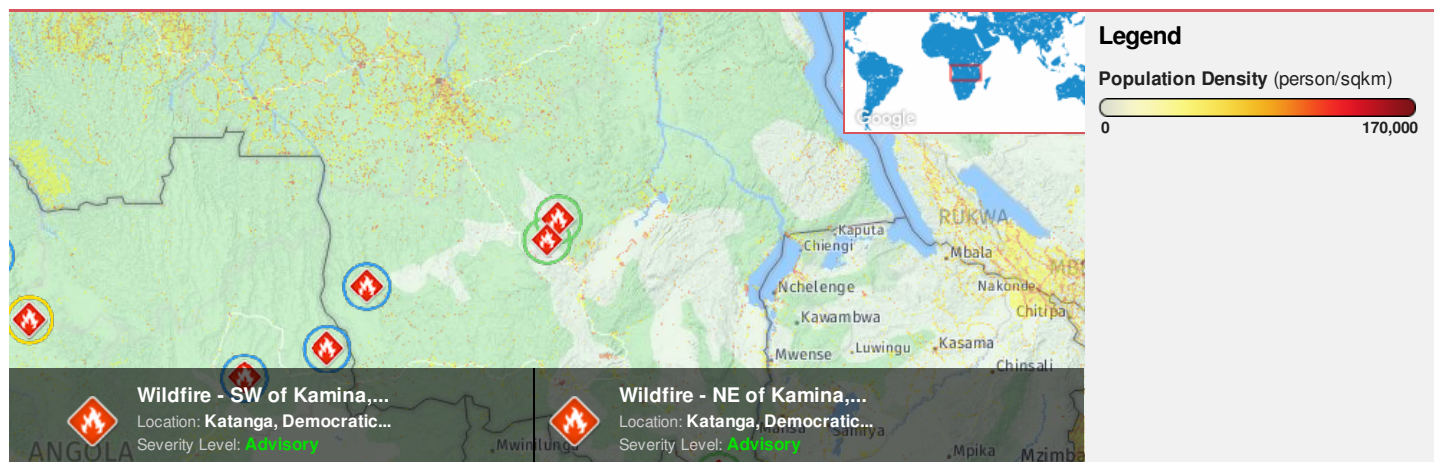




**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -11.558983057 N°, 22.249474719 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -5.558983057000001 N°, 28.249474719 E°



### 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           |
|-------|----------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
|       |          | 15-Aug-2018 04:04:17 | Wildfire - N of Dilolo, Katanga - Congo (Kinshasa)  | 9.26° S / 22.49° E |
|       |          | 15-Aug-2018 04:04:15 | Wildfire - NE of Kamina, Katanga - Congo (Kinshasa) | 8.56° S / 25.25° E |
|       |          | 12-Aug-2018 04:29:33 | Wildfire - SW of Kamina, Katanga - Congo (Kinshasa) | 8.24° S / 25.42° E |

Source: [PDC](#)

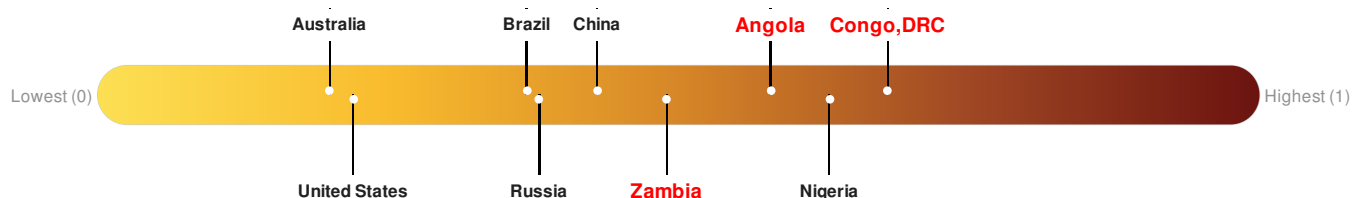
### Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

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

**Zambia** ranks **56** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Zambia is less resilient than 67% of countries assessed. This indicates that Zambia 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.



## Regional Overview

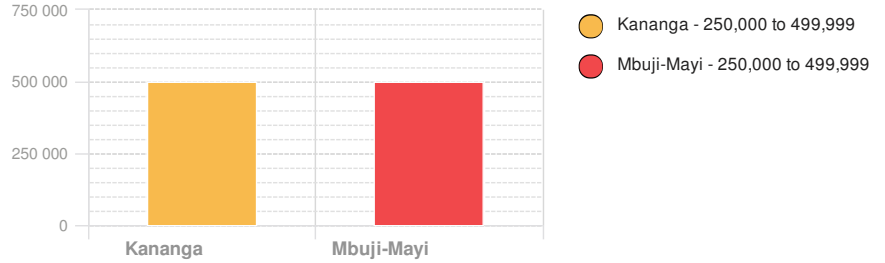
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

