HONOLULU 17:55:41 07 Dec 2016 WASH.D.C. 22:55:41 07 Dec 2016 ZULU 03:55:41 08 Dec 2016 JUBA 06:55:41 08 Dec 2016 NAIROBI 06:55:41 08 Dec 2016 BANGKOK 10:55:41 08 Dec 2016

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 4.692967823 N°, 29.074322135000003 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 10.692967823 N°, 35.074322135 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.

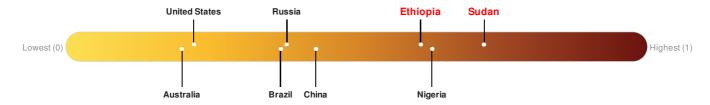
Current Hazards:

Active Wild Fire								
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long				
	0	08-Dec-2016 03:52:05	Wildfire - SW of Nasir, Upper Nile - South Sudan	7.69° N / 32.07° E				
	1	07-Dec-2016 03:47:25	Wildfire - SW of Dembi Dolo, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia	8.68° N / 34.1° E				

Source: PDC

Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.61. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for South Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.72.



Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Infrastructure and Clean Water Vulnerability.

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

Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Conflict Impacts, Environmental Capacity and Clean Water Vulnerability.

Source: PDC

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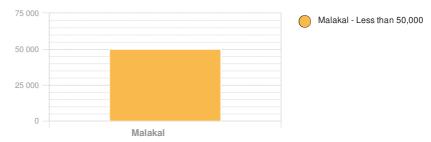
Population Data:

2011

Total: 5, 282, 430

Max Density: 23, 112(ppl/km²)

Populated Areas:



Source: iSciences

Risk & Vulnerability

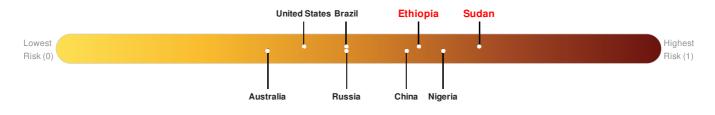
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please register here. Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

Ethiopia ranks 24 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.6. Ethiopia is estimated to have relatively medium overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for South Sudan.

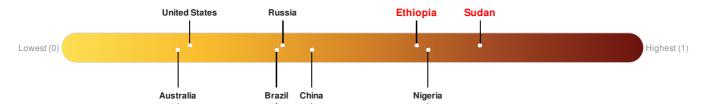
Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.7. Sudan is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, high vulnerability, and low coping capacity.



Source: PDC

Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.61. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for South Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.72.



Ethiopia ranks 18 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Infrastructure and Clean Water Vulnerability.

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

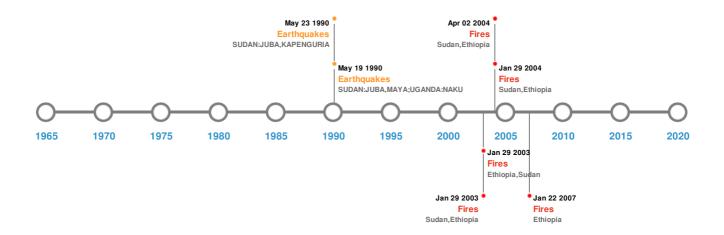
Sudan ranks 2 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Conflict Impacts, Environmental Capacity and Clean Water Vulnerability.

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			
*	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 (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, 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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