



GHANA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



2 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE GHANA RED CROSS SOCIETY



10

National Society
branches



3,266

National Society
local units



66,000

National Society
volunteers



50

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



260,000

Climate and
environment



50

Health and
wellbeing



28,861

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Ghana Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	416,000	IFRC Secretariat	306,000
Expenditure	393,000	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	110,000

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	110,000	

Appeal number **MAAGH002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRGH019 / Ghana Election Preparedness and Response

SP1 - Climate and environment	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 260,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	500
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	500

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	50
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 29,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
National Society development	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
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The socio-economic situation of Ghana during 2024 was greatly affected by the constant depreciation of the local currency against foreign currencies such as the US dollar. This has caused ripple effects on the prices of commodities such as basic agricultural produce amongst others. Although inflation in Ghana continues to fall marginally, this has not been reflected in the quality of life of the poor. The government on the other hand is trying to put in place measures to mitigate the fall of the currency and inflation but little is actualized. The increase in the country's debt threatens the management of the economy.

In 2024, the country held general elections marked by intense competition between the two leading political parties, which contributed to heightened political tensions nationwide. In May, an unfortunate incident occurred at one of the polling stations, resulting in injuries, including a serious stabbing. Despite these challenges, a sense of relief and optimism returned when a former president was elected, a result that was warmly welcomed by a significant portion of the population.

Prior to the 2024 elections, Ghana experienced a cholera outbreak on October 4, 2024. The index case was recorded after an individual exhibiting cholera-like symptoms sought medical care following attendance at a funeral in the Ada East District. The epidemic consequently spread to 36 districts across five regions: Greater Accra, Central, Western, Eastern and Ashanti, with 398 confirmed cases and 4,850 suspected cases as of December 31.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Ghana Red Cross Society advanced its climate mitigation and adaptation efforts by submitting a proposal for a community-driven afforestation/reforestation project as part of the IFRC Pan-Africa Tree Planting and Care initiative. The National Society developed a six-month plan for locally led adaptation and engaged national stakeholders to assess policies and create a multi-year climate strategy. It also organized a stakeholder meeting to update partners on the Red Cross Red Crescent movement's climate journey and appointed a focal point for Locally Led Adaptation. The National Society also established a Technical Working Group (TWG) for climate change mitigation and adaptation, which held its first meeting to discuss a six-month rollout plan. The Ghana Red Cross Society held its inaugural stakeholder meeting to begin drafting its Climate Risk Assessment and Climate Smart Screening Report. A validation workshop was held in November to review the draft report and initiate the development of the National Society's Climate Strategy. Additionally, two MoUs were signed: one between the IFRC and Green People, and another between Green People and the Ghana Red Cross Society. These agreements outline collaborations for project implementation and resource mobilization, with a focus on forest conservation and carbon offsetting to support Ghana's national efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society developed a simplified Early Action Protocol, in collaboration with national stakeholders to address flooding and seismic hazards, with a draft protocol submitted for review. In April, a two-day inception meeting was held with national and regional stakeholders to discuss the anticipatory action project. A six-month plan was developed by the National Society's technical working group, which carried out activities such as mapping, branch engagement, and selecting operational communities. The National Society also deployed a team to assess the situation of displaced populations in neighbouring areas.

The National Society provided specialized training for volunteers and staff in areas such as safer access, operational security and First Aid. Volunteers received essential supplies to enhance response efforts. The Ghana Red Cross Society organized a workshop to reassess its contingency plan for emergencies, involving key stakeholders like the National Disaster Management Organization and the Electoral Commission.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, in collaboration with Fontes and myclimate.org, the National Society validated water systems at Obretema. Its water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities included a behaviour change communication workshop in Asante Mampong, signing an MOU with the Ghana Water Company to facilitate household pipe connections and metering, and recruiting volunteers. The National Society also held community durbars, inception meetings, and collaborated with community information centres to share key messages. A comprehensive volunteer manual was created to guide both volunteers and staff.

Migration and displacement

The Ghana Red Cross Society has not conducted activities under migration and displacement in this reporting period.

Values, power and inclusion

The Ghana Red Cross Society strives to ensure that it promotes humanitarian dignity, values, and inclusion and that its interventions include marginalized groups. The National Society's urban water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project includes selection criteria for beneficiaries which ensure that it is inclusive of all facets in the communities. During volunteering recruitment too, the management ensures that slots are allocated which ensures female empowerment and representation.

