United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from
Ghana

United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

prais₄

prais₄

Contents

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period

T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period

U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period

V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period

AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period

AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period

AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period

AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	231 980	6 799	238 779	
2 005	231 972	6 807	238 779	
2 010	231 949	6 830	238 779	
2 015	231 690	7 089	238 779	The sharp increase in the size of water bodies over the past five years can be attributed to illegal small-scale mining activities popularly known as galamsey. This activity typically leads to the creation of large pits often near riverbodies, where water is then diverted from the rivers into these pits. Pits further from waterbodies also end up getting filled with water from rainfall.
2 019	231 709	7 070	238 779	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Other Illegal Small Scale Mining	Tree-covered areas	Water bodies
Other Illegal Small Scale Mining	Grasslands	Water bodies
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Other Illegal Small Scale Mining	Croplands	Water bodies

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

◉ Yes

◯ No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	77 641	40 790	111 797	385	1 295	68	6 803	
2001	77 672	40 079	112 405	382	1 376	66	6 799	
2002	78 689	38 980	112 432	382	1 436	66	6 795	
2003	78 933	38 438	112 657	377	1 516	65	6 792	
2004	82 687	35 156	112 124	370	1 577	59	6 805	
2005	82 835	34 911	112 126	370	1 670	60	6 807	
2006	82 894	34 723	112 195	370	1 732	62	6 802	
2007	83 169	34 278	112 306	366	1 794	62	6 803	
2008	83 585	33 777	112 331	363	1 844	62	6 818	
2009	83 881	33 264	112 495	362	1 889	60	6 827	
2010	83 878	33 023	112 687	362	1 938	60	6 830	
2011	83 874	32 263	113 349	359	1 989	63	6 882	
2012	83 864	32 117	113 363	340	2 058	64	6 973	
2013	83 896	31 967	113 300	299	2 154	65	7 099	
2014	84 038	31 712	113 335	300	2 236	69	7 090	
2015	84 037	31 710	113 285	299	2 289	69	7 090	
2016	84 458	31 290	113 099	305	2 468	69	7 090	
2017	84 953	31 030	112 799	311	2 529	68	7 090	
2018	86 791	30 054	111 894	314	2 567	67	7 091	
2019	88 238	28 911	111 530	329	2 619	81	7 071	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	76 634	78	798	1	13	1	116	77 641
Total	84 037	31 710	113 285	298	2 287	68	7 090	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	5 725	31 468	3 427	2	42	1	124	40 789
Croplands (km²)	1 653	150	109 048	1	925	1	18	111 796
Wetlands (km²)	13	0	2	283	5	0	81	384
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 295	0	0	1 295
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	3	0	1	51	12	67
Water bodies (km²)	12	14	7	11	6	14	6 739	6 803
Total	84 037	31 710	113 285	298	2 287	68	7 090	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	83 881	18	132	1	3	0	1	84 036
Grasslands (km²)	2 001	28 747	932	8	19	0	2	31 709
Croplands (km²)	2 355	142	110 466	15	306	0	1	113 285
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	295	2	0	2	299
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	2 289	0	0	2 289
Other Lands (km²)	0	1	0	0	0	67	0	68
Water bodies (km²)	0	3	0	9	0	13	7 064	7 089
Total	88 237	28 911	111 530	328	2 619	80	7 070	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	2 035	0 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	236 742	99 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	5 289	2 .2
Land area with stable land cover	232 841	97 .5
Land area with degraded land cover	647	0 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Illegal Small Scale Mining converts tree covered lands, grasslands and croplands to bare lands, wetlands and waterbodies (as classified by their spectral properties) due to the large pools of water created by their activites. On the ground there has also been an increase in the conversion of riparian and wetland areas being filled and converted to artificial areas. These activities are prevalent in and around urban and peri-urban areas. There have also been a number of in-country agroforestry initiatives which accounts for the increase in the conversion of cropland and grassland to a tree covered class over the reporting period.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	18	1 000	13 002	36 827	25 563	223
Grasslands	27	402	8 579	18 531	3 641	290
Croplands	49	2 970	20 980	42 505	42 362	183
Wetlands	5	14	133	36	84	11
Artificial surfaces	32	53	864	178	161	8
Other Lands	0	1	6	7	2	36
Water bodies	102	321	882	190	228	5 017

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	17	11 106	33 201	13 668	24 108	237
Grasslands	19	6 921	14 271	2 222	4 879	279
Croplands	81	12 418	23 459	23 454	48 647	170
Wetlands	5	9	139	23	94	12
Artificial surfaces	72	60	1 108	190	231	9
Other Lands	1	1	9	2	2	37
Water bodies	26	165	1 165	87	274	5 014

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	5 725	0	53	517	2 348	2 784
Grasslands	Croplands	3 427	1	38	1 767	1 341	275
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 653	1	20	159	526	942
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	925	3	35	674	130	81

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	3 191	0	792	1 275	335	760
Grasslands	Croplands	2 958	0	923	1 752	85	194
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	2 699	5	345	1 025	421	891
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	886	18	62	586	86	131

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	4 744	2 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	226 415	97 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	815	0 .4

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	80 266	34 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	117 650	50 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	32 951	14 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	821	0 .4

General comments

Some data exists about land productivity dynamics, however, this is mostly disaggregated and only covers agricultural yields for farms being monitored. Additionally, due to the irregular capture of this sort of data (very little spatial data of farmlands currently exists), estimates of land productivity changes (improving, stable or degrading) are not readily available at this time. However, this is something the reporting team is currently looking into for the next reporting period.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	57	37	61	66	93	67	10
2001	56	38	61	67	88	69	10
2002	56	39	61	67	84	69	10
2003	56	40	61	67	80	70	10
2004	53	43	61	69	77	77	10
2005	53	44	61	69	72	76	10
2006	53	44	61	69	70	74	10
2007	53	44	61	70	67	73	10
2008	53	45	61	70	65	73	10
2009	52	46	61	70	64	75	10
2010	52	46	61	70	62	75	10
2011	52	47	60	71	61	71	10
2012	52	47	60	75	59	71	10
2013	52	48	61	85	56	69	10
2014	52	48	60	85	54	66	10
2015	55	44	60	90	55	65	10
2016	54	44	60	88	51	65	10
2017	54	45	60	87	50	65	10
2018	53	46	60	86	49	66	10
2019	52	48	61	82	48	55	10
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

◉ Modified Tier 1 methods and data

○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)

○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 653	56 .9	64 .0	9 398 953	10 577 162	1 178 209

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period | | | | | |
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	5 725	48 .2	48 .2	27 621 310	27 621 142	-168
Grasslands	Croplands	3 427	48 .2	43 .5	16 523 768	14 915 299	-1 608 469
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	925	62 .9	39 .7	5 822 010	3 670 942	-2 151 068

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period | | | | | |
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	2 355	50 .7	51 .5	11 949 621	12 138 974	189 353
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 001	49 .3	49 .3	9 862 638	9 863 032	394
Grasslands	Croplands	932	48 .1	46 .6	4 484 042	4 342 514	-141 528
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	306	55 .9	47 .6	1 711 721	1 456 562	-255 159

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	2 850	1 .2
Land area with non-degraded SOC	228 911	98 .8
Land area with no SOC data	213	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	3	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	230 247	99 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	1 226	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	212	0 .1

General comments

In SO1-3.T1, the current selection was made erroneously and unfortunately, can't be corrected. We are using only the default dataset in the table.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	8 057	3 .5
Reporting Period	38 572	16 .6
Change in degraded extent	30515	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

This is because while significant local knowledge and pertinent literature accounted for the data incorporated into this reporting, the lack of country specific data leads us to believe that significant improvements could be achieved spatially with more tailored country specific information.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Communities along major rivers (Pra, Tano, Birim, Offin, Ofram & Subin) in Western, Ashanti, and Eastern regions of Ghana.	Western, Ashanti, and Eastern regions	20 000	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Mineral resource extraction
				2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation
				3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization
				4. Fire regime change
				5.
				6.
				7.
				8.
				9.
				10.
				11.
					☒ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☒ Reverse
						• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
						
						• Restore/improve wetlands
						  ○ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
						  ○ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
						
						• Restore/improve protected areas
						  ○ Restore protected areas
						  ○ Improve management of protected areas
						
						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ○ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ○ Restore tree-covered areas
						  ○ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	

Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	20 000						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Economic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots	0					
Total brightspot area	0					

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

HOTSPOTS: In Ghana, the main degradation hotpots can be found along the banks of almost all major fresh waterbodies (rivers, streams and lakes) specifically in the Western, Ashanti, and Eastern Regions of Ghana due to the activities of illegal small-scale mining. Total lands degraded as a result of these activities is currently estimated to be between 20 and 25 percent of the total land area of Ghana which represents 47,700 to 59,600 sqkm, however a comprehensive national assessment is yet to be carried out. Engagements with agencies at the national, regional, district and local levels have yielded information on the general locations of degraded mined out lands, however, an outcome from these engagements was the realisation that very limited spatial data of these areas is currently available. While spatial data showing the major rivers exists, we are still in the process of collating all the information from the various national, regional, district and local agencies, then mapping out and delineating the extent of these mined out areas. Our efforts to provide validated spatial data are hampered by the lack of a national registry to catalogue degraded and rehabilitated lands, however, the country has taken some steps to develop a comprehensive national registry. BRIGHTSPOTS: Most interventions that lead to improvements (brightspots) tend to cover multiple small parcels of land, each of which are typically less than 0.1 square kilometers. Due to governance issues in landscape restoration, particularly laws governing land tenure, tree tenure and tree ownership in Ghana, large areas of land are usually difficult to acquire for rehabilitation activites, which makes it difficult to delineate significant areas of brightspots.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 63 732 .53						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (GFPS) to achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits by restoring deforested and degraded lands by 2040.	2040	Ghana	45 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands 　○ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands • Restore/improve croplands 　○ Practise sustainable land management 　○ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types 　○ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas 　○ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands 　○ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) 　○ Restore and improve pastures 　○ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Improve coastal management 　○ Reduce coastal erosion • Restore/improve protected areas 　○ Restore protected areas 　○ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas 　○ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) 　○ Restore/improve grasslands 　○ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas 　○ Restore tree-covered areas 　○ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	○ Yes ◉ No	• Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 63 732 .53						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
					• Increase tree-covered area extent ○ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ○ Reduce soil erosion ○ Improve watershed/landscape management ○ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ○ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 63 732 .53						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small Scale Mining project to strenghten integrated natural resource management and increase benfits to communities in targetted savannah and cocoa forest landscape	2027	Savannah and Cocoa Forest Landscape	18 732 .53	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	○ Yes ◉ No	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 63 732 .53						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (GFPS) to achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits by restoring deforested and degraded lands by 2040.	Same As Targeted Actions	Ghana (Nationwide)	2018-01-01	4 935 .853	4 935 .85	
Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (GFPS) to achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits by restoring deforested and degraded lands by 2040.	Other Green Ghana Project	Ghana (Nationwide)	2021-06-11		4 935 .85	
Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small Scale Mining project to strenghten integrated natural resource management and increase benfits to communities in targetted savannah and cocoa forest landscape	Same As Targeted Actions	Savannah and Cocoa Forest Landscape	2021-04-01	5 334	5 334 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (GFPS) to achieve sustainable supply of planted forest goods and services to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits by restoring deforested and degraded lands by 2040. :	4 935 .85
					Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small Scale Mining project to strenghten integrated natural resource management and increase benfits to communities in targetted savannah and cocoa forest landscape:	5 334 .00

General comments

Under the Green Ghana project, a day is set aside each year for the citizenry to engage in large scale tree planting efforts. In 2021 a target of 5 million trees to be planted nationwide was set, resulting in 6,603,008 seedlings out of the 7,193,424 that were distributed being planted. Due to the success of the 2021 exercise, the target for the 2022 Green Ghana Day was 20 million trees.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

(•) Proportion of population below the international poverty line

( ) Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	23.4
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	11.2
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	12.7
2 017	12.3
2 018	11.7
2 019	11.1
2 020	11.2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	A more diversified economy and better educated skilled labor has driven growth. It also drastically reduced the proportion of the population below the poverty line between 1991 and 2012, and in more recent years led to a largely stable poverty rate (between 11.2% and 12.7%), with minor fluctuations. However, growing inequality in consumption, regional disparities and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment are currently posing challenges. In addition to this are the economic effects of COVID 19 and a global rise in inflation, which disproportionately affects the poor.

General comments

Figures for the proportion of population below international poverty line (%) from 2016 to 2020 obtained from: World Bank; International Finance Corporation, 2017 to 2022; based on 2011 PPP = 1.9 U.S dollars per day

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	30	0	13
2001	30	0	14
2002	32	0	15
2003	33	1	16
2004	35	2	17
2005	36	2	18
2006	38	3	20
2007	39	4	21
2008	41	5	22
2009	42	5	24
2010	44	6	25
2011	45	7	27
2012	47	8	28
2013	49	9	30
2014	50	10	31
2015	52	11	33
2016	54	12	35
2017	55	13	36
2018	57	14	38
2019	59	15	40
2020	60	16	41

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Heavy investment by the government to provide safe drinking water by increasing the coverage of Ghana Water Company Limited and Community Water and Sanitation Agency. More NGOs providing access to safe drinking water in poor communities especially in the north, e.g. Safe Water, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, etc

General comments

Based on figures from the Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census on Water and Sanitation, 92% of households have access to improved sources of drinking water, with 97.8% from urban households and 83% from rural households. The report lists the following as improved sources of drinking water: Sachet water, Pipe-borne water, Borehole/tube well, Protected wells and springs, Bottled Water and Tanker supplied/vendor. The report lists the following as unimproved sources of drinking water: Surface water, Unprotected wells and springs and Rain water.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	2966279	10 .5	1484408	10 .5	1481871	10 .4
Reporting period	5947306	18 .6	2982267	18 .7	2965039	18 .5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Improper soil management, rapid extensification of agricultural lands, poor farming practices, deforestation, charcoal production and illegal small scale mining have all contributed to increasing this indicator.

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Reforest 882.86 km2 of converted forest into other land use/cover types, and rehabilitate/restore all abandoned legal and illegal mineral mining and sand winning sites	2030	National	Ongoing	
Improve productivity and soil organic carbon stocks in 18475.96 km2 of cropland	2030	National	Ongoing	
Rehabilitate/restore and sustainably manage 4593.39 km2 of degraded shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas for improved productivity and reduction in bush/wild fires	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	127 360	31 731	1 691	0	77 998
2001	93 930	47 846	56 579	16 466	23 958
2002	91 815	10 422	1 222	0	135 320
2003	55 278	7 179	503	0	175 819
2004	38 360	4 859	0	0	195 560
2005	98 062	24 891	5 105	2 377	108 344
2006	136 834	35 343	11 168	0	55 434
2007	93 059	4 412	0	0	141 308
2008	7 838	0	0	0	230 941
2009	61 031	0	0	0	177 748
2010	73 339	9 917	0	0	155 524
2011	83 322	56 020	40 104	35 204	24 129
2012	55 968	81 118	38 720	41 782	21 190
2013	44 247	32 306	61 574	95 149	5 503
2014	123 734	37 151	17 762	3 610	56 522
2015	30 052	32 503	51 728	121 806	2 690
2016	114 919	41 105	12 215	17 024	53 517
2017	65 541	40 411	32 437	60 534	39 857
2018	71 691	19 649	16 371	8 097	122 971
2019	9 013	141	0	0	229 624
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	160 781	69 .3
2001	214 821	92 .6
2002	103 460	44 .6
2003	62 960	27 .1
2004	43 219	18 .6
2005	130 435	56 .2

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	183 345	79 .0
2007	97 471	42 .0
2008	7 838	3 .4
2009	61 031	26 .3
2010	83 255	35 .9
2011	214 650	92 .5
2012	217 589	93 .8
2013	231 690	100 .0
2014	182 257	78 .7
2015	231 690	100 .0
2016	185 262	80 .0
2017	198 922	85 .8
2018	115 808	50 .0
2019	9 155	4 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The country experiences long dry spells which affects agricultural productivity and food insecurity, which has increased in frequency over the past few years.

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	4888835	26.2	7873133	42.1	5525716	29.6	396976	2.1	0	0.0	13 795 825	73.8
2001	4909594	25.6	9746154	50.8	2360362	12.3	1638385	8.5	514176	2.7	14 259 077	74.4
2002	14790673	75.2	4081410	20.7	748342	3.8	49629	0.3	0	0.0	4 879 381	24.8
2003	13235517	65.6	6432754	31.9	484735	2.4	37522	0.2	0	0.0	6 955 011	34.4
2004	14043137	67.7	6172414	29.8	515525	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 687 939	32.3
2005	4444269	20.9	13765938	64.6	2380274	11.2	428848	2.0	274341	1.3	16 849 401	79.1
2006	6354802	29.1	13715635	62.7	1246047	5.7	555527	2.5	0	0.0	15 517 209	70.9
2007	18421138	81.9	4051900	18.0	9434	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 061 334	18.1
2008	22558551	97.6	551716	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	551 716	2.4
2009	14106882	59.4	9637145	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 637 145	40.6
2010	16673847	68.3	7555865	30.9	185339	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 741 204	31.7
2011	7330529	29.2	10394198	41.4	3198118	12.7	2049006	8.2	2151819	8.6	17 793 141	70.8
2012	1412472	5.5	9286987	35.9	8705783	33.7	3379899	13.1	3059131	11.8	24 431 800	94.5
2013	681811	2.6	7864398	29.6	5610306	21.1	6900712	25.9	5541060	20.8	25 916 476	97.4
2014	15550759	56.8	9140723	33.4	1722616	6.3	911181	3.3	59933	0.2	11 834 453	43.2
2015	256390	0.9	10299131	36.5	3827783	13.6	4898764	17.4	8926694	31.6	27 952 372	99.1
2016	8630711	29.7	11950206	41.1	5616322	19.3	1259801	4.3	1596927	5.5	20 423 256	70.3
2017	11276613	38.6	9399971	32.2	2480001	8.5	2093108	7.2	3953720	13.5	17 926 800	61.4
2018	14470585	46.9	12296352	39.9	2116458	6.9	1554958	5.0	406209	1.3	16 373 977	53.1
2019	30295311	95.3	1482860	4.7	17126	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 499 986	4.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2431835	26.0	3928621	42.0	2779272	29.7	208303	2.2	0	0.0	6 916 196	74.0

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	2467198	25.7	4898217	51.1	1173474	12.2	800242	8.3	249942	2.6	7 121 875	74.3
2002	7383667	75.0	2049059	20.8	382606	3.9	23568	0.2	0	0.0	2 455 233	25.0
2003	6598683	65.3	3239973	32.1	240981	2.4	19546	0.2	0	0.0	3 500 500	34.7
2004	7030642	67.8	3086406	29.8	251396	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 337 802	32.2
2005	2218540	20.8	6887451	64.7	1189335	11.2	216827	2.0	137509	1.3	8 431 122	79.2
2006	3222683	29.5	6832352	62.5	605974	5.5	276486	2.5	0	0.0	7 714 812	70.5
2007	9227567	82.1	2010547	17.9	4591	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 015 138	17.9
2008	11284315	97.6	271907	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	271 907	2.4
2009	7054285	59.4	4817587	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 817 587	40.6
2010	8365239	68.5	3755726	30.8	86464	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 842 190	31.5
2011	3690284	29.4	5224652	41.6	1592847	12.7	1009663	8.0	1043793	8.3	8 870 955	70.6
2012	726711	5.6	4684064	36.2	4340679	33.6	1686487	13.1	1484306	11.5	12 195 536	94.4
2013	354609	2.7	3926031	29.5	2806140	21.1	3470062	26.1	2740535	20.6	12 942 768	97.3
2014	7783216	56.9	4561456	33.3	858584	6.3	456207	3.3	29702	0.2	5 905 949	43.1
2015	136556	1.0	5150916	36.5	1942228	13.8	2465799	17.5	4405745	31.2	13 964 688	99.0
2016	4306925	29.7	5996741	41.3	2820615	19.4	622002	4.3	774162	5.3	10 213 520	70.3
2017	5655725	38.7	4699986	32.2	1233094	8.4	1056246	7.2	1953223	13.4	8 942 549	61.3
2018	7222345	46.9	6143079	39.9	1063524	6.9	778422	5.1	205610	1.3	8 190 635	53.1
2019	15126196	95.2	752504	4.7	8629	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	761 133	4.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2457000	26.3	3944512	42.2	2746444	29.4	188673	2.0	0	0.0	6 879 629	73.7
2001	2442396	25.5	4847937	50.6	1186888	12.4	838143	8.7	264234	2.8	7 137 202	74.5
2002	7407006	75.3	2032351	20.7	365736	3.7	26061	0.3	0	0.0	2 424 148	24.7
2003	6636834	65.8	3192781	31.6	243754	2.4	17976	0.2	0	0.0	3 454 511	34.2
2004	7012495	67.7	3086008	29.8	264129	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 350 137	32.3
2005	2225729	20.9	6878487	64.6	1190939	11.2	212021	2.0	136832	1.3	8 418 279	79.1

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	3132119	28.6	6883283	63.0	640073	5.9	279041	2.6	0	0.0	7 802 397	71.4
2007	9193571	81.8	2041353	18.2	4843	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 046 196	18.2
2008	11274236	97.6	279809	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	279 809	2.4
2009	7052597	59.4	4819558	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 819 558	40.6
2010	8308608	68.1	3800139	31.1	98875	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 899 014	31.9
2011	3640245	29.0	5169546	41.2	1605271	12.8	1039343	8.3	1108026	8.8	8 922 186	71.0
2012	685761	5.3	4602923	35.6	4365104	33.8	1693412	13.1	1574825	12.2	12 236 264	94.7
2013	327202	2.5	3938367	29.6	2804166	21.1	3430650	25.8	2800525	21.1	12 973 708	97.5
2014	7767543	56.7	4579267	33.4	864032	6.3	454974	3.3	30231	0.2	5 928 504	43.3
2015	119834	0.8	5148215	36.5	1885555	13.4	2432965	17.2	4520949	32.0	13 987 684	99.2
2016	4323786	29.8	5953465	41.0	2795707	19.2	637799	4.4	822765	5.7	10 209 736	70.2
2017	5620888	38.5	4699985	32.2	1246907	8.5	1036862	7.1	2000497	13.7	8 984 251	61.5
2018	7248240	47.0	6153273	39.9	1052934	6.8	776536	5.0	200599	1.3	8 183 342	53.0
2019	15169115	95.4	730356	4.6	8497	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	738 853	4.6
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Long dry spells as previously mentioned i.e. shorter rainy seasons and longer dry seasons especially in the Northern Savannah zone of Ghana have always affected several sectors. Agricultural activities have been usually the most affected by this as most food production systems are generally rain fed. Per the data, this indicator affects both male and females relatively equally. This is because the activities mentioned above occur on a small scale and therefore affect all members of a family equally, regardless of gender.

