



GHANA

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



7 November 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE GHANA RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



191,505

Climate and environment



2,000

Disasters and crises



3,500

Health and wellbeing



23,217

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Ghana Red Cross Society



IFRC network

Country	Funding Requirement	
		5.3M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	4.7M
	Funding	506,000
	Expenditure	334,000
	Emergency Operations	
	Funding	359,000
	Expenditure	313,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	Not reported
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	580,000
	Funding	30,000

Appeal number **MAAGH002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page



ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRGH021 / Mpox Appeal

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	192,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	107,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	150
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	358

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

	Environmental problems	300
	Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response	1,000
	Rising climate risks	2,000



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with

	Disaster risk reduction	4,000
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Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

	Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	23,000
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of people

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Ghana's socio-economic situation has been strained by the persistent depreciation of the local currency against major foreign currencies, driving up the cost of basic commodities and worsening living conditions for the poor, despite marginal declines in inflation. Government efforts to stabilize the economy have seen limited impact, while rising national debt poses further challenges.

Health related challenges were constant in the first half of the year. The country faced continued outbreaks of [Cholera](#) and Mpox in the first half of 2025. [Cholera](#) affected five regions, Greater Accra, Central, Western, Eastern and Ashanti while Mpox re-emerged in mid-May with confirmed cases in Greater Accra and Western Regions, prompting enhanced surveillance and contact tracing by the Ghana Health Service.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society finalized the costing model for a proposed 10,000-hectare afforestation programme, supporting a blended financing business case. It engaged the Ghana Cocoa Board to explore collaboration in cocoa-growing areas, aligning with EU deforestation regulations to help farmers access better prices and EU markets. A Memorandum of Understanding is being drafted to guide joint agroforestry efforts. To continue its climate-smart strategy after USAID funding ended, the National Society submitted a CHF 100,000 proposal to the [Global Climate Resilience Platform](#) to finalize its multi-year climate strategy and support locally led adaptation activities, including [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments \(eVCA\)](#).

Disasters and crises

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society strengthened national preparedness by collaborating with the National Disaster Management Organization to enhance [early warning systems](#) and [anticipatory actions](#), including flood triggers, relief stock pre-positioning and community drills. It co-developed the country's [Early Warning for All \(EW4ALL\)](#) protocol and presented Ghana's roadmap development process at the Regional EW4ALL workshop in Nairobi. The roadmap has since been validated and is scheduled for national launch in September 2025.

Health and wellbeing

In the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society strengthened sustainable [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) services under the Sustainable Ghana WASH Project by rehabilitating five water systems and developing three community-based management systems. In partnership with Fontes and Myclimate.org, the National Society enhanced technical quality and secured funding for interventions in the Ashanti and Eastern Regions. It also intensified community engagement through behaviour change communication, mass media outreach and focus group discussions, promoting safe water practices and household connections. A formal commitment from Ghana Water Limited is underway to support subsidized piped water installations in low-income areas.

Values, power and inclusion

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society analyzed and responded to community feedback, integrating Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) into its emergency responses and the Urban WASH activities.

Enabling local actors

During this reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society deepened government and stakeholder engagement through Cholera and Mpox interventions, while advancing internal reforms with the approval of its revised constitution and submission of 23 governance and HR documents for endorsement. Despite delays in strategic planning, the National Society laid strong foundations for transformation, including feasibility studies for new branches, a resource mobilization strategy and ongoing membership drives. It maintained high visibility through national coordination platforms, community outreach and media engagement, and continues to build momentum toward improved governance, service delivery and institutional recognition.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Ghana](#).

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Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRS1003
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Duration	20 August 2024 to 31 December 2025
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries such as South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance (CBS), risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal represents an ongoing effort to support National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. This comprehensive strategy focuses on scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, enhancing Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and addressing the socio-economic impacts of the outbreak. Guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, the operation prioritizes preparedness, readiness and response.

Although case numbers remain low, Ghana sits in a high-risk corridor. Ghana's Mpox response since May 2025 has combined targeted epidemiological surveillance, community-level risk communication and cross-sector coordination to contain the spread. While confirmed cases remain limited, ongoing vigilance, particularly in border and rural areas, is essential to prevent wider transmission and mitigate socioeconomic impacts. The National Society's emergency response consists of:

Health and care:

Participated in Mpox response efforts through representation in the Interagency Coordination Committee and EoC meetings, active engagement in the National RCCE Committee and daily updates via a dedicated social media platform to address misinformation. Trained and deployed 150 volunteers to the most affected regions, conducting risk communication and community engagement activities through house-to-house visits and public education in markets, religious centres and schools, while also referring suspected Mpox cases to health facilities and supporting with social and behaviour change communication materials in key public locations.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):

Trained 150 volunteers in hygiene promotion and essential WASH service delivery and procured 10 handwashing stands, 1,000 pairs of gloves, nose masks and printed 900 educational posters.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

Engaged marginalized groups, delivered health and hygiene promotion activities reaching a total of 142 vulnerable individuals with key Mpox messages.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Participatory mapping identified marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, women-headed households and minority ethnic communities, while volunteers used tools such as feedback boxes and group discussions to assess barriers and improve engagement in Mpox activities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society finalized the costing model for a proposed 10,000-hectare afforestation programme, incorporating inputs from focal points in the Africa Region and Geneva. This costing model supports the development of a strong business case for a blended financing approach, combining grant and investment funding.

