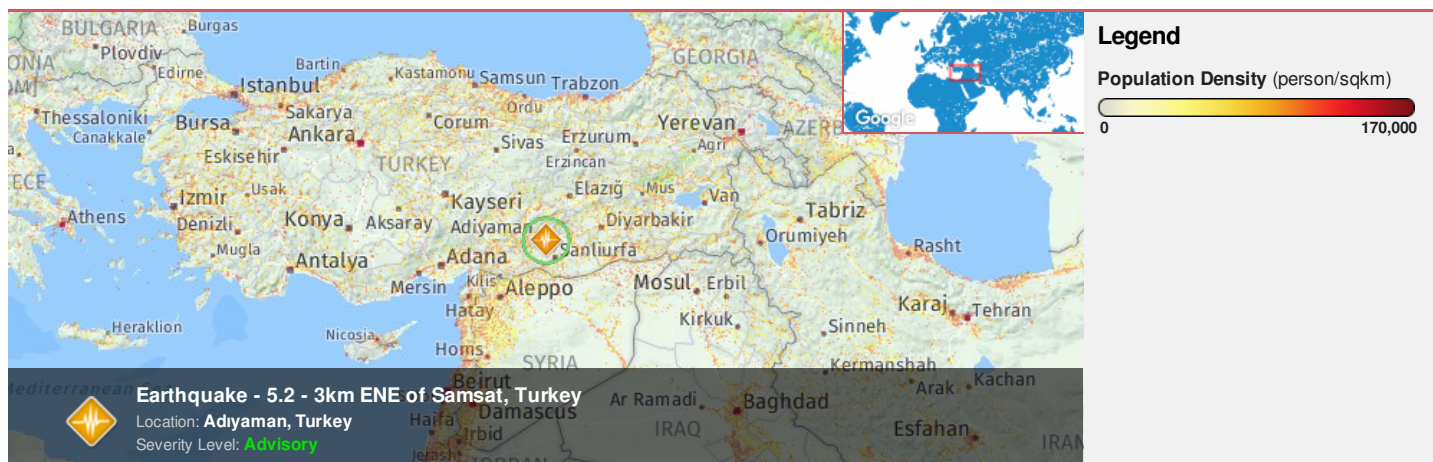




Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: 34.5963 N° , 35.5142 E°
 Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: 40.5963 N° , 41.5142 E°



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 |
|-------|----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | | 24-Apr-2018 00:51:39 | 5.2 | 10 | 3km ENE of Samsat, Turkey | 37.6° N / 38.51° E |

Source: [PDC](#)

Lack of Resilience Index:

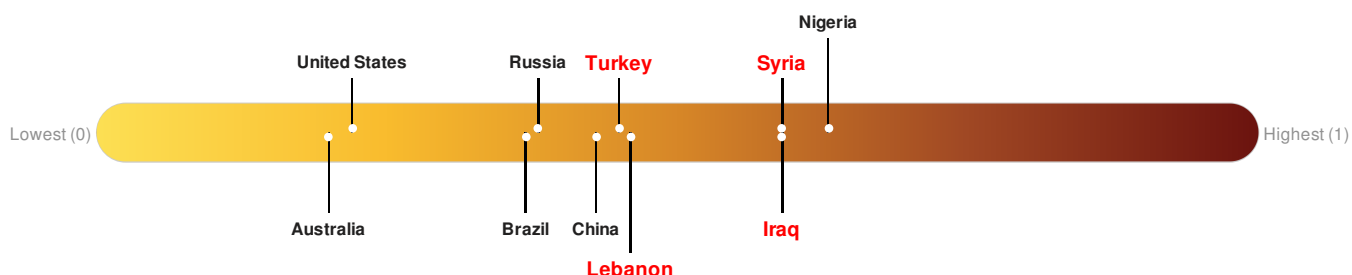
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

Lebanon ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Lebanon is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lebanon has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Syria ranks **23** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Syria is less resilient than 87% of countries assessed. This indicates that Syria 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

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.

