FMMP-C 5

Flood Management and Mitigation Programme - Land Management Component -

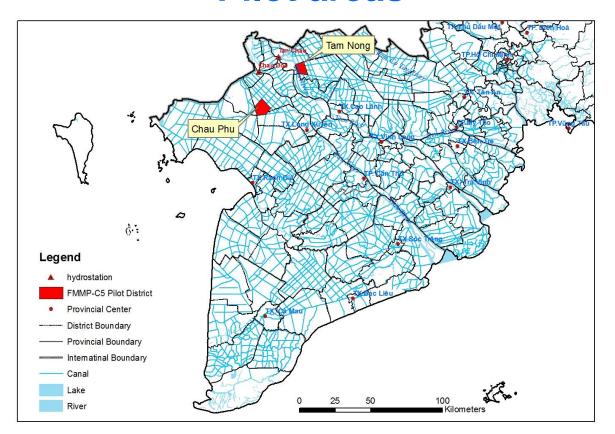
C5 Approach Implementation Experiences in Vietnam

Luang Prabang, February 2011

Contents

- Pilot areas
- Establishment of Flood marks and Bill boards
- Data sources
- Processing hydrological data for use with MapStats software
- Mapping flood statistics
- Validating the results
- Conclusions and Recommendations

Pilot areas

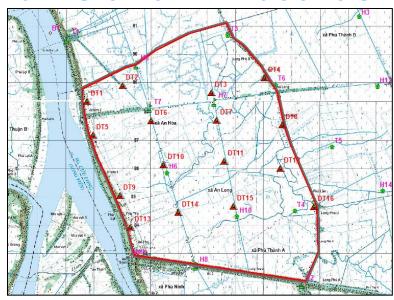


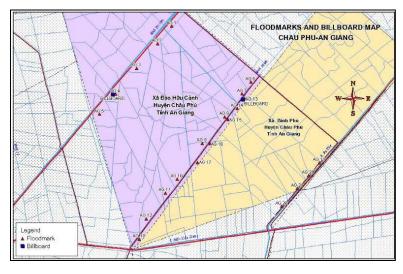
- Pilot areas in Tam Nong district Dong Thap province and Chau Phu district - An Giang province.
- Every year, the study area usually flooded from August until November

Establishment of Flood marks and Bill boards

- 16 flood marks in Tam Nong
- 22 flood marks in Chau Phu







Establishment of Flood marks and Bill boards

- 2 bill boards at Chau
 Phu
- 2 bill boards at Tam Nong



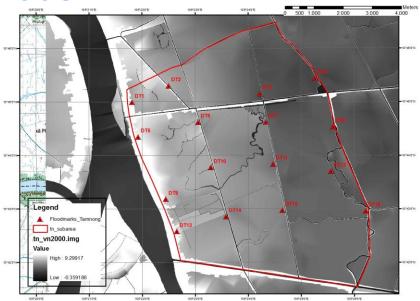


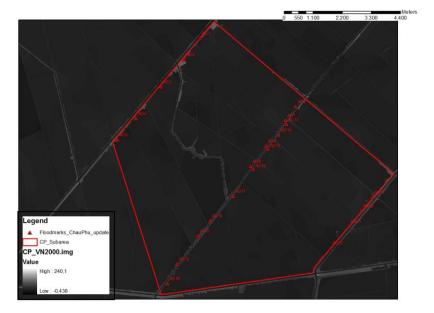
Data sources

DEM

- DEM is supported by Vietnam Remote Sensing Center (VNRSC)
- Resolution: (5 x 5) m

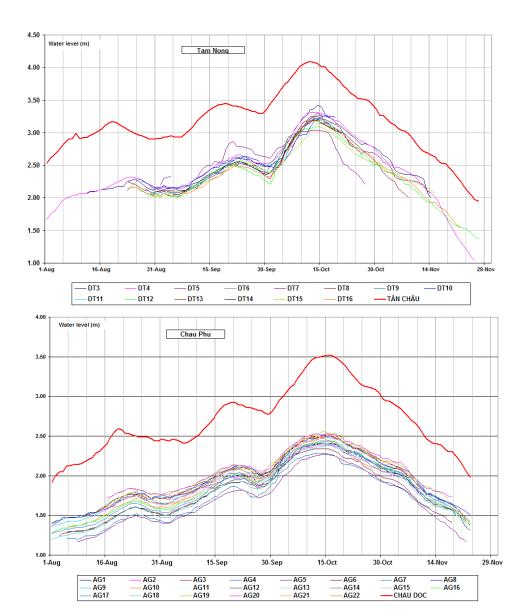
```
ncols
              1728
nrows
              1817
              539284.89476808
xllcorner
yllcorner
              1182003.199142
cellsize
NODATA_value
              -9999
-9999 -9999 -9999 -9999 -9999 -9999
-9999 -9999 -9999 -9999 -9999 -9999
0.7401631 0.8112389 1.442544 2.087492 2.08
1.45627 0.7955795 0.8619431 2.084418 2.086
-9999 0.7328612 0.7940422 0.8541805 2.0748
-9999 -9999 0.7794415 0.8376583 2.07183 2
-9999 -9999 0.7516338 0.8098738
     -9999 0.7381895 0.7977899 0.9586007
-9999 -9999 -9999 0.7842091 0.8443658
```