The Ghana Red Cross Society engaged the Ghana Cocoa Board to explore collaborative opportunities in afforestation efforts within cocoa-growing areas, aligning with compliance requirements under the European Union Deforestation Regulation. This collaboration is expected to help farmers secure better cocoa prices and gain access to EU cocoa markets. During initial discussions, both parties agreed to draft a Memorandum of Understanding to guide joint agroforestry activities in these regions.

To continue advancing its climate-smart strategy following the conclusion of USAID funding, the National Society submitted a proposal to the [Global Climate Resilience Platform](#). The proposal, valued at CHF 100,000, aims to complete the strategy and support evidence-based, locally led adaptation activities in one district. This proposal aims to support the finalization of the multi-year climate strategy for the Ghana Red Cross Society, as well as community-level [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments \(eVCA\)](#) and locally led adaptation activities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society with the development of a new proposal which has been submitted to the Global Climate Resilience Platform fund for consideration.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit the IFRC GO page: [Ghana](#).

During the first half of 2025, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a health related emergency.

NAME OF OPERATION	Ghana Cholera Outbreak 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRGH020
DURATION	3 months (16 January 2025 to 30 April 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 135,759
PEOPLE TARGETED	150,000 people
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 135,759 in April 2025 supported the Ghana Red Cross Society in assisting 150,000 people affected by a cholera breakout in five regions of the country, notably: Greater Accra, Central, Western, Eastern and Asanti. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance such as health awareness and distribution of kits to medical professionals. Other support included capacity building for staff and volunteers.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to June 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society played a key role in enhancing preparedness and readiness to respond to shocks across vulnerable communities. As an active member of the National Coordination Forum, the Ghana Red Cross Society collaborated closely with the National Disaster Management Organization to improve [early warning systems](#), promote early action and implement anticipatory measures aimed at protecting lives, livelihoods and property.

The National Society undertook several [anticipatory actions](#), including preparations to develop [early warning](#) triggers for floods in high-risk areas, pre-positioning relief stocks based on hazard profiles and conducting community-level preparedness drills. The National Society also co-developed the country's [Early Warning for All \(EW4ALL\)](#) protocol, contributing to a more structured and inclusive national preparedness framework.

The Ghana Red Cross Society participated in the Regional EW4ALL workshop held in Nairobi in March. During the workshop, participants from the National Society presented the processes Ghana used to support national authorities in developing the EW4ALL roadmap. This roadmap has since been validated through a national workshop and is scheduled for official launch in the second week of September 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society to participate in the Regional EW4ALL workshop held in Nairobi in March.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society strengthened sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services under the Sustainable Ghana WASH Project. In 2024, the Ghana Red Cross Society, Fontes and Myclimate.org signed a tri-party contract agreement for a three-year period (2024–2027), enabling Myclimate to provide financial support for the restoration of sustainable WASH infrastructure in the Ashanti and Eastern Regions. Fontes, a Norway-based consulting firm, contributed technical expertise to enhance the quality and sustainability of the interventions. Leveraging this collaboration, the project successfully rehabilitated five water systems, restoring full functionality and improving reliable access to safe water for beneficiary communities during the reporting period.

To ensure long-term sustainability, the Ghana Red Cross Society initiated the development of three WASH management systems in target communities. These systems are designed to build local capacity for effective operation and maintenance of water facilities. The National Society also conducted extensive community mobilization and awareness campaigns, sensitizing residents on safe water usage, proper storage practices and the adoption of appropriate household sanitation facilities.

The Ghana Red Cross Society intensified engagement with in-country partners and participated in key national and regional platforms to highlight its role in both rural and urban WASH interventions. These strategic engagements aim to attract investors and donors to scale up the current Urban WASH Project and initiate new projects. Notably, these interventions are also contributing to carbon emission reduction and promoting a green economy in the targeted communities.

