

HONOLULU 18:10:58 24 Sep 2017 WASH.D.C. 00:10:58 25 Sep 2017 PORTO VELHO 00:10:58 25 Sep 2017 ZULU 04:10:58 25 Sep 2017 NAIROBI 07:10:58 25 Sep 2017 BANGKOK 11:10:58 25 Sep 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.862183339 N°, -63.909123234 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.8621833389999995 N°, -57.909123234 E°



#### **Situational Awareness**

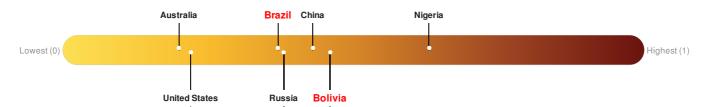
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please register here. Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

#### **Current Hazards:**

Active Wild Fire							
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long			
	1	25-Sep-2017 04:06:35	Wildfire - S of Aripuana, Mato Grosso - Brazil	9.86° S/60.91° W			

### Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. **Bolivia** ranks **64** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.46. **Brazil** ranks **105** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.37.



Bolivia ranks 64 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Recent Disaster Impacts, Infrastructure and Governance.

Brazil ranks 105 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Governance and Infrastructure.

Source: PDC

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#### **Regional Overview**

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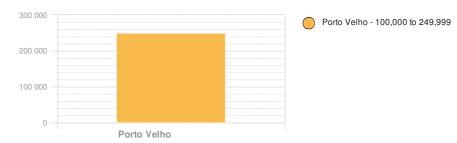
## **Population Data:**

### 2011

Total: 1, 545, 335

Max Density: 11,570(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)

# **Populated Areas:**



Source: iSciences

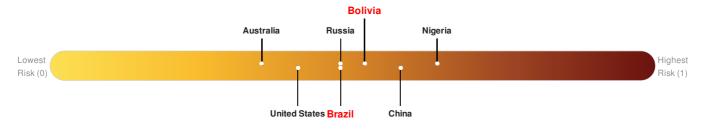
### **Risk & Vulnerability**

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## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

Bolivia ranks 66 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.52. Bolivia is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.

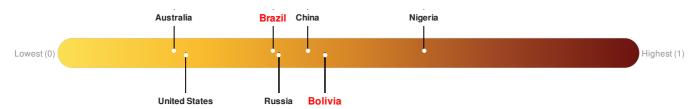
Brazil ranks 89 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.48. Brazil is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, low vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.



Source: PDC

## Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. **Bolivia** ranks **64** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.46. **Brazil** ranks **105** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.37.



Bolivia ranks 64 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Recent Disaster Impacts, Infrastructure and Governance.

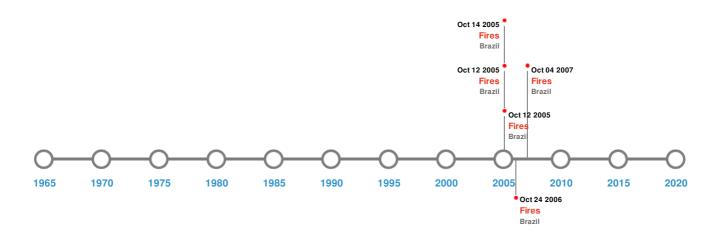
Brazil ranks 105 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Marginalization, Governance and Infrastructure.

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		
<b>*</b>	22-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 12-Oct-2005 00:00:00	164.20	Brazil	9.39° S / 59.25° W		
<b>*</b>	03-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 04-Oct-2007 00:00:00	144.90	Brazil	10.46° S / 57.86° W		
<b>\lambda</b>	29-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 14-Oct-2005 00:00:00	141.60	Brazil	9.16° S/61.73° W		
<b></b>	31-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 12-Oct-2005 00:00:00	104.40	Brazil	9.29° \$ / 62.6° W		
<b>\lambda</b>	15-Jul-2006 00:00:00 - 24-Oct-2006 00:00:00	95.60	Brazil	9.35° S/59.49° W		

Source: Wildfires

## **Disclosures**

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<sup>\*</sup> 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.