

GEOSPATIAL INPUTS TOWARDS

Policy perspective, related initiatives and programs in India Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services Project

> T. RAVISANKAR, Group Director, LRUMG, RSAA National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) / ISRO Department of Space, Hyderabad

Date: 12-Oct- 2017 (Thursday) Venue: DOSD of MoSPI, New Delhi

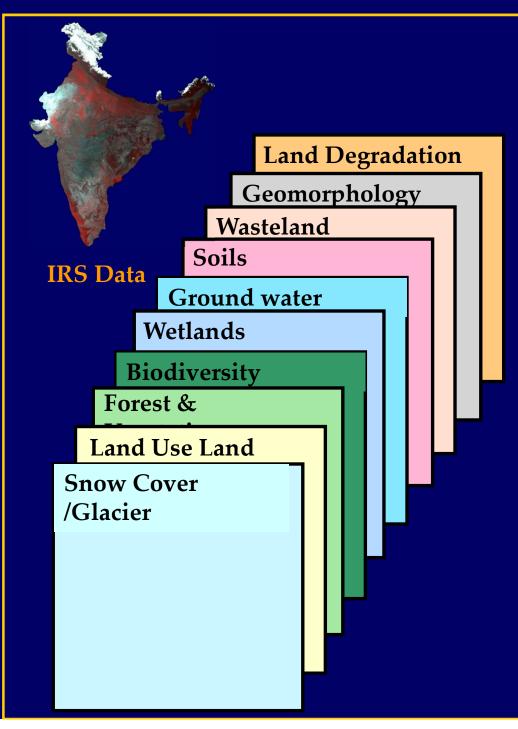
EARTH OBSERVATION SYSTEMS

Natural Resources Inventory, analysis and Monitoring

>Towards Meeting Sustainable Development Goals

Disaster Management Support

Governance, Planning, Monitoring and Decision Support....etc



LULC-250K LULC-50K LAND DEGRADATION

NR Census Themes

SOIL GROUND WATER VEGETATION TYPE BIODIVERSITY WASTELAND GEOMORPHOLOGY

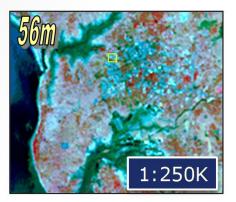
SNOW/GLACIERS WETLANDS

BHOOSAMPADA

GEOSPATIAL TOOLS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF ES

- Ecosystem services are produced by organisms (Ecosystem Service Providers) & their activities (Ecological processes and functions) which are invariably related to the physical environment – Ecosystem
- There are several drivers of change affecting the ecosystems, ecological processes, organisms and hence the ecosystem services
- Mapping of the ESPs, habitats, ecosystem, landscape, watershed based on bio-physical variables
- Monitoring at various spatial and temporal resolutions tracing the drivers of change