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .6		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

The default data was used as no country data on Drought Vulnerability Index exists to report on this indicator.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana by 2024	2024	National	Ongoing	The project aims to empower groups of women located in vulnerable agro-ecological zones (e.g. Savannah regions) through Line of Credit and Technical Assistance to implement climate resilient agricultural practices in Ghana. In detail, the program promotes the use of solar pumps and efficient irrigations systems to address scarcity and variability of rainfall. Furthermore, it enhances the access to inclusive loan product to increase efficiency and profitability while reducing vulnerability to climate risks.
One District One Dam National Initiative (1d1f)	2024	National	Ongoing	An initiative to construct a dam to store water for every district in the country, with emphasis on the Northern Savannah Landscape. This was launced by the government of Ghana in 2017.
Green Ghana Initiative	2024	National	Ongoing	This initiative was launched by the government of Ghana to improve the vegetation cover of the country as well as other benefits which have been expanded on in SO1.

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .83898	0 .83117	0 .84261	
2001	0 .83907	0 .8312	0 .84259	
2002	0 .83919	0 .83098	0 .8428	
2003	0 .83923	0 .83047	0 .84281	
2004	0 .83932	0 .83019	0 .843	
2005	0 .83933	0 .82984	0 .84308	
2006	0 .83943	0 .82936	0 .84317	
2007	0 .8394	0 .82952	0 .84347	
2008	0 .83944	0 .829	0 .84388	
2009	0 .83936	0 .82812	0 .84433	
2010	0 .83933	0 .82768	0 .84496	
2011	0 .8394	0 .82709	0 .84499	
2012	0 .83944	0 .82714	0 .8455	
2013	0 .83919	0 .82681	0 .84602	
2014	0 .8393	0 .8263	0 .84678	
2015	0 .83926	0 .82595	0 .84739	
2016	0 .83915	0 .82489	0 .84805	
2017	0 .83924	0 .82432	0 .84761	
2018	0 .83931	0 .82429	0 .84932	
2019	0 .83929	0 .8236	0 .84944	
2020	0 .83926	0 .82277	0 .84996	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

There aren't any significant negative or positive changes in the indicator to report on, as it has remained relatively steady over the past few years.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	66.59	66 .59	66 .59	
2001	66.59	66 .59	66 .59	
2002	66.59	66 .59	66 .59	
2003	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2004	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2005	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2006	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2007	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2008	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2009	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2010	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2011	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2012	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2013	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2014	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2015	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2016	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2017	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2018	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2019	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	
2020	68.88	68 .88	68 .88	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

There aren't any significant negative or positive changes in the indicator to report on, and has not changed since 2003.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

The Red List situation has remained stable over the years accounting for the relative lack of voluntary targets.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

The Ghana Strategic Investment Framework (GSIF) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and liaising with World Resource Institute (WRI) to mobilize resources for the implementation of Ghana's commitment under the AFR100.

Not applicable

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 39 253 070 .15	Received 22 845 374 .63
Received	2017	Committed 138 043 854 .76	Received 15 026 877 .84
Received	2018	Committed 3 449 375 .38	Received 24 388 431 .48
Received	2019	Committed 4 482 007 .19	Received 6 521 786 .23
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		185 228 307 .48	68 782 470 .18

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2019
Recipient / Provider	UNCCD/Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Creating Lands of Opportunity: Transforming Livelihoods through Landscape Restoration in the Sahel
Total Amount USD	

	Explanation
Sector	Environment and Agriculture
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	Conservation Agriculture and energy saving stove
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

The LOGMe project, which is part of the responses that the three (3) target countries that is Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger are implementing to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality, started in 2020 and aims to make a significant and sustainable contribution to landscape restoration in the Sahel while creating income-generating activities for local communities.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ◉ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∞

Domestic public resources are provided in the annual budget amount but there is no clear indicator used to isolate land-based investments. However, the Green Ghana programme, which was launched in mid 2021, have distributed about 30 million multi-purpose tree seedlings of various species to be planted by the citizens across the country as incentive for promoting land degradation neutrality.

Not applicable

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←—→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

◉ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←—→

◯ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- ⦿ Yes
- ○ No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☐ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☒ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Ghana implemented the Ghana Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (GSLWMP) under the auspices of the World Bank and funded by GEF and has managed to get an IDA loan to upscale the activities using GEF STAR Country Allocation. Besides, additional resources has also been mobilized from PROGREEN

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The main challenge was getting the consent of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to go in for the IDA Loan

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Using GEF resources to undertake pilot projects and executing it very well to make the needed impacts on the ground and encourage the sector minister to convince his cabinet colleagues to go in for the IDA loan to upscale the activities

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

During project and programme implementation, a quota of forty percent (40%) is given to women. In addition, all envisaged activities are gender responsive, including community engagement, decision making and actual implementation of project activities. Vulnerable groups such as women and the youth are consciously encouraged to have an effective participation by designing technologies and systems that promote equality and equity.

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

◯ Yes
◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

◉ Yes
◯ No

Use this space to describe the experience:

The LDN concept has been mainstreamed to all national policies, programmes and projects. Therefore, every sector's activities contains activities geared towards LDN.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Although the LDN concept is mainstreamed into National Policies especially the four year Medium Term Development Plan, annual budget allocation to these sectors to implement the LND component is quite inadequate

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

◉ Yes
◯ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

☐ Existing financial processes
☒ Innovative financial processes
☒ The GEF
☒ Other funds (please specify)
The use of Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) to mobilize the reources from the community membersPROGREEN, AFR100

Use this space to describe the experience:

The VSLA experience has encouraged women in the drylands area to have access to suitable agricultural lands due to their financial stability and availability of funds to invest in their agricultural land.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Inadequate resources to engage most of the women in the project areas to gain regular income and make some savings

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The women become more independent in the agricultural activities and most of the farmers do intensification instead of extensification

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

○ Yes
◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

◉ Yes
◯ No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

There is no unified monitoring system in Ghana to regularly monitor our national action programme. However, we do have sector specific implementation and regular monitoring plans at these sectors to report to the Environmental Protection Agency

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

The action programme and/or plans are considered successful due to the level of awareness that it has created at all levels and is being implemented by all land related institutions

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

◉ Yes
◯ No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
☒ Protecting women's land rights
☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

☒ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
☒ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☒ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☒ Engagement of women in decision - making
☒ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
☒ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

An integrative and adaptive landscape management to increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest lands and agricultural lands is central to our strategic approach. Addressing the drivers of degradation, barriers to the scale-up of restoration activities and underlying drivers of unsustainable production systems forms the basis of the theory of change.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

○ Yes
◉ No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

◉ Yes
○ No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☒ Integrating DLDD into national plans
☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
☒ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

This is being achieved through collaborative and participatory stakeholder action at the national, regional, and local levels.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

◉ Yes

◯ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

☐ Economic policies
☒ Environmental policies
☒ Social policies
☒ Land policies
☒ Gender policies
☒ Agricultural policies
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

All the land related sectors have mainstream the DLDD into their policies, programmes and plans at the National, Regional and Local Levels

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

The experience has been successful because it is one of the criteria used by the National Development Planning Commission to assess the sectors and their implementing agencies

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The major challenge is their inability to implement most of the DLDD activities due to budgetary constraints

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

◉ Yes

◯ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Early warning system have been developed for the Northern Savannah Zone

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

○ Yes

◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

⦿ Yes
◯ No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

☒ Agroforestry
☒ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
☒ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
☒ Cross-slope measure
☒ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
☒ Energy efficiency
☒ Forest plantation management
☐ Home gardens
☒ Improved ground/vegetation cover
☒ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
☒ Integrated crop-livestock management
☒ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
☒ Integrated soil fertility management
☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
☐ Minimal soil disturbance
☒ Natural and semi-natural forest management
☒ Pastoralism and grazing land management
☒ Post-harvest measures
☒ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
☒ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
☐ Water diversion and drainage
☒ Water harvesting
☒ Wetland protection/management
☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
☒ Waste management / Waste water management
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Competing land uses for agriculture, mining, and forest utilization are the underlying drivers of land and environmental degradation that lead to continuous loss of natural capital for future generations. Besides, the complexities in land tenure, lack of land-use planning, suboptimal land use, and unsustainable land-use practices have compromised the full potential of the land and negatively affected agricultural productivity. Sustainable forest management including riparian vegetation management, protected area management, sustainable agricultural practices and additional livelihoods focusing on livestock production are the main investments in restoration activities. Past studies estimate that 69 percent of the Ghana's land surface is prone to severe or very severe soil erosion, particularly in the Northern Savanna Zone (NSZ). Rural households are the most affected by land degradation because of their heavy dependence on agriculture and other natural resources-based activities as major sources of their livelihoods. Low income households or smallholder farmers are the most vulnerable to land degradation. The cost of food production in the NSZ is increasing rapidly because more agricultural inputs especially fertilizers are required to produce the same quantity of food from the same land area to supply for the household, a situation which has been further exacerbated by the high cost of inputs due to the global inflation currently being faced. Because of the smallholder farmers inability to procure the needed inputs such as fertilizers, they continue to mine the soil of the remaining nutrients causing further land degradation. In 2008, the Government of Ghana recognized the adverse impacts of land and water degradation on the environment and the livelihood of the people in the northern parts of Ghana, adopted a programmatic approach to address land degradation and the promotion of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices in the region. The result was the Ghana Strategic Investment Framework (GSIF) for Sustainable Land Management, which was developed in Partnership with TerrAfrica. Prior to this, the Country

Environmental Analysis (CEA) carried out by the World Bank in 2006 had suggested that the estimated Cost of Environmental Degradation in Ghana (CoED) was 10% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while the economy, was only growing at 6%. From a recent study by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), it is estimated that between 2006 to 2012, the average cost of agricultural soil degradation as a percentage of real GDP was 2.5% per annum, the equivalent of GH¢ 964.92 million. The additional cost of land degradation, attributed to erosion has been estimated to range from 1.1% to 2.4% of GDP, corresponding to 2.9 to 6.3 percent of AGDP or US$$ 166 million. The Strategic Investment Framework recognized the need to move beyond single sector interventions to a more integrated landscape approach in sustainable land and water management to deal with land and water degradation in the country, particularly in the three northern regions and parts of the transitional zone to address dry lands and land degradation issues as they affect the broader development agenda of Ghana. Ghana subsequently received a Grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("World Bank"), acting as an Implementing Agency for the piloting the Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWMP) under the Strategic Investment Framework. An upscaled version of SLWMP, called the Ghana Landscape Restoration and Small Scale Mining Project (GLRSSMP) was approved upon successful completion of the previous project, and was launced in 2022. The GLRSSMP is currently in its second year of implementation and seeks to build on the successes of its predecessor through the implementation of further restorative activities in the Cocoa and Northern Savannah Landscapes of Ghana. The project has four main components: (a) Institutional strengthening for participatory landscape management; (b) Enhanced governance in support of sustainable Artisanal Small-scale Mining; (c) Sustainable crop and forest landscape management; and (d) Project monitoring and knowledge management. The initial Project Development Objectives were to strengthen integrated natural resource management and increase benefits to communities in targeted Savannah and Cocoa Forest Landscapes of Ghana. The project is currently being implemented in 26 districts in Ashanti, Bono East, Eastern, Central, Western, North East, Savannah, Upper East and Upper West regions of Ghana. The result of the project has so far been encouraging and demand for the project by rural communities far exceeds the available financial resources. In-Country evidence from the Canadian Government funded Ghana Environmental management Project (GEMP) and the GEF/World Bank funded SLWMP show that interventions that improve land management and restoration in the beneficiary communities have contributed greatly in reducing migration from those communities. Indigenous people from the Kampour community in the Lawra District of Upper West Region returned from the south to re-start their agricultural activities when their land productivity improved through the intervention of the GEMP and till date, they have stayed in the community. Areas of particular interest, comprise among others, Soil and Water Management and Conservation, Natural Resources Management, Sustainable Livelihood Development and Improvement, Biodiversity and Environmental Management and Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. These areas of concern are captured in the definition of Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLM) which refers to practices and technologies that aim to integrate the management of land, water, biodiversity and other environmental resources to meet human needs whilst ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystem services and livelihoods. SLM thus represents a holistic approach to achieve long-term productive ecosystems by integrating bio-physical, socio-cultural and economic needs and values to simultaneously: • Maintain and enhance production (productivity) • Reduce the level of production risks, and enhance soil capacity to buffer against degradation processes (stability/Resilience) • Protect the potential of natural resources and prevent degradation of soil and water quality (Protection) • Be economically viable (Viability) and • Be socially acceptable (Acceptability/Equity) For example, most of the Project's measures for addressing soil degradation due to erosion by water are based on the following principles of Soil and Water Conservation, directed at protecting the soil from raindrop impact and hydraulic forces of runoff: • Dissipating raindrop impact energy on non-erodible surfaces such as vegetation, plant residues and mulches; • Absorbing the erosive forces of overland flow by maintaining surface contact vegetation, mulching and conservation tillage practices; • Reducing the quantity and rate of runoff by increasing the infiltration capacity of the soil by tillage practices that leave the soil surface rough and cloddy and maintaining large amounts of vegetation or mulches on the soil surface. • Slowing runoff velocities by contour farming (earth, stone bunds), ridged crop rows at small gradients, contour strip cropping and increasing the roughness of the soil surface; and • Improving soil characteristics by sound soil management such as minimum tillage, cover crops, manuring and composting. These principles are broadly grouped under agronomic or biological measures, soil management and mechanical or engineering methods Examples of these measures include: Agronomic measures Crop rotation: • Keeps the soil in a favourable physical condition for water intake in order to decrease runoff and erosion • Allows the use of crops of different effective rooting depths • Balances crops with high nutrient requirements with nitrogen fixing crops • Takes into consideration the control of pests and diseases Cover Crops: Protect the soil against erosion, leaching and excessive heat from the sun. Mulching: • Reduces loss of water by evaporation, keeps down weed growth and reduces the surface temperature of the soil • Controls erosion by protecting the soil against raindrop impact and reduces both the detachment and dispersion of soil particles and flow velocity of runoff. • Maintains high soil infiltrability. By impeding the flow of runoff, more time is allowed for water to enter the soil and runoff volume is considerably reduced. • Enhances soil productivity through increased organic matter content, soil moisture storage, aggregate stability and reduced nutrient losses Multiple cropping: • Increases the production from the land while providing protection of the soil from erosion Afforestation/Reforestation • Reduces soil degradation • Enhances forest cover and carbon stocks • Has potential for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation whilst preventing land degradation and increasing the resilience of forest-dependent communities. • In combination with assisted regeneration practices and watershed management, it enables managed and unmanaged ecosystems to adapt to extreme events such as drought, floods, heat waves, sand and dust storms, as well as pest and diseases control. Agroforestry • It reduces erosion by increasing soil cover through leaf litter from natural fall and prunings. • Acts as runoff barrier by means of closely planted hedgerows coupled with litter accumulation • Increases soil organic matter, soil structural stability, water holding capacity and improves soil fertility • Makes productive use of land taken by earth structures for fuel wood, fodder, fruits, etc. • Links erosion control practices with production and helps to make these practices an integral and permanent part of the farming system • Offers benefits to the farmers through increased earnings, soil improvements, release of pressure on forest lands for fuel, wood, fodder and arable cropping and protection of the environment. Soil management. Minimum tillage • Reduces soil compaction, maintains high infiltration rates and increases aggregates or clod sizes • The cloddy surfaces make the soil more receptive for rainfall absorption and more resistant to erosion. Plough-plant • Causes least compaction • Maintains high soil porosity and infiltration rate and reduces soil and water losses Ridges-furrow system • Enhances water conservation and erosion control when the ridges are aligned on the contour Tied-ridges • Are very effective in moisture conservation Farmyard manure and Compost • Serve as a sources of plant nutrients • Conserve soil through reduced erosion due to increased organic matter, aggregate stability and water holding capacity • Enhance soil moisture conservation Mechanical/ Engineering Measures These measures are used to control the movement of water over the soil surface with the objective of reducing the velocity of runoff; increase surface water storage capacity; or safely dispose of excess water (e.g. contour bunds, terraces, waterways, zai, semi-circular bunds, etc.) Contour bunds (Stone or earth bunds) • Act as a barrier to runoff • Form a water storage area on their upslope side • Break up slope into segments shorter in length than is required to generate overland flow to cause erosion • Help in erosion control, water conservation and increased crop production • Ground water level rises when adopted on a large scale.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

○ Yes
◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

◉ Yes
○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
☒ Increase tree-covered area extent
☒ Restore/improve croplands
☒ Restore/improve grasslands
☐ Restore/improve wetlands
☒ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
☐ Manage artificial surfaces
☒ Restore/improve protected areas
☐ Increase protected areas
☒ Improve coastal management
☒ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
☒ Restore/improve multiple land uses
☒ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
☒ Restore/improve multiple functions
☒ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The achievements of the SLWMP project and the activities being implemented under its successor GLRSSMP which have been detailed in previous sections to name a few.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

○ Yes
◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

◉ Yes
○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

☒ A drought risk management plan
☒ Monitoring and early warning systems
☐ Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

○ Yes
◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

◉ Yes

○ No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices
☐ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☒ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

The achievements of the SLWMP project and the activities being implemented under its successor GLRSSMP which have been detailed in previous sections.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

⦿ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

In the GLRSSMP there is a 40% female representation quota and a 15% youth representation quota for all beneficiaries of the project, including in alternative livelihood. This builds on similar quotas which were in place during SLWMP.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

○ Yes
⦿ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

⦿ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

Ghana - SO5-1 recipient	Download	45.6 KB
Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy - 2021 Report	Download	21.5 MB
National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan 2016	Download	1.7 MB

Ghana - SO5-1 recipient	Download	45.6 KB
Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy - 2021 Report	Download	21.5 MB
National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan 2016	Download	1.7 MB

