

Institute of Water Modelling & its potential role as a DAN in Sentinel Asia

Presented by:-

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Bangladesh



Presentation Outline

- About IWM
- Area of Service
- IWM in Sentinel Asia
- EORs responded
- Case study of an EOR response
- Potential role of IWM as a DAN



- IWM is a Self sustaining, Not-for-profit Trust established In 1996 by the Government of Bangladesh
- Works in the field of **Water, Climate, Environment Engineering, ICT, Remote Sensing**
- Business registration also in Malaysia
- International Field Offices in Nepal & India



-  Head Office
-  Regional Office
-  Geographical Working Experience
-  Institutional Alliances



IWM Global Work Experience and Alliances

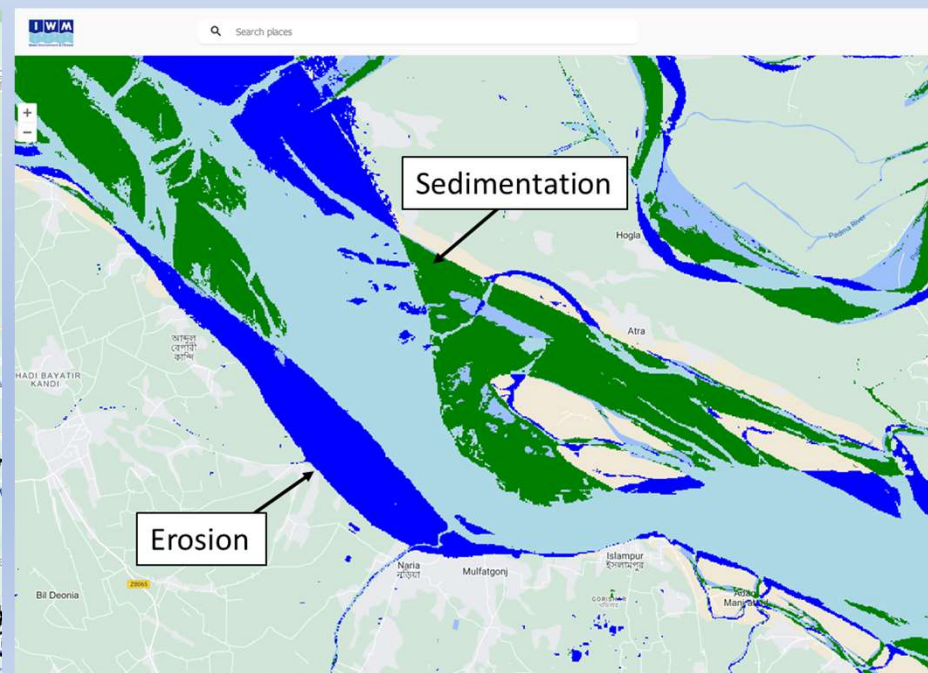
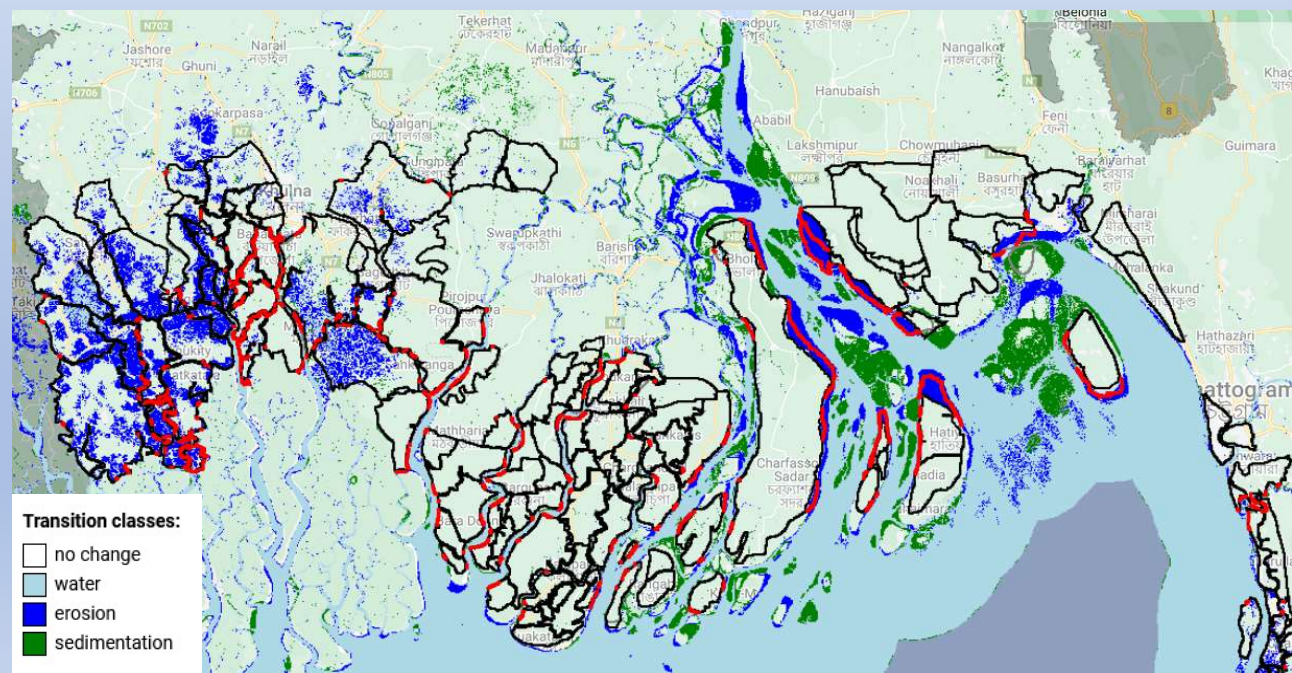
Area of Service

- Integrated Water Resources Management
- Climate Change Impact Assessment – Adaptation and Mitigation Measures
- River Hydraulics and Morphology
- Flood Forecasting and Early Warning
- Groundwater, Irrigation and Drainage Management
- Water Supply and Sanitation
- Water Quality and Ecology
- Wave and cyclonic storm surge prediction
- Disaster impact assessment & mitigation
- Software management and IT solutions

Spaced Data Based Disaster Impact Assessment & Planning

Bangladesh Erosion Monitor

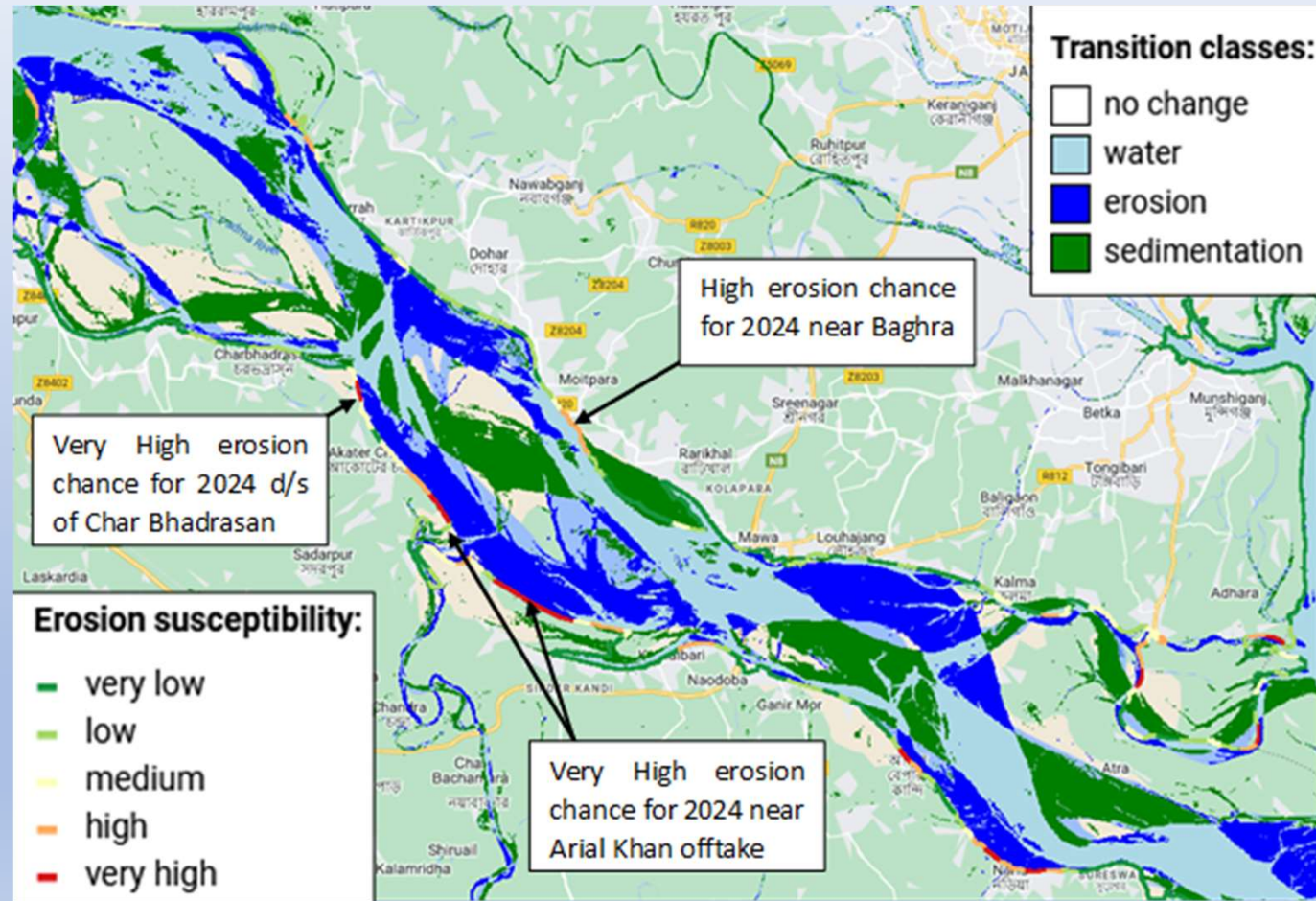
- Cloud based geospatial analysis platform
- Connects global data collection with local available data to conduct erosion risk assessment.