LAND USE LAND COVER INVENTORY USING SATELLITE DATA and Cower ws Scale



Tarapur, Maharashtra



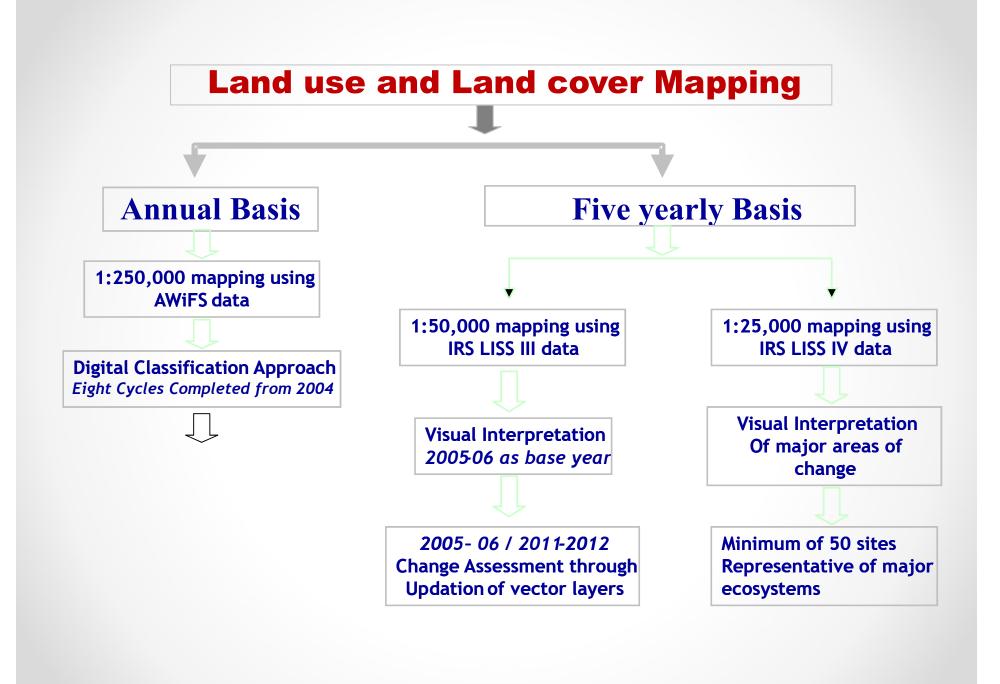


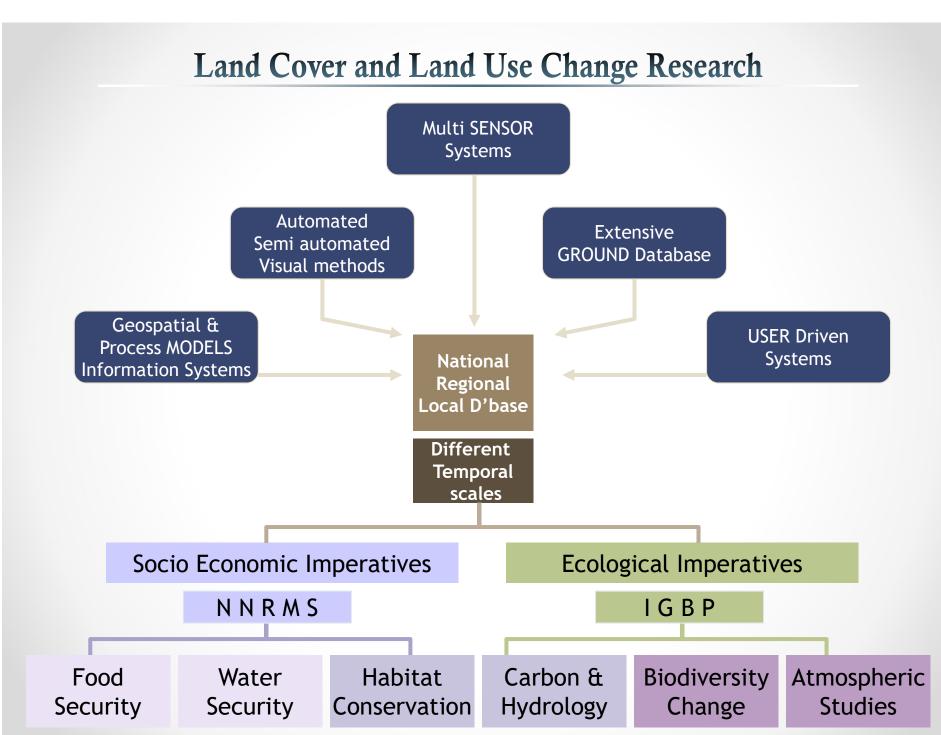
EO APPLICATIONS

Theme	Major Activities			
Water Resources	Resources assessmentInformation products	 Hydrologic modeling & services Customised BHUVAN applications 		
Agriculture	 Agricultural drought vulnerability Crop intensification and insurance Decision Support Systems for crops 	 Expansion and management of Horticulture crops Inventory & evaluation of high value crops 		
Land Resources Inventory and Monitoring	 National Level LULC mapping at 1:250K & 1:50K and Land Degradation mapping at 1:50K Soil Health Cards 	 Monitoring and Evaluation of Watersheds using Geospatial Techs. GIS Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA ASSETS 		
Urban Studies & Geo-informatics	 AMRUT at 1:4,000 scale geospatial database for 500 cities Creation of 1:50K scale geospatial database for NCR regional Plan -2021: and change analysis 	 Housing for all PMAY (Urban) : Monitoring beneficiary house construction through geo- tagging Geospatial technology for GAIL pipeline monitoring and surveillance 		
Forestry and Ecology	 Forest monitoring: Actionable alerts on annual forest loss locations Forest Fire: Near real time forest fire alerts 	 Carbon Cycle Studies: VCP : Vegetation Carbon Pool SVF : Soil & Vegetation – Atmosphere Fluxes – Flux Towers, RS-based modelling 		
ISRO DMS Programme	 Natural Disasters - Monitoring/ Damage Assessment National Database - NDEM 	 International Charter on Space & Major Disasters, SPIDER, Sentinel Asia, Capacity Building on DMS Training Prog 		
Geoscience	 Mineral exploration & Geo-environment Hydrogeology 	Geohazards & Geodynamics		

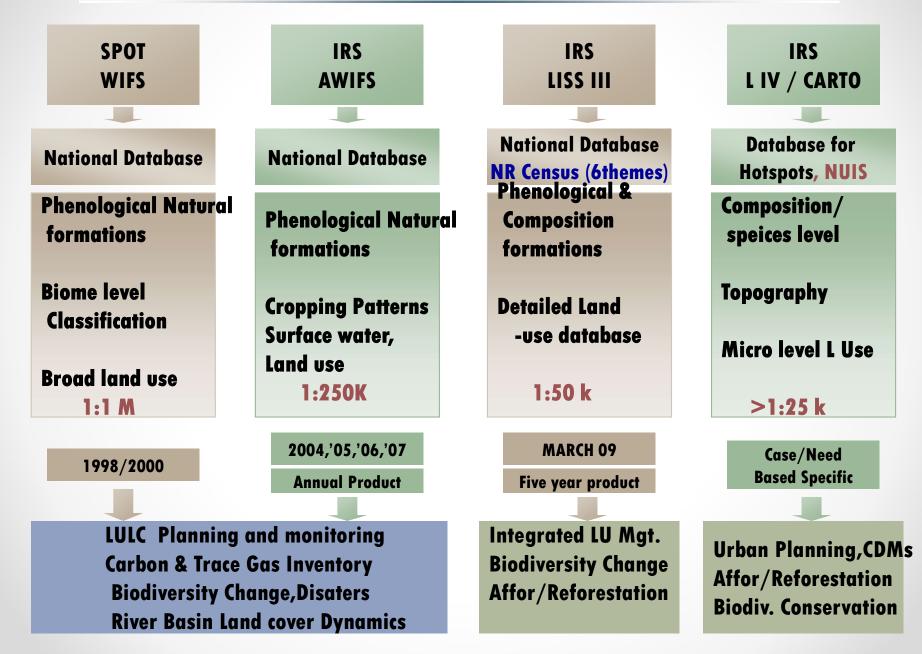
LAND USE MAPPING SYSTEM

LEVEL	SCALE	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	METHOD
1.National	1:500,000	Medium Resolution (56 m) Satellite data	annually	Digital classification
2.State	1:250,000	Medium Resolution (24 m) Satellite data	Once in five years	Digital classification
2.District	1:50,000	Medium Resolution (24 m) Satellite data	Once in five years	On-screen interpretation
3. Village	1:10,000	High resolution satellite data (2.5 m)	Once in eight years	On-screen interpretation
4. Cadastral ??	1:5,000	Very High resolution satellite data (<1 m) / cadstre	Once in 3 years in LUZ only	On-screen interpretation

