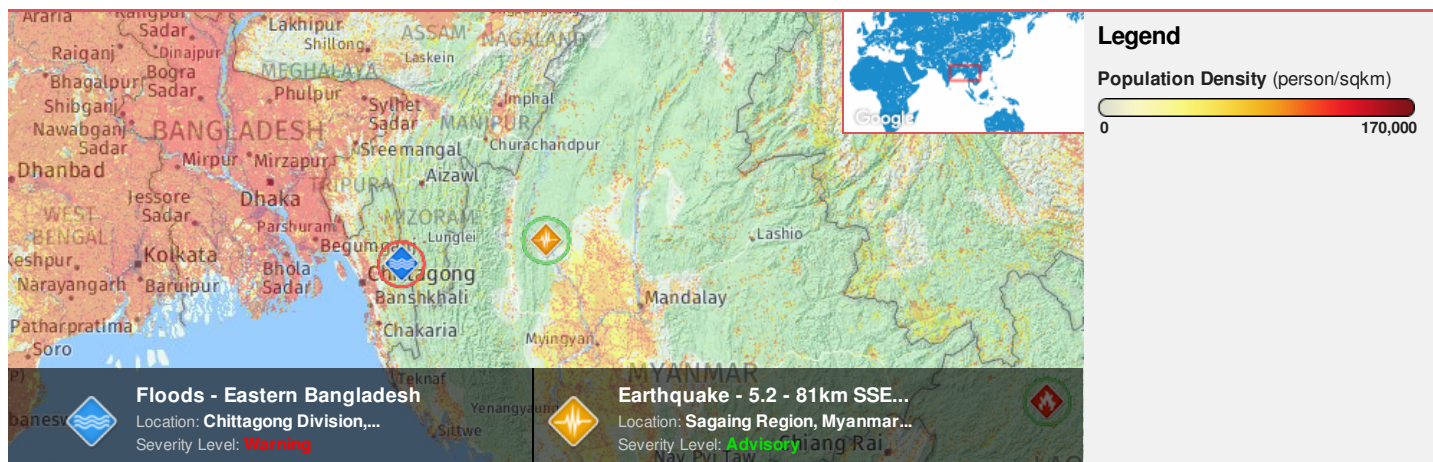




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 19.9227 N° , 91.6044 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 25.9227 N° , 97.6044 E°



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 Floods

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		23-Apr-2018 22:07:56	Floods - Eastern Bangladesh	22.59° N / 92.39° E

Recent Earthquakes

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location	Lat/Long
		24-Apr-2018 04:21:42	5.2	105.85	81km SSE of Mawlaik, Burma	22.92° N / 94.6° 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.

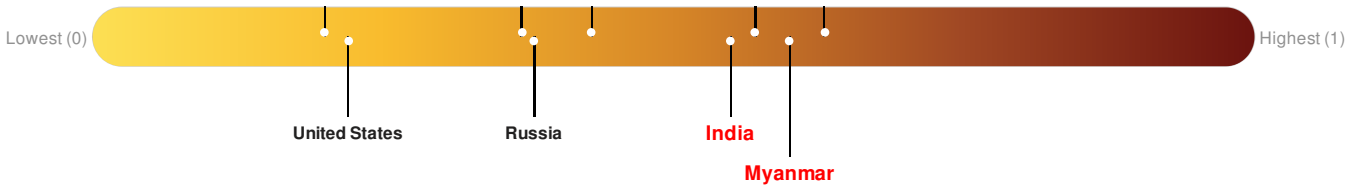
Bangladesh ranks **29** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bangladesh is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

India ranks **39** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. India is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that India 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.





Source: [PDC](#)

Regional Overview

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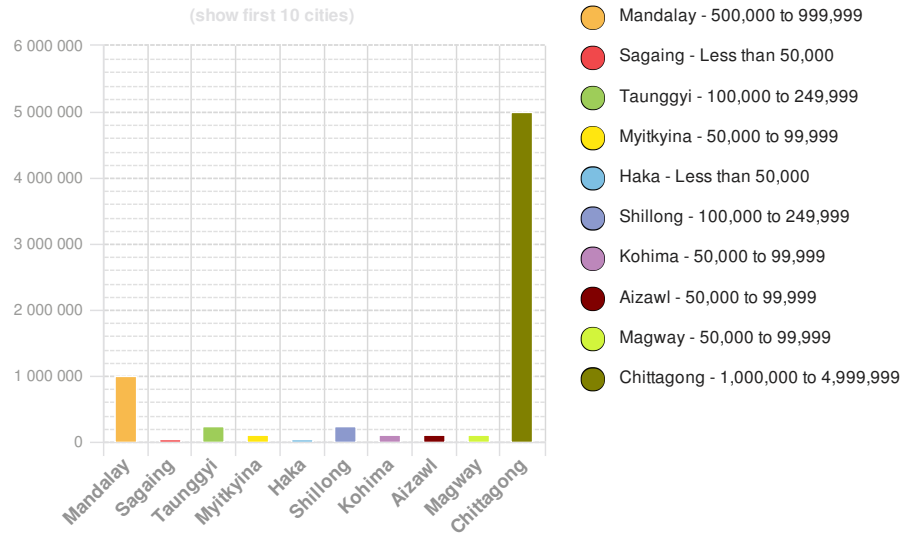
Population Data:

2011

Total: **47,539,244**
 Max Density: **83,319**(ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



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:

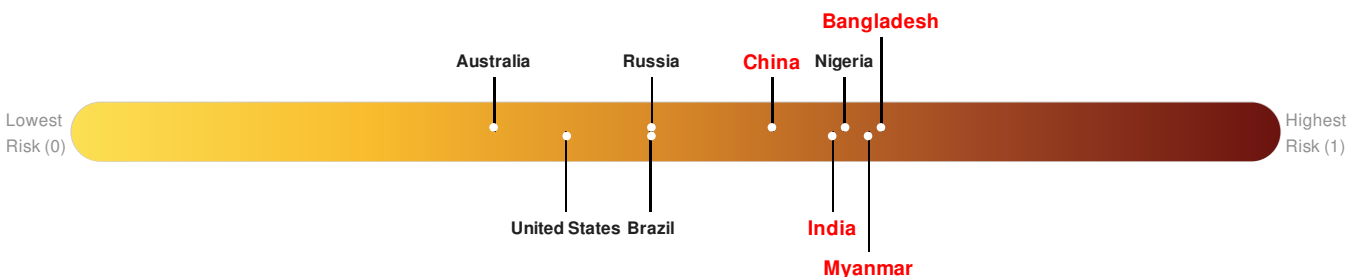
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Bangladesh** ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bangladesh has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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 **India** ranks **14** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. India has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 92% of countries assessed. This indicates that India 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.



Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

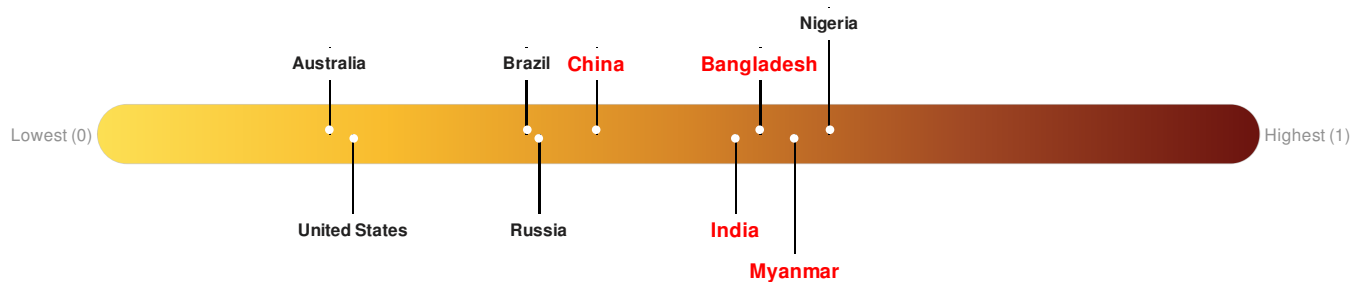
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Bangladesh ranks 29 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bangladesh is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to 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.

India ranks 39 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. India is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that India 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.