### Population Data:

**2011**

**Total: 10,080,928**  
**Max Density: 54,327 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)**

### 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.

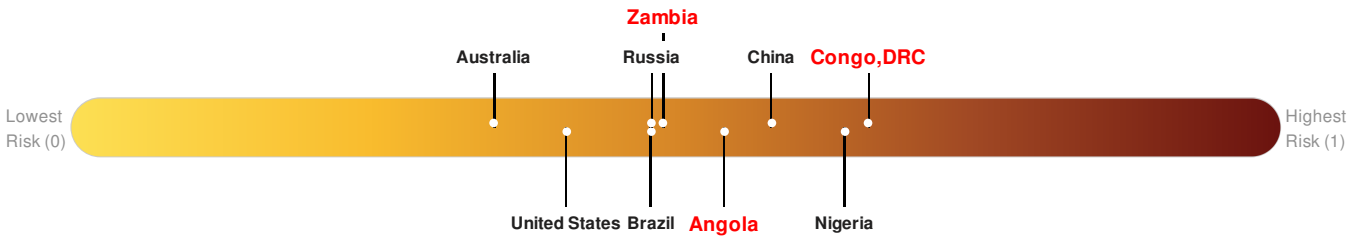
### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **Angola** ranks **53** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Angola has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Angola has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Zambia** ranks **81** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Zambia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Zambia 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.

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

**Zambia** ranks **56** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Zambia is less resilient than 67% of countries assessed. This indicates that Zambia 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.





United States

Russia

**Zambia**

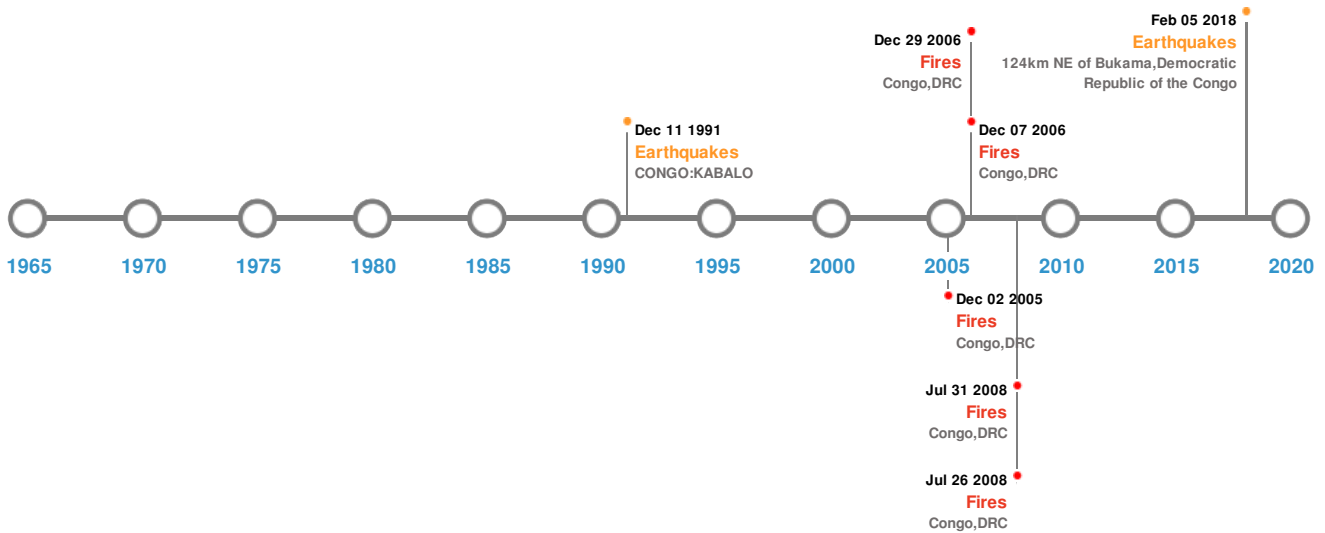
Nigeria

Source: [PDC](#)

## Historical Hazards



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.

### Historical Hazards:



### Earthquakes:

#### 5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

| Event   | Date (UTC)           | Magnitude | Depth (Km) | Location   | Lat/Long           |
|---|----------------------|-----------|------------|--|--------------------|
|  | 11-Sep-1992 00:03:00 | 7.00      | 11         | CONGO: KABALO  | 6.09° S / 26.65° E |
|  | 05-Feb-2018 16:37:48 | 4.90      | 10         | 124km NE of Bukama, Democratic Republic of the Congo | 8.45° S / 26.68° E |

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires

| Event   | Start/End Date(UTC)                         | Size (sq. km.) | Location   | Mean Lat/Long      |
|---|---|----------------|------------|--------------------|
|  | 15-Jun-2008 12:00:00 - 31-Jul-2008 12:15:00 | 50.20          | Congo, DRC | 7.7° S / 22.9° E   |
|  | 25-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 07-Aug-2007 00:00:00 | 41.40          | Congo, DRC | 7.61° S / 22.85° E |
|  | 09-May-2008 21:05:00 - 26-Jul-2008 11:55:00 | 38.70          | Congo, DRC | 7.68° S / 23.09° E |
|  | 24-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 29-Aug-2007 00:00:00 | 37.70          | Congo, DRC | 7.29° S / 26.78° E |
|   | 07-Jun-2006 00:00:00 - 02-Sep-2006 00:00:00 | 37.20          | Congo, DRC | 5.54° S / 26.23° E |

| Event | Start/End Date(UTC) | Size (sq. km.) | Location | Mean Lat/Long |
|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|

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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