NATIONAL MEET ON





Trends and Technologies

DMS programme of ISRO for **Disaster Risk Reduction**

Shantanu Bhatawdekar

Scientific Secretary, ISRO Prog. Director, DMS

27 February, 2023, Hyderabad

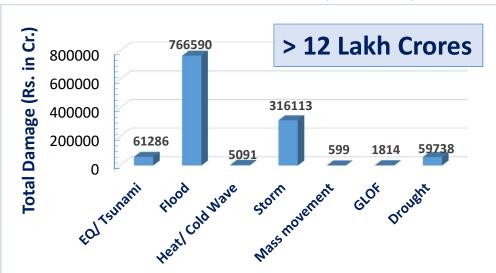
Disaster Risk Reduction - Indian Context

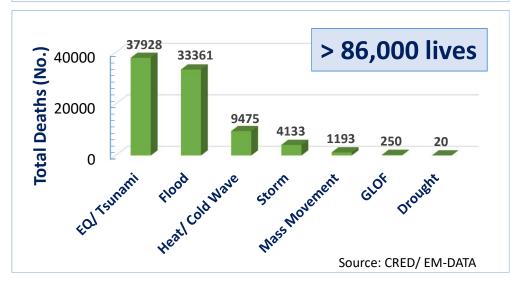
➤ Recurrent incidences of Floods, Cyclones, Earthquakes, Landslides, Drought, GLOFs, Forest Fire etc.

Flood	12% of land (40 mha)
Cyclone	8% of land (along 5,500 km coast)
Drought	65% of land under cultivation
EQ	25% area, Seismic Zones IV & V
Landslide	12.6% of land (42 mha)

- Disaster Management Paradigm Mitigation & preparedness-driven approach, to minimize loss of life; livelihood & property, for a safe & disaster resilient nation
- Guided by
 - Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda for DRR
 - National Disaster Management Policy, DM Act 2005







ISRO - Disaster Management Support Programme

- Liaison with Nodal Departments, MHA, NDMA, Cabinet Secretariat, State Agencies
- Geoportals

Monitoring & Damage Assessment

National
Database &
DSS for
Emergency
Management

 International Commitments -International Charter Space & Major Disasters, UN SPIDER, Sentinel Asia, IORA-WG DRR

Decision Support Centre @ NRSC

Early Warning Systems Capacity
Building &
Technical
Guidance

Advanced R&D & Emerging Technologies



Flood



Cyclone



Forest Fire



Landslide



Earthquake



Drought

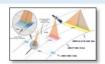
 SatCom & SatNav based Services

DRR for NER

Infrastructure Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction

Earth Observation Satellites

RESOURCESAT & RISAT SERIES Natural Resources & Disaster Management









CARTOSAT SERIES
Cartography & Large Scale Mapping









OCEANSAT SERIES, SARAL
Ocean State, Altimetry, Wind Vector









INSAT 3D & 3DR
Weather Forecasting; Atm. and Climate studies









Ensure Data Continuity with Improvements

SatCom & SatNav

- INSAT-3D/3DR, GSAT-17,6
- NavIC & Gagan

In-Situ Observations



- Doppler Weather Radars,
- Automatic Weather Stations,
- Lightning Detection Network
- Buoys

Aircrafts/ UAVs





- Beechcraft Aircrafts
- Sensors / Instruments
 - LiDAR DC, L & S band
 SAR, Hyperspectral Sensor
- Hexa Copter & Quad Copter
- Fixed Wing UAV

Benefit for DRR

Pre-Disaster Phase

Hazard/ Risk Evaluation

Database/DSS

Precursor / Early Warning

During Disaster

Tracking/ Monitoring

Emergency Comm.

Relief/Logistics

Post-Disaster

Impact/Loss

Rehabilitation

Support for Managing Flood Disaster

Near Real-time Flood Monitoring & Mapping

- Flood duration, progression & recession information
- > 250 products in 14 states disseminated in 2022

Flood Hazard Zonation & Aggregated Flood Maps

- FHZ: Assam, Bihar, Odisha, AP, WB & UP
- AFM: for less frequently flooded states (~10)

Flood Early Warning & Inundation Simulation

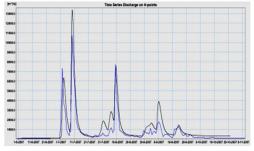
- Tapi and Godavari Basins operationally used during 2022
- ~ 87% forecast accuracy, 36-52 Hr lead time
- Flood forecast models Mahanadi, Krishna, Ghaghara, Brahmani-Baitarani, Kosi, Gandak - To be calibrated & validated with gauge-discharge data
- Inundation simulation using ALTM & Hydrological inputs

Glacial Lakes' Inventory & GLOF Risk Modelling

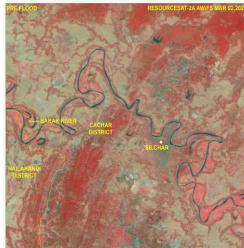
- Inventory: ~28,000 (>0.25ha)
- GLOF risk modelling in 15 prioritized Glacial Lakes

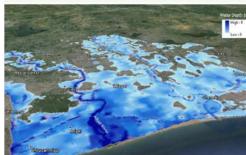


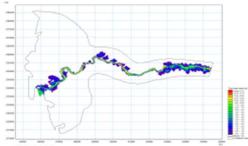




Assam Floods-2022



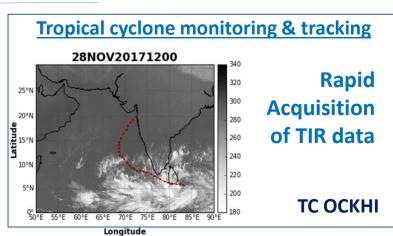


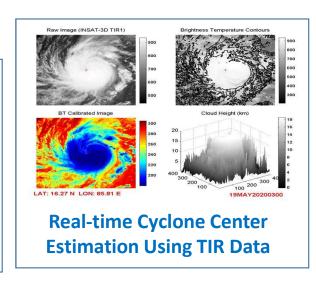


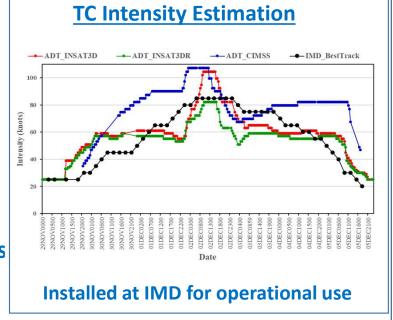
Support for Managing Cyclones

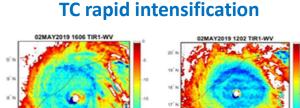
INSAT-3D/3DR for Tropical Cyclone Monitoring

- Real-time monitoring
- Tropical Cyclone Center Estimation
- Cyclone Intensity estimation using Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)
- Cyclone structural information (cyclone size, eye diameter, eye temperature etc.)
- Landfall location estimation
- Rainfall assessment over cyclones
- Data assimilation into NWP models for cyclone prediction.









- INSAT-3DR in rapid scan mode provides data over TC latitudes in every 4-minutes.
- To address the structural changes in inner core of TCs during its intensification.

Support for Managing Cyclones

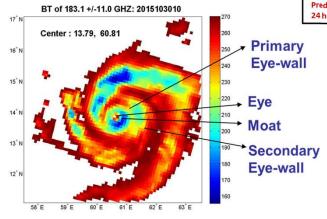
✓ Scatterometer:

- Monitoring of low pressure systems & Tropical cyclogenesis prediction
- Tropical cyclone geolocation estimation
- Radius of maximum winds & maximum wind speed estimation.
- Cyclone size estimation & Asymmetric wind estimation

✓ µwave Humidity Sounder

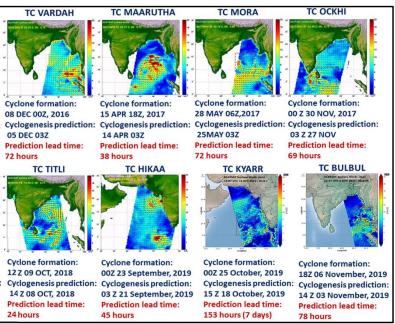
- For understanding the TC structure
- High BT in cloud-free areas of TC (eye & cloud streaks) and Low BT in cloud rain-bands
- In-house built MHS on Microsat to be used to estimate TC structural parameters.

Tropical structure cyclone observed by SAPHIR channel-6 observations



TC: CHAPLA (10Z 30OCT 2015), 125 knots

SCATSAT-1 Winds Showing the Earliest detection of Tropical Cyclogenesis



Prediction of cyclogenesis in North Indian Ocean with mean lead time of 72 hours

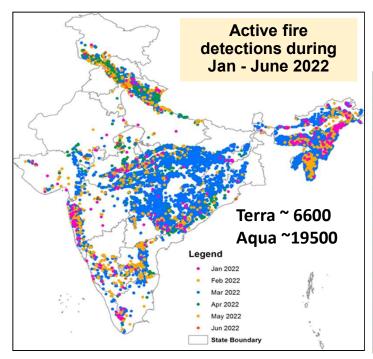
Probability of Detection: 100%

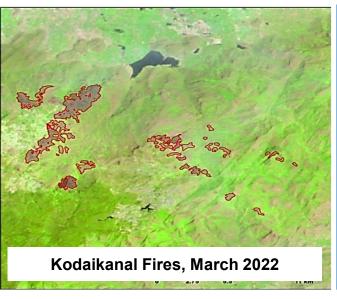
False Alarm Rate (FAR): 3.8 %

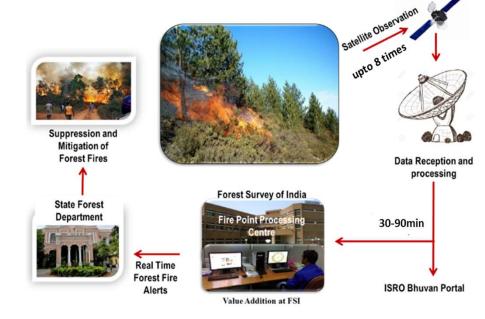
Success Rate: 96.5 %

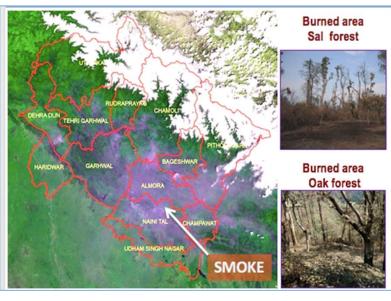
Support for Managing Forest Fire

- Near Real-time Forest fire detection & dissemination
 - Upto 8 detections daily, ~ 30 60 min Turn Around Time
 - multiple satellite data input (Terra, Aqua, S-NPP, NOAA)
- Burnt area assessment
- Decadal burnt area assessment (National Scale)
- Mobile App Himachal, J&K, Mexico









Forest Fire: Burnt area severity, Risk & Spread

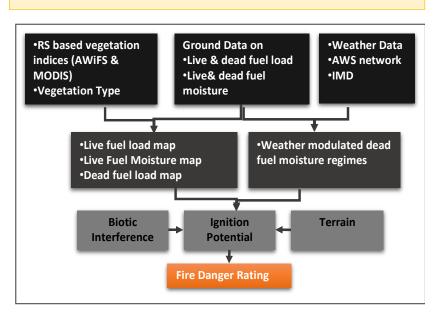
FIRE DANGER RATING

1. Ignition probability

 Less relevant to Indian fire scenario as most of the fires are anthropogenic

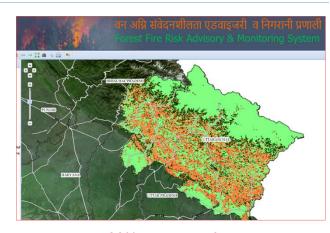
2. Spread probability

 Requires fuel complex models coupled with fire weather.



