5th World Congress on DISASTER MANAGEMENT

5th World Congress on DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Volume 1
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Edited by

Dr. S. Ananda Babu President and Convenor DMICS-WCDM







First published 2023 by Routledge 4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2023 DMICS

The right of Dr. S. Ananda Babu to be identified as the author of the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual chapters, has been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

Although the publisher and the author have made every effort to ensure that the information in this book was correct at press time and while this publication is designed to provide accurate information in regard to the subject matter covered, the publisher and the author assume no responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, omissions, or any other inconsistencies herein and hereby disclaim any liability to any party for any loss, damage, or disruption caused by errors or omissions, whether such errors or omissions result from negligence, accident, or any other cause.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data A catalog record has been requested for this book

ISBN: 9781032355429 (hbk)

Table of Contents

List	t of Figures	ix
List	t of Tables	xvii
Pre	face	xix
Ack	nowledgement	xxi
	Part 1: Harnessing Science and Technology for Building Resilience to Disasters	
1.	"Information Technology": The Utopian Solution to Achieving Disaster Resilience & Ensuring Disaster Management Col. Gauray Bhatia, Arundhati Bhatia, Raniu Bhatia and Abhimanyu Bhatia	3
2.	Female Frontline Health Workers' and ICT in the COVID-19 Response in India Krishnan Sneha and Purwar Deepshikha	9
3.	Co-creating Climate Resilience Technological Solutions for Poor <i>Siraz Hirani</i>	18
4.	Exploring the Potential of Solar Energy in Disaster Management and Rescue Operations <i>Pooja Punetha, Sukriti Sharma and Asad H. Sahir</i>	28
5.	Harnessing Technology for Disaster Risk Management Usman, A. Kibon, Bulus, A. Sawa and Ibrahim M. Bako	36
6.	Technological Advances in the Development of Disaster Response Management Systems and Applications <i>Amritanjali and Geetanjali Kumari</i>	47
7.	Reaching Beyond Low Hanging Apelles to Technological Convergence to Combat Disasters Like Desertification <i>Kavya Kamepalli</i>	53
8.	Technological Preparedness for Fire Disasters <i>K. C. Wadhwa</i>	61
	Part 2: Innovations in Construction Technology	
9.	A New Fire Safe Design Solution for Reinforced Concrete Beams at Catastrophic Fire Conditions Banti A. Gedam	73
10.	Seismic Evaluation of Frictional Damper Developed Using Waste Rubber Tires Bharati, Amit Goyal and R. Siva Chidambram	90
11.	Flexural Behaviour of Masonry Wall Strengthened with Waste PET Grid Dinesh Chandra Pandey, Amit Goyal and R. Siva Chidambram	96
12.	Numerical Approximation of 3D Heat Conduction in Early Age Mass Concrete Using Crank Nicholson Implicit Finite Difference Method Ugwuanyi Donald Chidiebere and Okafor Fidelis Onyebuchi	104
13.	A Study on the Economic Perspective of Utilizing Liquid Tanks as Dynamic Vibration Absorbers in Building Structures Tanmov Konar and Aparna (Dev) Ghosh	115
14.	Smart Shelters for Multi Disasters—A Framework with Cloud Technology and Measurement Devices <i>K. Sasikala, P. Harikrishna, S. Thamarai Selvi and N. Lakshmanan</i>	123
15.	A Critical Analysis of Building Codes of Pakistan; Fire Safety Provision 2016 Ahmed Faraz Khan and Ijaz Ahmad	138

