

AFRICAN WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT FUND (AWDF)

In Partnership with

SUNG FOUNDATION GHANA (SUFOD)

KASA! ENDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN WEST AFRICA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL REPORT

PHASE I (March 2023 – March 2024) & PHASE II (August 2024 – February 2025)

Tolon District, Northern Region, Ghana

Implementing Partner:	SUFOD, Tamale, Ghana
Funder:	AWDF
Report Prepared by:	Adam Shafawu, Project Coordinator
Date:	March 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Abbreviations and Acronyms
 2. Executive Summary
 3. Background and Context
 4. About the KASA! Initiative
 5. About SUFOD (Implementing Partner)
 6. Project Overview and Target Areas
 7. Phase I Implementation (March 2023 – March 2024)
 8. Phase II Implementation (August 2025 – February 2026)
 9. Key Achievements Across Both Phases
 10. Challenges and Lessons Learned
 11. Financial Summary
 12. Recommendations and Way Forward
 13. Conclusion
- Annexes

1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWDF	African Women's Development Fund
CWC	Community Working Committee
DA	District Assembly
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GES	Ghana Education Service
KASA	Speak! (Twi language) – Initiative to End Sexual Violence in West Africa
OSIWA	Open Society Initiative for West Africa
SUFOD	Sung Foundation Ghana
SV	Sexual Violence
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The KASA! Ending Sexual Violence in West Africa project, implemented by the Sung Foundation Ghana (SUFOD) with funding from the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF), represents a landmark two-phase community-based intervention designed to systematically address and reduce sexual violence against women and girls in the Tolon District of the Northern Region, Ghana.

Across its two phases, Phase I (March 2023 to March 2024) and Phase II (August 2024 to February 2026) the project reached 15 communities and 15 basic schools, mobilizing girls, women, community leaders, traditional authorities, teachers, and district stakeholders in a comprehensive feminist movement-building effort to transform the cultural norms and social behaviors that perpetuate sexual violence.

Phase I established the project's foundational structures: Girl-Child Clubs, Debating Clubs, Poetry Clubs, Drama Clubs, Women's Advocacy Groups, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), Community by-laws, and Community Working Committees (CWCs) in 10 communities across Tolon District. Phase II built on and expanded these structures, adding 5 new communities and 5 new schools, while deepening community engagement, strengthening by-law enforcement, and consolidating gains in survivors' awareness, reporting, and access to justice.

By project end, SUFOD had directly engaged over 300 school girls and women across the 15 communities, trained more than 30 women-led groups and 20 VSLAs, established and supported 15 girl-child, debating, poetry, and drama clubs, broadcast 20 community radio sensitization sessions, and facilitated the development and monitoring of community-level by-laws on sexual violence prevention. The project has meaningfully shifted community narratives on sexual violence, strengthened local accountability systems, and built a sustainable feminist grassroots movement in Tolon District.



3. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

3.1 The Problem of Sexual Violence in Ghana and West Africa

Sexual violence remains one of the most pervasive and under-reported human rights violations affecting women and girls across West Africa. In Ghana, approximately 24% of women and girls have experienced sexual violence, reflecting a deeply entrenched culture of impunity that is rooted in patriarchal social structures, harmful traditional practices, and institutional failures to deliver justice for survivors.

In Nigeria, 33% of women and girls aged 15–49 have experienced violence in their lifetime; in Senegal, 21.5% have been affected. Across the region, the majority of sexual violence cases are never reported, and for those that are, meaningful accountability remains the exception rather than the rule. The persistence of rape culture, tolerance for sexual harassment, normalization of child marriage, and social stigmatization of survivors all serve to silence victims and protect perpetrators.

Sexual violence is a culture, not merely an event. It requires a long-term strategic response that targets the root causes patriarchy, social norms, and institutional barriers while simultaneously supporting survivors and strengthening community accountability systems.