Ghana – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary
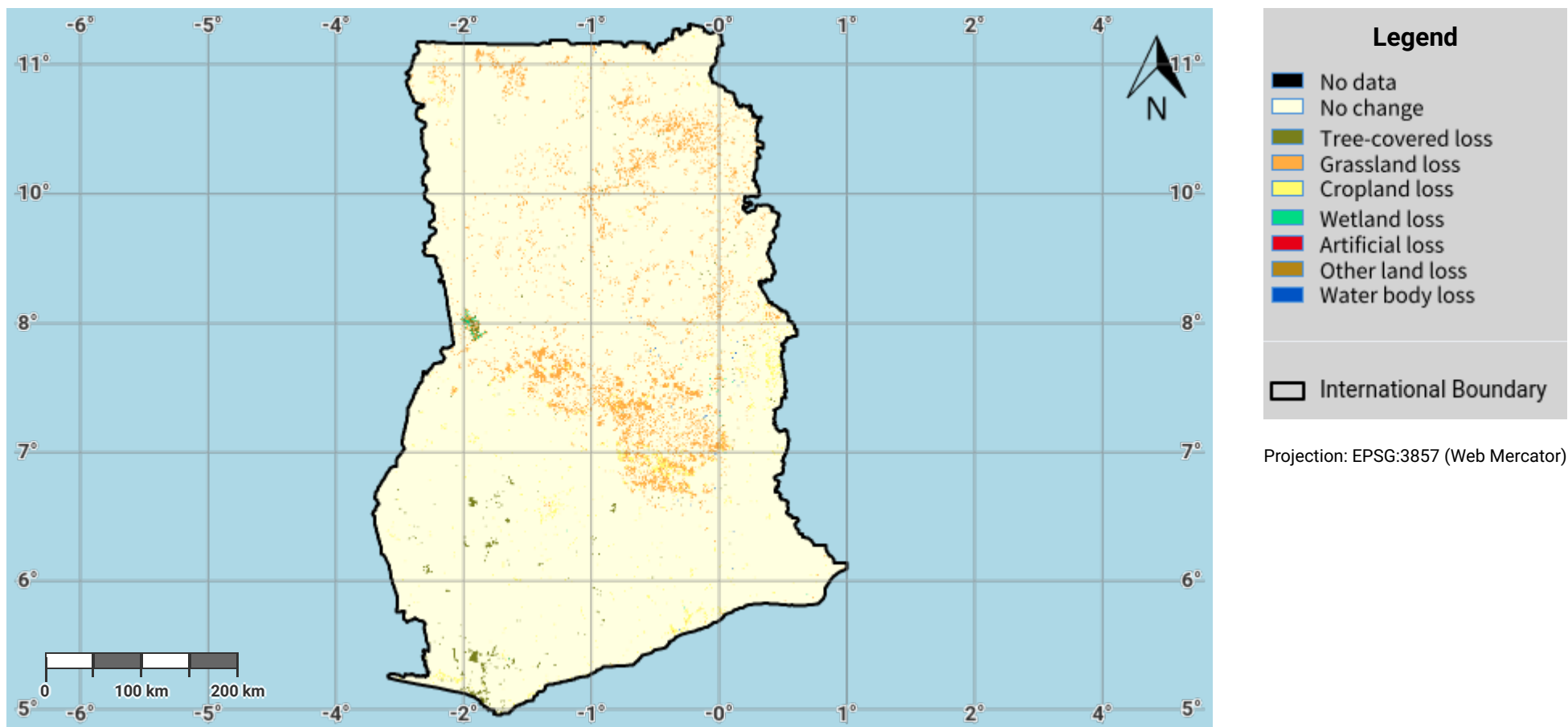
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M2
Land cover in the baseline year

Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

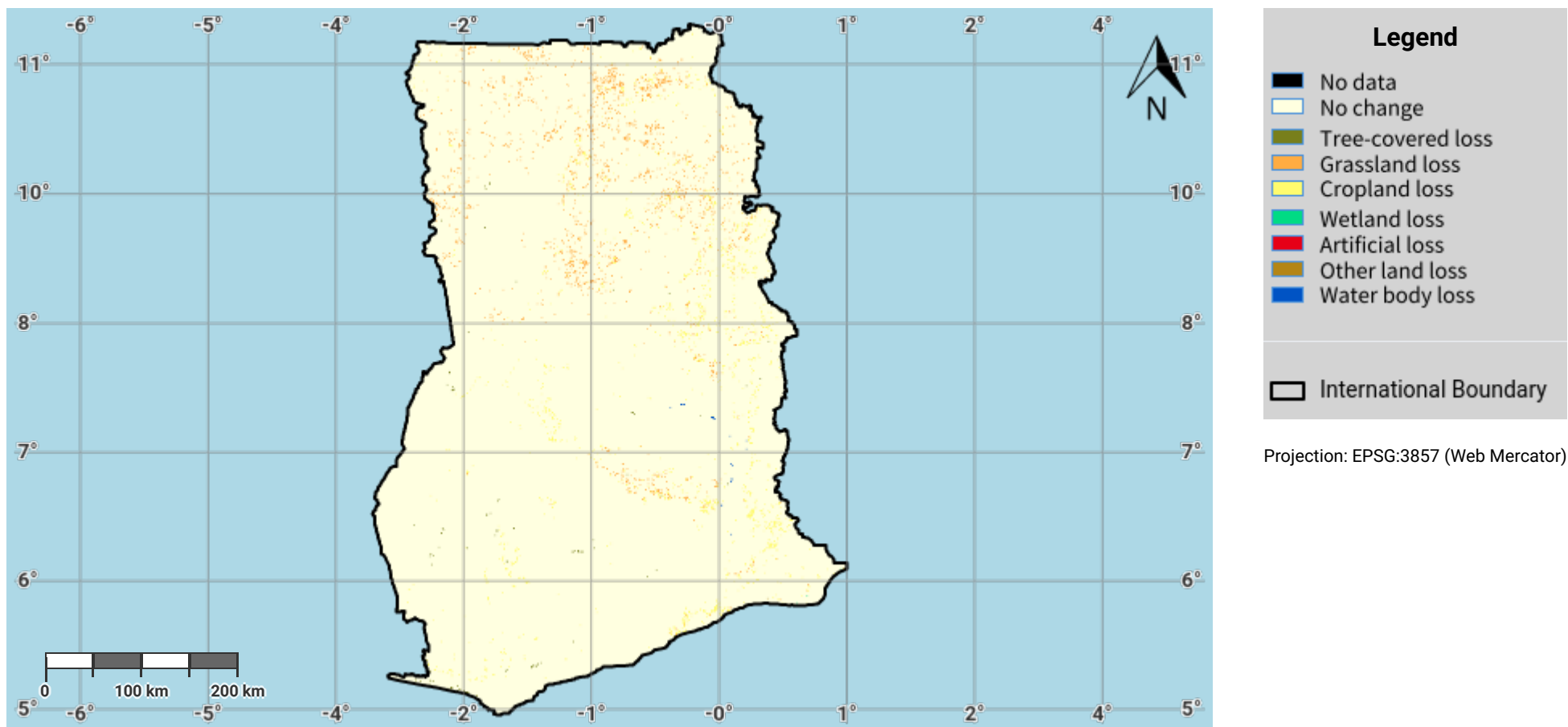Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M3
Land cover in the latest reporting year

Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
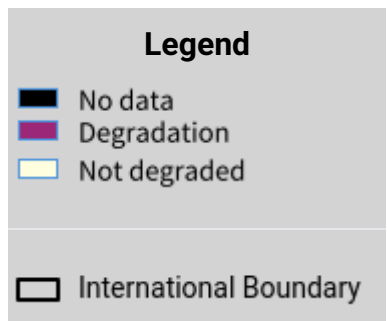
0   100 km   200 km

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M4
Land cover change in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss

- International Boundary

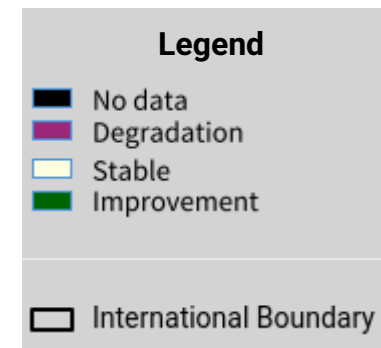Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M5
Land cover change in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss

- International Boundary

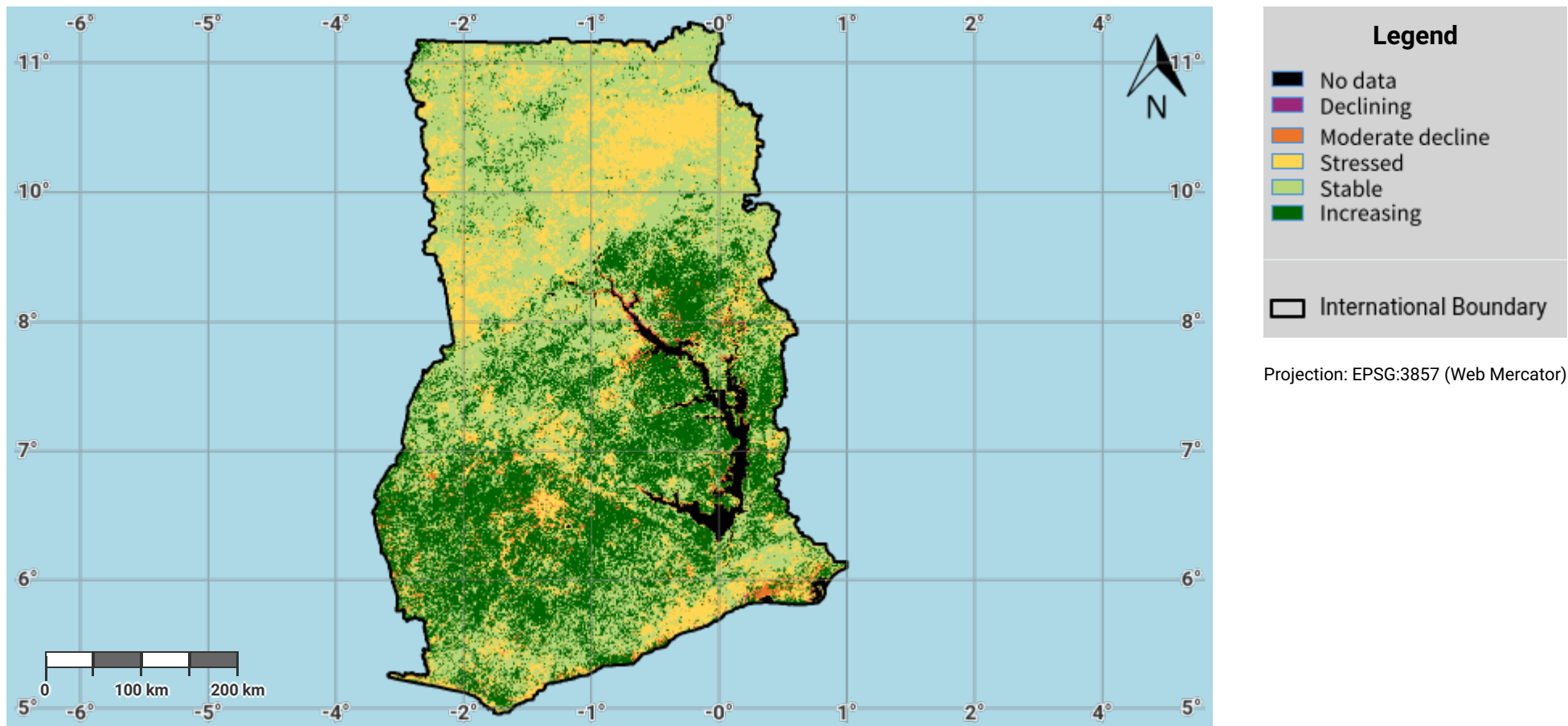Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M6
Land cover degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

- International Boundary

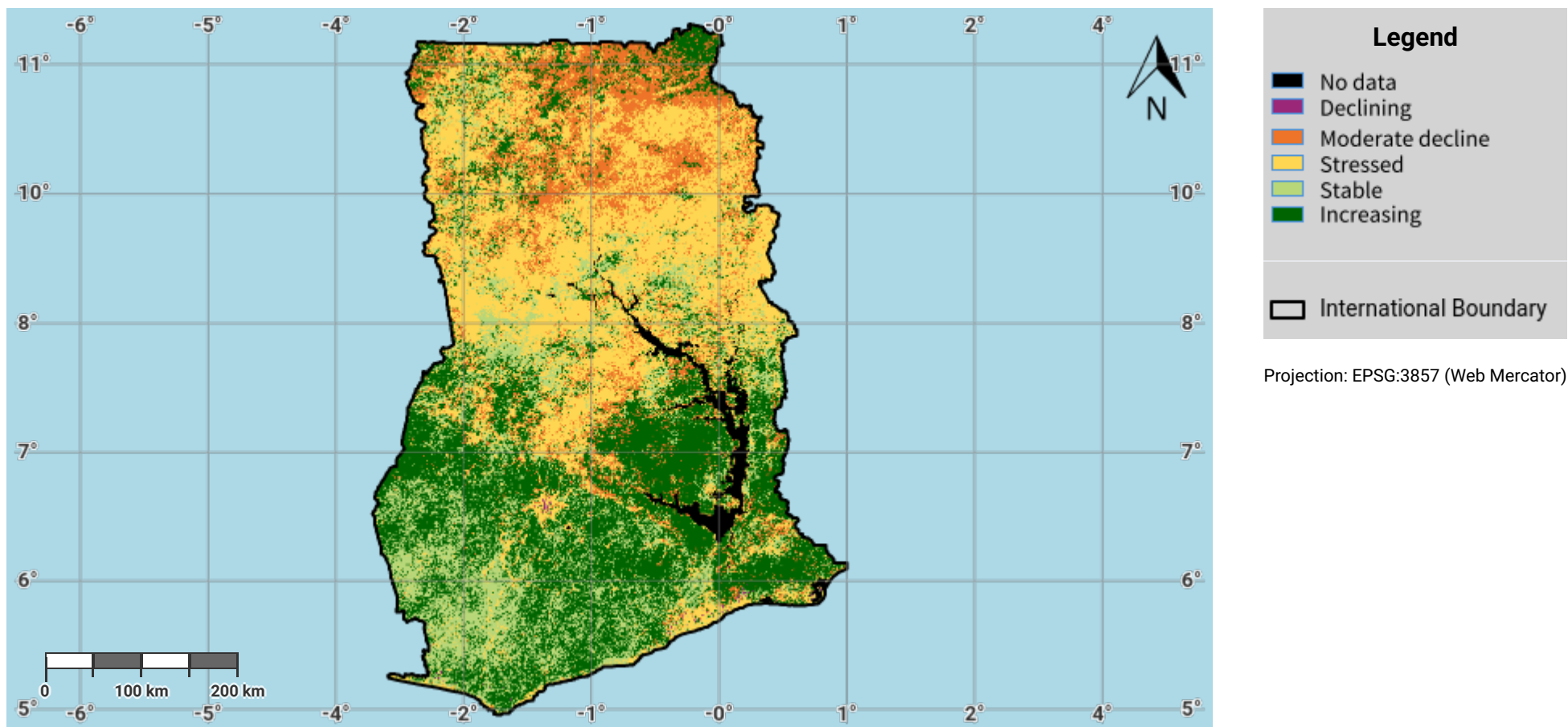Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-1.M7
Land cover degradation in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

- International Boundary

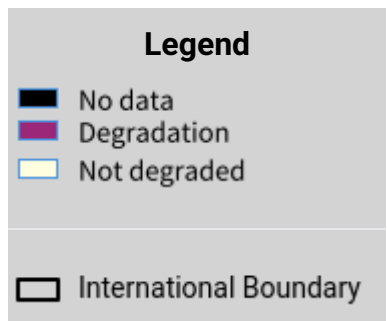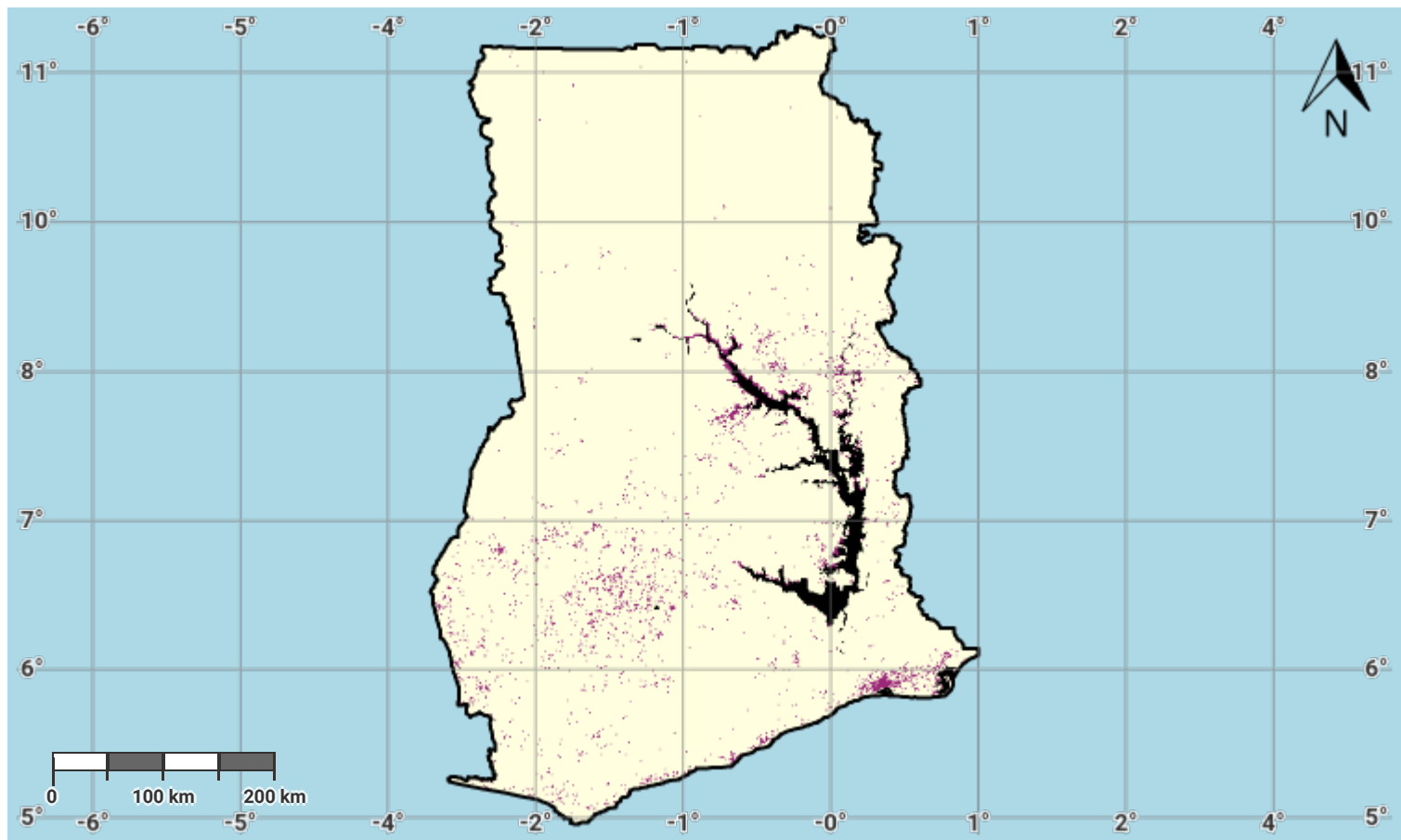Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Ghana – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Declining
- ■ Moderate decline
- ■ Stressed
- ■ Stable
- ■ Increasing