 ${\bf vi}~~5^{th}$ World Congress on Disaster Management

	Part 3: Using Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things for Managing Risks of Disasters	
16.	IoT Enabled Manufacturing and Health Care Services: Potentialities and Prospects in India Ashok G. Matani and Shamal. K. Doifode	147
17.	Disasters—A New Setback to be Prepared vis-à-vis Artificial Intelligence Nikhil Kaushal and Prerna Prajapati	152
18.	Application of Artificial Intelligence for Managing Risks of Disasters Akanksha Jain and Mudit Saxena	159
19.	Scalable IOT solutions with the Amazon Echo Flex Model for 3P integrations Anil Kumar Bheemaiah	168
20.	Harnessing Technology for Disaster Risk Management: Internet of Things Applications Towards Mapping of Technologies in Areas of Diagnostics, Testing, Healthcare Delivery Solutions and Equipment Supplies: Challenges and Opportunities in India Ashok G. Matani	173
21.	Latest Advancements in IoT and Sensors Applications in Renewable Energy Systems Optimization Ashok G. Matani	176
	Part 4: Application of Remote Sensing, GIS, Drone and UAV for Disaster Risk Management	
22.	GIS, Remote Sensing and Drones for Disaster Risk Management Venkata Rajgopala Gunturu	183
23.	Integrating Weather Model & Remote Sensing Indices for Wheat Yield Prediction in Haryana, India Manjeet, Anurag, Ram Niwas, Rajeev, Dinesh Tomar, Ram Niwas and S. K. Bansal	195
24.	Floods, Sandbar Dynamics, and its Impact on Communities: GIS Based Case Studies from Assam, India Pulak Das	201
25.	GIS Based Hazard Mapping and Vulnerability Assessment of Natural Hazards: A Case Study of Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand Vaibhav Pundir	212
26.	Preparedness and Damage Assessment using UAVs for Management of Flood in India <i>Rudrashis Majumder, Shuvrangshu Jana, Prathyush P. Menon, Debasish Ghose, N. M. Prusty,</i> <i>Bipasha Mukherjee and Aditi Ghosh</i>	223
27.	Cyclone Preparedness, Rescue Operations and Damage Assessment using UAVs Rudrashis Majumder, Shuvrangshu Jana, Prathyush P. Menon, Debasish Ghose, N. M. Prusty, Bipasha Mukherjee and Aditi Ghosh	235
	Part 5: Application of Remote Sensing, GIS, Drone and UAV for Disaster Risk Management	
28.	Analysis of Compensatory Citizen Services from the Disaster Management Institutional Set Up in India Devashish De	247
29.	Assessment for Efficient Achievement of Disaster Resilience in India Gargaei M. Chakravarthy	254
30.	Multi-player Game-based Algorithm Using Set Partitioning for Resource Allocation During Natural Disaster Response Rudrashis Majumder and Debasish Ghose	271
31.	Comparing priorities of Providers and Users with Respect to Disaster Management Strategies <i>Rajat Agrawal and Div Jyot Singh</i>	279
32.	Law and Disaster Management: A Critical Understanding Awekta Verma	285
33.	Governance of Disaster Management: Lessons Learnt and a Roadmap to Avert a Future Chamoli Like Disaster <i>Gopal Vasudeo Wamane</i>	292

	Table of Contents	vii
34.	Disaster Risks and Management In India: A Critical Analysis of the Disaster Management Act Akash Kumar Patel and Divya Jain	300
35.	Democratizing Disaster Risk Reduction: A Local Governance Approach to Contextual Knowledge Production for Flood Planning in Kuttanad, India Kaniska Singh, Fathima Nidha, Rohit Joseph and N. C. Narayanan	311
36.	Sustainable Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Multi-purpose Disaster Shelters (MPDS) in Bangladesh Mohammad Shariful Islam, Samira Tasnim Progga and Tahsin Reza Hossain	322
37.	Disaster Management in India: A Systematic Approach Sunil Kumar Chaudhary	332
	Part 6: Risk Governance in the Age of Pandemics	
38.	Existing Resilience Framework for Disaster Risk Management in India Manish Sharma, Nand Kumar and Ashwani Kumar	341
39.	System Dynamics Approach for COVID-19 Disaster Management Anjali Saraswat and Satish Pipralia	355
40.	Global Pandemic: Need for a Legal Framework N. Nabila Hoque	365
41.	Governance for COVID-19 in Bangladesh Nasim Banu	374
42.	Atmanirbharta—The Journey from Disaster to Human Resilience Falguni Garg and Lakhan Dhameja	385
43.	Development of Decision Support System for Effective COVID-19 Management Shuvrangshu Jana, Rudrashis Majumder, Aashay Bhise, Nobin Paul, Stuti Garg and Debasish Ghose	399
44.	Disaster Management Law in the Context of Covid 19 Priya A Sondhi	408
45.	Accelerating Action on SFDRR Targets D, E and G and Related SDGs in this Decade of Implementation Aloysius Rego	415

