



NDPBA

GHANA REGION RISK PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS



GHANA

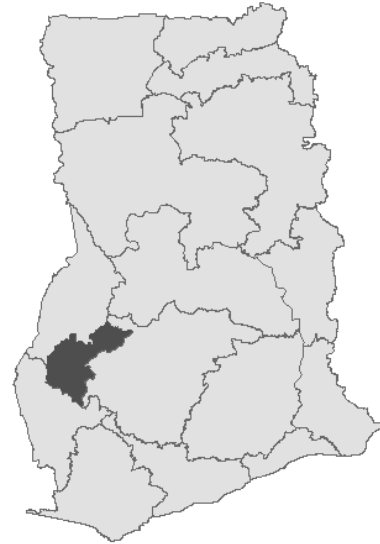
AHAFO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA AHAFO

CAPITAL: GOASO

Area: 5,193 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low

Score: 0.314 • Rank: 14/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate

Score: 0.552 • Rank: 7/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low

Score: 0.047 • Rank: 15/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Moderate

Score: 0.365 • Rank: 9/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate

Score: 0.470 • Rank: 8/16



Population (2021 Census)

564,668



Poverty Rate

24.7%



Food Insecurity

18.0%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

17



Adult Illiteracy Rate

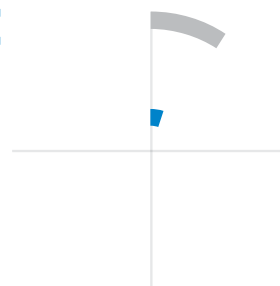
27.8%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.047



MHE
0.047

Raw MHE
0.000

Relative MHE
0.094

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

<1%

763

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flood

<1%

814

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Landslide

1%

7,440

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

30%

171,949

Buildings Exposed: **36%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **18%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.047

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365

Vulnerability in Ahafo is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.434** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

27.8% Adult Illiteracy Rate	67.8% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	77.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	43.8% Radio Access (population 15-49)	43.5% Television Access (population 15-49)	27.2% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.318** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

6.8% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	9.3% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	3.0% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	7.1% Prevalence of Open Defecation	86.2% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.303** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	7.7% Prevalence of Disability	329.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.4% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	9.6% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	16.5% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	4.5% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.407** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17.8% Unmet Need for Family Planning	13.4% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	38.5% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.05 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.44 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.24 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.33 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.15 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.305** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.4%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

4.1%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

34.6%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

18.0%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

2.48

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

18.5%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.422** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

67.1

Economic Dependency Ratio

24.7%

Poverty Incidence

43.4

Poverty Intensity

11.9%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.470

Ahafo exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.489** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

4.8%
Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile

8.10
Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)

60.1%
Labor Force Participation (15 and older)

30.2%
Average Regional Inflation

24.4%
Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.409** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.71
Road Density (km of road per sq. km)

49.89
Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.423** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

70.8%
Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)

78.1%
Health Insurance Coverage

9.24
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons

60.0%
Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)

9.4%
Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)

56%
Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)

0.46
General Health Service Readiness Index



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.470



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.704** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

84.1% **73.4%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.423** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

11.62 **18.9%** **43.4%** **26%** **18%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.370** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

20.5% **76.0%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.552

Ahafo's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.

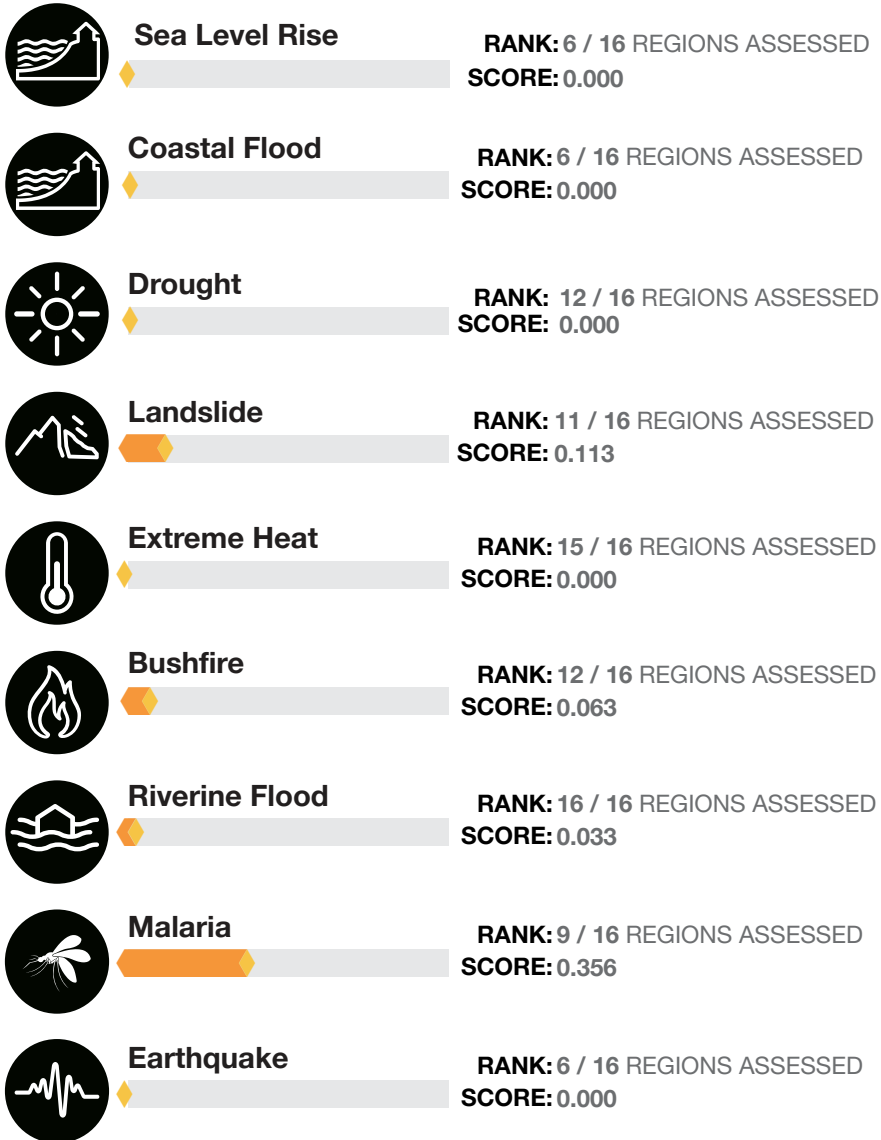


Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

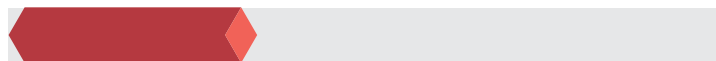




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

14 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.314



Ahafo's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

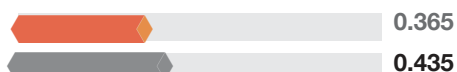
▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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GHANA

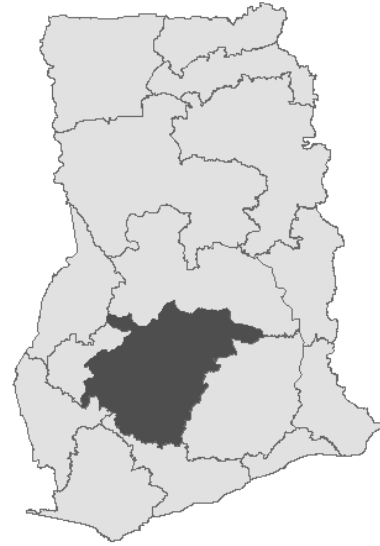
ASHANTI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA ASHANTI

CAPITAL: KUMASI

Area: 24,389 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low

Score: 0.208 • Rank: 16/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very High

Score: 0.694 • Rank: 2/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low

Score: 0.012 • Rank: 16/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very Low

Score: 0.249 • Rank: 15/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very High

Score: 0.636 • Rank: 2/16



Population (2021 Census)

5,440,463



Poverty Rate

18.3%



Food Insecurity

6.9%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

34



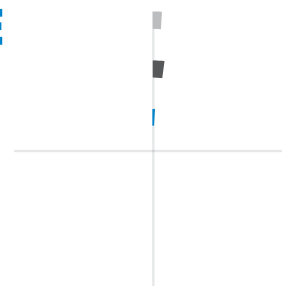
Adult Illiteracy Rate

20.3%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.012



MHE
0.012

Raw MHE
0.016

Relative MHE
0.008

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

<1%

648

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

1%

37,800

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **6%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flood

<1%

12,703

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **11%**



Landslide

4%

207,731

Buildings Exposed: **5%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **6%**



Malaria

1%

49,195

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.012

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.249

Vulnerability in Ashanti is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.213** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

20.3% Adult Illiteracy Rate	77.3% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	86.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	50.2% Radio Access (population 15-49)	63.8% Television Access (population 15-49)	19.2% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.118** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.5% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	3.6% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	1.3% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	7.3% Prevalence of Open Defecation	63.7% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.366** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

34 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	7.6% Prevalence of Disability	296.9 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.4% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	16.0% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	17.2% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	6.7% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.212** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

14.2% Unmet Need for Family Planning	23.9% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	24.1% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.04 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.42 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.09 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.26 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.13 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.249



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.270** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.2%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

1.4%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

34.7%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

6.9%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

3.93

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

22.2%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.315** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

62.9

Economic Dependency Ratio

18.3%

Poverty Incidence

43.6

Poverty Intensity

13.1%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.636

Ashanti exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.626** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

25.5%
Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile

9.10
Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)

59.2%
Labor Force Participation (15 and older)

29.3%
Average Regional Inflation

27.4%
Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.504** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.88
Road Density (km of road per sq. km)

31.85
Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.525** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

80.3%
Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)

71.9%
Health Insurance Coverage

6.82
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons

54.5%
Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)

16.2%
Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)

70%
Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)

0.63
General Health Service Readiness Index



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.636



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.854** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

88.9% **81.4%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.640** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

15 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	17.5% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	58.1% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	55% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	47% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
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Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.668** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

38.1% **88.5%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.694

Ashanti's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Vulnerable Health Status

A population with a compromised health status will have a greatly reduced ability to manage short- and long-term disaster outcomes. Improving health is often correlated with decreased susceptibility to injury, disease, and stress associated with disasters. Acute or prolonged vulnerable health status limits the basic capacity of response functions.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Landslide

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.311



Extreme Heat

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.018



Bushfire

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.157



Riverine Flood

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207



Malaria

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.097



Earthquake

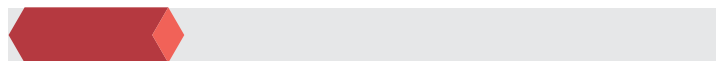
RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