Spaced Data Based Disaster Impact Assessment & Planning

Bangladesh Erosion Monitor:

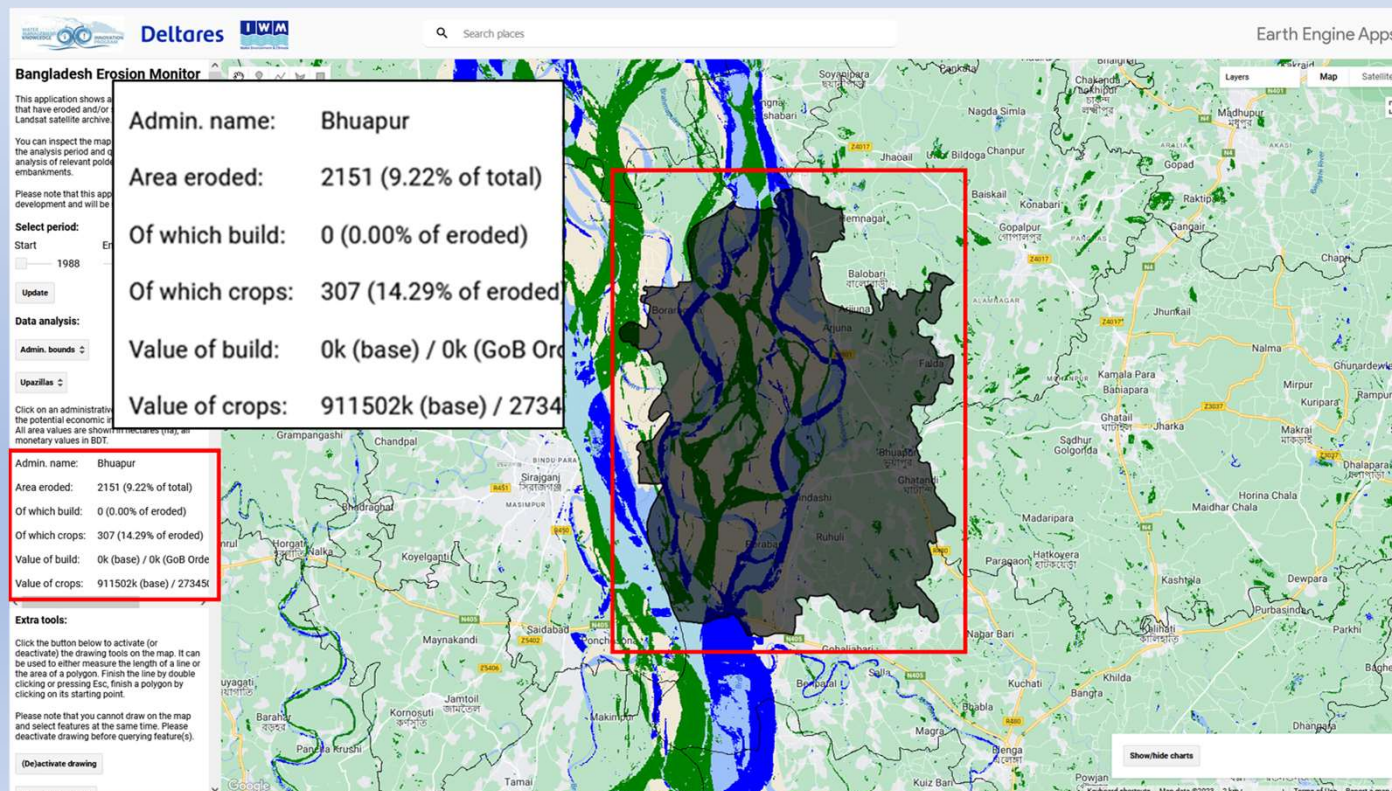
- Automatically analyzes the available LANDSAT images to provide the user erosion/deposition areas of a river/coast
- Based on the earth observation trend calculates which reaches are erosion prone in the upcoming monsoon.



Spaced Data Based Disaster Impact Assessment & Planning

Bangladesh Erosion Monitor

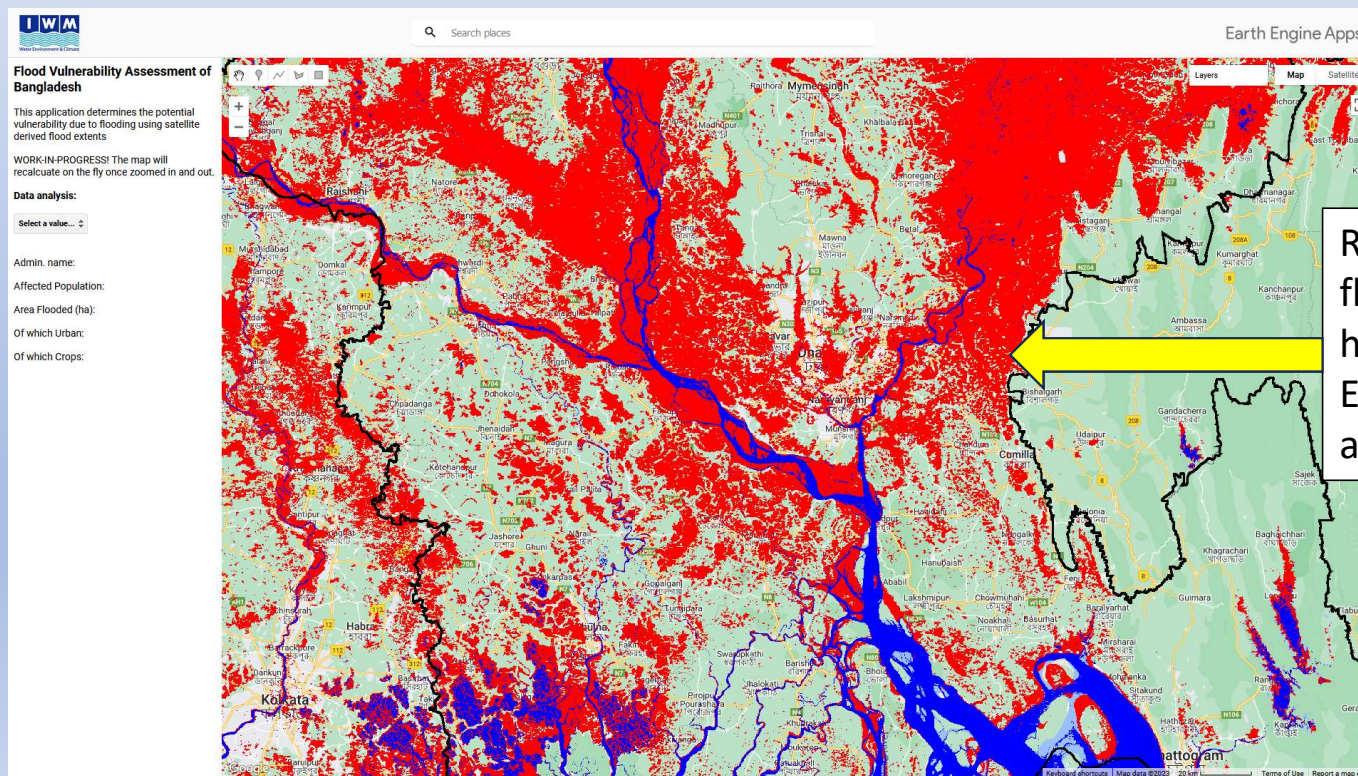
- Provides the economic loss statistics for historical erosion at different administration level on-the-fly.