List of Figures

1.1	Types of Disaster	4
1.2	Interdisciplinary Nature of DM	4
1.3	India: Disaster Prone	5
1.4	India: Ranking on the INFORM 2019	5
1.5	India and Neighbours – Comparative Score on the INFORM Index 2019	6
1.6	Satellite Sensing the Globe Through Its On-Board Sensors	6
2.1	Study area map of FFHWs interviewed across India	10
3.1	Project Theory of Change	19
3.2	Realization: Principles of evaluation of Technology by Poor	24
3.3	Barriers to Climate Resilience	25
4.1	(a) Survey results for power failure problem [7][18], (b) possible use of solar energy in disaster management operations [7][18] and (c) power failure during disaster [7][18].	31
4.2	Devices working during a disaster (a) No power failures (b) Complete shutdown including damage to all kinds of grids including damage to solar panels (c) roads blocked, no food supply [7][18]	32
4.3	Types of disasters (including more than one disaster experienced in one or different time) [7][18]	32
4.4	Modern technologies that can help ordinary citizens and disaster personnel in increasing risk-mitigation efforts [7][18]	33
5.1	The Study Area.	37
5.2	Seasonal Rainfall Anomalies for Lake Chad Region (Maidment, Ross, Black, Emily, & Matthew, 2017)	38
5.3	Monthly Rainfall for Lake Chad Region (Maidment, Ross, Black, Emily, & Matthew, 2017)	38
5.4	Total Rainfall in (mm) for Study Area	39
5.5	Land Cover 2000	40
5.6	Land Cover 2020	40
5.7	Land Cover Transition 2000 to 2020	41
5.8	Change in size of Lake Chad water bodies	42
5.9	Rate of Evapotranspiration 2000	42
5.10	Rate of Evapotranspiration 2020	43
5.11	Average Annual NDVI for Study Area	44
5.12	2000 NDVI for Study Area	44
5.13	2020 NDVI for Study Area	45
6.1	Types of disaster data based temporal characteristics	48
7.1	Contributing Factors of Desertification in India (area in Mha)	54
7.2	Rapid Advances in Space Sector by India	56
7.3	Confluence of Space Technologies with Soil Health Card to Combat Desertification	57
7.4	(a) Downscaling and Categorising, (b) Case study in the village Retur, Andhra Pradesh	58
7.5	The Process of Amalgamation of Space Technologies and Soil Health Cards	59
9.1	(a) 24-storey residential Grenfell Tower block in Latimer Road, London, (b) 17-storey oldest high-rise iconic landmark building in Tehran, (c) Fire breaks out at CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory in Pune (India), and (d) Incident at AMPL Hospital in Kolkata (India) [1, 3]	l) Fire 74
9.2	A standard time-temperature heating condition for RC beams of the horizontal furnace during testing	74

X [5 th	World	Congress	on	Disaster	Managemer	٦t
-----	-----------------	-------	----------	----	----------	-----------	----

0.2	A sugge sectional schematic view and the DC heaves installation details at the heriscutal formass for	
9.5	fire resistance testing.	75
9.4	Cross-sectional details of RC beams (all dimensions are in mm): (a) surface exposure conditions and (b) nomenclature of boundary conditions.	75
9.5	Nomenclature for the numerical solution as a two-dimensional unsteady-state heat: (a) internal elements, (b) outer boundary elements and (c) corner boundary elements.	77
9.6	Temperature-dependent stress-strain relationship variation with safety factor: (a) for concrete and (b) for steel.	79
9.7	RC beam strain and stress variation across the section: (a) cross-section details. (b) strain diagram and	
	(c) stress block diagram.	81
9.8	FDM heat transfer model prediction with the test result of the RC beams for NSC at locations	
	T1 (75, 75) and T3 (75, 175).	84
9.9	FDM heat transfer model prediction with the test result of the RC beams for HSC at locations T1 (75, 75), T2 (75, 125), and T3 (75, 175).	85
9.10	Flexural behaviour of RC beams exposed to the external fire load.	86
9.11	Flexural behaviour of RC beams exposed to standard ASTM E119 fire load.	86
9.12	Effects of fire scenarios on the flexural carrying capacity for RC beams using siliceous aggregate.	87
10.1	(a) Vehicle rubber tires (b) strip of a tire (c) rubber pads joined with SR glue (d) hole drilled in rubber pads	
	(e) Damper installed at Beam-column joint	91
10.2	(a) Setup of Damper test, (b) Torque Wrench	92
10.3	Force vs displacement curve of proposed friction damper at (a) 50 N-m (b) 100N-m (c) 200N-m (d) 300 N-m	
	(e) Cumulative energy dissipation curve	93
10.4	Rubber on steel friction test at (a) 50N-m Torque (b) 100N-m Torque (c) 200N-m Torque (d) 300N-m	
	Torque (e) Non-Dimensional force (F_0) versus Cycle number for Rubber tire on steel friction interface	94
10.5	(a) Proposed friction damper installed at beam-column joint (b) Cyclic behavior of beam-column	0.7
11 1	assemblage test without damper (c) with damper (d) Cumulative energy dissipation curve	95
11.1	Manufacturing process of PE1 grid.	97
11.2	Schematic representation for flexure test for both normal to and parallel to bed joints	98
11.3	Load vs. deflection curve for bending tension (a) normal to bed joint (b) parallel to bed joints.	99
11.4	Failures patterns of masonry wallets in OOP flexure test (a) brittle failure of UN (b) brittle failure of PN(c) brittle failure of UP(d) failure of PET strengthened sample PP	99
11.5	Grid failure ruptures in PET grid	100
11.6	Comparative graph of samples used for flexure test showing(a)Peak deflection at maximum load	
	(b) Energy dissipation	100
11.7	Schematic representation of diagonal tension test set up.	100
11.8	Shear Stress-Strain curve for diagonal tension.	101
11.9	Crack patterns of diagonal test on brick wallets (a) crack initiation in UD (b) failure of UD sample (c) crack initiation in PD (d) interaction of plaster to the PD even after test completion	101
11.10	Comparative graph of samples used for diagonal test showing (a) Peak load at maximum load (b) ductility.	102
12.1	Mass concrete block showing the layout of the thermocouples. (dimensions in mm)	105
12.2	Digital thermometer and Type-K thermocouple.	105
12.3	Cast mass concrete showing the thermocouples.	105
12.4	Graphical user interface (GUI) for the MATLAB programe.	107
12.5	(a) Plot of temperature against time for thermocouple locations (TC1 to TC7), (b) Plot of temperature	
	against time for thermocouple locations (TC4, TC8, TC9 and TC10)	108
12.6	Temperature time relationship for Observed and model temperatures.	109
12.7	Coefficient of determination for model verification.	109