The Urban WASH Project continues to make significant progress in promoting safe water practices and enhancing household water access through strategic community-based interventions. A total of 5,011 community members were engaged with behaviour change communication messages focused on proper water storage, the importance of saving to pay water bills promptly, and the need for timely reporting of leakages and pipe bursts. These messages were delivered through interactive methods such as house-to-house visits and focus group discussions (FGDs), which facilitated two-way communication and increased community involvement. These approaches have proven effective in reinforcing essential behaviours for maintaining household water access and ensuring efficient utility service delivery.

In addition to interpersonal outreach, the Ghana Red Cross Society deployed mass communication strategies through local Community Information Centres (CIC). Ten CICs within the project communities actively broadcasted the project's core messages via radio jingles. A total of 240 jingle sessions were aired, ensuring broad community coverage and message consistency. Volunteers leading these efforts relied on the Community Engagement Behavioural Change Communication manual, developed in a previous phase of the project. This manual, which integrates technical guidance and learning from Ghana Water Limited, serves as a comprehensive reference tool for delivering standardized and context-relevant messages across intervention areas.

To deepen community dialogue and build consensus on piped water connections, the Ghana Red Cross Society organized six FGDs specifically targeting landlords and co-tenants. These sessions emphasized the importance of household water connections, financial planning for water bill payments and the health and hygiene benefits of clean piped water. These efforts have laid a strong foundation of community awareness and readiness, complementing ongoing infrastructure planning. Concurrently, the Ghana Red Cross Society is in advanced stages of securing a formal commitment letter from Ghana Water Limited. This document is a prerequisite for initiating the procurement validation process, which will enable the installation of subsidized piped household connections in targeted low-income communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ghana Red Cross Society in strengthening its health-related interventions.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the National Society in increasing financing for the Urban WASH Programme in Ghana.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society analyzed and responded to community feedback, integrating community engagement and accountability (CEA) into its emergency responses and the Urban WASH activities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Ghana Red Cross Society in strengthening its CEA efforts. It also supported the National Society through conducting monitoring and supervision of CEA activities in its responses.



Community volunteers lead advocacy efforts in Shigu community in Tamale, northern Ghana. (Photo: IFRC)

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Movement coordination

The Ghana Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** visits places of detention and supports the Ghana Red Cross Society in its response to emergencies and assists the authorities promoting the [international humanitarian law](#).

External coordination

The Ghana Red Cross Society works directly under the Ministry of Health as a parent ministry. In discharging its mandate as an [auxiliary](#) to the public authorities, the National Society works closely in consultation and collaboration with other sectoral ministries and departments, such as the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, the Forestry Commission and the Ghana Water Company. The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is responsible for emergency coordination at all levels. The National Society collaborates closely with NADMO for rapid assessments during emergencies and humanitarian assistance, and this involves collaboration with district directors and regional coordinators of NADMO. The National Society also collaborates with other main stakeholders including Ghana's health service, district assemblies, traditional leadership, UN agencies and other civil society actors.

In 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society leveraged support from the IFRC for Cholera and Mpox interventions to deepen relationships with government and other stakeholders. These interventions provided opportunities for Red Cross volunteers to engage with the newly appointed Minister of Health, while top management, including the President, interacted with senior officials in the Ministry of Health.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society made solid progress in internal policy reform through the successful review of its constitution. The Governing Board approved the revised constitution. A clear plan is in place to present the updated constitution to the 2025 General Assembly, pending approval from the [IFRC Joint Statutes Commission](#). The Ghana Red Cross Society has also developed an engagement strategy to disseminate legal and policy updates once all necessary approvals are secured.

The transformation agenda under the National Society Development Plan reflects a mix of foundational progress and significant delays. While 2025 has served as a groundwork year for policy preparation, many strategic and structural actions remain pending. If the planned activities in the second half of the year are executed efficiently, the Ghana Red Cross Society will enter 2026 with a strengthened governance structure, improved branch expansion planning and a solid policy base.

The preparation of 23 governance, operational and human resource documents represent a major leap toward building a standardized and accountable operating environment. Planned orientations for leadership and management, to be delivered through the MiniMIC, will strengthen governance capacity, unify understanding of roles and align leaders with the National Society Development Transformation Plan. Feasibility studies for two new regional branches are also underway, aiming to improve grassroots presence and service delivery capacity.

Orientation sessions for governance, management, staff and volunteers including seven National Board members, five Council members and ten regional chairs and managers will be conducted after the General Assembly once officers are elected. A total of 23 documents, including 17 policies and six human resource guidelines, have been presented to the Governing Board for approval at the upcoming General Assembly.

The Ghana Red Cross Society is laying the groundwork for a stronger resource mobilization system. While the transformation from preparation to sustained revenue generation is still ahead, the combination of volunteer growth, asset development, and diversified fundraising channels positions the National Society to reduce donor dependency in the medium term. Execution speed, strategic integration and dedicated leadership in resource mobilization will be key to turning plans into measurable financial gains.

