







Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 11.381 N° , -93.601 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 17.381 N° , -87.601 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 Volcanoes								
Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long
		14-Oct-2018 12:04:54	Volcano - Pacaya, Guatemala	-	-	-	-	14.38° N / 90.6° W
		13-Oct-2018 15:16:53	Volcano - Santa Maria, Guatemala	-	-	-	-	14.76° N / 91.55° W
		12-Oct-2018 09:14:53	Volcano - Fuego, Guatemala	-	-	-	-	14.47° N / 90.88° W

Active Drought				
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		03-Oct-2018 19:41:49	Drought - Northwestern Guatemala	15.63° N / 91.21° W

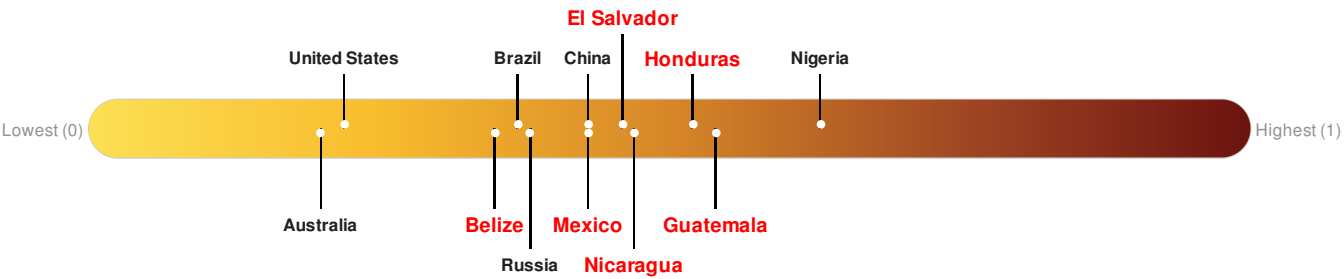
Active Storm				
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		11-Oct-2018 20:26:06	Storms - Guatemala	15.12° N / 90.53° W

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.

- Belize** ranks **111** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Belize is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- El Salvador** ranks **64** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. El Salvador is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- Guatemala** ranks **44** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Guatemala is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guatemala has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- Honduras** ranks **49** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Honduras is less resilient than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that Honduras has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- Mexico** ranks **82** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mexico is less resilient than 50% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- Nicaragua** ranks **64** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nicaragua is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua 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

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.

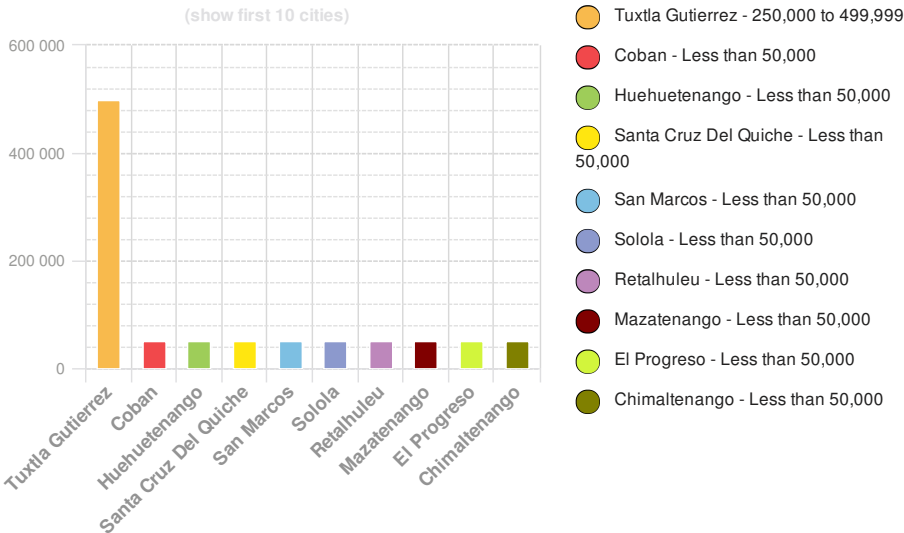
Population Data:

2011

Total: 27, 218, 466
Max Density: 59, 219(ppl/km²)

