Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 18:01:21 15 Sep 2018	WASH.D.C. 00:01:21 16 Sep 2018	ZULU 04:01:21 16 Sep 2018	LUANDA 05:01:21 16 Sep 2018	NAIROBI 07:01:21 16 Sep 2018	BANGKOK 11:01:21 16 Sep 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -13.404670568 N˚ , 11.595503851 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -7.404670568 N˚ , 17.595503851 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 Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		16-Sep-2018 03:59:22	Wildfire - NW of Quibala, Cuanza Sul - Angola	10.4° S / 14.6° E

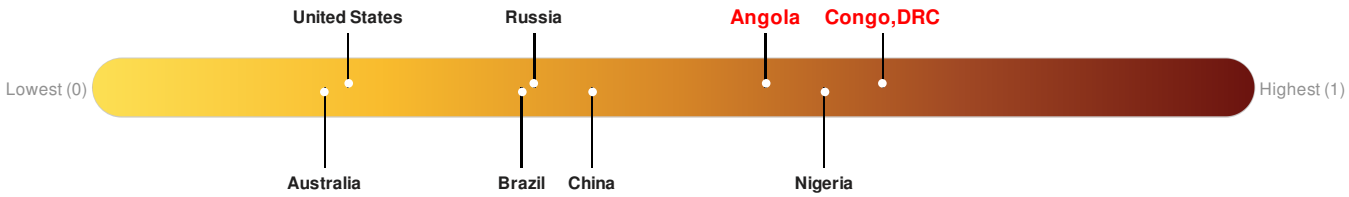
Source: PDC

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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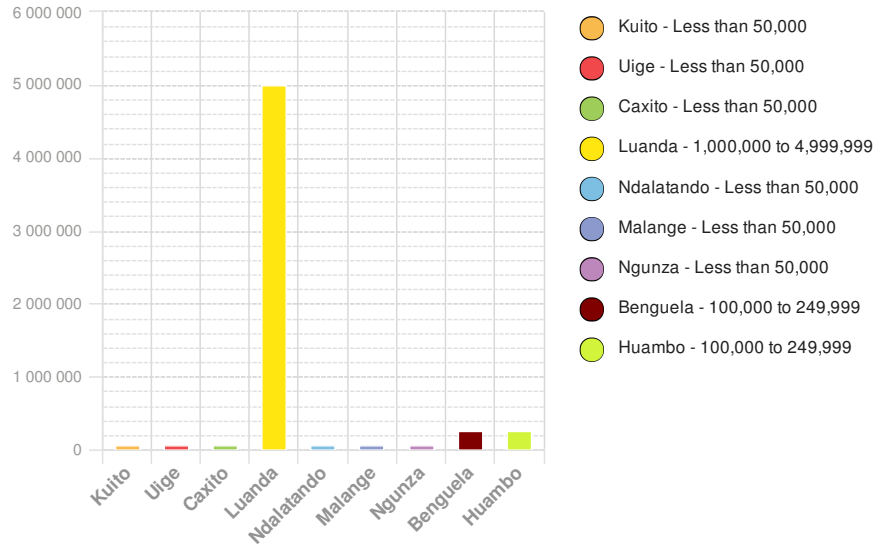
Population Data:

2011

Total: 8, 038, 800
Max Density: 56, 350(ppl/km^2)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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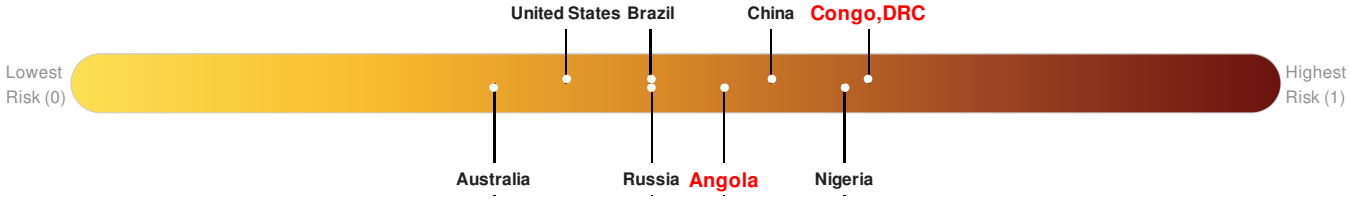
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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

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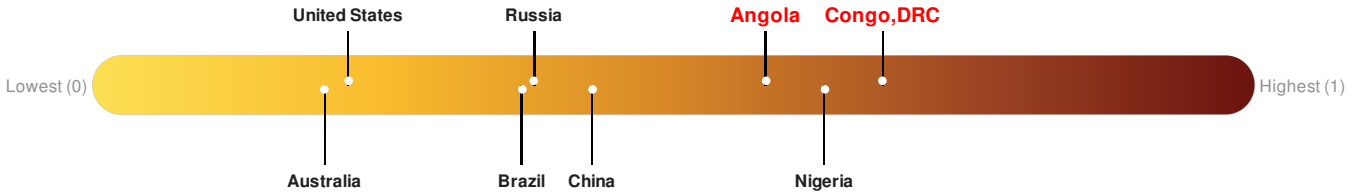
Congo, DRC ranks **3** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Congo, DRC is less resilient than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Congo, DRC has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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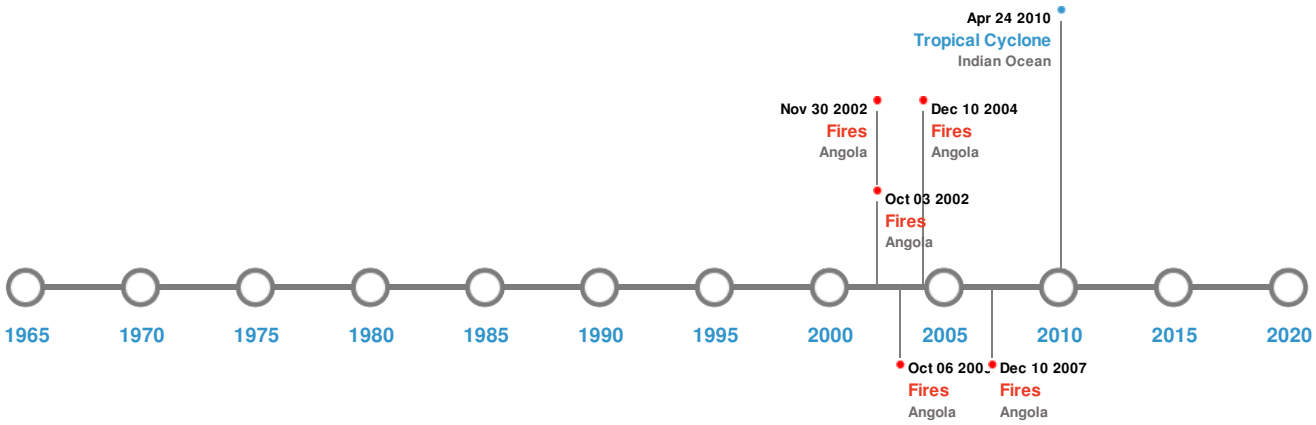
Historical Hazards:



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
	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
	15-Jun-2002 00:00:00 - 03-Oct-2002 00:00:00	47.20	Angola	8.65° S / 17.32° 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 = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

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