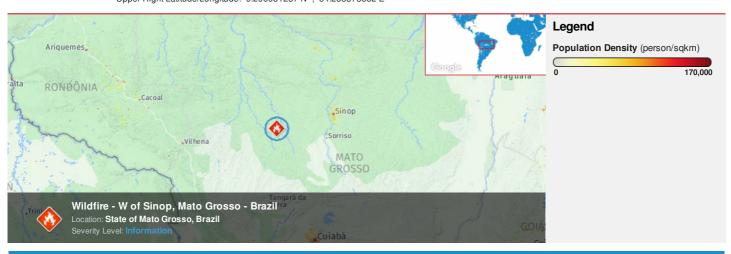


HONOLULU 18:02:12 15 Oct 2018 WASH.D.C. 00:02:12 16 Oct 2018 CUIABA 00:02:12 16 Oct 2018 ZULU 04:02:12 16 Oct 2018 NAIROBI 07:02:12 16 Oct 2018 BANGKOK 11:02:12 16 Oct 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -15.296051237 N°, -60.255378582 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -9.296051237 N°, -54.255378582 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.

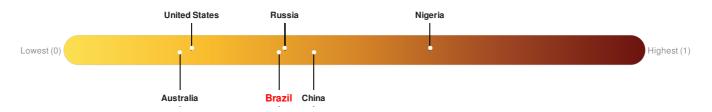
Current Hazards:

Active Wild Fire							
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long			
	1	16-Oct-2018 03:57:10	Wildfire - W of Sinop, Mato Grosso - Brazil	12.3° S / 57.26° W			

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.

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

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:

Total: 1,079,595

Max Density: 2,820(ppl/km²)

Source: iSciences

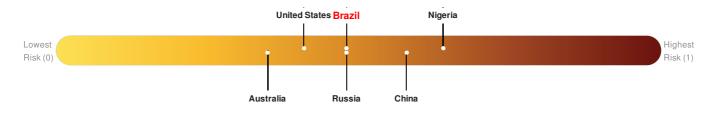
Risk & Vulnerability

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

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.

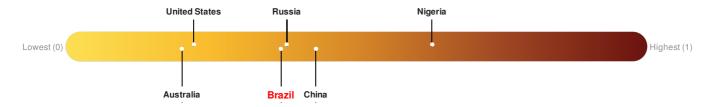


Source: PDC

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.

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.

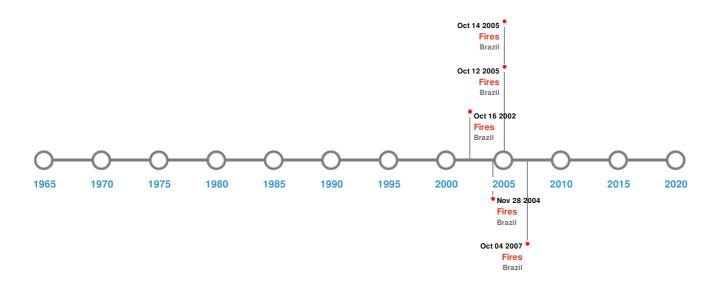


Source: PDC

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 <u>register here</u>. Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires						
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long		
*	26-Jun-2002 00:00:00 - 16-Oct-2002 00:00:00	170.70	Brazil	10.39° S / 54.34° W		
*	22-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 12-Oct-2005 00:00:00	164.20	Brazil	9.39° S / 59.25° W		
*	03-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 04-Oct-2007 00:00:00	144.90	Brazil	10.46° S / 57.86° W		
*	02-May-2004 00:00:00 - 28-Nov-2004 00:00:00	135.70	Brazil	12.17° S / 55.22° W		
*	05-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 14-Oct-2005 00:00:00	126.70	Brazil	11.72° S / 56.61° W		

Source: Wildfires

Disclosures

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^{*} 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.