

# Building Hydrometeorological Networks for Irrigation Scheduling, Snowpack Monitoring and Flood Early Warning: Experiences from Pakistan

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*with* Ali Akbar Abbas (BDM)



**LUMS**

Centre for Water  
Informatics and Technology



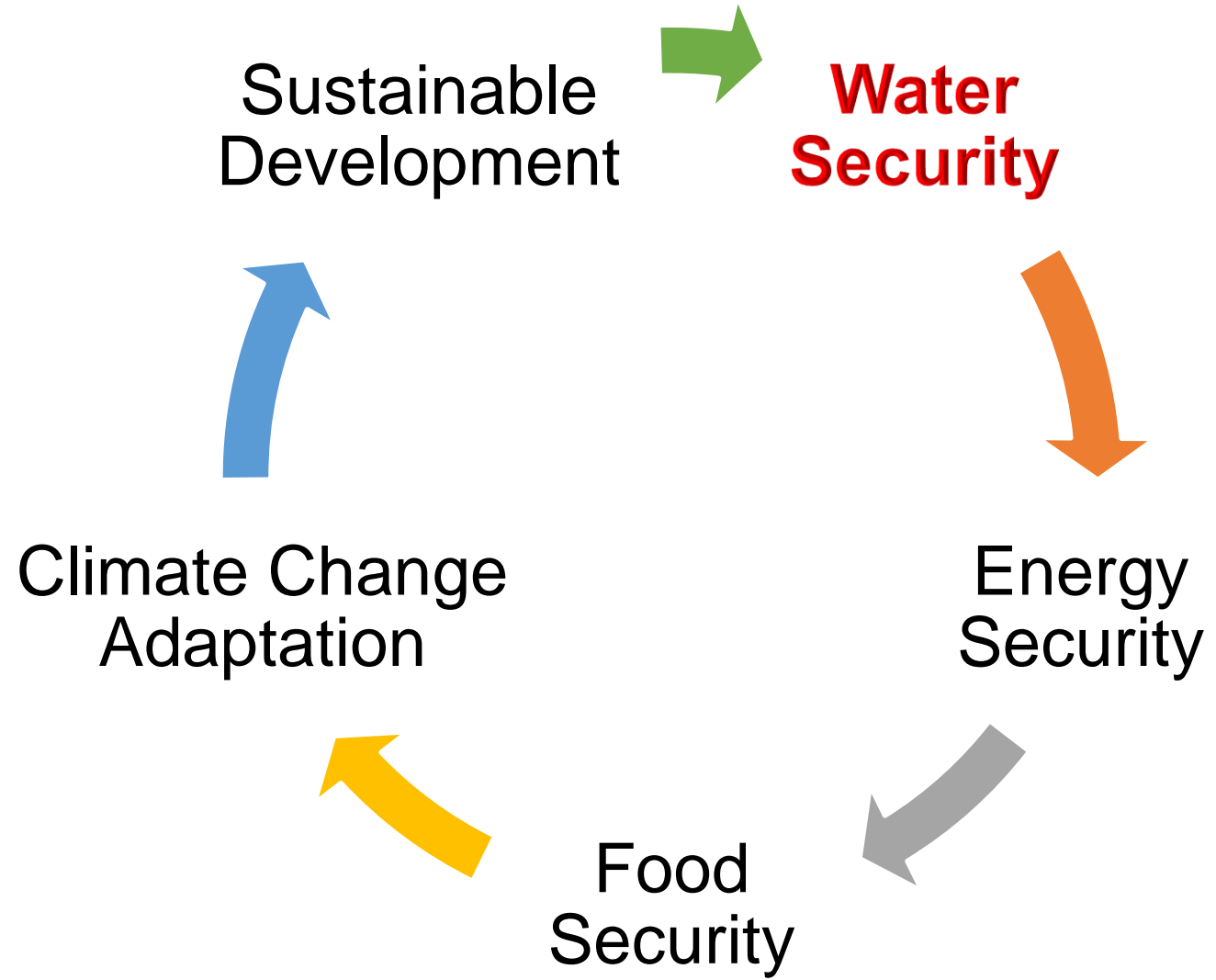
**NATIONAL CENTRE OF  
ROBOTICS & AUTOMATION**

**Agricultural  
Robotics Lab**

ICTP Workshop on Communications in Extreme Environments  
Nov 21, 2023

# Background

# Water: Mother of All Developmental Challenges for Pakistan



# Two Key Questions

## **Policy Question: Will certain interventions work?**

Policymakers are seldom sure about the response to new interventions by water users.

## **Technology Question: What role can new digital technologies play?**

Space technologies, artificial intelligence, advanced communications, robotics .....



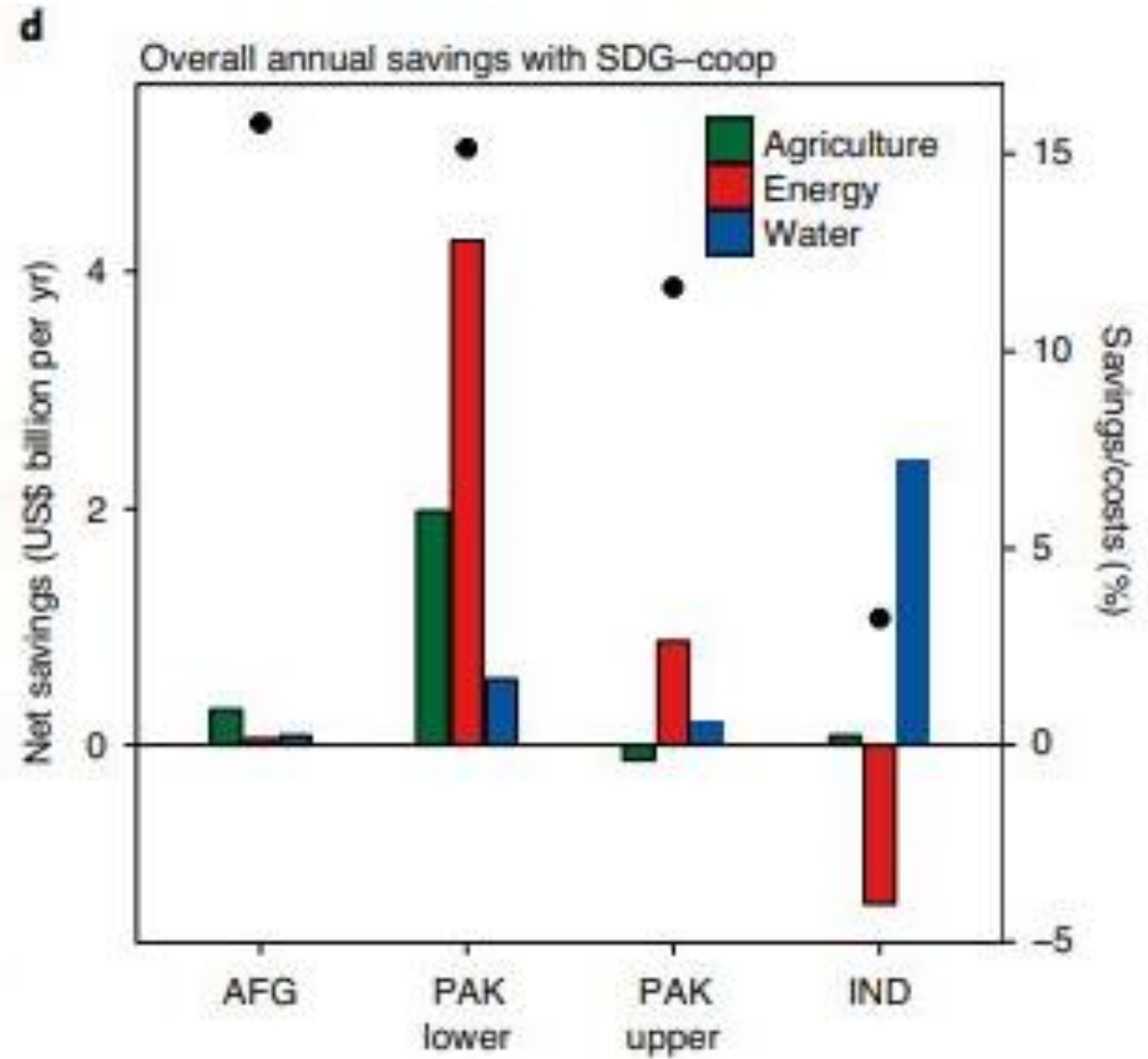
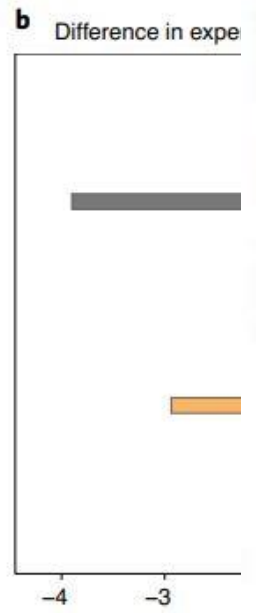
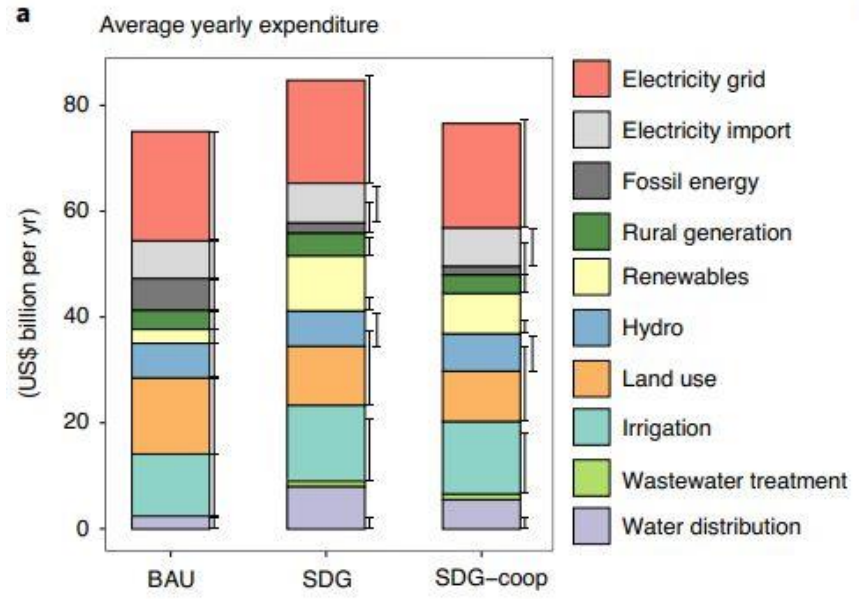
# Cost of SDG Attainment for the Indus Basin

nature sustainability ARTICLES  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-00654-7>  
 Check for updates

**Transboundary cooperation a potential route to sustainable development in the Indus basin**

Adriano Vinca<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Simon Parkinson<sup>1,2</sup>, Keywan Riahi<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Edward Byers<sup>1</sup>, Afreen Siddiqi<sup>4,5</sup>, Abubakr Muhammad<sup>6</sup>, Ansir Ilyas<sup>6</sup>, Nithyanandam Yogeswaran<sup>7</sup>, Barbara Willaarts<sup>1</sup>, Piotr Magnuszewski<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Awais<sup>1,2</sup>, Andrew Rowe<sup>2</sup> and Ned Djilali<sup>2,8</sup>

- BAU: \$85billion per year until 2050 for the Indus Basin
- 13% more than BAU for SDG attainment
- Costing Pakistan nearly \$5 billion / year until 2050
- Many options for off-setting this difference !



# Centre for Water Informatics and Technology

## Cryosphere and the Digital Divide



Dr Jawairia Ahmad wins Climate Fellowship

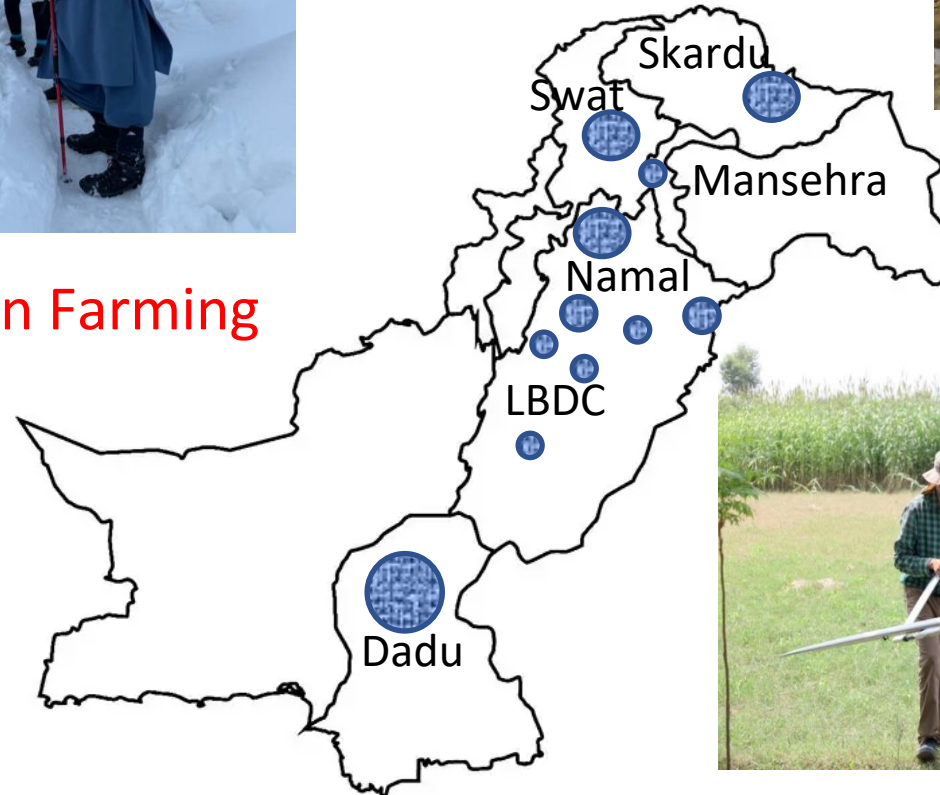


## Poverty Alleviation of Small Farmers



## Forest Fires & Biodiversity

## Net-Zero GHG & Carbon Farming



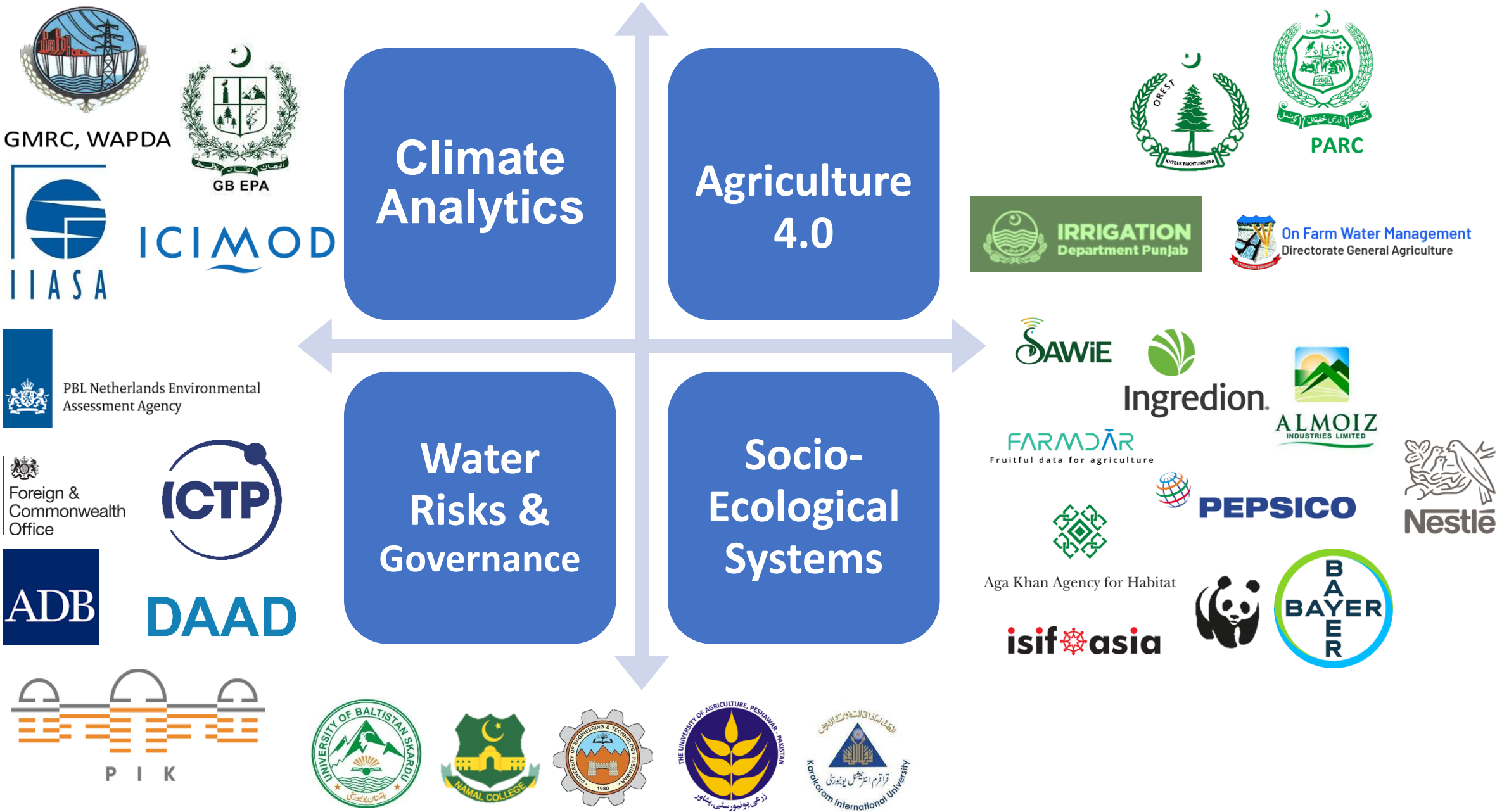
Dr Talha Manzoor wins DAAD Grant to explore Namal Valley

