

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 December 2017

Asia

Vietnam Tropical Cyclone- Glide number: TC-2017-000182-VNM

Following the tropical cyclone Tembin-17 alert which was expected to hit the coasts of Vietnam on the 25th December 2017, UNITAR-UNOSAT has produced a population exposure analysis on the basis of the predicted cyclone path and on the wind speeds. The results show that 5.6 million people were living within the 90 km/h wind zones, 17.5 million people in the 60 km/h wind zone and 23 million people in the 60 km/h wind zone. Eventually Vietnam has been spared from the strong winds.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2750?utm_source=unosat-unitar&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=maps

Vietnam Floods- UNITAR-UNOSAT number: FL20171211VNM

Following intense rains in southern Vietnam, the city of Ho Chi Minh has been subject to flooding of the Don Nai River on the 17 December 2017. In response to this alert a satellite-detected surface water extent map has been published by UNITAR-UNOSAT using a Radarsat-2 image acquired on the 18 December 2017. The analysis shows that 5,400 ha of mainly agricultural land and paddy fields were likely flooded and 220,000 people were likely affected by the event.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/2749?utm_source=unosat-unitar&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=maps

Europe

Albania floods- Copernicus number: EMSR258

Following the flood events of the 1st December 2017, that struck the state of Albania, Copernicus Emergency Management Service has continued to publish delineation maps identifying flooded zones in different areas of the country, particularly the surroundings of settlements such as Belsh, Gramsch, Ura Vajgurore, Polican and Fushe Kruje. The most severely hit area is Fushe Kruje where 1705 people are estimated being affected by the flood.

Source: Copernicus-EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR258>

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Italy Floods- Copernicus number: EMSR260

Following severe weather conditions in northern Italy several rivers were in flooding conditions as of the 12 December 2017. For this event the Copernicus Emergency Management Service has been activated to support the Italian Civil Protection in the humanitarian response and has produced 24 delineation maps indifferent zones of the Modena Province.

Source: Copernicus-EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR560>

Germany Floods-Copernicus number: EMSR261

Since the 25 December 2017 there has been an ongoing flooding event in Lower Saxony, Germany and the Copernicus Emergency Management Service has been activated to monitor the impact of the event on the following days. So far, 20 delineation maps have been produced showing that the most affected areas are Einbeck, Hannover and Wolfsburg.

Source: Copernicus-EMS

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR261>

Americas

California Wildfire

In December 2017, California has been subject to number wild fires. On the 12 December 2017 the DLR Centre for Satellite based CrisisInformation has published a map indicating the fire distribution and hotspots classified according to the Fire Radiative Power (FRP) by using TET-1 satellite.

Source: German Aerospace Centre (DLR)

Link: <https://www.zki.dlr.de/map/3009>

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.