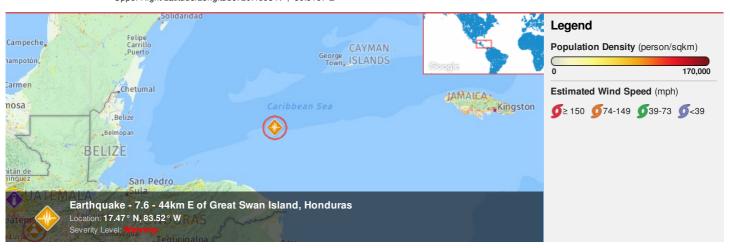


HONOLULU 17:11:50 09 Jan 2018 WASH.D.C. 22:11:50 09 Jan 2018 CAYMAN 22:11:50 09 Jan 2018 ZULU 03:11:50 10 Jan 2018 NAIROBI 06:11:50 10 Jan 2018 BANGKOK 10:11:50 10 Jan 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 14.4693 N°, -86.5197 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 20.4693 N°, -80.5197 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		
	0	10-Jan-2018 02:59:00	7.6	10	44km E of Great Swan Island, Honduras	17.47° N/83.52° W		

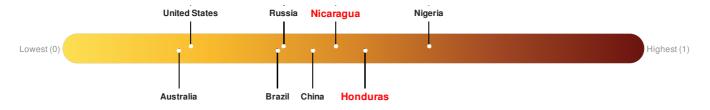
# Lack of Resilience Index:

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 Cayman Is.

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.

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

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.

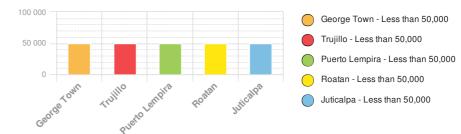
## **Population Data:**

#### 2011

Total: 835, 974

Max Density: 22, 597(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

# **Populated Areas:**



Source: iSciences

#### **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.

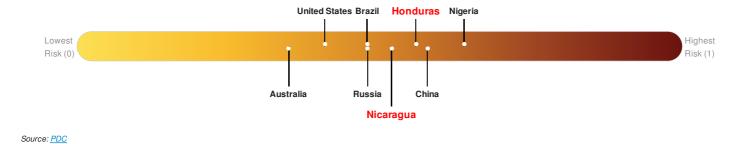
## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 Cayman Is.

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 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.



#### 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 Cayman Is.

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.

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.

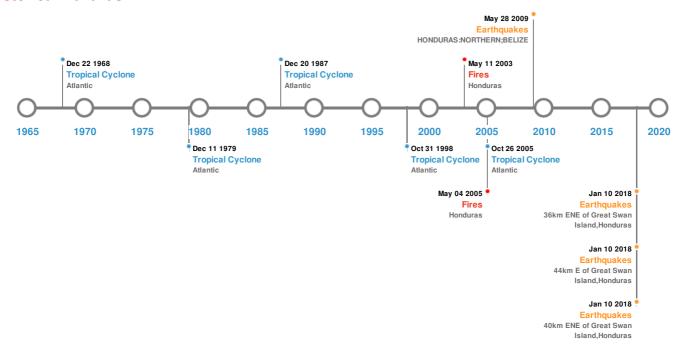


Source: PDC

#### **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		
<b>*</b>	10-Jan-2018 02:51:32	7.80	33	36km ENE of Great Swan Island, Honduras	17.5° N / 83.6° W		
<b>*</b>	10-Jan-2018 02:51:31	7.80	33	40km ENE of Great Swan Island, Honduras	17.5° N / 83.56° W		
<b>*</b>	10-Jan-2018 02:51:31	7.60	10	44km E of Great Swan Island, Honduras	17.47° N / 83.52° W		
<b></b>	01-Jan-1910 00:11:00	7.50	60	HONDURAS	17° N / 85° W		
<b>*</b>	28-May-2009 00:08:00	7.30	10	HONDURAS: NORTHERN; BELIZE	16.72° N / 86.24° W		

Source: Earthquakes

# Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
<b>\$</b>	09-Aug-1856 00:00:00	HONDURAS	-	-	TRUJILLO	15.92° N / 86° W	
	09-Aug-1856 00:00:00	HONDURAS	-	-	RIO PATUCA	15.83° N / 84.28° W	

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	25-Sep-1855 00:00:00	HONDURAS	-	-	TRUJILLO BAY	15.91° N / 85.96° W
<b>\$</b>	26-Feb-1825 00:00:00	HONDURAS	-	-	ROATAN ISLAND	16.33° N / 86.5° W
<b>\$</b>	24-Nov-1539 00:00:00	HONDURAS	-	-	CABO DE HIGUERAS	16.02° N / 86.03° W

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

# Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires						
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long		
<b></b>	09-Feb-2005 00:00:00 - 04-May-2005 00:00:00	21.20	Honduras	15.66° N / 84.23° W		
<b>\( \lambda \)</b>	22-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 11-May-2003 00:00:00	20.30	Honduras	14.38° N / 85.67° 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	
	CAMILLE	15-Aug-1969 00:00:00 - 22-Aug-1969 12:00:00	190	No Data	Atlantic	30.72° N / 72.05° W	
	ALLEN	31-Jul-1980 18:00:00 - 11-Aug-1980 18:00:00	190	No Data	Atlantic	19.33° N / 66.45° W	
	WILMA	16-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 26-Oct-2005 18:00:00	184	882	Atlantic	30.13° N / 69.55° W	
	GILBERT	09-Sep-1988 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-1988 00:00:00	184	888	Atlantic	27.24° N / 78.85° W	
	MITCH	22-Oct-1998 06:00:00 - 09-Nov-1998 18:00:00	178	905	Atlantic	37.16° N / 49.35° W	

Source: <u>Tropical Cyclones</u>

# **Disclosures**

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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.