Pacific Disaster Center	HONOLULU	WASH.D.C.	BELEM	ZULU	NAIROBI	BANGKOK
Area Brief: General	17:55:30	22:55:30	00:55:30	03:55:30	06:55:30	10:55:30
Executive Summary	21 Nov 2017	21 Nov 2017	22 Nov 2017	22 Nov 2017	22 Nov 2017	22 Nov 2017

Region Selected » Lover Left Latitude/Longitude: -6.061248086 N°, -51.822475466 E°

"Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -0.06124808599999998 N°, -45.822475466 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.

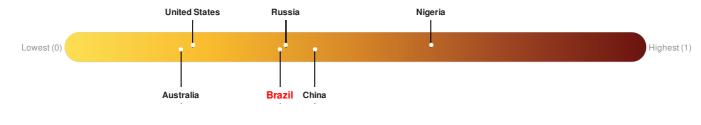
Current Hazards:

Active Wild Fire						
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long		
	1	22-Nov-2017 03:54:14	Wildfire - SE of Cameta, Pará - Brazil	3.06° S/48.82° 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.

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: <u>PDC</u>



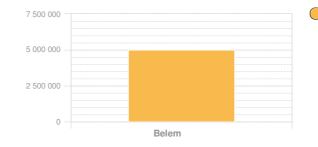
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Population Data:

Populated Areas:

2011

Total: 6, 425, 261 Max Density: 59, 327(ppl/km²)



Belem - 1,000,000 to 4,999,999

Source: iSciences

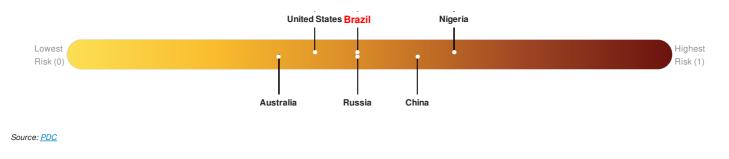
Risk & Vulnerability

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

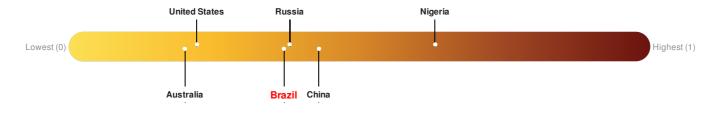
Multi-Hazard Exposure Brazil ranks 89 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Brazil has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 47% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



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.

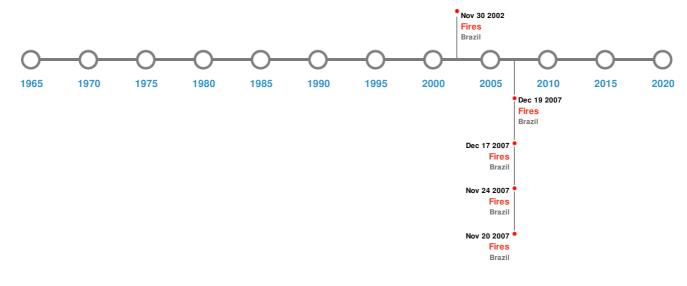
Brazil ranks 105 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Brazil is less resilient than 37% of countries assessed. This indicates that Brazil has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

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Historical Hazards:



Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires							
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long			
	07-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 19-Dec-2007 00:00:00	384.80	Brazil	4.78° S / 46.52° W			
	07-Sep-2002 00:00:00 - 08-Dec-2002 00:00:00	100.90	Brazil	4.53° S/48.78° W			
	25-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 20-Nov-2007 00:00:00	75.50	Brazil	5.25° S/46.6° W			
	21-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 24-Nov-2007 00:00:00	67.00	Brazil	3.92° S / 47.3° W			
	11-Aug-2007 00:00:00 - 17-Dec-2007 00:00:00	67.00	Brazil	4.14° S / 46.34° 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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