List of Figures	xi
-----------------	----

12.8	3D plot of temperature profile at initial time of concrete placement.	109
12.9	3D plot of temperature profile at 24 hours of concrete placement.	110
12.10	3D plot of temperature profile at 48 hours of concrete placement.	110
12.11	3D plot of temperature profile at 72 hours of concrete placement.	110
12.12	3D plot of temperature profile at 96 hours of concrete placement.	110
12.13	Temperature time relationship for Observed and model temperatures	111
12.14	Coefficient of determination for model validation.	111
12.15	3D plot of temperatures in block at 0hr	112
12.16	3D plot of temperatures in block at 24hr	112
12.17	3D plot of temperatures in block at 48hr	112
12.18	3D plot of temperatures in block at 72hr	113
12.19	3D plot of temperatures in block at 96hr	113
12.20	3D plot of temperatures in block at 120hr	113
13.1	Simplified model of building structure with two basic configurations of dynamic vibration absorber (DVA) (a) tuned mass damper (TMD), (b) tuned liquid damper (TLD).	116
13.2	Crystal Tower, Osaka, Japan (a) View of the completed building (https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier: Crystal_Tower_Osaka_20060321-001.jpg), (b) one of the tanks of icy water used as auxiliary mass of TMD system (Nagase & Hisatoku, 1992).	117
13.3	One Bloor Street East, Toronto, Canada (a) View of the completed building	
	(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OneBloorEastToronto2018.jpg), (b) TLD used in the building (Lago et al., 2019).	117
13.4	Schematic drawing of example building frame (a) typical floor plan and (b) elevation.	119
14.1	Covid-19 Care Centre	125
14.2	Covid-19 Care Centre	125
14.3	Covid-19 Care Centre	126
14.4	Covid-19 Care Centre	126
14.5	Covid-19 Care Centre	127
14.6	Covid-19 Care Centre	127
14.7	Covid-19 Care Centre	128
14.8	Covid-19 Care Centre	128
14.9	Covid-19 Care Ambulance	129
14.10	Covid-19: Open Ground-converted for Cremation	
	(This is to be addressed, since every Disaster is crossing this phase)	129
14.11(a) View of cyclone shelter (Model 1)	130
14.11(b) View of cyclone shelter (Model 2)	130
14.12	View of Earthquake Bamboo Frame Shelter (Ref: Disaster Relief Shelter; Walta Asfaw, David Headley, Nick Liza, Dan Nederhoed, Engr,339/340 Senior Design Project, Calvin College Engineering, 6 May 2013)	131
14.13	View of Tsunami Steel Frame Shelter (Ref: Disaster Relief Shelter; Walta Asfaw, David Headley, Nick Liza, Dan Nederhoed, Engr,339/340 Senior Design Project, Calvin College Engineering, 6 May 2013)	132
14.14	View of Flood-Triangular Timber shelter (Ref: Disaster Relief Shelter; Walta Asfaw, David Headley, Nick Liza, Dan Nederhoed, Engr,339/340 Senior Design Project, Calvin College Engineering, 6 May 2013)	132
14.15	View of 'Smart Building Architecture' (Ref: https://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/smart-home-or-building)	133
14.16	Automation and DOMOTICS (Ref: https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-smart-house-domotics-177572; Photo by Javier Pierini/The Image Bank Collection/Getty Images)	134
14.17	Smart Shelter-Automation and DOMOTICS (Ref: https://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/smart-home-or-building)	134

xii	5 th	World	Congress	on	Disaster	Management
-----	-----------------	-------	----------	----	----------	------------

