Nighttime Light
Dynamics
during Syrian
Civil War



Methodology

Consistent measurement of nighttime lights (NTL) across time and across cities

- 1. Summarize nighttime lights raster datasets based on urban center geometries
- 2. Match to UCDP database of violent events

Consistent nighttime lights dataset for 1992-2018

DMSP (1992–2013) and VIIRS (2012–2018)

Source: Li, Zhou, Zhao, & Zhao (2020)

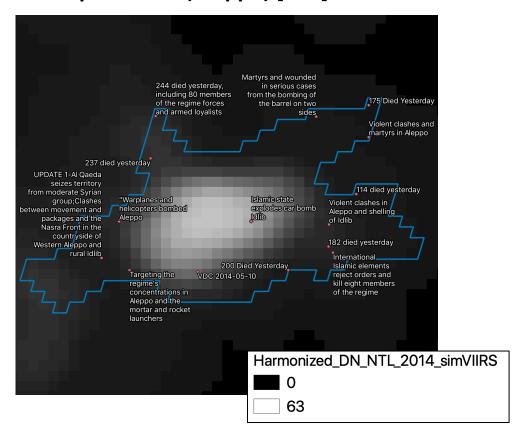
Urban areas in the Middle East

Source: GHS SMOD

Georeferenced violence data

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program

