Use of Space Technology for Disaster Management in Sri Lanka Beijing China



SRIMAL PRIYANTHA SAMANSIRI

Assistant Director R&D

Disaster Management Centre

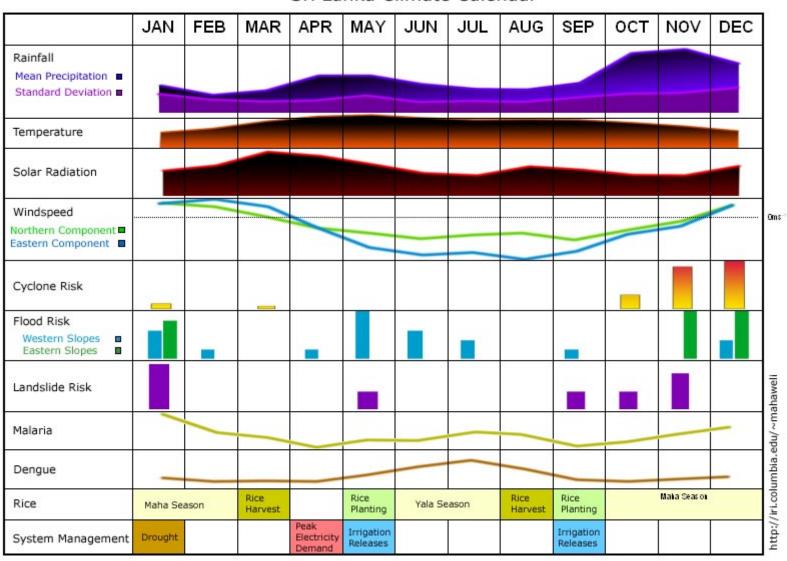
SRI LANKA DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, No.13 OF 2005

- Framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Sri Lanka
- Addresses Disaster Management (DM) holistically, leading to a policy shift from response based mechanisms to a proactive approach
- Establishment of Institutional and Legislative systems for a 'legal' framework for DRM
- National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) and Disaster Management Centre (DMC) established in accordance with the Act.



