



Pacific Disaster Center
Area Brief: General
Executive Summary

HONOLULU
 18:00:44
 18 Mar 2018

WASH.D.C.
 00:00:44
 19 Mar 2018

ZULU
 04:00:44
 19 Mar 2018

NAIROBI
 07:00:44
 19 Mar 2018

BANGKOK
 11:00:44
 19 Mar 2018

VIENTIANE
 11:00:44
 19 Mar 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 19.395720766 N° , 95.833567097 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 25.395720766 N° , 101.833567097 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
		19-Mar-2018 03:57:26	Wildfire - SE of Namtu, Shan - Myanmar	22.4° N / 98.83° E

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

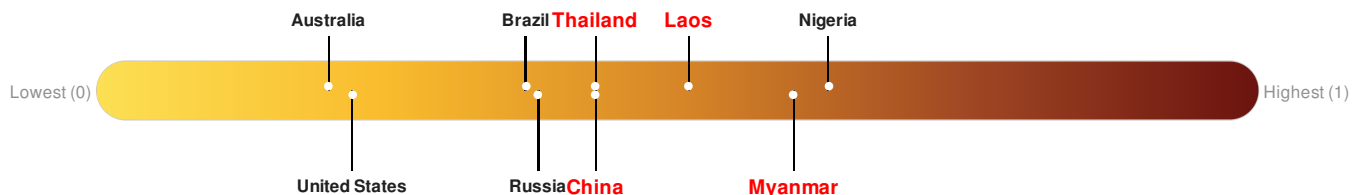
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

Thailand ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Thailand is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that Thailand 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:

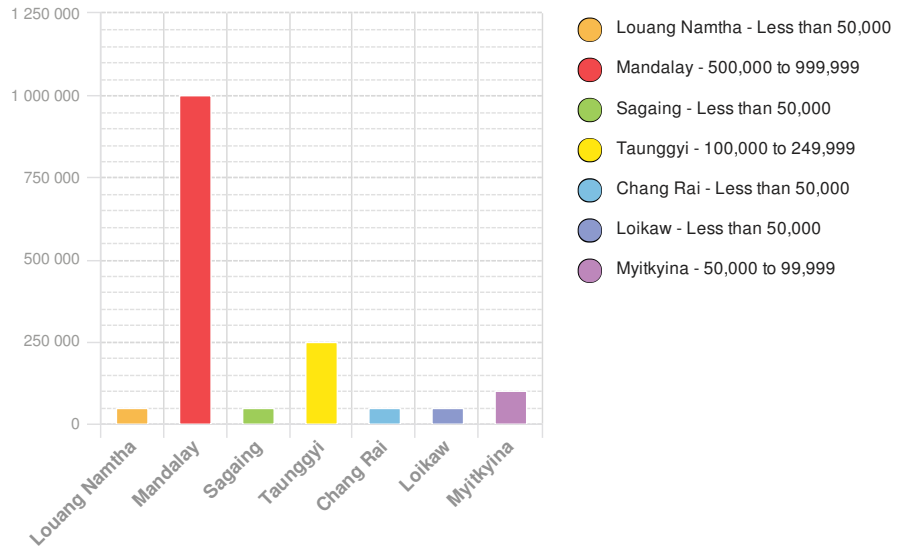
2011

Total: 24,944,056

Max Density: 67,008 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

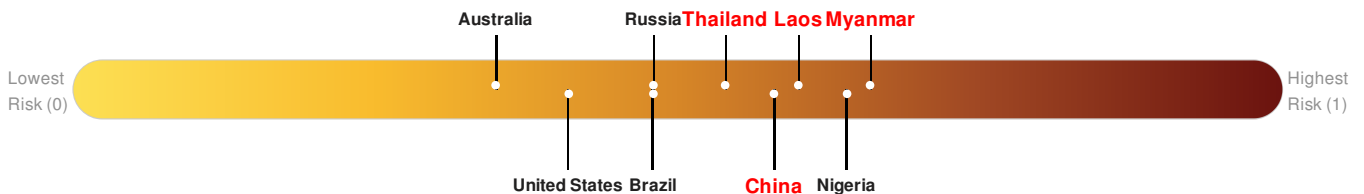
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

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 **Thailand** ranks 53 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Thailand has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 68% of countries assessed. This indicates that Thailand has more 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.

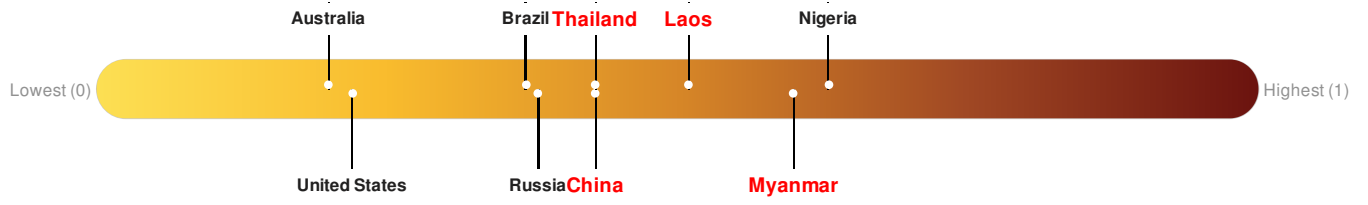
China ranks 82 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

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.

