This map illustrates the evolution of satellite detected waters and the related wet conditions in the Cox's Bazar Myanmar nationals refugee camps located in Ukhia Upazilla, as deduced from the analysis of two Radarsat-2 Spotlight images with 0.5m resolution acquired on 16 June 2018 & 23 May 2018. The evolution of surface waters was classified into three classes of change: low, moderate and high. This analysis shows that some camps experienced a lower increase of wet conditions/surface waters, as camp 1W and camp 2E. Whereas some have moderately changed, as camp 2W, camp 6 and camp 14, others have greatly changed, as camp 17, camp 8W and camp 20 and its extension. It is likely that flood waters have been systematically underestimated along highly vegetated areas along main river banks and within built-up urban areas because of the special characteristics of the satellite data used.

This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR UNOSAT.