

Region Selected »
Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 2.1309520080000004 N° , 13.793577997 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 8.130952008000001 N° , 19.793577997 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
		28-Dec-2017 03:52:20	Wildfire - W of Bossembele, Bangui - Central African Republic	5.13° N / 16.79° E

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.

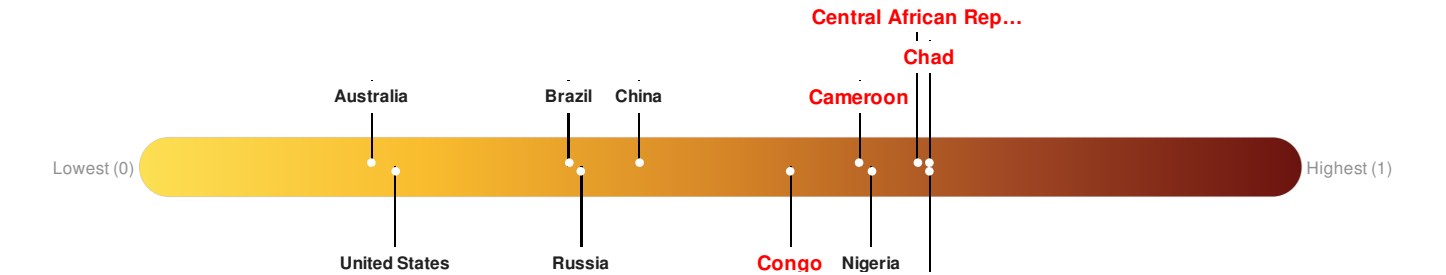
Central African Republic ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Central African Republic is less resilient than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Cameroon ranks **15** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Cameroon is less resilient than 91% of countries assessed. This indicates that Cameroon has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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

Chad ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chad is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chad has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC 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:

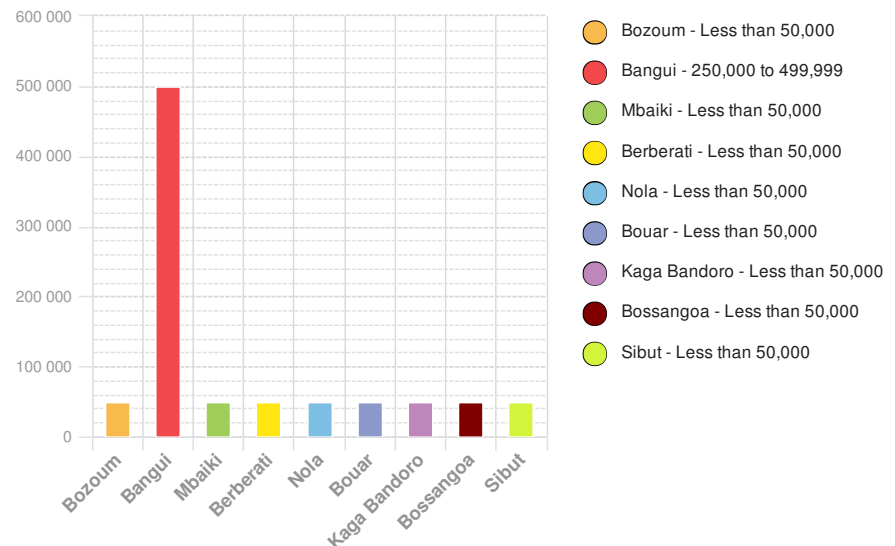
2011

Total: 6, 137, 877

Max Density: 47, 779(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 tsunani), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

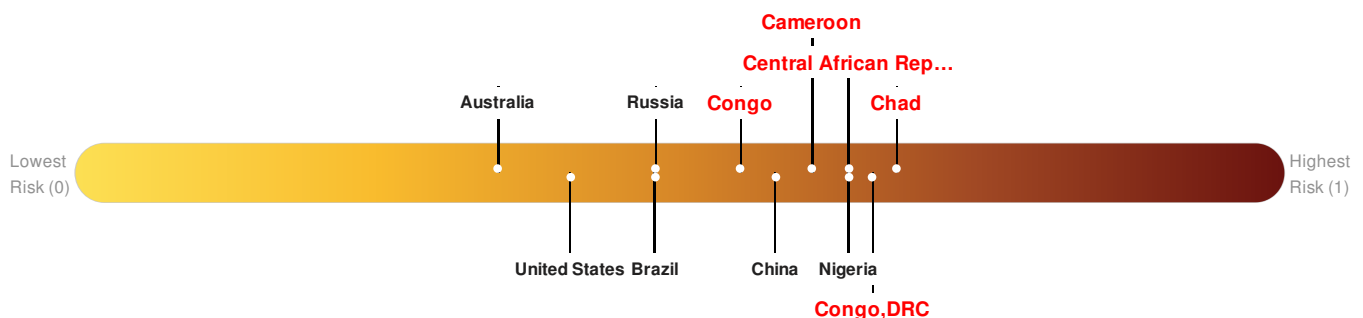
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Central African Republic** ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Central African Republic has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Congo** ranks **48** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Congo has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Chad** ranks **4** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Chad has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 98% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chad has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Congo, DRC** ranks **7** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Congo, DRC has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



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.

