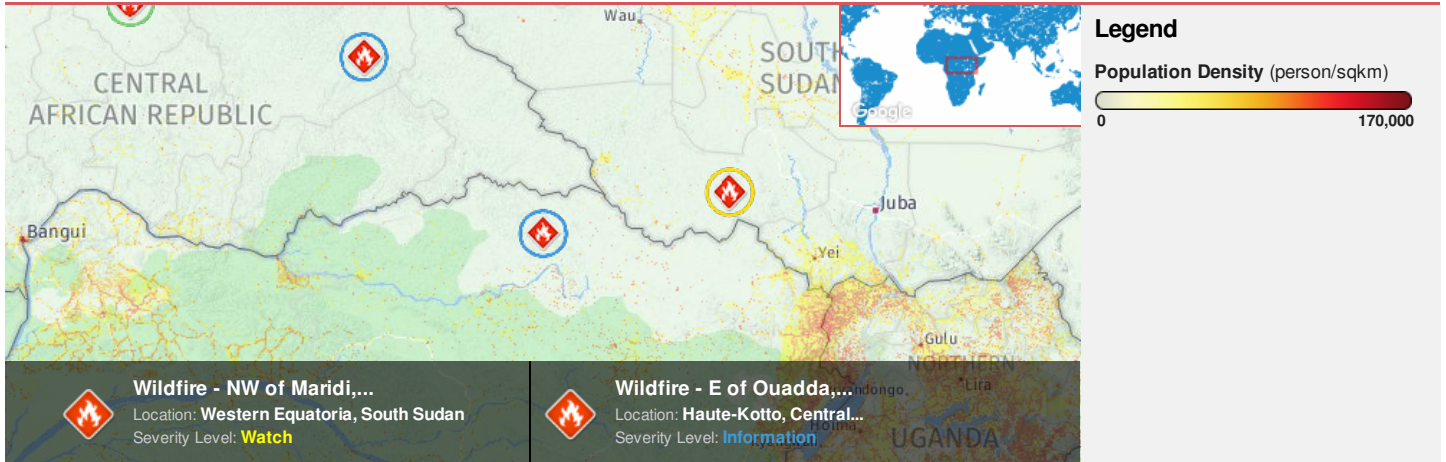


Region Selected »
Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 1.4732726520000003 N°, 23.502173684 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 7.473272652 N°, 29.502173684 E°



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
		14-Jan-2018 03:55:36	Wildfire - S of Obo, Haut-Mbomou - Central African Republic	4.47° N / 26.5° E
		05-Jan-2018 03:56:36	Wildfire - E of Ouadda, Haute-Kotto - Central African Republic	7.16° N / 23.76° E
		02-Jan-2018 03:51:54	Wildfire - NW of Maridi, West Equatoria - South Sudan	5.1° N / 29.36° E

Source: [PDC](#)

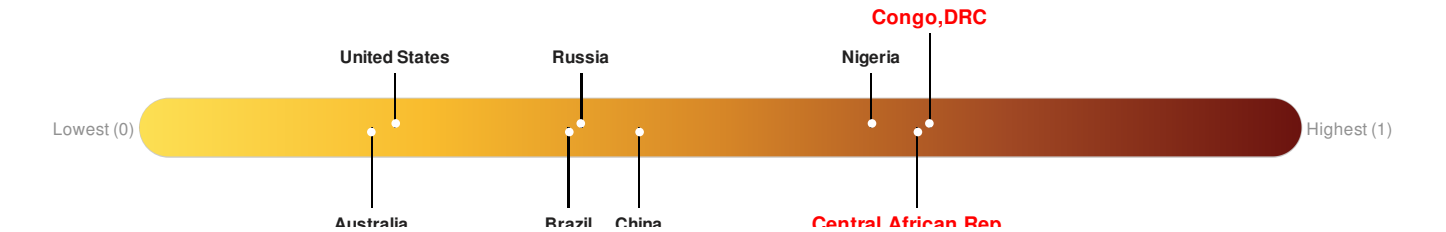
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **South Sudan**.

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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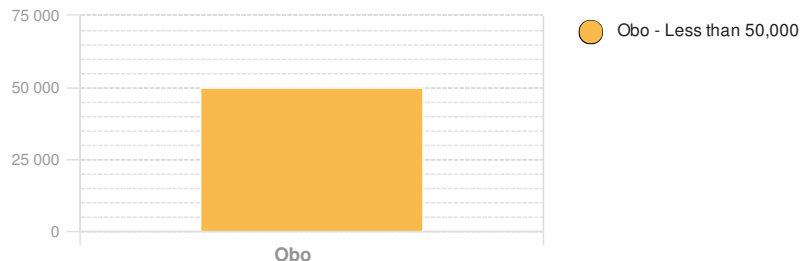
Population Data:

2011

Total: 3, 529, 413

Max Density: 31, 837(ppl/km²)

Populated Areas:



Source: [ISciences](#)

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.