## Floods & Disaster Response

## Digital Agriculture



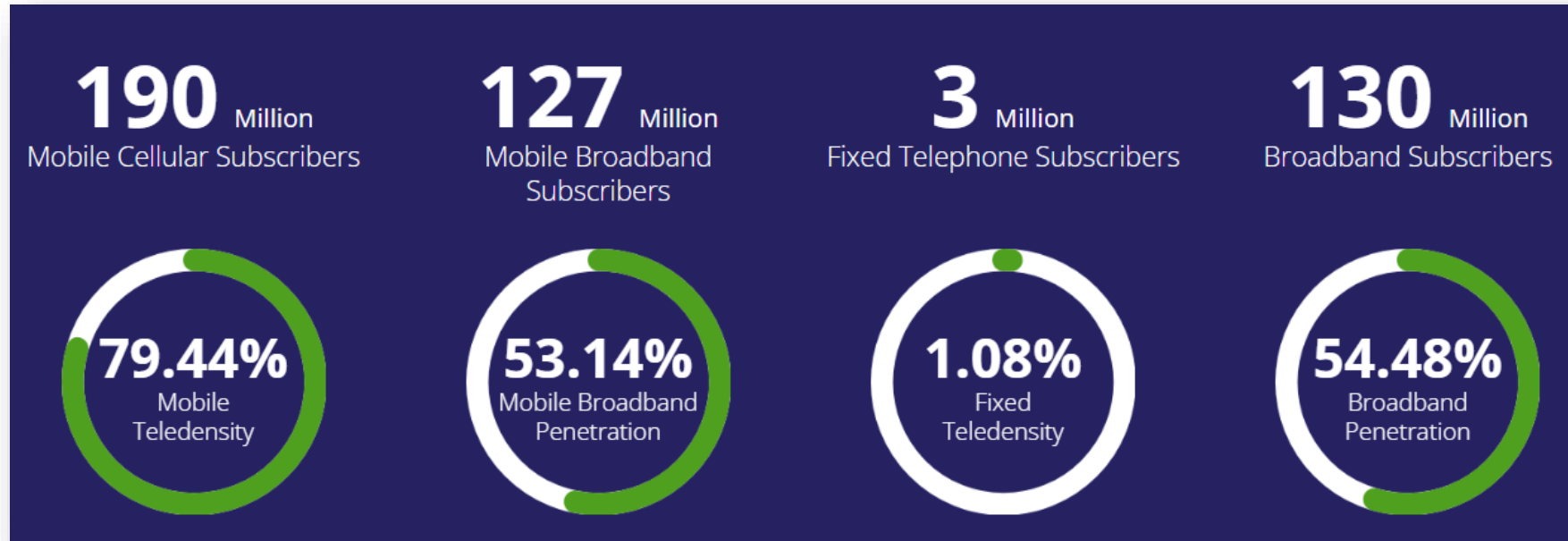
# Centre Themes



# State of Digital Divide in Pakistan

## *Setting the Context*

# Access to Connectivity



Source: [PTA](#)

## Low broadband penetration

China: 76.4%  
India: 63%  
Bangladesh: 75.9%

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

***“Out of 54%, about 76% of subscribers are from four cities only.”***  
(source, [tribune.com.pk](#))

# Access to Connectivity: The Infrastructure Divide



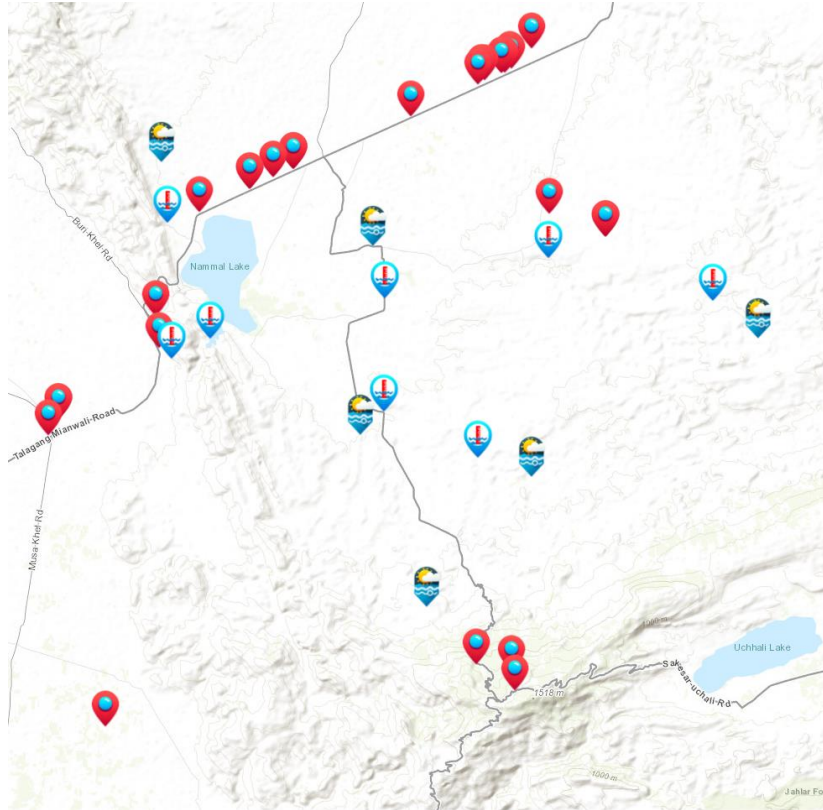
Zong network coverage. (Source: [GSMA](#))



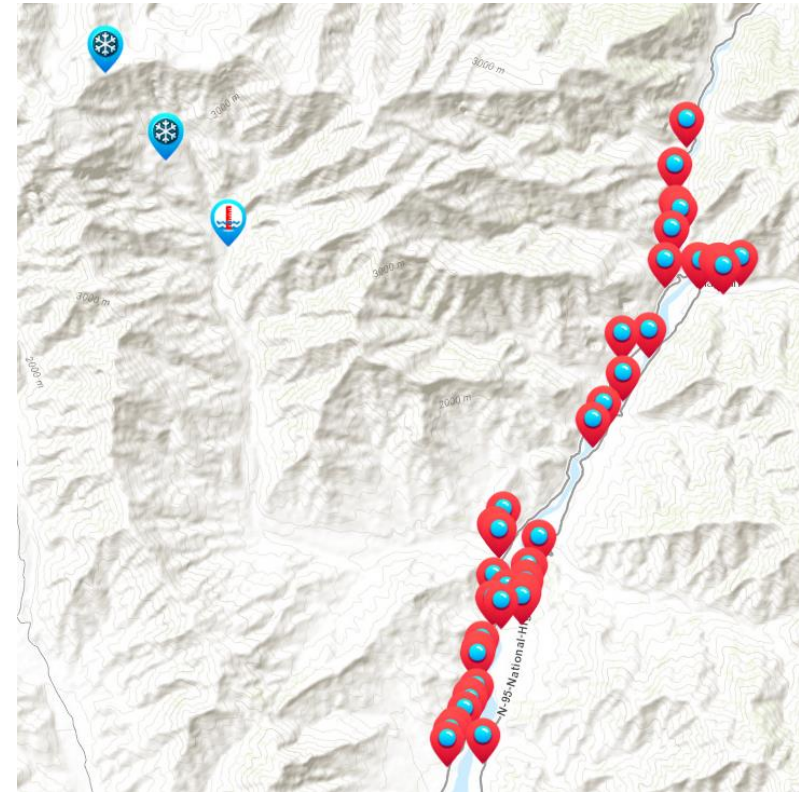
Cellular network footprint of Pakistan, 2011. Source: PTA, [ProPakistani.pk](#)




# Access to Connectivity: The Unserved Communities



WIT's Hydrometry Network, Namal Valley



Cryosphere Monitoring Network, Gabbin Jaba, Swat

 Cellular towers  
Source: [OpenCellID](https://openCellID.org)

The **unserved communities** away from urban centers, **disconnected** from main roads, and **beyond the mountains**

# **WIT's Experience in CyberPhysical Systems and IoT**

## ***Leveraging Scalable IoT for Climate Resilience***



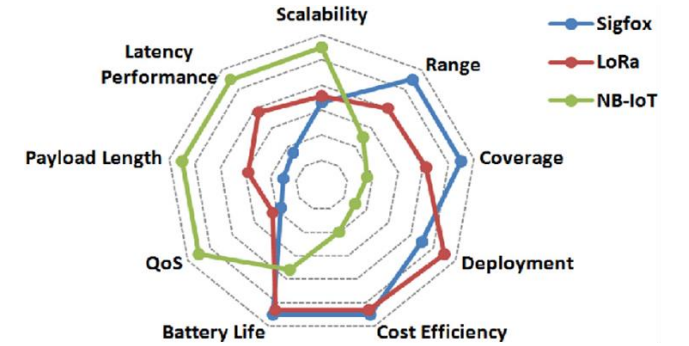
# Evolution of IoT technology in the last decade



WiFi and Ethernet-based devices



4G IoT modules



Source: A comparative study of LPWAN technologies for large-scale IoT deployment by Kais Mekki

NB-IoT, LoRaWAN, SigFox

## Opensource projects



AREDN and HAMNET are **high-speed**, self-discovering, self-configuring, and **resilient** amateur radio data networks for **emergency communications**.



An open source, **off-grid**, decentralized, mesh network built to run on affordable, **low-power** devices



# IoT based Interventions



**Digital Agriculture with  
Soil Moisture Sensors**



**Integrated Irrigation Water  
Management**



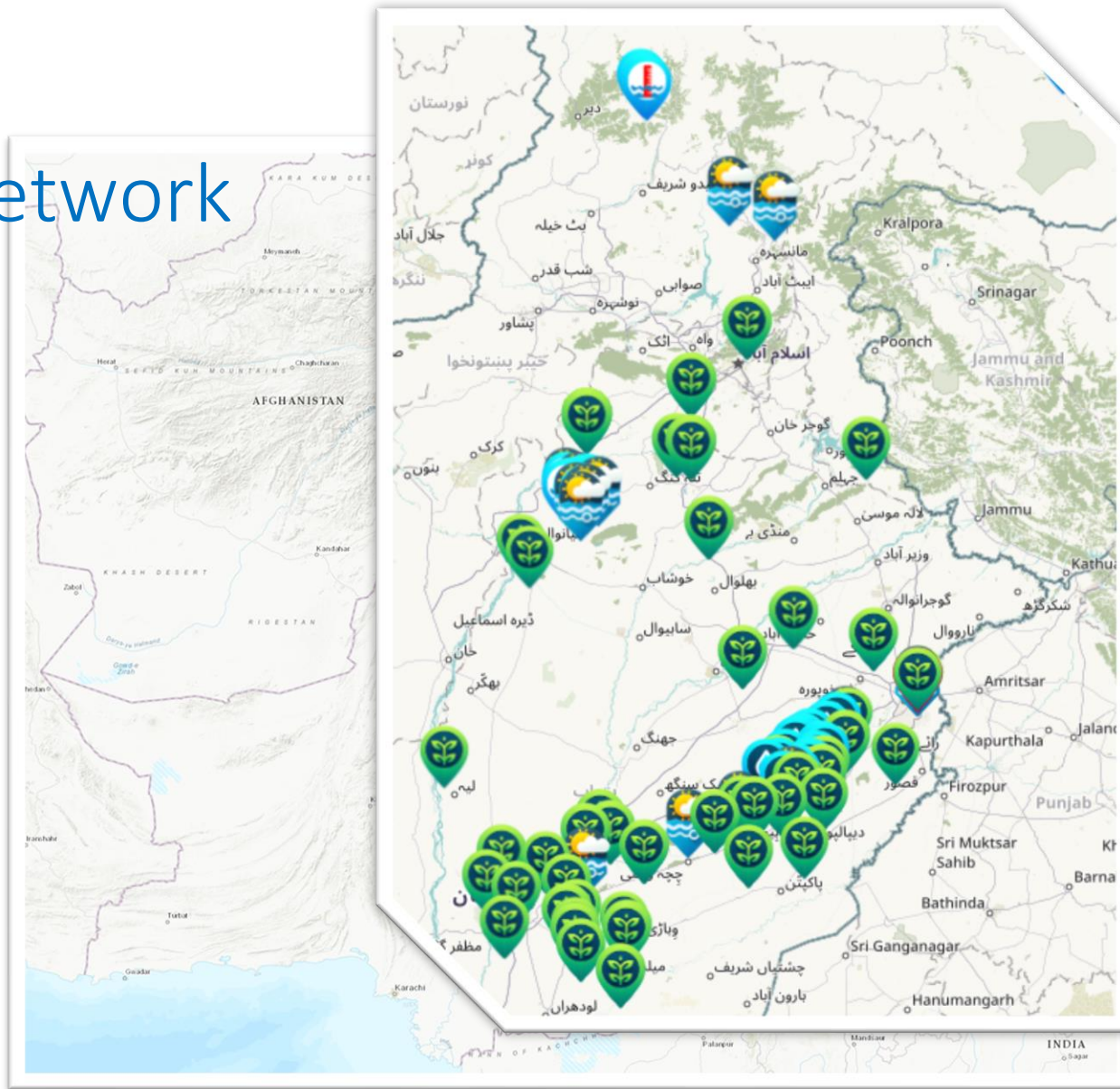
**Cryosphere Research for  
Basin Scale Water  
Availability Assessment**








**Building Resilience in Data Scarce Watersheds**

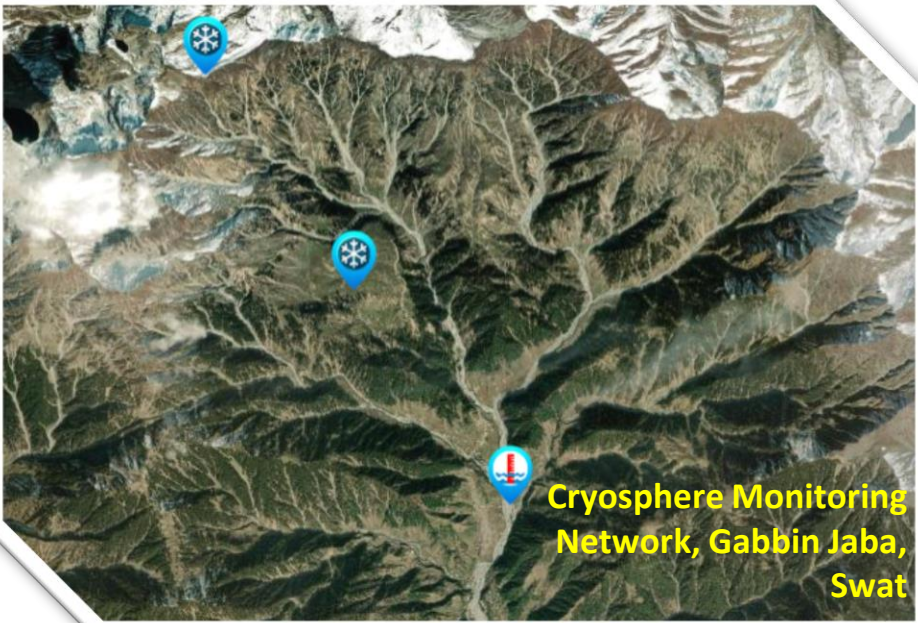


# IoT Sensors Network

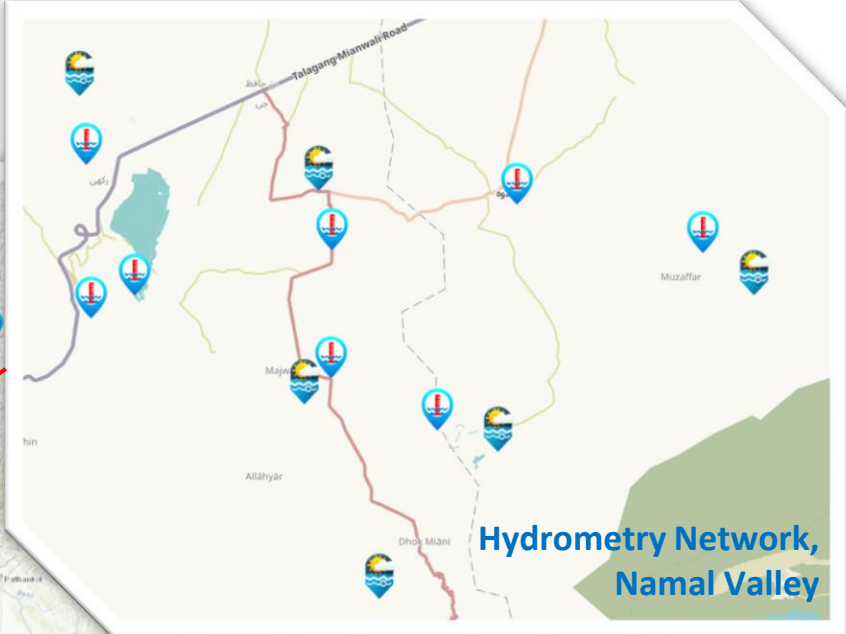
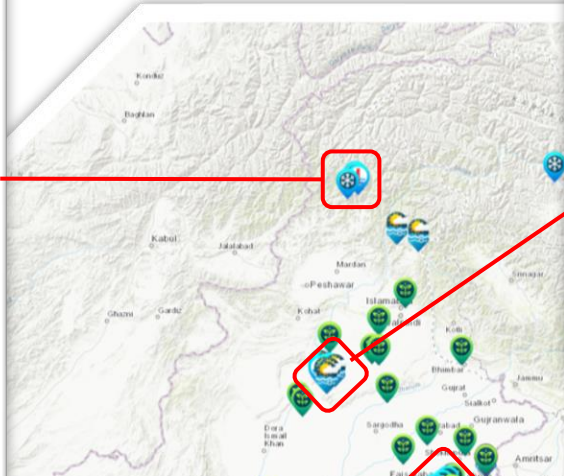