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 tsunamis), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Belize ranks **54** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Belize has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates

that Belize has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

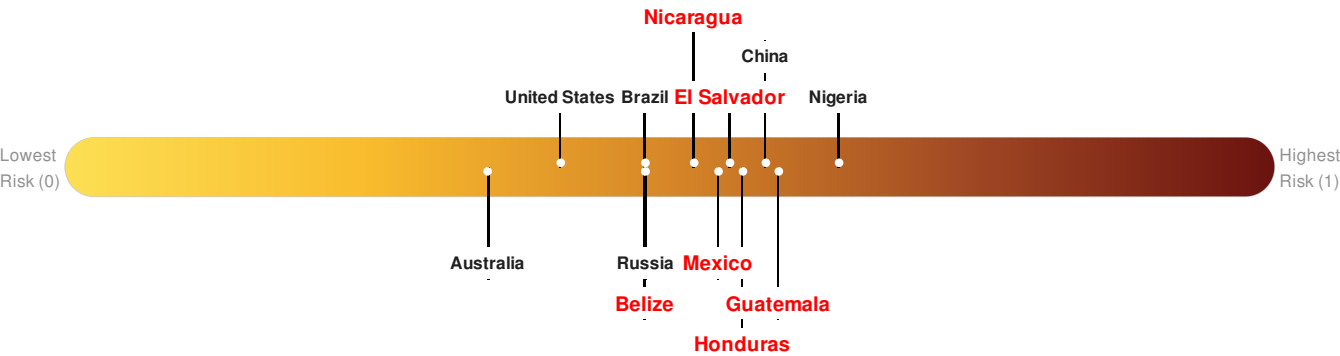
El Salvador ranks **29** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. El Salvador has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Guatemala ranks **17** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Guatemala has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guatemala has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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

Mexico ranks **32** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mexico has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Nicaragua ranks **40** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Nicaragua has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua has a medium 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.

Belize ranks **111** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Belize is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

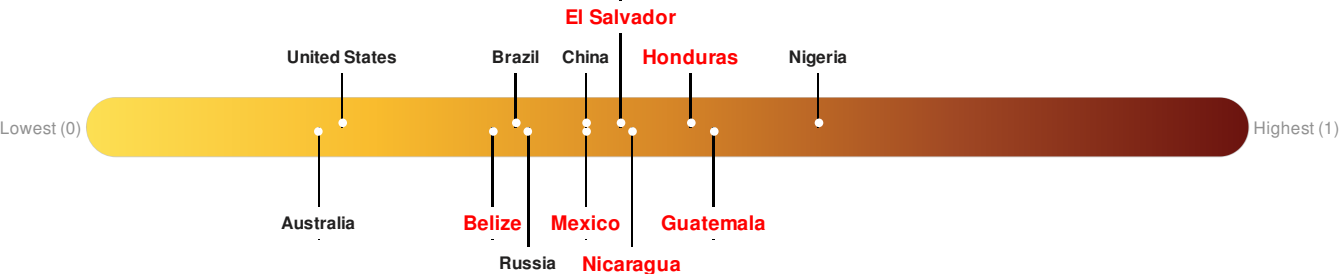
El Salvador ranks **64** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. El Salvador is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Guatemala ranks **44** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Guatemala is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guatemala has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Honduras ranks **49** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Honduras is less resilient than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that Honduras has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Mexico ranks **82** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mexico is less resilient than 50% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Nicaragua ranks **64** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nicaragua is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

