

Interactive comment on “Niger’s Delta vulnerability to river floods due to sea level rise” by Z. N. Musa et al.

Anonymous Referee #1

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This paper demonstrates an interesting approach to assess vulnerability to river flooding due to sea level rise. An important approach which brings new information on comparing two coastal vulnerability methodologies. The text reveals high skills and knowledge of the authors. The Introduction is very rich in sources, very informative. The methodology is good, informative and explanatory, describing the importance of each indicator used. The data source is rich which might be also of interest for the readers. The results and discussion chapter is good, but very brief, I suggest to the authors to add a more descriptive approach with its scientific analysis of pros and cons of the approaches taken.

However, some definitions and delineation between vulnerability/exposure/susceptibility/resilience would be helpful for a better understanding
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of this methods used. As well, please, check the numbers of equations (Eq. 4 is numbered twice). Strengths The main strength of these CVIs methodologies is that it allows the decision-maker to identify the problematic areas and select adequate management strategies. It also helps to analyze why an area is vulnerable (exposure, susceptibility and resilience). Another advantage is that the indicators are flexible to adapt to changes in climate or development allowing for an indicator describing the study area as it is presently. Weaknesses However, there are also a number of weaknesses presented here. The main weakness is that a system of indicators can never represent complete image of the actual situation. The indicators could be inadequate for certain situations (not the case in this case study). Furthermore, when summarizing a situation in any number of indicators, information is always lost.

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