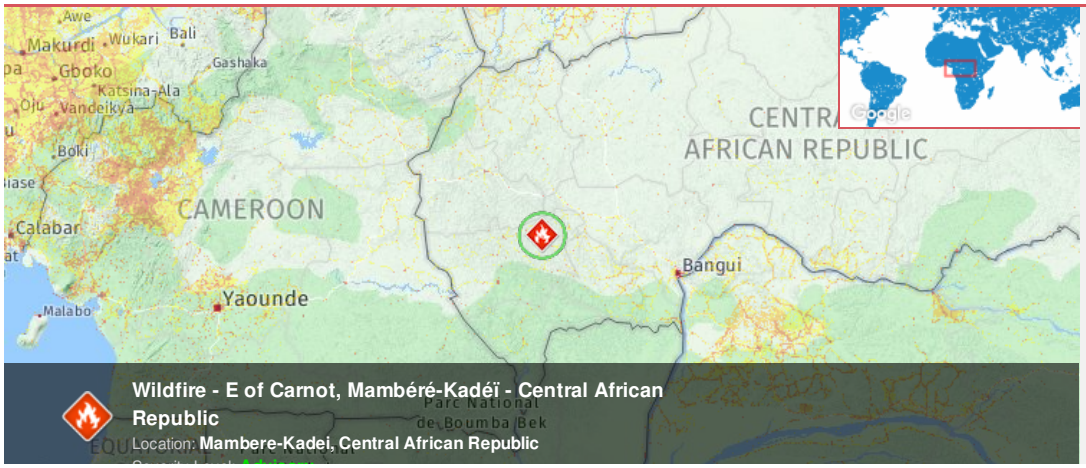
Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 18:02:05 13 Dec 2017	WASH.D.C. 23:02:05 13 Dec 2017	ZULU 04:02:05 14 Dec 2017	BANGUI 05:02:05 14 Dec 2017	NAIROBI 07:02:05 14 Dec 2017	BANGKOK 11:02:05 14 Dec 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 1.9654920039999997 N˚ , 13.462721332000001 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 7.965492004 N˚ , 19.462721332 E˚



Legend

Population Density (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

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
		14-Dec-2017 04:00:59	Wildfire - E of Carnot, Mambéré-Kadéï - Central African Republic	4.97° N / 16.46° 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.

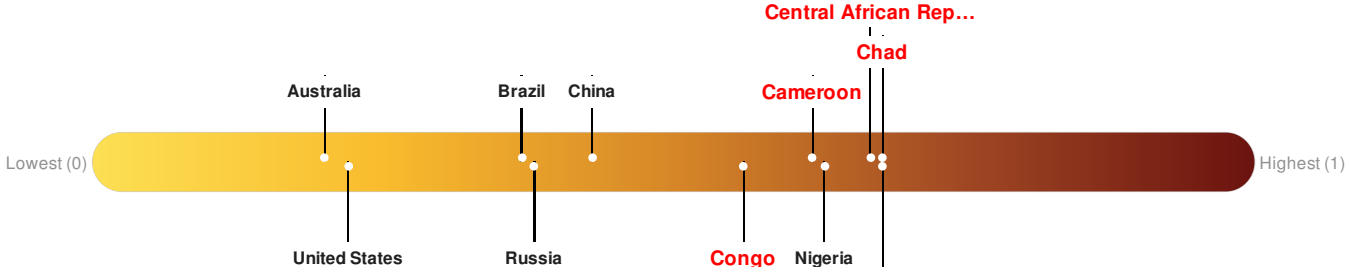
Central African Republic ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Central African Republic is less resilient than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover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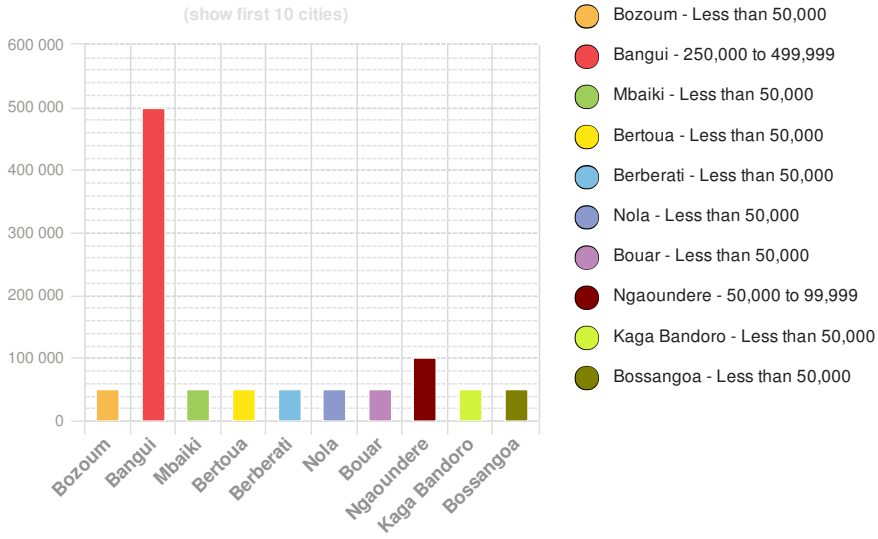
Population Data:

2011

Total: 5, 658, 491
Max Density: 47, 779(ppl/km^2)

