



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -3.7727 N° , 96.7221 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 2.2273 N° , 102.7221 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
		19-Aug-2018 04:54:27	5.2	76.41	47km WSW of Pariaman, Indonesia	0.77° S / 99.72° E

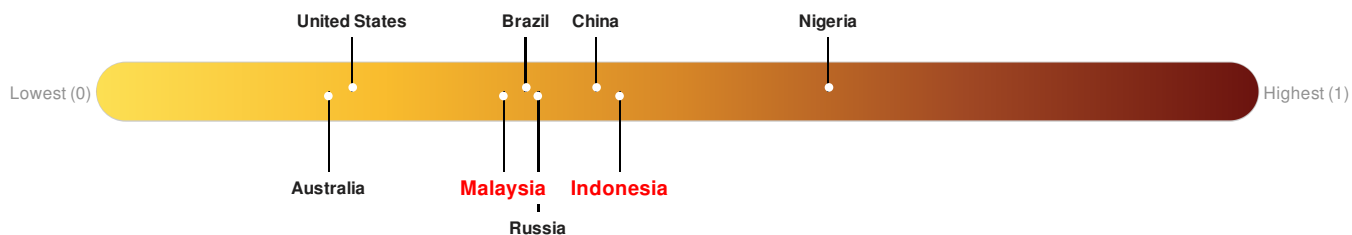
Source: [PDC](#)

### 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.

**Indonesia** ranks **71** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Indonesia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Indonesia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Malaysia** ranks **111** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Malaysia is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Malaysia has low 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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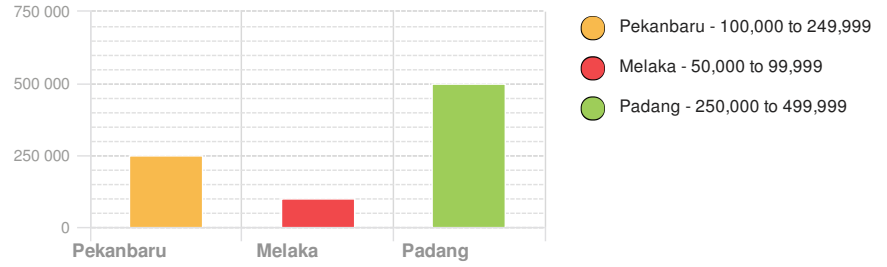
## Population Data:

2011

Total: 14,702,982

Max Density: 91,176 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

## Populated Areas:



Source: [iSciences](#)

## Risk & Vulnerability

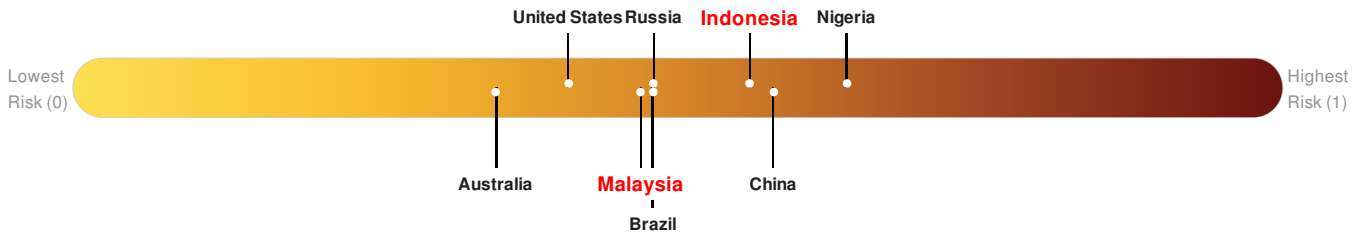
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## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **Indonesia** ranks **40** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Indonesia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Indonesia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Malaysia** ranks **97** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Malaysia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 42% of countries assessed. This indicates that Malaysia has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



