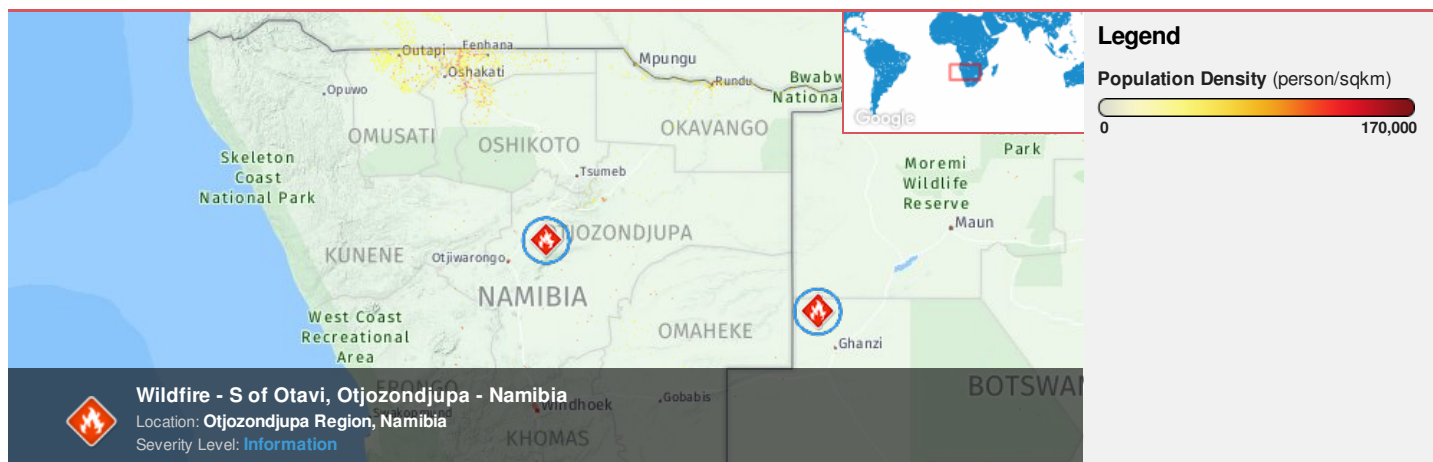




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -23.170178623 N°, 14.222204746 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -17.170178623 N°, 20.222204746 E°



Wildfire - S of Otavi, Otjozondjupa - Namibia
 Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia
 Severity Level: Information

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:

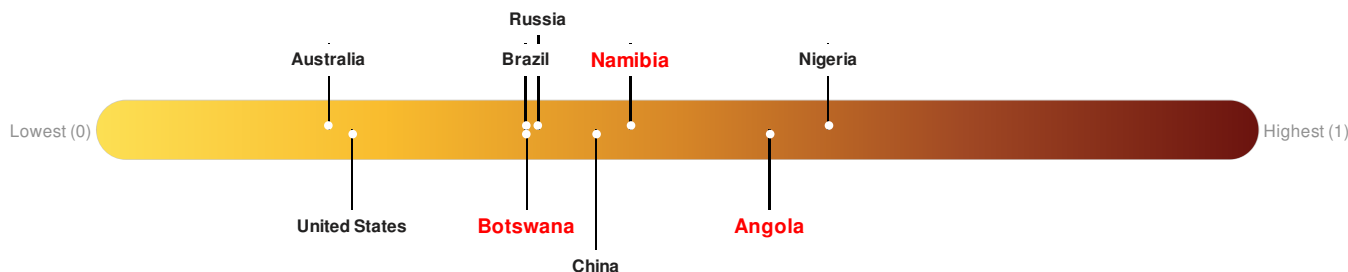
Active Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		22-Oct-2017 04:02:56	Wildfire - S of Otavi, Otjozondjupa - Namibia	20.17° S / 17.22° 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. **Angola** ranks 26 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.58. **Botswana** ranks 105 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.37. **Namibia** ranks 64 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.46.