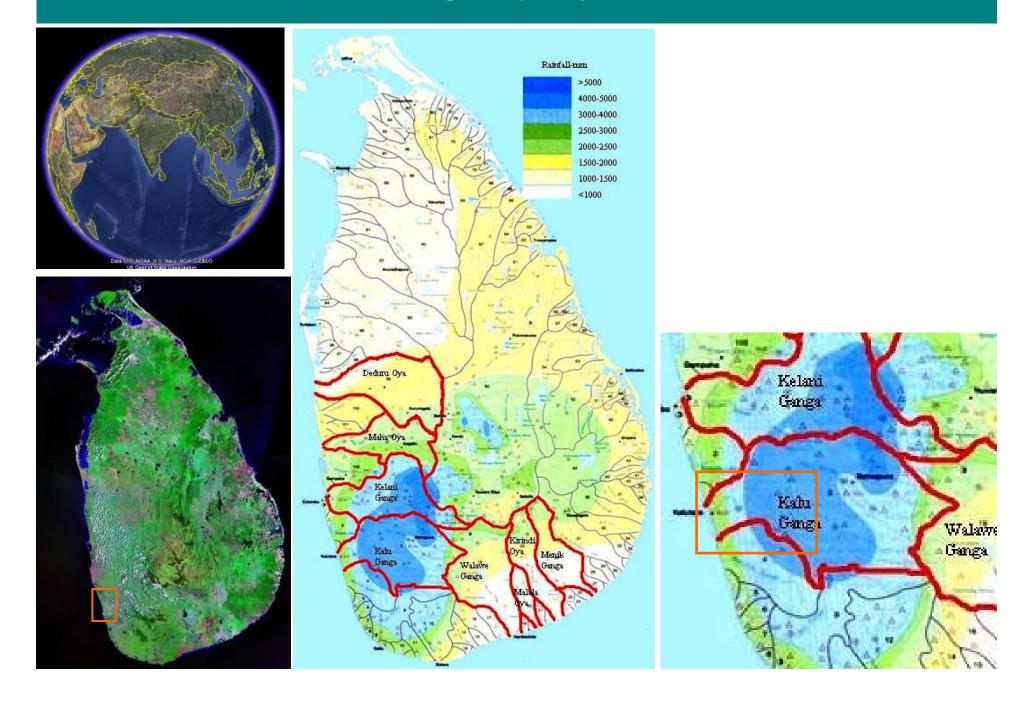
Sri Lanka Climate Calendar

Sri Lanka Climate Calendar

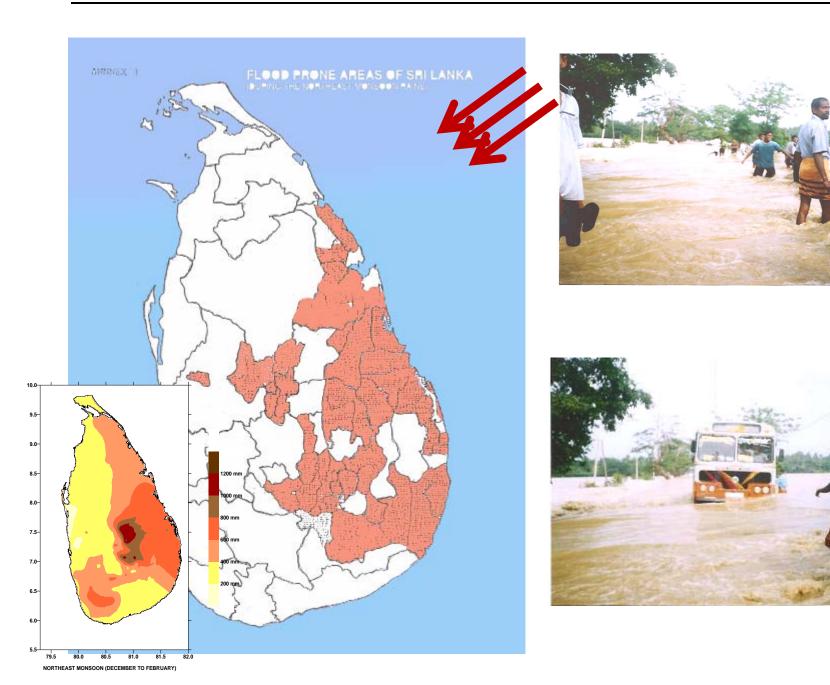


Source: Dr. Lareef, Columbia University

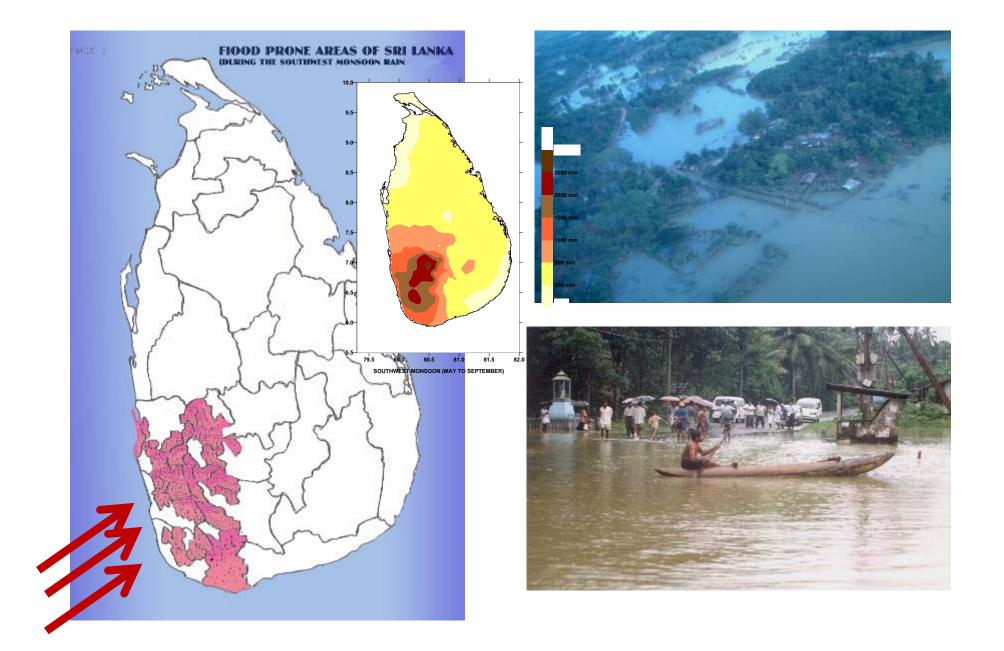
Sri Lanka

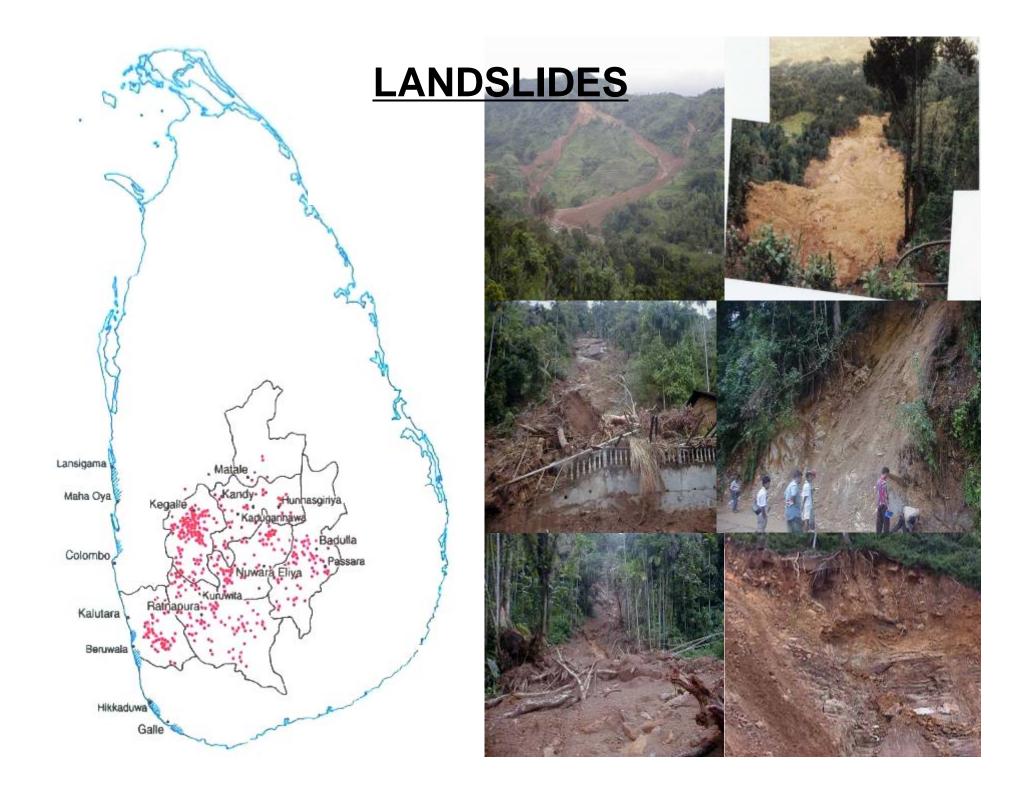


FLOODS DURING THE NORTH EAST MONSOON



FLOODS DURING THE SOUTH WEST MONSOON





Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Mapping

National Risk Profile Development Project

Five Hazards / Five Technical Agencies



Landslide Flood Costal Cyclone/Winds Drought

Floods – Irrigation Department (ID)

Coastal – Department of Coast Conservation (CCD)

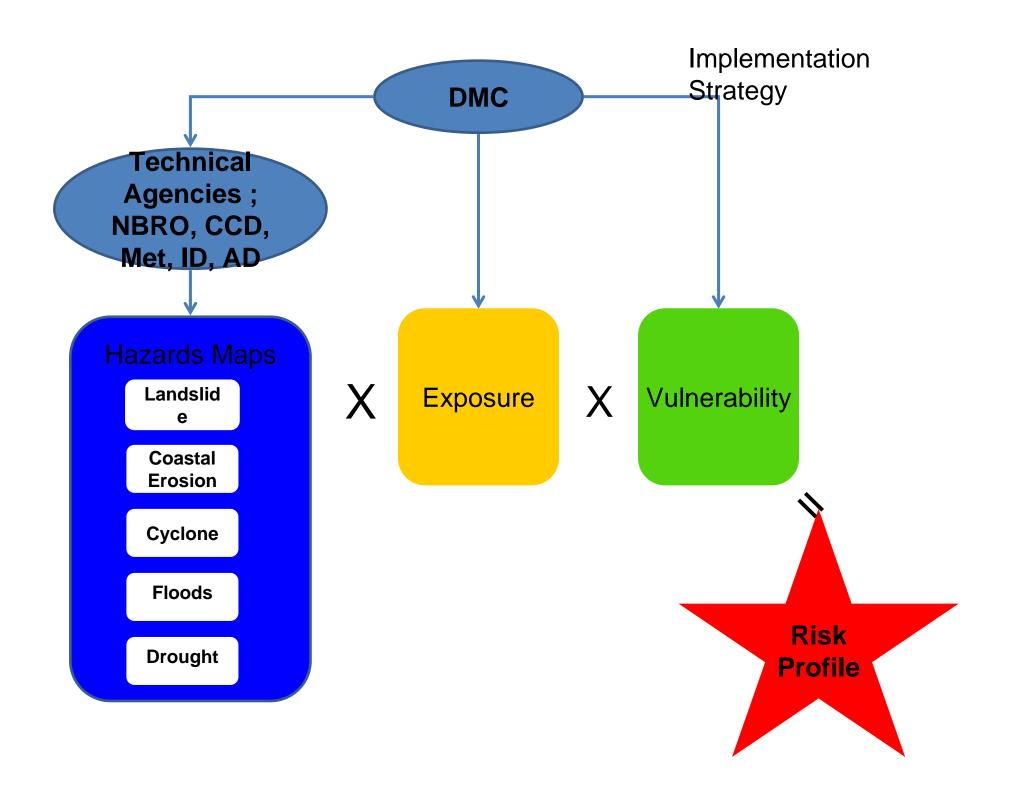
Tsunami, Sea Level Rise, Coastal Erosion and Sea Surge

Landslides – National Building Research Organization (NBRO)

Cyclone – Department of Meteorology

Project monitoring & funding – **United Nations Development Program**Project Implementation / Coordination - **Disaster Management Centre**







Agreed Upon

- Detail Methodology
- Data sharing and acquisition strategy
- Inter-operability
- Information products and ownership
- Scales / Resolution
- Hardware and software gaps
- Capacity building needs
- Expert group
- Project implementation

