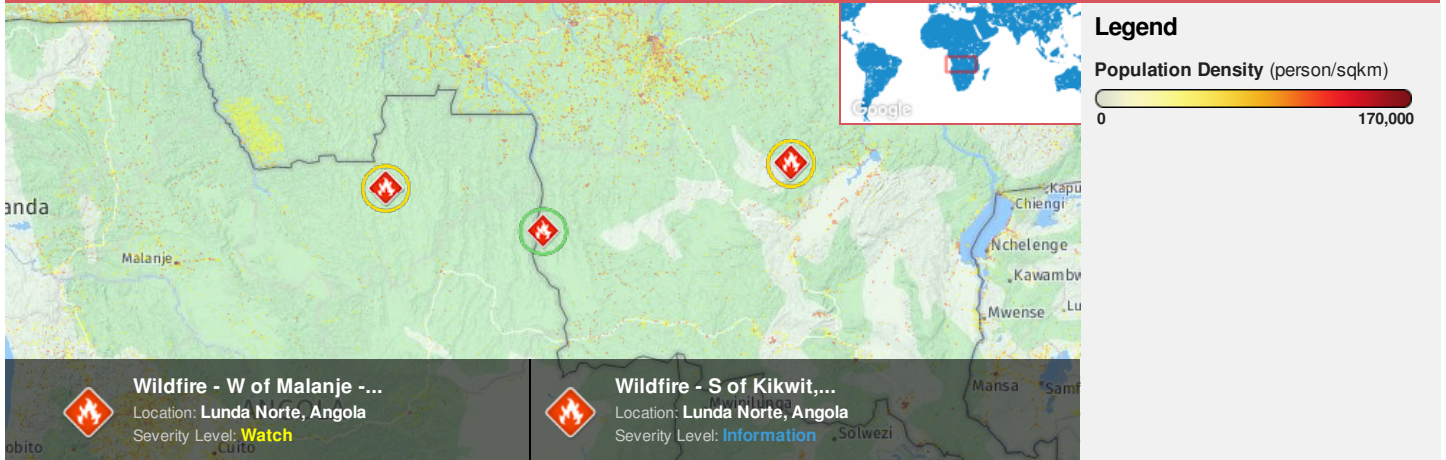


Region Selected »
Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.057461919 N° , 18.943293568 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.057461919 N° , 24.943293568 E°



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
		25-Jul-2018 04:13:09	Wildfire - SE of Lucapa, Lunda Norte - Angola	9.06° S / 21.94° E
		19-Jul-2018 04:00:48	Wildfire - S of Kikwit, Bandundu - Congo (Kinshasa)	8.41° S / 19.54° E
		05-Jul-2018 04:14:50	Wildfire - W of Malanje - Angola	8.41° S / 19.54° E

Source: [PDC](#)

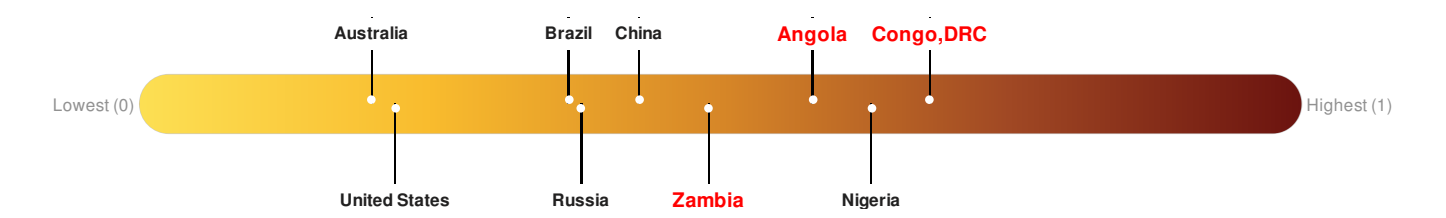
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

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.

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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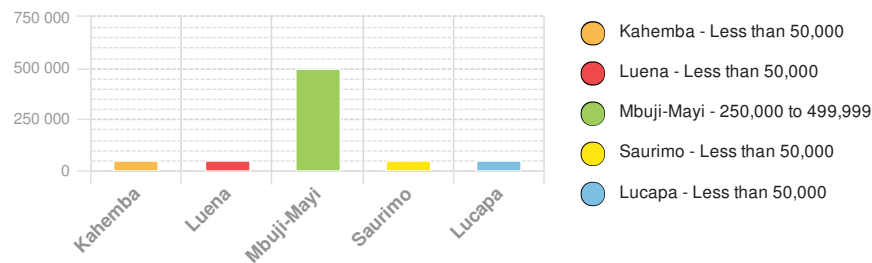
Population Data:

2011

Total: 7,767,885

Max Density: 43,600(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.

