

SDACS is a cooperation framework between the United Nations, the European Commission and lisaster managers worldwide to improve alerts, information exchange and coordination in the first shase after major sudden-onset disasters.



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 October 2017

## Americas

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

After the landfall of category 5 hurricane Maria in Dominica on 19 September 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT released the final building damage assessment analysis for the island. This publication compiled the potentially damaged structures in Dominica and summarized the damage by administrative levels (Parishes) using very high-resolution imagery (e.g. Pleiades and WorldView 2/3). UNOSAT estimates that about 76% of the island structures were potentially affected, with a larger damage percentage concentrated in St. Andrew and St. David Parishes (East Dominica).

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2708

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

Following the 7.1M earthquake that struck the central part of Mexico on 19 September 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT released another damage assessment analysis in the town of Tlayacapan, Morelos State. UNOSAT in collaboration with IGG-UNAM identified 189 damaged structures using post-event UAV imagery acquired on 7 October 2017.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2707

## **Europe**

## Tropical Cyclone (Ophelia) Ireland- Copernicus EMS number: EMSR249

In the North Atlantic Ocean, tropical cyclone Ophelia-17 made landfall in Ireland on the 16 and 17 October 2017 causing at least 3 casualties and power outrages across the island. In response, Copernicus EMS graded the damage with Pleiades imagery (17/10/2017) in four western cities and reported no visible damage in Waterville, Dingle and Lahinch; nevertheless eleven affected residential structures in Westport. Further analysis is expected in the areas of Limerick, Asketon, Sixmilebridge and Clarecastle.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR249

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#### Forest Fire Portugal- Copernicus EMS number: EMSR250

Heat wave, winds and low humidity caused the spread of several wildfires in the western part of Portugal, which has caused at least 42 deaths and the evacuation of several towns. In response, Copernicus EMS graded the damage in three areas with SPOT7 imagery from the 17 and 19 October 2017. The analysis showed 3,800 burnt hectares in the area of Cortes, 27,850 burnt hectares in the area of Mira and 20,000 burnt hectares in the area of Marinha Grande. Further analysis is expected.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <a href="http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR250">http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR250</a>

## Floods Norway- Copernicus EMS number: EMSR251

The southern part of Norway has been affected by floods due to heavy rain. In response, Copernicus EMS delineated and monitored the flooded area with Sentinel-1A imagery from 21 & 22 October 2017. In the town of Kristiansand 95 flooded hectares were detected while in the towns of Kragero and Arendal no visible damage has been identified. Further monitoring is expected.

Source: Copernicus EMS

Link: <a href="http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR251">http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR251</a>

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