Pacific Disaster Center Area Brief: General	HONOLULU <b>15:26:40</b> 13 Nov 2017	WASH.D.C. 20:26:40 13 Nov 2017	ZULU 01:26:40 14 Nov 2017	BAGHDAD 04:26:40 14 Nov 2017	NAIROBI 04:26:40 14 Nov 2017	BANGKOK 08:26:40 14 Nov 2017
Executive Summary	13 Nov 2017	13 Nov 2017	14 Nov 2017	14 Nov 2017	14 Nov 2017	14 Nov 2017

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 31.9052 N°, 42.9563 E' Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 37.9052 N°, 48.9563 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
	0	12-Nov-2017 18:36:46	7.3	19	30km S of Halabjah, Iraq	34.91° N / 45.96° E
Source: <u>PDC</u>						

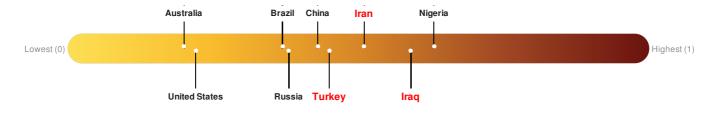
## Lack of Resilience Index:

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.

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.

Turkey ranks 71 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Turkey is less resilient than 57% of countries assessed. This indicates that Turkey has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



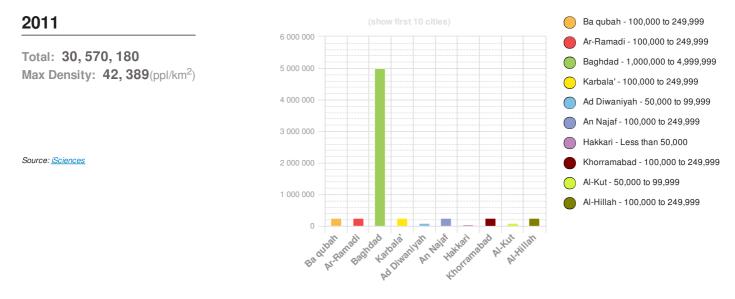
Source: PDC

**Regional Overview** 

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## **Population Data:**

### **Populated Areas:**



#### **Risk & Vulnerability**

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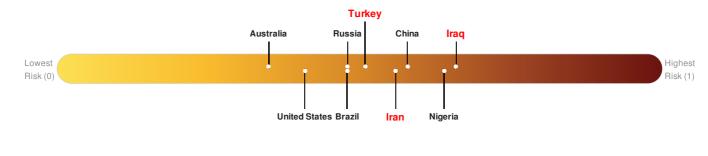
#### **Multi Hazard Risk Index:**

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 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 **Turkey** ranks **73** out of **165** countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Turkey has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 56% of countries assessed. This indicates that Turkey has more likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.



Source: PDC

## Lack of Resilience Index:

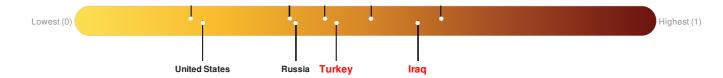
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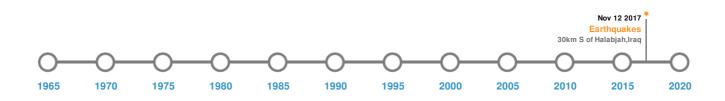
Australia	Brazil	China	Iran	Nigeria



Source: <u>PDC</u>

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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	
	26-Apr-1721 00:03:00	7.70	-	IRAN: TABRIZ	37.9° N / 46.7° E	
	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	
	13-May-1844 00:00:00	6.90		IRAN: MIYANEH, GARMRUD, ESFAHAN	37.4° N / 48° E	

Source: Earthquakes

### **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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