| Pacific Disaster Center<br>*Area Brief: General Executive Summary* | HONOLULU<br>18:04:27<br>09 Aug 2018 | WASH.D.C.<br>00:04:27<br>10 Aug 2018 | PORTO VELHO<br>00:04:27<br>10 Aug 2018 | ZULU<br>04:04:27<br>10 Aug 2018 | NAIROBI<br>07:04:27<br>10 Aug 2018 | BANGKOK<br>11:04:27<br>10 Aug 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -12.40402585 N˚ , -68.381899133 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -6.40402585 N˚ , -62.381899133000005 E˚


**Legend**

**Population Density** (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10-Aug-2018 03:59:30 | Wildfire - N of Abuna, Rondônia - Brazil | 9.4° S / 65.38° W |

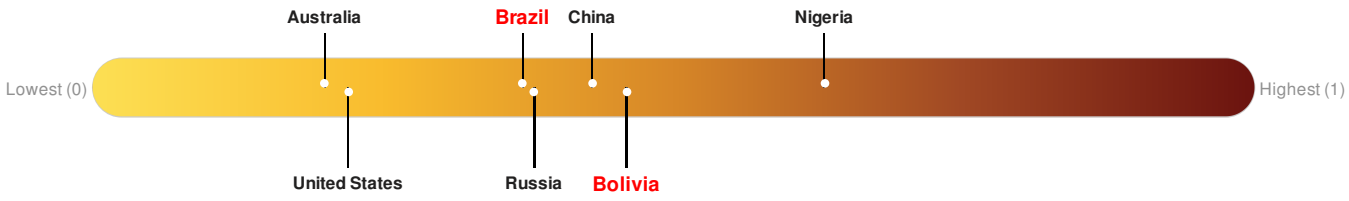
*Source: PDC*

## 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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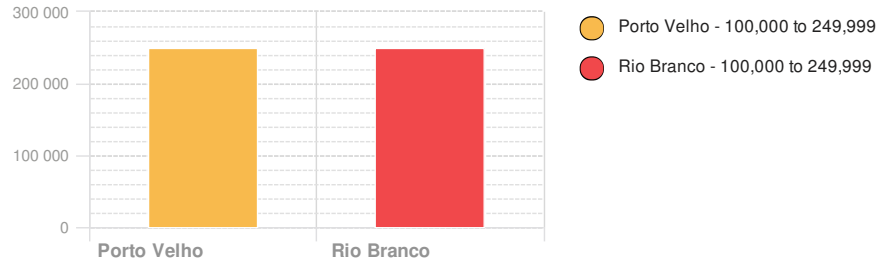
## Population Data:

**2011**

Total: **1, 444, 117**
Max Density: **61, 178**(ppl/km$^2$)

## Populated Areas:




*Source: iSciences*

## Risk & Vulnerability

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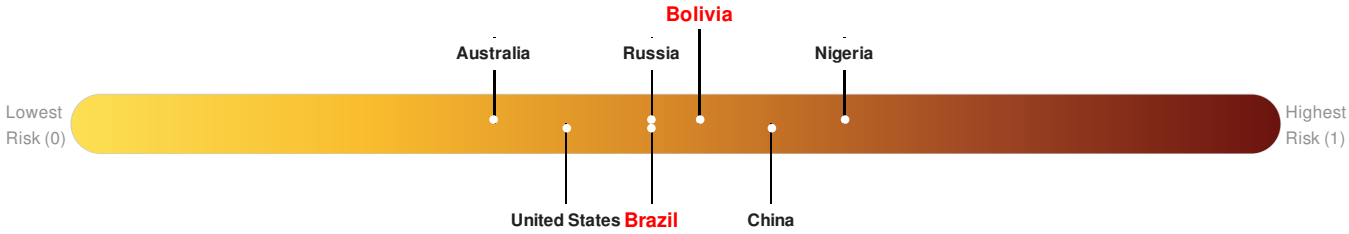
## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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.



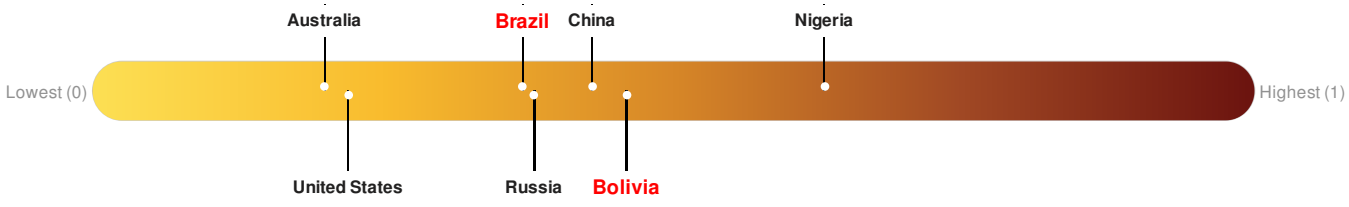

*Source: PDC*

## Lack of Resilience Index:

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*

## Historical Hazards

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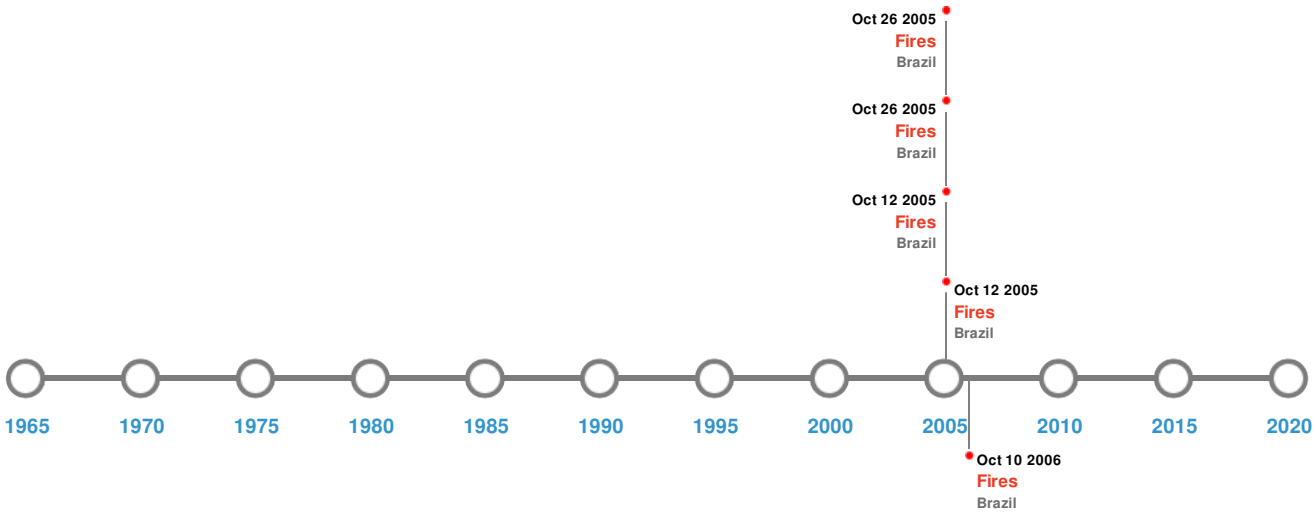
# Historical Hazards:




# Wildfires:

## 5 Largest Wildfires

| Event | Start/End Date(UTC) | Size (sq. km.) | Location | Mean Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| | 27-Jul-2005 00:00:00 - 26-Oct-2005 00:00:00 | 109.20 | Brazil | 10.22° S / 64.83° 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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