14.18	Disaster Risk Management Cycle	125
16 1	(Ref. milps://reliejweb.ini/siles/reliejweb.ini/jiles/resources/Dominica%20ESM%2 0Manual%20%28v9%29.paj)	133
10.1	Global 101 in healthcare market (2014–2023)	140
10.1	Disaster Management	101
19,1	(im-tomu n.d.; Krol 2019)	168
19.2	I Am Tomu, the New Open Source Arm M3 Based Iot Architecture For Alexa Integration. (im-tomu n.d.)	169
19.3	The Circuit Diagram for the Tomu. ("Tomu - A ARM Microprocessor Which Fits in Your USB Port" n.d.)	169
20.1	Split of doctors and population	174
22.2	GIS in Disaster Management Indian context	187
22.3	General picture of Disaster Recovery	188
22.6	Location map	192
22.7	Google earth image of the study area	192
22.8	Aerial view of the location	192
22.10	Valley on the return path side	193
23.1	Wheat growing sites for NDVI image interpretation in Karnal and Hisar district	197
24.1	Study sites in Chirang and Sonitpur district, Assam, India	203
24.2	Schematic diagram of the geospatial approach.	204
24.3	Planform geometry of uninhabited and inhabited sandbars in study site 1.	205
24.4	Changes in area of uninhabited and inhabited sandbars.	205
24.5	Socioeconomic variables in study site 1.	206
24.6	Planform geometry of sandbars in study site 2	207
24.7	Socioeconomic variables in study site 2	208
25.1	Steps in Hazard Assessment	213
M25.1	Location map of Study Area - Rudraprayag District in Uttarakhand State, India	214
25.2	Methodology for Hazard Vulnerability Mapping	215
M25.2	Administrative Map of Rudraprayag District using ArcGIS	216
M25.3	Elevation Map of Study Area from DEM-SRTM	216
M25.4	Aspect map of Study Area using DEM-SRTM	217
M25.5	Slope Map of Study Area using DEM-SRTM	217
M25.6	Landslide Susceptibility Map of Study Area using Frequency Ratio	218
M25.7	Water Basin Map of Study Area using DEM-SRTM	218
M25.8	Flood Zonation Map of Study Area classifying flood zones	219
M25.9	Earthquake Zonation Map of Study Area for Earthquake hit on December 6, 2017	219
25.3	Methodology for Social Vulnerability Assessment	220
25.10	Vulnerability Map of Rudraprayag District	220
26.1	Digital elevation map (DEM) in Dihapal, Odisha, India	229
26.2	Indication of structural damages from UAV images	229
26.3	Submerged agricultural land captured from UAVs	230
26.4	Crop damage analysis in Dihapal, Odisha, India	230
26.5	Submerged roads in Dihapal, Odisha, India	231
27.1	Application of UAV in cyclone management	237
27.2	Damages captured by UAVs in West Bengal: damaged building, damaged Jetty, uprooted trees, damaged embankment (anti-clockwise from top corner)	241
27.3	Sagar Island, West Bengal	242

