

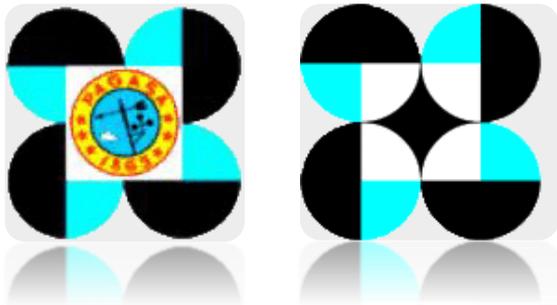
# 9<sup>th</sup> GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium

11-13 January 2017

Tokyo International Exchange Center

Plaza Heisei, Tokyo, Japan

## Flood and Drought EWS - Philippines



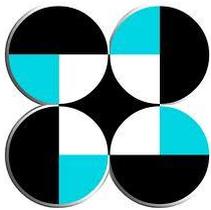
Flaviana D. Hilario, Ph.D.

Deputy Administrator for R&D  
PAGASA/DOST

⇒ **PAGASA: The nation's meteorological and hydrological service (NMHS)**



⇒ To provide weather, flood, climate and astronomical products & services to promote the people's safety and well-being, and contribute to national development

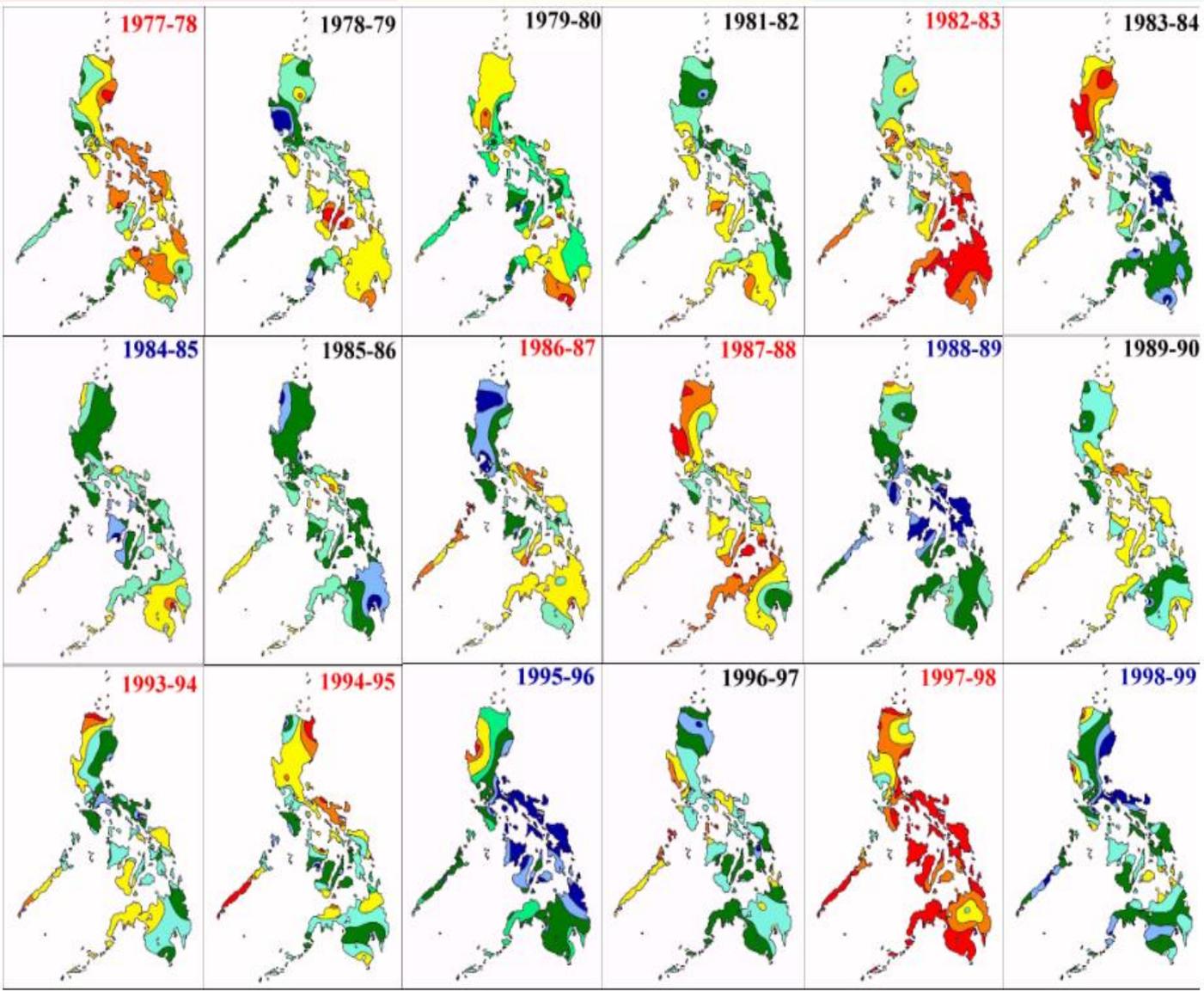


**PAGASA – an attached agency of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).**



***The Philippines, represented by PAGASA, is a Member of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a specialized body of the United Nations.***

