



Pacific Disaster Center
 Area Brief: General
 Executive Summary

HONOLULU
 17:58:19
 18 Sep 2018

WASH.D.C.
 23:58:19
 18 Sep 2018

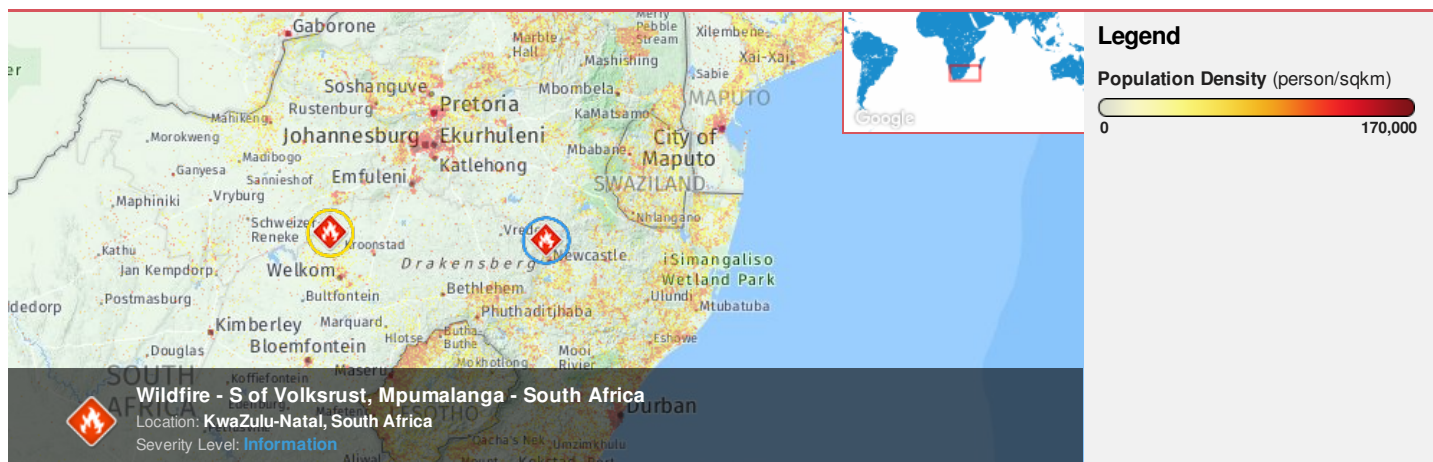
ZULU
 03:58:19
 19 Sep 2018

MBABANE
 05:58:19
 19 Sep 2018

NAIROBI
 06:58:19
 19 Sep 2018

BANGKOK
 10:58:19
 19 Sep 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -30.491447305 N° , 26.866112621 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -24.491447305 N° , 32.866112621 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
		19-Sep-2018 03:57:27	Wildfire - S of Volksrust, Mpumalanga - South Africa	27.49° S / 29.87° E

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

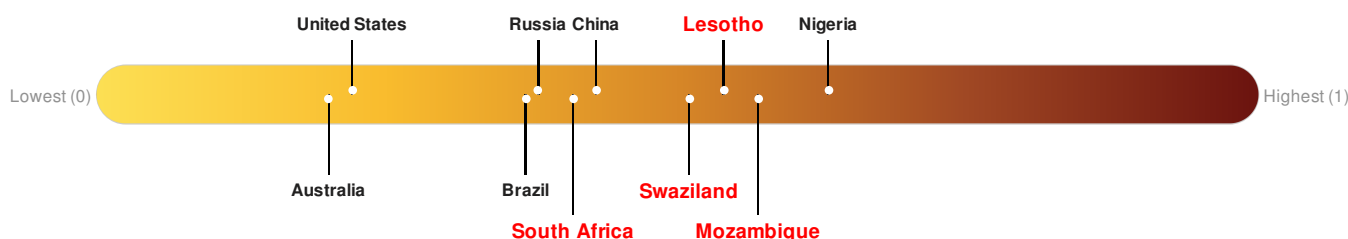
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Lesotho ranks **44** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Lesotho is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lesotho has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Mozambique ranks **29** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mozambique is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mozambique has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

South Africa ranks **89** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. South Africa is less resilient than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates that South Africa has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Swaziland ranks **51** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Swaziland is less resilient than 69% of countries assessed. This indicates that Swaziland has medium 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:

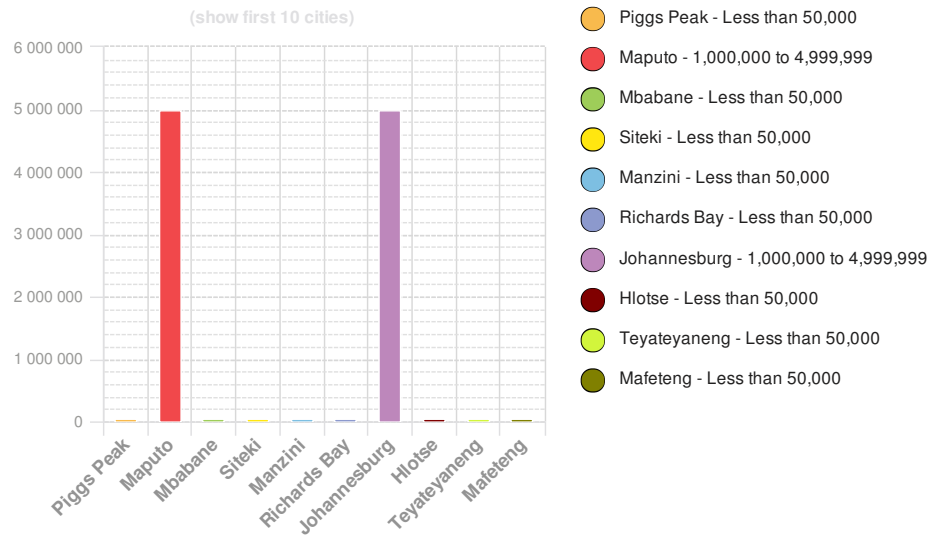
2011

Total: 30,807,686

Max Density: 82,735 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

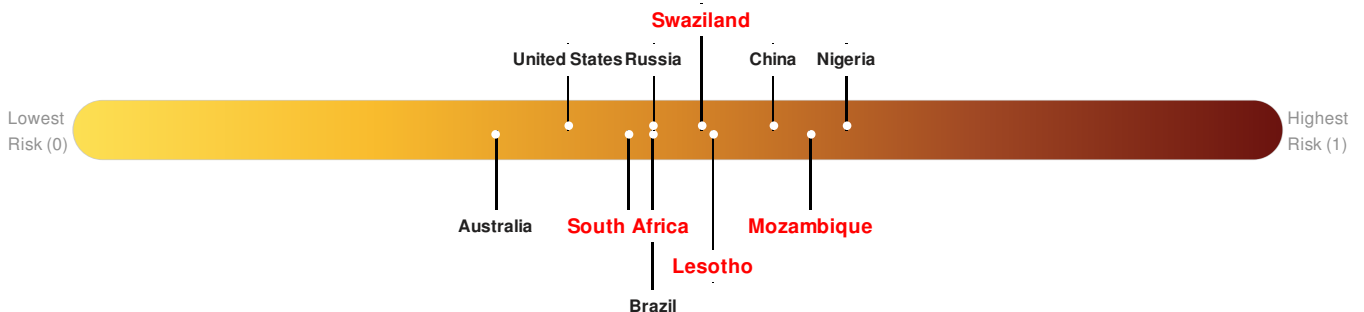
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Lesotho ranks 35 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Lesotho has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lesotho has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Mozambique ranks 10 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mozambique has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mozambique has a high likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

South Africa ranks 62 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. South Africa has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 38% of countries assessed. This indicates that South Africa has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Swaziland ranks 40 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Swaziland has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Swaziland has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