✓ Forest Fire Risk Index

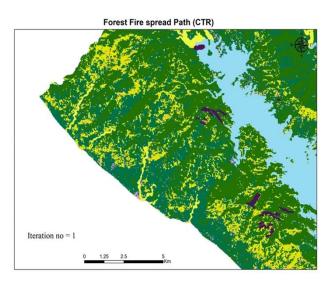
- Using Dynamic and Static Indices
- DYNAMIC INDEX: based on weather parameters such as air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed & rainfall
- STATIC INDEX: based on fuel characteristics, topographic conditions, vegetation type, etc.



Accuracy ~86% wrt actual fire occurrence

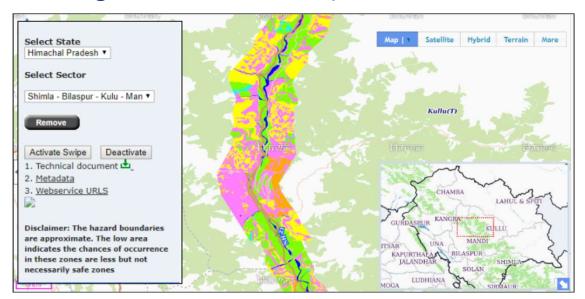
✓ Fire Spread

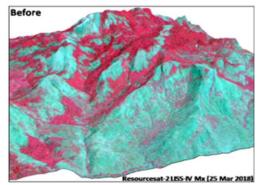
- Algorithm based on Cellular Automata
- **Parameters:**
 - ❖ Fuel availability
 - Meteorological conditions
 - **❖** Wind Speed & direction
 - Temperature, Humidity

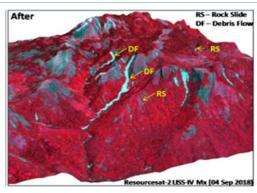


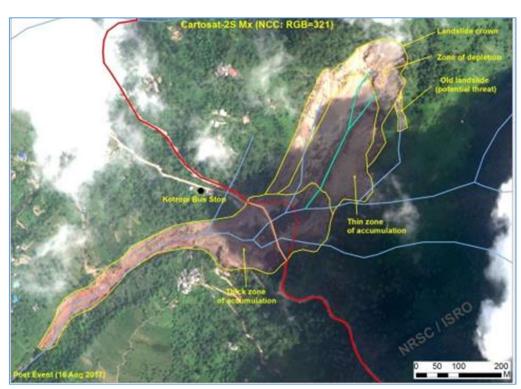
Support for Managing Landslide Disaster

- Susceptibility Mapping (along pilgrimage/ tourist corridors)
- Landslides Early Warning UK, WB, Kerala
 (RF threshold, slope stability & movement based)
- Landslide Inventory
 (Seasonal & after major triggers)
- Damage Assessment major events









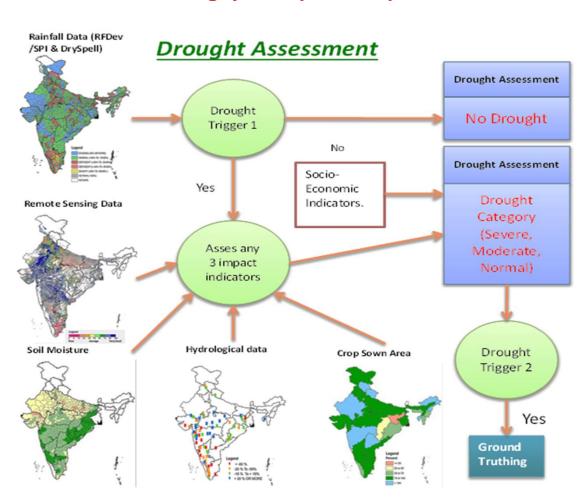
Support for Managing Agricultural Drought

National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS)

- Information on prevalence, severity level and persistence of agricultural drought at state/ district/ sub-district level
- Developed by NRSC/ ISRO, operationally done by MNCFC.
- Covers 17 states of India, which are predominantly agriculture based and prone to drought situation

(Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

- Since 2017, the drought assessment is done using the methodology prescribed in "New manual for Drought Management 2016".
- Rainfall, Remote Sensing Vegetation Index and Moisture adequacy Index during the Kharif season as inputs



Source: MNCFC

North Eastern Regional Node for Disaster Risk Reduction: NER-DRR

Operational

- FLEWS Operational since 2012 in Assam, experimental for Arunachal, Meghalaya and Tripura since monsoon 2022.
- NE Forest Fire Information System
- UAV based services
- Meteorological Services
 - Lightning probable
 - Thunderstorm Nowcasting
 - Weather Forecast

R&D Initiatives

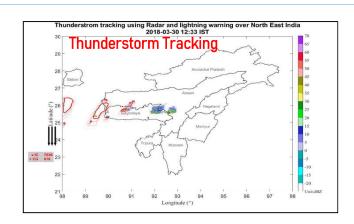
EQ precursors, Landslide Early Warning

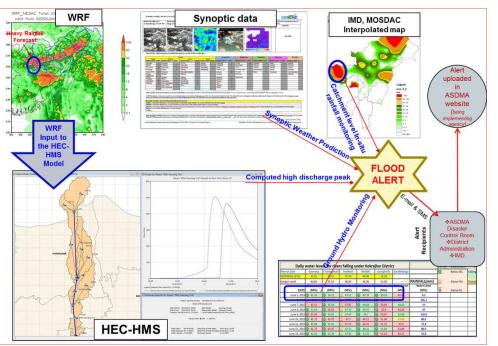
Need Based interventions for the region

Dashboard for Multi Alert Dissemination



UAV survey of Landslide - Dima Hasao District in Assam (May, 2022)



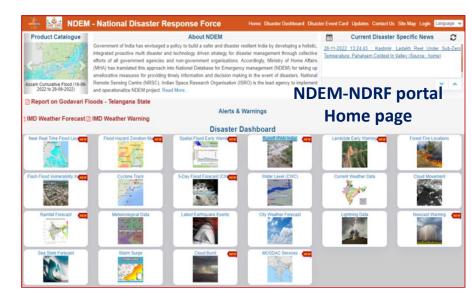


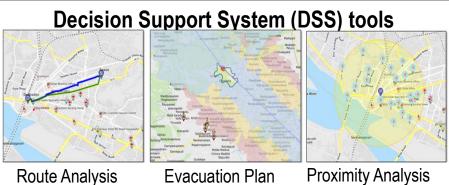
FLEWS

Average alert success score 85% (both absolute and partial) with lead time ranging from 12-48 Hrs

National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) - Version 4

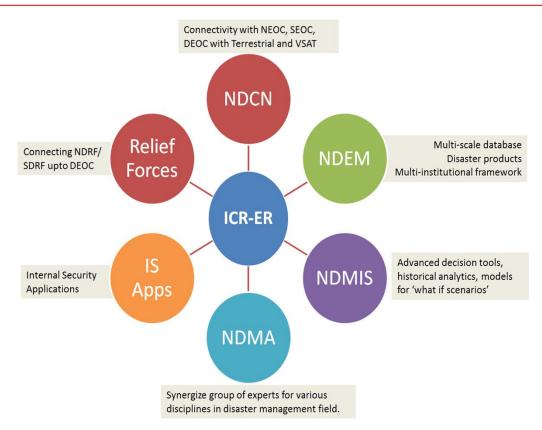
- ✓ National Geo-portal with the amalgamation of multi-scale geospatial database and Decision Support tools
- ✓ Alerts & warnings from forecasting agencies (CWC, IMD, INCOIS, MOSDAC)
- New modules Forest Fire Alerts, Run off, Cumulative Flood maps & past four years historical layers, Cloud burst, Flood Hazard atlases
- All States, UTs, NDRF, SDRF etc. upto District level
 - Near Real Time SMS alerts on the fly statistics of Floods, CWC warnings, population density maps for flood affected areas etc.
 - Customized NDRF Portal new battalion locations, NDRF equipment information etc.
- Enriched database with historical disaster specific layers, latest administrative boundaries, Satellite data & quarterly updates of Point Of Interest (Pols), Road/Rail network.
- Regional Language support i.e., Telugu, Tamil, Bangla , Malayalam, Hindi and English.





NRSC in Setting up ICR-ER at MHA, New Delhi

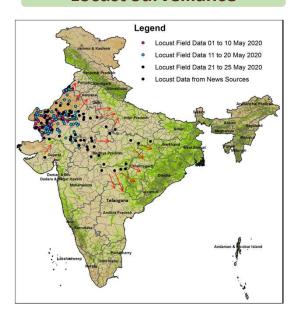
- ISRO to provide technical support through NRSC in establishing ICR-ER for MHA.
- Quadripartite MoU MHA, ISRO, NIC, NICSI on 23.7.2021.
- Integrated Control Room at NDCC II, Exclusive & Common data sets for DM & IS; with a link to MHA, North Block.
- NRSC provided Design & Implementation plan for ICR-ER along with RFP, and RFP is approved



- ✓ Replication of NDEM services for DM component in ICR-ER
- ✓ NDEM as mirror for ICR-ER
- ✓ Guidance on technical manpower
- ✓ Training on DM related applications

Support for other Disasters

Locust Surveillance

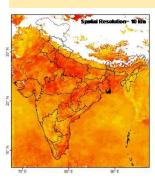


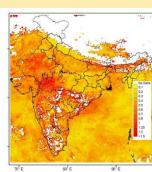
Locust Migration in India was studied, using Vegetation status, Soil Moisture, Wind direction and rainfall data along with Locust incidence reports

Support during Covid-19

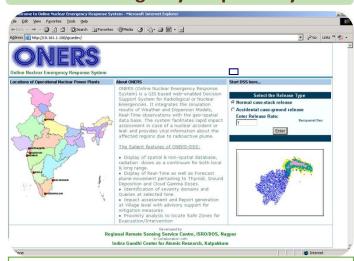
Support	Users
COVID 19 Dashboard, Vaccination Centres	MoH&FW
State level support- Mobile Rythu Bazar , Citizen Reporting & Officer Reporting, Home Quarantine Tracker, Food locations, bed status	Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar,
Monal 2020 : Patient Geolocation & Contact Tracing, Patient geolocation & Tracing (112+ India)	ECIL, CDAC

- Spatial distribution of NO2
- Satellite based observations to measure the AOD and Particulate Matter PM2.5 & PM10





Nuclear Emergency Response System



- Implemented at IGCAR Kalapakkam Nuclear Power Plant.
- Adopted for operational use by Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)
- Reference Grids of 18km, 6km, 2km, 1km, 500m, 250m

Satellite data support for Glacial Lake monitoring, Oil Spill Detection and tracking, etc.