The membership drive is ongoing. Implementation of the elections DREF, cholera DREF and Mpox interventions has facilitated the recruitment of ad-hoc staff. Additionally, 463 volunteers have been insured, boosting motivation and retention. Through the NSIA grant, a parcel of land in the Ashanti Region is being prepared for feasibility studies and business planning. A proposal has also been submitted to the IFRC to support the completion of the headquarters building, which will include rentable rooms.

Efforts are underway to centralize commercial first aid services and strengthen accountability systems. A television programme is being designed, using first aid as an entry point to engage corporate sponsorship and partnerships.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Ghana Red Cross Society made notable progress in participation, outreach and media visibility, laying a strong foundation for increased recognition of its work among humanitarian, development and foreign missions in Ghana. The Ghana Red Cross Society actively engaged in several coordination and technical committees, including the SLL Technical Working Group, Cholera National Taskforce, Interagency Coordination Committee, Emergency Operational Centre, Risk Communication Committee, Immunization Committee, DRR/EW4All Initiative, Surveillance Sub-Committee and the International Health Regulations Sub-Committee.

Despite financial and capacity constraints affecting some planned activities, the Ghana Red Cross Society maintained a high level of operational visibility. The National Society conducted impactful community engagements with political youth groups, traditional authorities, opinion leaders, and religious leaders, strengthening trust and collaboration at the grassroots level.

The Ghana Red Cross Society marked World Red Cross Day 2025 in Accra and organized a quiz competition and media engagement in the Northern Region. To further promote its identity and mission, the Ghana Red Cross Society produced information brochures, calendars and diaries featuring essential details about the National Society and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The National Society continues to maintain active and vibrant social media channels, with real-time monitoring on X/Twitter, Facebook and TikTok. While the website is currently under reconstruction, its completion will be critical to enhancing visibility and converting public awareness into deeper institutional recognition, partnership opportunities, and long-term collaboration. Systematic documentation, including case studies and updated stakeholder mapping, will also be essential to sustaining and expanding the impact of the Ghana Red Cross Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- One of the key lessons learned from the Urban WASH Project 2024 was the importance of early and continuous stakeholder engagement, particularly with utility providers, local governments and community leaders. Future interventions will benefit from formalizing these relationships earlier in the project cycle through joint planning sessions and clearly defined roles
- The approach not only develops trust but also enhances coordination and accelerates implementation processes, particularly in subsidy validation and household registration. For similar future projects, integrating digital tools for beneficiary registration and feedback collection could further improve efficiency and data accuracy while reducing the administrative burden on field staff and volunteers
- Another important lesson is the need to strengthen the connection between behaviour- change communication and infrastructure services
- Also, while behaviour-change activities reach a broad audience, the impact can be enhanced by tailoring messages based on real-time feedback and using data to adapt strategies during the project implementation
- Additionally, to ensure sustainability, there will be greater emphasis on post-intervention support structures, such as local WASH committees or water user groups, that can continue engagement, promote good practices and interface with utility services after the project concludes in the next phase in December 2025. Community-based volunteer engagement greatly enhanced access to remote areas and helped to dispel misinformation
- Real-time data collection and feedback mechanisms improved response agility and decision-making during cholera response operation
- The National Society should get enough stock of Aqua tabs prepositioned for emergencies since it is not well known basic at community level that communities can purchase upon being educated its importance during cholera outbreak
- Well-coordinated communication, especially the use of Whatsapp group facilitated timely dissemination of information from field to technical coordination team and vice versa

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Bringing water home: Bonkrong's journey to safe access

In Bonkrong, one of six communities targeted under the Urban WASH Project 2024, 70 of the most vulnerable households were connected to safe piped water through a 100 per cent subsidy scheme. For residents like Adwoa Poomaa, a mother of four, this marked the end of daily struggles to fetch water from distant and often unsafe sources.

"Before the connection, I spent nearly an hour each day getting water and sometimes we went without," she shared.

The initiative was anchored in a participatory validation process involving Ghana Water Limited, Ghana Red Cross and volunteers. This ensured fairness and transparency in identifying those most in need.

"Registration used to take over a week at the district office. But this time, the Red Cross brought it to our doorstep. We can't thank you enough. God will bless you," Adwoa added.

Beyond improving health outcomes by reducing reliance on contaminated sources, the project empowered families especially women by freeing up time for education, childcare and income-generating activities.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GH_Ghana MYR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1003](#), [MDRGH020](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Ghana Red Cross Society redcrossghana.org

Ghulam Muhammad Awan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Nigeria, Togo, Benin & Ghana,
based in Abuja
T +923201222266
ghulam.awan@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org