

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study	Safeguarding the Keta Lagoon Complex Ramsar Site (KLCRS) for Sustained Socio-ecological Benefits		
Submitting IPSI member organization	Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo		
Other contributing organization	-		
Author(s) and affiliation(s)	Yaw Agyeman Boafo, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo		
Format of case study	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords	Lagoons, Keta, Erosion, Flooding, Coastal		
Date of submission	June 28, 2018		
Web link	-		

Geographical Information

Country	Ghana			Location	Volta region				
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link				https://goo.gl/maps/cYJnQaq1wB82					
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest		Grassland		Agricultural		In-land water	x	Coastal	x
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area (<i>within 50 words</i>)									
The KLCRS is within the equatorial climate with an annual rainfall of less than 1,000mm. It is one the driest along the coast of Ghana. Mangrove and swamps the KLCRS are the sources of many fish and other sea depending species. The Keta Lagoon has for long been noted for its rich coastal and marine biodiversity.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
Crop farming is one of the most important socioeconomic values of provided by the KCLRS for communities and households in the area. The area is noted for being the foremost shallot (<i>Allium cepa var. aggregatum</i>) growing area in Ghana									

Contents

Status	Completed	Period	2018
Rationale			
All over the world, coastlines are changing as a result of sea erosion among other human and nature-induced phenomenon. The Keta lagoon coastlines one of the most severe and internationally known areas hit by sea erosion			
Objectives			
This case study aims to highlight and create awareness of the social, ecological and economic benefits and opportunities as well as the human and nature-induced threats and challenges facing the Keta Lagoon Complex Ramsar Site (KLCRS).			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Based on field observations, interviews with community members and relevant stakeholders as well as literature review, the study further examines the extent to which public and private sector led intervention and initiatives towards safeguarding the Keta Lagoon Complex Ramsar Site.			
Results			

The threat of sea erosion and ecological resource degradation are major concern to household and communities. Flooding has led to the loss of a greater proportion of the residential and public infrastructure and road linking Keta.	
Lessons learned	
Disagreements and disputes over access and methods for extraction of natural resources provided by the lagoon are noted in this socio-ecological production landscape. Also, ignorance of local communities concerning natural resource extraction causes degradation and destruction of lagoon wildlife including mammal, reptile and amphibian species.	
Key messages	
The KLCRS is expected to be directly or indirectly impacted by sea level rise, storm surges, temperature and precipitation changes in the future These will likely affect the physical structure, ecological properties and the social values associated with it.	
Relationship to other IPSI activities	
Funding	International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Secretariat, Tokyo

Contributions to Global Agendas

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the following global agendas respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●				■	■	■			■
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■	●		●						

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

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