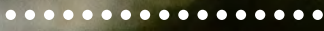




UNITED NATIONS  
GHANA



# 2025 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



Participants  
at the UN at  
80 health walk  
ahead of the UN's  
80<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
celebrations  
©UNIC Accra

# GHANA

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# Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator



**Zia Choudhury**  
UN Resident Coordinator in Ghana

**This report provides an overview of the United Nations’ work in Ghana during 2025 and the partnerships that make that work possible. It brings together analysis, examples, and insights from across the United Nations (UN) Country Team, offering a window into how the UN system works alongside the Government of Ghana, development partners, civil society, and communities across the country. I encourage readers to explore the report and the many perspectives it contains.**

I arrived in Ghana in the middle of the reporting year and had the privilege of joining a UN Country Team that was already working with strong purpose and collaboration. I would like to acknowledge the work of my predecessor and the many colleagues across the UN system who have helped build a solid foundation of partnership and trust with national counterparts.

Over the past months, I have had the opportunity to engage with colleagues across the UN family and with partners across Ghana. In doing so, I have also drawn on the wealth of analysis already available – including the recent Light Review of the Cooperation Framework and other assessments and data that help us understand both progress and remaining challenges. Together, these insights provide a valuable basis for reflection as well as for shaping the UN’s work going forward.

What stands out clearly is the strength of collaboration. The UN system in Ghana increasingly works as one team, bringing together different mandates and areas of expertise to support national priorities. This report reflects that collective effort and the many partnerships that underpin it.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Government of Ghana, particularly the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for their continued leadership and partnership. I also thank the many development partners, civil society organizations, and communities whose engagement helps make this work possible.

As the UN Country Team looks ahead to the final year of the current Cooperation Framework and the design of the next one, we remain committed to working closely with Ghanaian partners to support inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

I hope this report provides useful insights and encourages readers to explore further the work and partnerships captured in the pages that follow.





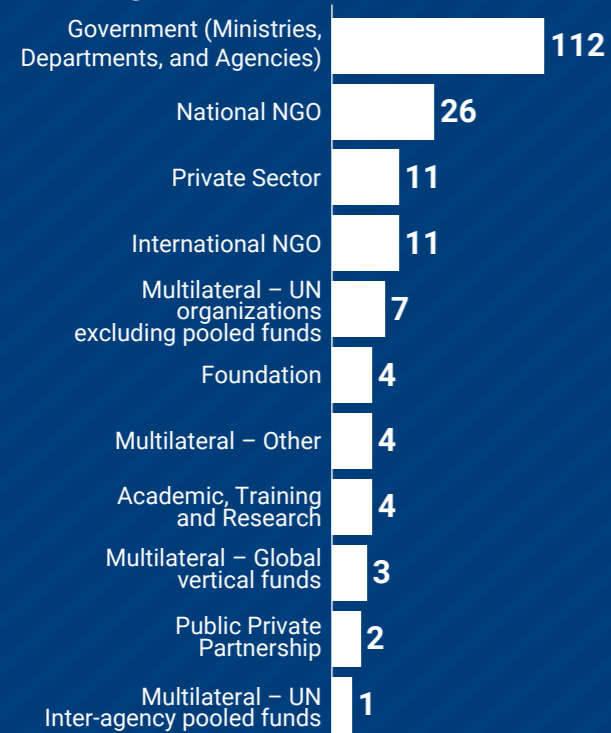
# PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The UNCT in Ghana continued to strengthen system-wide, multisectoral, and multi-stakeholder partnerships that underpin joint delivery of the Cooperation Framework. These partnerships ensured that UN support remained inclusive, coherent, and aligned with national priorities. Key partners - including implementing partners, funders, and collaborators - played a pivotal role in advancing results through joint implementation, financial and technical contributions, policy engagement, and thought leadership.

## Implementation Partners by Type



## 185 Organizations



## Contributors to Joint Programmes

- European Union
- Government of Belgium
- Government of Canada
- Government of France
- Government of Italy
- Government of the Netherlands
- Government of Norway
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Joint SDG Fund
- Peace Building Fund
- United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Zonta International

## Top 10 Financial Contributors to the UN in Ghana

Mastercard Foundation \$11,136,690	
European Union \$9,480,899	
Government of Japan \$7,663,911	Government of Germany \$7,413,791
Government of Canada \$5,443,346	The Green Climate Fund \$5,230,830
Government of Netherlands \$4,601,481	The Global Environment Facility \$4,028,019
Government of the Republic of Korea \$4,400,609	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria \$3,809,584

Core development partners include Government, bilateral and multilateral actors, civil society, think tanks, academia, and the private sector. UNCT partnership modalities include:

- 1. Joint UN–Government Platforms**
  - ▶ The UN–Government Joint Steering Committee, convening Government, the UN, private sector, civil society, youth, and disability groups to guide and review implementation of the Cooperation Framework.
- 2. Joint UN Country Team Collaboration Mechanisms**
  - ▶ UNCT-wide collaboration with Government implementing partners for integrated programme delivery.
  - ▶ UN engagement in the Heads of Cooperation (HoC) Group to promote alignment and harmonization across development partners.
  - ▶ UN participation in development partner sector working groups and thematic coordination platforms.
- 3. Multi-Partner Support to Joint UN Programmes**
  - ▶ Development partners providing financial and technical support across multiple UN agencies for joint integrated initiatives.
  - ▶ Private sector engagement in cross-agency and consortium partnerships advancing shared outcomes.
- 4. Partnerships with Academia and Civil Society**
  - ▶ UNCT-wide and agency-level collaboration with academia, civil society, youth groups, women’s organizations, and organizations of persons with disabilities to support evidence generation, advocacy, and community-level implementation.
- 5. Bilateral Partnerships Complementing Joint Approaches**
  - ▶ UN agency bilateral collaboration with Government to advance sector-specific initiatives.
  - ▶ Development partner bilateral support to individual UN agencies for focused results.
  - ▶ Private sector bilateral partnerships complementing wider UNCT efforts.

**Acknowledgement: The UN Country Team values its longstanding partnership with the Government of Ghana, particularly with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Office of the President, whose leadership continues to strengthen national engagement on SDG financing, diplomacy, and multilateral cooperation.**

During the year, our deep collaboration better aligned resources, strengthened policy dialogue, and advanced efforts to improve the well-being of all people in Ghana. The UNCT reaffirms its commitment to supporting national leadership on all aspects of the SDGs.

# 1

## Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

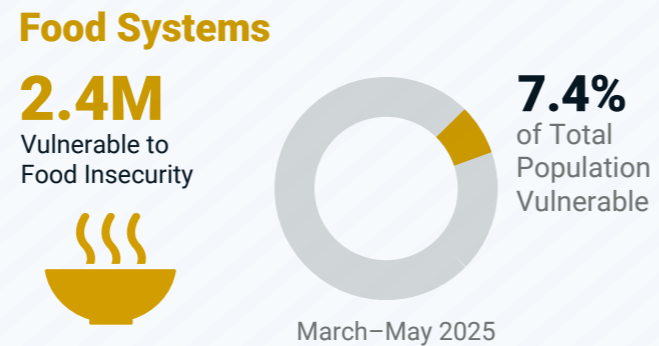
### GHANA AT A GLANCE



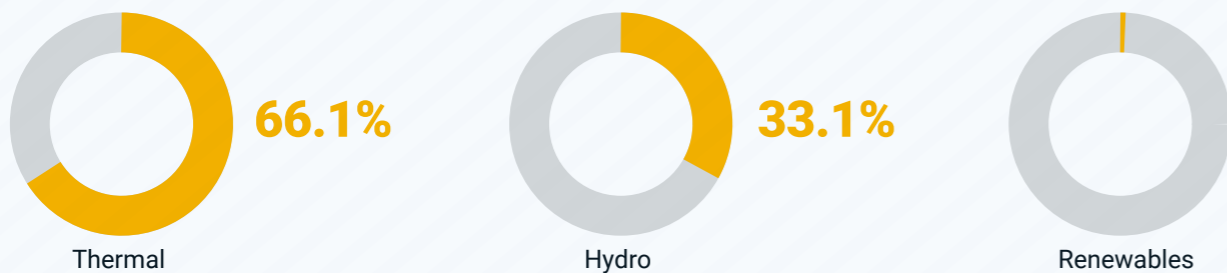
**Population**  
30,832,019



**38.2%** of Total Population Are Youth (15–35 Years)  
**8%** with Disability (2,098,138)

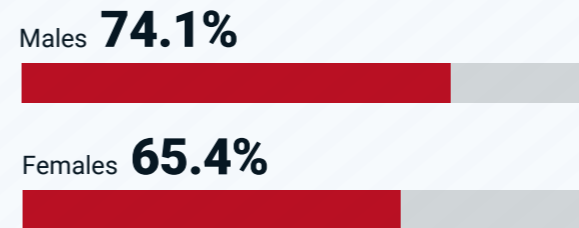


**Energy Access**  
Electricity by generation source (2025)



#### Education

Literacy Rate  
**69.8%**

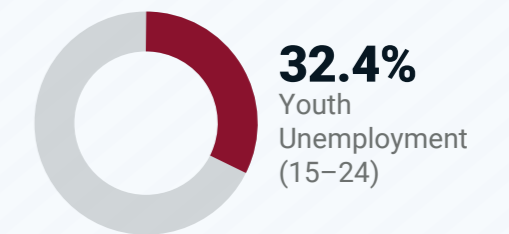


#### Jobs and Social Protection

National Unemployment Rate  
**12.8%**



Youth Unemployment Consistently Exceeded the National Average, With the Highest Rates.



Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) – Q1–Q3 2025 report

#### Digital Progress

**>50%** Ghana Recorded the Strongest Year-on-Year Improvement Among African Countries, With a Composite Score Above 50 per cent in the 2025 Digital Index

Digital Africa Index - GSMA Africa

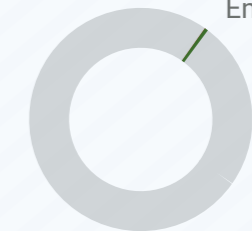
<https://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2026/03/04/e-levy-abolition-tech-neutrality-policy-give-ghana-high-score-in-gsma-digital-africa-index-2025-report/>



#### Climate Change



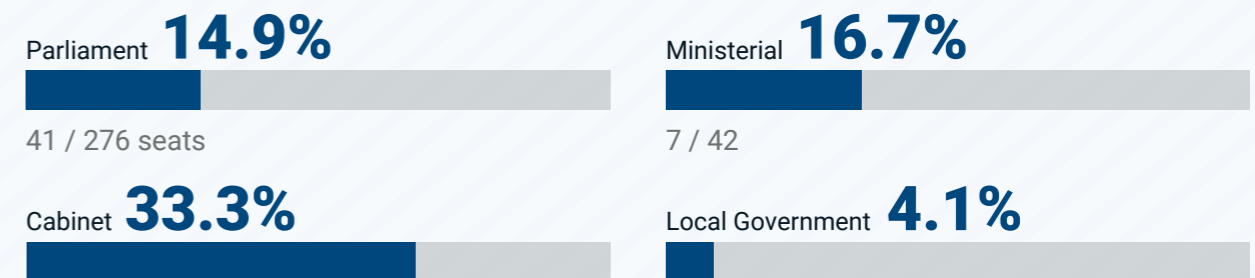
**54.1** MtCO<sub>2</sub>e Total GHG Emissions (2024)  
**0.09%** of Global Emissions



#### Political and Public Leadership



##### Women's Representation





Senior dignitaries in a group photo with the President of Ghana, H.E. John Dramani Mahama at an Executive Leadership Programme held in Ghana. ©UNDP

## Political Landscape

Ghana's political environment in 2025 was shaped by leadership transition, governance reforms, and renewed debate on constitutional reform. The return of President John Dramani Mahama in January 2025, following his decisive victory in the December 2024 elections with 56.6 per cent of the vote, marked a significant democratic moment. His administration, supported by the National Democratic Congress (NDC) parliamentary majority of 186 out of 276 seats, gained substantial legislative space to pursue reforms.