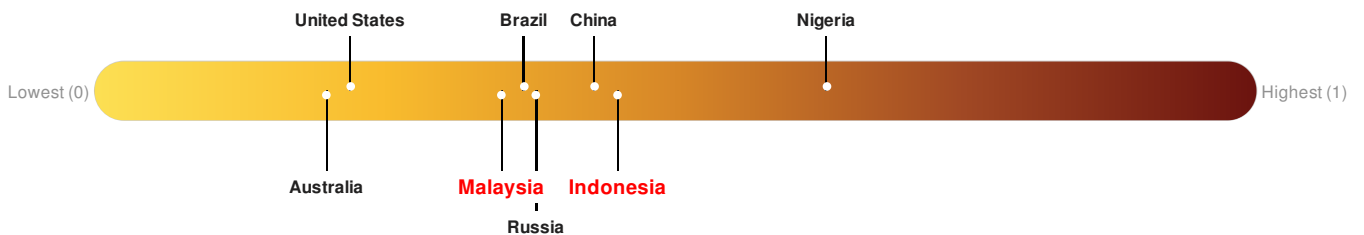
Source: [PDC](#)

## 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.

**Indonesia** ranks **71** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Indonesia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Indonesia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Malaysia** ranks **111** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Malaysia is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Malaysia has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

