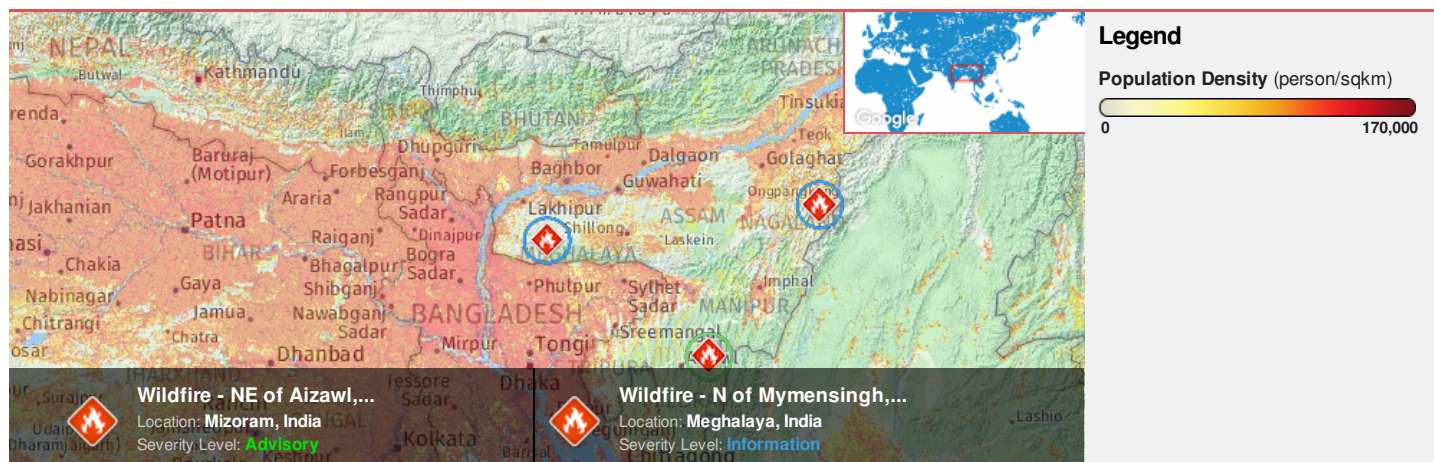




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 22.47705877 N° , 87.658216325 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 28.47705877 N° , 93.658216325 E°



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
		09-Mar-2018 03:56:19	Wildfire - N of Mymensingh, Dhaka - Bangladesh	25.48° N / 90.66° E
		06-Mar-2018 03:56:50	Wildfire - NE of Aizawl, Mizoram - India	23.86° N / 93.14° 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.

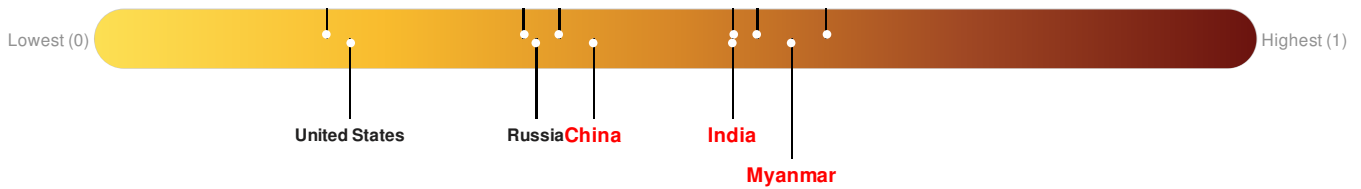
India ranks **39** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. India is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that India has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

Nepal ranks **39** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nepal is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nepal has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Bhutan ranks **90** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bhutan is less resilient than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bhutan 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

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.

