



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 0.5555359339999999 N°, 30.516436331999998 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 6.555535934 N°, 36.516436332 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
		12-Dec-2017 04:00:04	Wildfire - W of Kaabong - Uganda	3.56° N / 33.52° E
		12-Dec-2017 04:00:04	Wildfire - S of Juba, Central Equatoria - South Sudan	4.36° N / 31.77° 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.

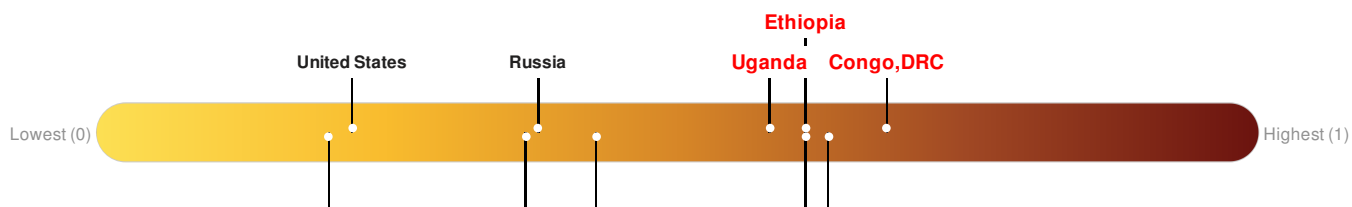
Ethiopia ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Kenya ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Kenya is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kenya has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more 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**.

Uganda ranks **26** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Uganda is less resilient than 85% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uganda has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

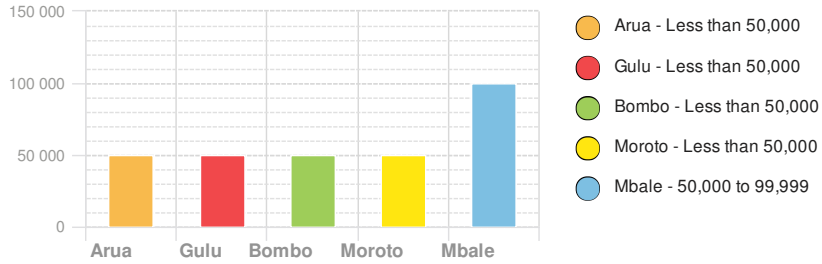
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Population Data:

2011

Total: 24,481,652
Max Density: 46,043 (ppl/km²)

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

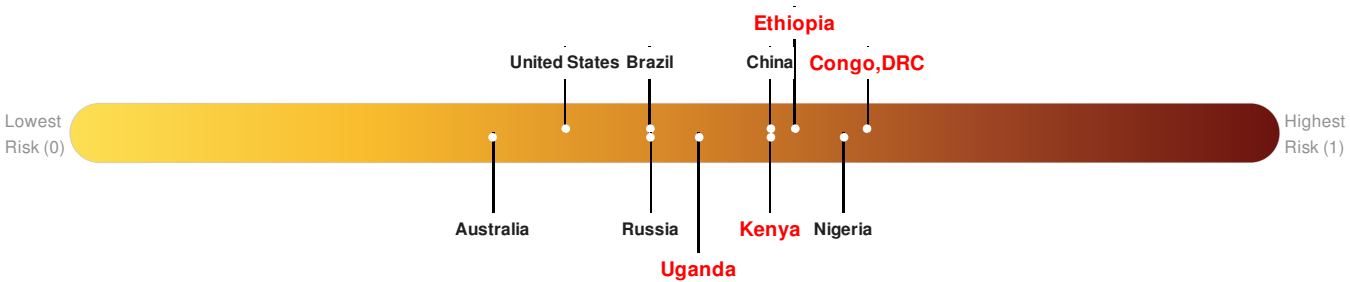
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Ethiopia** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ethiopia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Kenya** ranks **32** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Kenya has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 81% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kenya has more 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**.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Uganda** ranks **66** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Uganda has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uganda has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Congo, DRC** ranks **7** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Congo, DRC has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has more 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.