Angola ranks 26 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 Population Pressures, Vulnerability Health Status and Infrastructure.

Botswana ranks 105 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 Vulnerability Health Status, Infrastructure and Info Access Vulnerability.

Namibia ranks 64 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, Population Pressures and Vulnerability Health Status.

Source: [PDC](#)

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:

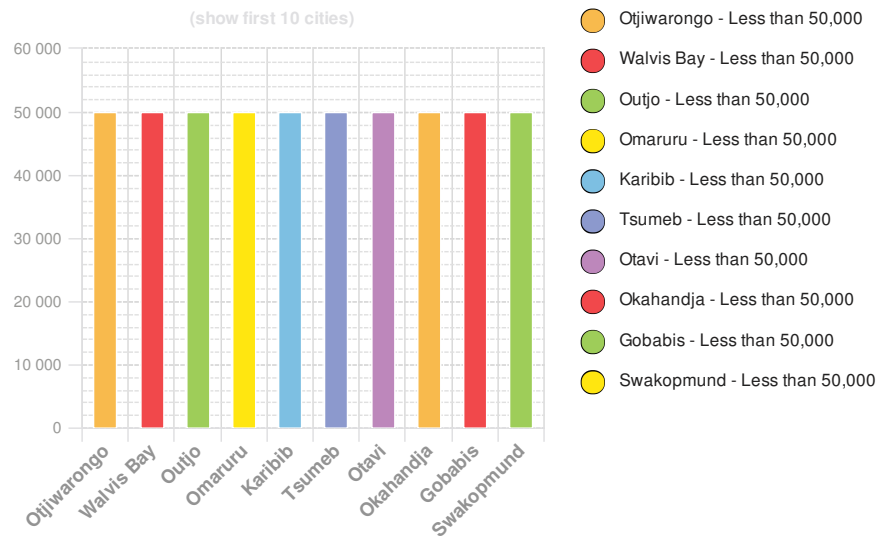
2011

Total: 1,747,544

Max Density: 19,131 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

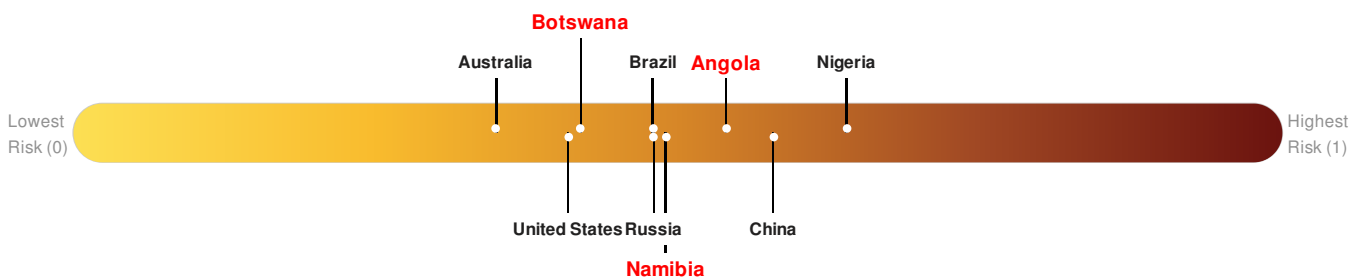
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

Angola ranks 53 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.54. Angola is estimated to have relatively medium overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.

Botswana ranks 117 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.42. Botswana is estimated to have relatively medium overall exposure, low vulnerability, and high coping capacity.

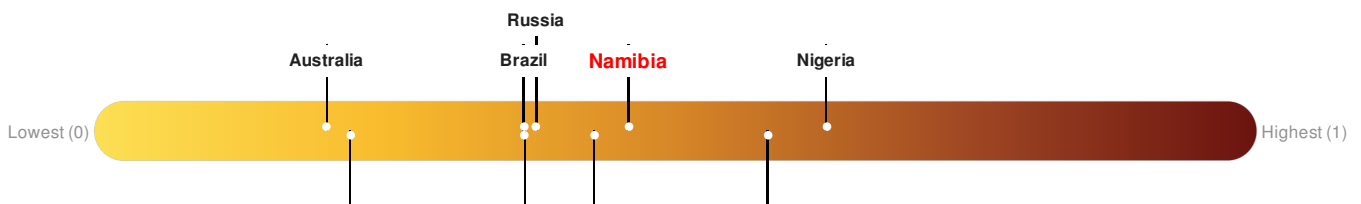
Namibia ranks 81 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.49. Namibia is estimated to have relatively medium overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.



