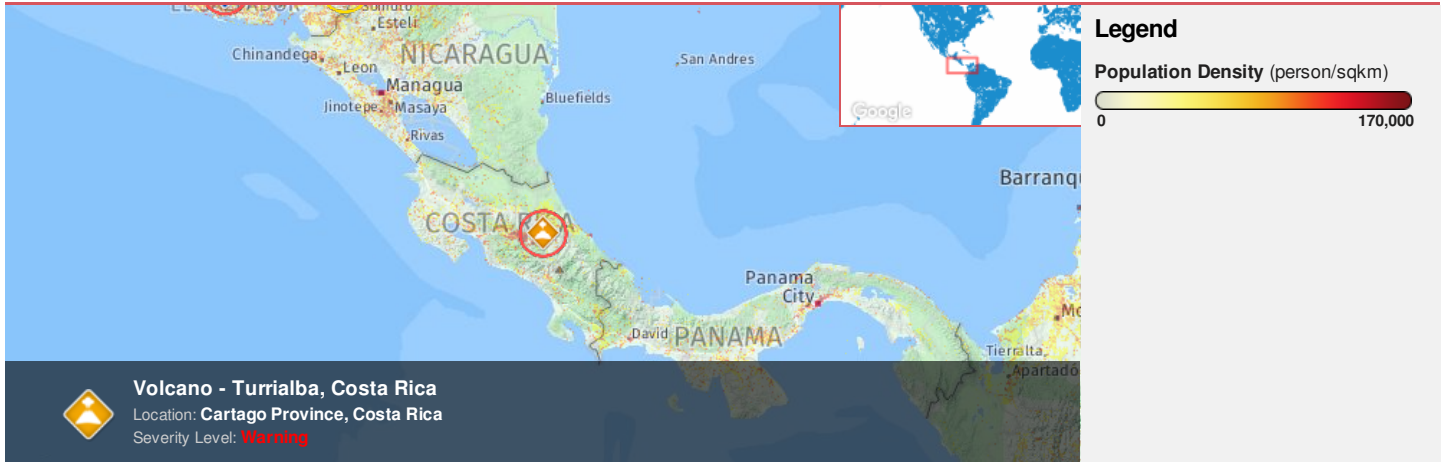



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 7.025 N° , -86.767 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 13.025 N° , -80.767 E°



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:

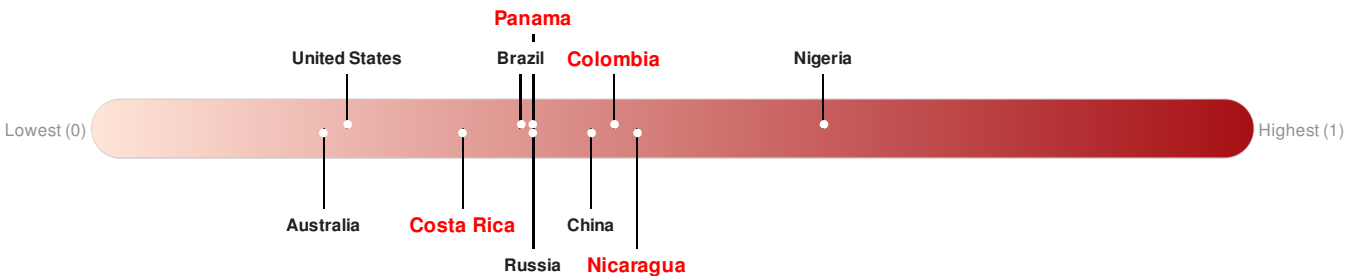
Active Volcanoes								
Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long
		05-Nov-2018 12:56:56	Volcano - Turrialba, Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	10.03° N / 83.77° W

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.

- Colombia** ranks **71** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Colombia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.
- Costa Rica** ranks **120** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Costa Rica is less resilient than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that Costa Rica has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better 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.
- Panama** ranks **99** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Panama is less resilient than 40% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better 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:

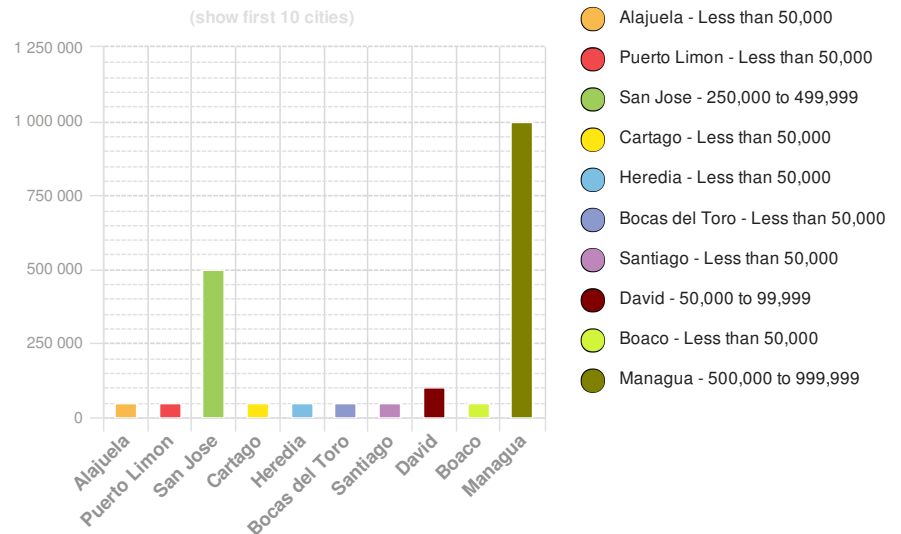
2011

Total: 8,719,041

Max Density: 50,384(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:

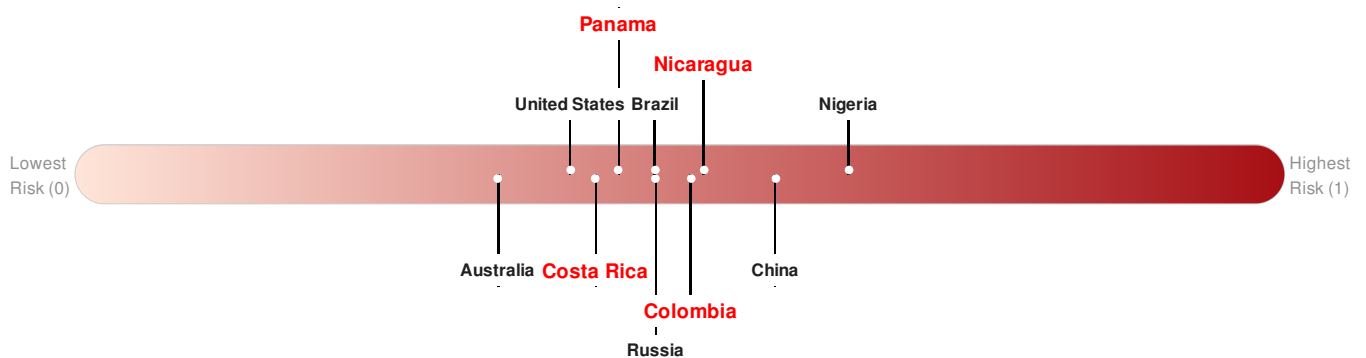
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Colombia ranks **44** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Colombia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 56% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Costa Rica ranks **68** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Costa Rica has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 32% of countries assessed. This indicates that Costa Rica 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.

Panama ranks **65** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Panama has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 35% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

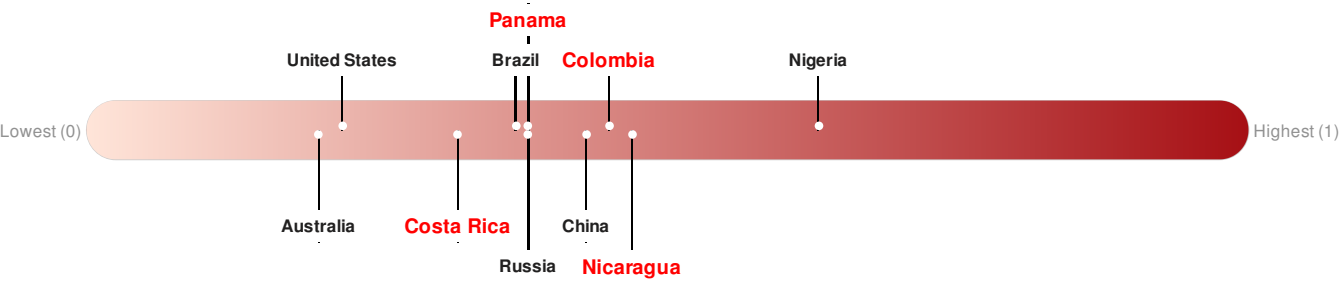
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Colombia ranks **71** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Colombia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Costa Rica ranks **120** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Costa Rica is less resilient than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that Costa Rica has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better 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.