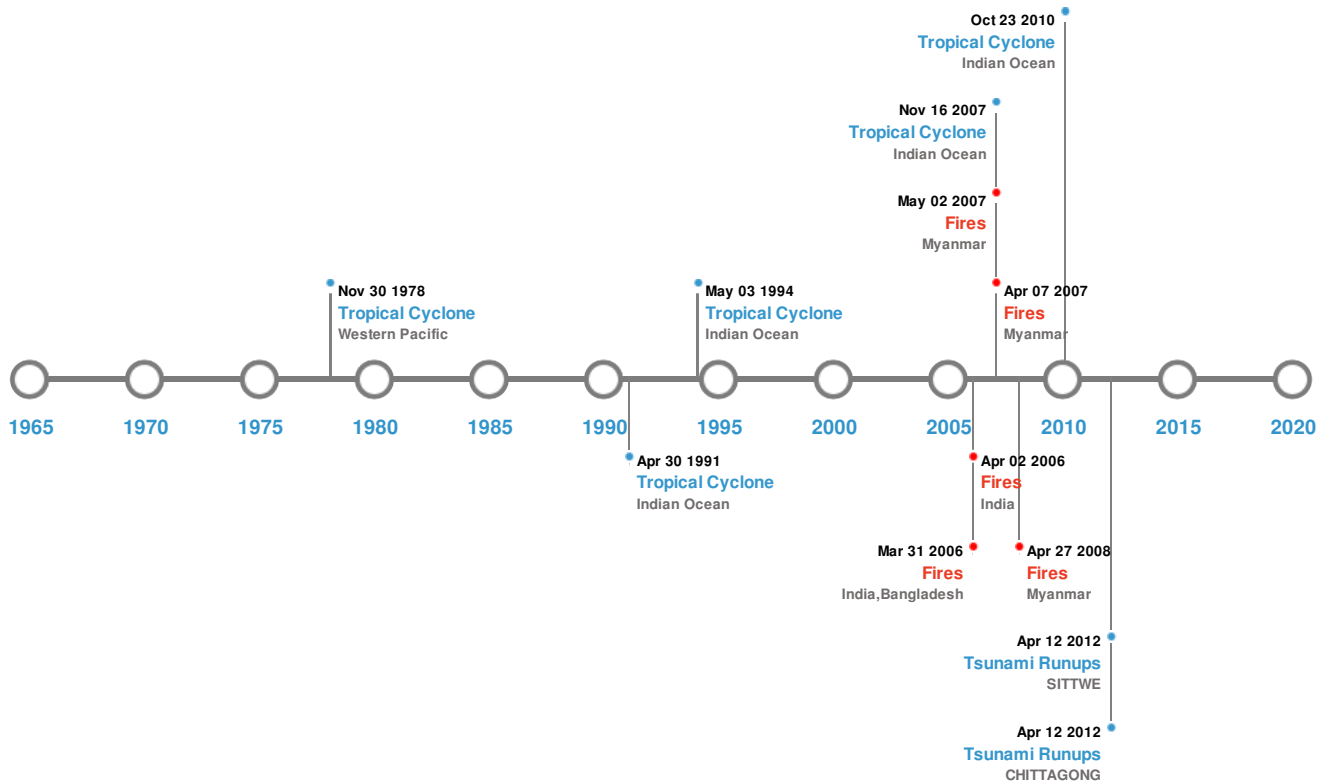


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	23-May-1912 00:02:00	8.00	25	MYANMAR (BURMA): MANDALAY, MOGOK, MAYMYO	21° N / 97° E
	12-Sep-1946 00:15:00	7.80	60	MYANMAR (BURMA)	23.9° N / 96.2° E
	04-Feb-1961 00:08:00	7.60	141	INDIA	24.9° N / 93.34° E
	27-Jan-1931 00:20:00	7.60	60	MYANMAR (BURMA): KACHIN	25.6° N / 96.8° E
	12-Sep-1946 00:15:00	7.50	60	MYANMAR (BURMA)	23.9° N / 96.2° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	12-Apr-2012 06:55:36	BANGLADESH	0.23	-	CHITTAGONG	- / -

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	12-Apr-2012 14:22:36	MYANMAR (BURMA)	0.08	-	SIT TWE	-/-
	04-Aug-1714 00:00:00	MYANMAR (BURMA)	-	-	AVA (INNWA)	21.85° N / 95.97° E

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Wildfires:






5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	07-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 02-May-2007 00:00:00	71.10	Myanmar	20.37° N / 93.74° E
	03-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 02-Apr-2006 00:00:00	57.80	India	22.75° N / 92.59° E
	22-Feb-2008 19:35:00 - 27-Apr-2008 05:00:00	48.00	Myanmar	20.43° N / 93.82° E
	18-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 07-Apr-2007 00:00:00	38.70	Myanmar	21.32° N / 92.81° E
	15-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 09-Apr-2006 00:00:00	36.30	India,Bangladesh	23.66° N / 91.84° 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
	1991-04-22	23-Apr-1991 00:00:00 - 30-Apr-1991 12:00:00	161	No Data	Indian Ocean	16.73° N / 92.1° E
	SIDR	11-Nov-2007 18:00:00 - 16-Nov-2007 00:00:00	155	No Data	Indian Ocean	17.03° N / 90.75° E
	GIRI	21-Oct-2010 00:00:00 - 23-Oct-2010 06:00:00	155	No Data	Indian Ocean	20.06° N / 94.15° 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
	1994-04-26	26-Apr-1994 06:00:00 - 03-May-1994 06:00:00	144	No Data	Indian Ocean	3.76° N / 93.35° 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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