

Using Indian EO data for resource conservation & sustainable development planning

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Outline

- Sustainable Development : India Facts
- Indian EO Satellites & Applications
- Challenges & National e- Governance Program
- EO Applications for Sustainable Development (SD)
 - Monitoring & Info systems for Natural Resource Mnagement
 - Achieving sustainable resource use (Decentralised planning)
 - Environment Protection
 - SD with Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Urban & Infrastructure Planning



India

Geographic Area: 328.8 MHa

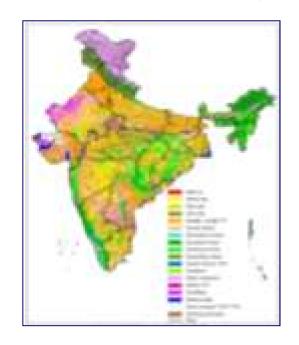
• Population : 1256 Million (est 2014); [29%, 0-14 Years]

• Urbanization : 31.7 % (2012)

• Food Production: 280 Million t

• Forest Cover : 70 Mha

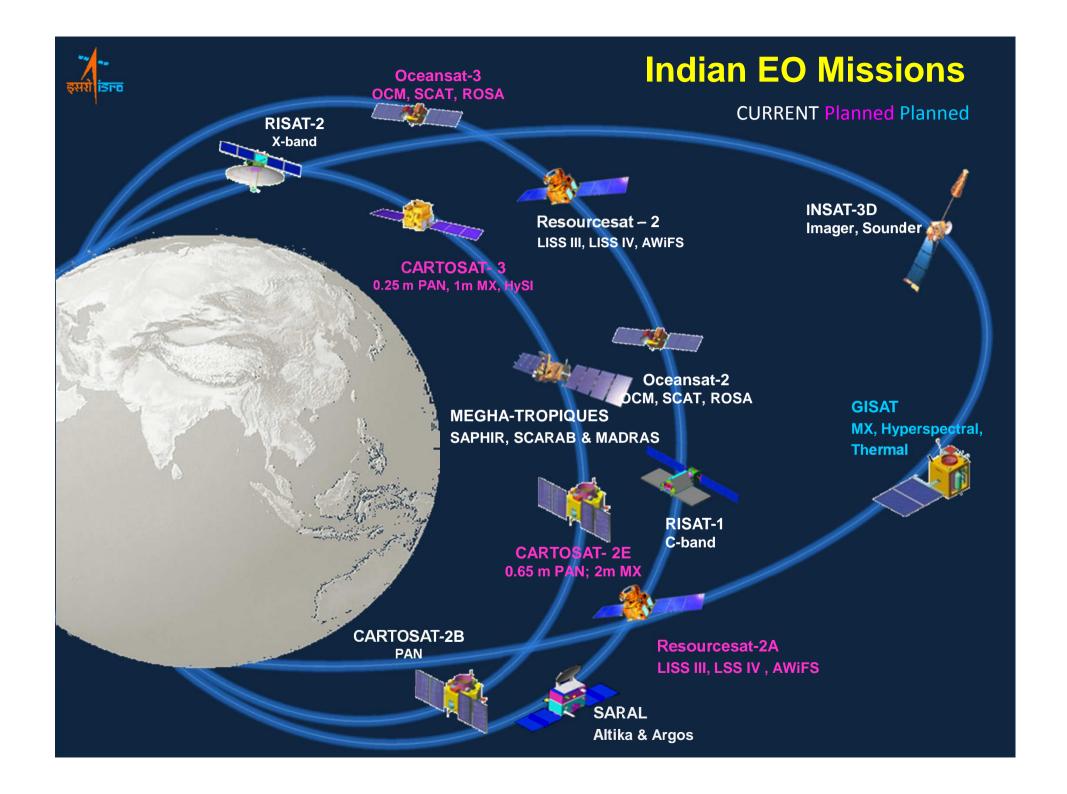
CHALLENGE: Diversity, Scale, Resource Conservation, Inequality



Natural Resource Census

• Periodic Inventory of Natural Resources under NR Census Programme:

Land use/ Land Cover, Soil, Geomorphology, Wetland, Land degradation, Snow & Glaciers, Vegetation