☐ International Boundary

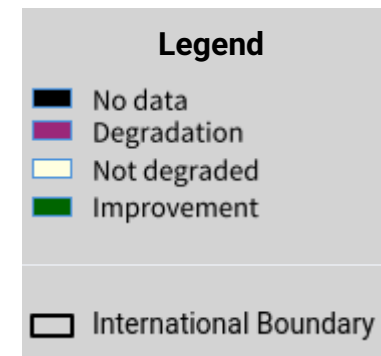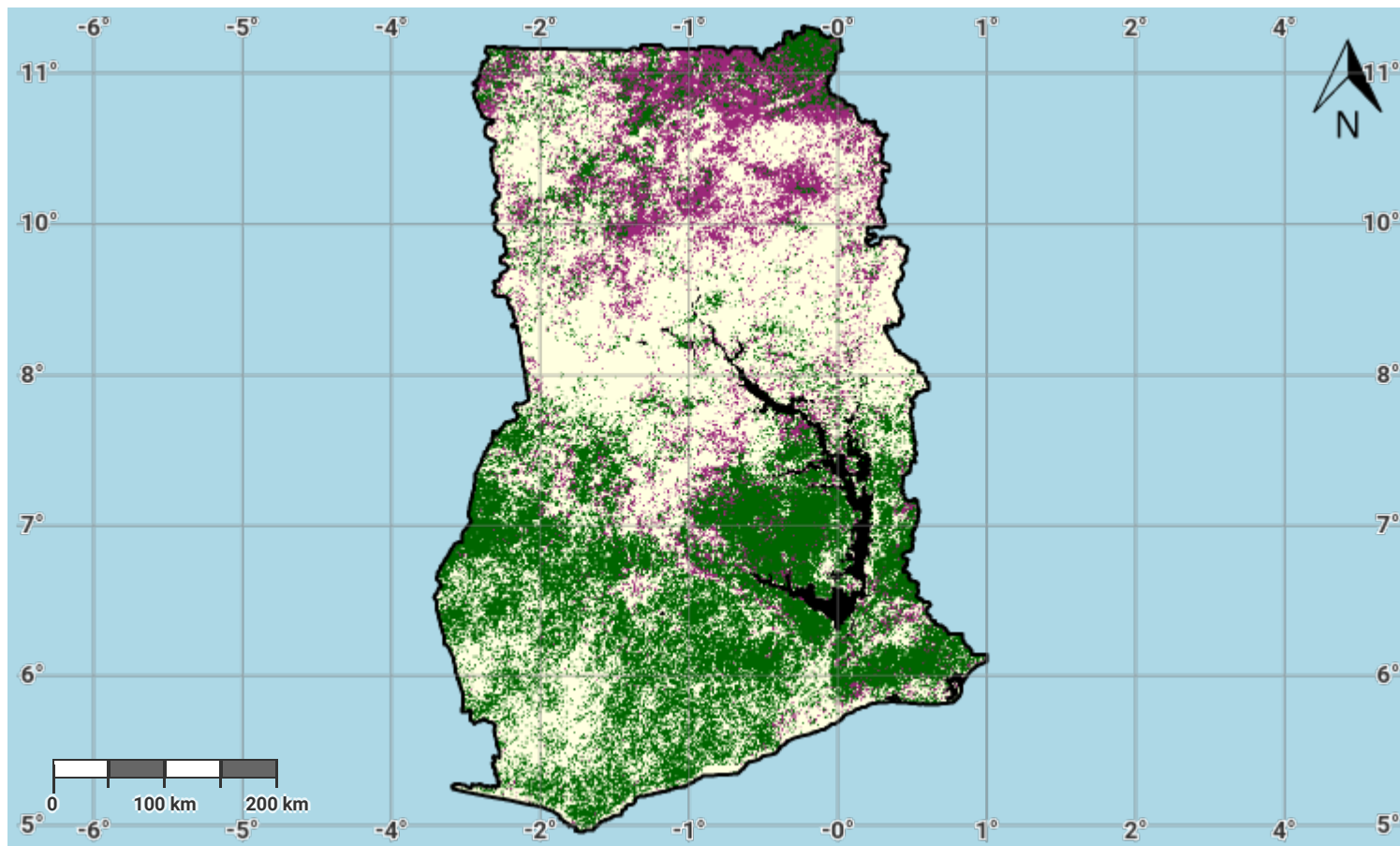Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Ghana – SO1-2.M2
Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing

International Boundary

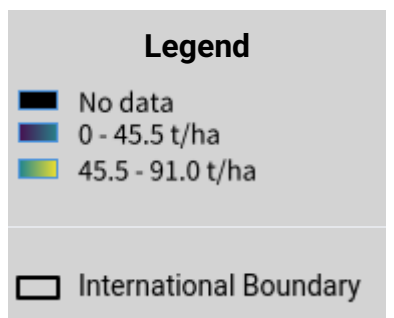Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Ghana – SO1-2.M3
Land productivity degradation in the baseline period

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

- International Boundary

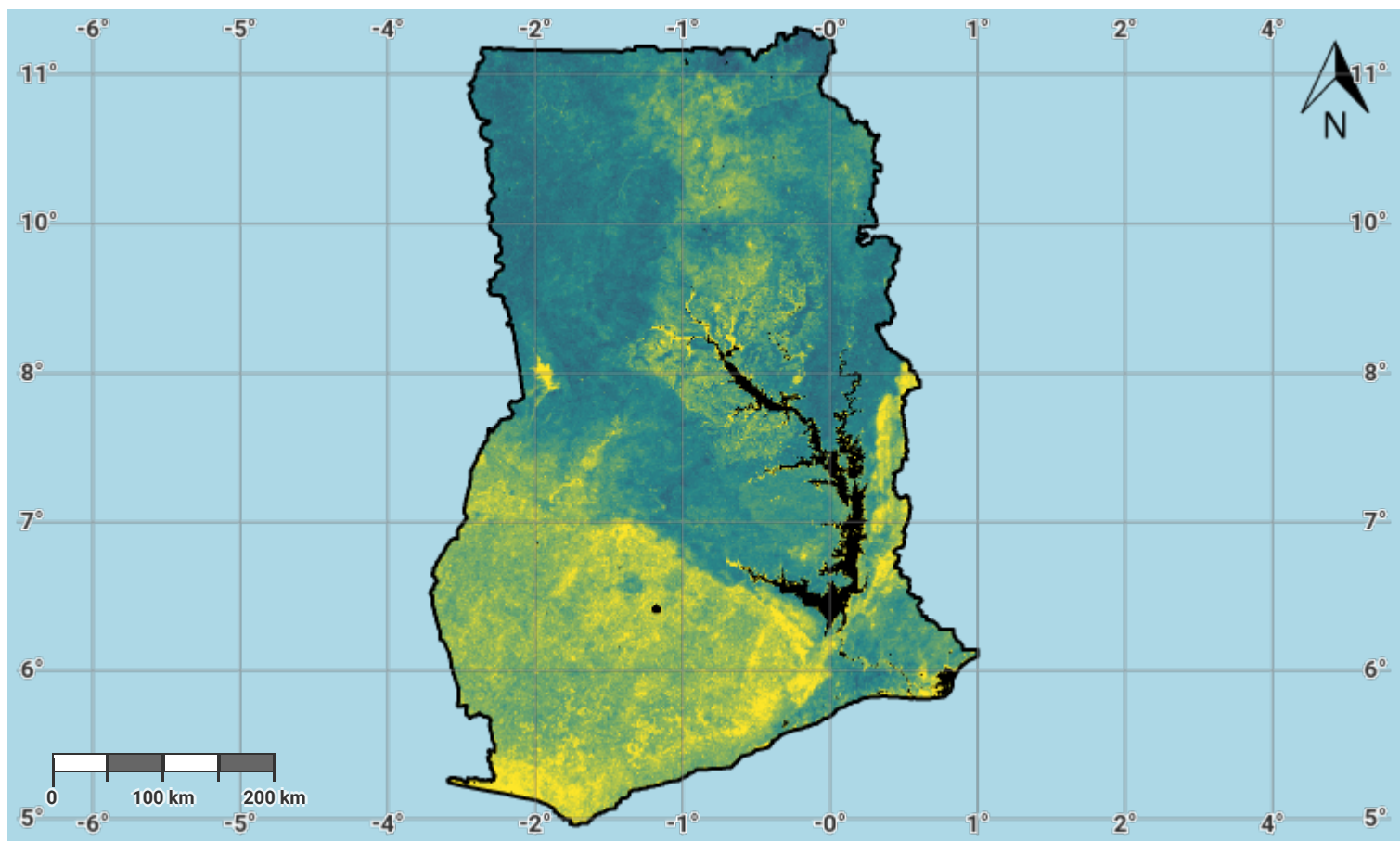Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Ghana – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement

International Boundary

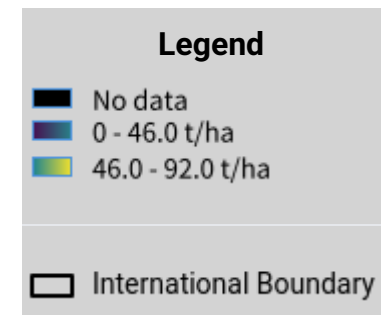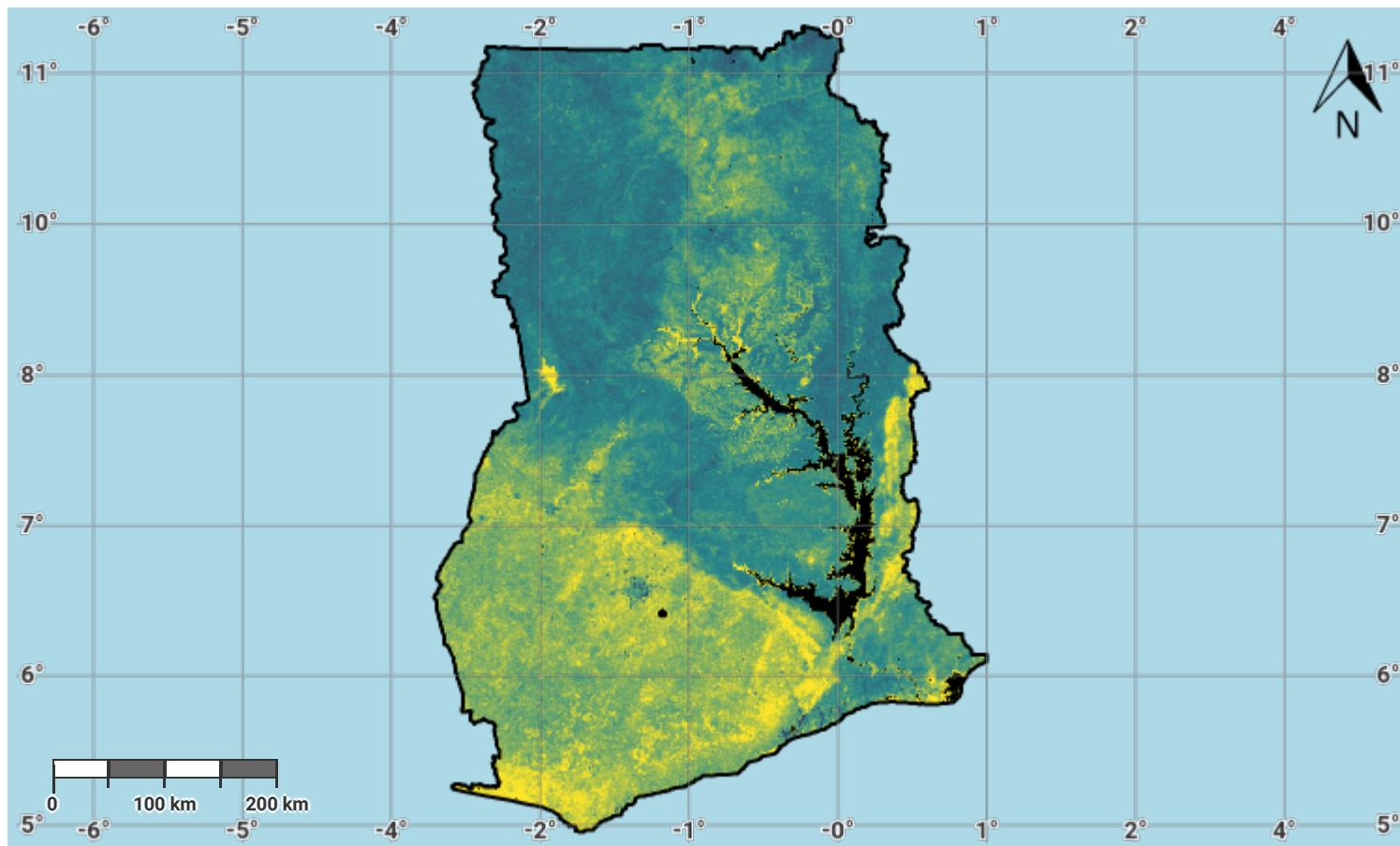Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Ghana – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ 0 - 45.5 t/ha
- ■ 45.5 - 91.0 t/ha

- ▢ International Boundary

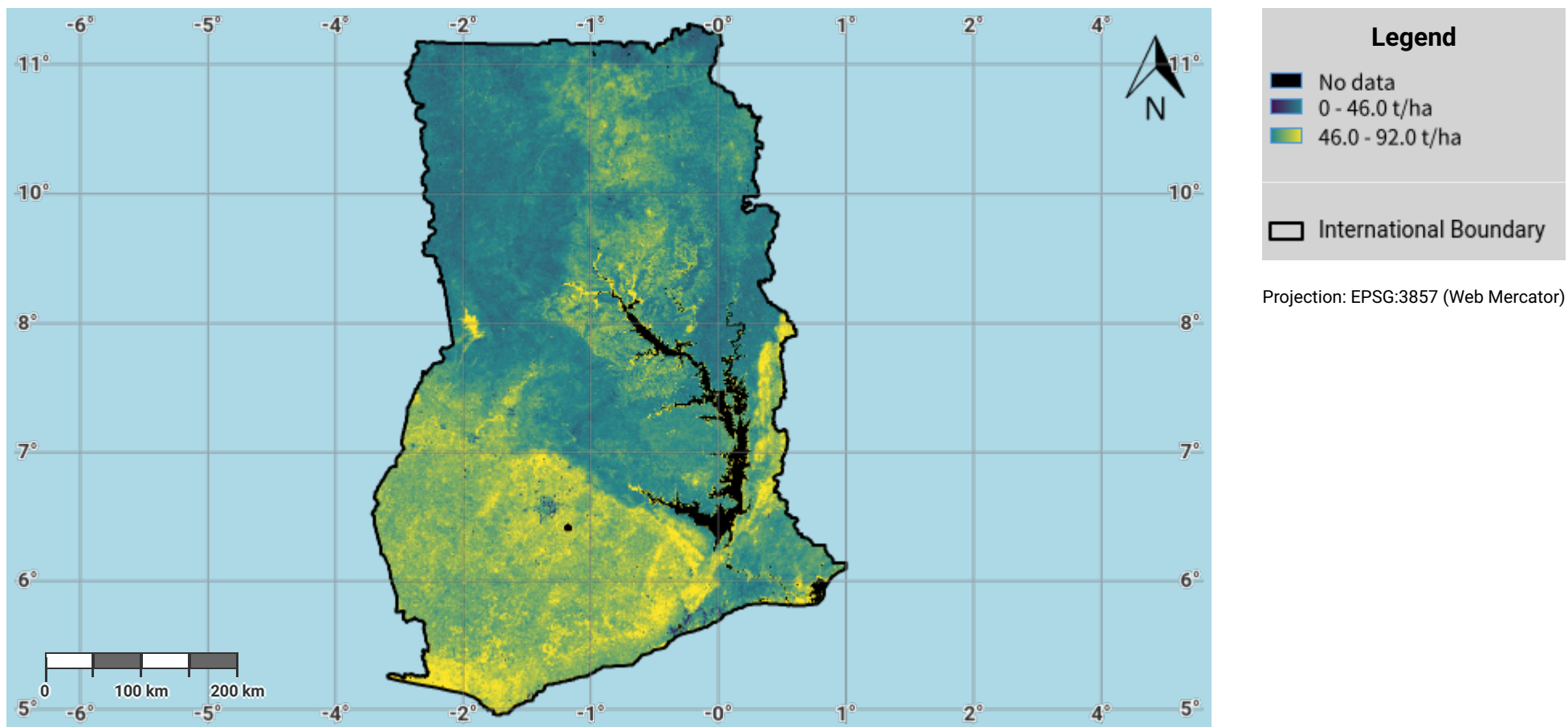Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ 0 - 46.0 t/ha
- ■ 46.0 - 92.0 t/ha

- ▭ International Boundary

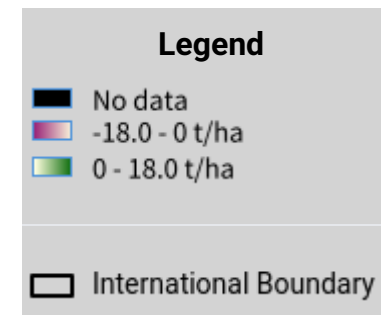Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M3
Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ 0 - 46.0 t/ha
- ■ 46.0 - 92.0 t/ha

- ☐ International Boundary

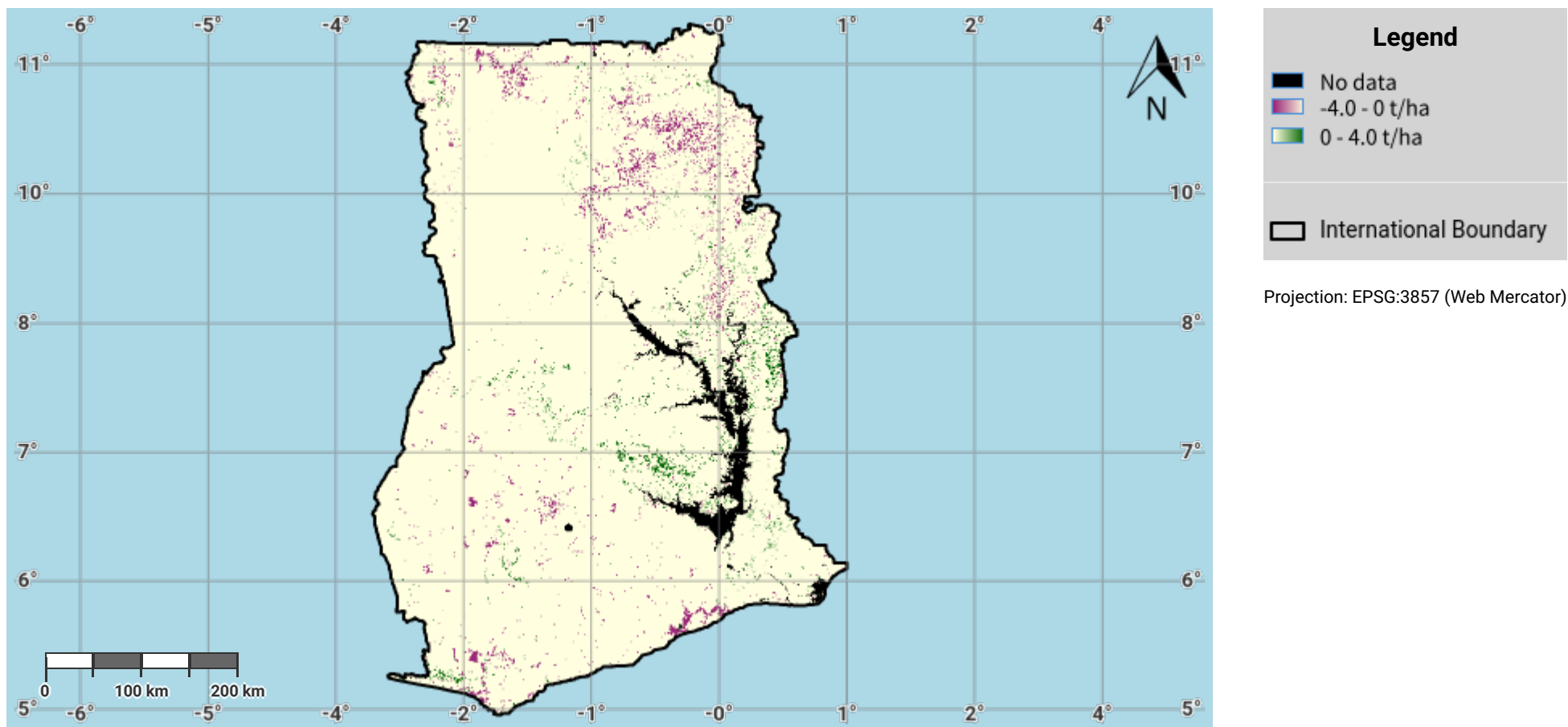Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M4
Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha

- ☐ International Boundary

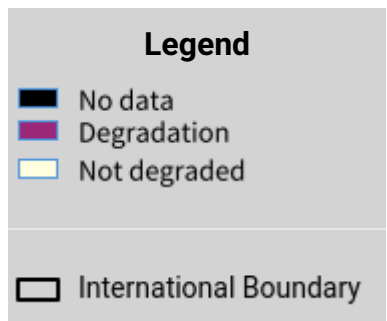Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M5
Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Legend
- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha

- International Boundary

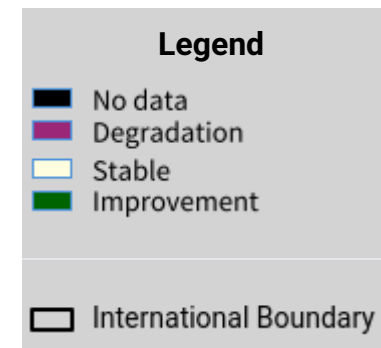Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M6
Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- ⬛ No data
- 🟪 Degradation
- ⬜ Not degraded

