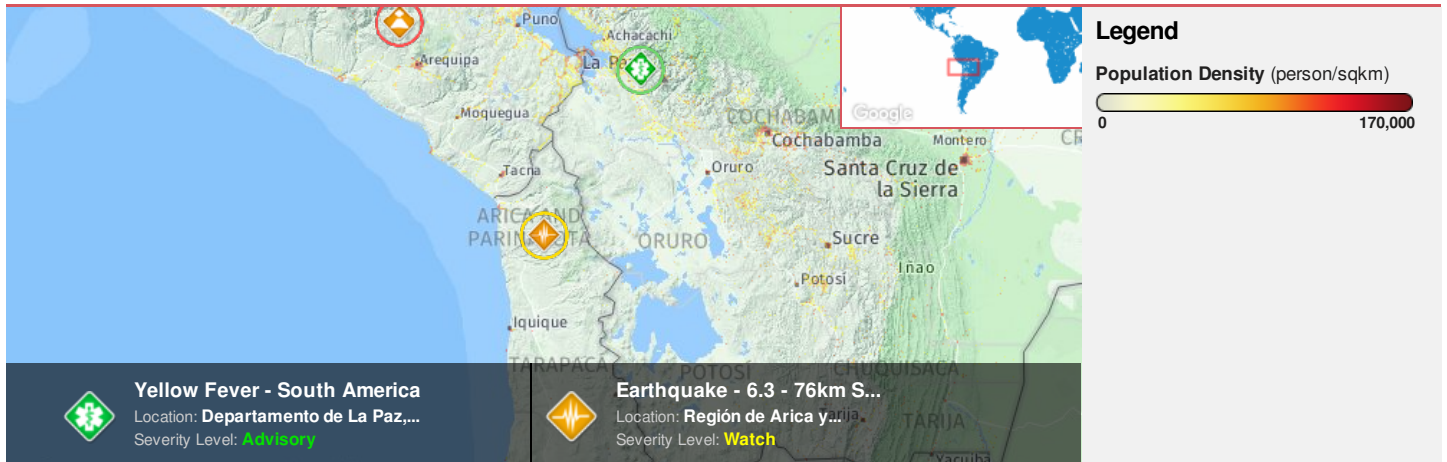




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -21.8879 N° , -72.6165 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -15.88789999999998 N° , -66.6165 E°



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 |
|-------|----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 21-Jan-2018 01:26:18 | 6.3 | 110.82 | 76km S of Putre, Chile | 18.89° S / 69.62° W |

Active Bio Medical

| Event | Severity | Date (UTC) | Name | Lat/Long |
|-------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 25-Jan-2017 21:09:11 | Yellow Fever - South America | 16.48° S / 68.14° W |

Source: [PDC](#)

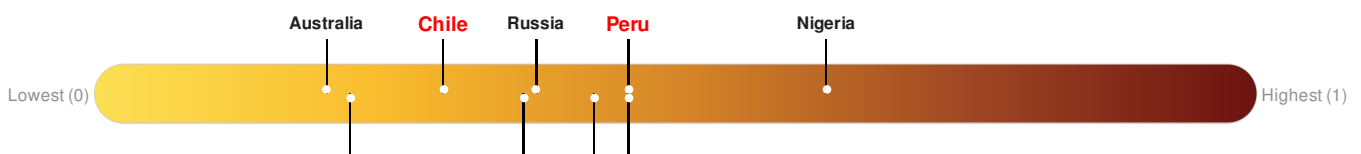
Lack of Resilience Index:

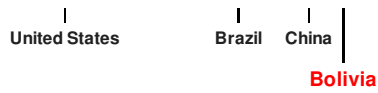
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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

Chile ranks **127** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chile is less resilient than 24% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Peru ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Peru is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru 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

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:

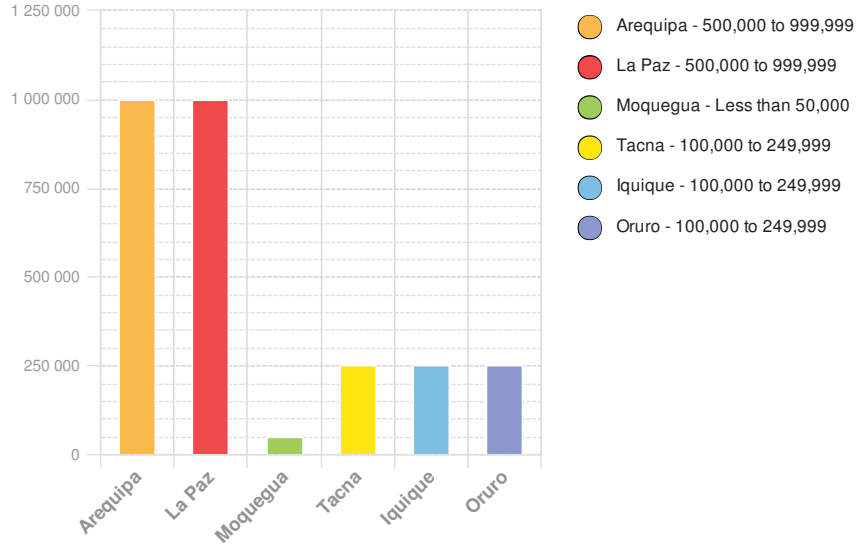
2011

Total: 5, 144, 374

Max Density: 50, 601 (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.

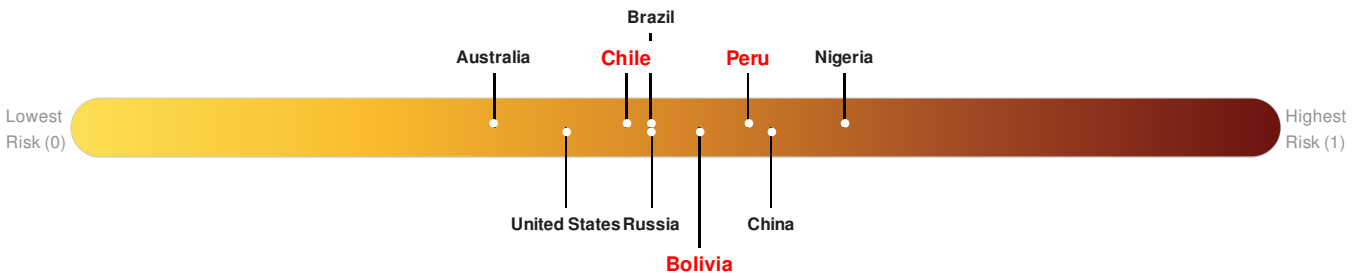
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 tsunamis), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Bolivia** ranks **66** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bolivia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Chile** ranks **103** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Chile has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 38% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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



Source: [PDC](#)

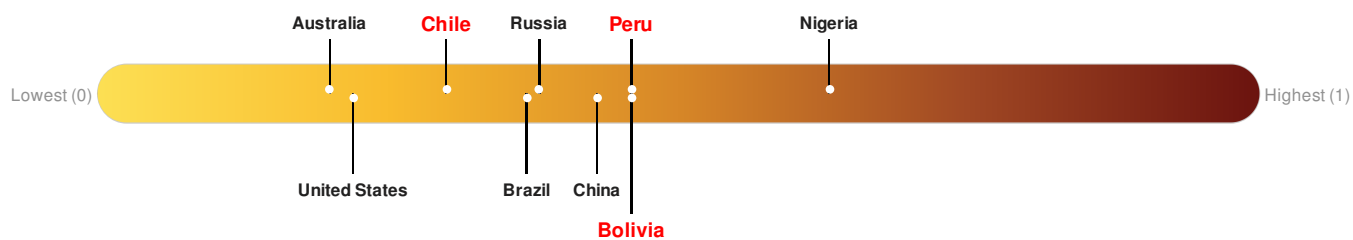
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

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

Chile ranks **127** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Chile is less resilient than 24% of countries assessed. This indicates that Chile has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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