Early governance reforms included reducing the number of ministers to 60, abolishing unpopular taxes such as the E-Levy, and introducing new initiatives including the Gold Board Bill. Social policy initiatives focused on expanding access to tertiary education including for persons with disabilities, youth employment programmes such as the Adwumawura and coders initiatives, and strengthening social protection through the passage of the Social Protection Bill. The government also legalized commercial motorcycle use to stimulate job creation, though the measure raised safety concerns. Despite these initiatives, governance challenges related to rule of law, transparency, and local democracy persisted<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> IDEA International (2025). *The Global State of Democracy 2025: Democracy on the Move.*

Decentralization remained central to the governance agenda. Consultations were finalized for the National Decentralization Policy and Strategy (NDPS) 2026–2030, which promotes reforms in political, fiscal, and administrative decentralization as well as local economic development. Cross-cutting priorities including climate change, gender equality, technology, and security were integrated into the framework<sup>2</sup>.

The constitutional review process also advanced significantly. The review committee proposed reforms including clearer separation of powers between the executive and legislature, lowering the presidential age requirement from 44 to 40 years, extending presidential terms to five years, and introducing elections for local executives<sup>3</sup>. The next steps include government review, publication of a position paper, and the establishment of an implementation committee. Achieving progress will require broad bipartisan consensus.

Overall, Ghana's political context remains stable and predictable, with positive outlooks highlighted in the State of Democracy Report. Sustaining these gains will require continued efforts to strengthen governance, transparency, and local democratic institutions.

<sup>2</sup> <https://citinewsroom.com/2025/12/govt-completes-new-national-decentralisation-policy-for-2026-2030>  
<sup>3</sup> [https://presidency.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Final-Recommendations-of-the-CRC\\_Presented-to-President-Mahama.pdf](https://presidency.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Final-Recommendations-of-the-CRC_Presented-to-President-Mahama.pdf)

## Security Landscape

Ghana remained largely peaceful in 2025, continuing a decades long pattern of rule of law and peaceful coexistence among the majority. However, localized and protracted conflicts persisted. The Gbinyiri conflict displaced more than 34,000 people, while the Bawku conflict has claimed over 150 lives since October 2024. These incidents highlight the fragility of localized peace in certain regions<sup>4</sup>.

The state's response to illegal mining, popularly known as galamsey, continued through the National Anti-Illegal Mining Operations Secretariat (NAIMOS). Enforcement efforts have faced strong resistance from illegal miners and communities engaged in illegal mining, reflecting the complex social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the issue.

Security risks are further shaped by spillover effects from Sahelian insurgencies, porous northern borders, and socio-economic vulnerabilities in border communities. Poverty, marginalization, and cross-border kinship networks increase susceptibility to recruitment by extremist groups such as Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS).

Weapons proliferation is also a growing concern. A 2025 investigative report revealed systematic smuggling of assault rifles and ammunition into Ghana, with conflict-prone areas such as Bawku identified as potential destinations. An estimated 2.5 million weapons are believed to be in circulation, exacerbating communal tensions.

Climate-induced migration, particularly involving Fulani pastoralist movements, continues to contribute to clashes with farming communities over land and water resources. Ghana has so far avoided major terrorist attacks, largely due to strong counter-terrorism frameworks emphasizing prevention, community engagement, inter-agency coordination, and improved border surveillance. Nonetheless, risks remain significant and require continued vigilance and regional cooperation.

Ghana also hosts refugees fleeing violence in Burkina Faso, placing additional pressure on already fragile northern border communities. Structural

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/ghana-news-gbinyiri-death-toll-rises-to-31-48-000-displaced.html>



A Ghanaian military officer on parade during an event to mark the 30th anniversary of Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security. ©UNIC Accra

vulnerabilities in Northern Ghana—particularly youth unemployment, climate stress, and limited economic opportunities—remain key drivers of insecurity.

Emerging risks extend beyond traditional security threats. Misinformation and disinformation are increasingly undermining public trust and contributing to polarization. At the same time, rising violence within senior high schools has become a growing concern, threatening student safety and challenging the role of schools as secure learning environments<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/school-violence-surge-npc-condemns-six-shs-incidents-in-one-week.html>





Erica Appiah (right) of INFoCAT Ghana Winning team (Wobil Technologies) teaching smallholders on the use of clean grain thresher in Suyani. ©UNU-INRA/Daniel Arthur

## Economic Outlook

Ghana's economy entered a stabilization and recovery phase in 2025, supported by the 39-month IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme approved in 2023. By the fifth programme review, macroeconomic conditions had improved significantly, driven by fiscal consolidation, tight monetary policy, and progress in domestic and external debt restructuring.

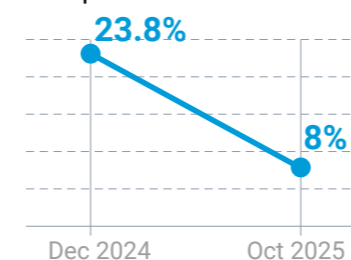
Economic growth strengthened through the first three quarters of the year. Real GDP expanded by 6.3 per cent in the first half of 2025, exceeding ECF programme expectations. Growth was broad-based, led by services and agriculture, while non-oil GDP growth reached 7.8 per cent, indicating stronger domestic economic activity. Manufacturing also returned to expansion, supported by improved energy reliability and renewed business confidence.

Inflation declined sharply from 23.8 per cent in December 2024 to single digits (8 per cent) by October 2025, marking Ghana's return to price stability for the first time in four years. The Bank of Ghana reduced the policy rate by 650 basis points while maintaining a cautious stance to anchor inflation expectations. Exchange rate stability also improved, with the cedi appreciating during much of the year. Gross international reserves rose to approximately 4.8 months of import cover, exceeding IMF programme targets.

Fiscal performance strengthened as well. The primary balance is projected to reach a surplus of about 2.5 per cent of GDP, supported by expenditure control and improved domestic revenue mobilization. The overall fiscal deficit narrowed toward 2.8 per cent of GDP, bringing Ghana within ECOWAS convergence thresholds. Public debt

### Inflation

Sharp Decline in Inflation



has stabilized at below 50 per cent of GDP following the domestic debt exchange and progress under the G20 Common Framework.

External sector developments were also favourable. High gold prices and a rebound in cocoa prices boosted export earnings and supported improvements in the trade balance and current account.

Looking ahead to 2026, real GDP growth is projected at approximately 4.8 per cent, with nominal GDP expected to reach around US\$113 billion. These trends position Ghana among the stronger-growing economies in West Africa.

The Government has signalled its intention to exit the IMF programme in April 2026, framing the transition as a "national reset." However, sustaining the recovery will depend on continued fiscal discipline, revenue reforms, and prudent debt management.

Despite progress, vulnerabilities remain. Ghana continues to face a high risk of debt distress, fiscal space remains constrained, and revenue mobilization is still below peer averages. The economy also remains exposed to commodity price volatility, climate-related shocks affecting cocoa production, and potential global financial tightening.

Sustaining Ghana's recovery will require moving beyond stabilization toward productivity growth, export diversification, and structural reforms that support inclusive and resilient economic transformation.



# 2

## UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities through the Cooperation Framework

### 2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework-Priority Areas

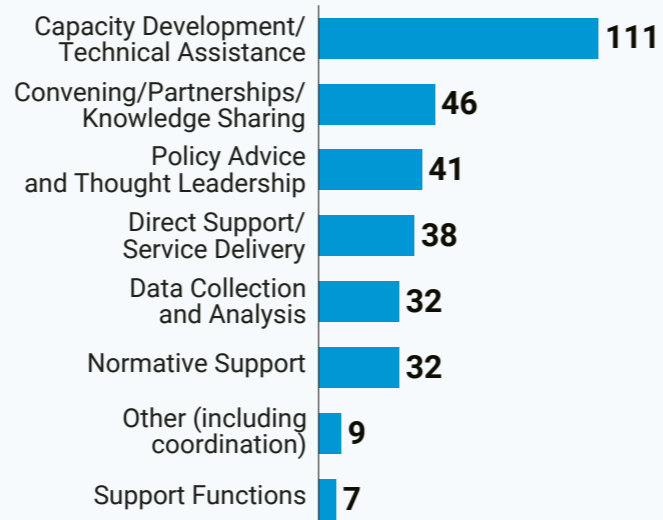
In 2025, the UN supported the Government of Ghana (GoG) to advance national development priorities through strengthened institutions, improved data systems, and more inclusive, people-centred service delivery. During the year, implementation continued under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2025), which - originally designed as a three-year plan - was formally extended through 2026 with Government endorsement to ensure continuity of support and alignment with emerging national planning frameworks

Important system-level gains were achieved during the year. National data showed meaningful reductions in multidimensional poverty - falling from 24.9 in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 21.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, representing 950,000 people moving out of poverty. The UN supported progress on the drivers of multidimensional poverty through improvements in health, education, employment, and living conditions. The UN also strengthened national commitment to disability inclusion, contributing to the expansion of free tertiary education for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), the development of a new disability act, improved disability data systems, and stronger engagement with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs).

The UN helped deepen national ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through technical, in-kind and financial support to Ghana's Voluntary National Review (VNR), enabling the Government to report on 105 indicators (up from 102 in 2025) and integrate lessons from Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). Support to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) strengthened national coordination, evidence-based planning and monitoring, and improved whole-of-government engagement with the SDGs.

### Ways of Working

Number of Programmatic Interventions



### Joint Programmes

7  
See page 37

### Programmatic Interventions

395

Delivery was underpinned by a broad and diverse partnership ecosystem. The UN worked closely with ministries, regulatory agencies, district assemblies, civil society, youth organizations, academia, traditional authorities, private-sector actors, foundations, and multilateral partners. Collaboration was reinforced through UN–Government joint platforms, participation in development-partner coordination structures, implementation partnerships with national and local institutions, and multi-partner support to joint UN programmes and pooled-fund mechanisms such as the Joint SDG Fund and Peacebuilding Fund. These partnerships strengthened national systems, expanded reach, and ensured coherence across sectors and regions.

### Progress on Cooperation Framework Outcome Indicators

#### POVERTY

Proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions, by sex, age and disability. **SDG target 1.2**

Overall poverty rate (2025) **40.6%**

#### Monetary Poverty



#### Multidimensional Poverty

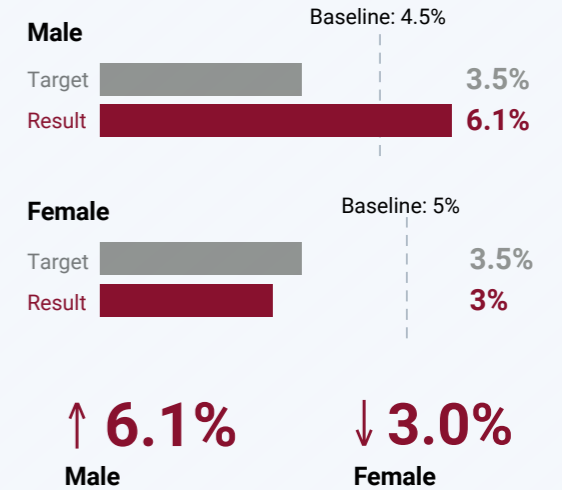


National data showed a significant reduction in multidimensional poverty, with 950,000 people moving out of poverty.

(Ghana Statistical Service, 2026, Multidimensional Poverty Report 2024 Q1–2025 Q3) [https://sdgghana.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/06-2024-2025Q3-MPI-Report\\_21012026-signed-final.pdf](https://sdgghana.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/06-2024-2025Q3-MPI-Report_21012026-signed-final.pdf)

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and disability. **SDG target 8.5**



↑ **6.1%**  
Male

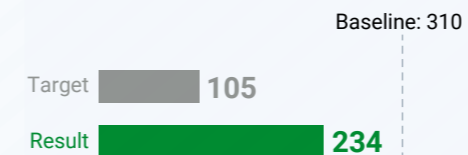
↓ **3.0%**  
Female

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality ratio **SDG target 3.1.1**

**234**

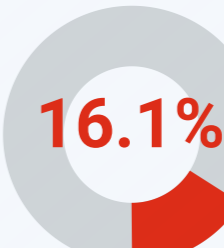
deaths per 100,000 live births



↓ Improved from 310

#### CHILD MARRIAGE

The proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before the age of 18 years **SDG target 5.3**



Baseline: 19%  
Target: 13%  
Result (GDHS, 2022)

#### HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

Extent to which Ghana's national human rights institutions are in compliance with the Paris Principles **SDG target 16 a.1**



Baseline: 1 (2022)  
Mostly compliant  
Annual Progress Reports CHRAJ, Amnesty International Ghana, MoGCSP

Progress was also shaped by Ghana's evolving development landscape. Macroeconomic stability improved under the IMF-supported reform programme; governance reforms and decentralization advanced; and national priorities sharpened around job creation, digital transformation, climate resilience, and inclusive social development. The UN aligned its support with these shifts, contributing to national reforms, strengthening institutional capacities, and reinforcing the enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable development.

