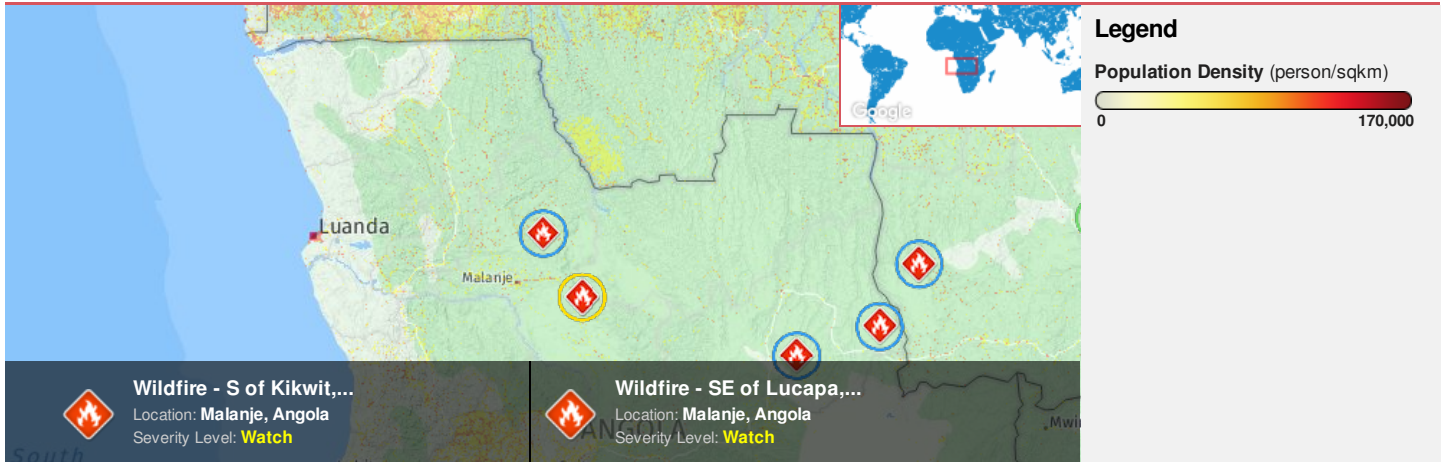


**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -11.794736075 N°, 13.739596759000001 E°  
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -5.794736074999999 N°, 19.739596759 E°



## 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           |
|  |  | 15-Aug-2018 04:04:16 | Wildfire - NE of Malanje - Angola                   | 8.79° S / 16.74° E |
|  |  | 25-Jul-2018 04:13:09 | Wildfire - SE of Lucapa, Lunda Norte - Angola       | 9.76° S / 17.33° E |
|  |  | 19-Jul-2018 04:00:48 | Wildfire - S of Kikwit, Bandundu - Congo (Kinshasa) | 9.76° S / 17.33° E |

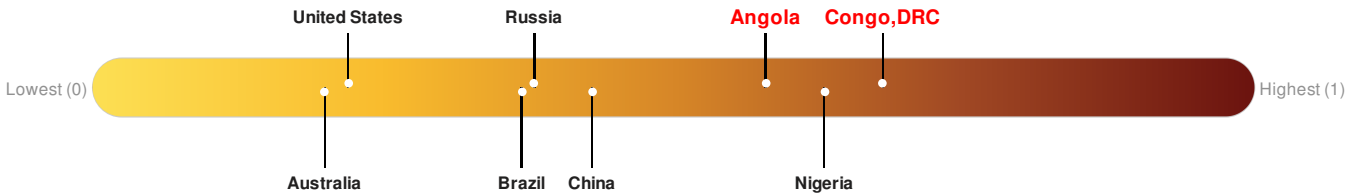
Source: [PDC](#)