-  Digital Agriculture / Soil Moisture Sensors
-  Flood Monitoring Sensors
-  Weather Stations
-  Snow Depth Sensors
-  Canal Monitoring Sensors

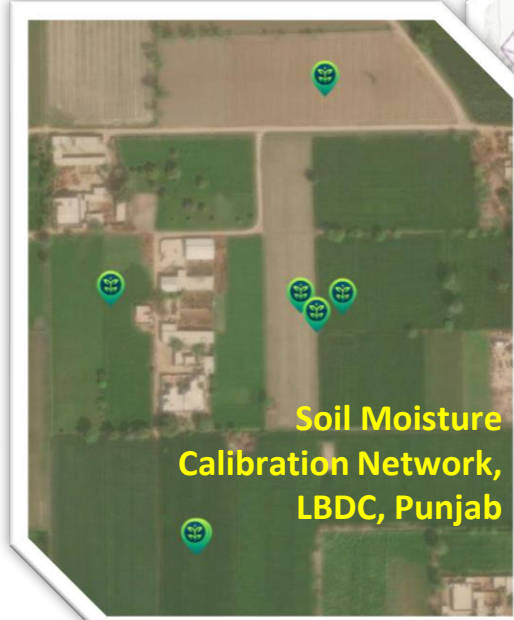




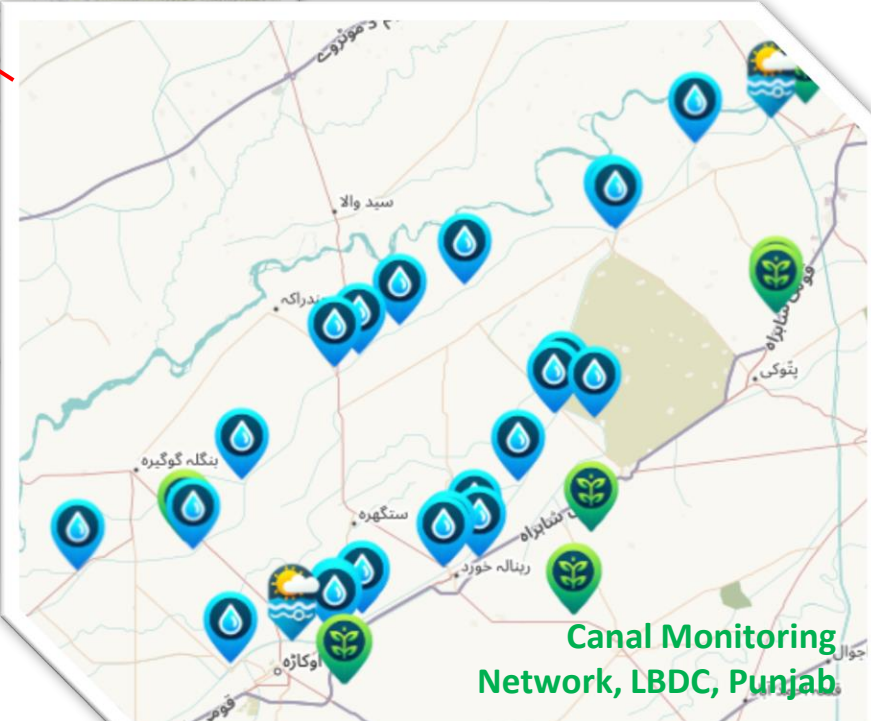
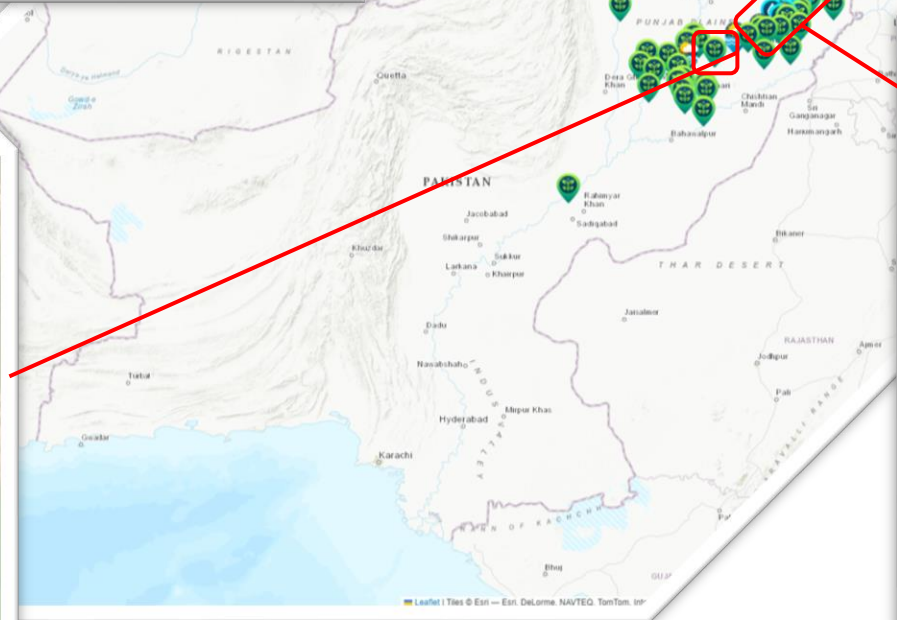
**Cryosphere Monitoring Network, Gabbin Jaba, Swat**



**Hydrometry Network, Namal Valley**



**Soil Moisture Calibration Network, LBDC, Punjab**



**Canal Monitoring Network, LBDC, Punjab**















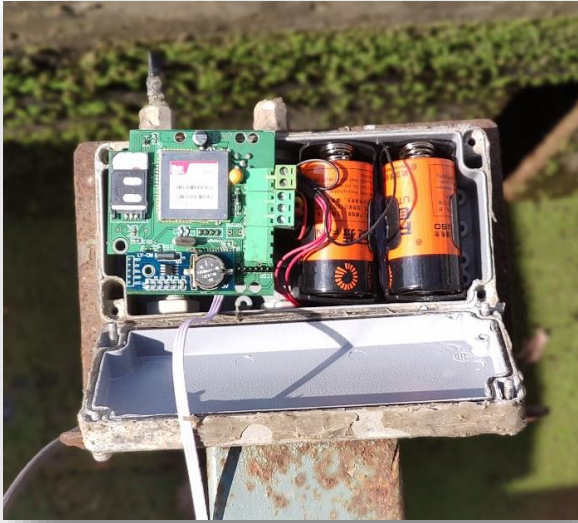




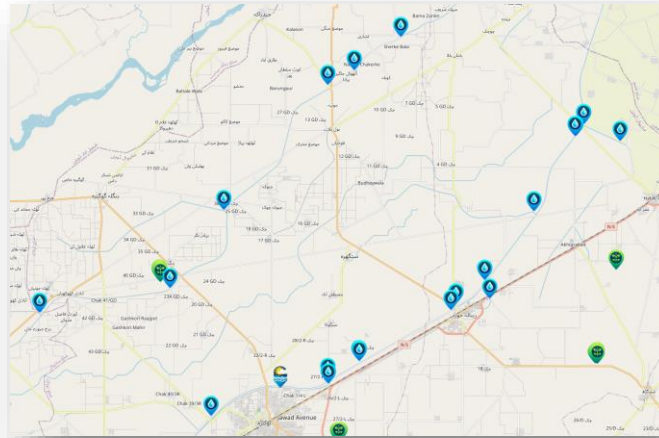
# **Real World Use Cases**

## ***Innovation for Climate Resilience***

# Use Case: GSM based Digital Canal Monitoring Gauges



GSM Based Devices



Suitable for sensors deployed far apart



- **Benefits:** Low power easy to deploy solutions
- **Constraint:** Dependent on GSM Connectivity

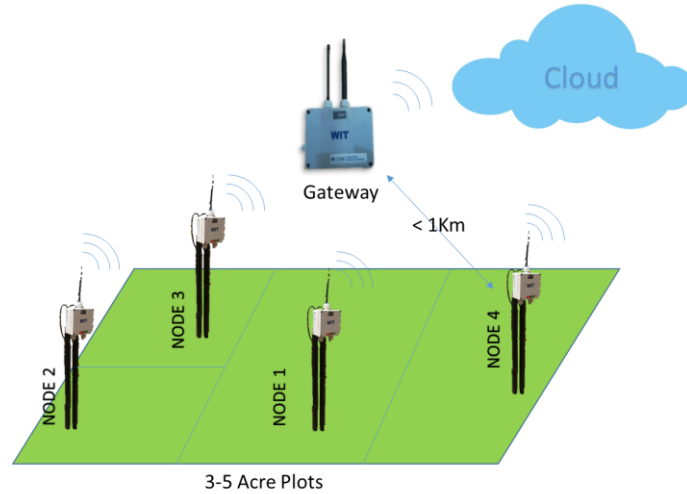
**Roadmap for Scaling up:** Using off-the-shelf modules for rapid scalability, and reliable supply chain



# Use Case: LoRa based Digital Agriculture Sensors



LoRa based devices



Suitable to connect cluster of sensors at catchment level

- **Benefits:**

- Helps extend coverage beyond the last GSM signal (5-10KM).

- **Constraint:** Dependent on GSM Connectivity

- **Roadmap for Scaling up:**

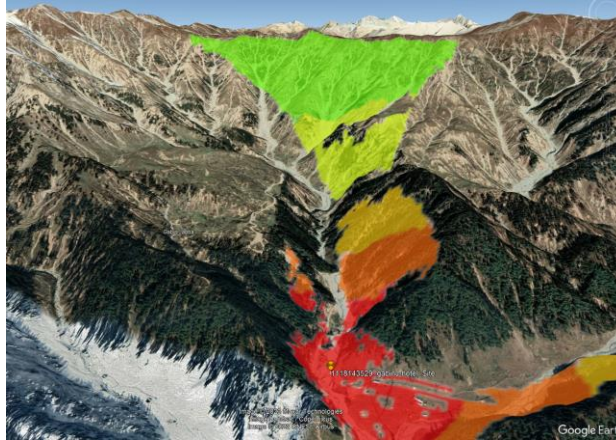
- Migration to LoRaWAN, NB-IoT
- Development of low-cost LoRaWAN Gateways



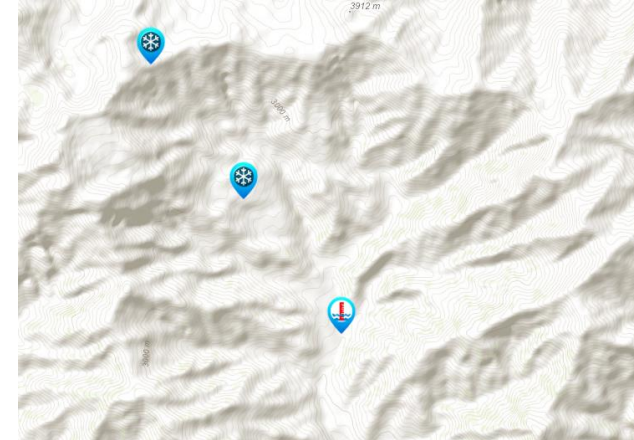
# Use Case: LoRa for Cryosphere and Flood Monitoring Sensors



GSM and LoRa based Devices



Source: [CloudRF](#) simulation



Suitable to connect a cluster of sensors at the catchment level, even **beyond the last GSM Signal**

- **Benefits:** LoRaWAN devices can help extend coverage by 5-10km
- **Constraint:** Dependent on GSM/internet and can fail during disasters

**Roadmap for Scaling up:**  
Scalable mesh network, using open source Meshtastic Project



# Use Case: AIOT & Computer Vision, Preventing Human Wildlife-Conflict

## Snow leopard mauls 8-year-old boy to death in Galiyat

Rashid Javed | Published March 19, 2019



## Snow leopard kills over 50 cattle in Hunza



## Three get jail for killing snow leopard

A Correspondent | Published August 6, 2020



How can we avoid this human animal conflict?

Camera trap images - Feb 02, 2021



Sokhtarabad Nala



Shachkatr Nala



Camera traps record movement of snow leopard but there is **lack of communication** and **automated early warning mechanism**

Every year human, livestock and snow leopard lost their lives.



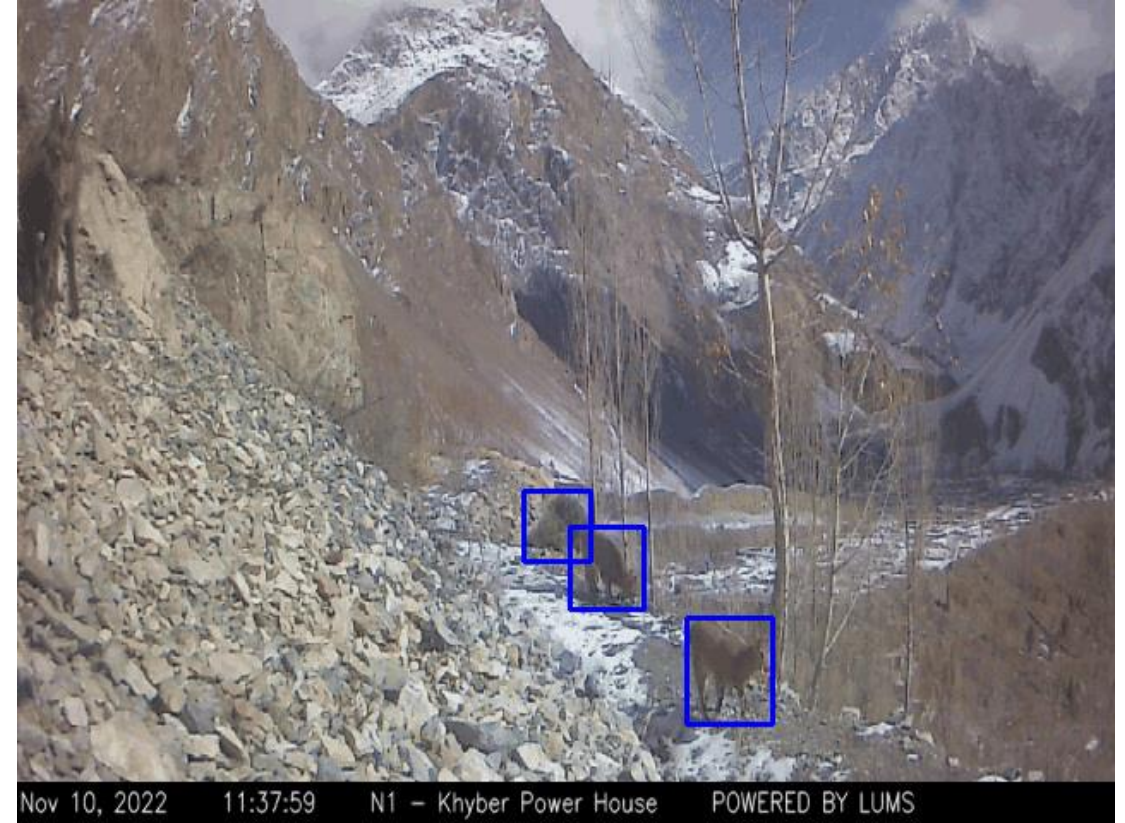
## Use Case: AIOT & Computer Vision, Preventing Human Wildlife-Conflict



**Realtime AIOT powered Camera Trap, Hunza, GB, Pakistan**



# Use Case: AIOT & Computer Vision, Preventing Human Wildlife-Conflict



# Use Case: AIOT & Computer Vision, Forest Fire Detection and EWS

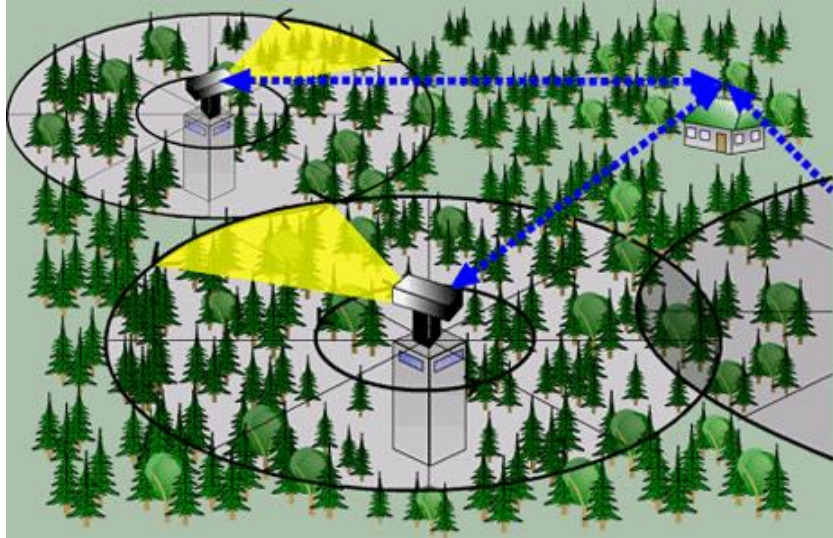


Image Source: [FireWatch Australia](#)

GSM and Ubiquiti long range WiFi based connectivity

- **Benefits:** Computer Vision based sensing can extend coverage to visual range, depending on application
- **Constraint:** Dependent on GSM/broadband connectivity



Source: Forest Fire Detection and Early Warning System, [Medium Article](#)

Suitable for diversity of sensing using the power of CV, and AI

## Roadmap for Scaling up:

- Training **edge AI** models to enable connectivity using low bandwidth LPWAN network (e.g. LoRa).



