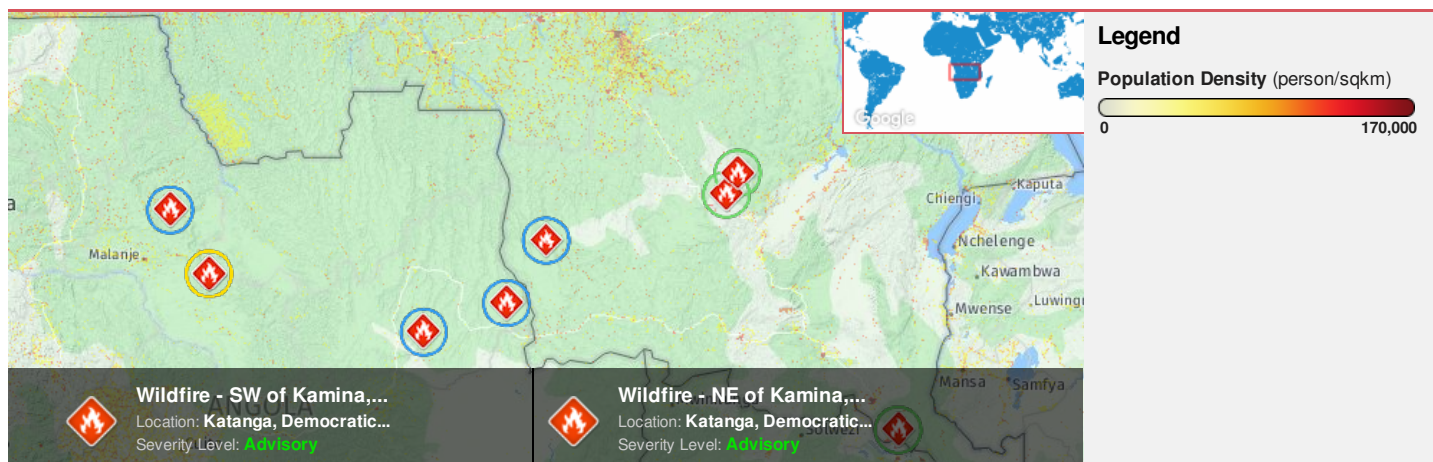




**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.25529311 N° , 19.491692473 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.25529311 N° , 25.491692473 E°



### 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 - W of Muconda, Lunda Sul - Angola	10.64° S / 20.62° E
		15-Aug-2018 04:04:17	Wildfire - NW of Luau, Moxico - Angola	10.2° S / 21.89° E
		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](#)

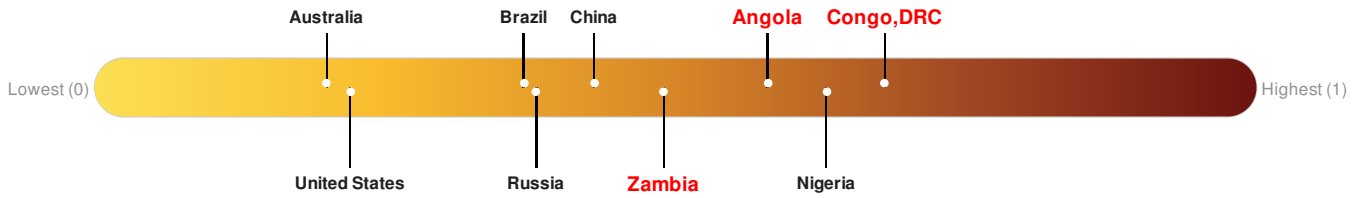
### Lack of Resilience Index:

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.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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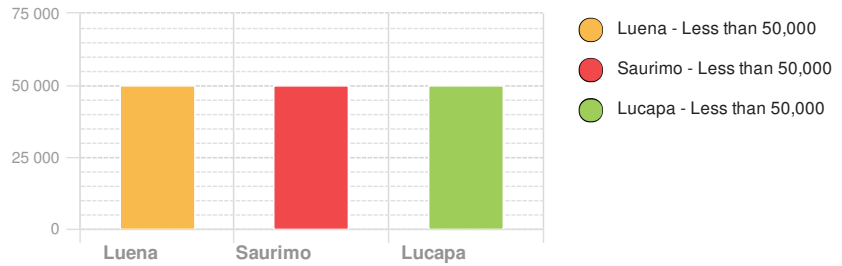
### Population Data:

**2011**

**Total: 6,341,947**

**Max Density: 39,588 (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.

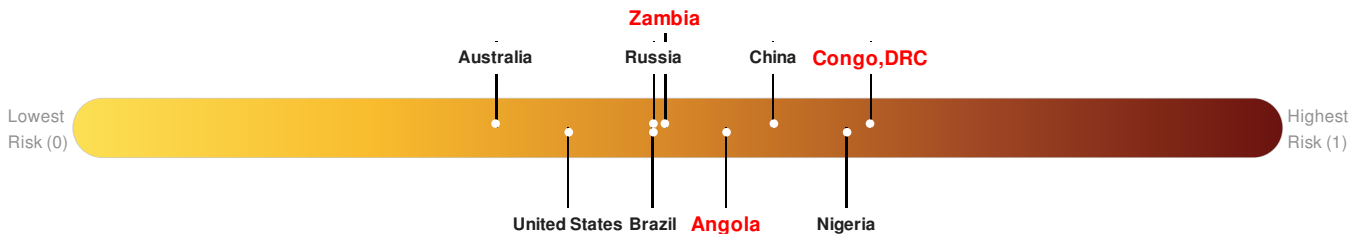
### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 tsunamis), 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:

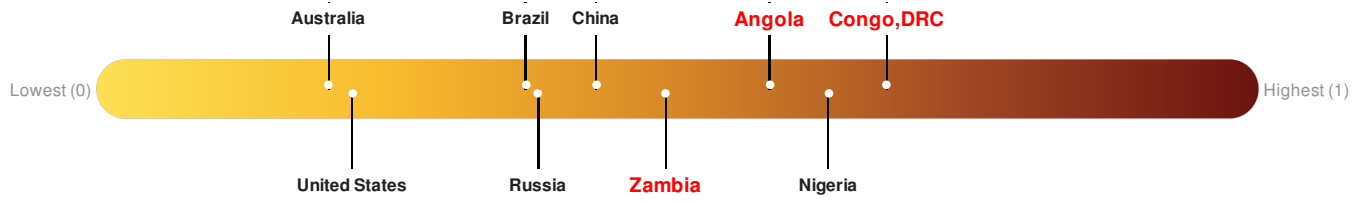
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

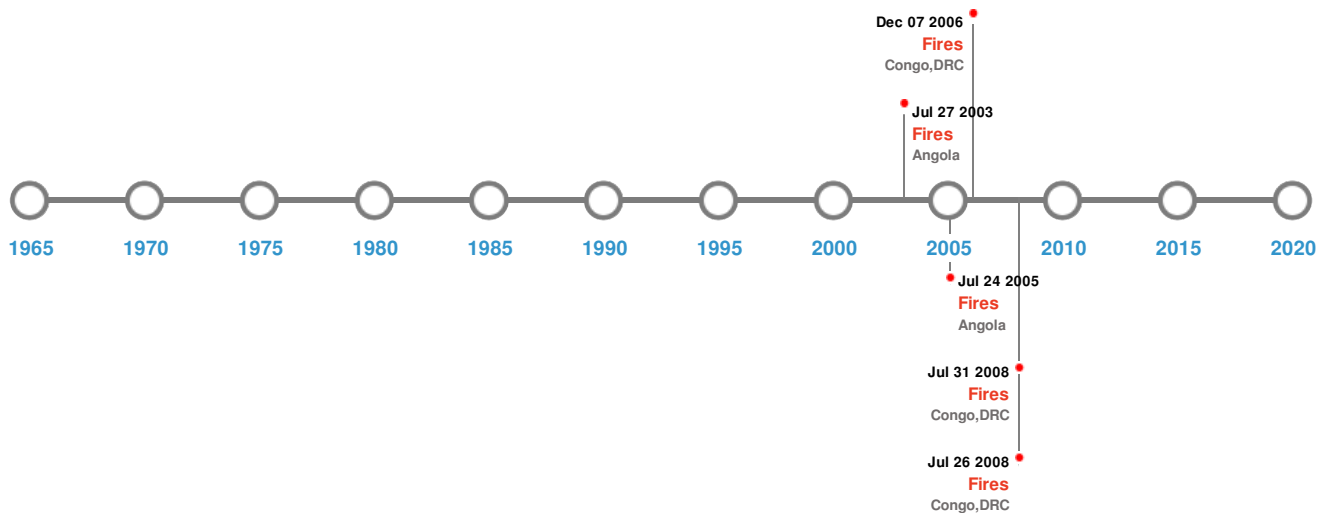


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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:



### 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
	23-May-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Jul-2003 00:00:00	40.30	Angola	8.68° S / 21.4° E
	09-May-2008 21:05:00 - 26-Jul-2008 11:55:00	38.70	Congo, DRC	7.68° S / 23.09° E
	04-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 24-Jul-2005 00:00:00	38.00	Angola	8.48° S / 21.37° 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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