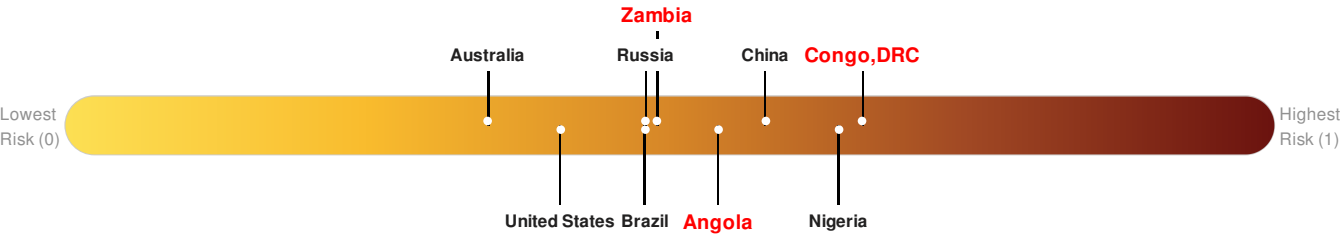
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **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.

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.

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.

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

Zambia

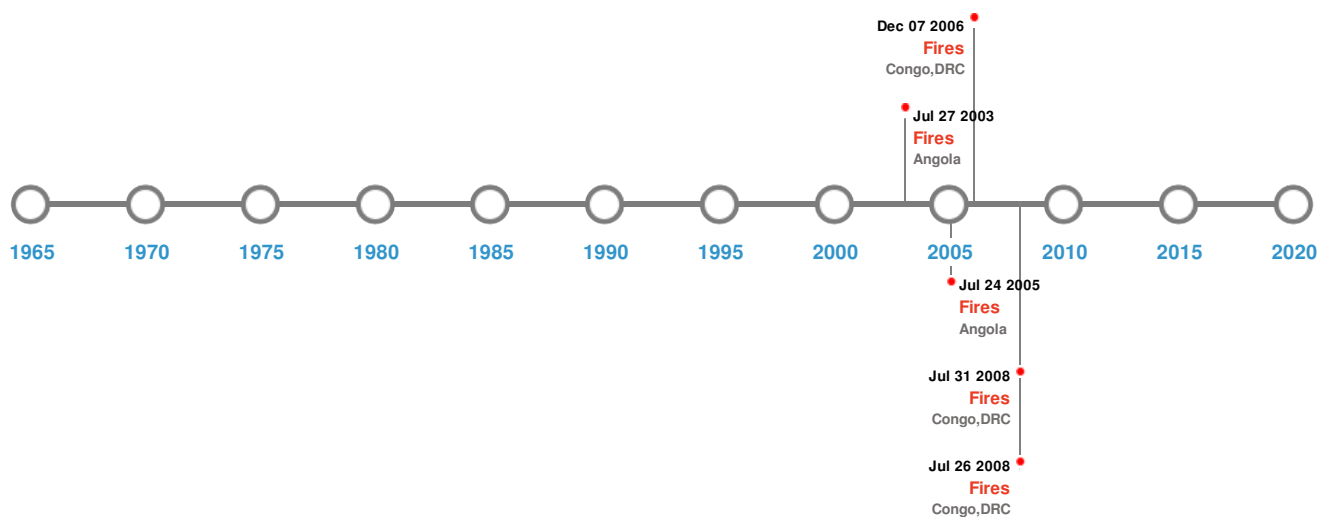
Nigeria

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
	15-Jun-2008 12:00:00 - 31-Jul-2008 12:15:00	50.20	Congo, DRC	7.7° S / 22.9° E
	25-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 07-Aug-2007 00:00:00	41.40	Congo, DRC	7.61° S / 22.85° E
	23-May-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Jul-2003 00:00:00	40.30	Angola	8.68° S / 21.4° E
	09-May-2008 21:05:00 - 26-Jul-2008 11:55:00	38.70	Congo, DRC	7.68° S / 23.09° E
	04-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 24-Jul-2005 00:00:00	38.00	Angola	8.48° S / 21.37° 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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