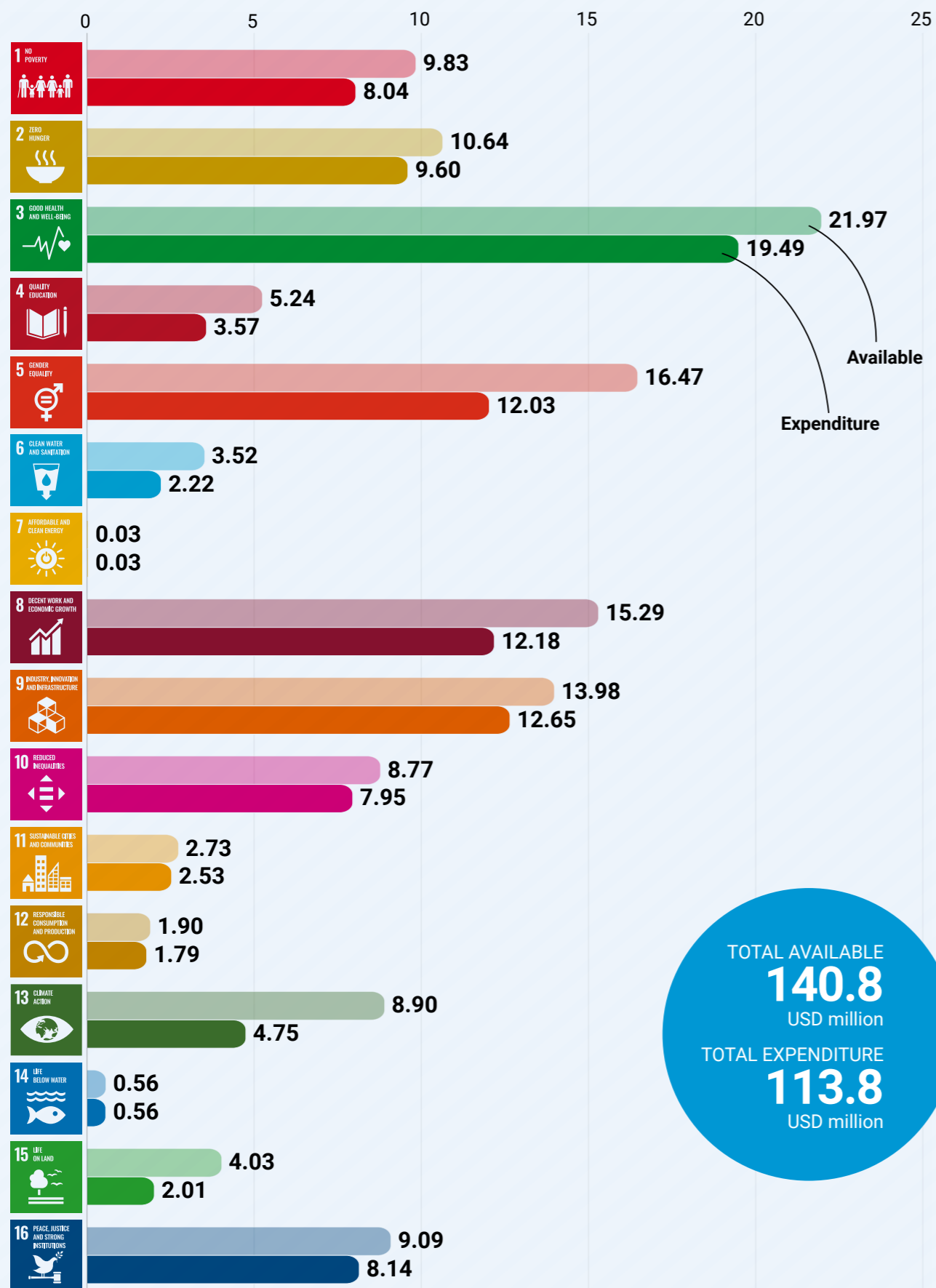
However, UN delivery in 2025 was influenced by several cross-cutting constraints. Constrained Official Development Assistance (ODA), combined with glob-

al financing pressures, resulted in reduced and unpredictable funding for development programming - leading to programme adjustments, delayed implementation, and staffing reductions across parts of the UN system. The transition to a new Government in January 2025 also required an adjustment period as new leadership reviewed priorities and realigned portfolios, temporarily slowing decision-making and coordination. Tight national fiscal space combined with tighter budgetary allocations for operational costs and persistent humanitarian needs related to displacement and insecurity in border and conflict-prone districts, required adaptive planning and intensified resource mobilization across the UN system.



# UN-Ghana Contribution to Achievement of SDGs

USD million



UN staff and partners on a health walk through the principal streets of Accra to mark UN at 80.  
©UN Ghana







An exhibition mounted to mark the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security. ©UNIC Accra

### Strengthening Institutions and Regulatory Frameworks



Working with national authorities, research institutions and the private sector, the UN strengthened productivity, incomes, and financial resilience for over 30,000 farm and fisheries value-chain actors (59 per cent women) by promoting good agricultural practices, Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) rice production, and pest/disease surveillance using the FAO Event Mobile Application Plus (EMA-i+) and the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS), alongside post-harvest handling, food safety standards, entrepreneurship skills, and access to finance - yielding US\$ 283,000 in additional revenue and US\$ 4 million in savings.

The UN contributed to expanding year-round, climate smart production by installing solar powered irrigation (~80 hectares), restoring over 13,000 hectares of degraded land, planting 300,000 trees and 30,000 mangroves, and convening national dialogues on ozone protection, responsible mining, and landscape governance that reached over 3 million people. To support high integrity carbon markets, the UN supported Ghana to strengthen its digital Measurement, Reporting and Verification

(MRV) platform by developing the quality assurance and quality control systems of the National Carbon Registry. The UN also helped 20 national institutions apply ecosystem services modelling and biodiversity mapping for evidence based land use planning and convened 57 stakeholders to validate updates to the Renewable Energy Master Plan including its gender-responsiveness, under the Climate Promise

To strengthen food systems, the UN trained over 12,000 farmers (41 per cent women) in good practices, pest management, and post-harvest handling - preserving 11,600 metric tonnes of grain and seed - and rolled out Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) with 13,000 stakeholders trained (70 per cent women). In small-scale fisheries, the UN enabled 4,000 beneficiaries (76 per cent women) to improve fish handling, processing, and enterprise management. The UN also provided technical support to cultural governance - forts and castles - improving coordination with the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, and promoted safer artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) by training 249 stakeholders on mercury reduction, reaching about 3 million people through awareness, and validating a health education manual with 35 stakeholders.



Mr. & Mrs. Agbakla at their residence. ©IOM Ghana/Emmanuella Okai

### Empowering Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities



Partnering with financial service providers, women's associations, youth incubators and local authorities, the UN strengthened women's and youth entrepreneurship by coaching and mentoring 414 innovators under the Youth Adaptation Initiative and piloting gender-responsive financing with 12 women miners. The UN institutionalized disaster risk financing by convening over 80 national and international experts to shape Ghana's National Disaster Risk Finance Strategy Framework and advanced a parametric flood insurance solution designed to protect 4.9 million people, while training over 200 officials on inclusive insurance and shock-responsive social protection. To expand equitable opportunity, the UN delivered employable and life-skills training to 8,633 adolescent girls and linked 2,116 of the poorest girls to social protection; supported refugee-host inclusion through the Ghana Refugee Agribusiness and Sustainability Programme (GRASP) anchored in national systems; and enabled safe, dignified voluntary returns for 2,283 migrants to reduce risks of re-trafficking, exploitation, and irregular remigration.

### Inclusive, Ethical, and Sustainable Data Systems



The UN developed a National Disability Data Framework and trained 45 stakeholders to strengthen disability-inclusive evidence; built Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled public-service capacity across 14 ministries; made child-labour monitoring interoperable with social welfare platforms; and improved employability for 1,158 tertiary students (27 per cent women) through IBM Skills: Build, in partnership with universities and private sector actors.

#### Challenges

Delivery was constrained by climate variability, limited decentralized surveillance and extension capacity, and persistent data-integration gaps. Finance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) remained tight due to perceived risk and high upfront capital requirements. Verification and quality-assurance systems (MRV, Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome (ITMOs), biodiversity mapping) require sustained investment to preserve integrity and scale.



## Ghana's Digital Leap – One Entrepreneur at a Time

How a UN Joint Programme is steadily rewriting the rules for Ghana's small businesses

Abena runs a small fabric business from a market stall in Accra. For years, her customers were whoever happened to walk past. Her prices were set by instinct, her credit history was invisible to banks, and her growth was capped by geography. She had a smartphone, a product people wanted, and ambition. She had no bridge between where she was and where she could go.

Abena is not alone. Ghana's micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) account for the vast majority of the country's private sector employment, yet millions of entrepreneurs like Abena remain locked out of the digital economy and they are unable to access affordable finance, navigate e-commerce platforms, or benefit from the policy frameworks that shape the business environment around them.

That is the gap a UN Joint Programme, the Digital Transformation High-Impact Track Joint Programme, led by UNCDF, UNCTAD and UNDP, is working to close. And in its second year, the results are beginning to show.



An exhibitor at the MSME Exhibition during the 2025 MSME Day celebration in Accra. ©UNCDF



### 2.2.2 Priority Area 2

# Accessible, Equitable, Inclusive, Sustainable Quality Basic Social Services

By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, will have access to and use of quality, resilient, inclusive, equitable, innovative, and digitized integrated social services, supported by well-managed and accountable institutions and governance systems.

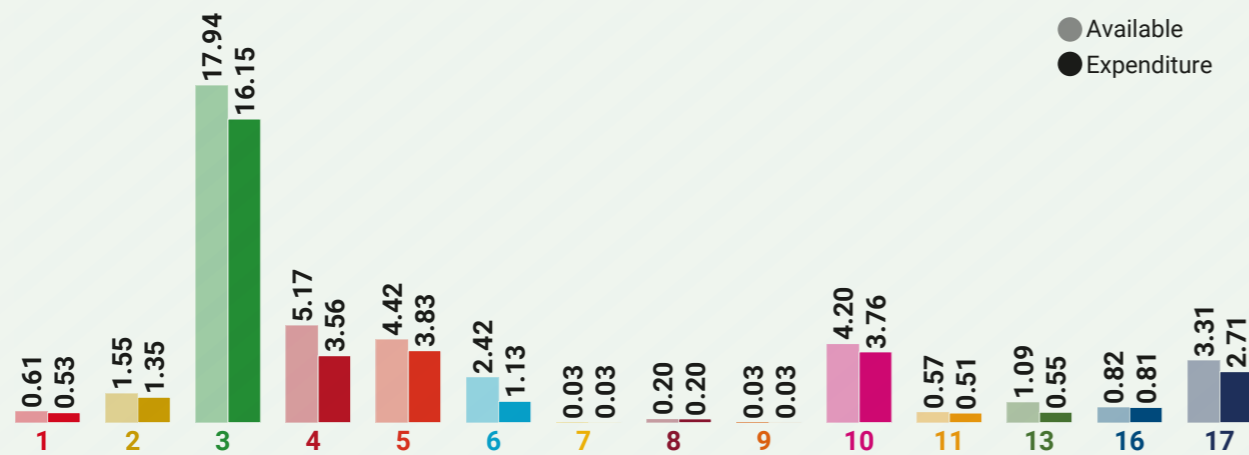
## OUTCOME ACHIEVEMENT

Through coordinated technical leadership, policy advocacy, and strategic partnerships, the UNCT supported Ghana to strengthen transparent, accountable, and inclusive institutions and systems. UNCT interventions enabled the expansion of quality, integrated digital services and resilient social sectors, improved institutional coordination and oversight, and empowered communities—especially those furthest behind—to access and benefit from people-centred services. These efforts contributed to a more peaceful, cohesive, and just society, advancing durable peace and security in Ghana and the subregion.

