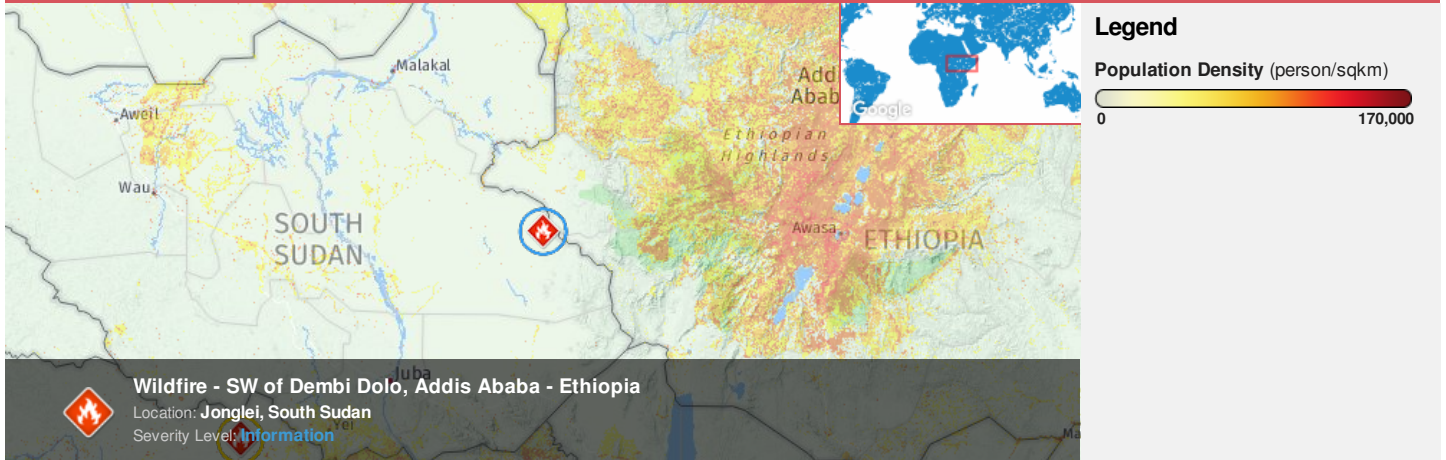


Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 4.108596674 N° , 30.933012542 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 10.108596674000001 N° , 36.933012542 E°



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-Feb-2018 04:00:27	Wildfire - SW of Dembi Dolo, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia	7.11 ° N / 33.93 ° 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.

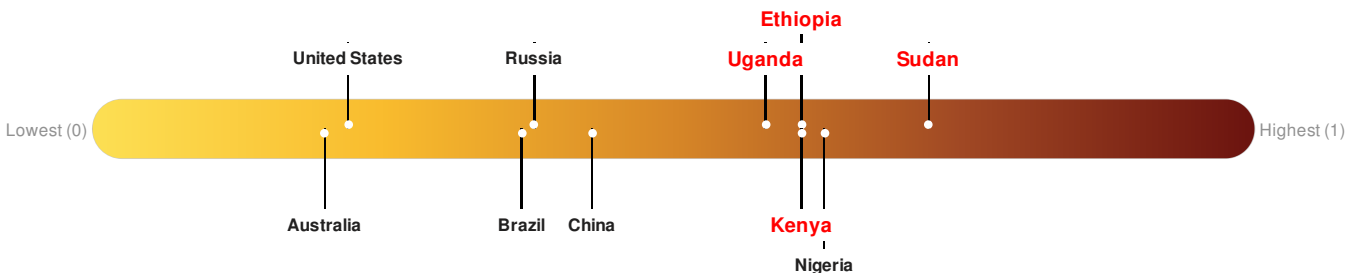
Ethiopia ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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**.

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.

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.



