



IN SUPPORT OF THE GHANA RED CROSS SOCIETY



National Society
branches

10



National Society
local units

153



National Society
volunteers

66,524



National Society
staff

58

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



3,000

Health and
wellbeing



90,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Ghana Red Cross Society

Overview

Funding *Not reported*
Expenditure *Not reported*

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat *Not reported*
Participating National Societies *Not reported*
HNS other funding sources *Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement		9.4M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement		3.5M	
		Funding		1.1M	
		Expenditure		357,000	
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported		
		Funding	Not reported		
		Expenditure		87,000	
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	Not reported		
		Funding	Not reported		
		Expenditure	Not reported		
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement		5.9M	
		Funding	Not reported		

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	3,000
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	3,000

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	90,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	580
Number of people donating blood	30

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	5

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	100
National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	No
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	No

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies	Yes
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	No

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Ghana's humanitarian and development context in 2026 was influenced by a combination of climate-related hazards, economic pressures, public health concerns, and evolving government priorities. Flooding, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall, has affected communities and infrastructure in parts of Greater Accra, Central, Volta and Western Regions, increasing the need for disaster preparedness, early warning, emergency response, WASH interventions and community resilience programming. Climate variability, including risks of flooding and drought, continues to affect vulnerable communities and has reinforced the importance of anticipatory action, locally led adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods.

The country's economic situation, including pressure on household incomes and the cost of essential goods and services, continues to affect vulnerable households and communities. These conditions increased demand for humanitarian assistance and influenced programme implementation, particularly interventions requiring community contributions, household investments or access to basic services. The National Society has therefore continued to emphasize community-based approaches, partnerships and locally led solutions to improve sustainability and reach vulnerable populations.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the National Society completed an enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) process in six target communities, training facilitators in participatory risk assessment methodologies. Additionally, to ensure communities have increased capacity to address climate impacts, the National Society undertook field assessments to evaluate climate vulnerabilities, assess community adaptation needs, and identify priority actions for climate resilience initiatives. As a result, small radio sets were procured for poor households in target communities to monitor climate change and adaptation measures and weather information from local radio stations. The IFRC Climate Centre also provided technical support to train and deploy volunteers and staff to engage target communities on early warning systems, risk mitigation, and information as well as the impact of El Nino on Ghana. The Ghana Red Cross Society also signed the Head of term for the Afforestation/Reafforestation project with Green People United Kingdom.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the National Society utilised the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) continuing efforts under the simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) by pre-positioning early action items. The efforts included monitoring triggers for the sEAP in coordination with relevant government agencies such as the GMet and Volta River Authority. Volunteers across Northern, Savannah, Northeast, Upper East and Upper West were also trained on key early action and risk communication messages covering disaster risk reduction (DRR), health, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

Health and wellbeing

The Ghana Red Cross Society worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to align their health strategies through continued engagement on the health programmes, especially on Resilience and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) initiative. Additionally, with the Ministry of Health, the National Society also launched the initiative to support the government's Free Primary Health Care (FPHC) initiative. As part of the urban water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) project, the Ghana Red Cross Society subsidized 1,329 household water connections with safe water through connections in their compounds. Low-income groups in urban areas were specifically targeted.

Values, power and inclusion

During the reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society implemented its Strengthening Emergency Action and Preparedness, Urban WASH, REACH, and LLA projects to promote humanitarian dignity, values, inclusion, and meaningful participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups within targeted communities. The Urban WASH project provided 70 per cent and 100 per cent subsidized water connection to financially weaker community members. The projects also strengthened gender inclusion and women's participation through the recruitment and engagement of volunteers. Management ensured that opportunities were deliberately created for women to participate in project

activities, including leadership roles. This approach contributed to increasing women's visibility and voice in community-level decision-making and implementation.

Enabling local actors

The National Society commissioned a financial and business study for its an acre's parcel of land in Kumasi through the IFRC-ICRC [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA) fund. Consequently, the Ghana Red Cross Society saw potential in developing a Kumasi Mini Community Complex (KMCC) with components of hospitality, medical, office and warehousing. The National Society also submitted its draft Statutes to for review. At a [humanitarian diplomacy](#) level, the National Society continued to engage with the diplomatic missions, the UN, and International Organisations in the relevant technical working groups in Ghana. The Icelandic partnership also assisted the National Society in strengthening staff digital literacy and the use of [digital tools](#) for programme implementation, data management, analysis and reporting.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2026, the Ghana Red Cross worked to mainstream climate change challenges into all its programming aspects, lobbying, and advocating. This included the completion of the [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA) process in six target communities. Training was conducted for 17 facilitators, including staff and volunteers of the National Society to develop capacity in participatory risk assessment methodologies. Local chiefs and District Assemblies also engaged through advocacy meetings to embed the Ghana Red Cross Society climate strategy into locally developed community plans to foster ownership and sustainability.

To ensure communities have increased capacity to address climate impacts, the National Society undertook field assessments to evaluate climate vulnerabilities, assess community adaptation needs, and identify priority actions for climate resilience initiatives. The findings presented during the stakeholders' meeting included analysis of flooding, water contamination resulting from flooding and illegal mining, poor sanitation and waste management, epidemics (cholera and malaria), and occasional heat waves.