Population Data:

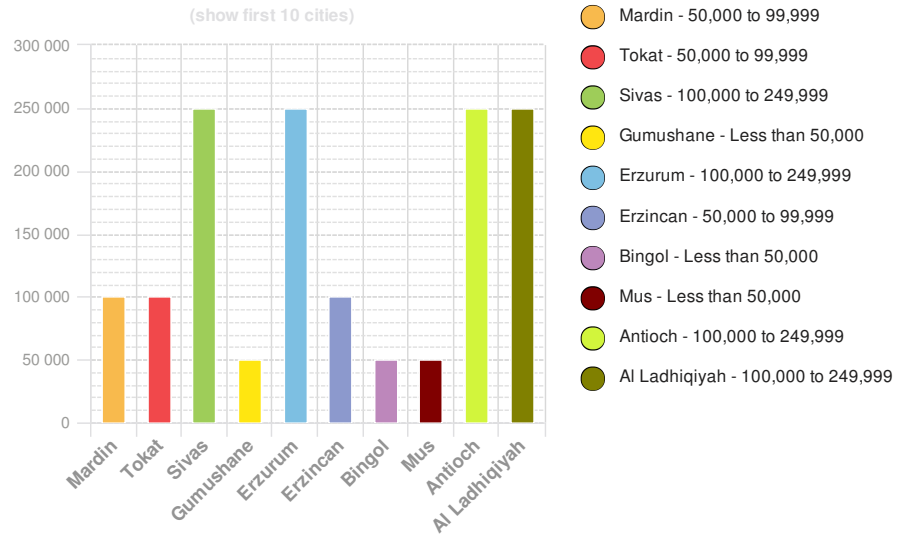
2011

Total: 28,577,820

Max Density: 71,810 (ppl/km²)

Source: [iSciences](#)

Populated Areas:



Risk & Vulnerability

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.

Multi Hazard Risk Index:

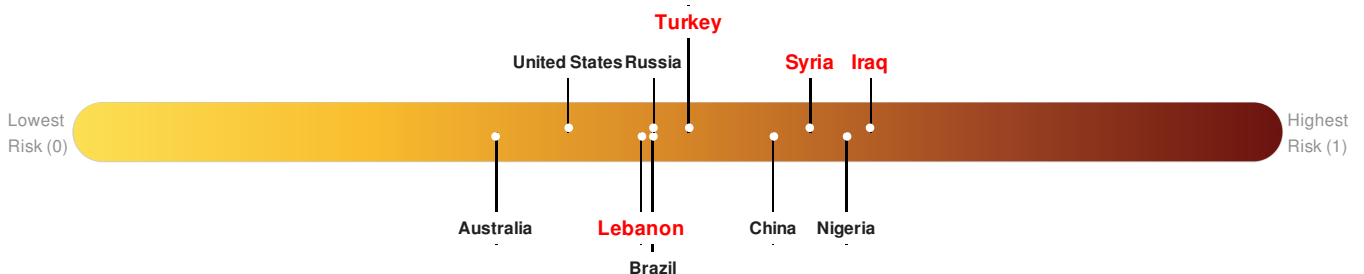
The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure **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 **Lebanon** ranks 97 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Lebanon has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 42% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lebanon has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

Multi-Hazard Exposure **Syria** ranks 18 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Syria has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 90% of countries assessed. This indicates that Syria 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:

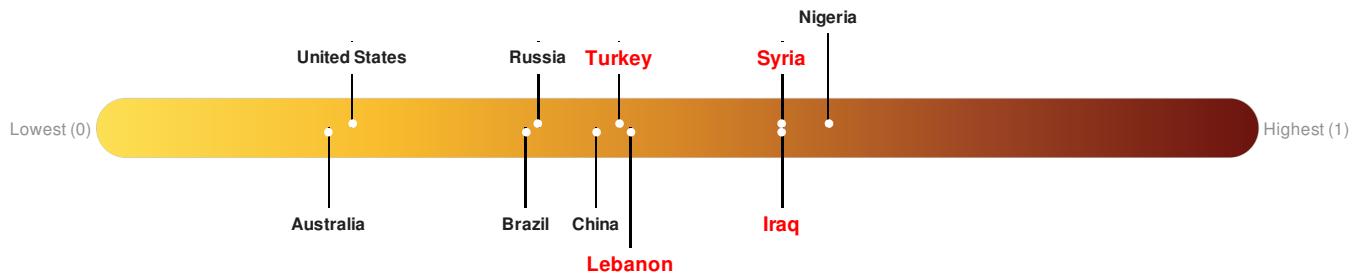
The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

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.

Lebanon ranks **64** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Lebanon is less resilient than 62% of countries assessed. This indicates that Lebanon has medium susceptibility to negative impacts, and is more able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.

Syria ranks **23** out of **165** countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Syria is less resilient than 87% of countries assessed. This indicates that Syria 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.

