 <b>Pacific Disaster Center</b> <i>Area Brief: General Executive Summary</i>	<b>HONOLULU</b> <b>08:31:52</b> 21 Oct 2018	<b>WASH.D.C.</b> <b>14:31:52</b> 21 Oct 2018	<b>BARBADOS</b> <b>14:31:52</b> 21 Oct 2018	<b>ZULU</b> <b>18:31:52</b> 21 Oct 2018	<b>NAIROBI</b> <b>21:31:52</b> 21 Oct 2018	<b>BANGKOK</b> <b>01:31:52</b> 22 Oct 2018

**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 8.2966 N° , -62.8449 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 14.2966 N° , -56.8449 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 Floods

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		18-Oct-2018 19:32:16	Floods - Delta Amacuro, Venezuela	8.91° N / 61.16° W

#### Recent Earthquakes

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long
		21-Oct-2018 16:55:00	5.2	18.08	80km E of Roxborough, Trinidad and Tobago	11.3° N / 59.84° W

#### Active Storm

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		17-Oct-2018 18:04:43	Storms - Trinidad and Tobago	10.42° N / 61.27° 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.

**Barbados** ranks **132** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Barbados is less resilient than 20% of countries assessed. This indicates that Barbados has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Trinidad & Tobago** ranks **122** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Trinidad & Tobago is less resilient than 26% of countries assessed. This indicates that Trinidad & Tobago has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

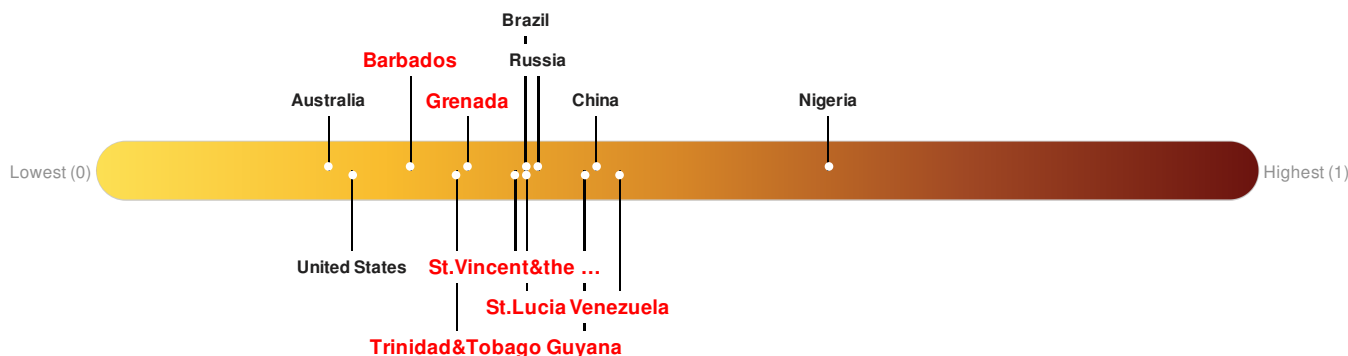
**Grenada** ranks **120** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Grenada is less resilient than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that Grenada has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Guyana** ranks **86** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Guyana is less resilient than 48% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guyana has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**St. Lucia** ranks **105** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. St. Lucia is less resilient than 36% of countries assessed. This indicates that St. Lucia has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**St. Vincent & the Grenadines** ranks **109** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. St. Vincent & the Grenadines is less resilient than 34% of countries assessed. This indicates that St. Vincent & the Grenadines has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Venezuela** ranks **71** out of **164** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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## Population Data:

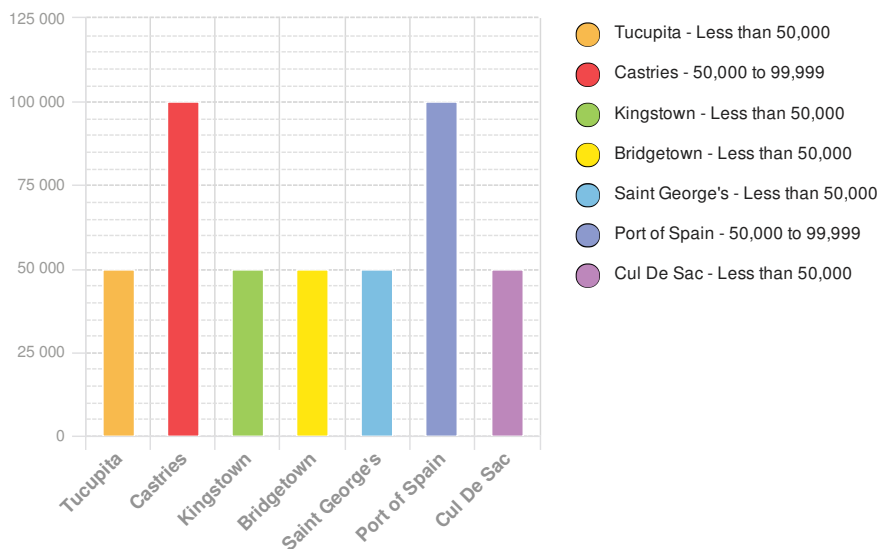
**2011**

**Total: 2, 616, 591**

**Max Density: 31, 407 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)**

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

**Barbados** ranks **77** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Barbados has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 23% of countries assessed. This indicates that Barbados has a low likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**Grenada** ranks **73** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Grenada has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that Grenada has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

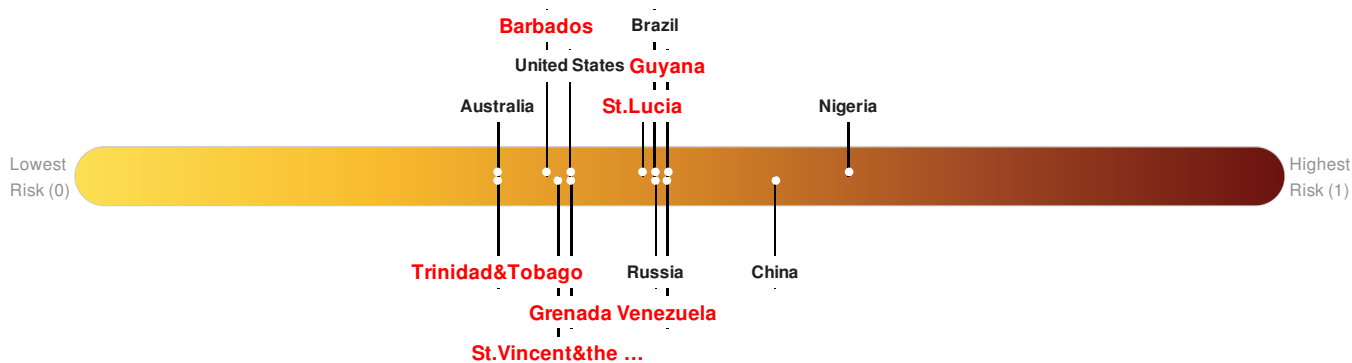
**Guyana** ranks **49** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Guyana has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guyana has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**Trinidad & Tobago** ranks **86** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Trinidad & Tobago has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 14% of countries assessed. This indicates that Trinidad & Tobago has a low likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**St. Lucia** ranks **59** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. St. Lucia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 41% of countries assessed. This indicates that St. Lucia has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**St. Vincent & the Grenadines** ranks **75** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. St. Vincent & the Grenadines has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 25% of countries assessed. This indicates that St. Vincent & the Grenadines has a low likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**Venezuela** ranks **49** out of **164** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Venezuela has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Venezuela has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



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.

