

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 28 August 2017

Asia

Bangladesh Flood – UNOSAT Number: FL20170815BGD

After the recent flood events in Bangladesh, UNITAR-UNOSAT continued monitoring two areas with Sentinel-1 imagery from 22 August 2017. In the Central and Northern part of Bangladesh, satellite-detected waters were detected in 39% of lands in the analysed area, affecting approximately 10 million people and where the most affected divisions were Dhaka and Rajshahi. The second analysis was performed in the southern part of Bangladesh where around 6.4 million people were potentially affected, and about 475,000 ha of cropland were detected as flooded.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link : <https://www.disasterscharter.org/web/guest/-/flood-in-nepal-call-623->

Nepal Flood

Due to heavy monsoon rain in the past few weeks, floods and landslides have seriously affected several regions of Nepal and have caused 141 casualties in 27 districts. In response the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has assessed the extent and the damage in the southern districts of Bardzya Saptari, Sunsari and Morang. Additionally food detection analysis and monitoring was performed in the Saptari, Udayapur, Sansari and Morang Districts. A few days later the flooding assessment was done in the Dhangadhi, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Bardiyadistrict, Bara, Rautahat and Sarlahi Districts. Recently, pre, during and post analysis of water extent have been published for the areas of the Saptari, Bardiya and Morang Districts.

Source : Disaster Charter

Link : <https://unitar.org/unosat/maps/BGD>

Viet Nam Flood – GLIDE Number; FL-2017-000120-VNM

The monsoon season together with the recent effects of the Hato typhoon, have severely affected the northern part of Viet Nam with heavy rain, landslides and floods. In response, the Asian Institute of Technology published the satellite-detected landslides in the Mu Chang Trai District, Yen Bai Province with Pleiades imagery (18/08/2017). In this sense, four landslides were detected in in Mo De and Che Cu Nha and two more in La Pan Tan.

Source: Reliefweb

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Link: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Landslides%20in%20Pan%20Tan%20Commune_18Aug2017.pdf
http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Landslides%20in%20Mo%20De%20and%20Che%20Cu%20Nha%20Commune_18Aug2017.pdf

Americas

Hurricane United States – Copernicus EMS number: EMSR229

After the landfall of category 4 hurricane Harvey on 25 August 2017, the southern part of Texas has been seriously affected by flooding, storm surge and prolonged heavy rains. The catastrophic flooding has already caused five casualties and is expected to continue for days. Mandatory evacuations have been issued for some low-lying areas and in 54 counties in Texas have been declared state disaster areas. Copernicus EMS released a delineation map of flooded areas in Austin, however further analysis is expected.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR229>

Europe

Northern Ireland Flood – Copernicus EMS number: EMSR228

The North-western part of Northern Ireland has been affected by flash floods and river flooding in the recent days. In this sense Copernicus EMS have delineated the water extent with Radarsat-2 imagery from 27/08/201. The analysis was performed in seven Areas of interest in Dromore, Dungannon, Strabane, Cookstown, Dungiven, West Derry and East Derry.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR228>

Spain Forest fire – Copernicus EMS number: EMSR227

Starting on 22 August, a forest fire in the north-western part of Spain has been affecting the province of Leon. Copernicus EMS have delineated the fire extent and identified most of the damage located on Cropland, Scrub and Woodland. The four assessed areas were: Encinedo with 666 burnt hectares, Santa Eulalia de Cabrera with 2,364 burnt hectares, Corporales with 127 burnt hectares and Truchillas with 1080 burnt hectares.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR2247>

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Georgia Wildfire – Copernicus EMS number: EMSR226

Due to high temperatures and strong and dry winds, a major fire has stroke the Borjomi municipality In the Samtskhe-Javakheti region, Georgia. Copernicus EMS delineated and graded the event near the Daba village with GeoEye-1 imagery from 26/08/2017 and found 646 burnt hectares, which were mostly located in Woodland.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR2236>

Italy Storm – Copernicus EMS number: EMSR225

Following the last week event in the northeastern part of Italy, where a strong thunderstorm affected the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Copernicus EMS published four grading maps with Pleiades 1A/1B imagery from 18/08/2017 and 21/08/2017. In the city of San Vito some damage was detected in the residential and industrial sites. In Pontebbana fallen trees were detected in 17.6 ha, mostly located in forest areas. In Morsano fallen trees were identified in 23.5 ha, mostly located in agricultural fields and some damages were detected in residential and industrial settlements. In Codoipo, fallen trees were detected in 5ha together with 5ha of damaged cropland.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR225>

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

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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.