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Foreword by the UN Resident Coordinator



Ghana is at a transformative crossroads in its development journey—navigating economic shifts, governance transitions, and evolving global challenges while remaining committed to achieving the SDGs. The United Nations Country Team in Ghana continues to stand as a steadfast partner, driving inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development through transformative interventions, strategic partnerships, and evidence-based policymaking.

Across Ghana, entrepreneurs, workers, and families are seizing new opportunities as UN-supported MSMEs grow, jobs are created, and innovative financing unlocks economic potential. Small businesses are thriving, gaining access to capital and markets, while strategic interventions re helping to strengthen local economies and build long-term prosperity. At the same time, millions of children have received life-saving immunizations and essential healthcare, ensuring a stronger and healthier future. When climate shocks and disasters struck, the UN responded swiftly with cash transfers to vulnerable households and free healthcare for flood-affected families, ensuring no one was left behind.

As Ghana held its 2024 elections, the UN played a vital role in promoting peace and trust, ensuring a safe and inclusive electoral process. The "I Pledged for Peace" campaign mobilized 100,000 people, while initiatives like the Women's Elections Peace Walk and Women's Situation Rooms strengthened women's participation. Through dialogue and grassroots engagement, the UN helped counter misinformation, reduce tensions, and foster national unity.

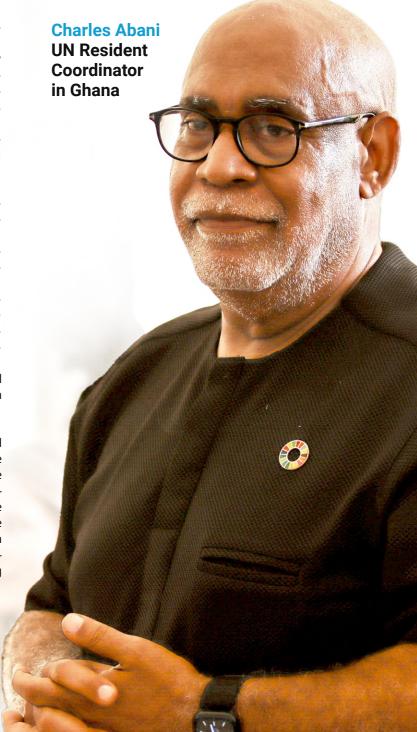
In a historic step for gender equality, the UN helped break a 13-year legislative deadlock, leading to the passage of the long-awaited Affirmative Action Gender Bill—a milestone that will increase women's representation in governance and pave the way for greater inclusivity in decision-making.

The UN also supported Ghana in strengthening resilience through innovative financing and partnerships, mobilizing over \$44 million for joint programs. Key investments included health preparedness, adolescent empowerment, child protection, digital transformation, and SDG localization. High-impact initiatives such as the Africa Prosperity Dialogues accelerated economic integration under AfCFTA, while partnerships with the private sector advanced fintech, AI, and e-mobility solutions, driving sustainable growth.

As Ghana embarks on the next phase of its development agenda under a new government, the UNCT remains committed to deepening its impact in 2025 and beyond. Our focus will be on inclusive economic transformation, ensuring that food systems, trade, and digital innovation create sustainable livelihoods. We will strengthen social protection, education, and healthcare access to ensure no one is left behind. Governance reforms, peacebuilding, and human rights will continue to be central, reinforcing Ghana's leadership in regional stability. Through data-driven decision-making, emergency preparedness, and SDG financing, we will ensure that Ghana remains on track toward Agenda 2030 and Africa's Agenda 2063.

The year ahead is both a moment of opportunity and responsibility. The UNCT will continue to work side by side with the Government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners to harness innovation, strengthen institutions, and create a future where prosperity is shared by all. As we transition into the next Cooperation Framework (2026-2030), we reaffirm our commitment to a more adaptive, agile, and transformative UN—one that is fit for purpose in an evolving global landscape.

Together, we will build a Ghana that is more resilient, equitable, and future-ready.



United Nations Country Team



Agencies with physical presence





















































Agencies without physical presence























The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Ghana is a dynamic and collaborative coalition of resident and non-resident UN entities, working in unison to drive transformative change. By leveraging expertise from across the UN system, the UNCT ensures a cohesive, agile, and solutions-driven approach to Ghana's development priorities.

Under the strategic leadership of the Resident Coordinator, UN agencies have strengthened interagency collaboration and deepened partnerships with government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. Guided by the UN Cooperation Framework, which is fully aligned with Ghana's national development agenda, the UNCT has mobilized resources, technical expertise, and innovative solutions to accelerate progress toward the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

By expanding engagement with non-resident agencies and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, the UNCT has reinforced its collective impact, ensuring that development interventions are inclusive, scalable, and responsive to Ghana's evolving needs.

Partners of the UN Development System in the Country

The United Nations in Ghana is committed to fostering transformative development through a 'not business as usual' integrated approach that aligns with the country's national priorities. Central to this effort is the strengthening of multisectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships, ensuring inclusivity and sustainability in development initiatives. This includes enhancing government capacity to lead effectively, while also empowering civil society to amplify its voice, improve accountability, and expand essential services for those left behind. Moreover, the UN is intensifying collaboration with the private sector, particularly focusing on MSMEs—the 'missing middle'—to drive SDG-aligned investments and job creation. Additionally, the UN is strategically engaging development partners and international financial institutions (IFIs) to co-invest and leverage resources for maximum impact. By maintaining, nurturing, and

deepening these equitable partnerships, the UN in Ghana ensures that its development support is inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to the country's evolving needs.

Key development partners of the UN Country Team in Ghana—including implementing partners, collaborators, and funders—play a crucial role in advancing the nation's development agenda. The funding landscape is diverse, encompassing the government, multilateral institutions, and private entities. Specifically, funders include global vertical funds such as The Global Fund, GAVI, and EU institutions; UN inter-agency pooled funds, including UN Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs); other UN organizations beyond pooled funds; multilateral and other international donors; foundations; the private sector; and other funding sources.

Partners contributing to the Joint Programmes in 2024



Government of Italy

Government of Norway

Government of the Netherlands

Global Affairs Canada

Government of Belgium

During the year under review, the UN-Ghana partners supported seven joint programmes across diverse thematic areas. These included pandemic preparedness and response, digital transformation, SDG localization, empowerment of adolescent girls, ending child marriage, cross-border socioeconomic resilience, and food security for asylum seekers. Collectively, these programmes advanced system strengthening, inclusion, and community resilience across multiple sectors.



Top financial contributors to the UN System in Ghana











UK Government











Key Developments in the Country and **Regional Context**

Population

Total population 30,832,019 (50.7 % female)

Urban population 17,472,530 (56.7% female)

> 38.2% of total population are youth

> > Population density

129/sq km

8% of total population (2.098,138)have disability



Jobs and social protection Labour force 11,541,355 people (1,551,118 unemployed)

80% employed in the informal sector

> 27% live below poverty line.



Water and Sanitation

92.0% have access to drinking water

59.3%

Education

995,040 children out of school



Food Security and Nutrition

42%



Energy Access and Affordability



Digital Connectivity

with access to internet



Climate Change, Biodiversity **Loss and Pollution**

0.03%

Share of global GHG emissions

Climate Vulnerability Index ranking 108

Ghana has increased its ambition and

is targeting net zero by 2060



Regional

ic growth, infrastructure expansion, and democratic consolidation. However, governance deficits, social challenges, and regional security risks highlight the need for institutional resilience, transparency, and inclusive development to sustain stability and progress.

The country's socioeconomic landscape in 2024 reflected both progress and challenges. The economy demonstrated resilience, achieving 7.2% GDP growth in the third quarter, driven by industry and services, and supported by an IMF Extended Credit Facility. This growth occurred amidst global crises and domestic uncertainties, yet a high cost of living and social discontent persisted. The government is expected to maintain fiscal consolidation and stimulate real sector growth.

Ghana's economy grew by 7.2% year-on-year in Q3 2024, the highest in six years, driven by industry, mining, and services. The \$3 billion IMF Extended Credit Facility and fiscal reforms helped stabilize inflation at 23.8% by December. Business confidence improved despite interest rates averaging 30% and ongoing currency depreciation.

Infrastructure saw major progress, including the completion of the 96.7km Tema-Mpakadan Railway and \$600 million in road investments, creating 5,000 jobs. The mining sector advanced with the commissioning of the Cardinal Namdini mine, expected to produce over 350,000 ounces of gold annually, and the launch of Ghana's first commercial gold refinery in Accra, with a 400 kg daily capacity.

Despite economic progress, governance challenges persisted. Ghana's Corruption Perceptions Index ranking fell from 70th to 80th, and rising utility costs, high borrowing rates, and currency depreciation sustained the high cost of living. Public debt increased to 79.2% of GDP, raising concerns about fiscal stability and social spending constraints, which deepened poverty and food insecurity.

The 2024 elections marked a historic power shift, with the opposition NDC winning 56.42% of the presidential vote and securing 183 out of 276 parliamentary seats. While the elections were peaceful, stagnant



(76 incidents, 6 fatalities), and misinformation persist as challenges. Ghana ranked 55th globally and 4th in Sub-Saharan Africa on the 2024 Global Peace Index but faced security threats from regional instability.

Ghana began its UN Human Rights Council mandate, prioritizing global human rights promotion. However, civic space declined, with press freedom challenges and protests against illegal mining ("galamsey"). While Ghana's media ranking improved, journalist safety concerns persisted.

The election of the country's first female Vice President in 2024 marked a historic step for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Bill, a major victory for advocates, sets a 50% female representation target by 2030. As the nation reflects on 30 years since the Beijing Declaration, the Government and CSOs have outlined key achievements and ongoing challenges in their reports, reinforcing the need for sustained action.

Regional Security and Governance Trends

West Africa grappled with rising violent extremism, terrorism, and political instability. The withdrawal of Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso from ECOWAS weakened regional security efforts. Climate change, illegal mining, and illicit financial flows further fueled violence. Ghana must leverage its stability to advocate for stronger regional cooperation and governance reforms.

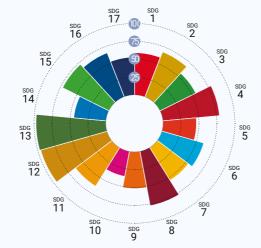
SDGs Progress in Ghana

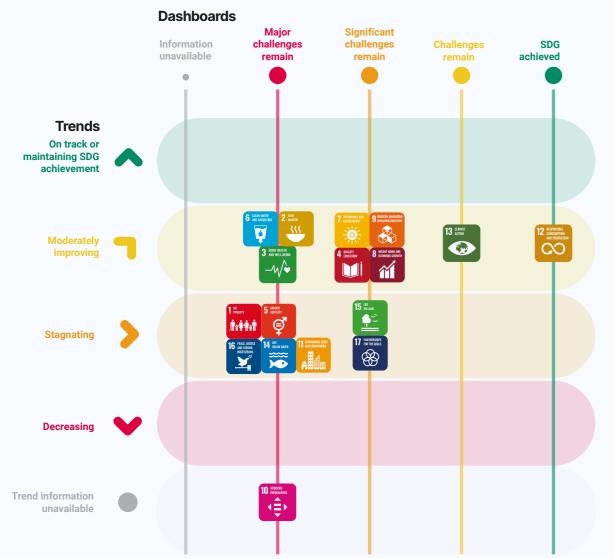
Ghana continues to make significant progress toward achieving the SDGs, ranking 117th out of 166 countries with an SDG index score of 63.05. The 2024 SDG Global Report (unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/) highlights advancements in access to electricity, improved healthcare through the National Health Insurance Scheme, and enhanced educational opportunities under the Free Senior High School policy. Additionally, the report recognizes Ghana's efforts in strengthening statistical foundations to leverage data for economic growth, informed decision-making, and new opportunities.

Source: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/ghana

Overall performance Country ranking Country score Regional average 53.7

Average performance by SDG







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

2.1 Overview of Cooperation **Framework-Priority Areas**

In April 2023, the UN System in Ghana and Government of Ghana signed the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) for 2023-2025, pledging over \$500 million in collective support and commitment to Ghana through a set of development outcomes to be reached jointly by 2025. The Cooperation Framework focuses its support, resources, and partnership priorities around three main outcomes:

- 1. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic **Growth and Transformation**
- 2. Accessible, Equitable, Inclusive, **Sustainable Quality Basic Social Services**
- 3. Durable Peace and Security in Ghana and the sub-region

The Cooperation Framework identifies crosscutting areas including SDG Financing, Climate Change and Green Transformation, Human Rights and Inclusion, Digital Transformation, Urbanization and Partnership for SDGs and prioritizing inclusion to ensure no one is left behind.