16 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.208



Ashanti's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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GHANA

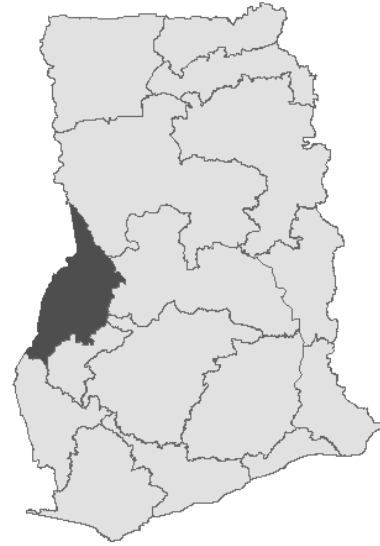
BONO

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA BONO

CAPITAL: SUNYANI

Area: 11,481 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low
Score: 0.285 • Rank: 15/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very High
Score: 0.635 • Rank: 3/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low
Score: 0.125 • Rank: 14/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low
Score: 0.273 • Rank: 12/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very High
Score: 0.544 • Rank: 3/16



Population (2021 Census)

1,208,649



Poverty Rate

17.1%



Food Insecurity

13.0%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

24



Adult Illiteracy Rate

26.3%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.125



MHE
0.125

Raw MHE
0.026

Relative MHE
0.224

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

5%

54,800

Buildings Exposed: **4%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **21%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flood

<1%

949

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**



Landslide

<1%

4,839

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **11%**



Malaria

36%

432,241

Buildings Exposed: **33%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **39%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.125

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.273

Vulnerability in Bono is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.311** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

26.3% Adult Illiteracy Rate	70.1% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	85.4% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	43.8% Radio Access (population 15-49)	63.8% Television Access (population 15-49)	25.1% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.241** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

4.9% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	2.5% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	1.6% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	11.0% Prevalence of Open Defecation	85.1% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.247** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

24 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.0% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	6.3% Prevalence of Disability	326.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.0% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	8.1% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	17.0% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	8.5% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.206** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

15.8% Unmet Need for Family Planning	8.3% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	18.3% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.37 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.36 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.11 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.28 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.15 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.273



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.331** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.5%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

4.3%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

34.9%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

13.0%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

1.90

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

16.7%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.303** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

63.2

Economic Dependency Ratio

17.1%

Poverty Incidence

43.3

Poverty Intensity

13.8%

Unemployment Rate



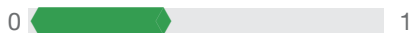
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.544

Bono exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity



SCORE: 0.373 **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

14.3% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.10 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	57.7% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	40.5% Average Regional Inflation	28.4% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
--	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity



SCORE: 0.445 **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.64 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	39.77 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity



SCORE: 0.579 **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

75.3% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	85.8% Health Insurance Coverage	13 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	62.4% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	9.3% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	56% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.55 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	---	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.544



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.737** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

85.0% **75.4%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.583** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

27.53 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	17.3% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	47.4% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	87% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	44% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
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Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.546** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

27.9% **85.2%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.635

Bono's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

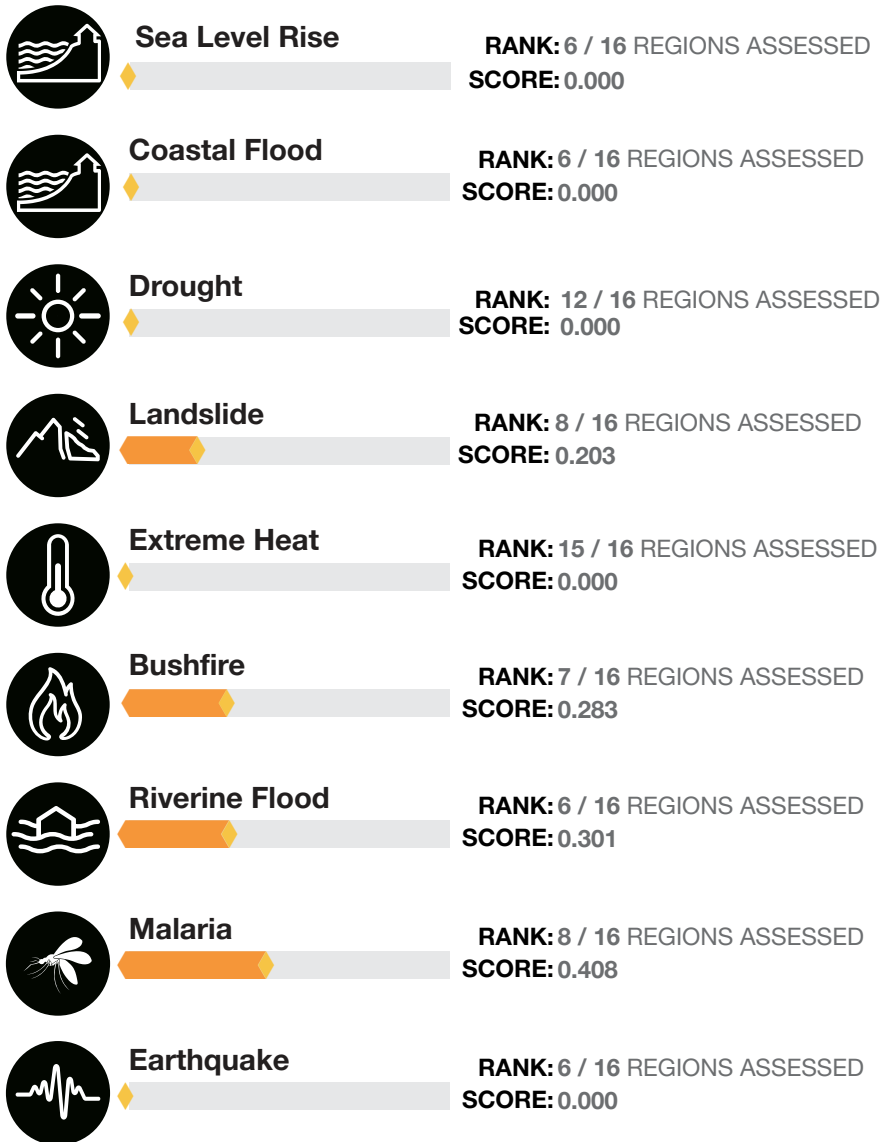


Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

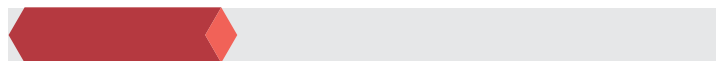




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

15 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.285



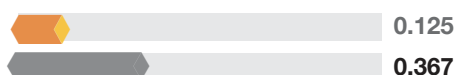
Bono's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

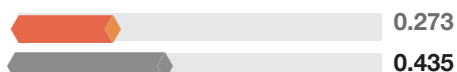
▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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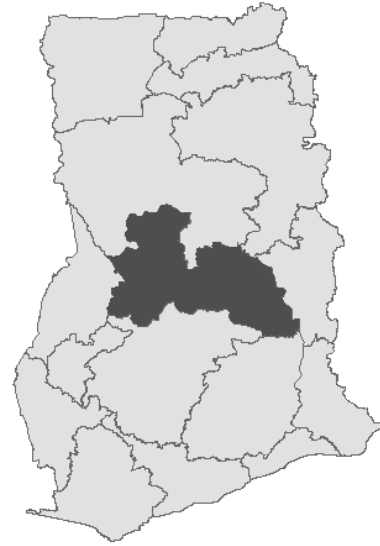
BONO EAST

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA BONO EAST

CAPITAL: TECHIMAN

Area: 22,952 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Moderate

Score: 0.432 • Rank: 9/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Low

Score: 0.450 • Rank: 10/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very Low

Score: 0.197 • Rank: 13/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Moderate

Score: 0.481 • Rank: 7/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate

Score: 0.381 • Rank: 9/16



Population (2021 Census)

1,203,400



Poverty Rate

24.2%



Food Insecurity

16.0%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

36



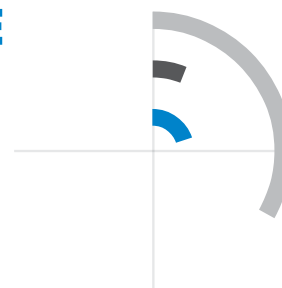
Adult Illiteracy Rate

40.5%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.197



MHE
0.197

Raw MHE
0.062

Relative MHE
0.332

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

26%

312,884

Buildings Exposed: **19%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **24%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

21%

247,649

Buildings Exposed: **18%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **28%**



Drought

<1%

435

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Riverine Flood

1%

8,146

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **10%**



Landslide

1%

8,713

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

33%

398,219

Buildings Exposed: **33%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.197

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.481

Vulnerability in Bono East is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Gender Inequality. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.644** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

40.5% Adult Illiteracy Rate	46.5% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	71.3% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	31.8% Radio Access (population 15-49)	49.2% Television Access (population 15-49)	38.4% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.487** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

11.3% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	16.6% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	1.8% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	35.5% Prevalence of Open Defecation	89.3% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.410** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

36 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.9% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	6.2% Prevalence of Disability	297.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.7% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	15.3% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	13.9% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	29.8% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.571** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

21.8% Unmet Need for Family Planning	22.3% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	24.6% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.4 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.67 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.24 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.45 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.19 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.481



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.369** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.7%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

7.0%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

36.2%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

16.0%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

1.58

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

9.4%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.405** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

71.9

Economic Dependency Ratio

24.2%

Poverty Incidence

44.4

Poverty Intensity

11.2%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.381

Bono East exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.424** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

6.2%
Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile

8.40
Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)

61.3%
Labor Force Participation (15 and older)

35.9%
Average Regional Inflation

18.9%
Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.189** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.31
Road Density (km of road per sq. km)

91.86
Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.406** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

77.8%
Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)

78.6%
Health Insurance Coverage

10.04
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons

51.6%
Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)

4.1%
Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)

48%
Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)

0.49
General Health Service Readiness Index



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.381



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.483** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

76.5% **62.3%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.441** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

28.82 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	13.5% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	28.2% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	67% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	48% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
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Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.346** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

16.7% **76.4%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.450

Bono East's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.009



Landslide

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.093



Extreme Heat

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.327



Bushfire

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.515



Riverine Flood

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.254



Malaria

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.445



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.432



Bono East's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



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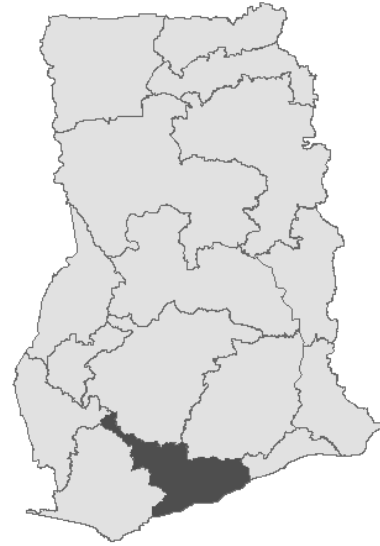
CENTRAL

