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 14 July 2013

Africa

South Sudan complex emergency – GLIDE number: TBD

As a result of instability in South Sudan, multiple IDP camps have been set up in different areas of the country. On 04 July 2015 a new reference map was published by REACH for the Mingkaman refugee camp, in Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan. Using satellite imagery from July 2014 provided by the U.S. Department of State, REACH identified wash, health, education, religious and other humanitarian facilities available within the site, including boreholes by agency. Additional information specific to each type of infrastructure is also included in the maps. The map is available for online viewing and downloadable as a PDF on the REACH website.

Source: REACH

Link: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_camp_ssd_map_awerial_mingkamansite_04july2015_a3_0.pdf

Asia

Myanmar floods – GLIDE number: FL20150703MMR

Heavy rains at the onset of the monsoon season have caused flooding in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Using satellite imagery from 10 July 2015, UNITAR-UNOSAT released a flood map for the northwestern part of Rakhine, Myanmar on 13 July 2015. Information extracted from weather forecasts and flood models have been used together with news and alerts to identify the area of interest and acquisition time. UNITAR-UNOSAT analysis reveals that roughly 900 hectares of land were affected within the areas of Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Ponnagyun and Rathedaung townships in Myanmar. The most affected lands seem to be mainly agricultural and/or paddy fields, many of which are frequently inundated at other times as well. This map product is available for download as a PDF on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website. Accompanying data in ESRI shapefile and geodatabase formats are also provided.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/MMR

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.

Europe

Spain wildfires – GLIDE number: EMSR127*

On July 5th at 14 pm a forest fire began in the municipality of Quesada in Jaén province. The fire has spread to neighbouring municipalities like Larva and Huesa. On July 8th at 10 am, a second forest fire began in the area of Lujar in Granada province. The fire reached other municipalities like Rubite, Gualchos-Castell de Ferro, Órgiva, and Motril. Both fires are active at the moment of the activation. In an effort to support the emergency response activities of Civil Protection authorities, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service produced several delineation and grading maps for fires in Jaén and Granada provinces, Andalucia, Spain. Copernicus was activated on 09 July 2015. Using satellite imagery from 10 and 12 July 2015, Copernicus identified thousands of hectares of burnt land and assessed the damage level in several locations across southern Spain. The flames destroyed the highest percentage of hectares in Fontanar and El Cerillo. Indeed, as of 10 July 2015, 14,378 hectares of land were burnt in Fontanar. In El Cerillo, 3,004 out of 3,152 hectares of land affected by fire have been destroyed. Map products are available in TIFF, PDF, and JPEG formats as well as a downloadable zipped vector packages on the Copernicus Emergency Management Service website. Data can also be accessed in GeoTIFF, GeoPDF, GeoJPEG and vector (shapefile and KML) formats.

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Link: http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR127

Middle East

Yemen complex emergency – GLIDE number: CE20150402YEM

Ongoing conflict in Yemen has caused areas of the country to suffer significant damage and destruction. UNITAR-UNOSAT released a new damage assessment this past week for part of the city of Taiz in Taiz Governorate, Yemen. Using satellite imagery acquired 26 June 2015, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified a total of 328 affected structures. Approximately 54 of these structures were destroyed, 66 severely damaged, 156 moderately damaged, and 52 possibly damaged. Additionally, 410 areas with significant amounts of debris were located. This damage assessment is available for download as a PDF on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website. Accompanying data in ESRI shapefile and geodatabase formats are also provided.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/YEM

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.

North America

Canada & United States wildfires – GLIDE number: TBD

Western Canada and Alaska have been plagued by an intense fire season that started earlier than normal (usually late July) and led to thousands of people evacuating their homes. Below-average winter snowfall and extreme spring and early summer temperatures have left a vast region dry, hot, and primed for fire. As of July 7, 2015, at least 182 reported wildfires were burning in British Columbia; 23 of them were sparked on July 6 alone. According to Canadian fire officials and news reports, there have been 841 fires in the province since April 1, and nearly half of them have been started by lightning. Observers in Canada and Alaska have noted higher than usual numbers of lightning strikes.

Source: NASA Earth Observatory

Link: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=86190&eocn=home&eoci=nh

---

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.*