Enabling local actors

The Ghana Red Cross Society implemented strategic reforms in human resource management and operational policies, placing skilled individuals in key roles and introducing a vehicle control policy that eliminated accidents in 2024. A robust monitoring framework was established, leveraging digital tools like mobile data collection and GIS to ensure real-time tracking and alignment with strategic goals. Decentralized monitoring empowered regional teams, enabling adaptive management and evidence-based decision-making.

During the reporting period, the National Society addressed longstanding governance and legal challenges, including the delayed passage of the National Society Act. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement programme was launched to advocate for legal recognition and reinforce the Society's auxiliary role. The establishment of a National Society development unit helped identify internal gaps, leading to reforms in transparency, communication, and governance. Collaborations with ministries, NADMO, civil society and international partners strengthened emergency response and regional security coordination. Advocacy efforts also focused on youth recognition, safer access during crises and formalizing partnerships to enhance the National Society's national impact.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no significant changes or amendments were made by the National Society. Some operational adjustments were made to align activities within the financial, human and materials resources which were mobilized during the period.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the National Society organized a stakeholder meeting to update partners on the Red Cross Red Crescent movement's climate journey. The National Society appointed a focal point for Locally Led Adaptation and established a Technical Working Group for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The members included the Secretary-General, department heads, IFRC representatives and senior project staff. The first meeting focused on the six-month rollout plan.

In August, the Ghana Red Cross Society held its inaugural stakeholder meeting to begin drafting its Climate Risk Assessment and Climate Smart Screening Report. This event brought together key partners, including the Ghana Meteorological Agency, NADMO, the Water Resources Commission, UNCDF and the Environmental Protection Agency. Over four days, 25 participants collaborated to provide critical input, ensuring the development of a comprehensive report. The workshop highlighted the importance of inclusive engagement in tackling climate-related challenges.

Building on this foundation, a validation workshop was held in November to review the draft Climate Risk Assessment and Smart Screening Report and to initiate the development of the National Society's Climate Strategy. This workshop featured sessions aimed at creating a climate-smart strategy for the National Society. The workshop was attended by 25 participants with some facilitators joining virtually. The outcomes are expected to guide the National Society in implementing sustainable and climate-resilient humanitarian interventions.

In addition, two memoranda of understanding (MoU) were signed; one between the IFRC and Green People, outlining a broader collaboration and another between Green People and the Ghana Red Cross Society, detailing a partnership for effective project implementation. These MoUs provide support for technical and financial resource mobilization, aimed at ensuring that forest conservation and carbon offsetting projects contribute to Ghana's national efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

In fulfilment of the Ghana Red Cross Society's aim of contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation in 2024, the National Society submitted a proposal for community-driven afforestation/reforestation project for carbon sequestration as part of the [IFRC Pan-Africa Tree Planting and Care initiative](#). In the area of mitigation, the National Society developed a six-month plan on locally led adaptation to engage with national stakeholders to assess policies and documents both within the National Society and at the national level to come up with a multi-year climate smart strategy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ghana Red Cross Society with both financial and technical assistance for its objectives under climate and environment. The IFRC and the National Society collaborated on several meetings with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation on climate, specifically on voluntary carbon market regarding the government policies in this area. The IFRC also helped secure no objection letters from the Forest Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which was a requirement in the call for proposal by the African Development Bank to support climate change mitigation.



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 addressed the ongoing flooding and seismic hazards in Ghana, which have affected the country annually over the past decade. The National Society developed the simplified [Early Action Protocol](#), collaborating with stakeholders to access key policy documents. The draft was submitted to the IFRC Anticipatory Action desk for review.

In April, a two-day inception meeting was held with national and regional stakeholders to discuss the [Anticipatory Action](#) project. The National Society's technical working group created a six-month plan, meeting 10 times during the period. Key activities included stakeholder mapping, National Society branch engagement and selecting operational communities.

In northern Ghana, where the Ghana Red Cross Society branches faced increased humanitarian challenges due to an influx of people fleeing violence from neighbouring countries, the National Society intensified its focus and investments. The disaster department conducted specialized training workshops for volunteers and staff in northern branches, covering safer access, operational security, [First Aid](#), [restoring family links](#) and effective communication. Volunteers received 90 First Aid kits, 8 stretchers and 120 jackets to enhance response activities.

Throughout the year, the Ghana Red Cross Society aimed to establish a consistent and principled approach to humanitarian and security challenges in the north. This approach ensured operations aligned with the National Society's mandate and Movement principles while meeting the complex needs of affected communities, promoting the National Society's readiness and reputation as a trusted humanitarian actor.