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA CENTRAL

CAPITAL: CAPE COAST

Area: 9,826 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low
Score: 0.416 • Rank: 10/16



RESILIENCE (R)

High
Score: 0.608 • Rank: 6/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

High
Score: 0.465 • Rank: 4/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low
Score: 0.317 • Rank: 11/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

High
Score: 0.534 • Rank: 4/16



Population (2021 Census)
2,859,821



Poverty Rate
22.5%



Food Insecurity
3.6%



Infant Mortality Rate (per
1,000 live births)
34



Adult Illiteracy Rate
22.7%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.465



MHE
0.465

Raw MHE
0.334

Relative MHE
0.596

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

<1%

6,564

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Extreme Heat

1%

24,603

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Coastal Flood

1%

19,084

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Bushfire

<1%

667

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Drought

34%

972,949

Buildings Exposed: **36%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **47%**



Riverine Flood

2%

63,395

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **2%**



Landslide

1%

30,340

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Malaria

0%

5,770

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.465

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

88%

2,509,099

Buildings Exposed: **86%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **92%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.317

Vulnerability in Central is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Population Pressures. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.216** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

22.7% Adult Illiteracy Rate	85.2% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	86.1% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	46.8% Radio Access (population 15-49)	69.5% Television Access (population 15-49)	24.0% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.210** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.1% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	4.6% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	2.0% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	11.7% Prevalence of Open Defecation	77.3% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
--	---	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.417** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

34 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	9.0% Prevalence of Disability	318.9 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.1% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	15.3% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	16.5% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	1.1% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.289** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

13.9% Unmet Need for Family Planning	12.9% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	34.8% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.27 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.34 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.21 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.33 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.16 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.317



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.405** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.4%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

5.4%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

34.1%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

3.6%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

4.44

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

20.1%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.366** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

66.1

Economic Dependency Ratio

22.5%

Poverty Incidence

42.6

Poverty Intensity

13.3%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.534

Central exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Emergency Service Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.460** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17.0% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.80 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	59.2% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	35.3% Average Regional Inflation	23.8% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
--	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.494** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.07 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	38.02 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.357** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

77.8% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	58.0% Health Insurance Coverage	7.93 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	64.1% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	6.9% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	51% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.49 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	---	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.534



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.760** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

85.9% **76.4%**
 Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.430** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

26.63 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	15.6% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	63.4% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	75% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	11% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
---	---	---	---	---



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.701** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

37.1% **91.7%**
 Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.608

Central's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Vulnerable Health Status

A population with a compromised health status will have a greatly reduced ability to manage short- and long-term disaster outcomes. Improving health is often correlated with decreased susceptibility to injury, disease, and stress associated with disasters. Acute or prolonged vulnerable health status limits the basic capacity of response functions.



Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

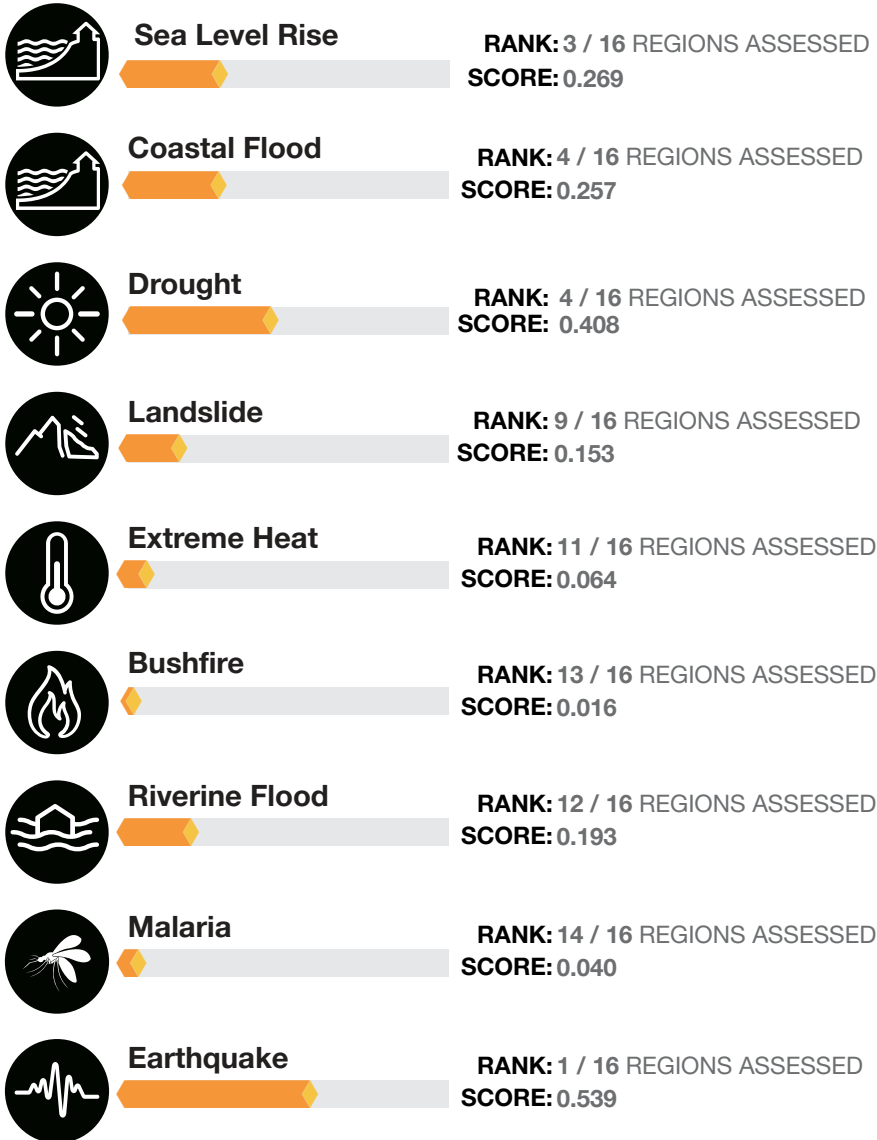


Emergency Service Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

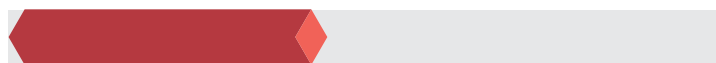




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

10 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.416



Central's score and ranking are due to High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



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GHANA

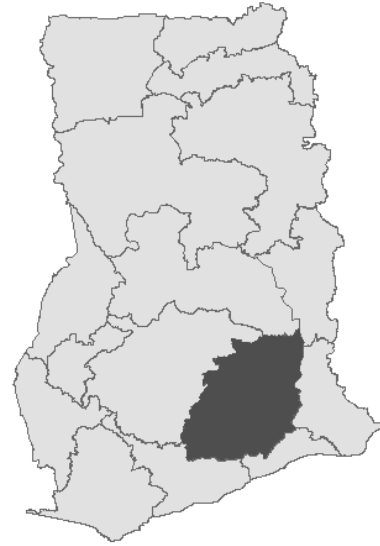
EASTERN

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA EASTERN

CAPITAL: KOFORIDUA

Area: 19,323 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low

Score: 0.392 • Rank: 11/16



RESILIENCE (R)

High

Score: 0.613 • Rank: 5/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

High

Score: 0.401 • Rank: 6/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very Low

Score: 0.258 • Rank: 14/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

High

Score: 0.484 • Rank: 6/16



Population (2021 Census)

2,925,653



Poverty Rate

21.7%



Food Insecurity

8.1%



Infant Mortality Rate (per
1,000 live births)

26



Adult Illiteracy Rate

21.7%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.401



MHE
0.401

Raw MHE
0.267

Relative MHE
0.536

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

<1%

10

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

14%

413,647

Buildings Exposed: **10%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **29%**



Coastal Flood

<1%

30

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **8%**



Bushfire

2%

59,738

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **4%**



Drought

2%

63,939

Buildings Exposed: **3%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **2%**



Riverine Flood

2%

45,115

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **24%**



Landslide

12%

359,654

Buildings Exposed: **15%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **19%**



Malaria

1%

26,455

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.401

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

66%

1,929,125

Buildings Exposed: **71%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **76%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.258

Vulnerability in Eastern is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.205** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

21.7% Adult Illiteracy Rate	79.6% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	87.5% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	47.0% Radio Access (population 15-49)	73.6% Television Access (population 15-49)	23.5% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.265** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

3.7% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	10.0% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	2.3% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	8.9% Prevalence of Open Defecation	79.4% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
--	--	--	--	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.219** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

26 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	9.7% Prevalence of Disability	317.6 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.0% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	9.2% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	10.4% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	2.2% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.311** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

18.2% Unmet Need for Family Planning	13.7% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	27.0% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.27 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.51 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.07 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.35 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.14 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.258



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.254** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.0%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

2.9%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

33.1%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

8.1%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

4.41

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

17.6%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.295** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

65.0

Economic Dependency Ratio

21.7%

Poverty Incidence

42.8

Poverty Intensity

11.8%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484

Eastern exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.395** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17.6% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	8.90 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	59.5% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	44.7% Average Regional Inflation	24.2% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
--	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.347** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.68 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	63.50 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.374** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

70.3% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	73.5% Health Insurance Coverage	9.42 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	72.1% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	7.5% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	29% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.45 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	---	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.761** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

85.7% **76.8%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.403** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

15.04 **16.1%** **51.4%** **31%** **18%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.625** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

33.5% **88.0%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.613

Eastern's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.006



Coastal Flood

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.262



Drought

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.096



Landslide

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.526



Extreme Heat

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.274



Bushfire

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.168



Riverine Flood

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.356



Malaria

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.071



Earthquake

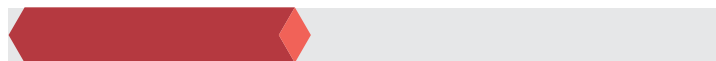
RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.481



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

11 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.392



Eastern's score and ranking are due to High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

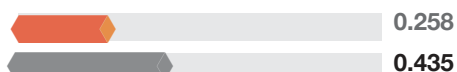
█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



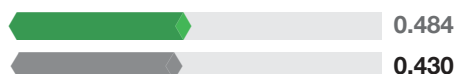
Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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GHANA

GREATER ACCRA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA GREATER ACCRA

CAPITAL: ACCRA

Area: 3,245 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Low

Score: 0.382 • Rank: 12/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very High