Example: Halab (Aleppo) [SYR] 2014



Zonal statistics: mean median min max count sum std cv

Nighttime Light Dynamics 2012 - 2018

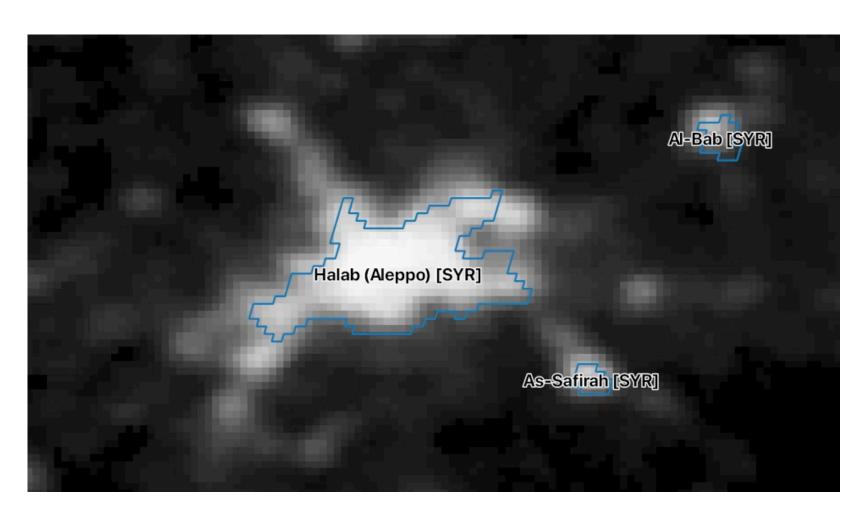
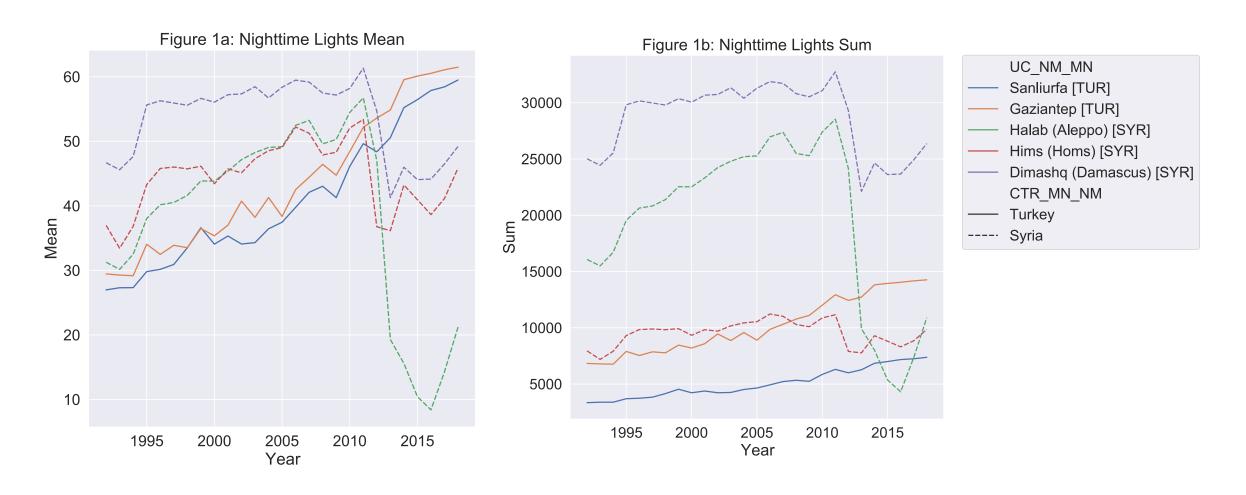
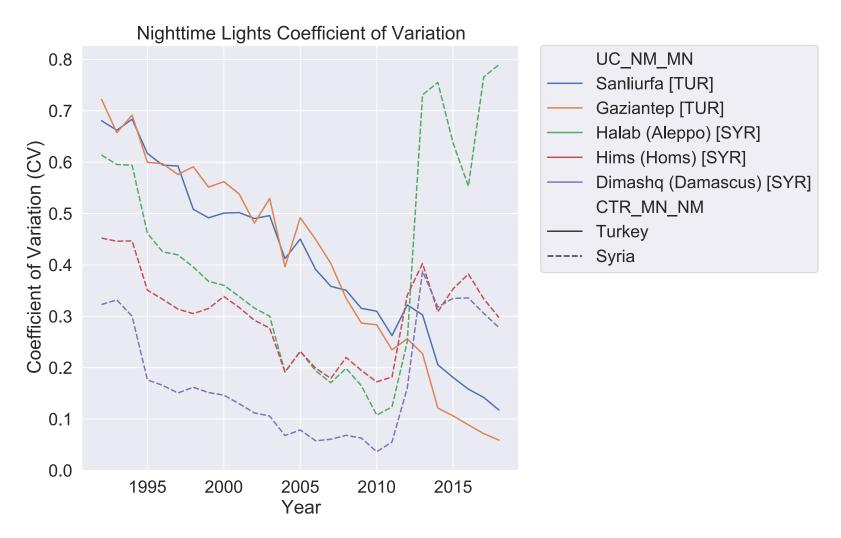


Figure 1: Drop in NTL in Syrian cities



Data source: Harmonization of DMSP and VIIRS nighttime light data from 1992-2018 at the global scale Urban Areas defined by GHS SMOD

Figure 2: Higher variation in NTL in Syrian cities



Data source: Harmonization of DMSP and VIIRS nighttime light data from 1992-2018 at the global scale Urban Areas defined by GHS SMOD