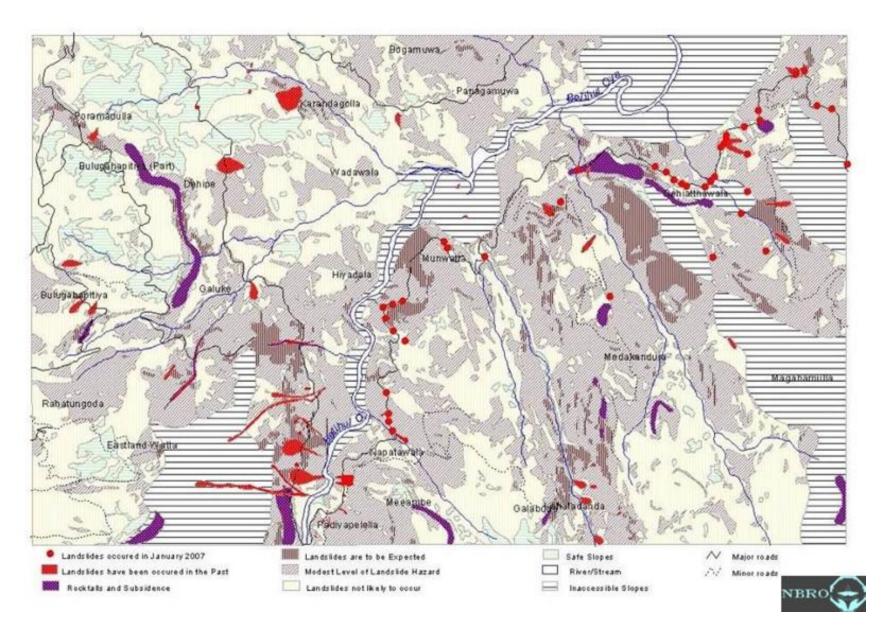
Risk Profile – Current Progress

| Hazard | ard Status | | Deadline | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Landslide 75% Completed | | 1: 10,000 | Deadline 31st Dec. 2011 | |
| Floods | DEM, river discharge, cross sections, inundation maps etc. | 50 m 1:10,000 1:50,000 | Not started yet | |
| Cyclone | 50% completed Waiting for consultant from | 5 – 10 km grid 1: 250,000 < | Deadline 31 st Dec. 2011 | |
| Drought | 100 % Completed | 5-10 km grid 1: 250,000 < | - | |
| Tsunami 90% completed | | 50 m grid 1: 10,000 1: 50,000 | Deadline 31 st Dec. 2011 | |
| S ou level rise | 90% completed | 1: 10,000 1: 50,000 | Deadline 31 st Dec. 2011 | |
| Storm Surge | 90% completed | | Deadline 31 st Dec. 2011 | |

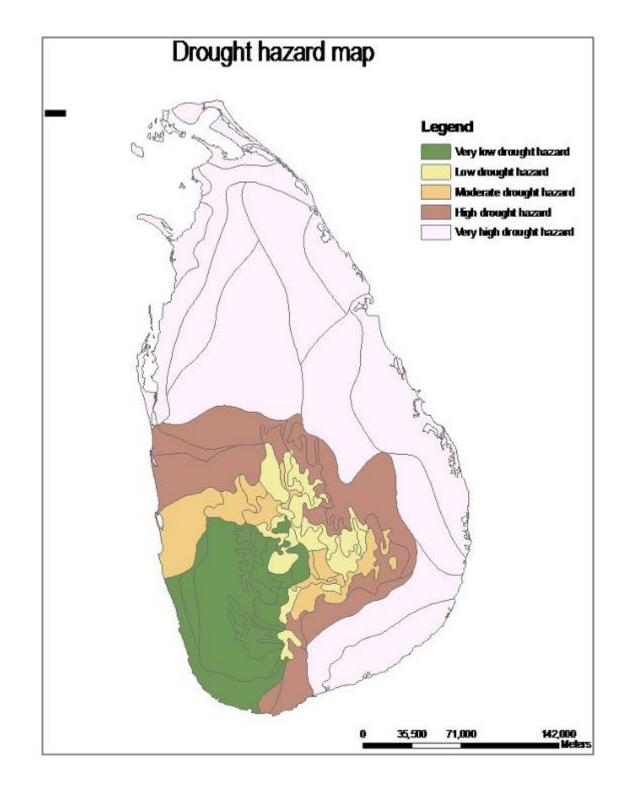
DISSEMINATION

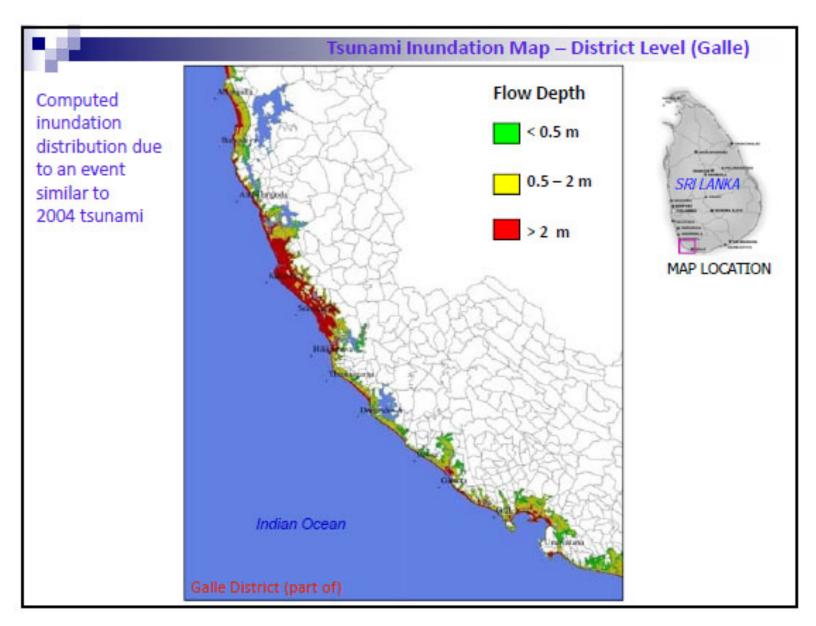
- 1. Hard Copy format
- 2. Soft Format
- 3. Web Server similar to Google earth

- Hard and soft copy formats for public sharing Public access
- Spatial Decision Support Systems via Internet GIS for simple querying and map generations - Controlled access
- Sharing GIS based layers limited access

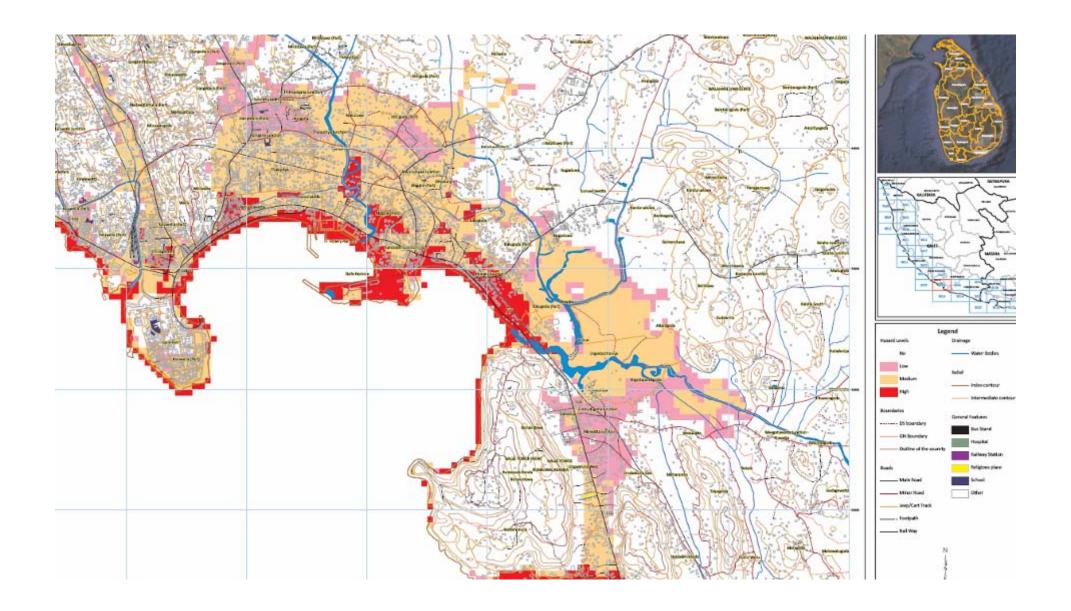


Landslide Susceptibility Map Source: National Building Research Organization, Risk Profile Project





Tsunami Inundation Map Source: Department of Coast Conservation, Risk Profile Project

