



**Region Selected »** Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 33.4898 N° , 67.7448 E°  
Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 39.4898 N° , 73.7448 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
		14-Jan-2018 09:38:19	5.3	204.16	42km S of Jarm, Afghanistan	36.49° N / 70.74° 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.

**Afghanistan** ranks **1** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Afghanistan is less resilient than 100% of countries assessed. This indicates that Afghanistan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

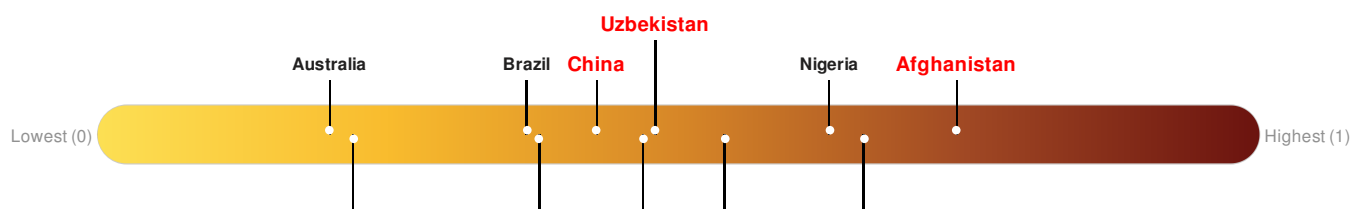
**China** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Kyrgyzstan** ranks **61** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Kyrgyzstan is less resilient than 64% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kyrgyzstan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Pakistan** ranks **8** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Pakistan is less resilient than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Pakistan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Tajikistan** ranks **44** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Tajikistan is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Tajikistan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Uzbekistan** ranks **58** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Uzbekistan is less resilient than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uzbekistan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



United States

Russia

Kyrgyzstan

Pakistan

Tajikistan

Source: [PDC](#)

## Regional Overview

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## Population Data:

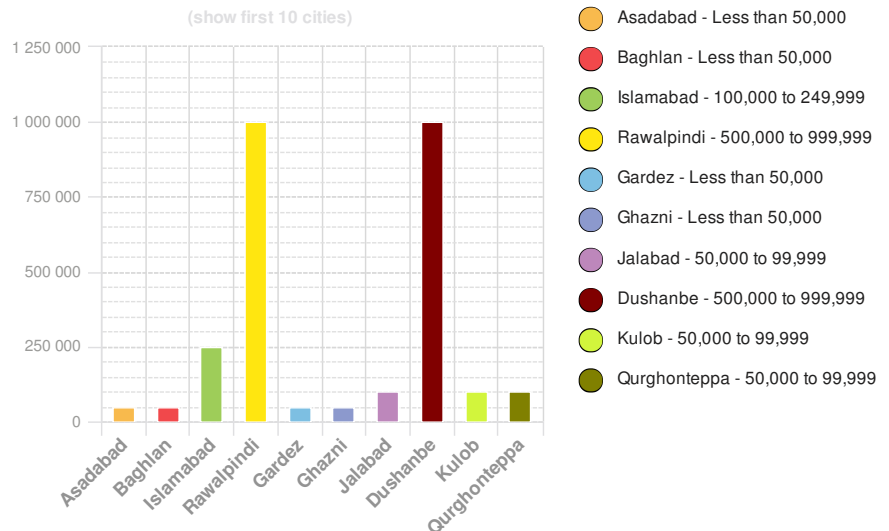
2011

Total: 48,273,724

Max Density: 76,792(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 **Afghanistan** ranks 1 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Afghanistan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 100% of countries assessed. This indicates that Afghanistan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

