

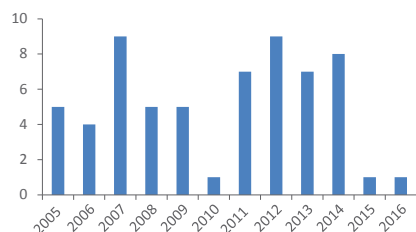
# Myanmar: Natural disaster risks and past events (as of 31 May 2016)

Myanmar regularly experiences cyclones, storm surges, floods, landslides, earthquakes, drought and forest fires. Over the last 10 years, Myanmar has been impacted by two major earthquakes, three severe cyclones, floods and other smaller-scale hazards. OCHA works closely with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and humanitarian partners to ensure a more systematic, inclusive and coordinated approach to disaster management, preparedness and response.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** Myanmar ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 187 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index

**9<sup>th</sup>** Myanmar ranks 9<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries in the Index of Risk Management (INFORM)

Frequency of Earthquakes of Magnitude > 5 on the Richter scale



Major events timeline

## EARTHQUAKES



**April 2016**

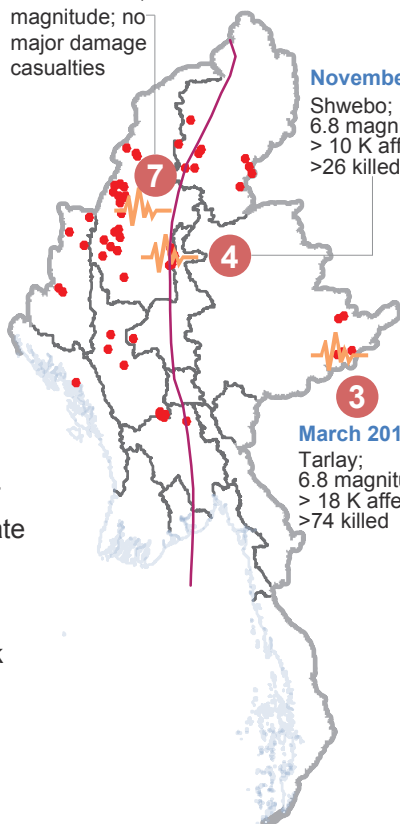
Near Mawlaik; 6.9 magnitude; no major damage casualties

**November 2012**

Shwebo; 6.8 magnitude; > 10 K affected, >26 killed

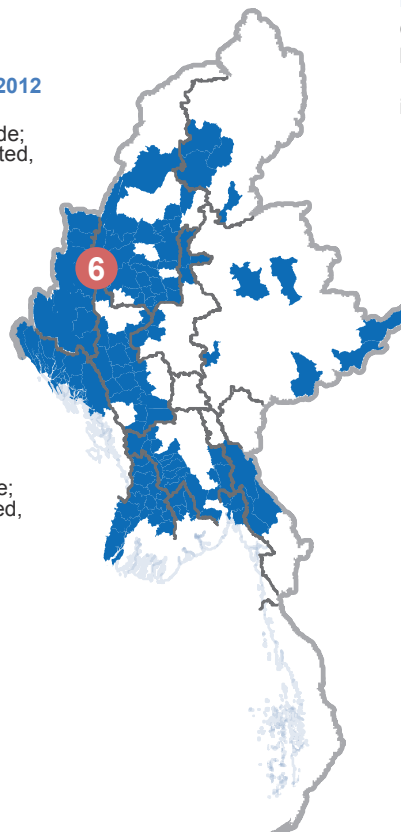
**March 2011**

Tarlay; 6.8 magnitude; > 18 K affected, >74 killed



• Earthquakes of magnitude > 5 on the Richter scale  
— India - Eurasia plate, one of the two main earthquake belts

## FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES



■ Flood-affected townships in 2015  
Approximately 1.7 million temporarily displaced and 172 killed

## CYCLONES



**May 2013**

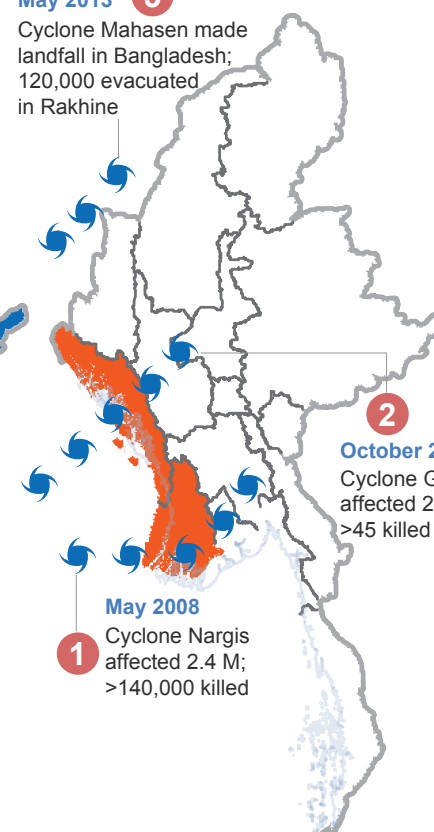
Cyclone Mahasen made landfall in Bangladesh; 120,000 evacuated in Rakhine

**October 2010**

Cyclone Giri affected 260,000; >45 killed

**May 2008**

Cyclone Nargis affected 2.4 M; >140,000 killed

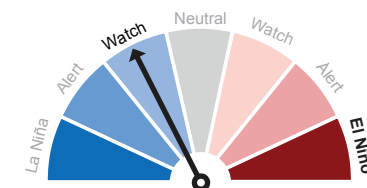


■ Most Cyclone-prone areas

## EL NIÑO



In 2015-2016, the El Niño phenomenon has been one of the strongest since 1950, with a significant influence on weather patterns. This resulted in drought conditions with intermittent 'very severe' category cyclones in different parts of Asia and the Pacific.



EL NIÑO LEVEL

Source: Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Meteorology

According to the Myanmar Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, since mid-February 2016, Myanmar has been experiencing a severe impact of El Niño including extreme temperatures, unusual rainfall patterns, dry soil, high risk of fires and acute water shortages. The El Niño impact is expected to end in June 2016.