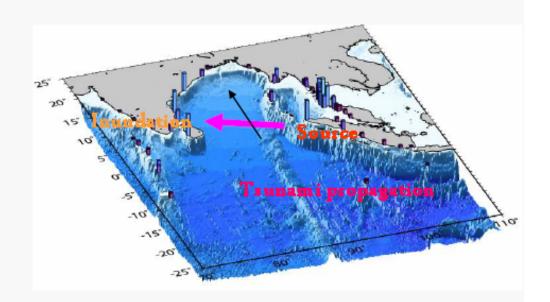


Tsunami Hazard Map — Galle City Source: Coast Conservation Department

Tsunami Modeling

The COMCOT tsunami model is a dynamically coupled combination of the following three components:

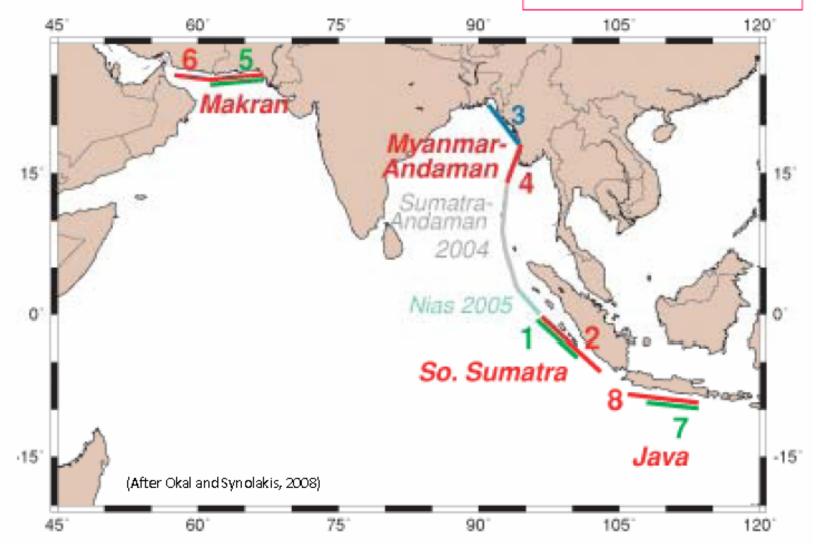
- a) source model which creates the initial water surface disturbance given the earthquake parameters
- b) tsunami propagation from its origin to the near shore coast
- c) tsunami run-up and inundation



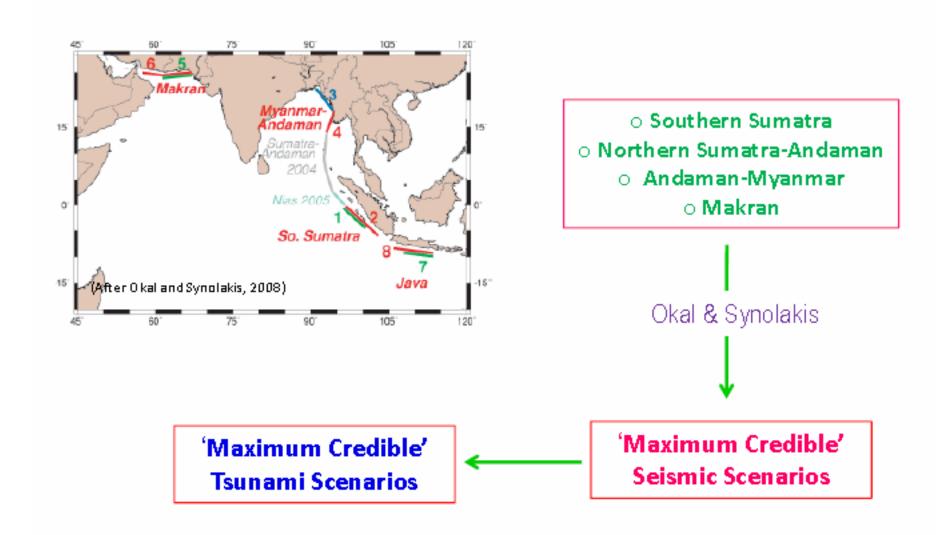
Tsunami Model (COMCOT)

Active subduction zones around Sri Lanka

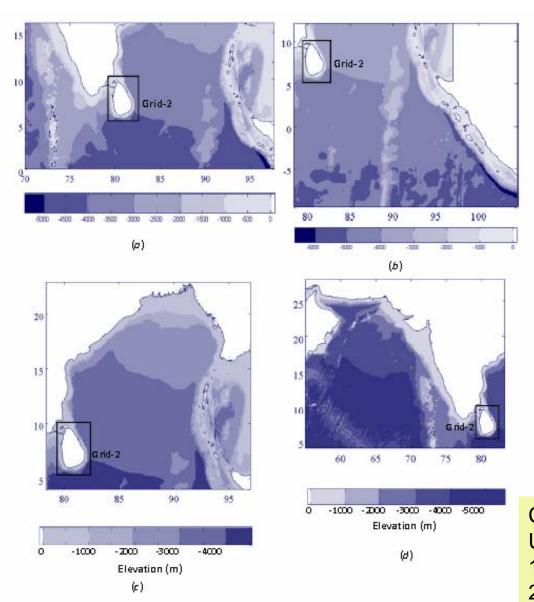
- o Southern Sumatra
- O Northern Sumatra-Andaman
- o Andaman-Myanmar
- o Makran



Active subduction zones around Sri Lanka



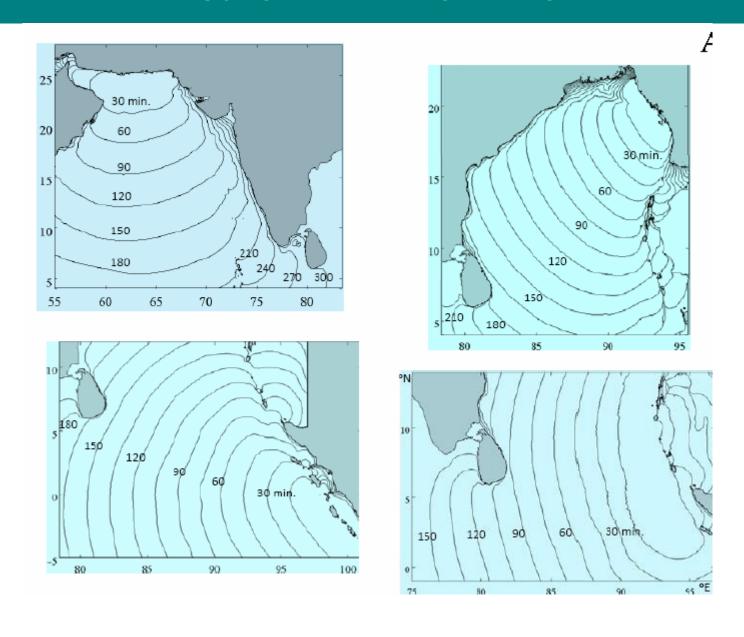
Possible Tsunami Scenarios



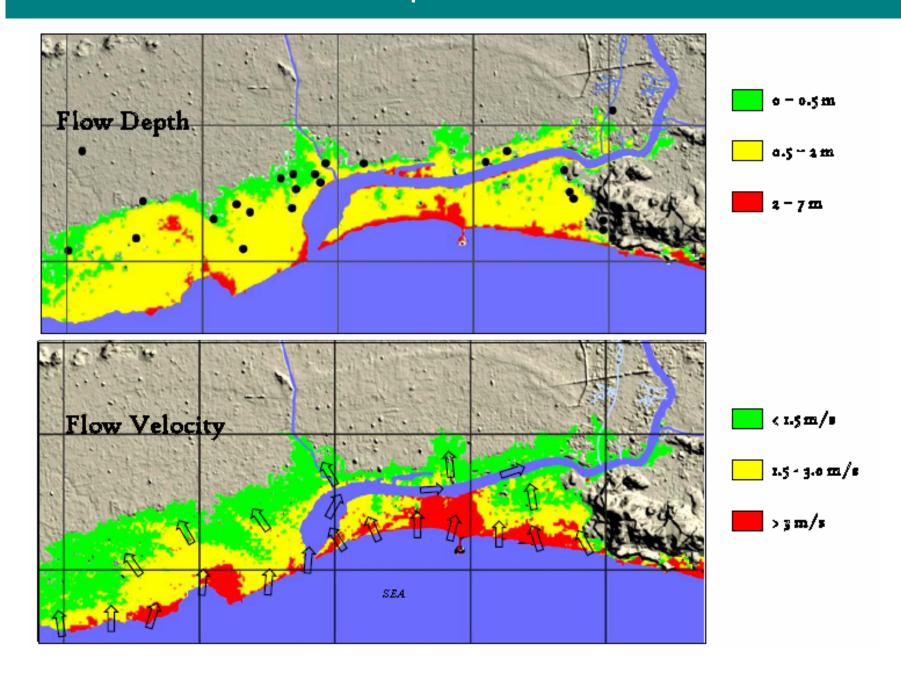
COMCOT Model
Used to
1.Tsunami generation
2.Propagation
3.Inundation

