



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 7.567454726999999 N° , -15.693782743 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 13.567454727 N° , -9.693782743 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
		16-Apr-2018 04:04:26	Wildfire - W of Dalaba, Mamou - Guinea	10.57° N / 12.69° 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.

**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.

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

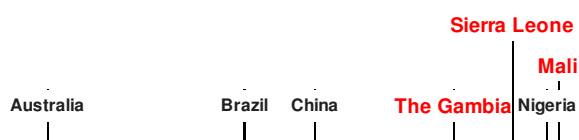
**Liberia** ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Liberia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Liberia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

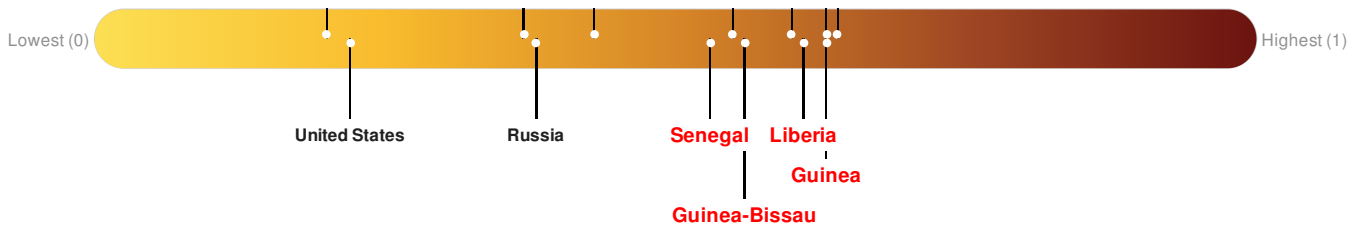
**Mali** ranks **11** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mali is less resilient than 94% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mali has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**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.

**The Gambia** ranks **39** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. The Gambia is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that The Gambia 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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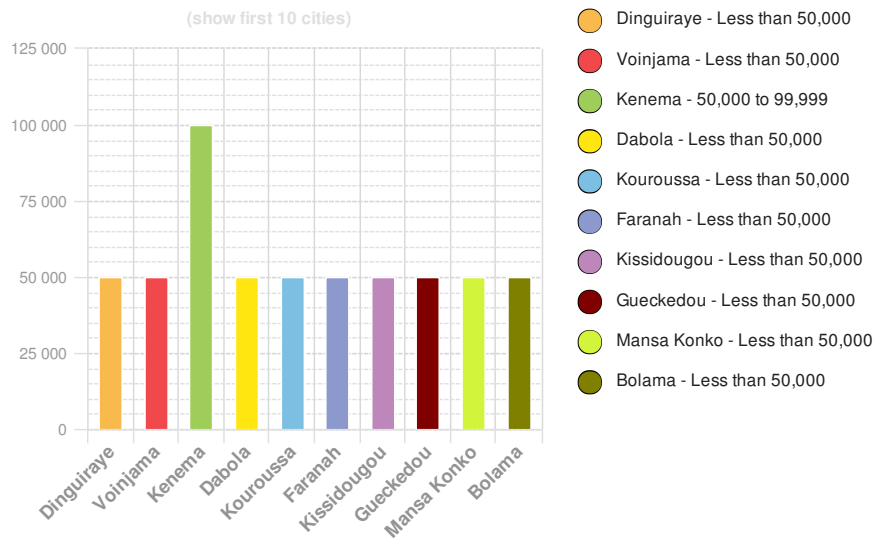
### Population Data:

**2011**

Total: **16,517,030**  
 Max Density: **69,289**(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

Source: [Sciences](#)

### 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 **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 **Guinea-Bissau** ranks **59** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Guinea-Bissau has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guinea-Bissau 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.

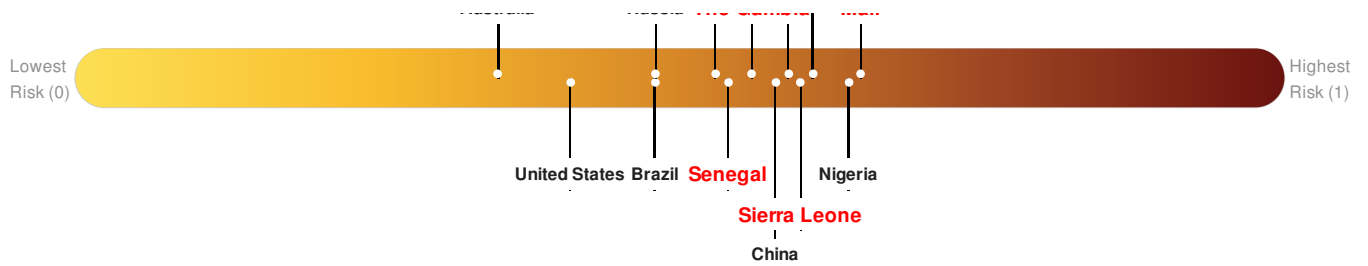
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Mali** ranks **10** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mali has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 94% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mali has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **The Gambia** ranks **40** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. The Gambia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that The Gambia 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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**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.