The United Nations in Ghana is embracing a 'not business as usual' integrated approach to development, aligning its ways of working with six key strategic shifts to enhance impact and sustainability. These shifts prioritize strengthening national capacity to implement policies and programs, limiting direct service delivery to cases of capacity gaps, catalytic innovation, and emergency response. The UN is also deepening equitable, multisectoral partnerships, fostering governance and policy integration, and promoting evidence-based decision-making through data, digitalization, and innovation. A more cohesive, joined-up UN approach is



being reinforced through interagency coordination, increased joint programming, and alignment with national priorities. Additionally, the UN is adopting a more agile, adaptive, and responsive strategy, leveraging real-time analysis, strengthened management structures, and digital tools to enhance transparency, accountability, and impact in Ghana's development

Inclusive and **Sustainable Economic Transformation**

Transform food systems to enhance productivity and sustainability

Boost job creation through skills development and social protection in high-potential

Accelerate digital transformation to expand trade and economic opportunities

Equitable Access to Quality Social

inclusive, shock-responsive, and resilient

access and skills development, especially for girls and children with disabilities

Advance school health and nutrition through standardized food guidelines and education

Ensure universal health coverage with equitable access to quality primary healthcare and WASH

Durable Peace and Strong Institutions

Strengthen legal and human rights institutions for accountability and electoral integrity

Enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion at national and regional

Increase participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups in governance and decision-making

Key UNCT Strategic Focus in 2024

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT in Ghana achieved major milestones across the three Cooperation Framework outcome areas in 2025. These results were driven by innovation, strong partnerships, and a firm commitment to LNOB. By working closely with Government of Ghana, civil society, the private sector, and development partners, the UNCT mobilized expertise and resources to accelerate progress on Ghana's development priorities. The integration of LNOB principles ensured that vulnerable communities remained at the center of programming, reinforcing the UN's commitment to equity and inclusion. Through coordinated and impact-driven efforts, the UNCT strengthened resilience, expanded opportunities, and advanced Ghana's progress toward the SDGs, reaffirming its role as a key development partner.

Key Cooperation Framework Results in 2025

Nearly 200,000 individuals benefited from the implementation of climate-resilient interventions, creating 1,134 short-term jobs, and enhancing resilience across 13 districts in the Western and Ashanti regions

Nearly 7 million children aged 0-59 months protected against polio



Over 2,500 teachers and learners benefited from digital learning

expansion



Over 55.000 flood victims of Akosombo Dam spillage received free health access through National Health Insurance Scheme, ensuring access to

essential healthcare services during recovery

The UNCT championed disability inclusion,

conducting an accessibility audit of UN premises and developing a work plan to meet medium accessibility standards by 2026



Over 5 million children aged 9 to 59 months (97.1%) were protected against measles and rubella, and Over 4 million children (87.8%) received Vitamin A supplements for growth and development during the Integrated Measles-Rubella



environmental rights, and fire safety, enhancing climate adaptation and resilience Over 200.000 households in the Dry Spell affected areas in 8 regions reached with

cash transfer

Over 17,000 individuals

resource governance,

sustainable agriculture,

gained critical skills in conflict

resolution, legal frameworks,

More than \$740,000 realized in cost avoidance through **BOS 2.0**



Over \$50 million mobilized for joint programmes to support key development initiatives in Ghana



Nearly 1000 MSMEs (68% female-owned) accessed financing totaling US\$650,000 in matching grants and under the Rural Enterprises **Development Fund**

Driving Momentum for the Summit of the Future

The SDGs Action Summit 2024, co-hosted by the UN and the Office of the President of Ghana, served as a catalyst for accelerating SDG progress and shaping the global agenda for the Summit of the Future. Held in Accra in July, the Summit advanced governance reforms, private sector engagement, and innovative financing, with a strong commitment to leveraging youth potential, expanding climate financing, and fostering intergenerational dialogue aligned with the Summit of the Future's vision for a sustainable and inclusive world. A key highlight was the active engagement of children as SDG champions through the SDGs Model Summit, held on the sidelines of the main event. Additionally, the UN in Ghana, in collaboration with the National Development Planning Commission, led efforts to raise public and partner awareness on the significance of the Summit of the Future, reinforcing Ghana's role in shaping global development priorities.



Ensuring Peaceful Elections in Ghana

While the Government of Ghana did not request direct electoral support, the UN, under the Resident Coordinator's leadership, played a crucial role in strengthening peace efforts during the 2024 Presidential and Parliamentary Election. The UN's integrated peacebuilding approach played a crucial role in ensuring Ghana's 2024 elections remained peaceful and inclusive. Through inclusion initiatives, high-level dialogue, and grassroots mobilization, the UN helped to foster trust, counter misinformation, and promote non-violence. The "I Pledged for Peace" campaign engaged over 100,000 people, while efforts like the Women's Elections Peace Walk and Women's Situation Rooms increased female participation. Dialogue initiatives led by the Resident Coordinator and SRSG for UNOWAS fostered trust among stakeholders, culminating in the presidential peace pact. Efforts to counter misinformation, hate speech, and protect journalists strengthened electoral integrity, while capacity-building initiatives enhanced institutional preparedness and stakeholder participation.

A large-scale awareness campaign on the dangers of small arms and light weapons organized under the SALIENT Fund Project, reached out 119,107 people across Aflao, Elubo, Essikado, and Tamale.

This initiative contributed to a landmark outcome—minimal incidents of gun violence were reported during the highly contentious 2024 elections.

Enhancing Food Security and Resilience

With support from the French Embassy, the UN strengthened food security, nutrition, and resilience in the Upper East and Upper West Regions, providing cash-for-livelihood support, nutrition interventions, and social behavior change programs to over 2,000 asylum seekers and 8,200 host community members. The UN helped the Government mobilize around \$500 million to assist farmers and communities affected by a prolonged dry spell. Additional high-impact interventions included climate-smart farming, improved food safety, strengthened cocoa standards, and expanded access to credit and equipment for women-led groups and MSMEs.

Power of Data for Development

Under strong RC leadership and UN coordination, Ghana's participation in the High-Level Impact Initiative on the Power of Data is driving transformative progress in data governance and policy influence. The UN's strategic support is enabling the Ghana Statistical Service to refine the government's Data Revolution strategy, prioritize the Statistics and Policy Observatory, and strengthen Data Science

Capacity Building. By championinga Joint Development Partners approach, the UN ensures a cohesive, non-siloed response. Additionally, Ghana launched its National Data Partnerships, accelerating efforts to mandate data sharing, strengthen data systems, and expand advocacy by forging stronger partnerships across government, the private sector, civil society, and development partners.

Transformative Partnerships Driving Systemic Change

In 2024, the UNCT in Ghana deepened its impact through strategic partnerships with government, development partners, the private sector, and civil society, driving systemic change across key development sectors. Collaboration with the Africa Prosperity Network led to the adoption of the Peduase Compact, advancing mobile money interoperability and visa-free travel to accelerate AfCFTA implementation. The UN, in partnership with financial institutions, expanded AI, fintech, and blockchain solutions to strengthen key sectors, while innovative crowdfunding models mobilized over \$262,000 for smallholder farmers. The E-Mobility Conference propelled Ghana's transition to renewable energy, driving governance, financial inclusion, and sustainable growth. Partnership with Mansa World has gained significant momentum, enhancing the visibility of Africa's history while paving the way for

new projects to expand these narratives and empower African voices. High-level engagements, including the EU-UN Partnership Stocktaking Meeting and the AU-UN Global Compact strategic partnership, strengthened multi-stakeholder collaboration, aligning Ghana's development trajectory with regional and global priorities. These initiatives have enhanced governance, financial inclusion, digital transformation, and sustainable growth, showcasing the power of collective action.

Joint Programmes

In 2024, the UNCT mobilized \$50 million to advance Ghana's development priorities through joint programming and investments that are accelerating progress in health, digital transformation, gender equality, localization, and food security. Key contributions included \$15 million from the World Bank Pandemic Fund (WHO & FAO) for health preparedness, CAD25 million for the Adolescent Girls Joint Program (UNFPA, UNICEF), \$10 million for Global Program to End Child Marriage (UNFPA, UNICEF), \$3.25 million from the Joint SDG Fund for digital transformation and SDG localization projects (UN-CDF, UNCTAD, UNDP and UNICEF), and \$1 million from the French Government for food security programs for asylum seekers in Northern Ghana. Additionally, a joint IOM-UNDP project on socioeconomic resilience with Côte d'Ivoire has been approved by USAID and was pending final confirmation.

Boosting Efficiency and Inclusion

In 2024, the UNCT strengthened agency collaboration and cost-saving measures through an enhanced Operations Management Team (OMT). A revitalized OMT leadership improved interagency coordination, ensuring timely reporting on common premises and greater operational efficiencies. Key initiatives included the operationalization of carpooling, new travel Long-term Agreements with three suppliers, and internet backup systems, leading to workflow improvements and cost savings. Contractual revisions with Security and Janitorial Services suppliers enhanced staff retention and satisfaction amid shifting market conditions. The UNCT also prioritized disability inclusion, conducting an accessibility audit of UN premises and developing a work plan to meet medium accessibility standards by 2026. These efforts contributed to \$746,371 in cost savings, a 90.46% efficiency gain, nearly doubling the \$364,577 saved in 2023.

Strengthened Inter-agency Collaboration Mechanisms

In 2024 in the spirit of the UN reforms the UN shifted to significant improvement of its inter-agency mechanisms. Strengthening cross-pillar collaboration of the Results Groups, Inter-Agency Working Groups, and Task Teams led to the development of coherent positions on critical issues like food systems, climate action, energy, finance, human rights engagement, disaster preparedness (including responses to the Dry Spell), and support for host communities.

Leaving No One Behind

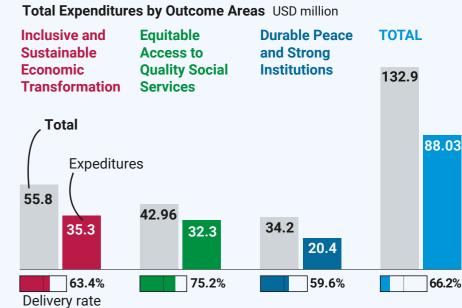
The UNCT has made significant strides in advancing inclusion, gender equality, and youth empowerment in Ghana, driving legislative, institutional, and policy reforms that are reshaping governance and social development.

In disability inclusion, the UNCT played a key role in drafting the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2024, aligning it with international standards. The CRPD review in September 2024 secured a government commitment to establish a national working committee on disability, reinforcing disability rights as a national priority. The creation of a Parliamentary Caucus on Disability under the UNPRPD joint project has institutionalized disability inclusion in legislative processes, while the integration of UNCRPD Committee recommendations into Ghana's 1992 Constitutional Review process ensures lasting structural reforms. These efforts are catalyzing systemic change, embedding greater inclusivity, accountability, and adherence to disability rights across governance frameworks.

A transformative milestone in gender equality came in July 2024 when Parliament passed the long-awaited Affirmative Action Bill, breaking a 13-year legislative deadlock. The UN's strategic partnership with the Ministry of Gender, civil society, and media organizations was instrumental in driving high-level policy engagement and sustained advocacy, ensuring the bill's passage. This landmark legislation ushers in a new era of gender-responsive governance, securing greater representation of women in political and public life and accelerating national commitments to gender equality.

In youth empowerment, the UN partnered with the African Union, Government of Ghana, civil society, and private sector leaders including TikTok, Visa, Ecobank, and Fidelity Bank to host the Youth Pavilion at the 2023 African Games. Backed by the African Union Sports Council, IOM, UNDP Africa, AfCFTA Youth Advisory Council, and the SDGs Advisory Unit under the Office of the President, the Pavilion empowered over 500 youth with 21st-century skills, mentorship, and industry networking in migration, housing, and climate action. It also promoted youth entrepreneurship, showcased innovation, and advanced financial literacy and online safety, reinforcing inclusive growth and opportunity for Ghana's next generation.

As Ghana embarks on a new phase of development under the administration of H.E. John Mahama, who won the 2024 Presidential election, the UNCT remains committed to advancing inclusive, sustainable, and resilient progress. In 2025, the UNCT will focus on expanding economic opportunities, improving access to essential services, promoting peacebuilding and human rights, leveraging data for impact, enhancing emergency preparedness, and strengthening strategic communications ensuring meaningful progress for all.