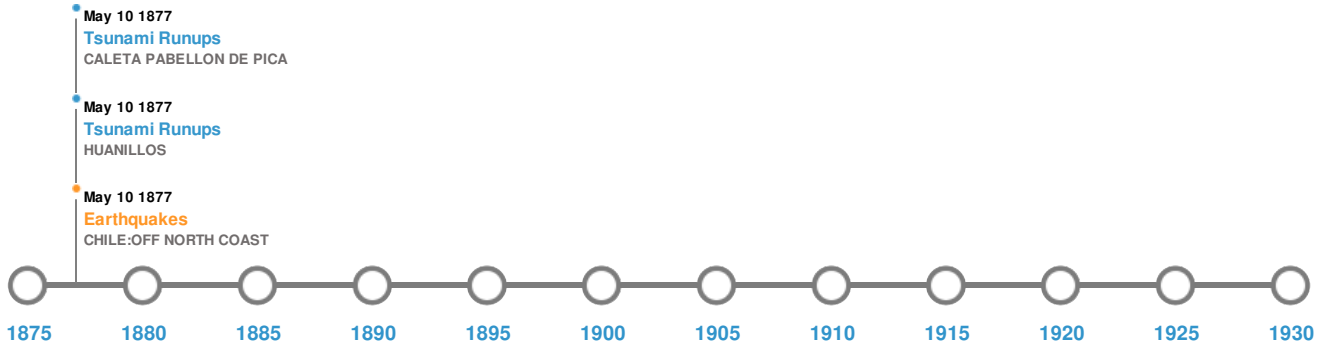


Source: [PDC](#)

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 |
|---|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | 06-Feb-1716 00:00:00 | 8.80 | 40 | PERU: PUEBLO DE TORATA IN TACNA | 17.2° S / 71.2° W |
|  | 01-Jan-1513 00:00:00 | 8.70 | 30 | PERU | 17.2° S / 72.3° W |
|  | 13-Aug-1868 00:21:00 | 8.50 | 25 | CHILE: ARICA | 18.6° S / 71° W |
|  | 24-Nov-1604 00:18:00 | 8.50 | 30 | PERU: AREQUIPA; CHILE: ARICA | 17.88° S / 70.94° W |
|  | 10-May-1877 00:00:00 | 8.30 | 40 | CHILE: OFF NORTH COAST | 19.6° S / 70.2° W |

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

| Event | Name | Date (UTC) | Volcanic Explosivity Index | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
|  | HUAYNAPUTINA | 19-Feb-1600 00:00:00 | 4.00 | PERU | 16.61° S / 70.85° W |
| | MISTI, EL | 01-Jan-1454 00:00:00 | 4.00 | PERU | 16.29° S / 71.41° W |

| Event | Name | Date (UTC) | Volcanic Explosivity Index | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
|  | TUTUPACA | 30-Mar-1802 00:00:00 | 3.00 | PERU | 17.02° S / 70.36° W |
|  | UBINAS | 01-Jan-1662 00:00:00 | 3.00 | PERU | 16.35° S / 70.9° W |
|  | UBINAS | 01-Jan-1550 00:00:00 | 3.00 | PERU | 16.35° S / 70.9° W |

Source: [Volcanoes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

| Event | Date (UTC) | Country | Runup (m) | Deaths | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|----------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|  | 10-May-1877 01:14:00 | CHILE | 18 | - | HUANILLOS | 21.2° S / 70.09° W |
|  | 13-Aug-1868 21:39:00 | CHILE | 18 | - | ARICA | 18.47° S / 70.33° W |
|  | 13-Aug-1868 22:00:00 | CHILE | 12 | 150 | IQUIQUE | 20.22° S / 70.17° W |
|  | 13-Aug-1868 00:00:00 | PERU | 12 | - | ISLAY | 17° S / 72.1° W |
|  | 10-May-1877 01:23:00 | CHILE | 10 | 200 | CALETA PABELLON DE PICA | 20.9° S / 70.13° W |

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

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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