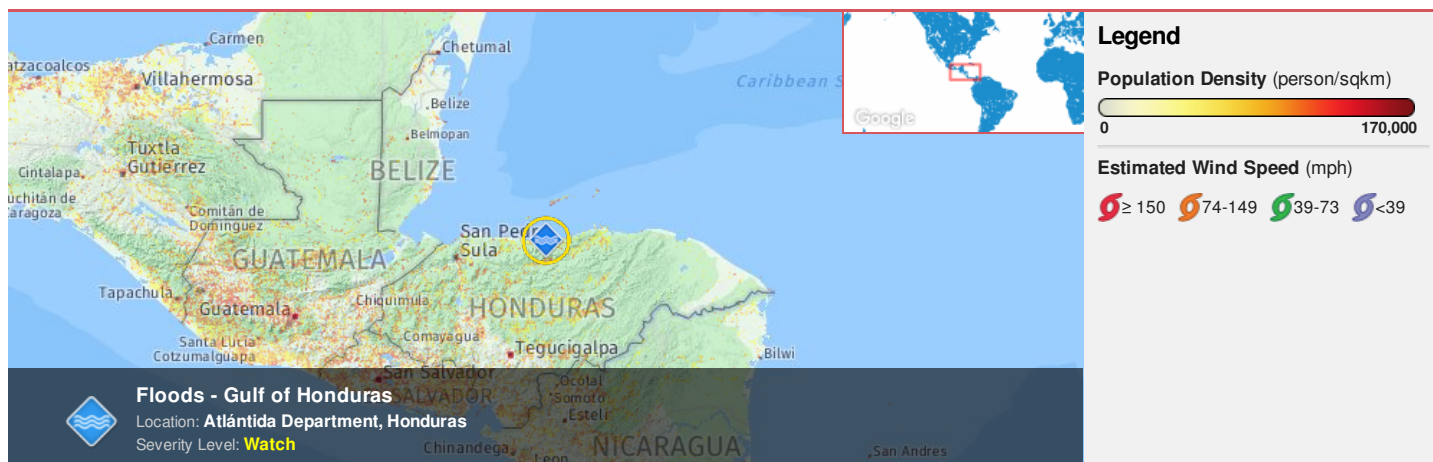




**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 12.76435 N° , -89.65893 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 18.76435 N° , -83.65893 E°



**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 Floods					
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long	
		15-Nov-2017 20:40:29	Floods - Gulf of Honduras	15.76° N / 86.66° 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 165 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