Community risks revealed exposure to significant number of households situated in low-lying zones, along riverbanks, and in poorly drained areas in target communities to high risk of flooding during excessive rainfall. As a result, 260 small radio sets were procured for poor households in target communities to monitor climate change and adaptation measures and weather information from local radio stations.

The [IFRC Climate Centre](#) provided technical support to train and deploy volunteers and staff to engage target communities on [early warning systems](#), risk mitigation and access to climate, seasonal and weather forecast information as well as impact of El Nino on Ghana. The National Society also developed a Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) plan for climate environmental risk mitigation and adaptation in six communities in the central region.

The Ghana Red Cross Society also signed the Head of term for the Afforestation/Reafforestation project with Green People United Kingdom. The National Society engaged communities in environmental conservation campaigns jointly with the volunteers, government ministries and the national fire service through Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiative.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Ghana Red Cross Society through the IFRC Climate Centre to train and deploy staff in target communities. It also provided financial assistance to the Ghana Red Cross Society through the Global Climate Resilient Platform's Pooled Funds (GCRP-F) to implement Locally Led Adaptation initiative in six communities in the Dunkwa -on-offin district.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the National Society made important progress in strengthening its preparedness and early action capacity under the simplified [Early Action Protocol](#) (sEAP) by pre-positioning [early action](#) items. The efforts included monitoring triggers for the sEAP in coordination with relevant authorities such as NADMO, Volta River Authority and Ministry of Health, to strengthen relationships and readiness to facilitate international response to affected communities in Ghana in the event of disaster.

In 2026, the National Society participated in national level platforms and led the Pillar 4 aspects on [early warning for all](#) (EW4ALL) for all to ensure engagement with partners and the inter-agency committee member on Pillar 4 roll out.

As part of the readiness activities, volunteers across the five northern regions—Northern, Savannah, Northeast, Upper East and Upper West were trained on key early action and risk communication messages covering [disaster risk reduction](#) (DRR), health, and [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI).

The National Society resourced its plan for the [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) (PER) process through sEAP readiness activities and pre-positioning of items.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Ghana Red Cross Society in preparedness, funding, and technical support in the areas of emergency guidelines and materials including capacity building. The IFRC also worked with the National Society on logistics for pre-identified/pre-approved suppliers and stock service providers to procure and pre-positioned early action items.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ghana Red Cross Society worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to align their health strategies through continued engagement on the health programmes especially on Resilience and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) initiative. The National Society continued its stakeholder's engagement to support its health programmes using the REACH programme. Additionally, with the Ministry of Health, the National Society also launched the initiative to support the government's Free Primary Health Care (FPHC) initiative.

The Ghana Red Cross Society also represented at all coordination platforms such as the EPI inter-agency meetings, risk communication, and community engagement meetings and the national Emergency Technical Working Group meetings to ensure the National Society's auxiliary role is recognized.

Under the urban [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) project, the Ghana Red Cross Society subsidized 1,329 household water connections with safe water through these connections in their compounds. Low-income groups in urban areas with the collaboration of Ghana Water Company Limited (GWL) were specifically targeted. People were reached through [community engagement](#), behaviour change communication, and awareness activities on community mobilisation, customer education, feedback collections and improved water-use behaviour.

The partnership with GWL was further strengthened through a 10-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), providing a framework for continued collaboration on sustainable water access and improved customer engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ghana Red Cross Society with the REACH national plan and assisted with the launch of the initiative to support the government's Free Primary Health Care (FPHC) initiative. It also jointly represented in the Inter-agency Coordination Committee (ICCM) and Emergency Technical Working Group meetings.



The women leaders from Shigu in northern Ghana were supported by the National Society's Saving Lives and Livelihoods team members through a public enlightenment session on the importance of immunization. (Photo: Aduratom Bolade/IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society implemented its Strengthening Emergency Action and Preparedness, Urban WASH, REACH, and LLA projects to promote humanitarian dignity, values, inclusion, and meaningful participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups within targeted communities. Across the projects, deliberate efforts were made to ensure that project interventions and beneficiary selection processes were inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse community groups. For instance, the Urban WASH project applied inclusive beneficiary-selection criteria that considered different vulnerabilities and social characteristics within the communities, thereby supporting equitable access to WASH services and opportunities.

To achieve this objective, the project provided 70 per cent and 100 per cent subsidized water connection to community members who could afford and the poorest people respectively. The LLA project was also designed to target marginalized and the poorest farmers with radio sets to enable them have access to weather forecast and climate adaptation information to reduce the impact of climate change on their livelihoods.

The projects also strengthened gender inclusion and women's participation through the recruitment and engagement of volunteers. Management ensured that opportunities were deliberately created for females to participate in project activities, including leadership roles. This approach contributed to increasing women's visibility and voice in community-level decision-making and implementation.

Similarly, through sEAP, REACH, and LLA, the Ghana Red Cross Society promoted [community participation](#), volunteer engagement, and inclusion in project activities, creating opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized groups to contribute to interventions that affect their lives. The projects therefore served as practical platforms for translating the [Fundamental Principles](#) and humanitarian values of the Red Cross into community-based action.