# IMPACTS OF ENSO ON PHILIPPINE RAINFALL

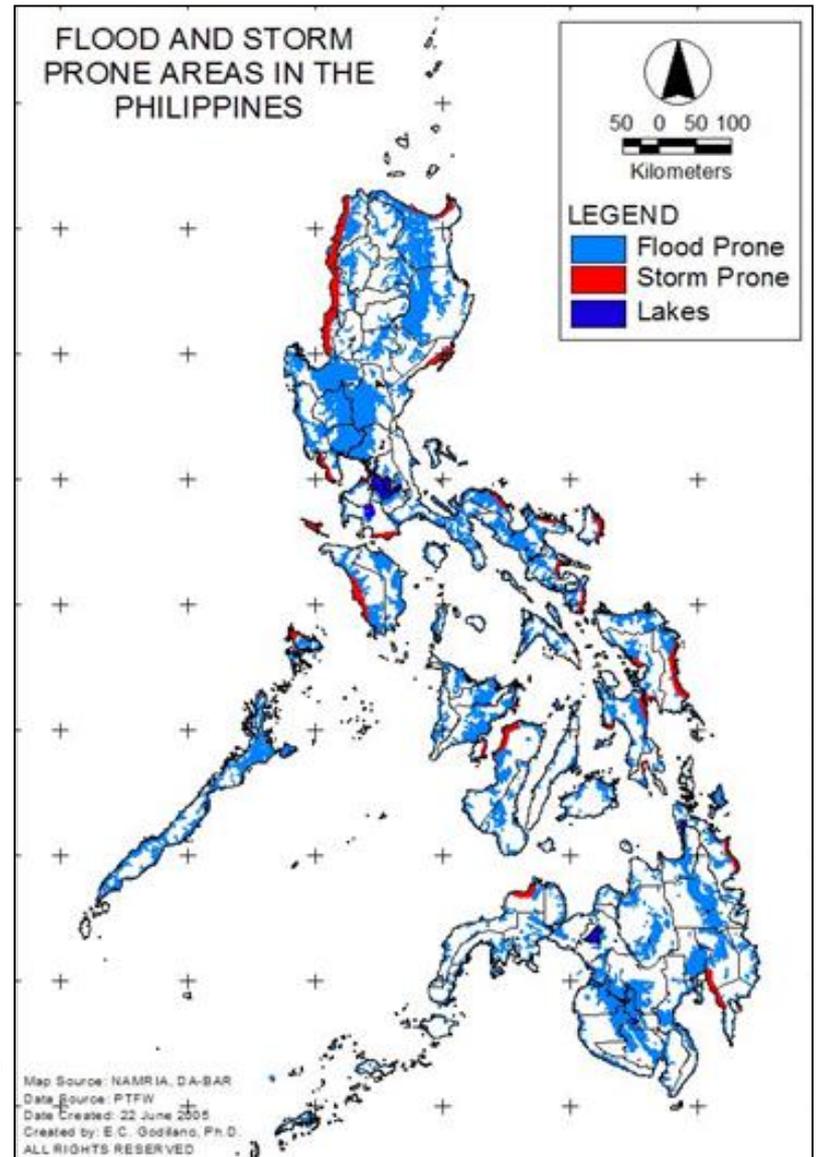
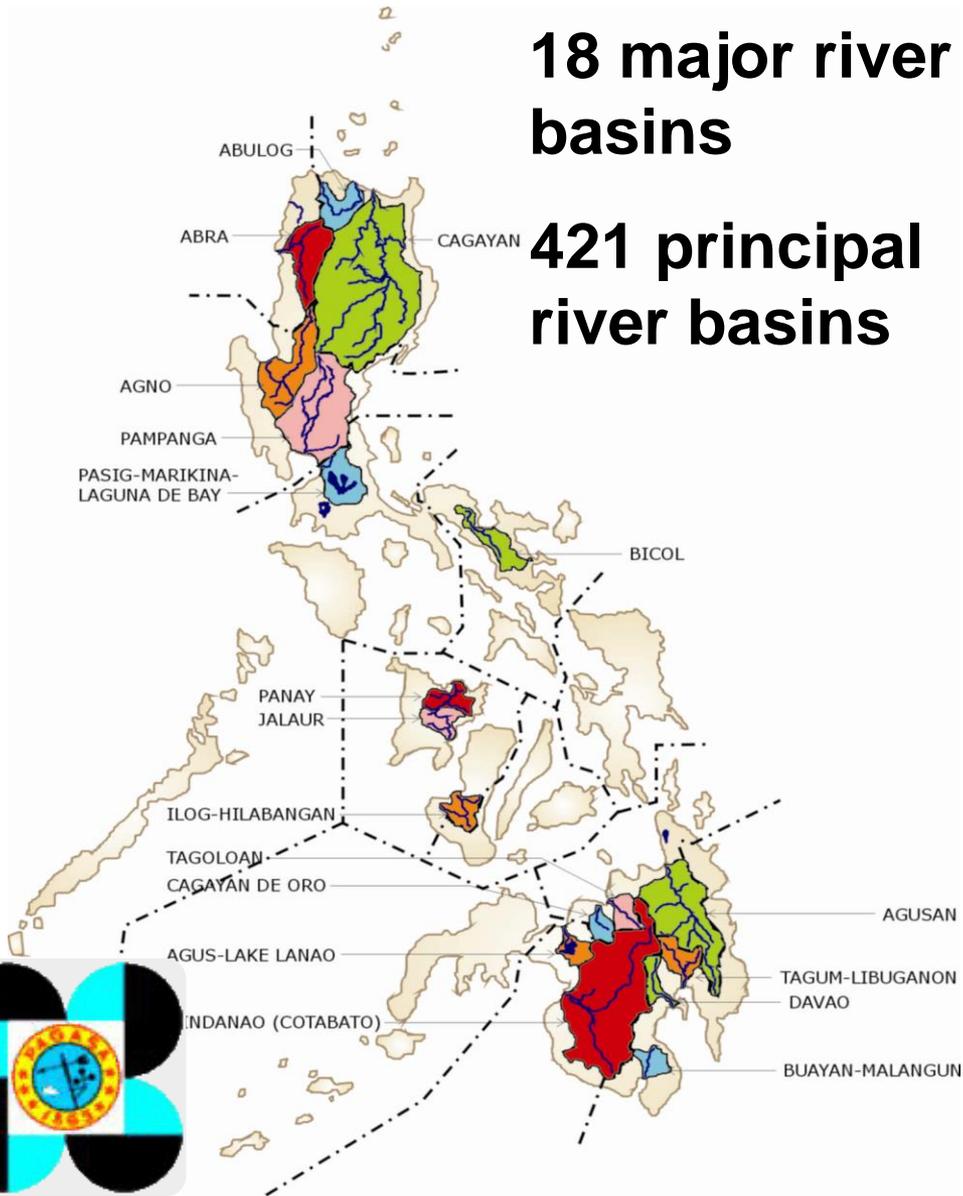


- Legend:**
- Severe drought impacts
  - Drought impacts with major losses
  - Moderate drought impacts
  - Near normal to above normal condition
  - Way above normal condition
  - Potential for flood damage
  - Severe flood damage

**RED** colored years are **EL NINO** years, **BLUE** colored years are **LA NINA** years and **BLACK** colored years are **NON ENSO** years