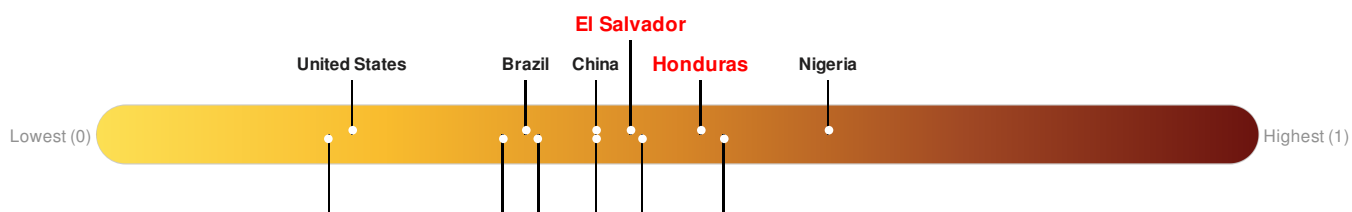
**El Salvador** ranks 64 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. El Salvador is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Guatemala** ranks 44 out of 165 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Honduras** ranks 49 out of 165 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Mexico** ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mexico is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Nicaragua** ranks 64 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nicaragua is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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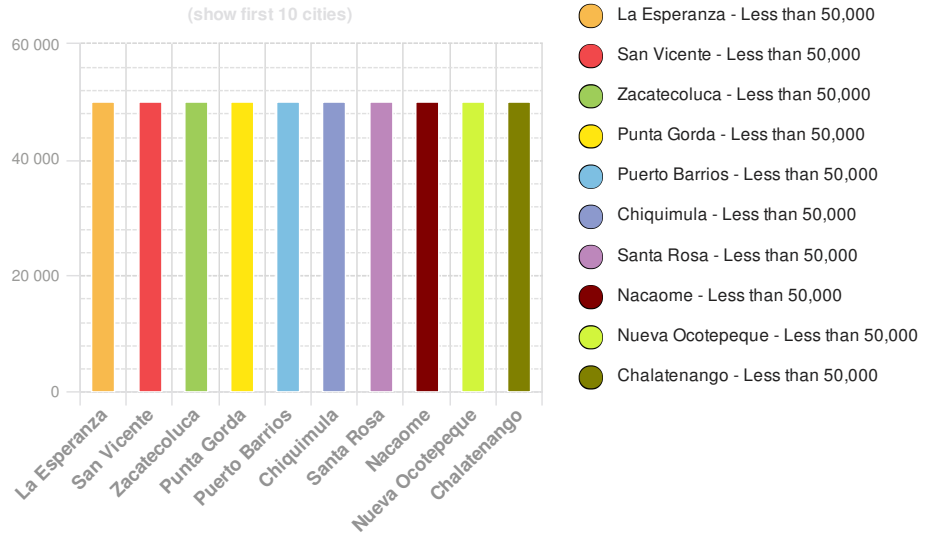
### Population Data:

**2011**

Total: **17,094,048**  
 Max Density: **57,050**(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

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

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Belize** ranks **89** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Belize has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 47% of countries assessed. This indicates that Belize has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

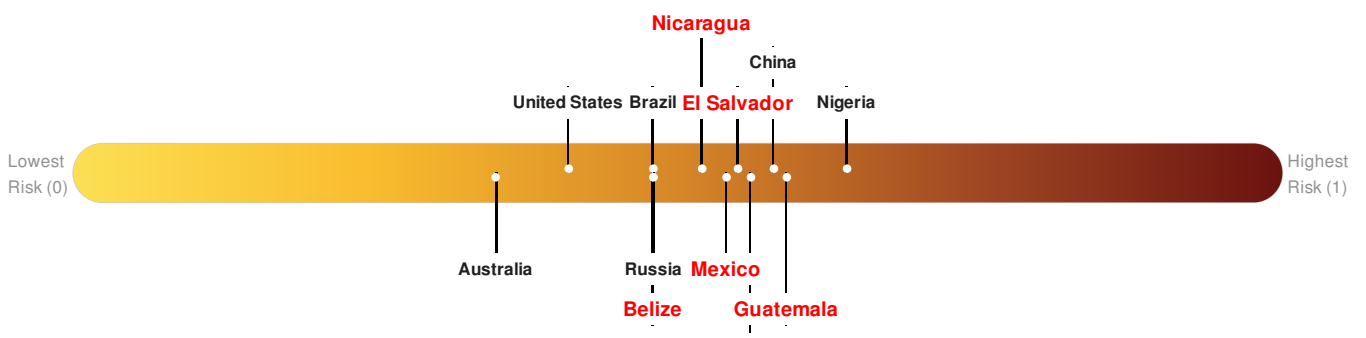
Multi-Hazard Exposure **El Salvador** ranks **48** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. El Salvador has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 71% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Guatemala** ranks **28** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Guatemala has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 84% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guatemala has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Mexico** ranks **53** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Mexico has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Nicaragua** ranks **66** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Nicaragua has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua has more 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 **165** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