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. **Angola** ranks 26 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.58. **Botswana** ranks 105 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.37. **Namibia** ranks 64 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.46.



United States

Botswana

Angola

China

Angola ranks **26** 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 Population Pressures, Vulnerability Health Status and Infrastructure.

Botswana ranks **105** 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 Vulnerability Health Status, Infrastructure and Info Access Vulnerability.

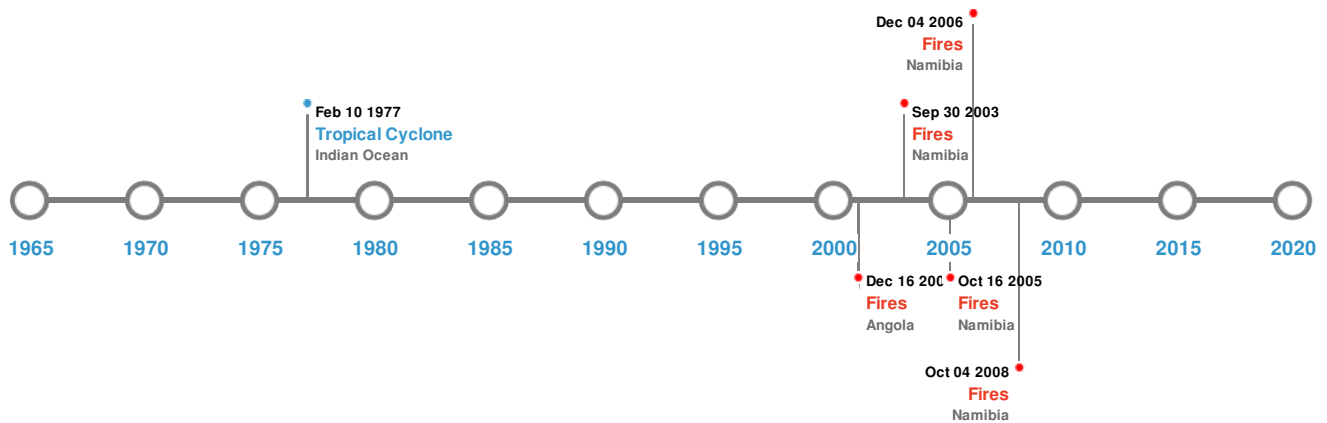
Namibia ranks **64** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Population Pressures and Vulnerability Health Status.

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
	29-Sep-2008 22:00:00 - 04-Oct-2008 08:30:00	40.70	Namibia	18.42° S / 19.54° E
	02-Sep-2007 00:00:00 - 04-Sep-2007 00:00:00	30.20	Namibia	20.62° S / 18.88° E
	02-Jun-2002 00:00:00 - 16-Aug-2002 00:00:00	27.20	Angola	17.16° S / 17.92° E
	07-Oct-2003 00:00:00 - 08-Oct-2003 00:00:00	21.00	Namibia	20.69° S / 18.75° E
	16-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 16-Oct-2005 00:00:00	20.90	Namibia	18.88° S / 15.2° E

Source: [Wildfires](#)

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones

Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	1977-01-25	25-Jan-1977 12:00:00 - 10-Feb-1977 12:00:00	No Data	No Data	Indian Ocean	22.03° S / 47.95° E

Source: [Tropical Cyclones](#)

Disclosures

* As defined by the source ([Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#), University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = $\text{LOG}(\text{Duration} \times \text{Severity} \times \text{Affected Area})$. Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

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