

SECONDARY HAZARD (TRIGGERED OR INCREASED PROBABILITY)

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)
	EQ	TS	VO	LA	AV	FL	DR	RS	GC	SS	GH	ST	TO	HA	SN	LN	ET (H)	ET (C)	WF	GS	IM
(1) EQ	5	11	4	16	2	2		7	8	8	13	1							1		
(2) TS						4															
(3) VO	8	2		7	1			2	1	1	1								4		
(4) LA					1			1	1	1	3										
(5) AV																					
(6) FL							1			1	1										
(7) DR						1		1					1						5		
(8) RS									1	1	1										
(9) GC						1		1		1	2										
(10) SS								2	1		1								1		
(11) GH	2							1	2	2											
(12) ST				12	1	16		3	9	5	5			3		4					
(13) TO						1							1			1					
(14) HA					1												1				
(15) SN					1																
(16) LN																				8	
(17) ET (H)							12						1	1						11	
(18) ET (C)					1								1	1	6	4					
(19) WF				1			3														
(20) GS																	3			2	
(21) IM	3			1				3	1	1	2										3

**Regional interaction framework
Guatemala (national)**

KEY		
HAZARD GROUP	HAZARD	CODE
GEOPHYSICAL	Earthquake	EQ
	Tsunami	TS
	Volcanic eruption	VO
	Landslide	LA
	Snow avalanche <i>(not relevant)</i>	AV
HYDROLOGICAL	Flood	FL
	Drought	DR
SHALLOW EARTH PROCESSES	Regional subsidence	RS
	Ground collapse	GC
	Soil (local) subsidence	SS
	Ground heave	GH
ATMOSPHERIC	Storm	ST
	Tornado	TO
	Hailstorm	HA
	Snowstorm <i>(not relevant)</i>	SN
	Lightning	LN
	Extreme temperature (hot)	ET (H)
Extreme temperature (cold)	ET (C)	
BIOPHYSICAL	Wildfire	WF
SPACE	Geomagnetic storm	GS
	Impact event	IM

Footnotes: [1B, 4B] Earthquakes and landslides may trigger marine and/or freshwater (lake) tsunamis. [1C,H; 12M] There was uncertainty about the nature of these relationships. [1I,K] Earthquakes may trigger collapse or heave primarily through liquefaction. [3B] Volcanic explosions may trigger freshwater tsunamis in the lakes of Guatemala. [3Q/R] Volcanic eruptions can trigger temperature changes if they are of sufficient magnitude. [6,12C] Water input triggers or increases the probability of a phreatic or phreatomagmatic eruption. [8F] Although regional subsidence triggering flooding was not noted in any evidence source consulted, this is an inevitable consequence of the lowering of the ground surface. [12B] Pressure changes associated with storms may trigger meteotsunamis in marine environments. [21A-C,R,S] Identified as being generally possible, supported by globally relevant literature rather than location-specific evidence.