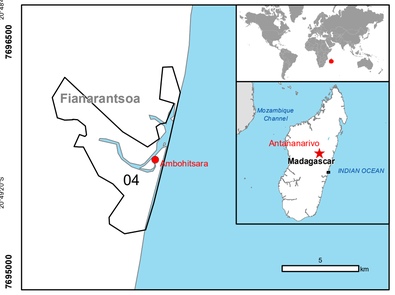
GLIDE number: TC-2023-000023-MDG Activation ID: EMSR652
Int. Charter Act. ID: 804 Product N.: 04AMBOHITSARA, v1

Ambohitsara - MADAGASCAR

Storm - Situation as of 01/03/2023

Grading - Overview map 01



Cartographic Information

1:20000 Full color A1, 200 dpi resolution

0 0,5 1 2 km

N

Grid: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 39S map coordinate system
Tick marks: WGS 84 geographical coordinate system

Legend

Crisis Information
Built Up Grading
- Destroyed
- Damaged
- Possibly damaged

General Information
- Area of Interest
- Detail map
- Image Footprint
- Not Analysed

Administrative boundaries
- Municipality

Placenames
- Placename

Hydrography
- Coastline
- River
- Stream
- Lake
- Land Subject to Inundation
- River

Transportation
- Local Road
- Cart Track

Land Use - Land Cover
Features available in the vector package

Consequences within the AOI						
		Destroyed	Damaged	Possibly damaged*	Total affected**	Total in AOI
Estimated population					NA	9 650
Built-up	No.	13	215	189	417	4 456
Transportation	km	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,1
		High damage	Moderate damage	Negligible to slight damage	Total affected**	Total in AOI
Land use	ha	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3 337,1

* Presence of damage proxies and proximity with destroyed/damaged asset
** Sum of all damage classes
Full table available in the vector package

Map Information

Tropical Cyclone Freddy formed off the southern coast of Indonesia in early February and strengthened into a significant storm with maximum sustained winds at 165 mph. In the next days, it's expected to reach the coasts of Madagascar after passing near the islands of Mauritius and La Reunion. Its impact is also expected to be felt in parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa: up to two million people live in its expected path. It is a candidate to be the strongest and most dangerous storm to form so far during 2023, with heavy rains, strong winds and widespread flash floods anticipated.

The present map shows the damage grade assessment in the area of Ambohitsara (Madagascar). The thematic layer has been derived from post-event satellite image by means of visual interpretation. "Not analysed" indicates an area that could not be analysed in any of the post-event images.The scale of analysis is 1:10.000. The estimated geometric accuracy (RMSE) is 2.5 m or better, from native positional accuracy of the background satellite image. The minimum mapping unit (MMU) is 100 sq m.

Relevant date records (UTC)

Event	19/02/2023 14:41	Situation as of	01/03/2023 08:18
Activation	19/02/2023 14:41	Map production	01/03/2023

Data sources

Pre-event image: Pléiades-1B © CNES (2022), distributed by Airbus DS (acquired on 30/04/2022 07:03 UTC, GSD 0.5 m, approx. 0% cloud coverage in AoI, 2.5° off-nadir angle), provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA, all rights reserved.

Post-event image: Pléiades-NEO © CNES (2023), distributed by Airbus DS (acquired on 01/03/2023 08:18 UTC, GSD 0.3 m, approx. 23% cloud coverage in AoI, 20.3° off-nadir angle), provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA, all rights reserved.

Base vector layers:OpenStreetMap © OpenStreetMap contributors (2022), Wikimapia.org, GeoNames 2015, Globe Land 30 (2020), Copernicus Global Land Service: Land Cover (2019), Global Administrative Areas (2012), refined by the producer.
Inset maps: JRC 2013, Natural Earth 2012, GeoNames 2015.

Population data: GHS Population Grid © European Commission, 2019 https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ghs_pop2019.php

Digital Elevation Model: SRTM (30 m) (NASA/USGS).

Disclaimer

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Delivery formats are Layered Geospatial PDF, GeoJPEG and vector (ESRI shapefiles, Google Earth KML, GeoJSON).

Map produced GMV released by e-GEOS (ODO).

For the latest version of this map and related products visit
https://emergency.copernicus.eu/EMSR652

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