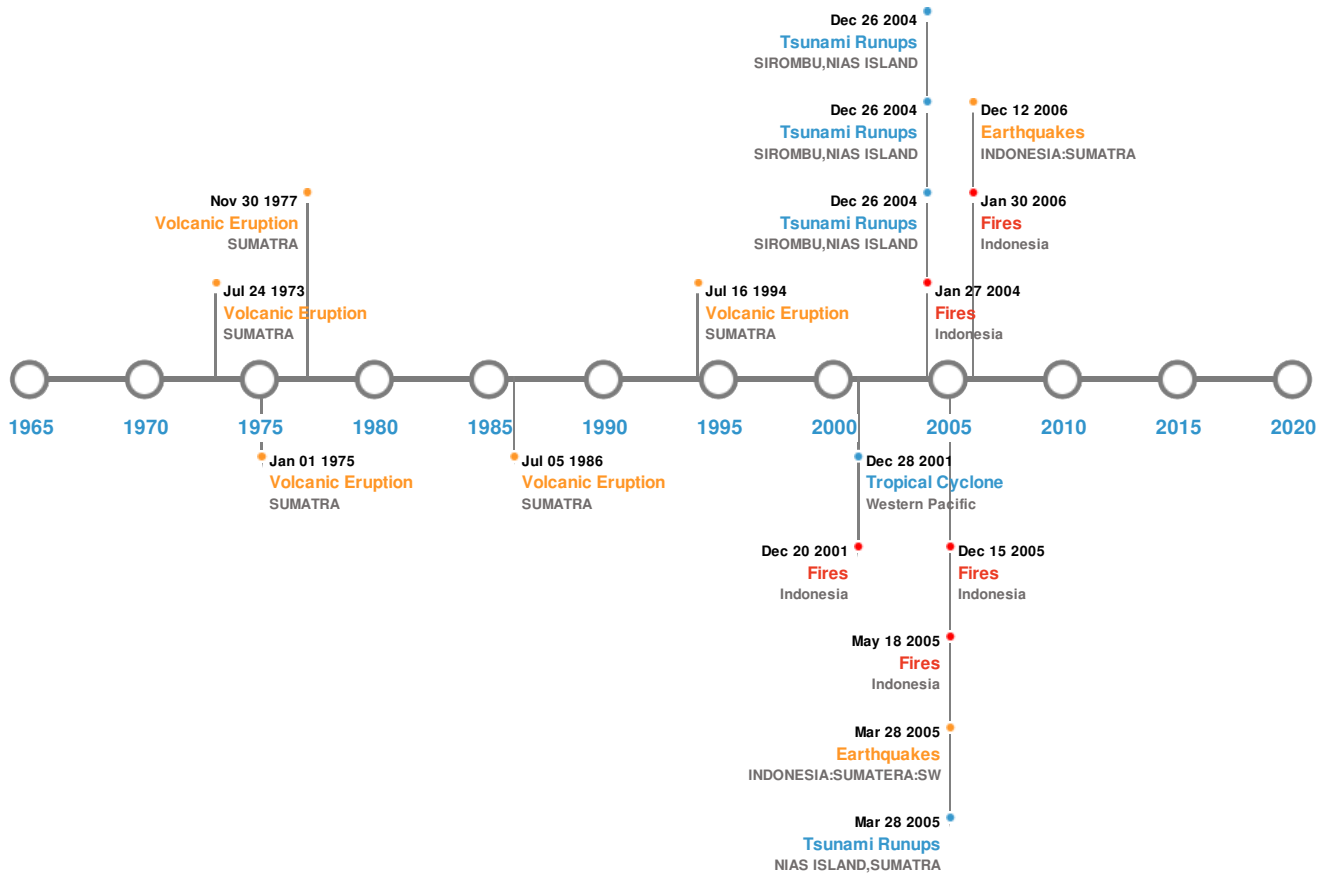


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	28-Mar-2005 00:16:00	8.70	30	INDONESIA: SUMATERA: SW	2.08° N / 97.11° E
	16-Feb-1861 00:00:00	8.50	70	INDONESIA: LAGUNDI,SIMUK,TELLO I	1° S / 97.9° E
	24-Nov-1833 00:00:00	8.30	75	INDONESIA: SUMATRA: BENGKULU	2.5° S / 100.5° E
	12-Sep-2007 00:23:00	7.90	35	INDONESIA: SUMATRA	2.62° S / 100.84° E
	28-Dec-1935 00:02:00	7.90	33	INDONESIA: N SUMATERA: BATU I,PADANG,SIBOLGA	0° / 98.25° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Volcanic Eruptions:

#### 5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
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Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	MARAPI	16-Jul-1994 00:00:00	2.00	SUMATRA	0.38° S / 100.47° E
	SORIKMARAPI	05-Jul-1986 00:00:00	2.00	SUMATRA	0.69° N / 99.54° E
	MARAPI	08-Sep-1978 00:00:00	2.00	SUMATRA	0.38° S / 100.47° E
	MARAPI	01-Jan-1975 00:00:00	2.00	SUMATRA	0.38° S / 100.47° E
	MARAPI	24-Jul-1973 00:00:00	2.00	SUMATRA	0.38° S / 100.47° E

Source: [Volcanoes](#)

## Tsunami Runups:

### 5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	16-Feb-1861 00:00:00	INDONESIA	7	50	FORT LAUDI, NIAS I., SUMATRA	1.08° N / 97.56° E
	26-Dec-2004 00:00:00	INDONESIA	5.3	-	SIROMBU, NIAS ISLAND	1.01° N / 97.41° E
	28-Mar-2005 00:00:00	INDONESIA	5	-	NIAS ISLAND, SUMATRA	0.95° N / 97.42° E
	26-Dec-2004 00:00:00	INDONESIA	4.65	-	SIROMBU, NIAS ISLAND	0.95° N / 97.42° E
	26-Dec-2004 00:00:00	INDONESIA	4.6	-	SIROMBU, NIAS ISLAND	0.95° N / 97.42° E

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

## Wildfires:


### 5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	28-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 15-Aug-2006 00:00:00	82.80	Indonesia	2.14° N / 100.41° E
	07-Jan-2002 00:00:00 - 20-Aug-2002 00:00:00	69.50	Indonesia	1.58° N / 101.67° E
	10-May-2005 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2006 00:00:00	69.00	Indonesia	2.13° N / 100.39° E
	11-Jan-2005 00:00:00 - 18-May-2005 00:00:00	63.60	Indonesia	1.54° N / 101.66° E
	02-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 27-Jan-2004 00:00:00	48.10	Indonesia	1.53° N / 101.67° 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
	VAMEI	27-Dec-2001 12:00:00 - 28-Dec-2001 12:00:00	52	No Data	Western Pacific	1.3° N / 102.5° 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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