UN-Ghana contribution to achievement of SDGs

Total Avalable Resources \$132.9 Million 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 13 CLIMATE ACTION 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 6.9% 6.7% 1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER 6.8% 5.8% 14.5% 13.1% 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES B DECENT WORK AND FORNOMIC GROWTH 8 3.2% 3.1% 5.3% 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 12.5% 10% 5.1%

2.2 Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation

Ghana's economic challenges stem from fiscal constraints, low revenue generation, high expenditure, and mounting public debt, underscoring the need for inclusive and sustainable growth. A resilient economy must create opportunities for all, drive productivity, and safeguard resources for future generations. In 2024, the UNCT prioritized four key areas—Food Systems, Decent Jobs and Employment, Productivity Enhancement, and the Digital Economy—while integrating climate action, gender equity, trade, and data-driven decision-making to foster long-term, sustainable development.



Top 5 SDGs

UN Entities Contributing to Outcome 1

FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, WFP, IOM, IMO, UNEP, UNECA, IAEA, ITC, UN WOMEN, UNHABITAT, UNV, UNTAD and UNFPA



976
MSMEs (68% female-owned) accessed financing totaling US\$650,000 in matching grants and under the Rural Enterprises Development Fund



1,032 new rural businesses (68% femaleowned) created 1,124 new jobs, 66% for women



existing MSMEs were registered/formalized (61% female-owned), and 100 master craft persons and graduate apprentices were supported to enlist for NVTI certification (100% female)



11

Business
Resource Centres
were established
nationwide,
alongside
strengthening
enterprise
support and
service delivery



17,997

individuals (9,159
women, 8,115 men)
gained critical
skills in conflict
resolution, legal
frameworks,
resource
governance,
sustainable
agriculture,
environmental
rights, and fire
safety, enhancing
climate adaptation
and resilience

Output 1.1

Strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacities and regulatory frameworks for integrating climate change, environmental considerations, and economic diversification, including natural resources management, food systems, value chains, enhanced trade, the blue, green and circular economy, private sector development, digitalization, decent employment, and livelihoods.

The UN advanced food systems transformation in Ghana through technical and programmatic support from FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF, ILO, and UNIDO. Key achievements included developing National Food Systems Indicators, enhancing SME agri-food production, and improving nutrition via Ghana's Food-Based Dietary Guidelines. Capacity-building efforts strengthened farmers and agricultural officers in climate-smart agriculture, food safety, and best practices. The UN facilitated sustainable cocoa production through COCOBOD's adherence to African Regional Standards (ARS 1000) and provided solar-powered systems to 13 Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) for year-round farming. Financial and infrastructural support expanded access to credit,

processing equipment, and business resources, with US\$650,000 disbursed to 976 MSMEs (68% female-owned). UNICEF launched the First Foods Initiative to boost nutritious complementary food production, while ILO strengthened the Tree Crops Development Authority and SMEs in the shea sector through equipment, pricing mechanisms, and labor rights protections.

To promote decent jobs and employment, the UN facilitated initiatives in skills development, entrepreneurship, and policy reform, benefiting over 50 MS-MEs through training and resource resilience. UNDP and ILO launched the National Human Development Research Report on the Future of Work, while boot camps trained 320 young innovators, including women and persons with disabilities. ILO supported policy dialogues on education reform to bridge skills gaps, facilitated foreign direct investment in the garment sector, leading to two new apparel factories and an estimated 8,000 jobs, and provided technical support for labor law reforms, resulting in the new Labor Bill (2024) and Occupational Safety and Health Bill. Additionally, ILO supported sector-specific labor policies and helped Ghana ratify Convention 188 on Work in Fishing. The UN contributed to industrial transformation by equipping 32 ENABLE Youth 1D1F facilities, fostering rural enterprises, and supporting the establishment of 1,032 new rural businesses (68% female-owned), creating 1,124 new jobs (66% female). Furthermore, 7,112 MSMEs were formalized (61% female-owned), and 100 female master craft persons and apprentices were supported for NVTI certification. Institutional support was also provided to the Ghana Enterprises Agency through office renovations, the establishment of a Knowledge Centre, and the completion of 11 Business Resource Centres (BRCs) nationwide.

The UN has played a pivotal role in Ghana's transition to a digital economy. Over 53 startups have benefited from a Startup Lab that enhances business models, market linkages, and financing access. The UN hosted the Digital Public Goods Stakeholder Forum, facilitated the integration of AI in reforested areas for improved environmental monitoring, and expanded e-extension services across 16 regions through digital solutions and training of over 70 extension officers.

In biodiversity management, UNESCO partnered with the Environmental Protection Agency to strengthen collaboration among 200 stakeholders, forming a network to support the SDGs through biosphere reserves. UNESCO also enhanced the capacity of the Water Resources Commission by training 260 Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) members on buffer zone policies, equipping them to advocate for water conservation and biodiversity protection. Cross-cutting initiatives included technical assistance for AfCFTA negotiations, capacity-building in energy efficiency regulations, and climate finance discussions on Benefit-Sharing Arrangements under the Lowering Emissions for Accelerated Forest Finance Coalition. UN-Habitat, UNEP, and UNOPS supported Ghana in developing Climate Action Roadmaps for the built environment to reduce carbon emissions.

Output 1.2

Gender equality, youth and persons with disabilities are empowered for employment, and sustainable livelihoods are addressed and enhanced

The UN, led by UNICEF with support from UN-Habitat, UNV, UNDP, IOM, UN Women and UNFPA, leveraged the 13th African Games to promote youth-led climate action and raise awareness on trafficking through sports and recreation, in partnership with the African Union and the Office of the President. A Country Gender Assessment in Ghana's agriculture and rural sectors provided a comprehensive analysis

of gender disparities, guiding gender-responsive policies and programs. Sixty young agripreneurs (30 men, 30 women) were trained in finance, e-marketing, and innovative technologies to strengthen their agribusinesses, with five of the top 10 finalists receiving \$1,000 grants. Additionally, a gender and SDGs platform was established to accelerate SDG implementation in cities and communities under the Ghana Smart SDG Cities program.

UNDP supported 66 MSMEs (39 women-led, 27 menled) in adopting green strategies to enhance resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact. Additionally, 640 palm oil producers, 60% of whom are women, and shea processors gained access to clean cooking and energy-efficient stoves, alongside improved business management support. Research in three mining communities, involving 30 women miners and 60 male surface miners, provided insights into gender roles and challenges in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. In 2024, 240 direct beneficiaries (60% women) adopted resource and energy efficiency practices, improving waste management and production quality in the artisanal palm oil industry, leading to better public health and economic opportunities. UNDP's Low-Value Grant facilitated technical partnerships and innovative financing, leveraging contributions from NGOs and the private sector.





UNDP supported the establishment of four new Community Resource Management Areas and revitalized seven existing ones, along with 27 cooperatives in the cocoa and shea value chains. These groups received intensive training in conflict resolution, legal frameworks, resource mapping, sustainable agriculture, environmental rights, and fire safety, enhancing climate adaptation and resource governance. Through these initiatives, 17,997 individuals (9,159 women, 8,115 men) benefited, including members of forest fringe communities, participants in ODS awareness campaigns, and 364 technicians trained in specialized technical skills. UNFPA transformed the lives of 6,610 adolescent girls through PASS and SISTA interventions, equipping them with critical skills to drive economic independence and long-term employability. In a groundbreaking partnership with McKingtorch Africa, vulnerable girls (Kayaye) gained vocational expertise in eco-friendly product manufacturing, paving the way for sustainable livelihoods, financial empowerment, and climate-conscious entrepreneurship.

Output 1.3

Inclusive, ethical and sustainable data collection, management, analysis and use is in place, and government institutions offer quality services including through digitalization

UN-Habitat piloted the City Scan data analysis tool in 10 cities under the Ghana Smart SDG Cities programme to enhance spatial data collection and SDG monitoring. The ILO provided technical assistance to the Ghana Statistical Service in developing official productivity statistics disaggregated by gender. UNE-SCO produced a report on scientific freedom in Africa, featuring contributions from Ghana's Institute of Social, Statistical, and Economic Research, assessing national legal frameworks and policy environments while providing recommendations for improvement. UNICEF strengthened evidence generation on child rights and wellbeing, supporting child participation in policymaking through the Children's Model Summit of the Future and the Africa SDG Action Summit. UNICEF also enhanced child poverty data and analysis through technical and financial support to the Ghana Statistical Service, contributing to the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey and developing a Data Quality Assurance Framework to standardize statistical processes.

Key Challenges

- Capacity and Implementation delays: Limited capacity among implementing partners led to delays in executing workstreams, while slow funding mobilization and disbursement hindered timely implementation. Strengthening institutional capacity and streamlining resource mobilization strategies are essential to accelerating program delivery and impact.
- Fragmented Joint Planning and Coordination: Delayed joint work planning and programming reduced opportunities for synergy, limiting cross-agency collaboration and efficiency. Enhancing coordination mechanisms and preventing duplication will maximize results and optimize resources.
- Funding Constraints for Key Initiatives: The implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was delayed due to funding shortages. Efforts are ongoing to engage development partners and secure resources for execution in 2025, ensuring robust data availability for evidence-based policymaking.



Women Leading Change: Transforming Amui Dzor Through Community Action

In Ghana's Amui Dzor community, a quiet revolution is taking place. For years, women in informal settlements faced the harsh reality of unsafe housing, poor sanitation, and the constant threat of eviction. But today, they are rewriting their story, leading efforts to create stronger, more resilient communities.

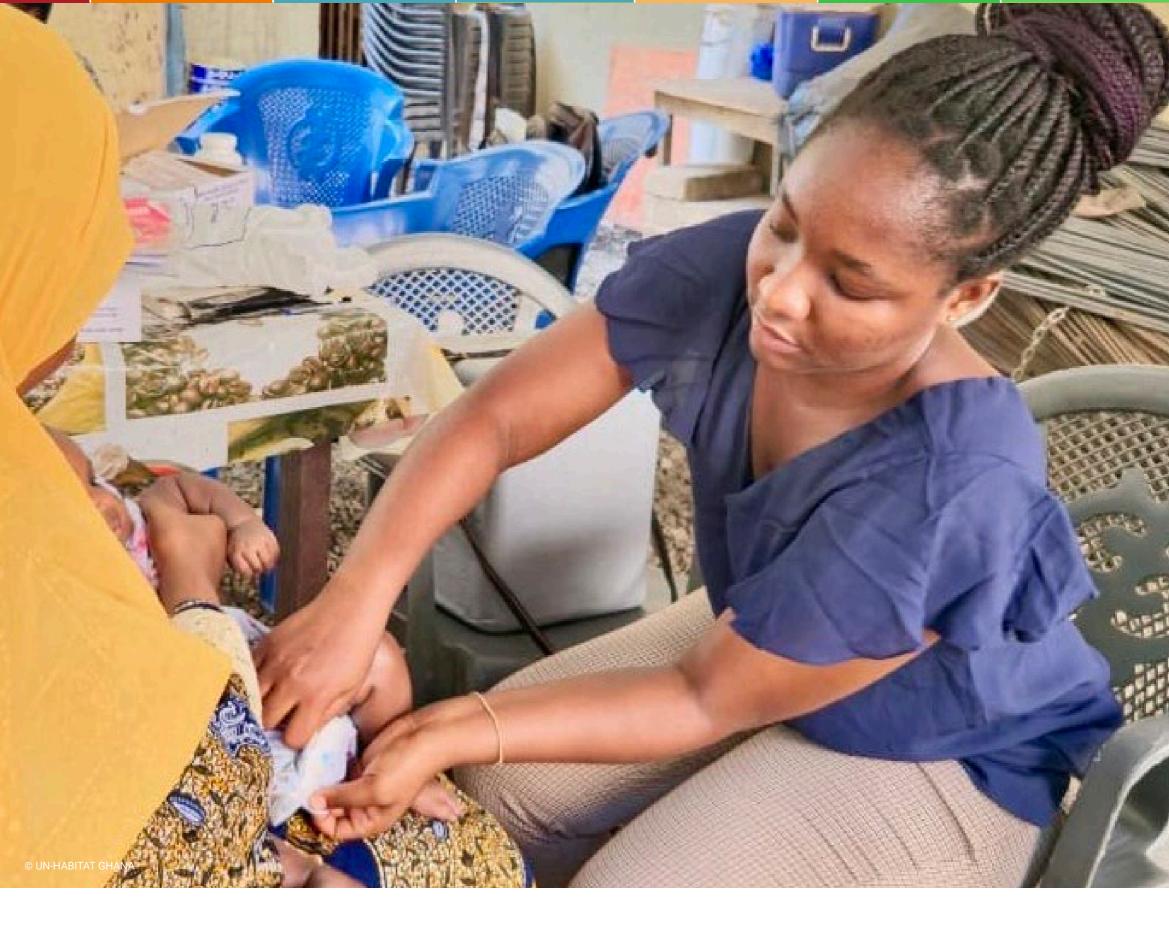
Through UN-Habitat Ghana's People's Dialogue project, in partnership with government ministries, traditional authorities, and the Ghana Federation of Urban Poor (GHAFUP), women are no longer on the sidelines—they are at the forefront of change. A decade after benefiting from the UN-Habitat Slum Upgrading Facility, the women of Amui Dzor continue to maintain and manage their three-story social housing complex, which now provides affordable homes, small businesses, and a community-run toilet. The open spaces serve as vital hubs for community meetings, discussions, and essential health services like vaccinations.