		List of Figures	xiii
27.4	Analysis of crop damage at Ganga Sagar in West Bengal		242
28.1	Representational image of Earthquake Prone regions in India		250
29.1	World Risk Index-Indicators of India		255
29.2	Total disaster events by type: 1980–1999 vs. 2000–2019		256
29.3	<i>Total numbers of deaths compared to the average number of deaths per disaster by income group (2000–2019)</i>		256
29.4	(a) Global population distribution by income group (millions), (b) Population various types of impo on countries/territories by income group (2000-2019)	ıcts	256
29.5	Recorded climate-related disaster losses per income group compared to GDP losses 1998–2017		257
29.6	% of population below poverty lie in Indian states		258
29.7	Action plan		258
29.8	Goal-wise performance		259
29.9	Development of the Public Private Partnership landscape in India through different phases		260
29.10	SPI of India 2016–2019		261
29.11	Contingency Fund of all States		263
29.12	India GDP Growth Rate 2005–2020, Macrotrends		263
29.13	State wise releases of SDRF from 2014–15 to 2017–18 from MHA		264
29.14	Revenue Expenditure on Natural disaster relief of India's Central and state Governments FY 1991–2018 (in Billion INR)		264
29.15	State wise and EWE wise distribution of morality rates (Deaths/year/million population) during 2000–2019 with state more than 15 million population		265
29.16	SDG Data Index, performance of Indian States		265
29.17	Expenditure on Operations and maintenance of states, 2002–2020		266
29.18	Development Expenditure of the states		266
29.19	Development Expenditure of states with % of GSDP, 2017–2020		267
29.20	Non-Development Expenditure of State, 2017–2020		267
29.21	Development expenditure-Social Sector Expenditure with % of GSDP		268
29.22	Development Expenditure-Capital Outlay with % of GSDP		268
30.1	Flowchart for multi-player game		275
31.1	Steps for comparing priorities of providers and users		282
31.2	Average score for the strategies for both groups		282
34.1	Major Disasters in India Source: Wikimedia Commons		301
34.2	Institutional Framework for DM		303
34.3	Comparison of Impact of Disasters Before and After 2005		307
35.1	Ward Map of Kainakary (Kainakary Gram Panchayat, 2021)		314
35.2	Methodological Choices And Disaster Risk Components.		316
35.3	Class Distribution Within Different Land Typologies, Compiled From The Survey.		318
36.1	Different level of risk zone of Bangladesh		323
36.2	Condition of the existing MPDS in different location (Care Bangladesh and C3ER, n.d.)		325
36.3	Vulnerability (%) of existing MPDS against different disaster (Mahmood, Dhakal and Kamruzzama	ın, 2013)	325
36.4	Different constructing authorities of MPDS in Bangladesh (Care Bangladesh and C3ER, n.d.)		327
36.5	Different management authorities of MPDS (Care Bangladesh and C3ER, n.d.)		328
36.6	No of occurrence of cyclone on different months from 1960-2010 (<u>https://en.banglapedia.org</u>).		328
36.7	Flowchart showing the steps of survey		329
37.1	Mortality due to natural hazards (1990-2000)		332

 $\boldsymbol{xiv} \quad \boldsymbol{5}^{th}$ World Congress on Disaster Management

37.2	Tsunami of 2004	333
37.3	Bhuj(2001) earthquake	333
37.4	Orissa super cyclone	333
37.5	Bihar Flood 2009	333
38.1	No. of deaths due to various natural disasters in India.	345
38.2	No. of people deaths due to various technological disasters in India.	345
38.3	Comparison of Health infrastructure in various countries of the world.	348
38.4	Mid and high rise development are on the rise in the current developmental scenario.	352
38.5	(a). (b) and (c) Old city cores, characterized by narrow, congested streets, have some old inhabited buildings in dilapidated conditions,	352
39.1	Rinsing Covid cases in India; Rapid antigen covid tests; Increasing mortality rate; Vaccination against coronavirus	356
39.2	Red, orange and green zones classification in Indian districts	357
39.3	Total covid cases in Indian states	358
39.4	Distribution and share of covid cases in Indian states	359
39.5	Causal loop diagram for Covid-19 assessment	361
39.6	Recommendations for Covid-19 management	362
42.1	Diagram depicting natural surveillance	386
42.2	Venn diagram showing the concept of a self-sustained model	388
42.3	Satellite image of the site	389
42.4	Different stages of form evolution	391
42.5	Bird's eye view of the site highlighting various regions	392
42.6	Site plan indicating area coverage	392
42.7	Site plan	393
42.8	Bar chart showing the savings obtained per dwelling unit by using RESCO	394
42.9	Floor plans of cluster type 1 (Area – 60 sq.m.)	395
42.10	Cluster plan showing the unit connectivity with the courtyard and roads	395
42.11	Section across the cluster	396
42.12	Diagram showing various disaster resilient features	396
42.13	Diagram showing the various construction materials used	397
43.1	COVID management at different level	401
43.2	Input-output block diagram of GUI	402
43.3	Prediction Tab (a)	403
43.4	Prediction Tab (b)	403
43.5	Prediction Tab (c)	404
43.6	Allocation Tab (a)	404
43.7	Allocation Tab (b)	405
43.8	Lockdown Tab	405
45.1	Reducing direct damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruption	418