3.2 The Tolon District Context

The Tolon District in the Northern Region of Ghana is a predominantly rural district characterized by high levels of poverty, low educational attainment among girls and women, strong patriarchal traditional norms, and limited access to formal justice and social services. Child marriage and defilement are among the most prevalent forms of sexual violence in the district, often perpetuated by cultural norms that define a girl's value primarily in terms of marriage and fertility.

Limited awareness of women's rights, fear of social ostracism, and lack of knowledge about reporting mechanisms have historically contributed to chronic under-reporting of sexual violence cases. Community institutions such as traditional councils, schools, and religious bodies have not always served as protective structures for women and girls, and the capacity of community-based organisations to challenge these norms has been constrained.

It is within this context that the KASA! Project was designed and implemented — to build a grassroots feminist movement that could shift community narratives, empower girls and women to speak out, and establish formal community accountability mechanisms to protect women and girls from sexual violence.

4. ABOUT THE KASA! INITIATIVE

In 2021, the Ford Foundation, the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), and the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF) joined forces to address and reduce sexual violence and its deep-rooted drivers across West Africa. The resulting KASA! (meaning 'Speak!' in the Twi language of Ghana) initiative leverages growing regional focus on sexual violence and supports feminist action and advocacy to reduce it.

Hosted by AWDF and focusing primarily on Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal, the KASA! initiative strengthens and supports women's rights organisations to raise awareness of sexual violence as a violation of human rights and to rally community and institutional support to combat it.

4.1 KASA!'s Definition of Sexual Violence

The KASA! Initiative defines sexual violence as any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic persons, directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by anyone, regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including at home and at work.

Sexual violence encompasses:

- Rape and attempted rape
- Marital rape
- Defilement and child sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual trafficking and sexual slavery
- Online sexual violence and technology-facilitated abuse

4.2 KASA!'s Core Beliefs

The KASA! initiative is grounded in the following feminist principles and beliefs:

- Sexual violence is a culture, not an isolated event, and requires a long-term strategic approach addressing the culture of impunity over the bodies of women and girls.

- Sexual violence is a violation of women's fundamental rights including rights to health, sexual and reproductive health, non-discrimination, life, dignity, privacy, freedom from torture, and freedom of movement.
- 'The personal is political' sexual violence is perpetrated largely in domestic and private spheres and shrouded in secrecy, requiring political and social transformation to address.
- Community-level action, survivor-centred approaches, and feminist movement-building are essential to long-term change.

5. ABOUT SUFOD – IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

The Sung Foundation Ghana (SUFOD) is a Northern Ghana-based women's rights and community development organisation committed to promoting gender equality, strengthening women's leadership, and advancing the rights of women, girls, and vulnerable populations in the Northern Region. SUFOD has extensive experience in community mobilization, feminist advocacy, project coordination, and capacity building in Northern Ghana.

As AWDF's implementing grantee partner for the KASA! project in Tolon District, SUFOD was responsible for the full cycle of project implementation from community entry and stakeholder engagement, through activity delivery and monitoring, to documentation, reporting, and sustainability planning. SUFOD brought deep local knowledge, established community relationships, and a committed feminist leadership to drive the project's outcomes.

Organisation	Sung Foundation Ghana (SUFOD)
Location	Tamale, Northern Region, Ghana
Executive Director	Hajia Fati Seidu Tambro
Project Coordinator	Adam Shafawu
Project Focus	Gender equality, VAWG prevention, community development
Role in KASA!	Lead implementing partner – Tolon District operations

6. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND TARGET AREAS

6.1 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the KASA! project in Tolon District was to reduce sexual violence against women and girls through feminist grassroots advocacy, community mobilization, survivor support, and the establishment of community accountability systems. Specific objectives included:

- Increase women and girls' involvement in community-level decision-making by 75% in Tolon District.
- Build the capacity of school girls to speak out publicly against sexual violence through clubs, debating, poetry, and drama.
- Strengthen women-led community advocacy movements for the prevention of sexual violence.
- Establish and enforce community by-laws on sexual violence and gender-based violence.
- Create robust community accountability structures through Community Working Committees (CWCs).
- Raise public awareness on sexual violence through community radio programmes.