Four 'Maximum-Credible' Tsunami Scenarios in the Indian Ocean Basin Max. Tsunami Amplitude (d) Four seismic zones: a) Northern Sumatra-Andaman - Computed tsunami b) Southern Sumatra heights from scenarios Arakan off Myanmar (b), (c) and (d) are less Makran off Iran/Pakistan than 20-30% of those due to scenario (a), i.e., 2004 tsunami.

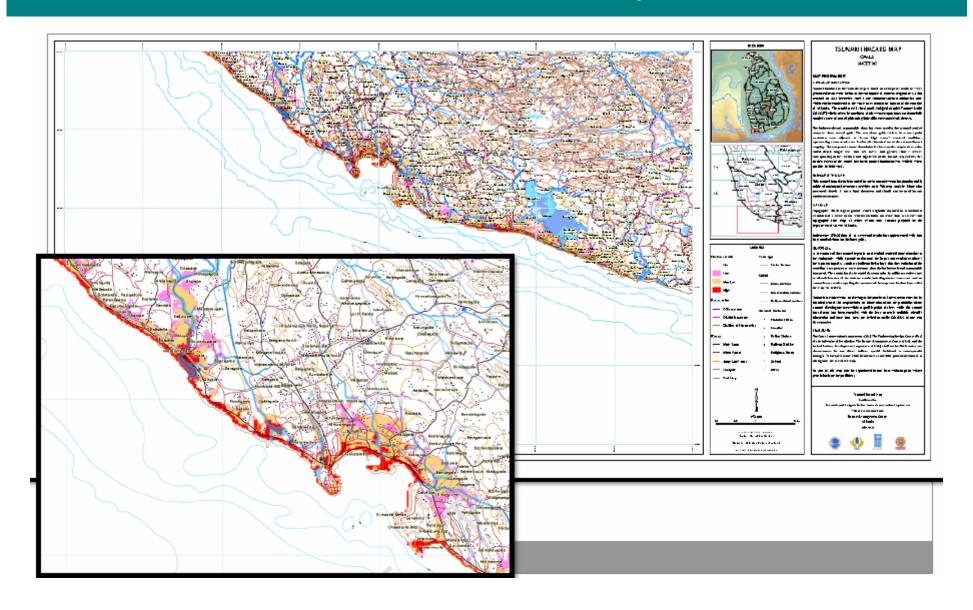
Tsunami – Arrival Time



Inundation Depth and Flaw Velocities



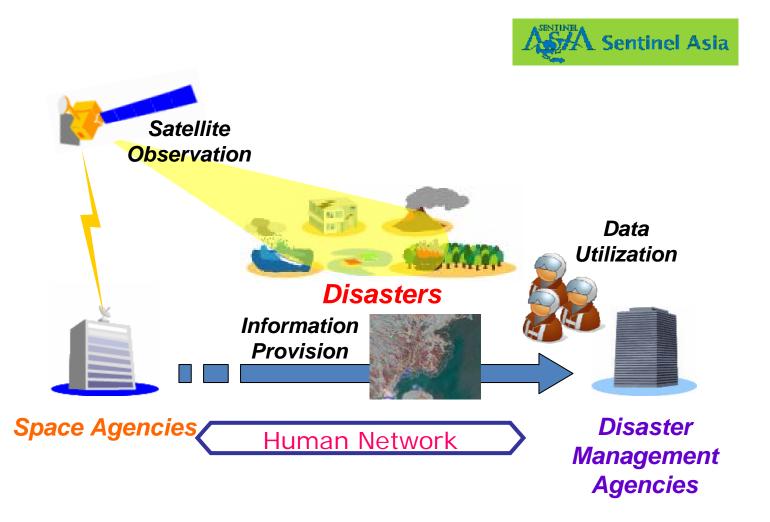
Tsunami Hazard Maps



Geo-Spatial Application for Disaster Response

Sentinel Asia implementation

 Facility to receive near real time satellite imageries to countries like Sri Lanka, is limited. Overcome this, an regional initiative were initiated called "Sentinel Asia".



