

Thought for the month: "Ability is of little account without opportunity." – Napoleon Bonaparte

In this Issue

- EPRIS- up-coming project at TRAC
- Technical Support by TRAC in a seminar
- Trainings This month.
 - A webinar on Transforming our world geospatial information –Key to achieving the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.
 - Bhuvan node orientation programme
- Welcome to New Additional Director General for TRAC

Kudos to best performers

Appreciations to G.Gautham, T Nanditha for giving technical support at Site Specific suitable rain water harvesting methods/structures

EPRIS- up-coming project at TRAC

Empowering Panchayat Raj Institutes spatially (EPRIS) Sponsored by National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO, Department of Space, and Government of India.

Rural Development depends on assessment of the required amenities and management of the existing ones, such as Roads, Schools, Hospitals and Sanitation etc, there is an urgent need of spatial inventory of the existing assets before investing for new assets as most of the database on assets doesn't have spatial location. The objective of this project is asset mapping, activity planning, and implementation and monitoring of development activities at Gram panchayats level.

Bhuvan Panchayat Mobile App by NRSC/ISRO would be used in this project. This App is well integrated with web portal, it supports the services of mobile mapping and in web portal supports visualization and editing A pilot study was taken up by TRAC, in Veliminedu and Pittampally Grampanchayats of Chityal Mandal, a total of 244 assets were captured, which includes assets such as, Governance, Productive, Human resources, Natural resources and Civic Amenities.

The spatial location, attribute information and photograph of each asset, is processed for Geodatabase, which is further used for spatial analysis to support the efficiency of asset management. It is understood that Asset Mapping helps in planning, transparency and making quick decisions to execute the projects at Grampanchayats level. As the work is appreciated at national level it is planned to extend the Asset mapping for Mahabubnagar district, later on entire State.



A field visit collecting assets from TRAC for the EPRIS Pilot project at Veliminedu and Pittampally Grampanchayats of Chityal Mandal, Mahabubnagar district



Web User Interface of EPRIS project

Technical Support by TRAC Professionals

For the Seminar on “Site Specific suitable rain water harvesting methods /Structures”

A Seminar organised by Madhura Nagar Welfare association and NGO Sense of Responsibility together invited the TRAC for the technical support for the “Site Specific suitable rain water harvesting methods /Structures”.

Water plays a vital role not only in fulfilling basic human need for life and health but in socio-economic development also. As the primary source of water is rainfall, so it becomes necessary for us to harvest it effectively we can maximize the storage and minimize the wastage of rain water.

In order to address the problem of the imbalance between availability and over exploitation water resources, it is necessary to augment the groundwater potential by artificial recharge of the depleted aquifers in scientific methods. Generally, groundwater recharge requires delayed runoff water over the land surface during rainy days and at favourable sites.

The process of artificial recharge depends upon the hydrogeology of the unsaturated zones, particularly the vertical hydraulic conductivity of the land-cover materials, includes the soils and the sub-soil sediments, frequency of fractures and fault zones, lineaments etc., play a critical role in transport, permeability and storing the recharged water. Therefore, the study and evaluation of the recharge sites with respect to its geologic, geomorphologic and land-cover attributes is important and necessary for selecting rechargeable sites in the area of interest.

The prime parameters require to Site Specific suitable rain water harvesting methods /Structures are

- Slope and Drainage pattern
- Nature of rock and its weathering pattern and soil.
- The sites of recharge should be free from pollutant/contaminant sources.
- The pattern of rain fall, quantity of water to be recharged in the area.



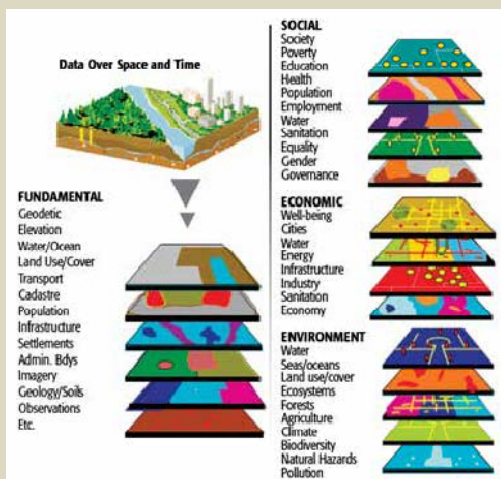
TRAC Professional Mr Gautham receiving an appreciation from the Organizers (Sense of responsibility) for giving the Technical support

Trainings this month

A webinar on transforming our world geospatial information –Key to achieving the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

The World Today is experiencing a deluge of data. Every time one uses that weather app on their smart phone, every time a bar-coded product is moved across an assembly line or every time a satellite orbits the imaging or communicating with earth, data is created. Increasingly, this data is being pored over, structured, analyzed and inferred for patterns and insights before a decision is made. However, this is not a uniform scenario across the world. Developed economies are grappling with an abundance of data while there are parts of globe where data scarcity prevails. This is the paradox of data revolution. The paradox however is symptomatic of a broader disparity. Those countries/societies experiencing data scarcity are also those that tend to be the most vulnerable, particularly with respect to poverty, gender inequality, conflict and extremism, disasters and climate change.

At the same time, the world is on the threshold of immense opportunity – an opportunity of development and bridging the divide that exists among the countries. The United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) initiated in 2000 have consolidated several disparate sustainable development initiatives into a common framework and set concrete goals. Consequently, significant progress has been made in a number of areas, though the progress remains uneven, particularly in the least developed and developing countries. Also, many of the MDGs were never fully realized, in particular those related to maternal, newborn, child and reproductive health.



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 169 associated targets promise to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced way.

Data, especially geospatial data, is the basis for evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and accountability and is crucial to the success of the 2030 Agenda. The geospatial community recognizes that location and geography are significantly linked to many, if not all, elements of SDGs. The task before the world geospatial community now is to push the geospatial value proposition’ envelope to the governments and decision-makers at every level. The United Nations expects that by 2020 nations are able to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable national data that is disaggregated by a number of characteristics and build capacities to utilize the same. This will require collective global and national leadership coupled with pragmatic and appropriate approaches to harness the existing data along with new, reliable and fit-for-purpose data, and integrate the same into the wider sustainable development process, thereby demonstrating the power, functionality and value of data.

Welcome to the New Additional Director General TRAC.

1. TRAC staff has welcomed New Additional Director General Dr.G.Sreenivasa Reddy with a flower bouquet who has taken charge on 18/05/2016.



2. Congratulating New ADG TRAC by Senior Geologist Narsimlu Babu (RWS&S) and his team.