For Hafsatu Salifu, a petty trader and mother of two, the change has been life-altering. "Before, we had no voice in these discussions. Now, we are involved at every step. It's not just about better homes—it's about shaping our future."

By actively participating in decision-making, women ensured that clean water and proper sanitation were priorities. Hafsatu recalls how this has transformed her family's daily life. "I used to worry about my children getting sick from dirty water. Now, we have clean water, and I feel safer knowing my family is healthier."

One of the most remarkable successes of this project is its impact on traditional gender roles. Women are not just beneficiaries—they are leaders, decision-makers, and changemakers. Their work is inspiring younger generations to take part in shaping their communities and proving that when women lead, entire communities thrive.

The UN-Habitat Slum Upgrading Facility is more than just a housing project—it is a powerful example of inclusive and sustainable urban development. By putting women at the center, it is ensuring that progress is not just about infrastructure, but about empowerment, dignity, and lasting transformation.



Outcome 2 Accessible, Equitable, Inclusive, Sustainable **Quality Basic Social Services** In 2024, the UNCT strengthened health and education systems to enhance equitable access and quality. Efforts focused on expanding primary

healthcare, including WASH, sexual and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services, to advance universal health coverage and health security. In education, the UNCT enhanced digital skills, differentiated learning, and foundational literacy, while addressing gender barriers such as early pregnancy and re-entry for girls and children with disabilities. Nutrition initiatives included developing school food guidelines, standards, and a nutrition education curriculum. Additionally, the UNCT strengthened social protection systems to better support vulnerable populations.

Top 5 SDGs supported USD million



3.12 7.3%

Resources

\$ 43 million

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UN Entities Contributing to Outcome 2

UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, WHO, IAEA, UNOPS, UNIDO, UNEP, IOM, FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNEP UN-HABITAT



About 5.1

million children aged 9 to 59 months (97.1%) were protected against measles and rubella and 4.6 million children (87.8%) received Vitamin A supplements for growth and development during the Integrated Measles-Rubella (MR)



212,273

LEAP households in the Dry Spell affected areas in 8 regions reached with cash transfer



million children aged 0-59 months protected against polio, among others



flood victims of **Akosombo Dam** spillage received free health access through national health card registration and renewal



Private sector

engagements in nutrition promotion significantly enhanced with the launch of the **Scaling Up Nutrition** (SUN) Business Network



Partnership

to End Obstetric Fistula in Ghana (PEFIG) expanded from 7 to 18 members, to include key private sector banks and media entities



Adolescent

Sexual and **Reproductive Health** Services expanded. 'Safety Net' programme scaled up to 1,224 health facilities in Northern, Northeast, Savannah, Upper East, and Central regions



Effective

government response to **Public Health Emergencies: Dengue, Monkey** pox and Cholera

Output 2.1

Social sector laws and regulations are compliant with norms and standards, and enforced with implementation, and monitoring capacity of institutions and communities are enhanced.

The UN played a critical role in developing and strengthening national guidelines and standards to enhance policy implementation and service delivery across key sectors. The UN supported the development of nutrition guidelines and standards for

school meals, currently under validation, while a Capacity Needs Assessment for School-Based Food and Nutrition Education (SFNE) informed the decision to develop SFNE standards and educational materials for nationwide use. WHO facilitated the development of Standard Operating Procedures for Malaria Death Auditing and Response, while Ghana piloted new WHO-recommended malaria interventions in six health facilities as part of its first National Strategy for Malaria Elimination. In education, a Guidance and Counselling Policy was introduced to support career development in schools, and a gender-inclusive policy is being drafted to ensure equitable access.



the update of the National Healthcare Quality Strategy 2024-2030, and the revision of the National Supply Chain Master Plan (2025-2029). Notably, Ghana became one of the first African countries to launch a National Genomic Surveillance Strategy (2024-2028), marking a significant step toward strengthening public health resilience and disease monitoring.

UNFPA played a critical role in strengthening Ghana's health policy landscape, supporting the government in reviewing and developing transformative frameworks that expand access to quality reproductive health services and contraceptive options. Key policies include the National Reproductive Health Service Policy, Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2024-2030), Revised Condom and Lubricant Strategy, Nursing and Midwifery Strategy Plan and Services Framework (2024-2028), School Health Policy, and Private Sector Policy. These policies drive systemic change, ensuring inclusive, rights-based healthcare for all.

Output 2.2

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Inequalities in all sectors are addressed by equitable distribution and effective management of resources, including through the use of innovation and technology.

Under the GPE Tech4Ed initiative, efforts to integrate technology into education have gone beyond EdTech for learning, enhancing digital literacy and accessibility. With UNICEF's support, over 15,000 early graders were screened for health and disability issues, with many receiving eyeglasses or assistive devices. A bursary program enabled 1,000 vulnerable girls to complete Junior

High School and transition to Senior High, informing gender-responsive policies. The Differentiated Learning model is now being scaled across 16,000 schools, equipping primary teachers with tools to support students with low literacy and numeracy skills, complemented by an annual Differentiated Learning Best Teacher Awards Scheme. UNICEF and UNESCO further reinforced foundational learning through Differentiated Learning Plus (DL+), utilizing a DL+ dashboard to track student progress. A revised Complementary Basic Education (CBE) curriculum now aligns with the formal education system, strengthening instruction in four local languages for out-of-school children. Additionally, with \$114 million in GPE funding, over 5,000

public school teachers were trained in Differentiated Learning methodologies, and more than 1,000 teachers and learners received digital skills training, with selected schools equipped for online and offline learning.

In response to humanitarian and health challenges, the UN facilitated lifesaving services and strengthened Ghana's healthcare system. UNICEF improved water access for 9,509 people, including 2,900 children, in displacement-affected communities. A nutrition program funded by the French Government provided food assistance and nutrition services to 1,300 young children and 500 pregnant and lactating women in the Northern Region. UNAIDS secured high-level political commitment for Ghana's Global Partnership to End Stigma and Discrimination, while a new HIV investment case was developed with PEPFAR and The Global Fund to support sustainable, rights-based HIV responses. UNAIDS also provided technical support for Ghana's 2022 National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA), strengthening resource tracking teams. WHO supported Ghana's healthcare expansion by deploying five prefabricated health units in urban areas and a medical boat in the Volta Basin, improving healthcare access in underserved regions. A nationwide measles-rubella and vitamin A supplementation campaign reached 5.1 million children for measles-rubella and 4.6 million for vitamin A. WHO also facilitated the validation of a Track and Trace System (TTS) amendment report, improving real-time monitoring and aligning with global guidelines to combat illicit tobacco trade. Additionally, WHO helped establish over 30 school and community health clubs in nine districts, fostering environmental awareness and conservation practices among learners.

UN-backed gender and reproductive health initiatives have expanded access to lifesaving services for vulnerable populations. With UNFPA support, nine healthcare facilities across seven regions were enhanced, enabling 168 women to undergo life-changing fistula repair surgeries. A total of 5,945 children, including 4,959 girls, at risk of or experiencing gender-based violence (GBV) received quality prevention and response services. Adolescent-friendly and gender-responsive services were strengthened, resulting in the expansion of the 'Safety Net' program to 1,224 health facilities across five regions. As a result, 38,000 pregnant girls and adolescent mothers accessed gender- and age-responsive services, including maternal, newborn, postnatal care, and GBV response services. Additionally, 1,689 adolescents (1,203 girls and 486 boys) received adolescent-friendly and gender-responsive health services through the Adolescent Health Development Programme (ADHD). Following the 2023 dam spillage, UNICEF led UN efforts to provide temporary shelters and educational materials, ensuring continued learning for affected communities.

Output 2.3

National and subnational institutions have enhanced coordination, delivery capacity and resources, including by leveraging innovation and digital technologies.

Ghana made significant strides in maternal and public health in 2024, supported by UN interventions. A comprehensive maternal health situational analysis led to the dissemination of a national report, two policy briefs on maternal mental health, and an infographic highlighting key findings. WHO conducted a gender analysis in immunization delivery, informing 12 gender-specific interventions across four regions to enhance healthcare workforce capacity and improve outreach to women, persons with disabilities, and hard-to-reach populations. UN-Habitat and UNOPS collaborated with the Ministry of Works and Housing to revise the Ghana Housing Profile, offering key policy recommendations, investment options, and stakeholder engagement strategies to strengthen the housing sector. With WHO's support, 502 midwives and 625 community health nurses in six regions were trained in long-acting contraceptive use, while 198 health workers in three regions received training on antimicrobial stewardship to combat antimicrobial resistance. WHO also supported the development of Ghana's first national malaria elimination strategy, revising guidelines and introducing post-discharge malaria chemoprevention, now being piloted in six health facilities.

UNFPA advanced reproductive health and gender equality in Ghana by developing and disseminating five thematic briefs, offering critical insights into fertility and family planning, maternal mortality, adolescent fertility, gender-based violence, and gender dynamics in multidimensional poverty. These evidence-based analyses shaped national policies and strategic interventions, driving improved health outcomes and gender-responsive programming. To strengthen healthcare delivery, UNFPA trained 400 providers across Ghana's new regions on the Ghana Integrated Logistics Management Information System (GhiLMIS), facilitating the onboarding of 200 health facilities and enhancing supply chain efficiency for reproductive health commodities.

UNAIDS facilitated a program addressing internalized stigma among mothers living with HIV and adolescent girls, offering psychosocial support, livelihood training, and mentorship to reduce gender-based violence and discrimination. WHO provided technical and financial backing to finalize the National Health Account and the NCD Stepwise

Survey, ensuring comprehensive monitoring of health expenditures and resource flows. The 4th round of the WASH Account was also completed, offering critical insights into financial flows in the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector. WHO further led capacity-building efforts by training over 4,000 professionals, including healthcare workers, journalists, and data officers, in data management, non-communicable diseases, mental health, and neglected tropical diseases.

In education, the UN supported digital learning expansion, with UNICEF benefiting 2,575 teachers and learners through platforms such as OER Portal Ghana and Learning Passport Ghana. To enhance education data management, the UN strengthened the research capabilities of Education Management Information System officials through specialized workshops on data collection, analysis, and policy-driven decision-making. In collaboration with UNESCO, WHO, and the Ghana Education Service, the Global School-Based Policies and Practice Survey was conducted across 400 schools, generating insights to improve school environments and education policy formulation.

Output 2.4

Civil society is supported, and their capacities are built to support the delivery of transparent and accountable social services.

Collaboration with CSOs and NGOs has been strengthened, fostering closer partnerships with the government to implement key initiatives while enhancing their capacity to support national programs. UNICEF and UNESCO deepened their engagement in the UNPRPD project, facilitated by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF, to strengthen the capacity of the Organization of Persons with Disabilities, with UNDP and UNICEF advancing efforts to operationalize the project. The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network was launched, providing a platform for private sector investment in nutrition programs. With support from the Global Fund, PEPFAR, and UN agencies (WHO, UNAIDS), Ghana developed its first harmonized Community-Led Monitoring roadmap, prioritizing community leadership and human rights-based approaches for HIV, TB, and malaria interventions. AngloGold Ashanti Malaria Control has been equipped to lead its implementation, ensuring sustainable, community-driven health solutions.

Output 2.5

The private sector is engaged and multisectoral SDGs partnerships fostered for social services for people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, through the efforts of the Government, civil society and the private sector.

UNICEF strengthened partnerships to enhance evidence generation and innovative education programs, collaborating with Stir Education on teacher motivation research, Luminous on reviewing the Complementary Basic Education (CBE) curriculum in four local languages, and ICDP Ghana on teacher professional development. In partnership with UNICEF Innocenti, Ghana completed the first phase of Teachers4All research, while new partnerships were initiated with the Center for Social Policy Studies, ISSER, and the American Institute of Research in the Humanities. As part of the Rights-Based Campaign, a group of media professionals was trained

as Journalists in Social Protection to equip others in advocating and reporting on social protection issues. The Social Protection Bill was introduced in Parliament, with media and CSOs advocating for its passage, while the finalized Social Protection Coordination Framework provides a roadmap for establishing key structures to improve service delivery. The Social Protection Policy Medium-Term Plan was integrated into annual work plans, incorporating gender and social protection indicators to track progress. The Integrated Social Services initiative expanded to 10 additional districts, covering 180 of 261 districts in 2024, with 717 community health nurses trained to integrate social welfare indicators into routine health monitoring and case referrals. UNICEF's CSO and media partnerships have driven social accountability efforts, leading to the timely release of LEAP cash grants and reaching over 100 district stakeholders, 3,000 community members, and program beneficiaries through the first phase of the rights and social protection campaign in five regions.





