



Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 4.274 N° , -82.686 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 10.274000000000001 N° , -76.686 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	
		27-Jan-2018 22:09:21	5.7	10	47km SE of Pedasi, Panama	7.27° N / 79.69° W	

Source: [PDC](#)

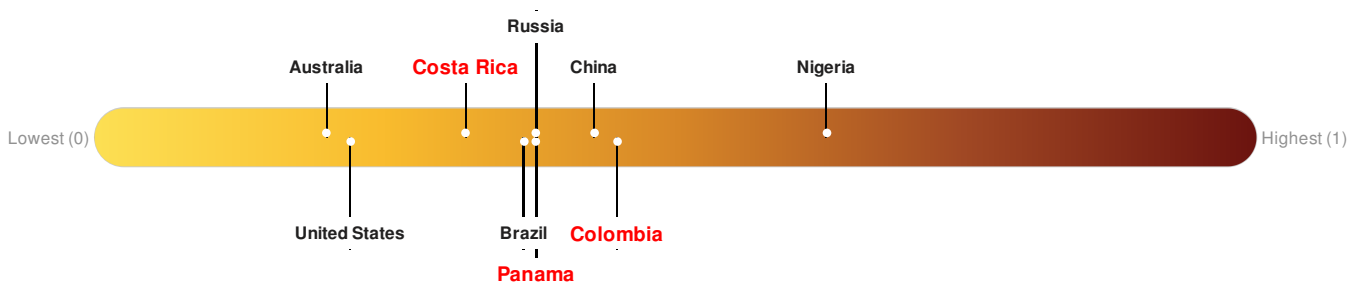
Lack of Resilience Index:

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 **165** 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Costa Rica ranks **120** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Costa Rica is less resilient than 28% of countries assessed. This indicates that Costa Rica has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Panama ranks **99** out of **165** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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Population Data:

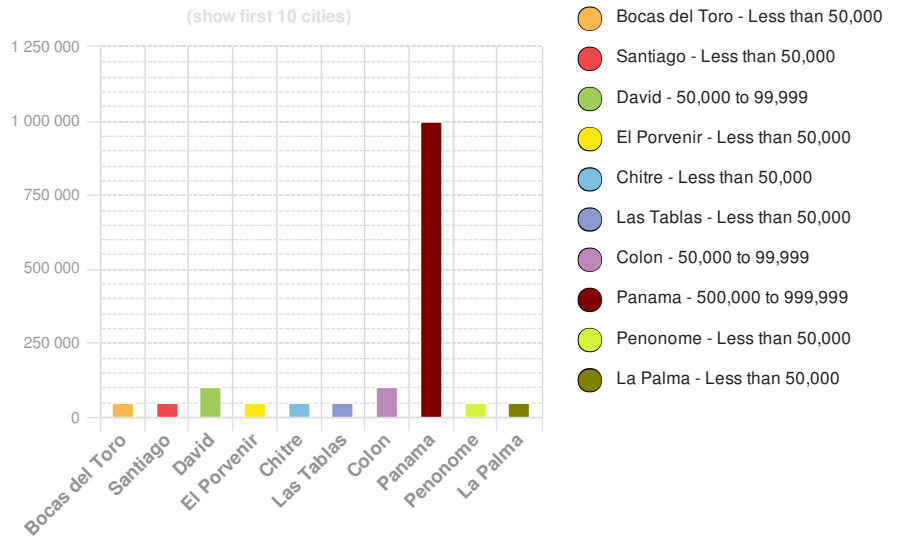
2011

Total: 3,450,263

Max Density: 40,560 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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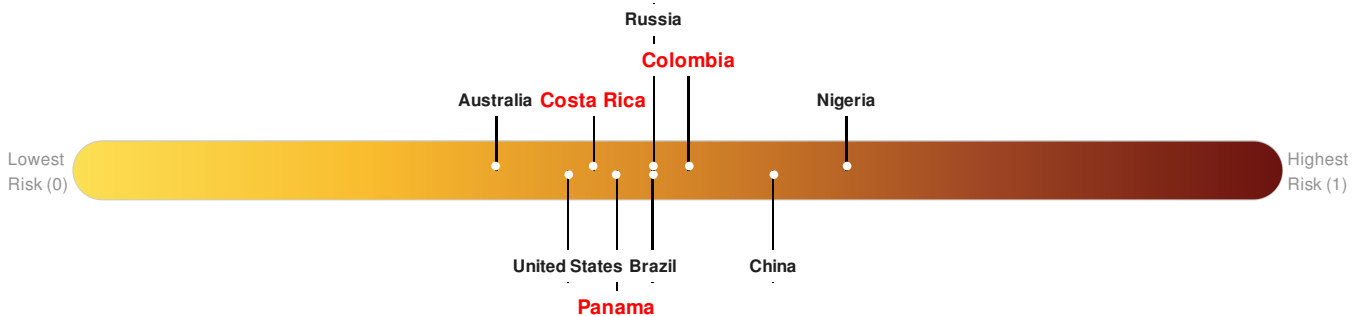
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Colombia** ranks **73** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Colombia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 56% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Costa Rica** ranks **112** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Costa Rica has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Costa Rica has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Panama** ranks **108** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Panama has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 35% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

