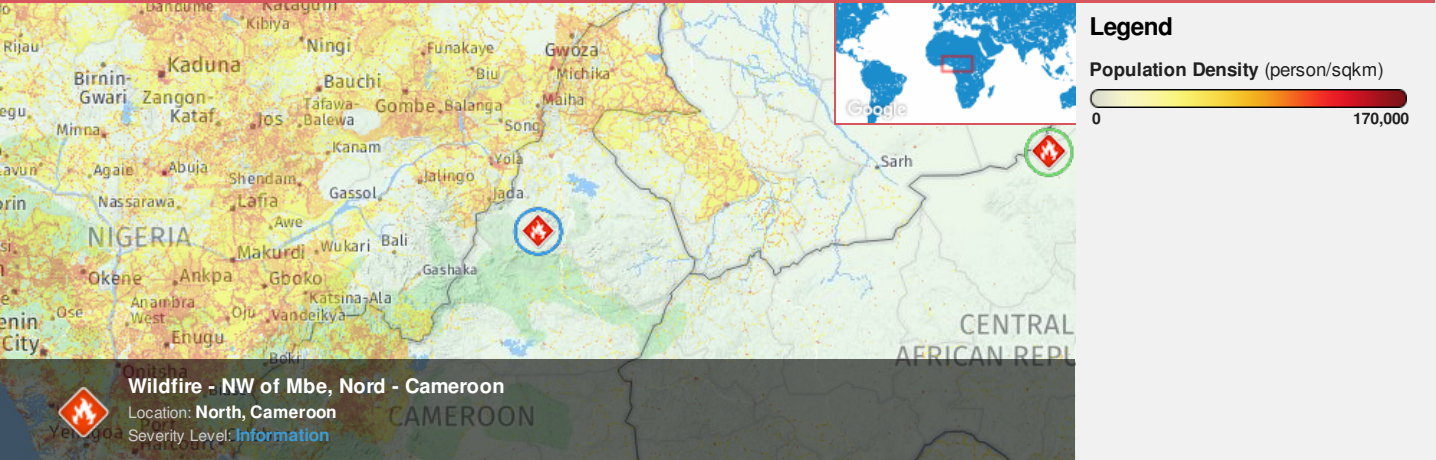


Region Selected »
Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 5.170878404 N° , 10.178901237 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 11.170878404 N° , 16.178901236999998 E°




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

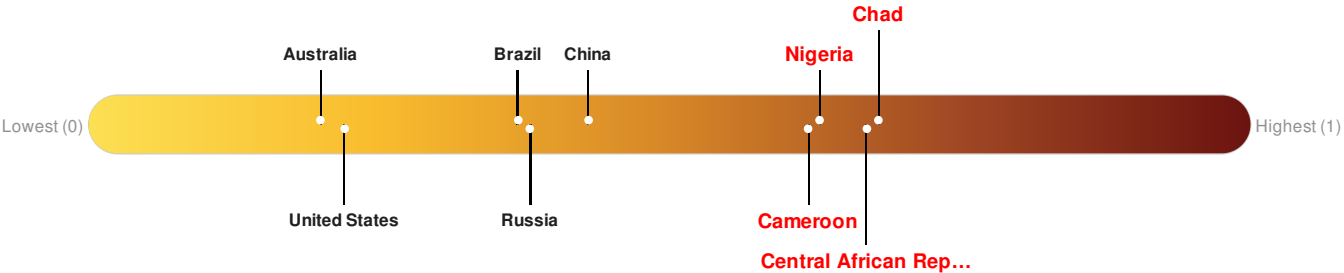
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		12-Dec-2017 04:07:49	Wildfire - NW of Mbe, Nord - Cameroon	8.17° N / 13.18° E

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.
- 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.
- Nigeria** ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nigeria is less resilient than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nigeria has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Regional Overview

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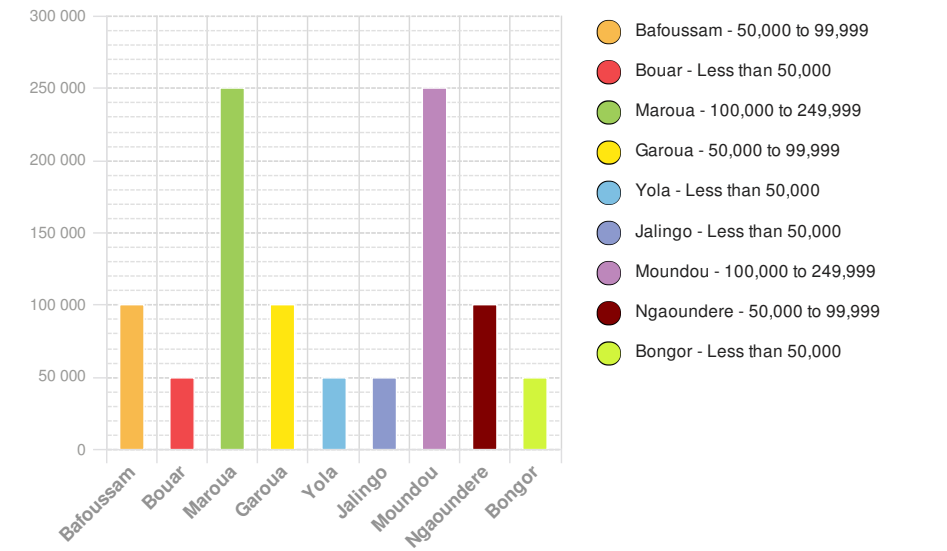
Population Data:

2011

Total: 19,691,966
Max Density: 73,081 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

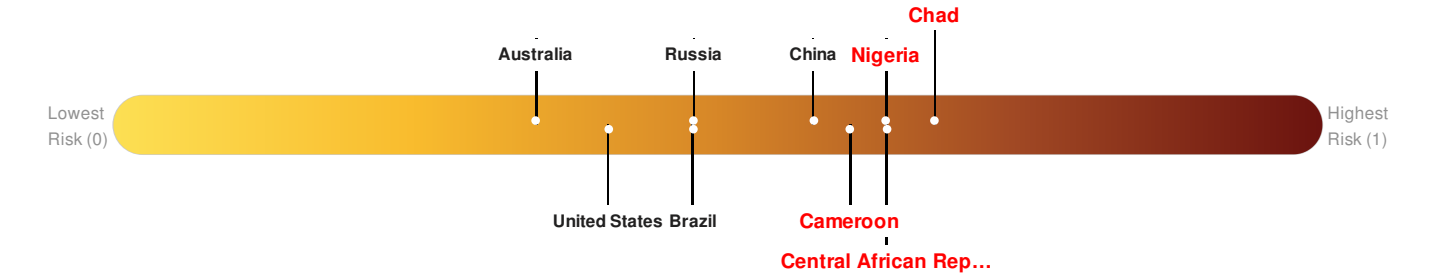
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

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



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

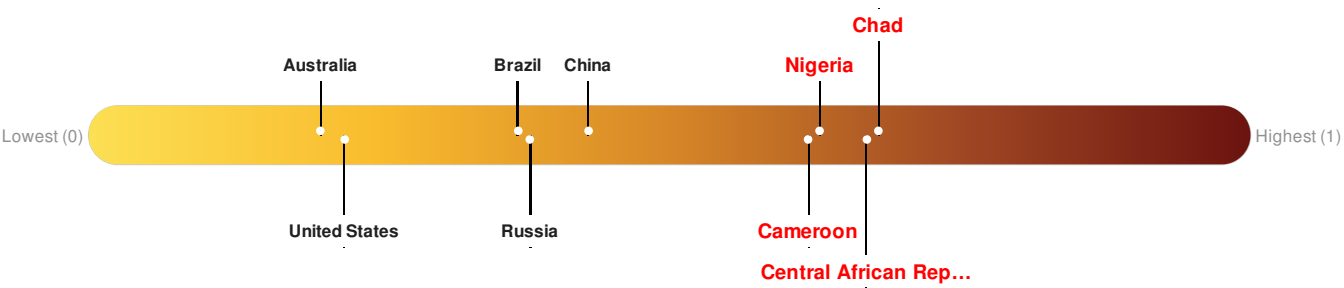
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

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.

Nigeria ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nigeria is less resilient than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nigeria has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

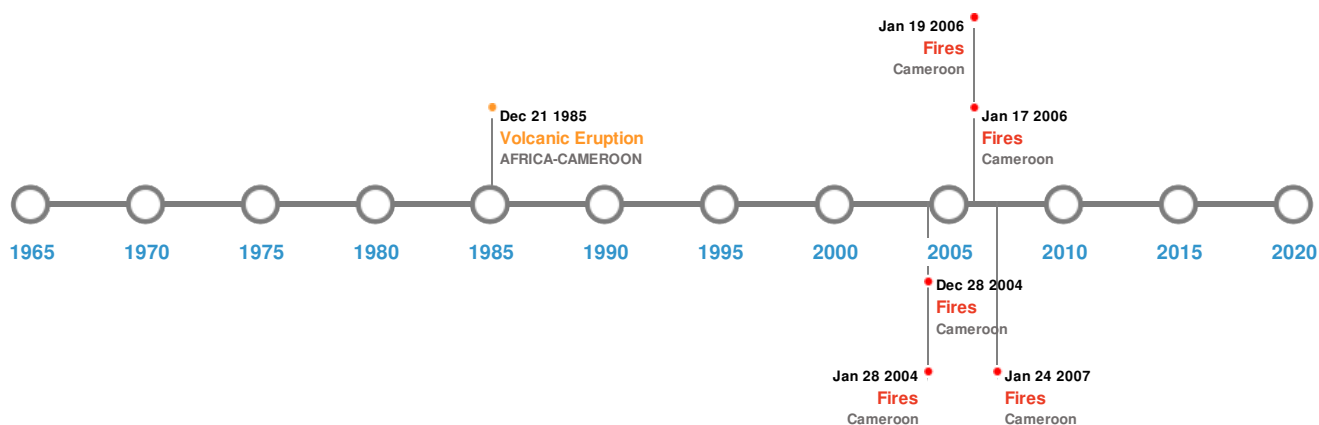


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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Historical Hazards:



Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	LAKE NYOS	21-Aug-1986 00:00:00	3.00	AFRICA-CAMEROON	6.43° N / 10.3° E

Source: [Volcanoes](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	01-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 28-Jan-2004 00:00:00	61.00	Cameroon	8.14° N / 12.83° E
	06-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 28-Dec-2004 00:00:00	53.70	Cameroon	8.16° N / 12.76° E
	29-Nov-2005 00:00:00 - 19-Jan-2006 00:00:00	51.50	Cameroon	8.19° N / 12.53° E
	08-Nov-2005 00:00:00 - 17-Jan-2006 00:00:00	36.20	Cameroon	8.42° N / 12.61° E
	02-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 24-Jan-2007 00:00:00	36.00	Cameroon	8.18° N / 12.87° E

Source: [Wildfires](#)

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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