



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 22.551076275 N° , 87.640700459 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 28.551076275 N° , 93.640700459 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:

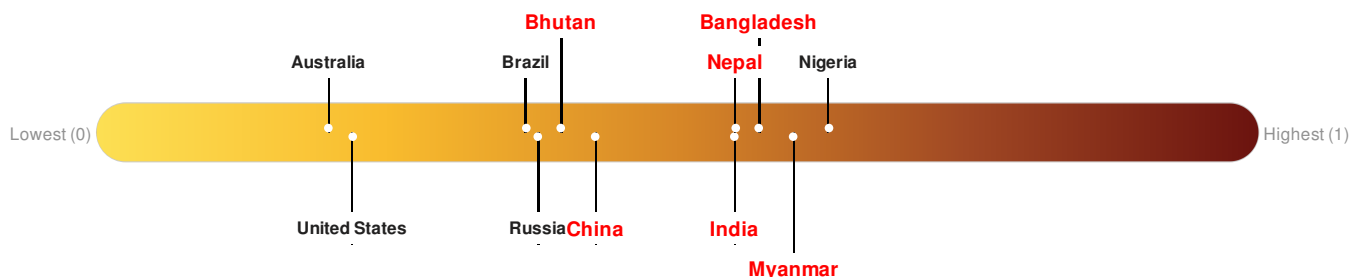
#### Active Wild Fire

Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long
		19-Mar-2017 03:49:23	Wildfire - N of Aizawl, Mizoram - India	23.99° N / 92.84° E
		19-Mar-2017 03:49:23	Wildfire - N of Mymensingh, Dhaka - Bangladesh	25.55° N / 90.64° E

Source: [PDC](#)

### Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. **Bangladesh** ranks **29** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.57. **China** ranks **82** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.43. **India** ranks **39** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.55. **Myanmar** ranks **21** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.6. **Nepal** ranks **39** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.55. **Bhutan** ranks **90** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.4.



**Bangladesh** ranks **29** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Info Access Vulnerability and Infrastructure.

**China** ranks **82** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Governance and Marginalization.

**India** ranks **39** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Info Access Vulnerability and Marginalization.

**Myanmar** ranks **21** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Infrastructure and Governance.

**Nepal** ranks **39** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Recent Disaster Impacts, Info Access Vulnerability and Infrastructure.

**Bhutan** ranks **90** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Info Access Vulnerability, Infrastructure and Population Pressures.

Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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## Population Data:

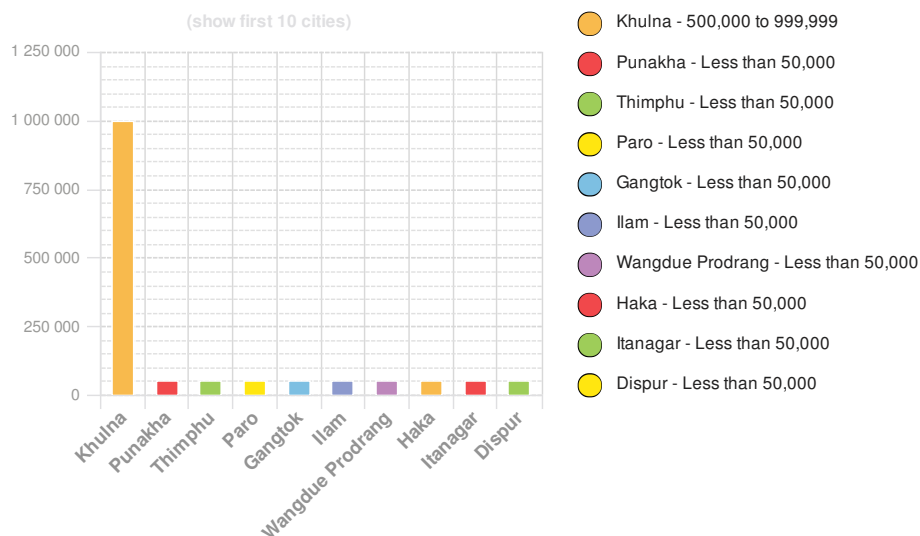
**2011**

**Total: 226,307,728**

**Max Density: 131,535 (ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)**

Source: [iSciences](#)

## Populated Areas:



## Risk & Vulnerability

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## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

**Bangladesh** ranks **5** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.67. Bangladesh is estimated to have relatively very high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.