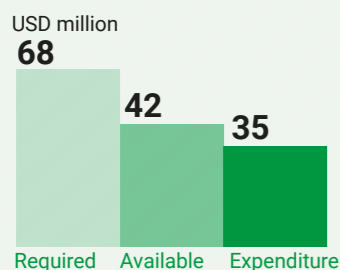
### CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES



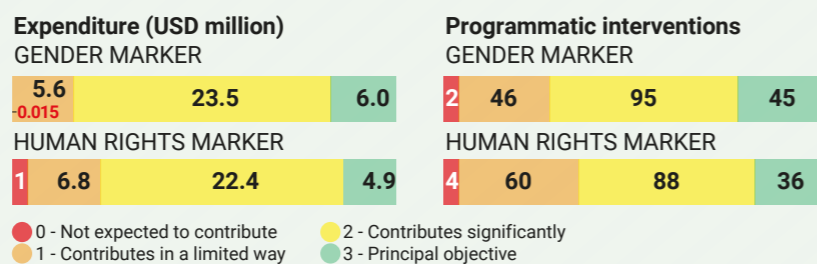
### SDG FUNDING USD MILLION



### FUNDING



### MARKERS



Organized around health, education, social protection, nutrition, and inclusion, the UN delivered integrated results that strengthened systems, expanded access, and improved outcomes for vulnerable populations. By working closely with ministries, district authorities, service providers, educators, youth networks, and community-based organizations, the UN helped reinforce Ghana's core social-sector architecture - enhancing health security, improving learning outcomes, expanding nutrition coverage, and increasing protection for those furthest behind. Highlights include:



## 41,000

### Young People to Access Employable Skills Through TVET Programmes

Youth led innovation initiatives empowered over 41,000 young people to gain employable skills through TVET programmes.



## 58

### Districts Reached, Through Expanded Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) Priority Interventions

UN support enabled the expansion of Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) priority interventions from 7 to 58 districts, scaling up the geographic coverage of critical nutrition services.



## 40

### Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Trained in Labour Market Analysis

for agriculture, and 63 TVET managers equipped with skills to improve labour market relevance and green TVET.

## 1.8

### Million Doses of Cholera Vaccine and 33,000 Doses of Mpox Vaccines Were Deployed to Interrupt Transmission in High-Risk Areas

The UN supported nationwide rollout of HPV vaccination, reaching approximately 1.8 million girls.



## 144

### District Teacher Support Teams (DTSTs)

The UN has supported capacity strengthening for 144 District Teacher Support Teams (DTSTs), 1,285 teachers, and ICT teacher trainers in inclusion and gender-responsive pedagogy (GRP) and safeguarding.



## 79,000

### Learners Benefited from the Distribution of Teacher Guides and Workbooks

The distribution of teacher guides and workbooks improved lesson delivery, benefiting 79,000 learners (49 per cent girls).





### Strengthening Health Systems

In partnership with national health authorities and technical agencies, the UN contributed to refining the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the Health Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (HSMTDP) 2026–2029, improving the system’s capacity to monitor quality, enforce standards, and respond to public health risks. The UN supported Ghana’s second Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacities and used its findings to strengthen disease prevention, surveillance, and outbreak preparedness and response under the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS).

The UN expanded digital health: the non-communicable disease (NCD) eTracker was deployed in 120 facilities; the HIV/TB eTracker covered approximately 120,000 patients; and viral load testing increased from 50 per cent (2024) to 63 per cent (2025), with over 90 per cent suppression rate achieved. To reduce preventable mortality, the UN reinforced Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) readiness and Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) systems; established two Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) in Oti and Western North Regions; supported 200 obstetric fistula repairs; and constructed a fistula holding home in Northern Region. The UN supported nationwide Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, reaching 1.8 million girls, and provided cholera and Mpox vaccination in high-risk areas to interrupt transmission.

To sustain essential health services in insecure and displacement-affected areas, the UN provided medical supplies valued at USD 13,000 to the Savannah Regional Health Directorate, supporting emergency, maternal and child health, and basic clinical services in affected health facilities. Policy development advanced across Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, the Nursing and Midwifery Preceptorship Policy, the Youth-centred HIV Interventions Framework, the Maternal Mental Health Policy, and the Health Workforce Migration Policy. The UN also strengthened laboratory readiness by training 226 scientists in dengue and Mpox diagnostics, reducing turnaround from 10 days to 2 days.



### Improving Education Quality and Inclusion

The UN worked closely with the Ghana Education Service (GES), district education structures, youth organizations, and community-level partners to strengthen the quality, inclusiveness, and resilience of Ghana’s education system. The UN trained 3,398 teachers and 300 education officers (55 per cent women) in the use of assessment tools and data for instructional improvement, and strengthened 144 District Teacher Support Teams (DTSTs) and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) trainers in inclusive and gender-responsive pedagogy and safeguarding. Through these partnerships, the UN improved lesson delivery for 79,000 learners (49 per cent girls) by providing teacher guides, workbooks, and technical support for curriculum-aligned instruction.

The UN deepened collaboration with GES and youth-focused institutions to advance girls’ participation in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and broadened pathways for young people into skills-based employment. More than 41,000 young people accessed Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) opportunities with UN support. To strengthen the relevance and responsiveness of TVET, the UN trained 40 agricultural stakeholders in labour-market analysis and enhanced institutional leadership capacities by training 63 TVET managers in “greening TVET” approaches. In partnership with district assemblies and community-based organizations, the UN supported 1,131 rural young mothers, including 100 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), to gain vocational and livelihood skills, combined with starter kits and linkages to local service providers. The UN reached 136,000 learners with age-appropriate pregnancy-prevention and school re-entry guidance and trained 3,179 teachers (60 per cent female) to deliver Reproductive Health Education (RHE) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention.

The UN also worked with national authorities to strengthen policy frameworks governing the education sector, supporting progress on the School Health Policy, the ICT in Education Policy, and the Safe School Policy. These collaborations reinforced institutional accountability, safeguarded learner well-being, and advanced inclusive learning environments for girls, children with disabilities, and other groups at greater risk of being left behind.



WHO official administers vaccination to a child. ©WHO



### Expanding Social Protection and Inclusion

With the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and district social welfare offices, the UN supported expanding the Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMS) to 30 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), prepared Ghana’s country report on violence against children, and validated the National Child Protection in Emergencies Contingency Plan. Through the Orange Support Centre (OSC) and civil society partners, 273 GBV survivors accessed comprehensive services; 691,015 adolescents accessed SRH, RHE and GBV services. The UN supported Ghana’s first mid-term Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report, strengthened migration governance with improved data systems and a migration data platform, reinforced birth-registration links between health facilities and registrars, and advanced disability inclusion via a National Disability Data Framework and initiation of Guidelines on Disability-Inclusive Health Services. The UN operationalized technology-enabled Open Schooling at Akropong School for the Blind, completed a Health Inequality Monitoring Report, and validated a Guideline for Gender Mainstreaming in Health with agency action plans. The UN also supported 1,100 refugees with resettlement.



### Scaling Nutrition Services and Surveillance

Working with the Ministry of Health, the Ghana Health Service, and local partners, the UN supported development of a National Nutrition Policy and scaled Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) from 7 to 58 districts, expanding Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, micronutrient supplementation, and growth monitoring. Essential nutrition supplies and services reached over 11,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children. The UN provided nutrition services to 12,371 registered refugees and host populations and reached 891 displaced people. A National Nutrition Surveillance Survey, conducted with UN support, generated critical data to guide policy and programming.

#### Challenges

Progress was constrained by health-worker attrition (especially in rural areas), funding volatility, commodity stock-outs, and high operating costs. Delays in finalizing sector policies (School Health, ICT in Education, Safe Schools) slowed institutionalization and scale-up; declining Official Development Assistance (ODA) further constrained fiscal space.





## Data for Development: How School Health Surveys Are Shaping Ghana's Education

In Ghana, adolescents like sixteen-year-old John balance schooling with economic pressures and peer expectations that can expose them to risky behaviours affecting their health and education. Recognizing the need for stronger evidence to address issues such as rising HIV infections, school-based violence, and mental health challenges among young people, the United Nations in Ghana undertook a coordinated, joint engagement with national partners between 2023 and 2024 to generate reliable data on student well-being and school health systems.

Led by UNESCO and World Health Organization in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and the Ghana AIDS Commission, the UN supported the nationwide implementation of the Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) and the Global School Health Policies and Practices Survey (G-SHPPS), reaching 438 schools across the country. This coordinated UN support strengthened national capacity to gather and analyse data on adolescent health, providing policymakers with evidence to design targeted interventions and better integrate health and education so that students can learn, thrive, and achieve their aspirations.



Students of the Dendo Primary School in Ghana undergoing exercises under the O3 project.  
©UNESCO Ghana



## 2.2.3 Priority Area 3 Durable Peace and Security in Ghana and the Sub-Region

By 2025, people in Ghana will benefit from transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions and systems including quality integrated digital services delivering a peaceful, cohesive and just society supporting durable peace and security in the subregion.

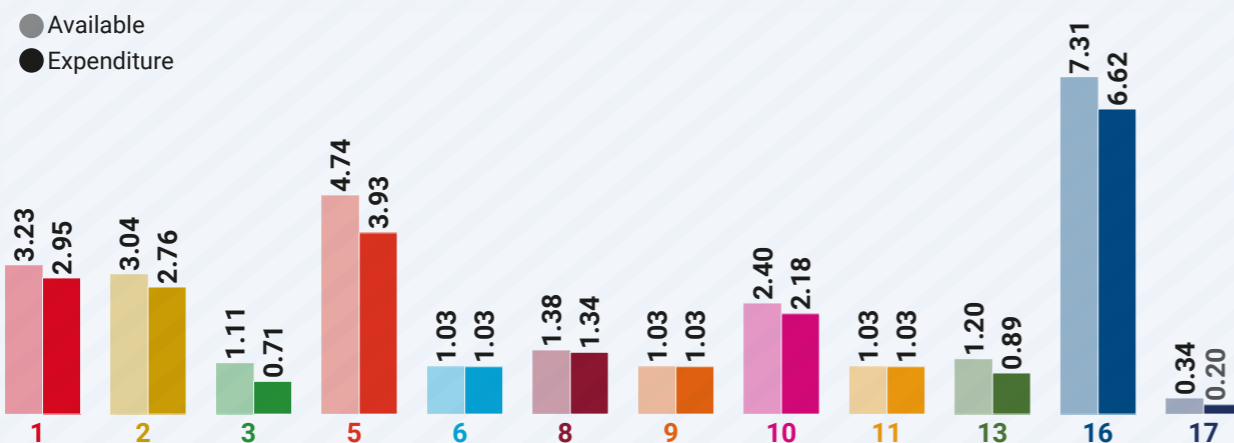
### OUTCOME ACHIEVEMENT

In 2025, the UNCT advanced good governance, durable peace, social inclusion, transparency, and accountability through coordinated joint action and strong partnerships with national institutions. This collective effort resulted in strengthened border governance systems, enhanced human rights protection, improved inclusion of marginalized groups, and greater climate resilience. Leveraging the technical leadership of 13 UN agencies helped sustain peace and stability while deepening institutional capacities essential for building a peaceful, cohesive, and just society that supports durable peace and security in the subregion.