Score: 0.902 • Rank: 1/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very High

Score: 0.950 • Rank: 1/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very Low

Score: 0.148 • Rank: 16/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very High

Score: 0.952 • Rank: 1/16



Population (2021 Census)

5,455,692



Poverty Rate

11.7%



Food Insecurity

3.3%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

16



Adult Illiteracy Rate

11.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.950



MHE
0.950

Raw MHE
1.000

Relative MHE
0.899

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

<1%

19,519

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **9%**



Extreme Heat

2%

86,897

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **6%**



Coastal Flood

1%

71,441

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **10%**



Bushfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

74%

4,041,836

Buildings Exposed: **76%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **69%**



Riverine Flood

4%

240,225

Buildings Exposed: **5%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **14%**



Landslide

2%

135,467

Buildings Exposed: **4%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **4%**



Malaria

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.950

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

100%

5,455,692

Buildings Exposed: **100%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **100%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.148

Vulnerability in Greater Accra is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Gender Inequality. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.090** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

11.9% Adult Illiteracy Rate	84.3% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	83.5% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	53.2% Radio Access (population 15-49)	78.5% Television Access (population 15-49)	11.1% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.000** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.8% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	1.7% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	1.0% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	6.2% Prevalence of Open Defecation	45.3% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
--	---	--	--	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.034** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

16 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.4% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	5.8% Prevalence of Disability	190.7 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	0.9% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	7.0% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	11.4% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	1.0% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.188** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

15.2% Unmet Need for Family Planning	6.0% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	24.0% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.35 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.52 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.08 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.28 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.09 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	---	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.148



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.441** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.9%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

3.4%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

28.1%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

3.3%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

5.28

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

35.4%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.134** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

50.4

Economic Dependency Ratio

11.7%

Poverty Incidence

41.9

Poverty Intensity

12.9%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.952

Greater Accra exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Emergency Service Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity



SCORE: 1.000 **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

49.1%
Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile

12.10
Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)

63.9%
Labor Force Participation (15 and older)

28.7%
Average Regional Inflation

53.4%
Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)



Transportation Capacity



SCORE: 1.000 **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

5.41
Road Density (km of road per sq. km)

18.94
Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)



Health Care Capacity



SCORE: 0.736 **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

85.6%
Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)

60.3%
Health Insurance Coverage

7.7
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons

67.7%
Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)

33.0%
Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)

91%
Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)

0.73
General Health Service Readiness Index



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.952



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

93.6% **89.2%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.978** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

10.27 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	27.3% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	89.1% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	83% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	55% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
---	---	---	---	---



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 1.000** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

68.2% **96.1%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.902

Greater Accra's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



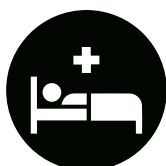
Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

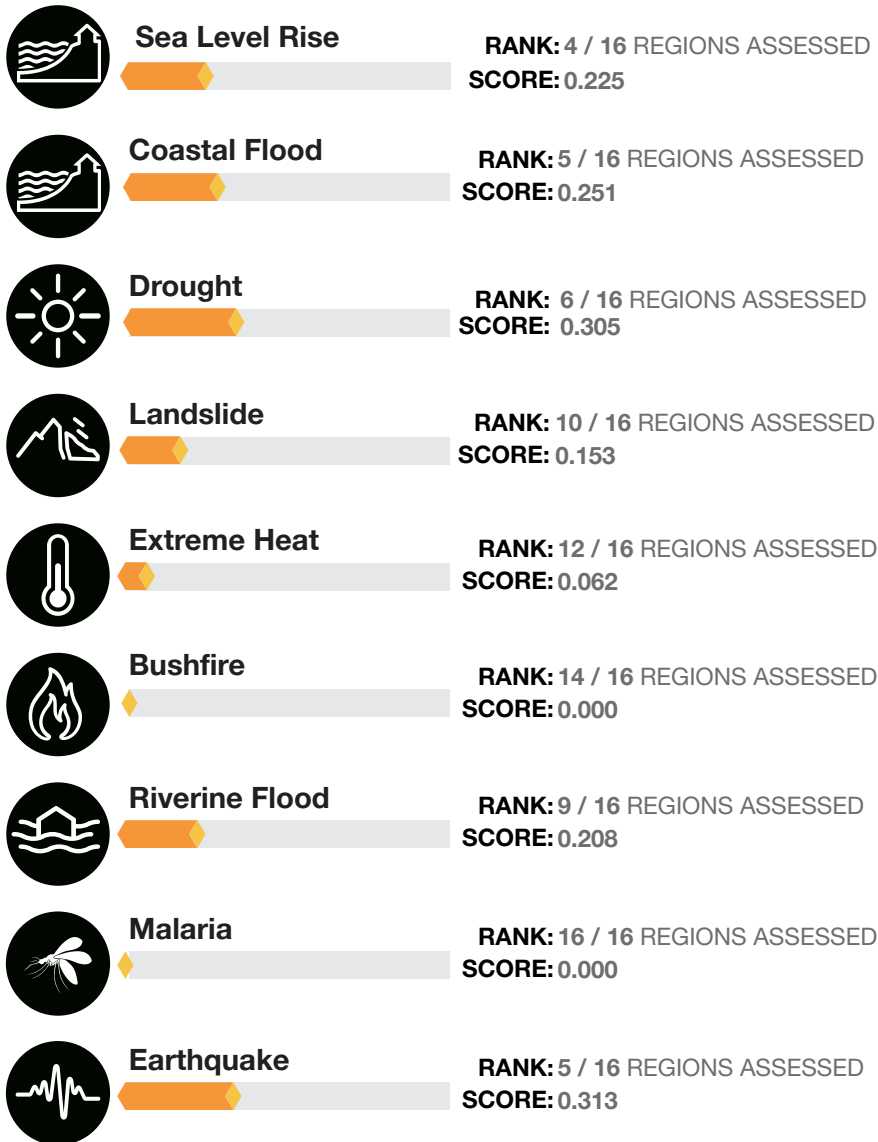


Emergency Service Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

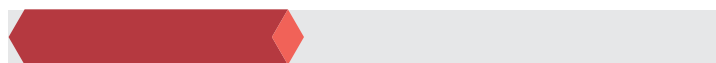




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

12 / 16

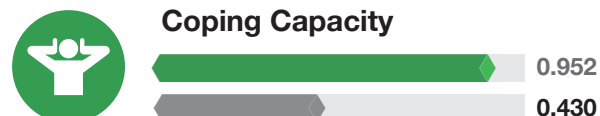
RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.382



Greater Accra's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



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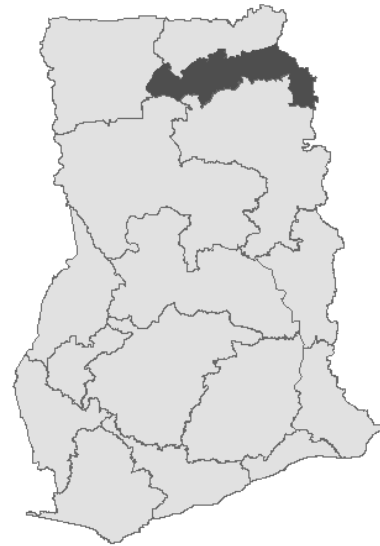
NORTH EAST

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA NORTH EAST

CAPITAL: NALERIGU

Area: 9,070 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High

Score: 0.657 • Rank: 3/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low

Score: 0.202 • Rank: 15/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate

Score: 0.374 • Rank: 8/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High

Score: 0.803 • Rank: 1/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low

Score: 0.207 • Rank: 15/16



Population (2021 Census)

658,946



Poverty Rate

48.1%



Food Insecurity

33.7%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

20



Adult Illiteracy Rate

61.5%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.374



MHE
0.374

Raw MHE
0.065

Relative MHE
0.683

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

52%

344,953

Buildings Exposed: **52%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **43%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

14%

94,637

Buildings Exposed: **16%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**



Drought

51%

336,725

Buildings Exposed: **56%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **72%**



Riverine Flood

1%

3,543

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Landslide

<1%

489

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

29%

193,168

Buildings Exposed: **31%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **9%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.374

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.803

Vulnerability in North East is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.870** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

61.5% Adult Illiteracy Rate	32.6% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	63.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	33.2% Radio Access (population 15-49)	41.1% Television Access (population 15-49)	57.6% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.858** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

29.5% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	25.2% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	9.3% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	58.1% Prevalence of Open Defecation	86.0% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.608** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

20 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.3% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	6.7% Prevalence of Disability	341.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.3% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	18.0% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	29.3% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	12.6% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.786** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

19.4% Unmet Need for Family Planning	23.5% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	25.6% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.78 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.85 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.34 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.3 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.34 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.803



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.839** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

3.2%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

8.8%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

40.7%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

33.7%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

6.83

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

26.9%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.856** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

94.6

Economic Dependency Ratio

48.1%

Poverty Incidence

42.5

Poverty Intensity

20.7%

Unemployment Rate



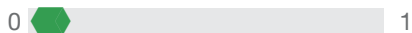
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207

North East exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Communications Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

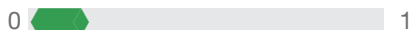


SCORE: 0.073 **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.3% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.60 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	43.8% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	45.1% Average Regional Inflation	11.2% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
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Transportation Capacity

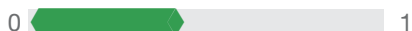


SCORE: 0.127 **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.34 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	106.78 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	---



Health Care Capacity



SCORE: 0.404 **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

78.4% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	75.4% Health Insurance Coverage	7.91 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	49.2% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	4.1% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	65% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.51 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	---	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.048** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

59.7% **43.0%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.397** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

27.37 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	7.9% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	27.6% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	90% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	31% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
---	--	---	---	---



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.193** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

4.2% **72.1%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.202

North East's score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.



Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.667



Landslide

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.025



Extreme Heat

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.542



Bushfire

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.517



Riverine Flood

RANK: 15 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.109



Malaria

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.426



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

3 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.657



North East's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



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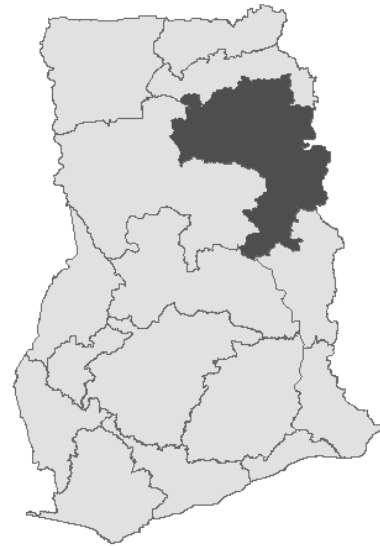
NORTHERN

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA NORTHERN

CAPITAL: TAMALE

Area: 25,448 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High
Score: 0.659 • Rank: 2/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low
Score: 0.294 • Rank: 14/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very High
Score: 0.564 • Rank: 3/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High
Score: 0.666 • Rank: 3/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low
Score: 0.255 • Rank: 13/16



Population (2021 Census)

2,310,928



Poverty Rate

38.4%



Food Insecurity

32.0%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

25



Adult Illiteracy Rate

56.5%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.564



MHE
0.564

Raw MHE
0.351

Relative MHE
0.777

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

98%

2,275,650

Buildings Exposed: **99%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **99%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

29%

674,981

Buildings Exposed: **29%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **25%**



Drought

2%

43,631

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Riverine Flood

1%

13,931

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Landslide

<1%

2,293

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

59%

1,360,094

Buildings Exposed: **38%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.564

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.666

Vulnerability in Northern is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.832** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

56.5% Adult Illiteracy Rate	29.9% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	66.4% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	31.0% Radio Access (population 15-49)	45.3% Television Access (population 15-49)	53.4% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.655** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

23.2% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	21.0% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	3.8% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	55.3% Prevalence of Open Defecation	79.7% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.621** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

25 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	6.6% Prevalence of Disability	296.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.1% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	18.8% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	29.6% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	24.0% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.559** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

18.4% Unmet Need for Family Planning	14.2% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	36.7% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.48 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.56 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.23 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.29 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.36 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.666



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.639** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

3.7%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

9.2%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

37.0%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

32.0%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

4.02

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

12.2%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.693** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

88.6

Economic Dependency Ratio

38.4%

Poverty Incidence

42.1

Poverty Intensity

14.3%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.255

Northern exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Communications Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.239** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

7.1% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.60 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	52.0% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	40.0% Average Regional Inflation	12.7% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
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Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.328** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.57 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	65.37 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.157** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

55.8% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	64.8% Health Insurance Coverage	4.08 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	44.5% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	5.8% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	59% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.46 General Health Service Readiness Index
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.255



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.197** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

67.2% **47.3%**
 Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.269** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

30.02 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	5.4% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	20.5% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	73% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	29% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
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Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.339** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

10.4% **79.7%**
 Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.294

Northern's score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

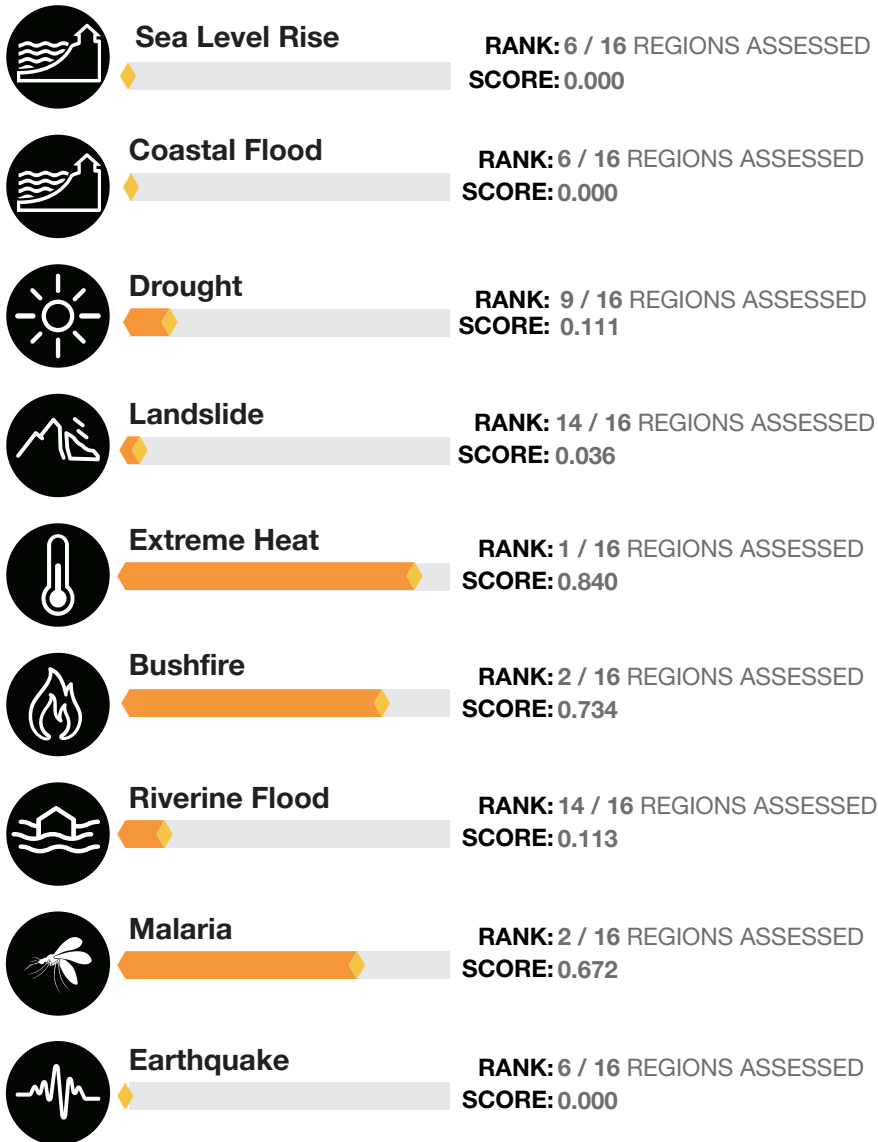


Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

2 / 16

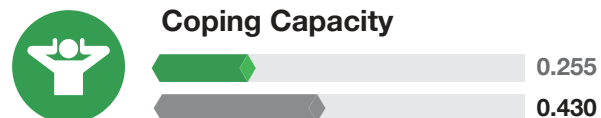
RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.659



Northern's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



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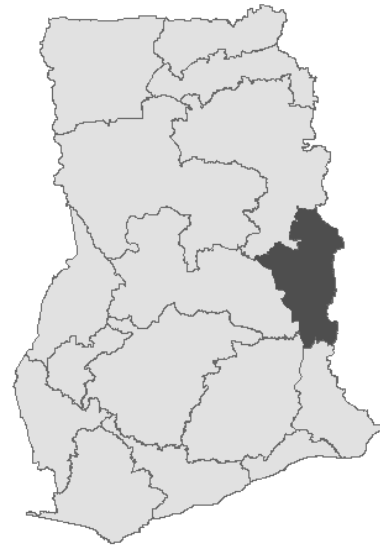
OTI

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA OTI

CAPITAL: DAMBAI

Area: 18,741 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

High

Score: 0.524 • Rank: 5/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low

Score: 0.365 • Rank: 13/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Low

Score: 0.303 • Rank: 10/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

High

Score: 0.504 • Rank: 6/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low

Score: 0.234 • Rank: 14/16



Population (2021 Census)

747,248



Poverty Rate

40.8%



Food Insecurity

10.0%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

44



Adult Illiteracy Rate

43.7%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.303



MHE
0.303

Raw MHE
0.059

Relative MHE
0.547

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

62%

461,008

Buildings Exposed: **56%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **61%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

23%

173,518

Buildings Exposed: **22%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **24%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flood

1%

6,901

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **15%**



Landslide

8%

63,096

Buildings Exposed: **11%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **7%**



Malaria

30%

226,853

Buildings Exposed: **28%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **17%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.303

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.504

Vulnerability in Oti is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.566** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

43.7% Adult Illiteracy Rate	40.4% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	77.5% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	47.4% Radio Access (population 15-49)	54.9% Television Access (population 15-49)	45.1% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.615** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

13.5% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	22.9% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	5.2% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	40.2% Prevalence of Open Defecation	88.3% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
---	--	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.524** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

44 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.3% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	10.0% Prevalence of Disability	266.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.7% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	14.4% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	20.3% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	21.2% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	--	--	--	---	---	--



Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.658** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

19.2% Unmet Need for Family Planning	21.1% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	32.3% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.72 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.73 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.18 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.36 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.24 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.504



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.242** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.5%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

4.9%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

36.2%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

10.0%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

1.87

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

9.8%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.416** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

79.9

Economic Dependency Ratio

40.8%

Poverty Incidence

41.7

Poverty Intensity

6.7%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.234

Oti exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.361** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.7% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	6.20 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	62.6% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	32.1% Average Regional Inflation	12.5% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
---	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.020** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.48 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	134.61 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
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Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.165** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

73.7% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	52.1% Health Insurance Coverage	7.2 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	53.8% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	3.2% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	31% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.41 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	--	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.234



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.330** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

70.6% **55.5%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.277** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

20.8 **11.2%** **24.6%** **27%** **30%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.250** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

10.2% **72.9%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365

Oti's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Landslide

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.409



Extreme Heat

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.542



Bushfire

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.535



Riverine Flood

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.341



Malaria

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.412



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

5 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.524



Oti's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



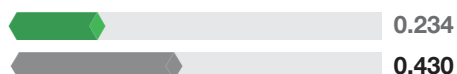
Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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GHANA

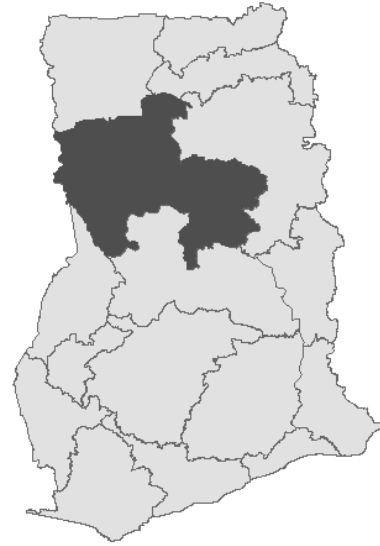
SAVANNAH

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA SAVANNAH

CAPITAL: DAMONGO

Area: 35,853 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very High
Score: 0.659 • Rank: 1/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Very Low
Score: 0.193 • Rank: 16/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate
Score: 0.363 • Rank: 9/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very High
Score: 0.798 • Rank: 2/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Very Low
Score: 0.184 • Rank: 16/16



Population (2021 Census)

653,277



Poverty Rate

49.5%



Food Insecurity

22.6%



Infant Mortality Rate (per
1,000 live births)

46



Adult Illiteracy Rate

64.8%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.363



MHE
0.363

Raw MHE
0.057

Relative MHE
0.669

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

51%

336,024

Buildings Exposed: **54%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **50%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

37%

242,791

Buildings Exposed: **43%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **45%**



Drought

3%

21,826

Buildings Exposed: **5%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **14%**