SATCOM & SATNAV Applications in Disaster Management Support

Two-way MSS Vessel Tracking Terminal

- Satellite based automatic periodic tracking of boats/ships
- Emergency Messaging (SoS) from Boat/Ship to Control Station
- Emergency warning broadcast from Control Station to Boats/Ships
- Mobile App for Connectivity to MSS Terminal using Bluetooth
- 1000 units fitted in boats in Tamil Nadu & Gujarat

Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT)



- For Emergency Reporting by Fishermen using DRT transponder of INSAT (402.65-402.67 MHz)
- Six types of messages based on Manual Activation
- Message Acknowledgement using NavIC Messaging
- Low Cost battery operated terminal, Limited Short Messaging
- Hub at ISTRAC, Bengaluru

NavIC Positioning & Messaging for Fishermen



Satellite Aided Search and Rescue (SASAR)

- Operational services to the users in India and 7 neighbouring countries
- GEO and LEO ground segment located at Bengaluru & Lucknow, and GEO space segment at 740 E Longitude
- 601 alerts received and search & rescue supports provided to 12 real distress incidents in Indian service area, saving 56 human lives, in 2022

Capacity Building

- Capacity Building of Ministries/ Dept. on Space Applications
 & Disaster Management
- Support to NIDM and NDMA training activities
- Exclusive training for NDRF & State DM officials

Enhancing role of Academia & Research Agencies

Advanced Studies in Space Based Disaster Management Support

- New methodologies
- New algorithms for hazard detection
- ❖ Application of AI and ML in DRR
- Early warning systems
- Multi-hazard vulnerability assessment

18th DMS Training Program



26 Participants from 13 various State & Central government agencies, during Jan 30- Feb 03, 2023



NDEM Online training programme for NDRF officials

- 4 14 projects ongoing
- Selected through rigorous screening from 84 proposals
- IIT-Roorkee; IIT Bombay
- IIT Patna, IIT Ropar, IIT Mandi
- GBPUAT, NIT Karnataka;
- Central University Jharkhand
- CBRI, IISER-Mohali

International Engagements in Disaster Management Programme

International Charter Space and Major Disasters

- ☐ ISRO's Leadership role during 2021
 - **31 activations**, the highest by any country since Charter inception.
 - New Membership National Academy of Science (NAS), Belarus
 - New Authorised Users: Mexico, Gambia, Armenia, Kenya, Mongolia.
 - Coordination with GEO, UNITAR & UNOOSA.
- Data Processing Environment by ISRO
 - Prototype demonstration for Quick processing of the satellite data in a cloud based environment

Indian Ocean Rim Association - DRR WG

☐ Capacity building, data support

APRSAF initiative - Sentinel Asia

- ☐ In 2022, > 30 Datasets for 17 disasters in 8 countries
- □ 2 webinars in 2022- Spatial Flood Forecast Modelling for DRR & Drought Risk Management (~175 participants)

NASA – NOAA – ISRO Collaboration

- NISAR: Multiple applications: mapping/ damage assessment, monitoring floods, volcanoes, oil spills, crustal deformation etc.
- NOAA-ISRO: Flood, Tropical Cyclones

CEOS, GEOSS Initiatives

UN Initiatives- ESCAP, SPIDER

✓ Way forward - Enhanced Space Based Support

Resourcesat Sampler

Sensor	GSD	Swath	Revisit
PAN	1.25 m	60 km	4 Days
MX	2.5 m	60 km	

HRSAT (3 Nos.)

Sensor	GSD	Swath	Revisit
PAN	< 1 m	15 km	Daily (AOI)
MX	< 4 m	15 km	

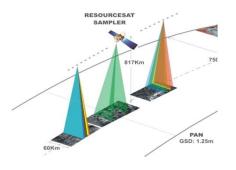
Resolution

Repetivity

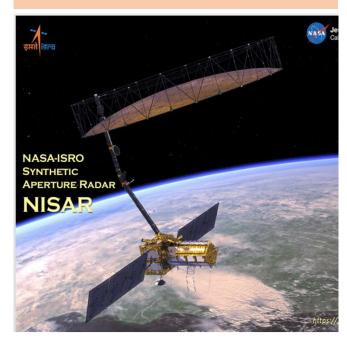
Resourcesat - 3 & 3A

Sensor	GSD	Swath	Revisit
ALISS-3	20 m	925 km	4 days
ALISS-3 (C)	10 m	280 km	11 days

RS - 3 Imaging scheme



NISAR



	ALISS (C) GSD 10 m
Frequency	L-band 1.26 GHz
	S-band 3.2 GHz
Swath	Up to 200 km
Incidence Angles	~ 34 - 48 degrees

3 to 10m

30 days

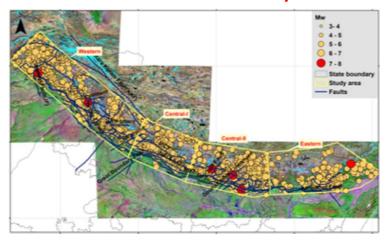
✓ Way forward - Reactive to Proactive Disaster Management Support

- Enhanced understanding of Disasters & understanding the risk
 - Actionable Science, linking physical process to spatio-temporal disaster scenario
 - Cyclones, Flash Floods, Earthquakes, Cloudbursts, Avalanches/GLOFs, Lightning, Landslides,...
- Leverage technology, including mobile, our disaster risk management efforts
 - Event driven sensing, Onboard Information retrieval & dissemination,...
- Better Preparedness and Effective Response Multi-hazard risk assessment
 - Robust early warning and Impact based disaster forecasting
- Strengthening Risk Reduction, Recovery and Resilience
 - Reducing risk & building resilience Retrospective & modeled disaster impact analyses
 - Improved vulnerability; exposure and coping capacity assessments Integration of Socioeconomic & hazard data
- Adopting Best Practices/ better cohesion in international response to disasters
 - Sharing and co-developing technology
 - Technical exchange of knowledge

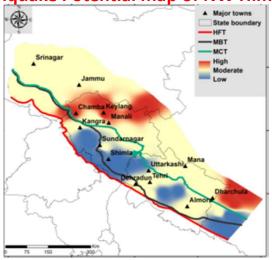
Thank you

Earthquake Disaster

Seismic Zones in Himalayas



Earthquake Potential map of NW Himalayas



List of Projects/Activities

Event-based Rapid response

Meso-scale seismic hazard zonation

Geodynamics using CORS

Anomalous TEC and Thermal precursor

Strain modelling

DInSAR for earthquakes



Lessons from OP 'DOST' in Turkiye and Technologies for the Future



OP DOST- Turkiye Earthquake



- 1. 06.02.2023, 0647 hrs (IST), earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck SE Turkiye and Northern Syria.
- 2. India sent 03 NDRF teams, 154 rescuers including 05 lady rescuers, 11 vehicles, 06 rescue dogs for SAR operations from Feb 7 to Feb 17.
- 3. Effective coordination resulted in immediate mobilisation and deployment first team left the same night.
- 4. In addition to rescue operations, **NDRR & other relief aids** were sent to Turkiye and Syria.



OP DOST- Turkiye Earthquake



- 5. NDRF rescued 02 live victims and retrieved 85 dead bodies.
- 6. Details of **live victims**:
 - 09th Feb Beren, 6 yrs, girl
 - 10th Feb- Miray Karatas, 8 yrs, girl
- 7. Hon'ble PM Sh. Narendra Modi interacted with and appreciated the teams of NDRF and MoD
- 8. He **emphasized to document and work** on the **learnings** from the Turkiye operation to improve.



















Lessons learnt from "OP DOST"



- 1. Rapid deployment crucial to saving lives during golden hour.
- 2. Effective **coordination** mechanism required to activate all stakeholders.
- 3. Latest equipment NASA FINDERs (life detection), EMIT
- 4. Good troop carriers with Comn, cameras, drones etc.
- 5. Thermal imaging
- **6. Adm and gear** for rescuers attire, tentage, camping, food, fuel, sanitation and hygiene.
- **7. Plus point-** Speed, scale, tenacious, experienced, adaptable & sensitive rescuers, INSARAG preparation.



GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM



- Predictive forecasting NRSC examples
- Risk assessment
- Locate dangerous points
- Find shortest route
- Live GPS tracking
- Finding evacuation routes
- Plotting medical centres, police stations...all facilities
- To organize damage information and evaluation of sites for reconstruction



DRONES AND UAV



- i. Ability to work <u>beyond line of sight</u> in non-GPS environment
- ii. Risk Mapping aerial mapping using drones to identify disaster prone areas
- iii. <u>High-resolution real time images</u> to assist in movement of Rescue Teams and to prioritize Relief Op.
- iv. <u>Payload Drones</u> as a Force Multiplier – for emergency deliveries, **sensors for CRBN**
- v. Evacuating victims Drone taxis







SMART WEARABLES AND SIMULATION



Mini computers and sensors embedded in devices that attach to body, leverage mobility and can be operated handsfree.

- i. Body-mounted sensors monitoring vitals
- ii. Fitness trackers
- iii. Smart clothing
- iv. AR/VR headsets.
- v. Exoskeletons
- vi. Jet Packs









ADVANCE ROBOTICS - ROVs





- i. These can be extremely valuable for NDRF units especially in challenging terrain and life-threatening operational environments.
 - ii. On ground, Underwater, with SONAR sensors and AI.



LEVERAGING FIRST RESPONDERS



- 1. E-content for NSS, NCC... all citizens
- 2. Database that can keep track
- 3. Regular updates
- 4. Software for deploying



Other useful technologies



- 1. Satellite- NASA (Turkey), Cloud to Street now FloodBase
- 2. Social Media- META (Safety Check), Google (Crisis)
- 3. Spatial-TN Smart, Karnataka model
- Crowdsourcing Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI)
- 5. Mobile Crowdsensing (MCS)





Thank Indu

Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Odisha



Dr. Gyana Das, IAS
Executive Director
Odisha State Disaster Management Authority

Odisha: India's most disaster prone State

Cyclone Vulnerability

1999 - Super Cyclone

2013 - Cyclone Phailin

2014 - Cyclone Hudhud

2018 - Cyclone Titli

2019 – Cyclone Fani and Bulbul

2020 - Cyclone Amphan

2021 – Cyclone Yaas, Gulab & Jawad

2022 - Cyclone Asani

1891 - 2000	
State	Total No.
Odisha	98
Andhra Pradesh	79
West Bengal	69
Tamil Nadu	62
Gujarat	28
Maharashtra & Goa	18
Kerala	3
Karnataka	2

Major disasters in last 25 years



2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2018



1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2009, 2010, 2015

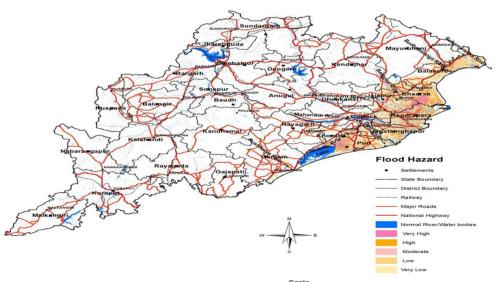


Heat Wave

Cyclones in Odisha increasing in frequency and intensity. 7 Cyclones in the last 3 years

Hazards Maps



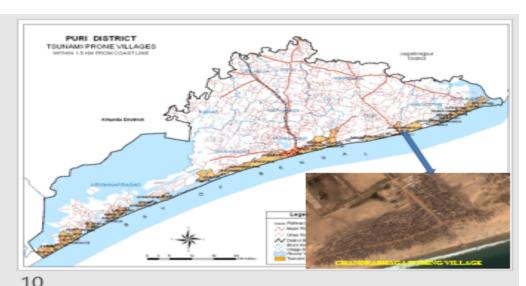




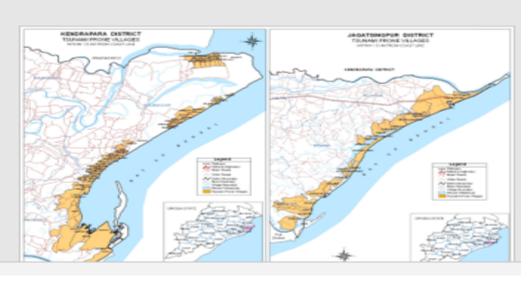


Vulnerable to Tsunami









Lessons from Super Cyclone, 1999

- Sketchy prediction by IMD
- Preparedness not adequate
- Capacity to respond to a Super Cyclone lacking
- Disaster proof infrastructure missing

Result:

10,000 human lives lost



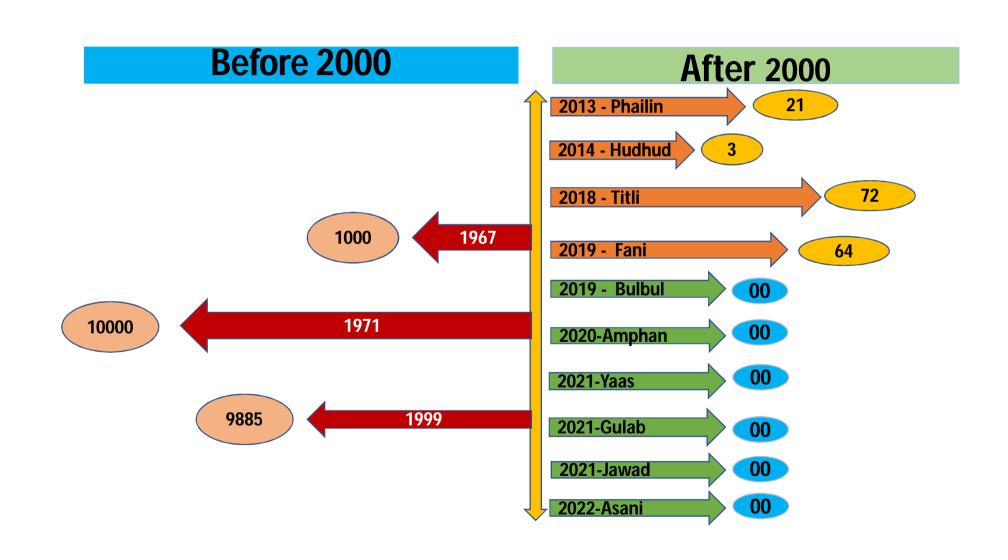








Reducing loss of human lives



The Journey after 1999



The 1st Disaster Management Authority of the country.



Impact Based Forecasting



Safe Shelters



Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) raised in 2001



Disaster Management Planning at all levels



Stakeholder Networking



EOC & Communication Network Strengthened.



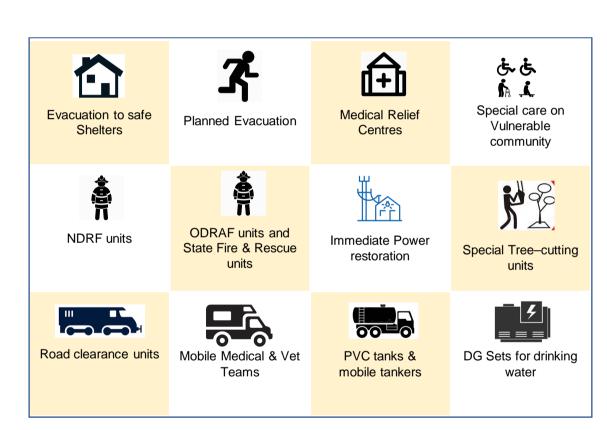
Community led Disaster Preparedness

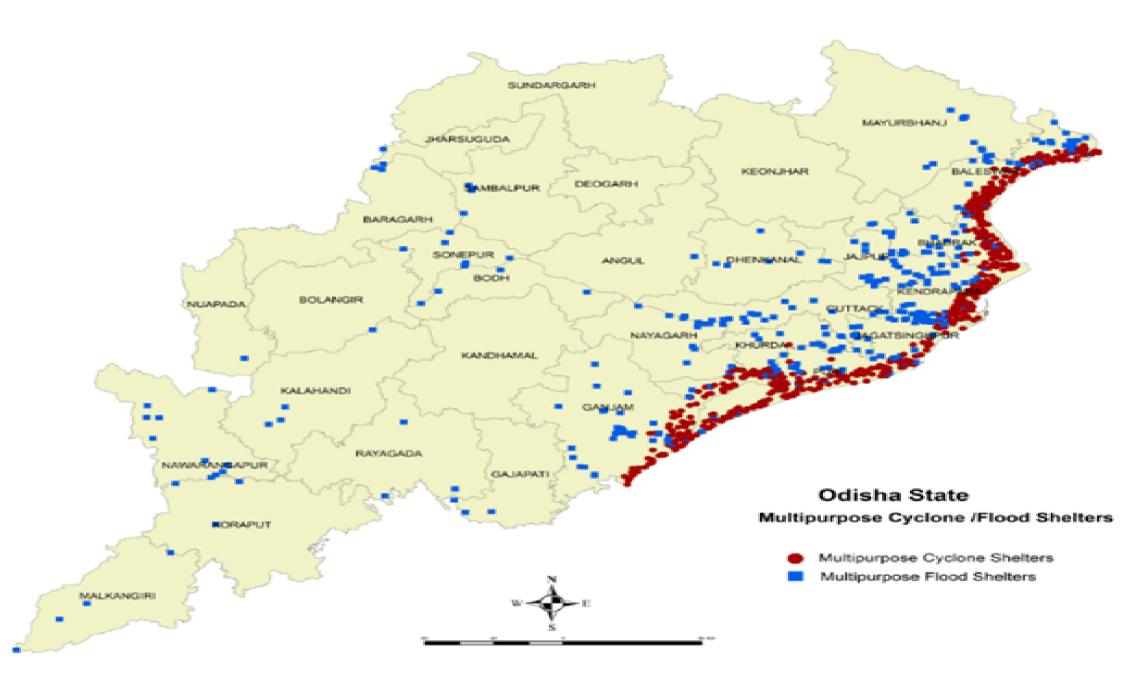


Disaster Warrior

Disaster Management : Odisha Way

- Robust DM Institutional mechanism
- Impact Based Forecasting
- Blanket & Targeted evacuation
- 900 multi-disaster resilient MCS/MFS
- Pre deployment of NDRF/ODRAF/FIRE Services
- Technology centric warning dissemination
- Advanced planning for restoration
- Pre-positioning of men, machine and material
- Organised PRIs and empowered SHGs
- Trained & resilient community





Shelter Building



817 MCS and MFS in the State

Tilted Structure Sanitation facilities Separate rooms for Male and Female

32 types of Equipment provided to

Managed by a community based organization call CSMMC

65 Cyclone Shelter of IRCS

Ramps and Staircase for PWDs

38,200 community level volunteers are trained on Disaster Response.

Shelter level task forces to manage cyclone at community level







PRI Acts Amended



EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1650, CUTTACK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 2022/ BAISAKHA 17, 1944

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 7th May, 2022

No.5281-I-Legis-05/2022/L-The following Act of the Odisha Legislative Assembly having been assented to by the Governor on the 6th May, 2022 is hereby published for general information.

ODISHA ACT 06 OF 2022

THE ODISHA PANCHAYAT LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2022

FURTHER TO AMEND THE ODISHA GRAMA PANCHAYATS ACT, 1964,

THE ODISHA PANCHAYAT SANITI ACT, 1959 AND

THE ODISHA ZILLA PARISAD ACT, 1991.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Odisha in the Seventy third Year of the Republic of the India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELMINARY

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 - (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on 24th December, 2021.



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Bottom up DM Planning

NDMP

State DM Plan

Dept. DM Plan

District DM Plan

Block DM Plan /City DM Plan

GP Disaster Management Plan

Village Disaster Management Plan

Community led Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)

Community
knows the best
to address a
problem

Community stands by with each other

Community is the first responder



Community is the teacher & mentor

Community Based
Disaster Plan is
prepared & owned
by the community

Climate Change induced Relocation

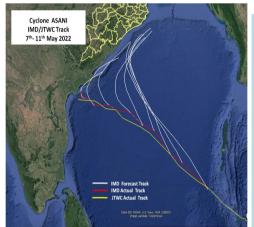


Odisha's first resettlement and rehabilitation initiative for sea-erosionhit villagers in Kendrapara.

Impact Based Forecasting

- State of art communication network
- Round the clock on 24x7 basis.
- Observation-Decision making-Dissemination
- Disseminate information relating to the natural calamities
- Responds immediately during an emergency situation.
- Various communication equipments / Tools / Disaster Management Applications









- SATARK
- DSS
- National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM)
- India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)
- Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)
- Web DCRA
- NDMIS
- SFDRR
- DAMS

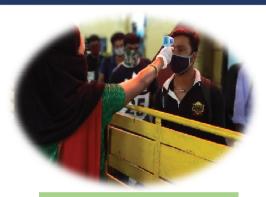
Response Teams In Readiness



CSMMC members & Volunteers



66 units of Civil Defense



Community volunteers created



Aapada Mitra



Teachers, Students, YRC, NSS & NCC



Govt. officials

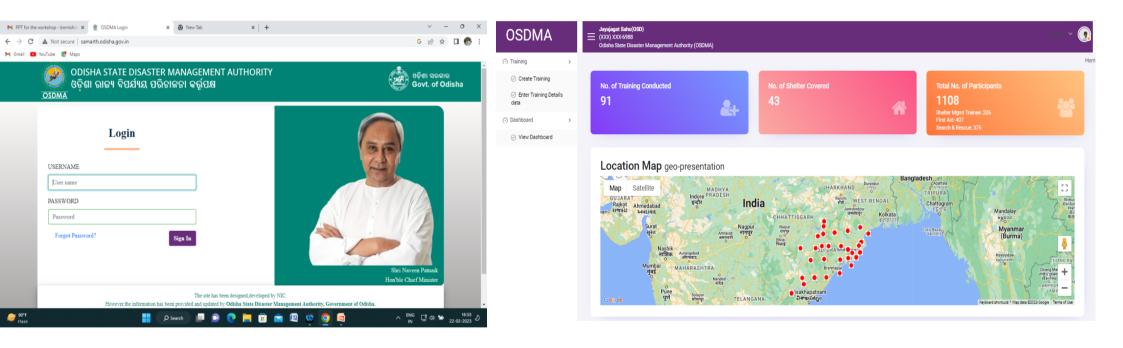


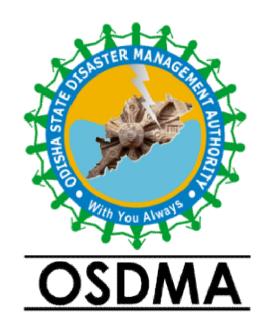
ODRAF/Fire Services



Engineers & Masons

SAMRTH: Online Web Portal Database of Biparjaya Yodhha(Disaster Warriers)





Striving for a Disaster Resilient Odisha



PRE EVENT - NATIONAL PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (NPDRR)



NATIONAL MEET ON "DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT - TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGIES"



27.02.2023
International
Convention Centre
(HICC), Hyderabad

LEVERAGING GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Dr. Manoj Rajan Commissioner KSDMA Govt. of Karnataka



ROLE OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY

"An emerging field of study that includes Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS) and Global Positioning System (GPS)"

Geospatial technology enables us to acquire data that is referenced to the earth and use it for analysis, modelling, simulations and visualization

