HONOLULU 09:21:36 13 Oct 2018 GUATEMALA 13:21:36 13 Oct 2018 WASH.D.C. 15:21:36 13 Oct 2018 ZULU 19:21:36 13 Oct 2018 NAIROBI 22:21:36 13 Oct 2018 BANGKOK 02:21:36 14 Oct 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 11.756 N°, -94.552 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 17.756 N°, -88.552 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	
	1	12-Oct-2018 21:25:56	5.7	63.44	13km E of Nueva Concepcion, Guatemala	14.19° N / 91.18° W	

Active Volcanoes								
Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long
	0	13-Oct-2018 15:16:53	Volcano - Santa Maria, Guatemala	-	-	-	-	14.76° N / 91.55° W
	0	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		
	0	11-Oct-2018 20:26:06	Storms - Guatemala	15.12° N/90.53° W		

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.

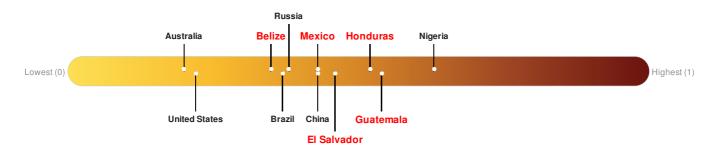
Belize ranks 111 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Belize is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.



Source: PDC

Regional Overview

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Population Data:

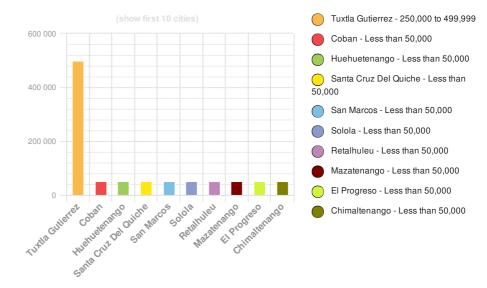
2011

Total: 23, 764, 408

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 tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

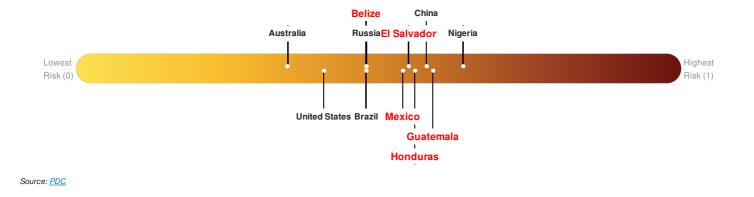
Belize ranks 54 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Belize has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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.



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.

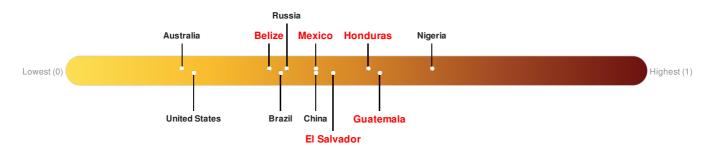
Belize ranks 111 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Belize is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

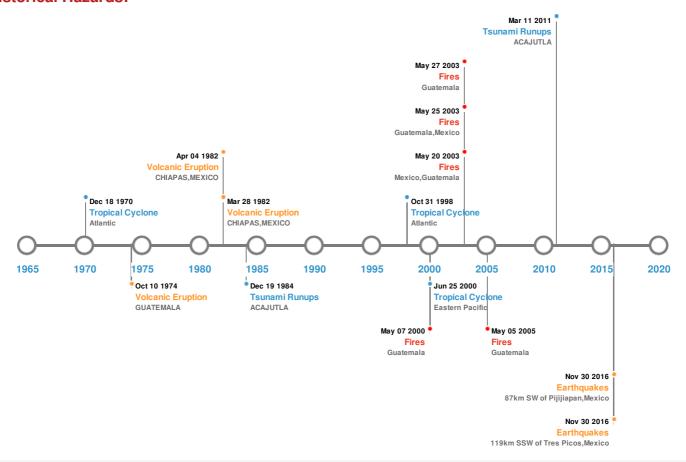


Source: PDC

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		
	23-Sep-1902 00:20:00	8.40	100	MEXICO: VENUSTIANO CARRANZA,CHIAPAS,CHIS,TABASCO	16.6° N / 92.6° W		
*	08-Sep-2017 04:49:21	8.10	69.65	87km SW of Pijijiapan, Mexico	15.07° N / 93.72° W		
*	08-Sep-2017 04:49:17	8.00	33	119km SSW of Tres Picos, Mexico	14.9° N / 94.03° 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		

Source: Earthquakes

Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Large	5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)							
Event Name Date (UTC) Volcanic Explosivity Index Location					Lat/Long			

Event	Name SANTA MARIA	Date (UTC) 24-Oct-1902 00:00:00	Volcanic Explosivity Index 6.00	Location GUATEMALA	Lat/Long 14.76° N / 91.55° W
	ILOPANGO	01-Jan-0260 00:00:00	6.00	EL SALVADOR	13.67° N / 89.05° W
♦	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	
\$	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	
♦	11-Mar-2011 22:34:24	EL SALVADOR	0.48	-	ACAJUTLA	-/-	
♦	19-Sep-1985 00:00:00	EL SALVADOR	0.29	-	ACAJUTLA	13.57° N / 89.83° W	
\$	04-Nov-1952 00:00:00	GUATEMALA	0.22	-	SAN JOSE	13.92° N / 90.83° W	

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

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	Mexico,Guatemala	17.13° N / 90.77° W			
*	06-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 25-May-2003 00:00:00	118.10	Guatemala, Mexico	17.84° N / 90.56° 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			

Source: Wildfires

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones

Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	MITCH	22-Oct-1998 06:00:00 - 09-Nov-1998 18:00:00	178	905	Atlantic	37.16° N / 49.35° 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
	CARLOTTA	19-Jun-2000 00:00:00 - 25-Jun-2000 06:00:00	155	932	Eastern Pacific	17.77° N / 105.65° W
	UNNAMED	21-Aug-1949 12:00:00 - 05-Nov-1949 00:00:00	150	No Data	Atlantic	35.8° N / 61.95° W

Source: Tropical Cyclones

Disclosures

* As defined by the source (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, 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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