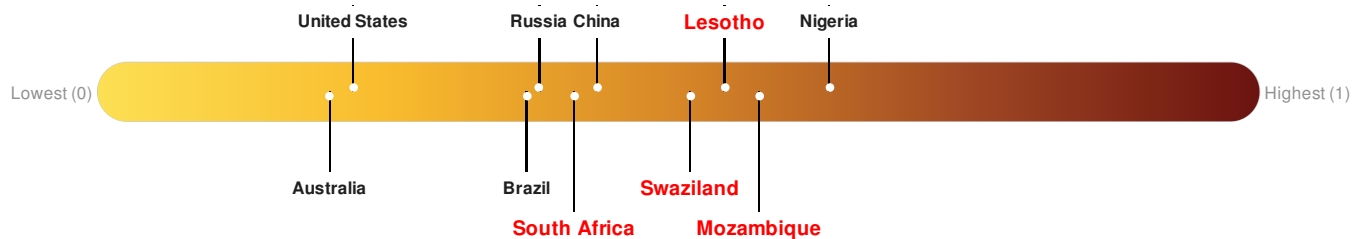
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Lesotho ranks 44 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Lesotho is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lesotho has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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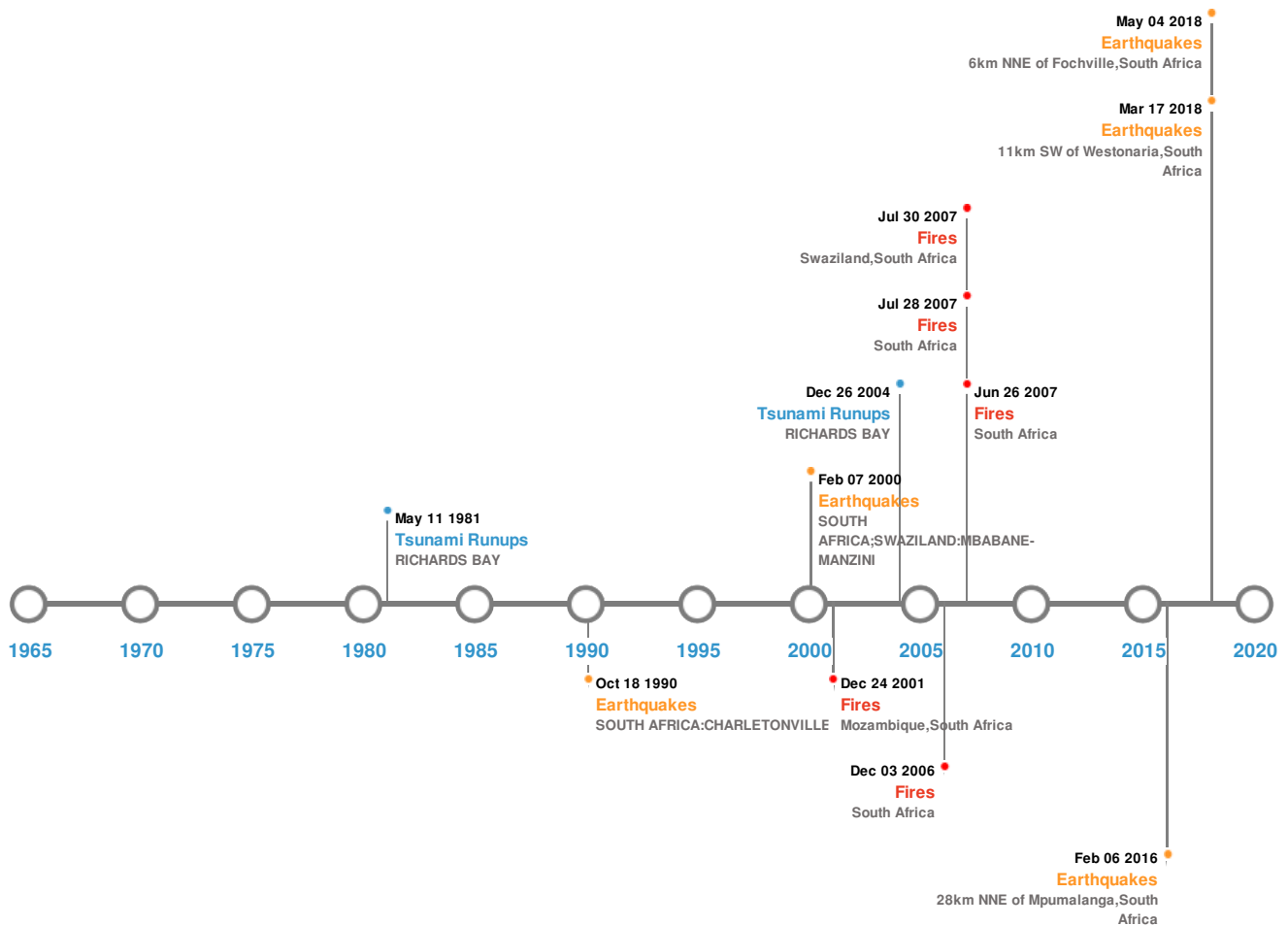


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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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
	04-May-2018 12:08:38	4.50	5	6km NNE of Fochville, South Africa	26.44° S / 27.51° E
	07-Feb-2000 00:19:00	4.50	5	SOUTH AFRICA; SWAZILAND: MBABANE-MANZINI	26.29° S / 30.89° E
	17-Mar-2018 19:42:25	4.00	5	11km SW of Westonaria, South Africa	26.4° S / 27.56° E
	18-Oct-1990 00:09:00	4.00	5	SOUTH AFRICA: CHARLETONVILLE	26.39° S / 27.35° E
	06-Feb-2016 09:00:09	3.70	10	28km NNE of Mpumalanga, South Africa	29.57° S / 30.74° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	26-Dec-2004 12:03:00	SOUTH AFRICA	1.65	-	RICHARDS BAY	28.8° S / 32.08° E
	11-May-1981 14:35:00	SOUTH AFRICA	0.05	-	RICHARDS BAY	28.8° S / 32.08° E

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	09-Jul-2007 00:00:00 - 03-Aug-2007 00:00:00	63.60	South Africa	25.21° S / 30.82° E
	18-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 28-Jul-2007 00:00:00	41.00	South Africa	27.47° S / 30.67° E
	23-Jan-2007 00:00:00 - 26-Jun-2007 00:00:00	31.50	South Africa	29.42° S / 30.25° E
	12-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 30-Jul-2007 00:00:00	26.90	Swaziland, South Africa	25.94° S / 31.28° E
	24-May-2002 00:00:00 - 24-Aug-2002 00:00:00	26.60	Mozambique, South Africa	24.91° S / 31.88° 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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