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: 11, 455, 085
Max Density: 30, 257(ppl/km²)

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

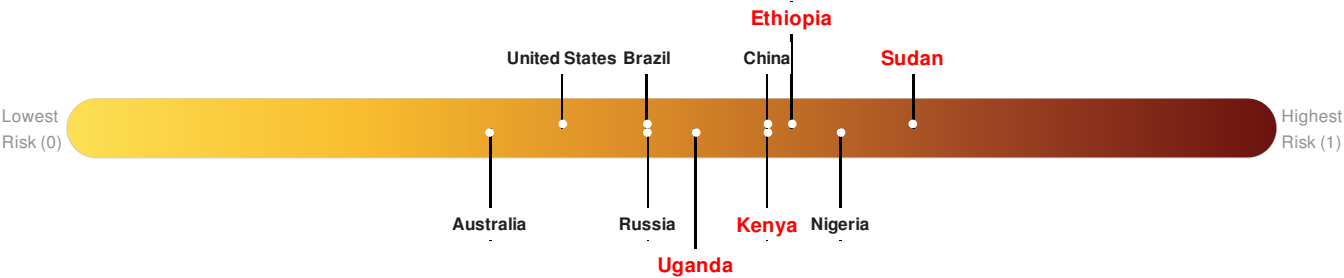
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Ethiopia** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ethiopia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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 **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.

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.



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.

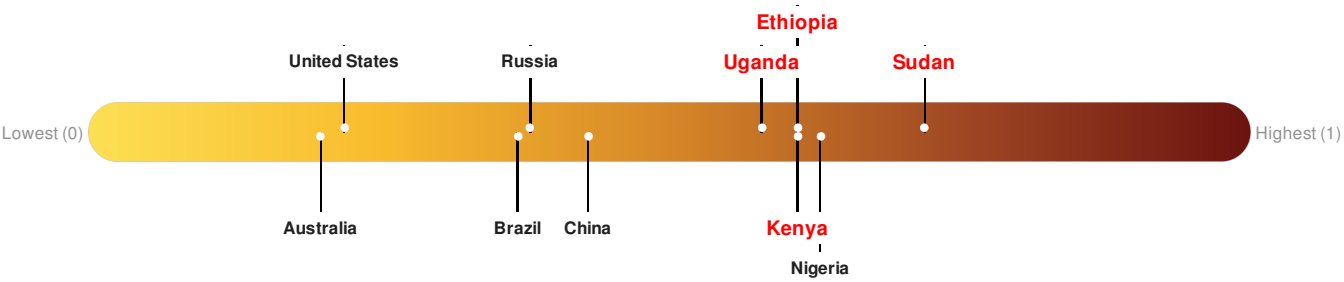
Ethiopia ranks **18** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ethiopia is less resilient than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ethiopia has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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**.

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.

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.

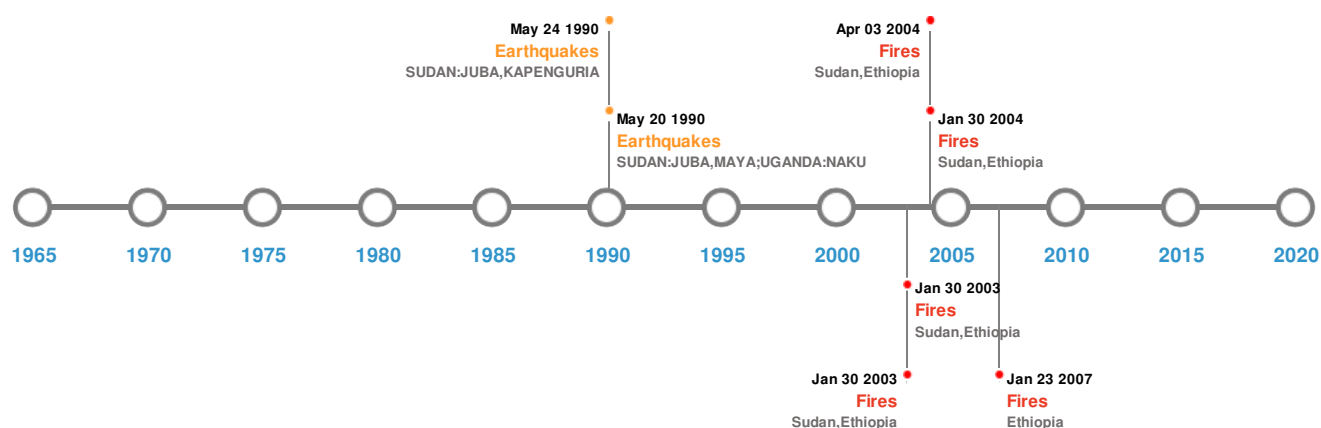


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	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
	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	Sudan,Ethiopia	9.43° N / 34.23° E
	06-Jan-2004 00:00:00 - 03-Apr-2004 00:00:00	104.80	Sudan,Ethiopia	8.44° N / 33.24° E

 Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	10-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2003 00:00:00	98.70	Sudan,Ethiopia	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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