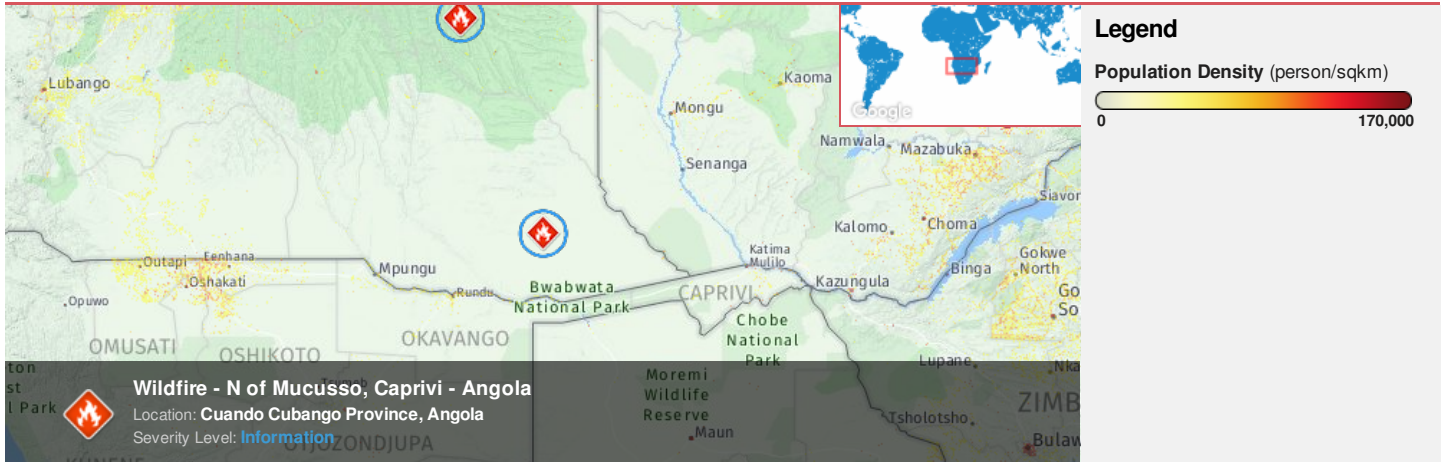



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -20.016581882 N° , 18.140012733 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -14.016581882 N° , 24.140012733 E°



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
		12-Sep-2018 03:59:22	Wildfire - N of Mucusso, Caprivi - Angola	17.02° S / 21.14° E

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

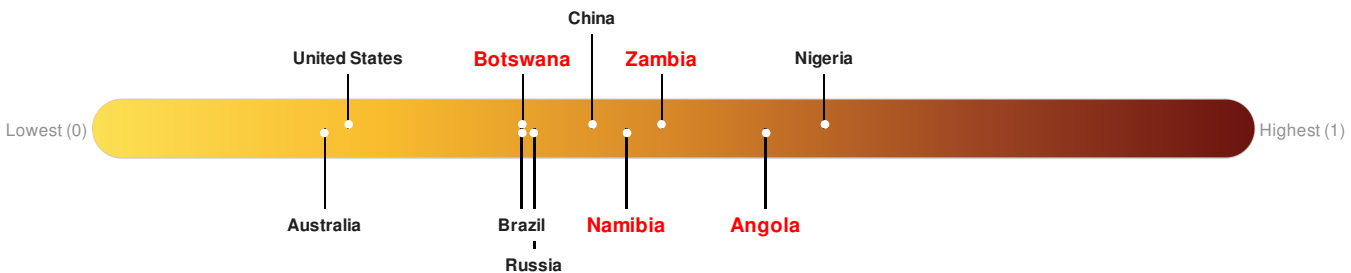
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

Botswana ranks **105** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Botswana is less resilient than 37% of countries assessed. This indicates that Botswana has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Namibia ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Namibia is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Namibia 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.



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.

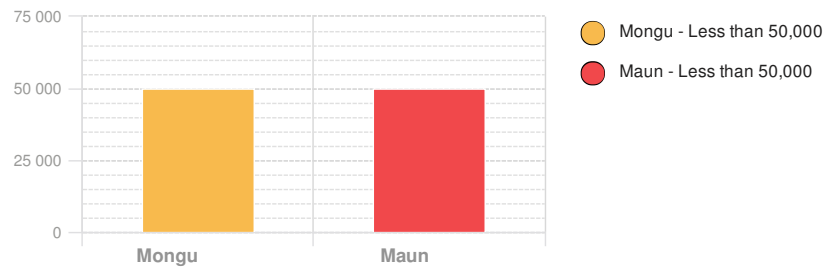
Population Data:

2011

Total: 1, 159, 983

Max Density: 12, 976(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:

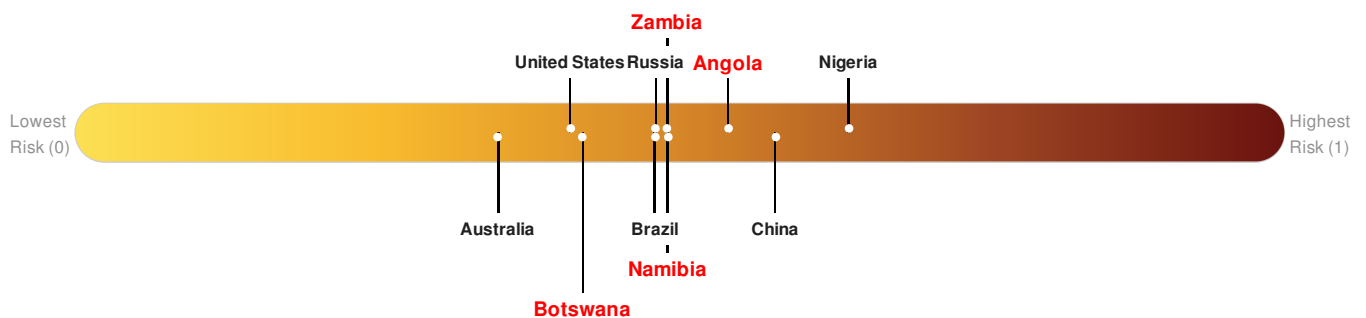
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **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 **Botswana** ranks **117** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Botswana has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 30% of countries assessed. This indicates that Botswana has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

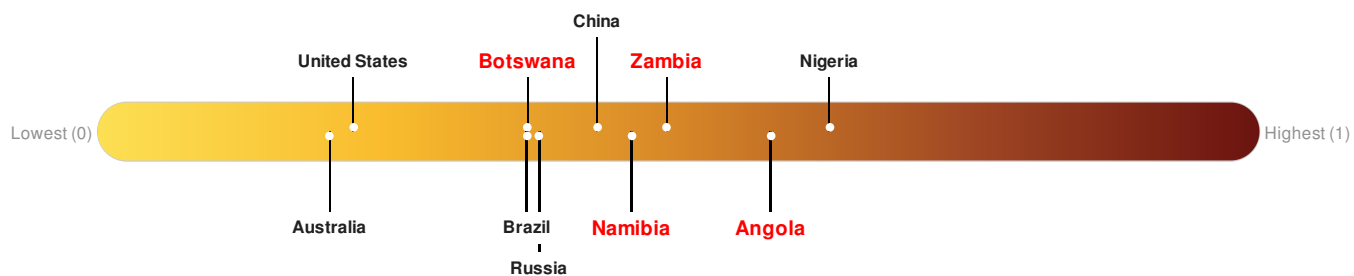
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

Botswana ranks **105** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Botswana is less resilient than 37% of countries assessed. This indicates that Botswana has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Namibia ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Namibia is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Namibia 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.

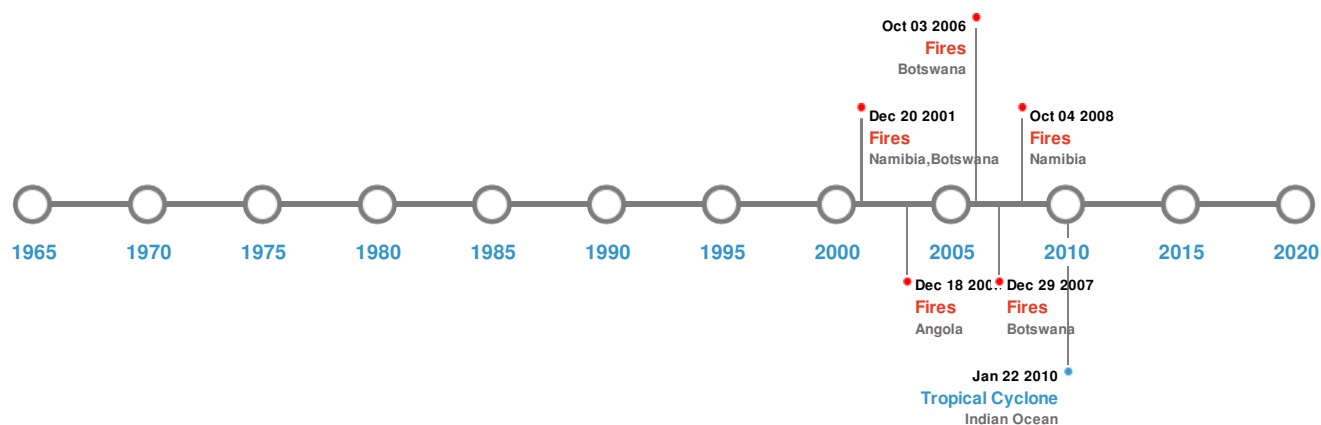


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	26-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 03-Oct-2006 00:00:00	37.20	Botswana	18.85° S / 24.15° E
	12-Aug-2002 00:00:00 - 20-Aug-2002 00:00:00	36.50	Namibia, Botswana	18.75° S / 20.87° E
	13-Aug-2004 00:00:00 - 18-Sep-2004 00:00:00	31.70	Angola	16.15° S / 18.22° E
	27-Sep-2008 20:35:00 - 29-Sep-2008 12:35:00	31.20	Botswana	19.32° S / 21.81° 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
	MAGDA	20-Jan-2010 18:00:00 - 22-Jan-2010 06:00:00	69	No Data	Indian Ocean	16.02° S / 23.5° 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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