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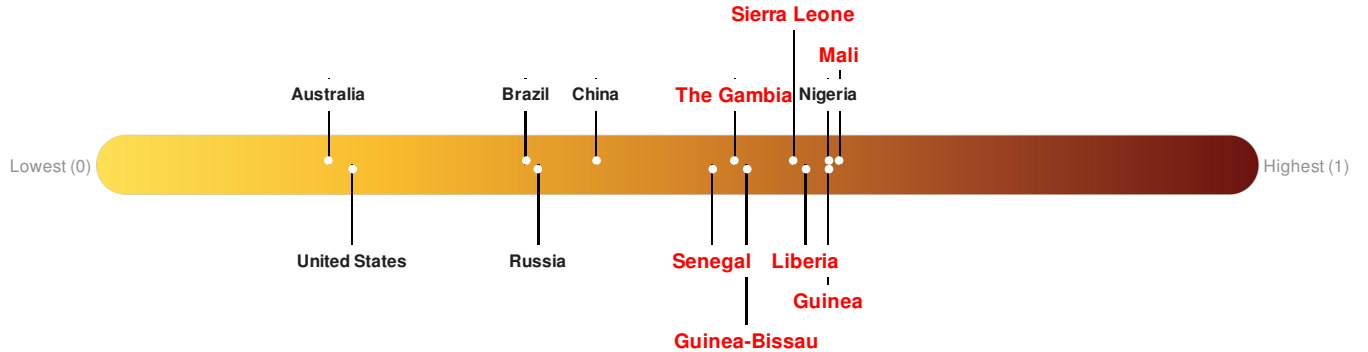
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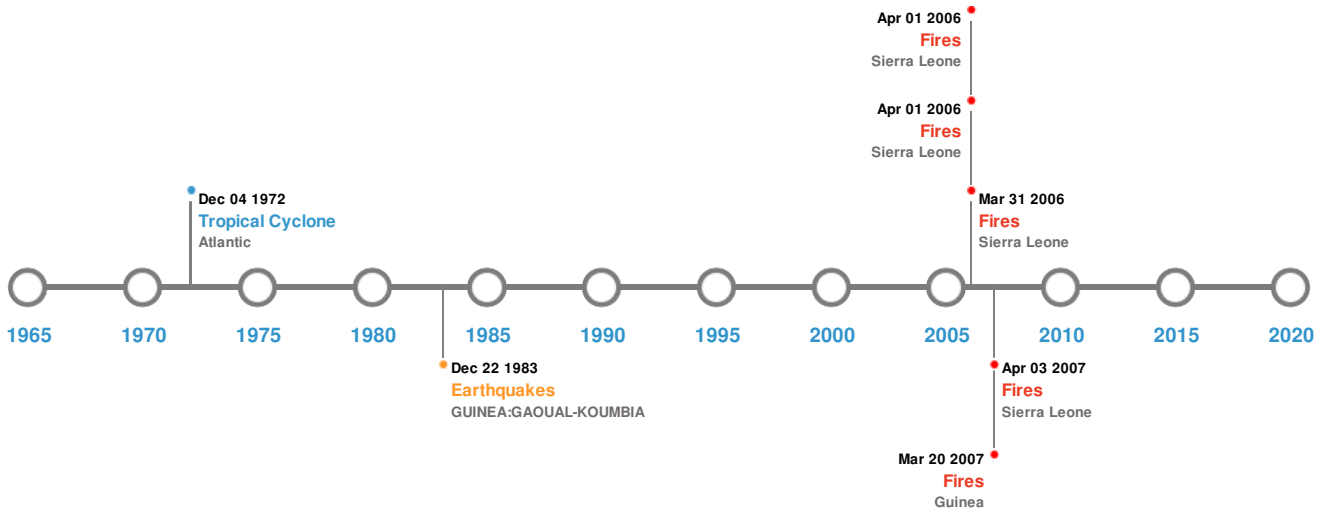


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	22-Dec-1983 00:04:00	6.20	11	GUINEA: GAOUAL-KOUMBIA	11.87° N / 13.53° W
	20-May-1795 00:22:00	5.20	-	SIERRA LEONE	9.3° N / 13.4° 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
	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
	21-Feb-2006 00:00:00 - 01-Apr-2006 00:00:00	34.50	Sierra Leone	8.91° N / 11.53° W

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
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Source: [Wildfires](#)

## Tropical Cyclones:

### 5 Largest Tropical Cyclones

Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	CHRISTINE	25-Aug-1973 18:00:00 - 04-Sep-1973 18:00:00	69	No Data	Atlantic	14.04° N / 40.1° W

Source: [Tropical Cyclones](#)

## Disclosures

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

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