



Pacific Disaster Center
*Area Brief: General
Executive Summary*

HONOLULU
18:12:25
04 Sep 2018

WASH.D.C.
00:12:25
05 Sep 2018

PORTO VELHO
00:12:25
05 Sep 2018

ZULU
04:12:25
05 Sep 2018

NAIROBI
07:12:25
05 Sep 2018

BANGKOK
11:12:25
05 Sep 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.229284725 N° , -67.842964386 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.229284724999999 N° , -61.842964386000006 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
		05-Sep-2018 04:10:51	Wildfire - NE of Abuna, Rondônia - Brazil	9.23° S / 64.84° W

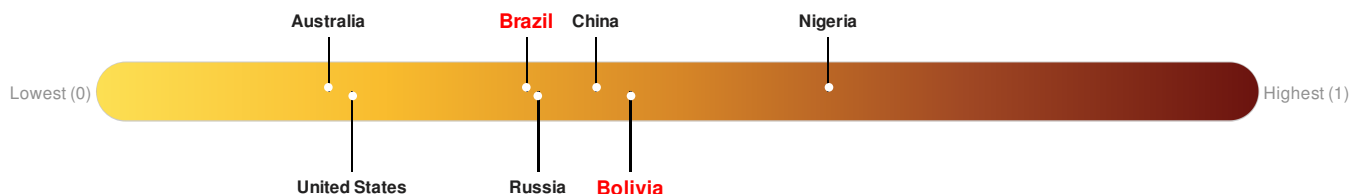
Source: [PDC](#)

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 **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bolivia is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Brazil ranks **105** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Brazil is less resilient than 37% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

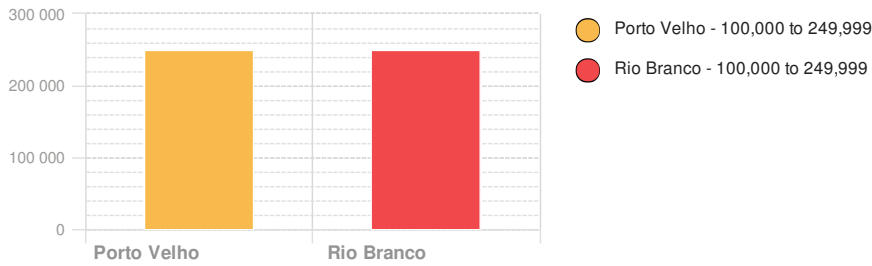
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Population Data:

2011

Total: 1, 730, 914
Max Density: 61, 178(ppl/km²)

Populated Areas:



Source: [iSciences](#)

Risk & Vulnerability

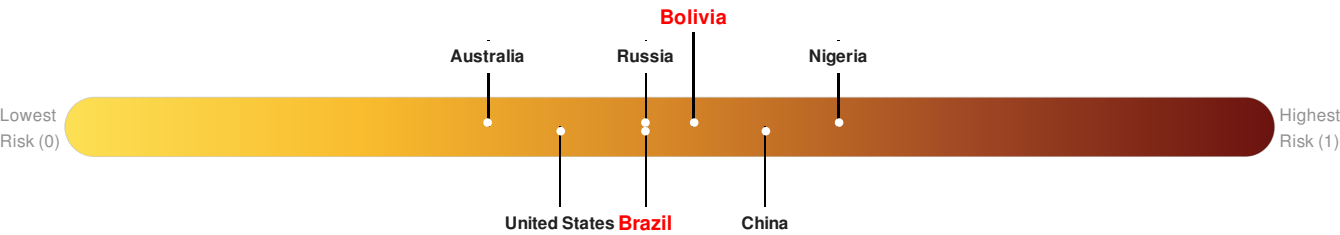
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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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 **Bolivia** ranks **66** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bolivia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bolivia has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Brazil** ranks **89** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Brazil has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 47% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



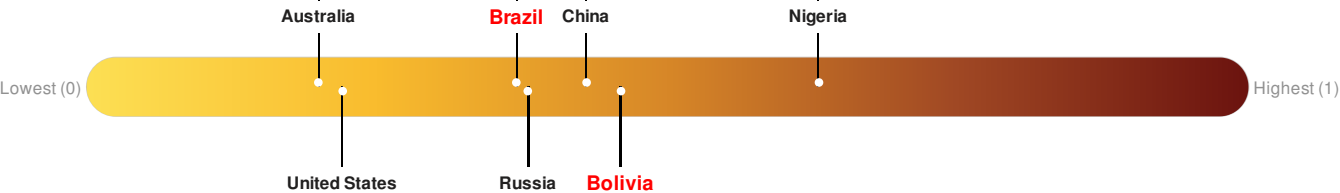
Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

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Brazil ranks **105** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Brazil is less resilient than 37% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

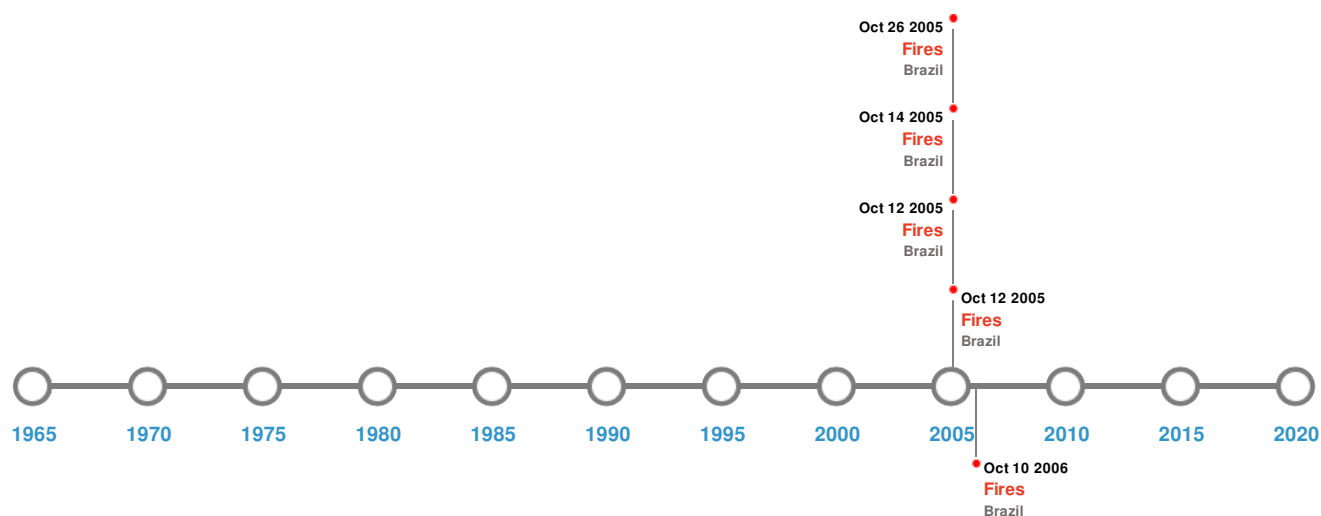


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	29-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 14-Oct-2005 00:00:00	141.60	Brazil	9.16° S / 61.73° W
	13-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 12-Oct-2005 00:00:00	132.90	Brazil	9.71° S / 67.17° W
	20-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 12-Oct-2005 00:00:00	111.90	Brazil	10.25° S / 64.18° W
	31-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 26-Oct-2005 00:00:00	110.40	Brazil	9.77° S / 66.82° W
	02-Jul-2006 00:00:00 - 10-Oct-2006 00:00:00	109.90	Brazil	10.23° S / 64.22° 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.

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