



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 15.792700416999999 N°, 98.664918561 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 21.792700417 N°, 104.664918561 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 Storm

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		16-Mar-2018 21:21:25	Storms - Thailand	16.1° N / 101.43° E

#### Active Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		21-Mar-2018 03:55:40	Wildfire - S of Xaignabouri - Laos	18.79° N / 101.66° E

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.

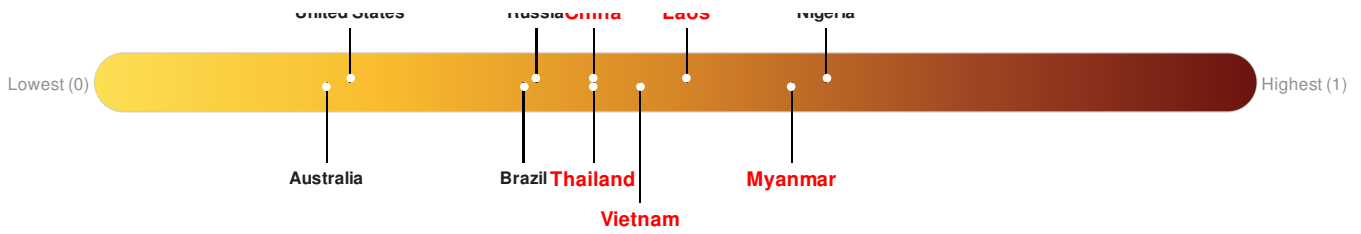
**China** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Laos** ranks **51** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Laos is less resilient than 70% of countries assessed. This indicates that Laos has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Myanmar** ranks **21** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Myanmar is less resilient than 88% of countries assessed. This indicates that Myanmar has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Thailand** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Thailand is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Thailand has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Vietnam** ranks **61** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Vietnam is less resilient than 64% of countries assessed. This indicates that Vietnam has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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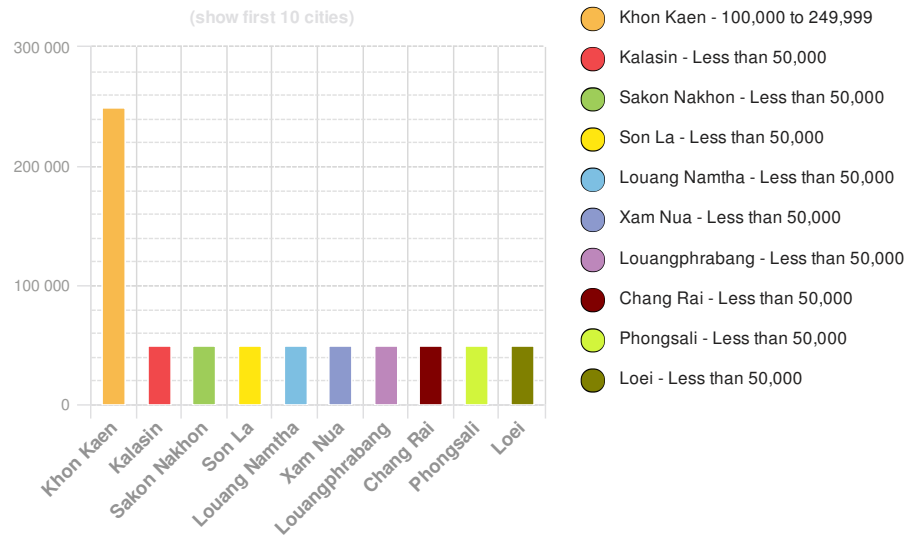
### Population Data:

**2011**

**Total: 27,554,816**  
**Max Density: 52,721 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)**

Source: [iSciences](#)

