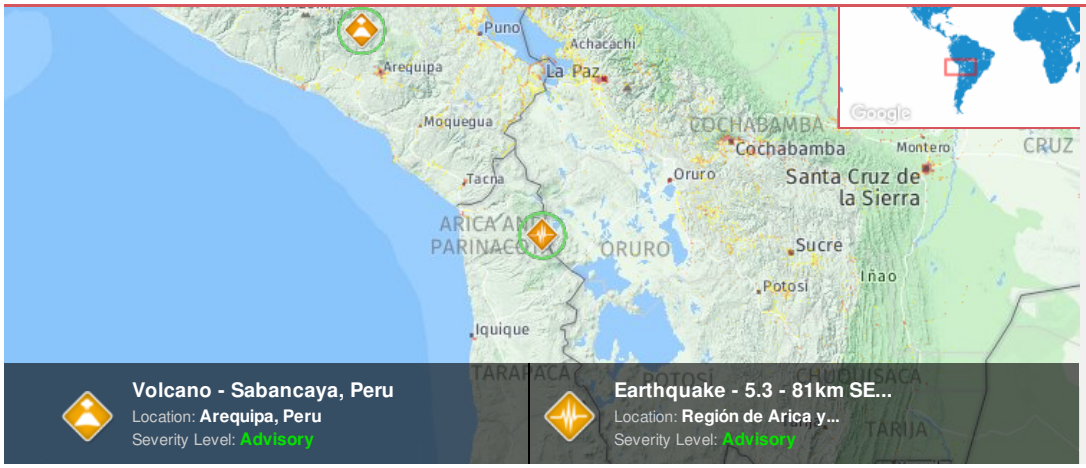
Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU	WASH.D.C.	LA PAZ	ZULU	NAIROBI	BANGKOK
	10:50:29 17 Mar 2018	16:50:29 17 Mar 2018	16:50:29 17 Mar 2018	20:50:29 17 Mar 2018	23:50:29 17 Mar 2018	03:50:29 18 Mar 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -21.7703 N˚ , -72.073 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -15.770299999999999 N˚ , -66.073 E˚



Legend

Population Density (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

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
		17-Mar-2018 20:49:51	5.3	132.24	81km SE of Putre, Chile	18.77° S / 69.07° W

Active Volcanoes

Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long
		28-Feb-2013 01:28:48	Volcano - Sabancaya, Peru	-	-	-	-	15.78° S / 71.83° W

Source: PDC

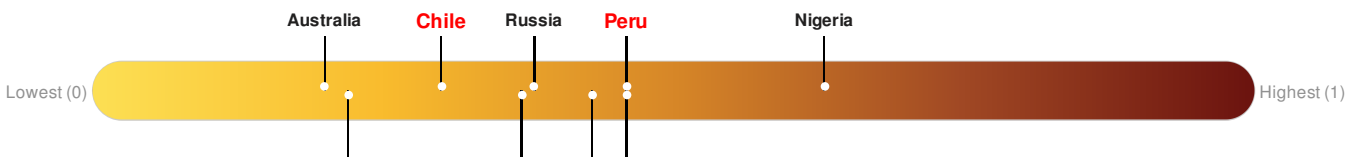
Lack of Resilience Index:

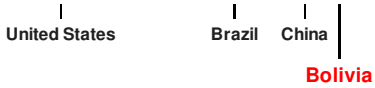
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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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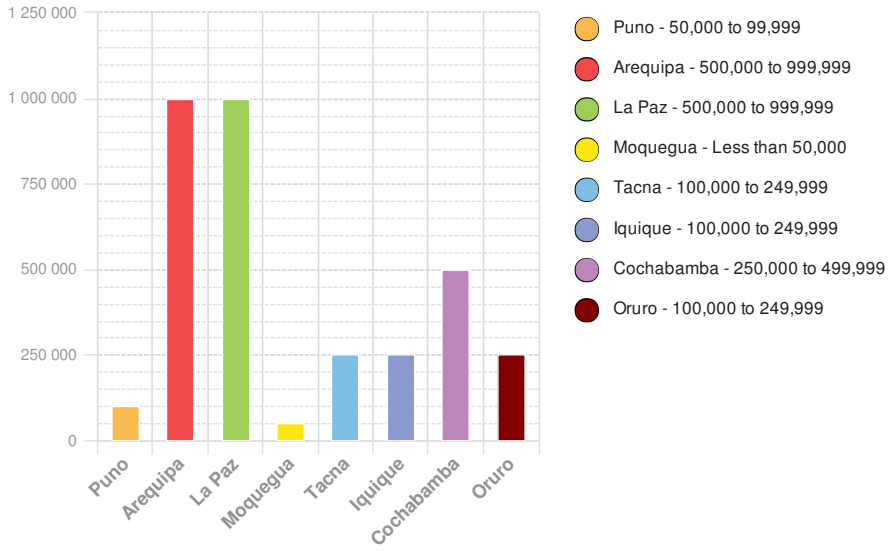
Population Data:

2011

Total: 6, 479, 111
Max Density: 50, 601 (ppl/km^2)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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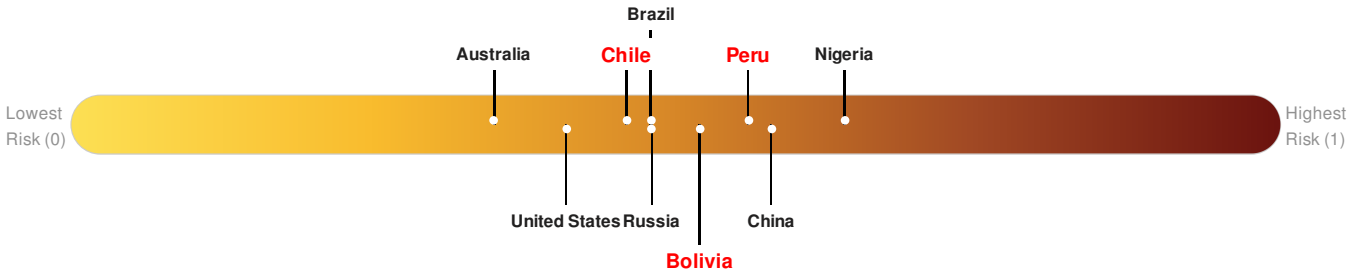
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **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

Lack of Resilience Index:

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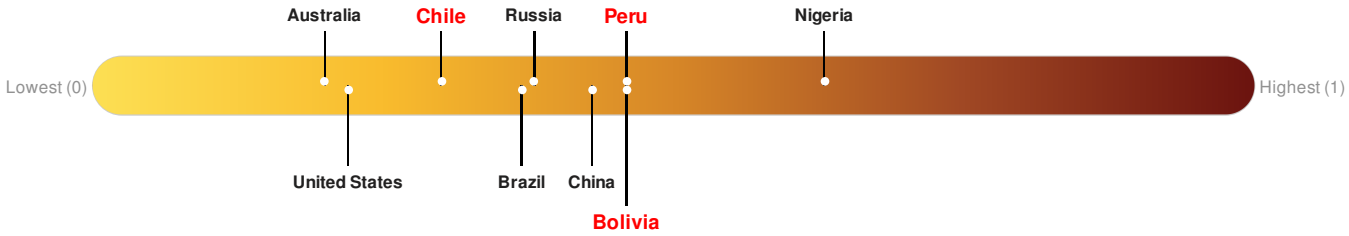

Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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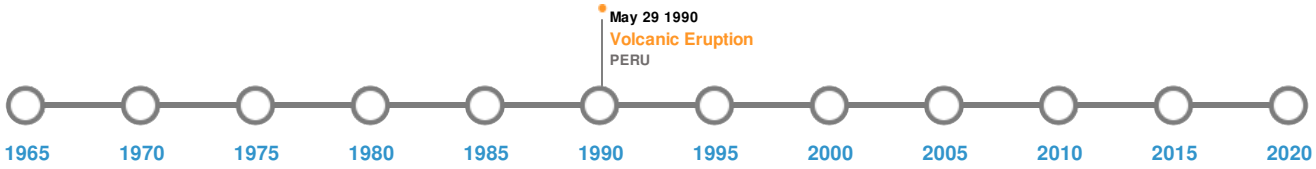
Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	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
	22-Jan-1582 00:16:00	8.20	30	PERU: SOCABAYA,AREQUIPA	16.6° S / 71.6° 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
	MISTI, EL	01-Jan-1454 00:00:00	4.00	PERU	16.29° S / 71.41° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	SABANCAYA	29-May-1990 00:00:00	3.00	PERU	15.8° S / 71.88° W
	TUTUPACA	30-Mar-1802 00:00:00	3.00	PERU	17.02° S / 70.36° W
	UBINAS	01-Jan-1662 00:00:00	3.00	PERU	16.35° S / 70.9° W

Source: Volcanoes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	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
	10-May-1877 01:23:00	CHILE	10	200	CALETA PABELLON DE PICA	20.9° S / 70.13° W
	10-May-1877 01:05:00	CHILE	10	-	CHANABAYA	20.89° S / 70.15° 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.