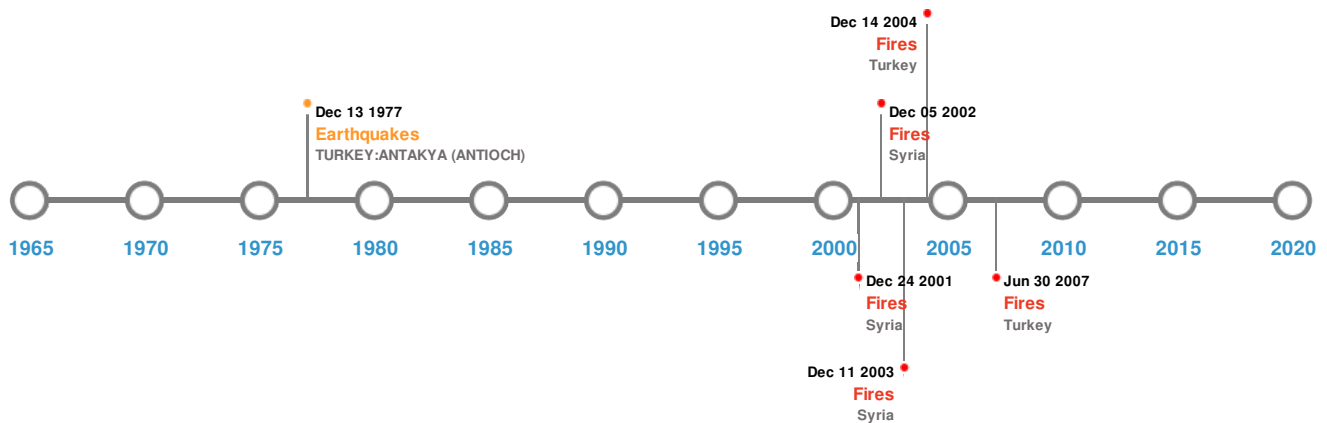


Source: [PDC](#)

Historical Hazards

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.

Historical Hazards:



Earthquakes:

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)



| Event | Date (UTC) | Magnitude | Depth (Km) | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
|  | 26-Dec-1939 00:23:00 | 8.00 | 27 | TURKEY: ERZINCAN | 39.8° N / 39.5° E |
|  | 01-Jan-1482 00:00:00 | 7.50 | - | TURKEY: ERZINCAN,ERZURUM | 39.9° N / 40.4° E |
|  | 13-Dec-0115 00:00:00 | 7.50 | - | TURKEY: ANTAKYA (ANTIOCH) | 36.1° N / 36.1° E |
|  | 03-Apr-1872 00:05:00 | 7.30 | - | TURKEY: ANTAKYA (ANTIOCH), SUEDIJE | 36.2° N / 36.2° E |
|  | 24-Jul-1852 00:00:00 | 7.30 | - | TURKEY | 39.9° N / 41.3° E |

Source: [Earthquakes](#)

Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups

| Event | Date (UTC) | Country | Runup (m) | Deaths | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|----------------------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|---------------------|
|  | 21-Jul-1752 00:00:00 | SYRIA | - | - | LATAKIA | 35.52° N / 35.78° E |
| | 20-Dec-1408 00:00:00 | SYRIA | - | - | LATAKIA | 35.52° N / 35.78° E |

| Event | Date (UTC) | Country | Runup (m) | Deaths | Location | Lat/Long |
|---|----------------------|---------|-----------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|
|  | 01-Jan-0859 00:00:00 | TURKEY | - | - | SAMANDAGI | 36.08° N / 36.25° E |
|  | 01-Jan-0348 00:00:00 | SYRIA | - | - | ARWAD ISLAND | 34.85° N / 35.85° E |
|  | 01-Jan-0344 00:00:00 | TURKEY | - | - | NIKSAR (NEOCAESARIA) | 40.58° N / 36.98° E |

Source: [Tsunamis](#)

Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires

| Event | Start/End Date(UTC) | Size (sq. km.) | Location | Mean Lat/Long |
|---|---|----------------|----------|---------------------|
|  | 28-Jun-2003 00:00:00 - 05-Sep-2003 00:00:00 | 24.80 | Syria | 36.82° N / 40.26° E |
|  | 21-Jun-2004 00:00:00 - 11-Aug-2004 00:00:00 | 20.10 | Syria | 36.86° N / 40.33° E |
|  | 10-Jun-2005 00:00:00 - 14-Aug-2005 00:00:00 | 10.30 | Turkey | 37.2° N / 39.71° E |
|  | 23-Jun-2007 00:00:00 - 08-Jul-2007 00:00:00 | 10.20 | Turkey | 37.08° N / 40.26° E |
|  | 04-Jul-2002 00:00:00 - 24-Aug-2002 00:00:00 | 10.20 | Syria | 36.82° N / 40.26° 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.

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