List of Tables

2.1	Respondents categories and state for the study on FFHWs in India's COVID-19 response	11
3.1	Treatment Type and Sample Slums, by City Baseline	20
3.2	No. of Sampled HHs by City, Slum type and Treatment Type for Baseline and Endline survey	20
3.3	Vulnerability proportion, by Baseline, Endline	21
3.4	Percentage households with decrease of respective risks and susceptibility by more than 20%	21
5.1	Rainfall for Years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020	39
5.2	Change in LULC from 2000 to 2020	41
5.3	Water Bodies in Sq Km	41
5.4	Average Annual NDVI value of the Lake Chad from year 2001 to 2019 (19yrs)	43
7.1	Status of Desertification in India	55
9.1	Summary of the stress-strain relationships for NSC and HSC at elevated temperatures	80
9.2	Optimized thermal material properties for heat transfer analysis	83
9.3	The fire-resistance rating for RC beams at different fire scenario	88
11.1	Material properties of constituent materials	97
11.2	Specimen dimensions and strengthening details	97
13.1	Damper cost as percentage of total building construction cost (P_d) for DVAs in the form of water tanks.	118
13.2	Damper cost as percentage of total building construction cost (P_d) for other conventional dampers.	119
13.3	Salient parameters of example building structure.	120
21.1	Renewable energy capacity (GW) – for the year 2018	177
22.1	Methods and List of Data Aquitions	186
23.1	Weather and spectral indices used in models using composite weather variables	197
23.2	Effective weather parameters for Hisar and Karnal district (Sum products-correlation)	198
23.3	Agromet regression model equation for Hisar and Karnal districts	198
23.4	Validation of Agromet models	199
23.5	Regression yield model equation developed with addition of NDVI (MODIS) for Hisar and Karnal district	199
23.6	Validation of Agromet-spectral (MODIS-NDVI) Yield models for wheat yield estimation for districts Hisar and Karnal during 2015-16& 2016-17	199
25.1	Details of Data Source	215
25.2	Secondary Data for Social Vulnerability Assessment	219
25.3	Social Vulnerability of Study Area	221
28.1	Reference to select projects and missions that are integrated in Disaster Management	248
28.2	India Disaster Vulnerability in %ages ⁸ -Rough Estimates.	250
28.3	Compensation/Insurance package ⁹	251
30.1	Resource allocation using set partitioning	275
31.1	Identified disaster management strategies	281
31.2	Average ranking for disaster management strategies	282
34.1	NDMA and Important Sections	302
34.2	Comparative Analysis of DM Act of India, South Africa, Philippines, and Australia	305
34.3	Strengths and Weaknesses of DM Act	308

 ${\boldsymbol{xvi}}~~{\boldsymbol{5}}^{\text{th}}$ World Congress on Disaster Management

35.1	Mean Flood Level In Different Land Typologies, Compiled From The Survey And Spatial Mapping.	317
36.1	Basic details of the 3 standard designs of cyclone shelters (Cyclone Shelter Policy, 2011)	324
36.2	Responsible authority for MPDS management in different situation (Cyclone Shelter Policy, 2011)	327
38.1	Disaster Management Action Priorities in developed and developing regions	342
38.2	<i>Countries with highest numbers of deaths due to natural disasters during the period 1997-2017 and their respective populations for 2017.</i>	342
38.3	Some of the major the disaster events in India during the period 1999-2014.	343
38.4	Damage due to natural disasters in India.	344
38.5	Supporting ministries for different disasters in India.	346
38.6	Status of Health Centres in India in 2005 and 2012.	349
38.7	Healthcare staff status in India.	350
41.1	The Shortage of Bangladesh Health Care Personnel in March 2020	376
42.1	Risk Assessment Matrix (From TARU Leading Edge, 2020)	386
42.2	Risk assessment matrix for Bhoi nagar, Bayababa slum site in Bhubaneswar, Odisha	390
42.3	Area Statement	393
45.1	Selected achievements and challenges of international DRR Governance under HFA.	417
45.2	Ministerial Distribution of Official Sendai Focal Points in OECD Countries.	419
45.4	Progress on National DRR Strategies by region	420
45.5	Progress on 'Local' DRR Strategies by region	421
45.6	Similarities and differences between Chile and Ecuador	421
45.7	Disasters and losses, by African Regional Economic Community (REC), 2015–2018 (Van Niekerk, 2019)	422
45.8	African member states' progress: Sendai Framework Target (E)	422
45.9	Similarities n differences between global input indicator G from Chile and Ecuador	425
45.10	Sections and Information in the Gap Reports	427
45.11	Data disaggregation and statistical processing - SDG 11.5.2 and SFDRR Target(d)	428
45.12	Number of countries at a specific stage of reporting SFDRR indicators for year 2018 as of Oct 2020. (UNDRR,)	428

Preface

The Fifth World Congress on Disaster Management (WCDM) was organised in Delhi from 24th to 27th November 2021 jointly by the Government of Delhi, the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, and the Disaster Management Initiative and Convergence Society which created the platform of WCDM. Over the years, WCDM has emerged as the largest conference on disaster management in the developing world.

