Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 19:52:02 13 Aug 2018	WASH.D.C. 01:52:02 14 Aug 2018	LA PAZ 01:52:02 14 Aug 2018	ZULU 05:52:02 14 Aug 2018	NAIROBI 08:52:02 14 Aug 2018	BANGKOK 12:52:02 14 Aug 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -22.604 N˚ , -72.2794 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -16.604 N˚ , -66.2794 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
		14-Aug-2018 05:51:30	5.1	99.82	113km NE of Iquique, Chile	19.6° S / 69.28° W

Source: PDC

Lack of Resilience Index:

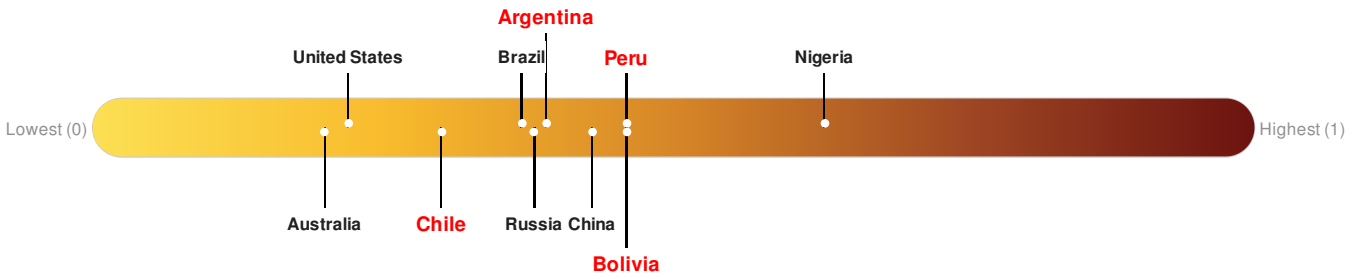
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Argentina ranks **92** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Argentina is less resilient than 45% of countries assessed. This indicates that Argentina has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to 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

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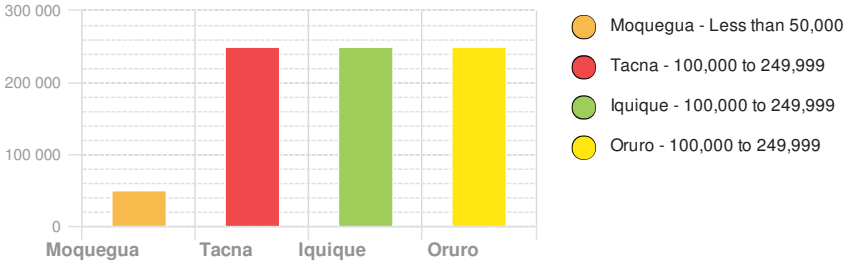
Population Data:

2011

Total: 2, 518, 413
Max Density: 50, 158(ppl/km^2)

Populated Areas:



Source: iSciences

Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

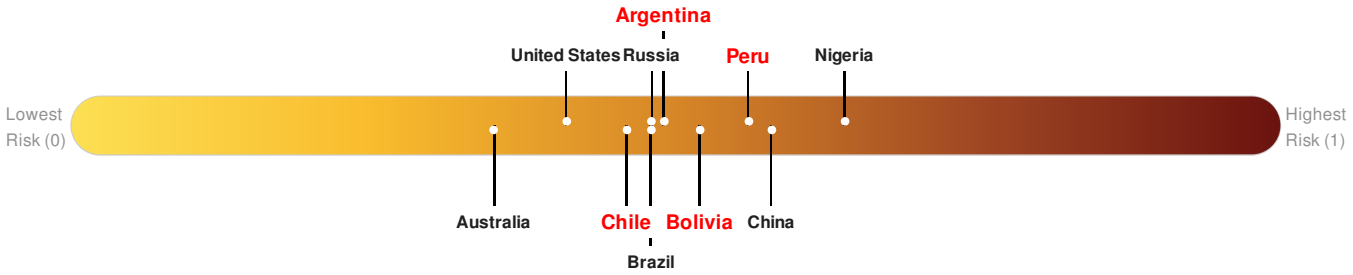
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Argentina** ranks **81** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Argentina has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Argentina has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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

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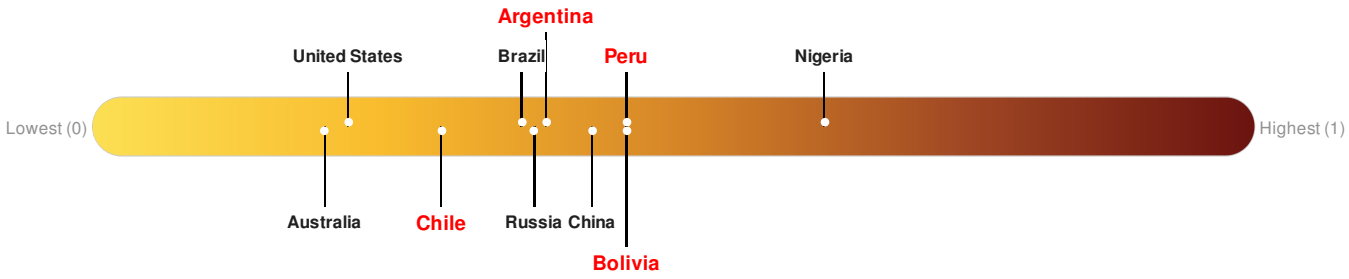
Argentina
United States
Brazil
Peru
Nigeria
Lowest (0)
Highest (1)
Australia
Chile
Russia
China
Bolivia

Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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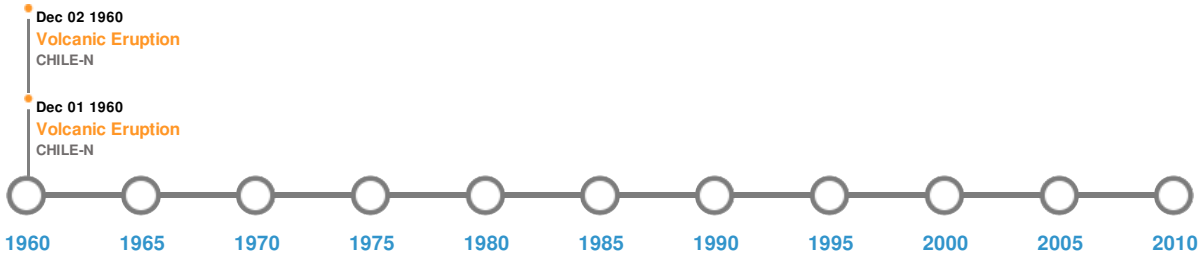

Earthquakes:

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
	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
	26-Dec-1906 00:06:00	7.90	60	CHILE: OFF NORTH COAST	18° S / 71° 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
	TUTUPACA	30-Mar-1802 00:00:00	3.00	PERU	17.02° S / 70.36° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	SAN PEDRO	02-Dec-1960 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	21.88° S / 68.4° W
	GUALLATIRI	01-Dec-1960 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	18.41° S / 69.16° W
	GUALLATIRI	15-Jul-1959 00:00:00	2.00	CHILE-N	18.41° S / 69.16° W

Source: Volcanoes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	10-May-1877 01:05:00	CHILE	24	-	TOCOPILLA	22.08° S / 70.17° W
	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

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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