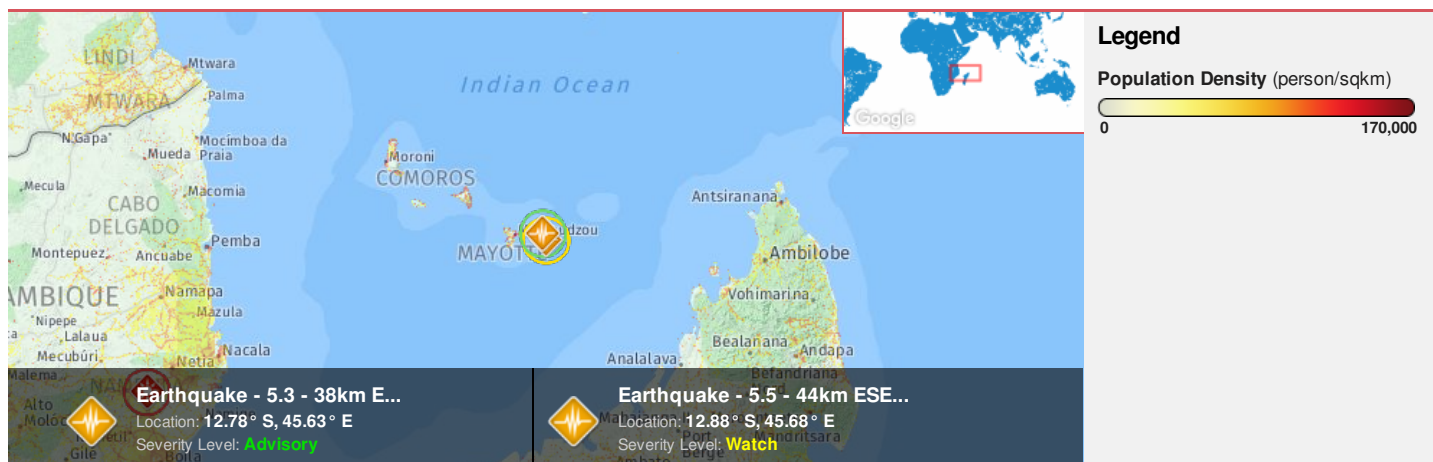




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -15.8769 N° , 42.6842 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -9.8769 N° , 48.6842 E°



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
		21-May-2018 01:09:47	5.5	10	44km ESE of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.88° S / 45.68° E
		20-May-2018 08:22:01	5.3	10	38km E of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.78° S / 45.63° E

Source: [PDC](#)

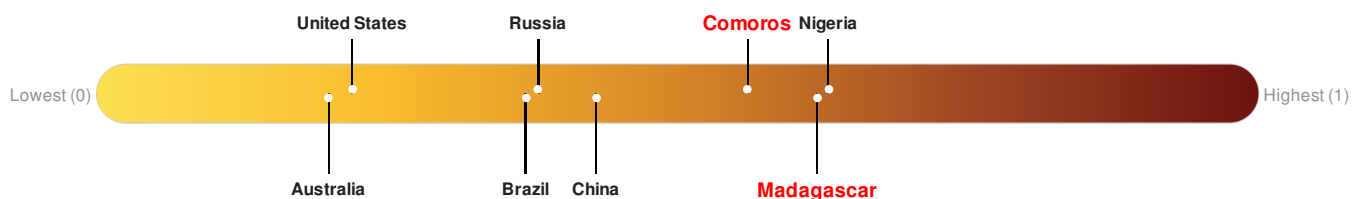
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

Comoros ranks **33** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Comoros is less resilient than 80% of countries assessed. This indicates that Comoros has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Madagascar ranks **15** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Madagascar is less resilient than 91% of countries assessed. This indicates that Madagascar has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Mayotte**. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Glorioso Is.**



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.

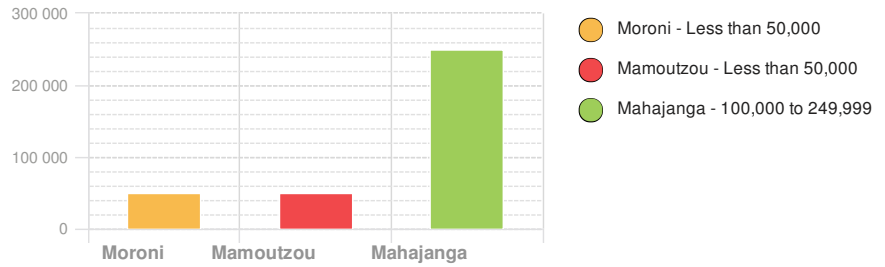
Population Data:

2011

Total: 1, 891, 276

Max Density: 43, 337 (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:

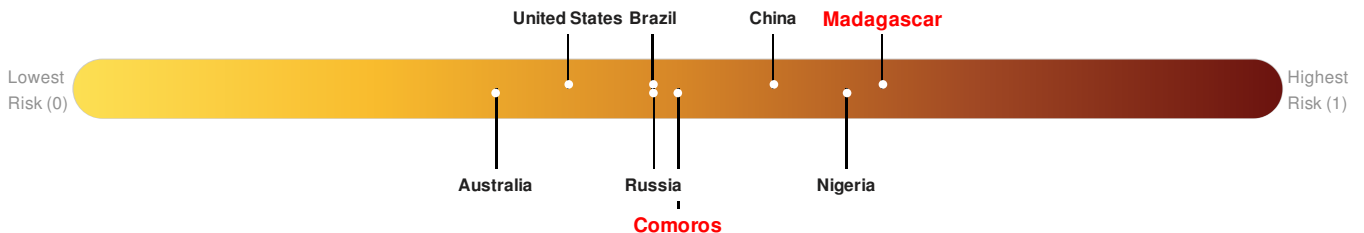
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Comoros** ranks 77 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Comoros has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 54% of countries assessed. This indicates that Comoros has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for **Mayotte**.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Madagascar** ranks 5 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Madagascar has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Madagascar has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for **Glorioso Is..**



Source: [PDC](#)

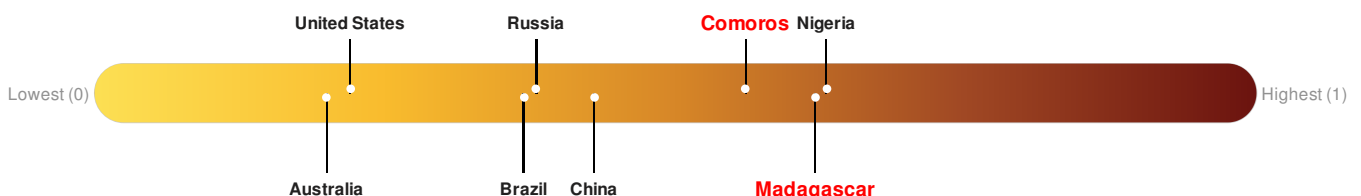
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

Comoros ranks 33 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Comoros is less resilient than 80% of countries assessed. This indicates that Comoros has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Madagascar ranks 15 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Madagascar is less resilient than 91% of countries assessed. This indicates that Madagascar has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

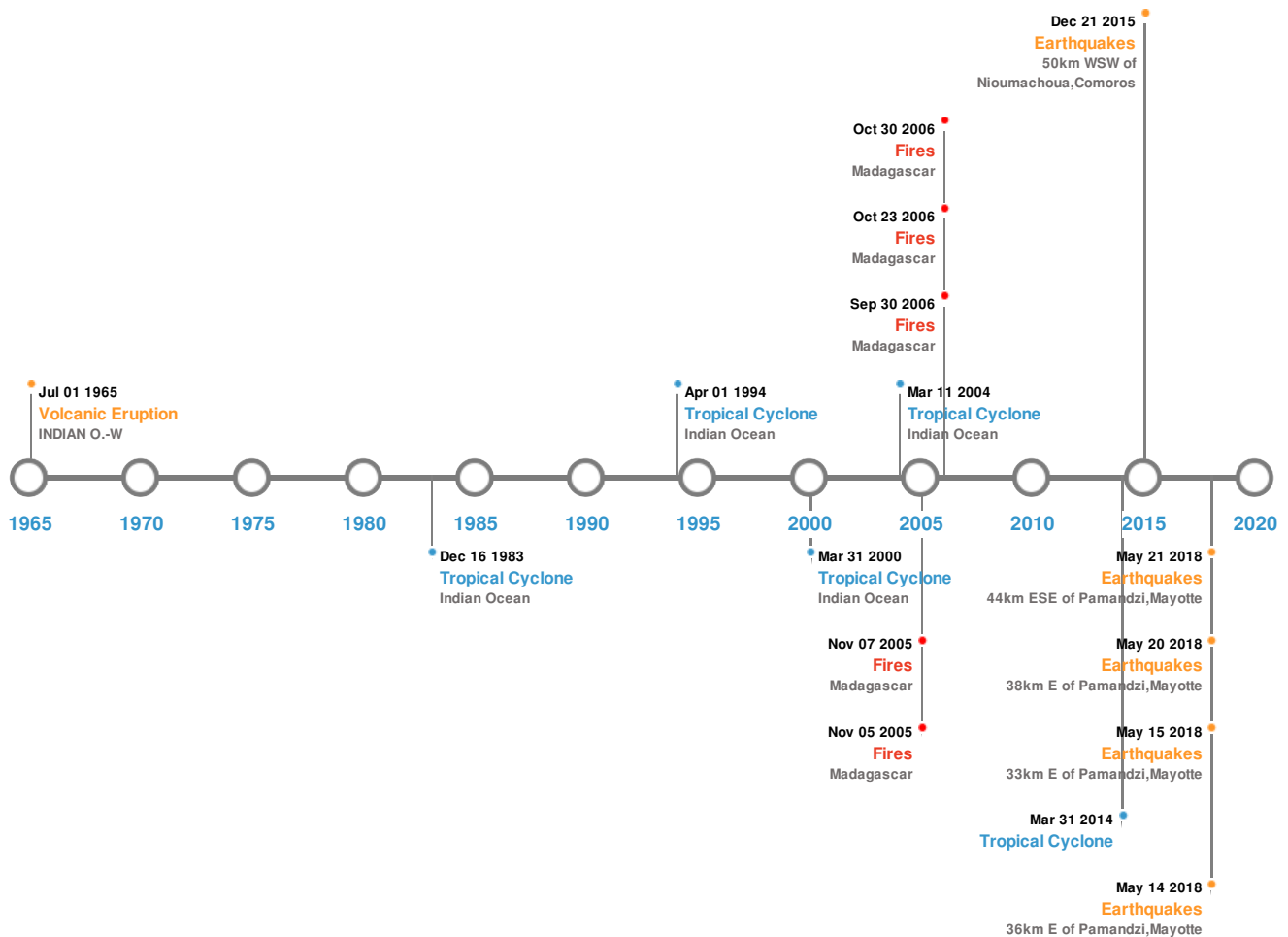
There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Mayotte**. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Glorioso Is..**