Data Storage Data Analysis

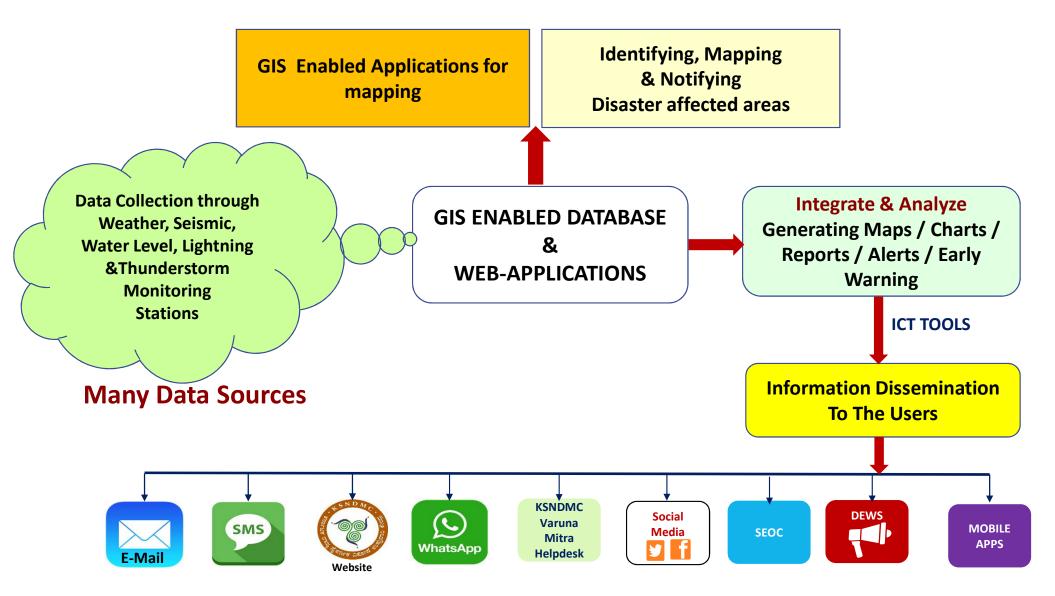
Planning

Decision Making



GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN DISATER MANAGEMENT

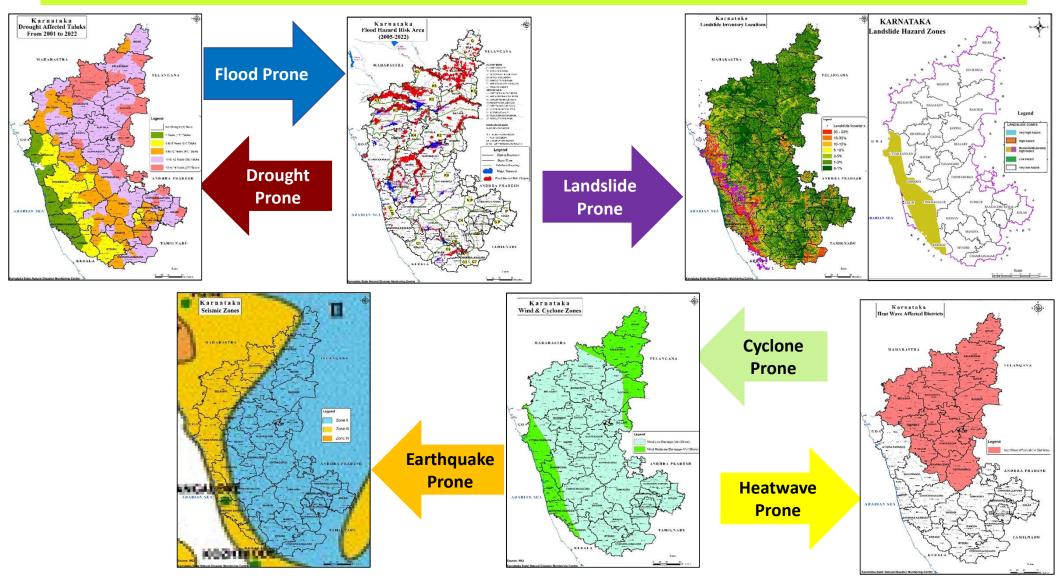






VULNERABILITY OF KARNATAKA IN NATURAL DISASTERS MAPS

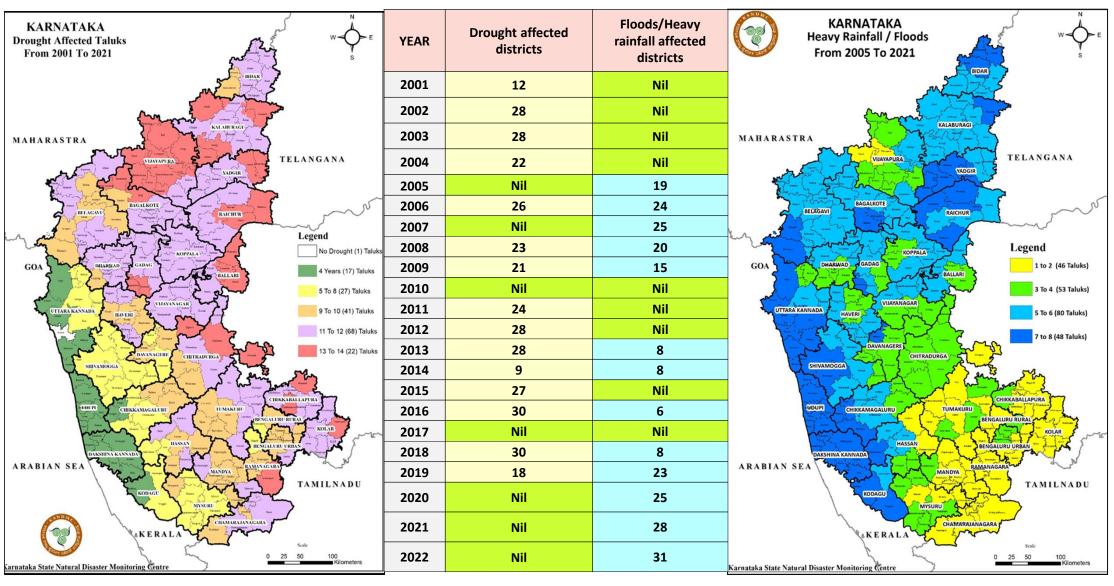






DROUGHT AND FLOODS/HEAVY RAINFALL

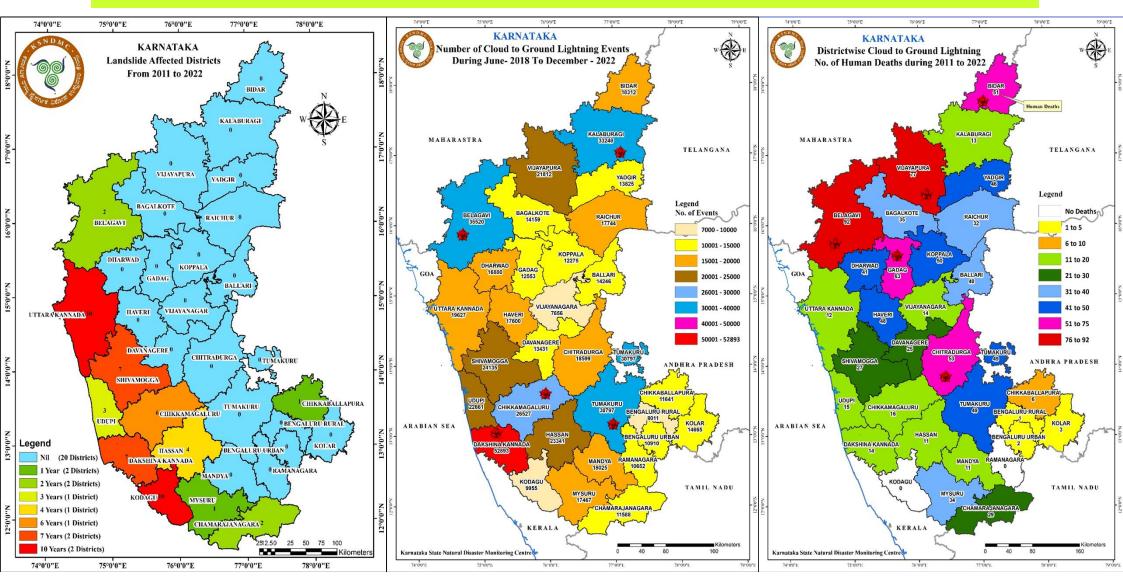














GEOSPATIAL CAPABILITIES - DSS



- Location Where is it...?
- Condition What is at...?
- Trends What has changed since...?
- Patterns What spatial patterns exists...?
- Modelling What if...?
- Routing Which is the best way...?
- Spatial Questions

- Geospatial Intelligence
- Geospatial Authentication
- Geospatial Analytics
- Age of Virtual reality
- Need for Spatial Relations-



GEOSPATIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



PRE DISASTER

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPAREDNESS

RISK & VULNERABILITY
ASSESSMENT

SOPs

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITY

MITIGATION

DURING DISASTER

DISASTER RESPONSE

CHECKLISTS

ACTION PLAN

SEARCH & RESCUE

RELIEF

EOC

POST DISASTER

REHABILITATION

RECONSTRUCTION AID

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

CLAIMS PROCESSING

LESSONS LEARNT

PLANNING

GEDDMP

KSDMIS



LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



GEOSPATIAL ENABLED
DISTRICT DISASTER
MANAGEMENT PLAN
(GEDDMP)

KARANATAKA STATE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEM
(KSDMIS)

EOC AND DSS MECHANISMS



GEOSPATIAL DDMP-INTRODUCTION



Disaster management in India is mostly paper-based

Limited Access to real-time, authentic, quantifiable information leads to communication gaps or even miscommunication

Complex analysis using multiple sources and layers of data is effort, time and resource intensive

Difficult to connect Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) with the ground reality unless real-time, up-to-date information is readily available in machine readable format



GEOSPATIAL - DDMP



State-of-the-art disaster management technology with realtime wireless infrastructure to collect, store, analyze, communicate, co-ordinate and present, authentic field information that is geo-stamped (with GPS location & time)

The system auto-generates District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) using field resource and personnel information with geo-mapped resources

From an earlier paper based DDMP



OBJECTIVES OF GEDDMP



A formal planning for managing disaster

Effective management of resources

To remove arbitrary response to a disaster

Preplanning of proper sequence of response actions

Defined response structure, allocation of responsibilities to the participating agencies

Developing codes and Standard Operating Procedures for coordination



STRATEGY



Mapping resource and resource personal to a Village/ ward

Geo-positioning all resources

Capturing
Experiences and
Lessons Learnt

Building database

Documentation and action taken reports

What if scenarios

Action plan and checklist

Faster communication



ADVANTAGE GEOSPATIAL ENABLED DDMP



Accurate, Authentic & tamper-proof data

Field friendly Hand-held devices & data processing to handle complex field operations

Action plan, Checklist, roles auto-generation based on real-time field data – ground reality taken into account

Readiness based on comprehensive, accurate, up-to-date information

Real-time event capture including photo, voice, hand-written notes, forms & status

Field level information transferred wirelessly

Improved communication & Co-ordination among departments

Auto-generation of analysis reports, statistics saving manual labour, human errors, paper trails