6.2 Project Duration

Phase	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Phase I	March 2023	March 2024	12 months
Phase II	August 2025	February 2026	7 months

6.3 Target Communities

The project targeted communities across Tolon District in the Northern Region of Ghana. Phase I covered 10 communities with 10 schools, while Phase II expanded coverage to 15 communities and 15 schools by adding 5 new communities.

No.	Community	Phase	District
1	Gberimani Tibogu	Phase I & II	Tolon
2	Nagbligu	Phase I & II	Tolon
3	Tali	Phase I & II	Tolon
4	Gberimani	Phase I & II	Tolon
5	Wantugu	Phase I & II	Tolon
6	Chifuyili	Phase I & II	Tolon
7	Kuruguvohiyili	Phase I & II	Tolon
8	Koblimahagu	Phase I & II	Tolon
9	Dimabi	Phase I & II	Tolon
10	Sabegu	Phase I & II	Tolon
11	Dabogushei	Phase II (New)	Tolon
12	Kasuliyili	Phase II (New)	Tolon
13	Kpaligun	Phase II (New)	Tolon
14	Kpendua	Phase II (New)	Tolon
15	Tibogunaayili	Phase II (New)	Tolon

7. PHASE I IMPLEMENTATION (MARCH 2023 – MARCH 2024)

Phase I of the KASA! project in Tolon District laid the foundational architecture for a sustainable, community-rooted movement to end sexual violence. Over the twelve-month period from March 2023 to March 2024, SUFOD conducted a comprehensive set of activities across 10 communities and 10 basic schools, directly engaging hundreds of girls, women, community leaders, and institutional stakeholders.

7.1 Result Area 1: Increased Women and Girls' Involvement in Community Decision-Making

Activity 1.1: Training of VSLAs on Women and Girl-Child Rights

Twenty (20) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) operating across the 10 target communities were equipped with knowledge on women and girl-child rights concerning sexual violence and child marriage. Training sessions were organised within each VSLA group, reaching women at the community level where they already congregate for economic activity. Elections were facilitated to select dedicated Women's Rights Leaders within each VSLA — women specifically mandated to oversee and respond to violence against women and girls within their communities. This created the first formal layer of community-based women's rights governance structures in these communities.

Activity 1.2: Establishment of Girl-Child Clubs

Ten (10) Girl-Child Clubs were established in 10 basic schools across the project communities, each comprising approximately 30 school girls. Approximately 300 school girls were reached and equipped with knowledge on issues of child marriage, defilement, and sexual harassment. Each club was provided with training on their rights, the legal protections available to them, and practical strategies for speaking out and supporting affected peers. Club members were positioned as community champions young advocates capable of influencing their peers, families, and communities.

Activity 1.3: Leadership and Collaborative Skills Training

All 300 Girl-Child Club members received dedicated training in leadership skills and collaborative techniques to strengthen their capacity to take up roles as young feminist leaders. Sessions focused on building self-confidence, developing teamwork and group cohesion, and equipping girls with the tools to organise and advocate in their communities. This training was essential to transforming girls from passive recipients of information into active change agents driving the campaign against VAWG in their communities.

7.2 Result Area 2: Girls' Engagement in Public Advocacy Against Sexual Violence

Activity 2.1: Establishment of Debating Clubs

Debating clubs were established in all ten (10) basic schools, providing a structured platform for girls to develop and publicly exercise their voices on issues of sexual violence against women and girls. Approximately 300 girls across the 10 communities were reached and trained on debating techniques and the substantive issues of sexual violence, child marriage, and women's rights. Clubs were supported to organise both intra-school debates and inter-community debating events, taking the conversation into public arenas and normalising girls' voices in community discourse on VAWG.

Activity 2.2: Establishment of Poetry Clubs

Poetry Clubs were established in all ten (10) basic schools as a creative advocacy vehicle. Approximately 300 girls were engaged in structured poetry training, developing bilingual advocacy pieces in both local languages (Dagbani) and English focused on sexual violence, women's rights, and community accountability. Poetry sessions were designed not only to develop linguistic skills but to serve as a healing and empowerment practice, giving girls a culturally resonant medium to process their experiences and project advocacy messages to wider audiences.

