



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -16.518486651 N°, 33.662090243 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -10.518486651 N°, 39.662090243 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
		19-Sep-2018 03:57:27	Wildfire - W of Marrupa, Niassa - Mozambique	13.52° S / 36.66° E
		17-Sep-2018 03:57:39	Wildfire - SE of Mulanje - Malawi	16.34° S / 36.41° E
		17-Sep-2018 03:57:39	Wildfire - SE of Ligonha, Nampula - Mozambique	15.44° S / 38.11° 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.

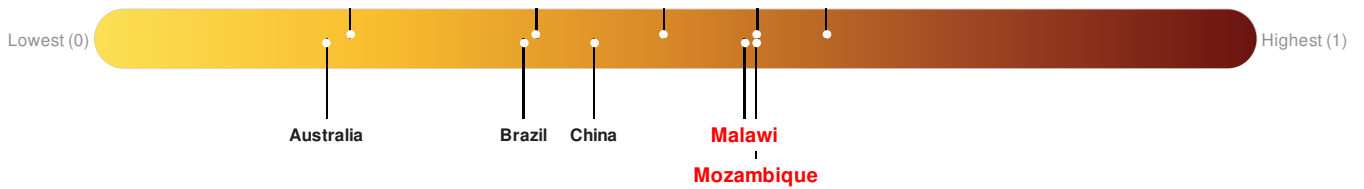
Malawi ranks **33** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Malawi is less resilient than 80% of countries assessed. This indicates that Malawi has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Mozambique ranks **29** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mozambique is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mozambique has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Tanzania ranks **29** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Tanzania is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Tanzania has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Zambia ranks **56** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Zambia is less resilient than 66% of countries assessed. This indicates that Zambia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.





Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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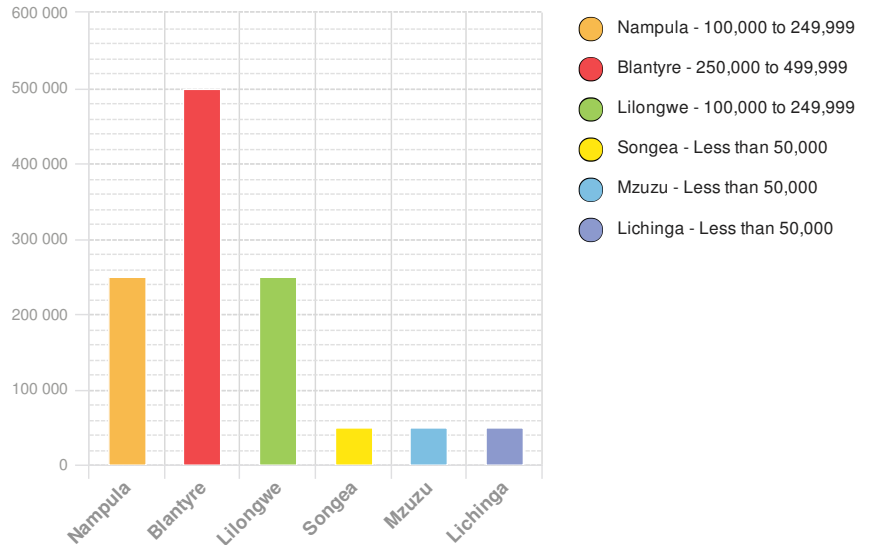
Population Data:

2011

Total: 18,875,062
Max Density: 70,910 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

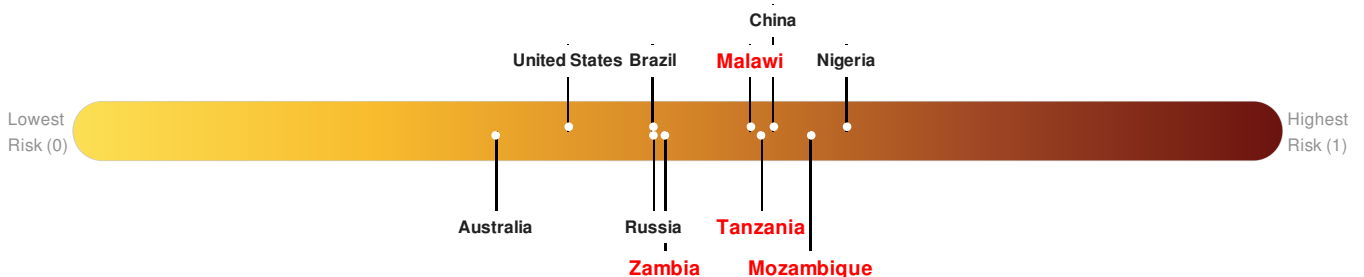
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Malawi ranks **24** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Malawi has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Malawi has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Mozambique ranks **10** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mozambique has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mozambique has a high likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Tanzania ranks **22** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Tanzania has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 78% of countries assessed. This indicates that Tanzania has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Zambia ranks **49** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Zambia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Zambia has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

