

Summary: FSRP Ghana 2025 Annual Progress Report

West Africa Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP), Ghana

Overall picture: 2025 was a year of stalled implementation. The project did a lot of preparatory work (designs, studies, procurement, platform development), but its spending was capped by the Ministry of Finance, so many activities were paused, scaled back or rolled over to 2026.

Context

FSRP is a World Bank-funded regional project (US\$150M credit, plus a US\$13.5M World Bank grant for the GhAAP digital platform and a US\$2.274M Norwegian grant for tomatoes). It is implemented by MOFA through a PIU, and it became effective in June 2023. Its aim is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems.

What constrained the year

- **Reallocated funds not yet replenished.** US\$40M went to Volta flood victims (2023) and US\$85M to the CERC for the 2024 dry spell. The US\$125M total has not been replenished, which limits the project's ability to honour or sign contracts.
- **Disbursement cap.** 2025 spending was capped at US\$7.6M against a US\$58M budget. The US\$7.6M limit agreed in July had not been released by year-end.
- **Exchange rate.** The cedi appreciated from GHS15.50 to GHS10.40 per US\$1, so cedi-denominated contracts need roughly 1.5 times more US\$.
- **Slow approvals.** A new administration and committee reconstitution delayed reviews and approvals in the first half of the year.

Progress by component

Component 1: Digital advisory services

- The GhAAP Climate Module is substantially built, with launch expected in Q1 2026.
- The Network Operating Centre (NOC) is 90% installed.
- Weather alerts reached 954,630 beneficiaries in 70 of 261 districts through free telco SMS, and a test message (advisories) reached 50,059 beneficiaries.
- Development of the food security and nutrition module, and of the pest and disease surveillance system, continues into 2026.
- No new farmers were registered, because of a strategy change toward commodity cooperatives.
- The meteorological information system and graduate training were not funded.

Component 2: Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the productive base

- AEA-led demos for maize, rice and soyabean ran in 19 northern districts and reached 2,869 farmers (63% women). Early results were positive.
- 21 innovation platforms were formed or strengthened.

- 15 technologies were released: 10 maize varieties, 2 tomato varieties, 1 rice variety, 1 soyabean variety and a poultry feed technology.
- CSIR produced about 6,200 kg of breeder and foundation seed.
- Poultry scheme: 723,250 day-old chicks went to 15 anchor farmers, who rolled over sales proceeds into another 731,304, for 1,454,554 in total. The scheme was revised to include performance incentives.
- The purchase of 550,000 DOCs for the Kuroiler / Nkoko nketenkete Programme is awaiting Commencement Authorization (CA).
- Irrigation:
 - Kpong rehabilitation is about 75% complete, and payment delays are slowing it.
 - Veia, Weta and Tanoso are still at design, ESIA and dam-safety stages.
- Five inland valleys (1,201 ha in Ashanti and Bono East) were prioritised after costs came in well above estimates.
- Of the research facilities, only the PGRRI Gene Bank will be rehabilitated.
- Technical design studies revealed that the Accra Vet Lab had deteriorated beyond repair, and a new building needs to be constructed. Since the project cannot fund the new building, only the Dormaa lab will be renovated.
- ILM work by NGO coaches and the quarterly funding to regional and district agriculture departments were suspended from Q3.

Tomato grant (Norway)

- 539.3 ha were cultivated (target 500) and 1,554 farmers were supported (34% women, against a 40% target), with yields of about 12 MT/ha.
- Because the new certified locally-developed varieties weren't ready, farmers used Raja and Sika seed instead.
- Two of five cooling chambers are built, and an off-taking arrangement with FarmMate is paying 7–10 GHS/kg.
- Solar micro-irrigation is waiting on the grant financing agreement.

Component 3: Regional food market integration and trade

- EATMS scorecards were completed. Ghana scored highest of the five countries on all three objectives (98, 80, 65).
- A trade desk strategic framework was prepared for MOFA.
- Border post upgrades were completed at Hamile and Aflao, with equipment due in 2026.
- 1,839 people applied to the incubation programme (42% women), and 485 were selected for phase one, starting in 2026.
- Ghana's National Rice Development Strategy II was developed, and a draft National Rice Investment Plan is due for validation in February 2026.
- Market rehabilitation, warehouse upgrades, matching grants, the poultry bills and the vaccine commercialisation are mostly on hold or rolled over.

Component 5: Project management

- The January 2025 World Bank mission kept both ratings (PDO progress and implementation) at Moderately Satisfactory.
- 142 directors and officers attended review workshops, and 178 AEAs were retrained on KoboToolbox.
- Five video documentaries were produced, a GBV/SEA/SH mitigation framework was developed, and the 2025 audit was completed.

Results framework (status as of June 2025)

Results are well behind targets for most indicators:

Indicator	2025 target	2025 actual
Beneficiaries reached (includes emergency and CERC beneficiaries)	1,166,500	297,309
Women beneficiaries	40%	30.8%
Reduction in food-insecure people (2024 dry spell pushed more into food stress)	+10%	-61.3%
Actors with access to hydro/agrometeorological advisory services	84,000	1,059
Producers adopting climate-smart technologies (main season missed: smart inputs not approved)	97,200	1,547
Technologies made available (end target 15)	5	15
Grievances registered and processed	70%	79% (11 of 14)

Finances

Cumulative disbursement reached about US\$146M by end-2025. Of that, US\$81.8M went to emergency relief under the CERC (Component 4) and US\$49.8M to Component 2.

Outlook

The project is pushing for release of the US\$7.6M, mainly for irrigation and inland valley studies and works on the Kpong Irrigation Scheme, and for replenishment of the US\$125M. Most 2026 plans (NOC launch, Climate Module, incubation, Kuroiler, inland valley works) depend on funds being released.