Challenge of counting 1.2 billion

- Census 2011 of India, 15th since 1872 adopted ICT, space observations & geomatics
- Challenge
 - Counting billion plus with a household questionnaire > 50 parameters
- Approach
 - House & Household enumeration (2010)
 - Census Enumeration (Feb 2011)
- Use of Geomatics in Pre-Census Phase
 - Ensure pre-labelling of seamless/ without overlap all houses in the country



Example of Maps for Census



Enumeration Block (EB) indicating location and each house/building

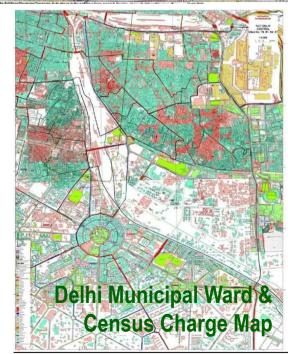
Supervisory Circle comprises six contiguous EB













Local Interventions for sustainability

- Soil & water conservation at local scale is most critical component for building sustainability
- Major Government Policies & Schemes support it monetarily
 - Integrated Watershed Development Program
 - National Watershed Development & Reconstruction Program
 - National Rural Employment Gaurantee
- EO data are used for planning, implementation and monitoring phase of these programs
- EO data extensively used and lessons learnt have led to new EO application program
 - Space Information Support for Decentralised Planning



CARTOSAT-1 +IRS LISS-IV MERGED DATA with CADASTRAL OVERLAY



NABARD Supported Holistic Watershed Development Programme (NHWDP) for Six Districts of Vidarbha, Maharashtra

Capacity building for PIAs + NGOs for enhanced Resources mapping on 1:10K



Watershed Development: Monitoring, Evaluation

- Sujala 738 watersheds treated (500,000 ha)
- World Bank funds US \$ 127 million
- Monitoring & Evaluation by Antrix/ ISRO



Field & LISS-IV monitoring of afforestation; Itagi SWS, Karnataka

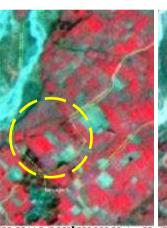


NWDPRA Watershed Monitoring

- 45 micro-watersheds spread across 8 districts of UP
- Area of watersheds ~ 500 ha
- Change detection study using IRS-P6 LISS-4 temporal data
 - Baseline data preparation (2005-06)
 - Con-current Treatment Monitoring (2008-12)
- Development of MIS/ GIS Monitoring Indicators

#	Indicators	Data source	Information Content
1	Natural resources	Temporal LISS-4 &	Cropland, Crop type, Plantation, Sustainability, Drainage
		field observations	line treatment
2	Ecological improvement	-do-	Soil & Water Conservation measures, Wastelands,
			Pastures, Stabilized slopes, Treated gullies, etc.
3	Technical indictors	Field, satellite &	Water table rise, Flood moderation, Erosional/ runoff
		ancillary sources	characteristics, etc.
4	Institutional building and community	Ancillary sources	No. of farmers trained, % of population willingly adopted
	organization		conservation practices, etc.
5	Economic and social	Ancillary sources	Change in household income, Change in living standard,
			alternate employment opportunities, etc.
6	Essential service	Ancillary sources	Literacy rate, no. of schools, no. of houses with
			electricity, fuel wood availability, etc.