Riverine Flood

3%

17,386

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **26%**



Landslide

0%

531

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **13%**



Malaria

40%

264,378

Buildings Exposed: **39%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **17%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.363

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.798

Vulnerability in Savannah is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.957** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

64.8% Adult Illiteracy Rate	26.1% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	54.8% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	32.6% Radio Access (population 15-49)	40.0% Television Access (population 15-49)	60.5% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.92** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

27.1% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	29.6% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	9.7% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	68.5% Prevalence of Open Defecation	87.5% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
---	--	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.605** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

46 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	6.8% Prevalence of Disability	248.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.4% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	22.0% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	21.0% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	39.1% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	---	---	--



Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.725** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17.5% Unmet Need for Family Planning	25.9% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	46.9% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.51 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.6 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.36 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.35 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.28 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.798



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.703** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

3.1%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

9.0%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

38.6%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

22.6%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

6.58

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

17.9%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.876** **RANK: 1/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

83.7

Economic Dependency Ratio

49.5%

Poverty Incidence

41.7

Poverty Intensity

22.4%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.184

Savannah exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Communications Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.268** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.7% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	8.90 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	47.0% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	34.9% Average Regional Inflation	11.4% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
---	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.17** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.27 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	95.25 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.241** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

67.6% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	63.7% Health Insurance Coverage	8.47 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	51.0% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	4.9% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	46% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.42 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	---	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.184



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

57.9% **40.8%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.394** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

29.64 **10.2%** **13.0%** **78%** **47%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.033** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

4.3% **59.5%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.193

Savannah's score and ranking are due to Very High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



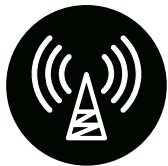
Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.

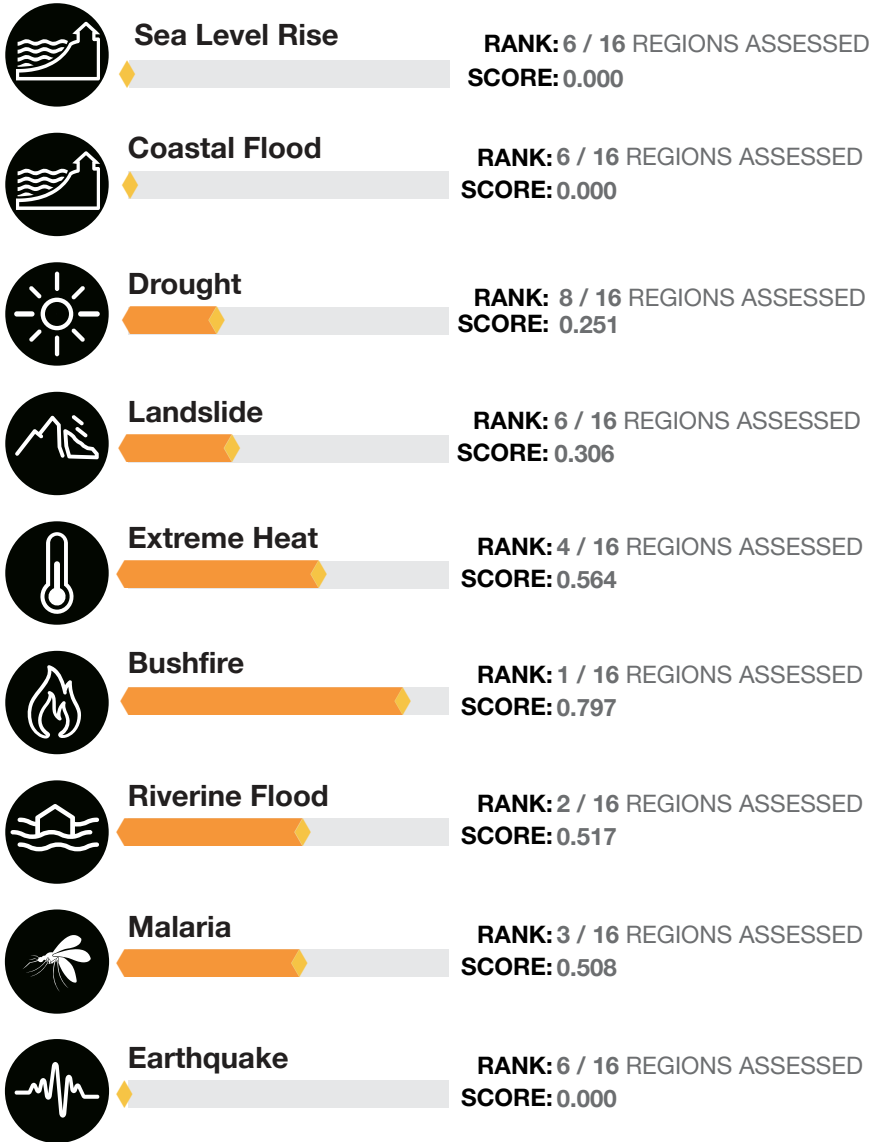


Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

1 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.659



Savannah's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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GHANA

UPPER EAST

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA UPPER EAST

CAPITAL: BOLGATANGA

Area: 8,842 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

High
Score: 0.57 • Rank: 4/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Low
Score: 0.376 • Rank: 12/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

High
Score: 0.463 • Rank: 5/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

High
Score: 0.576 • Rank: 4/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Low
Score: 0.328 • Rank: 12/16



Population (2021 Census)

1,301,226



Poverty Rate

43.0%



Food Insecurity

49.5%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

36



Adult Illiteracy Rate

52.0%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.463



MHE
0.463

Raw MHE
0.203

Relative MHE
0.723

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

62%

805,422

Buildings Exposed: **63%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **78%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

1%

11,909

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **8%**



Drought

69%

898,516

Buildings Exposed: **72%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **82%**



Riverine Flood

<1%

935

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **5%**



Landslide

<1%

4,686

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

16%

210,526

Buildings Exposed: **14%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **4%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.463

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.576

Vulnerability in Upper East is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.643** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

52.0% Adult Illiteracy Rate	46.5% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	86.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	39.3% Radio Access (population 15-49)	39.0% Television Access (population 15-49)	49.6% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.572** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

17.3% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	3.5% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	4.7% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	68.4% Prevalence of Open Defecation	85.6% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
---	---	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.456** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

36 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	9.0% Prevalence of Disability	465.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.3% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	9.1% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	21.1% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.8% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.315** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

14.8% Unmet Need for Family Planning	8.2% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	29.5% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.21 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.45 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.20 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.2 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.25 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	---	--	---	---	--	--	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.576



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.593** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.0%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

4.6%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

37.1%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

49.5%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

4.84

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

21.6%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.875** **RANK: 2/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

78.2

Economic Dependency Ratio

43.0%

Poverty Incidence

44.3

Poverty Intensity

21.1%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.328

Upper East exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.175** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

5.4% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	8.30 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	42.0% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	39.5% Average Regional Inflation	13.8% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
---	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.368** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.74 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	60.02 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.514** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

70.4% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	86.4% Health Insurance Coverage	12.78 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	68.4% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	8.5% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	47% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.46 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	--	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.328



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.276** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

69.8% **51.4%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.561** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

14.27 **8.1%** **54.8%** **78%** **33%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.075** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

13.8% **57.0%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.376

Upper East's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



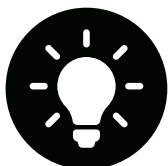
Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.

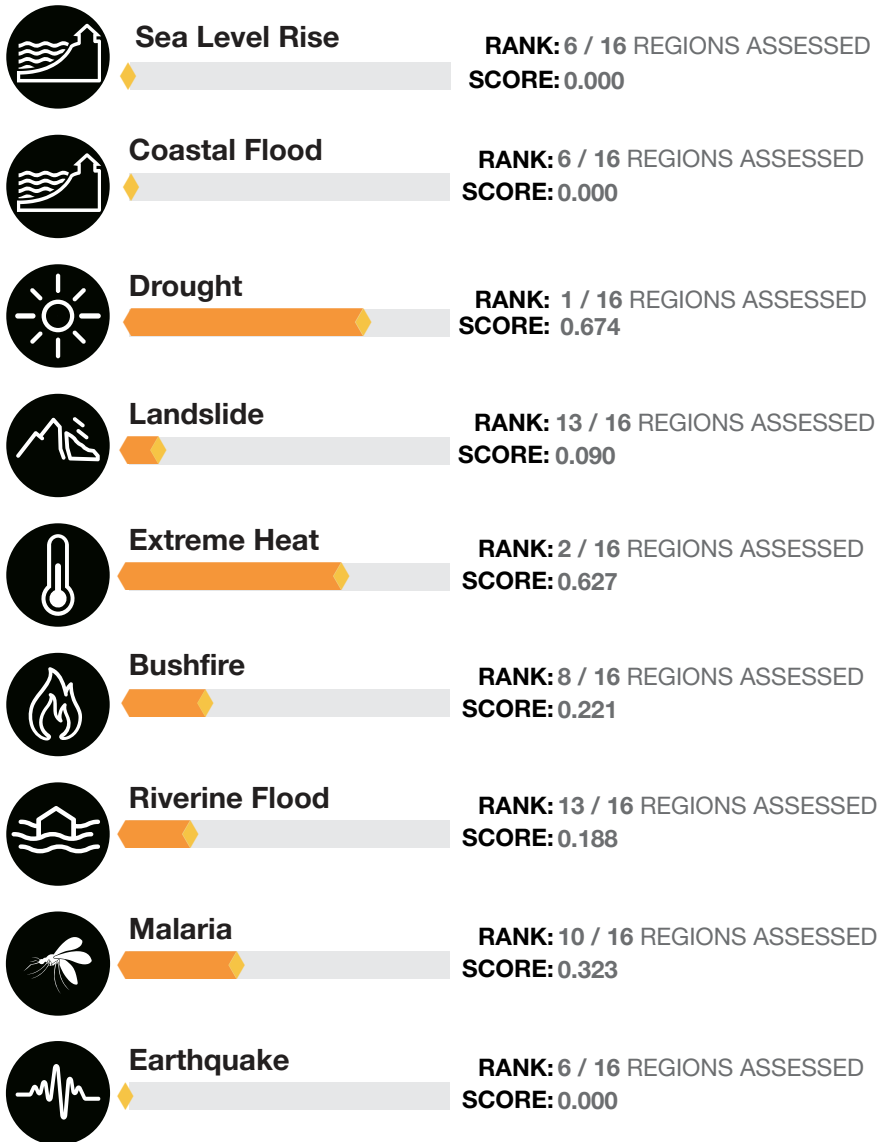


Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

4 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.57



Upper East's score and ranking are due to High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