7.3 Result Area 3: Drama Club Formation and Community Performances

Activity 3.1: Formation of Drama Clubs

Four (4) Drama Clubs were established in four communities, each comprising approximately 30 girls, for a total of 120 drama participants. The drama clubs were trained on verbal and non-verbal communication techniques as tools for sexual violence advocacy, with a focus on storytelling, role play, and audience engagement. Bi-weekly drama coaching sessions were conducted to build members' performance skills and deepen their understanding of the issues they were communicating.

Activity 3.2: Community and School Performances

Drama clubs conducted regular performances at the school and community level, reaching an estimated 900 community members with advocacy messages on sexual violence against women and girls. Each performance was designed to stimulate community dialogue, challenge harmful norms, and demonstrate the community's collective voice against VAWG. Performances were conducted in local languages to maximize accessibility and community impact.

7.4 Result Area 4: Women's Advocacy Groups and Movement Building

Activity 4.1: Training of Women's Groups

Ten (10) Women's Advocacy Groups each comprising 30 women were established and trained across the 10 target communities, reaching a total of 300 direct beneficiary women who were equipped to serve as community ambassadors against sexual violence. Training covered knowledge of sexual violence forms, women's legal rights, community advocacy strategies, and movement-building techniques. Women were coached to become visible, vocal, and organised advocates in their communities.

Activity 4.2: Community Radio Sensitization

Ten (10) participatory radio sessions were conducted on community radio stations serving the Tolon District, reaching an estimated 10,000 listeners. These sessions provided a platform for women and girls to speak publicly about sexual violence, share their perspectives on community norms, and advocate for change. Radio broadcasts were conducted in local languages and included listener call-in opportunities, creating an interactive, community-wide dialogue on VAWG issues.

7.5 Result Area 5: Community By-Laws on Sexual Violence

Activity 5.1: Stakeholder Engagement for By-Law Development

Comprehensive stakeholder engagement processes were facilitated in all 10 communities, bringing together chiefs, Assembly persons, religious leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, headteachers, Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs), people living with disabilities, and community-based organisations to jointly develop community by-laws on sexual violence against women and girls. These by-laws represented a formal community-level legal instrument, grounded in local authority, to deter sexual violence and establish clear consequences for perpetrators.

Activity 5.2: Establishment of Community Working Committees

Ten (10) Community Working Committees (CWCs) were established one per community with diverse representation of both women and men. Each CWC was mandated to monitor the implementation and enforcement of community by-laws, document cases of sexual violence, facilitate referrals to formal justice systems, and ensure that community norms continue to protect women and girls. CWC members received capacity-building training and monitoring tools to support their oversight functions.

8. PHASE II IMPLEMENTATION (AUGUST 2024 – FEBRUARY 2025)

Phase II of the KASA! project represented a strategic deepening and expansion of Phase I gains. Building on the structures, relationships, and momentum created during Phase I, SUFOD implemented an intensive seven-month programme that expanded coverage to 15 communities and 15 schools, strengthened the capacity of existing groups, and embedded accountability and sustainability mechanisms to consolidate the project's achievements for the long term.

Activity 1: Training of Existing Girl-Child Clubs on Advocacy Skills

All 10 existing Girl-Child Clubs, established during Phase I, received advanced training sessions in debating, poetry performance, and public speaking as key modalities for raising awareness on sexual violence. Training sessions were conducted in all 10 schools, building on the foundation laid in Phase I and sharpening girls' advocacy capacities. Dedicated training materials were developed and distributed to each club to support self-directed learning beyond facilitated sessions. Follow-up support visits were conducted to assess progress, provide mentorship, and sustain club momentum.

Activity 2: Bi-Weekly Capacity-Building for Drama Clubs

The four (4) Drama Clubs active in Phase I continued their bi-weekly capacity-building sessions, with a deepened focus on script development, theatrical performance standards, and audience engagement strategies. New scripts addressing gender-based violence themes relevant to the specific Phase II communities were co-developed between SUFOD facilitators and club members. Each drama club delivered school-level and community-level performances, reaching new audiences in both the original 10 communities and the five newly added communities.