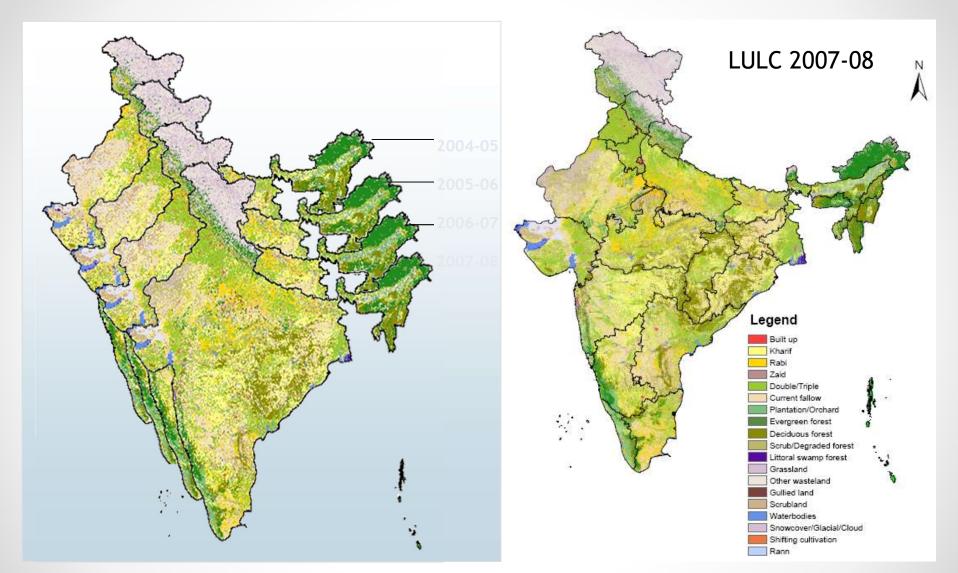




LULC Databases & Application



National Land use Land cover Map using Multi-temporal AWiFS data



All interim Kharif and integrated LULC assessments were completed as per the schedule and reports were submitted by 31st December of each year

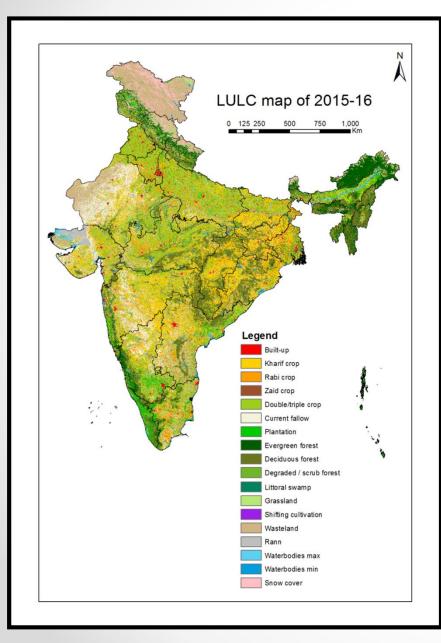
NRC-NATIONAL LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAPPING USING MULTITEMPORAL AWIFS DATA

- End of season of assessment of Kharif, rabi and integrated LULC at the end of yr • 13ycles completed.
- Temporal analysis carried out to find consistently cropped and fallow areas

10 th cycle (2013-14) Built-up Kharif Rabi Zaid Double /Trip Fallow Plantation Evergreen for Deciduous for Degraded for Mangroves Grasslands Wastelands Guilied/ravir Scrubland Water bodies Snow Shifting culti	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	NET SOWN AREA (Mha) 140.8 144.0 143.7 139.7 145.0 145.0 143.9 149.3 149.3 149.0 148.2 148.5
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Study area: India Sensor: Resourcesat-1 / 2 AWiFS. Study duration: 2004-05 to 2018-19 (15 cycles) No. of requests Served : 275 No. Of Unique Organizations / Users registered for data : 132 / 257 Volume of the Data provided : ~16.25 GB

NATIONAL LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAPPING USING MULTITEMPORAL AWIFS DATA



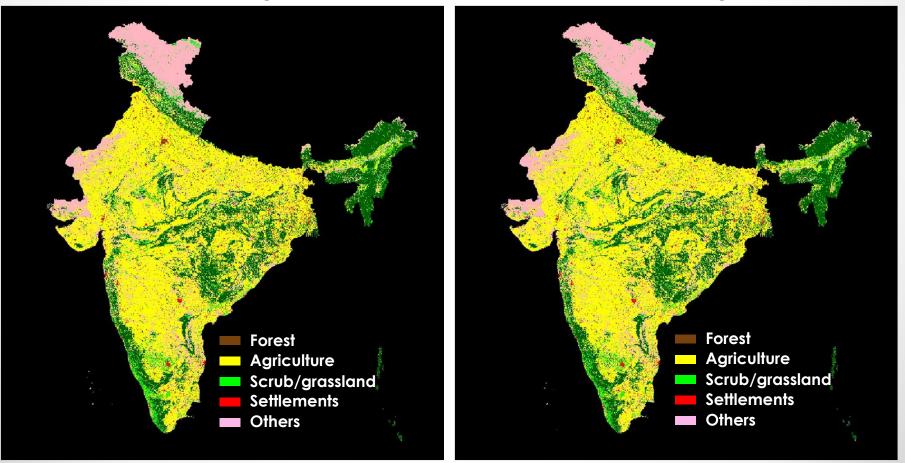
		Areas in million ha		
S. No	Class name	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Built-up	9.74	9.74	
2	Kharif crop	45.29	57.02	
3	Rabi crop	18.59	15.03	
4	Zaid crop	1.54	0.28	
5	Double/triple crop	67.68	65.31	
6	Current fallow	30.79	28.58	
7	Plantation	9.46	9.46	
8	Evergreen forest	17.29	17.28	
9	Deciduous forest	46.94	46.91	
10	Degraded/scrub forest	10.80	10.98	
11	Littoral swamp	0.44	0.44	
12	Grassland	2.39	2.37	
13	Shifting cultivation	0.22	0.07	
14	Wasteland	47.26	44.72	
15	Rann	1.63	1.63	
16	Waterbodies max	9.76	9.77	
17	Waterbodies min	3.01	2.39	
18	Snow cover	4.30	5.14	
	Net Sown Area	133.10	137.64	
	Total Forest cover	75.47	75.61	

