



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.762391293 N° , 28.356126356 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.762391293 N° , 34.356126356000004 E°



**Wildfire - NW of Malakal, Upper Nile - South Sudan**  
 Location: Upper Nile, South Sudan  
 Severity Level: **Information**

### 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 04:07:49	Wildfire - NW of Malakal, Upper Nile - South Sudan	9.76° N / 31.36° E

Source: [PDC](#)

### Lack of Resilience Index:

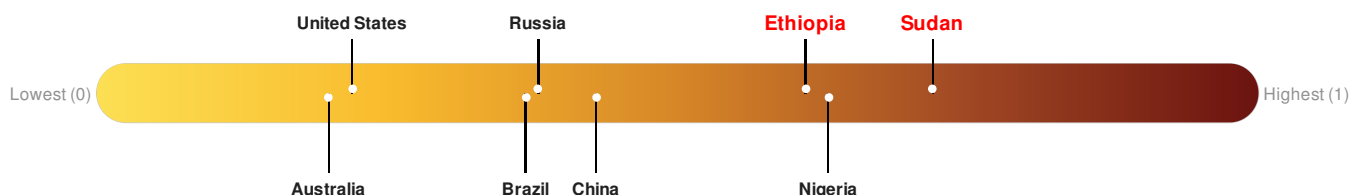
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

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

**Sudan** ranks **2** out of **165** 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 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 **Disputed Area of the Sudan**.



Source: [PDC](#)

### Regional Overview

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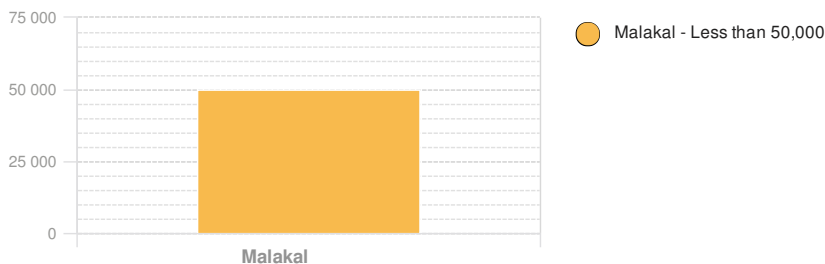
## Population Data:

2011

Total: 6,637,629

Max Density: 43,866 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

## Populated Areas:



Source: [iSciences](#)

## Risk & Vulnerability

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## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

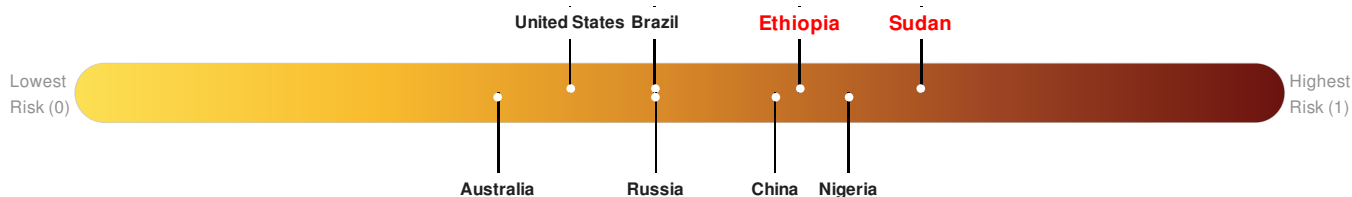
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

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.

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**.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Sudan** ranks 2 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Sudan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Sudan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Lack of Resilience Index:

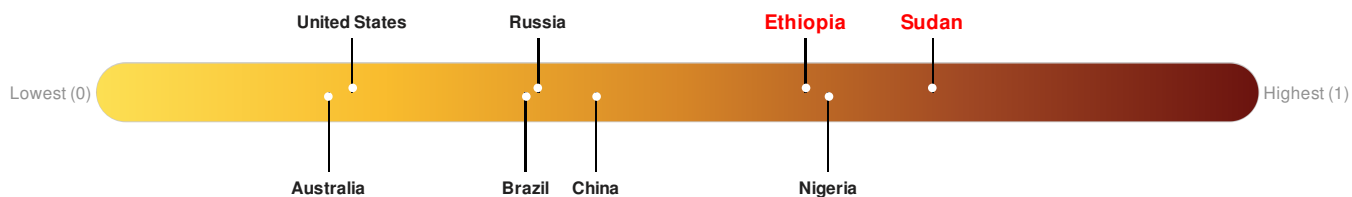
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

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

**Sudan** ranks 2 out of 165 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 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 **Disputed Area of the Sudan**.

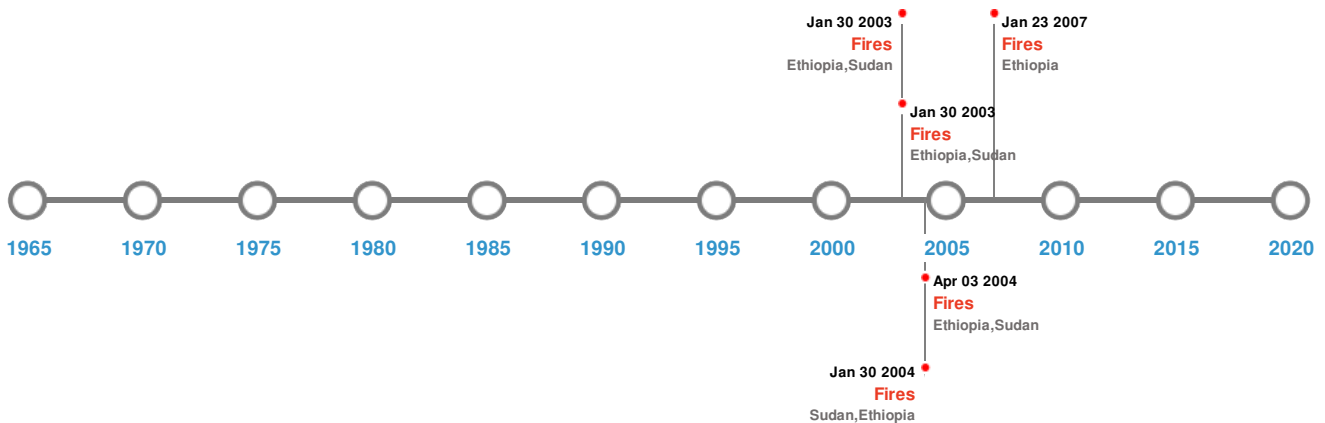


Source: [PDC](#)

## Historical Hazards






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### Historical Hazards:



### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	03-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	241.80	Sudan, Ethiopia	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	Ethiopia, Sudan	8.47° N / 33.45° 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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