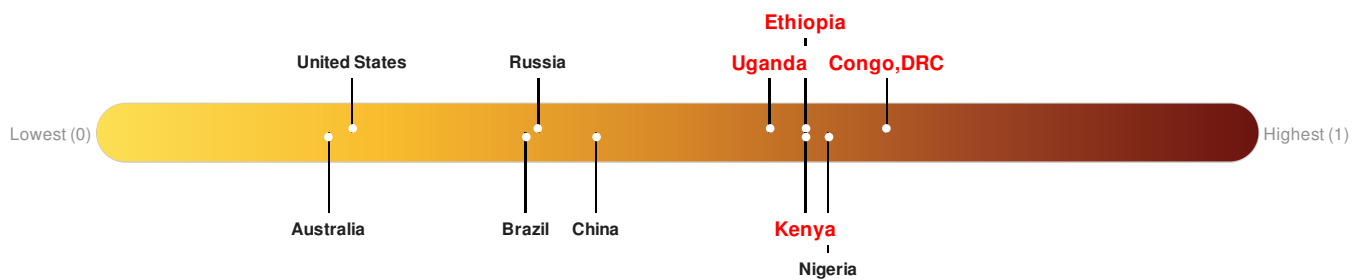
Ethiopia ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Kenya ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Kenya is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kenya has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more 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**.

Uganda ranks **26** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Uganda is less resilient than 85% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uganda has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

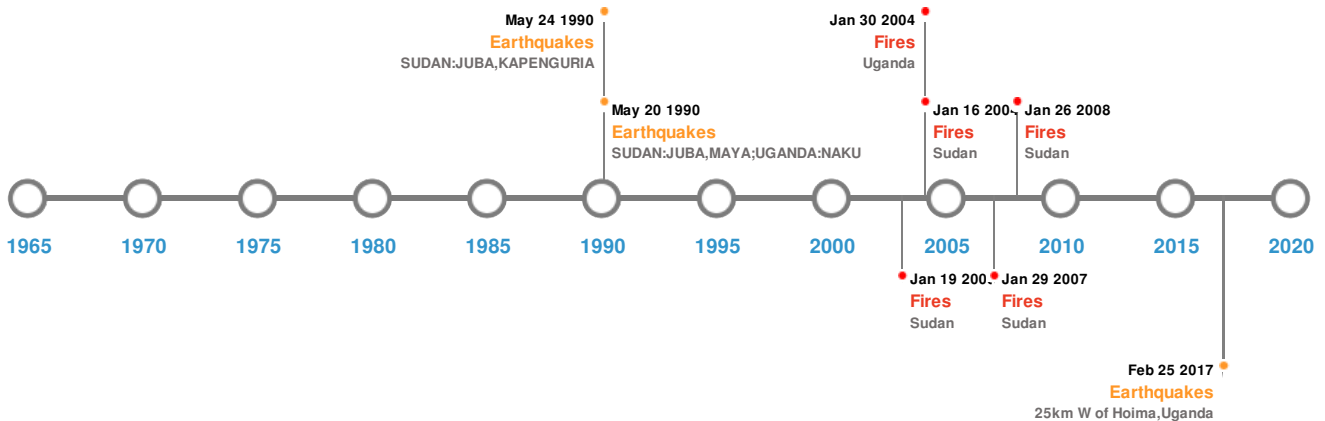


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	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
	25-Feb-2017 17:19:35	4.70	10	25km W of Hoima, Uganda	1.42° N / 31.11° 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
	08-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	62.50	Uganda	2.37° N / 31.8° E
	03-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 19-Jan-2003 00:00:00	57.60	Sudan	3.94° N / 32.29° E
	15-Oct-2007 00:00:00 - 26-Jan-2008 00:00:00	57.00	Sudan	6.09° N / 34.78° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	13-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 29-Jan-2007 00:00:00	54.40	Sudan	6.56° N / 31.32° E
	01-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 16-Jan-2004 00:00:00	48.90	Sudan	3.93° N / 32.27° 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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