Green Deal Country Fiche

Guinea-Bissau

Population in 2019 1,92 million habitants	**Projected population in 2050** 3,56 million habitants

Surface 36,1 thousands km²	**Population density (2019)** 53 habitants per km²	**GDP per capita** 697,29 US$ (2019)

| **Population living below 1,90 $/day** 68,40 % in 2010	**Human Development Index** 0,48 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

☐ Main Protected Areas

Land Cover Classes
- Cropland rainfed
- Cropland irrigated
- Mosaic crops/nat.veg
- Tropical dense forest
- Deciduous forest
- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Swamp forest
- Mangrove
- Swamps
- Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice

European Commission, DEVCO.C.2
July 2020
Sources: Natural Earth (2018)
ESA Climate Change Initiative,
Land Cover led by UCLouvain (2017)

N

0   50   100   150   200 km
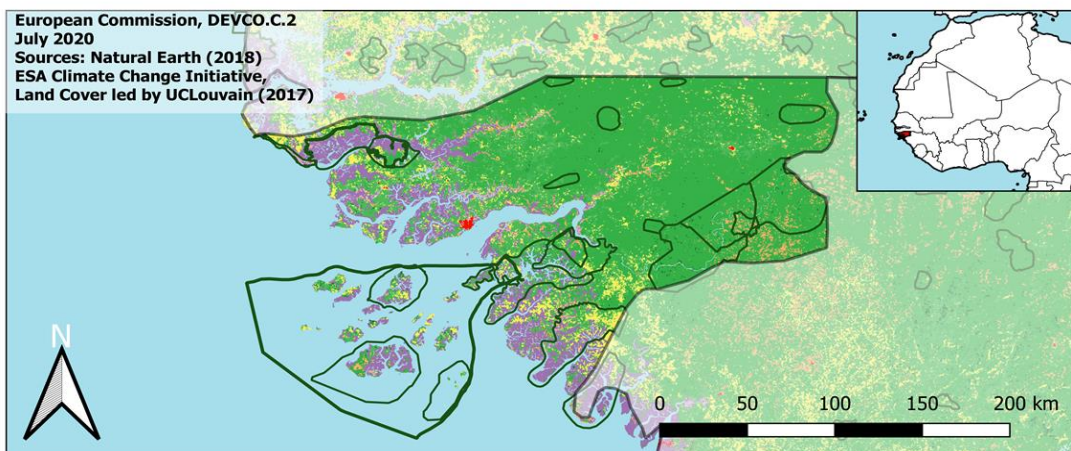
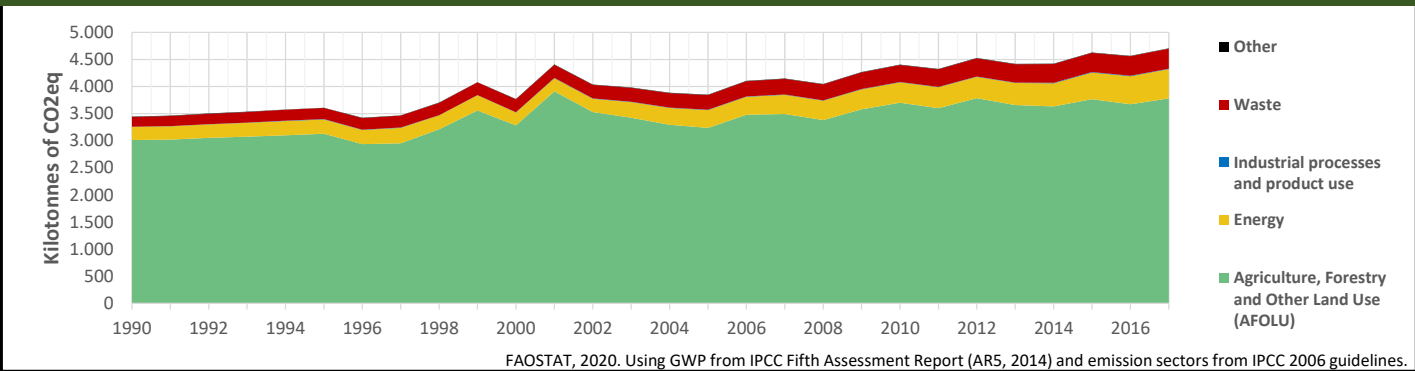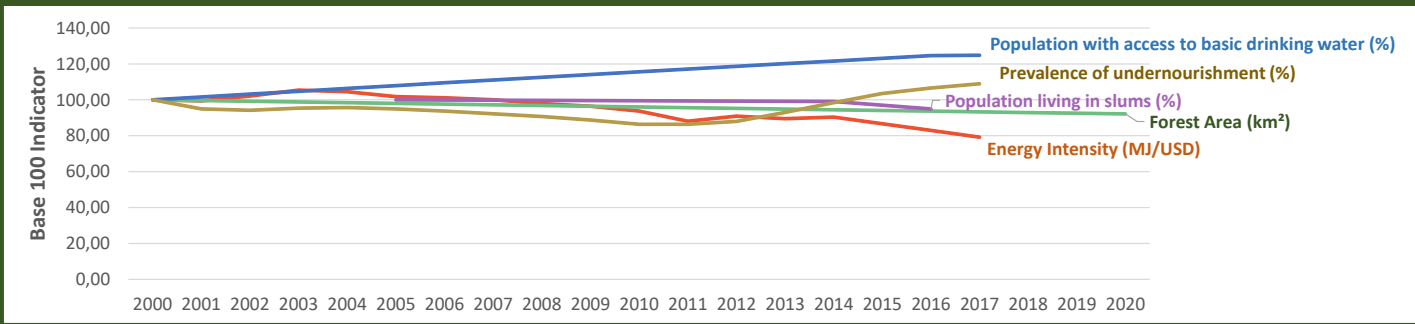| **Share of global emissions (2018)** 0,001%	**NDC: Mitigation Summary** (NDC from 2018) Guinea Bissau's mitigation contribution includes the implementation of policies and planned actions in forestry and energy sectors.	**INTPA "NDC Group"** Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

