Satellite Detected Surface Waters Evolution in Long An Province, Vietnam

This map illustrates the satellite-detected surface waters extent in Long An province and in the southern part of Cambodia, as observed from the Sentinel-1 SAR images acquired on 16 & 28 August 2018. In the analysed area, an increase of surface waters is observed mainly in agricultural and paddy fields areas. In addition, using WorldPop data, we can estimate that ~200,000 people are living within or close to flooded zones in the province of Long An. 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.

Legend
- City/Town
- Highway/Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local/Urban road
- Province boundary
- International boundary
- Reference water extent
- Satellite detected waters: 16 August 2018
- Satellite detected waters: 28 August 2018

Map Scale for A3: 1:350,000

Analysis conducted with ArcGIS v10.4
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter

Satellite Data: Sentinel-1
Imagery Dates: 16 & 28 August 2018
Resolution: 10 m
Copyright: Copernicus 2018 / ESA
Source: ESA

Road Data: OpenStreetMap, GADM
Other Data: USGS, UNOSAT, NASA, NGA, WorldPop
Analysis: UNITAR - UNOSAT
Production: UNITAR - UNOSAT

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. UNOSAT 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 & development agencies & their implementing partners. This work by UNITAR-UNOSAT is licensed under a CC BY-NC 3.0