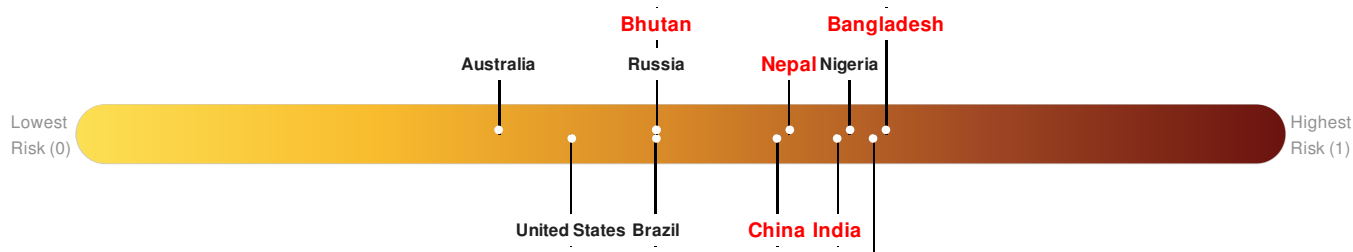
**China** ranks **32** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.58. China is estimated to have relatively very high overall exposure, low vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.

**India** ranks **14** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.63. India is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.

**Myanmar** ranks **7** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.66. Myanmar is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.

**Nepal** ranks **28** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.59. Nepal is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and medium coping capacity.

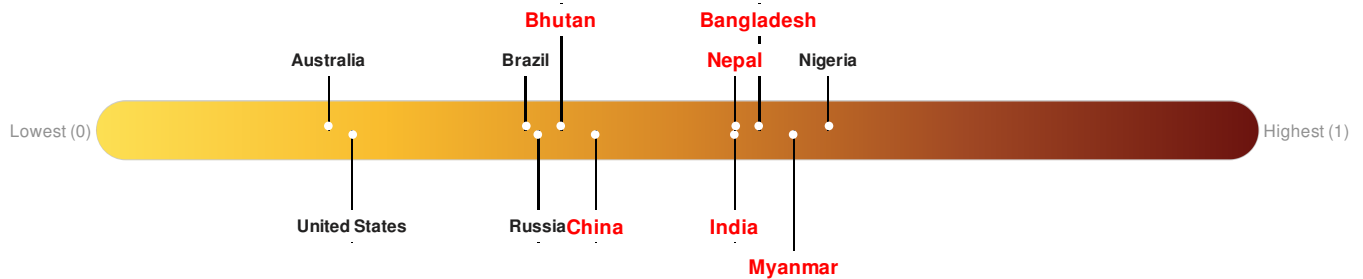
**Bhutan** ranks **89** out of **165** on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.48. Bhutan is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and high coping capacity.



Source: [PDC](#)

## Lack of Resilience Index:

Lack of Resilience represents the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from negative impacts that do occur over the short term. **Bangladesh** ranks 29 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.57. **China** ranks 82 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.43. **India** ranks 39 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.55. **Myanmar** ranks 21 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.6. **Nepal** ranks 39 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.55. **Bhutan** ranks 90 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience index with a score of 0.4.



**Bangladesh** ranks 29 out of 165 on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Info Access Vulnerability and Infrastructure.

