



Cities on Volcanoes 9  
November 20-25, 2016  
Puerto Varas, Chile

*'Understanding volcanoes and society: the key for risk mitigation'*



## **NVEWS Peru: Threat Assessment of Peruvian's volcanoes and their current and future monitoring requirements**

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Keywords: Peru, Volcanoes, Score, Threat, Monitoring

Volcano monitoring in Peru are development by two observatories; OVI (Volcano Observatory of INGEMMET, supported by Geological Survey of Peru) and OVS (Southern Volcano Observatory, supported by Institute Geophysic of Peru). In this article we presents a review of the current state of volcano monitoring in Peru, The methodology employed is "NVEWS" which has been developed by USGS. There are 16 Peruvian volcanoes which has been analyzed to threat assessment. The methodology has been adjusted slightly for Peruvian conditions. The methodology consist to group the volcanoes based on their threat level, those are: Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Very Low Threat groups and recommends appropriate monitoring levels for each group. The Peruvian volcanoes are grouped in four threat groups with almost equally number of volcanos. This implies that the recommended monitoring levels for Peruvian volcanoes have four levels. A gap analysis is presented to show the current state of monitoring at each volcano and highlight what additional monitoring is required for the volcano to meet its recommended level. Most Peruvian volcanoes are within 2 level of their recommended level however the volcanos wich are in very low threat group have no any monitoring. On the other hand, the principal deficiency is the inadequate geodetic monitoring in the high and moderate threat groups. The Ubinas, Sabancaya and Misti volcanoes are the three highest priority targets for future work. A prioritised list has been developed for all volcanoes and from this it is possible to develop a work plan for the next years.