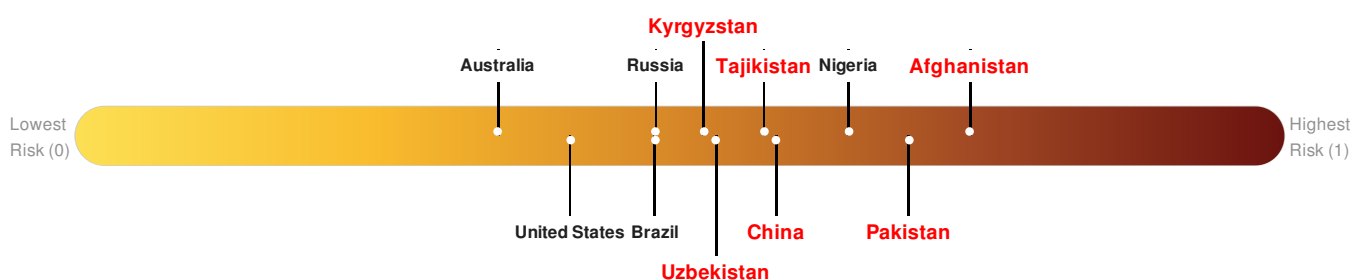
Multi-Hazard Exposure **China** ranks 32 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. China has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 81% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Kyrgyzstan** ranks 66 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Kyrgyzstan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 60% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kyrgyzstan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Pakistan** ranks 3 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Pakistan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 99% of countries assessed. This indicates that Pakistan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Tajikistan** ranks 37 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Tajikistan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 78% of countries assessed. This indicates that Tajikistan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Uzbekistan** ranks 59 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Uzbekistan has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uzbekistan has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



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.

**Afghanistan** ranks **1** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Afghanistan is less resilient than 100% of countries assessed. This indicates that Afghanistan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

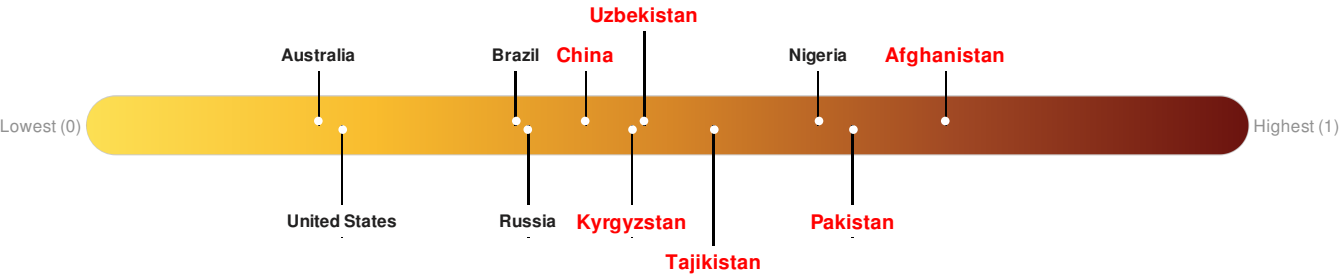
**China** ranks **82** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. China is less resilient than 51% of countries assessed. This indicates that China has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Kyrgyzstan** ranks **61** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Kyrgyzstan is less resilient than 64% of countries assessed. This indicates that Kyrgyzstan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Pakistan** ranks **8** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Pakistan is less resilient than 96% of countries assessed. This indicates that Pakistan has high susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

**Tajikistan** ranks **44** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Tajikistan is less resilient than 74% of countries assessed. This indicates that Tajikistan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

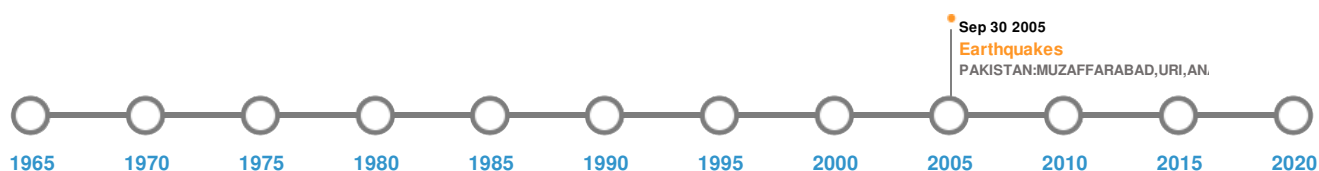
**Uzbekistan** ranks **58** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Uzbekistan is less resilient than 65% of countries assessed. This indicates that Uzbekistan has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



## 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
	07-Jul-1909 00:21:00	8.10	230	AFGHANISTAN: HINDU-KUSH	36.5° N / 70.5° E
	15-Nov-1921 00:20:00	7.80	215	AFGHANISTAN: HINDU KUSH	36.5° N / 70.5° E
	08-Oct-2005 00:03:00	7.60	26	PAKISTAN: MUZAFFARABAD, URI, ANANTNAG, BARAMULA	34.54° N / 73.59° E
	04-Jul-1911 00:13:00	7.60	190	AFGHANISTAN: HINDU KUSH	36° N / 70.5° E
	04-Mar-1949 00:10:00	7.50	230	AFGHANISTAN: HINDU-KUSH, WEST PUNJAB	36° N / 70.5° E

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

## 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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