Spaced Data Based Disaster Impact Assessment & Planning

Bangladesh Flood Vulnerability

- Shows the area which have been effected by flooding based on MODIS data from 2001-2020



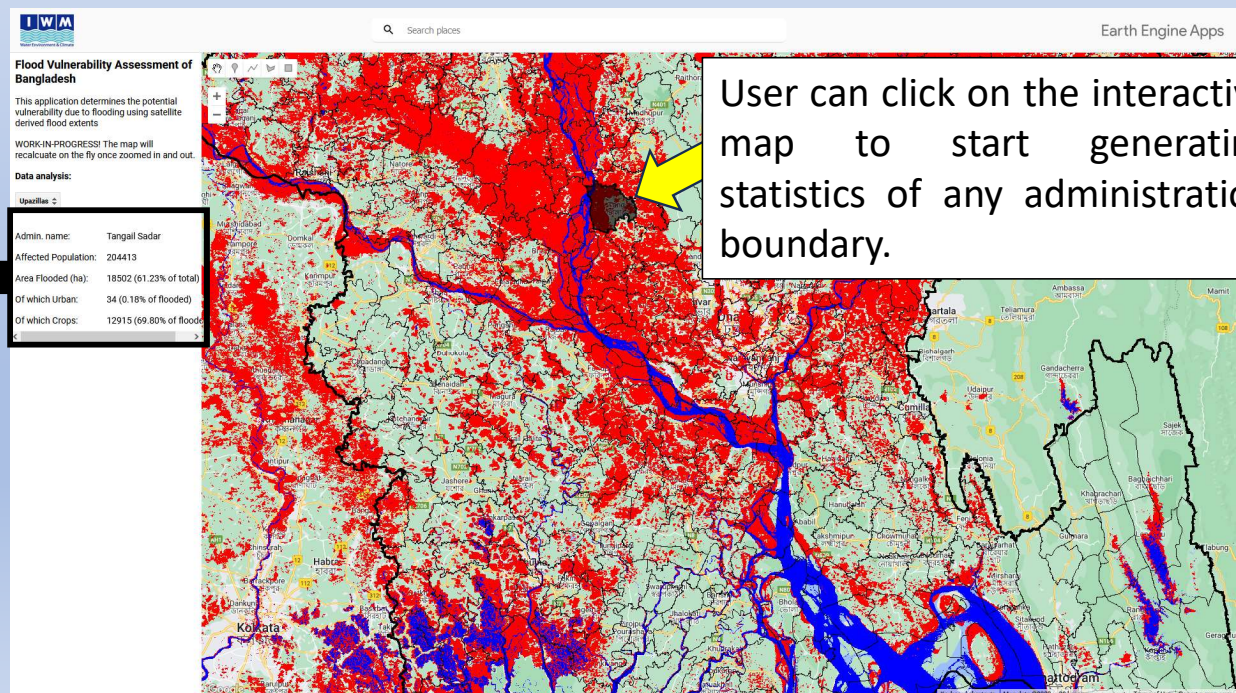
Red are area that has been flooded at least once historically based on the Earth Observation data. Blue area are permanent water.

Spaced Data Based Disaster Impact Assessment & Planning

Bangladesh Flood Vulnerability

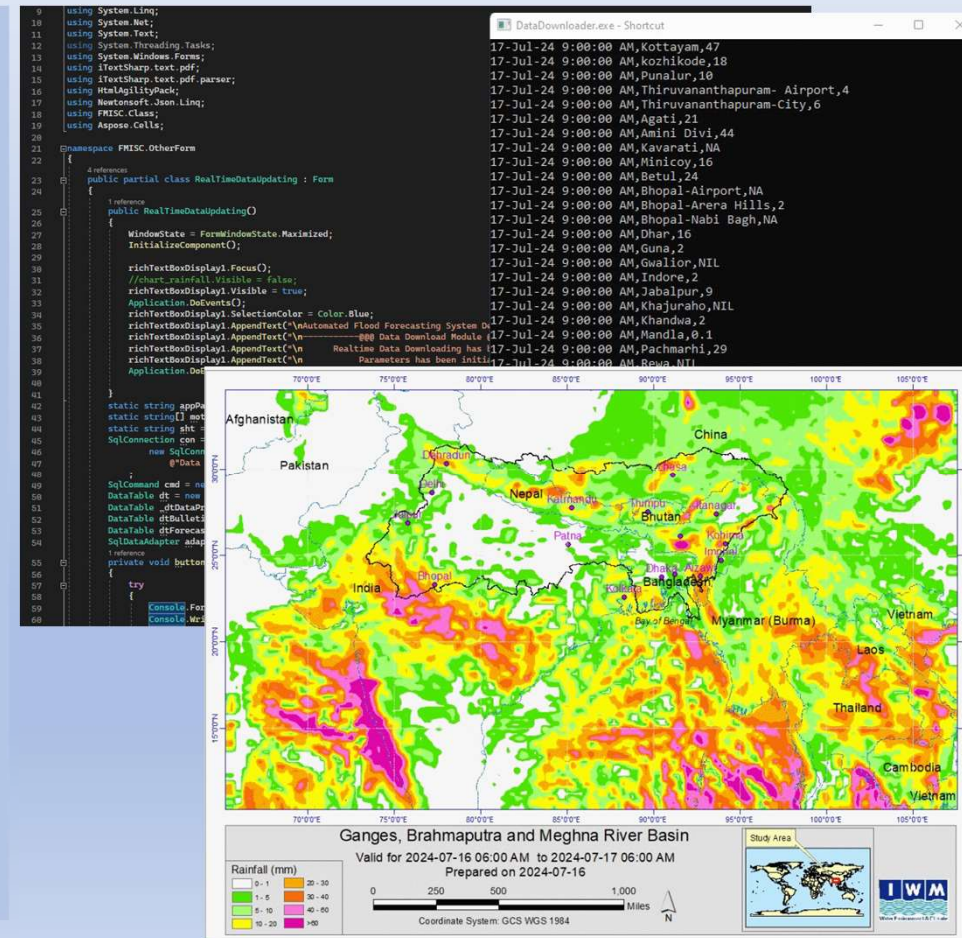
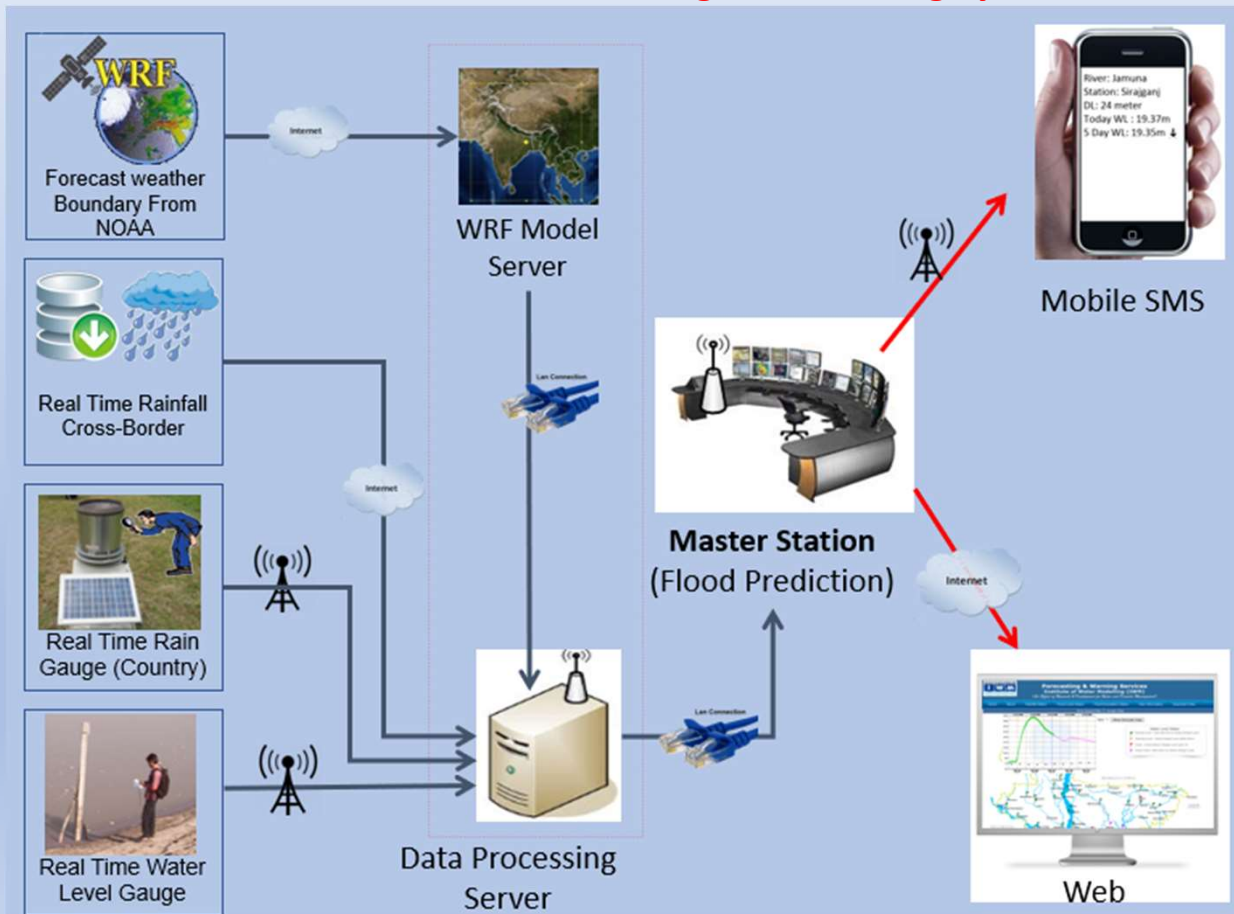
- Generates statistics of the potential number of people affected due to historical flooding, area of land which got flooded historically as well as the area of urban & croplands of any user selected administrative boundary.