Panama ranks **99** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Panama is less resilient than 40% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

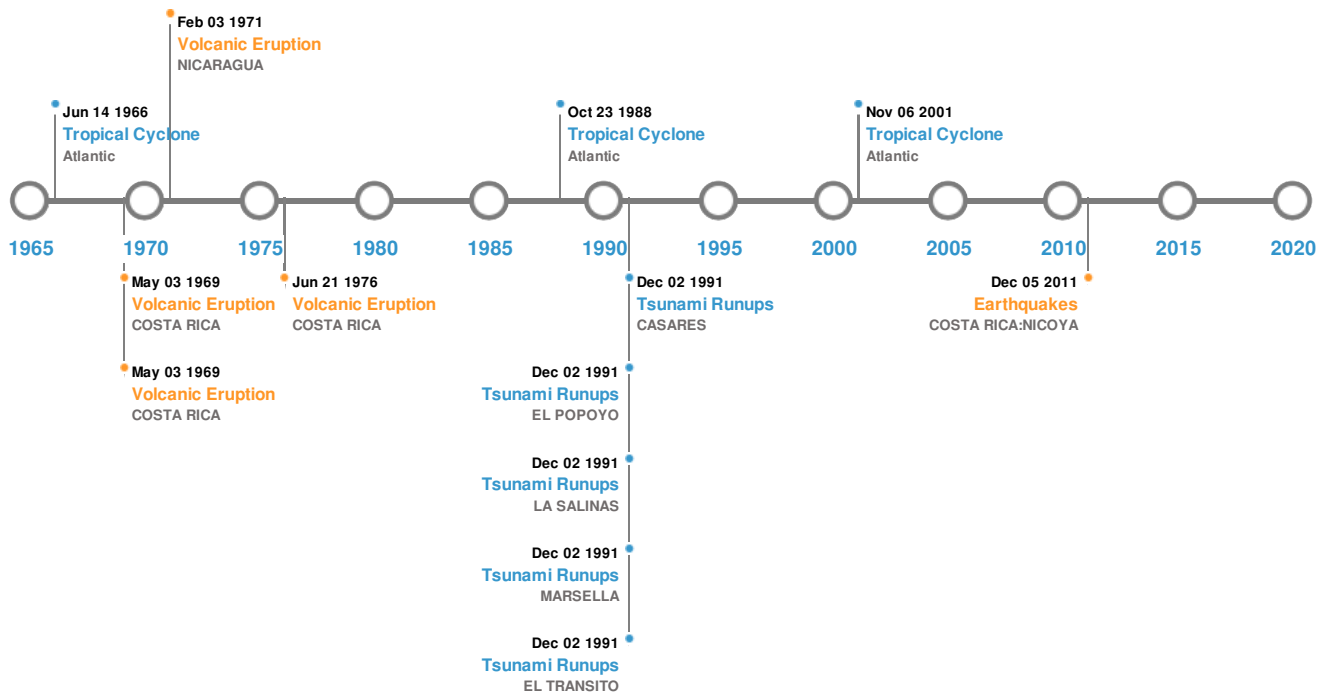


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	20-Dec-1904 00:05:00	8.30	60	COSTA RICA	8.5° N / 83° W
	29-Apr-1898 00:16:00	7.90	33	NICARAGUA: LEON, CHINANDEGA, MANAGUA	12° N / 86° W
	05-Oct-1950 00:16:00	7.70	60	NICARAGUA	11° N / 85° W
	18-Jul-1934 00:01:00	7.70	60	PANAMA-COSTA RICA	8° N / 82.5° W
	05-Sep-2012 14:42:07	7.60	35	COSTA RICA: NICOYA	10.08° N / 85.31° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	MIRAVALLS	01-Jan-1525 00:00:00	4.00	COSTA RICA	10.75° N / 85.15° W
	POAS	21-Jun-1976 00:00:00	3.00	COSTA RICA	10.19° N / 84.23° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	NEGRO, CERRO	03-Feb-1971 00:00:00	3.00	NICARAGUA	12.51° N / 86.7° W
	POAS	03-May-1969 00:00:00	3.00	COSTA RICA	10.19° N / 84.23° W
	MIRAVALLS	03-May-1969 00:00:00	3.00	COSTA RICA	10.75° N / 85.15° W






Source: [Volcanoes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups						
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	9.9	170	EL TRANSITO	12.05° N / 86.7° W
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	8	-	MARSELLA	11.25° N / 85.9° W
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	6.5	-	LA SALINAS	11.3° N / 85.92° W
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	6	-	EL POPOYO	11.3° N / 86° W
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	6	-	CASARES	11.65° N / 86.35° W

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones						
Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	HATTIE	27-Oct-1961 18:00:00 - 01-Nov-1961 06:00:00	161	No Data	Atlantic	14.58° N / 85.65° W
	JOAN	11-Oct-1988 00:00:00 - 23-Oct-1988 06:00:00	144	932	Atlantic	10.35° N / 64.5° W
	MICHELLE	30-Oct-2001 00:00:00 - 06-Nov-2001 18:00:00	138	934	Atlantic	20.37° N / 75.4° W
	UNNAMED	20-Jun-1945 18:00:00 - 16-Oct-1945 18:00:00	138	No Data	Atlantic	34.53° N / 65.2° W
	ALMA	04-Jun-1966 12:00:00 - 14-Jun-1966 12:00:00	127	No Data	Atlantic	26.88° N / 77.65° 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.

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