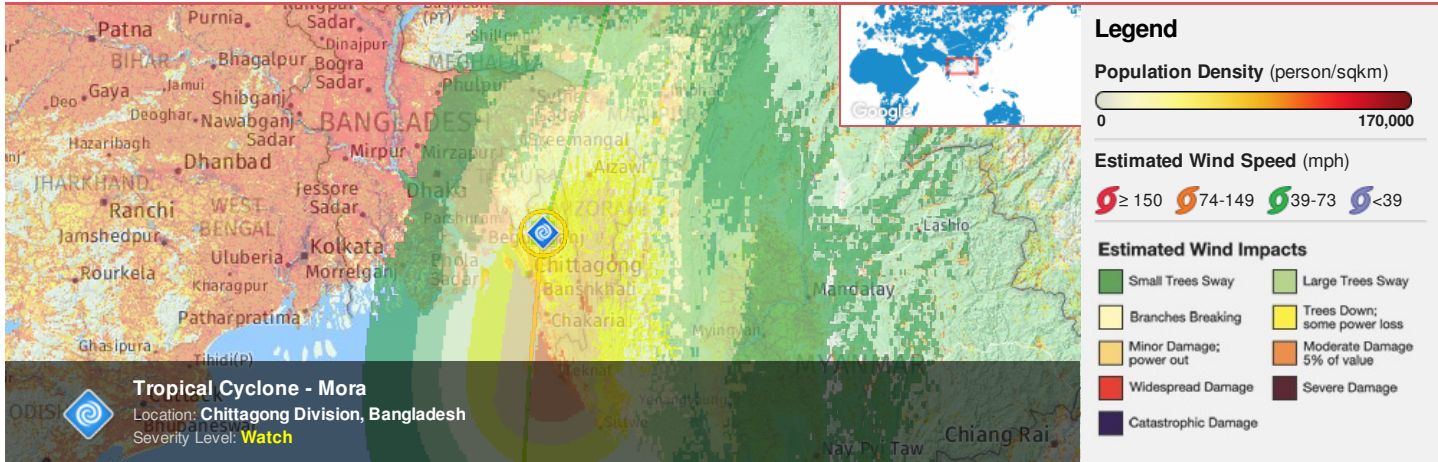




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 19.9 N° , 89.0 E°
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 25.9 N° , 95.0 E°



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.

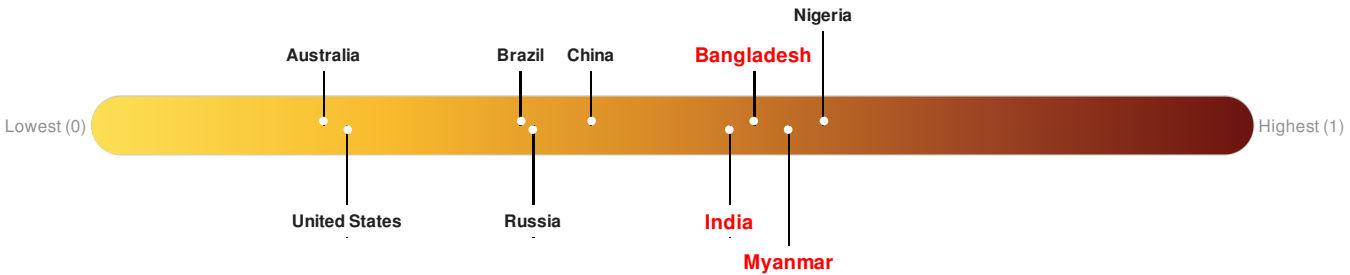
Current Hazards:

Active Tropical Cyclones										
Event	Severity	Name	Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Gusts (mph)	Heading	Track Speed (mph)	Advisory Num	Status	Pressure (mb)	Lat/Long
		Tropical Cyclone - Mora	63	81	N	24	11	Tropical Storm	-	22.9° N / 92° 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. **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.



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.

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.