Output 2.6

Ghanaian social service institutions and systems are more resilient to shocks and able to ensure timely and quality response to emergencies, protecting the most vulnerable.

The UN, through UNICEF, collaborated with Ghana's Ministry of Gender, CSOs, and the private sector to support the passage of the Social Protection Bill on August 1, 2024, establishing a strong legal framework for social protection policies. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to ensure the bill addressed the needs of vulnerable populations. In partnership with the World Bank, Ghana began developing a Shock Responsive Social Protection strategy to strengthen the country's ability to mitigate natural disasters, economic shocks, and other crises, with a focus on protecting women, children, and persons with disabilities. Additionally, UNICEF supported data collection for the reassessment of the LEAP program to improve targeting and eligibility criteria. In response to Ghana's dry spell, UNICEF facilitated communication efforts, grievance redress mechanisms, and third-party monitoring, reaching 212,273 LEAP households across eight affected regions with cash transfers. Ongoing engagements with the LEAP team, World Bank, and GNHR are expected to enhance poverty targeting and eligibility systems.

WHO played a critical role in Ghana's response to public health emergencies, providing technical support for managing Dengue fever, Monkeypox, and Cholera outbreaks. WHO guided laboratory testing, case management, surveillance, and public health measures while supporting the implementation of the cholera emergency framework. The organization facilitated two cholera vaccination campaigns in targeted regions, reaching over 95% of the intended population, and led two nationwide polio vaccination rounds, achieving 99% coverage of children under five. To strengthen emergency preparedness, WHO assisted Regional and District Health Directorates in developing multi-sectoral public health emergency plans across 51 districts in the Volta and Eastern Regions. Additionally, WHO supported NADMO in creating a flood contingency framework, validated through a tabletop exercise involving over 400 stakeholders. UNICEF enhanced education resilience by coordinating emergency preparedness among 30 EiE members. Recovery efforts in flood-affected districts provided 656 school-in-a-box kits, 32 learning tents, five prefabricated classrooms, and 323 recreational kits, benefiting over 32,200 learners. A climate scoping study was also commissioned to inform future emergency response strategies. Following the Akosombo Dam spillage, UNICEF partnered

with the National Health Insurance Authority to facilitate free health access for 54,910 flood victims through national health card registration and renewal, with ongoing efforts to extend identification registration to children aged 6–14, linking them automatically to NHIS.

In the aftermath of the 2023 dam spillage, UNFPA provided critical support by distributing 600 dignity kits to displaced individuals and expanding access to essential SRH and GBV services, safeguarding the health, dignity, and rights of affected communities.

Key Challenges

- Education Sector Coordination and Policy Finalization: The Local Education Group (LEG) is facing operational challenges that are affecting the coordination of education sector activities. Several UN-supported policies, including those on Teachers, ICT, and Safe Schools, remain in draft form, requiring stronger government commitment for finalization and implementation.
- Health Sector Governance and Service Delivery Gaps: Delays in vaccine and essential medicine provision due to health financing and governance challenges pose risks to progress. HIV prevention efforts remain fragmented, with limited coordination among partners, while resource constraints and inadequate infrastructure are slowing the full implementation of the HIV e-tracker. Additionally, frequent decision-making changes and insufficient preparation time are disrupting health sector initiatives.
- Coordination and Leadership Challenges in Nutrition and Social Protection: Overlapping mandates among government agencies are creating coordination challenges in nutrition. Social protection efforts, including the Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) strategy and LEAP payments, are being delayed due to leadership changes. Weak ownership from the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MoGCSP) is further slowing the implementation of the LEAP increment.

Kente inscribed as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

For generations, the rhythmic clatter of looms has echoed through Ghanaian weaving communities, where artisans skillfully craft Kente, an intricate, colorful fabric, deeply embedded in the country's history and identity. In 2024, their dedication bore fruit as Ghana successfully secured a place for the Craftsmanship of Traditional Woven Textile – Kente on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity.

This milestone is more than an official recognition, it is a tribute to the master weavers, apprentices, and families who have tirelessly passed down their skills, ensuring Kente remains a living heritage rather than a relic of the past. With support from UNESCO and the French government, Ghana has strengthened its efforts to safeguard its ICH, establishing a National Register to document and preserve its rich cultural assets.

The road to UNESCO recognition was paved by the very hands that weave the fabric. Communities, artisans, and government agencies worked together, gathering knowledge from researchers, oral traditions, and archival materials. Meetings and consultations brought together experts and local practitioners, ensuring an inclusive and authentic representation of Kente's significance. Letters of support poured in, affirming that Kente is more than just a textile, it is a language of identity, history, and storytelling.

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Kente is woven using horizontal looms, with artisans selecting silk, cotton, or rayon to craft intricate patterns. Every thread holds meaning, with colors and designs reflecting social status, gender, and personal expression. Many weaves are named after proverbs and historical moments, linking each piece to a larger cultural narrative.

Unlike many traditions at risk of fading, Kente continues to evolve. Modern weavers integrate new designs while staying true to the craft's core values. The skills are nurtured in families, apprenticeships, and

even formal education at high schools and universities. Exhibitions, workshops, and festivals further sustain the tradition, drawing in both local and global audiences.

Kente is not only a cultural symbol but also a driver of economic growth. It fuels employment, tourism, and international trade, offering livelihoods to countless artisans and businesses. Its global appeal connects Ghana to the African diaspora and beyond, making it a treasured link between tradition and contemporary fashion.

As part of the ongoing commitment to preserving this heritage, the UNESCO Kente Collection, from the project Safeguarding Ghana's Cultural Heritage Protection, Preservation & Conservation of Traditional Woven Textiles, has been entrusted to the Opoku Ware Museum at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. This initiative underscores the importance of ensuring that future generations can continue to experience and appreciate the legacy of Kente.

Through resilience, innovation, and community collaboration, Ghana has not only protected its living heritage but also reaffirmed Kente's place as a timeless symbol of identity, artistry, and cultural pride.

Outcome 3 **Durable Peace** and Security in Ghana and the sub-region

In 2024, the UN, in collaboration with government institutions, civil society, and international partners, advanced peace, security, and inclusive governance in Ghana and the sub-region. Key achievements included supporting free, fair, and peaceful elections, strengthening legal and human rights institutions, enhancing peacebuilding and social cohesion, and empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups in decision-making. Despite persistent challenges, the UN's integrated approach reinforced resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable development, solidifying Ghana's role as a pillar of stability in the region.

Top 5 SDGs supported

USD million **12.1** 35.4% **7.27** 21.3% 1 NO POVERTY **N**ATAIN **3.77** 11.0% **1.98** 5.8% Available

Resources

\$ 34.2 million

UN Entities Contributing to outcome 3

FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, WFP, IOM, IMO, UNEP, UNECA, IAEA, ITC, UN WOMEN, UNHABITAT, UNV, UNTAD, UNFPA



3,684

community members (1,856 males and 1,830 females) and 310,000 radio listeners empowered to foster peaceful coexistence, inclusion, tolerance. social harmony, and inclusive dialogue between Fulbe and host communities



stakeholders, including security officials, Fulbe leaders, and community representatives, trained to address conflict and violent extremism threats, fostering trust and collaboration between civilians and security agencies



1,500

Ghana Prisons Service officers were trained on the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of **Prisoners (Nelson** Mandela Rules) and international human rights standards, promoting humane treatment and dignity for inmates



30,000

victims of the Akosombo Dam spillage were registered onto the National **Health Insurance** Scheme, ensuring access to essential healthcare services during recovery



193,217

individuals benefited from 32 climate-resilient interventions leading to creating 1,134 short-term jobs, and enhancing resilience across 13 districts in the Western and **Ashanti regions**

Output 3.1

Institutions and communities have strengthened capacities to identify, analyse and mitigate risks, vulnerabilities and the effects of conflicts, violence and crime, as well as cross-border and transboundary risks.

The UN's peacebuilding efforts played a pivotal role in ensuring the peaceful conduct of Ghana's December 2024 elections, highlighted by the presidential peace pact. Through grassroots advocacy, stakeholder collaboration, and initiatives such as the Women's Situation Room, the UN promoted inclusivity and non-violence. National frameworks for countering violent extremism and enhancing youth engagement in

peacebuilding were strengthened with UNDP and UN-FPA support. Efforts to foster social harmony reached 3,684 community members and 310,000 radio listeners, while 1,793 local actors and 20 peace committees received training in conflict prevention and mediation. Additionally, 788 media actors and 50,000 community members were empowered to counter hate speech and promote responsible reporting.

IOM reinforced stability by establishing community dialogue platforms in six border communities, engaging 90 members to strengthen trust and collaboration. Under the SALIENT Fund Project, UNDP and UNODC supported a large-scale awareness campaign on the dangers of small arms and light weapons, reaching over 119,107 community members in Aflao, Elubo, Essikado, and Tamale. This initiative led to a historic

outcome—zero reported incidents of gun violence across all four regions during the highly contentious 2024 presidential and parliamentary elections. This unprecedented achievement underscores the effectiveness of targeted peacebuilding interventions and sets a new benchmark for conflict prevention in high-stakes electoral environments, shaping future peace and security strategies. UNFPA strengthened gender-inclusive governance by training 118 Traditional Council Registrars to address harmful practices and advance equitable leadership. Additionally, UNFPA supported the establishment of a Technical Working Group, led by the National Youth Authority, to develop a National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security, fostering youth participation in governance and peacebuilding for a more inclusive and resilient society.

UN Women, in collaboration with its Nigeria office and the Ford Foundation, empowered traditional and religious leaders, along with the Ministries of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs and Gender, Children, and Social Protection, to effectively monitor and report on commitments to end violence against women and girls—driving accountability and transformative change within their communities.

Output 3.2

Institutions are better enabled to coordinate, design, implement and monitor laws and policies and integrate digital services at all levels, including cross-border and transboundary laws/policies.

UNFPA supported Ghana Health Services and PPAG in strengthening 17 media houses, including 15 from MCAN, to improve access to information on child marriage, adolescent girls' rights, and gender issues. This initiative reached 27,000 individuals through TV, radio, and online platforms, advancing advocacy and service delivery. IOM enhanced migration governance by supporting the development of Ghana's National Implementation Plan for the Global Compact on Migration. Border security and migration management improved with the renovation and handover of three border posts in the Upper East Region (Namoo, Mognori, and Pulmakom) and the installation of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) with dedicated solar power.

UNICEF strengthened responses to SGBV and child protection by establishing two gender- and child-friendly police interview rooms, improving evidence collection, and enhancing law enforcement



capacity to combat online child sexual abuse. Healthcare worker capacity was improved through UN-DP-supported e-modules on HIV-related stigma and discrimination, alongside the development of a Human Resource Information System (HRIS) for the Ministry of Health to enhance efficiency and decision-making. UNDP also supported training in eight districts across the North East, Upper East, and Upper West Regions, enabling the development of community action plans and network groups. Local development planning was strengthened as 261 MMDAs developed their 2024 action plans with UNICEF's support, ensuring data-driven decision-making. UN-ESCO advanced ethical AI development in Ghana by aligning national laws and policies with its AI Ethics Recommendation, while UNICEF trained 107 Ghana Police Service officials in Accra and Kumasi to enhance responses to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and improve victim protection through hotline operations.

Output 3.3

Citizens, communities, and civil society, particularly those furthest behind, are informed of their rights and responsibilities to effectively participate in decision-making at all levels, including in the digital space and cross-border areas.

A Citizens' Manifesto reflecting the priorities and aspirations of diverse stakeholders was developed and presented to political parties ahead of the 2024 General Elections. This was facilitated through UNICEF's support to SEND Ghana, which convened nationwide consultative fora engaging approximately 100 civil society organizations, political party representatives, youth groups, district-level agencies, and media outlets. In six districts, 253 traditional and religious leaders were empowered to challenge discriminatory gender and socio-cultural norms. With support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, implemented by UNDP and UNFPA, these leaders gained the tools to advocate for inclusion, gender equality, and social cohesion within their communities. UNFPA mobilized 7,814 community members, including women and youth, through transformative dialogues on child marriage, adolescent girls' rights, and gender equality.

This catalyzed grassroots advocacy, with 5,536 individuals actively engaging in peer education, expanding awareness and community-driven action to prevent child marriage and uphold girls' rights.