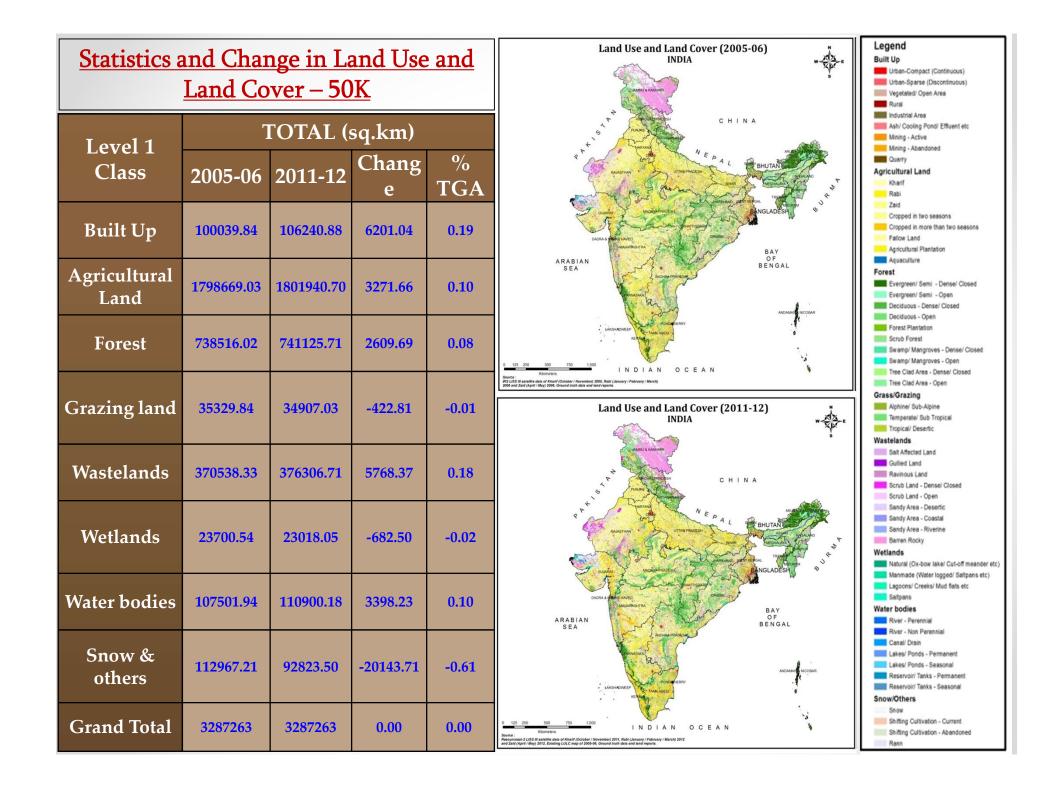
Indian National Communication to UNFCCC

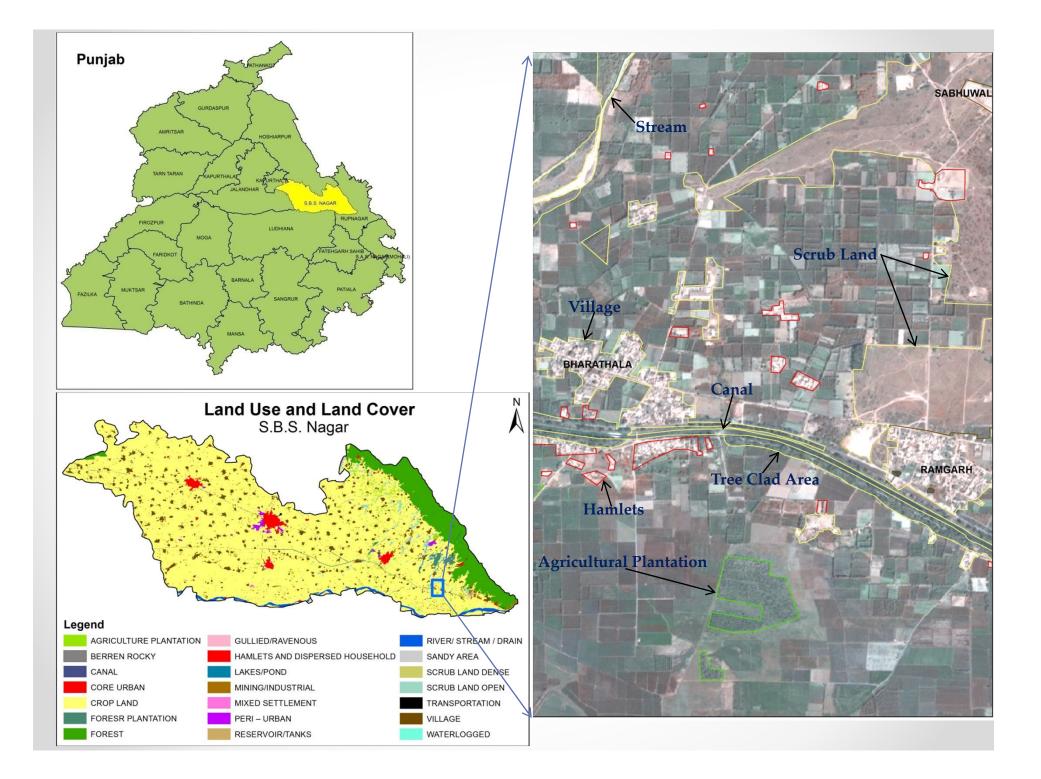
Remote Sensing based Inputs to Land use, land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