**Barbados** ranks **132** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Barbados is less resilient than 20% of countries assessed. This indicates that Barbados has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Trinidad & Tobago** ranks **122** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Trinidad & Tobago is less resilient than 26% of countries assessed. This indicates that Trinidad & Tobago has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

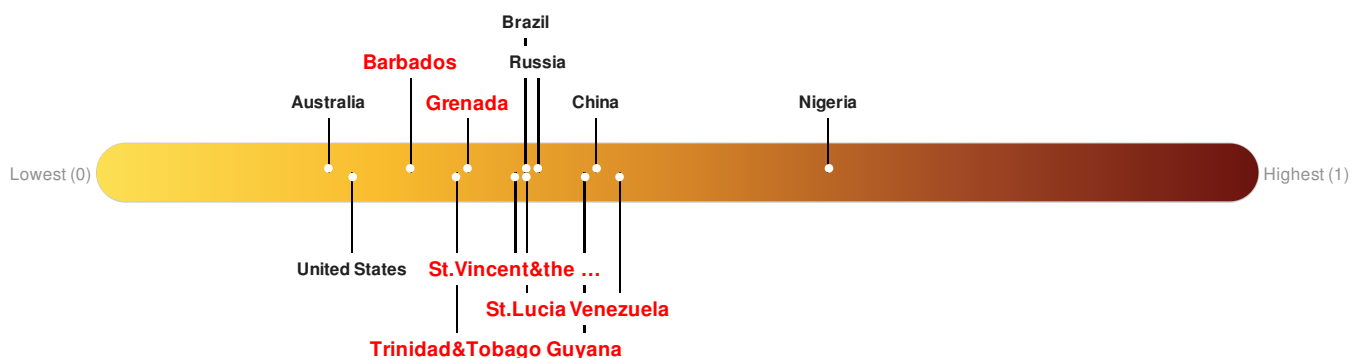
**Grenada** ranks **120** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Grenada is less resilient than 27% of countries assessed. This indicates that Grenada has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Guyana** ranks **86** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Guyana is less resilient than 48% of countries assessed. This indicates that Guyana has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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**Venezuela** ranks **71** out of **164** 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