## 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.



Regional Overview

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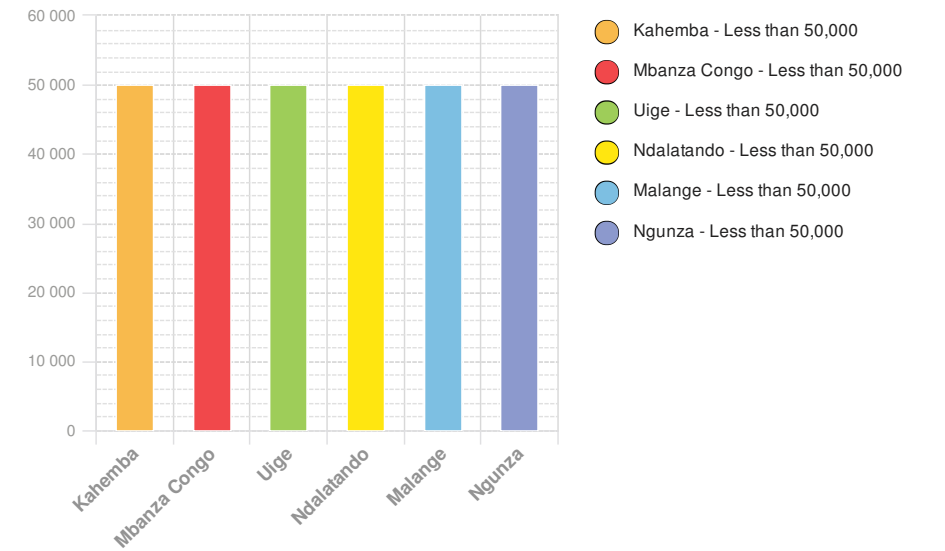
Population Data:

2011

Total: 5, 579, 886  
Max Density: 56, 350(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

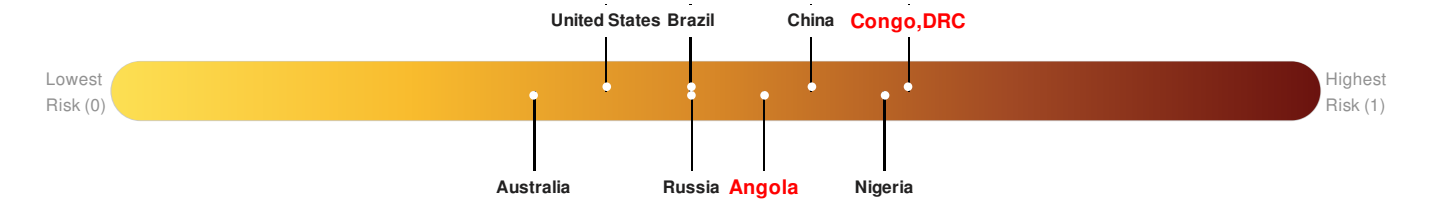
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

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 **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:

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.



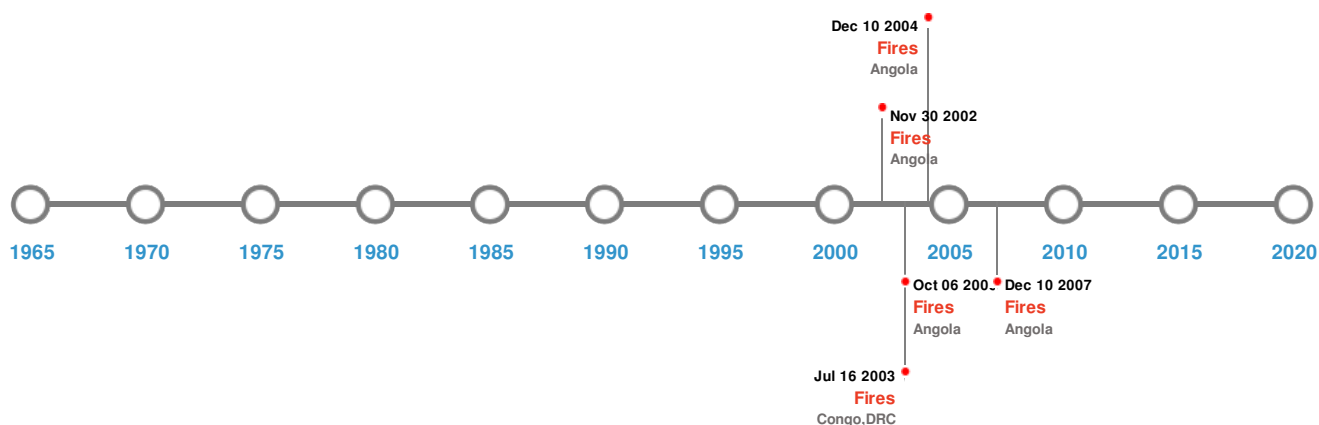


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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      |
|---|---|----------------|------------|--------------------|
|  | 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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