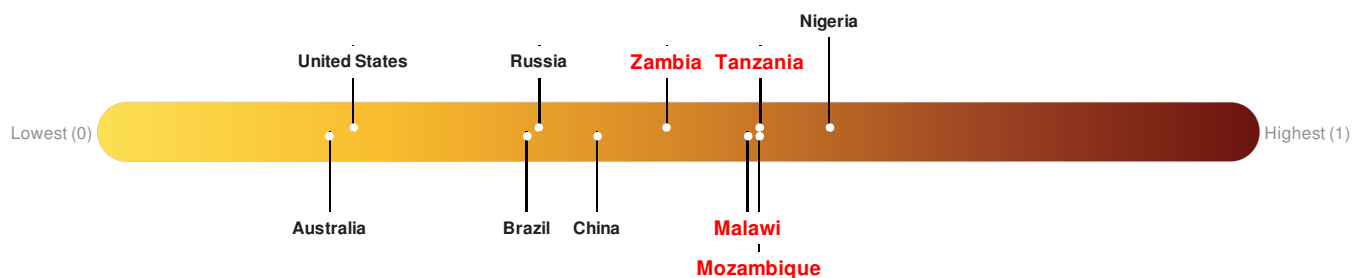
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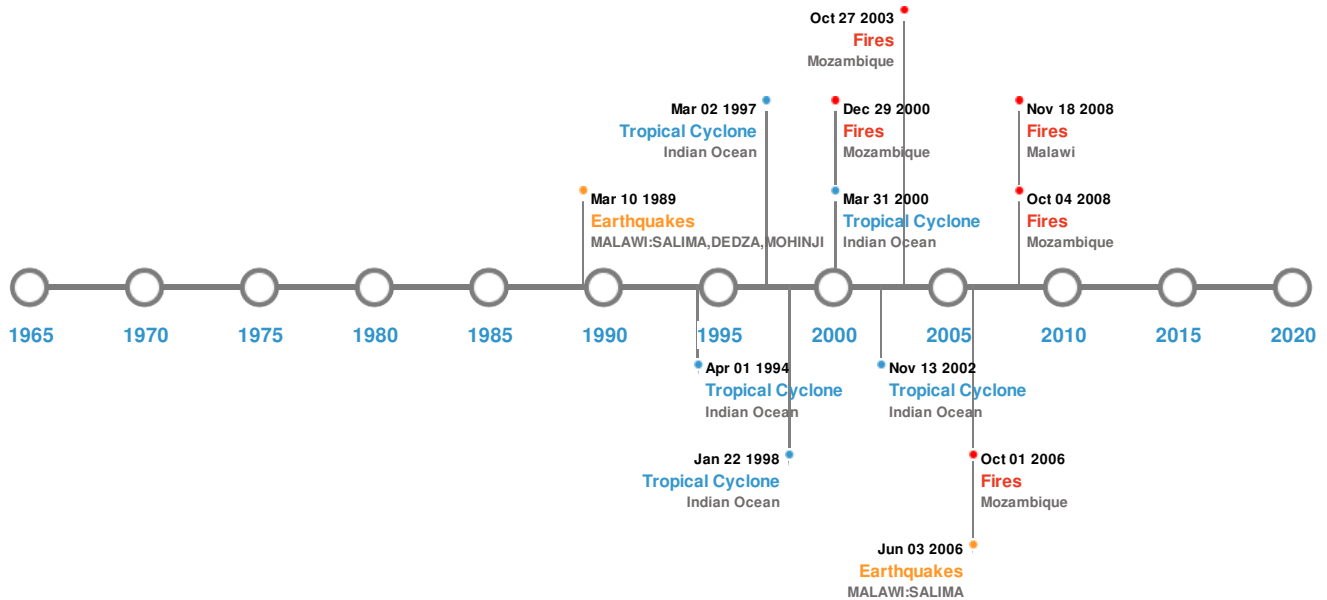


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards



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Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	10-Mar-1989 00:21:00	6.10	30	MALAWI: SALIMA, DEDZA, MOHINJI	13.7° S / 34.42° E
	03-Jun-2006 00:16:00	3.80	10	MALAWI: SALIMA	14.52° S / 34.28° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires






Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	08-Aug-2008 11:20:00 - 04-Oct-2008 11:15:00	38.70	Mozambique	16.52° S / 35.51° E
	29-Sep-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Oct-2003 00:00:00	34.90	Mozambique	16.4° S / 35.45° E
	15-Sep-2006 00:00:00 - 01-Oct-2006 00:00:00	24.30	Mozambique	16.47° S / 35.56° E
	28-Aug-2008 08:05:00 - 18-Nov-2008 20:10:00	20.30	Malawi	11.66° S / 33.81° E
	26-Aug-2001 00:00:00 - 29-Aug-2001 00:00:00	19.80	Mozambique	11.8° S / 37.7° 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
	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
	1997-02-25	26-Feb-1997 00:00:00 - 02-Mar-1997 12:00:00	86	No Data	Indian Ocean	17.96° S / 37.25° E
	ATANG	06-Nov-2002 18:00:00 - 13-Nov-2002 00:00:00	52	No Data	Indian Ocean	10.56° S / 49.3° E
	1998-01-17	17-Jan-1998 12:00:00 - 22-Jan-1998 18:00:00	40	No Data	Indian Ocean	20.88° S / 40° 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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