each group took their turn at the plenary session to present the outcome of their deliberation and reflections on the assigned theme for discussion. Overall, the recommendations reflected the consensus reached by the participants and constituted the way forward for the forum on how to address the sustainability challenges currently faced by CSOs. The recurrent recommendations included the need to create a common platform for regular deliberations and reflections on the work that CSOs do, the need to diversify CSOs funding sources to navigate the dwindling external funding for CSOs and capacity building of CSOs to leverage the emerging forms of citizen mobilization and civic activism. The specific recommendations are given below.

8.1. Group 1 - Opportunities and risks for CSOs sustainability:

i. Despite the shrinking funding for CSOs, there are

still opportunities for CSOs in Ghana because of the brand Ghana and some donors shifting focus from other jurisdictions to Ghana. We need to harness such opportunities through a common platform or forum for CSOs in Ghana.

- ii. There is also the need to come up with ways that CSOs can work with identifiable philanthropists and the business community in Ghana to begin to fill in the gap left by the dwindling external funding for CSOs.
- iii. As part of the proposed "National forum on civil society sustainability in Ghana", we recommend that STAR GHANA Foundation constitute a group of key actors in the CSO space to begin an extensive conversation with the business community and identifiable philanthropists on mechanisms by which the funding Gap can be filled.
- iv. The forum or group can advocate for the grant of

tax incentives to businesses that are willing to support the operations and civic activism of CSOs in Ghana. We note that this is an ongoing discussion at the level of the NPO secretariat

- v. Critical attention should also be paid to the NPO bill and its contents
- vi. CSOs must find innovative means to effectively communicate the work they do in order to prop up public support and to also attract funding from both domestic and external sources.
- vii. Building the capacities of CSOs and creating a platform for effective collaboration and partnership in mitigating the sustainability risk of the CSO space.

8.2. Group 2- Modern technology and the emerging forms of citizen mobilization and civic activism:

- i. For effective and efficient use of emerging forms of citizen mobilization and civic activism, CSO should embark on broader advocacy for ICT adoption. This should include advocacy for the provision and improvement in ICT infrastructure by the government, consumer rights protection, data security, and protection of data subjects.
- ii. CSOs should take urgent steps to localize technology and the use of its various tools within their spheres of operations. This will enhance understanding and enable the populations they serve to take advantage of the opportunities that the emerging technology presents for local mobilization and civic engagement.
- iii. CSOs should establish relevant linkages with academic institutions to ensure that the work they do is anchored on research.
- iv. There is a need for internal capacity building within CSOs for the use of technology and the adoption of the same for citizen mobilization and civic engagement.

8.3. Group 3 - The CSO ecosystem, the political economy and CSO's relationship with government:

- i. It will be useful to have further engagement between the government and CSOs on the NPO bill so that, CSOs are assured that their inputs are captured thoroughly in the new version of the bill before it is laid in parliament.
- ii. To position ourselves to operate effectively within the new legal regime, (the NPO law yet to be enacted), there is the need for CSOs to have an umbrella organization that brings together the different thematic coalitions. The umbrella organization will also have the responsibility for developing the operating standards for the sector.
- iii. There should be a forum or space for periodic reflection on our mission as CSOs just as the "National Forum on civil society sustainability in Ghana" seeks to achieve. Such a forum will ensure that CSOs are better placed in our engagement with the government and from which representatives can be nominated to the NPO board under the new law to be considered.
- iv. To diversify our sources of funding, especially tapping into the domestic sources, CSO will require new skill set to be effective at harnessing domestic support.

9. Next steps

Ms. Nartey, posed the following questions for reflection and to keep the conversation on the proposed "National forum on civil society sustainability in Ghana":

- 1. How do we tie the issues together?
- 2. How do we carry this conversation beyond here?
- 3. Will the forum always come back here to see how well we are addressing the gaps?

4. How can we harness views beyond this room?
5. How do we carry this forward for implementation?
6. Let's look at our various context to see how we fit into this process.
7. Engagement on the NPO bill comes up strongly. How do we seek our own accountability and demand same from policy makers?
8. Issue of the philanthropy is also another thing we must pursue as a sector. How do we think through to have philanthropy impacts our funding and activities?
9. How do we all champion ourselves in a that we can commit to sustain this forum? E.g., can we move the forum from Accra to the north and how do we pay for it?

10. Closure

The forum was brought to an end with concluding remarks from the chairperson, Prof. Akilagpa Sawyerr who thanked participants for their inputs. Among other things he reiterated the importance of inter-generational sustainability and urged build a pool of cadres who can sustain the course of CSOs and NGOs.

PARTICIPANTING ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANISATION	LOCATION
ISHOT CONCEPT	ACCRA
RANGE MEDIA	ACCRA
JACOBS WELL APPIAH	WA-UWR
JAKSALLY	BOLE
SOCIOSERVE GH	AKOSOMBO
CELDAR	AKOSOMBO
NAID	TAMALE
WUZOA GHANA	TAMALE
NYANKONTON AID FOUNDATION	KUMASI
DOST. M. FOUNDATION	SEGE-ADA
FORD GHANA	TAMALE
UNDEVS	TAMALE
CDA	WA
VOICE GHANA	HO
WOMEN IN LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT	BONO
CIAHT	TAMALE

ORGANISATION	LOCATION
SAC	WA
ODO SERWAA FOUNDATION	KUMASI
SONGTABA	TAMALE
A.C.P. F	KUMASI
ROCARD GHANA	TAMALE
CALID	TAMALE
RESOURCE LINK FOUNDATION	KUMASI
RESOURCE PERSON	TAMALE
GDCA	TAMALE
AFU	CHINDIRL OTI
M. C .D. C	AKOMADAN
ROSEMOND GIRL CHILD FOUNDATION	KUMASI
LOVEAID FOUNDATION	HO
CARO GHANA	WA
WUZDA GHANA	KALEGLI
R. M. C.	SUNYANI
ANUFOR LAND ORGANIZATION	CHEREPONI
FON	SEKONDI
ANUFOR (ALDA)	ACCRA
GACC	ACCRA
OXFAM	ACCRA
B. P. S	TEMA
ARITAGLOBE F.	ACCRA
PEOPLE'S DIALOGUE	ACCRA
CSOs PLATFORM SDG	ACCRA
SABRE EDUCATION	ACCRA
E.P.F.G	ACCRA
PPAG	ACCRA
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA	ACCRA
NPOS	ACCRA
WACSI	ACCRA
CARE GHANA	ACCRA
IDP FOUNDATION INC.	ACCRA
S. W. FOLU	ACCRA
NOVSAAC	ACCRA
LADY ALHASSAN FOUNDATION	ACCRA
SEND GHANA	ACCRA
PENPLUSBYTES	ACCRA

ORGANISATION	LOCATION
COMPASSION INT. GHANA	ACCRA
DAILY GRAPHIC	ACCRA
BITE	ACCRA
CDD	ACCRA
AMNESTY INT. GHANA	ACCRA
GHANA PHILANTHROPY FORUM	ACCRA
MOVE INTERNATIONAL	NORTH RIDGE
WESTERN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK NGO	WESTERN
ASEPA GHANA	ACCRA
UPSA	ACCRA
DAILY SEARCH LIGHT	ACHIMOTA
ADA FM	
ACCRA FM	LABONE
Tv3	ACCRA
GHANAIAAN TIMES	ACCRA
GNA	ACCRA
AFRICA NEWS	ACCRA
JOY NEWS TV	ACCRA
JOY FM	ACCRA
UTV	ACCRA
NATION TV	ACCRA









