

Capacity Building Towards Space Based Flood Disaster Risk Reduction : Indian Experiences from South Asia

Session 3

Addressing global challenges: opportunities to build flood resilience capacity Prakash Chauhan Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, ISRO, India

CEOS WGCapD-10 Annual Meeting Building a Vision for the Next Decade 1-4 March 2021 (virtual)



iirs







Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, ISRO, Dehradun

- Natural Hazard and Disaster Risk Management (NHDRM): M. Tech & PG Diploma
- Customized courses for Indian Ministries

Centre of Space Science & Technology Education in Asia & Pacific (UN affiliated) Programme:

- RS & GIS courses (Every Year)
- Satellite Meteorology & Global Climate (SATMET) (Alternate Even Year)
- Short courses for SAARC countries : India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Maldives
- Global MOOC on Disaster Risk Management with UNOOSA Flood focus talks
- Short courses on "SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT"

ASEAN-India Space Cooperation Programme:

• PG Diploma & Short courses





Special Capacity Building Programs Focused at Enhancing Flood Disaster Risk Management



Date	Course Name	Organizer	Participants	Mode
May28-June22, 2018,	Disaster risk reduction (DRR) with special emphasis on Floods & Earthquakes	CSSTEAP/ISRO	18 (8 countries)	On Campus
May 20-31, 2019	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with Special Emphasis on Floods and Forest Fires	CSSTEAP/ISRO	23 (5 Countries)	On Campus
July 01 to 12, 2019	Short course on weather Forecasting using Weather Prediction Models	CSSTEAP/ISRO	26 (9 countries)	On Campus
Sept. 17-20, 2019	Application of Remote Sensing in Hydro-meteorological and Geological disasters	CSSTEAP/ISRO	148 (12 Countries)	Webinar/Online
Oct. 13, 2020-Dec 31, 2021	'Geospatial Applications for disaster Risk Management'	UNOOSA & CSSTEAP/ISRO	11892 (148 Countries)	Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) /Online
Feb. 17, 2021	Enhancing Preparedness for Climate Related Disasters Using Space-Based Technologies	SAARC DMC (IU), UN- SPIDER, IWMI and CSSTEAP	63 (8 Countries)	Webinar
Nov. 18-19, 2018	Satellite Remote Sensing of Flood Monitoring and Management	NASA ARSET and IIRS/ISRO		On Campus
July 8-12, 2019	Advances in Remote Sensing and geospatial technologies for Disaster early warning, monitoring and mitigation	IIRS/ISRO Dehradun	958	Distance Learning Program/Online
10-14 February, 2020	Application of UAV/Drone Technology in Disaster Management	IIRS/ISRO	15	On Campus (for NDMA Officials)
Feb. 24- March 13, 2020	Space Based Application of Geospatial Technologies for Disaster Risk Reduction	IIRS/ISRO	1011	Distance Learning Program/Online
Aug. 31-Sept. 04, 2020	Advanced Techniques in Remote Sensing, GIS and Process based modelling for Brahmaputra River Monitoring	IIRS/ISRO	31	On Campus (for CWC Officials)



Recent Space Based Floods Mapping & Monitoring Examples





Space Technology Inputs for Flood Early Warning Data Type/ Satellite Data derived **Inputs for Flood Early Warning** Category Parameter Soil Conditions Surface Soil Antecedent soil moisture conditions Moisture Varying catchment rainfall-runoff response · Soil moisture accounting models **River/Reservoir** Altimeter River water level • Water Level **Observations** River discharge Reservoir water level & Storage • Flood inundation maps Catchment/ Inundated area Flood Plain Flood frequency/hazard Conditions Surface water Surface water spread Surface water storage Glacial Lakes/Water Formation of new lakes/water bodies bodies Expansion of lakes/water bodies GLOF risk Flood plain Flood wave propagation Inundation Simulation **Structures** (Embankments, Flood control Dykes, Bridges, Culverts, Weirs, ...)

July-2020 Soil Moisture

Bihar State of India were impacted by severe flooding due to extreme precipitation during July, 2020 inundating vast stretches.



Models, Tools Development for Enhancing Flood Resilience









Satellite Altimetry for Flood Alerts: Brahmaputra River

- Flood mapping tool built using GEE which uses Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 data for mapping flooded area spatial extent.
- Output is generated in the form of charts as well as satellite images overlaid with a layer of extracted water, which can be swiped.

Flood Early Warning System (FLEWS): North East India







Identifying gaps & synergies



- **Simpler tools** like hydrological and hydraulic models and potential damage evaluation tools are needed for flood risk assessment.
- Skilled personnel for running models and interpreting hydrological modelled output demands more capacity building.
- Analysis Ready & Actionable Products easily understood and implementable on ground by stakeholders.
- Addressing Urban Flood Modelling to be considered in priority.
- Early Warning to be strengthened especially for flash flood hazards.
- Flood Risk Insurance by transferring risk through space based inputs for the flood hazard affected regions.
- Impact of climate change on flooding needs further investigation as highlighted by recent Uttarakhand Flash Floods of 2021.





- Hybrid Mode (Online & In Person) training is to be encouraged for knowledge to be disseminated from experienced resource person globally and to have deeper penetration of the best knowledge and technology among the stake holders.
- Lessons Learnt from each flood event and best practices to be shared among working professionals for improvising upon earlier approaches.
- One single platform "Flood Disaster Dashboard" bringing all information from all agencies at one place (alerts, processing and value added products) for better accessibility and results is needed at regional level.
- WGCapD can play a very effective role in bringing together domain experts and CB tools and best practices to educate younger people for flood resilient society development.

Thank You