Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 17:59:20 04 Jun 2018	WASH.D.C. 23:59:20 04 Jun 2018	ZULU 03:59:20 05 Jun 2018	LUANDA 04:59:20 05 Jun 2018	NAIROBI 06:59:20 05 Jun 2018	BANGKOK 10:59:20 05 Jun 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.364363184 N˚ , 14.573544228 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.364363184 N˚ , 20.573544228 E˚

Legend

Population Density (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

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 Drought

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		07-Feb-2018 20:34:04	Drought - Northwestern Angola	8.68° S / 15.15° E

Active Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		05-Jun-2018 03:58:24	Wildfire - NW of Kahemba, Bandundu - Congo (Kinshasa)	6.39° S / 18.16° E
		05-Jun-2018 03:58:24	Wildfire - W of Capenda-Camulemba, Lunda Norte - Angola	9.36° S / 17.57° 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.

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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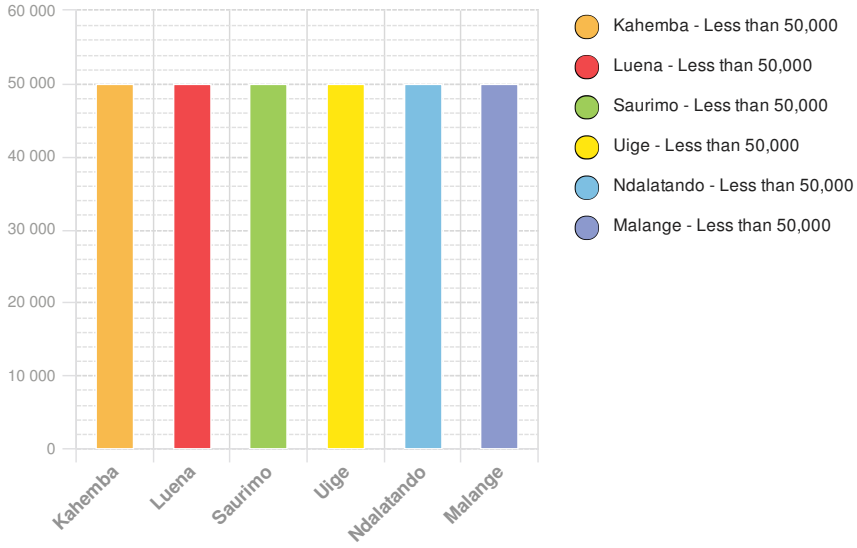
Population Data:

2011

Total: 5, 481, 562
Max Density: 56, 350(ppl/km^2)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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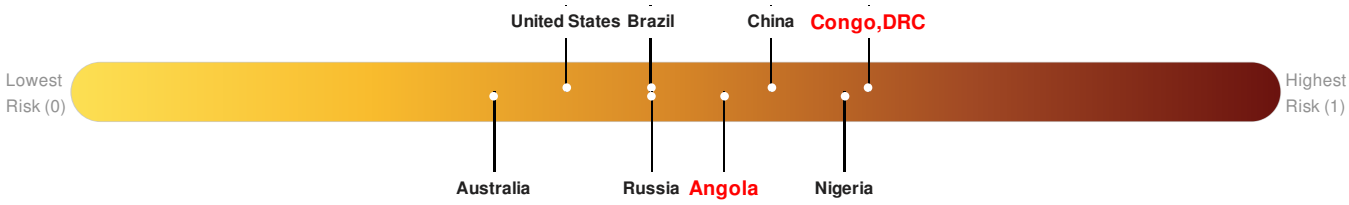
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **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:

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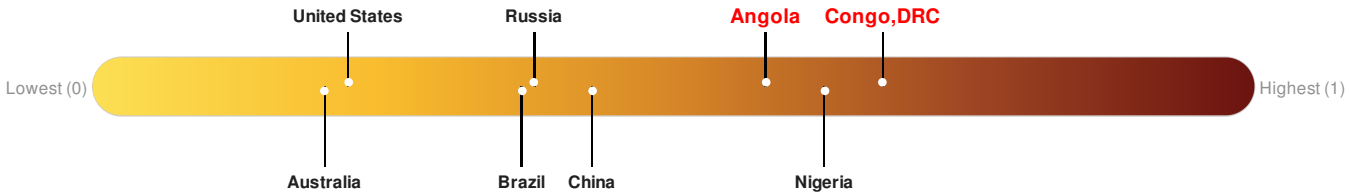
Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.


United States
Russia
Angola
Congo,DRC
Lowest (0)
Highest (1)
Australia
Brazil
China
Nigeria

Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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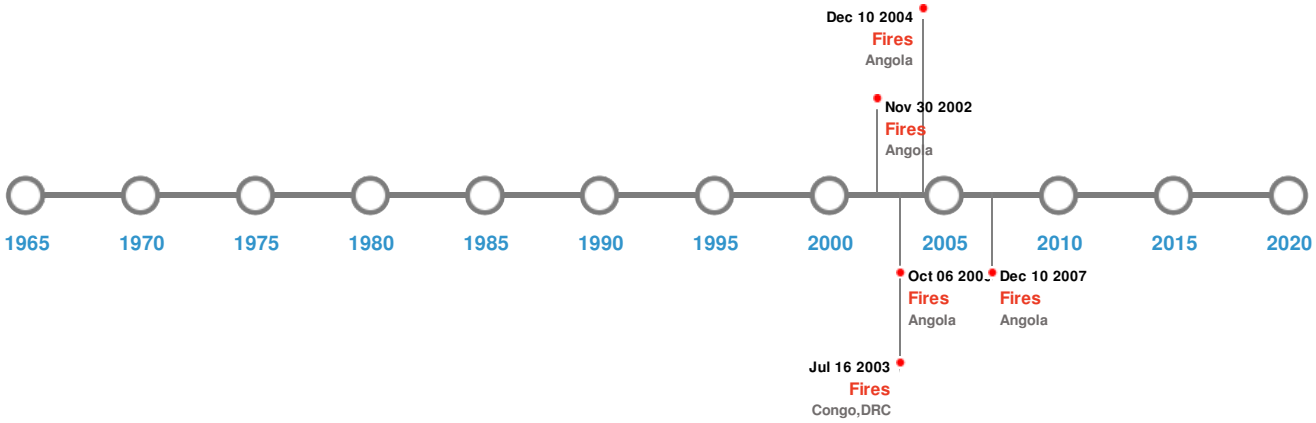
Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	11-May-2005 00:00:00 - 10-Sep-2005 00:00:00	72.20	Angola	8.58° S / 16.88° E
	13-Jun-2003 00:00:00 - 16-Jul-2003 00:00:00	65.30	Congo, DRC	6.71° S / 18.7° E
	06-May-2003 00:00:00 - 09-Sep-2003 00:00:00	56.80	Angola	8.87° S / 17.17° E
	14-May-2008 12:00:00 - 10-Sep-2008 12:05:00	55.80	Angola	9.33° S / 17.58° E
	16-Jul-2003 00:00:00 - 06-Oct-2003 00:00:00	52.50	Angola	8.55° S / 16.73° 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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