

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 02 October 2017

Americas

Tropical Cyclone Caribbean (Irma) – Glide Number: TC-2017-000125-DOM

After the landfall of hurricane IRMA-17 and the following hurricane MARIA-17 in Turks and Caicos, UNITAR-UNOSAT released two more products. The damage assessments were performed over Grand Turk Island, where 49% of the structures are potentially damaged, and in Salt Cay Island, where 50% of structures seemed potentially damaged. These analyses were done by using Pleiades imagery from 23 September 2017.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

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

Tropical Cyclone Caribbean (Maria) – Glide Number: TC-2017-000136-MTQ

After the landfall of category 5 hurricane Maria in many Caribbean islands, new analyses have been released to assess the situation. In Dominica, UNITAR-UNOSAT performed three new damage assessments using Pleiades imagery (20 & 23 September 2017) over the southern part of the island, where the potential damaged structures were 83% over the Marigot area, and 75% in the southern part of Dominica. UNOSAT is expected to publish further damage assessment in the northern part of the island. Additionally, the NASA Earth Observatory published a night-time lights difference from before and after the hurricane landfall in Puerto Rico.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT, Copernicus EMS and NASA

Link: <https://unitar.org/unosat/maps/114>

Mexico Earthquake– Glide number: EQ-2017-000138-MEX

Following the 7.1M earthquake that struck the central part of Mexico on 19 September 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT continued analysing several areas in the state of Puebla and Morelos with Pleiades and WorldView-3 imagery from 22/09/2017. The estimated damage in the assessed areas of Puebla was: 197 potentially damaged structures in Tepapayeca and Santa Catarina Coatepec, and 358 in the town of La Garza and its surroundings. Meanwhile, the estimated damage in the assessed areas of Morelos was: 500 potentially damaged structures in Coatetelco and 1,494 in the central western part of Cuernavaca.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

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

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Europe

Forest Fire Spain– Copernicus EMS number: EMSR248

In support to the government of the Castilla y Leon region, Copernicus EMS graded de affected areas during several forest fires in August 2017. Five areas were assessed with Sentinel-2 imagery from 18 and 20 August and 04 and 19 September 2017. In Fermoselle 2,445 ha of burnt area were detected, in Hoyocasero 1009 ha, in Hoyos de Miguel Munoz 606 ha, in Medinilla 800 ha and in Pino del Oro 2,836 ha.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR2478>

Africa

Flooding Chad– UNOSAT number: FL20170926TCD

In support to the flood monitoring in the south of Chad, UNITAR-UNOSAT released a satellite-detected surface waters extent over the city of Lai and its surroundings. Using Radarsat-2 imagery acquired on 25 September 2017, UNOSAT detected 28,000ha of water extent.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2691>

Asia

Volcano Indonesia– UNOSAT number: VO20170927IDN

In Bali, the highest volcano alert warning was declared on 22 September 2017, following the Agung volcano persistent seismicity activity, which lead to the evacuation of the local population. In response, UNITAR-UNOSAT published a Population Exposure Analysis where about 4 million people were estimated to live in an area exposed to volcanic hazard, from which 36 thousand live in a hazard zone with high potential of being affected by pyroclastic flows, lava flows, ejected rocks (glowing), heavy ash falls, mud-rain, hazardous gases, and/or water with high acidity. So far 140,000 people have been evacuated, however local authorities are currently encouraging 70,000 to go back to their homes.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2687>



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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:

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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.