- ☐ International Boundary

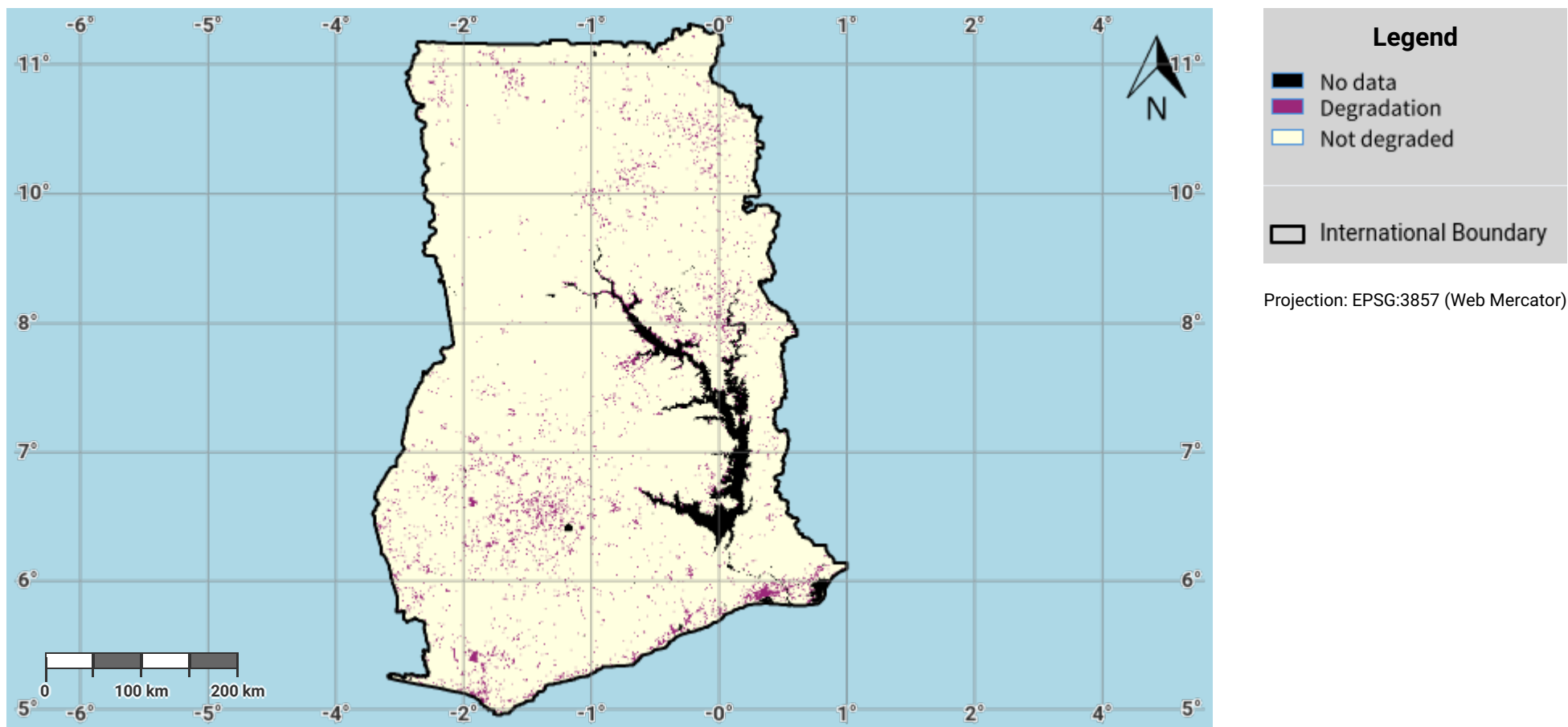Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-3.M7
Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

Legend

- No data (black)
- Degradation (magenta)
- Stable (pale yellow)
- Improvement (green)

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
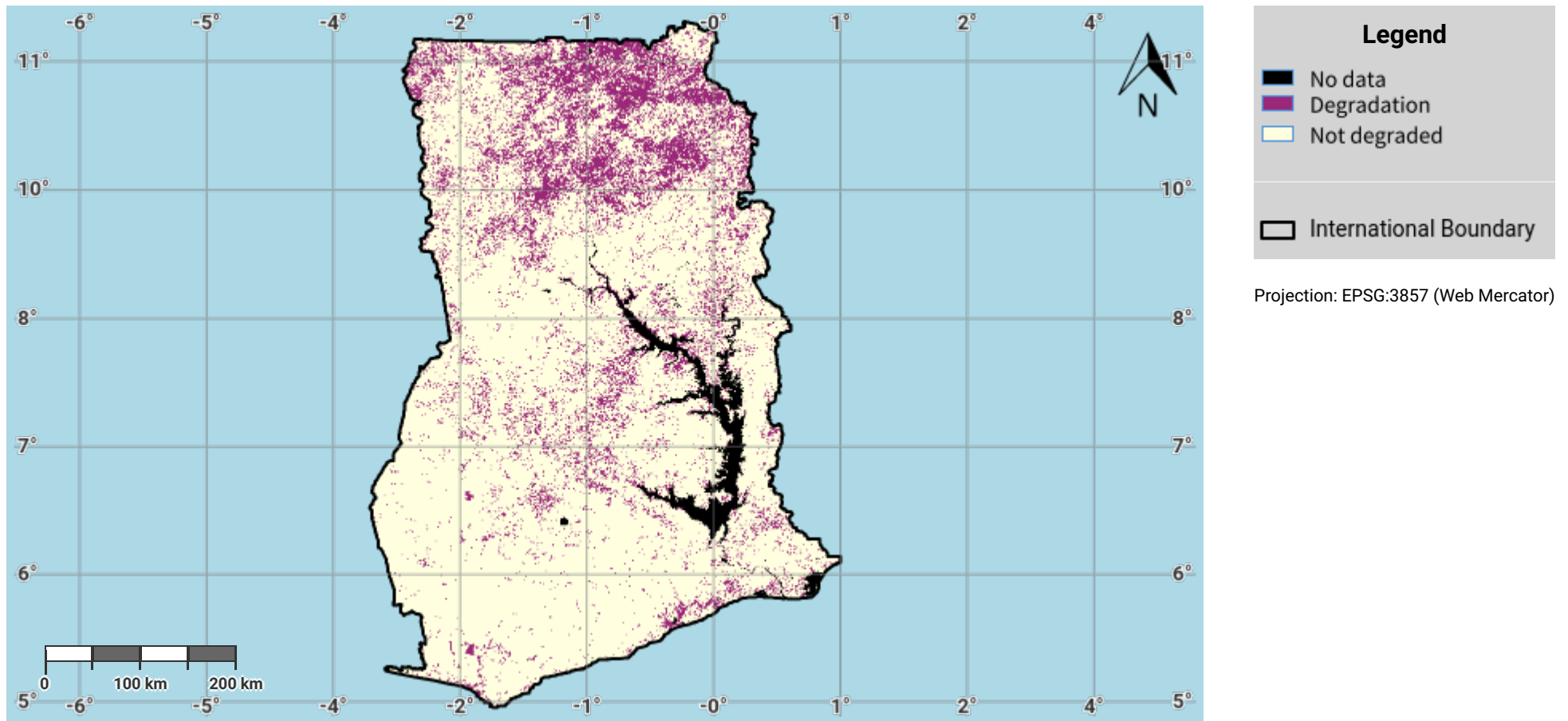
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Ghana – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
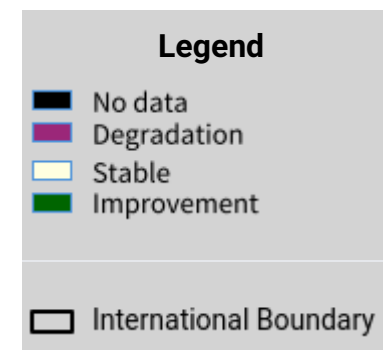
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Ghana – SO1-4.M2
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Degradation
- □ Not degraded

- ▭ International Boundary

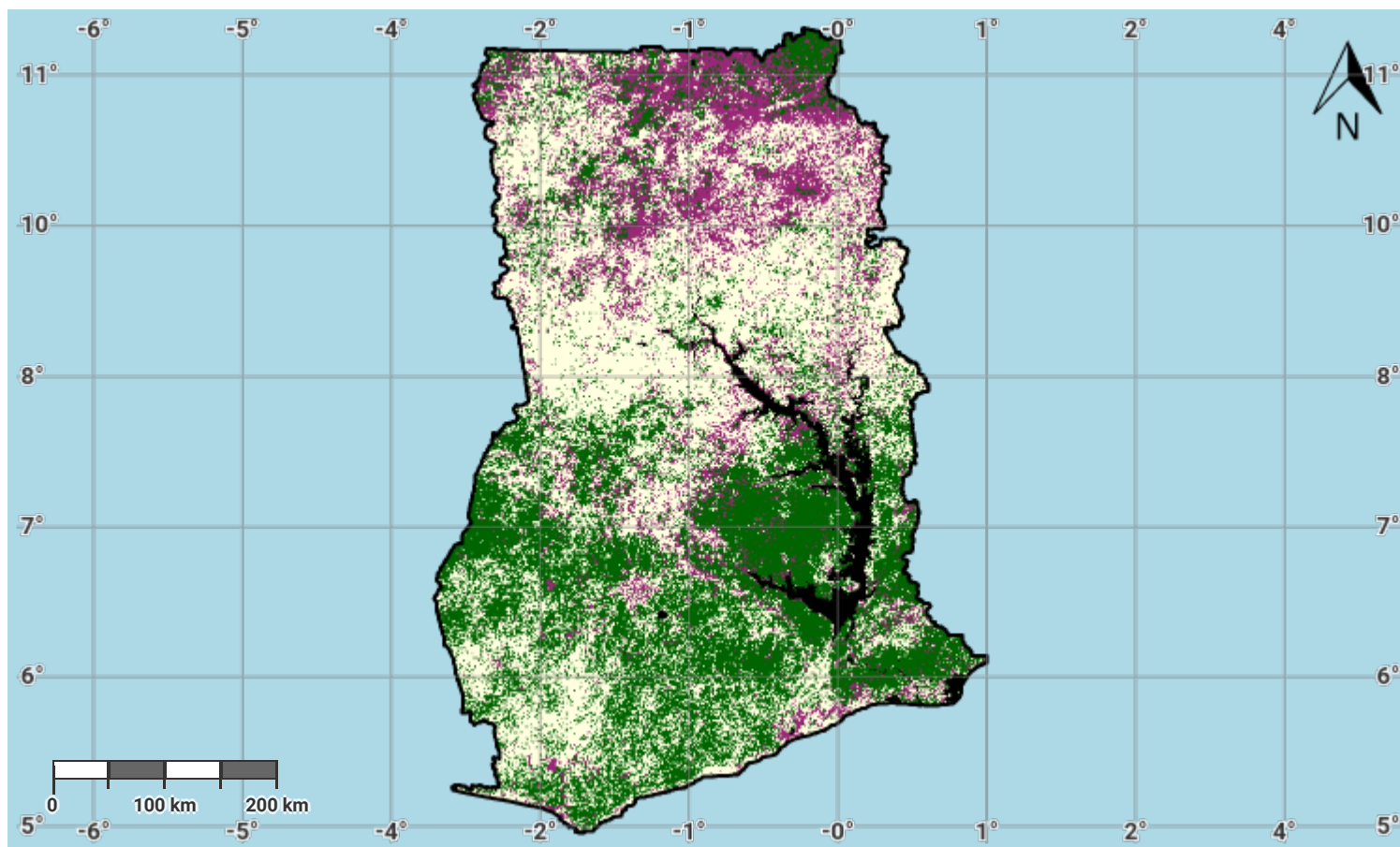Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Ghana – SO1-4.M3
Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

- International Boundary

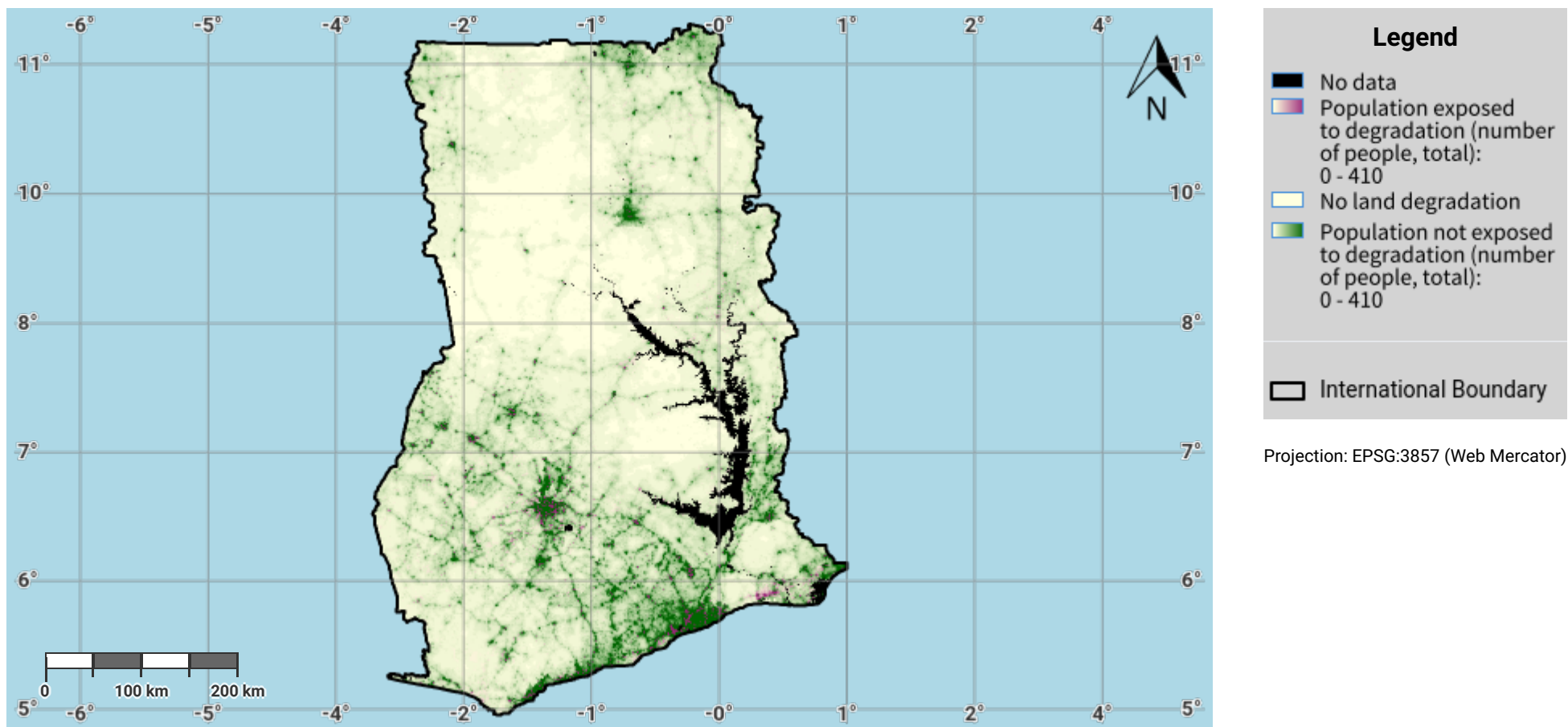Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
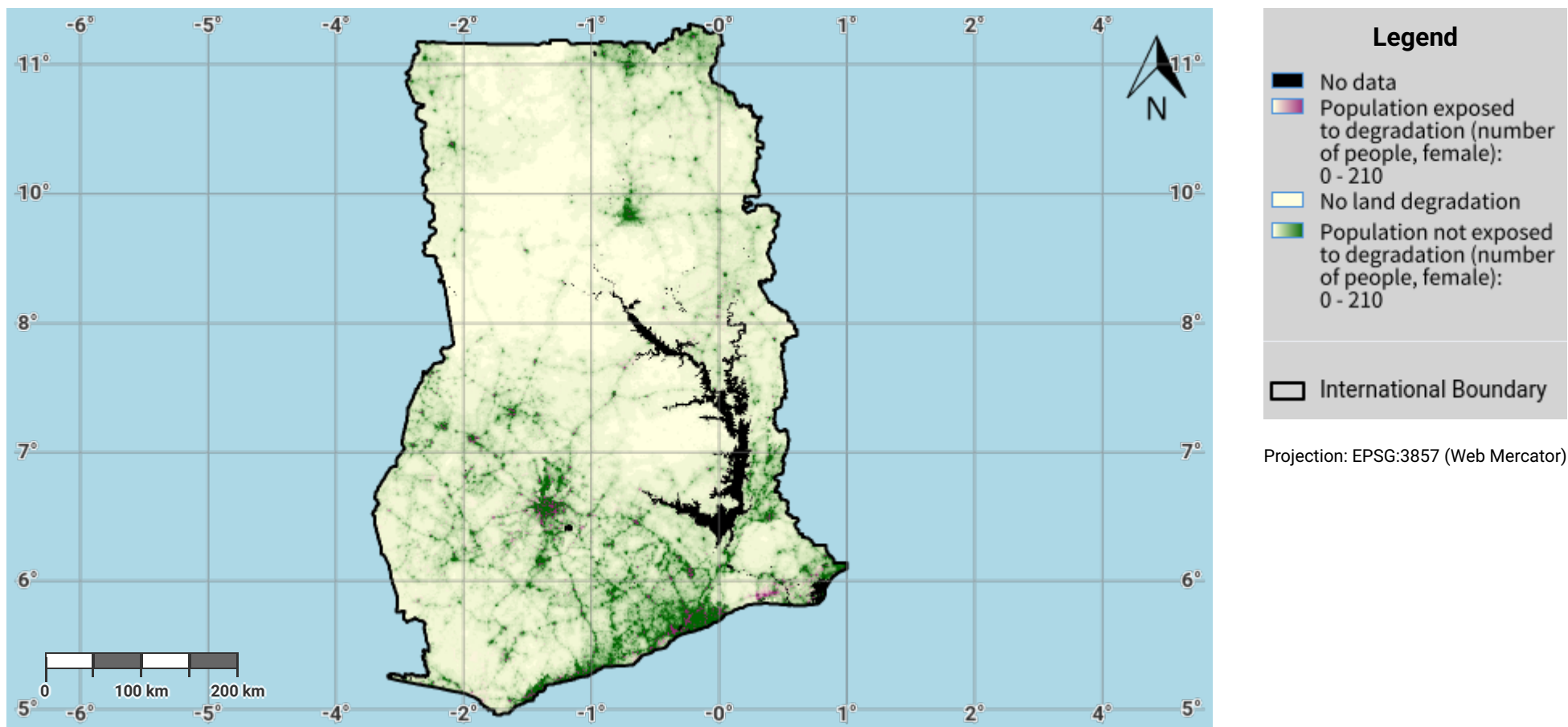
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Ghana – SO2-3.M1
Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 410

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
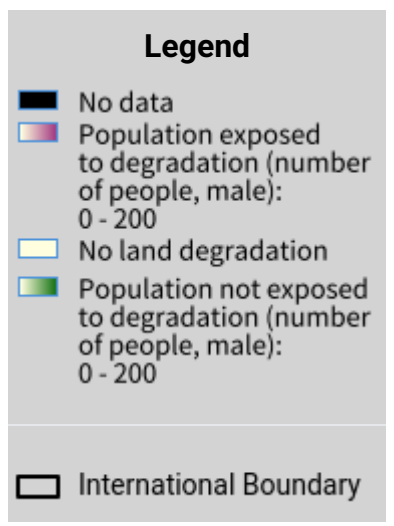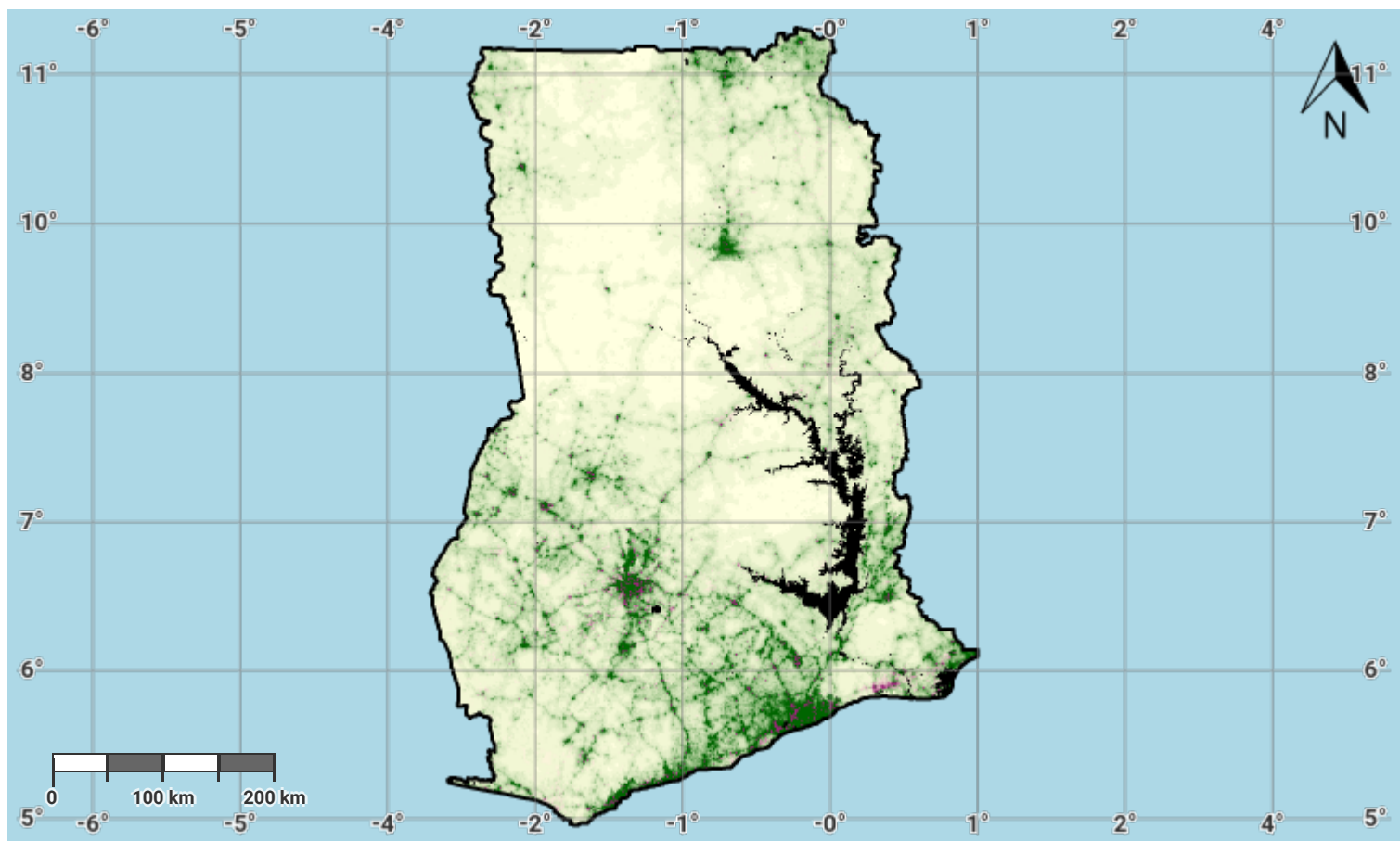
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO2-3.M2
Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210

