

Sub-national composite risk - darker = higher. Source: GeoBit.

Ghana dataset (CSV) - events, per-region risk, cyber & sources

1 Day - \$5

1 Week - \$15

1 Month - \$39 - best value

```
function gbBuyCsv(s,dt,range){var
u='/api/data-checkout?country='+encodeURIComponent(s);if(dt)u+='&date='+encodeURIComponent(dt);if(range)u+='&range=
r.json();}).then(function(d){if(d&&d.url){location.href=d.url;}else{alert((d&&d.error)||'Dataset
download is not available yet.';)}).catch(function(){alert('Could not start checkout.';);}}
```

Threat Trajectory

Threat Breakdown

Each category 0-100, scored from live conflict, insurgency, crime, protest & Cloudflare Radar cyber feeds. See the full threat matrix

Cyber & Internet Disruption

Layer-7 DDoS attack intensity (0-100, normalized) & internet outages over the last 28 days - Source: Cloudflare Radar.

Situation Summary

Ghana remains a relatively stable regional anchor in West Africa, ranked #59 globally with a composite threat score of 3.1. However, recent signal activity (42 tracked events) reflects emerging tensions around property disputes involving police action, financial-sector concerns, and political rhetoric-concentrated heavily in two regions. The security environment is fluid but not acutely destabilized; risk is localized rather than systemic.

Key Developments

Constraint on Live Reporting: GeoBit's knowledge base does not extend beyond October 2024. The event signals listed above (dated 2026-06-04 through 2026-06-06) cannot be independently verified, cross-checked against current news sources, or confirmed via real-time social monitoring. To generate a reliable 24-48 hour incident log with specific locations and multi-source corroboration, your team should:

- Query live OSINT feeds (GDELT, ACLED, Crisis24, or equivalent) filtered for Ghana, last 48 hours.
- Cross-verify each incident against at least one reputable Ghanaian news outlet *and* one credible local Twitter/X source (e.g., major newsrooms, official police/government accounts, or established journalists).
- Apply the event taxonomy shown in the signals above (Seize/Damage Property, Threaten, Disapprove, Public Statement) to classify and prioritize.

The most recent *signal categories* suggest police property seizures (Bono East likely), lawyer and investor disapproval (likely financial or commercial disputes), and political statements from opposition and ruling parties-typical pre-election or mid-term governance friction. None of these signals, in isolation, indicate imminent large-scale violence or systemic breakdown.

Highest-Risk Areas

Bono East Region dominates the risk ranking at 32.2-more than tenfold higher than any other area-driven primarily by property seizure/damage incidents involving police. Greater Accra Region (26.3) reflects capital-city concentration of financial institutions, political activity, and commercial friction; the recent bank and savings-and-loan disapprovals are consistent with economic stress or regulatory action.

All other tracked regions (Upper East, Upper West, Savannah, North East, Northern, Eastern, Oti, Volta, Bono, Ahafo) register at 2.2, indicating baseline or low-frequency event reporting. The extreme concentration of risk in two regions suggests either genuine localization of threat or reporting bias; field intelligence collection in the remaining 10 regions is warranted to rule out blind spots.

How GeoBit Would Assist

Security and risk teams operating in Ghana should deploy Intel Sweep and multi-language OSINT to monitor Bono East and Greater Accra daily, with entity extraction and sentiment analysis to track political and financial-sector actors. Area-of-Interest Monitoring & Early Warning on both regions-with persistent alerting tied to property disputes, police action, and financial-sector statements-provides early signal before escalation. Network & Actor Analysis of the political and commercial players appearing in recent statements will clarify whether current friction reflects routine governance or emerging factional risk.

7-Day Outlook

No indicators suggest imminent escalation to large-scale civil unrest or security breakdown. Police property actions and political rhetoric are likely to persist as routine governance/political contestation. Continued monitoring of Bono East property disputes and Greater Accra financial-sector developments is prudent; if police actions expand geographically or financial stress spreads to banking system instability, reassessment will be required.

Highest-Risk Areas - Ranked

#State / RegionRisk1Bono East Region32.22Greater Accra Region26.33Upper East Region2.24Upper West Region2.25Savannah Region2.26North East Region2.27Northern Region2.28Eastern Region2.29Oti Region2.210Volta Region2.211Bono Region2.212Ahafo Region2.2

Sources

- presidency.gov.gh
- klm.com

Previous Daily Briefs

A new Ghana brief is written every day - each with its own risk map and downloadable CSV. Here's the last week; use the calendar to go further back.

- June 5, 2026 CSV - \$5

- June 4, 2026 CSV - \$5

- June 3, 2026 CSV - \$5 Browse every day by calendar Highlighted days have a brief. Tap a day for that day's map & analysis, or "csv" for that day's dataset (\$5).

June 2026SMTWTFS123csv4csv5csv6csv789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930

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REPORTED EVENTS (MOST-CITED)

No high-confidence events in the current window.

Generated by GeoBit AI on 2026-06-06 from publicly reported events. Context only; not a risk advisory.