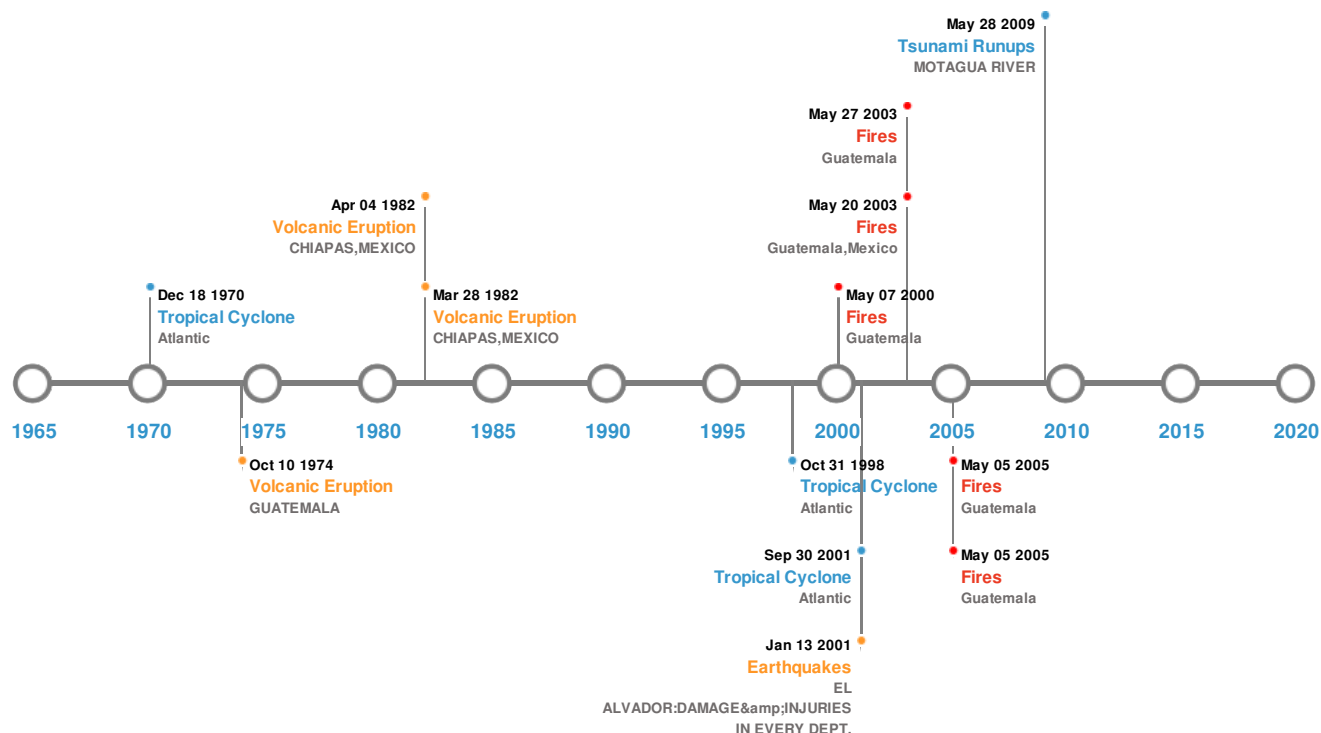


Source: [PDC](#)

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:



Earthquakes:


5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)




Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	23-Sep-1902 00:20:00	8.40	100	MEXICO: VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, CHIAPAS, CHIS, TABASCO	16.6° N / 92.6° W
	06-Aug-1942 00:23:00	7.90	50	GUATEMALA: NEAR S COAST	14° N / 91° W
	07-Sep-1915 00:01:00	7.90	80	GUATEMALA	14° N / 89° W
	13-Jan-2001 00:17:00	7.70	60	EL SALVADOR: DAMAGE & INJURIES IN EVERY DEPT.	13.05° N / 88.66° W
	22-Jul-1816 00:00:00	7.60	33	GUATEMALA	15.5° N / 91.5° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Volcanic Eruptions:




5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	SANTA MARIA	24-Oct-1902 00:00:00	6.00	GUATEMALA	14.76° N / 91.55° W
	ILOPANGO	01-Jan-0260 00:00:00	6.00	EL SALVADOR	13.67° N / 89.05° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	EL CHICHON	04-Apr-1982 00:00:00	4.00	CHIAPAS, MEXICO	17.3° N / 93.22° W
	EL CHICHON	28-Mar-1982 00:00:00	4.00	CHIAPAS, MEXICO	17.3° N / 93.22° W
	FUEGO	10-Oct-1974 00:00:00	4.00	GUATEMALA	14.47° N / 90.88° W






Source: [Volcanoes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups						
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	09-Aug-1856 00:00:00	HONDURAS	5	-	OMOA	15.75° N / 88.17° W
	28-May-2009 00:00:00	HONDURAS	4	-	MOTAGUA RIVER	15.73° N / 88.23° W
	04-Nov-1952 00:00:00	EL SALVADOR	0.58	-	LA LIBERTAD	13.48° N / 89.32° W
	22-May-1960 04:35:00	GUATEMALA	0.5	-	SAN JOSE	13.92° N / 90.83° W
	22-May-1960 00:00:00	EL SALVADOR	0.5	-	LA UNION	13.33° N / 87.82° W

Source: [Tsunamis](#)






Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires				
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	11-Feb-2003 00:00:00 - 27-May-2003 00:00:00	188.60	Guatemala	16.82° N / 90.5° W
	04-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 20-May-2003 00:00:00	118.80	Guatemala,Mexico	17.13° N / 90.77° W
	29-Mar-2000 00:00:00 - 07-May-2000 00:00:00	67.90	Guatemala	17.12° N / 90.55° W
	11-Mar-2005 00:00:00 - 05-May-2005 00:00:00	66.10	Guatemala	16.74° N / 90.65° W
	18-Feb-2005 00:00:00 - 05-May-2005 00:00:00	53.70	Guatemala	16.93° N / 90.75° W

Source: [Wildfires](#)

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones						
Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long

Event	Name	Start Date (UTC)	End Date (UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	MITCH	22-Oct-1998 00:00:00	01-Nov-1998 18:00:00	173	948	Atlantic	37.16° N / 49.85° W
	HATTIE	27-Oct-1961 18:00:00	01-Nov-1961 06:00:00	161	No Data	Atlantic	14.58° N / 85.65° W
	EDITH	06-Sep-1971 00:00:00	18-Sep-1971 06:00:00	161	No Data	Atlantic	22.23° N / 77.9° W
	UNNAMED	21-Aug-1949 12:00:00	05-Nov-1949 00:00:00	150	No Data	Atlantic	35.8° N / 61.95° W
	IRIS	04-Oct-2001 18:00:00	09-Oct-2001 12:00:00	144	948	Atlantic	14.38° N / 75.05° W

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.