

HONOLULU 10:32:12 15 Jul 2018 GUAYAQUIL 15:32:12 15 Jul 2018 WASH.D.C. 16:32:12 15 Jul 2018 ZULU 20:32:12 15 Jul 2018 NAIROBI 23:32:12 15 Jul 2018 BANGKOK 03:32:12 16 Jul 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -3.667 N°, -81.433 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 2.333 N°, -75.433 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 Volcanoes								
Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long
	0	11-Jun-2015 00:01:05	Volcano - Cotopaxi, Ecuador	-	-	-	-	0.67° S/78.43° W
	0	29-Sep-2009 02:19:50	Volcano - Reventador, Ecuador	-	-	-	-	0.08° S/77.65° W

#### Source: PDC

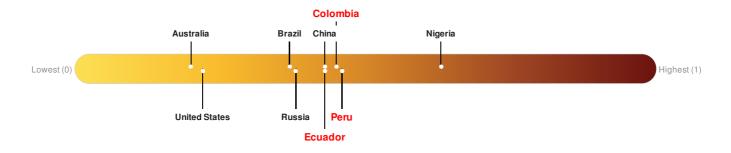
## **Lack of Resilience Index:**

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.

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.

Ecuador ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ecuador is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more 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.



### **Regional Overview**

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## **Population Data:**

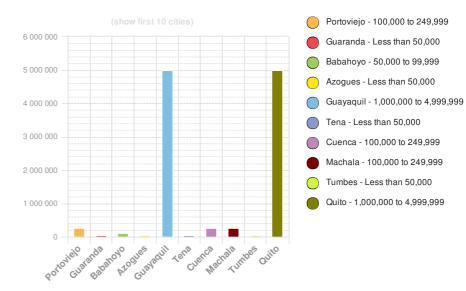
## 2011

Total: 16, 250, 085

Max Density: **53**, **240**(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

Source: iSciences

## **Populated Areas:**



### **Risk & Vulnerability**

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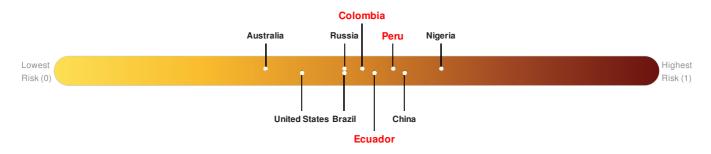
#### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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

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 Ecuador ranks 59 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ecuador has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has more 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

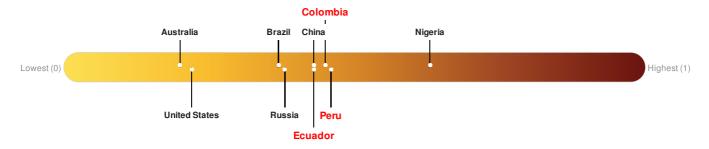
### Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

Ecuador ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ecuador is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more 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.

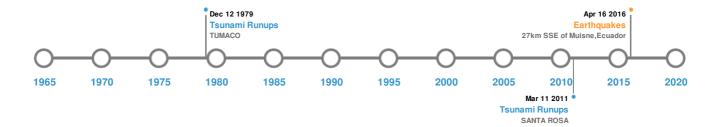


Source: PDC

## 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			
<b>*</b>	04-Feb-1797 00:12:00	8.30		ECUADOR: RIOBAMBA	1.6° S/78.6° W			
<b>*</b>	15-Aug-1868 00:19:00	8.00		ECUADOR: EL ANGEL, CONCEPCION	0.81° N / 77.72° W			
<b></b>	28-Sep-1906 00:15:00	7.90	150	ECUADOR	2° S/79° W			
<b>*</b>	08-Sep-1575 00:00:00	7.80		ECUADOR	0.2° S/78.6° W			
<b>*</b>	16-Apr-2016 23:58:37	7.80	19.16	27km SSE of Muisne, Ecuador	0.37° N / 79.94° W			

Source: Earthquakes

# **Volcanic Eruptions:**

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)							
Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long		
<b>♦</b>	TUNGURAHUA	05-Apr-1918 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	1.47° S/78.44° W		
	DONA JUANA	13-Nov-1899 00:00:00	4.00	COLOMBIA	1.47° N / 76.92° W		

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	TUNGURAHUA	11-Jan-1886 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	1.47° S / 78.44° W
<b>♦</b>	COTOPAXI	25-Jun-1877 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	0.68° S/78.44° W
	PURACE	01-Dec-1849 00:00:00	4.00	COLOMBIA	2.3° N / 76.4° W

Source: Volcanoes

# Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
<b>\$</b>	11-Mar-2011 00:00:00	ECUADOR	-	-	SANTA ROSA	-/-	
<b>\$</b>	31-Jan-1906 16:05:00	COLOMBIA	5	-	TUMACO	1.83° N / 78.73° W	
<b>\$</b>	12-Dec-1979 00:00:00	COLOMBIA	3	36	TUMACO	1.83° N / 78.73° W	
<b>\$</b>	22-May-1960 01:20:00	ECUADOR	1.9	-	LA LIBERTAD	2.23° S/80.9° W	
<b>\$</b>	04-Nov-1952 10:46:00	ECUADOR	1.89	-	LA LIBERTAD	2.23° S/80.9° W	

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

## **Disclosures**

\* 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.

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