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Type: Poster

of IMS Data and Smart Cities: Mardim Streps - Smart City Istanbul

The recent destructive earthquakes and associated tsunamis in Indonesia, Japan and Haiti, which killed more than half a million people, remind the world that we must be more proactive in developing ways to mitigate tsunamis impact on our global society. The area around the Marmara Sea, as one of the most intensely populated parts of Europe, is subject to a high level of seismic hazard. The North Anatolian fault, one of the most active seismic zones in the world, runs within a few miles of the city under the Sea of Marmara. The 1999 Izmit earthquake, which is one of the most devastating earthquake to strike Turkey, caused enormously high damage and losses. Scientific researches shows that there is a 65% probability that Istanbul will be hit by a catastrophic earthquake within 30 years. Previous studies show that the tsunamigenic impact of submarine landslide in the Marmara Sea is one of the major hazards to take into account. The goal of this study was to explore the power of integration of MarDiM SATREPS project which aims to raise the preparedness for possible large-scale earthquake and tsunami disasters in Marmara Region and Smart City Istanbul and potential benefits to Sustainable Development Goals.

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Track Classification: Theme 5. CTBT in a Global Context