Activity 3: Establishment and Coaching of School-Based Poetry Clubs

Building on Phase I experience, Phase II formalised poetry clubs across the project schools and deepened their capacity as advocacy vehicles. Clubs were coached in creative advocacy how to construct compelling narrative poems that challenge sexual violence norms, how to perform effectively for community audiences, and how to adapt advocacy messages to different audiences and contexts. Each club developed original advocacy pieces that were subsequently shared at community events and inter-school exhibitions.

Activity 4: Inter-School Debates and Poetry Exhibitions

A major Phase II innovation was the organisation of inter-school debate and poetry exhibition events, bringing together clubs from multiple schools in competitive advocacy showcases. These events created a festive, high-energy platform for girls to demonstrate their advocacy skills, celebrate their peers' achievements, and publicly challenge community norms on sexual violence. Event logistics, facilitation, and documentation were managed by SUFOD staff, with outcomes shared with school authorities, the District Assembly, and the Ghana Education Service.

Activity 5: Refresher Training for Women-Led Groups

All 30 women-led groups (900 women) received refresher training on movement building and community advocacy in Phase II. Refresher sessions built on Phase I training by introducing new methodologies, addressing gaps identified during Phase I monitoring, and equipping women leaders with updated knowledge on legal rights, reporting pathways, and survivor support. Resource materials were developed and distributed to each group, and post-training feedback sessions were conducted to consolidate learning and identify follow-up needs.

Activity 6: Community Radio Discussions with Women Leaders

Ten (10) additional participatory radio sessions were conducted in Phase II, this time with a stronger focus on women leaders as primary speakers and advocates. SUFOD worked with selected women leaders to develop radio scripts addressing specific sexual violence themes relevant to community experiences. The sessions were broadcast across community radio stations in the Tolon District, maintaining public discourse momentum and expanding reach to new listeners. Post-broadcast monitoring assessed audience engagement and message uptake.

Activity 7: Peer Education and Mentoring Sessions

Phase II introduced a structured peer education and mentoring component, training women groups in peer education methodologies and supporting them to lead mentoring sessions for other community members particularly younger women and girls not yet connected to formal project structures. This peer-to-peer approach expanded the project's reach organically beyond its direct beneficiary base and deepened community ownership of VAWG prevention messages. Success stories and lessons from peer sessions were documented by SUFOD.

Activity 8: Reactivation of Community Working Committees

All 10 Community Working Committees (CWCs) established in Phase I were reactivated, assessed for capacity gaps, and provided with targeted capacity-building workshops to strengthen their by-law monitoring and enforcement functions. Interface meetings were scheduled and facilitated in all 10 communities, bringing CWC members together with traditional leaders and women's groups. Community by-law monitoring tools were developed and introduced to standardize CWC reporting and documentation.

Activity 9: Interface Meetings for Community Accountability

Ten (10) interface meetings were facilitated between Community Working Committees, traditional leaders (chiefs and elders), and women's groups in Phase II communities. These structured dialogues provided a formal space for community accountability reviewing by-law compliance, discussing reported cases of sexual violence, addressing barriers to enforcement, and renewing community commitment to protecting women and girls. Outcomes and follow-up action points were documented after each meeting to track community-level accountability progress.

Activity 10: Stakeholder Review Meetings on Phase I By-Laws

Stakeholder review meetings were held in all 10 original communities to undertake a structured assessment of Phase I by-law implementation. These meetings involved all key community stakeholders traditional leaders, assembly persons, women's groups, youth leaders, head teachers, and CWC members and provided an opportunity to identify implementation gaps, document early achievements, and strengthen community commitment to by-law enforcement going forward. Lessons from these reviews informed Phase II by-law monitoring tools and strategies.