- ▭ International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
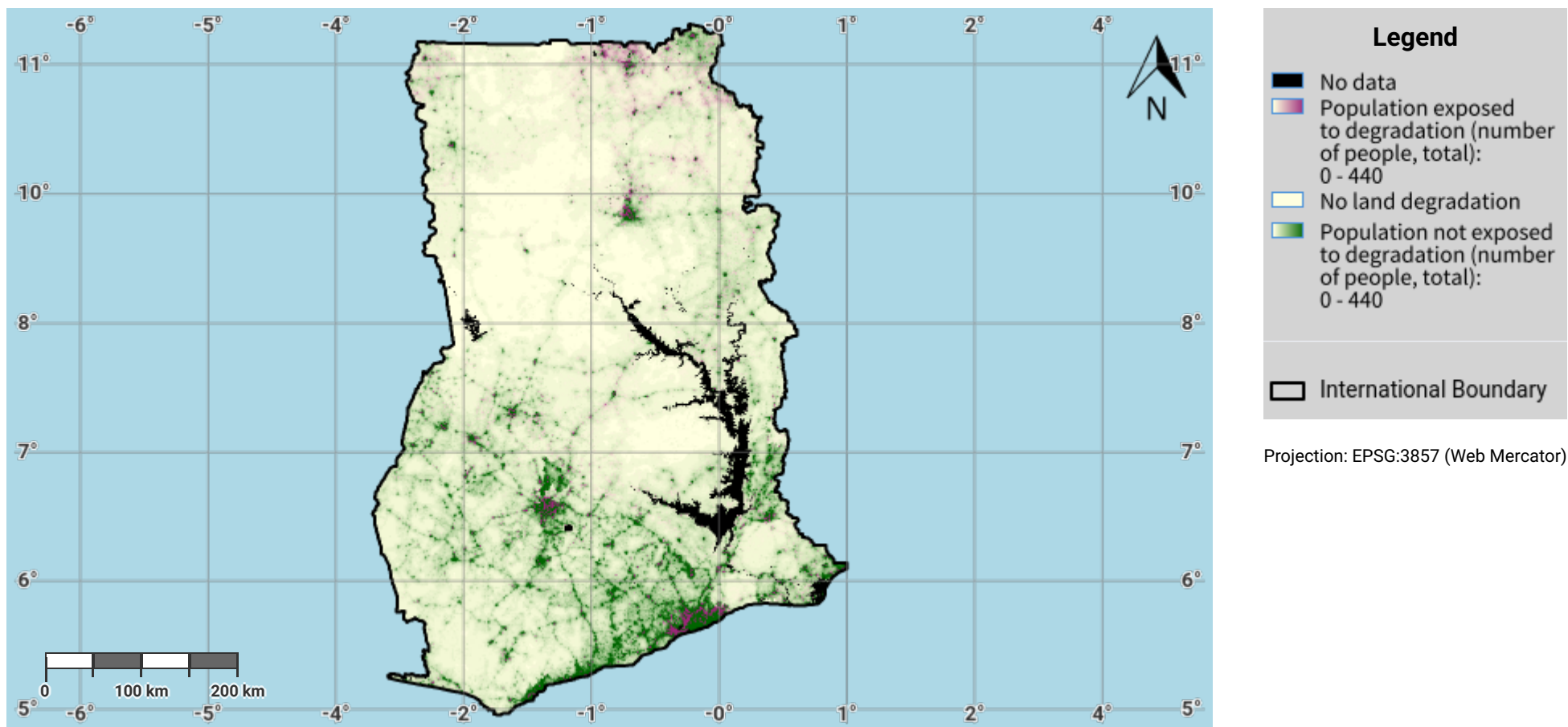
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO2-3.M3
Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- International Boundary
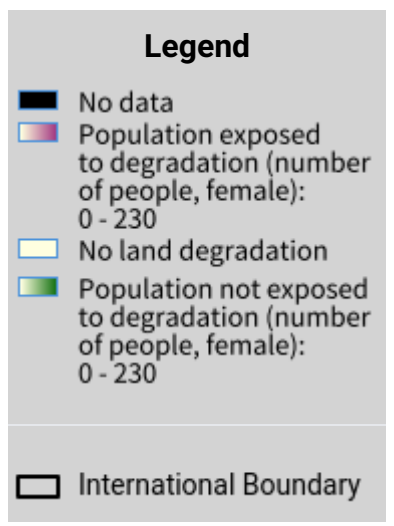
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

- **No data** (black)
- **Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 440**
- **No land degradation**
- **Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 440**

- **International Boundary**

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
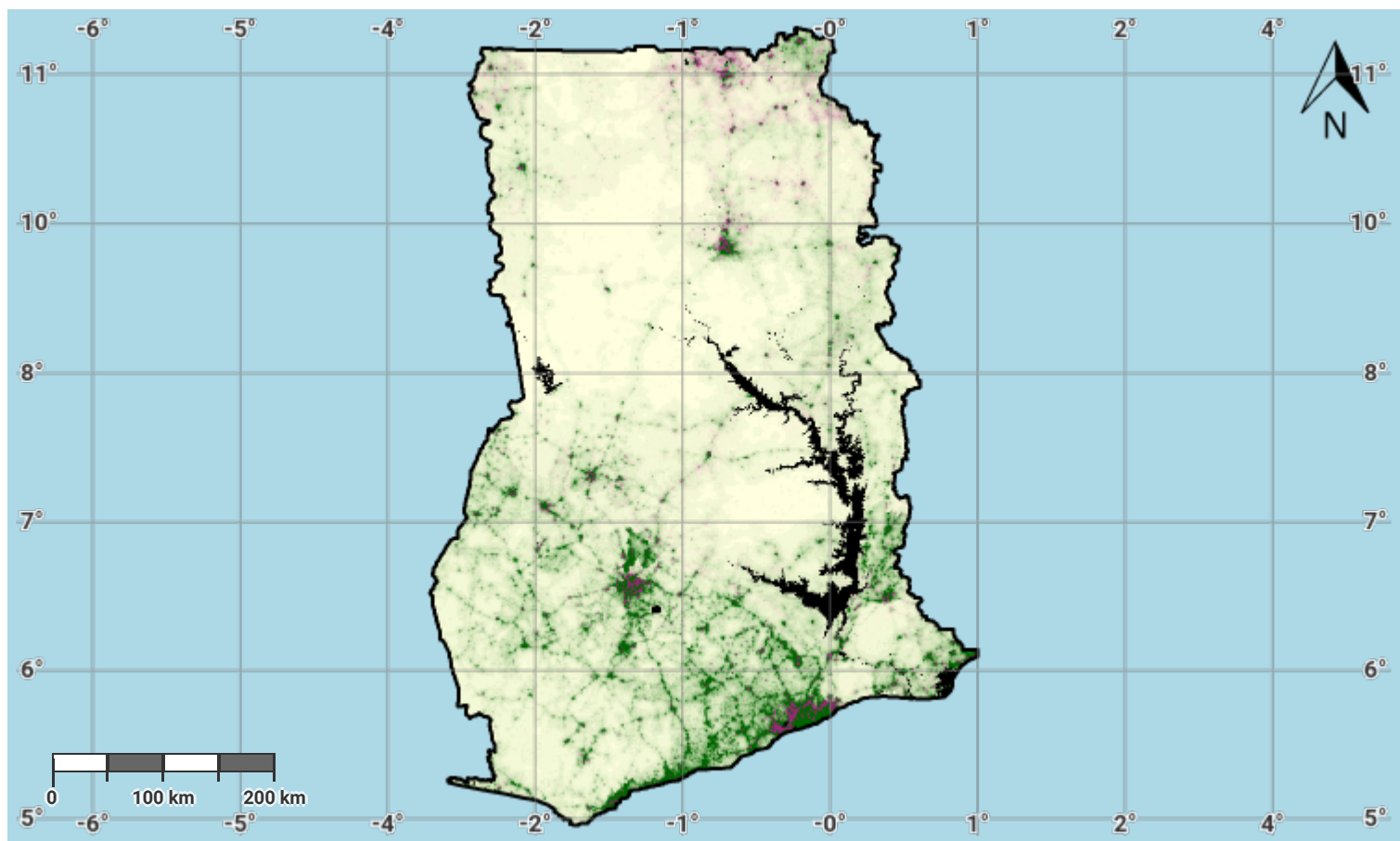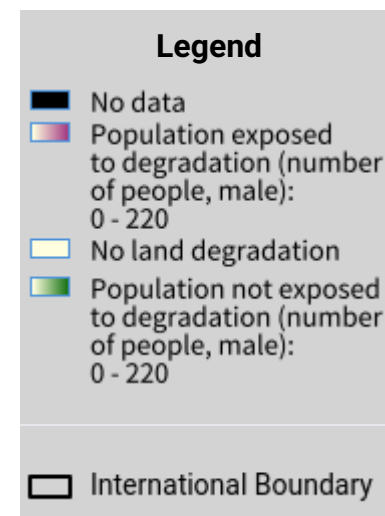
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO2-3.M5
Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 230
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 230

- ☐ International Boundary

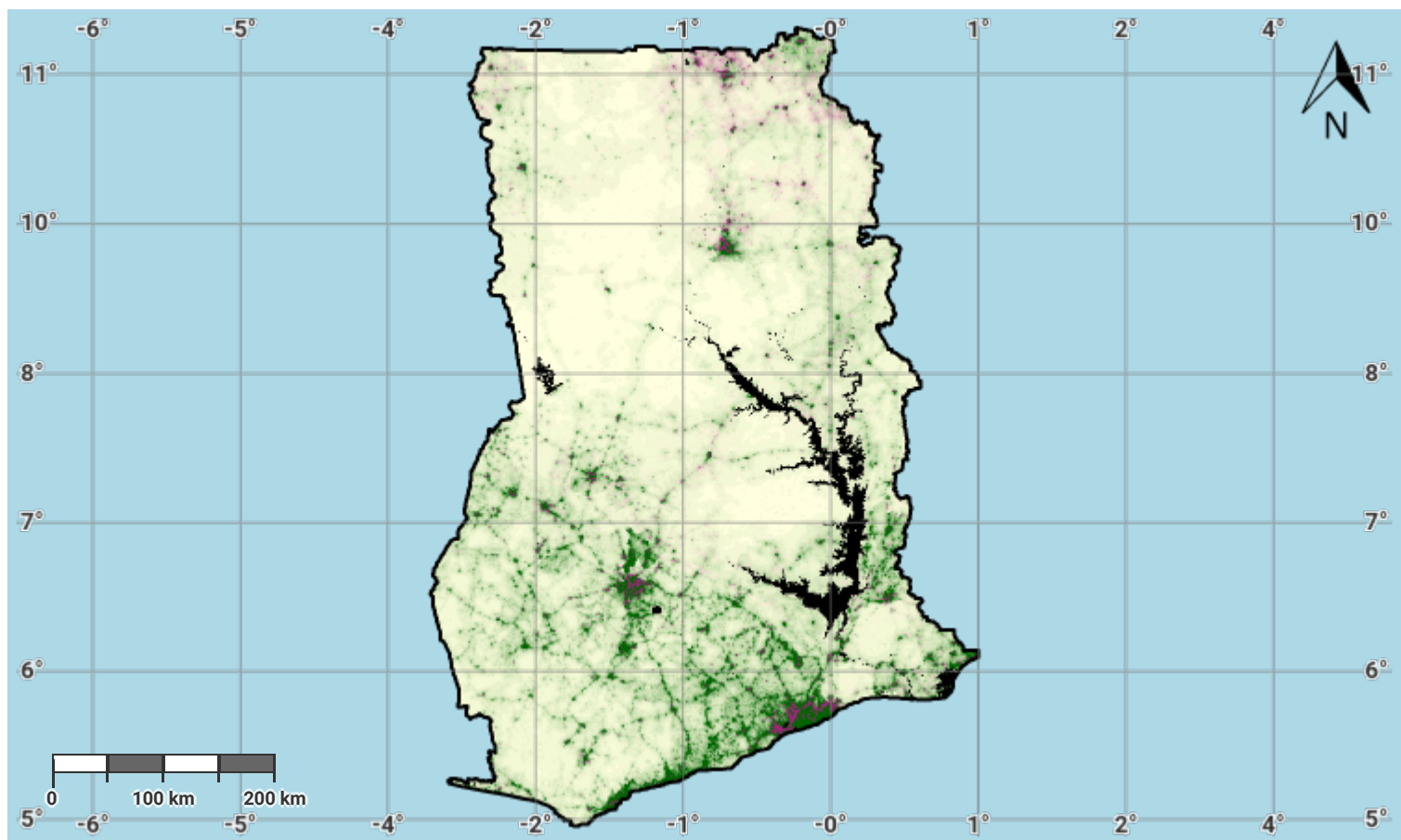Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO2-3.M6
Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220

- ▭ International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
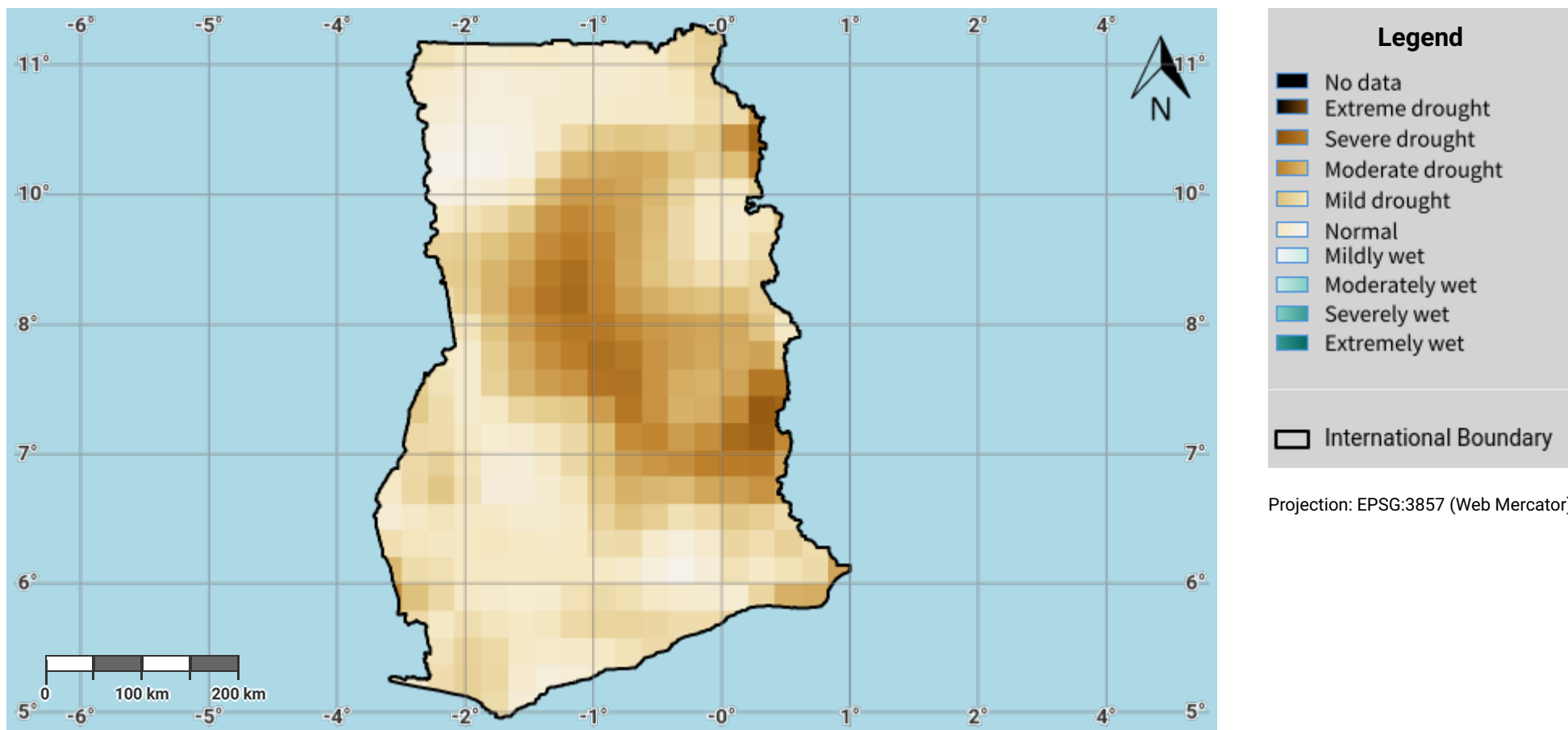
Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Ghana – SO3-1.M1
Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

- International Boundary
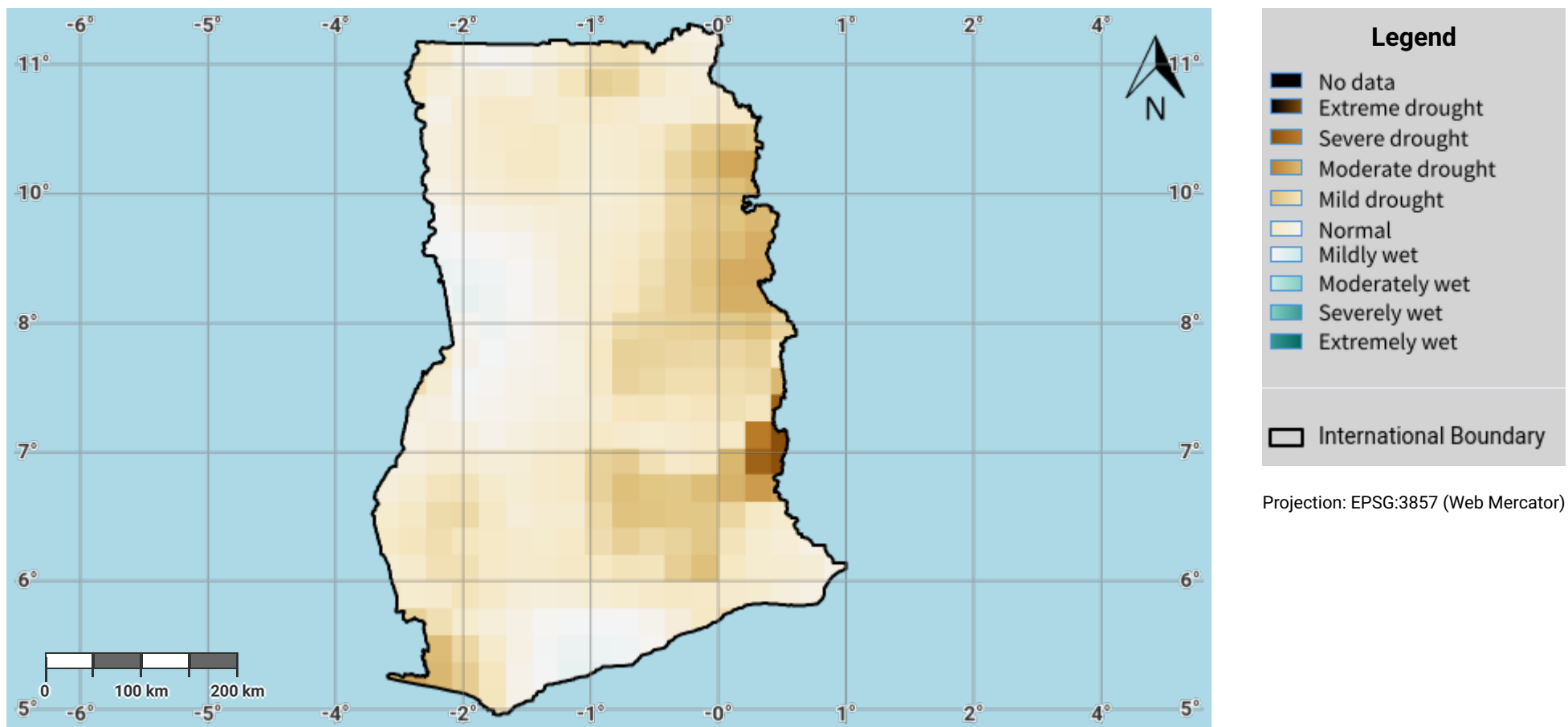
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982−present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Extreme drought
- ■ Severe drought
- ■ Moderate drought
- ■ Mild drought
- ■ Normal
- ■ Mildly wet
- ■ Moderately wet
- ■ Severely wet
- ■ Extremely wet