IFRC network joint support

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Ghana Red Cross Society is part of the four IFRC Pan-African initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected in the relevant sections of this plan.

The Ghana Red Cross Society enjoys longer-term partnerships with the following participating National Societies:

The **Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran** has a clinic in Accra, providing clinical and preventive health services to its catchment areas. It collaborates with the Ghana Red Cross Society to provide outreach services in the outskirts of Accra city.

The **Italian Red Cross**, though not having an in-country presence, has funded the planting and care of 15,000 trees in Ghana.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has no country presence in Ghana. However, through the IFRC, it has started supporting an urban pilot water, sanitation and hygiene project targeting Kumasi and Accra city, primarily targeting low-income communities with a number of interventions. The pilot project began in 2022, aiming to increase demand for safe drinking water and better service delivery from the Ghana Water Company. Low-income communities willing to get connections will have their costs subsidized. The project will also address community health through a hygiene promotion package to accompany the supported household connections. An innovation to this project delivery will be using cash and voucher assistance to subsidize the household connections and to deliver hygiene products to women and adolescent girls. The project will increase community awareness of preventable water, sanitation and hygiene diseases.

The **Swiss Red Cross** was active in Ghana from 1983 to 2023 when it supported projects in disaster risk reduction, health and WASH. Although it closed its delegation and projects in Ghana in 2023, the Swiss Red Cross has committed to continued support to the Ghana Red Cross Society in National Society development through the IFRC.

Movement coordination

The Ghana Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross 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 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. 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.

There are no formal partnerships with international non-governmental organizations however, the National Society has previously collaborated on World Bank-funded initiatives for COVID-19 response, health programmes with the Japanese Embassy and with UNICEF and UNHCR on refugee and asylum seeker support. In 2023, the National Society, engaged with the EU delegation, USAID and the embassies of Australia, Turkey, Denmark, Korea and Italy. These engagements are expected to be further developed and strengthened by 2025 and beyond.

The National Society also closely collaborates with national entities such as the Rotary club, St John Ambulance services in areas of First Aid.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society commissioned a financial and business study for its an acre's parcel of land in Kumasi. The study was financed by the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) fund, assisting the Ghana Red Cross Society in seeing potential to develop a Kumasi Mini Community Complex (KMCC) which has components of hospitality, medical, office and warehousing. The study revealed that the initiative strengthened the National Society's financial sustainability agenda by moving the KMCC from concept/preparation toward an investment-ready proposition. The completed feasibility study, business plan and architectural designs provided a stronger basis for attracting future investment and construction financing.

The National Society submitted its draft Statutes to for review. Revised statutes are critical in steering the National Society and also providing the right guidance for governance practices which are aligned to standards across the Movement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial assistance to the National Society through the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) fund.

The ICRC supported the Ghana Red Cross Society through coordinating a training through a full Movement Induction Course. The training was based on the standard four modules which were jointly facilitated.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

At the operational level, the Movement partners held consultations around matters of Movement interests such as supporting the National Society in the MIC, WRC Day celebration, and also in the provision of financial support to key positions within the National Society. A Movement Cooperation Agreement was also finalized and awaiting endorsement by the leadership of the components.

At the strategic level, the National Society continued to engage with the diplomatic missions, the UN family, and International Organisations in the relevant technical working groups in Ghana, such as the Interagency working group on Emergencies, the Emergency WASH working Group.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through engagement meetings with the Consular Director for the Protection of Persons in Emergencies, lobbying and strengthening the participation of the Government of Ghana in the process, ensuring that the role of the IFRC and the National Society is given prominence.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the National Society re-engaged with the Audit Services of the Government of Ghana. The Audit Services agreed to undertake audit of 2023 and 2024 as these have a major impact on the National Society's statutory compliance. Through the support of partners and donors, the National Society put in place an Accountability Framework that covers transparency and accountability to community, partners, government donors and the public.

The National Society compiled a risk register and integrated it into programme planning and implementation, particularly for disaster preparedness, health, climate resilience and emergency response activities. Security and safety considerations were incorporated into field operations and volunteer deployments to ensure that staff and volunteers could undertake activities safely and effectively.

The Ghana Red Cross Society also institutionalized and implemented its Integrity Policy, with support from internal oversight mechanisms. The Internal Audit Office provided assurance on compliance, financial controls and adherence to established policies and procedures. The Icelandic partnership also assisted the National Society in strengthening staff digital literacy and the use of digital tools for programme implementation, data management, analysis and reporting. The use of digital data to improve financial management systems and evidence-based PMER approaches is contributing to more efficient and informed decision-making.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in building a solid and secure financial system to manage of its financial resources. The IFRC continued to provide support in financial and administrative compliance to the National Society, they also provided briefing on the recruitment of key staff and made input to the advert that went for the recruitment of Finance Manager and Human Resources Manager to ensure it aligned with the Movement Accountability Framework.

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 Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

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 demonstrates 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 2026. 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 2026 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](#)
- [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

Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Awan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Nigeria, Togo, Benin & Ghana,
based in Abuja

T +92 320 1222266

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