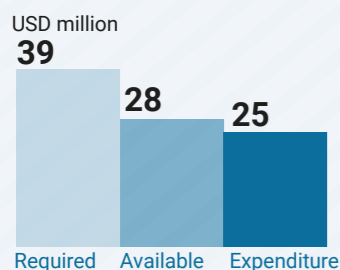
#### CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES



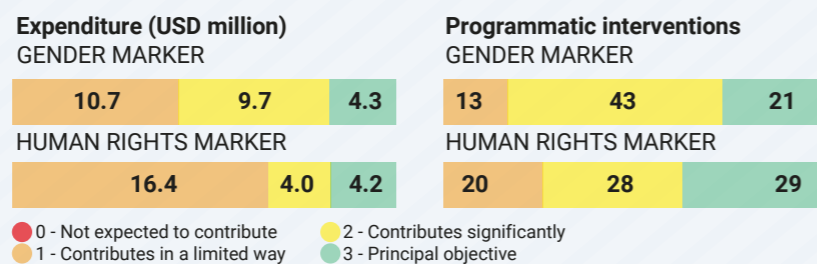
#### SDG FUNDING USD MILLION



#### FUNDING



#### MARKERS



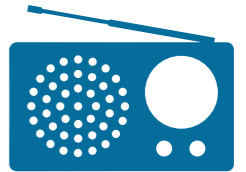
Focused on governance, peacebuilding, human rights, and community resilience, the UN delivered coordinated support that strengthened institutions, enhanced early-warning and risk-mitigation capacities, expanded civic participation, and reinforced social cohesion in high-risk and underserved regions. Through sustained partnership with government, traditional authorities, civil society, youth groups, and security actors, the UN contributed to significant gains in Ghana's peace and governance architecture - supporting conflict prevention, deepening inclusion, and reinforcing Ghana's stabilizing role in a fragile regional context. Highlights include:



# 22

**Kilometres per Day Achieved Through Expanded Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) Patrols**

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) patrols expanded from 12 kilometers per day to 22 kilometers per day with response times under 30 minutes.



# 100,000

**Radio Listeners Reached**

The UN trained 54 journalists, bloggers, and religious leaders on conflict-sensitive reporting with action plans; sensitized 427 students on radicalization and misinformation - leading to sustained Peace Clubs; reached about 100,000 radio listeners; and disseminated animated videos with 1.5 million views.



# 24

**Officials Trained to Advance Women's Leadership in Maritime Security Across the Gulf of Guinea, alongside the formalization of a partnership with Women in Maritime of West and Central Africa and the convening of a regional conference with over 70 participants from 14 countries.**



# 3,875

**Newly Arrived Burkinabè Refugees**

The UN also sustained protection-sensitive refugee registration, contributing to supporting a refugee and asylum-seeker population of 32,410 and registration of 3,875 newly arrived Burkinabè refugees.



# 24,226

**Students Received Digital Safety Awareness Training**

The UN supported Ghana's National Strategy against Organized Crime, trained 30 prosecutors and social welfare practitioners on child sexual abuse material, and delivered digital safety awareness to 24,226 students.



**Parliamentary Capacity to Advance Human Rights Was Strengthened as a Result of High-Level Dialogues**

Those dialogues were jointly supported by OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, and UN Women.



## Strengthening Institutional and Community Risk Mitigation



In partnership with local authorities, peace institutions, traditional leaders, and security services, the UN trained 1,203 stakeholders (women and youth, farmers and herders) in early warning, conflict management, and coexistence; convened civilian–security dialogues with 443 participants; supported bylaws, consensus mechanisms, and inclusive traditional councils; equipped local authorities; strengthened the National Peace Council via Governing Board training and functional sub-committees; and trained 56 National Commission for Small Arms (NACSA) officers on weapons collection and destruction protocols. The UN trained 54 journalists, bloggers, and religious leaders on conflict-sensitive reporting with action plans; sensitized 427 students on radicalization and misinformation - leading to sustained Peace Clubs; reached about 100,000 radio listeners; and disseminated animated videos<sup>6</sup> with

1.5 million views. The UN supported the General History of Africa initiative via the UNESCO University Twinning and Networking Programme (UNITWIN) and helped Ghana advance ethical Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance through the UNESCO Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM), recommendations, and progress on a National AI Policy. To improve border security and cohesion, the UN provided 30 motorbikes to Police and Immigration Services (reducing response times and halving night-time crime), convened Chiefs’ digital networks, and rebuilt a radio tower broadcasting peace messaging to about 220,000 people; Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) patrols expanded from 12 kilometres per day to 22 kilometres per day with response times under 30 minutes. The UN also advanced women’s leadership in maritime security across the Gulf of Guinea by training 24 officials, formalizing partnership with Women in Maritime of West and Central Africa, and convening a regional conference with over 70 participants from 14 countries.



Technical students demonstrate their construction skills during a UN Day.  
©UNIC Accra

<sup>6</sup> <https://youtu.be/ewlqJdpwgYg?si=FTtFK7CdY16GX2hq>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MqINbsG0n54>

UN RC and officials inspect the newly built structures in Zini, Northern Ghana.  
©UN Ghana



## Tennin Woron: A Model of Shared Responsibility and Inclusive Development in Northern Ghana

In the far north of Ghana’s Upper West Region, the community of Tennin Woron, formerly Zini Refugee Settlement, has quietly become a compelling example of solidarity and locally driven refugee inclusion in West Africa. Without fanfare, the people of Zini opened their land, markets, and governance to families fleeing violence in Burkina Faso, embodying the meaning of “Tennin Woron” in Sissali: “Finish Well.”

Building on this local leadership, a coordinated United Nations engagement brought together six UN agencies working jointly with national and district authorities to strengthen health, education, livelihoods, and security. Today, refugees and host families farm together, expand local markets, and contribute to food security, demonstrating how inclusive governance and joint UN support can foster resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable development for all.





### Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Policy Coordination and Digital Integration

Working with ministries, parliament, independent commissions, and district administrations, the UN enabled institutions to coordinate, design, implement, and monitor laws and policies while integrating digital services to strengthen governance and inclusion. The UN trained 120 district stakeholders in gender-responsive participatory planning and budgeting; launched stigma-reduction e-learning with 1,082 health workers enrolled from 825 facilities; supported the passage process of a new Persons with Disabilities law and a national communication strategy; and piloted a Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)-compliant Disability Data Framework and national disability database. The UN improved data security and accountability in health systems by strengthening the Health Security Information Monitoring System (HSIMS). The UN assessed National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs), procured ICT equipment, conducted Training-of-Trainers for EOC managers with cascade simulations to clarify protocols and decision-making, and equipped Local Technical Committees with digital tools for migration governance and policy implementation. The UN supported Ghana's National Strategy against Organized Crime, trained 30 prosecutors and social welfare practitioners on child sexual abuse material, and delivered digital safety awareness to 24,226 students. The UN also sustained protection-sensitive refugee registration, contributing to supporting a refugee and asylum-seeker population of 32,410 and registration of 3,875 newly arrived Burkinabè refugees.



### Strengthening Civic Awareness and Participation for All

Through partnerships with the National Youth Authority, disability organizations, civil society, cultural custodians, and media, the UN trained 1,445 women and youth in mediation, early warning, conflict resolution, and mentorship and supported advocacy plans, stakeholder engagements, radio discussions, and community outreach that encouraged women's inclusion in decision-making. UN-supported advocacy with the Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFD) elevated parliamentary and public attention to re-enactment of the Persons with Disabilities Bill. The UN expanded youth leadership and institutionalized participation through platforms such as the African Youth and Adolescents Network on Population and Development (AfriYAN) policy and budget advocacy, the Youth Leaders (YoLe) Fellowship programme, and support to establish Ghana Youth Federations and co-develop the 2025–2027 Advocacy Agenda. Community engagement against discriminatory social norms reached 10,420 people with Gender-Based Violence (GBV) information, enabling more informed, rights-based decision-making.



### Strengthening Accountability of Legal and Human Rights Institutions

The UN improved the effectiveness, independence, and accountability of rule-of-law and human rights systems by partnering with oversight bodies, justice institutions, and parliament. Peace and social cohesion improved in beneficiary communities after 487 actors (adults and youth) were trained on conflict prevention, management, and Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) early-warning systems - strengthening human rights protections, community trust in security services, and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). The UN supported a national Disability Inclusion Coordination Framework; advanced responsible business and access to remedy via Ghana's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR); and enabled expanded legal aid services through the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Office of the Attorney-General, Legal Aid Commission, and Ghana Prisons Service. Parliamentary capacity on international human rights mechanisms and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) responsibilities increased through high-level dialogues. The UN strengthened rights-based policing and media practice during elections by training 30 police officers, facilitating police-journalist dialogues, embedding Media and Information Literacy (MIL) into the national education curriculum, and catalysing dialogue on the Broadcasting Bill to safeguard public-interest broadcasting. The UN improved timely access to protection and legal status for asylum seekers by training the newly constituted 13-member Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), enabling adjudication of over 100 Refugee Status Determination (RSD) cases and reducing the backlog.



### Enhancing Government Systems for Climate and Disaster Resilience

With ministries, local governments, community resource groups, private financiers, and universities, the UN strengthened institutional capacities and governance systems for climate and disaster risk management. Livelihoods improved for 2,897 women, youth, and community members through vocational and skills training, agro-processing and farming equipment, agricultural inputs for year-round production, climate-resilient technologies, affordable credit, and integrated extension, financial literacy, and business development services. The UN engaged 658 community members to co-develop Community Action Plans aligned with district Medium-Term Development Plans. Climate resilience planning improved through 13 Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVAs), a methodological toolkit and synthesis report, and training for 157 local officials on CRVAs, circular economy, and climate-smart agriculture. The UN promoted sustainable pastoralism and climate security by training 514 farmers and 158 pastoralists and operating a Transhumance Tracking Tool that recorded 90,000 movements and generated 41 early-warning alerts. The UN improved food security and reintegration prospects with vocational training in sustainable agriculture, beekeeping, and mushroom cultivation for 150 prison inmates; strengthened refugee-host inclusion with 266 durable shelters, community lighting, and agribusiness projects; enabled real-time data-sharing for climate and disaster management reform; documented traditional climate indicators alongside remote sensing; trained 56 Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) leaders and 464 community members to enforce environmental bylaws; advanced inclusive design through the Innovate for Clean Agricultural Technologies (INFO-CAT) project; and awarded grants to 20 youth innovators while building the capacity of 71 women and youth.



International Women's Day 2025 march on the streets of Accra to create awareness on women's rights. ©UNIC Accra

#### Challenges

Access constraints during the rainy season, leadership-transition delays, and temporary freezes of national accounts heightened programmatic risk and caused delays. Localized insecurity required flexible, risk-sensitive delivery; coordination gaps limited the full benefits of joint programming; and funding cuts - including by major donors - reduced delivery capacity and strained systems.

## 2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

**In 2025, the UN Country Team strengthened and diversified partnerships to advance the 2030 Agenda, working through integrated platforms, joint programmes, innovative financing models, and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. Across government, development partners, civil society, the private sector, academia, and community institutions, the UN helped align technical and financial resources with Ghana's priorities while reinforcing national systems for long-term, inclusive development.**

### Strengthening National Systems and Financing Architecture

The UN continued to reinforce whole-of-government coordination and strengthen systems that underpin SDG financing. Collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, NDPC, and sector institutions supported more evidence-based planning, strengthened monitoring and data systems, and advanced digital tools to enhance transparency and accountability. These efforts helped integrate SDG targets into sector plans, improve coherence across financing strategies, and expand readiness for emerging financing opportunities.

The UN also supported national institutions to prepare for and benefit from evolving global financing mechanisms. Strengthened monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, alongside improvements in digital finance architecture, positioned Ghana to participate credibly in high-integrity carbon markets and expand access to sustainable, private-sector-driven finance.

### Advancing Multistakeholder Partnerships

UN agencies coordinated broad, cross-sector alliances involving ministries, regulators, research bodies, producer groups, community institutions, and financial service providers. These partnerships strengthened policy design and implementation, supported national reforms, and expanded the reach of social, economic, environmental, and digital programmes.

Engagement with civil society organizations, youth groups, women's organizations, academia, and organizations of persons with disabilities enriched evidence generation, expanded accountability, and ensured inclusive programme delivery. Partnerships with the private sector and philanthropic foundations

contributed technical expertise, innovation, and co-financing in areas such as digital transformation, agriculture, social services, and climate action.

