

JICA Regional Focus Training

Flood Hazard Mapping

Final Report

"Roadmap Towards Effective Flood Hazard Mapping"

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1. *Which part of the curriculum you think were most impressive/insightful/relevant?*

- All the topics are very relevant to the training but of course it is very difficult to just pick one so below is the table or list of the topics conducted in the Training for Flood Hazard Mapping.
- Legend for the rating: 5 Stars means Very Relevant/Highly Recommended
4 Stars means Relevant/Recommended
3 Stars means Just Enough/Needed in the Training
2 Stars means Maybe Relevant But Not Necessary
1 Star means Not Relevant

Topic	Remarks	Rating
Introduction to Flood Management of Japan and new PWRI's Planning	<i>This is needed in the introduction for the training and explanation how Japan respond to FHM</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Procedure for Flood Hazard Mapping	<i>Further explanation is needed in this topic because of its importance</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Distribution and Use of Flood Hazard Maps	<i>Very useful in the dissemination of FHM but title should be change to "Effective Distribution of Flood Hazard Map and Public Use"</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Significance of Hydrologic Observation and Evaluation of Precision Observation	<i>During the actual lecture one (1) hour is not enough for the speaker to present his lecture</i>	☆☆☆☆
Hydrological Statistics (Lecture and Exercise)	<i>Very useful for hydrologist and FHM data will depend on this. Small problem occurs because time for exercise and lecture were done at the same time.</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Flood-Runoff Analysis (Lecture and Exercise)	<i>Storage function is very important for dike rivers. In our country we have also some dike rivers, that's why this topic is important. Additional time for the lecture of the storage function</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Flood Inundation Analysis	<i>I am not sure if this topic were discuss but as far as my lecture notebook is concern the discussion were on the "Procedure on the Preparation of FHM"</i>	☆☆☆☆
Development of the Dynamic Flood Hazard Map	<i>This topic is very challenging and very useful for effective explanation of "why we need to prepare for the coming hazard"?</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Effectiveness of Flood Hazard Map and Its Challenges	<i>This topic coincides with "Distribution and Use of Flood Hazard Map" These two topics in my opinion should be together to give ample time for other topics especially the "Hydrological Statistics and Run-off Analysis"</i>	☆☆☆
Flood Mapping in Mekong River	<i>This topic give some insights from other countries how they prepare the flood hazard maps</i>	☆☆☆☆

Group Field Survey	<i>This is very effective in the development of individual and group analysis regarding field survey and town watching</i>	☆☆☆☆☆
Field Trip (Flood Hazard Mapping) (River Management)	<i>Very relevant for the appreciation of the actual usage of the flood hazard map and how the river should be managed</i>	☆☆☆☆☆

2. What do you think your country or organization needs to do for effective flood disaster mitigation?

- In the Philippines, we have already established our National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), which is the main body or council for the disaster management. Consists of mainly various Secretaries or Heads of the Agencies. They are formed during the occurrence of disasters.

Before coming here in Japan, I talked to one of the staff member of the Secretariat of NDCC which is the Office of the Civil Defense (OCD). She was very glad to hear about this training and in fact she wanted to know more about this. Currently we are lacking of FHM for the flood prone areas, and we need to provide such material for the safety of the people.

At first we have to organize and plan for the next steps in this undertaking and make some proposal for the budget, criteria, technical working group, agencies to be involved and others in the preparation for the Pilot Project for Flood Hazard Map. There are many flood prone areas in the Philippines and of course we can select one or two as the target area.

**3. What actions are you going to take after going back to your country?
List the actions and time table**

Actions	Target Duration	Remarks
Presentation of the result of my Training to my work office	Short-term (1 month)	Promotion of my recommendations such as: Training for Flood Hazard Map, Pilot Project and coordination with other agencies regarding FHM
Create and formulate a training curriculum for the Flood Hazard Map and Conduct the Training	Long Term (3 or 5 years)	Target: Local Government Unit and DPWH-PMO and other related DPWH Offices
Pilot Project Area for FHM	Mid-Term	DPWH Planning Service and other Local Government Unit for the possible budget. Tie up with PAGASA and other Agencies for the data and survey

Pilot Project for Un-gauged River Basins	Long-Term	There are many un-gauged river basins in the Philippines. DPWH, DOST (PAGASA and PHIVOLCS) and other Agencies should tie up for this project
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4. *What advice/suggestions can you provide for a more effective flood management in Japan?*

- Embankment provision or Dike provision for the river is a good structural measure for the flood but of course people rely on the dikes since they are not experiencing flood. The problem falls on the confidence of the people for the coming flood. The Arakawa River Work Office has a video regarding the possible collapse of the embankment and possible effect to the people and economy. This material is very effective tool in the information dissemination for the residence, especially living near the dike rivers. The people should be warned and evacuated as much as possible.

5. *What advice/suggestions can you provide for a more meaningful training course?*

- The materials and topics are very good, although some lectures should have more time for thorough explanation particularly storage function. Also not only storage function but also other recommendation for the computation and analysis for normal or non-dike rivers.

Survey data analysis should also be considered in my opinion, especially for use in the inundation map. We need the inundation map for the decision of the evacuation in dangerous area.

For the exercises (i.e. Hydrological statistics and run-off analysis) should be related to each other, and the result of the computed data should be applied in the map as return period of flood and/or its equivalent. It is much easier to understand the usage of the data in this manner.