# 18 major river basins

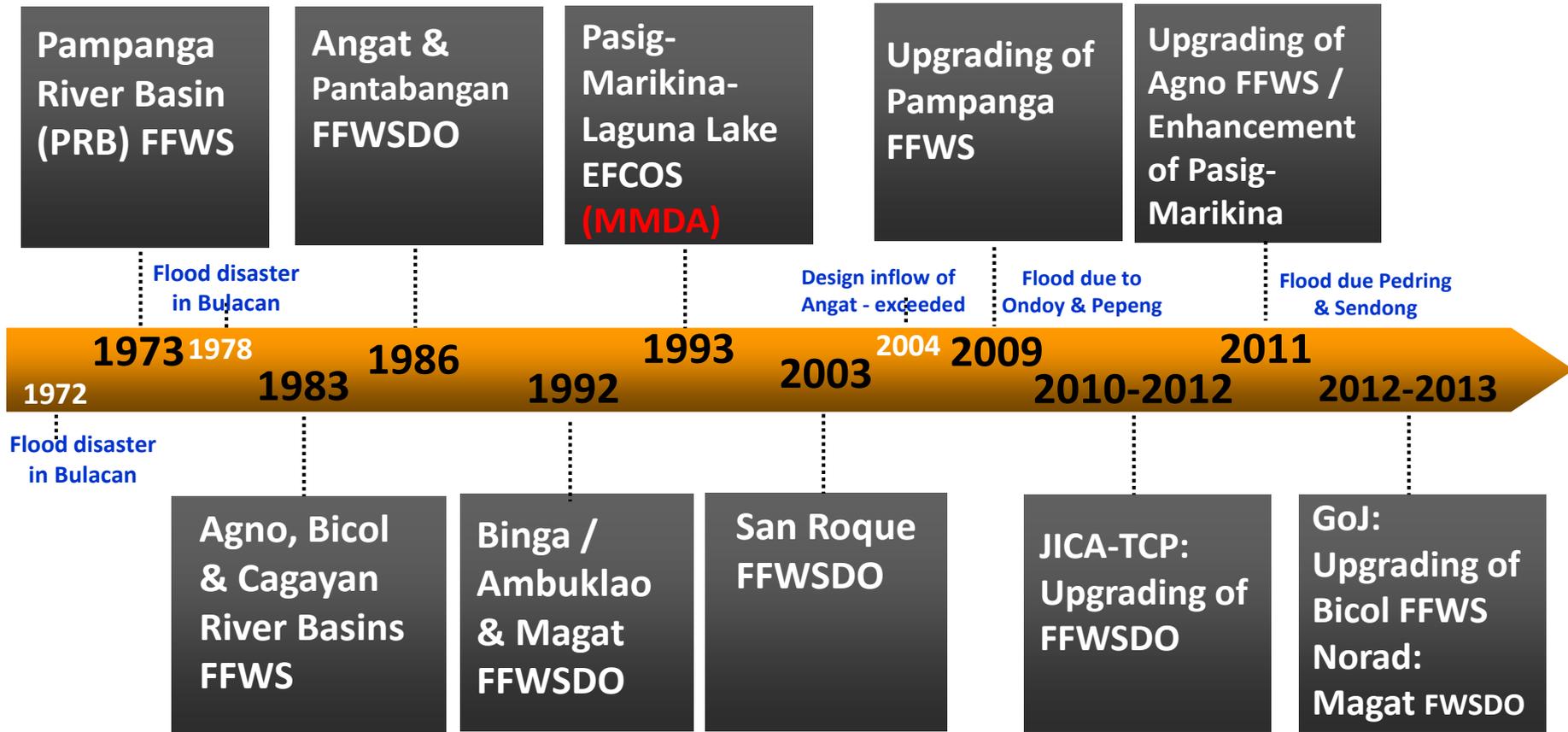
## 421 principal river basins



# The PAGASA and its Flood Early Warning System

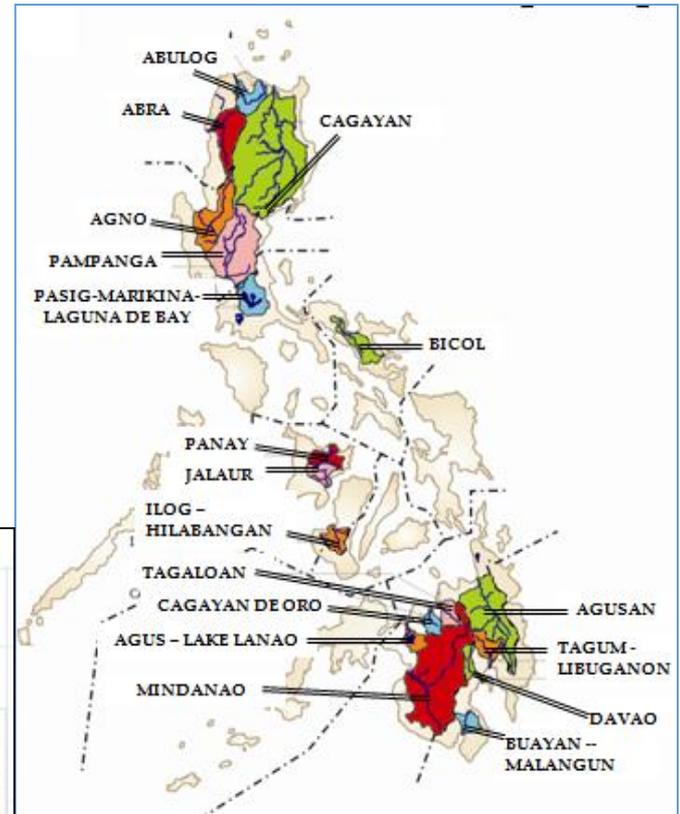
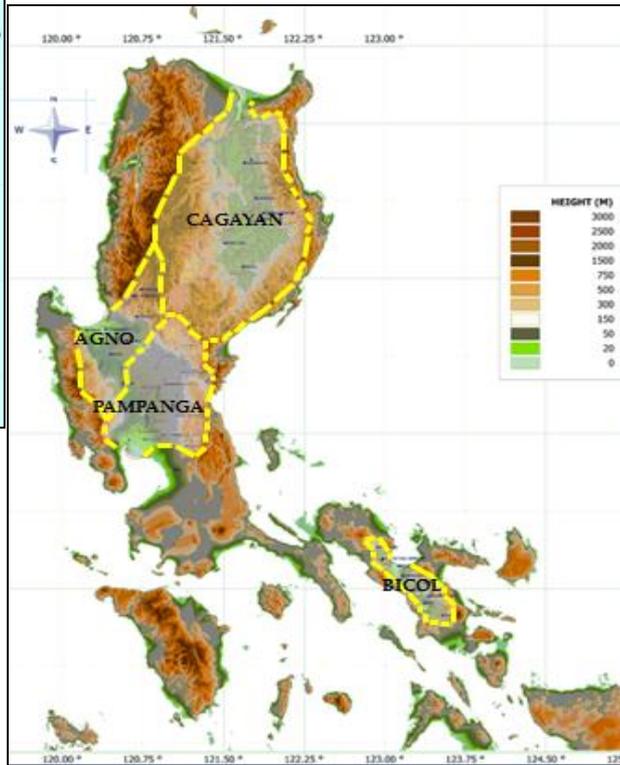
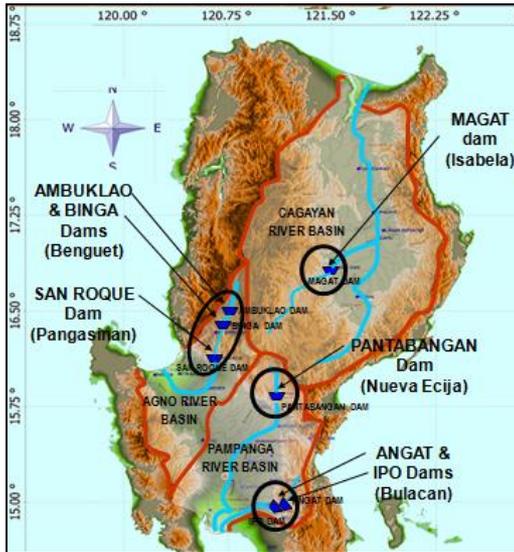