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:

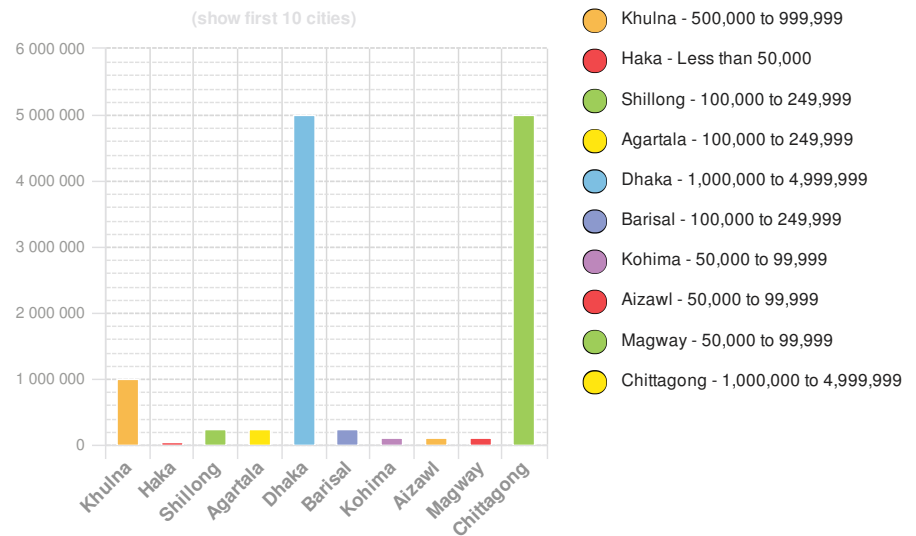
2011

Total: 149,963,520

Max Density: 131,535(ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

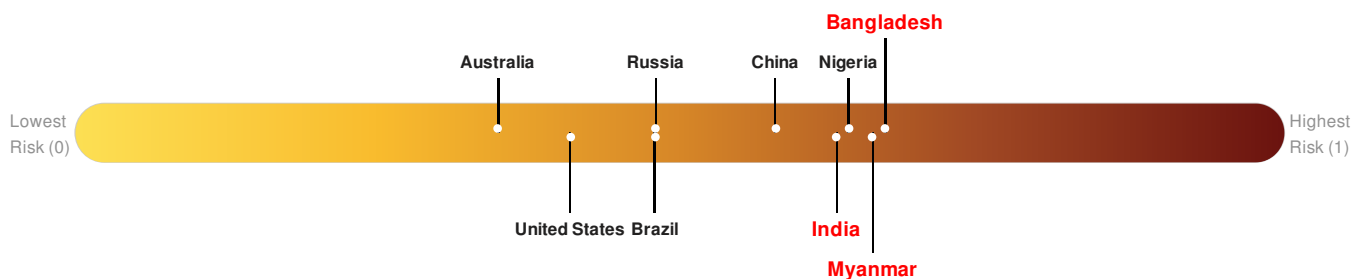
Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please [register here](#). Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

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.

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.

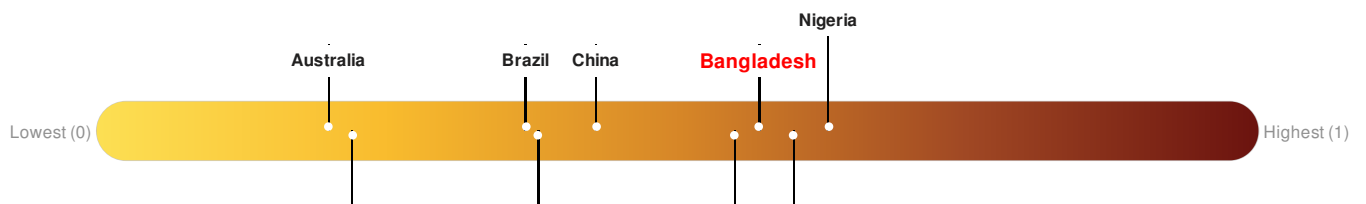
Myanmar ranks 7 out of 165 on the Multi-Hazard Risk Index with a score of 0.66. Myanmar is estimated to have relatively high overall exposure, medium vulnerability, and low coping capacity.



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. **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.



United States

Russia

India

Myanmar

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.

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.