IRS-P6 L4 P/R 202**X**033 DOP 28-Jan-05 | IRS-P6 L4 P/R 202/012 DOP 27-Jan-09

Field Observations



407/07/2019

21/07/2010

Rows of Eucalyptus trees



3-tier agricultural practices

Check dam for in-situ moisture conservation

Bunds erected along field boundary

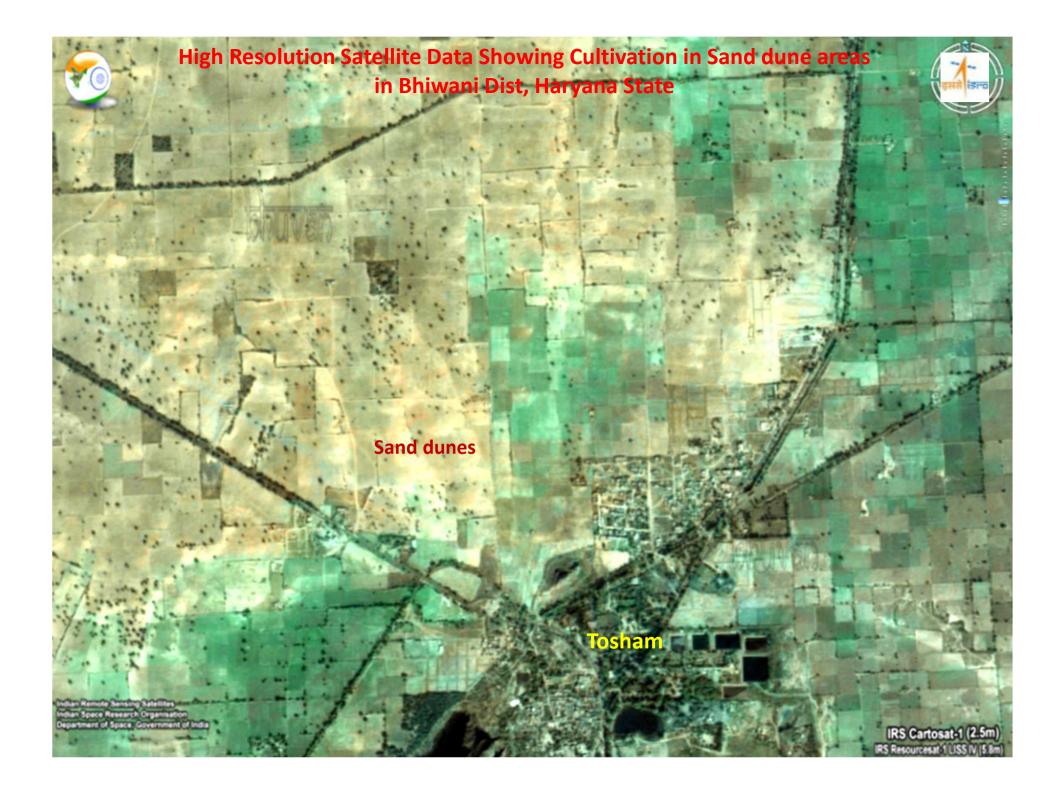


Space Information Support for Decentralised Planning (SIS-DP)

- Decentralised planning is enshrined in Indian Constitution
 - 73rd Amendment (Panchayat Raj Institutions-PRI); 74th Amendment (Urban Local Bodies-ULB)
- SIS-DP aims to provide access to EO data, derived inputs and technology support PRI & ULB for meeting planning needs
- Required image data base, thematic maps and web geo tools and access are being made available for 1:10,000 scale for field-scale applications