In November, the Ghana Red Cross Society organized a workshop with key stakeholders to reassess the National Society contingency plan for emergencies. The National Disaster Management Organization, the Electoral Commission, the Ambulance Service, the Ghana National Fire Service, the Immigration Service and various media outlets participated. At the end of the two-day workshop, a comprehensive election contingency plan was drafted and adopted.

The [Early Warning for All](#) programme was launched in Ghana with the support of lead ministries and UN agencies. The National Society took on roles in preparedness, response and additional responsibilities. The Anticipatory Action project helped the National Society in finalizing its simplified Early Action Protocol, with input from the evaluation committee. It also led to the establishment of an Emergency Operations Centre at the National Society's headquarters, which proved vital during the 2024 general elections. It served as a central platform for monitoring the election process across multiple media and social platforms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the Ghana Red Cross Society in carrying out preparedness and response initiative to improve its disaster response services within the country. It also provides technical assistance to the National Society's disaster management department on other disaster-prone discussions and developments. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the Emergency Appeals are activated for relevant disasters within the country.

The ICRC supported the National Society in deploying a team to the neighbouring borders of Ghana with Burkina Faso to assess the situation of the displaced population fleeing from Burkina Faso as a result of the jihadist-related insecurity in the country.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ghana Red Cross Society manages 19 water supply systems, serving over 50,000 people. Within this reporting period, the National Society's activities including repairing ten broken water points in the eastern and Ashanti regions. In collaboration with Fontes and myclimate.org, the Ghana Red Cross Society validated water systems at Obretema.

A three-party MOU was signed between the Ghana Red Cross Society, Fontes and myclimate.org, which provided funding to revamp and scale up the existing water systems previously supported by Nestlé Global and OPEC. Stakeholder consultation meetings were held in Kumasi on December 18 and in Koforidua on December 20. These meetings brought together key actors in both rural and urban water service delivery, including community leadership, to discuss the need for scaling up efforts and leveraging funding opportunities for the sustainable management of the water systems.

The National Society, in collaboration with Ghana Water Limited, provided subsidies for household water connections to 415 households. Additionally, 50 volunteers were recruited and trained in behavioural change communication skills. These volunteers conducted activities such as household visits, community durbars and the use of community information centres.

A comprehensive volunteer manual was created to guide both volunteers and staff. The manual also serves as a resource for other National Societies wishing to adopt the strategies implemented by the Ghana Red Cross Society in collaboration with GWL. Key successes from the project are being documented in the Community Engagement and Behavioural Change Communication manual.

Through BCC activities like drama, focus group discussions, house-to-house visits and community durbars, a total of 28,861 people were reached with messages on water storage, saving to pay water bills on time, and reporting leakages and pipe bursts. These efforts contributed to a reduction in water wastage and improved community engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Ghana Red Cross Society for its initiatives under health and wellbeing and ensures that the National Society's interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) comprehensively fulfils the need of communities.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides support to the Ghana Red Cross Society for its health and wellbeing initiatives. It has also supported the National Society in reaching low-income urban communities with portable water in households.



National Society volunteers constructing water supply systems across communities in Eastern and Ashanti regions in Ghana. (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ghana Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC three-year Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

In this reporting period, however, the National Society did not conduct any activities under migration and displacement.

IFRC network joint support

The [IFRC](#) provides support the Ghana Red Cross Society in its initiatives under migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ghana Red Cross Society strives to ensure that it promotes humanitarian dignity, values, and inclusion and that its interventions include marginalized groups. The National Society's urban water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project includes selection criteria for beneficiaries which ensure that it is inclusive of all facets in the communities. During volunteering recruitment too, the management ensures that slots are allocated which ensures female empowerment and representation.

IFRC network joint support

The [IFRC](#) provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in ensuring that values, power and inclusion components such as protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) are incorporated into the National Society's activities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

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 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.

The Ghana Red Cross Society continued to press for Movement coordination mechanisms, with regular exchanges among partners. The National Society, along with the IFRC and the ICRC, supported a meeting of neighbouring countries (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, and Cote d'Ivoire) to establish a collaborative and synergetic approach to managing regional security. The National Society also received funding for twelve months of insurance coverage for 463 volunteers. The National Society also closely collaborates with national entities such as the Rotary club and St John Ambulance services in First Aid.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Ghana Red Cross Society established a National Society development unit within the year. The unit's work has contributed to the transformation of the National Society. An initial assessment conducted by the new unit indicated that the National Society faced significant challenges that threatened its ability to fulfil its mission effectively. Trust and transparency had been undermined by past events and a lack of robust communication strategy to address misinformation, manage crises and enhance visibility. These gaps negatively impacted stakeholder engagement and the National Society's public image. The National Society also organized a training to address the long-standing recommendations of a roadmap of the Africa Governance Group that visited the country in November 2024. Notable outcomes included the finalisation of the National Society constitution, the organogram and some important policies, the tightening of some internal controls and the commitment to fight corruption from a concerted approach.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the National Society to improve the growth of the National Society in financial management modalities and information technology.

The ICRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society for organizing trainings.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the National Society conducted an assessment as a precursor to developing an agenda which identified several key issues, including a significant disconnect between the National Society and the government, policymakers and policyholders of the country. One of the most pressing concerns was the delayed passage of the National Society Act, which had remained unresolved for over a decade. This situation left the National Society in a challenging position, limiting its ability to defend its mandate, align its legal framework with Red Cross Movement Principles and secure official recognition from the government.

To address these challenges, a comprehensive programme was recommended to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including government entities, ministries, departments, agencies, corporate organizations, philanthropists and bilateral and multilateral bodies. The National Society laid the groundwork to ensure that adequate training, orientation and

resource materials were prepared. These efforts were aimed at communicating to relevant authorities the auxiliary role, achievements, programmes and mandate of the National Society in areas such as disaster management, health, violence and conflict. Additionally, the National Society sought to communicate the key resolutions of the International Conference and highlight Parliament's responsibilities towards the Red Cross. In line with this, the National Society pursued collaboration with Parliament based on the guidelines established by the Red Cross Movement.

The National Society made it a priority to brief relevant authorities on the dynamics of violence, conflict and security threats that could affect their constituencies. This initiative included initiating discussions on safer access for the Red Cross in times of violence, conflict and security crises. The National Society also opened discussions with relevant authorities regarding the establishment of a collaborative framework to enhance the Red Cross's role in disaster relief operations. Advocacy was made to lobby for the recognition of the Red Cross Youth as a national resource, as well as to establish a formal liaison between the National Society and various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies to strengthen communication and collaboration.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in promoting its work and situating the National Society as the primary responder to emergencies in Ghana.

The ICRC supported the National Society in promoting its work.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ghana Red Cross Society adopted a strategic approach to human resource management, placing individuals with proven track records and demonstrable expertise in key roles which significantly transformed the National Society's overall coordination and communications efficiency. The National Society also introduced a comprehensive vehicle control policy which significantly curbed accidents and vehicular damage with no accidents being recorded in 2024.

The Ghana Red Cross Society employed a robust monitoring framework to track the progress and impact of its project activities, ensuring alignment with its strategic goals. The National Society leveraged digital tools, including mobile data collection systems and Geographic Information Systems to track real-time project implementation and assess key performance indicators. Volunteers and staff conducted regular site visits, community feedback sessions and impact assessments to ensure that interventions remained responsive to the needs of beneficiaries. This approach allowed for evidence-based decision-making, ensuring that resources were optimally utilized to achieve intended outcomes.

The Ghana Red Cross Unified Plan established a decentralized monitoring system where regional and community-based teams played an active role in reporting on project activities. The insights gained through monitoring also supported adaptive management, allowing the National Society to refine strategies and scale up successful interventions for more significant national impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its accountability initiatives, often involving development of relevant strategies and tools to support the National Society in achieving its objectives.

The **Icelandic Red Cross** supported the National Society in its digital transformation initiative.

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 Annual 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

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

A Story of Peace and Safety: How Ghana Red Cross Helped Prevent Election Violence

During the 2024 Ghana elections, tensions were high in several communities including Ashaiman in the Greater Accra Region, where past elections had seen incidents of violence. However, through the timely interventions of the Ghana Red Cross Society, many families were spared from the pockets of unrest. One such family was that of Madam Akosua, a mother of three, who had feared for her children's safety as political tensions escalated in her neighbourhood. Thanks to the National Society-led peace walk and extensive awareness campaigns, including radio jingles promoting peaceful elections, the community became more informed about the need for non-violent participation. The National Society volunteers engaged residents, urging them to resolve disputes peacefully and remain calm throughout the electoral process.

On election day, despite minor disturbances in some parts of Ashaiman, Madam Akosua and her family could cast their votes and return home safely. The radio messages she had heard in the weeks leading up to the election had reassured her that violence was not the answer and she actively encouraged her neighbours to stay away from confrontations. The Ghana Red Cross Society's efforts in mobilizing volunteers, facilitating dialogues and deploying first aid teams also played a crucial role in de-escalating tensions where necessary.

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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 2024. 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 2024 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 AR 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 informations

Ghana Red Cross Society
<https://redcrossghana.org/>

Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Awan

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

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
and Partnerships
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