



This service summarizes current satellite mapping activities of interest to GDACS stakeholders. It is issued weekly and based on contributions from map-producing entities and GDACS partners.

Satellite mapping overview

As of 23 January 2017

Africa

Mozambique and Zimbabwe flood – GLIDE number: FL20170118MOZ

Torrential rains, from 01 to 18 January 2017, resulted in flooding in central and southern Mozambique. Precipitation levels reached over 650mm, which exceeded average precipitation levels of 209.3mm. Zimbabwe also experienced heavy rain causing the Marimba River in Budiriro, near Harare, to overflow. Using the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) dataset, at a spatial resolution of approximately 10km, UNITAR-UNOSAT published three estimated precipitation accumulation maps. Using GPM data for 01 to 17 of January 2016 and 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT published a Mozambique map and a map of Maputo province, Mozambique. Using GPM data for 12 to 18 January 2017 and 2015 population data from WorldPop, UNITAR-UNOSAT published a precipitation map and population exposure map and report for Mozambique and Zimbabwe. According to the analysis, approximately 600,000 people in Mozambique may have been exposed to over 500 mm of precipitation and 1,000,000 people may have been exposed to 300-500 mm of precipitation. Furthermore, using satellite imagery acquired on 10 and 22 January 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT also published a satellite detected surface waters extent map along the Save River in Inhambane and Sofala provinces respectively, Mozambique. The map products are available to download as PDFs on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/MOZ>

Asia

Thailand flood – GLIDE number: FL20170106THA

Heavy rains from 31 December 2016 to 21 January 2017 flooded southern regions of Thailand. An estimated 40 people were killed and 100,000 were displaced. The Global Flood Detection System of JRC used passive microwave remote sensing to observe water for large floods. Statistical anomalies in surface water were mapped, which may indicate flooded areas. The map product is available to view on the GDACS website.

Source: GDACS and JRC

Link: <http://www.gdacs.org/Floods/report.aspx?eventid=4432&episodeid=2&eventtype=FL>

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Middle East

Syria complex emergency – GLIDE number: CE20130604SYR

As a result of the continued conflict in Syria, UNITAR-UNOSAT conducted and published damage assessment and damage density maps for Damascus, Daraa, Hama, and Homs governorates. Within the analyzed area east of Damascus city, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified a total of 17,043 affected structures using satellite imagery acquired on 04 April 2016 and 20 November 2013. Within the analyzed area in Daraa governorate, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified a total of 990 affected structures for 2015, and 1,180 affected structures for 2016, using satellite imagery acquired on 01 May 2014, 07 September 2013, 04 June 2015, 04 June 2015 and 19 April 2016. Within the analyzed area in Hama governorate, 5,224 affected structures were identified for 2014, 5,968 affected structures were identified for 2016, and 5,968 affected structures were identified for 2017. Satellite imagery acquired on 06 July, 30 June 2016, 05 March 2014, 26 September 2013, 06 August 2010, and 05 March 2014 were analyzed. The map products are available to download as a PDF on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/SYR>

This summary is compiled by the GDACS mapping & satellite imagery coordination mechanism, operated by the UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT).

When referring to this summary, please credit: GDACS, UNITAR-UNOSAT.

For comments, questions and to submit information on satellite image derived products, please contact: maps@gdacs.org

Sources indicate satellite analysis production entities and imagery providers. The products referenced in this summary are based on remote satellite imagery and may not be validated in the field prior to release, in which case findings are based only on what is observed in the satellite imagery.

**Not an official GLIDE number, as event has no entry in GLIDE database, but used by GDACS for seamless information integration.*