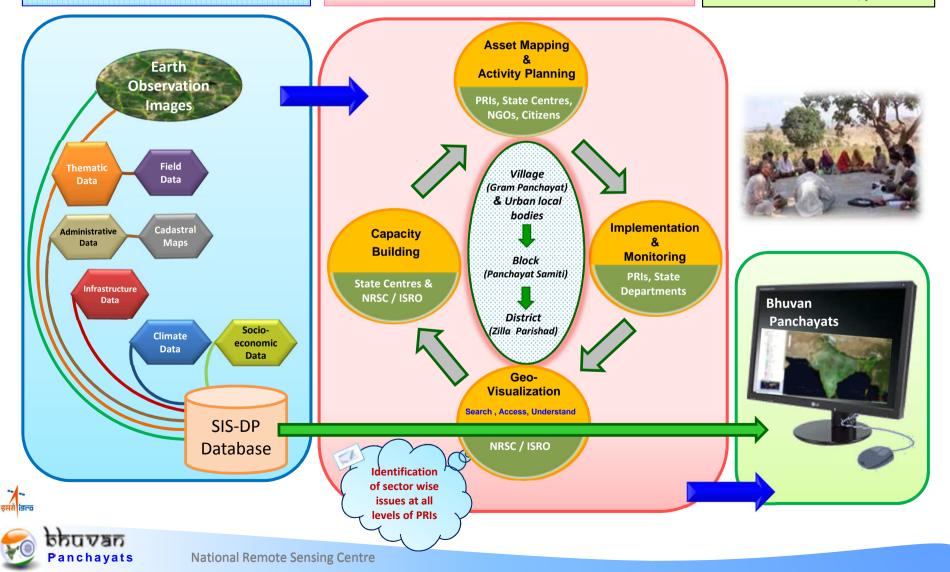




SIS-DP Conceptual Framework

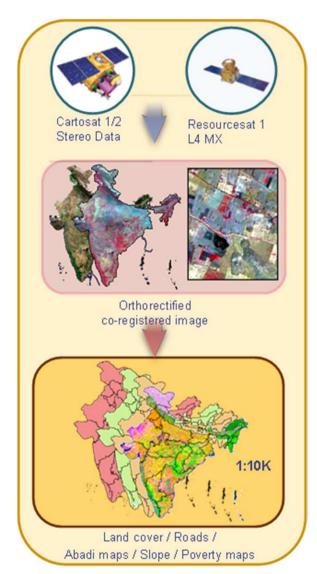
Database Generation and Organization
 Spatial & non spatial data
 NRSC & States Centres / partners

2. Enabling Environment for PRI's Web Based System for PRIs – Four modules NRSC / ISRO 3. Outreach
PRIs & Citizens
NRSC & States Centres /partners





Space-based Information Support for Decentralized Planning



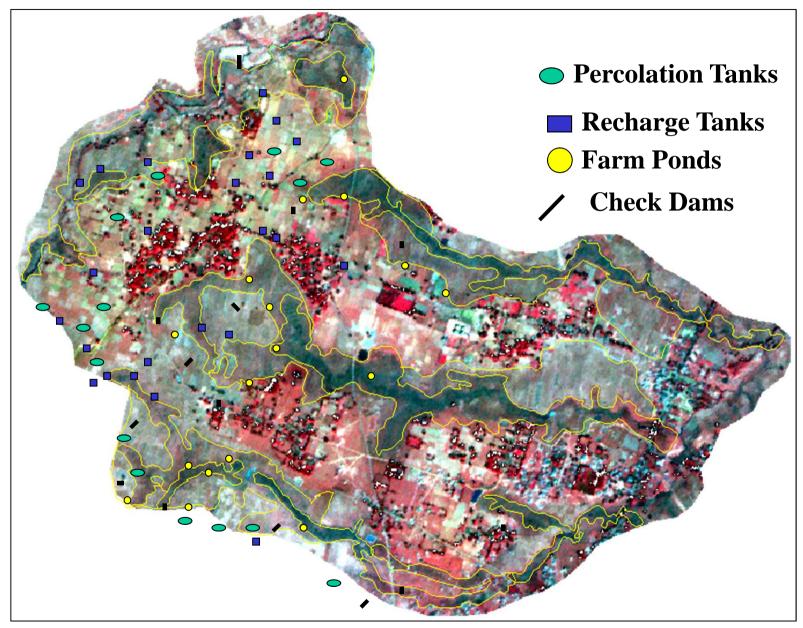


Agricultural plantations: Meerut

Space-based Information Support for Decentralised Planning



VILLAGE LEVEL WATER RESOURCES PLAN



Bamandiha Village, Lohardagga Block & District, Jharkhand state

Environment Protection

- National scale Landscape-level biodiversity map
- Monitoring of National Parks & Sanctuaries
- Eco-sensitive area zonation
- Coastal Regulation Zones
- Environmental Clearance & EIA

Development Planning with Disaster Risk Reduction

- India is highly prone to various disasters
- EO program supports all phases of Disaster Management
- RECENT EXAMPLES
 - Preparatory Phase
 - Flood Hazard Zonation
 - Early Warning Phase
 - Cyclone Prediction (Phailin case study)
 - Early Response & Relief
 - Flood inundation mapping



Punjab

0.25 L Ha.

Delhi

Madhya Pradesh

Guiarat

0.14 L Ha.

Maharashtra

0.57 L Ha.

Karnataka

0.18 L Ha.

Kerala

0.01 L Ha.

EO Role in Flood Management



Flood Inundation Mapping - 2013 nrsc

Assam

3.36 L Ha.

West Bengal

0.04 L Ha.

Districts Flood/*Cyclone Inundated

2.28 L Ha.

Andhra Pradesh 1.28 L Ha.