Admin. name:	Tangail Sadar
Affected Population:	204413
Area Flooded (ha):	18502 (61.23% of total)
Of which Urban:	34 (0.18% of flooded)
Of which Crops:	12915 (69.80% of flooded)



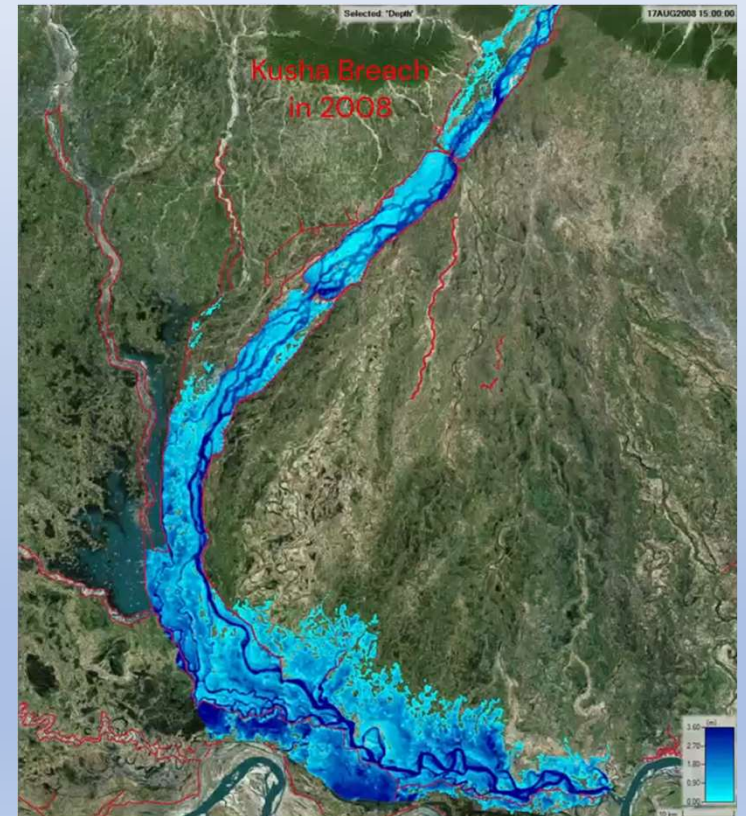
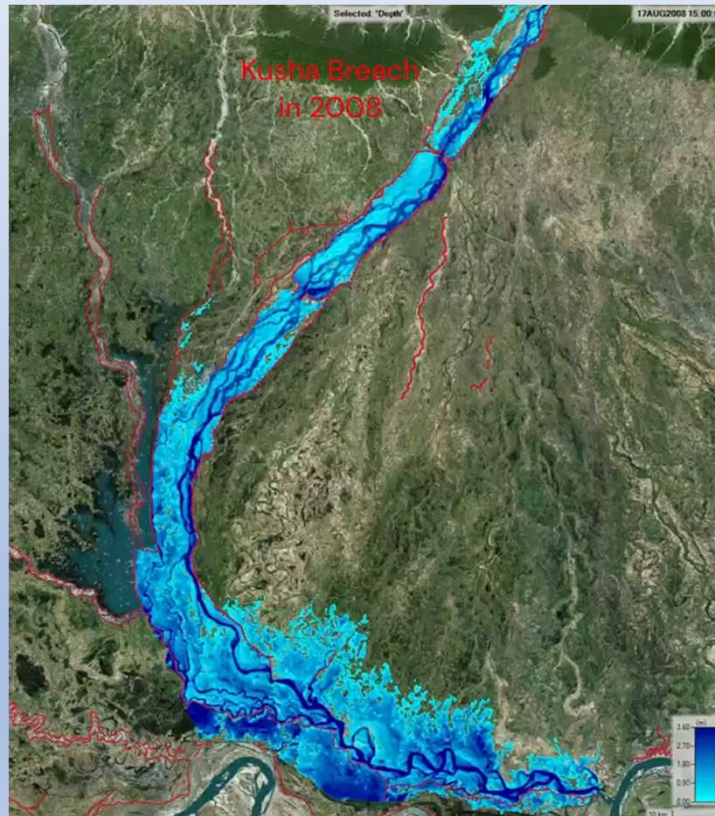
Flood and River Basin Management

Automation in Flood Forecasting and Warning System

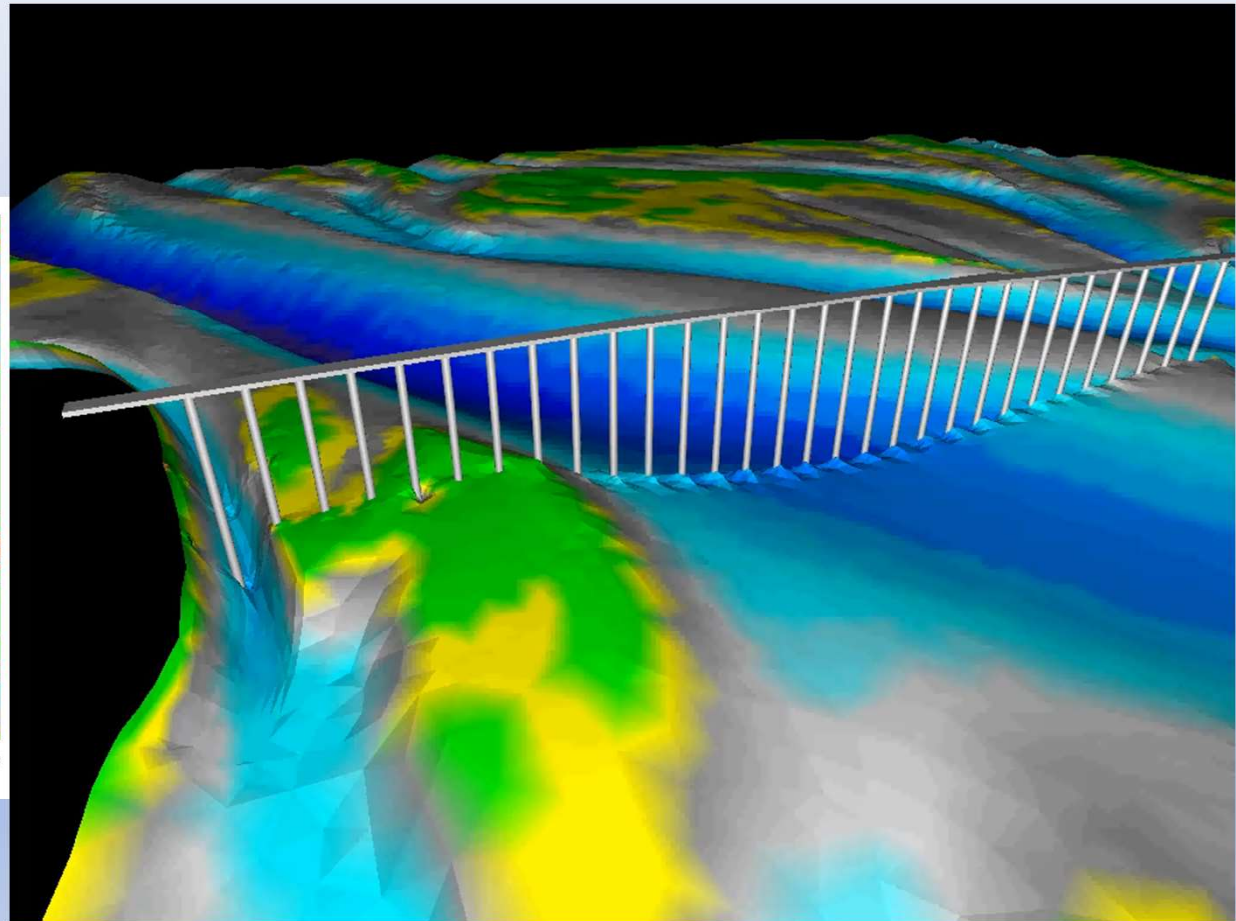
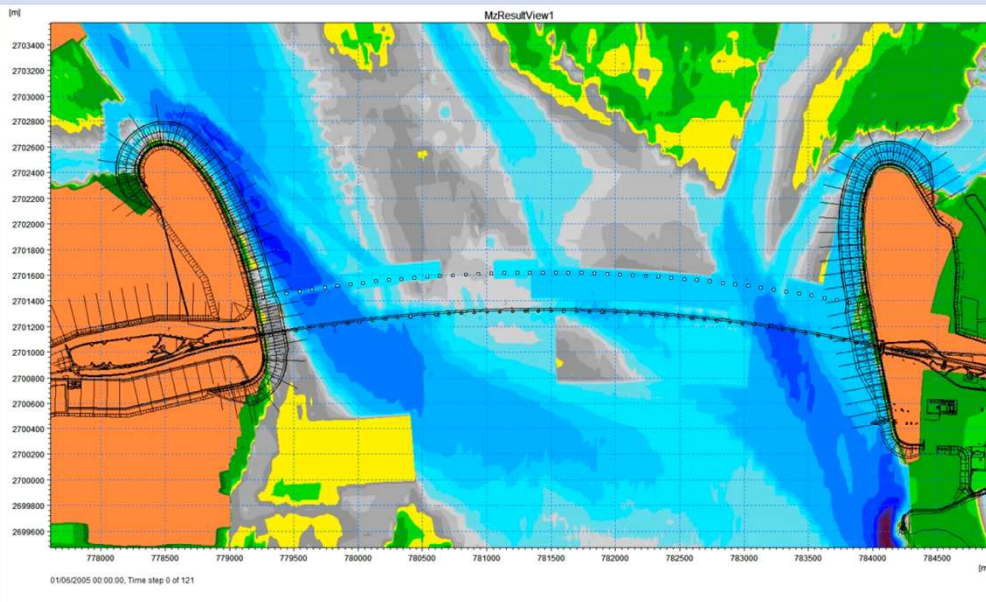