# Evolution of FFWS and FFWSDO in the PH



**EO 211 – Ipo telemetered FFWSDO - operational**  
**2012 – Caliraya FFWSDO will be operational**

# NETWORK of Existing PAGASA HYDROLOGICAL Stations (Telemetered major river basins and dams)

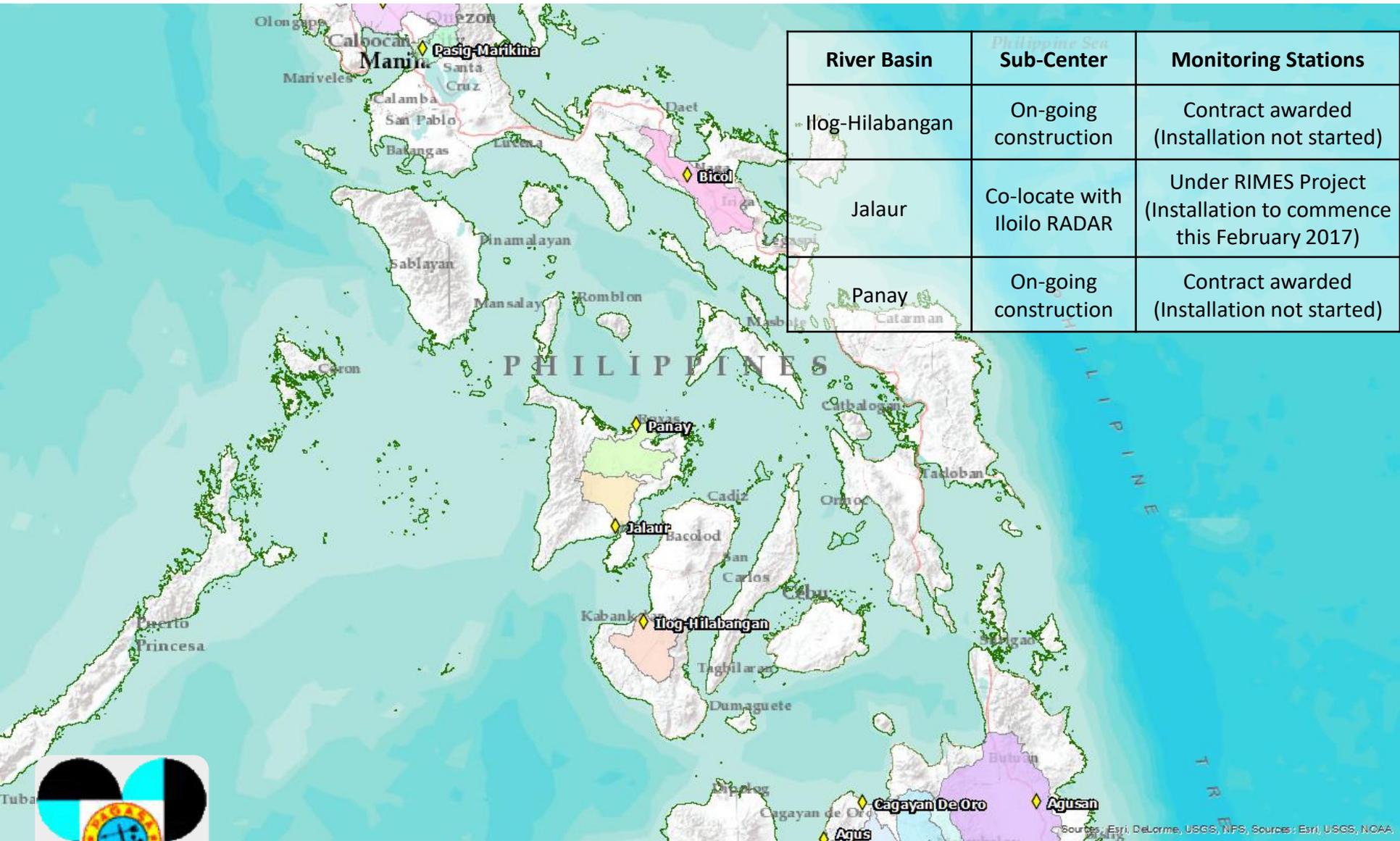




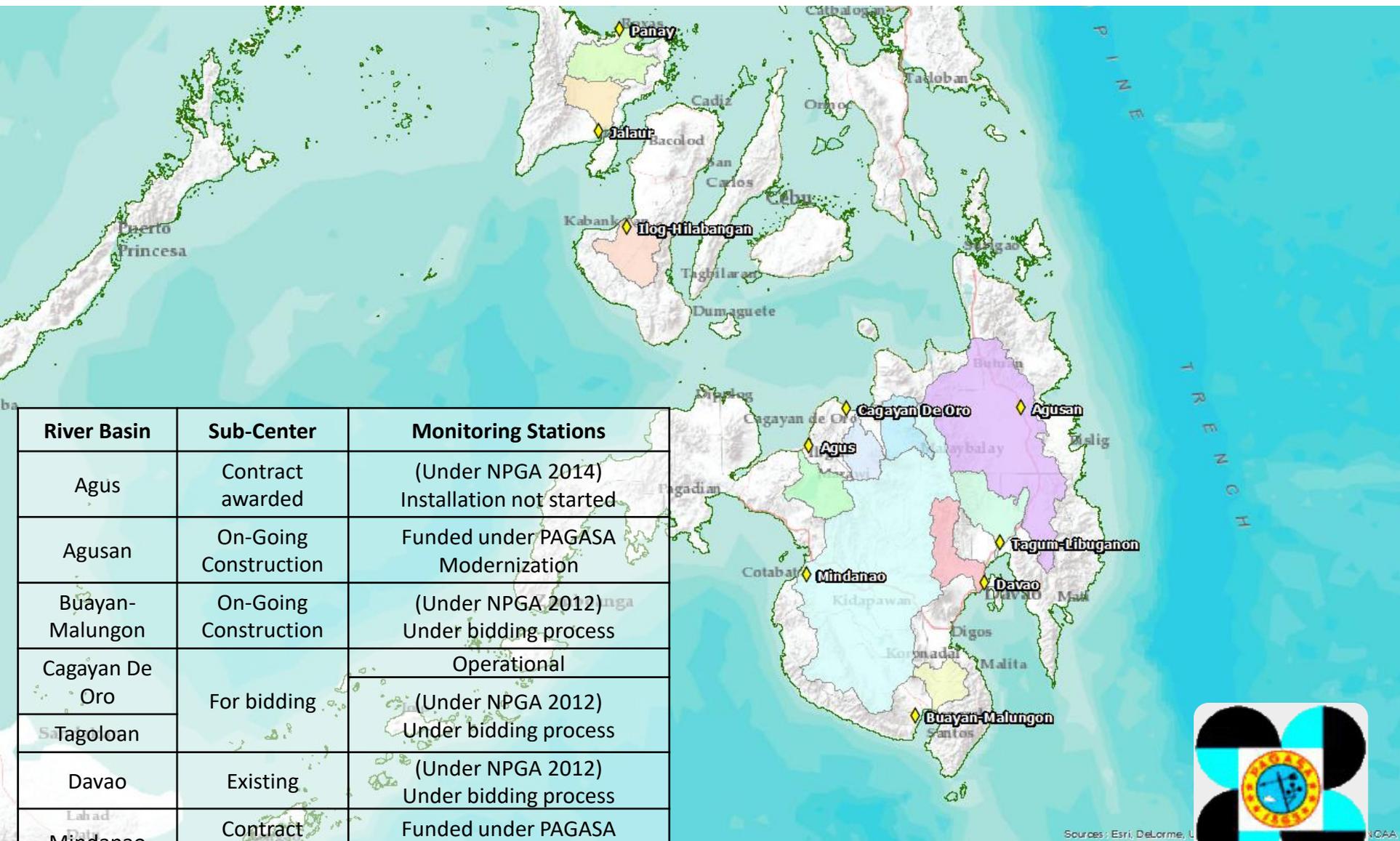
River Basin	Sub-Center	Monitoring Stations
Abra	Existing	On-going installation
Abulog	Co-locate with Aparri RADAR	(Under NPGA 2014) Installation not started
Agno	Existing	Operational
Bicol	Existing	Operational
Cagayan	Existing	Operational
Pampanga	Existing	Operational
Pasig-Marikina	Existing	Operational



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS, Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS, Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



River Basin	Sub-Center	Monitoring Stations
Agus	Contract awarded	(Under NPGA 2014) Installation not started
Agusan	On-Going Construction	Funded under PAGASA Modernization
Buayan-Malungon	On-Going Construction	(Under NPGA 2012) Under bidding process
Cagayan De Oro	For bidding	Operational
Tagoloan		(Under NPGA 2012) Under bidding process
Davao	Existing	(Under NPGA 2012) Under bidding process
Mindanao	Contract Awarded	Funded under PAGASA Modernization
Tagum-Libuganon	Existing	Operational

