HONOLULU 11:28:24 21 Oct 2018 GUAYAQUIL 16:28:24 21 Oct 2018 WASH.D.C. 17:28:24 21 Oct 2018 ZULU 21:28:24 21 Oct 2018 NAIROBI 00:28:24 22 Oct 2018 BANGKOK 04:28:24 22 Oct 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -4.8727 N°, -82.9016 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 1.1273 N°, -76.9016 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	21-Oct-2018 21:27:50	5.1	70.61	9km NE of El Triunfo, Ecuador	1.87° S/79.9° W		

Active	Active Volcanoes								
Event	Severity	Last Updated (UTC)	Name	Region	Primary Observatory	Activity	More Information	Lat/Long	
	0	08-Oct-2009 00:05:32	Volcano - Sangay, Ecuador	-	-	-	-	2° S / 78.34° W	
	0	29-Sep-2009 02:19:50	Volcano - Reventador, Ecuador	-	-	-	-	0.08° S/77.66° W	

Source: PDC

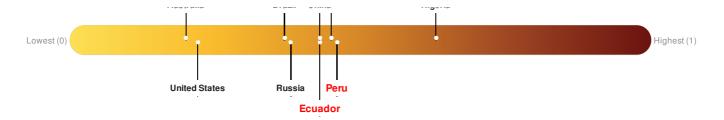
Lack of Resilience Index:

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 164 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 less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Ecuador ranks **82** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ecuador is less resilient than 50% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Peru ranks 64 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Peru is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru 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:

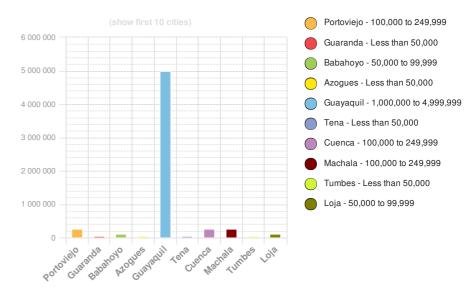
2011

Total: 14, 818, 761

Max Density: 53, 240(ppl/km²)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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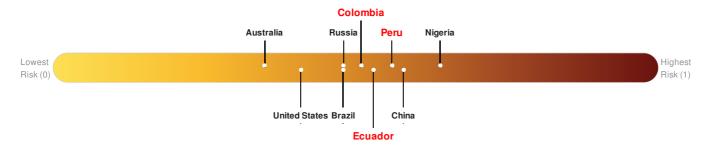
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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

Colombia ranks 44 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Colombia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 56% of countries assessed. This indicates that Colombia has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Ecuador ranks 35 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Ecuador has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Peru ranks 24 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Peru has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: PDC

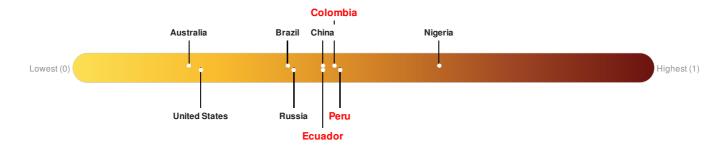
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

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

Ecuador ranks 82 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Ecuador is less resilient than 50% of countries assessed. This indicates that Ecuador has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Peru ranks 64 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Peru is less resilient than 61% of countries assessed. This indicates that Peru has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

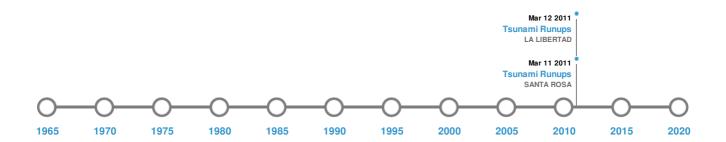


Source: PDC

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			
*	31-Jan-1906 00:15:00	8.80	25	ECUADOR: OFF COAST	1° N/81.5° W			
*	04-Feb-1797 00:12:00	8.30	-	ECUADOR: RIOBAMBA	1.6° S / 78.6° W			
*	15-Aug-1868 00:19:00	8.00	-	ECUADOR: EL ANGEL, CONCEPCION	0.81° N / 77.72° W			
*	14-May-1942 00:02:00	7.90	30	ECUADOR: GUAYAQUIL	0.75° S / 81.5° W			
	28-Sep-1906 00:15:00	7.90	150	ECUADOR	2° \$ / 79° W			

Source: Earthquakes

Volcanic Eruptions:

5 Largest Volcanic Eruptions (Last updated in 2000)							
Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long		
♦	TUNGURAHUA	05-Apr-1918 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	1.47° S/78.44° W		
	TUNGURAHUA	11-Jan-1886 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	1.47° S/78.44° W		

Event	Name	Date (UTC)	Volcanic Explosivity Index	Location	Lat/Long
	COTOPAXI	25-Jun-1877 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	0.68° S / 78.44° W
♦	COTOPAXI	04-Apr-1768 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	0.68° S / 78.44° W
	COTOPAXI	30-Nov-1744 00:00:00	4.00	ECUADOR	0.68° S / 78.44° W

Source: Volcanoes

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
\$	11-Mar-2011 00:00:00	ECUADOR	-	-	SANTA ROSA	-/-	
♦	22-May-1960 01:20:00	ECUADOR	1.9	-	LA LIBERTAD	2.23° S / 80.9° W	
\$	04-Nov-1952 10:46:00	ECUADOR	1.89	-	LA LIBERTAD	2.23° S / 80.9° W	
\$	12-Mar-2011 01:18:24	ECUADOR	1.61	-	LA LIBERTAD	-/-	
\$	12-Dec-1953 00:00:00	PERU	1	-	TALARA	4.58° S / 81.28° 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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