### Populated Areas:



## 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

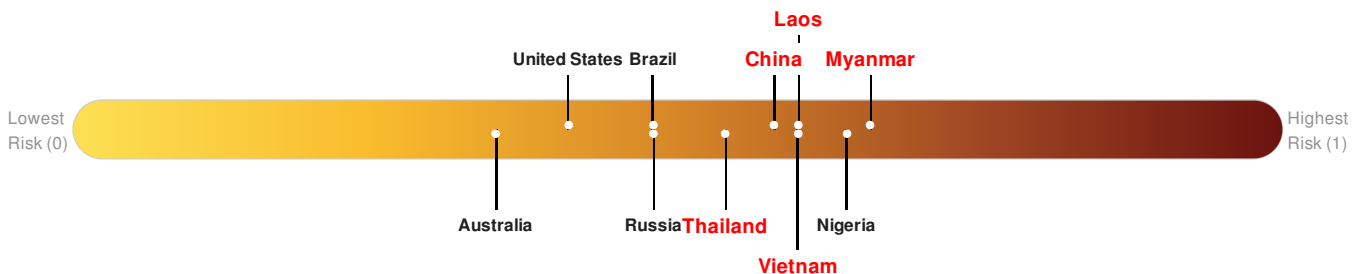
Multi-Hazard Exposure **China** ranks **32** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. China has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 81% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Laos** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Laos has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Laos has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Myanmar** ranks **7** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Myanmar has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Myanmar has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Thailand** ranks **53** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Thailand has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Thailand has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Vietnam** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Vietnam has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Vietnam has more 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.

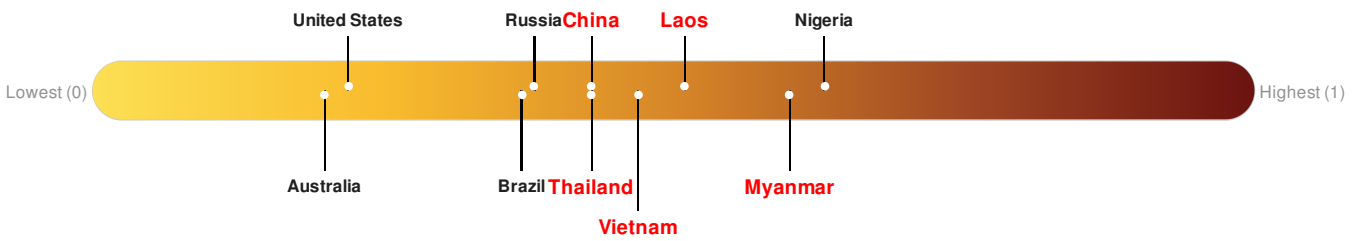
**China** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Laos** ranks **51** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Laos is less resilient than 70% of countries assessed. This indicates that Laos has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Myanmar** ranks **21** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Myanmar is less resilient than 88% of countries assessed. This indicates that Myanmar has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Thailand** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Thailand is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Thailand has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