### South-South and Triangular Cooperation

South-South and triangular cooperation continued to play a key role in accelerating knowledge transfer and strengthening capacities:

► **Midwifery workforce strengthening:** A UNFPA-supported exchange with Rwanda shared Ghana's best practices in midwifery education and regulation to advance maternal health workforce development.

► **Carbon markets and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) readiness:** FAO, UNDP, and the Forestry Commission facilitated learning from other countries on REDD+ and jurisdictional carbon market mechanisms, reducing implementation risks and accelerating Ghana's readiness for carbon trading.

► **Clean agricultural technologies:** Through the INFOCAT initiative, UNU and Enda Energie Senegal promoted clean, sustainable farming technologies across West Africa.

► **Sustainable land management:** UNU and a consortium of German and West African institutions advanced innovations in land management, integrating remote sensing, social science, and regional expertise to support climate-resilient smallholder farming systems.

These exchanges helped Ghana deepen institutional capacity, strengthen scientific collaboration, and translate knowledge into actionable programmes.

## Joint Programming and Integrated Multi-Agency Initiatives

Joint programmes remained a key mechanism for delivering coordinated, cross-agency support. In 2025, the UN implemented several joint programmes focused on adolescent girls' empowerment, food security, child marriage, disability inclusion, social cohesion, and digital transformation. These initiatives pooled financing and technical expertise across agencies and reinforced integrated support to national and local institutions.

New joint programmes developed in 2025 - including on climate-resilient value chains, AI-enabled health systems, child labour elimination, and the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 - reflected growing demand for integrated UN support. Many attracted resources from pooled and thematic funds, demonstrating strong donor confidence in UNCT coherence.

### Joint Programmes Implemented in 2025

- Adolescent Girls Programme (Phase II): - Empowering adolescent girls through improved access to reproductive health education and rights-based quality sexual and reproductive health services in Ghana**
- Leveraging Digital Ecosystems for increased MSMEs' Productivity**
- Food Security: - Enhancing Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience of the most food insecure and vulnerable host communities and asylum seekers in Upper East and Upper West Regions of Ghana**
- Global Programme to End Child Marriage (Phase iii)**
- Disability Inclusion: - Implementing Essential Pre-Conditions to Advance the Rights of Persons with Disability in Ghana**
- Social Cohesion: - Peacebuilding Fund Project (Enhancing social cohesion and social contract, through empowerment of women and youth in three northern regions of Ghana)**

Agencies	Donor
UNFPA, UNICEF	Global Affairs Canada
UNCDF, UNDP, UNCTAD	Joint SDG Fund
WFP, UNICEF, IOM	French
UNFPA, UNICEF	Belgium, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, UK, EU, Zonta International
UNDP, UNFPA,	UNPRPD
UNFPA, UNDP	Peace Building Fund

### New Joint Programmes Conceptualized and developed in 2025

- Driving Climate Resilience and Nature-Positive Value Chain (VC) Development in Ghana – Private Sector Driven and Public Sector Enabled**
- JSB/UNTFHS programme in Ghana (Harnessing AI to improve health outcomes in Ghana while addressing its potential risks undermining human security)**
- Child Labour :- UN Joint Programme to end Child Labour in Ghana- An integrated and area-based approach in cocoa , fisheries and aquaculture and mining supply chains**
- Violence Against Women and Girls: Spotlight Initiative 2.0**

FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNCDF	Joint SDG Fund secured
UNDP, WHO	Human Security Trust Funds secured
ILO, UNICEF, FAO	Seeking funding
UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNAIDS	Under development



### Innovative and Blended Financing for SDG Acceleration

#### Climate Finance and Carbon Market Readiness

The UN supported Ghana to deepen its leadership in high-integrity carbon markets. Through the Article 6.2 Cooperative Agreement with Switzerland, Ghana advanced systems-level and project-level mitigation, including the diversion of more than 24,152 tonnes of organic waste from landfills to composting facilities. This resulted in a reduction in methane emissions while generating compost to support agriculture, sustainable waste management and circular economy practices. Strengthened MRV systems enhanced transparency and governance, enabled sustained ITMO generation, helping Ghana expand participation in future climate-finance opportunities.

#### Inclusive Digital Finance and Private Sector Capital

Under a Joint SDG Fund programme, UNCDF, UNDP, and UNCTAD worked with financial service providers to develop gender-responsive digital financial products for MSMEs. By de-risking early investment and promoting human-centred design, the programme helped shift market incentives and expand financing for informal and underserved enterprises, women- and youth-led businesses. This strengthened the digital finance ecosystem and unlocked additional private-sector capital for inclusive economic growth.

Operation of a kneader provided to a shea processor in Tamale to reduce the labour involved in processing and improve productivity and working conditions.  
©ILO/Norkor Nortey

### Coordinated Engagement with Development Partners

The UNCT deepened engagement with development partners through the Development Cooperation Group (HoC), sector working groups, and thematic coordination platforms. These mechanisms strengthened policy dialogue, aligned partner investments with national priorities, and supported coherent, sector-wide approaches.

Pooled financing platforms—including the Joint SDG Fund, Peacebuilding Fund, the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other thematic mechanisms—continued to mobilize catalytic resources for integrated programming in climate resilience, peacebuilding, disability inclusion, gender equality, and social protection.



### Private Sector and Foundation Partnerships

Partnerships with private companies, banks, telecommunications providers, agribusinesses, and global foundations expanded opportunities for innovation, financing, and service delivery. These collaborations supported digital inclusion, climate-smart agriculture, youth employment, health and education services, and value-chain development. Foundations such as the Mastercard Foundation, Jacobs Foundation, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation played an important role in expanding financing and advancing sector reforms.

- |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>absa</b> ABSA Bank Ghana Limited                    |  <b>GPE</b> Global Partnership for Education    |
|  Access Bank                                            |  Global Thematic Funding                        |
|  Airtel Funds                                           |  Huawei                                         |
|  <b>at</b> AT Telecommunications                        |  <b>MTN</b> Mobile Telecommunications Network   |
|  <b>Coca Cola</b> FOUNDATION                           |  <b>Mondelēz</b> Mondelez Europe GmbH          |
|  <b>DBG</b> – Development Bank Ghana                  |  <b>PRADA</b> Prada Group                     |
|  <b>DSM-Firmenich</b>                                 |  <b>PRUDENTIAL</b> Prudential Insurance Ghana |
|  <b>Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited</b>                   |  <b>sanofi</b> Sanofi-Aventis                 |
|  <b>Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization</b> |  <b>SIEMENS</b> Siemens                       |
| <b>FOUNDATIONS</b>                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                    |
|  <b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b>           |  <b>Jacobs Foundation</b>                     |
|  <b>Clarios Foundation, Inc</b>                       |  <b>Mastercard Foundation</b>                 |
|                                                                                                                                            |  <b>Word Diabetes Foundation</b>              |

Through these diverse and complementary partnerships, the UN Country Team strengthened national systems, expanded access to innovative financing, and reinforced integrated support for Ghana's development priorities. This approach enhanced coherence, leveraged collective expertise, and contributed to more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable progress toward the 2030 Agenda.

### UN Partnerships with the Private Sector

Catalyze practical, market-driven solutions while mobilizing private financing to expand access to finance for underserved MSMEs



## 2.4 Results of the UN Working More and Better Together: UN Coherence, Effectiveness and Efficiency

In 2025, the UNCT strengthened its collective delivery through several inter-agency coordination mechanisms. The Results Groups, which lead coordination and joint action across the three priority areas of the Cooperation Framework, were complemented by a set of cross-cutting inter-agency mechanisms—covering, inter alia, human rights, gender equality, youth, disability inclusion, emergency preparedness, data and monitoring, communications, and operations—that enabled the UN to uphold its commitments to inclusive development (Leaving No One Behind), enhance policy coherence, and improve operational efficiency. Together, this architecture allowed agencies to draw on shared expertise and deliver more integrated, inclusive, and impactful support to national partners, demonstrating the value of coordinated “One UN” action through stronger policy influence, more inclusive programming, more efficient service<sup>7</sup> delivery, and a unified presence that reinforced national confidence in the UN’s role as a trusted development partner.

### Human Rights and Leaving No One Behind (LNOB): Advancing Rights, Inclusion, and National Accountability

#### Human Rights

The Interagency Human Rights Group strengthened Ghana’s national human rights architecture through coordinated technical assistance and support to international reporting obligations. Joint UN engagement enabled timely follow-up to the Committee on the Rights of the Child’s review of Ghana’s 2021 State Party Report, while deeper collaboration with Parliament strengthened national understanding of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) obligations and improved institutional readiness within the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up. Together, these efforts helped embed rights-based approaches across sector policies and governance processes.

#### Gender Equality

The UN Gender Group provided unified leadership in advancing gender equality as part of the UN’s LNOB commitments. A major achievement in 2025 was the coordinated UNCT support for the rollout of the Gender Equity Act, 2024. Joint technical and financial assistance facilitated broad sensitization of sector stakeholders, while collective advocacy elevated national events such as the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), which

resulted in a national dialogue and a roadmap addressing cross-border FGM. The UN also helped mark 50 years of Ghana’s women’s machinery through the International Women’s Day Empowerment Walk, and supported the highly visible “16 Routes, 16 Stations” initiative, which led regional transport unions across all 16 regions of the country to commit to action on gender-based violence. These results highlighted the value of a coherent UN voice on advancing women’s rights and protection.

#### Youth Engagement

The Youth Interagency Group enhanced coherence across UN youth programming by serving as a unified entry point during the establishment of Ghana’s new Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment (MYDE). This strengthened early institutional engagement and contributed to the development of MYDE’s Sector Medium-Term Development Plan. A coordinated UN approach enabled completion of Ghana’s first National Youth, Peace and Security Action Plan, advanced Peacebuilding Fund-supported youth programming in northern Ghana, and deepened adolescent participation through the Northern Ghana Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Conference. The UN@80 youth dialogue further strengthened youth engagement, generating recommendations to inform the design and establishment of a Youth Advisory Board to anchor structured youth participation within UN processes.



Erica and Wobil Technologies team members. ©UNU-INRA

#### Disability Inclusion

The Disability Inclusion Group helped maintain whole-of-system accountability for disability rights, supported by the sustained investment in the Resident Coordinator Office’s Disability Inclusion Specialist. Through this coordination mechanism, agencies made progress in implementing accessibility audit recommendations across UN premises and in improving the accessibility standards of partner venues hosting UN-supported events. Meaningful engage-

ment with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) was deepened through the Global Disability Fund Programme, enabling OPDs to define data needs, validate indicators, contribute to the development of the National Disability Data System, and influence Government’s renewed disability commitments ahead of the 2025 Global Disability Summit. These actions anchored disability inclusion within both programmatic and operational domains across the UN system.

<sup>7</sup> <https://uninfo.org/v2/location/20/efficiency>



## Emergency Preparedness and Crisis Response

The Interagency Working Group on Emergency (IAWGE) strengthened joint preparedness and risk management capacities across Ghana. A coordinated UN orientation for the new leadership of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) helped clarify roles and reinforce the enabling environment for collaboration. Through a joint process with national partners, the UN supported the completion and handover of Ghana's national Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) roadmap, providing a comprehensive framework for multi-hazard early warning and risk communication. The IAWGE also coordinated a rapid multisectoral assessment of the land-related conflict in the Savannah Region, producing critical insights on displacement, humanitarian needs, and cross-border dynamics. These findings informed development partner advocacy, shaped Government interventions, and supported planning for the safe return of affected communities.

## Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Group strengthened system-wide engagement with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), supporting alignment between UN programming and national data priorities. As co-chair of the Development Partners–GSS Platform, the UN helped convene the first national Data Users and Producers Forum, bringing together more than 100 institutions from across Government, academia, civil society, and development partners. This established a strong foundation for advancing coherence within the national data ecosystem, promoted greater interoperability among data systems, and supported efforts to ensure more demand-driven and evidence-based policymaking, particularly for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) progress and national indicators.