Embankment Breaching Modelling

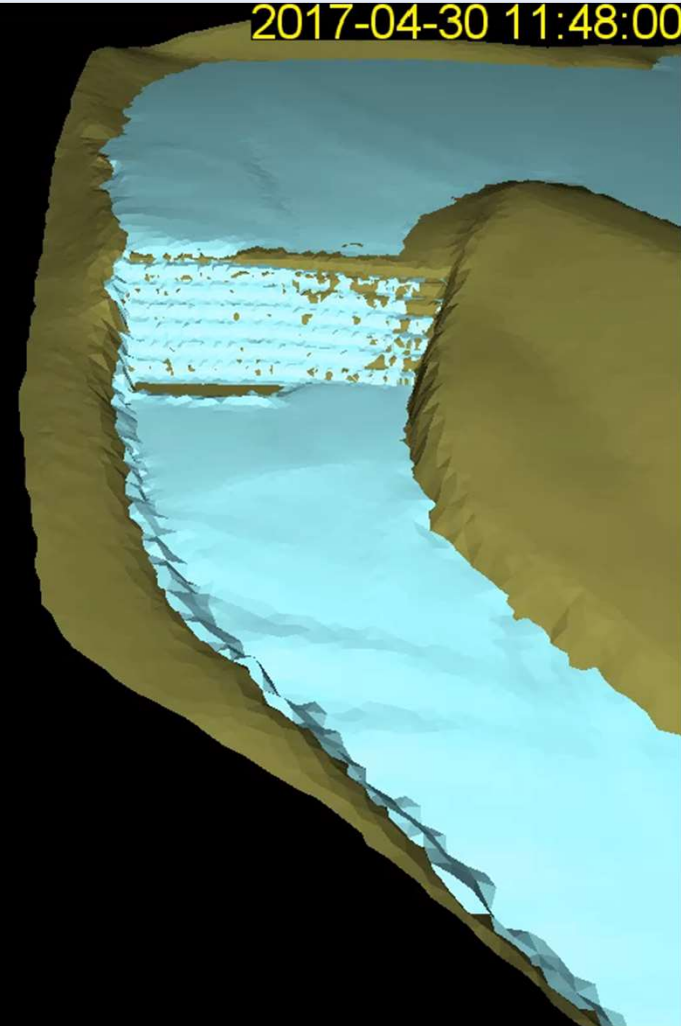
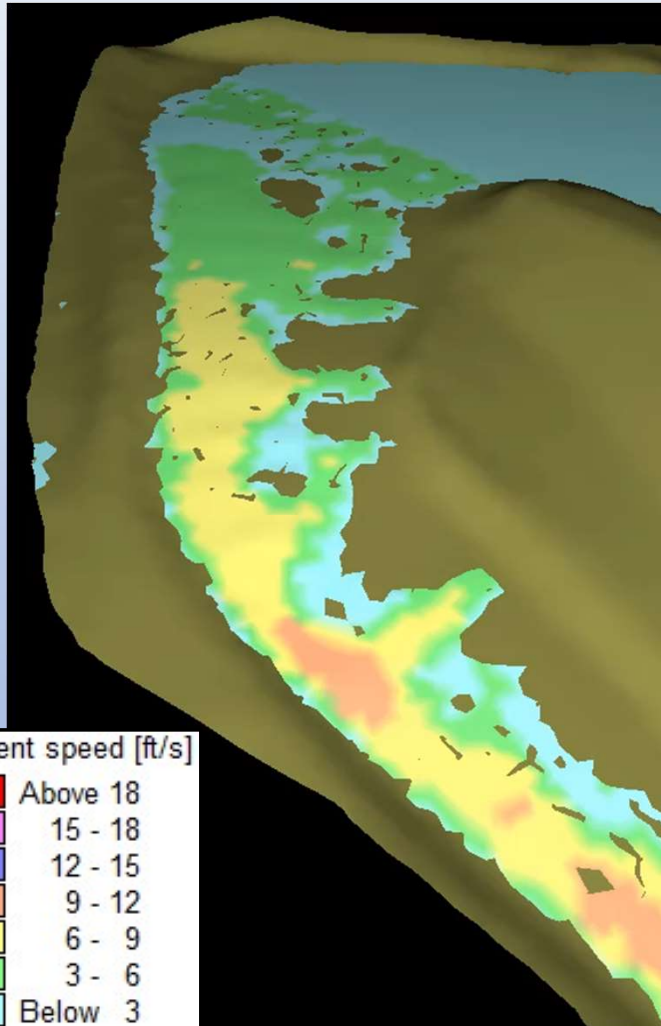
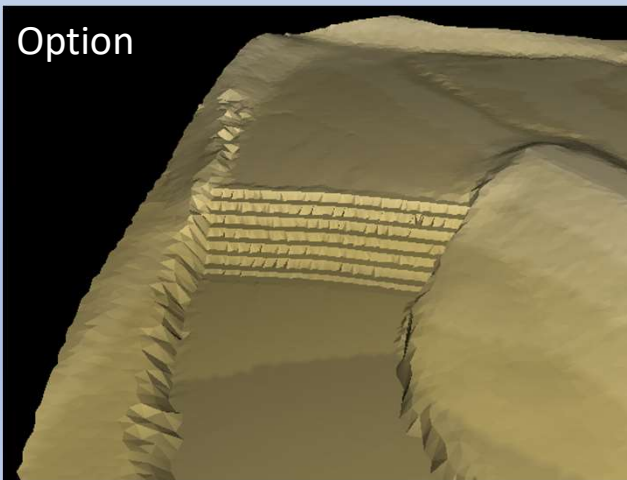
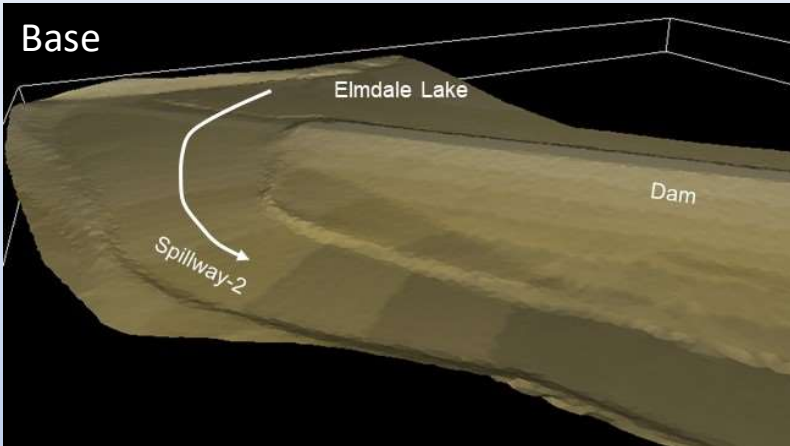
- ✓ 2008 Koshi River Breach in HEC-RAS 2D
- ✓ Identify flood vulnerable area
- ✓ Emphasized the importance of regular maintenance, early warning systems, and effective disaster preparedness.