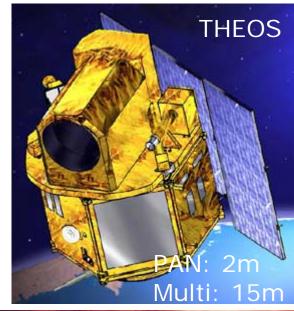


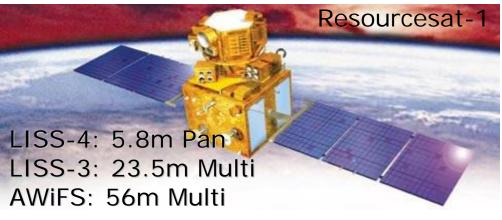


Current Participating EO Satellites







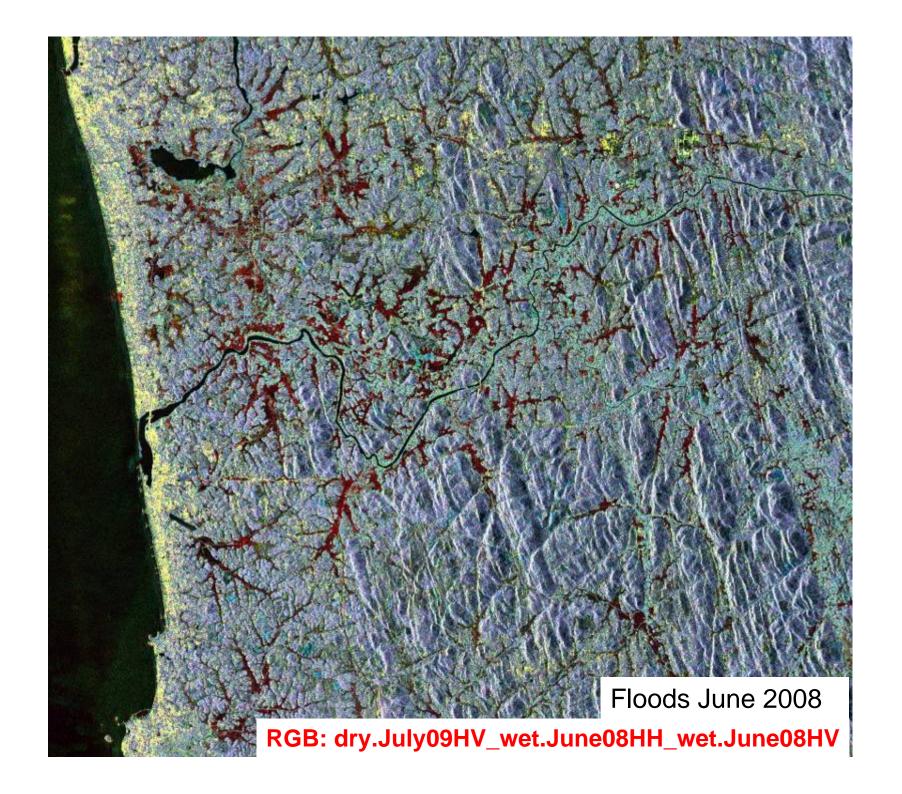


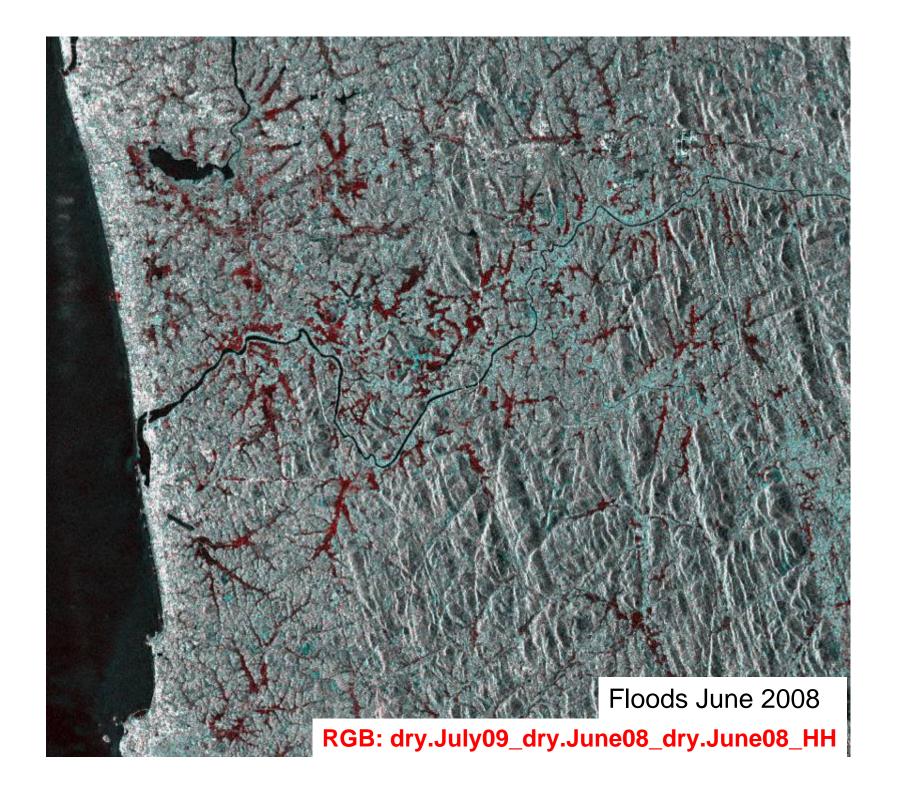
Sentinel Asia Operations in Sri Lanka...

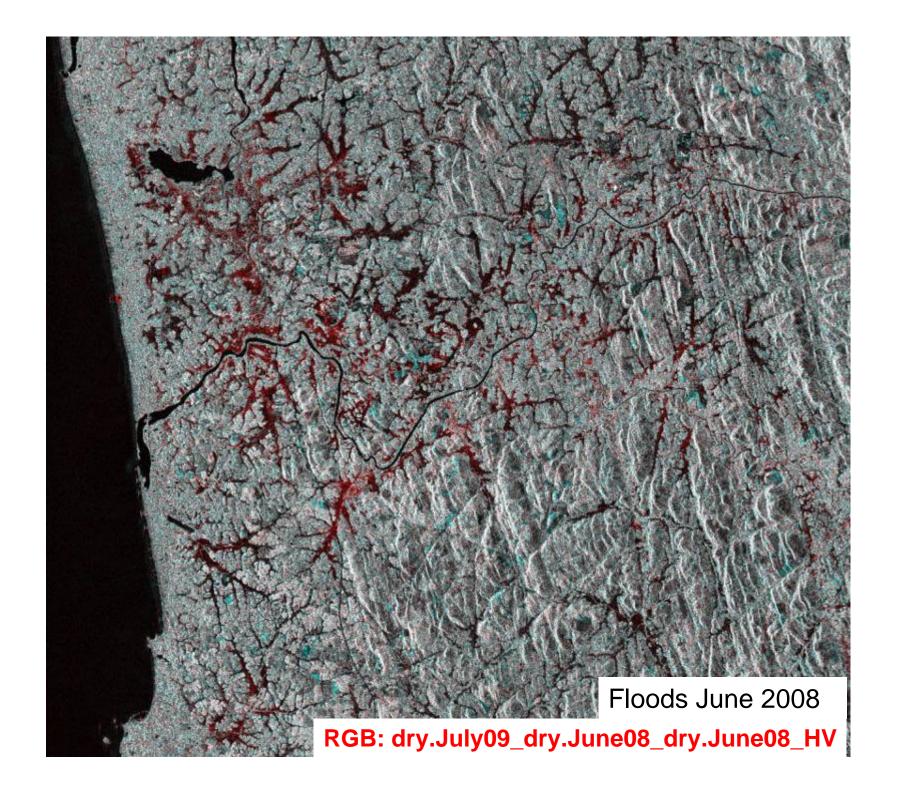
- Ministry of Disaster Management is member of JPT since 2008
- Disaster Management Centre officially started SAS Operations since February 2009
- There are 05 emergency observations been conducted:
 - 04 successful operations
 - 01 un-successful operation
- Became Data Analysis Node (DAN) in 2010
- WINDS receiver has been established in 2011
- Sentinel Asia regional server under development

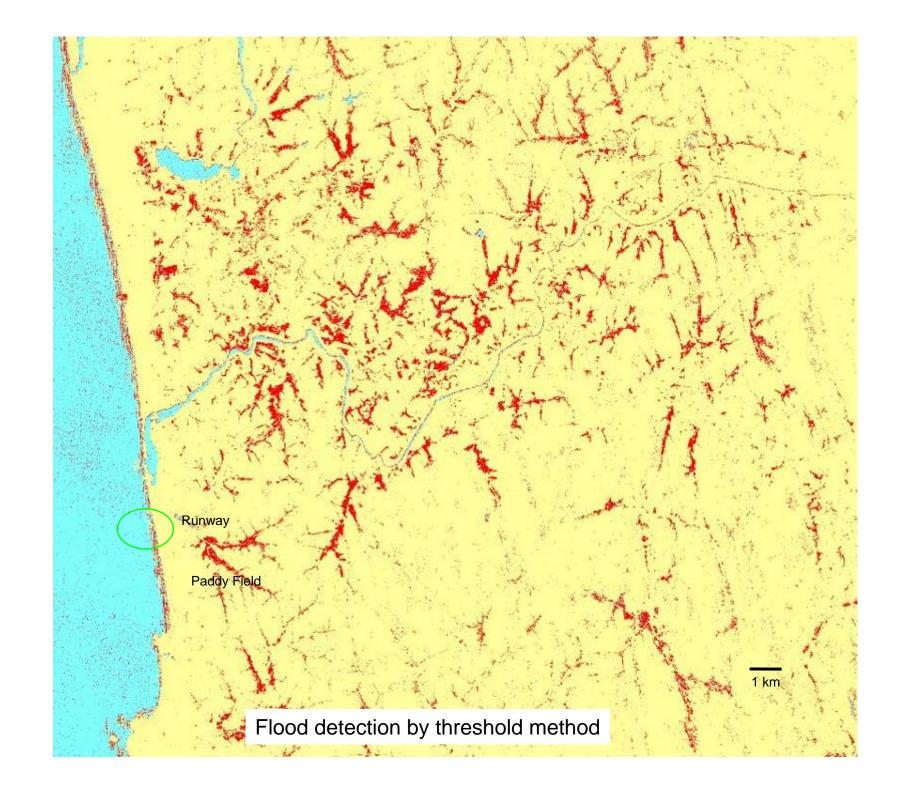
Summary of Operations

| | Disaster Type | Activation Requested | Observation Conduct ed | Map Dissem inated | Peak Time of Disaster | Data | Result |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Floods | 17th Dec 2009 | 18 Dec 2009 | No map generat ed | 16 Dec 2009 | ALOS Prism | Un successful due to cloud |
| 2 | Floods | 17 May 2010 | 19 May 2010 | 20 May 2010 | 18 May 2010 | ALOS Palsar | Successful |
| 3 | Floods | 08 Dec 2010 | 09 Dec 2010 | 10 Dec 2010 | 8-10 Dec 2010 | ALOS Palsar | Successful |
| 4 | Floods | 11 Jan 2011 | 13 Jan 2011 | 14 Jan 2011 | 10-12 Jan 2011 | ALOS Palsar | Successful |
| 5 | Floods | 04 Feb 2011 | 06 Feb 2011 | 07 Feb 2011 | 03-05 Feb 2011 | ALOS Palsar | Successful |

