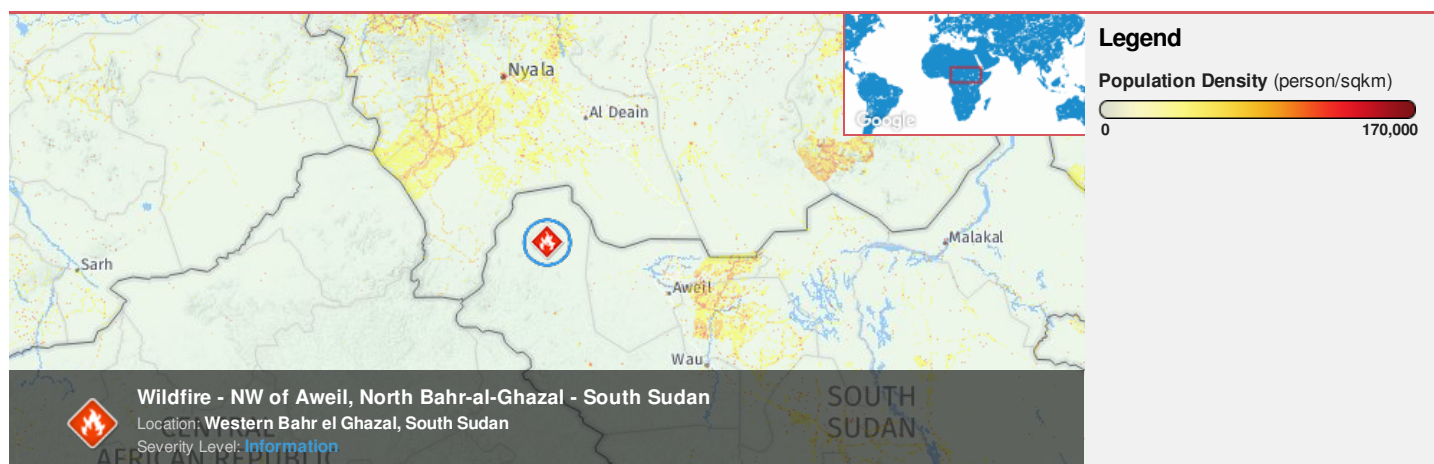


**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.556856163000001 N°, 22.535394272 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.556856163 N°, 28.535394272 E°



## 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
		08-Nov-2018 03:27:13	Wildfire - NW of Aweil, North Bahr-al-Ghazal - South Sudan	9.56° N / 25.54° 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.

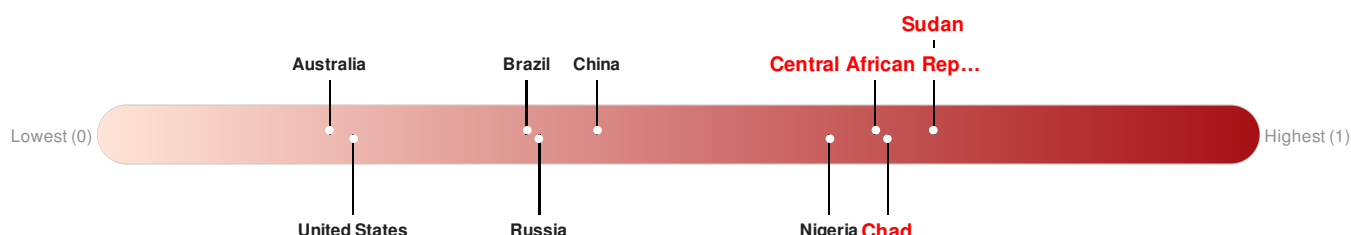
**Central African Republic** ranks **5** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Central African Republic is less resilient than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover 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.

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



Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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.

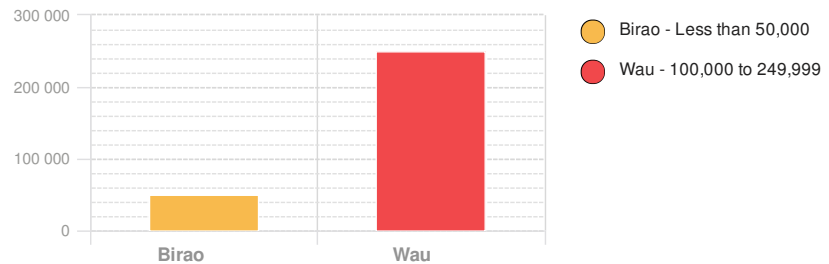
### Population Data:

2011

Total: 5,965,038

Max Density: 28,493 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

### 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

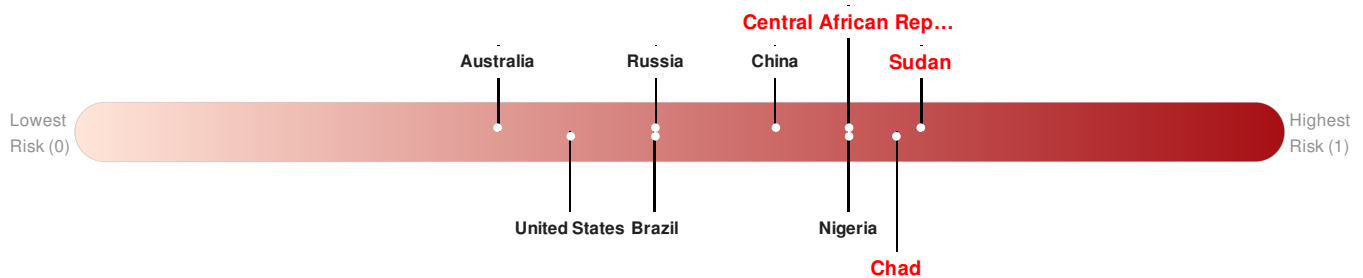
**Central African Republic** ranks 7 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Central African Republic has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Central African Republic has a high likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed 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 **Disputed Area of the Sudan**.

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.

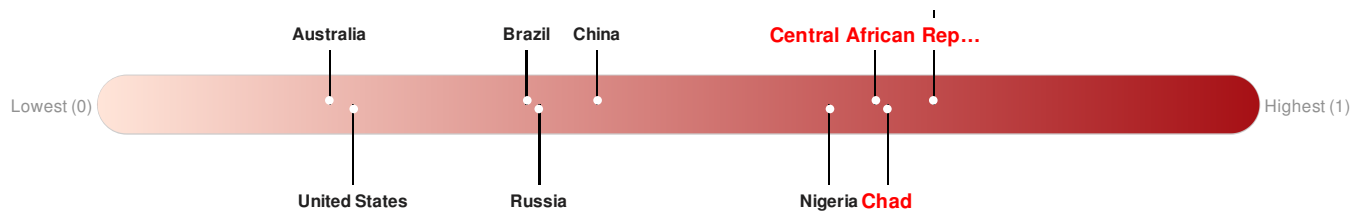
**Chad** ranks 3 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chad is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chad has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

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

**Sudan**

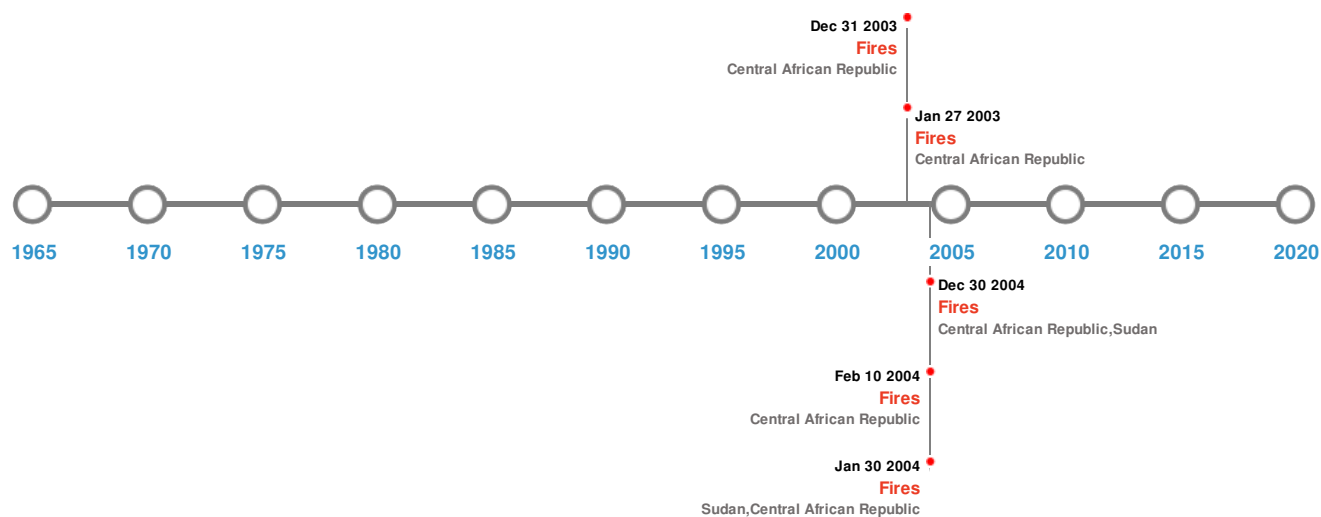


Source: [PDC](#)

## Historical Hazards





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.

### 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
	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

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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