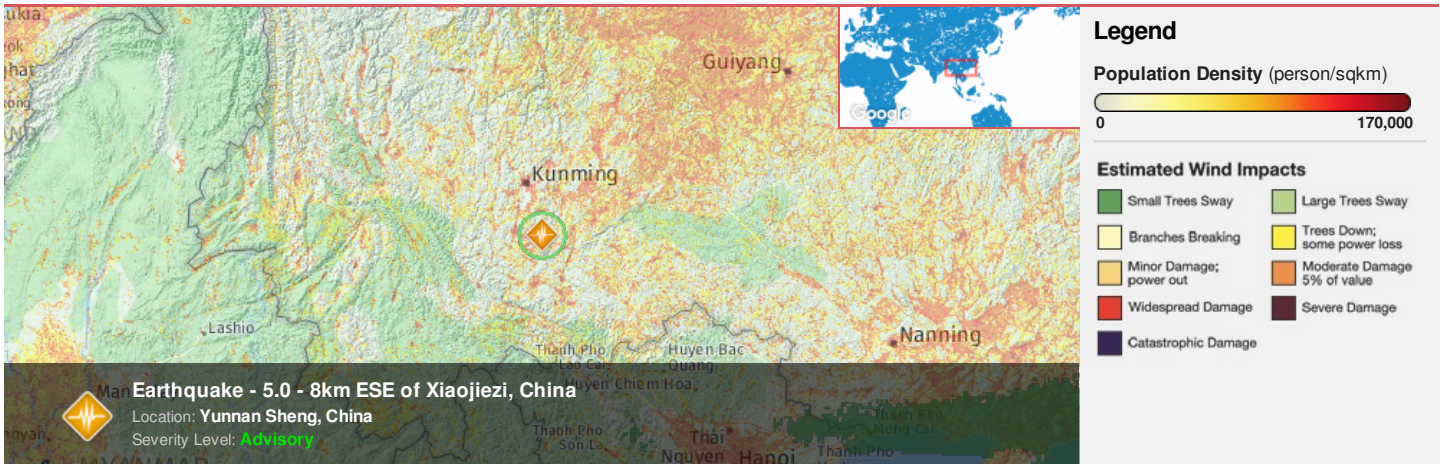
| Pacific Disaster Center<br>*Area Brief: General Executive Summary* | HONOLULU | WASH.D.C. | ZULU | NAIROBI | BANGKOK | VIENTIANE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 08:00:24<br>12 Aug 2018 | 14:00:24<br>12 Aug 2018 | 18:00:24<br>12 Aug 2018 | 21:00:24<br>12 Aug 2018 | 01:00:24<br>13 Aug 2018 | 01:00:24<br>13 Aug 2018 |

**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 21.3216 N˚ , 99.9407 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 27.3216 N˚ , 105.9407 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:

### Recent Earthquakes

| Event | Severity | Date (UTC) | Magnitude | Depth (km) | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 12-Aug-2018 17:59:46 | 5 | 10 | 8km ESE of Xiaojiezi, China | 24.32° N / 102.94° E |

*Source: PDC*

# Lack of Resilience Index:

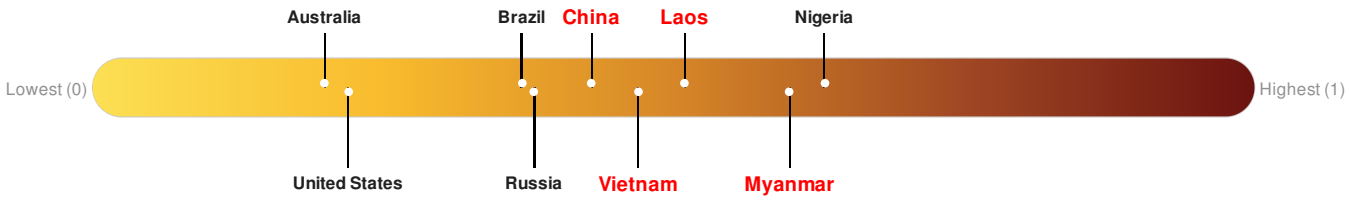
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

**Laos** ranks **51** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Laos is less resilient than 70% of countries assessed. This indicates that Laos 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.

