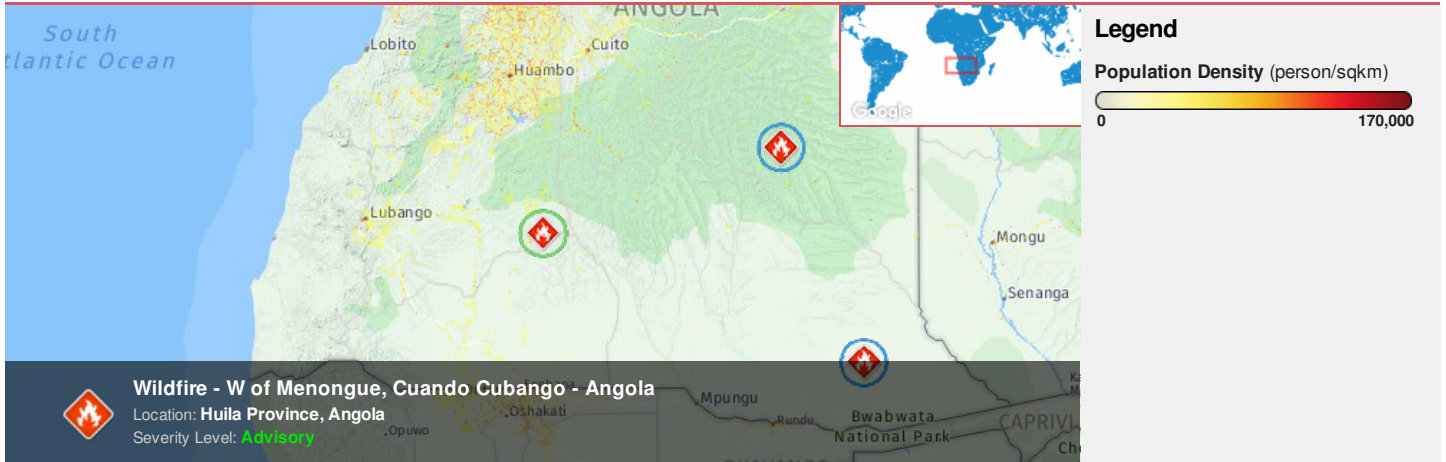


Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -18.118705522 N° , 13.236409667 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -12.118705522 N° , 19.236409667 E°



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
		13-Sep-2018 03:59:44	Wildfire - W of Menongue, Cuando Cubango - Angola	15.12° S / 16.24° E

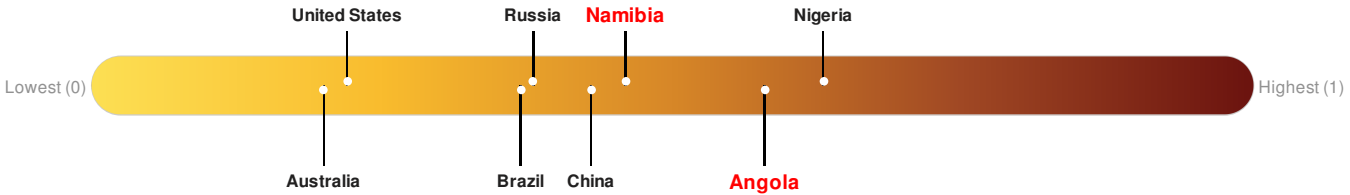
Source: [PDC](#)

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.

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.



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.

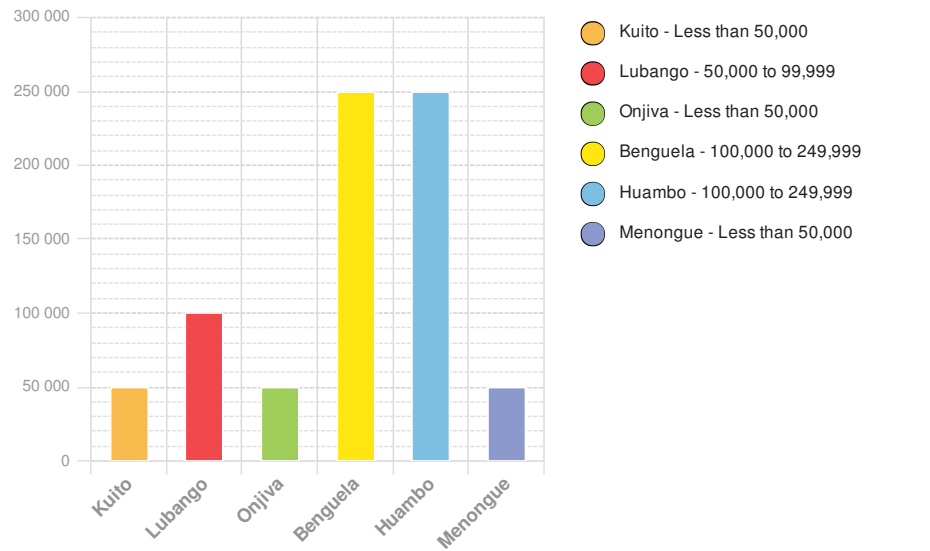
Population Data:

2011

Total: 4,945,500
Max Density: 54,142(ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