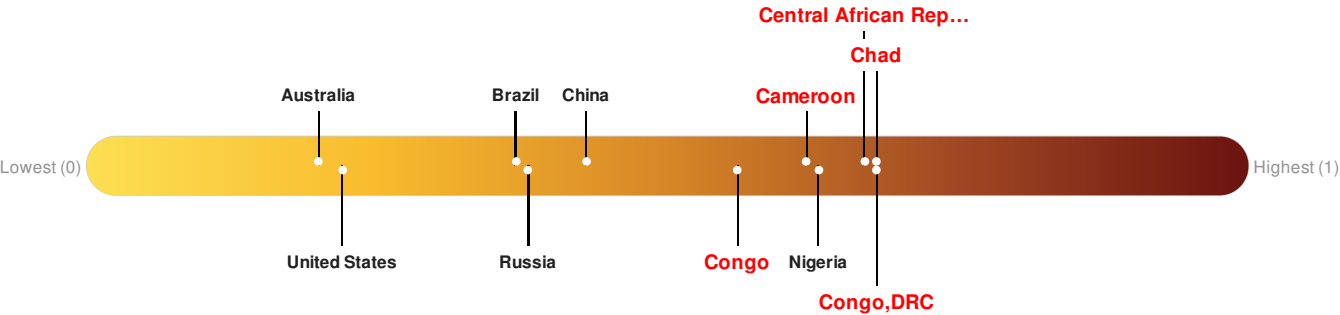
Central African Republic ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Central African Republic is less resilient than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Cameroon ranks **15** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Cameroon is less resilient than 91% of countries assessed. This indicates that Cameroon has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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

Chad ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chad is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chad has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

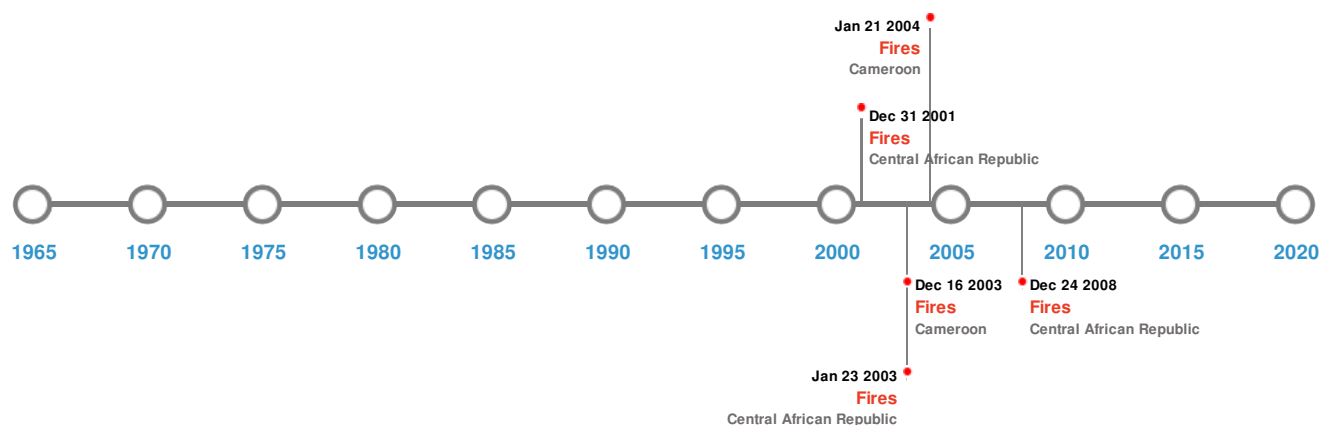
Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



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
	12-Sep-1945 00:00:00	6.20	-	CAMEROON: CONGO; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2.5° N / 15.6° E
	16-Sep-1921 00:00:00	4.80	-	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: NOLA	3.8° N / 16.3° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	09-Jan-2001 00:00:00 - 08-Jan-2002 00:00:00	19.50	Central African Republic	8.09° N / 19.86° E
	12-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 16-Dec-2003 00:00:00	18.20	Cameroon	6.71° N / 13.74° E
	07-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 21-Jan-2004 00:00:00	17.20	Cameroon	8.11° N / 14.35° E
	03-Jan-2008 12:30:00 - 24-Dec-2008 09:05:00	16.20	Central African Republic	7.69° N / 19.83° E
	01-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 23-Jan-2003 00:00:00	16.20	Central African Republic	8.07° N / 19.13° E

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

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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