



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 1.363742109000004 N°, 28.766678263 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 7.363742109 N°, 34.766678263 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.

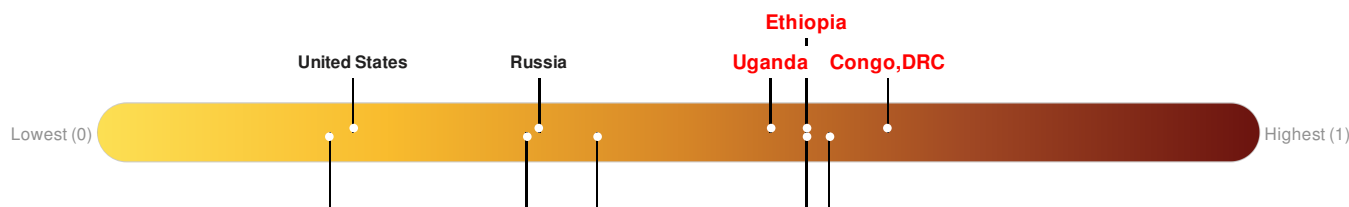
**Ethiopia** ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**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

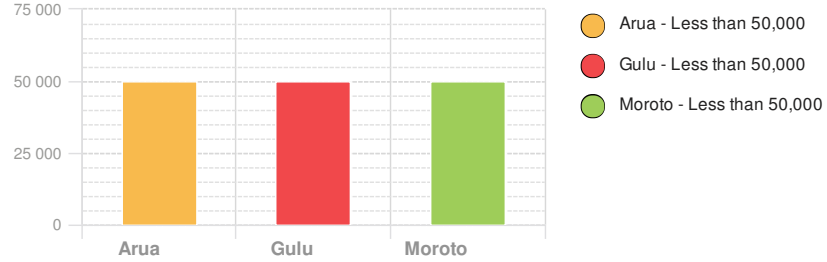
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### Population Data:

**2011**

**Total: 15,494,619**  
**Max Density: 25,544 (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

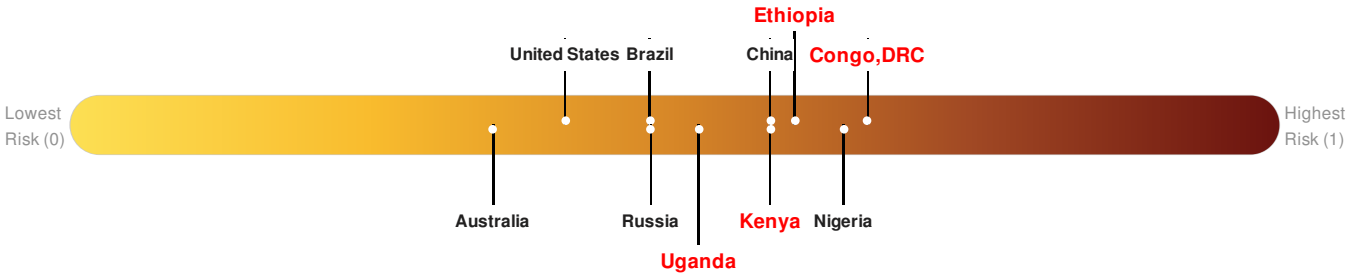
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Ethiopia** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ethiopia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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.

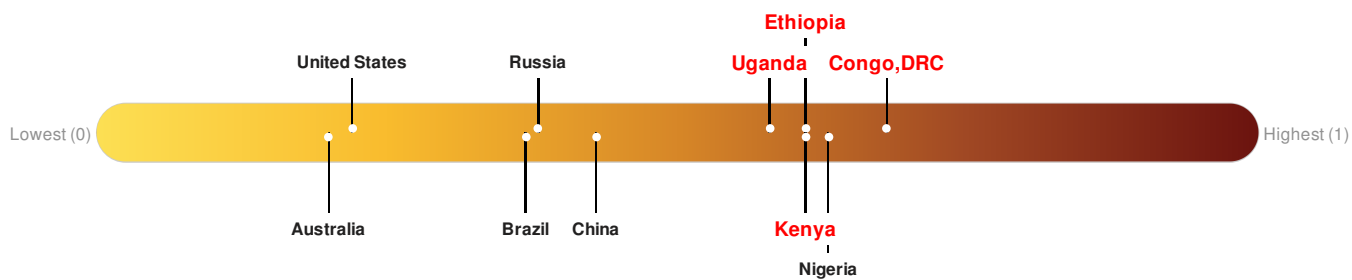
**Ethiopia** ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**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.

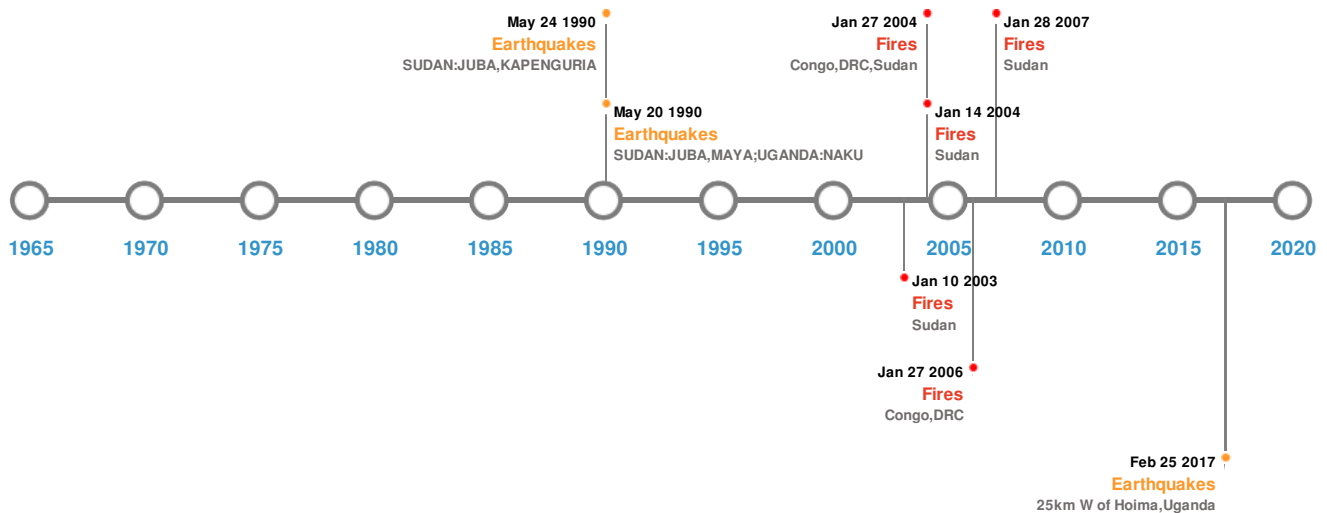


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	02-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2004 00:00:00	157.40	Congo, DRC, Sudan	4.18° N / 29.65° E
	01-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 14-Jan-2004 00:00:00	96.20	Sudan	5.41° N / 29.14° E
	04-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 28-Jan-2007 00:00:00	87.50	Sudan	6.84° N / 31.17° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	15-Dec-2005 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2006 00:00:00	87.00	Congo, DRC	3.9° N / 29.39° E
	27-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 10-Jan-2003 00:00:00	84.40	Sudan	7.22° N / 33.67° 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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