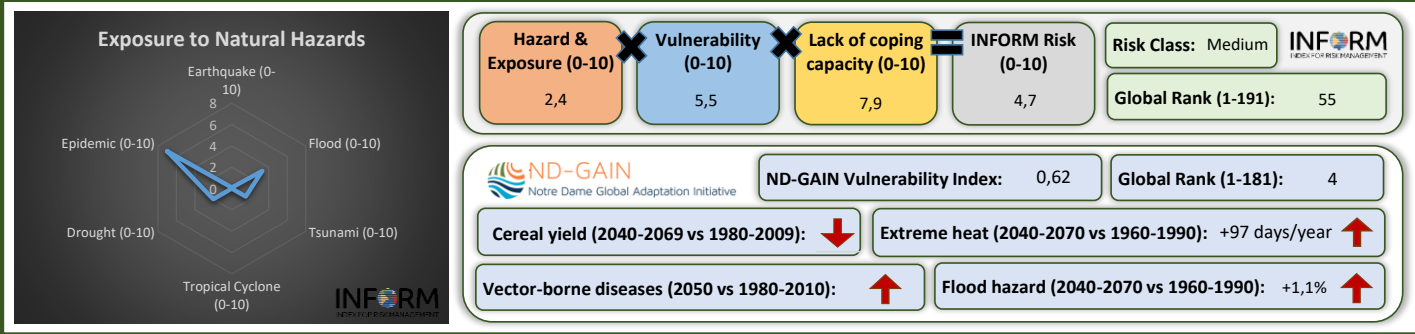| Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,45 gh/cap	Within the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2005)	2,14 $/m³	Highly inefficient use of water resources
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	NA	No Data
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	+13% / +94%	Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	16,71%	Further progress is needed to meet CBD Target of 17% by 2020
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	4,38%	Medium share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	13,06%	Important share of population - consider landscape approach
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	-2,09 %	SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020)
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	1,31%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	NA	No Data
Green and Smart Cities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	78,90%	Significant efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030)
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	NA	No Data
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	0,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (μg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	26,49 μg/m³	Above EU 2020 target (18μg/m³) but below US Standard (35μg/m³)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1 Score)	NA	No Data
Sustainable Energy	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	28,66%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	86,45%	High share of renewables in total energy consumption
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	0,00%	Very low share of renewables, low contribution to SDG Target 7.2
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	5,10%	Significant efforts needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	NA	No Data
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	10,82 MJ/$	Energy Intensity is above all EU-27 MS values
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1$90 a day, 2010)	74,90%	Significant efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	10,00%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 2.1 of 0% by 2030
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2014)	27,60%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	NA	No Data
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	3,58%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	80,31%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	66,63%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	20,50%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	9271 m³/cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m³/capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	0,71%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	13,69%	Aichi Target 11 of the CBD has been met for marine ecosystems
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	54,07%	SDG Target 14.4 (0% by 2020) not met, significant efforts needed

