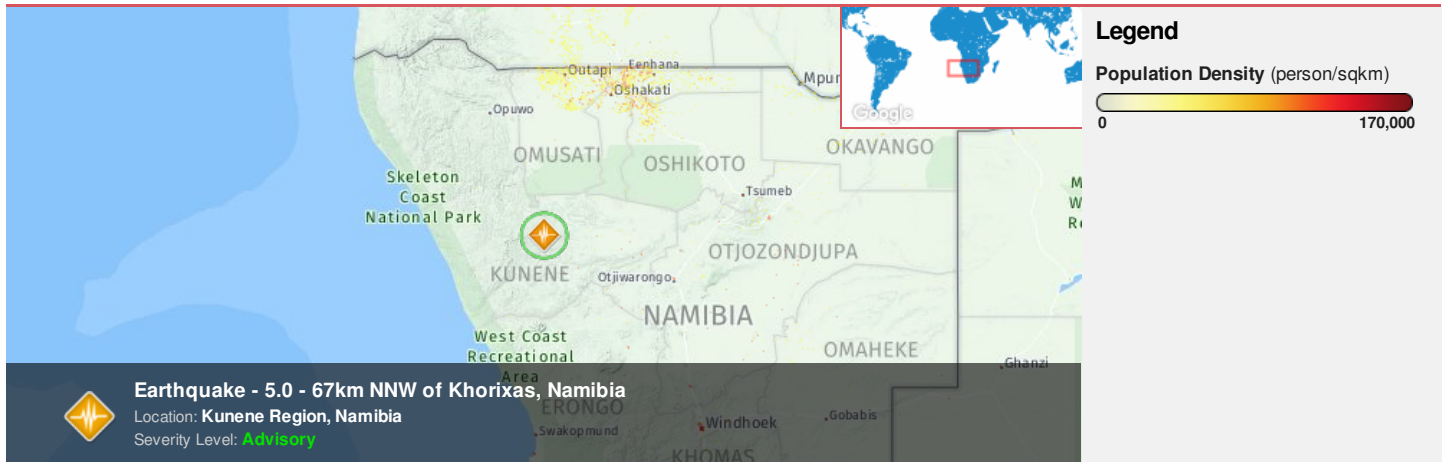




**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -22.8281 N° , 11.6603 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -16.8281 N° , 17.6603 E°



### 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:

Recent Earthquakes						
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long
		24-May-2018 07:26:24	5	10	67km NNW of Khorixas, Namibia	19.83° S / 14.66° E

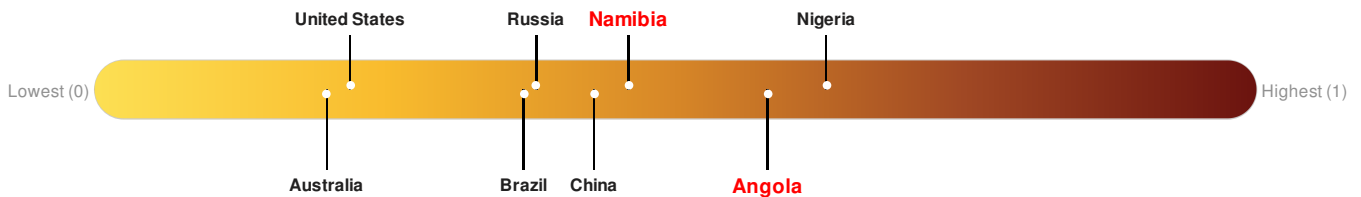
Source: [PDC](#)

### 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:

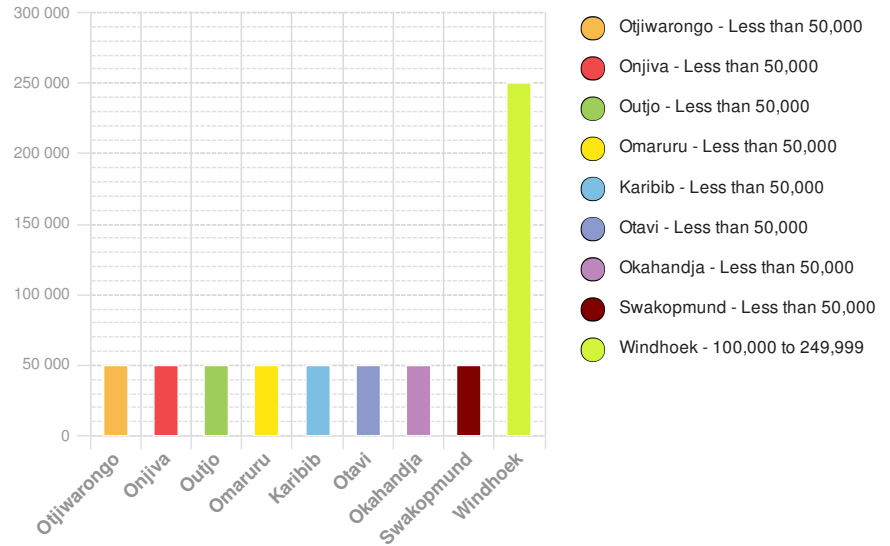
2011

Total: 1,460,761

Max Density: 19,131 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

Source: [iSciences](#)