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
	15-May-2018 15:48:09	5.80	17	33km E of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.78° S / 45.59° E
	21-May-2018 00:47:13	5.50	10	44km ESE of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.88° S / 45.68° E
	20-May-2018 08:01:27	5.30	10	38km E of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.78° S / 45.63° E
	14-May-2018 14:41:42	5.10	10	36km E of Pamandzi, Mayotte	12.82° S / 45.62° E
	21-Sep-2016 01:08:44	5.10	10	50km WSW of Nioumachoua, Comoros	12.5° S / 43.27° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	KARTHALA	01-Jul-1965 00:00:00	2.00	INDIAN O.-W	11.75° S / 43.38° E
	KARTHALA	01-Feb-1952 00:00:00	2.00	INDIAN O.-W	11.75° S / 43.38° E
	KARTHALA	22-Apr-1948 00:00:00	2.00	INDIAN O.-W	11.75° S / 43.38° E
	KARTHALA	11-Aug-1918 00:00:00	2.00	INDIAN O.-W	11.75° S / 43.38° E
	KARTHALA	01-Mar-1883 00:00:00	2.00	INDIAN O.-W	11.75° S / 43.38° E

Source: [Volcanoes](#)

Wildfires:






5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	08-Sep-2005 00:00:00 - 07-Nov-2005 00:00:00	24.20	Madagascar	15.06° S / 48.26° E
	24-Aug-2005 00:00:00 - 05-Nov-2005 00:00:00	14.60	Madagascar	14.97° S / 48.22° E
	07-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 30-Oct-2006 00:00:00	13.00	Madagascar	15.69° S / 47.21° E
	27-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 23-Oct-2006 00:00:00	12.20	Madagascar	15.16° S / 48.14° E
	27-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 09-Oct-2006 00:00:00	10.30	Madagascar	15.43° S / 48.13° 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
	TWENTYONE	28-Mar-2014 00:00:00 - 31-Mar-2014 00:00:00	161	-	-	14.7° S / 44.19° E
	GAFILO	03-Mar-2004 12:00:00 - 11-Mar-2004 06:00:00	161	No Data	Indian Ocean	18.3° S / 52.95° E
	1983-12-05	06-Dec-1983 00:00:00 - 16-Dec-1983 00:00:00	150	No Data	Indian Ocean	16.47° S / 55.3° E
	2000-03-22	23-Mar-2000 00:00:00 - 09-Apr-2000 06:00:00	144	No Data	Indian Ocean	17.06° S / 70.1° E
	1994-03-17	18-Mar-1994 00:00:00 - 01-Apr-1994 18:00:00	138	No Data	Indian Ocean	16.42° S / 54.65° E

Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
-------	------	---------------------	----------------------	-------------------	----------	----------

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.

The information and data contained in this product are for reference only. Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. Refer to original sources for any legal restrictions. Please refer to PDC Terms of Use for PDC generated information and products. The names, boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on the associated maps do not imply, on the part of PDC, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.