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

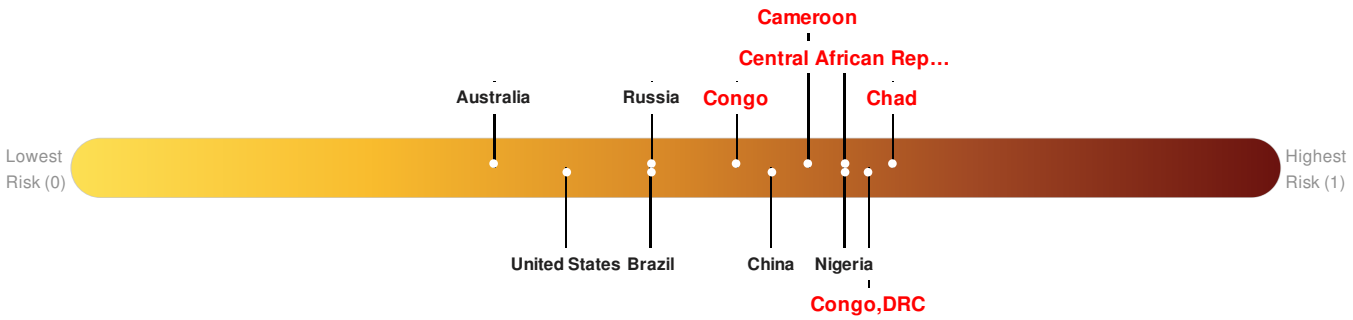
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Central African Republic** ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Central African Republic has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to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



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.

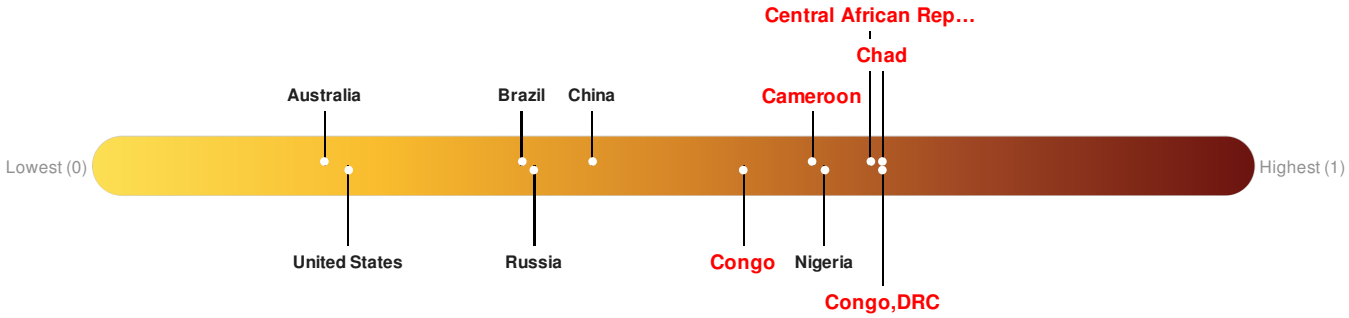
Central African Republic ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Central African Republic is less resilient than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover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

Historical Hazards

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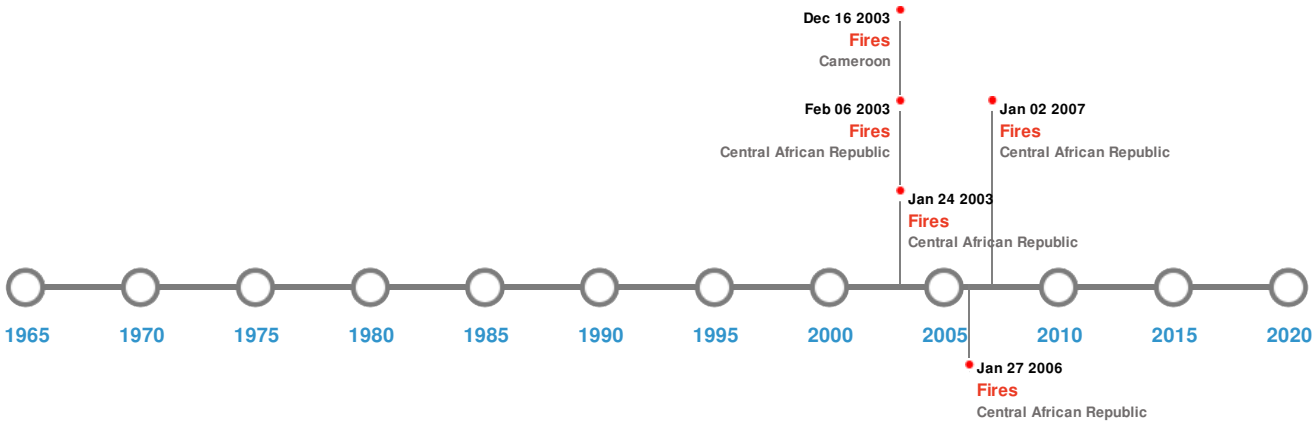
Historical Hazards:



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
	12-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 16-Dec-2003 00:00:00	18.20	Cameroon	6.71° N / 13.74° E
	11-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 24-Jan-2003 00:00:00	15.50	Central African Republic	5.57° N / 18.58° E
	09-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 06-Feb-2003 00:00:00	15.20	Central African Republic	7.83° N / 17.5° E
	13-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 02-Jan-2007 00:00:00	14.20	Central African Republic	4.66° N / 15.49° E
	14-Dec-2005 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2006 00:00:00	13.70	Central African Republic	5.83° N / 17.15° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long

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.