Activity 11: Bi-Monthly Monitoring Visits

SUFOD project staff conducted bi-monthly monitoring and support visits across all 15 project communities throughout Phase II. Visits assessed compliance with community by-laws, tracked the progress of girl-child clubs, women's groups, and CWCs, documented case referrals to DOVVSU and other formal services, and provided real-time technical support to community-level structures. Monitoring findings were compiled into internal progress reports reviewed by the Executive Director and shared with AWDF.

9. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ACROSS BOTH PHASES

Achievement Area	Phase I Target	Combined Outcome
Communities engaged	10	15 (5 added in Phase II)
Schools engaged	10	15 (5 added in Phase II)
Girl-Child Clubs established	10	10 (deepened in Phase II)
Debating Clubs established	10	10 (advanced in Phase II)
Poetry Clubs established	10	10 (formalised in Phase II)
Drama Clubs formed	4	4 (sustained & expanded)
Girls directly reached via clubs	300	300+ (ongoing)
Women's Advocacy Groups trained	10 (300 women)	30 groups (900 women) refreshed in Phase II
VSLAs trained on women's rights	20	20 (Phase I)
Community by-laws established	10	10 (reviewed & strengthened in Phase II)
CWCs established & reactivated	10	10 (reactivated & retooled in Phase II)
Radio sessions conducted	10	20 (10 per phase)
Estimated radio listeners reached	10,000+	20,000+ (cumulative)
Interface / accountability meetings	10	20+ across both phases

9.1 Narrative Highlights

- Community by-laws on sexual violence were successfully developed and adopted in all 10 Phase I communities, with formal enforcement mechanisms in place through CWCs.
- For the first time in most target communities, girls and women publicly spoke against sexual violence through drama, poetry, radio, and inter-school debates a significant cultural shift in communities where public silence on VAWG had been the norm.
- Women-led advocacy groups have emerged as permanent community structures, continuing to operate independently of direct project facilitation a strong indicator of community ownership and sustainability.
- Community Working Committees began referring sexual violence cases to DOVVSU and other formal justice mechanisms, establishing formal accountability pathways that previously did not exist.
- The inter-school debates and poetry exhibitions in Phase II became major community events, drawing attendance from community members, traditional leaders, teachers, and district officials significantly raising the public profile of the VAWG prevention agenda.

- Traditional leaders and chiefs who initially engaged cautiously with the project became vocal champions for community by-law enforcement by the end of Phase II — reflecting deep community-level norm change.

10. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

10.1 Challenges

Challenge	Mitigation Approach
Resistance from some male community members and traditional authorities to women's empowerment activities in early Phase I.	Dedicated stakeholder sensitization meetings with male leaders; gradual engagement strategy; use of respected community entry points.
Low literacy levels among some VSLA and women's group members limiting uptake of written training materials.	Increased use of visual materials, role-play, and oral teaching methods; training of literate group leaders as community facilitators.
Irregular school attendance among girl-child club members, particularly during farming seasons, affecting continuity of club activities.	Flexible scheduling of club sessions; make-up sessions for absentees; engagement with parents and headteachers.
Limited reporting of sexual violence cases to formal authorities due to fear, stigma, and distrust of police.	Strengthening of informal community referral pathways through CWCs; sensitization on DOVVSU services; survivor accompaniment support.
Short Phase II implementation window (7 months) limiting depth of new community activities in the 5 new communities.	Prioritisation of community entry and foundation activities in new communities; leveraging Phase I structures for faster mobilisation.

10.2 Lessons Learned

- Community entry strategies that engage traditional leaders and male community members from the outset are critical to reducing resistance and building broad-based community support for VAWG prevention work.
- Peer-based and community-owned structures, such as the women's advocacy groups and CWCs — are more sustainable than externally-facilitated structures and should be the primary vehicle for long-term change.
- Creative arts modalities (drama, poetry, debating) are highly effective in Northern Ghanaian communities for engaging young people and creating visible, public advocacy, their impact extends beyond the performers to community audiences.
- Community by-laws are only effective when accompanied by functional enforcement structures (CWCs), regular monitoring, and community-wide awareness, the law and the system must be built together.
- Radio remains a powerful reach tool in rural Northern Ghana, particularly for engaging community members who cannot attend in-person sessions.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