More than 100 children actively championed the SDGs in their communities through UNICEF-supported initiatives in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, the National Development Planning Commission, and the SDG Advisory Unit. These efforts included awareness-raising, leadership training, and organizing an SDGs Model Summit. Trust and collaboration between civilians and security agencies were strengthened through UNDP's support under the UN Peacebuilding Fund, enabling timely information sharing to mitigate conflict and violent extremism threats. Training was provided to 448 stakeholders, including security officials, community leaders, and religious figures, on joint civilian-security response strategies and safe communication protocols. Additionally, youth capacities in intergenerational dialogue were enhanced through UNESCO's support for a three-day workshop, fostering collaboration between youth organizations, traditional leaders, media personnel, and policymakers to advance youth development and civic engagement.



Output 3.4

Legal and human rights institutions are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international norms and standards

Human rights compliance in Ghanaian prisons has improved with the training of 1,500 prison officers in international human rights standards, supported by UNODC. This has led to more humane and rights-compliant practices, enhancing dignity and conditions for inmates. Digital safety for Ghanaian children has been strengthened through UNICEF's support for the National Child Online Protection Framework, guiding the Cyber Security Authority in safeguarding children online. The "Empowering Young Minds" initiative and the 2024 National Cybersecurity Challenge have equipped senior high school students with skills to identify and mitigate cyber threats.

A Legislative Instrument to the Cyber Security Act, focused on child protection, has been developed with UNICEF's support and is currently under parliamentary review, enhancing Ghana's ability to secure the digital environment and protect children from cyber threats. Disability rights have been advanced through UNDP's support for the review of the Persons with Disability Bill 2024, aligning it with international standards. Conducted in collaboration with key stakeholders, this initiative has also strengthened the capacity of persons with disabilities to advocate for their rights and inclusion.

Output 3.5

institutional capacities and governance systems supporting resilience to climate change and disasters, including crossborder and transboundary impacts, are strengthened

Access to healthcare for 30,000 disaster-affected individuals was ensured through UNICEF's collaboration with the National Health Insurance Scheme, registering victims of the Akosombo Dam spillage. This initiative has provided equitable access to essential healthcare services, strengthened community resilience, and reduced vulnerabilities among affected populations. Climate resilience and sustainable development efforts advanced in 13 districts with UNCDF's support for capacity-building and infrastructure investments. Local government officials were trained on the LISA platform, improving data-driven decision-making, while investments in climate-resilient infrastructure such as water systems, irrigation facilities, and storage solutions enhanced livelihoods and strengthened longterm community resilience.

Cross-border crisis preparedness improved through a partnership between IOM and NADMO, leading to the development of a cross-border humanitarian contingency plan. Communities in Yinduri, Chuchuliga, Pulima, and Nandom benefited from borehole installations, addressing critical water shortages and improving access to safe water. Cash assistance programs empowered 7,000 vulnerable individuals,

including asylum seekers and host communities, through WFP's collaboration with World Vision and financial institutions. Women, making up 58% of host communities and 71% of asylum seekers, were prioritized, strengthening social cohesion and investments in education, healthcare, and sustainable livelihoods.

UNCDF's implementation of 32 climate-resilient interventions under the GrEEn Cash for Work and LoCAL ACE projects benefited 193,217 individuals, created 1,134 short-term jobs across 13 districts in the Western and Ashanti regions, and provided climate-smart agriculture sensitization to 118,772 people. Additionally, 1,053 individuals received training in employability, entrepreneurship, and life skills, fostering sustainable livelihoods in vulnerable communities. The capacity of 13 local government authorities and 78 planning and data officers was strengthened through UNCDF's support for NDPC and EPA, facilitating climate risk assessment, gender-sensitive planning, and integration of climate adaptation strategies using data-driven tools such as the LISA platform and climate products from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

Key Challenges:

- Limited UN Engagement in Elections: The absence of a dedicated elections programme and a National Assessment Mission reduced the UN's ability to provide in-depth support during Ghana's 2024 presidential and parliamentary elections. While agency collaboration was leveraged, the lack of a structured approach weakened the overall impact.
- Political Sensitivities and Legislative Setbacks: A highly charged electoral climate delayed key initiatives, with political sensitivities stalling activities and some UN efforts being co-opted for political purposes. Legislative priorities, including the Disability Bill and Social Protection Bill, faced setbacks, reflecting broader governance challenges in a tense political environment.
- Coordination, Accountability, and Resource Constraints: Internal resistance to joint programming led to delays and reduced impact, while slow reporting on joint programmes weakened accountability and limited visibility. Economic constraints further strained partnerships, reducing government engagement and limiting co-financing opportunities.

Empowering Immigration Officers through MIDAS

Meet Immigration Officer, Priscilla Ampadu of the Ghana Immigration Service. Assistant Immigration Control Officer (AICO) II Priscilla Ampadu has been working as an immigration officer at the Mognori Sector Command of the **Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) for over** three years. On a daily basis, Priscilla works with travellers crossing the border between Ghana and Burkina Faso. Her job involves recording travellers' data, diligently ensuring that each traveller meets the minimum requirement for entering and exiting the country in accordance with the country's immigration laws and regulations.

Priscilla's job is demanding, requiring quick decision-making and attention to detail. Up to now, the data that immigration officers are required to collect from travellers has been recorded manually. Priscilla must write all the details of the travellers in a book and crosscheck also with other books which colleagues might have used. The introduction of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has come as a relief for her and colleagues, and it makes border management efficient and effective. MIDAS is a user-friendly and customizable Border Management Information System (BMIS). It comes with the capability to collect, store, and analyse traveller information in real-time and across an entire border network.

"MIDAS has truly revolutionized the way we work, empowering us to capture data with ease. It saves time as well. At first, I was sceptical about it, but it has become an indispensable tool in my work, making my job easier and more efficient," said Priscilla.

Developed by IOM in 2007, the MIDAS enables states to monitor more effectively individuals entering and exiting their territory while providing a sound statistical

(H) basis for migration policy-related planning. Currently operational in over 30 countries, MIDAS has been designed to be compliant with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards. "With MIDAS, one can quickly verify the authenticity of travel documents, as well as identify individuals on national stop lists and international alert list. This is done within seconds, unlike before, when we had to flip through all the logbooks and also consult the official communication platforms at the command

to check if the person is on the stop list. It could take several hours. The intuitive interface and user-friendly features of MIDAS makes it easy to check against the national and international alert lists, for instance Interpol," Priscilla explained.

MIDAS automatically captures traveller's biographic and biometric data using document readers, webcams, and fingerprint readers. This automation of data collection allows for faster and more accurate capture of information. MIDAS is completely customizable and can be tailored to the specific requirements of governments, be it the integration with Advance Passenger Information (API) systems, compatibility with an e-Visa solution, or the option to print visa vignettes and temporary travel cards.even train others and share my knowledge."

2.3 Strengthening Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2024, the UN Country Team in Ghana reaffirmed its commitment to accelerating the SDGs by leveraging strategic partnerships, mobilizing innovative financing, and aligning efforts with national priorities. Guided by the Cooperation Framework, the UN collaborated with the government, development partners, private sector, and civil society to enhance resource mobilization and implement high-impact joint programs that drive inclusive and sustainable development.

Key achievements in African integration and economic transformation included the Africa Prosperity Dialogue, which led to the adoption of the Peduase Compact at the 6th Mid-Year AU Coordination Meeting. This milestone laid the foundation for continent-wide mobile money interoperability and positioned Ghana as the fifth African country to offer visa-free travel for African passport holders, accelerating AfCFTA implementation. The 2024 Interoperability Symposium and Global Africa Forum in New York further facilitated technology transfer, business model innovation, and digital entrepreneurship hubs across Africa, reinforcing the UN's commitment to financial inclusion and regional integration.

The UN strengthened private-sector partnerships to accelerate SDG implementation, particularly in climate, food systems, energy, job creation, and digital transformation. Through UNCDF, it supported the development of Crowdfunding Guidelines, enhancing sustainable financing mechanisms and private-sector engagement. A key outcome was the mobilization of \$262,317 for smallholder farmers through the GrEEn Project, fostering climate-resilient agriculture. The UN also played a pivotal role in shaping Ghana's National Electric Vehicle Policy, organizing an e-mobility conference to strengthen renewable energy investments and regulatory frameworks.

High-level engagement was sustained through the SDGs Action Summit 2024, hosted in Accra in collaboration with the Office of the President. The summit convened diverse stakeholders to advance governance reforms, promote private-sector engagement, and explore innovative financing models, emphasizing youth and technology as drivers of SDG acceleration. Similarly, at the 3i Summit, the UN partnered with Development Bank Ghana to explore AI, blockchain, and fintech solutions for agriculture, healthcare, education, and cross-border trade, fostering innovation and inclusive economic growth.

At the global level, the UN, through UNAIDS Ghana, facilitated South-South cooperation in HIV response, supporting Ghana's participation in the Technical Exchange Workshop on AIDS Prevention and Control in Beijing. This initiative strengthened the UN-AIDS-China partnership, formalized through two MoUs, reinforcing global efforts to end AIDS through knowledge exchange and technical collaboration. The UN's strategic partnerships with the EU were further deepened through the EU-UN Annual Partnership Stocktaking Meeting, marking a shift toward targeted SDG acceleration strategies aligned with the Global Gateway. Additionally, the UN Global Compact formalized a partnership with the African Union Commission, reinforcing commitments to sustainable economic growth, digital transformation, and regional policy influence.

Youth empowerment remained central to the UN's agenda. In collaboration with the African Union, the Government of Ghana, and private-sector leaders, the UN hosted the Youth Pavilion at the 2023 African Games, equipping over 500 youth with 21st-century skills, mentorship, and networking opportunities while promoting entrepreneurship and financial literacy. The UN also conducted the GPEDC/OECD survey to assess development effectiveness and enhance accountability. Engagement with the private sector culminated in the first UN Global Compact Network Ghana Business Sustainability Dinner, a platform for dialogue on integrating SDGs into business strategies.



For centuries, Africa's rich history has been told through oral traditions, art, and cultural expressions. Now, through a powerful collaboration, these stories are reaching a global audience. UNESCO's Education Sector has partnered with Bambu Heritage Productions (Ghana), led by Chief Moomen, to bring the General History of Africa to life through culture and the arts.

This initiative builds on Chief Moomen's groundbreaking work in historical storytelling, including his keynote at the Pre-TES High-Level Breakfast Meeting and contributions to the UNESCO World Conference on Culture and Arts Education in Abu Dhabi (February 2024). His acclaimed theatre production, The Mansa World, launched at UNESCO Headquarters in October 2023, is already igniting a new dialogue on African heritage and identity.

With strategic leadership from the Resident Coordinator, the partnership has gained momentum in 2024, amplifying Africa's historical narratives and paving the way for new projects to empower African voices, integrate history into education, and expand cultural storytelling into creative industries worldwide. This collaboration is more than a celebration of Africa's past—it is a bold step toward shaping the future of how African stories are told and preserved for generations to come.

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

In Ghana, the UN is demonstrating that working more and working better together is not just an operational principle - it is a strategic imperative for delivering coherent, effective, and sustainable development outcomes. By fostering stronger coordination, joint programming, and resource optimization, the UN system is maximizing its collective impact, ensuring that interventions are streamlined, cost-effective, and aligned with national priorities.

This collaborative approach enables the UN to tackle complex development challenges holistically, leveraging synergies across agencies, avoiding duplication, and ensuring greater efficiency. Through joint efforts with governments, development partners, and communities, the UN is accelerating progress towards the SDGs, reinforcing resilience, inclusion, and long-term impact. By strengthening partnerships, pooling expertise, and integrating resources, the UN is proving that a more unified system is a more powerful driver of sustainable development and transformative change.

The UN Interagency Human Rights Group is shaping a stronger, more accountable human rights landscape in Ghana through targeted technical support, policy development, and strategic collaboration. A landmark achievement has been strengthening the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up, which has empowered Ghana to systematically track and implement its human rights commitments, reinforcing compliance with international standards. The Group also played a key role in shaping the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, ensuring corporate practices align with global human rights principles and responsible business conduct.

Recognizing the critical role of media freedom, the UN Human Rights Group supported the launch of the Media Freedom Coalition Network in Ghana, working with key partners to enhance journalist protections and safeguard freedom of expression. Additionally, it strengthened Ghana's engagement with international

human rights mechanisms, supporting national reporting to key UN committees on disabilities, child rights, and migrant rights, reinforcing transparency, accountability, and global alignment. In a bold move to protect marginalized communities, the Group collaborated with the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS to develop the Ghana for Rights Initiative, ensuring stronger protections for individuals affected by HIV/AIDS.