## Communications and Joint Advocacy

The United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) strengthened the visibility and coherence of collective UN results throughout 2025. Through coordinated messaging and joint outreach, the UN amplified progress in governance, peacebuilding, climate action, health, education, and migration. Communications supported the rollout of natural resource management bylaws in Atewa West District, heightened public awareness around the Broadcasting Bill, and spotlighted the Ghana Medical Trust Fund (MahamaCares), a significant step in expanding support for people living with chronic diseases. Health-related communications showcased nationwide Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination reaching 1.8 million girls, expanded viral load testing, and new maternal health infrastructure in Yendi. In

education and culture, the UN raised visibility for Ghana's designation as the 17th Education Plus Champion Country in sub-Saharan Africa, and supported recognition of Highlife music and Kente craftsmanship through UNESCO. Migration communications promoted decentralized coordination through Local Technical Committees and highlighted national engagement during the Migration Data Dialogue on International Migrants Day. The UN's 80th anniversary celebrations served as a flagship moment for collective engagement, with seven highly visible national activities - ranging from high-level lectures and policy dialogues to a tree-planting exercise, health walk, and national billboard campaign - strengthening public trust in multilateral cooperation.

## Operations, Efficiency, and Shared Services

The Operations Management Team (OMT) delivered significant operational efficiencies and strengthened shared service delivery across the UN system. A jointly managed carpooling system involving five agencies reduced fuel consumption and minimized duplication, while long-term travel agreements with three travel service providers improved consistency and predictability across corporate travel. Upgraded ICT backup systems enhanced resilience, reduced downtime, and mitigated security-related risks. Ghana exceeded its projected Business Operations Strategy (BOS) annual target by achieving US\$1,069,537 in efficiency gains against a target of US\$785,000. Progress on disability inclusion continued, with an accessibility workplan moving the system toward basic-to-medium compliance by 2026, an agreement with the Ghana Federation of the Deaf enabling sign language interpretation across UN events, and the completion of an ICT accessibility assessment providing a roadmap for implementation through 2027.

The UN further consolidated the Common Premises model in Accra and Tamale, resulting in 73 per cent of UN personnel operating from shared premises. This has fostered closer interagency collaboration, reductions in operating costs, and a more integrated service environment.



Group photo of UN Country Team following a strategic meeting.  
©UN Ghana

## 2.5 Lessons Learned and Evaluations: Shaping a More Effective Cooperation Framework in Ghana

A light review of the 2023–2024 implementation of the Cooperation Framework, conducted in 2025 in lieu of a full evaluation, provided an opportunity to assess the UN’s collective performance, identify what worked well, and draw insights to strengthen implementation in the final year of the Framework and inform the design of the next cycle. Lessons emerged across strategic alignment, coordination, financing and sustainability, data and monitoring systems, inclusion and equity, and communications and stakeholder engagement.



The review highlighted both enabling factors that accelerated progress and operational and coordination challenges that shaped delivery. It underscored the need for stronger joint planning and budgeting, improved subnational capacity - particularly in conflict-affected areas—and deeper engagement with civil society and marginalized groups. Additional priorities include securing more predictable funding, strengthening national and UN data systems, institutionalizing gender - and disability-responsive budgeting, and proactively managing contextual risks through conflict-sensitive and early-warning approaches.

### Key Lessons Include

# 1

#### Localization Remains Uneven

While the shorter three-year Cooperation Framework cycle improved national alignment, implementation at subnational level varied considerably, particularly in northern and conflict-prone districts where greater contextual complexity demands deeper engagement.

# 2

#### The “Delivering as One” Approach Adds Value but Faces Structural Constraints

Joint planning and coordination have improved; however, persistent agency silos, inconsistent reporting practices, and uneven adoption of shared systems continue to limit the full potential of collective delivery.

# 3

#### Cross-Pillar Gains Are Notable but Fragile

Progress across peaceful elections, food systems, digitalization, health, education, migration, humanitarian action, and social protection is at risk due to fiscal pressures, constrained national fiscal space, and declining development financing.

# 4

#### LNOB Principles Are Increasingly Mainstreamed, but Depth of Implementation Varies

Gender equality, disability inclusion, human rights, and broader LNOB commitments are better integrated across programming, yet limited budget allocations and insufficient implementation depth restrict sustained impact for the most marginalized groups.

# 5

#### Data and Monitoring Systems Have Improved but Require Continued Strengthening

Monitoring, evaluation, and data systems - including the use of the UNINFO platform - have advanced, but capacity gaps and inconsistent data entry remain, particularly affecting smaller agencies and local partners.

# 6

#### Communications and Advocacy Need Greater Coherence

Fragmented approaches continue to reduce the visibility of collective results and limit meaningful engagement with stakeholders and the public.



Drying of shea nuts on a platform instead of the ground is safe and ergonomically appropriate. This is one of the lessons given by the ILO as part of occupational safety and health for workers.  
©ILO/Tony Akpene Klu

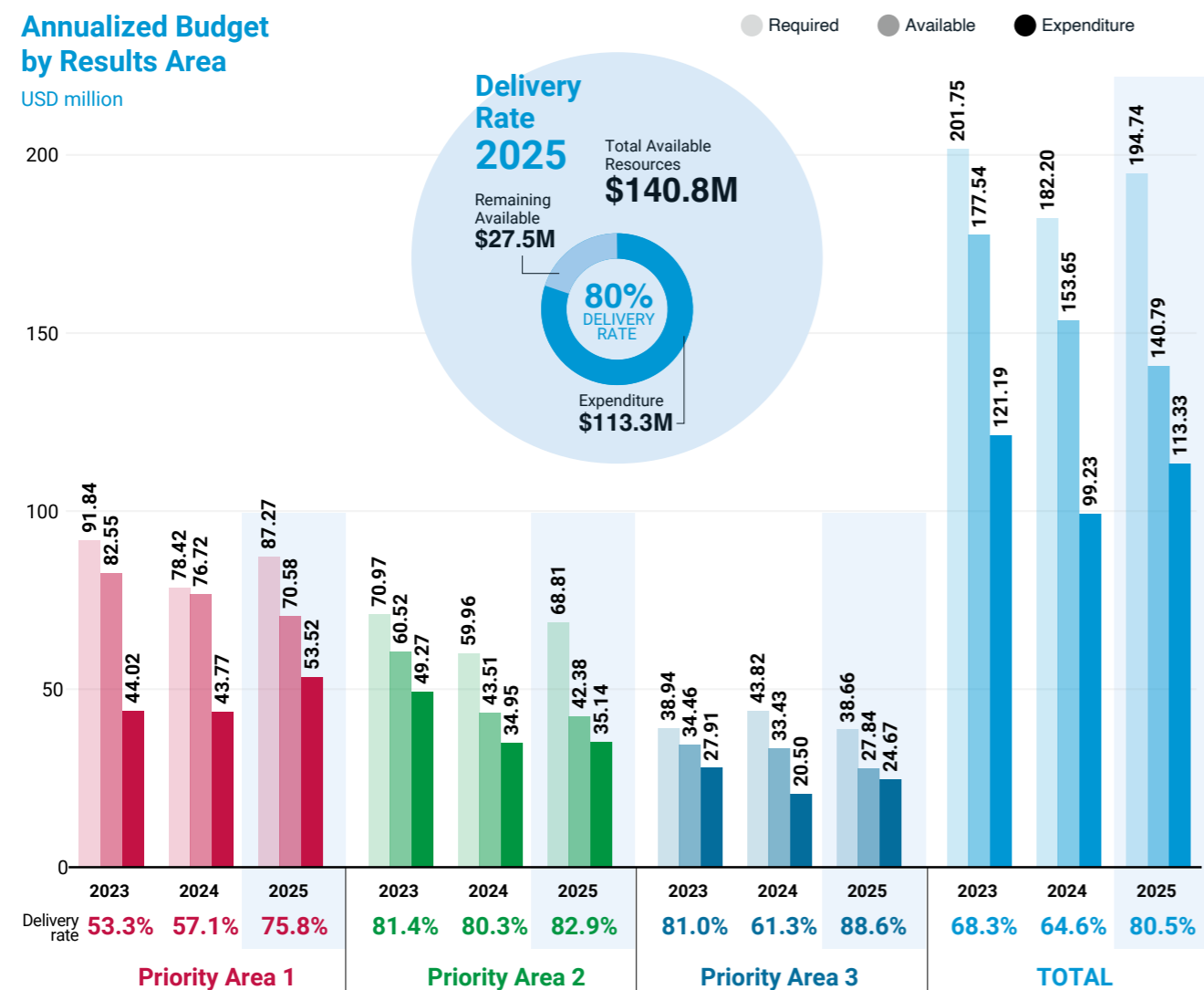
## 2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

