Pacific Disaster Center	HONOLULU	WASH.D.C.	ASUNCION	ZULU	NAIROBI	BANGKOK
Area Brief: General	<b>17:59:54</b>	<b>23:59:54</b>	23:59:54	<b>03:59:54</b>	<b>06:59:54</b>	<b>10:59:54</b>
Executive Summary	23 Sep 2018	23 Sep 2018	23 Sep 2018	24 Sep 2018	24 Sep 2018	24 Sep 2018







### **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		
	1	24-Sep-2018 03:58:27	Wildfire - NW of Pampa del Infierno, Chaco - Argentina	26.33° S/61.26° W		
	0	24-Sep-2018 03:58:27	Wildfire - N of Las Lomitas, Formosa - Argentina	24.13° S/60.77° W		
Source: <u>PDC</u>						

# 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.

Argentina ranks 92 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Argentina is less resilient than 44% of countries assessed. This indicates that Argentina has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to 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.

Paraguay ranks 79 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Paraguay is less resilient than 52% of countries assessed. This indicates that Paraguay has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



#### **Regional Overview**

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### **Population Data:**

### **Populated Areas:**



#### Source: <u>iSciences</u>

### **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

Argentina ranks 49 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Argentina has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Argentina has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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.

Paraguay ranks 62 out of 164 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Paraguay has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 38% of countries assessed. This indicates that Paraguay has a medium likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



#### Source: PDC

### Lack of Resilience Index:

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Argentina ranks 92 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Argentina is less resilient than 44% of countries assessed. This indicates that Argentina has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is better able to respond to and recover from a disruption to 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.

Paraguay ranks 79 out of 164 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Paraguay is less resilient than 52% of countries assessed. This indicates that Paraguay has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

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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
	28-Jan-1947 00:00:00	7.50	-	ARGENTINA: SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO PROVINCE	26.5° S/63° W
	23-Mar-1899 00:18:00	6.90	10	BOLIVIA: SOUTHERN	21.97° S/63.67° W
	25-Mar-2018 14:28:34	5.60	555.31	30km NNW of El Hoyo, Argentina	26.77° S/63.33° W
	02-Mar-2018 04:42:14	5.40	526.27	9km WSW of Yacuiba, Bolivia	22.08° S/63.76° W
	02-Oct-2016 16:38:13	4.50	567.95	24km WSW of El Hoyo, Argentina	27.1° S/63.46° W

Source: Earthquakes

# Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires					
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long	
<b></b>	28-Jan-2006 00:00:00 - 11-Jan-2007 00:00:00	70.30	Paraguay	23.23° S / 60.57° W	
	27-May-2003 00:00:00 - 30-Jan-2004 00:00:00	39.30	Argentina	24.48° S/63.57° W	

ee	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
-	12-Jun-2004 00:00:00 - 29-Dec-2004 00:00:00	33.10	Argentina	22.66° S/63.62° W
	17-Jul-2006 00:00:00 - 27-Sep-2006 00:00:00	32.20	Paraguay	23.49° S/60.81° W
	20-Aug-2003 00:00:00 - 05-Sep-2003 00:00:00	28.90	Paraguay	24.68° S/57.85° W

Source: Wildfires

**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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