# Use Case: AIOT & Computer Vision, Forest Fire Detection and EWS



# **Mesh Network for Off-grid Communication**

***Resilience for the most vulnerable***



## Use Case: Shisper Glacier, Hassanabad, Gilgit-Baltistan



Source: [ICIMOD](#)

Ice dammed lake at Shisper Glacier (Photo: PMD, GBDMA)

Rapidly advancing **Shisper Glacier**, exemplifying the **Karakoram Anomaly**, has heightened the risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (**GLOFs**).



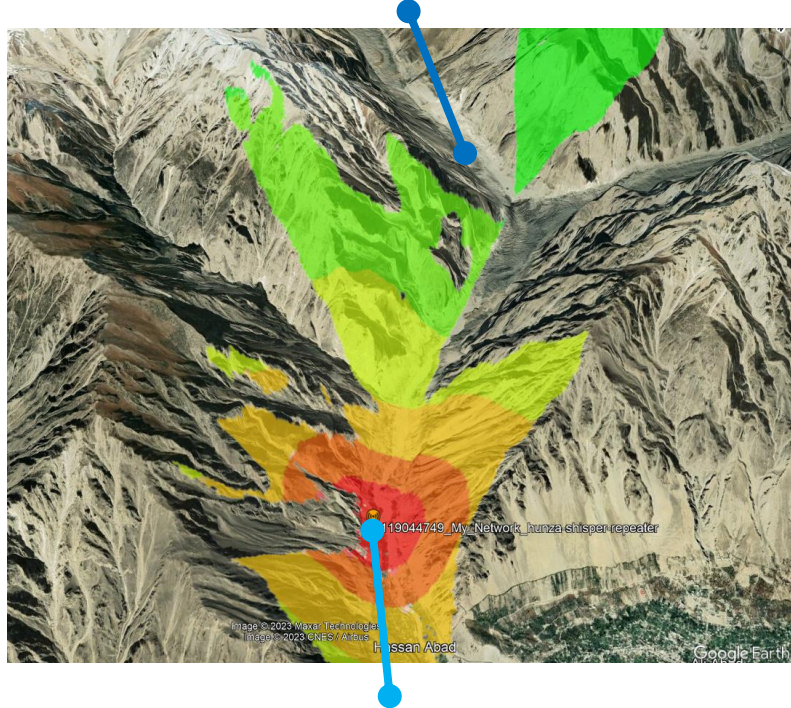
Source: [Dawn News](#)

Damaged bridge at Hassanabad, after May 2022 GLOF

There has been a GLOF events at Hassanabad, **every year since 2020.**

# Use Case: Shisper Glacier, Hassanabad, Gilgit-Baltistan

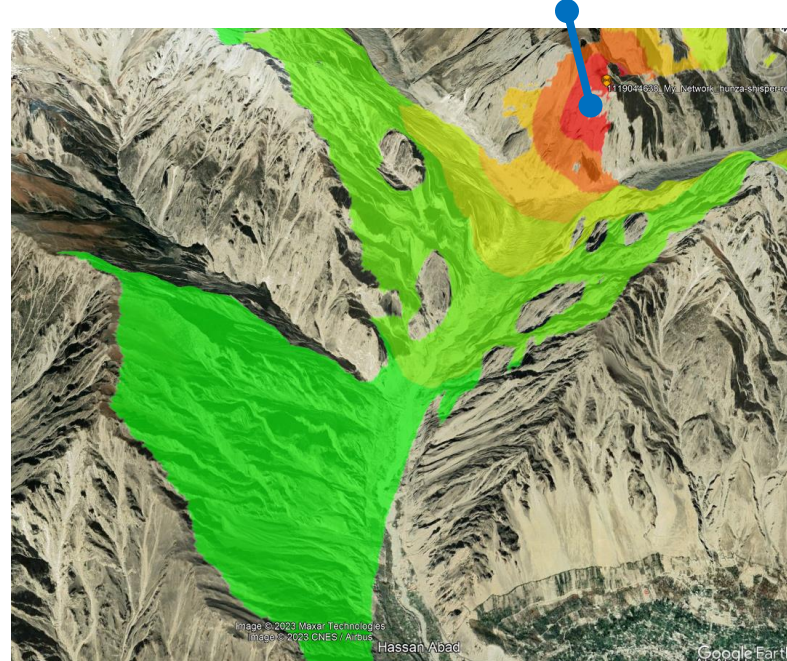
Area of Interest (for sensors deployment) still beyond the LoRaWAN Coverage



LoRaWAN gateway withing GSM coverage area

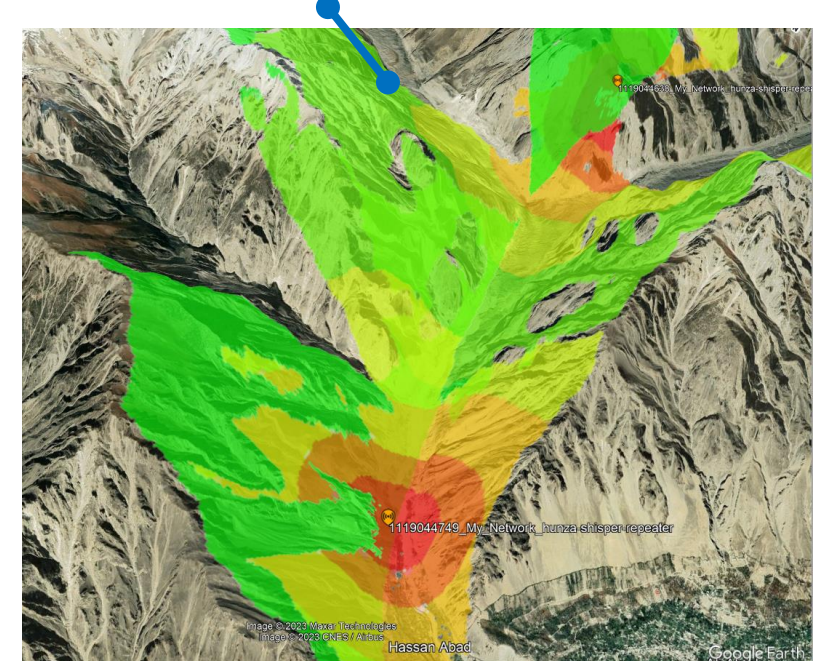
*Gateway Coverage View*

A LoRa Meshtastic Repeater within line of sight of the Gateway



*Repeater Coverage View*

Area of Interest (for sensors deployment) covered by repeater signals



Source: [CloudRF](#) simulations

*Combined View*



# Local LoRa Servers and Edge Platforms

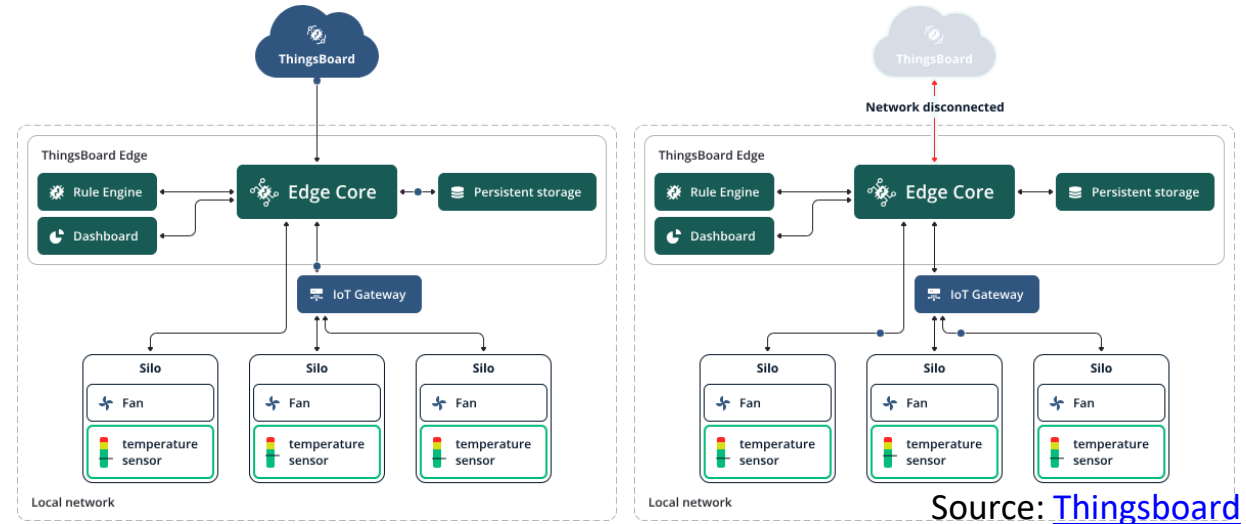
- **Work in Progress**

- **Hybrid** use of LoRaWAN and Meshtastic devices
- Local servers, disconnected from the internet

- **Benefits:**

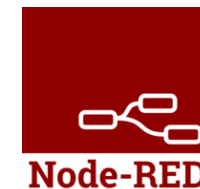
- Suitable to connect a cluster of sensors at the catchment level
- Coverage can be extended using repeaters at selected locations (i.e, beyond a mountain)
- Data analytics, rule-based decisions, alarm raising, etc. to be managed without needing internet

- **Constraint:** Realtime monitoring/syncing may not be available in areas with no internet coverage



Thingsboard Edge: A Comprehensive IoT Server Operating Independently **Without Internet Connectivity**

**Similar Solutions:**



# Challenges of Communication in Extreme Environment

- Poor or no Internet Connectivity
- Poor or no GSM connectivity
- A general neglect for communities most vulnerable to climate change
- Poor physical access (road infrastructure)
- Lack of skilled labor, support services for the upkeep and maintenance of innovative solutions
- Adoption Challenges: community, government entities
- Regulations (imports, spectrum etc.)

# Way Forward for building scalable connectivity solutions

- Leveraging IoT and open-source ecosystem for connectivity solutions
- Involving the Communities
- Building Scalable solutions that can be transferred to local communities of maintenance (Arduino is the Inspiration)
- Ensuring a scalable supply chain, using off-the-shelf parts i.e ttgo, heltec etc.
- Off-grid solutions, innovative syncing solutions (drones?, example of forestFly project)
- Capacity building of Government Entities, helping in IoT Policy Development

# **Our Collaborators**

***Partners, Donors, and Enablers***



# Collaborators



Early warning and communication system for **flood risk reduction** in Gilgit-Baltistan



**Forest Fire Detection and Early Warning System**



Securing Socio-Economic Stability and **Data-Driven Resilience** for Ungauged Namal Valley Watershed at Monsoon Margins



Improving Canal Irrigation Management through Remote Sensing Based Decision Support Tool



Agricultural Robotics Lab



NCRA-Agricultural Robotics Lab, 250+ node **basin-scale hydrological sensor-network** for soil moisture, canal flows, snowpack, precipitation



Saving Water through **Water Sense Project**- Caring for Water- Pakistan initiative

# **Part 2: A Multi-scale Soil Moisture Monitoring Network for Pakistan**

*From Technology to End-Users*



Decision

Intelligent  
Decision  
System

Demand

Supply

Uncertainty



Soil Moisture  
Sensing Network



Weather Station



Irrigation Infrastructure



# Dozens of active Installation Sites at Small & Medium Sized Farms





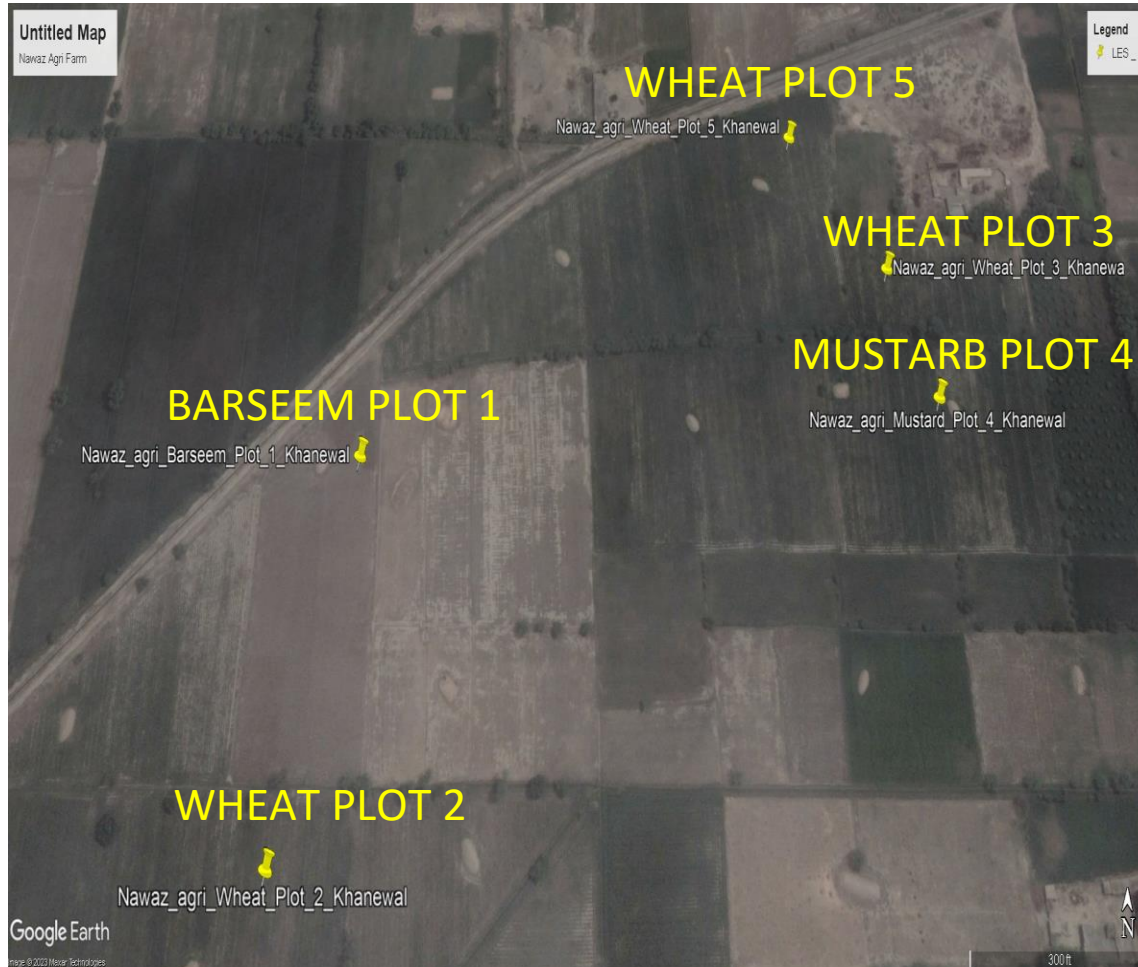
# Spatial Variation of SM: Jarola Farm, Mian Channu

## GPS Coordinates



- **Plot 1:** Lat 30.356225 Long 72.367665
- **Plot 2 :** Lat 30.357446 Long 72.368343
- **Plot 3 :** Lat 30.357590 Long 72.367132
- **Plot 4:** Lat 30.358749 Long 72.368497