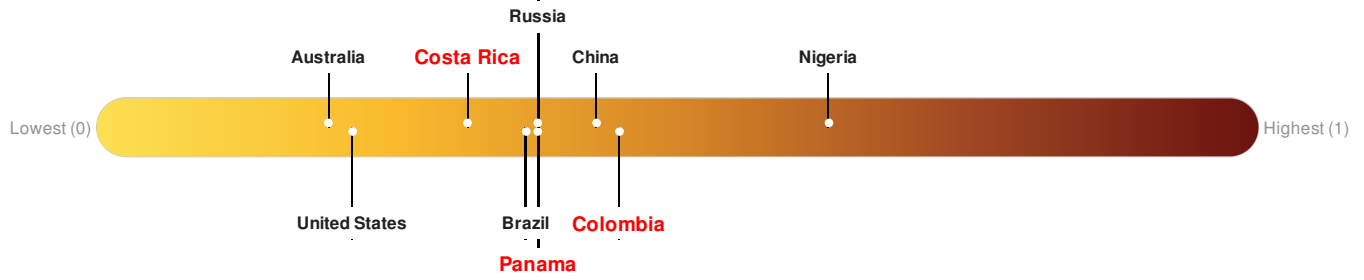
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Colombia ranks **71** out of **165** 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 more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Costa Rica ranks **120** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Costa Rica is less resilient than 28% of countries assessed. This indicates that

Costa Rica has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Panama ranks **99** out of **165** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

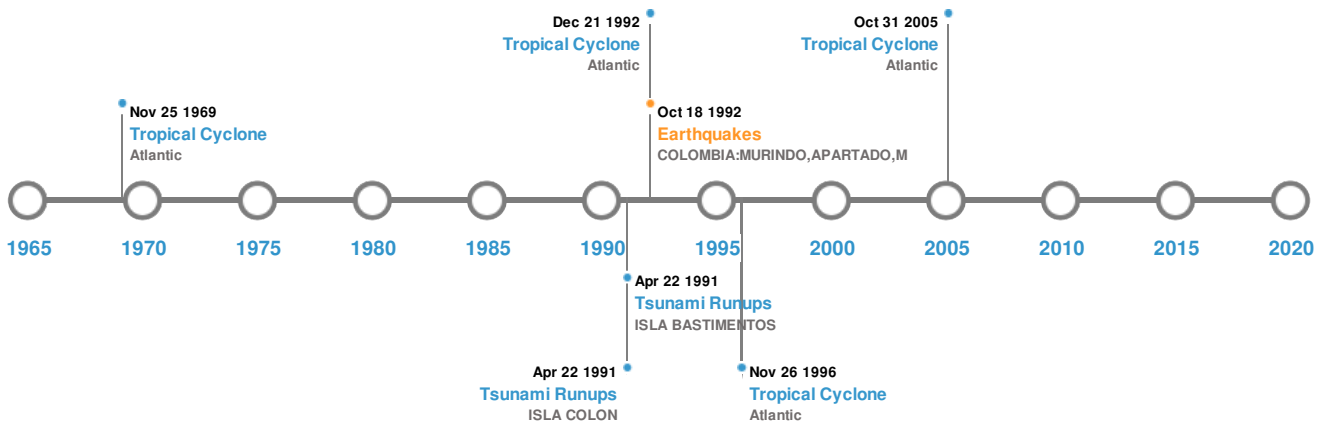


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	07-Sep-1882 00:08:00	8.00	40	COLOMBIA	7.3° N / 77.8° W
	07-Sep-1882 00:07:00	7.90	-	PANAMA: SAN BLAS ARCHIPELAGO	9.5° N / 78.9° W
	20-Jan-1904 00:14:00	7.80	60	COLOMBIA	7° N / 79° W
	18-Jul-1934 00:01:00	7.70	60	PANAMA-COSTA RICA	8° N / 82.5° W
	18-Oct-1992 00:15:00	7.40	10	COLOMBIA: MURINDO, APARTADO, MEDELLIN	7.07° N / 76.86° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	22-Apr-1991 00:00:00	PANAMA	3	-	ISLA COLON	9.41° N / 82.31° W
	22-Apr-1991 00:00:00	PANAMA	3	-	ISLA BASTIMENTOS	9.37° N / 82.17° W

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	07-Sep-1882 00:00:00	PANAMA	3	100	SAN BLAS ARCHIPELAGO	9.53° N / 78.92° W
	25-Apr-1916 00:00:00	PANAMA	1.3	-	CAREENING CAY	9.33° N / 81.75° W
	25-Apr-1916 00:00:00	PANAMA	1.2	-	ISLA DE CARENERO	9.33° N / 82.23° 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
	BETA	27-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 31-Oct-2005 00:00:00	115	962	Atlantic	11.6° N / 82.9° W
	GERT	15-Sep-1993 00:00:00 - 21-Sep-1993 18:00:00	98	970	Atlantic	15.48° N / 92.7° W
	UNNAMED	19-May-1940 18:00:00 - 26-Oct-1940 06:00:00	98	No Data	Atlantic	30.31° N / 66.2° W
	MARTHA	22-Nov-1969 18:00:00 - 25-Nov-1969 12:00:00	86	No Data	Atlantic	8.96° N / 81.5° W
	MARCO	13-Nov-1996 18:00:00 - 26-Nov-1996 18:00:00	75	983	Atlantic	14.83° N / 79.65° 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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