Pacific Disaster Center Area Brief: General	HONOLULU 17:47:21 19 Nov 2017	WASH.D.C. 22:47:21 19 Nov 2017	ZULU 03:47:21 20 Nov 2017	NAIROBI 06:47:21 20 Nov 2017	THIMPHU 09:47:21 20 Nov 2017	BANGKOK 10:47:21 20 Nov 2017
 Executive Summary	19 NOV 2017	19 NOV 2017	20 NOV 2017	20 NOV 2017	20 NOV 2017	20 NOV 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 26.8327 N°, 91.9776 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 32.8327 N°, 97.9776 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	
	!	17-Nov-2017 22:51:25	6.4	8	63km ENE of Nyingchi, China	29.83° N / 94.98° E	
Source: <u>PDC</u>							

Lack of Resilience Index:

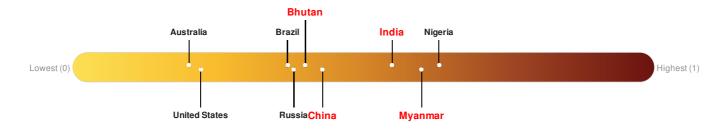
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

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.



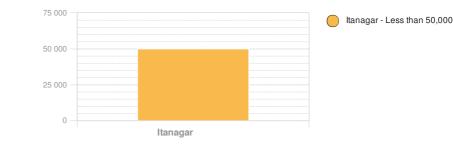
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Population Data:

Total: 8, 448, 799

Max Density: 36, 975(ppl/km²)

Populated Areas:



Source: <u>iSciences</u>

2011

Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

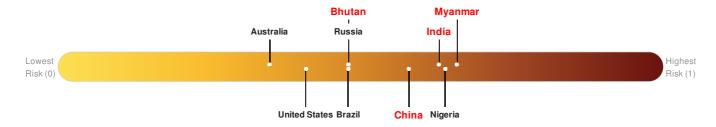
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

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 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.

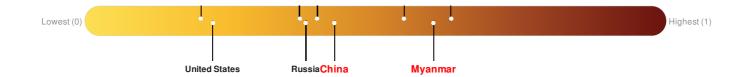
China ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

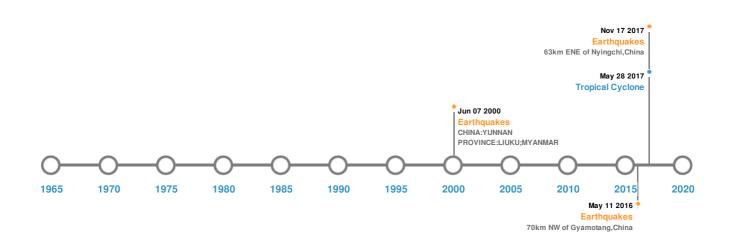




Source: PDC

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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						
			20pm (1111)		200,201,9	
	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	
	17-Nov-2017 22:34:19	6.40	8	63km ENE of Nyingchi, China	29.83° N / 94.98° E	
	07-Jun-2000 00:21:00	6.30	33	CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE: LIUKU; MYANMAR	26.86° N / 97.24° E	
	11-May-2016 01:15:47	5.50	10	70km NW of Gyamotang, China	32.04° N / 94.99° E	

Source: Earthquakes

Tropical Cyclones:

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones						
Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
٢	TWO	28-May-2017 09:00:00 - 28-May-2017 15:00:00	29	-		27.35° N/94.35° E

Disclosures

* As defined by the source (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, 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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