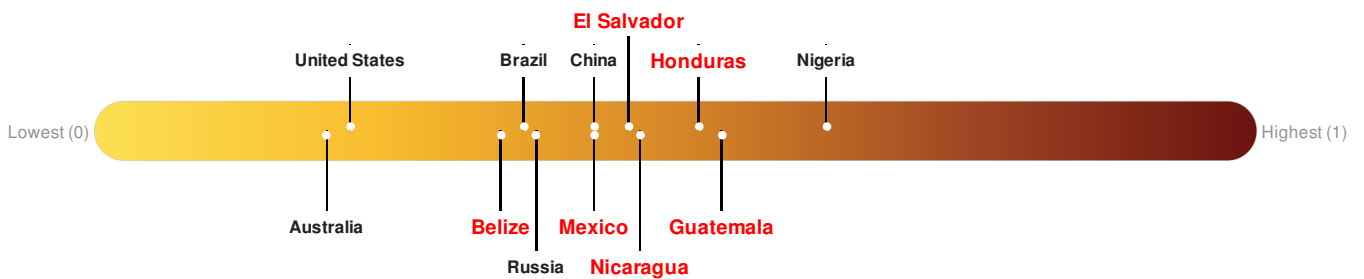
**El Salvador** ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. El Salvador is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that El Salvador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Guatemala** ranks **44** out of **165** 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Honduras** ranks **49** out of **165** 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Mexico** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Mexico is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Mexico has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Nicaragua** ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nicaragua is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nicaragua has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

