



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.27780237900001 N°, -6.780633082 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.277802379 N°, -0.780633082 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
		07-Dec-2017 03:55:26	Wildfire - SW of Gaoua, Poni - Burkina Faso	9.28° N / 3.78° W
		23-Nov-2017 03:53:17	Wildfire - SE of Wa, Upper West - Ghana	9.27° N / 1.77° W

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

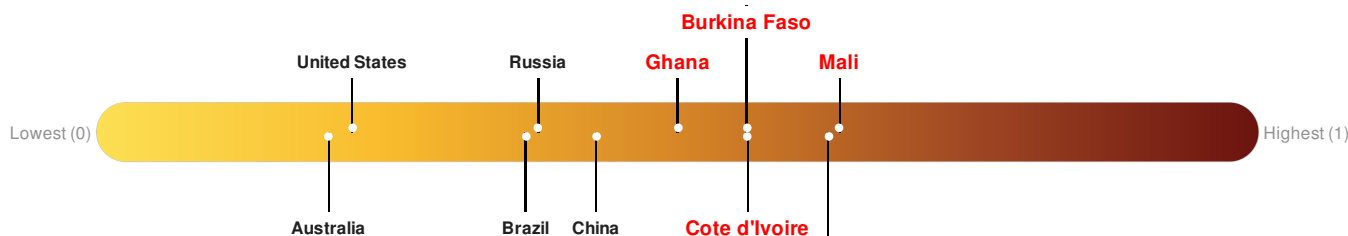
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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

Ghana ranks **54** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ghana is less resilient than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ghana has medium 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.



Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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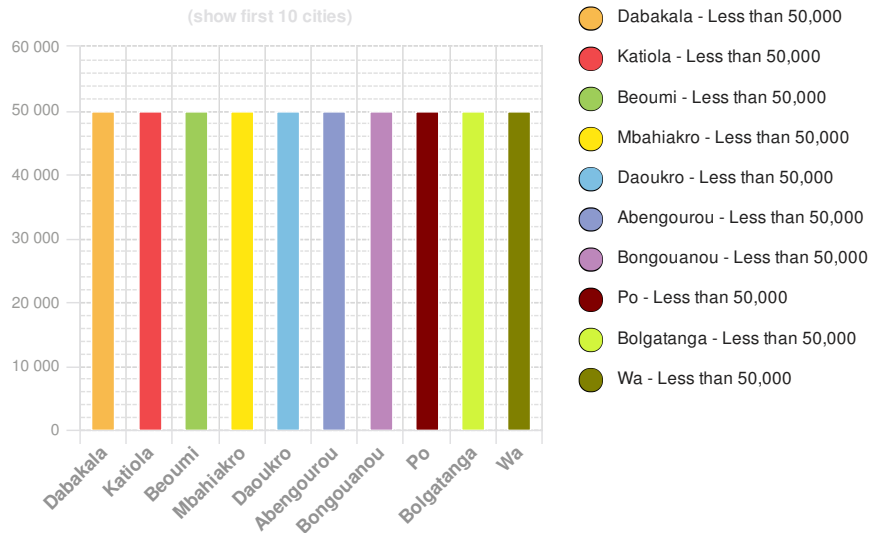
Population Data:

2011

Total: 22, 156, 862
Max Density: 46, 830(ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

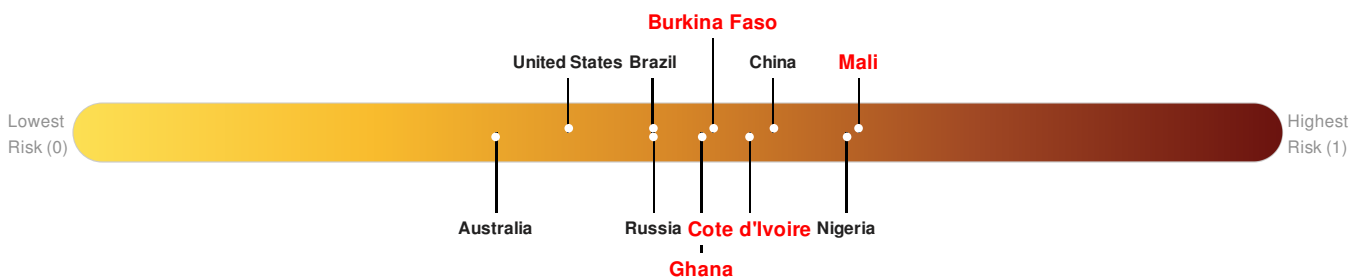
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Burkina Faso** ranks **59** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Burkina Faso has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Burkina Faso has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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 **Ghana** ranks **66** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ghana has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ghana 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.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

