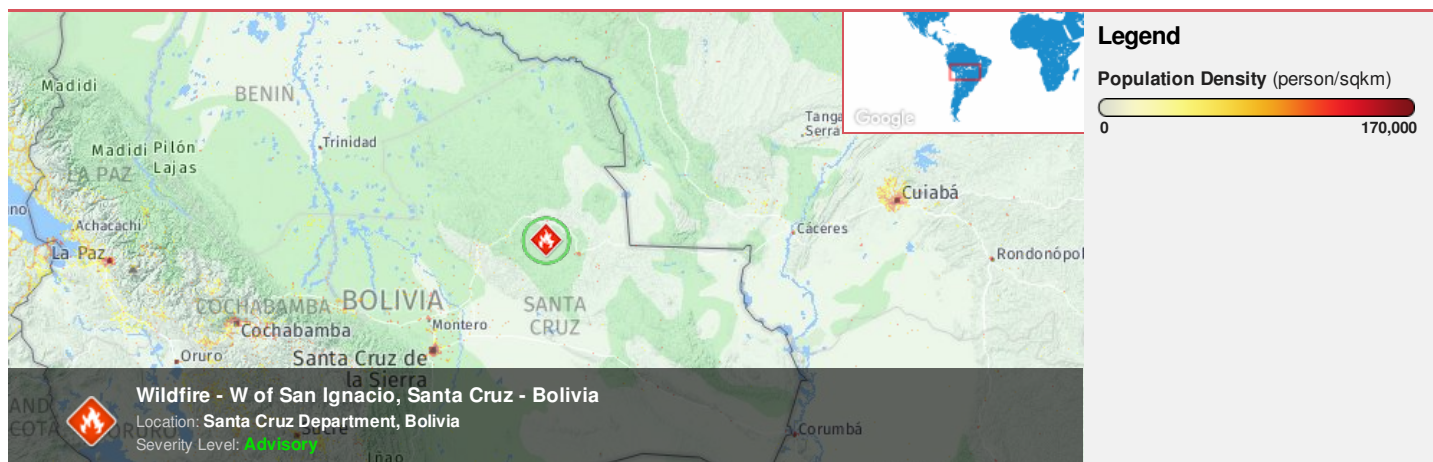




**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -19.190520838 N° , -64.465820869 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -13.190520838000001 N° , -58.465820869 E°



### 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 Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		22-Sep-2018 04:00:02	Wildfire - W of San Ignacio, Santa Cruz - Bolivia	16.19° S / 61.47° W

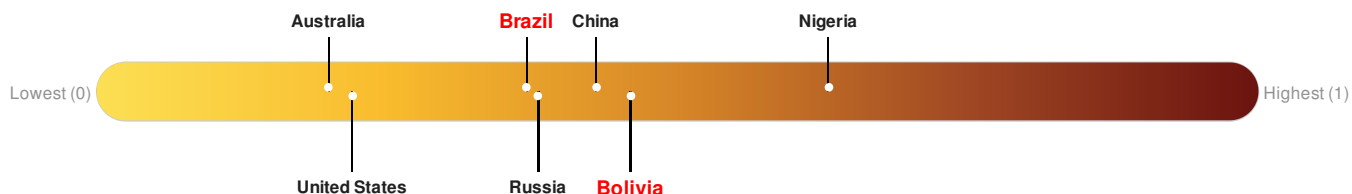
Source: [PDC](#)

### 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.

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

**Brazil** ranks **105** out of **164** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Brazil is less resilient than 36% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better 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.

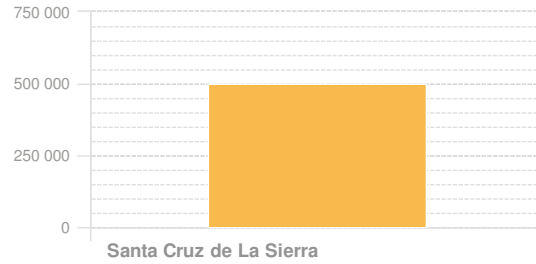
## Population Data:

2011

Total: 2, 355, 051

Max Density: 29, 579(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

## Populated Areas:



● Santa Cruz de La Sierra - 250,000 to 499,999

Source: [iSciences](#)

## Risk & Vulnerability

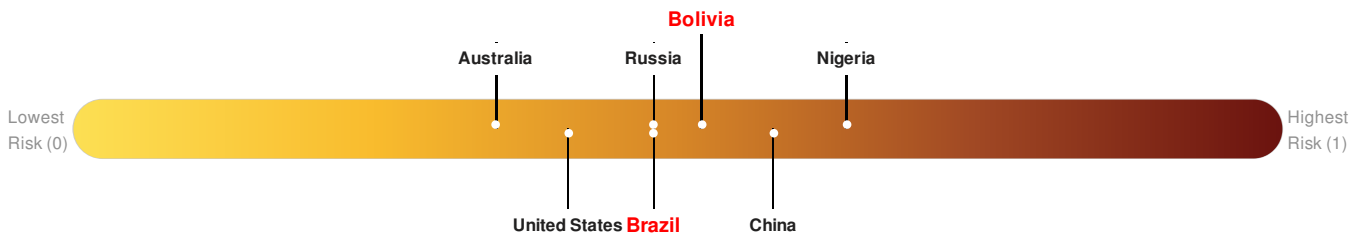
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

## 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

**Bolivia** ranks 40 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bolivia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

**Brazil** ranks 54 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Brazil has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