The UNCT in Ghana through its UN Interagency Group on Disability Inclusion is driving transformative change in disability inclusion, embedding accessibility, equity, and rights-based approaches across policy, programs, and operations. Through targeted campaigns, capacity-building, and strategic policy engagement, the UNCT has aligned efforts with UNDIS objectives, fostering sustainable partnerships with key stakeholders. A major milestone was the technical and financial support provided to OPDs and government stakeholders, shaping the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2024, and securing government commitment to establish a national working committee on disability following Ghana's CRPD review in September 2024. Under the UNPRPD joint project, the UNCT also facilitated the establishment of a Parliamentary Caucus on Disability, ensuring stronger disability representation in legislative processes.

Institutionalizing disability inclusion within the UN system, the UNCT launched an internal disability inclusion campaign in November 2024, marking a turning point in staff awareness and engagement. Inter-agency disability inclusion training for Admin, Procurement, UNDSS staff, and the Disability Subgroup led to measurable improvements in operational alignment with UNDIS and the Cooperation Framework. Disability considerations were systematically integrated into strategic planning frameworks, ensuring long-term commitments. A comprehensive accessibility assessment of UNCT premises and emergency services informed a UNCT-wide accessibility plan, outlining physical access improvements with key milestones over the next four years. Working with OPDs, the UNCT also co-developed inclusive preparedness strategies, including a multisectoral rapid assessment tool to ensure emergency response mechanisms are inclusive and responsive.



The UNCT's leadership in disability inclusion gained international recognition during a working visit by the PRPD Secretariat and donors from Germany and Finland, facilitating high-level knowledge-sharing and development cooperation. These achievements reinforce the UNCT's commitment to ensuring that disability inclusion is not an afterthought—but a fundamental pillar of Ghana's development agenda.

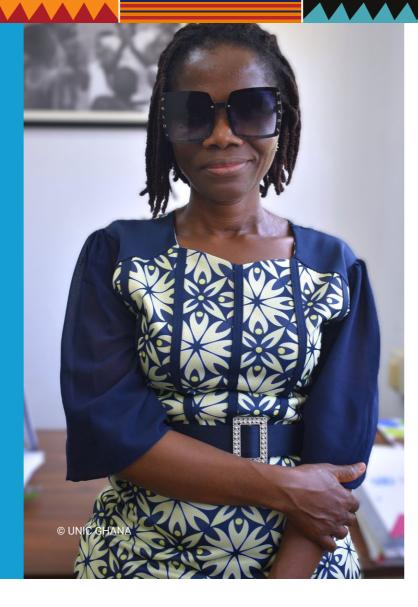
The UN Interagency Gender Group in Ghana is driving systemic change by embedding gender-responsive governance across policy, institutions, and leadership structures. Through strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, women-led organizations, civil society, and media partners, the Group has elevated advocacy for increased investment in women and strengthened women's representation in decision-making. A historic

milestone was the passage of the Affirmative Action Bill in July 2024, ending thirteen years of legislative stagnation and marking a significant breakthrough for women's participation in political and public life.

Within the UN system, the Interagency Gender Group institutionalized gender-responsive programming by developing a gender mainstreaming checklist, ensuring a structured and systematic approach to integrating gender perspectives across all UN initiatives. Additionally, the generation of gender parity data has guided targeted strategies to enhance gender balance within the UN workforce in Ghana. These achievements reinforce the UNCT commitment to policy development, institutional reform, and sustained advocacy, positioning gender equality as a fundamental driver of inclusive governance and sustainable development.

Alimata Abdul Karimu, UN-Ghana Disability Inclusion Adviser

"Working within the RC system means embedding disability inclusion into the UN's development agenda in Ghana. My focus is integrating it across inter-agency processes and Common Services—spanning operations, HR, ICT, procurement, and administration. Disability inclusion is a collective responsibility; every colleague must actively embrace it. While the RC leads advocacy across sectors, agency heads and senior managers must champion inclusion within their domains to drive real change."



The UN Interagency Monitoring and Evaluation, Data, and Learning Group is driving data-driven programming, policy formulation, and joint government engagement, reinforcing the UN's leadership within the DP/GSS group. Through joint monitoring, collaborative data initiatives, and in-depth analysis of key development reports, the Group strengthens evidence-based decision-making, ensuring policies and interventions are informed by reliable data and aligned with national priorities.

UN collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has been deepened through the Development Partners/GSS platform, with joint support for the Power of Data initiative, a transformative effort to break siloed approaches, enhance coordination, and position GSS as a key actor in policy discussions. In 2024, UNFPA co-chaired efforts to align Ghana's National Data Strategy with the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, laying the groundwork for a more integrated and responsive data ecosystem. As the incoming chair of the Working Group in 2025, UNFPA will lead efforts to further strengthen data coordination, collaboration, and innovation. With robust UN leadership, the Power of Data initiative is driving a cohesive, policy-relevant

approach to data utilization, ensuring that data is effectively leveraged to accelerate sustainable development and improve governance in Ghana.

The UN Interagency Youth Group in Ghana is advancing youth engagement in the SDGs through targeted advocacy, capacity-building, and leadership development, aligning with the Cooperation Framework to empower young leaders and foster strategic partnerships. A key milestone was the Youth Pavilion at the 13th African Games in Accra, where over 500 young people gained 21st-century skills, mentorship, and networking opportunities, engaging with industry leaders on migration, housing, and climate change. The Pavilion also promoted entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and online safety, fostering inclusive economic growth.

UNESCO strengthened youth participation in civic and political processes through a three-day Intergenerational Dialogue workshop ahead of Ghana's elections and celebrated Africa Engineering Week, equipping over 500 students and artisans with sustainable engineering and eco-friendly innovation skills. UN-Habitat advanced sustainable urban development through capacity-building at the AU Youth Pavilion, training 140

participants on sports for urban sustainability and 35 UNFPA Youth Leaders on agribusiness and climate action. UNV, in partnership with UNDP and the Forestry Commission, planted 1,000 trees on Green Ghana Day and conducted youth-focused workshops on gender-based violence, sexual health rights, and career management.

UNFPA's Youth Leadership Fellowship Program graduated 33 fellows, onboarded a new cohort, and supported youth-led interventions, contributing to Ghana's National Action Plan for Youth, Peace, and Security. Additionally, 250 young people in Northern Ghana received training in peacebuilding and social cohesion. The UN amplified youth voices during International Youth Day 2024, themed "From Clicks to Progress: Youth Digital Pathways for Sustainable Development," providing a platform for youth dialogue on digital engagement and SDG acceleration. The Youth Interagency Group expanded meaningful youth participation through joint UN youth watch parties, enabling 30 young people to engage in the ECOSOC Youth Forum and the Summit of the Future (September 2024), ensuring their insights inform UN agency strategies. Additionally, the Group strengthened government capacity by supporting the establishment of a youth sector working group under the National Youth Authority, enhancing coordination and collaboration in the youth ecosystem. Through initiatives like the Greenovation contest, the Group has equipped young people with green skills and fostered youth-led entrepreneurship in sustainable solutions, positioning youth at the forefront of climate innovation and sustainable development in Ghana.

With the support of the UN Interagency Group on Emergency which brings together the UN agencies, development partners and NGOs, the Government of Ghana has significantly enhanced its emergency response capacity, receiving technical support to finalize, disseminate, and launch the Ghana Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) Report. This initiative, established in response to Ghana's 2022 request for a comprehensive assessment of its Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) systems, has provided a critical diagnostic framework for strengthening national resilience and preparedness.

As a result, Ghana now has a detailed assessment of its DRM, DRR, and CCA capacities, particularly in governance, coordination, and key sectors such as agriculture, energy, water and sanitation, and social protection. The report's recommendations serve as a strategic roadmap for enhancing disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, with a strong focus on mitigating climate change's disproportionate impacts.

Armed with these insights, Ghana is now well-positioned to develop a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, strengthening early warning systems, institutional coordination, and long-term resilience to address evolving disaster risks effectively.

In 2024, the UN Interagency Communications Group in Ghana significantly strengthened inter-agency advocacy and public visibility, ensuring that UN interventions, policy advocacy, and impact were effectively communicated across multiple platforms. Strategic engagement with local media facilitated the publication of over 200 UN-related news items, while social media growth surged, adding 9,000 new followers on X, 1,500 on Instagram, 3,000 on Facebook, and 4,000 on LinkedIn. These efforts solidified the UN's role as a thought leader, advancing advocacy on peace, inclusion, and access to information.

Key campaigns, including "I Pledge for Peace"—a collaboration with the National Peace Council and Ghana Broadcasting Corporation—mobilized civil society, youth groups, and the public to promote peace and unity ahead of Ghana's 2024 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, reaching millions nationwide. Similarly, the "Silence the Gun to Save a Life" campaign, in partnership with the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, educated thousands on reducing small arms-related violence. UNCG also elevated the UN's visibility through thematic events, UN Days, and panel discussions, such as "Women in Peacekeeping", reinforcing the UN's leadership in peacebuilding and sustainable development.

Investing in capacity-building, UNCG provided training at the 2nd Ghana Civil Society Forum, equipping CSOs with branding and impact communication skills to enhance visibility, showcase results, and drive social change. Within the UN system, social media training for communications staff improved digital engagement and advocacy efforts, ensuring a consistent and impactful online presence. A photography masterclass enhanced visual storytelling, while an internal fraud awareness session strengthened cybersecurity and information protection, reinforcing organizational credibility.

These collective efforts resulted in greater public engagement, a stronger digital presence, and improved communication capacity, positioning the UN as a cohesive and influential voice in Ghana's development landscape. Through targeted campaigns, media partnerships, and innovative digital strategies, UNCG continues to amplify UN messaging, strengthen advocacy, and drive meaningful engagement across diverse stakeholders.

In 2024, the UNCT in Ghana significantly improved agency-level collaboration and operational efficiency by strengthening leadership within the UN Inter-agency Operations Management Team (OMT). A rejuvenated OMT, including OMT Working Chairs and Groups, was inaugurated to enhance interagency coordination, ensuring timely reporting on common premises and improved operational effectiveness. Key efficiency measures included the operationalization of carpooling systems, the signing of long-term travel agreements with three suppliers, and the implementation of internet backup systems, which enhanced workflow, strengthened security connectivity, and resulted in significant cost savings and avoidance.

Recognizing market conditions, the OMT revised contractual agreements with Security and Janitorial Services suppliers, leading to improved personnel retention and job satisfaction among service providers supporting UN operations. Disability inclusion was also prioritized, prompting a UN-wide accessibility audit to identify gaps across UN buildings. This resulted in a comprehensive accessibility work plan, enabling agencies to meet basic to medium accessibility standards by 2026. Additionally, the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) continues to drive annual cost savings, with 2024 savings exceeding \$700,000, reinforcing the UNCT's commitment to efficiency, inclusion, and sustainability.



Joint Programming: Unlocking Resources for Sustainable Development and Resilience in Ghana

In a year marked by unprecedented global challenges, the UNCT in Ghana reinforced its commitment to sustainable development and resilience by mobilizing strategic partnerships and innovative financing to drive transformative change. By securing critical resources aligned with national priorities, the UNCT is accelerating pandemic preparedness, digital transformation, gender equality, food security, and local development initiatives.

A \$15 million grant from the World Bank Pandemic Fund, led by WHO and FAO, will strengthen Ghana's capacity to prevent, detect, and manage public health emergencies, ensuring a robust and resilient health system. To accelerate digital transformation, the UNCT mobilized \$3 million for Digital Transformation through Joint SDG Fund, complemented by \$12 million in co-funding, expanding digital access and technological advancements through UNDP, UNCDF, and UNCTAD. Meanwhile, localization efforts were reinforced with a \$250,000 Joint SDG Fund allocation, supporting UNICEF and UNDP-led initiatives to tailor SDG implementation to local contexts, fostering greater inclusivity and sustainability. The CAD25 million Adolescent Girls Joint Program, led by UNFPA and UNICEF, is tackling systemic barriers in education, healthcare, and empowerment, creating opportunities for adolescent girls to thrive. The UNFPA-UNICEF \$10 million Global Programme to End Child Marriage empowers adolescent girls by preventing marriage and pregnancy while supporting their education and future aspirations. In collaboration with Côte d'Ivoire, the Joint IOM-UNDP Multi-Country initiative was awaiting final USAID approval to strengthen cross-border cooperation and support vulnerable communities. Additionally, a \$1 million food security program, funded by the French Government and implemented by UNICEF, WFP, IOM, and UNHCR, is improving access to nutrition for asylum seekers in Northern Ghana, addressing one of the most pressing humanitarian needs.