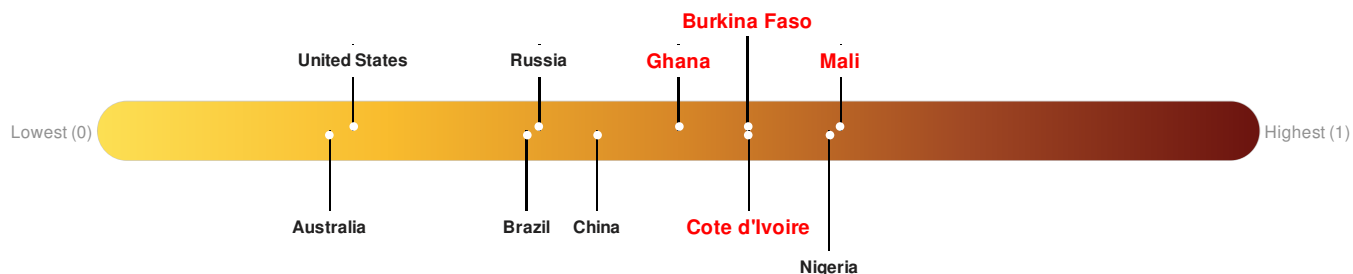
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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

Ghana ranks **54** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ghana is less resilient than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ghana has medium 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.

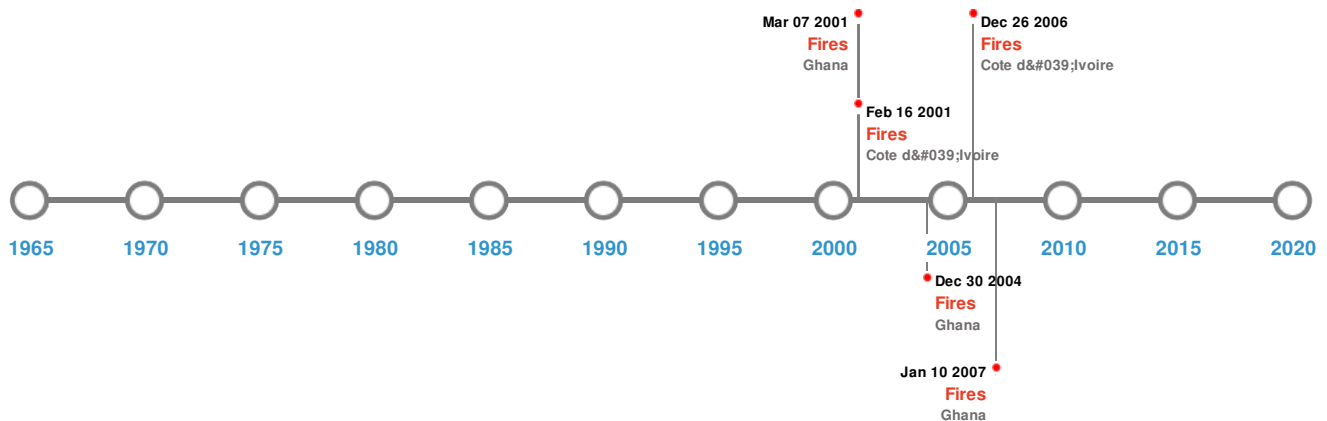


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	11-Feb-1879 00:06:00	5.70	-	COTE D'Ivoire: ABIDJAN	6.5° N / 3.3° W
	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
	01-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 30-Dec-2004 00:00:00	26.40	Ghana	10.15° N / 1.19° W
	29-Nov-2006 00:00:00 - 26-Dec-2006 00:00:00	23.10	Cote d'Ivoire	9.34° N / 3.92° W
	01-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 10-Jan-2007 00:00:00	23.10	Ghana	9.49° N / 1.91° W
	21-Jan-2001 00:00:00 - 16-Feb-2001 00:00:00	19.90	Cote d'Ivoire	7.6° N / 3.19° W
	10-Feb-2001 00:00:00 - 07-Mar-2001 00:00:00	19.60	Ghana	7.53° N / 2.66° W



Start/End Date(UTC)

Size (sq. km.)

Location

Mean Lat/Long

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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