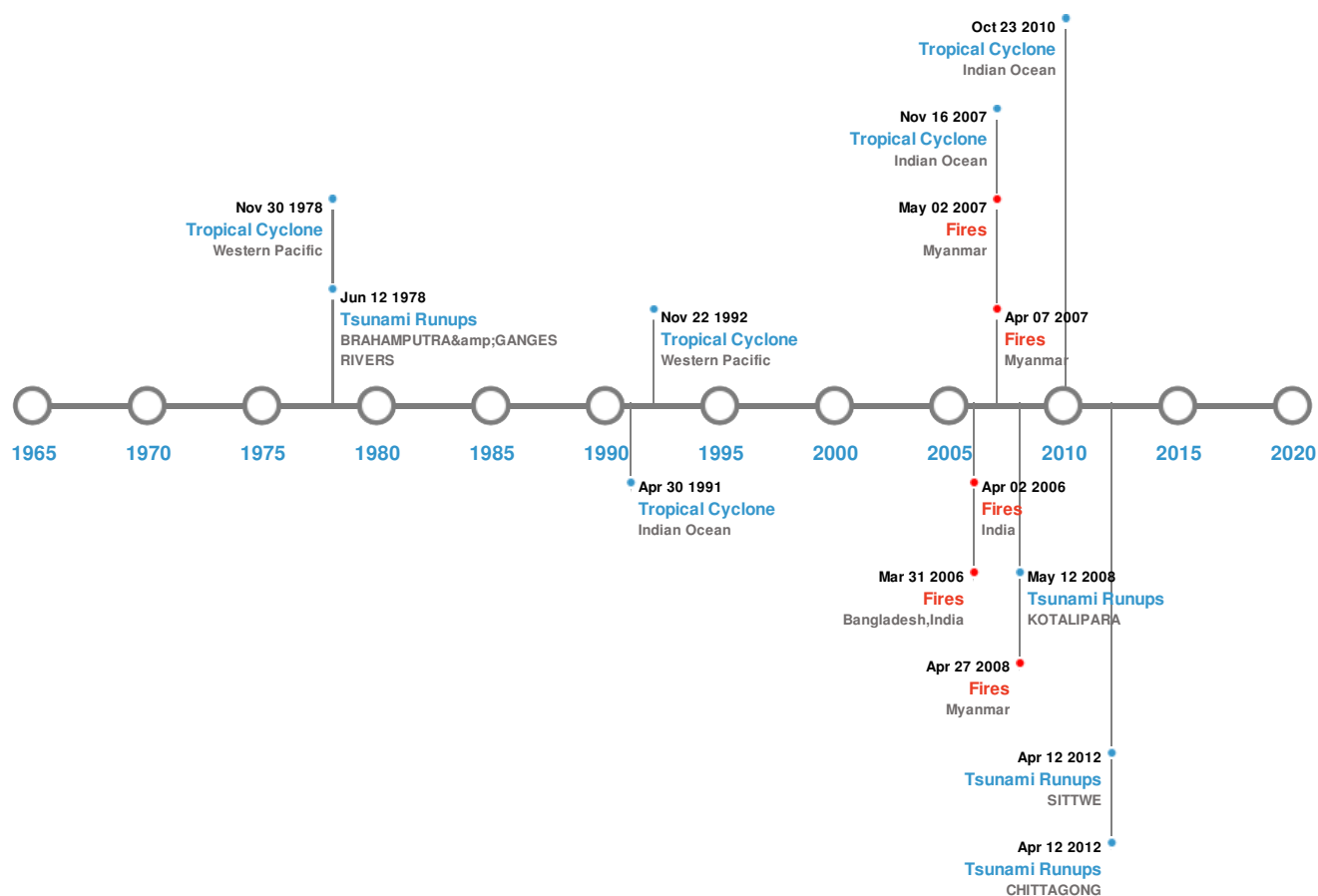
Myanmar ranks **21** out of **165** on the Lack of Resilience Index. Based on the sub-component scores related to Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, the three thematic areas with the weakest relative scores are Environmental Capacity, Infrastructure and Governance.

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
	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
	23-Oct-1943 00:00:00	7.20	-	MYANMAR (BURMA)	21.5° N / 93.5° E
	02-Jul-1930 00:21:00	7.10	-	BANGLADESH: DHUBRI, ASSAM	25.5° N / 90° 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	BANGLADESH	1.83	-	DHAKA	21.72° N / 90.37° E
	12-Apr-2012 06:55:36	BANGLADESH	0.23	-	CHITTAGONG	- / -
	12-Apr-2012 14:22:36	MYANMAR (BURMA)	0.08	-	SITTWE	- / -
	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






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	Bangladesh,India	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
	FORREST	08-Nov-1992 18:00:00 - 22-Nov-1992 00:00:00	144	No Data	Western Pacific	13.59° N / 114.2° E

Source: [Tropical Cyclones](#)

Disclosures

* As defined by the source ([Dartmouth Flood Observatory](#), University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = $\text{LOG}(\text{Duration} \times \text{Severity} \times \text{Affected Area})$. Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.

The information and data contained in this product are for reference only. Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. Refer to original sources for any legal restrictions. Please refer to PDC Terms of Use for PDC generated information and products. The names, boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on the associated maps do not imply, on the part of PDC, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.