


Gambia country map

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Gambia country map

Is gambia a 3rd world country. Gambia country in world map. Is gambia a dangerous country. Is gambia a poor country. Is gambia a rich country. Is gambia a poor or rich country.

More maps Gambia, The (Political) 1988 (226k) Gambia, il (Solievo shadeggiao) 1988 (245k) Africa (political) 2001 (232k) Mother Earth Travel> Country Index> Gambia> Map History Economy The Gambia: un nome ufficiale del profilo : La Repubblica della Gambia Capital City: À Banjul (35.061). Banjul is also the harbour resort of the city: Gambia is located on the west coast of Africa between latitude 13 and 14 degrees north and 13 and 17 degrees western. Gambia is a virtual enclave in the Republic of Senegal. The country is surrounded by Senegal to the north, to the east and south. Total area: 11,300 km2. Gambia is the smallest country in continental Africa. Population: 1.360.681 (2003). Gambia is one of the densely populated countries in West Africa. More than half of the population is under 18. Climate: The climate here is tropical with distinct dry and humid season. The dry season is between November and May. The dry weather of the season in Gambia is influenced by the north-east dry winds are locally called Hamattan from the Sahara. Temperatures in the dry fresh season range between 70 ° (21 ° C) and 80 ° (27 ° C) with relative humidity between 30% and 60%. The wet season is in the summer months from June to October. Average annual rainfall ranges from 1000 mm in the south-west to less than 800 mm in the north-east. Over 90% of the precipitation occurs between July and September. Land: the topography of Gambia is dominated by the Gambia River, which runs east to west through the entire length of the country. The land is prolonged flooded on both banks from low sided hills. More than 78% of Gambia is less than 20 meters above sea level and not where in Gambia is greater than 60 m. Natural resources: without commercially valid mineral resources, mineral resources and water resources are central to life from Gambia. Agriculture (agriculture and livestock) remain the main supplier for most Gambiani engaged more than 70% of the active population and contributing more than 25% of GDP. More than 80% of domestic energy comes from woodfuels. The expansion of cultivated lands, overload, wildfires and uncontrolled wood collection have reduced wood space from about 70% in the 1960s to less than 9% in 2000. The Gambia River and tributaries are fundamental to Gambia's water resources. Manage the entire length of the country the river provides socio-economic, cultural, scientific, aesthetic and environmental vital values. Since the arrival of Europeans in 1450, the Gambia River has been an important commercial route and transport to the African hinterland, transporting everything, from Bee-cera, ivory, iron, gold, slaves to roots and eco-tourists. During the 1980 river transport Dominated by passenger traffic through the river. Irrigation agriculture (marea or mechanized) is the highest water user in the river. The Western Gambia inland urban centres in particular are entirely dependent on underground resources for natal and industrial The geographical position of the country combined with the wide systems of the wetlands causes a wide range of habitat types that support different species of plants and animals. About 530 species of plants, 108 species of mammals and more than 540 species of birds (a third of these birds are palearctic migrants) are known in Gambia. The repaired coast is known for being bred and lively soils for a different number of fish and marine wildlife. Industries: the manufacturing industry in Gambia includes soil processing, soap for the realization of beerries of Banjul, cottage industries and a foundry. There is also the cement packaging and assembly facilities of the bicycle. There is also the light industry on small scale (furniture, fish processing, metal work) and carving. Tourism in Gambia is the second to only agriculture in its contribution to GDP. With most tourists visiting the country for beaches, fishing and birdwatching, coastal and marina fishing are particularly important. The increase in tourism over the last 30 years has led to the development of more than half of the open coast. Natural hazards: the most frequent natural dangers in Gambia are wild fires, drought, coastal erosion, flash floods, dust storms and focolai cavalry. Since 1970, safe havens have been experienced throughout the country along with a greater incidence of accidents and dust storms. Since the mid-1980s the incidence of dust storms that last more than three days have become annual events. Over the last 20 years, the coastline has disappeared between Banjul and Tanjeh, causing millions of damage to the property. More recently flashfloods have become an annual event in many parts of the country causing extensive crop and property damage. À Latest magazine: 16/12/2008 14:18 Senegal Map of Africa, A World Map Google Earth is a free program from Google that