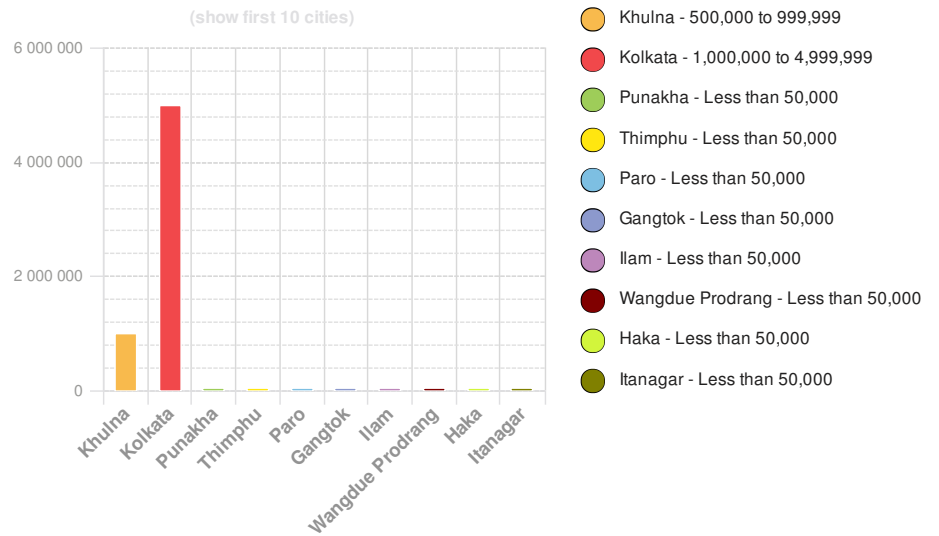
Population Data:

2011

Total: 233, 191, 072
Max Density: 131, 535 (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.

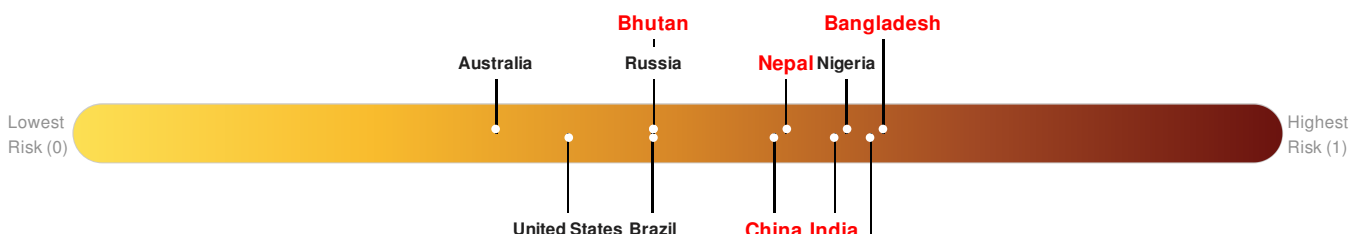
Multi-Hazard Exposure **China** ranks **32** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. China has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 81% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Nepal** ranks **28** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Nepal has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 84% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nepal has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Bhutan** ranks **89** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bhutan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 47% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bhutan 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.

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.

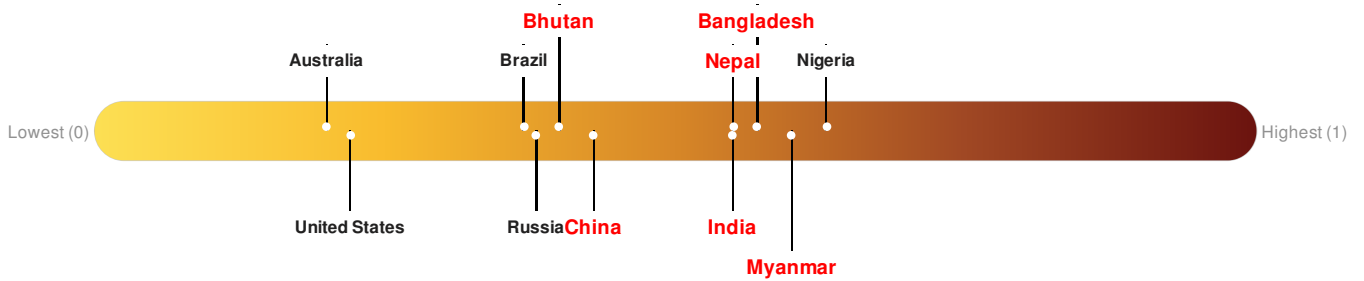
China ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