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)

Y-axis: Kilotonnes of CO2eq (0 to 5.000)
X-axis years: 1990 – 2016

Legend:
- Other
- Waste
- Industrial processes and product use
- Energy
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

FAOSTAT, 2020. Using GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and emission sectors from IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)

Y-axis: Base 100 Indicator (0,00 to 140,00)
X-axis years: 2000 – 2020

- Population with access to basic drinking water (%)
- Prevalence of undernourishment (%)
- Population living in slums (%)
- Forest Area (km²)
- Energy Intensity (MJ/USD)

Climate Adaptation Needs

Exposure to Natural Hazards

Radar axes:
- Earthquake (0-10)
- Flood (0-10)
- Tsunami (0-10)
- Tropical Cyclone (0-10)
- Drought (0-10)
- Epidemic (0-10)

INFORM

Hazard & Exposure (0-10)	✗	Vulnerability (0-10)	✗	Lack of coping capacity (0-10)	=	INFORM Risk (0-10)
2,4		5,5		7,9		4,7

INFORM — INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Class: Medium

Global Rank (1-191): 55

ND-GAIN — Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index: 0,62   Global Rank (1-181): 4

Cereal yield (2040-2069 vs 1980-2009): ⬇   Extreme heat (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +97 days/year ⬆

Vector-borne diseases (2050 vs 1980-2010): ⬆   Flood hazard (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +1,1% ⬆

Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)
161

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]
29,1

Issue Categories	Rank [/180]	Score
Environmental Health	174	15.1
Air Quality	159	22.1
Sanitation & Drinking Water	172	6.7
Heavy Metals	162	28.5
Waste Management	133	0.0
Ecosystem Vitality	133	38.4
Biodiversity & Habitat	56	72.2
Ecosystem Services	153	22.1
Fisheries	129	5.2
Climate Change	145	33.6
Pollution Emissions	96	56.1
Agriculture	131	27.5
Water Resources	134	0.0

Regional Average   World Average
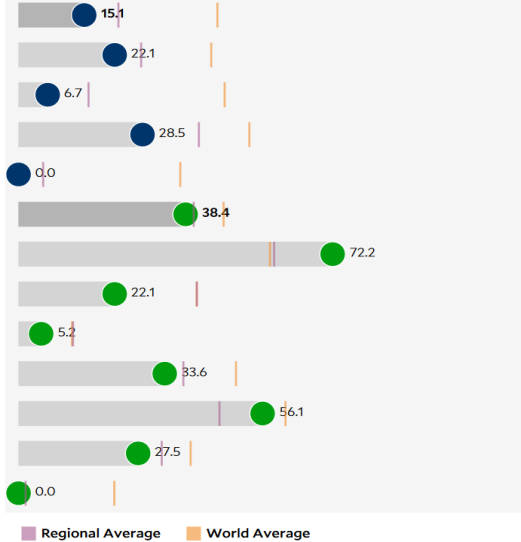
SDG Index 2020
(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

SDG icons: 1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 14 LIFE BELOW WATER, 15 LIFE ON LAND

Legend:
- SDG achieved
- Challenges remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
- Information unavailable