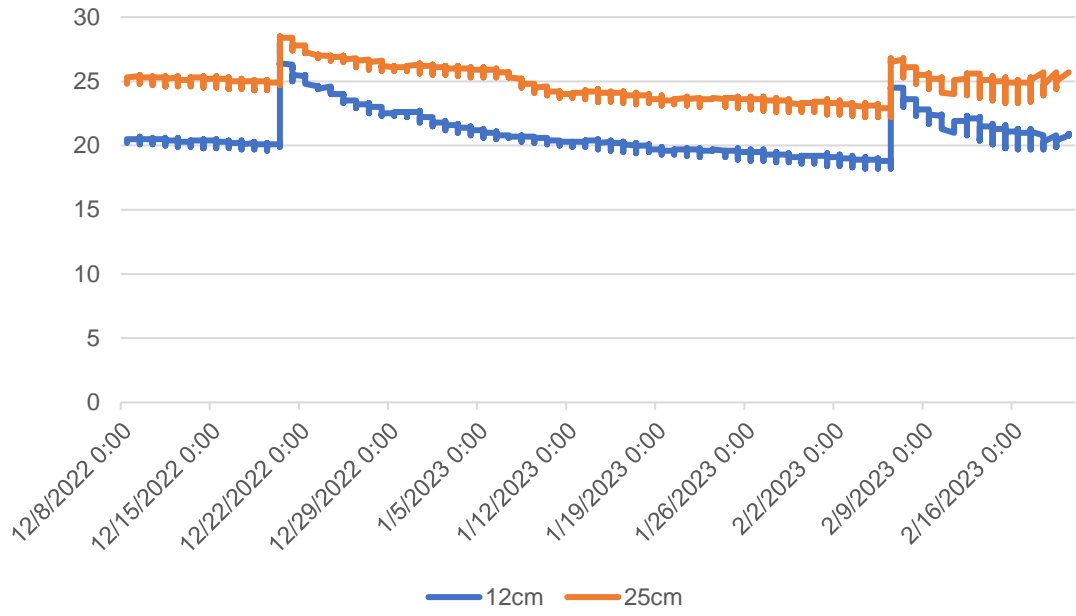
# Nawaz Agri Farm, Khanewal



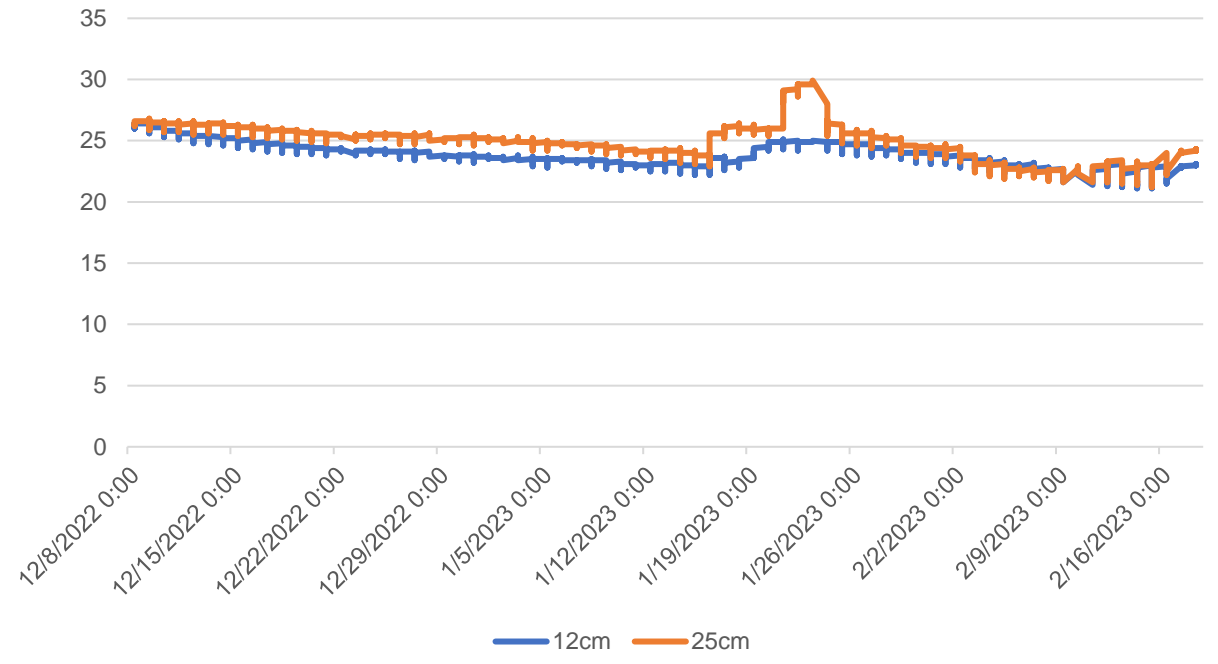
## GPS Coordinates

- **Plot 1:** Lat 30.136101 Long 71.786412
- **Plot 2 :** Lat 30.136402 Long 71.790045
- **Plot 3 :** Lat 30.134628 Long 71.786106
- **Plot 4:** Lat 30.136972 Long 71.789796
- **Plot 5:** Lat 30.137610 Long 71.789206

