Ŕ	Pacific Disaster Center	HONOLULU	WASH.D.C.	ZULU	JUBA	NAIROBI	BANGKOK
	Area Brief: General Executive Summarv	17:50:42 06 Dec 2016	22:50:42 06 Dec 2016	03:50:42 07 Dec 2016	06:50:42 07 Dec 2016	06:50:42 07 Dec 2016	10:50:42 07 Dec 2016



Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 4.885326127 N°, 31.341929335000003 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 10.885326126999999 N°, 37.341929335 E°



Situational Awareness

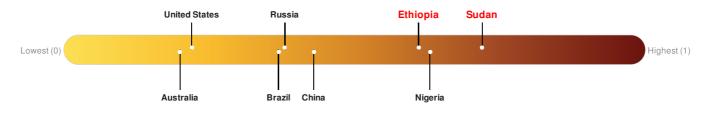
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please register here. Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Current Hazards:

Active Wild Fire					
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long	
	0	07-Dec-2016 03:47:25	Wildfire - SW of Dembi Dolo, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia	7.89° N / 34.34° E	
	0	05-Dec-2016 03:46:19	Wildfire - SE of Juba, Central Equatoria - South Sudan	4.89° N / 31.78° E	
	1	25-Nov-2016 03:46:13	Wildfire - SE of Ad Damazin, Blue Nile - Sudan	10.76° N / 34.55° E	
Source: <u>PDC</u>					

Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.61. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for South Sudan. Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.72.



Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Infrastructure and Clean Water Vulnerability.

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

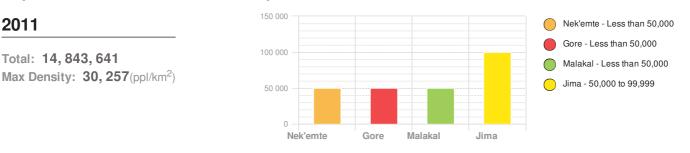
Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Conflict Impacts, Environmental Capacity and Clean Water Vulnerability.

Source: PDC

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Population Data:

Populated Areas:



Source: iSciences

2011

Risk & Vulnerability

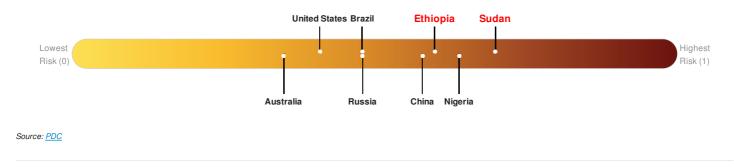
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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

Ethiopia ranks 24 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.6. Ethiopia is estimated to have relatively medium overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.

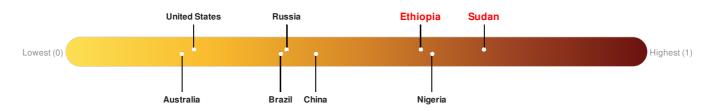
There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for South Sudan.

Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.7. Sudan is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, high vulnerability, and low coping capacity.



Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.61. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for South Sudan. Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.72.



Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Infrastructure and Clean Water Vulnerability.

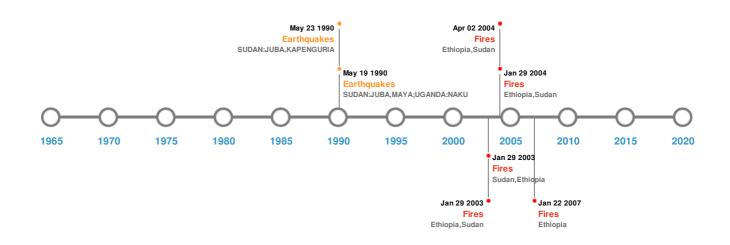
There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for South Sudan.

Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Conflict Impacts, Environmental Capacity and Clean Water Vulnerability.

Source: PDC

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Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)						
Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long	
	20-May-1990 00:02:00	7.10	15	SUDAN: JUBA, MAYA; UGANDA: NAKURA	5.12° N/32.15° E	
	24-May-1990 00:20:00	7.00	16	SUDAN: JUBA, KAPENGURIA	5.36° N/31.85° E	
	06-Jan-1857 00:00:00	0.00	-	SUDAN: GONDOKORO, ILENGWE	4.9° N/31.7° E	

Source: Earthquakes

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires					
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long	
	03-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	241.80	Ethiopia,Sudan	8.5° N/33.51° E	
	09-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 23-Jan-2007 00:00:00	139.70	Ethiopia	7.88° N / 33.76° E	
	04-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2003 00:00:00	133.50	Ethiopia,Sudan	9.43° N / 34.23° E	
	06-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 03-Apr-2004 00:00:00	104.80	Ethiopia,Sudan	8.44° N / 33.24° E	
	10-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2003 00:00:00	98.70	Sudan,Ethiopia	8.47° N / 33.45° E	

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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