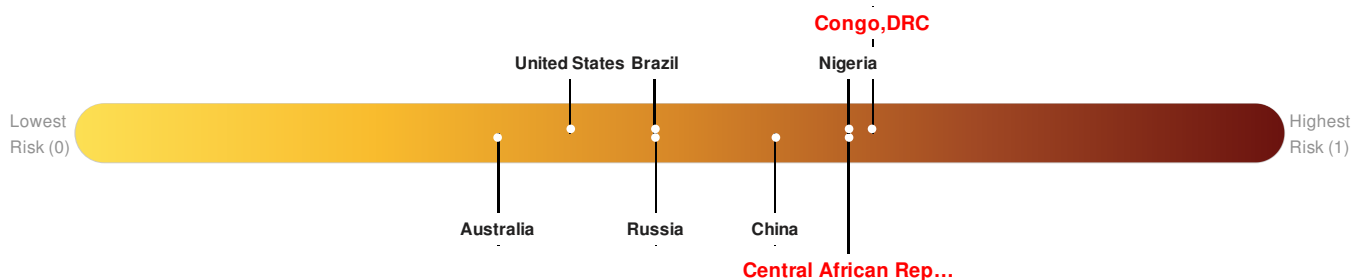
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for **South Sudan**.

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:

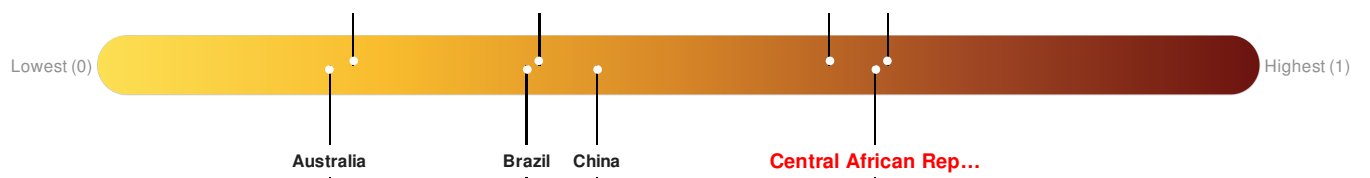
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **South Sudan**.

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.



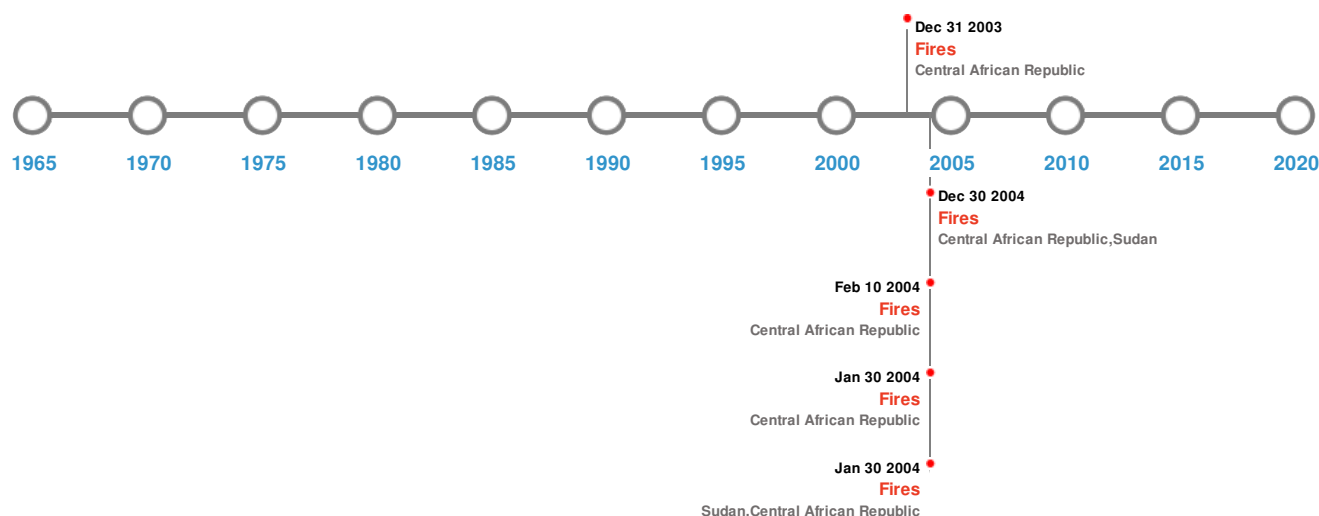


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	01-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	248.50	Sudan, Central African Republic	6.68° N / 26.61° E
	04-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 30-Dec-2004 00:00:00	198.60	Central African Republic, Sudan	6.59° N / 26.59° E
	02-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 08-Jan-2004 00:00:00	194.70	Central African Republic	6.76° N / 25.52° E
	16-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	177.60	Central African Republic	6.16° N / 23.7° E
	28-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 10-Feb-2004 00:00:00	176.20	Central African Republic	6.55° N / 23.82° E

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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