### 2.6.1. Financial Overview and Total 2025 Cooperation Framework Delivery Rate

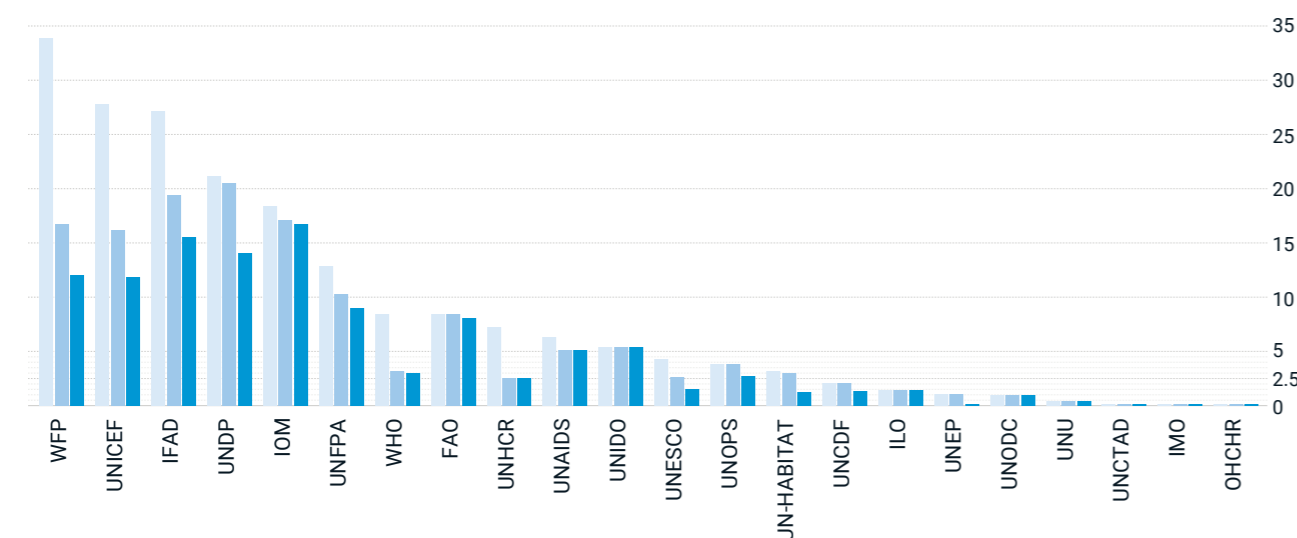
Data as of March 26<sup>th</sup>

#### Annualized Budget by Results Area

USD million

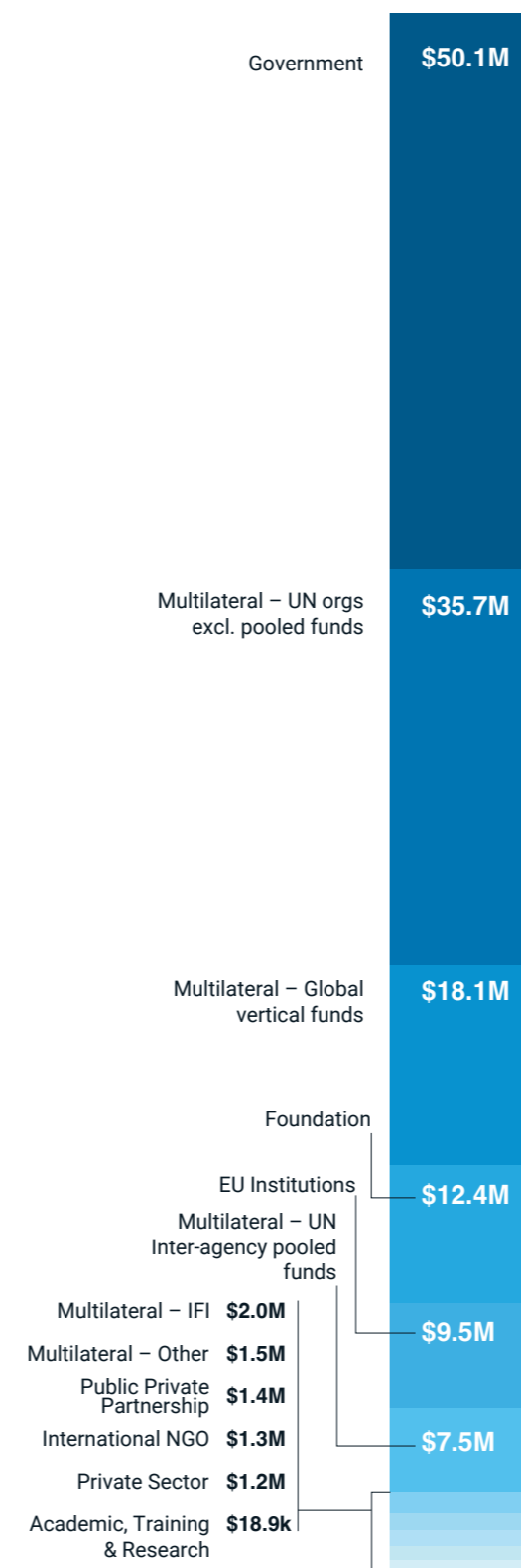


#### Funding by Agency (2025) USD million



### 2.6.2. Resource Mobilization and Quality of Funding

#### Available Resources by Contributing Partner Type



#### Reflection on Key Opportunities and Challenges of Resource Mobilization in the Reporting Year

Resource mobilization in 2025 unfolded within a mixed operating environment shaped by political transition, emerging opportunities for renewed engagement, and persistent global financing pressures. Ghana's political stabilization created favourable conditions for the UNCT to deepen collaboration with Government and development partners, reinforcing confidence in UN-supported, nationally aligned programmes. At the same time, competing humanitarian and geopolitical priorities, along with constrained international financing, influenced the pace and scope of available resources.

Several opportunities strengthened the UNCT's resource mobilization efforts. The UN was able to leverage pooled and thematic financing mechanisms - including the Joint SDG Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, the Pandemic Fund, and climate-related financing - to mobilize catalytic resources for climate resilience, peace and security, digital transformation, and social protection. Interest in private sector partnerships continued to grow, expanding the landscape for innovative and blended financing and opening new entry points for digital financial solutions and private sector-led SDG investments. Increased visibility of collective UN initiatives and joint advocacy also contributed to stronger donor confidence, reinforcing the UN's value as a coordinated and results-driven partner. In addition, the launch of Ghana's flagship 24-Hour Economy initiative created a timely opportunity for the UNCT to engage with bilateral donors and pooled financing mechanisms around private sector-driven interventions that support inclusive economic transformation.

However, several factors constrained resource mobilization during the year. Macroeconomic uncertainty and public sector financing pressures affected the pace of co-financing and counterpart contributions, underscoring the importance of flexible implementation modalities and sustained policy advocacy. Global and regional financing constraints continued to limit access to flexible and predictable development resources. Persistent financing gaps under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework - particularly in prevention, resilience, and systems-strengthening interventions - required greater reliance on short-term or earmarked funding, posing challenges for long-term planning and sustainability.

Overall, the resource mobilization landscape in 2025 reflected both the opportunities of a stabilizing national context and the realities of constrained global financing. These dynamics underline the need for continued strategic engagement with development partners, deeper private sector collaboration, and strengthened positioning of the UNCT's collective value proposition to secure the predictable, high-quality financing required to deliver sustainable development results.

# 3

## UNCT's Key Focus for 2026

In a period of transition for the UN system, the UNCT in Ghana enters 2026 with two overarching objectives : completing the extended final year of the Cooperation Framework (2023–2026) and advancing preparation of the next Cooperation Framework for the cycle beginning in 2027. Both processes are grounded in a joint Country Analysis, lessons learned from the recent light review of the Cooperation Framework, aligned with Government priorities, and reflect the UNCT's commitment to working as One UN, building on the collective leadership agreements reached during the strategic meeting of January 2026.

In the year ahead, the UNCT will focus on consolidating results, addressing outstanding development challenges, and strengthening alignment with Ghana's national priorities in agriculture and food systems, jobs and employment, digital transformation, inclusive social development, and climate and environmental action. Across all areas, the UN will embed human rights, gender equality, disability inclusion, and data-driven approaches.

Reflecting Ghana's evolving development landscape, the UNCT will focus its collective contribution around three mutually reinforcing priorities: strengthening stability and resilience, advancing human development through food systems and health, and enabling long-term transformation through digital innovation.

Stella Nyaaba, a member of the Bolga-Bawku-Navrongo women cooperative supported by WFP to produce fortified rice to support school feeding. ©WFP/Abdul-Wahab Mohammed

### Priority 1 Peace, Security and Stabilization

While Ghana remains one of the more stable and peaceful countries in West Africa, localized fragilities persist, particularly in northern regions and border areas. Communal conflicts, climate pressures, youth unemployment, and the proliferation of small arms continue to create vulnerabilities, while the spread of misinformation and spillover risks from Sahelian insecurity add further pressures.

In response, the UNCT will support efforts to strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness, promote stabilization and resilience in northern Ghana, and reinforce coordinated action across humanitarian, development and peace-building initiatives. Particular emphasis will be placed on addressing structural drivers of fragility, including youth unemployment, climate stress and limited economic opportunities.

### Priority 3 Digitalization as a Cross-Cutting Enabler

Digital transformation represents a key driver of inclusive growth, improved governance and more effective public services. For Ghana, digitalization offers opportunities to strengthen institutions, expand economic opportunities and improve service delivery.

The UNCT will support the development of digital public infrastructure, e-governance systems and digital financial inclusion. Strengthening national data systems will also be prioritized to improve monitoring, policy planning and evidence-based decision-making across all sectors. Special attention will be given to ensuring that digital transformation benefits women, youth and persons with disabilities.

### Priority 2 Food Systems, Nutrition and Health

Food insecurity remains a significant challenge in Ghana, with an estimated 2.4 million people vulnerable to food insecurity in 2025. Climate shocks, rising food costs and persistent inequalities continue to affect household resilience, particularly in northern regions.

The UNCT will support an integrated approach to strengthening climate-resilient food systems, improving nutrition, and reinforcing health and social protection systems. Efforts will focus on ensuring that food systems are affordable, nutritious and resilient, while linking agriculture, nutrition, WASH, and health interventions to improve long-term well-being. Particular attention will be given to women, children and vulnerable populations.

### Programming Foundations

Human rights, gender equality, disability inclusion and data-driven decision-making will underpin all UN programming in 2026. Evidence generated during implementation will also inform the ongoing Country Analysis and contribute to the design of the next Cooperation Framework beginning in 2027.

At the same time, the United Nations is undergoing a period of reform under the UN80 agenda, aimed at strengthening effectiveness, coherence and financial sustainability across the system. For the UN in Ghana, this may result in changes to the configuration of entities, including potential consolidation or closure of functions, as well as a more uncertain and constrained funding environment. The UNCT is committed to engaging transparently with staff, Government, Member States and partners as these changes unfold. We will adapt together while remaining focused on delivering results—and supporting one another through a period of transition.

Together, these priorities position the UN Country Team to support Ghana in navigating a complex regional environment while advancing inclusive and resilient development. By working as One UN and in close partnership with national institutions, the UNCT will continue to align its expertise, partnerships, and resources to help accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.



# Annex

## List of the Key Development Partners

**Government.** African Institute of Management Science, Centre for Social Policy Studies, Cocoa Processing Company, Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana, COCO-BOD, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research / Science and Technology policy research institute (STEPRI), Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Authority, Forestry Commission, Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), Ghana Agriculture Insurance pool (GAIP), Ghana Agricultural sector investment programme (GASIP), Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, Ghana Commodity Exchange, Ghana Enterprises Agency, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Library Authority, Ghana Medical Association, Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority, Ghana Standard Authority, Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Technical and Vocational Educational Training Institute, Institute of Statistical social and Economic Research, Management Development and Productivity Institute, Ministry for Employment and Labour Relations, Ministry for Interior, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Communications and Digitalization, Ministry of Communications and Digitalization, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment Science Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Veterinary Services Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Regional Integration, Ministry of Gender, Children And Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Development Planning Commission, National Disaster Management Organization, National Youth Authority, National Food Buffer stock Company, National Entrepreneurship & Innovation Programme, Northern Development Authority, Ministry of Local Government Decentralization and Rural Development, Office Of the President, Office of the Second Lady, Office of the National Chief Imam, Pan African Heritage Museum, SDG Advisory Unit, Tree Crops Development Authority, University of Ghana, World Rally Championship, Ghana Immigration Service, Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ghana Institute of Procurement & Supply, Ghana Integrity Initiative, Ghana Investment Promotion Centre, Ghana Journalist Association, Ghana National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Accra Metropolitan Assembly, Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly, Abuakwa South (Kyebi) Municipal Assembly, International Olympic Committee.

**Private Sector.** Private Sector. ABSA Bank Ghana Limited , Access Bank, Airtel Funds, Amazon, AT Telecommunications, Coca Cola Foundation, DBG – Development Bank Ghana, Decathlon, DSM Corporation, DSM Firmenich, Fidelity Bank Ghana Limited, Ghana Commodity Exchange, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, Global Compact, Global Partnership for Education, Global Thematic Funding, Huawei, lamtheCODE Foundation, Impact Investing, Mobile Telecommunications Network, Mondelez Europe GmbH, MTN,, Prada Group, Prudential Insurance Ghana, Sanofi Aventis, Siemens, Societe Generale, Standard Chartered Bank, Vodafone

**Civil Society.** Peasant Farmers Association, Savanna Women Integrated Development Agency, Trade Union Congress, WANEP, Youth Advocate Ghana, SightSavers, Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG), Plastic Punch, POS Foundation, Netright, Media Foundation for West Africa, Mastercard Foundation, IMANI Ghana, IDEG, Human Rights Advocacy Centre, Ghana Civil Society (CSO) Platform on SDGs, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, GenCED, BASICS International, A ROCHA GHANA, ACET, PROLINK, National Association of Person's living with HIV (NAP+), Hope for Future Generations (HFFG), Peoples Dialogue on Human Settlements (PD), Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor (GHAFUP), Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFD)

**Development Partners.** United States Agency for International Development, MARBURG USAID, United States Department of Labor, Clarios Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates, Swedish International Development cooperation Agency, Flex funds -UK Government, Norwegian Agency for Development cooperation, KOICA – Korea International corporation Agency, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Swedish International Development cooperation Agency, European Union, Japanese Government, Government of France, African Development Bank, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation, American Physical Therapy Association, International Finance Cooperation, The President's Emergency Plan for HIV (PEPFAR) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), The French Government's L'Initiative Program.



# Acronyms

<b>ASGM</b>	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy
<b>CF</b>	Cooperation Framework
<b>CHRAJ</b>	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
<b>CRVA</b>	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
<b>ECF</b>	Extended Credit Facility
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GDHS</b>	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
<b>GES</b>	Ghana Education Service
<b>GIS</b>	Ghana Immigration Service
<b>GoG</b>	Government of Ghana
<b>GSHS</b>	Global School-based Student Health Survey
<b>GSS</b>	Ghana Statistical Service
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>IAWGE</b>	Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergencies
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ITMO</b>	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
<b>JP</b>	Joint Programme
<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving No One Behind
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MDA</b>	Ministry, Department and Agency
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MMDA</b>	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
<b>MRV</b>	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>NADMO</b>	National Disaster Management Organization
<b>NAPHS</b>	National Action Plan for Health Security
<b>NDPC</b>	National Development Planning Commission

<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OMT</b>	Operations Management Team
<b>OPDs</b>	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>QLFS</b>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNINFO</b>	United Nations Information Management Platform
<b>UNITAR</b>	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization





UNITED NATIONS  
GHANA



# Annual Results Report 2025