**Vietnam** ranks **61** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Vietnam is less resilient than 64% of countries assessed. This indicates that Vietnam 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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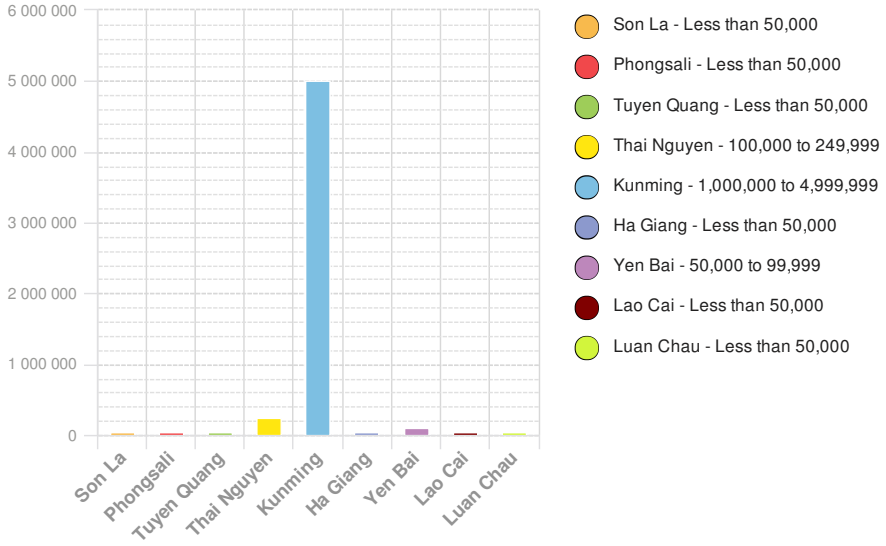
## Population Data:

### 2011

**Total: 54, 183, 012**
**Max Density: 95, 352**(ppl/km$^2$)

*Source: iSciences*

## Populated Areas:




## Risk & Vulnerability

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## Multi Hazard Risk Index:

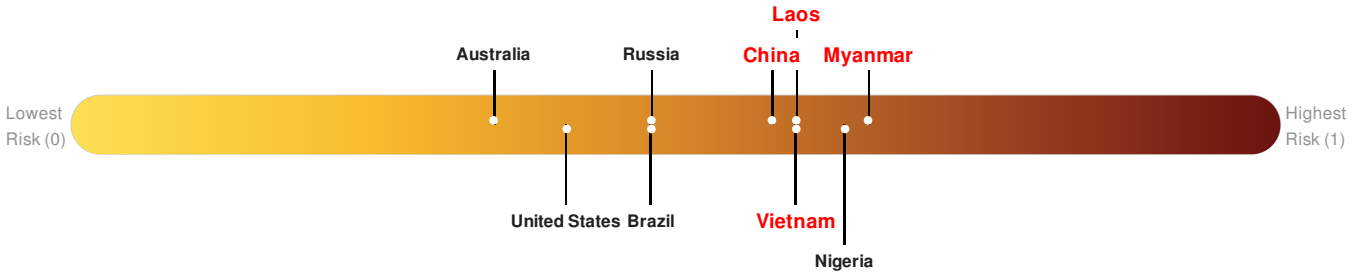
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **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 **Laos** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Laos has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Laos 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 **Vietnam** ranks **24** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Vietnam has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 86% of countries assessed. This indicates that Vietnam has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.




*Source: PDC*

## Lack of Resilience Index:

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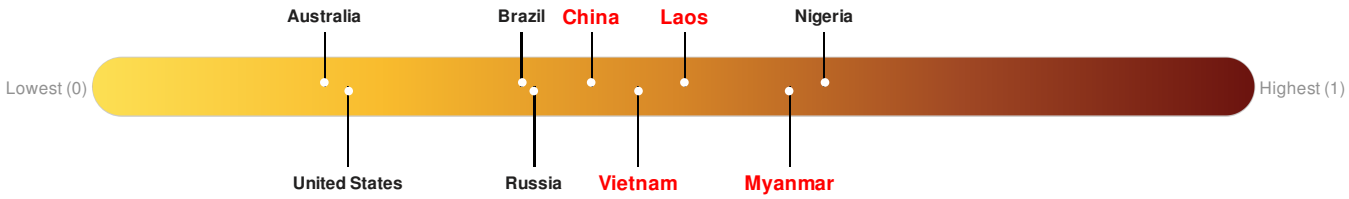


