

HONOLULU 17:55:33 19 Feb 2018 WASH.D.C. 22:55:33 19 Feb 2018 CARACAS 23:55:33 19 Feb 2018 ZULU 03:55:33 20 Feb 2018 NAIROBI 06:55:33 20 Feb 2018 BANGKOK 10:55:33 20 Feb 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 6.079468559 N°, -71.627627146 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 12.079468559 N°, -65.627627146 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 Wild Fire						
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long		
	•	20-Feb-2018 03:52:39	Wildfire - S of San Carlos, Cojedes - Venezuela	9.08° N / 68.63° W		
	•	13-Feb-2018 03:54:13	Wildfire - SE of Arauca - Colombia	6.1° N / 69.65° W		

Source: PDC

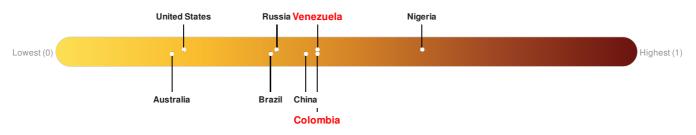
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

Venezuela ranks 71 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Venezuela is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Venezuela has medium 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 Netherlands Antilles.



Regional Overview

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Population Data:

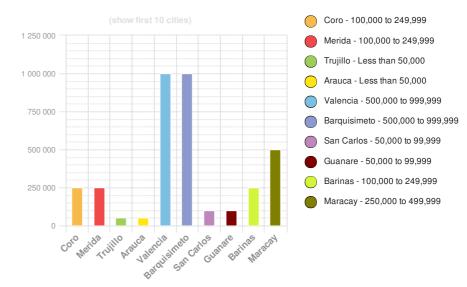
2011

Total: 17, 590, 924

Max Density: 43, 415(ppl/km²)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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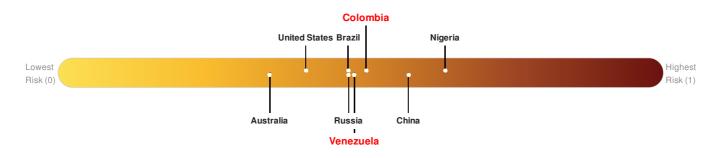
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 Venezuela ranks 81 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Venezuela has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Venezuela 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 Netherlands Antilles.



Source: PDC

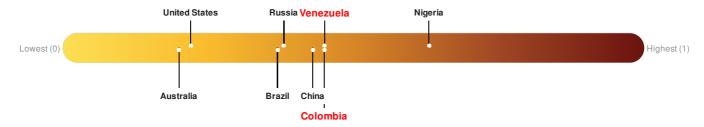
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

Venezuela ranks 71 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Venezuela is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Venezuela has medium 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 Netherlands Antilles.

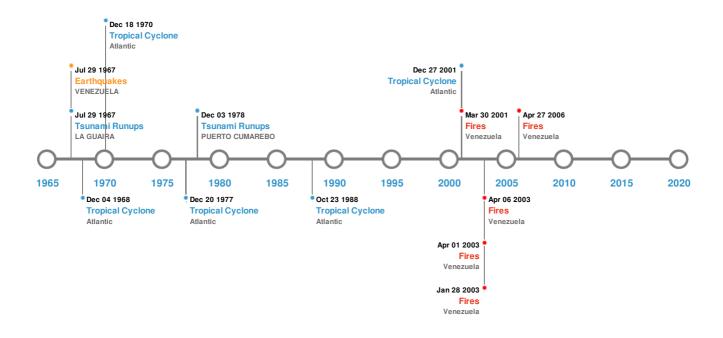


Source: PDC

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		
*	29-Oct-1900 00:09:00	8.40	25	VENEZUELA: MACUTO	11° N / 66° W		
*	26-Mar-1812 00:20:00	7.70	33	VENEZUELA: LA GUAIRA	10.6° N / 66.9° W		
	03-Aug-1950 00:22:00	6.80	8	VENEZUELA: EL TOCUYO	10.5° N / 68° W		
*	29-Jul-1967 00:23:00	6.50	10	VENEZUELA	10.6° N / 67.3° W		
	16-Feb-1922 00:03:00	6.40		NICARAGUA	11.7° N / 70.85° W		

Source: Earthquakes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
\$	29-Oct-1900 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	10	-	PUERTO TUY	10.33° N / 65.92° W	
	29-Jul-1967 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	0.08	-	LA GUAIRA	10.6° N / 66.93° W	

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
\$	03-Sep-1979 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	-	-	PUERTO CUMAREBO	11.52° N / 69.5° W
\$	18-Jan-1955 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	-	-	LA VELA	11.73° N / 70.17° W
\$	03-Aug-1950 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	-	-	PUERTO CABELLO	10.48° N / 68.03° W

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires						
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long		
	31-Jan-2003 00:00:00 - 01-Apr-2003 00:00:00	94.40	Venezuela	7.51° N / 70.71° W		
	20-Feb-2001 00:00:00 - 30-Mar-2001 00:00:00	28.80	Venezuela	7.88° N / 70.58° W		
	31-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 27-Apr-2006 00:00:00	27.90	Venezuela	7.71° N / 68.59° W		
	12-Feb-2003 00:00:00 - 06-Apr-2003 00:00:00	26.60	Venezuela	7.86° N / 70.57° W		
*	13-Feb-2002 00:00:00 - 28-Jan-2003 00:00:00	23.30	Venezuela	6.52° N / 67.24° 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
	EDITH	06-Sep-1971 00:00:00 - 18-Sep-1971 06:00:00	161	No Data	Atlantic	22.23° N / 77.9° W
	JOAN	11-Oct-1988 00:00:00 - 23-Oct-1988 06:00:00	144	932	Atlantic	10.35° N / 64.5° W
	GRETA	14-Sep-1978 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-1978 00:00:00	132	No Data	Atlantic	13.54° N / 77.75° W
	ISIDORE	15-Sep-2002 00:00:00 - 27-Sep-2002 18:00:00	127	934	Atlantic	24.99° N / 75.45° W
	FRANCELIA	29-Aug-1969 06:00:00 - 04-Sep-1969 12:00:00	115	No Data	Atlantic	13.94° N / 75.85° W

Source: Tropical Cyclones

Disclosures

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^{*} As defined by the source (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