River Hydraulics & Morphology



River Hydraulics & Morphology

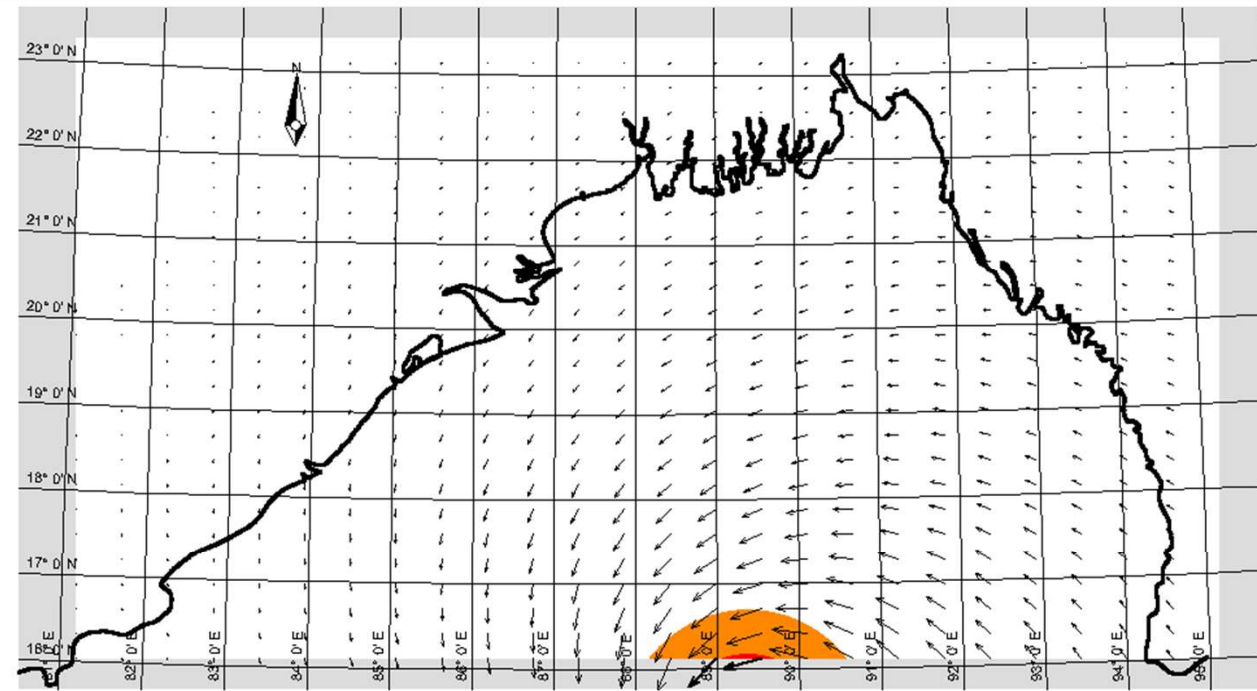


Storm Surge Modelling

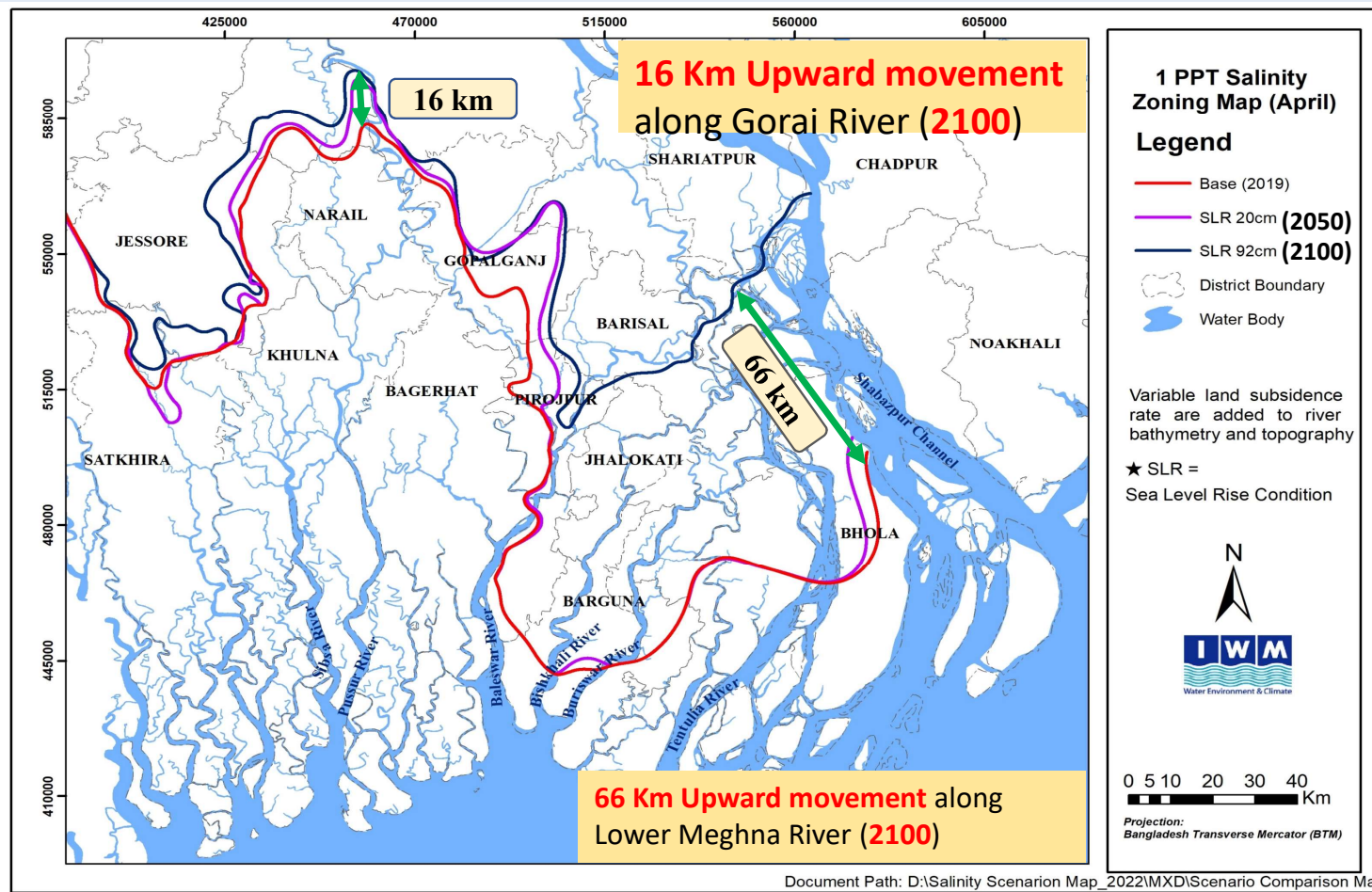
Observed Track (Sidr, 2007)



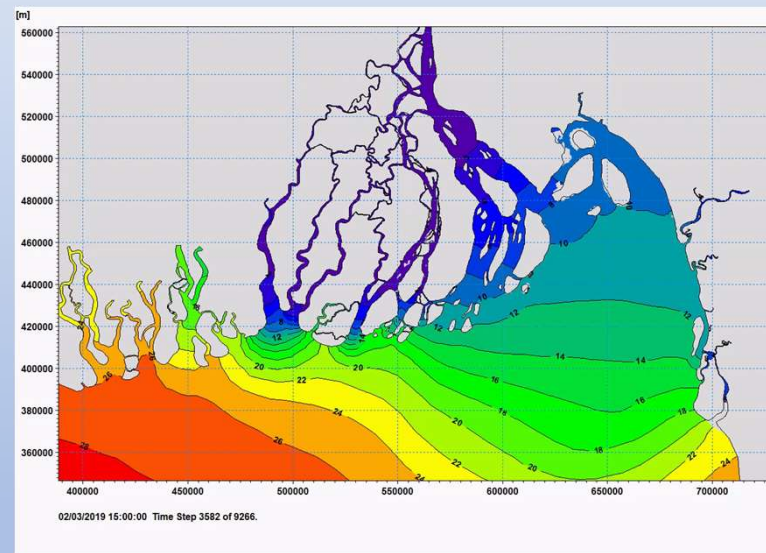
Simulated Track SIDR, 2007



Salinity Intrusion due to Climate Change

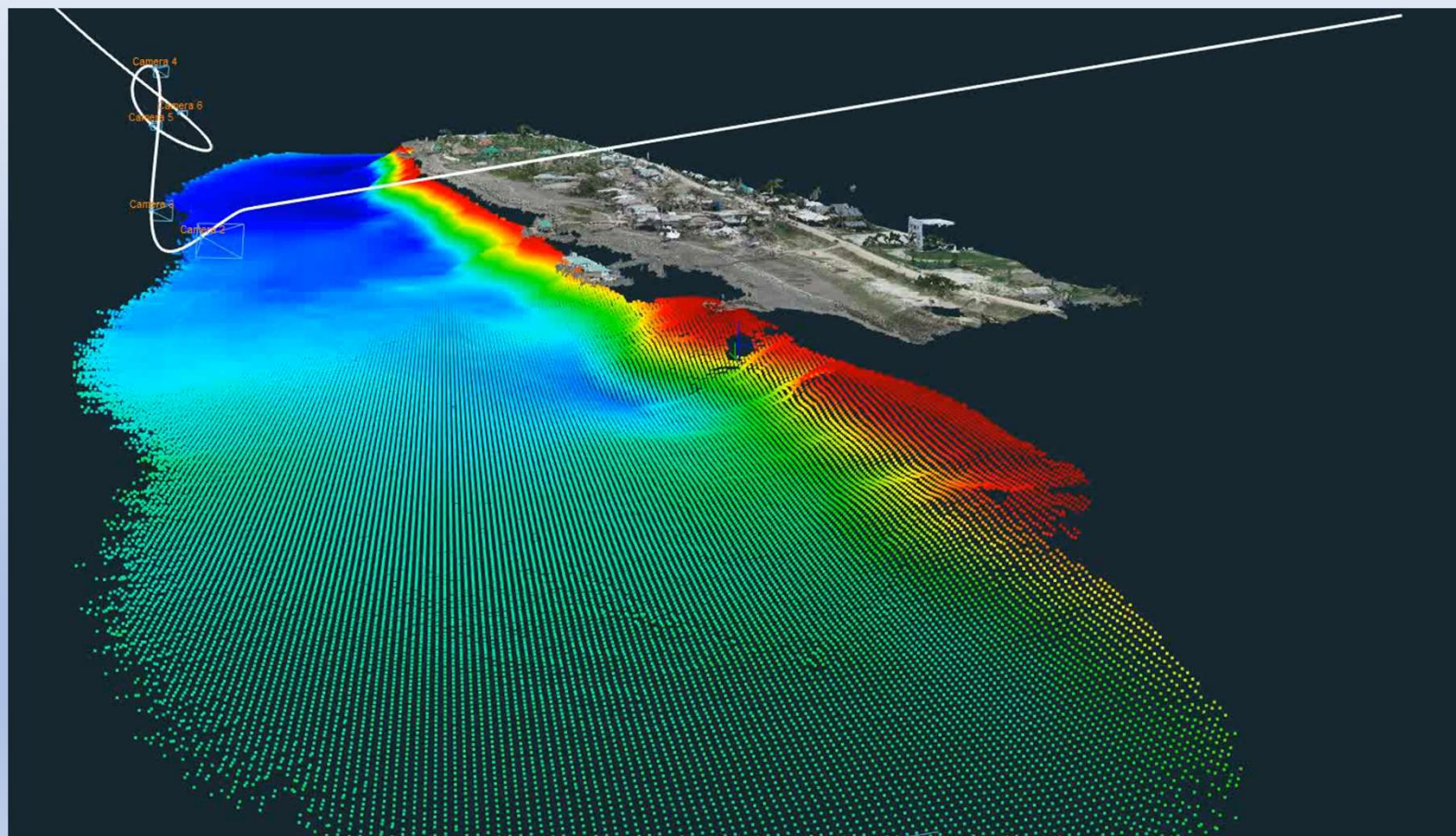


Document Path: D:\Salinity Scenarion Map_2022\MXD\Scenario Comparison Map



State of the art data collection system

- Topography Survey
- Bathymetry Survey
- Hydrological Survey
- Water Quality
Sampling
- Sediment sampling
and Lab analysis



IWM in Sentinel Asia

- Acts as a JPT and DAN member of Sentinel Asia.
- Applied for DAN Membership in 24th March, 2024.
- DAN Membership Approved in 19th April, 2024.