Auto-generation of reconstruction, restoration, compensation

Database Archive for future disaster mitigation, accountability, traceability





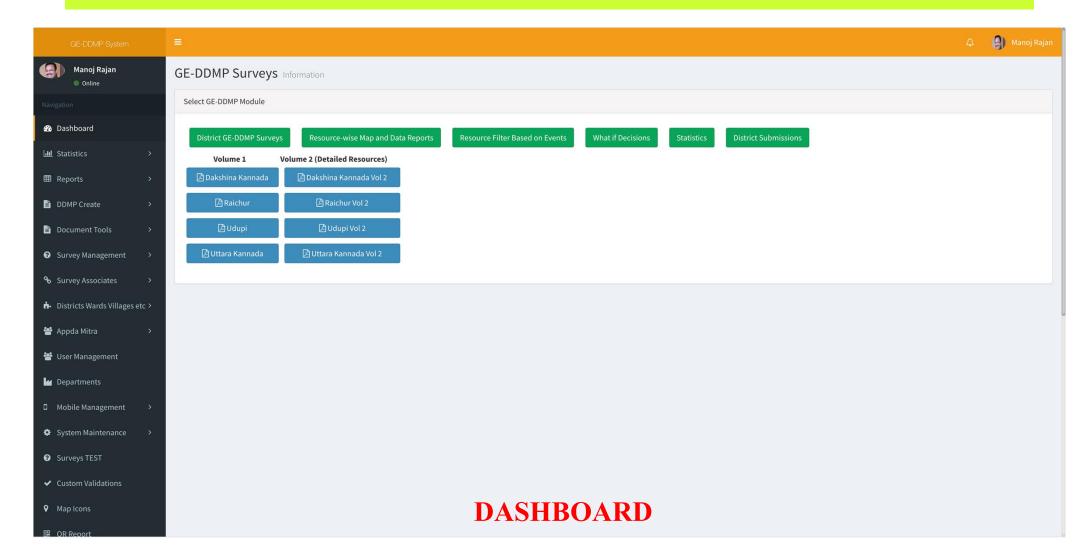


https://ddmp.karnataka.tech



GEDDMP-Screenshots

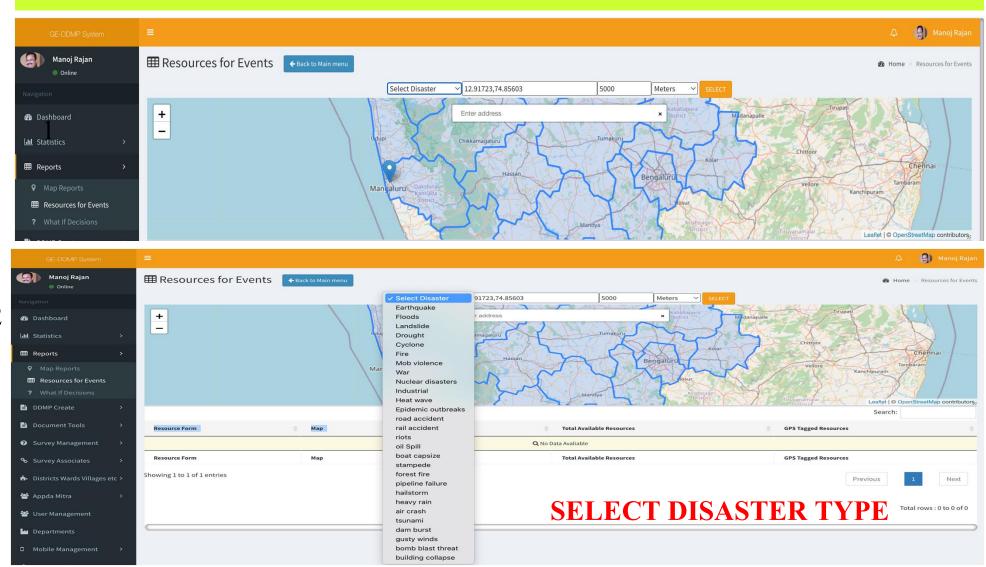






GEDDMP-SCREENSHOTS

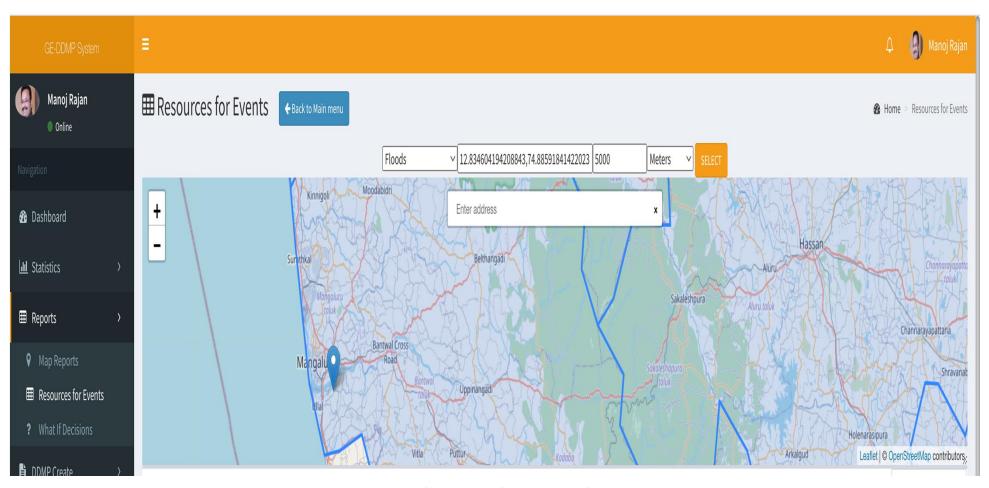




2



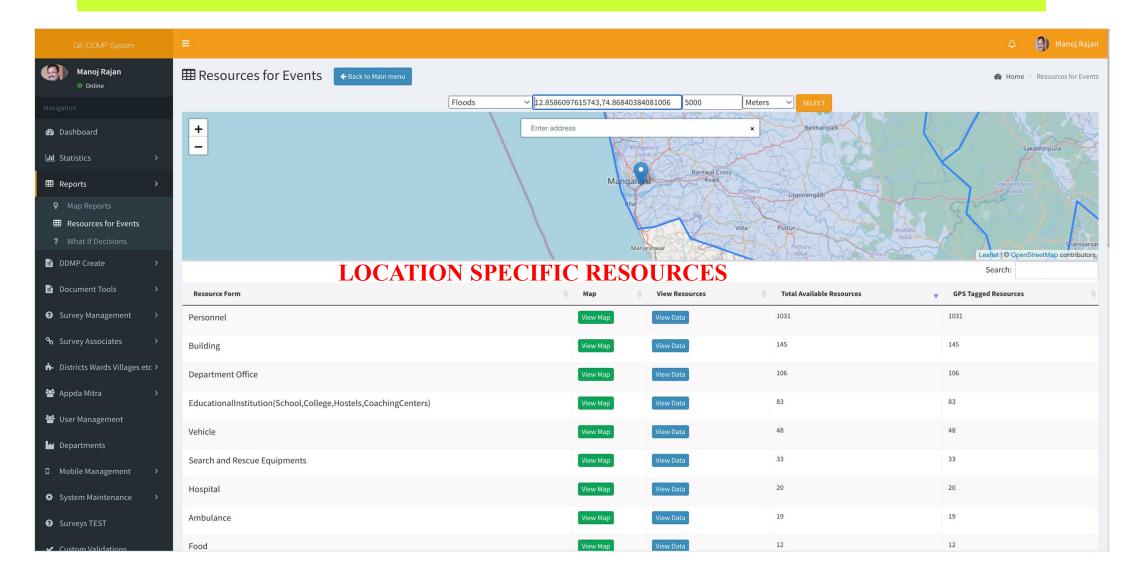




SELECT LOCATION

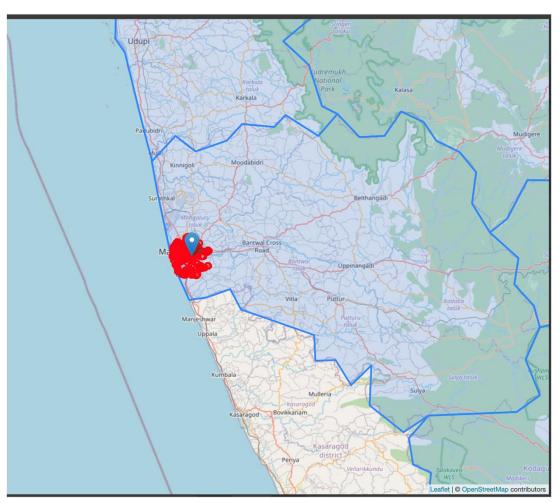


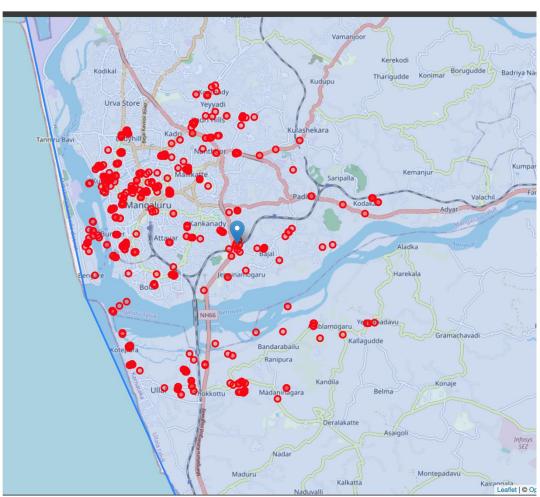








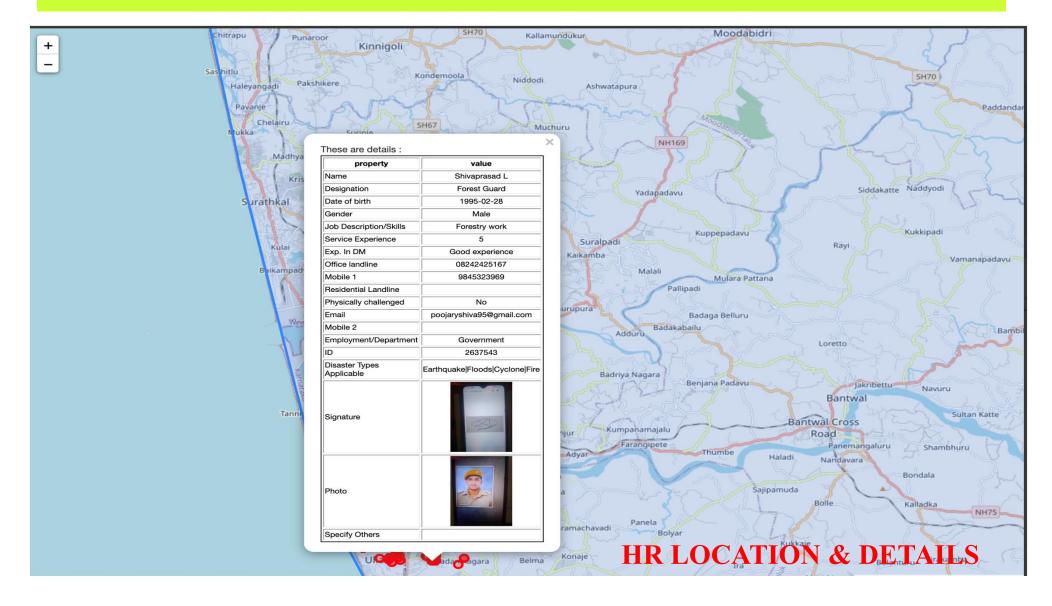




MAP VIEW OF RESOURCE LOCATION











Building /shelter name(relief camp) \$	Address \$	Area in units \$	Built up area	Open area	No.of rooms	No of bathrooms	No of toilets	Water connection	Specify Others ♦	Water storage tank Capacity	Other Facilities/Equipments
CWD-1879 Post atric Girls ostel, athabeedhi	Mizaz Compli Mizaz Cottago Amruth Naga Pandeshwara Mangalore	e, r,	18000	18000	22	7	13	Tank-pipe		4000	inveter, C.C. Tv
ost Metric Girl's ostel Maryhill CWD 1871	near shivarmkarnt Layout Maryh mangalore 575008		4263	395	22	24	25	Tubewell		5000	no
CWD 1875	Mizaz Comple		9000	9000	22	7	12	Tank-pipe		4000	Inveter
No. of Lights \$	Cooking facility Tyes	Number of floors 4	Nearest busstop	Nearest Railway station Tyes	Nearest Village1 - name Attavara		Nearest Village2 name 3	Village2-		•	GPS Latitude
44	Yes	2	Maryhill	no	Maryhill	1	konchady	2			12.9031993
26	Yes	BUI	yes LDING	yes DET	Attavara AILS	3	Pandeshv	vara 3			12.8544528