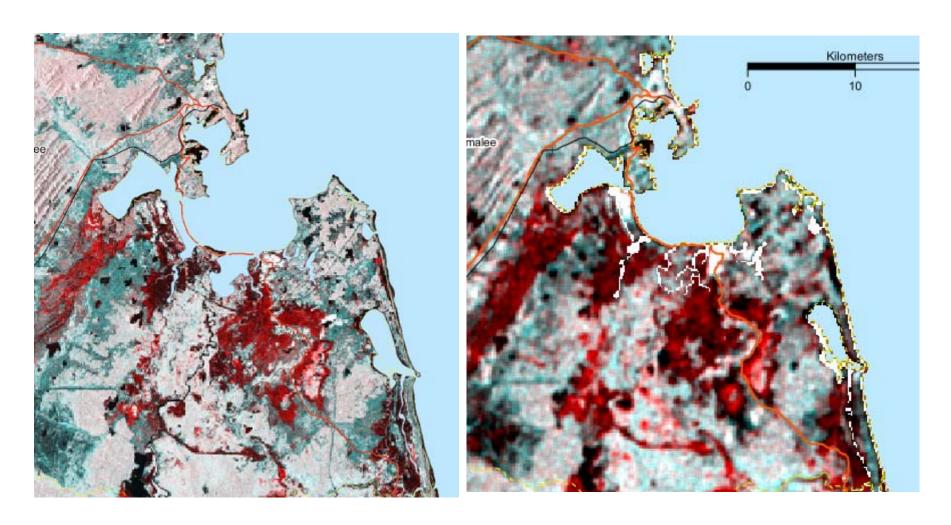






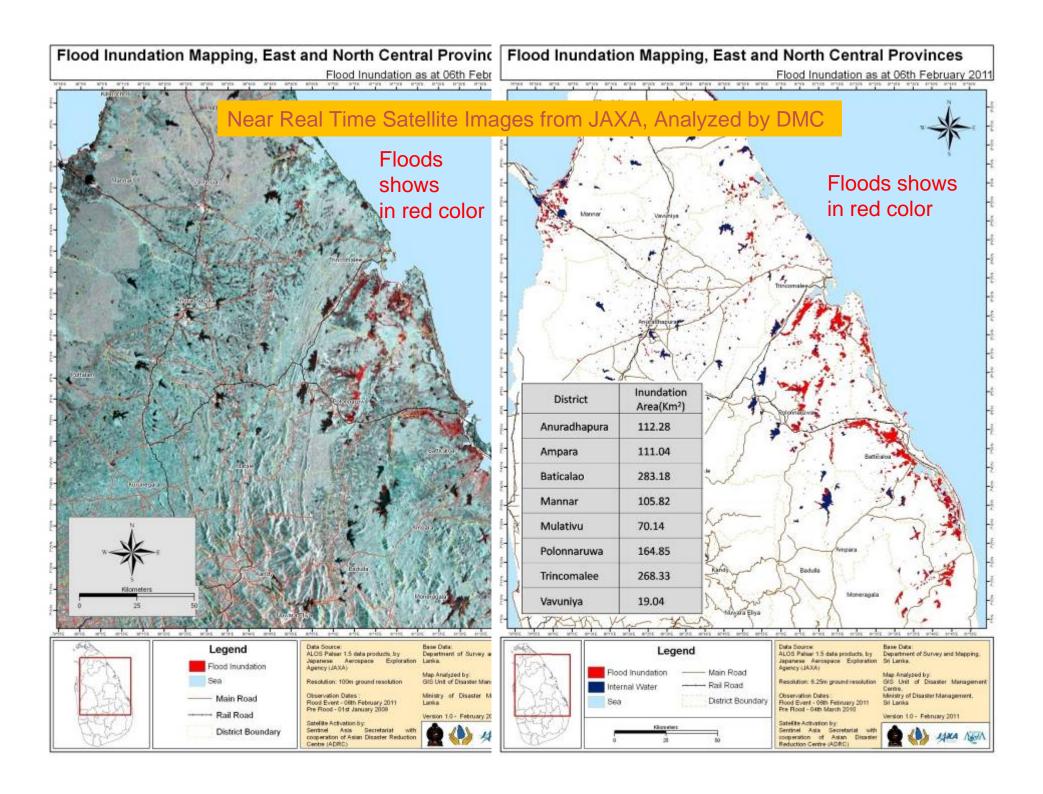


Flood February 2011 Eastern Province Sri Lanka



10.30 am 06th Feb. 2011 PALSAR 6m

11.45 pm 06th Feb. 2011 PALSAR 100m



Satellite Activation

DMC authorized to place emergency activation through SAS

National committee was formed and taking decision on emergency activation.

- -DMC is Chairing
- -Dept. Of Meteorology
- National Building Research Organization
- Dept. of Irrigation
- -Dept. of Coast Conservation
- -Ministry of Defense

| | | SENTINEL ASIA | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | EMERGENCY REQUEST FOR M | | | | |
| | Your name and organization | | | | |
| Your name | 1 | Srimal Samansiri | | | |
| Disaster Management Centre, Ministry of Disaster Managemen | | | | | |
| Your organization | | and Human Rights, Sri Lanka | | | |
| | | Membership ⊠ JPTmember ⊠ ADRC member | | | |
| l | | +94-11-2 136 166 | | | |
| Your phone | | | | | |
| Your cellular phone | | +94-77-3957907 | | | |
| Your fax | | +94-11-2670048 | | | |
| Your E-mail | | srimal@dmc.gov.lk | | | |
| Other E-mail(s) for notification | | srimalsl@yahoo.com | | | |
| | | Disaster type | | | |
| ⊠ Flood | □ Lar | ndslide □ Storm □ Fires | | | |
| □ Volcano | | thquake loe hazard Industrial danger | | | |
| Other : | | triquane Dicertazara Diriuustriar dariga | | | |
| U Other : | | P | | | |
| Place of occurrence | | | | | |
| Country Sri Lanka | | | | | |
| | | Date of occurrence | | | |
| Date and t | ime (UTC) | 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 May 2010 | | | |
| | | Request area | | | |
| | | Districts of Gampaha, Colombo and Kalutara | | | |
| Nome of a | place | Districts of Campana, Colonics and Talatara | | | |
| Name of a place | | | | | |
| | ı | Coordinates of center point | | | |
| | | Coordinates of Center point | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Circular zone | | | | |
| | | Latitude : "N | | | |
| | | (• Longitude : " E | | | |
| | | Radius : km | | | |
| l | | | | | |
| Please | | | | | |
| select | | Coordinates of corners | | | |
| one | | | | | |
| | ⊠ Rectangular zone | Lat. :07° 80' 14" N | | | |
| | | Lon.:79° 48' 59" E | | | |
| | | I TOIL 198 - 198 - 1 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Lat.:06° 32' 24"N | | | |
| | | Lon.:80° 21' 31.5" E | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Details, news source | | | | | |
| Heavy ranfall received since 14th May 2010, and was continuing till date. Most of the areas in | | | | | |
| Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara district has been affected by floods. Transport was difficult | | | | | |
| due to submerge of main roads and diffuct to make emergency response. In additiona to that | | | | | |
| more than 80,000 families has been directly affected by floods. More over there has been only | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 1 death and few injusres has been reported. Since the data is still receiving the the actual | | | | |
| figures ma | y increase. Situat | ion reports has been posted to DMC web site www. dmc.gov.k. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| The latest situation report has been attached for information. | | | | | |

