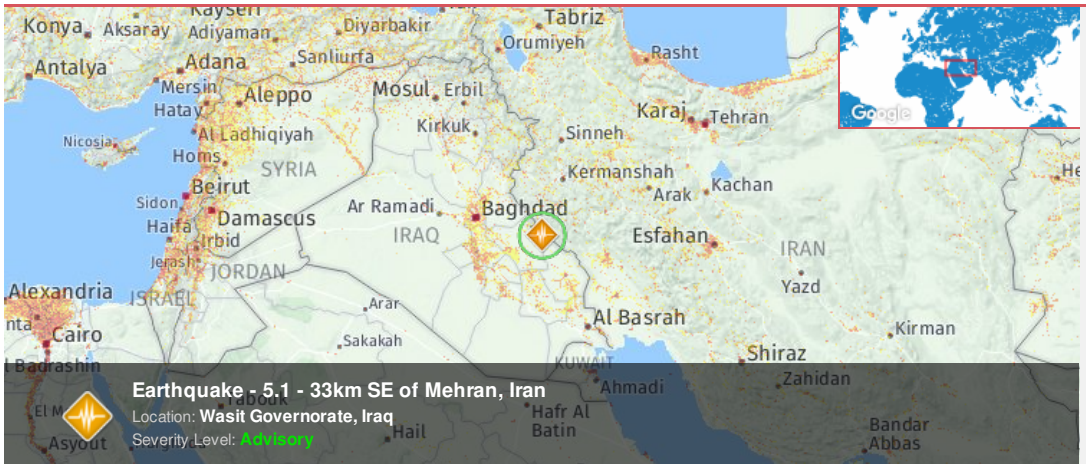
Pacific Disaster Center *Area Brief: General Executive Summary*	HONOLULU 06:11:23 20 Nov 2017	WASH.D.C. 11:11:23 20 Nov 2017	ZULU 16:11:23 20 Nov 2017	BAGHDAD 19:11:23 20 Nov 2017	NAIROBI 19:11:23 20 Nov 2017	BANGKOK 23:11:23 20 Nov 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 29.8851 N˚ , 43.3925 E˚
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 35.8851 N˚ , 49.3925 E˚



Legend

Population Density (person/sqkm)

0 — 170,000

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
		20-Nov-2017 15:43:42	5.1	35	33km SE of Mehran, Iran	32.89° N / 46.39° E

Source: PDC

Lack of Resilience Index:

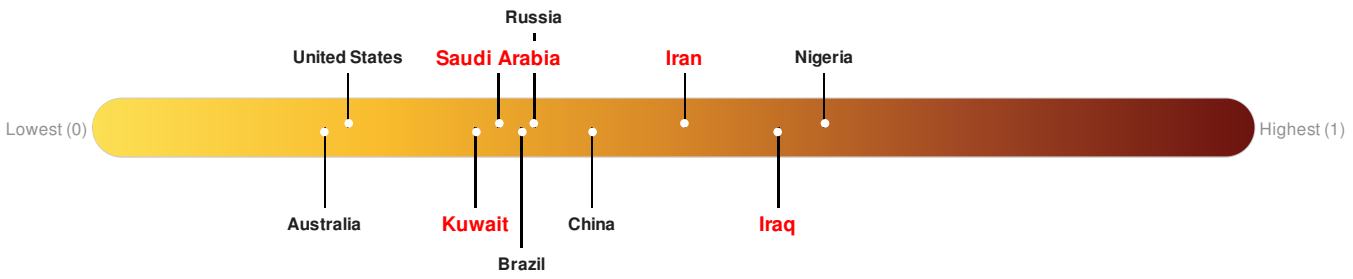
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Saudi Arabia ranks **111** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Saudi Arabia is less resilient than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Saudi Arabia has low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Iran ranks **51** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Iran is less resilient than 70% of countries assessed. This indicates that Iran has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Iraq ranks **23** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Iraq is less resilient than 87% of countries assessed. This indicates that Iraq has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Kuwait ranks **117** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Kuwait is less resilient than 30% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kuwait 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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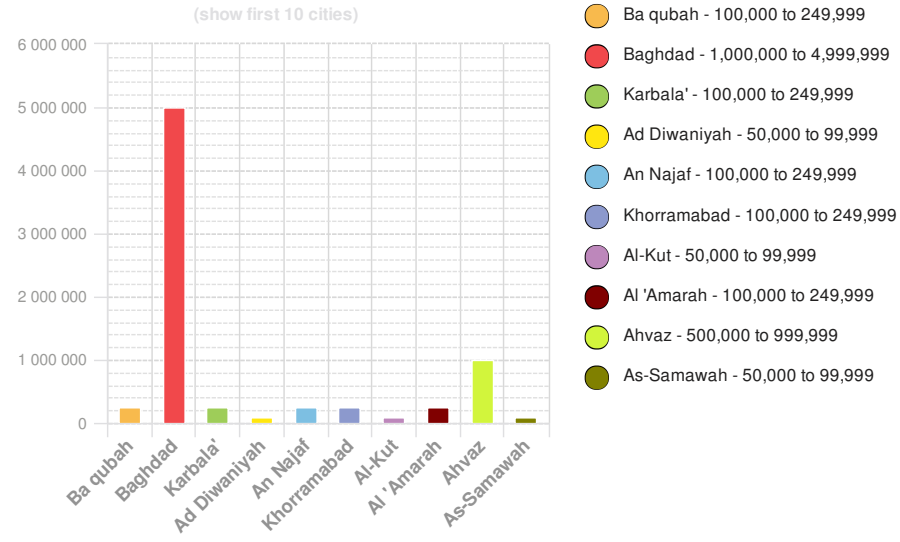
Population Data:

2011

Total: 30, 073, 220
Max Density: 47, 243(ppl/km^2)

Source: iSciences

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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Multi Hazard Risk Index:

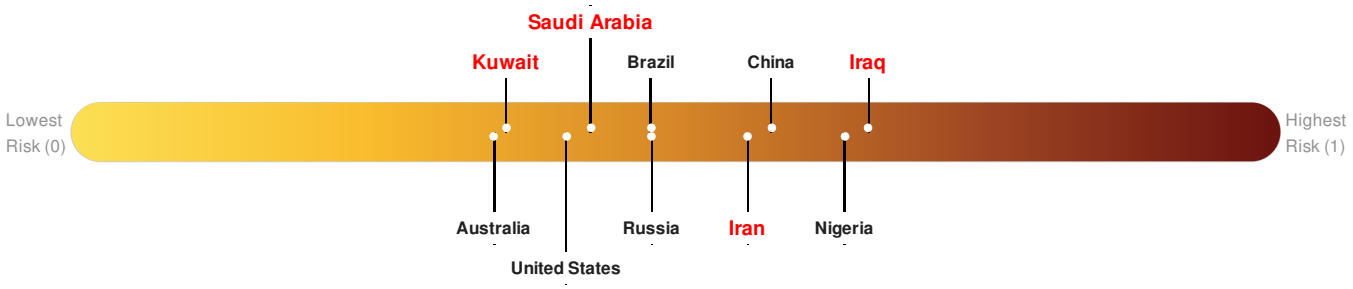
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Saudi Arabia** ranks **112** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Saudi Arabia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 33% of countries assessed. This indicates that Saudi Arabia has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Iran** ranks **40** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Iran has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 76% of countries assessed. This indicates that Iran has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Iraq** ranks **7** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Iraq has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Iraq has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Kuwait** ranks **141** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Kuwait has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 15% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kuwait has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: PDC

Lack of Resilience Index:

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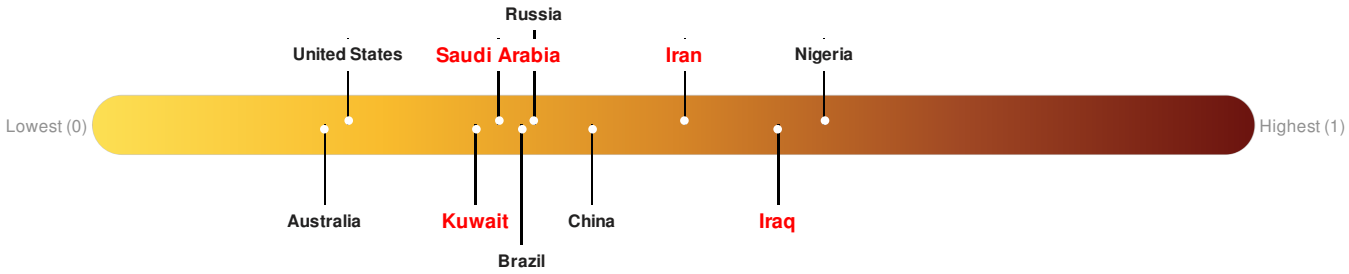

Source: PDC

Historical Hazards

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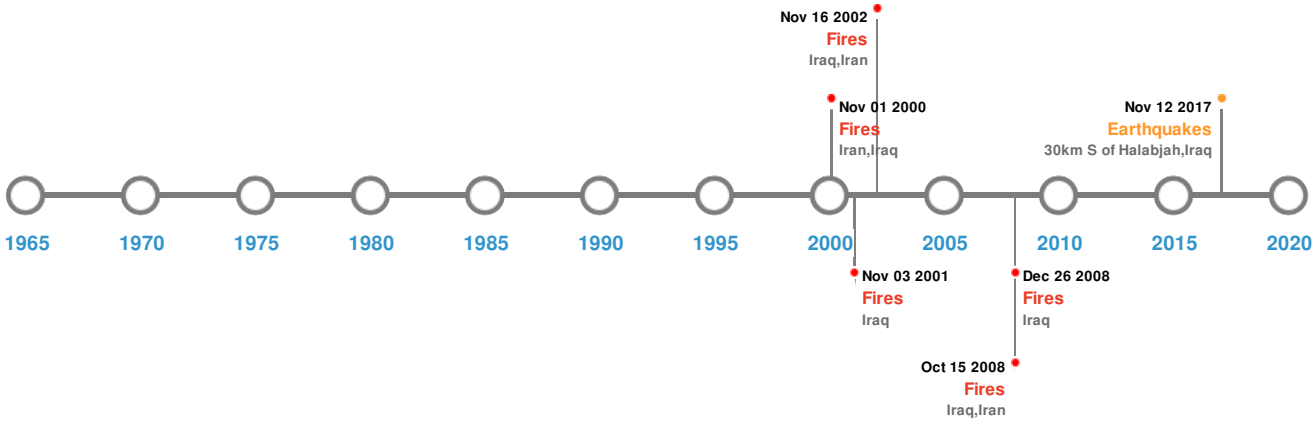

Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)

Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long
	12-Nov-2017 18:18:17	7.30	19	30km S of Halabjah, Iraq	34.91° N / 45.96° E
	24-Mar-1963 00:12:00	7.20	40	IRAN: KARKHANEH	34.4° N / 47.9° E
	13-Dec-1957 00:01:00	7.10	-	IRAN: FARSINAJ	34.3° N / 47.8° E
	18-Nov-0871 00:00:00	6.80	-	IRAN: SAIMAREH	33.2° N / 47.2° E
	16-Aug-1958 00:19:00	6.70	20	IRAN: FIRUZABAD	34.4° N / 47.9° E

Source: Earthquakes

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	30-Jan-2008 10:35:00 - 15-Oct-2008 18:55:00	53.80	Iraq,Iran	31.66° N / 47.78° E
	28-Feb-2000 00:00:00 - 01-Nov-2000 00:00:00	48.20	Iran,Iraq	31.47° N / 47.69° E

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
	01-Apr-2001 00:00:00 - 03-Nov-2001 00:00:00	33.20	Iraq	31.57° N / 47.66° E
	28-Feb-2002 00:00:00 - 16-Nov-2002 00:00:00	29.10	Iraq,Iran	31.46° N / 47.65° E
	26-Mar-2008 19:15:00 - 26-Dec-2008 10:25:00	18.00	Iraq	31.06° N / 47.1° E

Source: Wildfires

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.