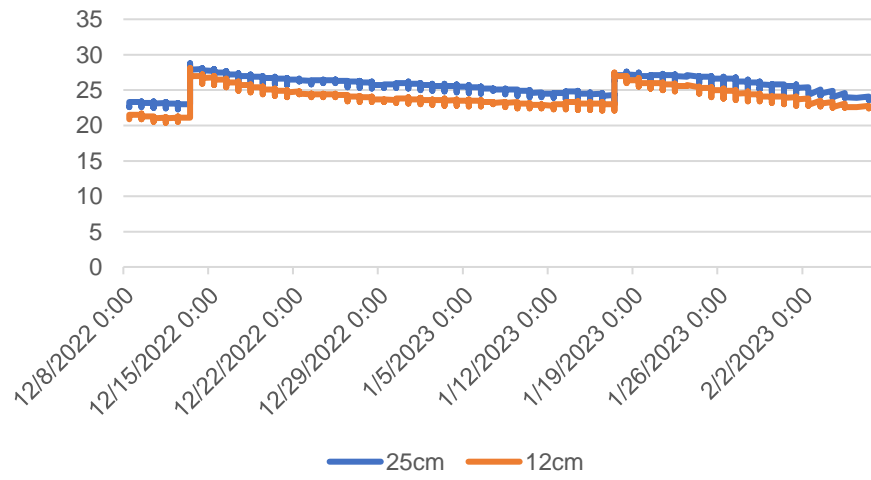
### Nawaz Farm Plot 2 Wheat



### Nawaz Farm Plot 3 Wheat

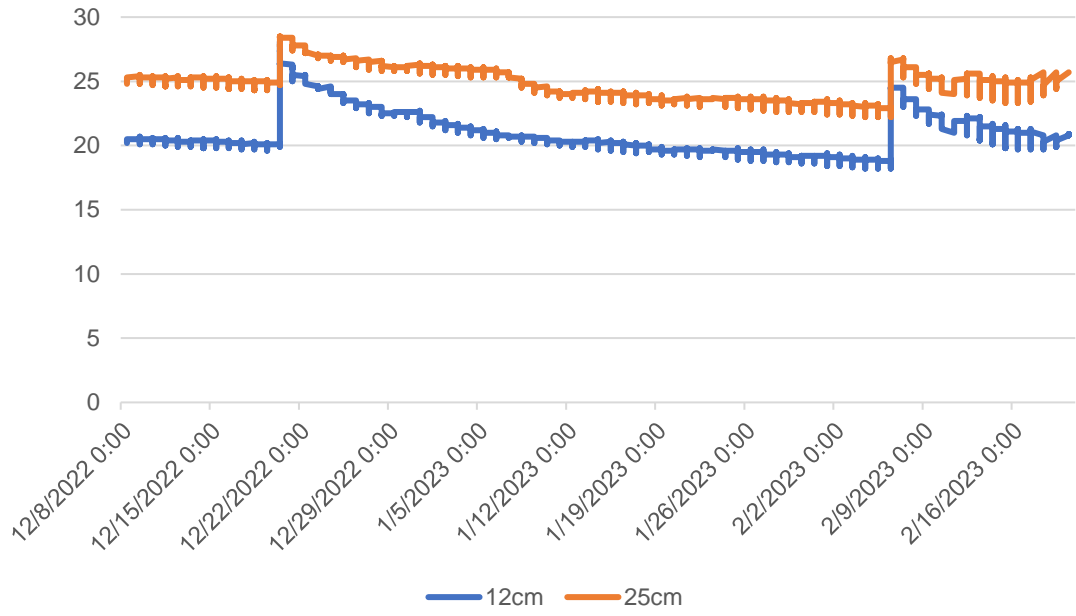


### Nawaz Farm Plot 5 Wheat

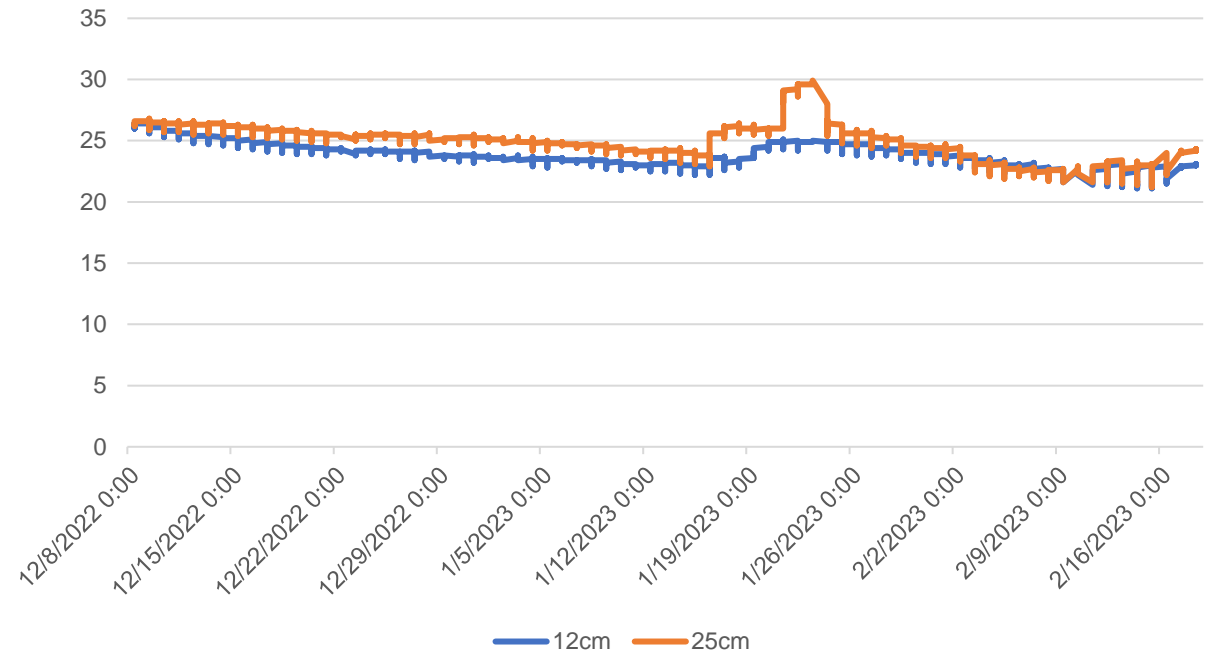




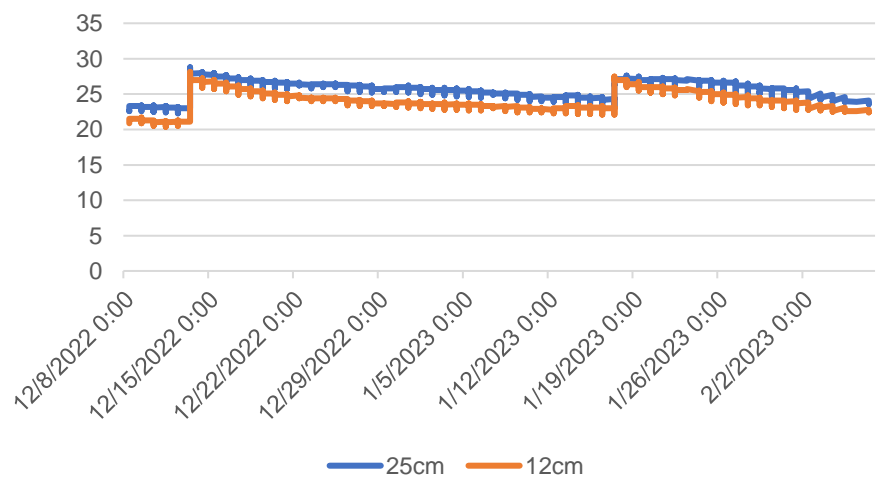
### Nawaz Farm Plot 2 Wheat



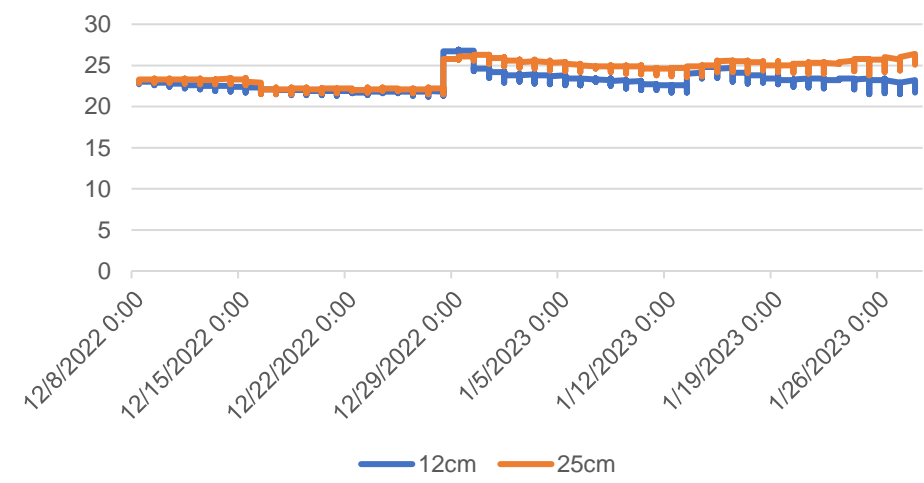
### Nawaz Farm Plot 3 Wheat



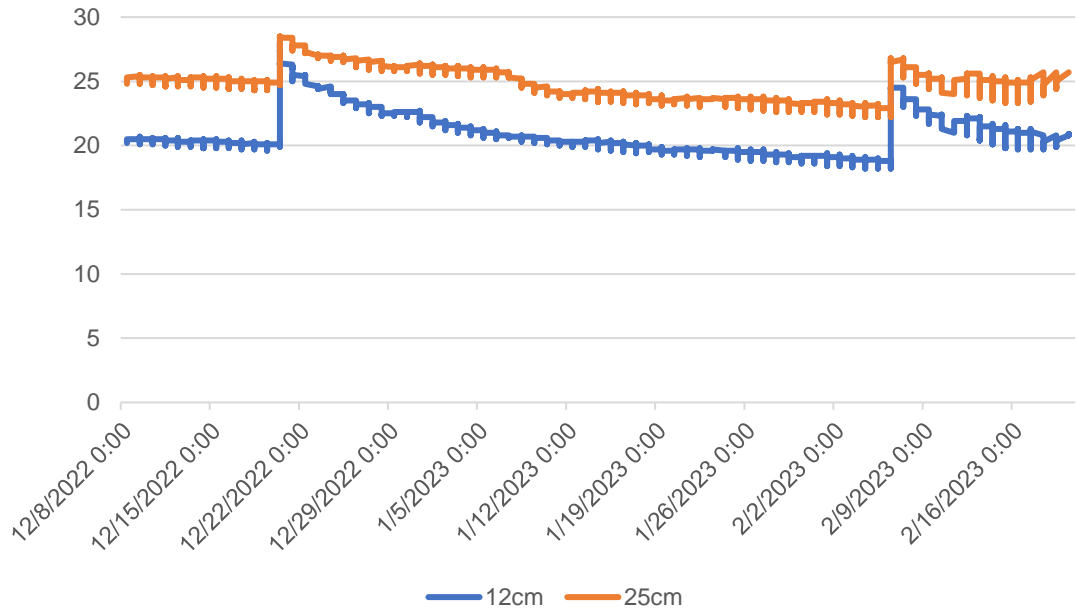
### Nawaz Farm Plot 5 Wheat



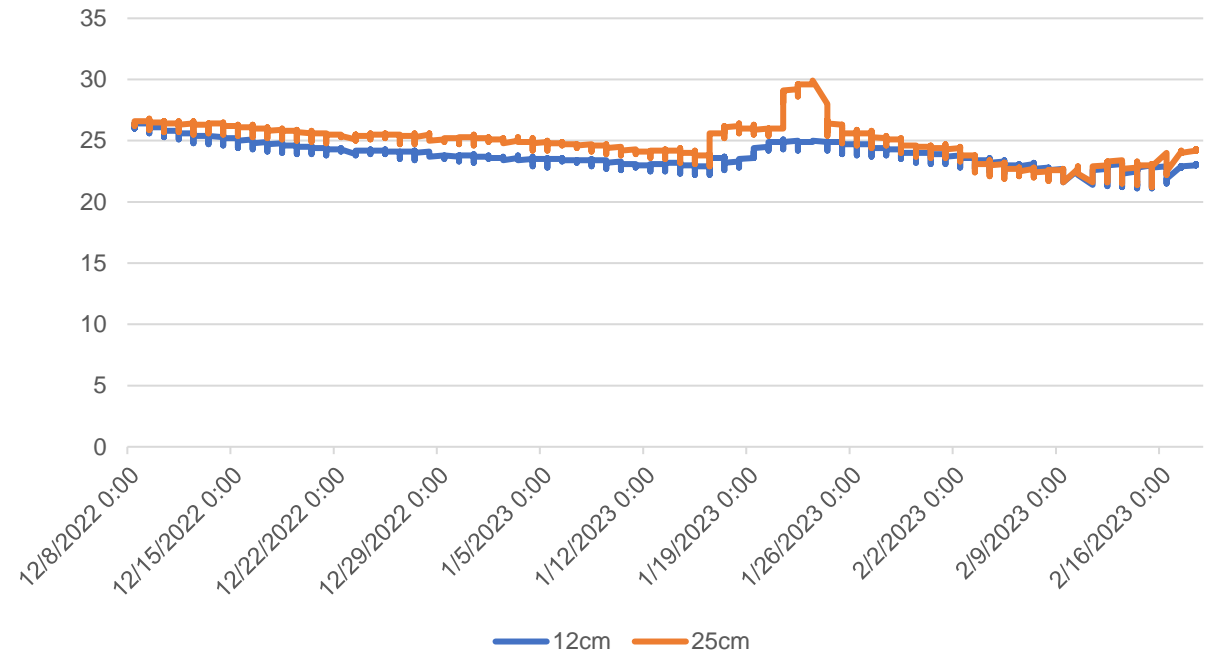
### Nawaz Farm Plot 4 Mustard



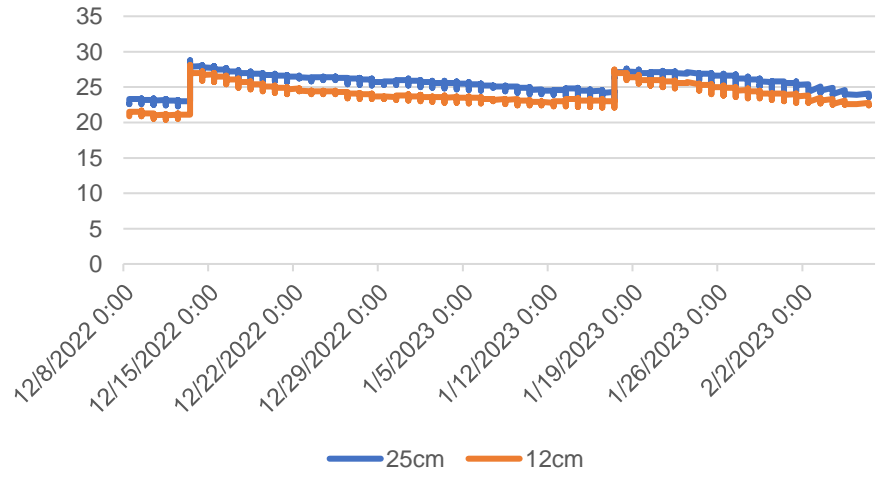
### Nawaz Farm Plot 2 Wheat



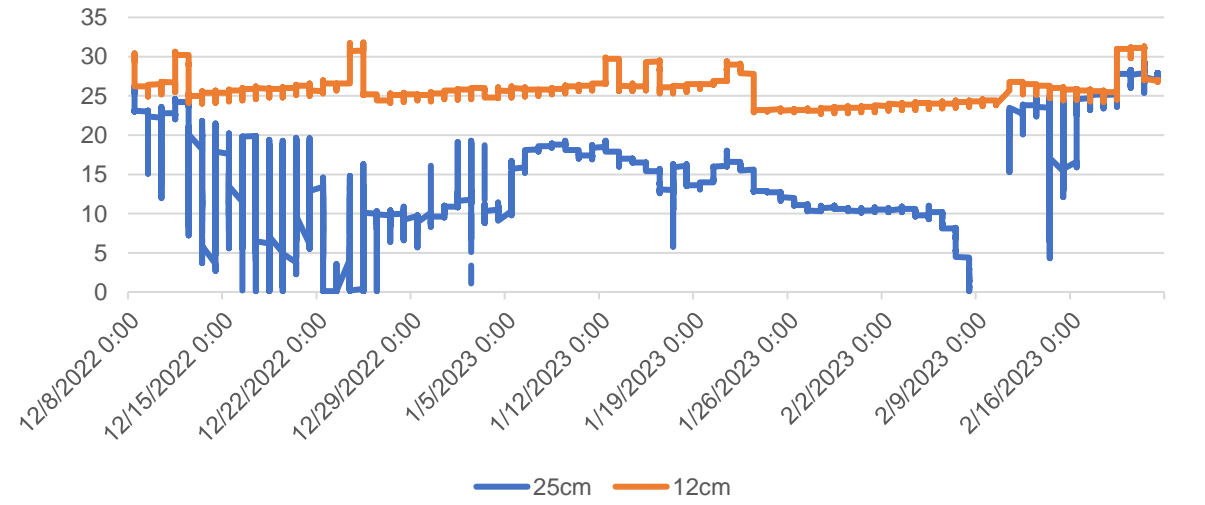
### Nawaz Farm Plot 3 Wheat



### Nawaz Farm Plot 5 Wheat



### Nawaz Farm Plot 1 Barseem



# Water Balance

A general water balance equation is:

$$P = Q + E + \Delta S$$

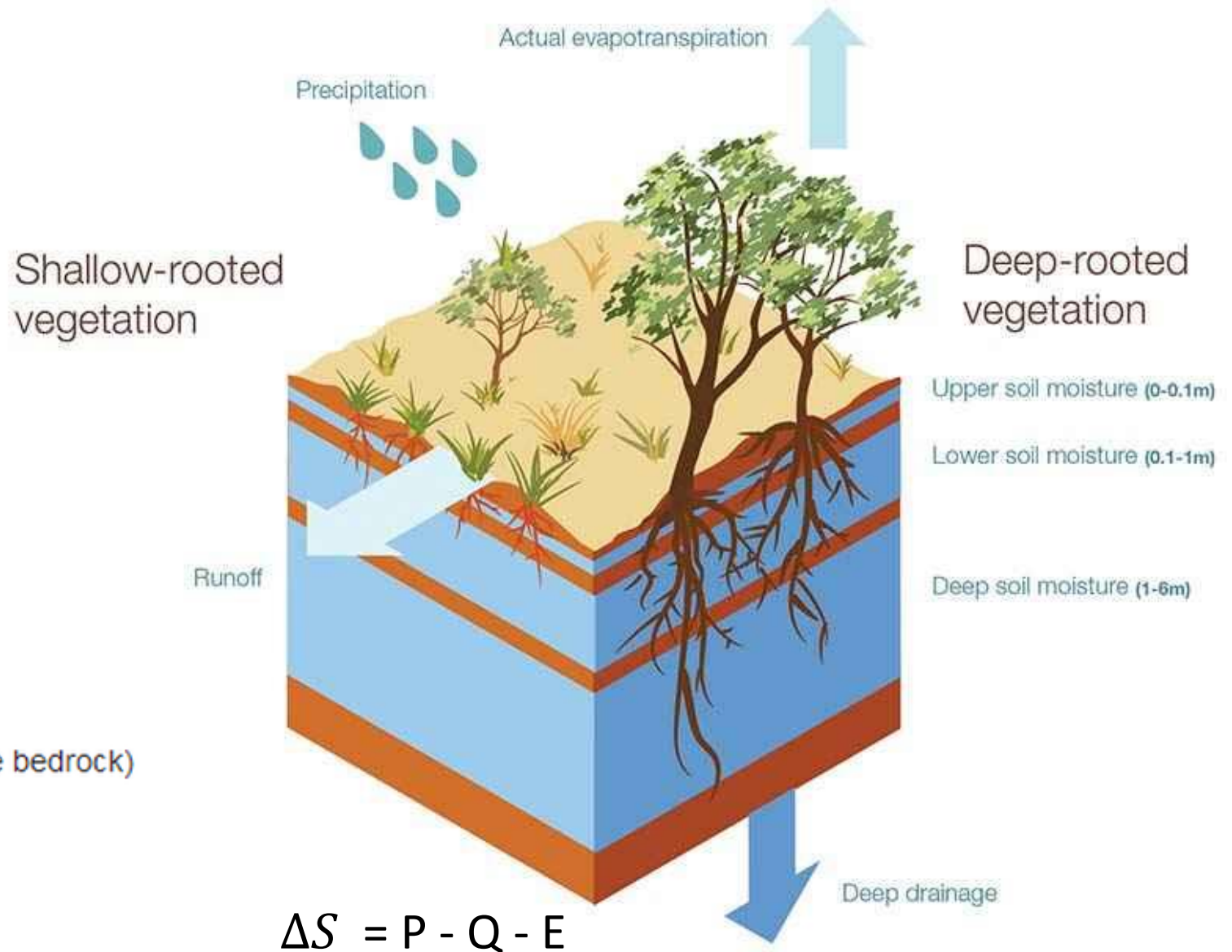
where

$P$  is precipitation

$Q$  is runoff

$E$  is evapotranspiration

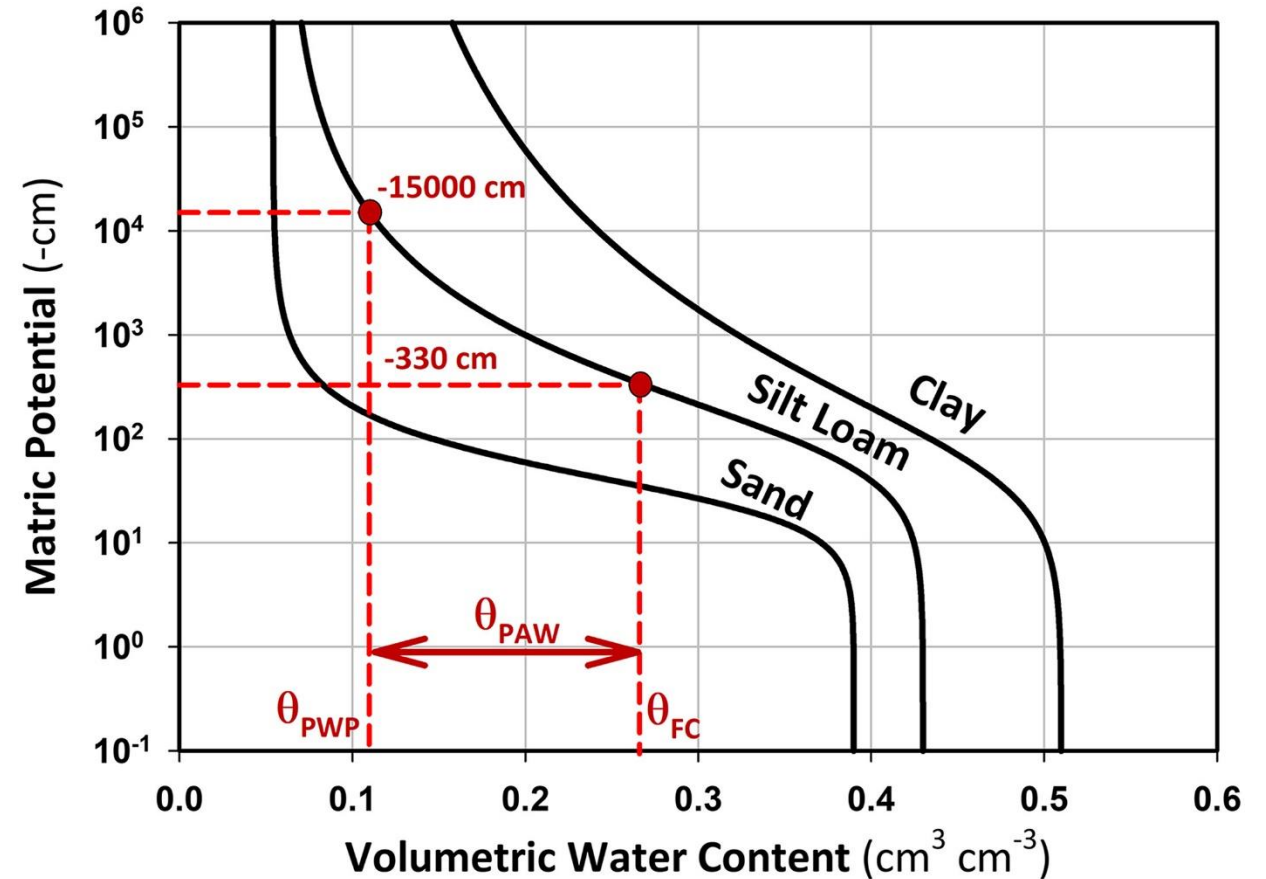
$\Delta S$  is the change in storage (in soil or the bedrock)





# What is Soil Moisture?

- The SM or soil water content, which may be expressed on a gravimetric,  $\theta_m$ , or volumetric,  $\theta_v$ , basis represents the amount of water present in the soil at a given matric potential.
- The matric potential,  $\psi_m$  (or matric head,  $h$ ), is synonymous with the combined capillary and adsorptive surface forces that hold water within the solid soil matrix and are uniquely related to SM under hydrostatic conditions.
- The highly nonlinear relationship between SM and  $\psi_m$  is termed the soil water characteristic and exhibits a very distinctive shape for each individual soil texture



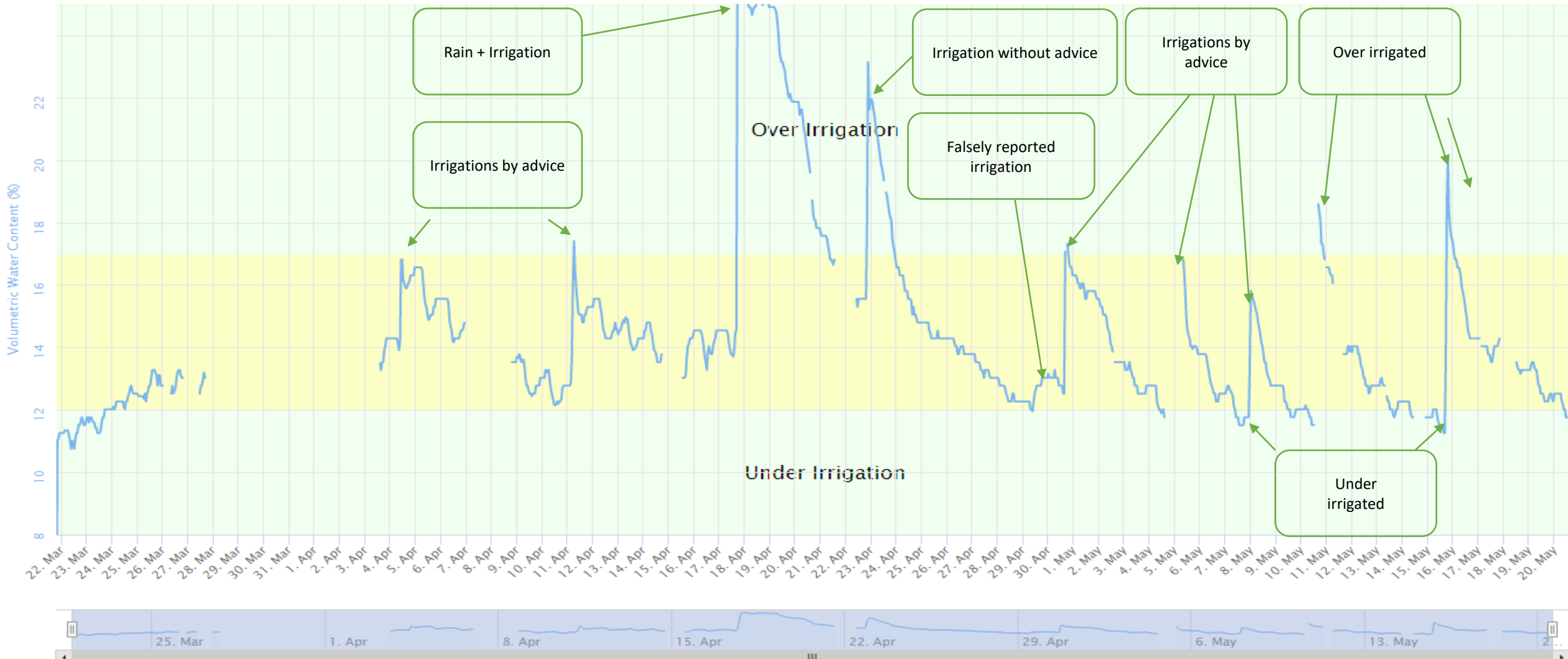
# Farmer Behavior & Technology Adoption

Soil Moisture data for a single crop cycle (Maize): March 2019 – May 2019

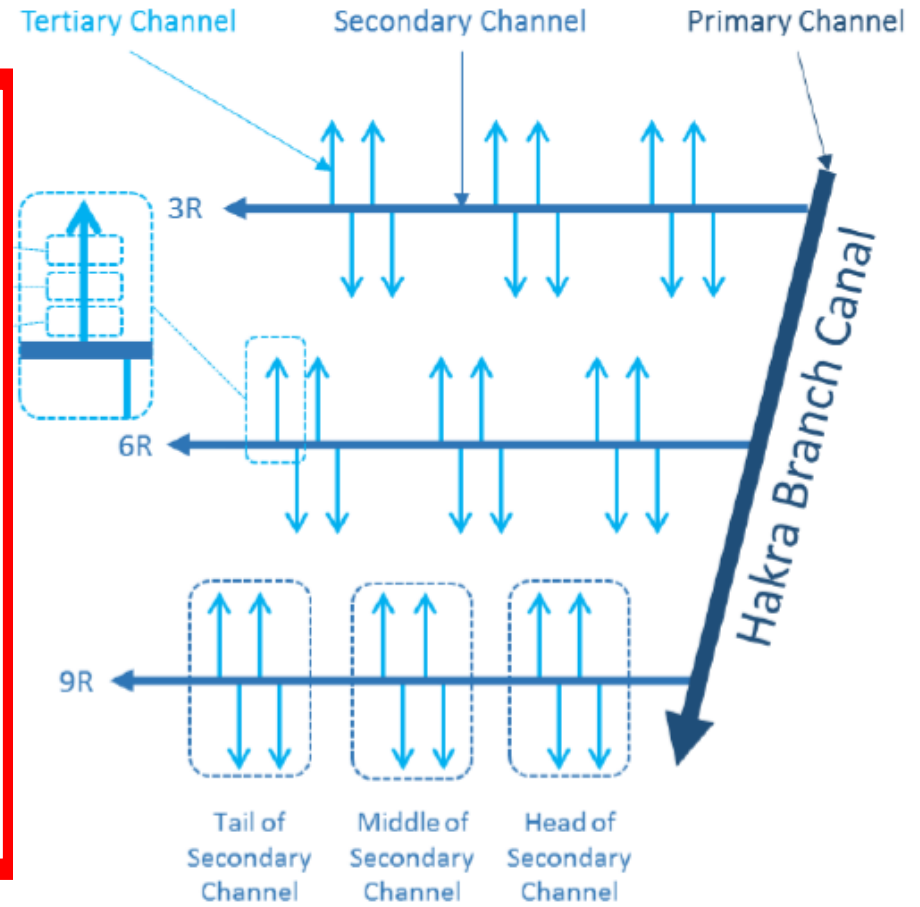
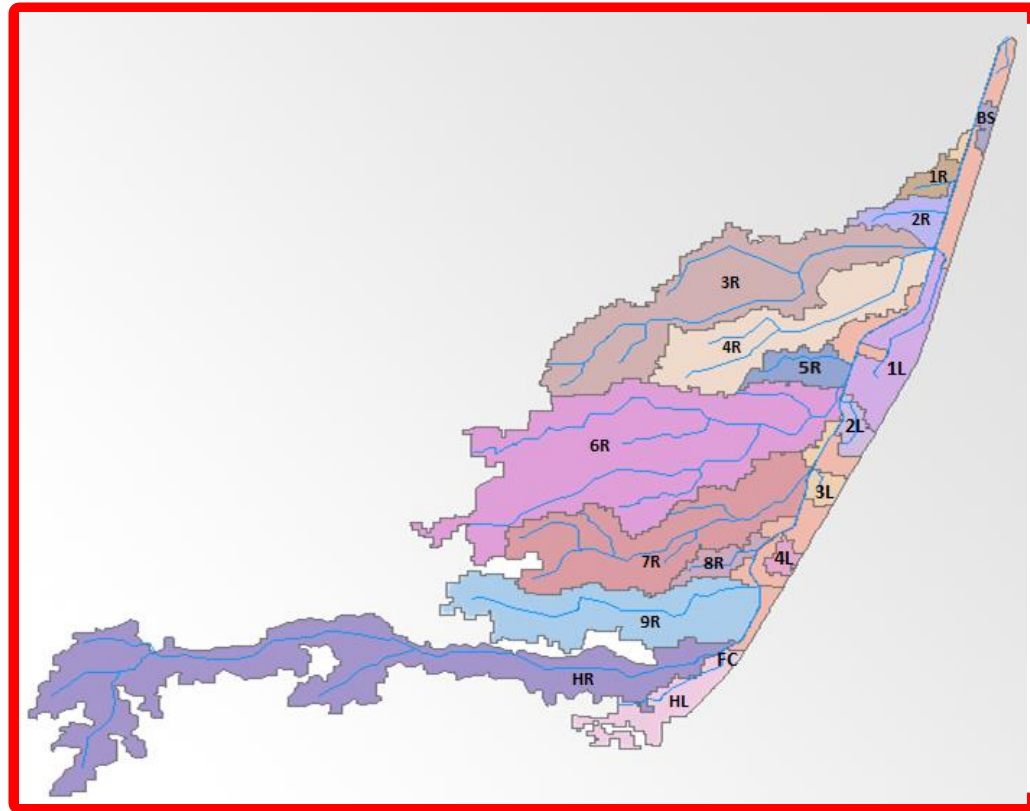
— VWC 1 — VWC 2