The theme of the Fifth WCDM was *Technology, Finance and Capacity.* 7 Plenary Sessions, 50 Technical Sessions and Special Technical Sessions were organised around this overarching theme. While eminent thought leaders and experts delivered keynote addresses and participated in the panel discussions of the Plenary Sessions. It is the Technical Sessions that received the longest traction as Call for Papers was issued for these sessions months in advance and more than 600 researchers, practitioners and policy makers responded with abstracts of their ideas. These were reviewed by experts and subsequently, 250 of these abstracts were developed as full papers. This is the first of five-volume series of compendium of these papers.

The papers have been published in the same form these were received without any peer review to provide a flavour of the raw ideas that emerged from the Technical Sessions of the conference. Some of these papers presented by the young researchers and practitioners may not have the rigours of academic disciplines, but these do reflect the cross current of thoughts that went around in these sessions of the Conference. These provide new ideas and insights that provide value to the current discourses on the subject.

These papers have been arranged under five broad themes—first: Disaster Risk Management, second: Nature and Human Induced Disasters, third: Coronavirus Pandemic, fourth: Disaster Response and fifth: Challenges and Opportunities of Disaster Management. Understandably the papers do not cover every aspect of the themes, these discuss only those aspects that the authors have chosen to highlight. The present volume is a compilation of 45 papers on the theme of Disaster Risk Management, which is further divided into six sub-themes, first: Harnessing Science and Technology for Building Resilience to Disasters, second: Innovations in Construction Technology, third: Using Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things for Managing Risks of Disasters, fourth: Application of Remote Sensing, GIS, Drone and UAV for Disaster Risk Management, fifth: Disaster Management Laws and Governance and, sixth: Risk Governance in the Age of Pandemics.

The Conference secretariat has brought the papers together, but his credit lies solely and exclusively on the authors.

Dr S. Ananda Babu Convener Fifth World Conference on Disaster Management

Acknowledgement

DMICS, the organizer of the 5th World Congress on Disaster Management (WCDM), expresses its deep appreciation to Government of Delhi (GNCTD), NDMA, NIDM, DRDO, UNICEF, ICMR, GSI, and Knowledge Partners, delegates who have supported the 2021 World Congress on Disaster Management with either earmarked or unearmarked contributions. A special acknowledgement goes to Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for hosting the 5th WCDM for its strong support.

DMICS would like to express our deepest appreciation to Hon'ble Union Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh for inaugurating the 5th WCDM and delivering the inaugural address; Mami Mizutori, UN-DRR Chief and Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for her special message and Dr Balram Bhargava, Secretary, DHR and Director General, ICMR for his key note address. We would also like to convey our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to Prof. V. Ramgopal Rao, Director of IIT Delhi, Dr. Parvez Hyatt, for their strategic support and guidance. Our indefatigable team members, Col. Sanjay Srivastava Dr. Chandrappa, Dr. A. Kishan, Prof. B. Gopal Rao, Mr. Bhaskar Rao Volam, Dr. B. Ram, Prof. V. Prakasam, Dr. A. Gayathri Devi, Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Mr. Amit Kumar, Mr. Mohan Kasthala, Mr. Pavan Parlapalli, Mr. Manish Vishnoi, Ms. Suparna Dutta, Ms. Parul Sharma, Ms. Megha B Bhati, M. Zoya Khan, Ms. Areeba Naaz, Mr. Rohit Kumar Azad and Ms. Shweta Zanjrukia, deserve a huge appreciation for working tirelessly for the last one year in ensuring that 5th WCDM reaches new horizons in bringing together the Government Duty bearers, Policy makers, Planners, Researchers, Academicians, Practitioners and other key stakeholders.

DMICS extends its sincere gratitude to the large number of organisations, individuals and volunteers who have contributed to the 5th WCDM, through technical support and in numerous other ways. DMICS would like to express its deepest appreciation also to the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee (S&TC) along with its Chair, technical leads and collaborative organisations of Pre-Conference Webinars, Plenaries, Special Feature Events, Special Technical Sessions and Exhibitiors.