allows you to explore satellite images showing the cities and landscapes of Gambia and all Africa in Fantastic detail. It works on your desktop computer, tablet or mobile phone. Images in many areas are detailed enough to see houses, vehicles and even people on a city street. Google Earth is free and easy to use. Gambia is one of the nearly 200 countries illustrated on our blue ocean map of the world. This map shows a combination of political and physical characteristics. Includes borders of the country, the main cities, the main mountains in shaded relief, ocean depth in the gradient of blue color, along with many other features. This is a great map for students, schools, offices and everywhere, a beautiful world map for education, viewing or decor is required. If you are interested in Gambia and the geography of Africa, great laminated map of Africa could be just what you need. It is a great political map of Africa that also shows many of the physical characteristics of the continent in color or shaded relief. Main lakes, rivers, cities, roads, borders of the country, country, And the surrounding islands are all shown on the map. Banjul, Bansang, Bassa Santa Up, Bintang, Brikama, Georgetown, Kau-Ur, Konko, Kuntaur and Konko Mansa. Atlantic Ocean and Gambia River. The Gambia has mining resources that include pond, titanium (Rutile and Ilmenite), silica sand, clay and zircon. Recently the government has undertaken the promotion of Gambia's oil potential. The fish is also a natural resource for this country. A natural danger for the Gambia is the growing security, given that the quantity of precipitation in the country has fallen by 30% in the last 30 years. Some of the environmental problems for Gambia, in West Africa are deforestation and desertification. In this area the diseases transmitted by water also prevail. Copyright Information: The images on this page have been composed by Angela King and Brad Cole and are copyright of geology.com. These images cannot be used outside our websites. If you want to share them with others, please connect to this page. The satellite image was produced using NASA Landsat data and the map was produced using licensed data and copyright from Map Resources. The Gambia À j l The smallest Country of Western Africa.à, has a short coast on the Atlantic Ocean, but it's completely surrounded by Senegal. Mostly flat and low, divided by the Gambia river.à, it has rocky hills to Està, and numerous sandy beaches along the coast.à, À, key facts Region: Africa Population: Africa Population: 2.3 million (2018) : À, 11,600A, square kilometers, capital: à, banjulé, entered the Commonwealth: à, 1965, à, after independence from Great Britain; Leave in 2013, recognized in 2018, support of the Secretariat for the Gambia elections, the Secretariat provided support to the independent electoral commission (IEC) electoral reforms. To learn more about the electoral work of the Human Rights Secretariat in March 2019, the office of the small states of the Commonwealth of Geneva has helped members of the government and civil society of the Gambia to develop skills to report on human rights in the country in the country in the country in the country '™ scope of the universal periodic review process of the United Nations (Universal Periodic Review à € "URP). The work of the secretariat on human rights reform of the law in February 2019, the Gambia has finalized a draft law on computer criminality and safety to make it compliant with the Commonwealth law model in this sector. More information on the secretariat's work on the reform of the law Public institutions The Secretariat has advised the Gambia government on public finance, internal audit (verification processes) and control) and Gambia has made good progress in strengthening institutions and public systems.Sta applying the of the Commonwealth and publishing offers to buy goods and services. Higher than the work of public institutions of the Secretariat Debt Management The new secretariat debt management system, Meridian, is being implemented in Gambia. Learn more about the Secretariat's Debt Management Natural Jobs Natural Resources In January 2019, the Secretariat advised Gambiana government officials on the financial and legal aspects of deep mining and the sustainable management of natural resources. During the Secretariat. Resources Work Blue Charter The Gambia is a member of the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance and Marine Protected Areas Action Groups. Learn more about the Blue Charter Connectivity Agenda The Gambia is a member of the physical, digital, regulatory and supply side connectivity clusters of the Commonwealth Connectivity Agenda. The Connectivity Agenda is a platform for countries to exchange best practices and experiences for trade and investment and undertake domestic reform. Learn more about the connectivity agenda The Gambia and the Commonwealth The Gambia officially rejoined the Commonwealth in February 2018. Find out more about the work of the secretariat

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