HONOLULU 12:05:04 26 Oct 2016 WASH.D.C. 18:05:04 26 Oct 2016 ZULU 22:05:04 26 Oct 2016 ROME 00:05:04 27 Oct 2016 NAIROBI 01:05:04 27 Oct 2016 BANGKOK 05:05:04 27 Oct 2016

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 39.857 N°, 10.0228 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 45.857 N°, 16.0228 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.

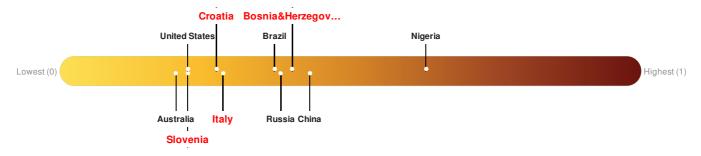
#### **Current Hazards:**

Recent Earthquakes							
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long	
	1	26-Oct-2016 19:42:39	6.1	10	3km W of Visso, Italy	42.93° N / 13.04° E	
	!	26-Oct-2016 17:25:25	5.5	10	8km ESE of Sellano, Italy	42.86° N / 13.02° E	

Source: PDC

#### Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Bosnia & Herzegovina ranks 90 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.4. Croatia ranks 132 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.27. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for Vatican City. Italy ranks 129 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.28. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for San Marino. Slovenia ranks 149 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.22.



Bosnia & Herzegovina ranks 90 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Recent Disaster Impacts and Governance.

Croatia ranks 132 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Environmental Capacity and Governance.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for Vatican City.

Italy ranks 129 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Environmental Stress and Recent Disaster Impacts.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for San Marino.

Slovenia ranks 149 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Stress, Recent Disaster Impacts and Infrastructure.

Source: PDC

#### **Regional Overview**

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#### **Population Data:**

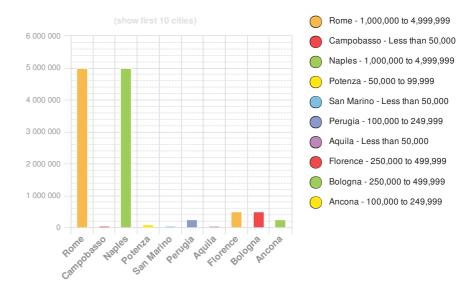
## 2011

Total: 31, 523, 826

Max Density: 31, 555(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

Source: iSciences

## **Populated Areas:**



#### **Risk & Vulnerability**

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#### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

Bosnia & Herzegovina ranks 77 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.5. Bosnia & Herzegovina is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, low vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.

Croatia ranks 127 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.39. Croatia is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, low vulnerability, and high coping capacity.

Italy ranks 124 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.4. Italy is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, low vulnerability, and high coping capacity.

Slovenia ranks 138 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.37. Slovenia is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, very low vulnerability, and high coping capacity.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for San Marino.

There was insufficient data to determine the Multi Hazard Risk Index score for Vatican City.



## Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. Bosnia & Herzegovina ranks 90 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.4. Croatia ranks 132 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.27. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for Vatican City. Italy ranks 129 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.28. There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for San Marino. Slovenia ranks 149 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.22.



Bosnia & Herzegovina ranks 90 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Recent Disaster Impacts and Governance.

Croatia ranks 132 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Environmental Capacity and Governance.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for Vatican City.

Italy ranks 129 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Environmental Stress and Recent Disaster Impacts.

There was insufficient data to determine the Lack of Resilience Index score for San Marino.

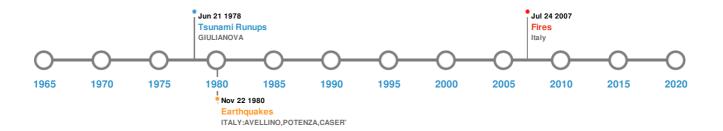
Slovenia ranks 149 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Stress, Recent Disaster Impacts and Infrastructure.

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		
<b>*</b>	13-Jan-1915 00:06:00	7.50	10	ITALY: MARSICA, AVEZZANO, ABRUZZI	42° N / 13.5° E		
<b>*</b>	23-Nov-1980 00:18:00	6.90	20	ITALY: AVELLINO, POTENZA, CASERTA, NAPLES	40.91° N / 15.37° E		
<b>*</b>	30-Jul-1627 00:10:00	6.70	-	ITALY: LESINA	41.73° N / 15.35° E		
<b>*</b>	23-Jul-1930 00:00:00	6.50	7	ITALY: IRPINIA	41.1° N / 15.4° E		
<b>*</b>	16-Dec-1857 00:21:00	6.50	-	ITALY: CAMPANIA, POTENZA	40.3° N / 16° E		

Source: Earthquakes

# **Volcanic Eruptions:**

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)						
Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long	
	VESUVIO	24-Aug-0179 00:00:00	5.00	ITALY	40.82° N / 14.43° E	
	VESUVIO	13-Apr-1694 00:00:00	4.00	ITALY	40.82° N / 14.43° E	
<b>♦</b>	VESUVIO	16-Dec-1631 00:00:00	4.00	ITALY	40.82° N / 14.43° E	

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	VESUVIO	01-Jan-0235 00:00:00	4.00	ITALY	40.82° N / 14.43° E
	VESUVIO	01-Jan-0222 00:00:00	4.00	ITALY	40.82° N / 14.43° E

Source: Volcanoes

# Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
<b>♦</b>	06-Feb-1783 00:00:00	ITALY	16	-	MARINA GRANDE	40.55° N / 14.23° E	
<b>♦</b>	22-Jun-1978 00:00:00	ITALY	0.6	-	GIULIANOVA	42.75° N / 13.97° E	
<b>\$</b>	28-Dec-1908 00:00:00	ITALY	0.1	-	CIVITAVECCHIA	42.1° N / 11.8° E	
<b>\$</b>	28-Dec-1908 00:00:00	ITALY	-	-	VENICE	45.44° N / 12.33° E	
	28-Dec-1908 00:00:00	ITALY	-	-	ISCHIA ISLAND	40.73° N / 13.95° E	

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

## Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires							
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long			
<b>*</b>	19-Jul-2007 00:00:00 - 25-Jul-2007 00:00:00	12.10	Italy	42.22° N / 13.79° E			

Source: Wildfires

# **Disclosures**

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<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.