Sources: Esri, DeLorme, U



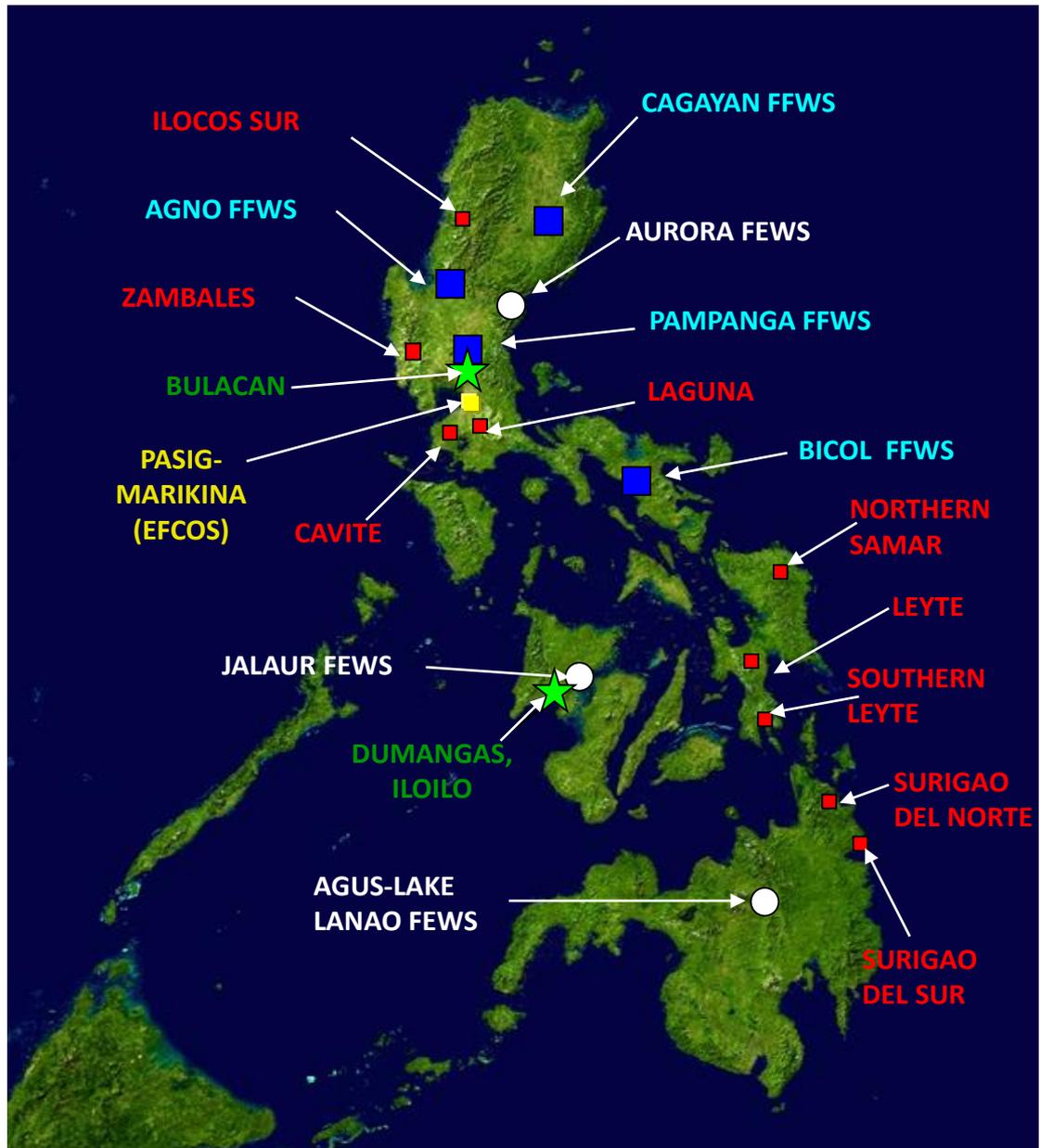
NOAA

# Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS)



# Community-based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS)

- GOVT. OF JAPAN (TELEMETERED)
- GOVT. OF JAPAN (TELEMETERED) (UNDER MMDA)
- GOVT. OF KOREA (TELEMETERED)
- UNDP- AusAID Community based
- ★ LGU INITIATIVE



# Flood Warning Protocol (Batingaw)



Warning Signal/ Info	Water level at the monitoring station	Meaning
1 bell or 1-second of brief siren for every 2 seconds for 30 seconds	Water level has reached <u>Alert Level</u>	<u>READY</u> – People are made <u>aware</u> of an impending flood.
2 bells or two 1- second siren for every 2 seconds for 30 seconds.	The <u>Alert Level</u> reached the <u>Alarm Level</u> in <u>30 minutes or less</u>	<u>GET SET</u> – People are advised to <u>prepare</u> for a possible flood.
Continuous ringing of bells or siren for 20 to 30 seconds.	Water level at the monitoring station reached <u>Critical Level</u>	<u>GO</u> – People are advised to <u>respond/ evacuate</u> for an expected flood.