Currently Sentinel Asia has 119 Joint Project Team (JPT) members.
(102 organizations from 30 countries/regions and 17 international organizations)

No.	Country / Region	No.	Organization	Data Provider Node (DPN)	Data Analysis Node (DAN)
1	Armenia	1	Ministry of Emergency Situation (MES)		
2	Australia	2	CSIRO Office of Space Science and Applications (COSSA)		
		3	Geoscience Australia (GA)		
		4	Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)		
3	Bangladesh	5	Bangladesh Space Research and remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO)		
		6	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)		
		7	Institute of Water Modelling (IWM)		<input type="radio"/>

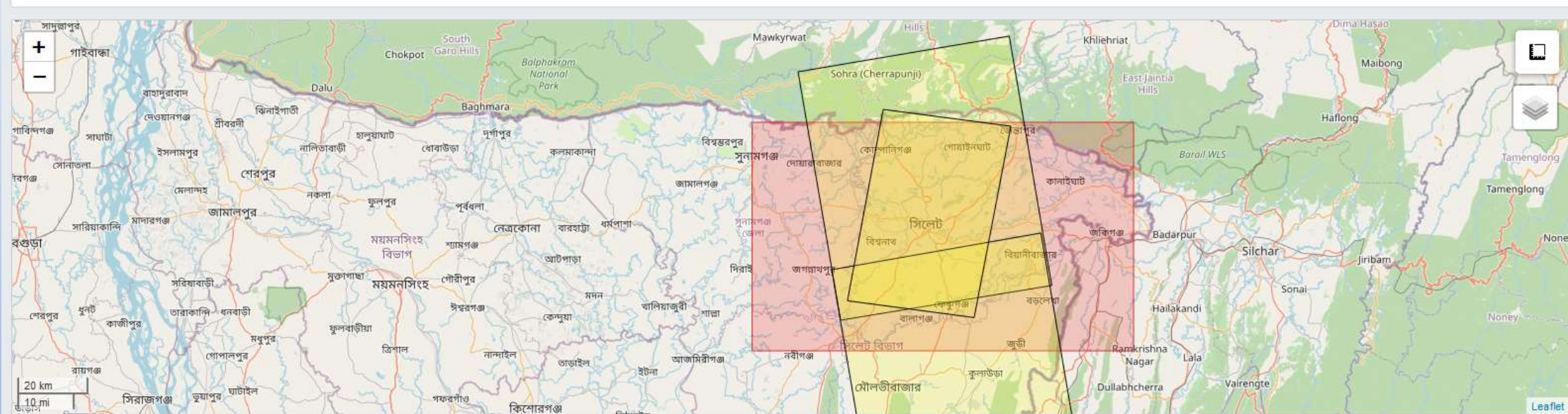
EORs Responded – Sylhet Flood June 2024

REQUEST INFORMATION AND TRACKING

Ended

Print

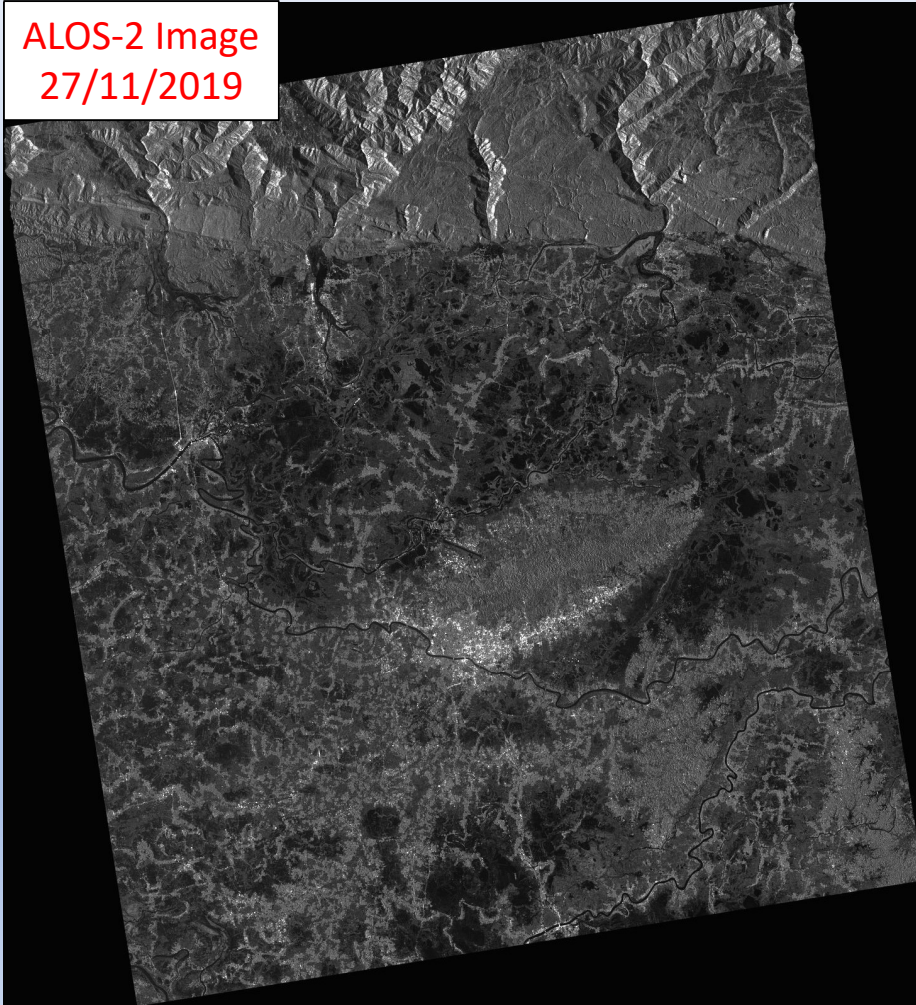
EOR Number: 20240601-Bangladesh-Flood-00506



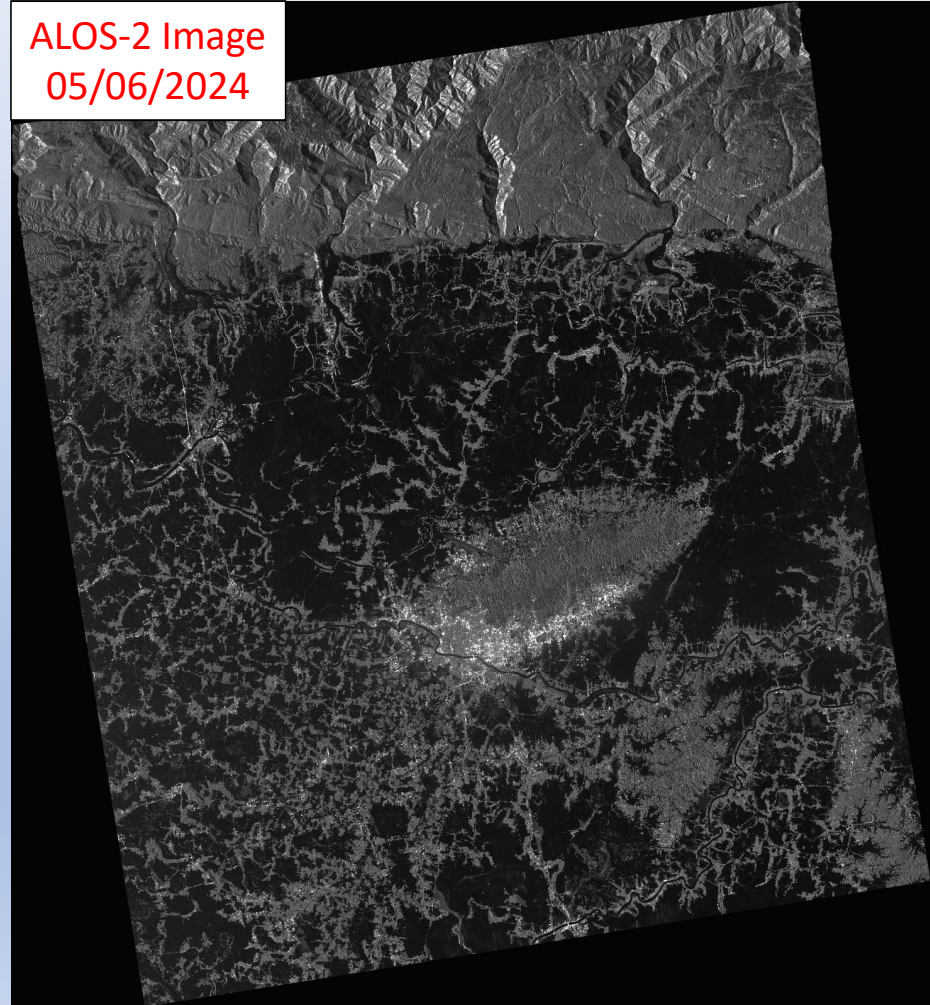
EOR Called : 01/06/2024
ALOS-2 satellite overpass on : 05/06/2024

