



**Region Selected** » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 22.965289893 N° , 91.827217299 E°  
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 28.965289893 N° , 97.827217299 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 - NE of Kohima, Nagaland - India	25.97° N / 94.83° 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.

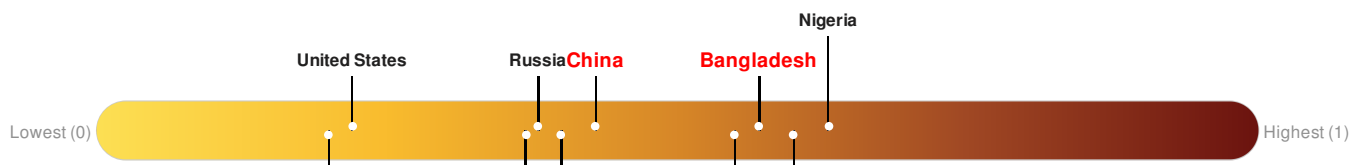
**Bangladesh** ranks **29** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bangladesh is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**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.

**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

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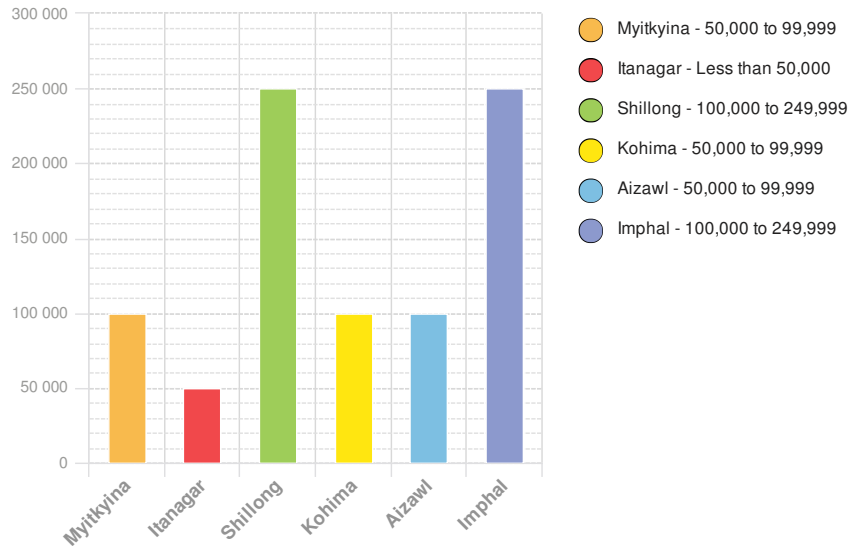
### Population Data:

**2011**

**Total: 35,402,544**  
**Max Density: 55,997 (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

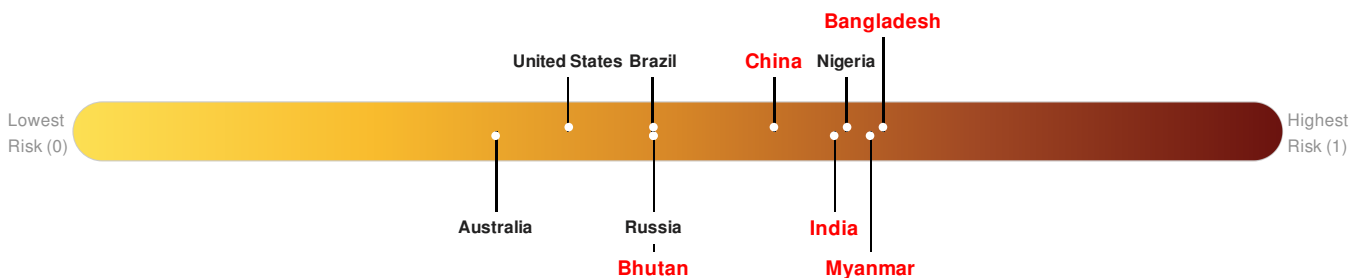
Multi-Hazard Exposure **Bangladesh** ranks **5** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Bangladesh has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 97% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

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 **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.