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GHANA

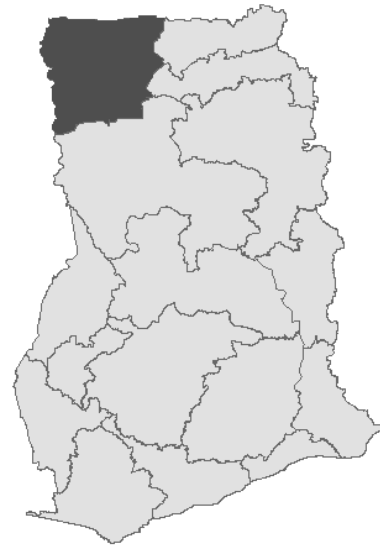
UPPER WEST

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA UPPER WEST

CAPITAL: WA

Area: 18,476 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Moderate

Score: 0.487 • Rank: 7/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Low

Score: 0.406 • Rank: 11/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Low

Score: 0.272 • Rank: 12/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

High

Score: 0.528 • Rank: 5/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Low

Score: 0.339 • Rank: 10/16



Population (2021 Census)

901,502



Poverty Rate

37.4%



Food Insecurity

23.8%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

25



Adult Illiteracy Rate

51.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.272



ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

1%

6,707

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **1%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

10%

88,281

Buildings Exposed: **9%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **13%**



Drought

62%

556,870

Buildings Exposed: **58%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **73%**



Riverine Flood

<1%

641

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **10%**



Landslide

<1%

1,012

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **<1%**



Malaria

36%

322,303

Buildings Exposed: **35%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **11%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.272

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.528

Vulnerability in Upper West is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Information Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.658** **RANK: 4/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

51.9% Adult Illiteracy Rate	73.2% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	83.8% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	31.9% Radio Access (population 15-49)	29.7% Television Access (population 15-49)	51.7% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.673** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

20.1% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	2.7% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	13.0% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	50.5% Prevalence of Open Defecation	86.8% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
---	---	---	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.274** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

25 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	9.4% Prevalence of Disability	335.0 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	0.7% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	6.4% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	16.5% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	4.2% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.367** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

13.7% Unmet Need for Family Planning	13.8% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	22.2% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.42 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.31 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.11 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.49 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.25 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.528



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.545** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.3%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

9.8%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

37.8%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

23.8%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

3.66

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

14.0%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.65** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

76.2

Economic Dependency Ratio

37.4%

Poverty Incidence

45.8

Poverty Intensity

14.4%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.339

Upper West exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Communications Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.277** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

5.9% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	8.40 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	44.9% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	35.3% Average Regional Inflation	18.2% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
---	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.399** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.37 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	44.43 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.526** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

74.7% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	83.8% Health Insurance Coverage	13.63 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	82.6% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	6.1% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	29% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.44 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	--	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.339



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.185** **RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

65.0% **49.1%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.381** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

14.68 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	10.8% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	28.2% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	61% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	16% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
---	---	---	---	---



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.267** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

12.0% **73.1%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting

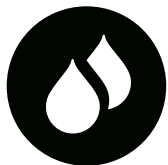


RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.406

Upper West's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



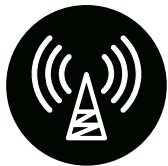
Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



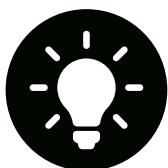
Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how subnational- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.



Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 3 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.600



Landslide

RANK: 16 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.022



Extreme Heat

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.058



Bushfire

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.363



Riverine Flood

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.256



Malaria

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.434



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

7 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.487



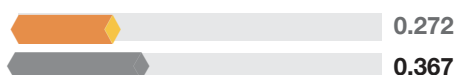
Upper West's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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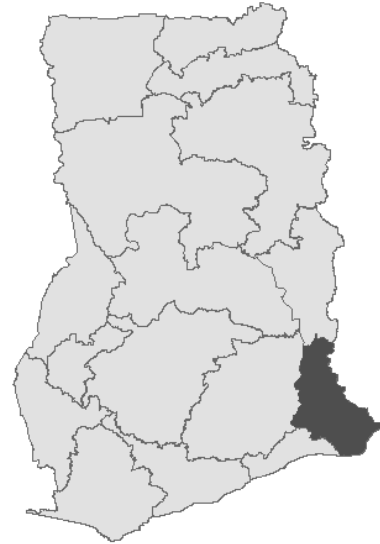
VOLTA

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA VOLTA

CAPITAL: HO

Area: 9,504 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

High

Score: 0.518 • Rank: 6/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate

Score: 0.551 • Rank: 8/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Very High

Score: 0.658 • Rank: 2/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Moderate

Score: 0.374 • Rank: 8/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Moderate

Score: 0.477 • Rank: 7/16



Population (2021 Census)

1,659,040



Poverty Rate

27.3%



Food Insecurity

10.8%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

38



Adult Illiteracy Rate

24.9%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.658



MHE
0.658

Raw MHE
0.316

Relative MHE
1.000

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

1%

👤 9,852

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **8%**



Extreme Heat

84%

👤 1,396,797

Buildings Exposed: **87%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **88%**



Coastal Flood

3%

👤 57,818

Buildings Exposed: **4%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **8%**



Bushfire

2%

👤 40,976

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **3%**



Drought

20%

👤 324,343

Buildings Exposed: **22%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **39%**



Riverine Flood

20%

👤 335,424

Buildings Exposed: **26%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **30%**



Landslide

12%

👤 206,819

Buildings Exposed: **11%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **12%**



Malaria

<1%

👤 1,058

Buildings Exposed: **<1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.658

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

55%

907,518

Buildings Exposed: **61%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **46%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.374

Vulnerability in Volta is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.236** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

24.9% Adult Illiteracy Rate	75.7% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	87.4% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	55.5% Radio Access (population 15-49)	63.2% Television Access (population 15-49)	28.6% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.49** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

7.5% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	15.3% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	6.9% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	21.0% Prevalence of Open Defecation	89.2% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
--	--	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.494** **RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

38 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	12.3% Prevalence of Disability	382.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.5% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	9.1% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	14.4% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	2.0% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	--	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0  1 **SCORE: 0.344** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

18.3% Unmet Need for Family Planning	11.8% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	36.3% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.23 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.39 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.11 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.19 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.19 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.374



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.214** **RANK: 16/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

1.1%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

2.4%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

33.5%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

10.8%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

3.07

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

16.2%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.469** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

68.6

Economic Dependency Ratio

27.3%

Poverty Incidence

45.8

Poverty Intensity

13.8%

Unemployment Rate



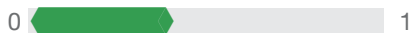
COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.477

Volta exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

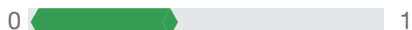


SCORE: 0.38 **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

15.7% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.70 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	55.1% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	35.7% Average Regional Inflation	17.7% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
--	--	--	--	--



Transportation Capacity



SCORE: 0.393 **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.77 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	54.66 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
---	--



Health Care Capacity



SCORE: 0.443 **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

79.6% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	67.9% Health Insurance Coverage	13.88 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	61.7% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	6.0% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	35% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.49 General Health Service Readiness Index
--	---	--	--	--	---	---



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.477



Communications Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.662** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

82.4% **71.7%**
Mobile Phone Ownership Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.395** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

28.19 **14.4%** **67.0%** **69%** **11%**
Average Distance to Fire Station (km) Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster) Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station Health Facilities with Emergency Services Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation



Energy Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.59** **RANK: 6/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

33.7% **85.1%**
Household Access to LPG for Cooking Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.551

Volta's score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Vulnerable Health Status

A population with a compromised health status will have a greatly reduced ability to manage short- and long-term disaster outcomes. Improving health is often correlated with decreased susceptibility to injury, disease, and stress associated with disasters. Acute or prolonged vulnerable health status limits the basic capacity of response functions.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

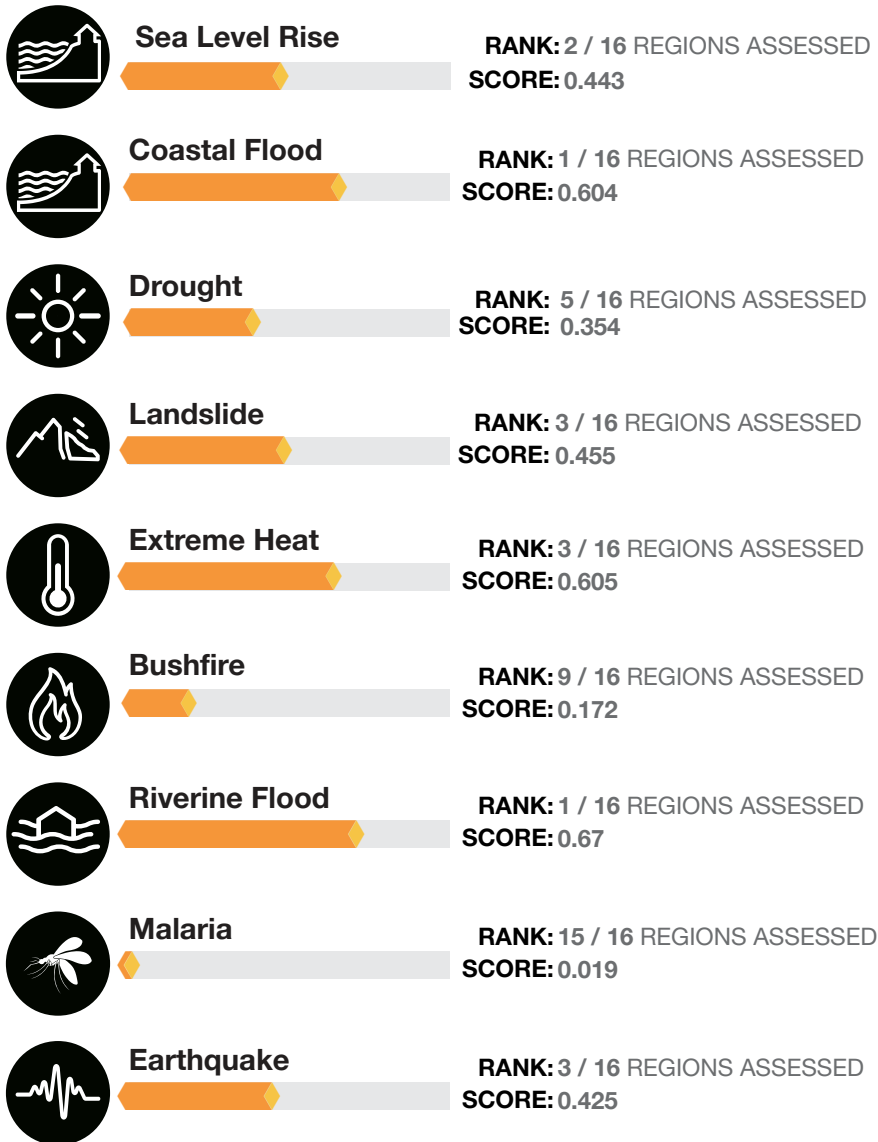


Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

6 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.518



Volta's score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

█ █ REGIONS SCORE
█ COUNTRY SCORE



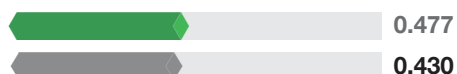
Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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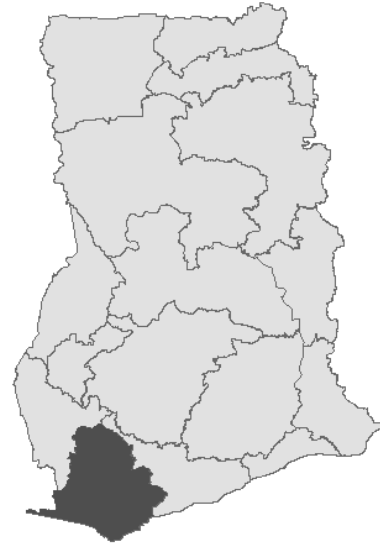
WESTERN