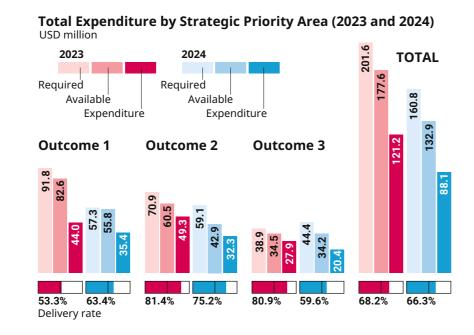
These funding successes highlight the UNCT's ability to mobilize resources effectively, foster high-impact partnerships, and deliver transformative programs. By leveraging innovative financing and prioritizing inclusivity, the UNCT continues to be a catalyst for sustainable development, ensuring that no one is left behind in Ghana's progress toward resilience and prosperity.



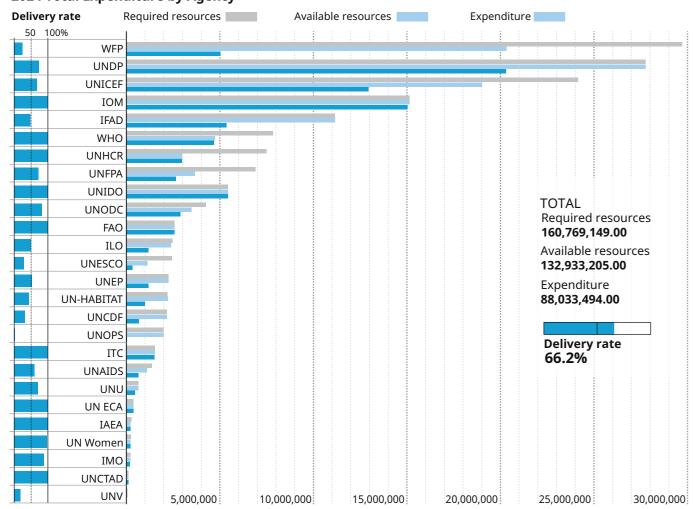
2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1. Financial Overview

Cooperation Framework Budgetary framework USD million Outcomes 2 Total 252.3 203.2 62.4 517.9 Required 136.3 110.9 23.5 270.7 Available To be 116 92.3 38.9 247.2 mobilized



2024 Total Expenditure by Agency

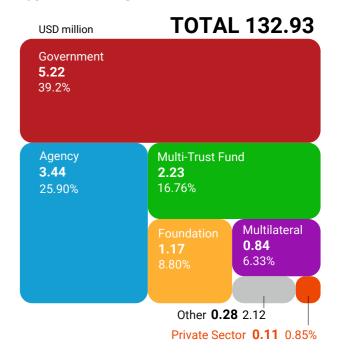


2.6.2. Resource Mobilization and Quality of Funding

By the end of 2024, total funding under Cooperation Framework reached \$462.8 million, out of an estimated \$517.9 million for the three-year period (2023-2025). The UNCT's proactive resource mobilization efforts have significantly contributed to closing the funding gap, ensuring that critical development initiatives remain on track.

The UNCT's funding base remains diverse, drawing on government contributions, multilateral global vertical funds (such as The Global Fund, GAVI, and EU Institutions), UN inter-agency pooled funds (MPTFs), bilateral and multilateral development partners, UN organizations outside pooled funds, foundations, and private sector partners. These strategic partnerships continue to enhance financial sustainability, drive impactful programming, and support Ghana's progress toward achieving the SDGs.

Types of Funding



Funding Source	Programme Title	UN Agencies	Approved Funding
World Bank Pandemic Fund	Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness and Response Systems	WHO, FAO	\$15 million
Joint SDG Fund for Digital Transformation Window	Accelerating SDG Localisation in Ghana	UNDP, UNCDF, UNCTAD	\$3 million
Joint SDG Fund for Localization Window	Leveraging Digital Ecosystems for Increased MSMEs' Productivity in Ghana	UNICEF, UNDP	\$250,000
Global Affairs Canada	Adolescent Girls Joint Program	UNFPA, UNICEF	CAD25 million
Belgium, Canada, UK, Norway, Netherlands, EU, MFAIC of Italy, Zonta international	Global Program to End Child Marriage	UNFPA, UNICEF	\$10 million
Government of France	Food Security Program	UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNHCR	\$1 million
USAID*	Joint IOM-UNDP Multi-Country Project	IOM, UNDP	\$1 million

^{*}The project was initially approved by USAID but was later suspended in 2025 due to a policy decision by the U.S. administration.

3

Into the Future - UNCT Key Focus for 2025

Shaping the Future of UN Cooperation in Ghana

The suspension of \$18.95 million in US government funding has placed critical UN development programs in Ghana at risk, threatening progress toward key SDGs and national development priorities. This funding gap directly impacts 11 UN agencies across essential sectors, including health, education, economic development, and food security, disrupting service delivery for vulnerable populations, including women, children, refugees, and smallholder farmers.

At a strategic level, the suspension undermines the resilience and operational capacity of UN agencies, delaying critical policy implementation and service delivery. The largest single cut—\$7.88 million from WFP's School Feeding Programme—jeopardizes food security for 60,000 schoolchildren, potentially reducing school enrollment and trust in public services. Health initiatives such as WHO's Collaborative Care Project and UNICEF's Maternal and Child Health

programs face delays, impacting thousands who rely on essential health services. The suspension also halts child protection programs, affecting 100,000

vulnerable children and disrupting integrated social

services in 200 districts.

In 2025 without immediate funding diversification, the UN's ability to respond to emergencies, implement planned programs, and sustain long-term impact is severely constrained. As agencies explore alternative financing models, the funding suspension signals an urgent need for strength-ened private sector engagement, enhanced multi-lateral funding mechanisms, and capacity-building for local actors to sustain essential services. Strategic advocacy and risk-informed programming will be critical in ensuring that development gains are not reversed and that Ghana's progress toward the SDGs remains on track despite external funding shocks.

As 2025 marks the final year of the Cooperation Framework (2023-2025), the UNCT is preparing for a strategic transition, informed by the findings of the Cooperation Framework Review and the CCA. These insights will drive necessary course corrections in 2025 while laying the foundation for the next Cooperation Framework (2026-2030), which is set to begin in June 2025, coinciding with the arrival of the new Resident Coordinator.

The new Cooperation Framework will be fully aligned with Ghana's national development priorities as set in the upcoming Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2026-2029). It will also support Africa's second 10-Year Implementation Plan of Africa Union Agenda 2063 while contributing to the remaining five years of Agenda 2030, including through Six SDG Accelerators/Four Engine Rooms, and the outcomes of the Pact for the Future.

To remain agile, responsive, and adaptive to emerging global tectonic challenges such as geopolitical shifts, climate change, digital transformation and AI, the UN in Ghana will embark on a transformative reform process (UN 2.0), strengthening its delivery principles.

Key imperatives for accelerating rapid transformation include strengthening national institutional capacities to drive transformative change, deepening partnerships with the private sector and development partners, enhance evidence-based decision-making, and expand joint programming for greater impact. SDG financing mobilization will be prioritized to support key national development goals, and long-term sustainability.

As the UN redefines its role in Ghana's development landscape, this next phase will ensure a more strategic, impactful, and future-ready UNCT, capable of navigating global disruptions while delivering transformative results for the people of Ghana.

AFRICA PROSPERITY DIALOGUES (DELIVERING AFRICA'S SINGLE MARKET THROUGH INFR



INVEST. CONNECT. INTEGRATE.

Key **Programmatic Focus** in 2025

To accelerate sustainable and inclusive economic transformation, the UNCT will:

- Transform food systems to boost agricultural productivity, enhance food security, and promote climate-smart agriculture.
- Expand decent jobs and employment through skills development, entrepreneurship, and MSME growth.
- Advance digital transformation to create economic opportunities and bridge the digital divide.
- Strengthen trade and industry to drive economic diversification and regional integration under AfCFTA.
- Scale up renewable energy solutions to promote energy access, sustainability, and climate resilience.
- Leverage data-driven decision-making to integrate gender equality and climate action into economic planning.

The UNCT will work to ensure universal access to essential services, focusing on:

- Health & HIV: Strengthen pandemic efforts, and support Ghana's Health Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (HSMTDP).
- learning, expand TVET, digital, and STEM education, and enhance teacher training to equip learners with futureready skills.
- Nutrition: Support the National nutrition surveillance to combat malnutrition and stunting.
- Social Protection: Finalize the Shock-**Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)** Strategy, scale up adolescent girls' empowerment programs, and reassess LEAP beneficiaries for more effective targeting.

The UNCT will strengthen durable peace and Institutions by:

- Building resilience in northern Ghana and enhancing regional peace and security mechanisms.
- Improving decentralization and local governance to ensure sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection.
- Empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups to increase participation in leadership and decisionmaking.

The UNCT will advance human rights and inclusion by:

- Enhancing human rights protection and media freedom through advocacy, national reporting, and policy support.
- Advancing gender equality by advocating for the Affirmative Action Act and increasing women's leadership.
- **Strengthening youth engagement** through the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security, leadership programs, and participation in global policy dialogues.
- Promoting disability inclusive national policies, UN programming and accessible workplaces.

To enhance evidence-based decisionmaking, the UNCT will:

- Strengthen UNINFO reporting to improve accountability.
- Expand collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and development partners under the Power of Data
- Develop modern data expertise to align with UN 2.0 reforms and support policy
- Embed Results-Based Management (RBM) in the design of the next **Cooperation Framework**

In response to emerging crises, the UNCT will:

- Enhance early warning systems to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation.
- Conduct rapid assessments to inform targeted and data-driven disaster response strategies.
- **Strengthen institutional capacities** for emergency response and recovery planning.
- Implement critical recovery interventions, including the **Akosombo Livelihoods Recovery Plan.**

To increase public engagement and policy influence, the UNCT will:

- Drive high-impact advocacy on climate change, governance, youth engagement, and job creation.
- Expand partnerships with media and third-party allies to amplify UN success
- Leverage UN80 platforms to
- by producing compelling, podcasts and vlogs.

Annex A

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, COCOBOD, 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. Ghana Commodity Exchange, Global Compact, Impact Investing, Standard Chartered Bank, Fidelity Bank, Societe Generale, Absa, MTN, Vodafone, Decathlon, Amazon, IamtheCODE Foundation

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 .

Annex B

Contribution to Global UNSDG Indicators

OUTCOME 1 Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation

1.5 Number of people benefiting from income generating activities	Baseline: 27, 588 Target: 7066 Value: 7066
5.5 Number of women-led businesses with improved performance, increased business transactions, and/ or income generation as a result of UN support	Baseline: 102,305 Target: 7,000 Value: 7,074
12.3 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	Baseline: 94,005 Target: 400 Value: 17,997
9.2 Number of private sector entities (including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)) that innovated their business practices, by mainstreaming environmental, social, or economic sustainability elements, with UN support	Baseline: 3,600 Target: 32 Value: 2590
2.2 Number of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programmes that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system	Baseline: 502 Target: 5 Value: 9
17.1 Number of policies developed or improved for the benefit of micro, small and medium- sized enterprises (MSMEs) with business sector input, and promulgated or implemented by the Government, with UN support	Baseline: 1 Target: 1 Value: 1

OUTCOME 2 Accessible, Equitable, Inclusive, Sustainable Quality Basic Social Services

Number of national policies on health including overall health or specific health areas such as nutrition policies, physical activity, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases, in accordance with human rights standards are developed and adopted	Baseline: 15 Target: 13 Value: 13
Number of people benefitting from UN supported health services: a) Communicable diseases; b) non-communicable diseases (NCD); c) Sexual	Baseline: 1,258,546
and reproductive health (SRH); d) Integrated management of childhood illnesses services; e) Other	Target: 95% Value: 1,245,419 (97%)
Number of people who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees or part of the host communities, or communities left or affected populations, benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion, with UN support	Baseline: 141,128 Target: 15000 Value: 17353
Number of formal UN agreements with non-State actors (NGOs, private sector, philanthropic foundations, private academic institutions) in support of strengthening social services in Ghana	Baseline = 20 Target = 22 Value = 21

OUTCOME 3 Durable Peace and Security in Ghana and the sub-region

Number of national, and sub-national policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in place, with UN support	Baseline: Target: 22 Value: 11
Number of women and young people and persons with disabilities engaged and participating in dialogue and decision-making and peacebuilding processes, with UN support.	Baseline: 111,653 Target: 16,350 Value: 57,038
Level of meaningful participation of right-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes, supported by the UN	Baseline: Minimal Target: Moderate Value: Moderate
Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN	Baseline: Work in Progress Target: Work in Progress Value: Work in Progress



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