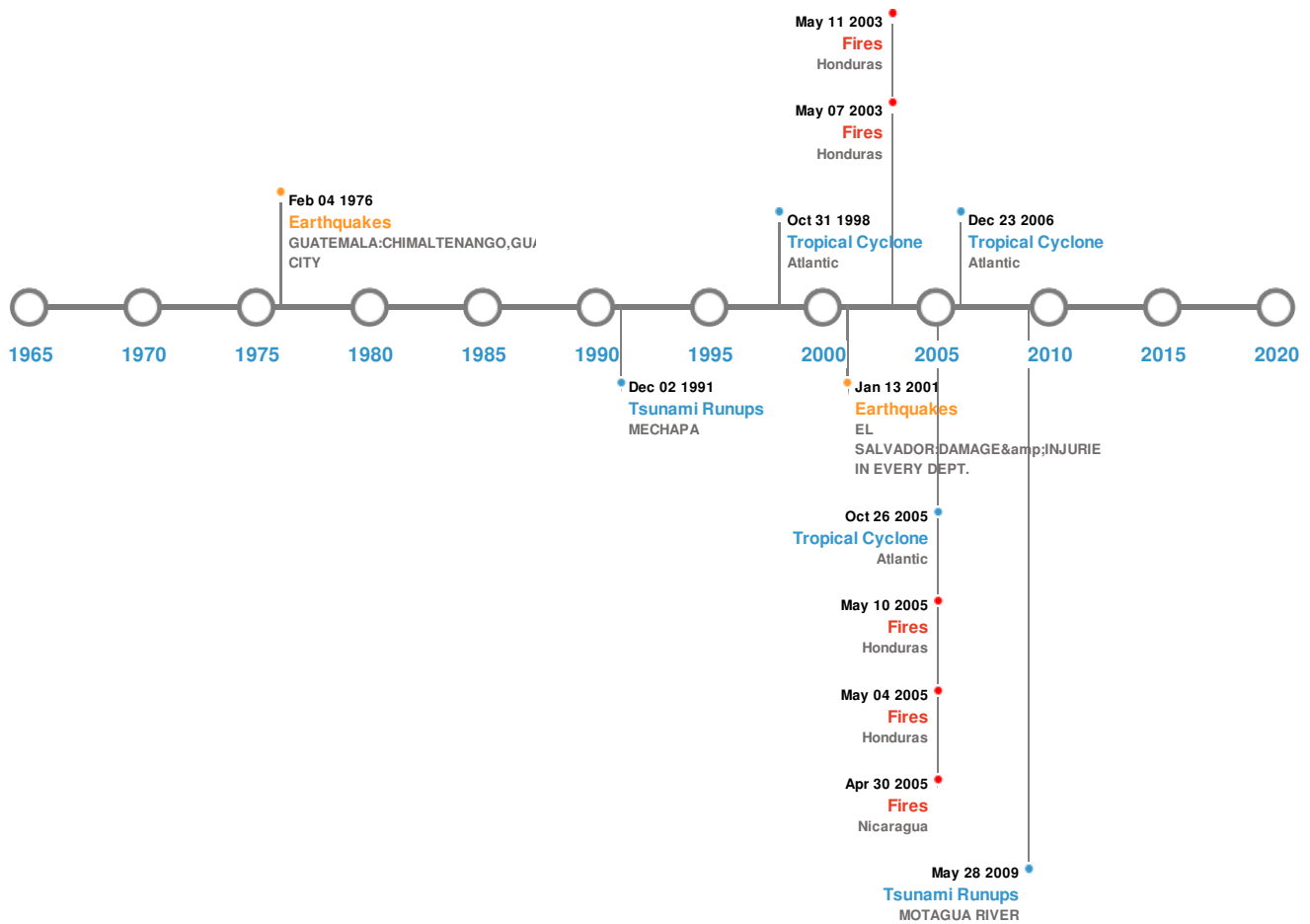


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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-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
	04-Feb-1976 00:09:00	7.50	5	GUATEMALA: CHIMALTENANGO, GUATEMALA CITY	15.32° N / 89.1° W
	01-Jan-1910 00:11:00	7.50	60	HONDURAS	17° N / 85° W
	04-Aug-1856 00:00:00	7.50	33	HONDURAS: HONDURAS COAST	16° N / 88° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Volcanic Eruptions:

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

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	ILOPANGO	01-Jan-0260 00:00:00	6.00	EL SALVADOR	13.67° N / 89.05° W
	COSIGUINA	20-Jan-1835 00:00:00	5.00	NICARAGUA	12.98° N / 87.56° W
	SAN SALVADOR	01-Jan-1671 00:00:00	4.00	EL SALVADOR	13.74° N / 89.29° W
	SAN SALVADOR	01-Jan-1575 00:00:00	4.00	EL SALVADOR	13.74° N / 89.29° W
	IZALCO	18-Jan-1957 00:00:00	3.00	EL SALVADOR	13.81° N / 89.63° 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
	02-Sep-1992 00:00:00	NICARAGUA	4	-	MECHAPA	12.82° N / 87.57° W
	04-Nov-1952 00:00:00	EL SALVADOR	0.58	-	LA LIBERTAD	13.48° N / 89.32° 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
	09-Feb-2005 00:00:00 - 04-May-2005 00:00:00	21.20	Honduras	15.66° N / 84.23° W
	22-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 11-May-2003 00:00:00	20.30	Honduras	14.38° N / 85.67° W
	19-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 07-May-2003 00:00:00	13.60	Honduras	14.08° N / 85.67° W
	27-Mar-2005 00:00:00 - 10-May-2005 00:00:00	12.40	Honduras	14.32° N / 85.63° W
	09-Mar-2005 00:00:00 - 30-Apr-2005 00:00:00	12.30	Nicaragua	13.9° N / 86.06° 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
	WILMA	16-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 26-Oct-2005 18:00:00	184	882	Atlantic	30.13° N / 69.55° W
	MITCH	22-Oct-1998 06:00:00 - 09-Nov-1998 18:00:00	178	905	Atlantic	37.16° N / 49.35° W
	JANET	22-Sep-1955 00:00:00 - 30-Sep-1955 06:00:00	173	No Data	Atlantic	15.83° N / 76.55° W
	CARLA	03-Sep-1961 18:00:00 - 16-Sep-1961 00:00:00	173	No Data	Atlantic	35.84° N / 81.2° W
	DEAN	13-Aug-2007 21:00:00 - 23-Aug-2007 03:00:00	167	906	Atlantic	15.63° N / 65.8° 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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