	Pacific Disaster Center	HONOLULU	WASH.D.C.	ZULU	LAGOS	NAIROBI	BANGKOK
	Area Brief: General	15:21:54	20:21:54	01:21:54	02:21:54	04:21:54	08:21:54
	Executive Summary	20 Feb 2018	20 Feb 2018	21 Feb 2018	21 Feb 2018	21 Feb 2018	21 Feb 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 3.669349999999997 N°, 2.864340000000003 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 9.66935 N°, 8.86434 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:



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.

Equatorial Guinea ranks 56 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Equatorial Guinea is less resilient than 67% of countries assessed. This indicates that Equatorial Guinea has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Benin ranks 47 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Benin is less resilient than 72% of countries assessed. This indicates that Benin has medium 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.

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.



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Population Data:

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 **Equatorial Guinea** ranks **77** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Equatorial Guinea has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 54% of countries assessed. This indicates that Equatorial Guinea has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure Benin ranks 48 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Benin has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that Benin 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 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.



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.

Equatorial Guinea ranks 56 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Equatorial Guinea is less resilient than 67% of countries assessed. This indicates that Equatorial Guinea has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Benin ranks 47 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Benin is less resilient than 72% of countries assessed. This indicates that Benin has medium 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.

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

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Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires								
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long				
	19-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2004 00:00:00	11.10	Nigeria	7.78° N/8.31° E				
	02-Jan-2008 13:25:00 - 21-Dec-2008 13:15:00	10.50	Nigeria	8.41° N/3.83° E				
	14-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 27-Dec-2006 00:00:00	9.90	Nigeria	6.91° N / 8.58° E				
	28-Dec-2007 00:00:00 - 22-Jan-2008 00:00:00	9.20	Nigeria	8.4° N/3.84° E				

Source: Wildfires

Disclosures

* As defined by the source (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, 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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