*Source: PDC*

## Historical Hazards

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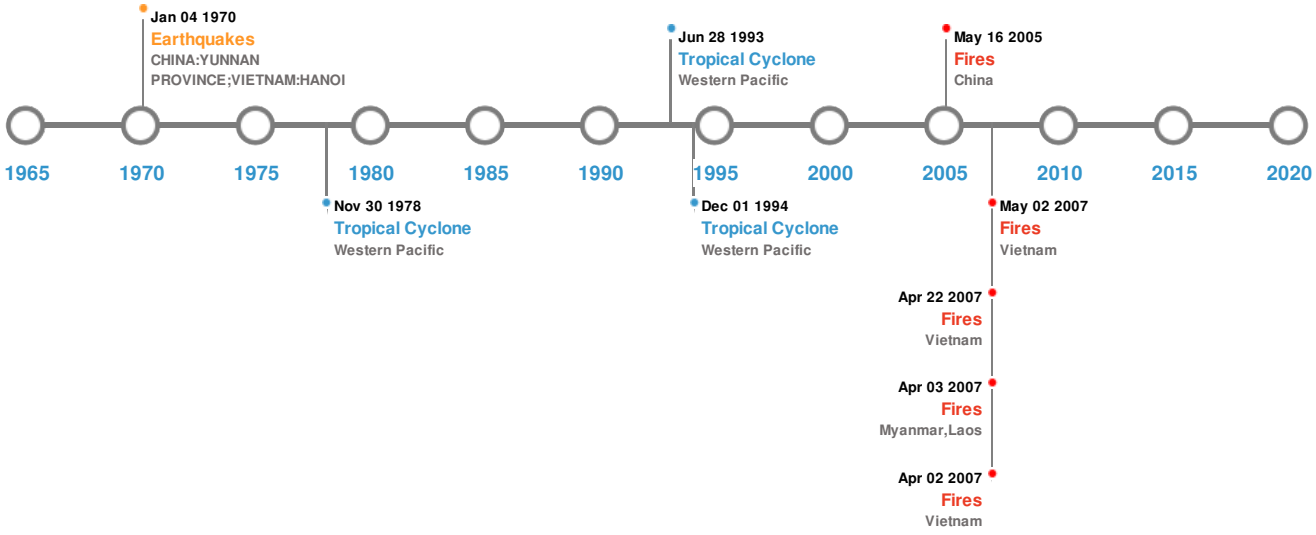
# Historical Hazards:




# Earthquakes:

## 5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

| Event | Date (UTC) | Magnitude | Depth (Km) | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 06-Sep-1833 00:00:00 | 8.00 | - | CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE | 25.2° N / 103° E |
| | 04-Jan-1970 00:17:00 | 7.80 | 31 | CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE; VIETNAM: HANOI | 24.1° N / 102.5° E |
| | 02-Aug-1733 00:00:00 | 7.50 | - | CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE: DONGCHUAN | 26.2° N / 103.1° E |
| | 02-Feb-1950 00:19:00 | 7.00 | - | CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE | 21.7° N / 100.1° E |
| | 16-Mar-1925 00:14:00 | 7.00 | 26 | CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE: TALIFU | 25.7° N / 100.4° E |

*Source: Earthquakes*

# Tsunami Runups:

## 5 Largest Tsunami Runups

| Event | Date (UTC) | Country | Runup (m) | Deaths | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21-Dec-1951 00:00:00 | CHINA | 2 | - | JIANHU LAKE | 26.5° N / 100.6° E |
| | 14-Aug-1918 00:00:00 | CHINA | - | - | QUIAOJIA, YUNNAN PROVINCE | 26.92° N / 102.9° E |

| Event | Date (UTC) | Country | Runup (m) | Deaths | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 06-Sep-1833 00:00:00 | CHINA | - | - | DIANCHI LAKE | 24.83° N / 102.67° E |

*Source: Tsunamis*

## Wildfires:

### 5 Largest Wildfires

| Event | Start/End Date(UTC) | Size (sq. km.) | Location | Mean Lat/Long |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28-Feb-2005 00:00:00 - 16-May-2005 00:00:00 | 23.10 | China | 23.52° N / 100.48° E |
| | 13-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 03-Apr-2007 00:00:00 | 15.90 | Myanmar,Laos | 21.47° N / 101.06° E |
| | 14-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 22-Apr-2007 00:00:00 | 14.80 | Vietnam | 21.55° N / 103.82° E |
| | 24-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 02-May-2007 00:00:00 | 12.50 | Vietnam | 21.68° N / 103.18° E |
| | 14-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 02-Apr-2007 00:00:00 | 11.70 | Vietnam | 21.35° N / 103.64° 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PAMELA | 27-Oct-1954 18:00:00 - 08-Nov-1954 00:00:00 | 173 | No Data | Western Pacific | 18.18° N / 121.35° E |
| | IDA | 18-Aug-1954 18:00:00 - 31-Aug-1954 12:00:00 | 173 | No Data | Western Pacific | 17.43° N / 129.25° E |
| | KENT | 24-Aug-1995 06:00:00 - 01-Sep-1995 18:00:00 | 150 | No Data | Western Pacific | 16.98° N / 118.7° E |
| | KORYN | 13-Jun-1993 12:00:00 - 28-Jun-1993 18:00:00 | 150 | No Data | Western Pacific | 12.75° N / 131.9° 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 |

*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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