## Populated Areas:



## Risk & Vulnerability

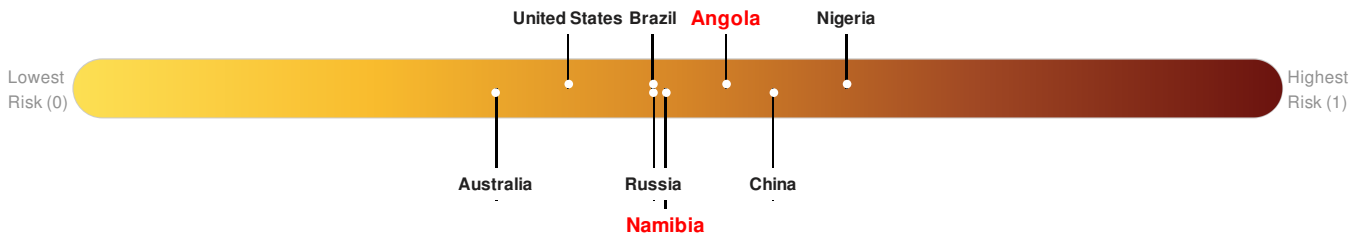
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

## 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.



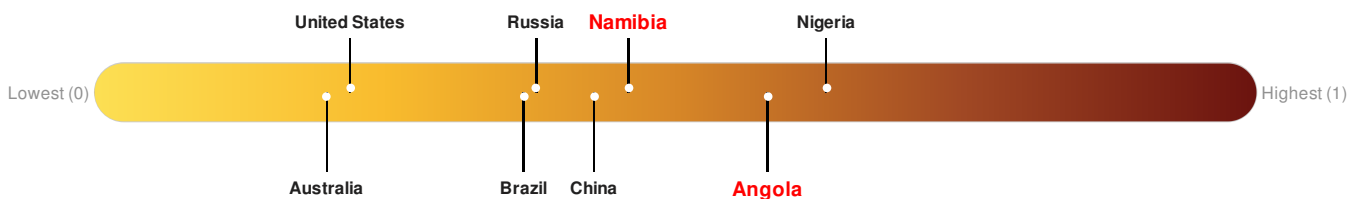
Source: [PDC](#)

## 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.

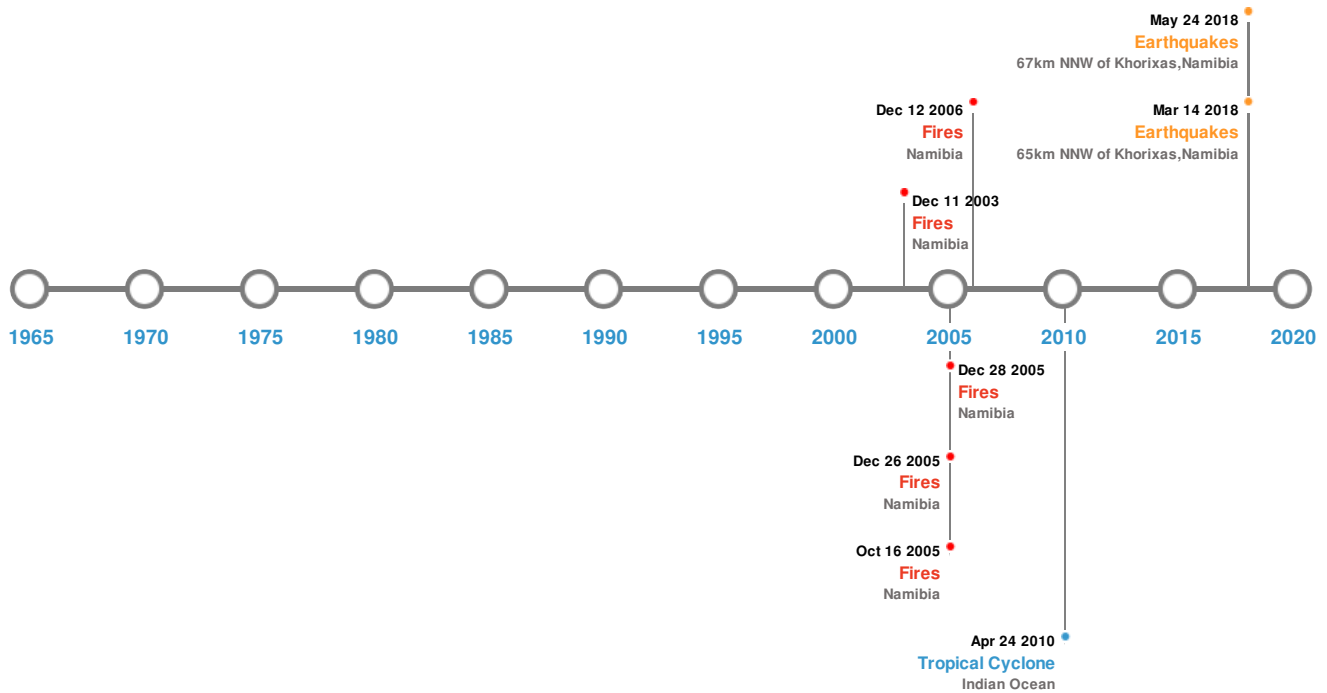


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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:



### Earthquakes:

#### 5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	24-May-2018 07:08:13	5.00	10	67km NNW of Khorixas, Namibia	19.83° S / 14.66° E
	14-Mar-2018 08:32:47	5.00	12.14	65km NNW of Khorixas, Namibia	19.86° S / 14.64° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires


Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	16-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 16-Oct-2005 00:00:00	20.90	Namibia	18.88° S / 15.2° E
	24-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 26-Sep-2006 00:00:00	16.60	Namibia	18.39° S / 15.47° E
	10-Sep-2004 00:00:00 - 11-Sep-2004 00:00:00	16.10	Namibia	18.67° S / 15.09° E
	26-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 28-Sep-2006 00:00:00	15.90	Namibia	22.36° S / 16.86° E
	11-Dec-2006 00:00:00 - 12-Dec-2006 00:00:00	14.60	Namibia	18.85° S / 15.77° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
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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 = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

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