*3.04 L Ha

Districts Flood Inundated

15 States - 19.91 L ha. - 165 Districts - 144 Maps

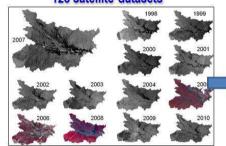
Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh

5.45 L Ha

Bihar Flood Hazard Atlas

13 Years (1998-2010) 128 satellite datasets



Broad Methodology

- Generation of flood layers from satellite data
- Preparation of annual flood layers (13 years)
- Integration and classification of flood layers of various flood hazard categories

Information Provided

A Flood Hazard Atlas showing

- District-wise Flood Hazard Area,
- List of villages in high & very high flood hazard categories,
- Flood hazard index for all districts

Flood Hazard Index

- ∑ (Hazard Category (Hw)
 - X Hazard Area (Aw))
 - X Intra Annual Variations (IAVw)

Hw = Weightage for Hazard Category Aw = Weightage for % Hazard Area IAVw = Weightage for intra annual variation

State Relief Commissioners





Users:

1. Historic Satellite Observations

Ministry of Home Affairs

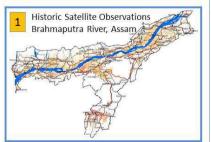
2. Integration of Flood Level with DEMs

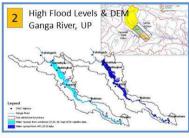
Inundated Area

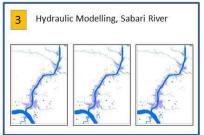
Districts

3. Hydraulic Modelling

DSC is in the process of bringing out the flood inundated area of the country based on satellite data of 2003-2012, as a first step towards flood prone area assessment











Phailin Cyclone, 2013

- Bay of Bengal prone to many cyclones
- Previous super cyclone 05B occurred in Orisssa in 1999, causing 10,000 deaths
- Phailin caused 21 deaths, most intensively forecasted & managed cyclone with 1.2 million evacuation. (13 million affected)



Phailin: INSAT-3D & Oceansat

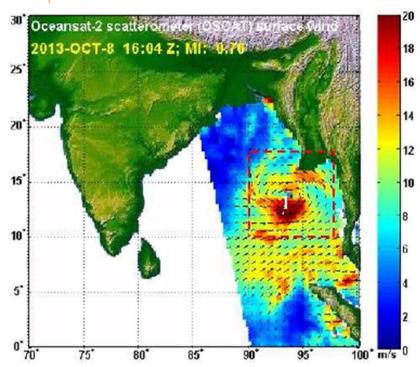


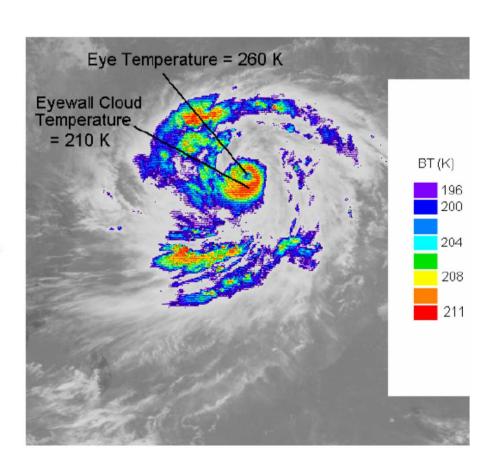
Fig. 2: Patterns of OSCAT winds on 8th October 2013 indicating a strong possibility of cyclogenesis.

Early Cyclogenesis
Detection

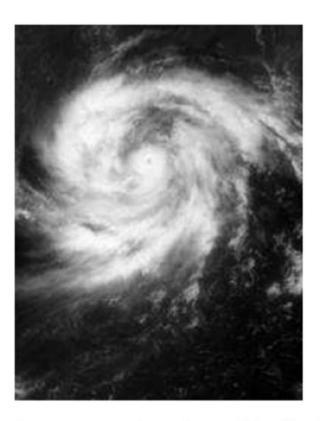
INSAT-3D TIR-1 Channel Image of Cyclone PHAILIN.

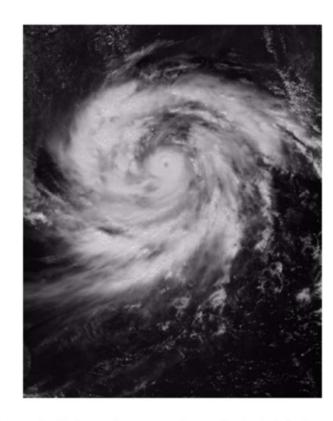
Brightness temperature gradients in the central dense overcast (CDO) region is useful for estimation of cyclone intensity.