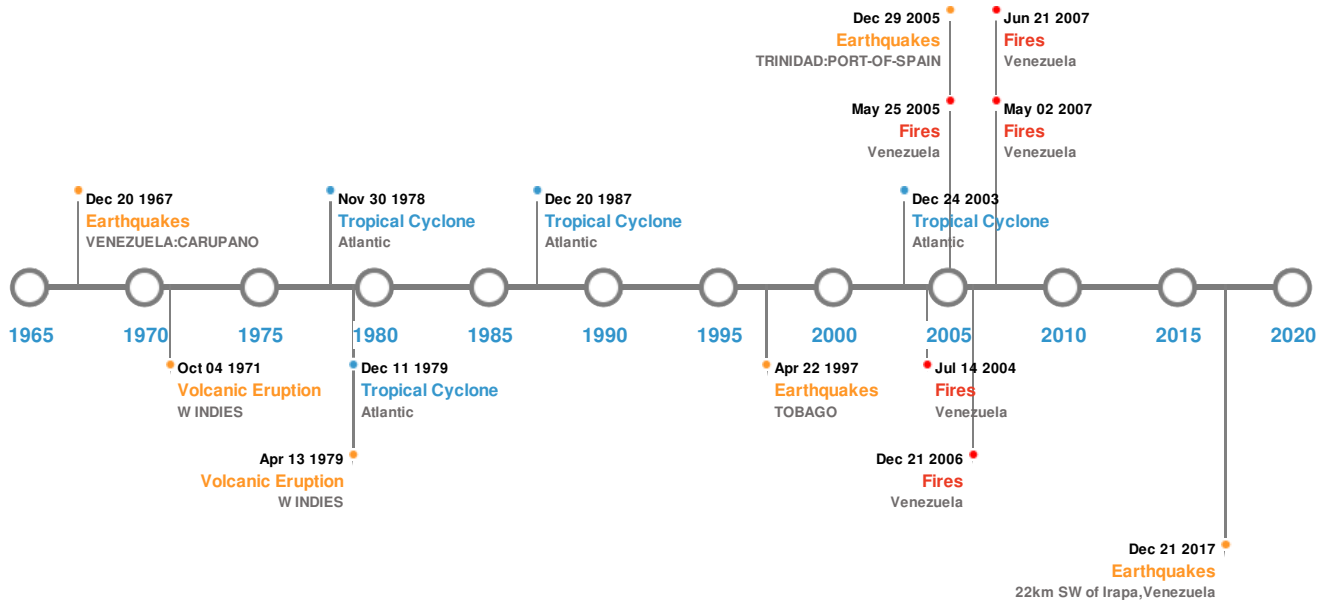


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	21-Aug-2018 21:31:40	7.00	87	22km SW of Irapa, Venezuela	10.4° N / 62.7° W
	03-Dec-1831 00:23:00	7.00	-	TRINIDAD & ST. CHRISTOPHER	12.4° N / 61.5° W
	22-Apr-1997 00:09:00	6.70	5	TOBAGO	11.11° N / 60.89° W
	20-Sep-1968 00:06:00	6.20	107	VENEZUELA: CARUPANO	10.5° N / 62.6° W
	29-Sep-2006 00:13:00	6.10	53	TRINIDAD: PORT-OF-SPAIN	10.88° N / 61.76° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Volcanic Eruptions:





#### 5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	SOUFRIERE ST. VINCEN	06-May-1902 00:00:00	4.00	W INDIES	13.33° N / 61.18° W
	SOUFRIERE ST. VINCEN	27-Apr-1812 00:00:00	4.00	W INDIES	13.33° N / 61.18° W

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	SOUFRIERE ST. VINCEN	13-Apr-1979 00:00:00	3.00	W INDIES	13.33° N / 61.18° W
	SOUFRIERE ST. VINCEN	26-Mar-1718 00:00:00	3.00	W INDIES	13.33° N / 61.18° W
	SOUFRIERE ST. VINCEN	04-Oct-1971 00:00:00	2.00	W INDIES	13.33° N / 61.18° W






Source: [Volcanoes](#)

## Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups						
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	01-Sep-1530 00:00:00	VENEZUELA	7.3	-	PARIA	10.63° N / 62.17° W
	01-Nov-1755 00:00:00	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	4.5	-	LESSER ANTILLES	12° N / 62° W
	18-Nov-1867 00:00:00	GRENADA	3	-	GOUYAVE (CHARLOTTE TOWN)	12.17° N / 61.73° W
	18-Nov-1867 00:00:00	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1.8	-	BEQUIA ISLAND: ADMIRALTY BAY	13.28° N / 61.25° W
	18-Nov-1867 00:00:00	GRENADA	1.5	-	SAINT GEORGE&#039;S	12.02° N / 61.78° W

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

## Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires				
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	16-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 21-Dec-2006 00:00:00	20.10	Venezuela	8.6° N / 62.82° W
	24-Apr-2007 00:00:00 - 02-May-2007 00:00:00	14.50	Venezuela	10.03° N / 62.6° W
	06-Mar-2004 00:00:00 - 14-Jul-2004 00:00:00	13.50	Venezuela	8.57° N / 62.75° W
	22-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 21-Jun-2007 00:00:00	11.50	Venezuela	8.6° N / 62.82° W
	05-Apr-2005 00:00:00 - 25-May-2005 00:00:00	11.30	Venezuela	8.61° N / 62.75° 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

 Event	Name	Start/End Date (UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Lon
	GILBERT	31-Jul-1980 18:00:00 - 11-Aug-1980 18:00:00	190	No Data		19.33° N / 104.5° W
	DAVID	09-Sep-1988 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-1988 00:00:00	184	888	Atlantic	27.24° N / 78.85° W
	JANET	22-Sep-1955 00:00:00 - 30-Sep-1955 06:00:00	173	No Data	Atlantic	15.83° N / 76.55° W
	IVAN	03-Sep-2004 00:00:00 - 24-Sep-2004 06:00:00	167	910	Atlantic	23.19° N / 60.9° W

Source: [Tropical Cyclones](#)

## 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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