Nepal ranks 39 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Nepal is less resilient than 77% of countries assessed. This indicates that Nepal has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Bhutan ranks 90 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bhutan is less resilient than 46% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bhutan has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

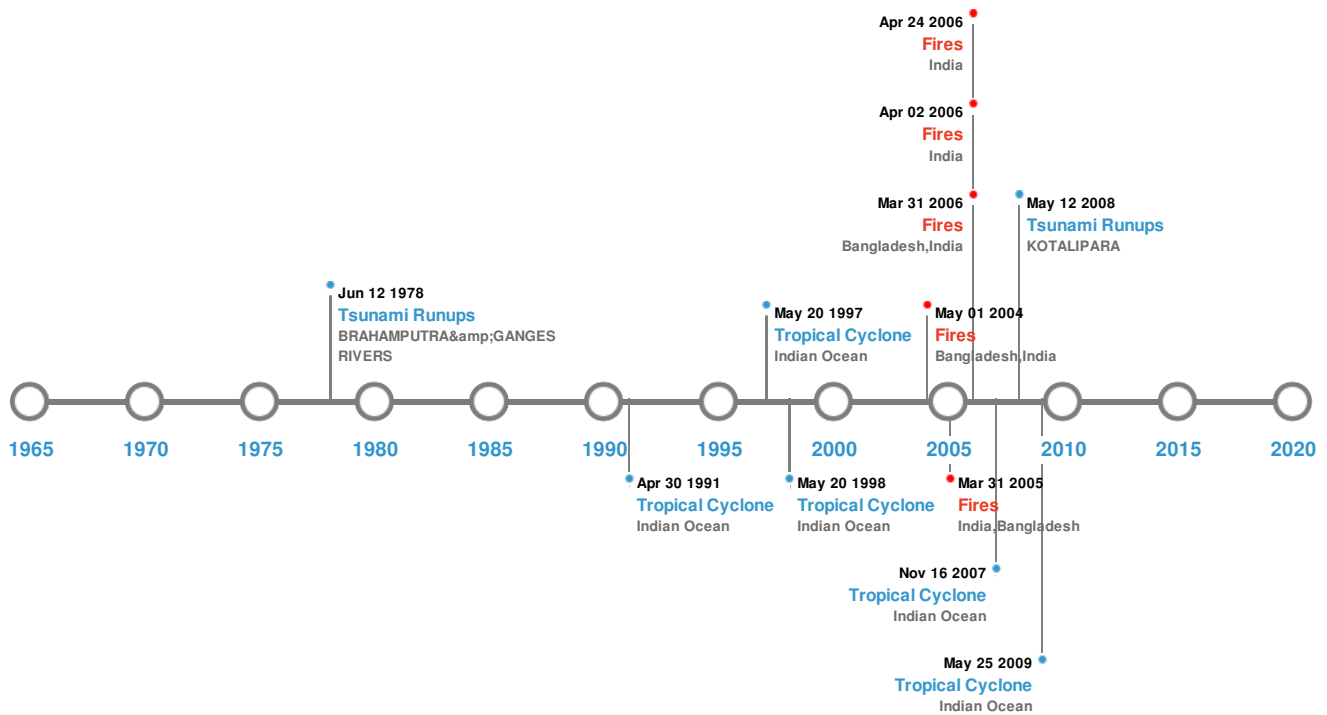


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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.

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
	02-Apr-1762 00:00:00	INDIA	1.83	-	CALCUTTA	22.5° N / 88.33° E
	27-Aug-1883 00:00:00	INDIA	0.1	-	KIDDERPORE, HOOGLY RIVER	22.53° N / 88.32° E

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
	15-Aug-1950 00:00:00	INDIA	-	-	BRAHAMAPUTRA RIVER	24° N / 91° 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	Bangladesh,India	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	India,Bangladesh	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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