Improved Cyclone Characterization

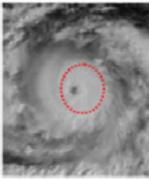


Phailin – INSAT-3D, Kalpana Comparison







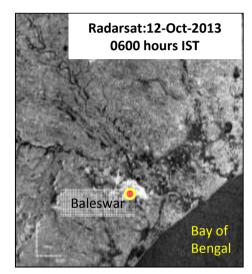


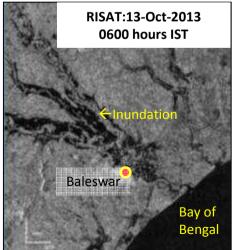
Coverage of cyclone Phailin by visible channels of (a) Kalpana and (b) INSAT-3D satellites on 11-Oct-0600Z. Higher resolution INSAT-3D images were useful in determination of key structural parameters such as radius of maximum wind (R_{max})

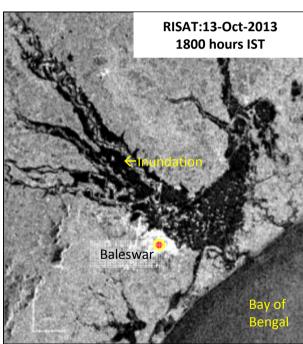
12-hourly Monitoring with RISAT-1 Baleswar, Odisha

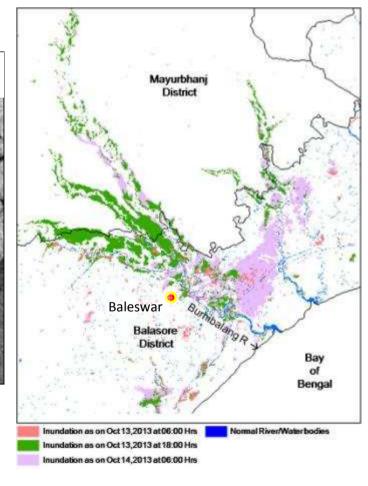
nrsc

• Severely affected districts like Balasore, were monitored on 12-hrly basis during peak floods and changes in inundated areas / village can be seen











Urban Sustainability

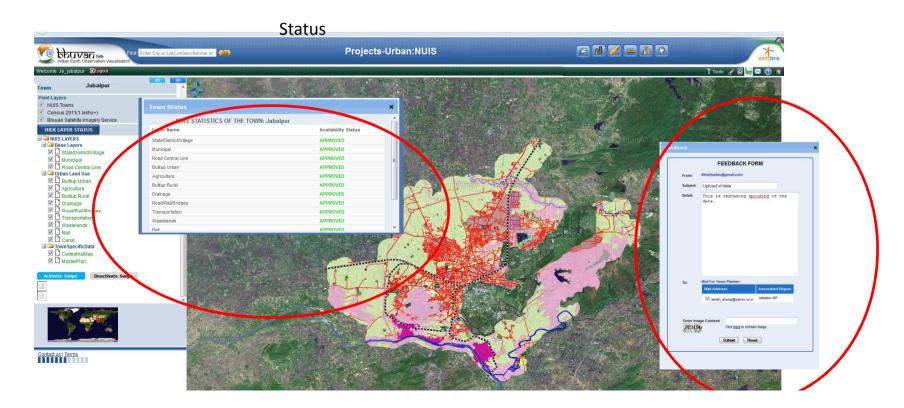
- Urban Master Plans (UMP)
 - Preparation, Mid-plan review of UMP
 - National Urban Information System (NUIS)
 - National Capital Region (NCR) Mid-term review
- .ca 8000 Urban Areas/
 Towns & Cities
 > 75% have not Master plans

- Monitoring Urban Environment
 - Sprawl, green cover, lakes/wetlands
- High resolution EO & photogrammetry for Urban Infrastructure
 - Mapping squatter habitations, basic amenities provisions



BHUVAN-NUIS: Master Plans

- NUIS Spatial Database (1:10,000 scale) made available on BHUVAN for multiple applications
 - <u>Citizens</u>: Visualization, Feedback
 - <u>Urban Planning Bodies : (National & State)</u> : Status query, Approval of Plans
 - Local Planning Body Add layers, Upload, Edit layers, Propose Plan layers
 Feedback
- Open Source Plugin at Client End: Only Internet Needed







Thank You

http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in http://www.india-wris.gov.in http://www.nrsc.gov.in http://www.isro.gov.in