Satellite Activation – May 2010

| Date | Time | Action |
|------------|-------|---|
| 2010.05.17 | - | Third consecutive day received heavy rain to Western province. |
| 2010.05.17 | 14.00 | Consultation with national committe |
| 2010.05.17 | 18.00 | Request image activation via SMS to JAXA Satellite tracking Centre @Tsukuba |
| 2010.05.18 | 8.30 | Received satellite observation plan, to be utilize ALOS PALSAR |
| 2010.05.19 | 17.30 | Emergency observation over Western Province |
| 2010.05.20 | 8.30 | Received ALOS Palsar raw data from JAXA |
| 2010.05.20 | 16.30 | Produced draft inundation maps and uploaded to the web |

Lead Time Observation – 48 hrs Data Reception – 12 hrs

Kilometers

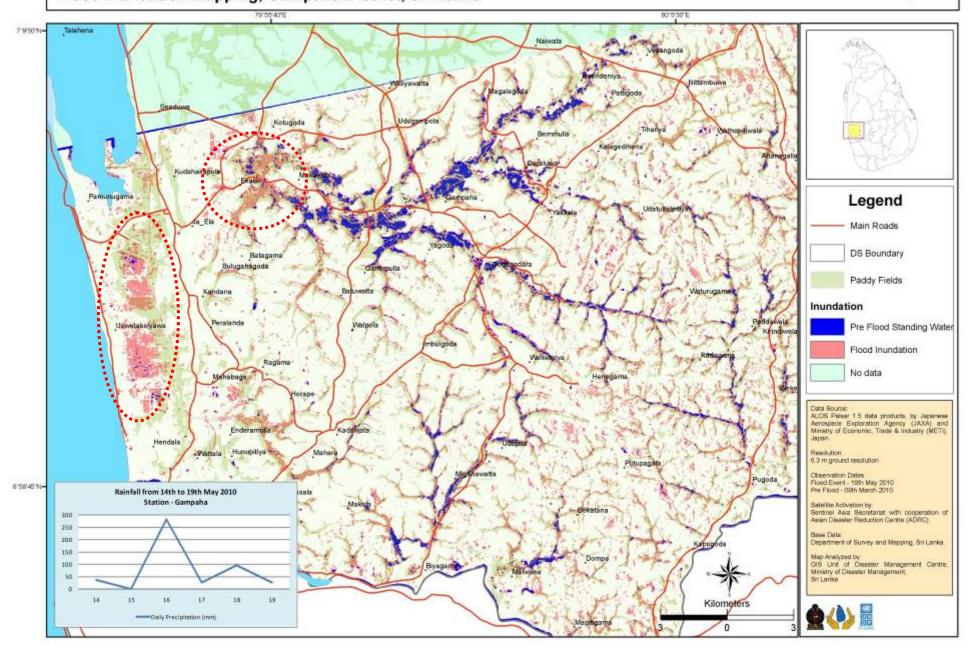
0

2.5

2.5

16

- Dally Precipitation (mm)





SAHANA System



Developed in Association with ICTA

National Disaster Relief Services Center, Ministry of Disaster Management ப்பின் ஒடிடி மலன எய்பு பெல்ப்பன்க, ஒடிடி வருவேறான்கள் ஒற்றவர்கள் தேசிய அனர்த்த நிவாரண சேவைகள் நிலையம், அணர்த்த முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு



SAHANA

ICTA 🚜

Vision
Towards a safer Sri Lanka through disaster relief services

Mission
To protect human life, properties, environment and wildlife from both natural and man-made disasters through awareness, prevention, preparedness, mitigation and coordination

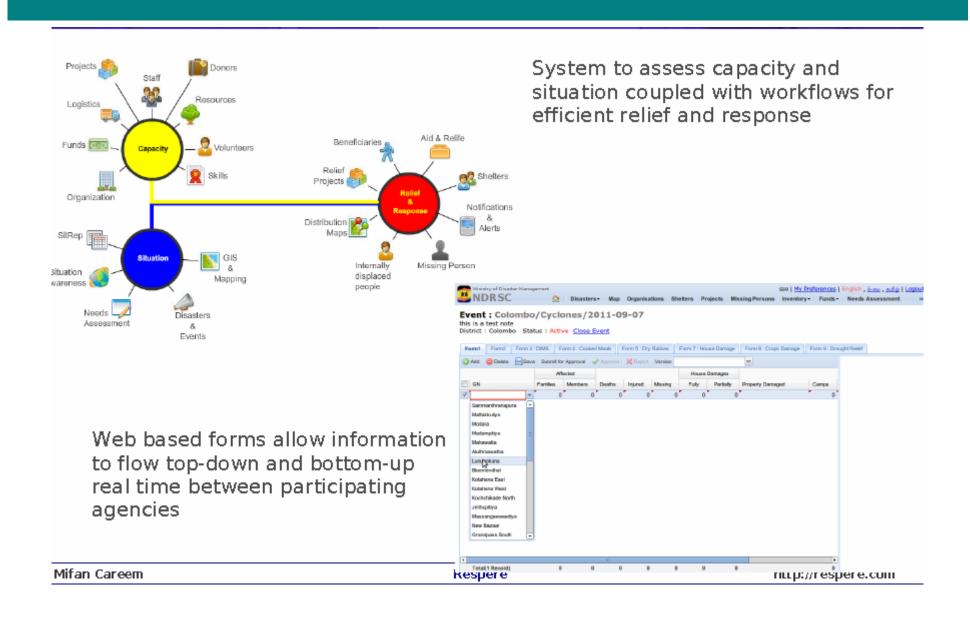
Objective
To contribute the national objective of sustainable development through minimised human suffering and loss and damage to the economic infrastructure by promoting and strengthening national capacities for disaster

256 Divisional Secretary Regions 1140 Users 14,349 Government Agencies

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- Web based Disaster and Relief Management System to facilitate NDRSC's Disaster Relief Management activities
- ·Based on the globally deployed Sahana Open Source Disaster Management System
- Implemented for the NDRSC in collaboration with ICTA by Respere, with hSenid





Technical Advisory Mission 17-21 Oct 2011

- Conducted 10 agency visits and assessed capacities, needs and gaps
- Conducted national workshop participating over 100 from various stake holders
- Interaction with ICTA was very important to put forward NSDI as a priority area
- Policies will be formulate on recommendation of the TAM report

Challenges / Issues

- Peak time of image acquisition ...difficult to predict.
- Difficulty of acquisition near real time satellite data, specially Radar imageries
- Data sharing, duplication and interoperability issues
- Connectivity issues
- Usability of processed data / map products developed by emergency observation – Awareness of policy makers, national regional, local level administrators, disaster managers is required.

Opportunities

- Policy interventions:
 - e-Government policy implementation is on going and as a part of that the NSDI has been identified as a key requirement
- RS/GIS Education
 - In 2004: less than 20 master qualified professionals
 - In 2011: more than 400 master qualifies professional
- ICT Literacy and Mobile Penetration
 - ICT Literacy 30 % of population
 - Mobile Penetration 90 % of population

What We Need...

- More cooperation with data providers and setup alternative mechanism for image acquisition in emergency situation.
- Infrastructure development
- For flood hazard mapping, high resolution terrain is needed (Lidar)
- Transfer of technical knowhow, modeling techniques through Long term / short term capacity building
- Technical advise to implement NSDI

vvnat we can oner.

- -Tsunami / Sea surge hazard modeling and mapping
- -SAHANA system implementation

Recommendation

Setup proper monitoring and evaluation mechanism (by setting up KPIs) to capture the level of utilization is essential

Eg:

Output:

No. of satellite activations and image products disseminated

Outcome:

- How many emergency teams used such information
- No. of persons rescued