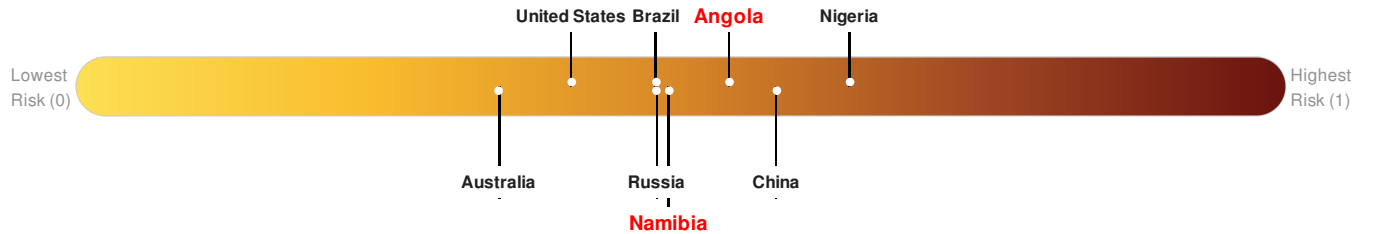
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **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.



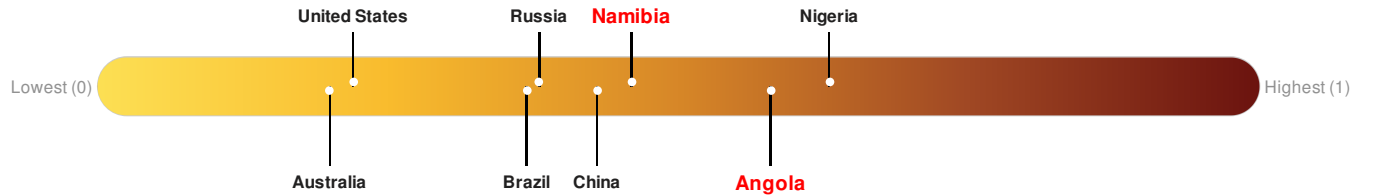
Source: [PDC](#)

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.

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.

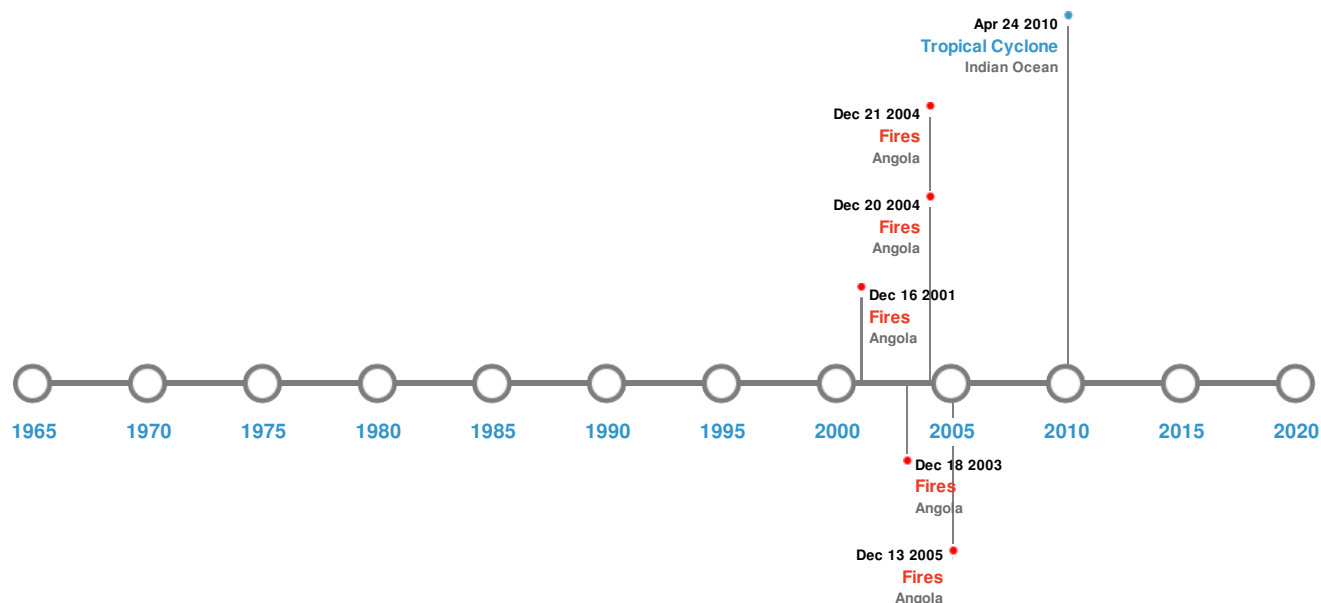


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	19-Sep-2005 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-2005 00:00:00	35.50	Angola	16.63° S / 17.21° E
	13-Aug-2004 00:00:00 - 18-Sep-2004 00:00:00	31.70	Angola	16.15° S / 18.22° E
	02-Jun-2002 00:00:00 - 16-Aug-2002 00:00:00	27.20	Angola	17.16° S / 17.92° E
	28-Jun-2006 00:00:00 - 13-Sep-2006 00:00:00	16.30	Angola	13.73° S / 14.11° E
	24-Aug-2005 00:00:00 - 21-Sep-2005 00:00:00	13.50	Angola	16.46° S / 17.23° 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
	SEAN	22-Apr-2010 12:00:00 - 24-Apr-2010 12:00:00	63	No Data	Indian Ocean	15.42° S / 13.5° 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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