



**Pacific Disaster Center**  
*Area Brief: General  
Executive Summary*

HONOLULU  
17:57:46  
05 Mar 2018

WASH.D.C.  
22:57:46  
05 Mar 2018

ZULU  
03:57:46  
06 Mar 2018

NAIROBI  
06:57:46  
06 Mar 2018

DHAKA  
09:57:46  
06 Mar 2018

BANGKOK  
10:57:46  
06 Mar 2018

**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 21.167872013 N° , 90.131922849 E°  
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 27.167872013 N° , 96.131922849 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
		06-Mar-2018 03:56:50	Wildfire - NE of Aizawl, Mizoram - India	24.17° N / 93.13° E

Source: [PDC](#)

## Lack of Resilience Index:

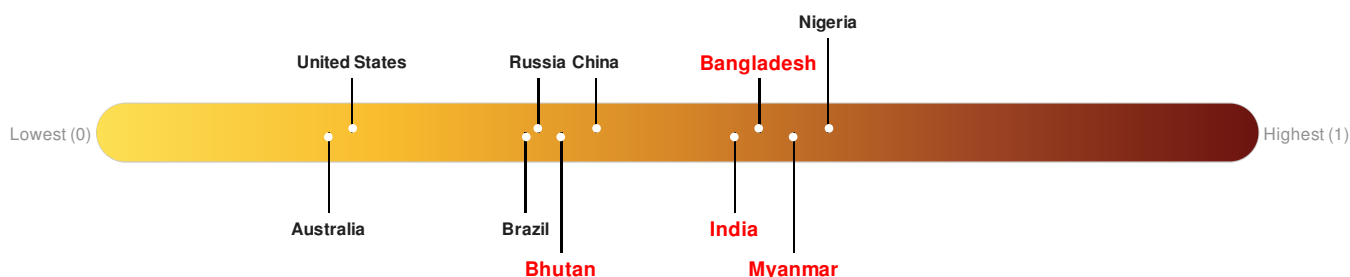
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

**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:

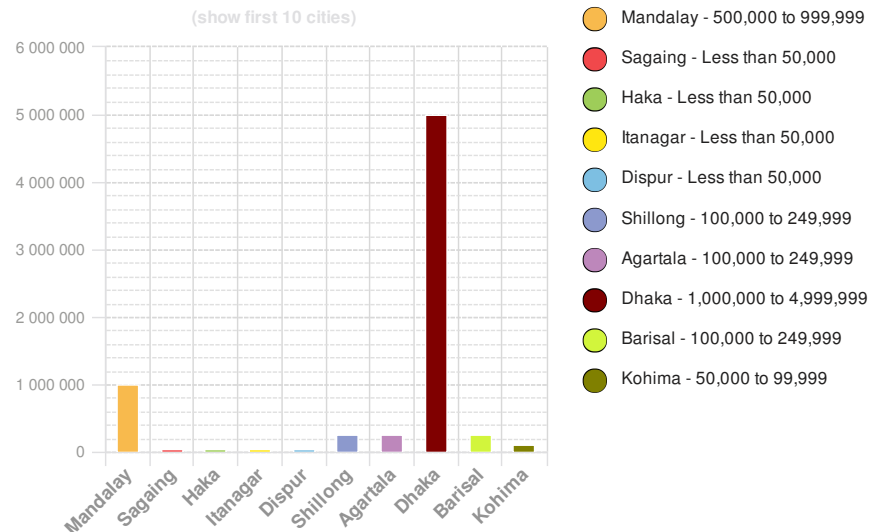
2011

Total: 125,731,968

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

Source: [iSciences](#)

### Populated Areas:



## Risk & Vulnerability

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### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

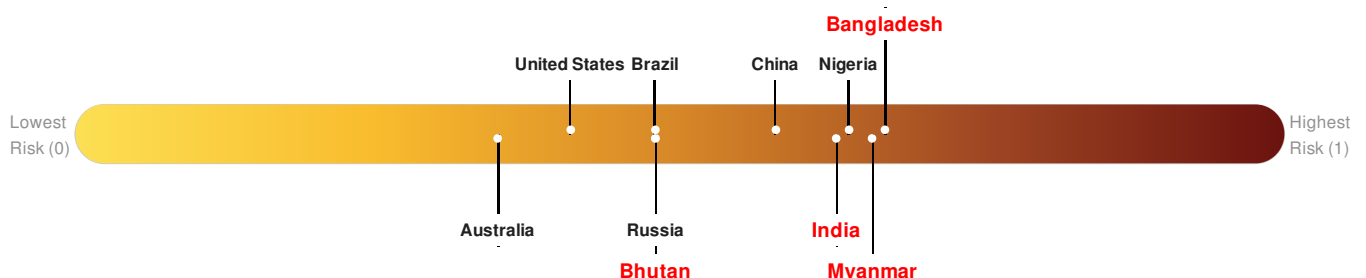
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

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 **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:

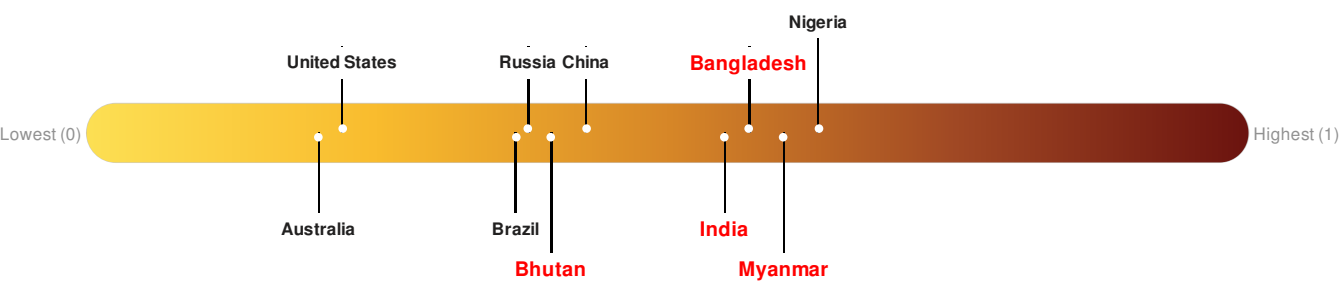
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

**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.

**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.

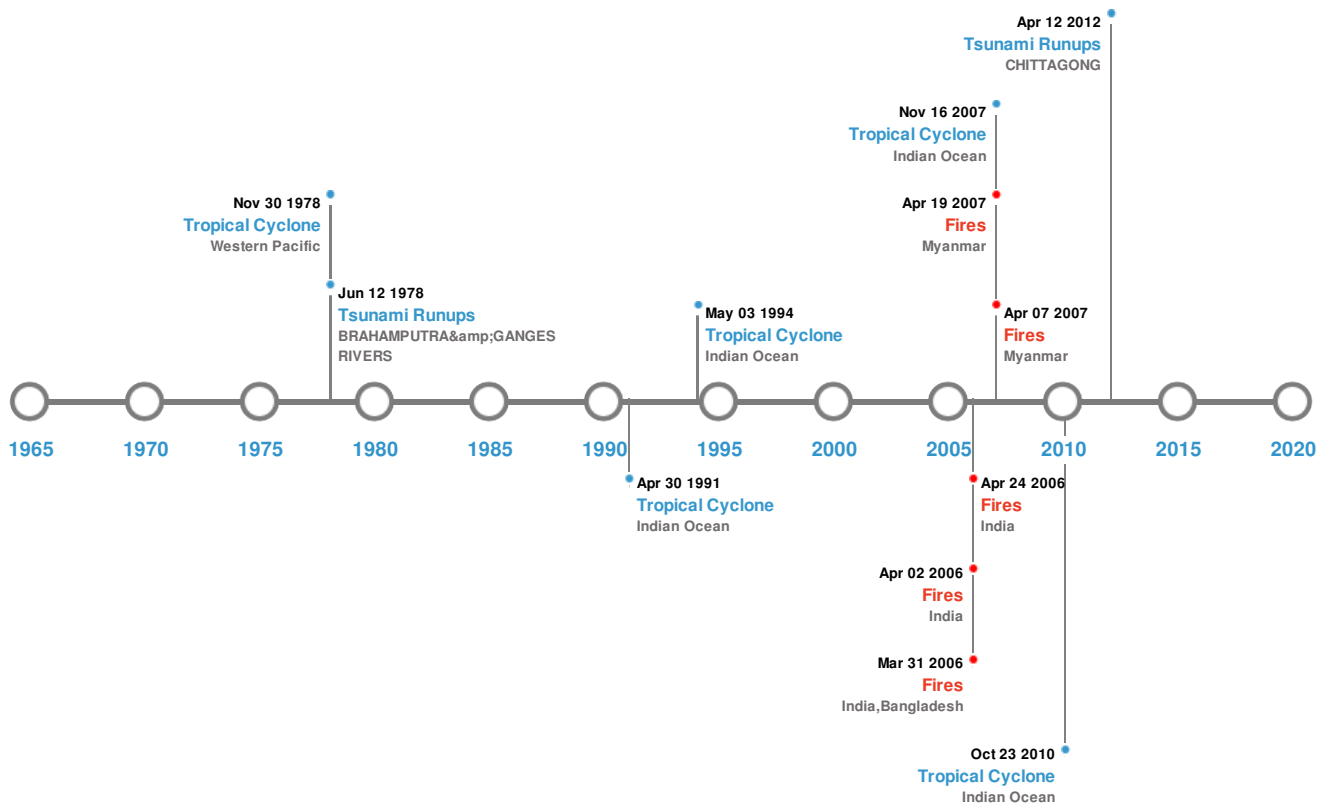


Source: [PDC](#)

## 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
	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	BANGLADESH	1.83	-	DHAKA	21.72° N / 90.37° E

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	12-Apr-2012 06:55:36	BANGLADESH	0.23	-	CHITTAGONG	- / -
	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
	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
	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	India,Bangladesh	23.66° N / 91.84° E
	13-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 19-Apr-2007 00:00:00	35.90	Myanmar	21.81° N / 92.82° E
	25-Feb-2006 00:00:00 - 24-Apr-2006 00:00:00	31.40	India	22.89° N / 92.65° 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
	1994-04-26	26-Apr-1994 06:00:00 - 03-May-1994 06:00:00	144	No Data	Indian Ocean	3.76° N / 93.35° 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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