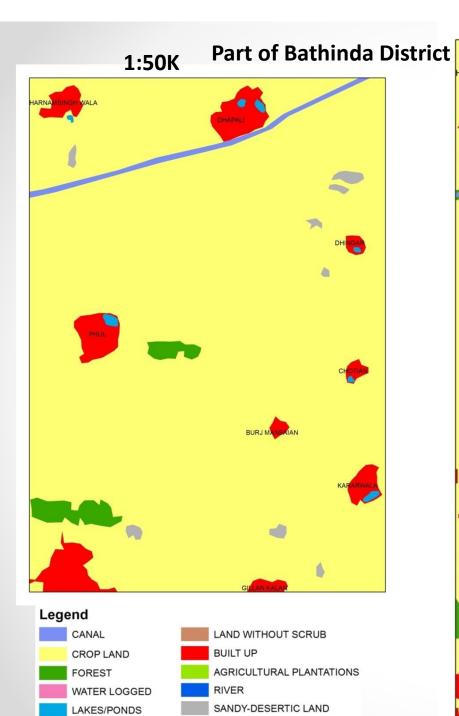
LU/LC – 2012-13 Integrated with FSI-FC

LU/LC – 2009-'10 Integrated with FSI-FC

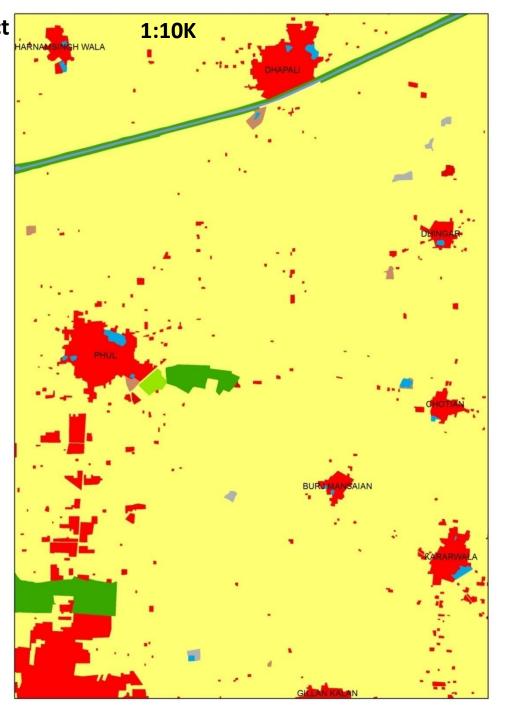




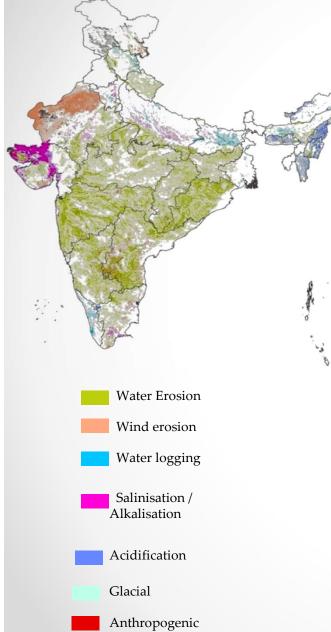




LAND WITH SCRUB



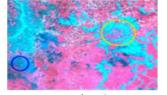
Land Degradation Assessment using multi temporal satellite data



Satellite data







Water logging

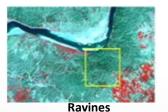




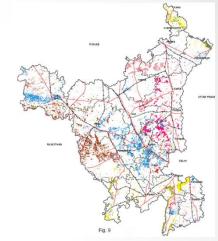
Sheet erosion



Ground photo







Haryana

Utility

➤Identification degraded of lands for improving productivity ➢Reclammation of degraded lands

≻Monitoring of degraded lands

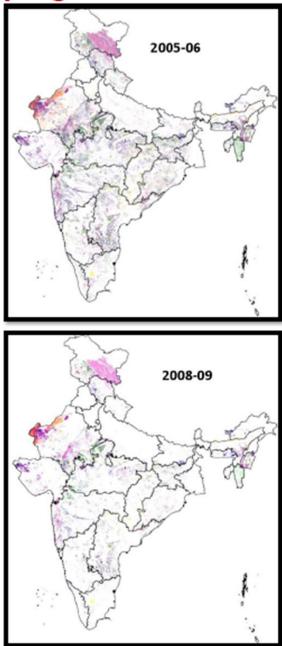
➢ Prioritization of watersheds for treatment

≻Environmental studies

National Wastelands Mapping

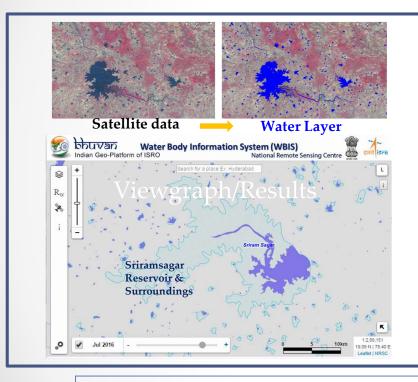
- Wasteland mapping 1982-1984 1:1M
- Wastelands Inventory on 1:50K: 1986-2000 + 2003-2004
- Monitoring of Wasteland on 1 : 50K: 2005-2006 & 2008-09
- Wasteland Change Analysis 2014-2015 to be initiated
- Methodology
 - First 3 cycles created using visual methods using single season (rabi) data
 - 3rd and 4th cycles adopting on-screen method and using 3 season data. Change analysis carried out.
 - 5th cycle will be done using web based approach

Users: Ministries – MRD, Power, Agriculture, MoUD etc., for greening, agriculture, plantation, watershed development; industrial & infrastructure development etc.