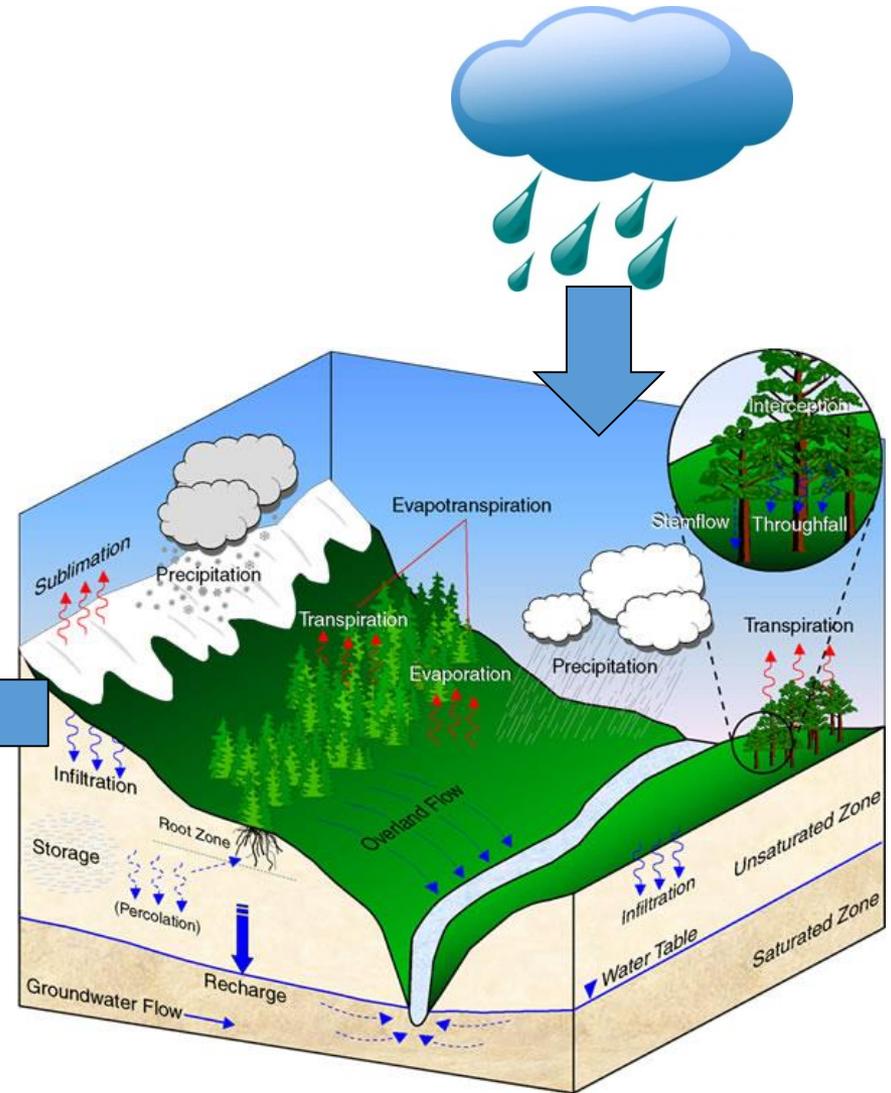
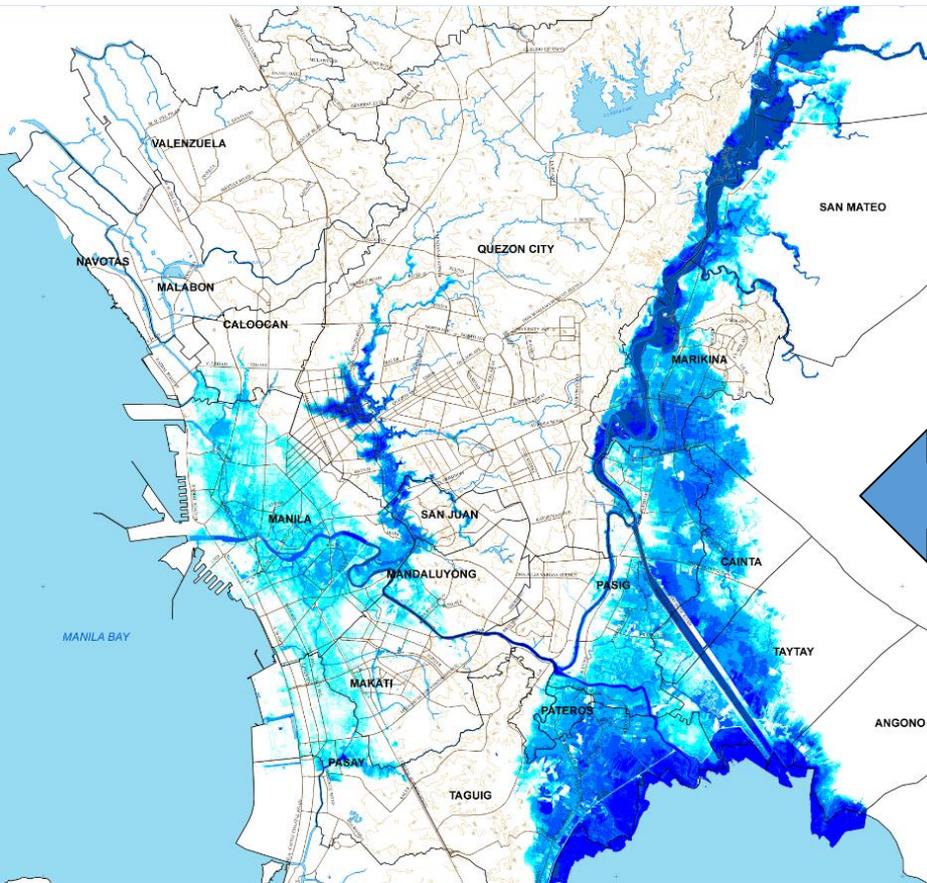
HANDA+LIGTAS+PANATAG

# FLOOD RISK MODELLING

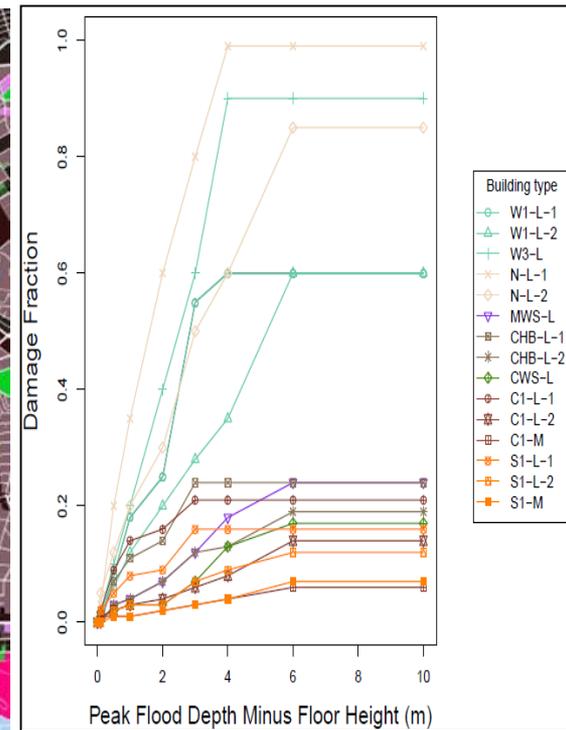
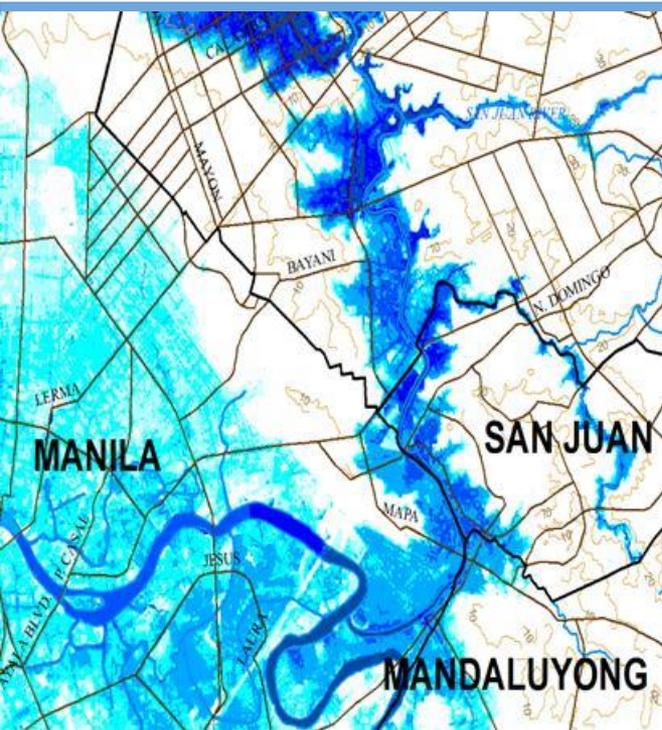
## PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER BASIN (FLOOD)

# FLOOD MODELS TYPICALLY CONSIST OF

1. Rainfall-runoff model
2. Hydraulic model



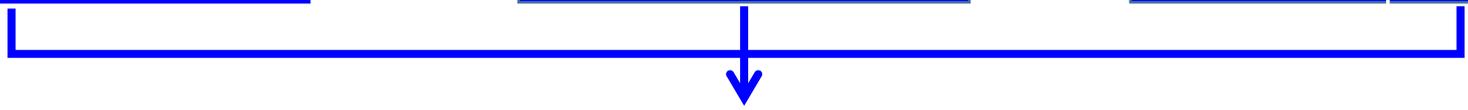
# FLOOD RISK MODELLING



HAZARD

EXPOSURE

VULNERABILITY



RISK

# DAMAGE MEASURES FOR EACH AEP

## Damaged Floor Area Equivalent (ha)

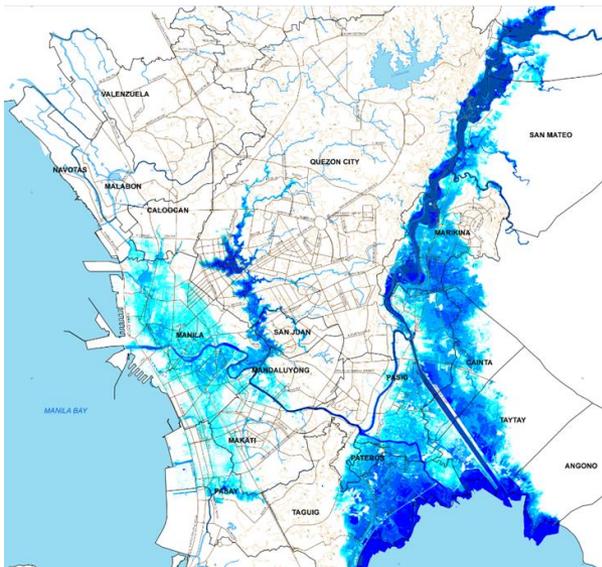
- e.g. 20 ha of building floor area with 50% damage = 10 ha 'damaged floor area equivalent'
- Measures damage, not ₱ value

