HONOLULU 06:11:42 18 Feb 2018 WASH.D.C. 11:11:42 18 Feb 2018 PANAMA 11:11:42 18 Feb 2018 ZULU 16:11:42 18 Feb 2018 NAIROBI 19:11:42 18 Feb 2018 BANGKOK 23:11:42 18 Feb 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 4.5856 N°, -81.8312 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 10.5856 N°, -75.8312 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:

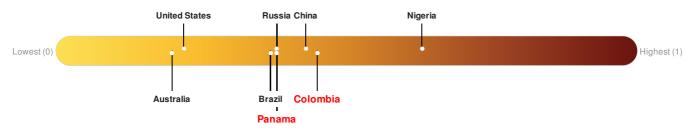
Recent Earthquakes							
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long	
	0	18-Feb-2018 15:13:26	5.1	10	73km W of Jaque, Panama	7.59° N / 78.83° W	

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.

Colombia ranks 71 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Colombia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Panama ranks 99 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Panama is less resilient than 40% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

Source: PDC

Regional Overview

Population Data:

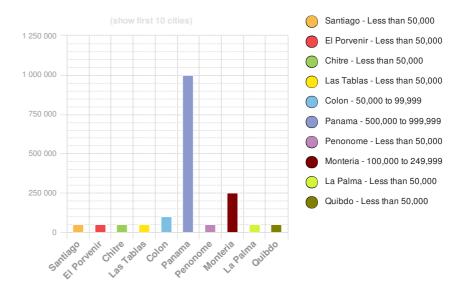
2011

Total: 5, 101, 600

Max Density: 58, 642(ppl/km²)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

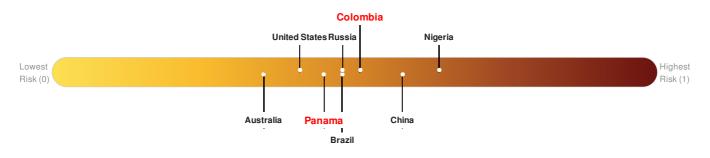
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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 Colombia ranks 73 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Colombia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 56% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure Panama ranks 108 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Panama has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 35% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



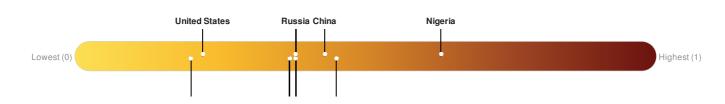
Source: PDC

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.

Colombia ranks 71 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Colombia is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Panama ranks 99 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Panama is less resilient than 40% of countries assessed. This indicates that Panama has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Australia

Brazil Colombia

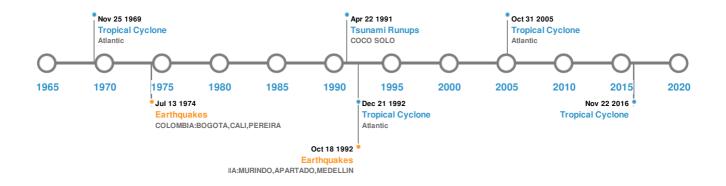
Panama

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		
*	07-Sep-1882 00:08:00	8.00	40	COLOMBIA	7.3° N / 77.8° W		
*	07-Sep-1882 00:07:00	7.90	-	PANAMA: SAN BLAS ARCHIPELAGO	9.5° N / 78.9° W		
*	20-Jan-1904 00:14:00	7.80	60	COLOMBIA	7° N / 79° W		
*	18-Oct-1992 00:15:00	7.40	10	COLOMBIA: MURINDO, APARTADO, MEDELLIN	7.07° N / 76.86° W		
	13-Jul-1974 00:01:00	7.30	12	COLOMBIA: BOGOTA, CALI, PEREIRA	7.75° N / 77.69° W		

Source: Earthquakes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
\$	07-Sep-1882 00:00:00	PANAMA	3	100	SAN BLAS ARCHIPELAGO	9.53° N / 78.92° W	
	25-Apr-1916 00:00:00	PANAMA	1.3	-	CAREENING CAY	9.33° N / 81.75° W	

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
\$	22-Apr-1991 00:00:00	PANAMA	0.76	-	COCO SOLO	9.37° N / 79.88° W
\$	31-Jan-1906 00:00:00	PANAMA	0.7	-	NAOS IS, CANAL ZONE, PACIFIC COAST	8.92° N / 79.53° W
\$	07-Sep-1882 00:00:00	PANAMA	0.62	-	COLON	9.36° N / 79.9° W

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones							
Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long	
	ВЕТА	27-Oct-2005 00:00:00 - 31-Oct-2005 00:00:00	115	962	Atlantic	11.6° N / 82.9° W	
	GERT	15-Sep-1993 00:00:00 - 21-Sep-1993 18:00:00	98	970	Atlantic	15.48° N / 92.7° W	
	UNNAMED	19-May-1940 18:00:00 - 26-Oct-1940 06:00:00	98	No Data	Atlantic	30.31° N / 66.2° W	
	MARTHA	22-Nov-1969 18:00:00 - 25-Nov-1969 12:00:00	86	No Data	Atlantic	8.96° N / 81.5° W	
	отто	22-Nov-2016 15:00:00 - 22-Nov-2016 21:00:00	75	984	-	10.43° N / 79.47° W	

Source: <u>Tropical Cyclones</u>

Disclosures

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^{*} 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.