- ▭ International Boundary
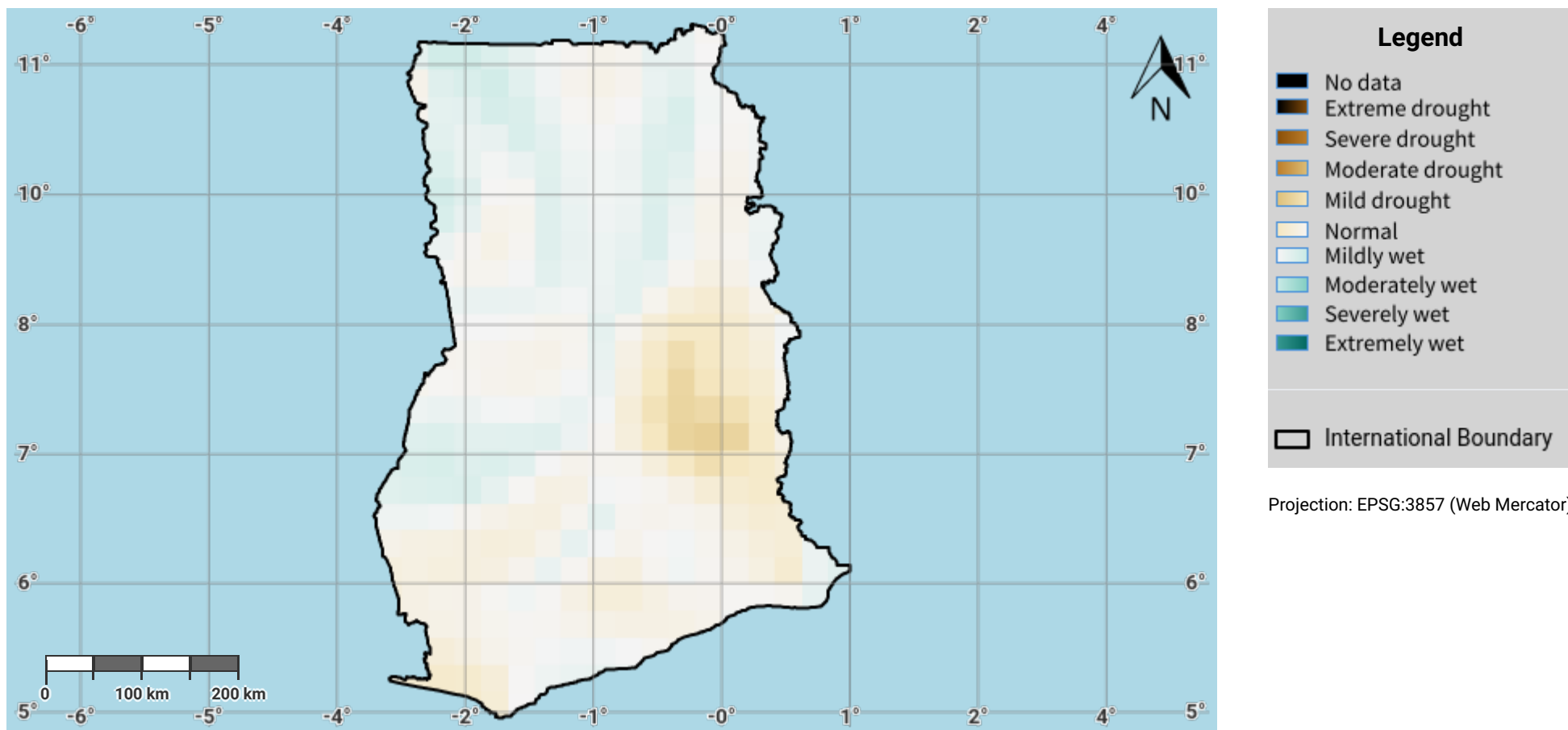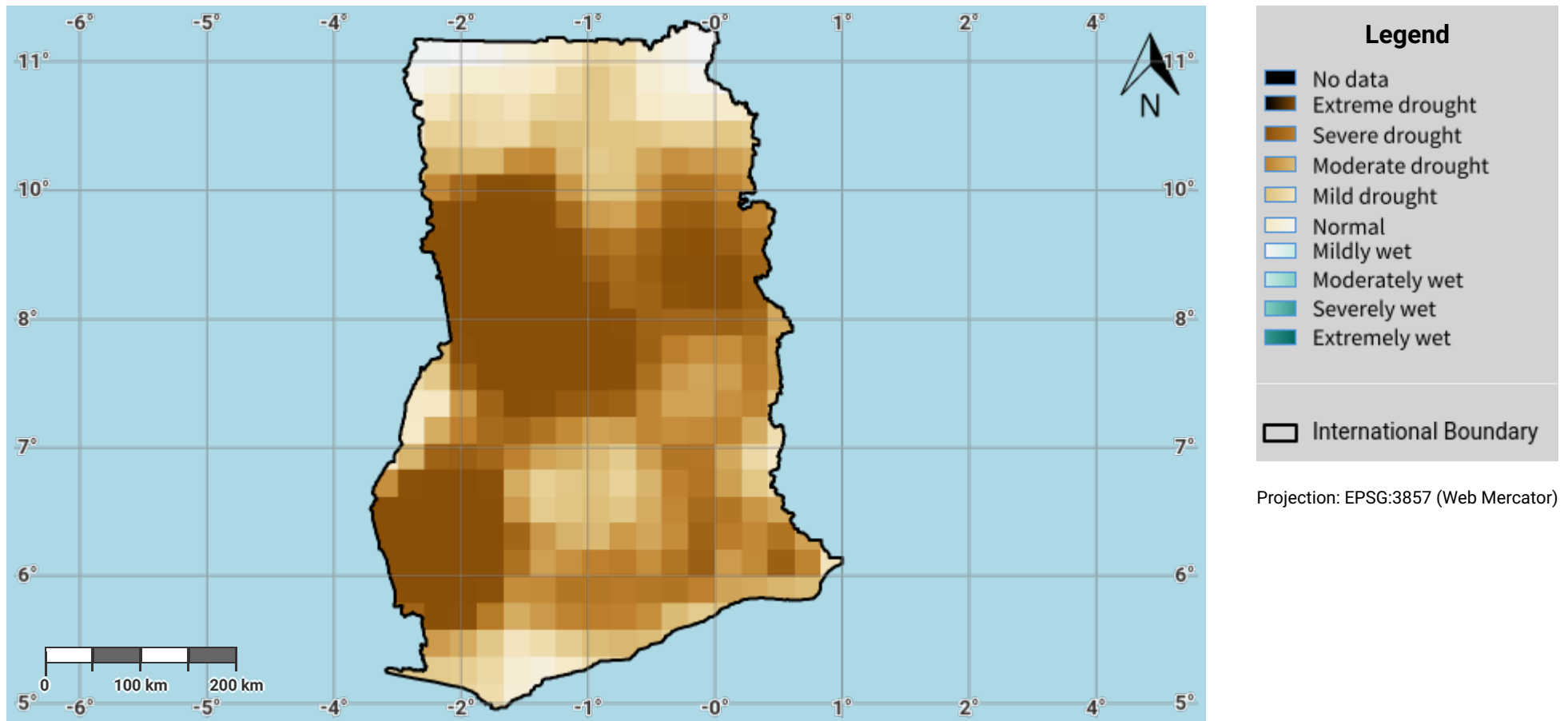
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-1.M3
Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

- International Boundary
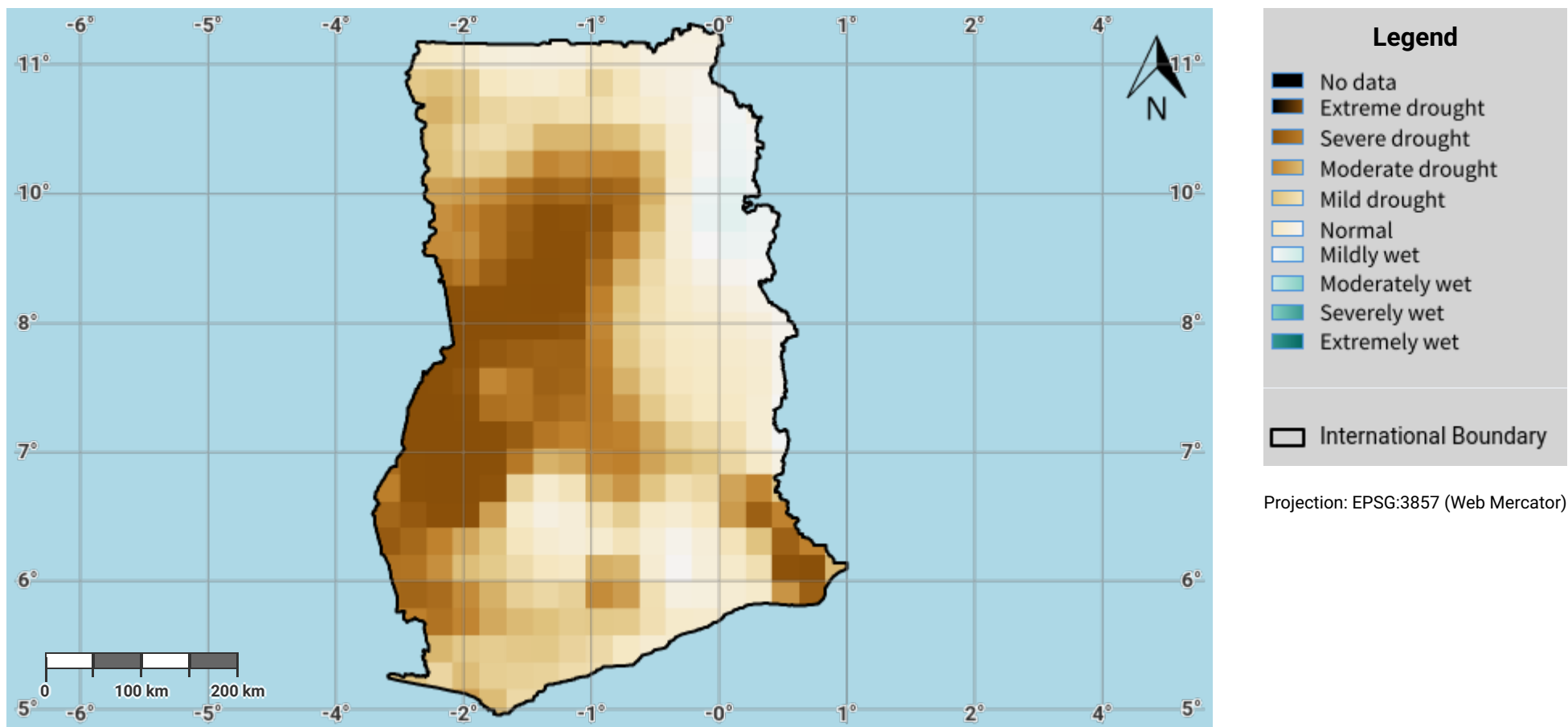
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ⬛ No data
- ⬛ Extreme drought
- ⬛ Severe drought
- ⬛ Moderate drought
- ⬜ Mild drought
- ⬜ Normal
- ⬜ Mildly wet
- ⬜ Moderately wet
- ⬜ Severely wet
- ⬛ Extremely wet

- ▭ International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Drought hazard in the reporting period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Extreme drought
- ■ Severe drought
- ■ Moderate drought
- ■ Mild drought
- □ Normal
- □ Mildly wet
- □ Moderately wet
- ■ Severely wet
- ■ Extremely wet

□ International Boundary
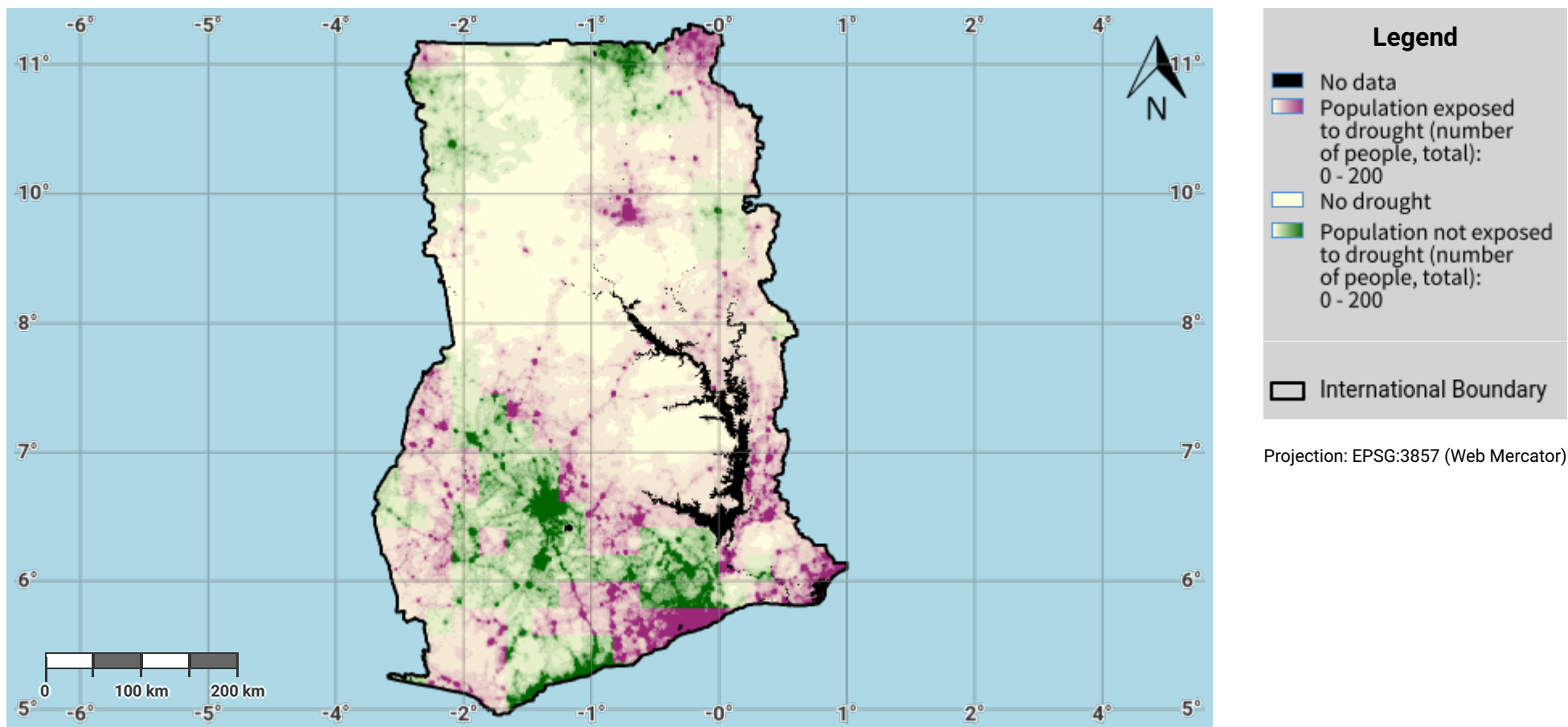
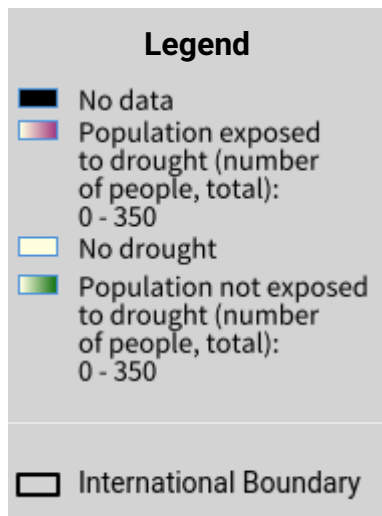Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M1
Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ⬛ No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 200
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 200

- ▭ International Boundary

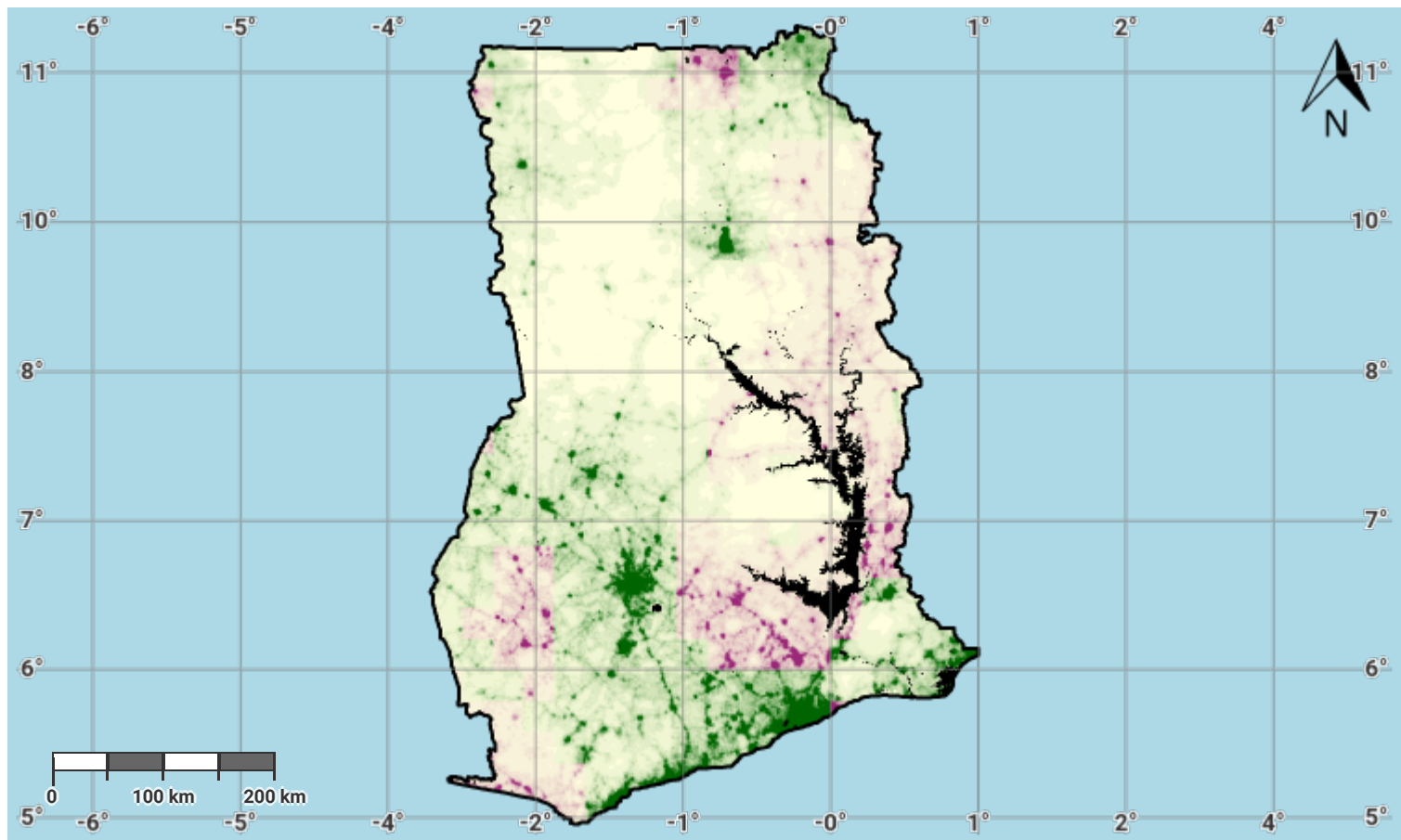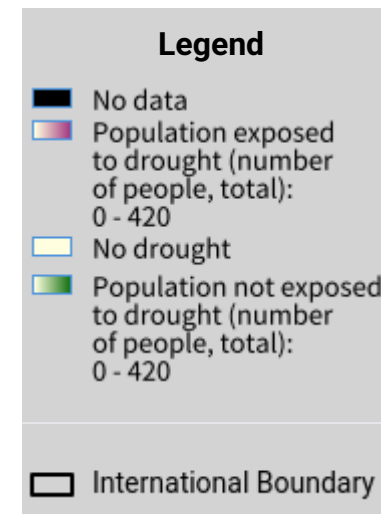Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M2
Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 350
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 350