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

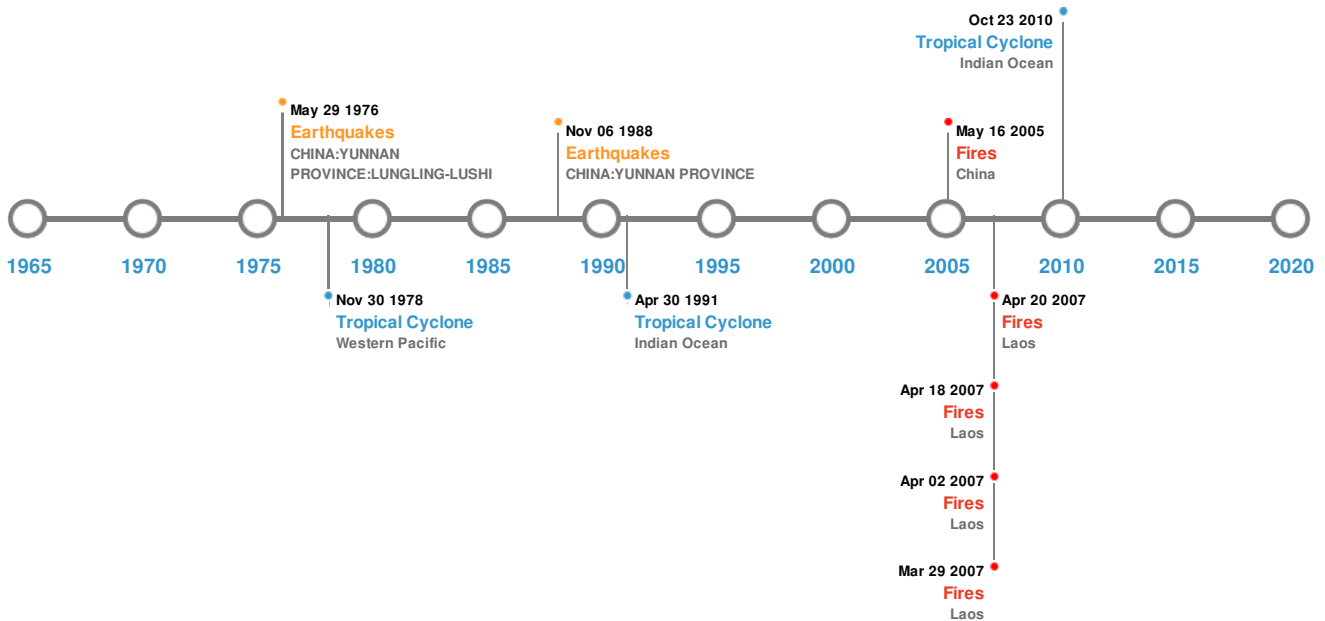


Source: [PDC](#)

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
	23-May-1912 00:02:00	8.00	25	MYANMAR (BURMA): MANDALAY, MOGOK, MAYMYO	21° N / 97° E
	12-Sep-1946 00:15:00	7.80	60	MYANMAR (BURMA)	23.9° N / 96.2° E
	12-Sep-1946 00:15:00	7.50	60	MYANMAR (BURMA)	23.9° N / 96.2° E
	29-May-1976 00:14:00	7.40	10	CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE: LUNGLING-LUSHI	24.53° N / 98.71° E
	06-Nov-1988 00:13:00	7.30	18	CHINA: YUNNAN PROVINCE	22.79° N / 99.61° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long
	04-Aug-1714 00:00:00	MYANMAR (BURMA)	-	-	AVA (INNWA)	21.85° N / 95.97° E

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Wildfires:


5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	15-Feb-2007 00:00:00 - 29-Mar-2007 00:00:00	29.00	Laos	19.37° N / 101.76° E
	24-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 18-Apr-2007 00:00:00	25.50	Laos	20.22° N / 100.77° E
	28-Feb-2005 00:00:00 - 16-May-2005 00:00:00	23.10	China	23.52° N / 100.48° E
	18-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 02-Apr-2007 00:00:00	21.90	Laos	20.39° N / 101.68° E
	19-Mar-2007 00:00:00 - 20-Apr-2007 00:00:00	19.60	Laos	20.63° N / 101.5° 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
	IDA	18-Aug-1954 18:00:00 - 31-Aug-1954 12:00:00	173	No Data	Western Pacific	17.43° N / 129.25° E
	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
	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
	CHAROLOT	25-Aug-1956 06:00:00 - 02-Sep-1956 00:00:00	127	No Data	Western Pacific	16.78° N / 121.25° 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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