



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.54534711 N° , -12.189992583 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.54534711 N° , -6.189992583 E°



Situational Awareness

Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Current Hazards:

Active Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		13-Feb-2018 03:54:13	Wildfire - NW of Kerouane, Kankan - Guinea	9.55° N / 9.19° W

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Cote d'Ivoire ranks **33** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Cote d'Ivoire is less resilient than 80% of countries assessed. This indicates that Cote d'Ivoire has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

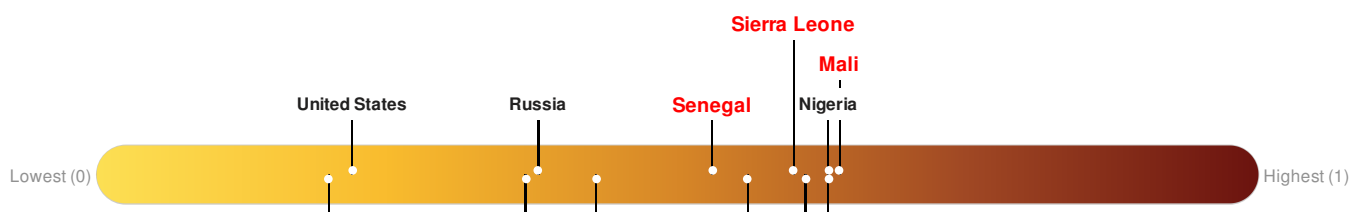
Guinea ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Guinea is less resilient than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guinea has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Liberia ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Liberia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Liberia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Mali ranks **11** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mali is less resilient than 94% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mali has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Sierra Leone ranks **21** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Sierra Leone is less resilient than 88% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sierra Leone has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Senegal ranks **47** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Senegal is less resilient than 72% of countries assessed. This indicates that Senegal has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.





Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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Population Data:

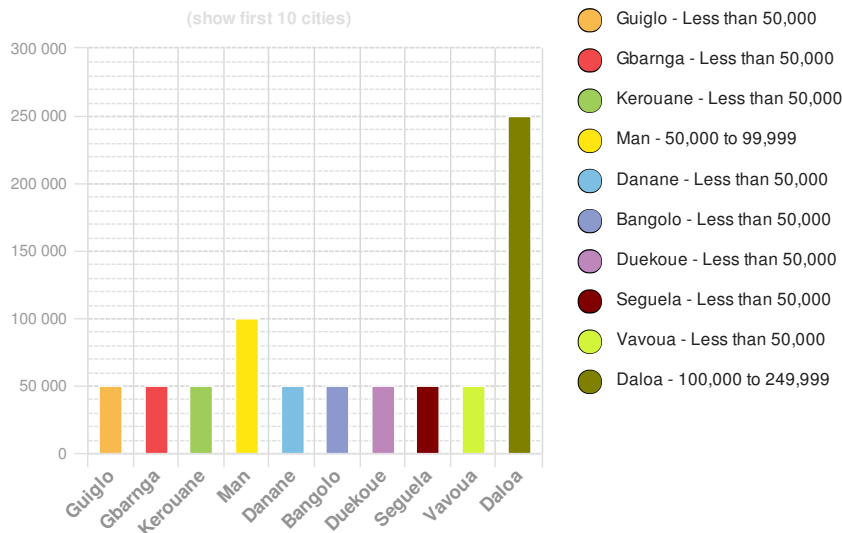
2011

Total: 14,934,677

Max Density: 43,504 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Cote d'Ivoire** ranks **40** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Cote d'Ivoire has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Cote d'Ivoire has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

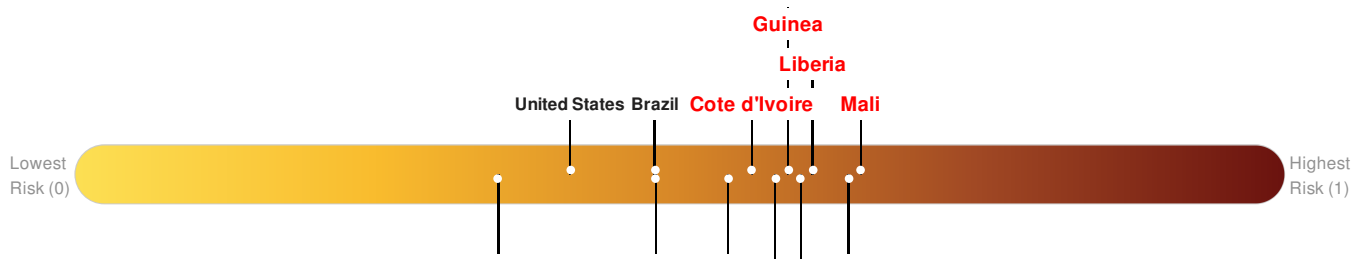
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Guinea** ranks **28** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Guinea has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 84% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guinea has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

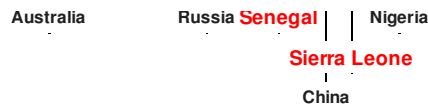
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Liberia** ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Liberia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Liberia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Mali** ranks **10** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mali has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 94% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mali has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Sierra Leone** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Sierra Leone has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sierra Leone has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Senegal** ranks **53** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Senegal has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Senegal has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.





Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

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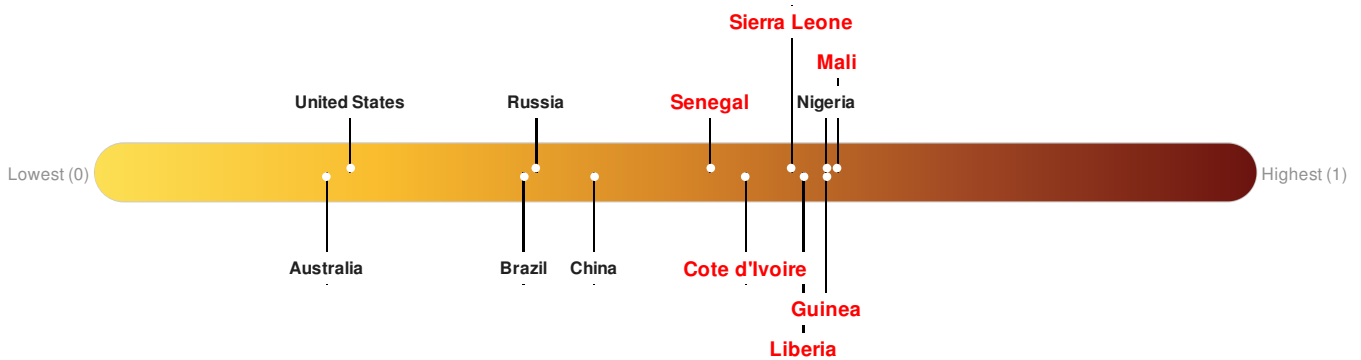
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Senegal ranks **47** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Senegal is less resilient than 72% of countries assessed. This indicates that Senegal has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

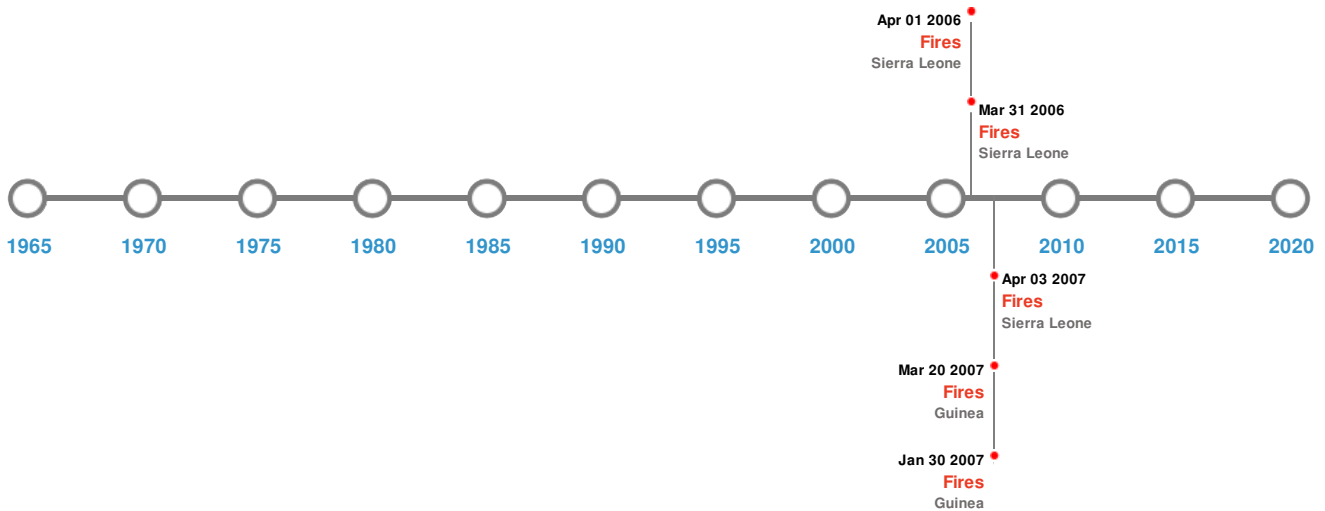


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards


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Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	01-Jan-1889 00:00:00	4.70	-	COTE D'IVOIRE: BAIBU	6.8° N / 6.7° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	20-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 03-Apr-2007 00:00:00	47.80	Sierra Leone	8.65° N / 11.39° W
	19-Feb-2006 00:00:00 - 01-Apr-2006 00:00:00	47.40	Sierra Leone	8.81° N / 11.54° W
	03-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2007 00:00:00	42.90	Guinea	8.36° N / 8.56° W
	14-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 20-Mar-2007 00:00:00	42.10	Guinea	8.76° N / 9.74° W
	21-Feb-2006 00:00:00 - 31-Mar-2006 00:00:00	41.30	Sierra Leone	8.63° N / 11.55° W

Source: [Wildfires](#)

Disclosures

* As defined by the source ([Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#), University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = $\text{LOG}(\text{Duration} \times \text{Severity} \times \text{Affected Area})$. Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

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