## Building Damage Cost (Peso)

- 'Damaged floor area equivalent' x 'building replacement cost'
- Measures damage considering ₱ value

## Number of People with Inundated Homes

- 'Inundated floor area' x 'Population per floor area'



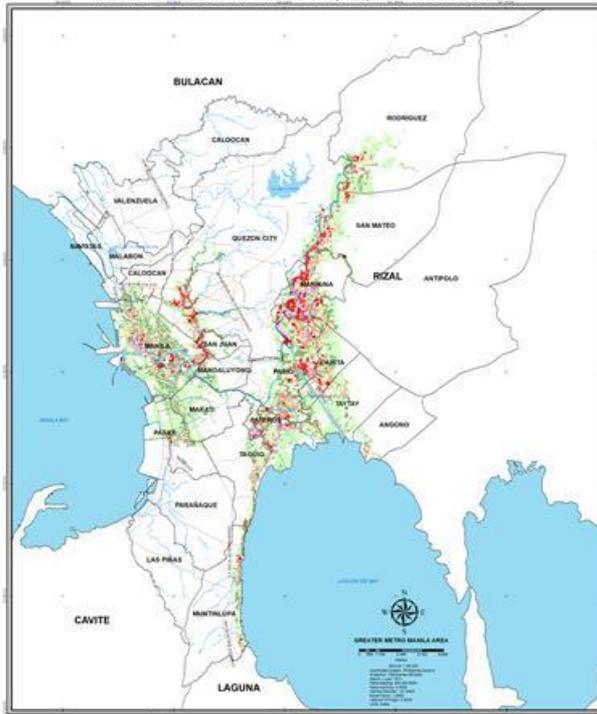
**Table 7: Total damages estimated for each of the design flood scenarios, and Typhoon Ondoy**

AEP	1/5	1/10	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/200	<i>Ondoy</i>
<b>Damage Metric</b>							
Building damaged floor area equivalent (ha)	125	193	303	411	538	651	446
Building damage cost (million Pesos)	10682	16299	26431	36713	48596	59064	41097
Number of people with inundated homes (thousand people)	705	967	1349	1665	1958	2164	1756

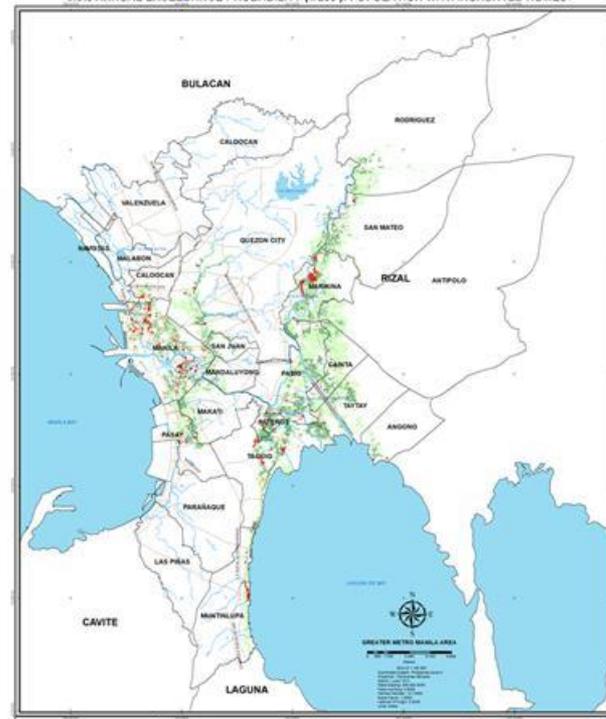
**▲ RISK ANALYSIS PROJECT: FLOOD RISK MAP**  
0.5% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY (1/200): DAMAGED FLOOR AREA EQUIVALENT



**▲ RISK ANALYSIS PROJECT: FLOOD RISK MAP**  
0.5% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY (1/200): BUILDING DAMAGE COST



**▲ RISK ANALYSIS PROJECT: FLOOD RISK MAP**  
0.5% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY (1/200): POPULATION WITH INUNDATED HOMES





# Drought Monitoring





## RAINFALL CONDITION

### January to March 2015

Gradual weakening of the Northeast monsoon may begin during the early part of March.

#### Most parts of the country



#### WAY BELOW NORMAL

Greater than 60%  
reduction from the normal\*

to



#### BELOW NORMAL

20%-60% reduction  
from the normal

Sorsogon, Masbate, most parts of  
Central Visayas and Caraga Region



#### NEAR NORMAL

+20% or -20%  
from the normal

\*Normal - refers to 30-year  
average rainfall

### April to June 2015

Normal onset of the rainy season is  
expected during the latter part of May  
or early part of June.

#### Most parts of the country

(except areas in Cagayan and Isabela,  
provinces of Samar, Southern Leyte,  
Davao Oriental, Agusan del Norte  
and Surigao)



#### NEAR NORMAL

+20% or -20% from  
the normal

to



#### ABOVE NORMAL

120% greater than  
the normal

For further information, please contact the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD)  
at telephone numbers (02) 434-0955 or (02) 435-1675.



# DROUGHT/DRY CONDITION MAPS & ADVISORY

## DROUGHT/DRY SPELL ASSESSMENT

end of **DECEMBER 2015**

### LEGEND

- DROUGHT
- DRY SPELL
- DRY CONDITION
- NOT AFFECTED

Drought is defined as 3-consecutive months of way below normal rainfall condition (>60% reduction from average rainfall).

Dry spell is defined as 3-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Dry condition is defined as 2-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Drought condition was assessed using observed rainfall (mm) of January - December 2015.

Issued: 8 January 2016  
Climate Monitoring and Prediction Section (CLIMPS)  
Climatology and Agrometeorology Division  
Website: [www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph](http://www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph)

For further information, please contact the  
Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD)  
at telephone numbers  
434-0955 or 435-1675.

WEST PHILIPPINE SEA



## DROUGHT/DRY SPELL OUTLOOK

end of **APRIL 2016**

### LEGEND

- DROUGHT
- DRY SPELL
- DRY CONDITION
- NOT AFFECTED

Drought is defined as 3-consecutive months of way below normal rainfall condition (>60% reduction from average rainfall).

Dry spell is defined as 3-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Dry condition is defined as 2-consecutive months of below normal rainfall condition (21-60% reduction from average rainfall).

Drought condition was assessed using observed rainfall (mm) of January - December 2015 and forecast rainfall of January - April 2016.

Issued: 8 January 2016  
Climate Monitoring and Prediction Section (CLIMPS)  
Climatology and Agrometeorology Division  
Website: [www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph](http://www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph)

For further information, please contact the  
Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD)  
at telephone numbers  
434-0955 or 435-1675.