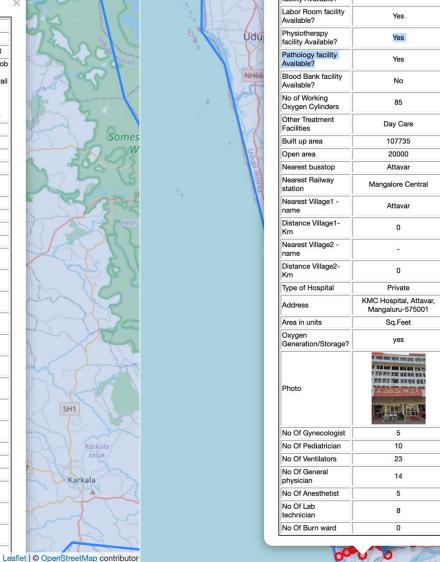
Fire	Floods Fire	Government		Portable Pump	4	used for priming / output while flood and fire incident		Karnat state fi emerg service
Fire	Floods Cyclone heavy rain	Government		OBM (outboard motor)	2	used in rescue operation during disaster	SUZU	Karnata state fii emerge service
Fire	Floods heavy rain tsunami	Government		rubber boat	2	rescue purpose while flood	a traduct services	Karnata state fir emerge services
Fire	Floods Landslide building collapse	Government		resue ropes	5	used during getting down in well or from higher place for rescuing person or an animal		Karnata state fir emerge service
Fire	Floods Cyclone boat capsize heavy rain tsunami dam burst	Government		Out Board Motor	3	To run inflatable boat in flood rescue operations		Karnata state fir emerge service:
Fisheries RESCU	Floods Cyclone	Private TAILS	4102	Traditional Fishing boat	1	to rescue of people during heavy rain		
Fisheries	Floods Cyclone	Private	1621	traditional fishing boat	1	to rescue people during heavy rain		

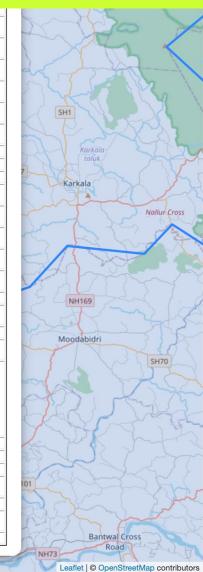






property	value
Category	Medical College
Resource Name	Medical Superintendent
Disaster Types Applicable	Earthquake Floods Fire Mob violence Epidemic outbreaks road accident rail accident riots pipeline failure heavy rain air crash bomb blast threat building collapse
No of beds	470
24X7?	Yes
No of Doctors	118
No of medical Staff	412
Internet connection Available?	Yes
Is PC available	Yes
No. of ICU beds	23
ECG vailable?	Yes
First Aid Available?	Yes
Pharmacy Attached?	Yes
Radiology facility Available?	Yes
Operation Theatre facility Available?	Yes
Labor Room facility Available?	Yes
Physiotherapy facility Available?	Yes
Pathology facility Available?	Yes
Blood Bank facility Available?	No
No of Working Oxygen Cylinders	85
Other Treatment Facilities	Day Care
Built up area	107735
Open area	20000
Nearest busstop	Attavar
Nearest Railway station	Mangalore Central
Nearest Village1 - name	Attavar
Distance Village1- Km	0
Nearest Village2 -	- 6







GEDDMP-Screenshots





DASHBOARD UPLOAD DETAILS





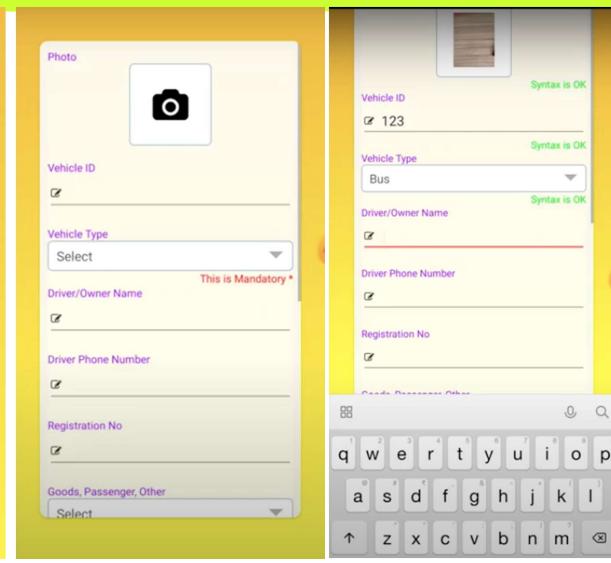


Syntax is OK

Syntax is OK

Syntax is OK

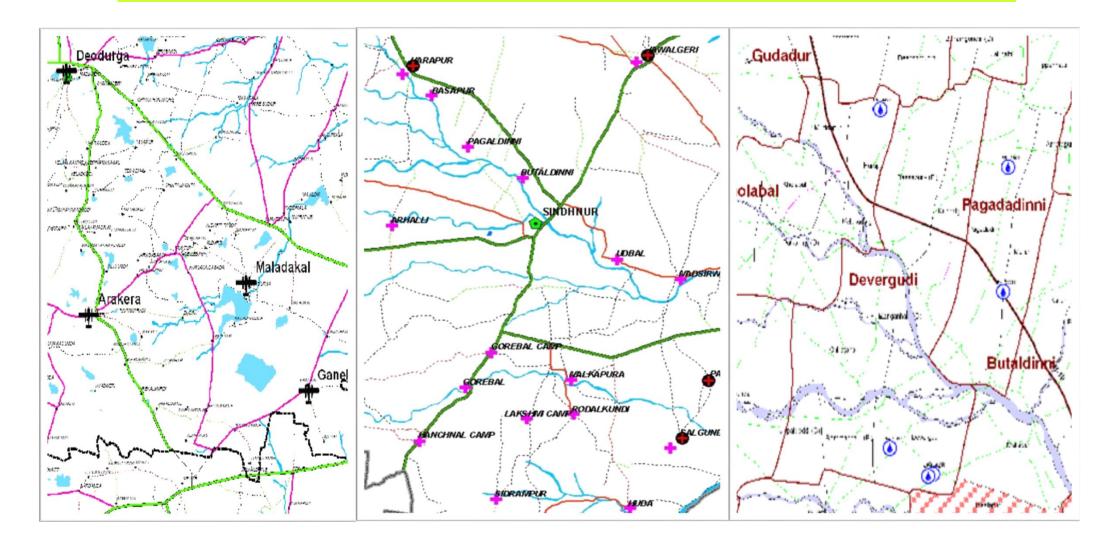
● Urban ○	Rural
Select District	
Bellary	~
Select Town	
Bellary	~
Select Ward	
Ward No - 1	~
★ Cancel	Proceed 🗸





GEOSTAMPED LOCATIONS ON MAP







KSDMIS - POST DISASTER

Goshala

And

Fodder



FIELD DATA COLLECTION THROUGH MOBILE APP BY
18 DEPARTMENTS

Revenue	PWD	RDPR	PRED					
Irrigation	ULB	Agriculture	Horticulture					
Animal Husbandry	Veterinary	WCD	Health					
Hand looms (Textile)	ESCOM	Fisheries	Panchaytha Raj					
	Education	Zilla Panchayath						

DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATES

Human & Animal Loss	House Damage	Crop Loss	Road Damage		
Bridges and Culverts Damages	Primary School & PHC	Handicraft	Fisheries		
Private Properties	Relief Camp Details	Search And Rescue	Crop Input Subsidy		

Monitoring

Repair

Works

Other

Templates

Drinking

Water

Supply



KSDMIS PORTAL

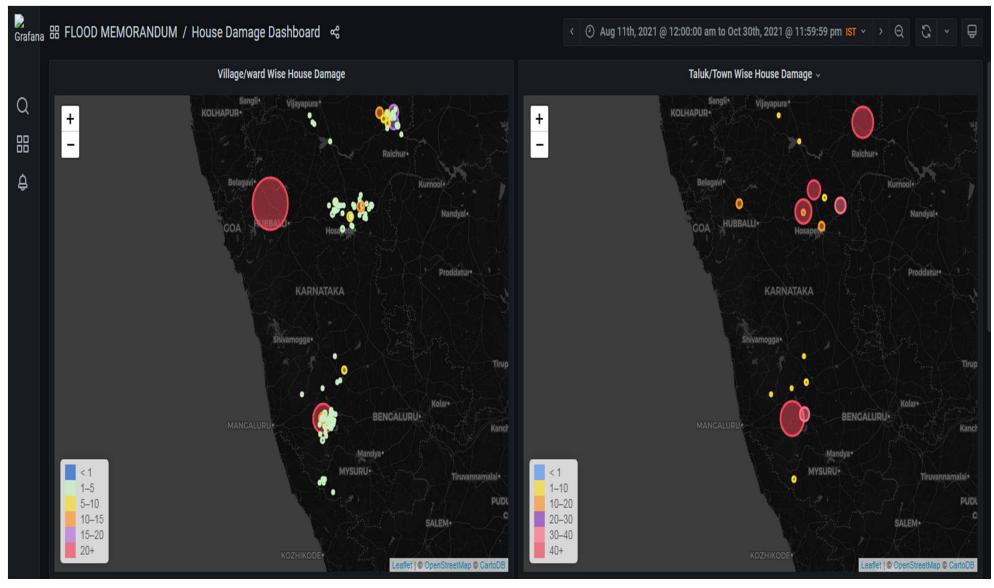


House No. ‡	Complete Address survey no and Geo- stamped photo \$	Whether the house constructed on authorized land \$	Type of house	House in Hill area	Category of Damage	Cause of House damage \$	Date of damage	Certification of damage by the competent authority (uploading) \$	Assistance paid ‡	Mode of payment	Name of house owner	Contact number of house owner \$	Aadhaar no of house owner \$	Whether financial assistance has been paid for house damage during earlier instance of calamity	Details of Financial assistance receiver	Name-Koppal Meble: 71000 Date: 21/10/ GPS:15.6416 sid:ADOINFO
401		yes	pucca	No	Partially damaged - 15-25%	Heavy rain	2021- 10-04				durugappa ramanna bapura	8277753971	734957403056	no		**************************************
252	The same	no	kuccha	No	Severely damage - 25-75%	Heavy rain	2021- 07-19	-			Channavva gudneppa devaramani	9380204907	481262396490	no		
03	•	no	kuccha	No	Partially damaged - 15-25%	Heavy rain	2021- 08-17				Mallappa Erappa Tondihal	8904406403	433108684912	no		
250		no	kuccha	No	Severely damage - 25-75%	Heavy rain	2021- 07-19	17. 24. 2			Jalavva Nyamappa karabhari	9880297727	996025824608	no		