11.1 Recommendations for AWDF and Future Funders

- A Phase III or sustainability phase should be considered to consolidate gains in the 15 communities, particularly in the 5 new communities where community structures are still maturing. A minimum two-year follow-on investment would significantly deepen impact.
- Documentation of community by-laws and CWC monitoring records should be systematically archived and shared with the Tolon District Assembly as a model for district-wide VAWG governance.
- The inter-school debate and poetry exhibition model piloted in Phase II should be replicated at the district level with Ghana Education Service (GES) involvement to institutionalise girls' advocacy as part of school culture in Tolon District.
- AWDF should consider supporting SUFOD to develop a replication guide for the KASA! Community model so that lessons from Tolon District can be adapted for other districts in Northern Ghana.

11.2 Recommendations for SUFOD

- Establish a formal alumni network of girl-child club members to sustain peer advocacy beyond school years and build a pipeline of young feminist leaders in Tolon District.
- Strengthen partnerships with DOVVSU, the Tolon District Assembly, the Ghana Health Service, and legal aid services to create a formal survivor referral and response network.
- Conduct a community impact assessment across all 15 communities to document attitude changes, by-law effectiveness, and case referral outcomes for evidence-building and learning.
- Develop an exit and sustainability plan for each community structure (women's groups, CWCs, clubs) in consultation with community members and traditional leaders.

12. CONCLUSION

The KASA! Ending Sexual Violence in West Africa project, implemented by SUFOD across 15 communities in Tolon District between March 2023 and February 2025, represents a significant achievement in grassroots feminist organizing and community-based sexual violence prevention in Northern Ghana.

Across two phases and nearly two years of sustained community engagement, SUFOD established a comprehensive movement-building architecture — from girl-child clubs and drama groups in schools, to women's advocacy groups and radio campaigns in communities, to formal by-laws and Community Working Committees as accountability structures. The project has meaningfully shifted community narratives on sexual violence, empowered hundreds of girls and women as active advocates, and created formal community-level mechanisms to prevent, report, and respond to sexual violence.

The KASA! Experience in Tolon District demonstrates that long-term, multi-layered, community-owned feminist approaches can generate real and measurable change in communities where sexual violence has long been normalized and silenced. The structures, relationships, and norms built through KASA! Provide a strong foundation for sustained impact and a replicable model for communities across Northern Ghana and beyond.

SUFOD is grateful to AWDF, the Ford Foundation, and OSIWA for their transformative support and to the communities, girls, women, traditional leaders, teachers, and district stakeholders of Tolon District for their partnership, trust, and commitment to a world free of sexual violence.

KASA! – Speak! – Because Silence Protects Violence.

ANNEXES

Annex A: List of Target Communities and Schools

#	Community	Phase	Notes
1	Gberimani Tibogu	Phase I & II	Original community
2	Nagbligu	Phase I & II	Original community
3	Tali	Phase I & II	Original community
4	Gberimani	Phase I & II	Original community
5	Wantugu	Phase I & II	Original community
6	Chifuyili	Phase I & II	Original community
7	Kuruguvohiyili	Phase I & II	Original community
8	Koblimahagu	Phase I & II	Original community
9	Dimabi	Phase I & II	Original community
10	Sabegu	Phase I & II	Original community
11	Dabogushei Da	Phase II	New community
12	Kasuliyili	Phase II	New community
13	Kpaligun	Phase II	New community
14	Kpendua	Phase II	New community
15	Tibogunaayili	Phase II	New community

Annex B: Key Project Staff

Name	Role	Organisation
Hajja Fati Seidu Tambro	Executive Director	SUFOD
Adam Shafawu	Project Coordinator	SUFOD
Amin Khadija Gombilla	Field Officer	SUFOD
Alhassan Nasiba	Field Officer	SUFOD
Sabutu Tofffc	Finance Officer	SUFOD
Thelma K Mahama	MEL Lead	SUFOD