



Pacific Disaster Center
Area Brief: General
Executive Summary

HONOLULU
 15:35:24
 21 Nov 2017

WASH.D.C.
 20:35:24
 21 Nov 2017

GUAYAQUIL
 20:35:24
 21 Nov 2017

ZULU
 01:35:24
 22 Nov 2017

NAIROBI
 04:35:24
 22 Nov 2017

BANGKOK
 08:35:24
 22 Nov 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -5.4375 N° , -82.8189 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 0.5625 N° , -76.8189 E°



Earthquake - 5.4 - 26km S of Duran, Ecuador
 Location: **Guayas, Ecuador**
 Severity Level: **Advisory**

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
		17-Nov-2017 14:00:47	5.4	77.48	26km S of Duran, Ecuador	2.44° S / 79.82° W

Source: [PDC](#)

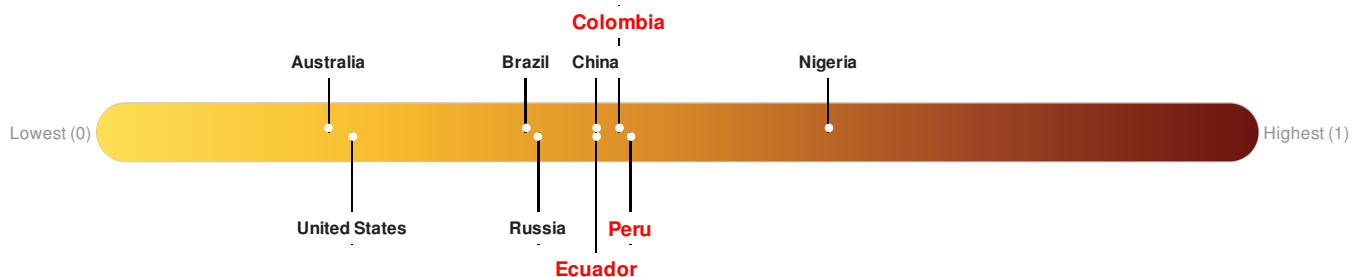
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.



Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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.

Population Data:

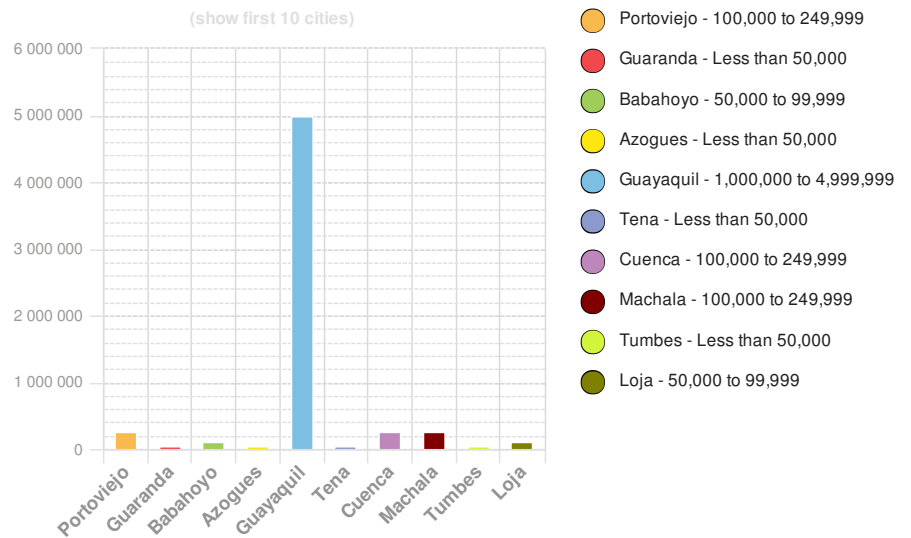
2011

Total: 15,318,918

Max Density: 53,240 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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.