Water Bodies Information System (WBIS)

• Surface Water bodies dynamics for the entire country derived from multi-sensor satellite data and hosted on a Web enabled Water Bodies Information System (WBIS)



- Satellite data is processed in Automatic Chain in Near Real Time
- Surface Water bodies dynamics is provided through Water Bodies Information System (WBIS) and Bhuvan
- Visualisation & Analytics provided for at Individual water body & Region level
 - Water Bodies are monitored Once in 5 Days (for size > 50Ha) Once in a Month (for size > 2 Ha) Once in a Season (for size > 0.25Ha)
- ✓ Surface water bodies information is useful for State & Central Irrigation Departments for : 1) Pre & Post Monsoon scenario (2) Sustainability Analysis : Inland fisheries (3) Hydrological Drought Assessment and (4) Surface Storage Quantification

Operational Web-based National Hydrological Modeling System

Hydrological Modeling Framework

- Variable Infiltration Capacity Hydrological Model
 - Open source; Grid-wise water and energy balance
 - Sub-grid heterogeneity of Land cover
 - Soil depth-wise hydrological response
 - Vegetation phenological changes
 - Daily / sub-daily time step
 - 9 min (~16.5km), 3 min (~ 5.5km) Grid-wise data base

Geo-spatial data

Input dataset

Elevation

Soil

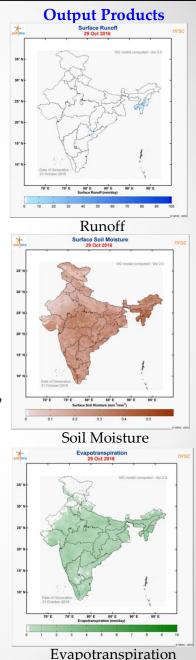
Land use

Rainfall

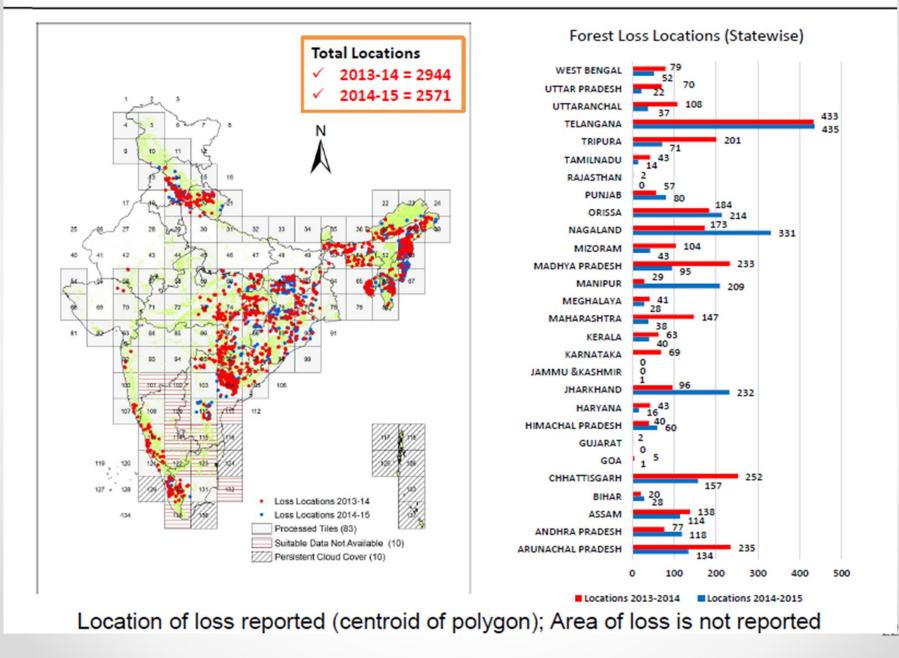
60 mm

Temperature

- Terrain Topographic, Soil (NBSSLUP), LULC (NRC-250k), LAI, Albedo
- Meteorological Rainfall, Temperature, ... (IMD & CPC)
- Hydrological River discharge, Reservoir Storage/Releases, GW levels, ...
- Daily Web Products (9 min (~16.5km), 3 min (~ 5.5km)
- Surface Runoff
- Soil Moisture
- Evapotranspiration



Actionable Alerts on Annual Forest Loss Locations – Results for 2015



Monitoring and Evaluation of IWMP Watersheds using Geospatial Technologies

Study Area • IWMP watersheds in Entire India

Total Micro-watersheds covered : ~75000

Srishti : Web GIS using IRS High Resolution image base for monitoring and evaluation

Drishti : Android Application for Real time Field inventory and uploading to server using Geo-tagged Photo User: Dept of Land Resources, Min of Rural Development







About IWMP

The main objectives of the IVMAP are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource uch as soil, vegetalize cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvestin nd recharging of the ground water table.

Bhuvan IWMP-SRISHTI: Montioring and Evaluation

Web based GIS application (Geoportal) enabling the monitoring and evaluation of IWMP watersheds, using satellite remote sensing an ample field data using mobile smart phone applications has been realised. This Geoportal facilitates M&E of all IWMP watersheds for 1 ates and 50 special watersheds in 16 states.

Salient Features

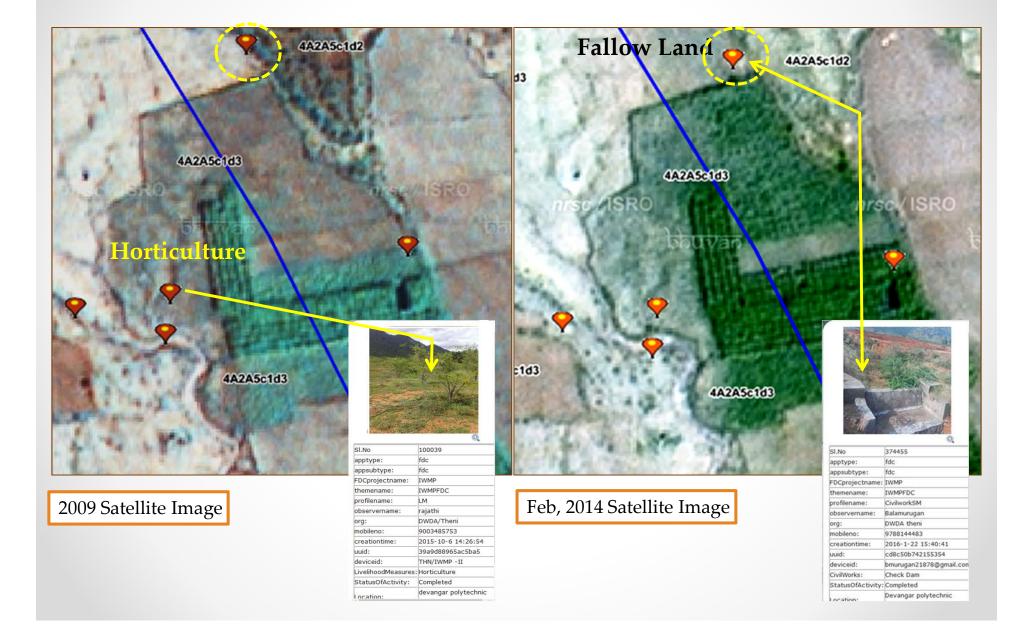
he geoportal enables image and map display, monitoring tools, summary statistics of all the IWMP watersheds. The application enables lational, State, District and watershed level access for information and report generation.