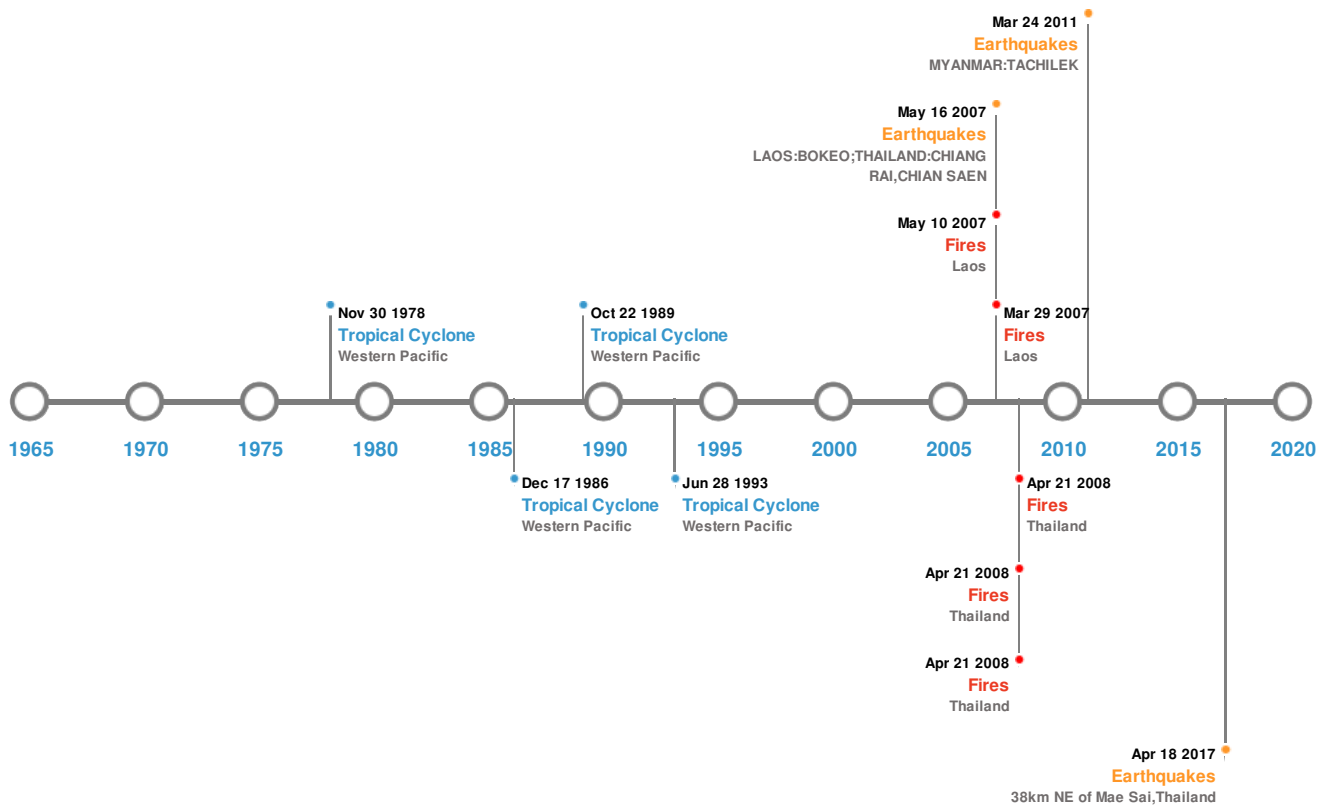
**Vietnam** ranks **61** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Vietnam is less resilient than 64% of countries assessed. This indicates that Vietnam has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



## Historical Hazards

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### Historical Hazards:



### Earthquakes:


#### 5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)





Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	24-Mar-2011 13:55:12	7.20	8	MYANMAR: TACHILEK	20.69° N / 99.82° E
	02-Feb-1950 00:19:00	7.00	-	CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE	21.7° N / 100.1° E
	16-May-2007 00:08:00	6.30	24	LAOS: BOKEO; THAILAND: CHIANG RAI, CHIAN SAEN	20.5° N / 100.75° E
	14-May-1938 00:12:00	6.00	-	CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE	21.7° N / 99.5° E
	18-Apr-2017 09:13:10	4.70	10	38km NE of Mae Sai, Thailand	20.72° N / 100.1° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires






Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	15-Mar-2008 06:45:00 - 21-Apr-2008 07:05:00	69.10	Thailand	18.68° N / 100.38° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	17-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 10-May-2007 00:00:00	56.60	Laos	18.66° N / 101.6° E
	15-Mar-2008 06:45:00 - 21-Apr-2008 07:05:00	39.40	Thailand	18.71° N / 100.83° E
	13-Mar-2008 07:00:00 - 21-Apr-2008 07:05:00	37.00	Thailand	18.64° N / 100.24° E
	15-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 29-Mar-2007 00:00:00	29.00	Laos	19.37° N / 101.76° E

Source: [Wildfires](#)

## Tropical Cyclones:

### 5 Largest Tropical Cyclones

Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	BETTY	07-Aug-1987 06:00:00 - 17-Aug-1987 06:00:00	161	No Data	Western Pacific	13.64° N / 117.2° E
	ELSIE	13-Oct-1989 06:00:00 - 22-Oct-1989 12:00:00	161	No Data	Western Pacific	15.68° N / 120.75° E
	KATE	16-Sep-1955 12:00:00 - 26-Sep-1955 18:00:00	150	No Data	Western Pacific	14.78° N / 128.4° E
	KORYN	13-Jun-1993 12:00:00 - 28-Jun-1993 18:00:00	150	No Data	Western Pacific	12.75° N / 131.9° E
	HOPE	24-Jul-1979 12:00:00 - 08-Aug-1979 12:00:00	150	No Data	Western Pacific	15.98° N / 116.2° E

Source: [Tropical Cyclones](#)

## 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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