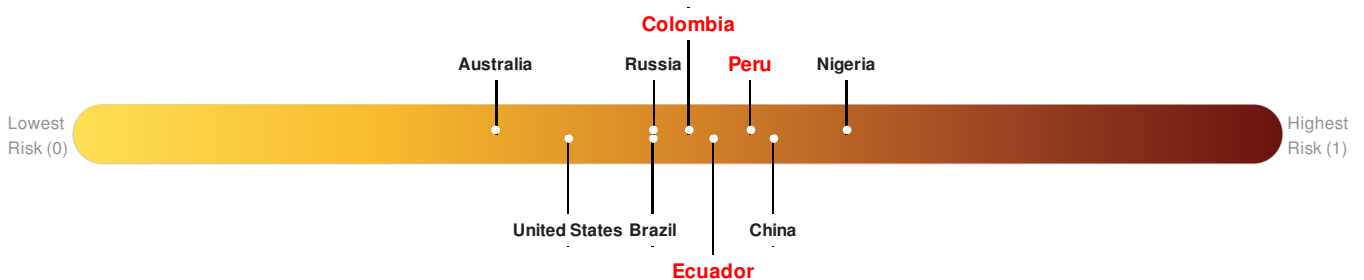
Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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](#)

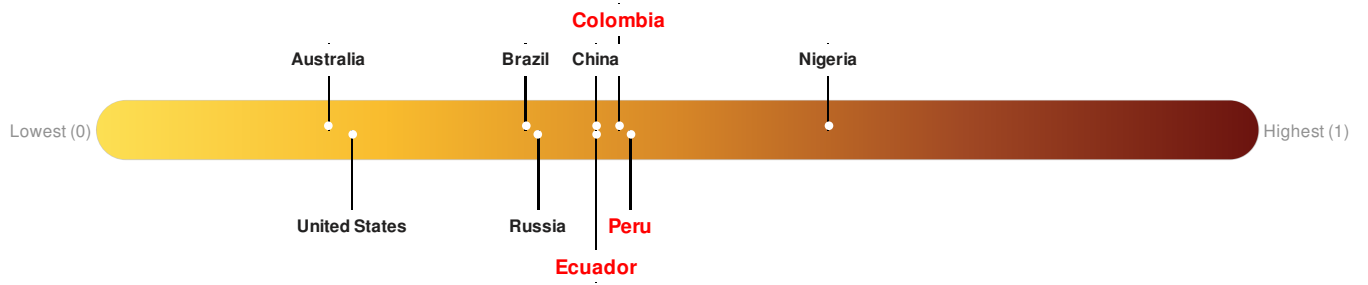
Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

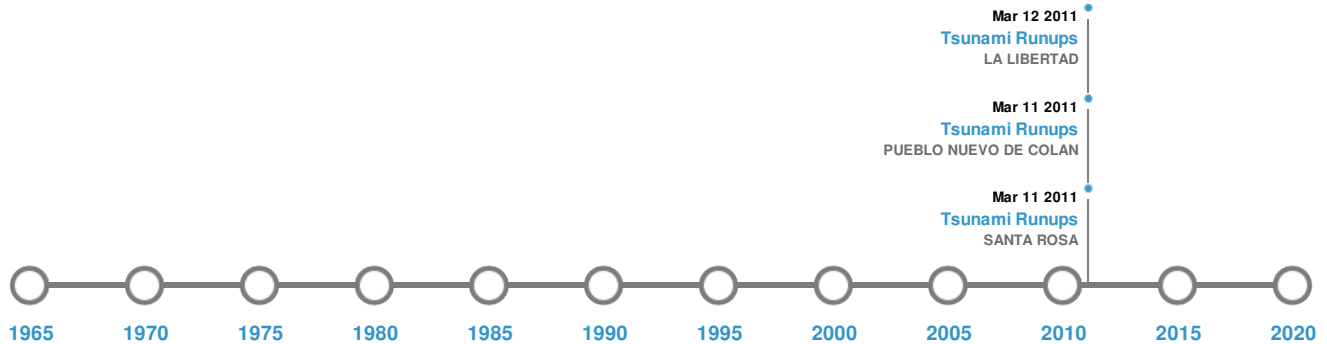


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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.

Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)



Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	04-Feb-1797 00:12:00	8.30	-	ECUADOR: RIOBAMBA	1.6° S / 78.6° 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° S / 79° W
	07-Jan-1901 00:00:00	7.80	25	ECUADOR: ESMERALDAS	2° S / 82° W
	08-Sep-1575 00:00:00	7.80	-	ECUADOR	0.2° S / 78.6° 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	- / -
	11-Mar-2011 00:00:00	PERU	-	-	PUEBLO NUEVO DE COLAN	- / -
	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	- / -

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Disclosures

* As defined by the source ([Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#), University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

The information and data contained in this product are for reference only. Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. Refer to original sources for any legal restrictions. Please refer to PDC Terms of Use for PDC generated information and products. The names, boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on the associated maps do not imply, on the part of PDC, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.