Budget : IWMP – Rs 35.03 Cr Duration : 2015-16 to 2020

950 OFFICIALS OF DIFFERENT STATES TRAINED IN 17 WORKSHOPS

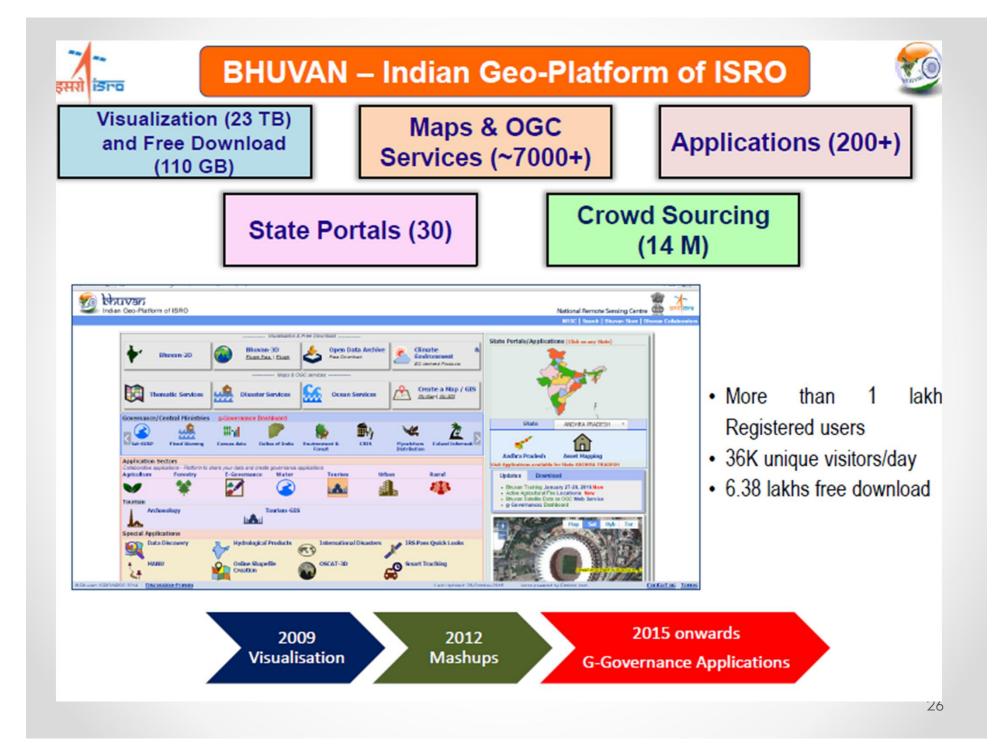
IWMP II Project Theni Dist., Tamilnadu



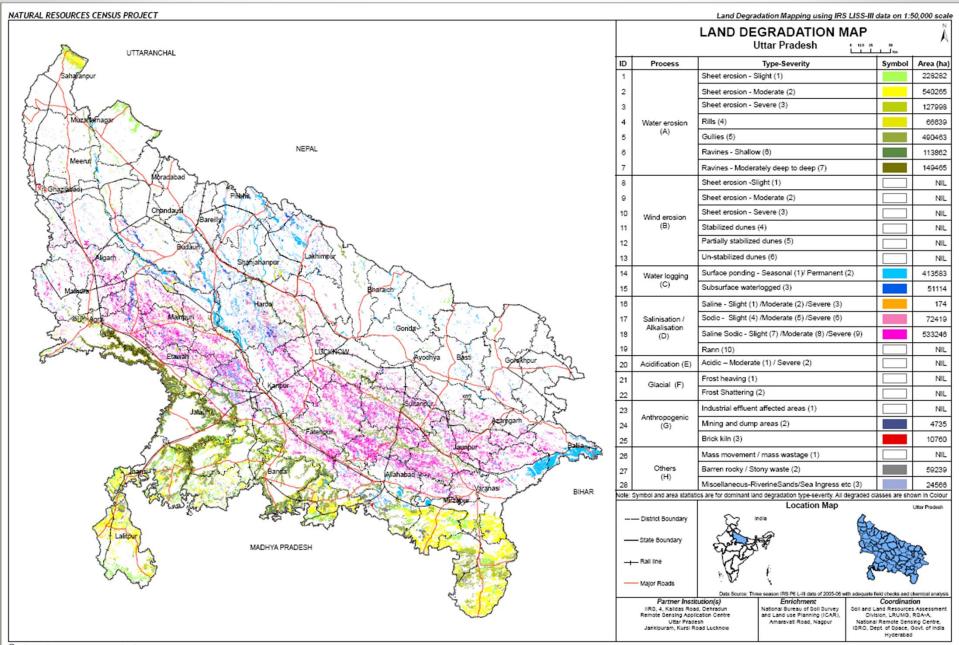
Monitoring of Farm Ponds in Watersheds





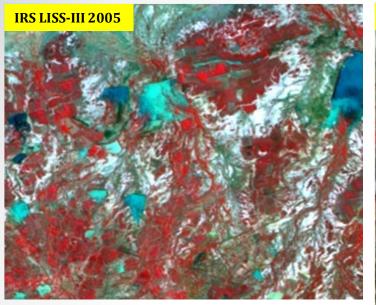




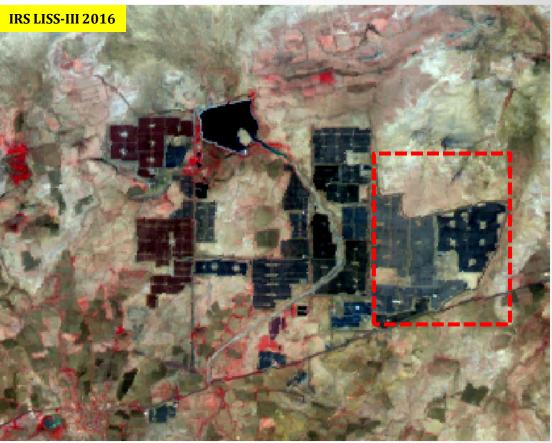


© National Natural Resources Management System, ISRO, 2012

Wastelands (Conversion & Utilisation)





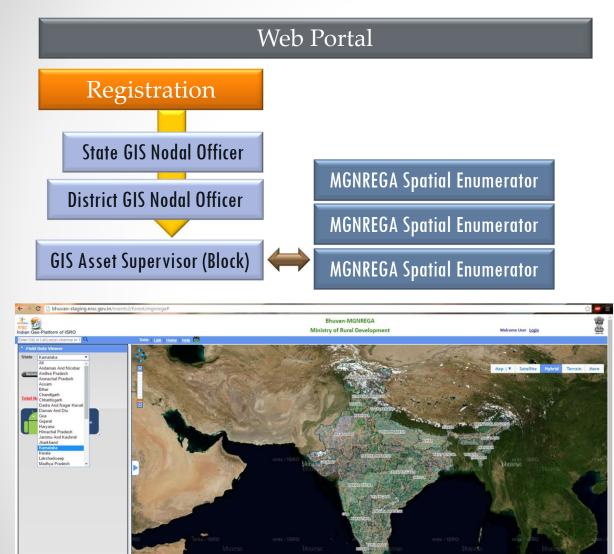


Wasteland to solar power generation, Charanka solar park Radhanpur, one among 44 such projects in Gujarat State

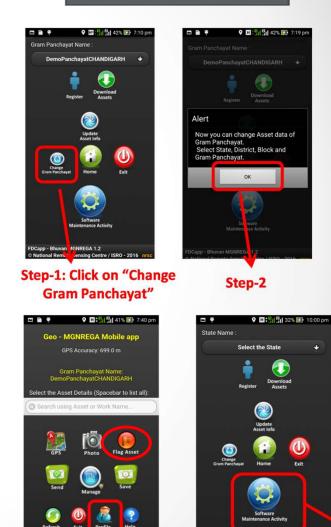