EORs Responded – Sylhet Flood June 2024

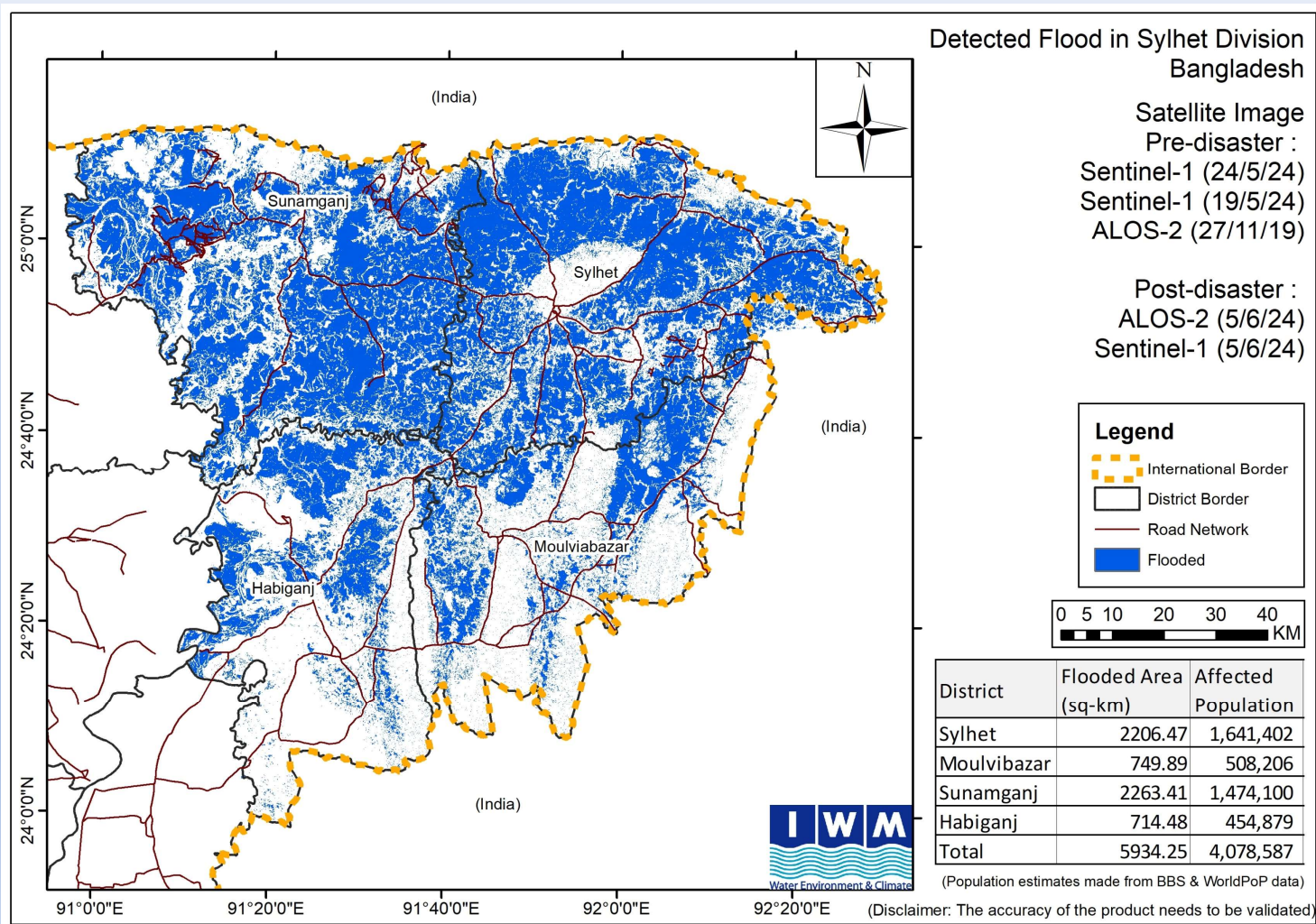
ALOS-2 Image
27/11/2019



ALOS-2 Image
05/06/2024



EORs Responded – Sylhet Flood June 2024

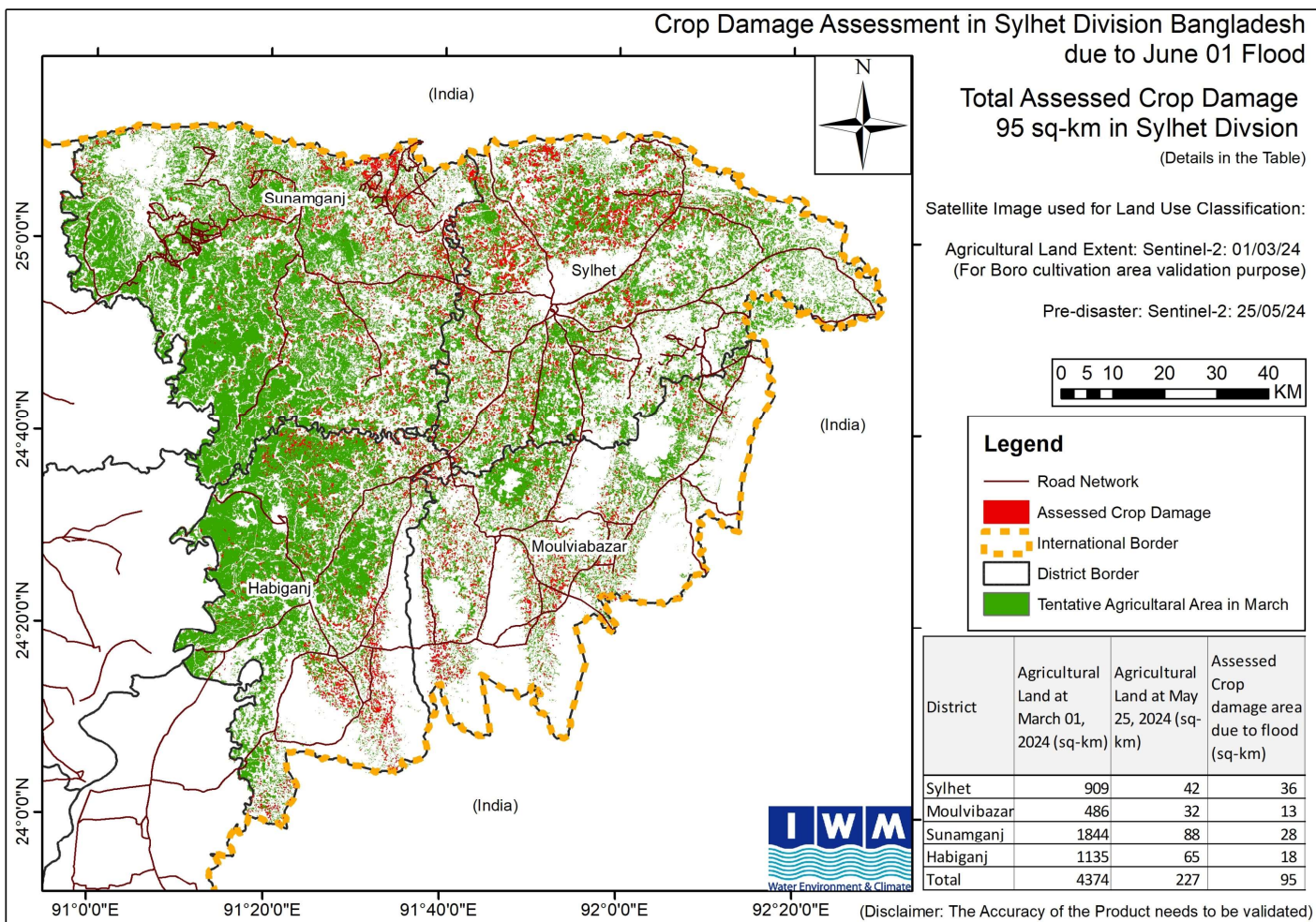


Population effected estimates were made from available geospatial population database

EORs Responded – Sylhet Flood June 2024

District	Image Classification (sq-km) (E)	BBS Data (2022-23) (sq-km) (O)	Accuracy (%) = $100x(1 - \sqrt{\frac{O - E}{O}})$
Sylhet	909	875	96.05%
Moulvibazar	486	573	84.75%
Sunamganj	1,844	2,234	82.54%
Habiganj	1,135	1,228	92.41%
Total	4,374	4,910	89.08%

District	Agricultural Land at March 01, 2024 (sq-km)	Agricultural Land at May 25, 2024 (sq-km)	Assessed Crop damage area due to flood (sq-km)
Sylhet	909	42	36
Moulvibazar	486	32	13
Sunamganj	1844	88	28
Habiganj	1135	65	18
Total	4374	227	95



Potential role of IWM as a DAN

- Provide response to the EOR in the quickest possible time.
- In case of Bangladesh, use local knowledge to provide more accurate VAP.
- Combine different global & local EO dataset to assess the impacts of a disaster.
- Has the capacity to carry out detailed disaster impact analysis & develop tools for overall strategic planning purposes.
- Combine Earth Observation Data with process based modelling tools.

Request to other JPTs & DPNs

- Please call EORs early. Forecast models most of the time can provide 1 to 2 days lead time before the disaster strikes. Calling EOR after the disaster strikes, make it very hard to capture the data during disaster.
- Try to reduce the lag time between EOR and DPN. Swift availability of data only makes the response faster.
- Sometimes only data of post-disaster is provided by the DPNs. Data for both pre-disaster & post-disaster aids in preparing a more accurate VAP.



THANK YOU