PHILIPPINE SEA

WEST PHILIPPINE SEA



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
Department of Science and Technology  
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and  
Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)  
Science Garden, Agham Road, Diliman, Quezon City 1100

### Press Statement

Quezon City, 28 November 2014

### DRY CONDITION ADVISORY

PAGASA has been continuously monitoring the possible development of an El Niño event since May 2014. El Niño is characterized by unusually warm sea surface temperatures (SSTs) at the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (CEEP). The established threshold of SST anomaly for an El Niño condition is +0.5°C or higher persisting for five consecutive overlapping three months.

Current status of El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is still at neutral state. However, since August-September-October season, PAGASA has noted the occurrence of dry condition in some areas of the country as a result of anomalous atmospheric conditions associated with the continuous warming of the SST over the CEEP.

During the month of October and up to the remaining days of November, some parts of the country have experienced drier than normal rainfall conditions particularly over northern Luzon.

With these developments, and considering indications obtained from climate forecast generated from computer models, a general increase in the number of dry days is expected in the coming months. This may lead to possible occurrence of dry spell in some areas affecting irrigation and household water supplies. Dry spell is described as three (3) consecutive months of below normal (41%-80%) rainfall condition.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor this event and will issue climate outlook in areas where dry spell will likely develop and/or intensify, as appropriate.

Meanwhile, all concerned government agencies are advised to take precautionary measures to mitigate the potential impacts of this phenomenon and follow PAGASA advisory update as necessary.

VICENTE B. MALANO, PhD  
Acting Administrator

*"Tracking the sky... helping the country"*

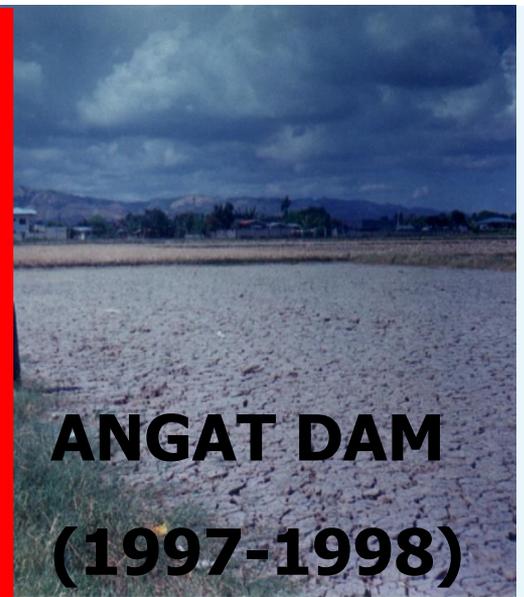
Postal Address: P.O. Box 3278 Manila

Tel No. (63-2) 929-4865 (w/Fax) 434-9040



# EL NIÑO

## Manifestations



**ANGAT DAM  
(1997-1998)**



# Current Initiatives on Drought Monitoring

- **Specialized Precipitation Index (SPI)**
- **The use of satellite derived indices (NDVI)**

# THANK YOU!

Website:

[www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph](http://www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph)

Facebook: 

[www.facebook.com/pagasa.dost.gov.ph](http://www.facebook.com/pagasa.dost.gov.ph)

Twitter: 

@dost\_pagasa

**Typhoon**

+632-9271541

+632-9271335

**Climate**

+632-4351675

+632-4340955

**Flood**

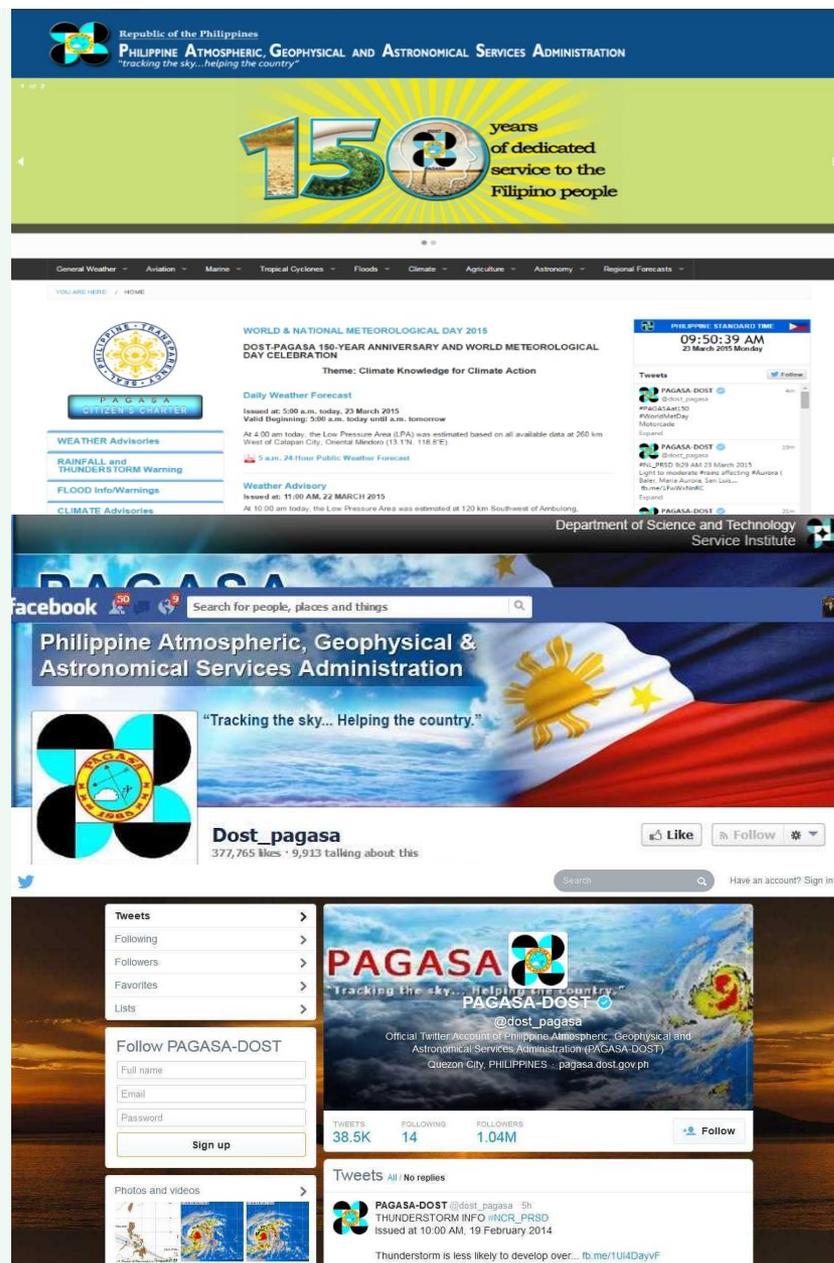
+632-9266970

+632-9204052

**IEC**

+632-4342696

+632-9279308



The image shows a collage of digital content for PAGASA. At the top is the official website header for the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), celebrating its 150th anniversary. Below this is a screenshot of the website's main page, featuring a 'Daily Weather Forecast' for Quezon City and a 'Weather Advisory' for a Low Pressure Area (LPA). To the right is a Twitter feed showing tweets from @dost\_pagasa. Below the website screenshot is a screenshot of the Facebook profile for 'Dost\_pagasa', which includes the profile picture, cover photo, and a bio. At the bottom right is another screenshot of a tweet from @dost\_pagasa regarding a thunderstorm warning issued on February 19, 2014.



**PAGASA**

The Weather and Climate Authority

Payong  
**PAGASA**