Zoom 1d 1w 1m 3m 6m YTD 1y All

From Mar 21, 2019 To May 20, 2019

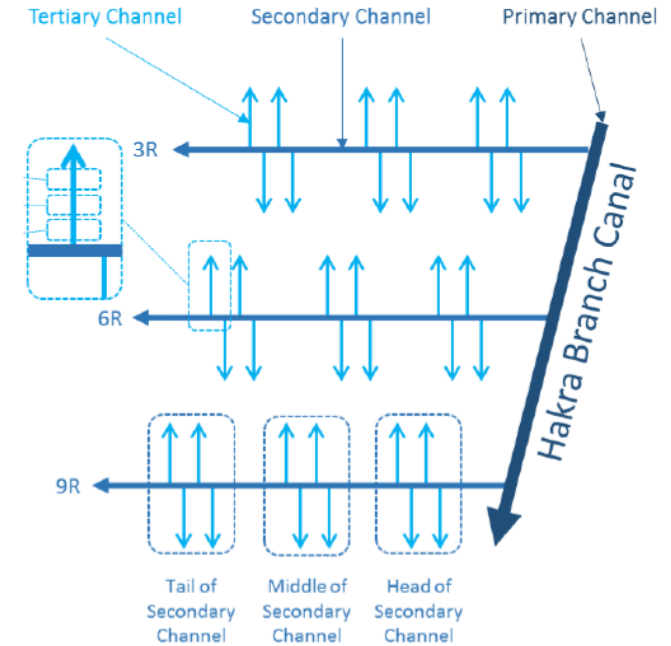


# Bulk Irrigation Delivery to Farms: Canal commands



# Bulk Irrigation Delivery to Farms: Canal commands

- 45 canal commands
- 43, 561Km of canals
- 18,884Km of seepage-cum-storm water drains
- 12,612Km of tiled drains



- Each canal command ~ 10-20 secondary channels (distributary)
- Each secondary channel ~ 10-20 tertiary channels (outlets)
- **107,000 outlets**
  - Proportional type (mostly)
  - Fixed type

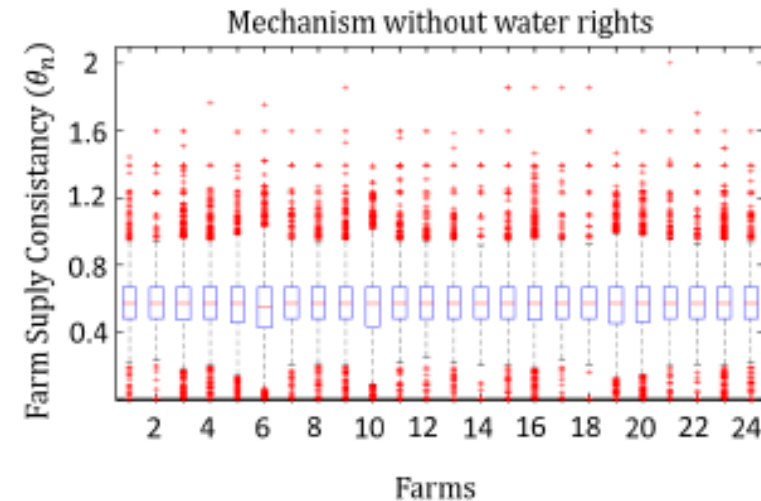
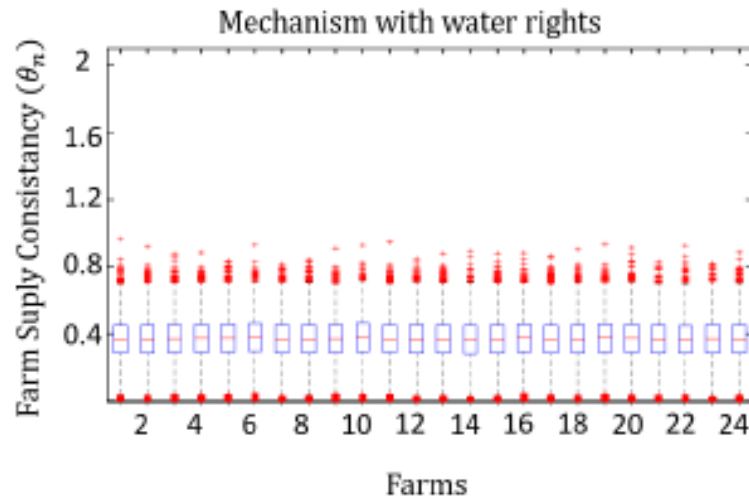
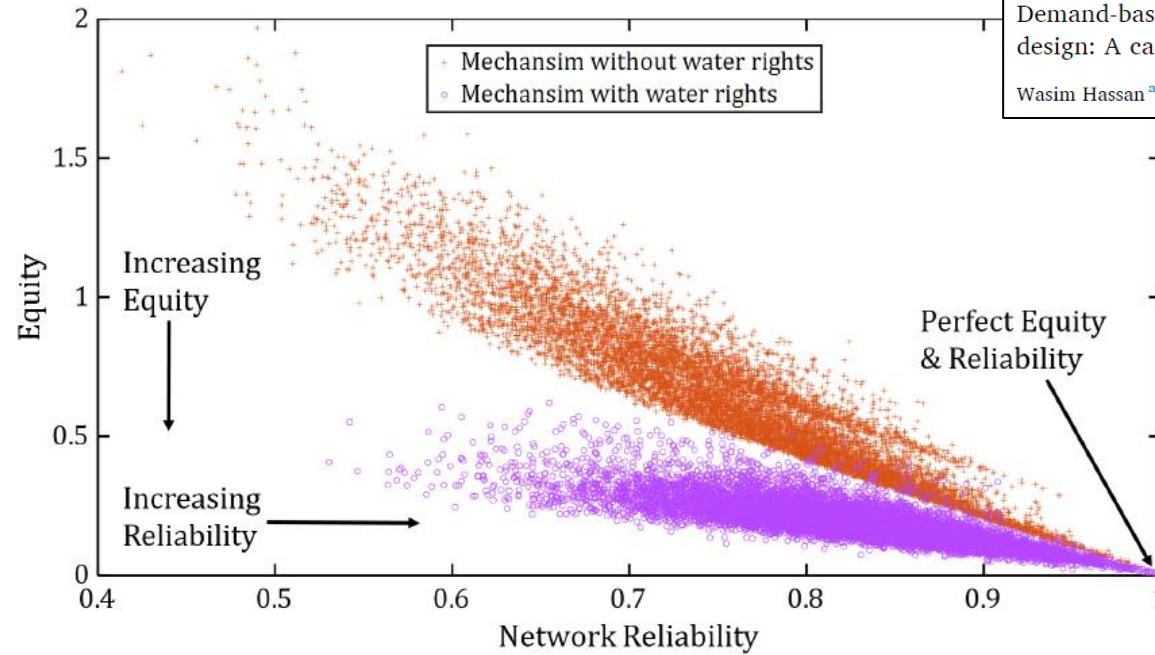


# Farmer-Farmer Interaction



Demand-based water allocation in irrigation systems using mechanism design: A case study from Pakistan<sup>\*</sup>

Wasim Hassan<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Talha Manzoor<sup>a</sup>, Hassan Jaleel<sup>b</sup>, Abubakr Muhammad<sup>a,b</sup>



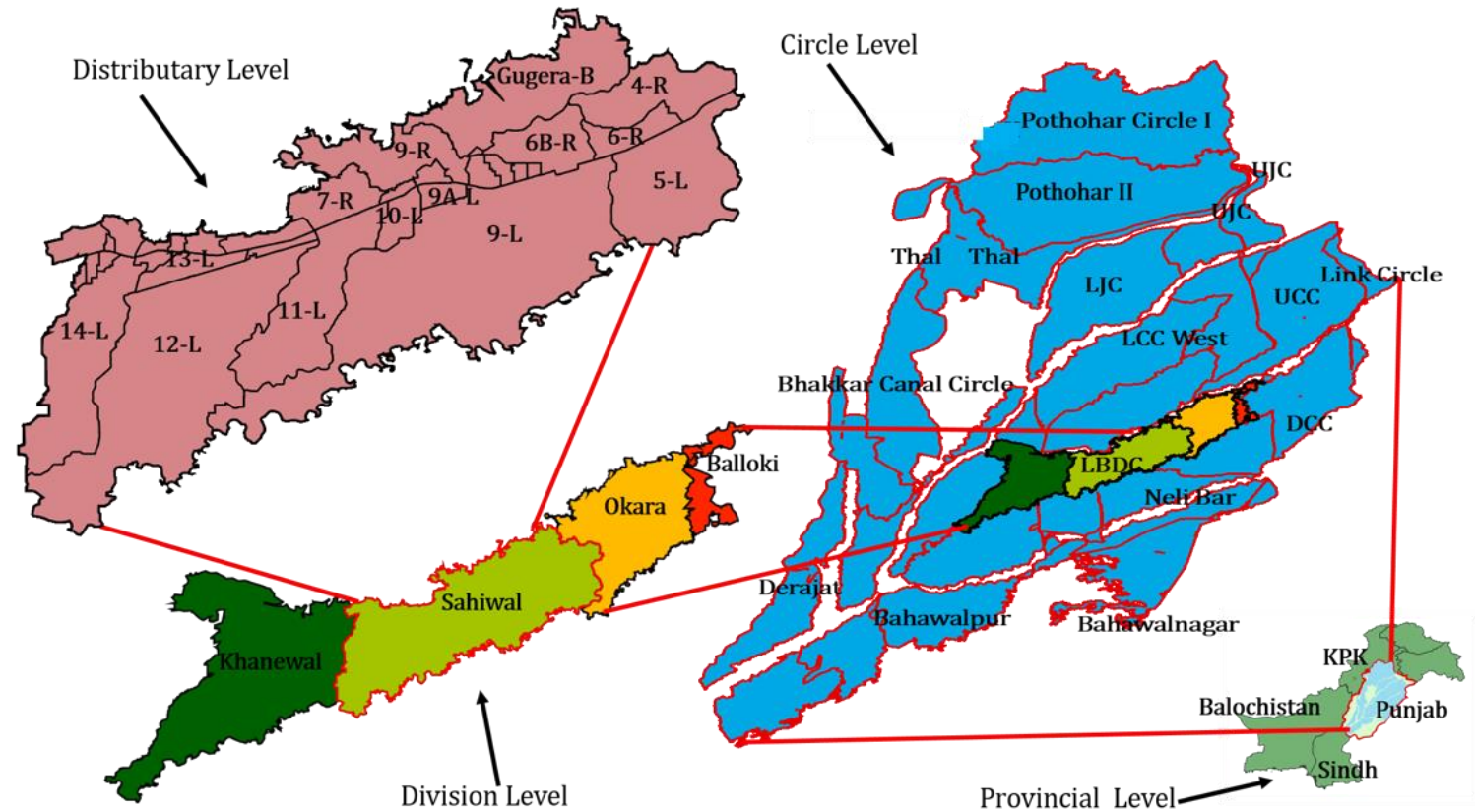
# Improving Canal Irrigation Management through Remote Sensing Based Decision Support Tool

Demand management by technology driven  
Water accounting Precision irrigation advisory  
services

Poor water management costs **4 percent of GDP** or around **\$12 billion per year**. (WB)

1 MAF = economic worth \$1 billion

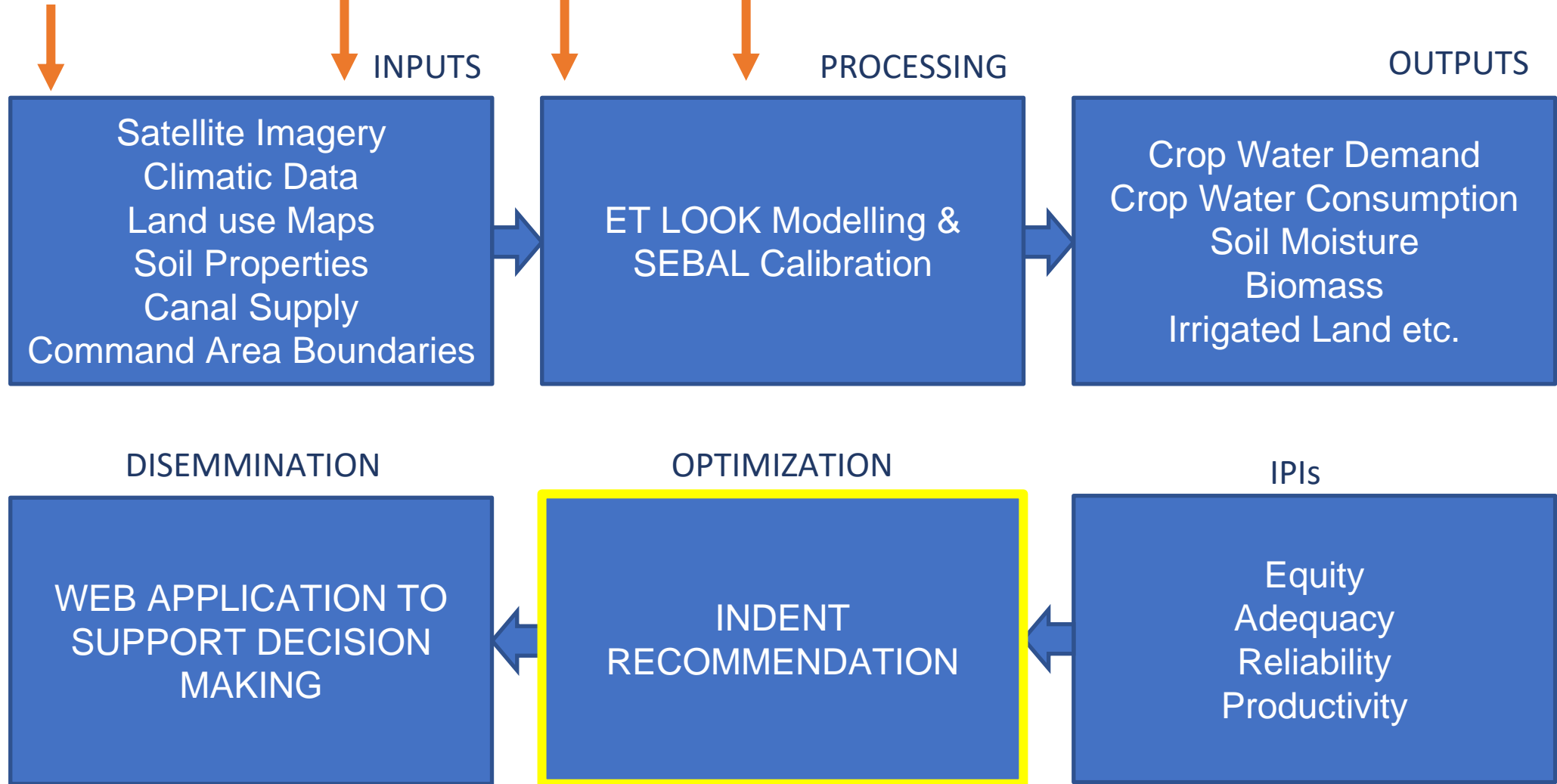
LBDC (10,000 Cusecs) ~ 7 MAF  
Punjab SW ~ 56 MAF



