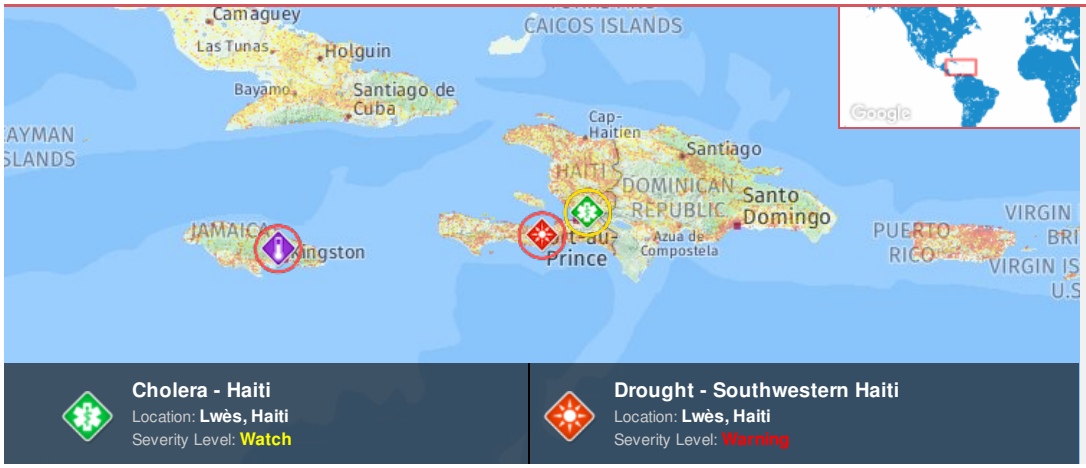
Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 15:25:42 25 Jul 2018	PORT-AU-PRINCE 20:25:42 25 Jul 2018	WASH.D.C. 21:25:42 25 Jul 2018	ZULU 01:25:42 26 Jul 2018	NAIROBI 04:25:42 26 Jul 2018	BANGKOK 08:25:42 26 Jul 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 15.321449999999999 N˚ , -75.86611 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 21.32145 N˚ , -69.86611 E˚



Legend

Population Density (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

Cholera - Haiti
Location: **Lwès, Haiti**
Severity Level: **Watch**

Drought - Southwestern Haiti
Location: **Lwès, Haiti**
Severity Level: **Warning**

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 Drought

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		26-Jul-2018 01:23:44	Drought - Southwestern Haiti	18.32° N / 72.87° W

Active Bio Medical

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		05-Oct-2016 19:26:53	Cholera - Haiti	18.65° N / 72.17° 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.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Cuba**.
Dominican Republic ranks **71** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Dominican Republic is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Dominican Republic has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Haiti ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Haiti is less resilient than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Haiti has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **The Bahamas**.
United States ranks **149** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. United States is less resilient than 10% of countries assessed. This indicates that United States 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

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.

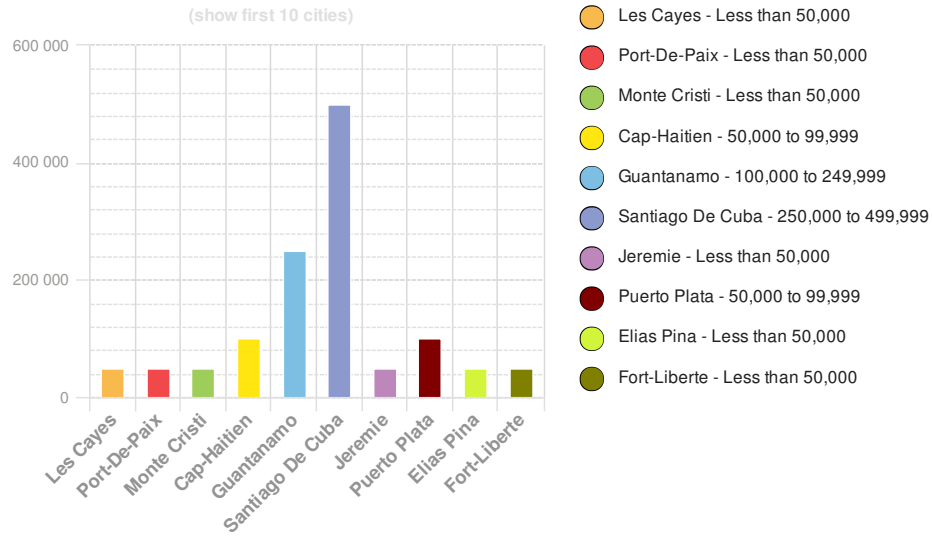
Population Data:

2011

Total: 17, 533, 894
Max Density: 82, 030(ppl/km^2)

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

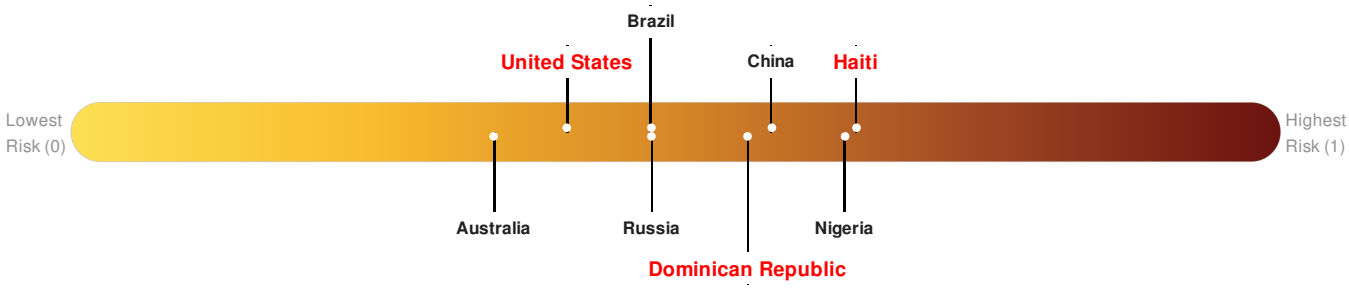
There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for **Cuba**.

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

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Haiti** ranks **10** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Haiti has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 94% of countries assessed. This indicates that Haiti has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for **The Bahamas**.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **United States** ranks **121** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. United States has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that United States has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: PDC

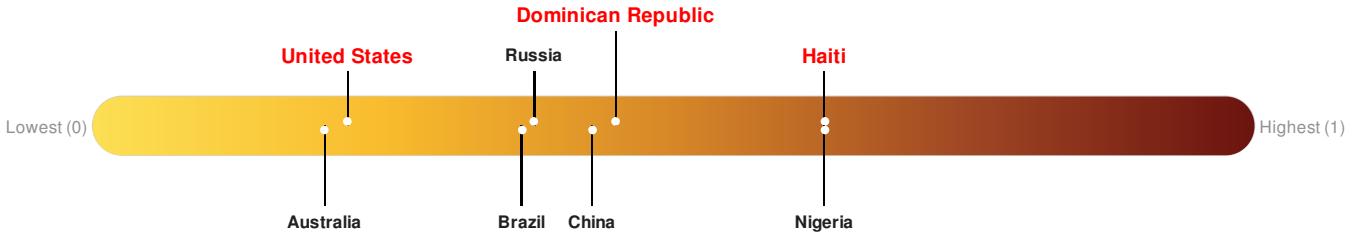
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **Cuba**.
Dominican Republic ranks **71** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Dominican Republic is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Dominican Republic has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Haiti ranks **12** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Haiti is less resilient than 93% of countries assessed. This indicates that Haiti has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for **The Bahamas**.
United States ranks **149** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. United States is less resilient than 10% of countries assessed. This indicates that United States has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