Figure 3: Correlation with geo-referenced violence data in Syrian cities

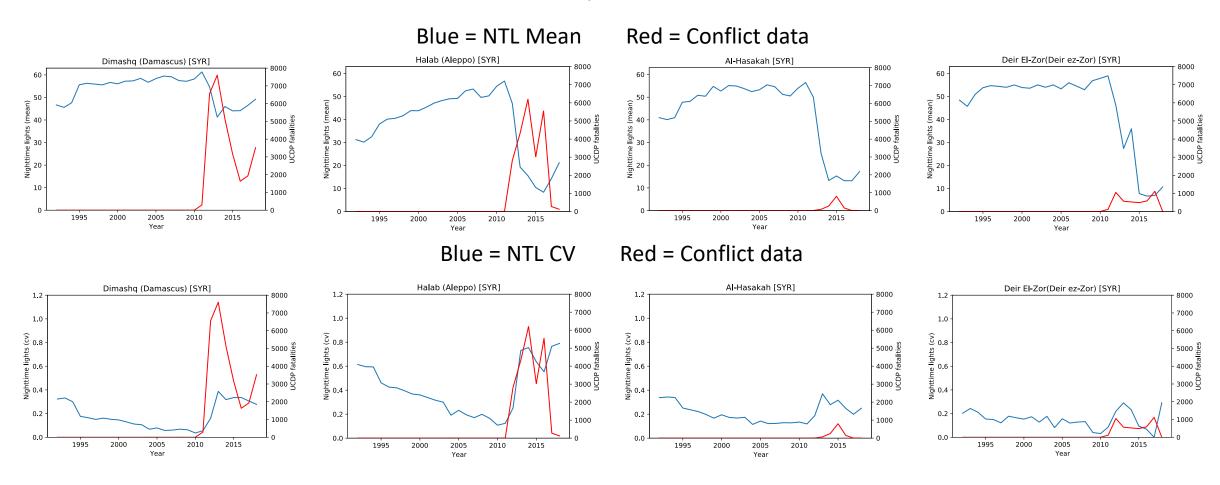


Figure 3: Correlation with geo-referenced violence data in Syrian cities

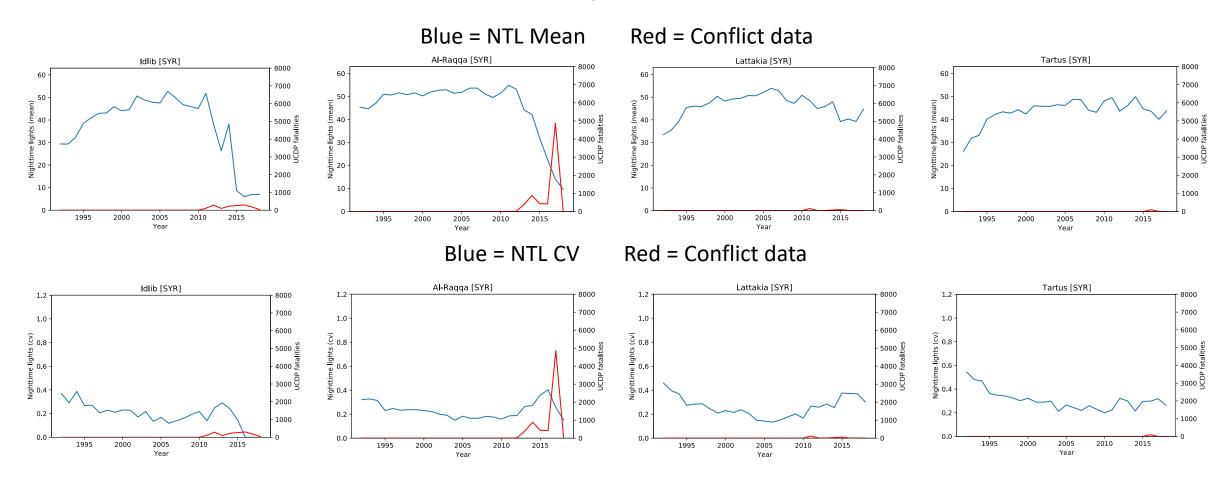


Figure 4: Correlation with geo-referenced violence data in southeastern Turkish cities