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA WESTERN

CAPITAL: TAKORADI

Area: 13,842 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Very Low

Score: 0.375 • Rank: 13/16



RESILIENCE (R)

High

Score: 0.630 • Rank: 4/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Moderate

Score: 0.385 • Rank: 7/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Very Low

Score: 0.267 • Rank: 13/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

High

Score: 0.527 • Rank: 5/16



Population (2021 Census)

2,060,585



Poverty Rate

25.7%



Food Insecurity

4.7%



Infant Mortality Rate (per
1,000 live births)

36



Adult Illiteracy Rate

25.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.385



MHE
0.385

Raw MHE
0.190

Relative MHE
0.580

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

1%

27,234

Buildings Exposed: **1%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **16%**



Extreme Heat

24%

501,392

Buildings Exposed: **29%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **26%**



Coastal Flood

2%

48,665

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **16%**



Bushfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

22%

453,494

Buildings Exposed: **15%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **22%**



Riverine Flood

5%

112,141

Buildings Exposed: **6%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **12%**



Landslide

4%

89,157

Buildings Exposed: **5%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **5%**



Malaria

14%

282,196

Buildings Exposed: **19%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **6%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.385

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

53%

1,084,198

Buildings Exposed: **34%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **46%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.267

Vulnerability in Western is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.138** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

25.2% Adult Illiteracy Rate	68.0% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	90.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	63.8% Radio Access (population 15-49)	77.8% Television Access (population 15-49)	24.4% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
---------------------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.211** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

3.4% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	9.7% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	2.6% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	11.2% Prevalence of Open Defecation	65.8% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
--	---	--	---	---



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.243** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

36 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	7.1% Prevalence of Disability	313.0 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.9% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	4.9% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	13.5% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	2.6% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
--	---	---	--	--	--	---	---



Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.374** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

12.5% Unmet Need for Family Planning	14.7% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	28.2% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.29 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.49 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.22 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.54 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.14 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 13 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.267



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.268** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.0%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

2.2%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

32.8%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

4.7%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

3.11

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

21.2%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.369** **RANK: 11/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

60.9

Economic Dependency Ratio

25.7%

Poverty Incidence

47.5

Poverty Intensity

14.6%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.527

Western exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.511** **RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

29.8%
Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile

9.60
Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)

60.2%
Labor Force Participation (15 and older)

42.9%
Average Regional Inflation

27.2%
Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)



Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.393** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.57
Road Density (km of road per sq. km)

50.33
Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)



Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.295** **RANK: 13/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

62.5%
Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)

63.7%
Health Insurance Coverage

7.11
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons

65.3%
Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)

10.6%
Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)

41%
Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)

0.48
General Health Service Readiness Index



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.527



Communications Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.748 RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

85.1% Mobile Phone Ownership
76.3% Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.537 RANK: 5/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

18.35 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	13.1% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	43.2% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	76% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	34% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
---	---	---	---	---



Energy Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.68 RANK: 3/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

37.7% Household Access to LPG for Cooking
89.7% Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.630

Western's score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with High Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at subnational and local levels. Courses of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster-associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.608



Coastal Flood

RANK: 2 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.53



Drought

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.272



Landslide

RANK: 7 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

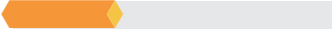
SCORE: 0.266



Extreme Heat

RANK: 8 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

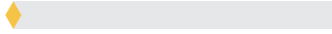
SCORE: 0.306



Bushfire

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.000



Riverine Flood

RANK: 5 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.336



Malaria

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.272



Earthquake

RANK: 4 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.358

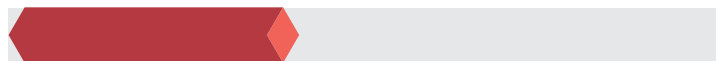




MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

13 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.375



Western's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability and High Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



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GHANA

WESTERN NORTH

NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE

GHANA WESTERN NORTH

CAPITAL: SEFWI WIAWSO

Area: 8,875 km²



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

Moderate

Score: 0.439 • Rank: 8/16



RESILIENCE (R)

Moderate

Score: 0.489 • Rank: 9/16



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

Low

Score: 0.296 • Rank: 11/16



VULNERABILITY (V)

Low

Score: 0.353 • Rank: 10/16



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Low

Score: 0.331 • Rank: 11/16



Population (2021 Census)

880,921



Poverty Rate

27.0%



Food Insecurity

14.6%



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

22



Adult Illiteracy Rate

34.3%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.296



MHE
0.296

Raw MHE
0.073

Relative MHE
0.519

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:



Sea Level Rise

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Extreme Heat

10%

88,416

Buildings Exposed: **6%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **17%**



Coastal Flood

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Bushfire

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Drought

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



Riverine Flood

3%

24,862

Buildings Exposed: **2%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **2%**



Landslide

23%

203,675

Buildings Exposed: **20%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **37%**



Malaria

77%

674,191

Buildings Exposed: **80%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **73%**



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS

SCORE: 0.296

ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):



Earthquake

0%

0

Buildings Exposed: **0%**

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: **0%**



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.353

Vulnerability in Western North is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.415** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

34.3% Adult Illiteracy Rate	61.8% Residential Access to Education (within residential cluster)	82.7% Primary School Net Attendance Ratio	46.3% Radio Access (population 15-49)	55.3% Television Access (population 15-49)	32.8% Population without Internet Access (12 and older)
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Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.368** **RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

7.2% Household Water Source Over 30 Minutes Away	18.0% Households Using Unimproved Water Source	2.3% Households Using Unimproved Toilet Facility	8.5% Prevalence of Open Defecation	84.4% Household Wastewater Disposed to Ground
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Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.211** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

22 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6% Prevalence of Stunting (children under 5)	7.2% Prevalence of Disability	325.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.0% Prevalence of ARI Symptoms (children 6-59 months)	11.9% Prevalence of Diarrhea (children 6-59 months)	10.6% Prevalence of Anemia (children 6-59 months)	3.3% Medically Underserved Homes (>5 km from health facility)
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Gender Inequality

0 1 **SCORE: 0.374** **RANK: 7/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

16.6% Unmet Need for Family Planning	18.9% Teenage Pregnancy (women aged 15-19 ever pregnant)	25.8% Prevalence of Domestic Abuse (women 15-49)	0.34 Female to Male Home Ownership (distance from parity)	0.42 Female to Male Land Ownership (distance from parity)	0.19 Female to Male Completion of Secondary Education (distance from parity)	0.24 Female to Male Earnings (distance from parity)	0.19 Female to Male Literacy Rate (distance from parity)
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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.353



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.372** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

2.0%

Average Annual Total Population Change, 2010 to 2021

7.1%

Average Annual Urban Population Change, 2010 to 2021

34.1%

Youth Bulge (youth (15-24) as a percentage of to working age population (15-64))

14.6%

Prevalence of Food Insecurity

2.61

Conflict per 100,000 Persons

16.5%

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.377** **RANK: 10/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

64.5

Economic Dependency Ratio

27.0%

Poverty Incidence

46.2

Poverty Intensity

13.1%

Unemployment Rate



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.331

Western North exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.268** **RANK: 12/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

6.7% Population in Highest National Wealth Quintile	7.10 Average Hourly Earnings (Cedis)	62.2% Labor Force Participation (15 and older)	45.9% Average Regional Inflation	17.6% Residential Access to Financial Institution (within residential cluster)
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Transportation Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.06** **RANK: 15/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

0.41 Road Density (km of road per sq. km)	123.81 Average Distance to Nearest Port or Airport (km)
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Health Care Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.406** **RANK: 8/16 REGIONS ASSESSED**

87.7% Basic Antigen Vaccination Rate (children 12-23 months)	74.4% Health Insurance Coverage	8.26 Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons	61.8% Residential Access to Any Health Facility (within residential cluster)	6.3% Residential Access to Hospital (within residential cluster)	40% Services for Chronic Noncommunicable Disease (% of health facilities)	0.42 General Health Service Readiness Index
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.331



Communications Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.594 RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

80.2% Mobile Phone Ownership
68.1% Smartphone Ownership



Emergency Service Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.299 RANK: 14/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

32.25 Average Distance to Fire Station (km)	12.1% Residential Access to Police Station (within residential cluster)	39.4% Residential Structures within 5km of Police Station	58% Health Facilities with Emergency Services	26% Health Facilities with Emergency Transportation
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Energy Capacity

0  1 SCORE: 0.359 RANK: 9/16 REGIONS ASSESSED

17.8% Household Access to LPG for Cooking
76.8% Household Access to Electricity for Lighting



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.489

Western North's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE:



Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the region. Emergency messages presented to the population must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.



Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and region-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.



Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



Economic Capacity

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Sea Level Rise

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Coastal Flood

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Drought

RANK: 12 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Landslide

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.648



Extreme Heat

RANK: 10 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.222



Bushfire

RANK: 14 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Riverine Flood

RANK: 11 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.195



Malaria

RANK: 1 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.678



Earthquake

RANK: 6 / 16 REGIONS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

8 / 16

RANK AMONG REGIONS
Score: 0.439



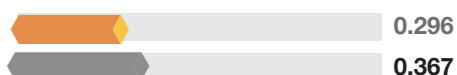
Western North's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

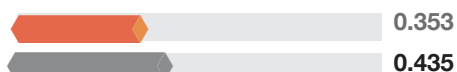
▬ ▬ REGIONS SCORE
▬ COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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