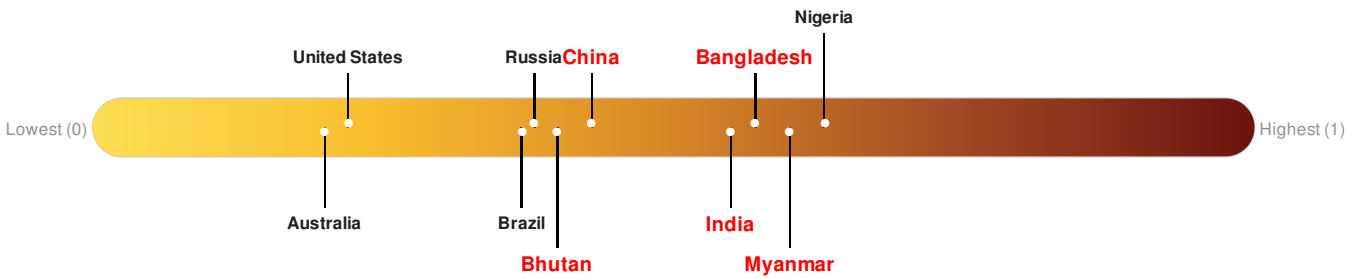
**Bangladesh** ranks 29 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Bangladesh is less resilient than 83% of countries assessed. This indicates that Bangladesh has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**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.

**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.

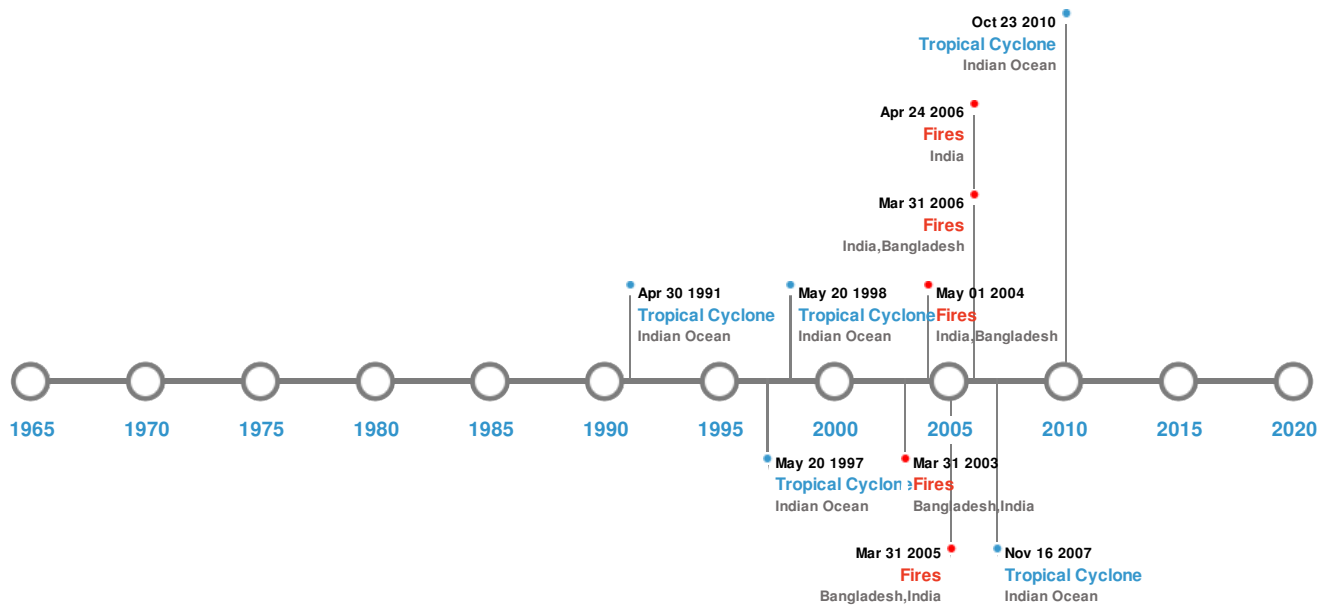


Source: [PDC](#)

## Historical Hazards

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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
	15-Aug-1950 00:14:00	8.60	33	INDIA-CHINA	28.5° N / 96.5° E
	29-Jul-1947 00:13:00	7.90	60	INDIA-CHINA	28.5° N / 94° 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

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

### Wildfires:

#### 5 Largest Wildfires






Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	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

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	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	India,Bangladesh	22.92° N / 92.55° E
	25-Mar-2003 00:00:00 - 08-Apr-2003 00:00:00	23.10	Bangladesh,India	23.34° N / 92.37° 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
	GI RI	21-Oct-2010 00:00:00 - 23-Oct-2010 06:00:00	155	No Data	Indian Ocean	20.06° N / 94.15° 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

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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