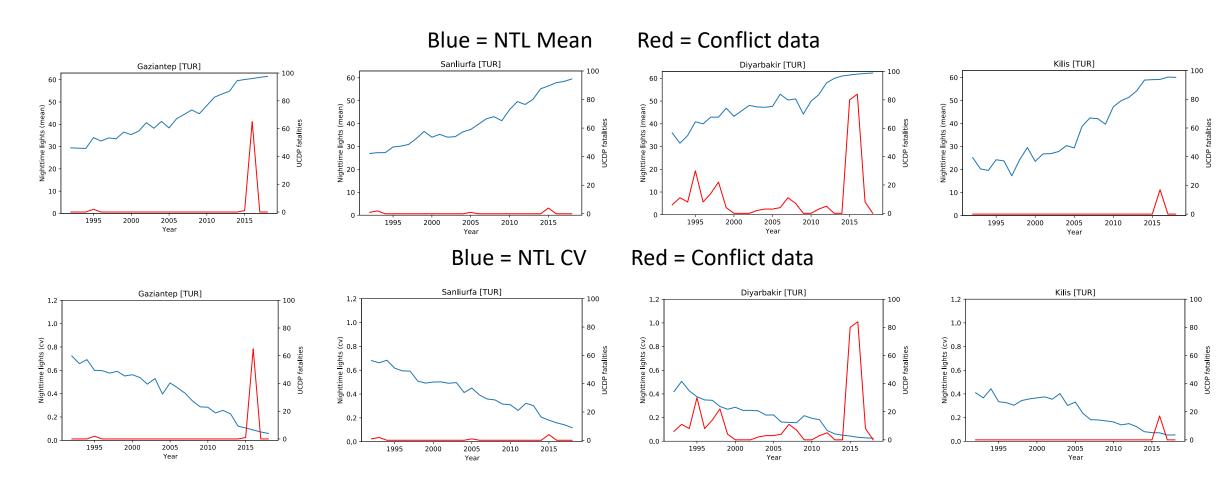
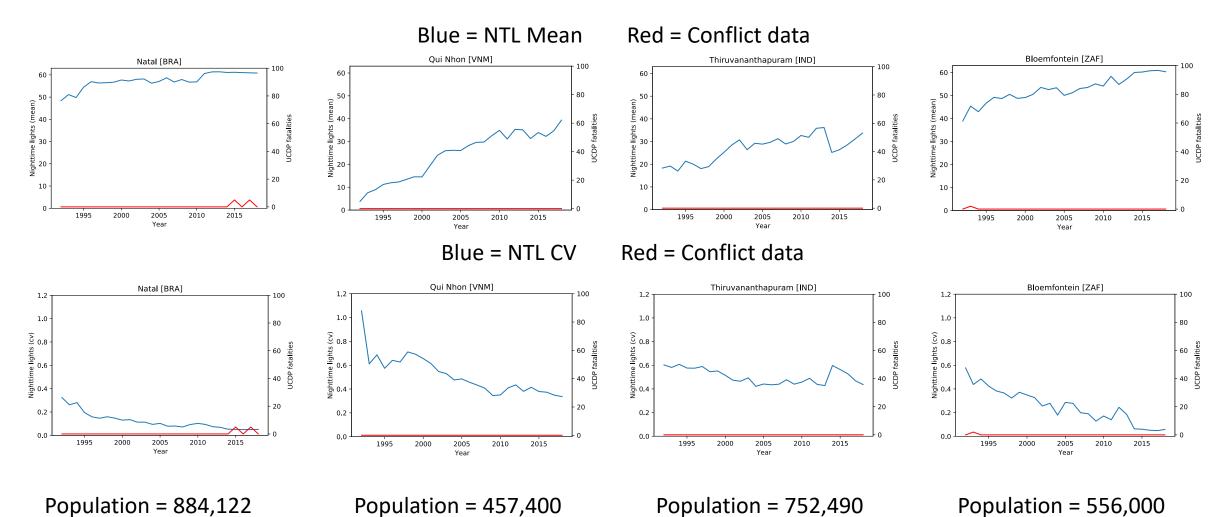


Figure 5: Correlation with geo-referenced violence data in any other region



Next steps

Geography of NTL changes

- Proximity of city to violent events
- Proximity of neighborhoods to violent events
- How conflict changed urban morphology and expansion trends
- Temporal vs. permanent changes

Measure of economic impact through NTL changes

- Proxy for local GDP
- Correlation with refugees flows