Path/ Row : 91/55 23⁰ 54' 35" N 71⁰12' 04" E IRS LISS III (05-06)IRS LISS III (11-12)IRS LISS III (15-16)

GIS Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Assets

Contact us | Disclain



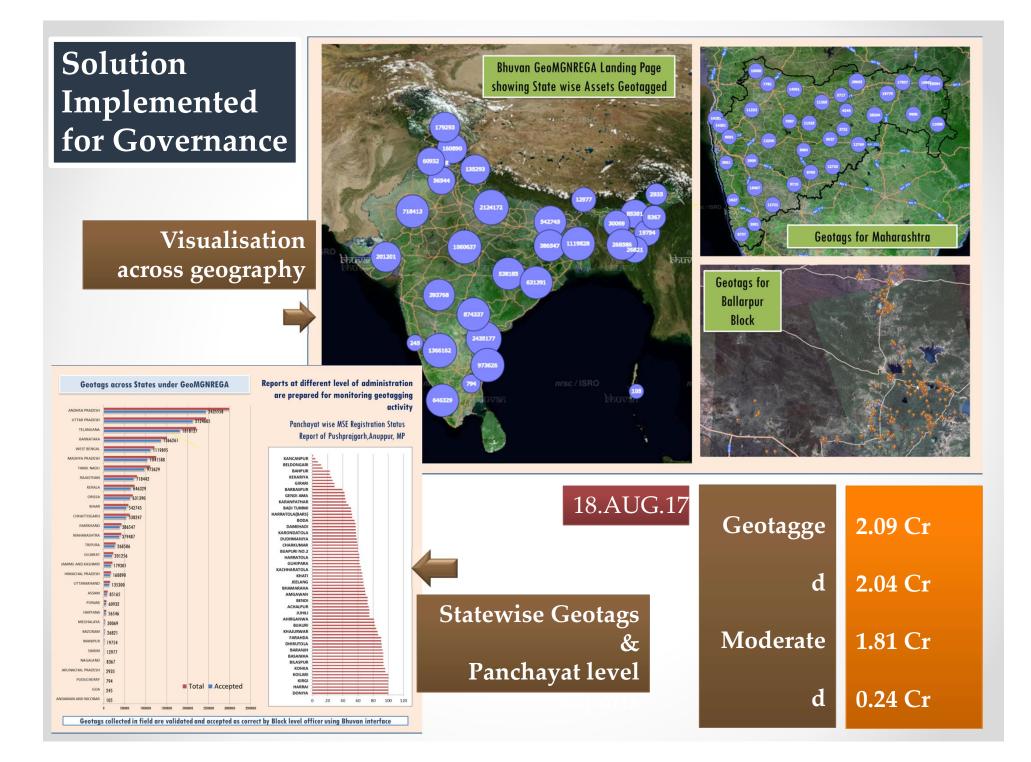
Mobile App



FDCapp - Bhuvan MGNREGA 1.2 © National Remote Sensing Centre 7/5R9 - 2016

bhuvan_nrega_v1.apk

Discussion Forum | Send Mail





National Rural Drinking Water Programme

nrsc

(RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION)

- Groundwater prospect in 1:50,000 scale map full India Completed
- Groundwater quality mapping is under progress, out of 29 states 5 states completed, other are in advance stage