- ☐ International Boundary

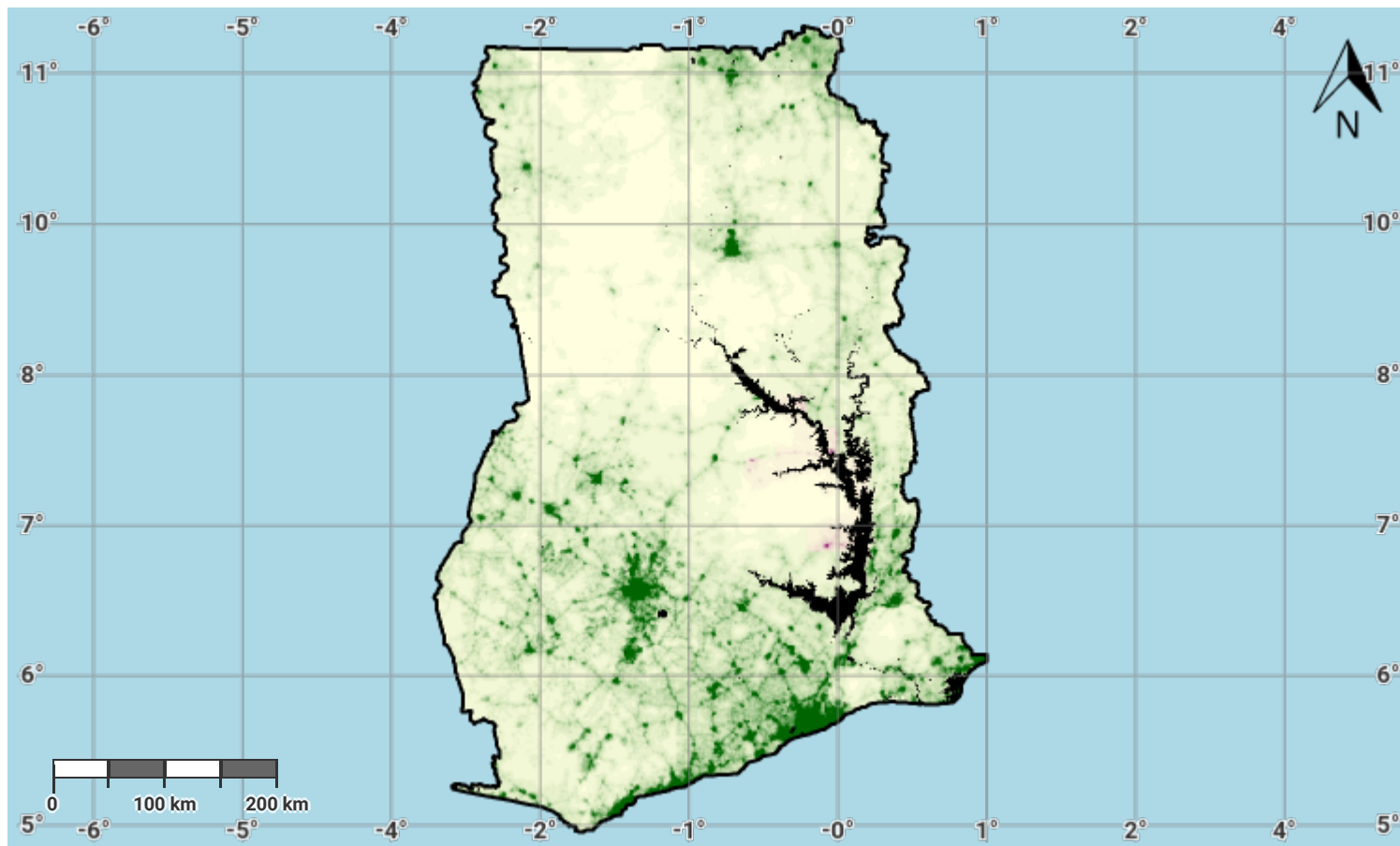Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M3
Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
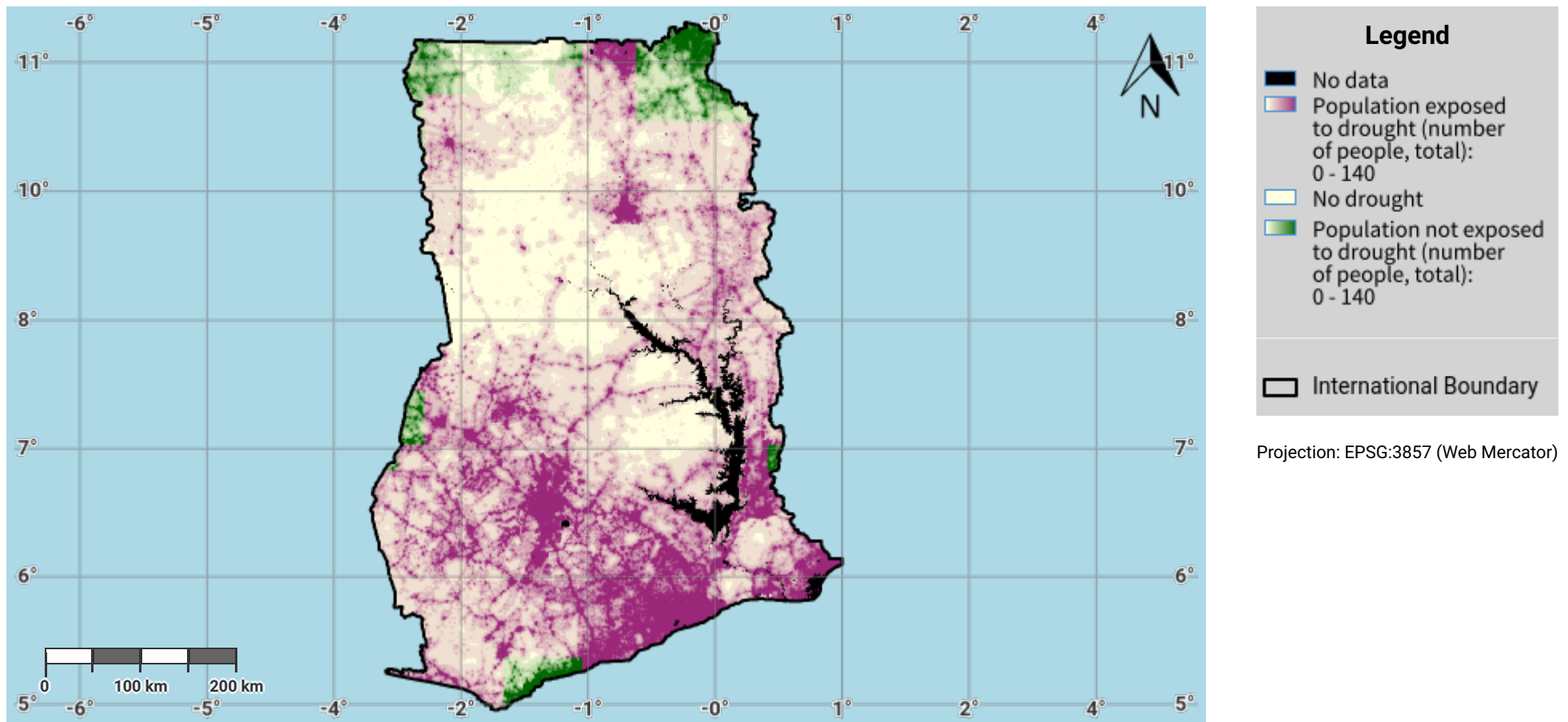- International Boundary

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982−present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M4
Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140

- ▭ International Boundary

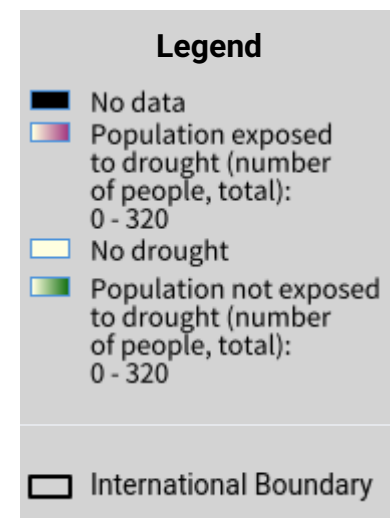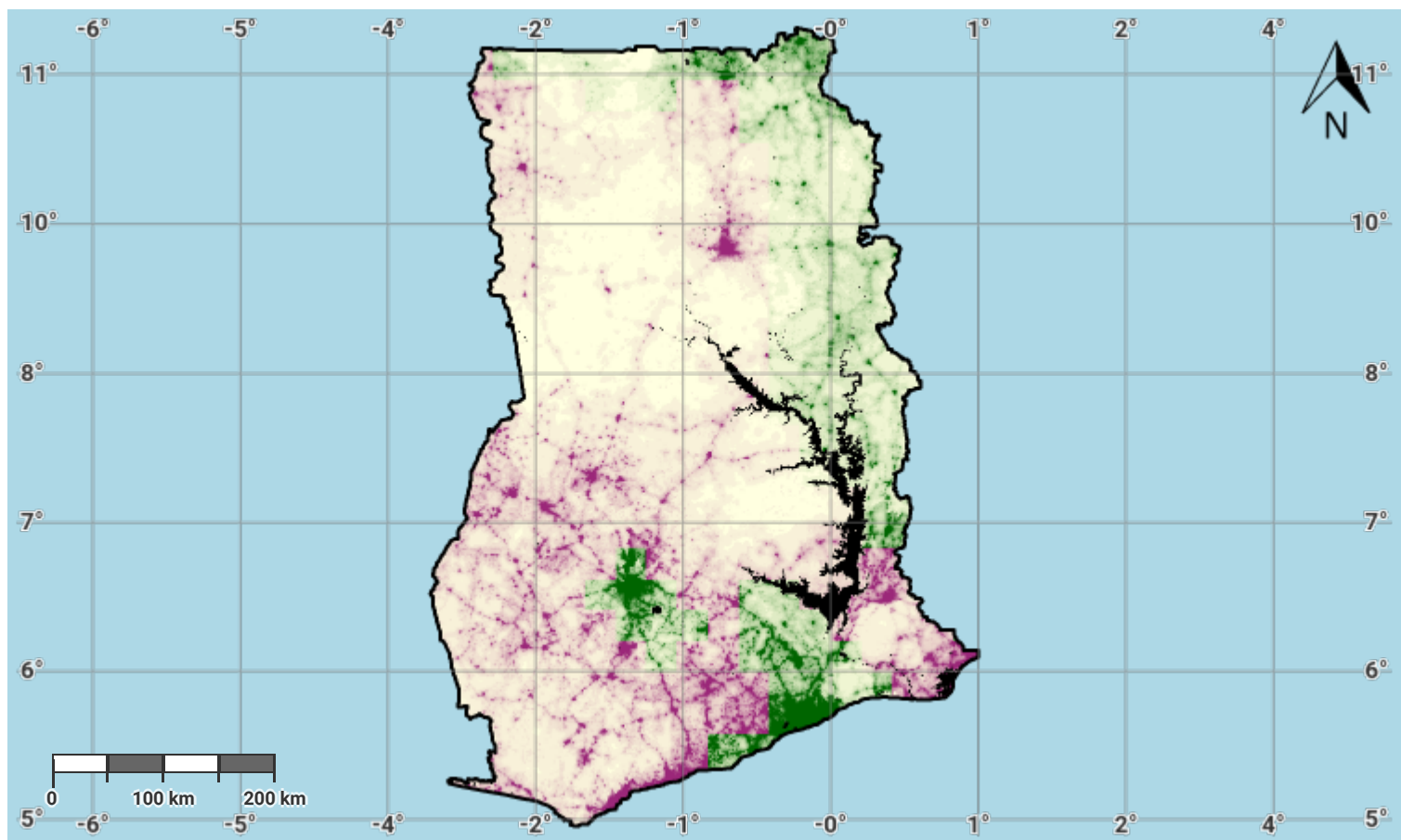Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982−present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M5
Drought exposure in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

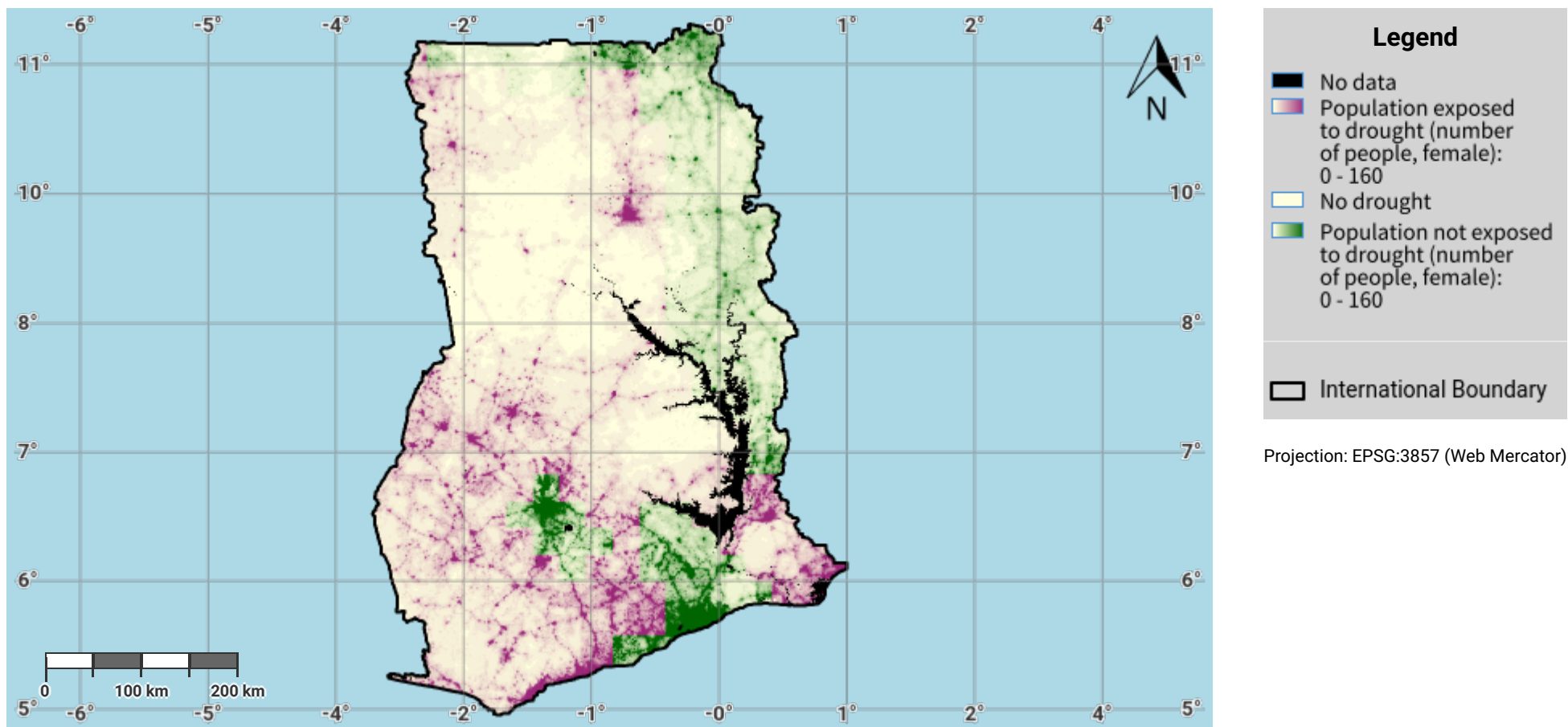Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M6
Female drought exposure in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

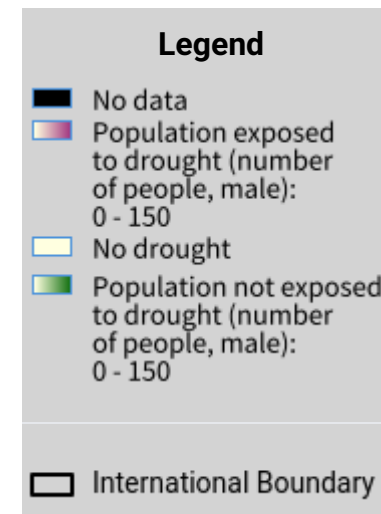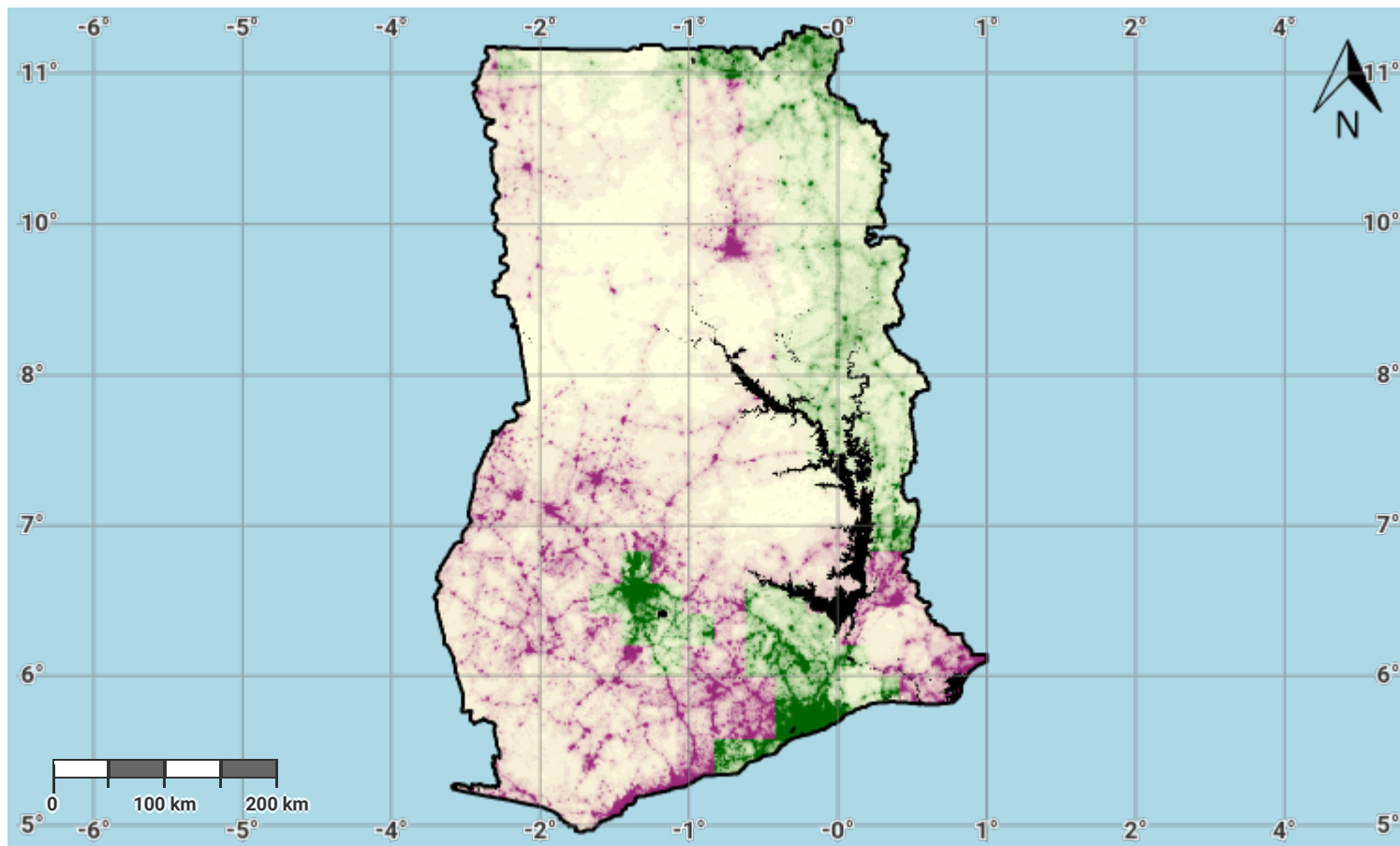Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Ghana – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period

Legend

- **No data**
- **Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 150**
- **No drought**
- **Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 150**

- **International Boundary**

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

0   100 km   200 km

N

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982−present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html