This map illustrates satellite-detected areas of flood affected land as detected in satellite imagery acquired by the TerraSAR-X satellite on 09 August 2014 in Khartoum State, Sudan. The area surrounding Khartoum City and Umdurman was inundated by floods caused by heavy rains. Areas to the South of Umdurman seem to have been flooded and many other areas including Um Dabba and East Nile seem to be affected by varying levels of water and saturated soils. The flood-affected area over Khartoum city has decreased slightly since the previous analysis using an image from 8 August 2014. It is likely that flood waters have been systematically underestimated as they were measured for only one day. Flood waters have been systematically underestimated and within built-up urban areas because of the characteristics of the satellite data used. This analysis has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR/UNOSAT.

FLOOD WATER EXTENT ANALYSIS (Satellite-Based Classification)

Possible Standing Flood Waters: TerraSAR-X (09 August 2014)
Probable Standing Flood Waters: TerraSAR-X (09 August 2014)
Pre-Crisis Water Extent: Landsat 7 (24 December 2000)

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not warranted to be error-free nor do they imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNITAR is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geographic information, research, and analysis to UN humanitarian and development agencies and their implementing partners.

The work by UNITAR/UNOSAT is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.