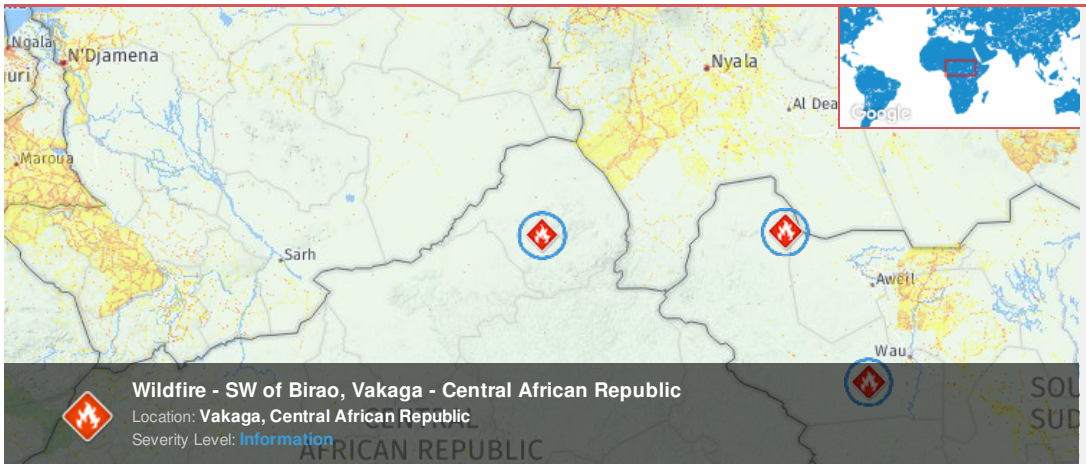
Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 17:59:18 13 Nov 2018	WASH.D.C. 22:59:18 13 Nov 2018	ZULU 03:59:18 14 Nov 2018	BANGUI 04:59:18 14 Nov 2018	NAIROBI 06:59:18 14 Nov 2018	BANGKOK 10:59:18 14 Nov 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.529632940000001 N˚ , 19.34968377 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.52963294 N˚ , 25.34968377 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-Nov-2018 03:57:44	Wildfire - SW of Birao, Vakaga - Central African Republic	9.53° N / 22.35° E

Source: PDC

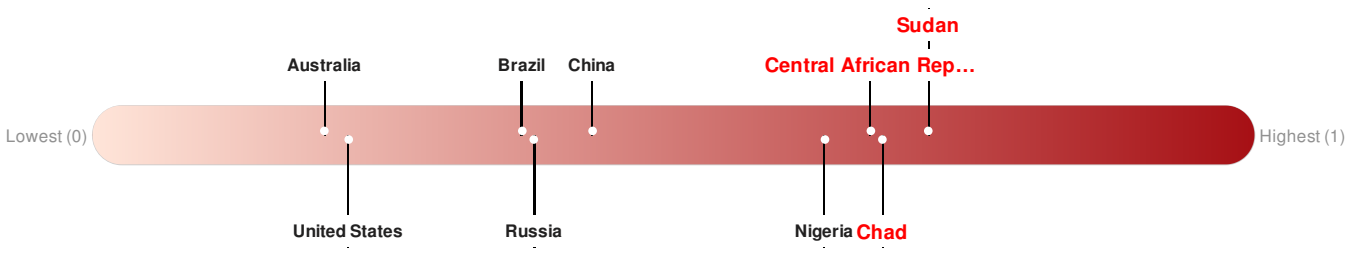
Lack of Resilience Index:

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 **164** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Chad ranks **3** out of **164** 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 less 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**.
Sudan ranks **2** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Sudan is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sudan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

Regional Overview

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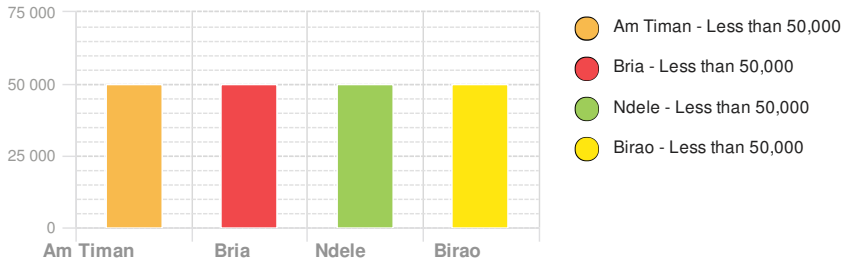
Population Data:

2011

Total: 3, 429, 071
Max Density: 28, 493(ppl/km^2)

Populated Areas:



Source: iSciences

Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

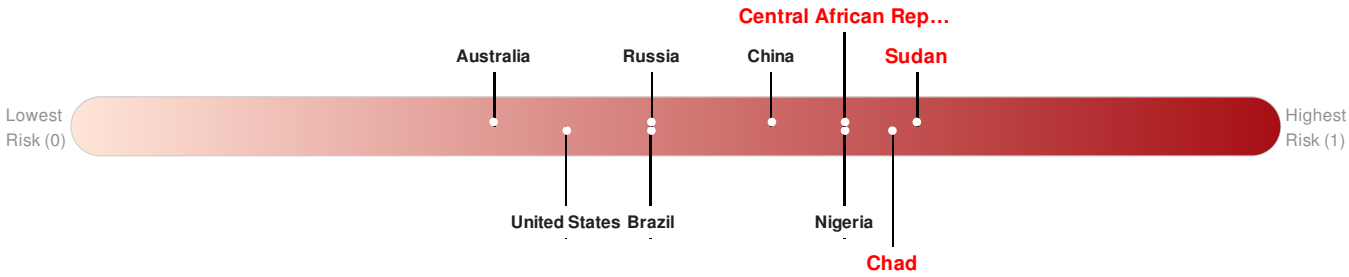
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Central African Republic ranks **7** out of **164** 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 a high likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Chad ranks **2** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Chad has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 98% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chad has a high 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**.

Sudan ranks **1** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Sudan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sudan has a high 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 **164** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Chad ranks **3** out of **164** 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 less 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**.
Sudan ranks **2** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Sudan is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sudan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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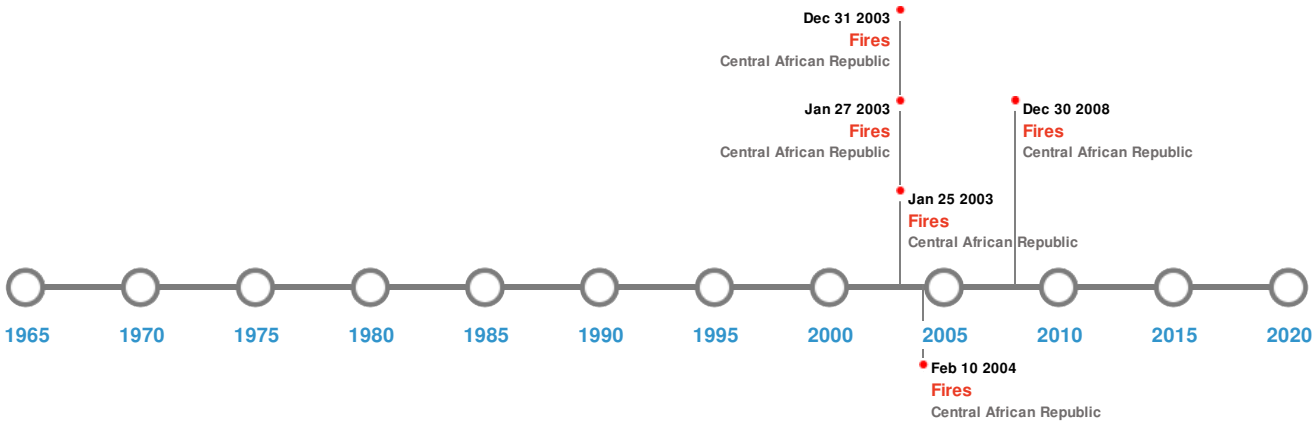
Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	02-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 08-Jan-2004 00:00:00	194.70	Central African Republic	6.76° N / 25.52° E
	28-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 10-Feb-2004 00:00:00	176.20	Central African Republic	6.55° N / 23.82° E
	07-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2003 00:00:00	167.30	Central African Republic	6.42° N / 24.29° E
	01-Jan-2008 20:30:00 - 30-Dec-2008 23:50:00	150.80	Central African Republic	6.79° N / 24.73° E
	01-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 25-Jan-2003 00:00:00	121.50	Central African Republic	6.86° N / 24.3° 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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