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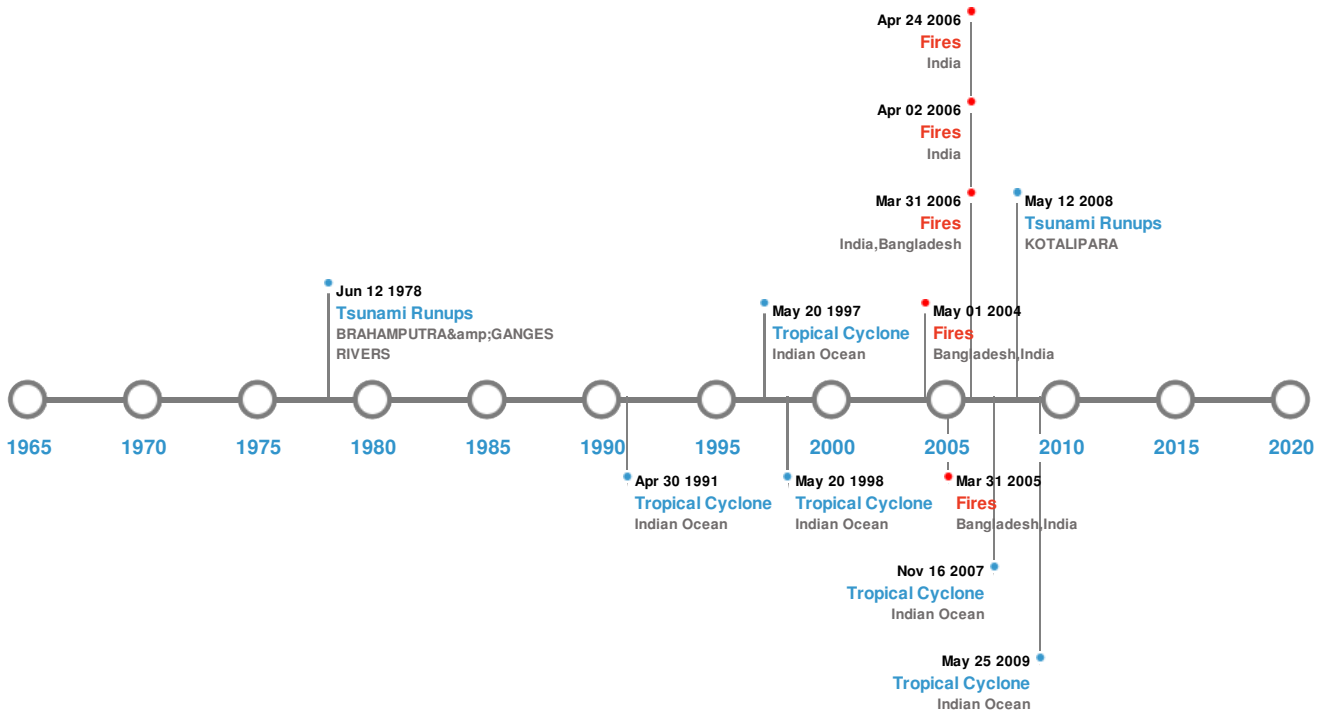
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Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	12-Jun-1897 00:11:00	8.70	33	INDIA: ASSAM	26° N / 91° E
	04-Feb-1961 00:08:00	7.60	141	INDIA	24.9° N / 93.34° E
	08-Jul-1918 00:10:00	7.60	60	BANGLADESH: SRIMANGAL	24.5° N / 91° E
	30-Jun-1868 00:00:00	7.50	-	BANGLADESH: SYLHET	24.5° N / 91.5° E
	10-Dec-1846 00:00:00	7.50	-	INDIA	26° N / 93° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Tsunami Runups:

#### 5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	12-May-2008 00:00:00	BANGLADESH	-	-	KOTALIPARA	22.98° N / 89.99° E
	12-Jun-1978 00:00:00	BANGLADESH	-	-	BRAHAMPUTRA & GANGES RIVERS	23.42° N / 90.58° E

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	15-Aug-1950 00:00:00	INDIA	-	-	BRAHAMAPUTRA RIVER	24° N / 91° E
	12-Jun-1897 00:00:00	INDIA	-	-	GOBO	26.17° N / 90.63° E

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

## Wildfires:






### 5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	03-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 02-Apr-2006 00:00:00	57.80	India	22.75° N / 92.59° E
	15-Mar-2006 00:00:00 - 09-Apr-2006 00:00:00	36.30	India,Bangladesh	23.66° N / 91.84° E
	25-Feb-2006 00:00:00 - 24-Apr-2006 00:00:00	31.40	India	22.89° N / 92.65° E
	07-Mar-2005 00:00:00 - 08-Apr-2005 00:00:00	29.30	Bangladesh,India	23.75° N / 92.36° E
	14-Mar-2004 00:00:00 - 01-May-2004 00:00:00	26.40	Bangladesh,India	22.92° N / 92.55° 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
	1997-05-13	13-May-1997 06:00:00 - 20-May-1997 00:00:00	132	No Data	Indian Ocean	13.9° N / 92.45° E
	1998-05-13	13-May-1998 06:00:00 - 20-May-1998 12:00:00	81	No Data	Indian Ocean	13.45° N / 86.6° E
	AILA	24-May-2009 06:00:00 - 25-May-2009 18:00:00	75	No Data	Indian Ocean	20.66° N / 88.3° 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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