GIS DASHBOARD







DATA INPUT TO DM & EOC

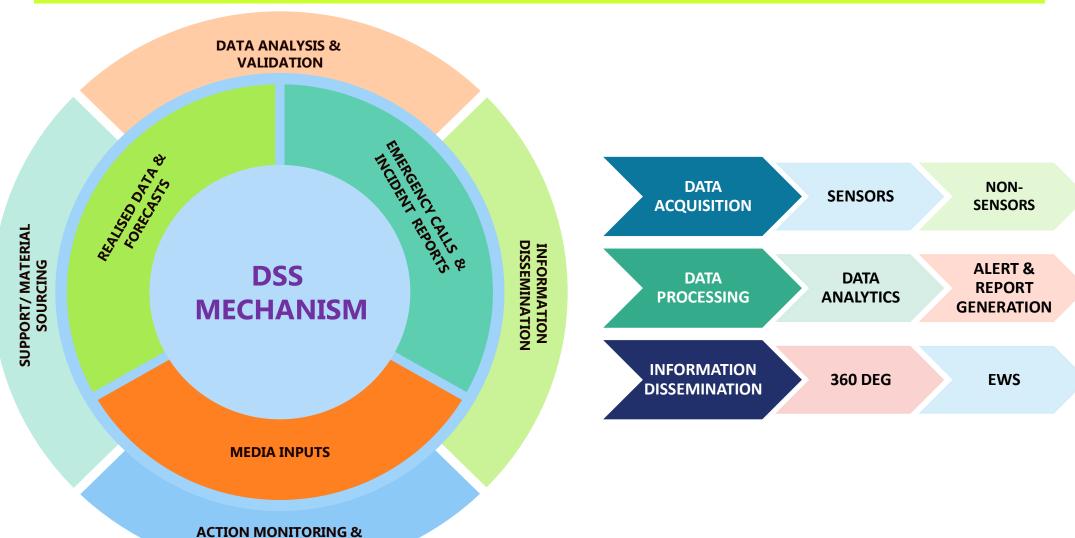






DSS MECHANISMS



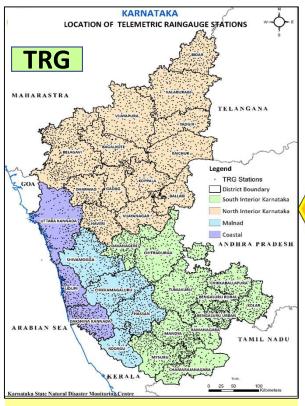


ASSESSMENT



WEATHER MONITORING NETWORK





DENSITY OF
WEATHER
MONITORING
NETWORK
IS FIRST OF ITS
KIND



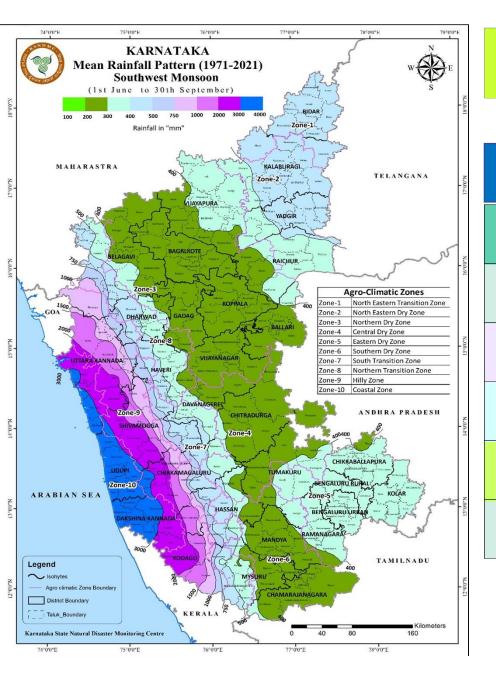
TELEMETRIC RAINGAUGE STATION



7400 stations X 96
data points per day is
the density of data
coming to GIS
enabled server

TELEMETRIC WEATHER STATION





MEAN RAINFALL SW MONSOON SEASON



Karnataka State Seasonal Normal Rainfall (mm)

Season	Rainfall % Contribution
Winter Jan' – Feb'	4
Pre-Monsoon	115 mm
Mar' – May	(10%)
South-West	852 mm
June –Sep'	(74%)
North-East	182 mm
Oct' – Dec'	(16%)
Annual Jan' to Dec'	1153 mm

Spatial distribution and amount of rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June-September) mainly determines the occurrence of drought

> 70% of Normal Annual Rainfall occurs during SW Monsoon Season

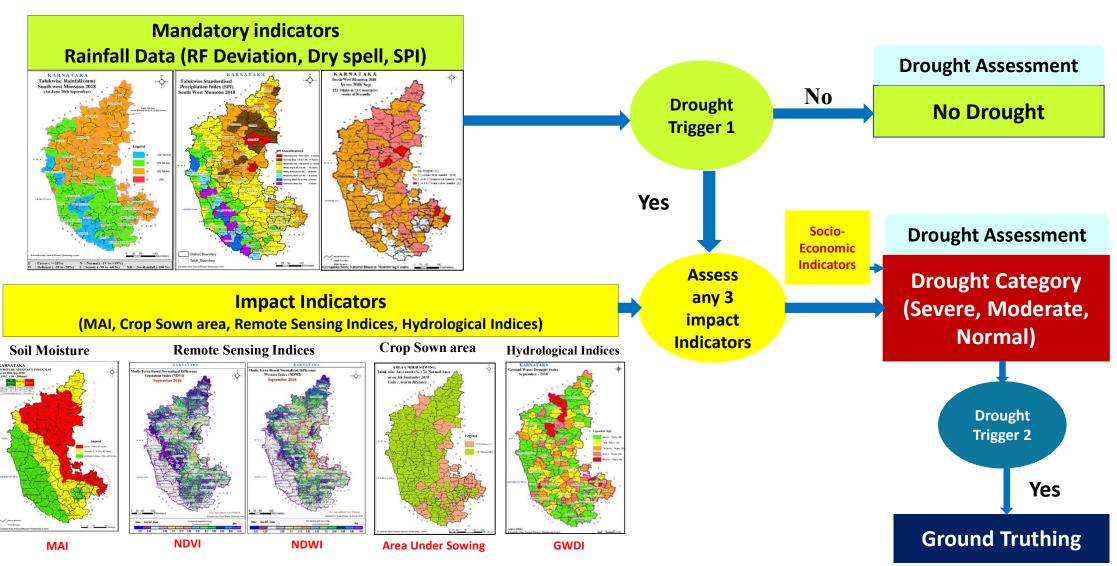
Spatial Rainfall distribution varies between ~300 mm - 4000 mm

Spatial and Temporal distribution of Rainfall is Erratic



DROUGHT ASSESSMENT

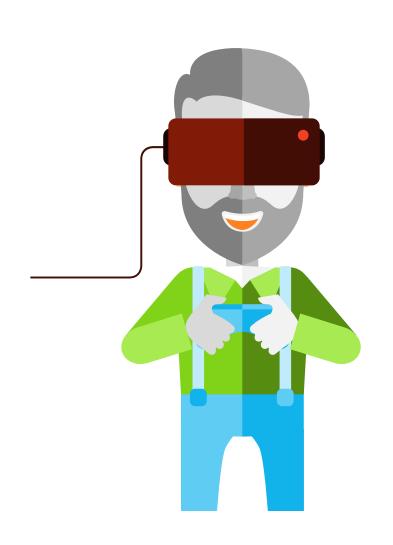






DATA ANALYSIS & INFORMATION GENERATION





REAL TIME INFORMATION



RAINFALL, INTENSITY, LIGHTENING, TEMPERATURE,
THUNDERSTORM, HAILSTORMS, WATER RELEASES & RESERVOIR
LEVELS, SWD LEVELS, FLOOD FORECAST MODELS,

THRESHOLD ALERTS



- a. HEATWAVE-TEMPERATURE
- b. RAINFALL
- c. LIGHTENING
- d. SEISMIC



DEWS, ERSS, CAP. CRM

MULTI HAZARD, MULTI LINGUAL EWS

(A)

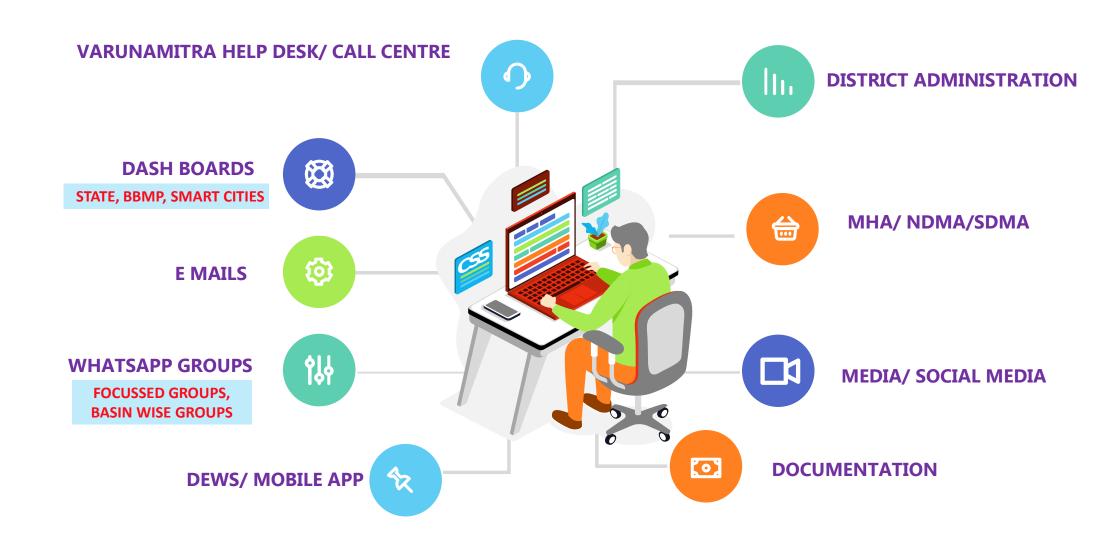
SPECIALISED CELLS

FLOODS, EARTHQUAKES, HEATWAVE, DROUGHT CELLS

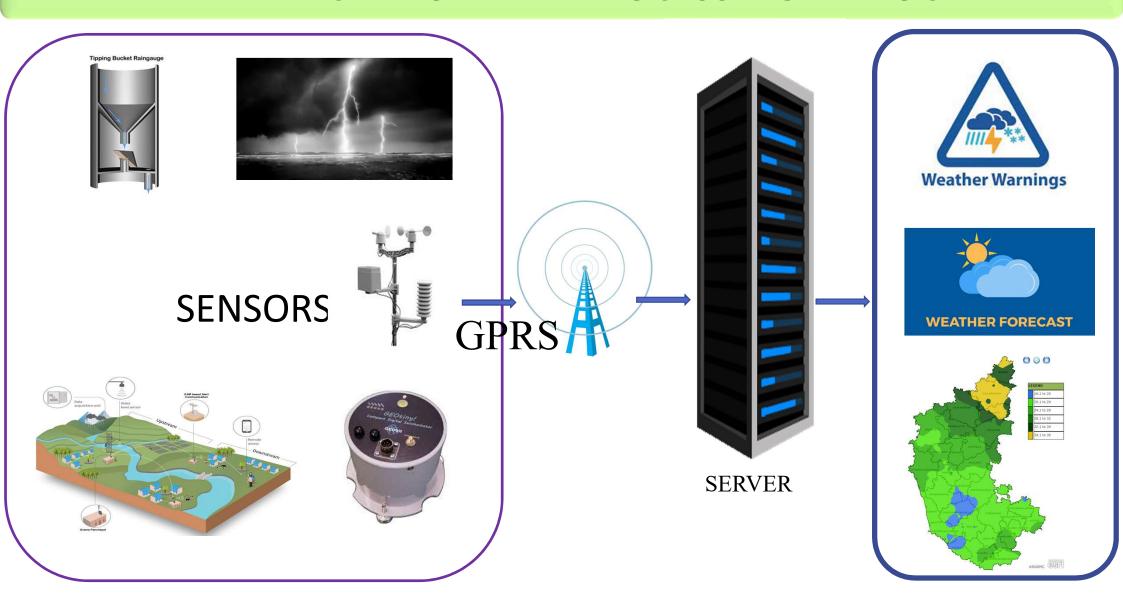


INFORMATION DISSEMINATION





DATA RECEPTION AND PROCESSING AT EOC





EOC - KSNDMC





TEMPLATES FOR THE EOC VIDEO WALL