**Real-Time Flow Telemetry**

**Weather Stations**

**Soil Moisture Network**





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Soil Moisture  
Network

Weather Stations

Real-Time Flow  
Telemetry



LUMS SWG SERVER

RTFM

PID Water Information  
Systems

ALL

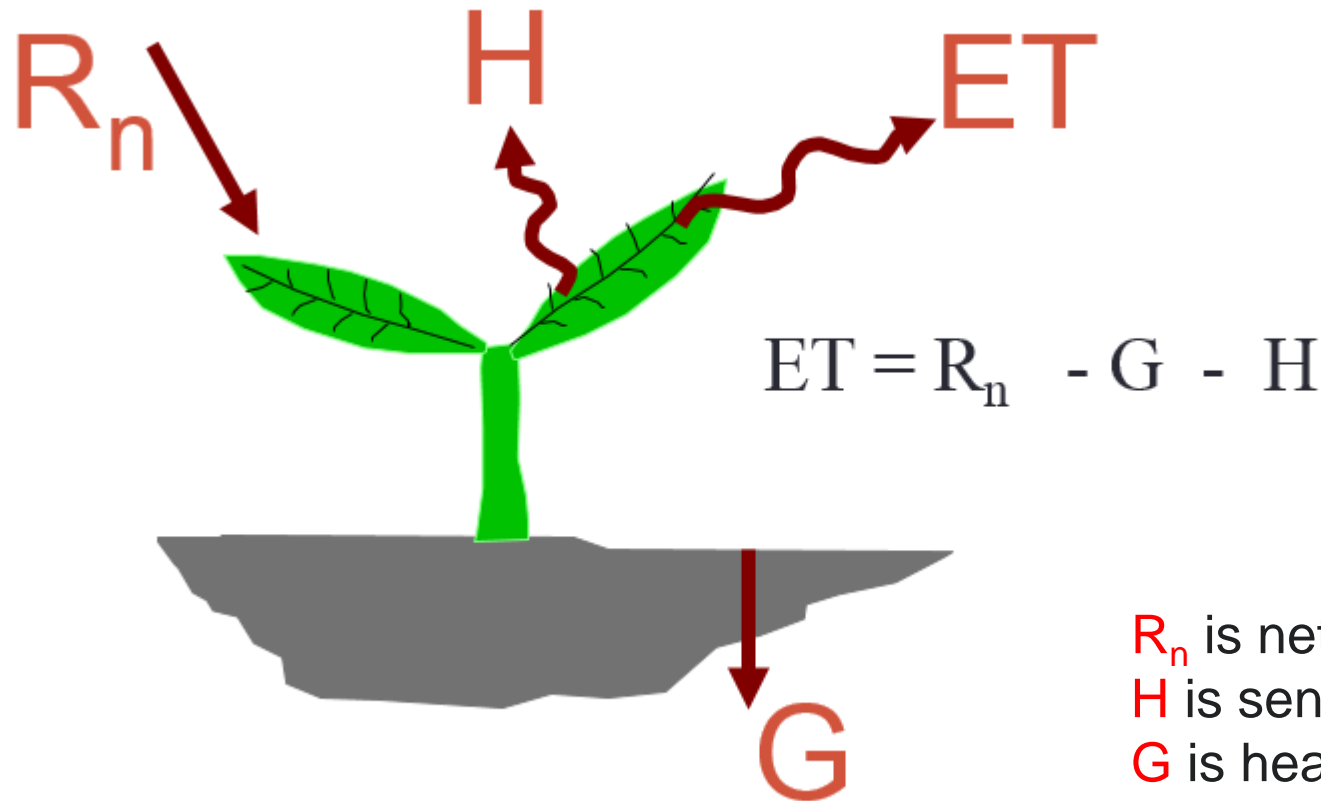
PROJECT DSS

International Soil Moisture Network  
(e.g. SNOTEL, TWENTE)



# Surface Energy Balance

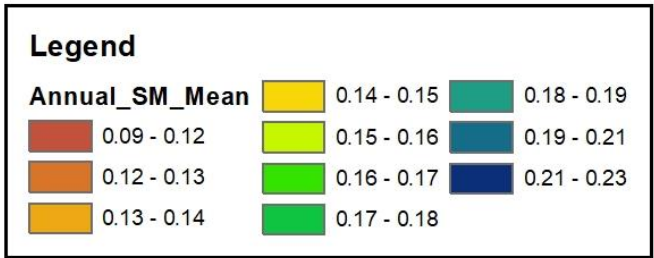
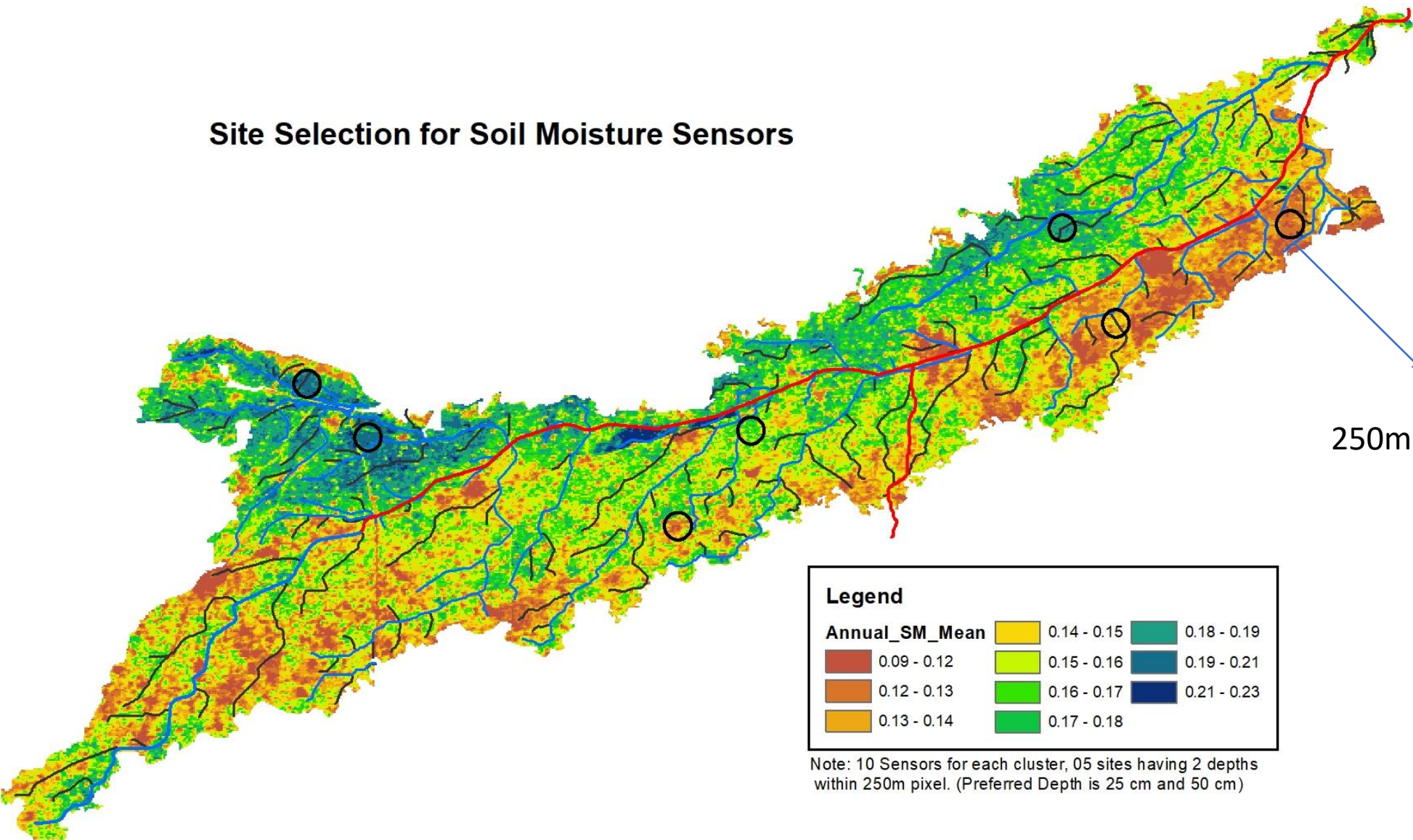
**FACT: Evaporation consumes Energy.**



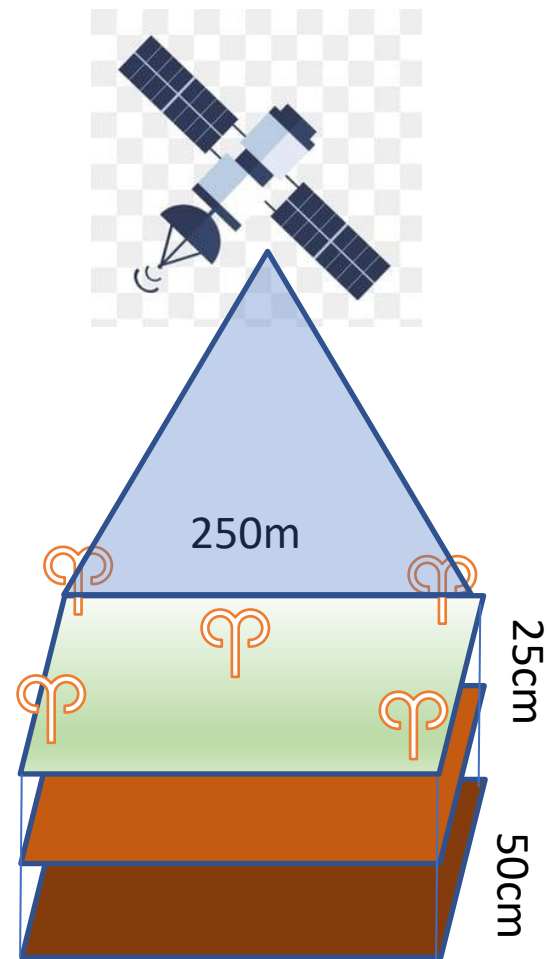
$$ET = R_n - G - H$$

$R_n$  is net radiation;  
 $H$  is sensible heat flux;  
 $G$  is heat conduction to the ground;  
 $ET$  is energy consumed by evapotranspiration.

# Site Selection for Soil Moisture Sensors



Note: 10 Sensors for each cluster, 05 sites having 2 depths within 250m pixel. (Preferred Depth is 25 cm and 50 cm)



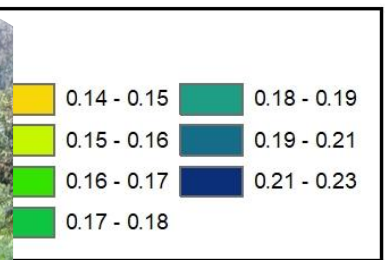
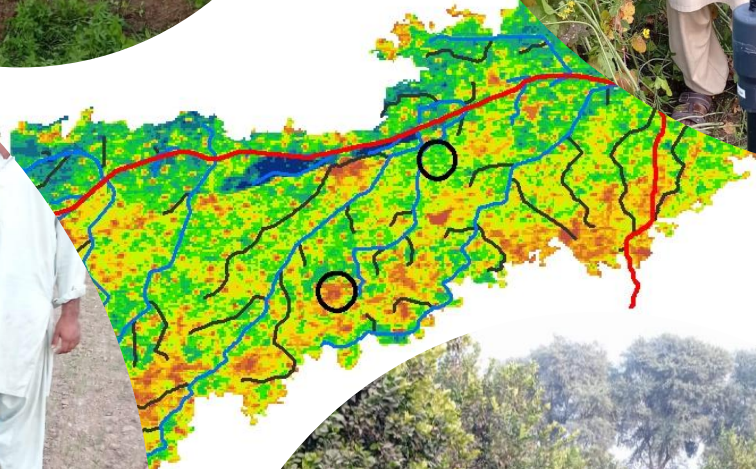
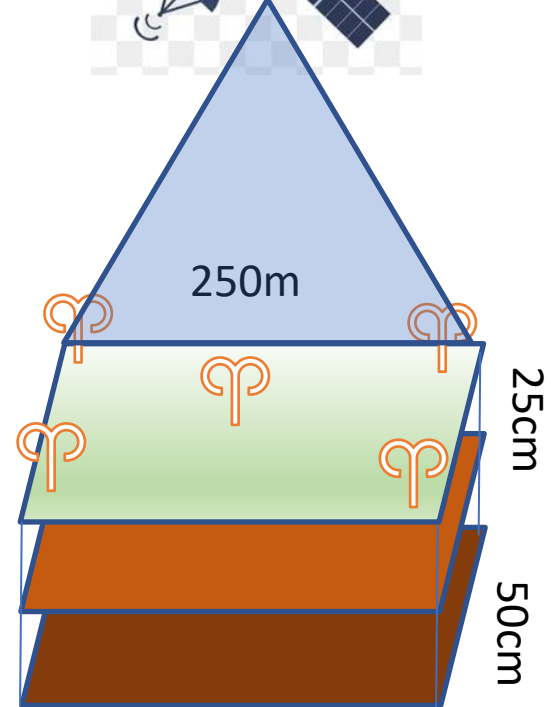
**7** clusters x **5** probes x **2** depths = **70** points  
at **15** min intervals





S

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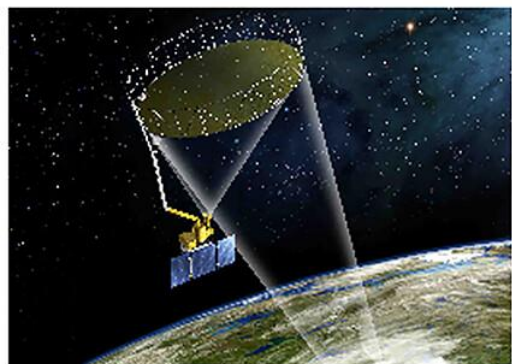
cluster, 05 sites having 2 depths  
red Depth is 25 cm and 50 cm)

**7** clusters x **5** probes x **2** depths = **70** points  
at **15** min intervals



# Remote Sensing

## Spaceborne



## Airborne



# Proximal Sensing

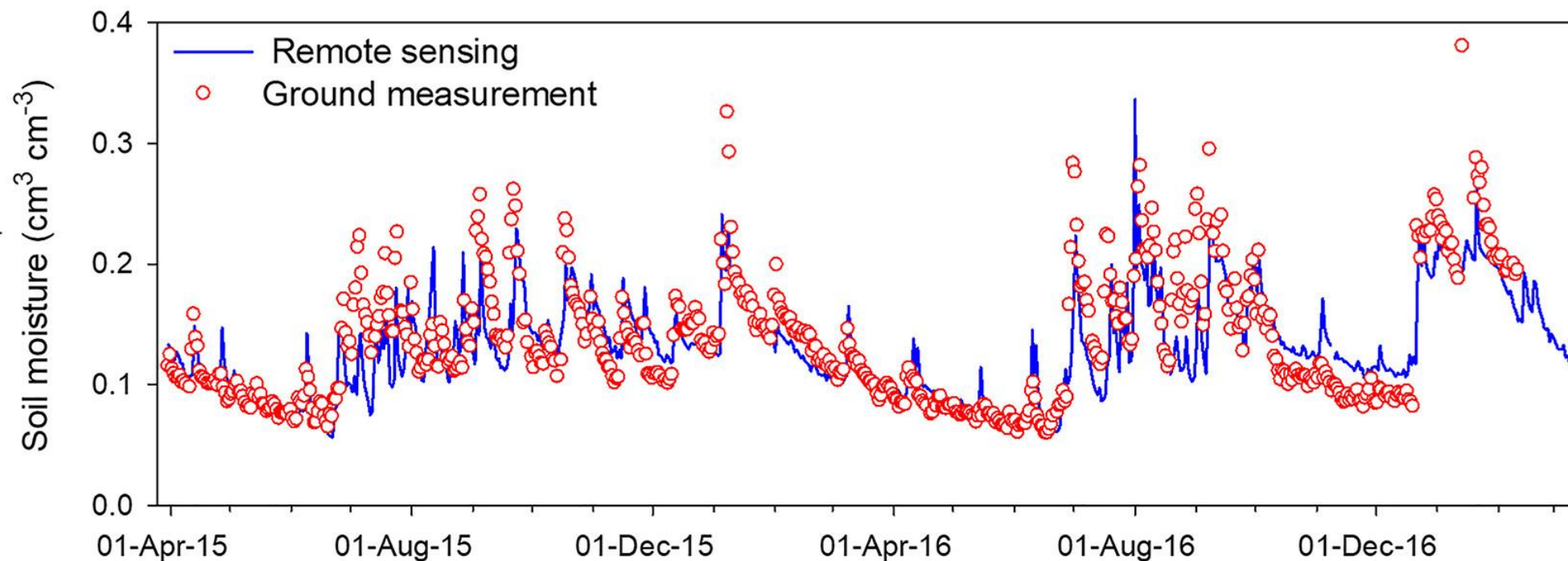
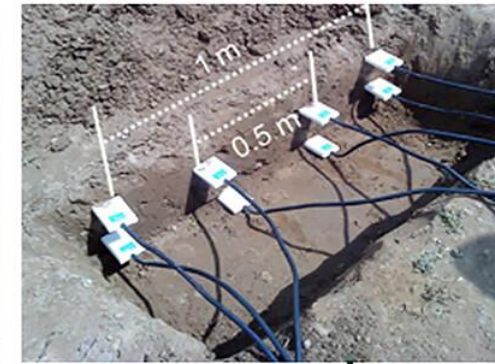
## Static



## Mobile



# Ground Measurements







# Leveraging Multi-source Data Fusion to Build a Multi-scale Soil Moisture Monitoring Network in Pakistan