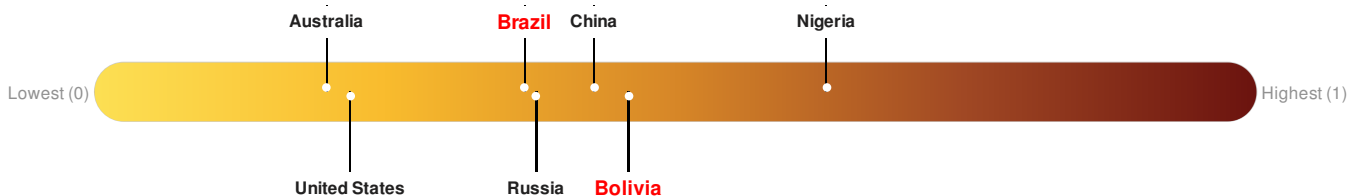
Source: [PDC](#)

## 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.

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

**Brazil** ranks 105 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Brazil is less resilient than 36% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

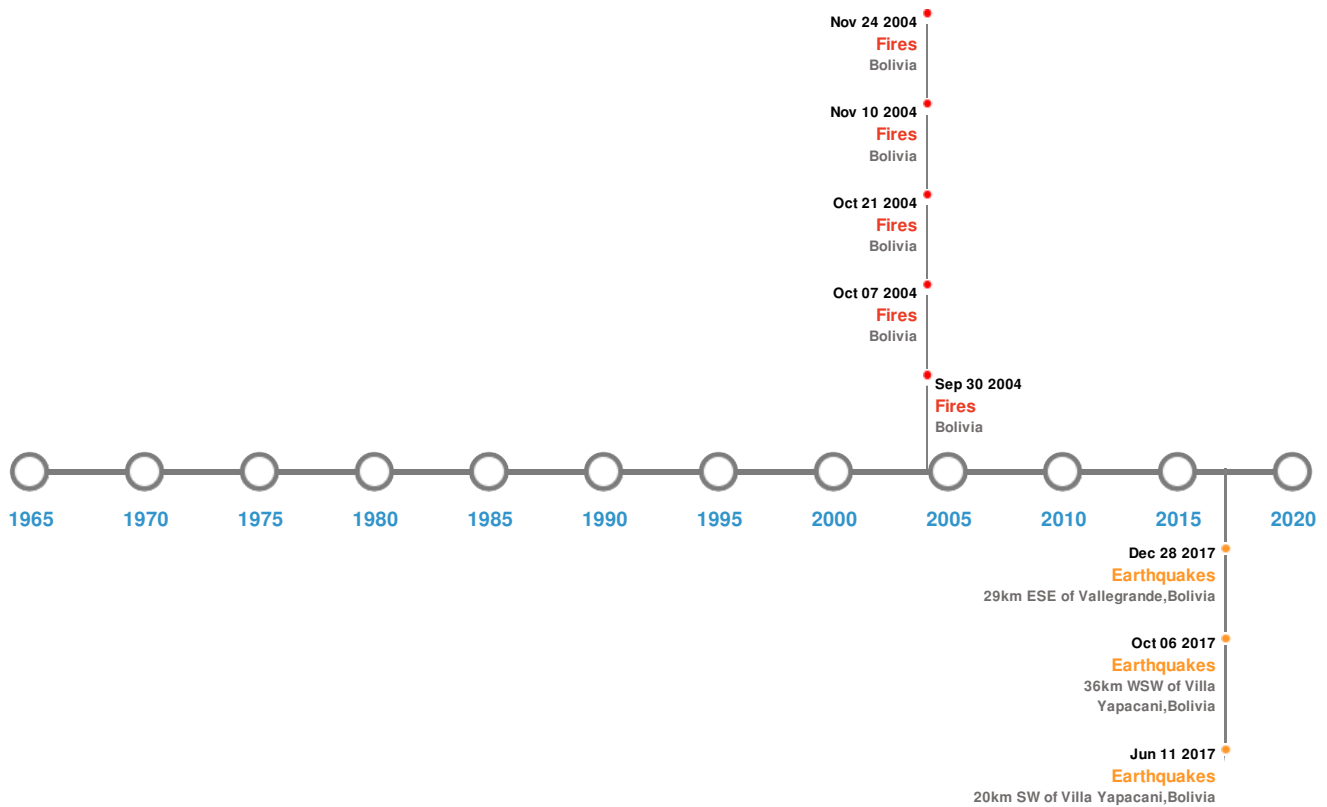


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	11-Jun-2017 13:18:26	5.10	10	20km SW of Villa Yapacani, Bolivia	17.54° S / 63.96° W
	28-Aug-2018 13:12:21	5.00	37.61	29km ESE of Vallegrande, Bolivia	18.61° S / 63.85° W
	06-Oct-2017 04:59:34	4.60	36.33	36km WSW of Villa Yapacani, Bolivia	17.57° S / 64.13° W

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	03-Jun-2004 00:00:00 - 09-Oct-2004 00:00:00	229.40	Bolivia	15.88° S / 62.58° W
	05-Apr-2004 00:00:00 - 21-Oct-2004 00:00:00	216.40	Bolivia	16.28° S / 63.2° W
	06-Aug-2004 00:00:00 - 07-Oct-2004 00:00:00	209.30	Bolivia	15.4° S / 61.27° W

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	21-Jul-2004 00:00:00 - 10-Nov-2004 00:00:00	138.80	Bolivia	16.17° S / 62.78° W
	01-Jul-2004 00:00:00 - 24-Nov-2004 00:00:00	89.80	Bolivia	15.43° S / 63.8° W

Source: [Wildfires](#)

## 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.