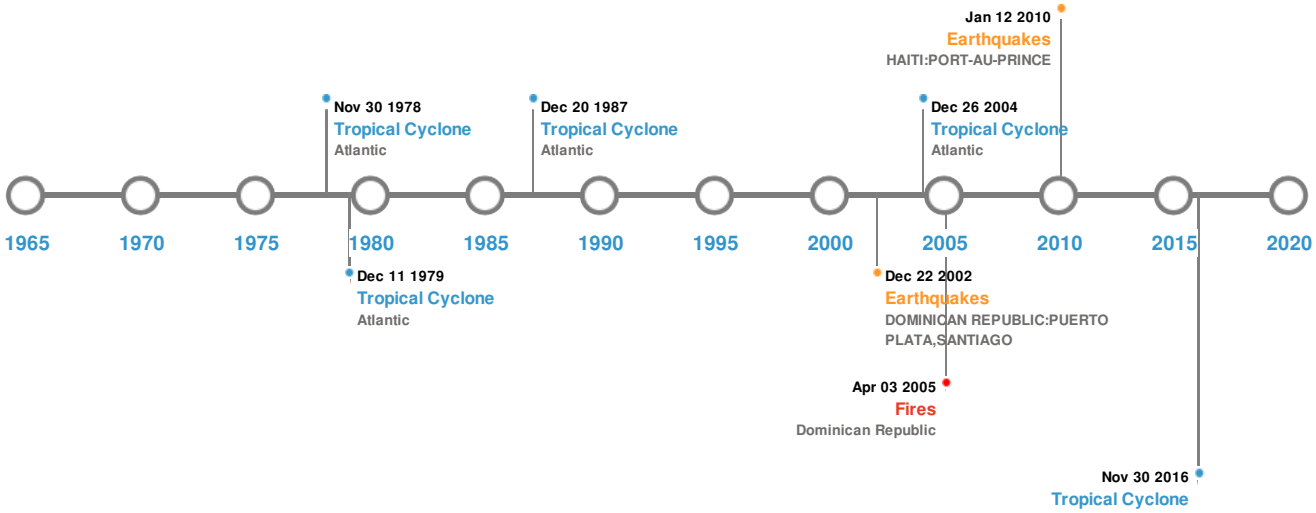


Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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
	07-May-1842 00:21:00	8.10	-	HAITI: CAP-HAITIEN	19.75° N / 72.2° W
	31-May-1953 00:19:00	7.20	33	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PUERTO PLATA	19.8° N / 70.7° W
	12-Jan-2010 00:21:00	7.00	13	HAITI: PORT-AU-PRINCE	18.46° N / 72.53° W
	22-Sep-2003 00:04:00	6.40	10	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PUERTO PLATA, SANTIAGO	19.78° N / 70.67° W
	25-Jan-1953 00:19:00	5.70	-	HAITI	18.4° N / 73.4° W

Source: Earthquakes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	04-Aug-1946 00:00:00	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5	-	RIO BOBA	19.47° N / 69.87° W
	07-May-1842 00:00:00	HAITI	4.6	300	PORT-DE-PAIX	19.93° N / 72.87° W

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	04-Aug-1946 00:00:00	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2.5	1790	MATANZAS	18.23° N / 70.42° W
	07-May-1842 00:00:00	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2	-	SANTO DOMINGO	18.47° N / 69.95° W
	07-May-1842 00:00:00	HAITI	2	-	(NORTH COAST)	19.8° N / 70.68° W

Source: Tsunamis

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	01-Mar-2005 00:00:00 - 03-Apr-2005 00:00:00	12.40	Dominican Republic	19.01° N / 71.06° 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
	ALLEN	31-Jul-1980 18:00:00 - 11-Aug-1980 18:00:00	190	No Data	Atlantic	19.33° N / 66.45° W
	GILBERT	09-Sep-1988 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-1988 00:00:00	184	888	Atlantic	27.24° N / 78.85° W
	RITA	18-Sep-2005 06:00:00 - 26-Sep-2005 06:00:00	178	897	Atlantic	29.91° N / 82° W
	IRMA	04-Sep-2017 03:00:00 - 08-Sep-2017 03:00:00	173	920	-	21.03° N / 71.46° W
	DAVID	25-Aug-1979 18:00:00 - 08-Sep-1979 00:00:00	173	924	Atlantic	31.61° N / 58.65° 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.

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.