Data sources

- Daily river levels since 1979 from Tan Chau and Chau Doc
- Daily records from flood marks during the flood season for 2009 and 2010 in Tam Nong and Chau Phu pilot areas



Processing hydrological data for use with MapStats software

 Calculate statistics from the long river records using MainStem software TO MAKE AN INPUT FILE FOR MapStats3

Copy everything between the lines below to a new file called ExcRegression.dat and save the file in MapStats3\Data

DO NOT COPY THE LINES

```
Regression parameters for river level exceedence: A and B
2 stations
'Tan Chau"
 MNfirst
               141.7 27.90
 MNlast
               418.9 -34.78
 MNduration
               262.6 -57.57
 SDfirst
                7.3
                      5.17
 SDlast
                14.4 -0.95
 SDduration
"Chau Doc"
 MNfirst
               412.4 -35.92
 MNlast
 MNduration
               257.2
                     -67.08
 SDfirst
                12.9
                       3.30
 SDlast
                13.9
                     -0.77
 SDduration
```

TO MAKE AN INPUT FILE FOR MapStats3

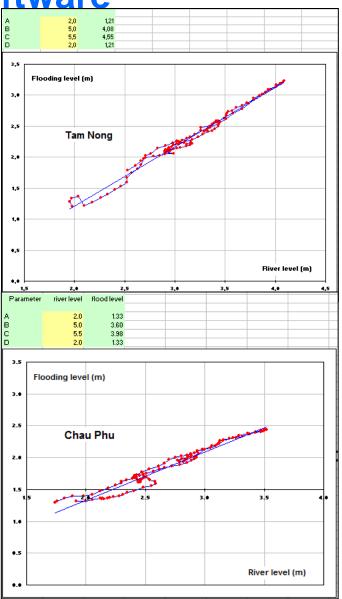
Copy everything between the lines below to a new file called PeakLevel.dat and save the file in MapStats3\Data

DO NOT COPY THE LINES

```
Parameters for peak river level: Transform, A and B 2 stations
"Tan Chau"
"Chau Doc"
6.33 0.73 -0.24
14.51 2.38 -0.05
```

Processing hydrological data for use with MapStats software

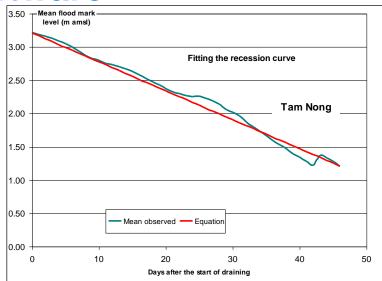
 We transfer this statistical information to the flood plains by correlation, which is defined by analysis carried out in a spreadsheet.

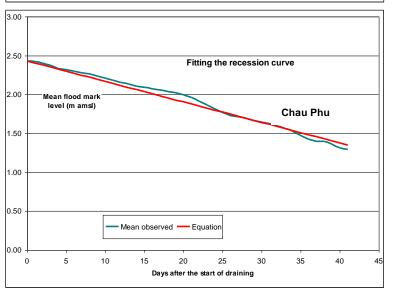


Processing hydrological data for use with MapStats software

Flood recessions parameters

- To predict how quickly the floodwater recedes
- and to know when completion of drainage takes place





Data for the MapStats program

MapStats needs several kinds of information:

Lists – district names, river stations, probabilities

Classification data – to correctly interpret the maps

Rasters – for topography (DTM) and sub-areas

Statistical data – parameters for river statistics

Correlation data – parameters for the correlation model(s)

Drainage rates – recession parameters

Any other sub-area data such as slope and time delay

Data for the MapStats program

Input data for MapStats software.

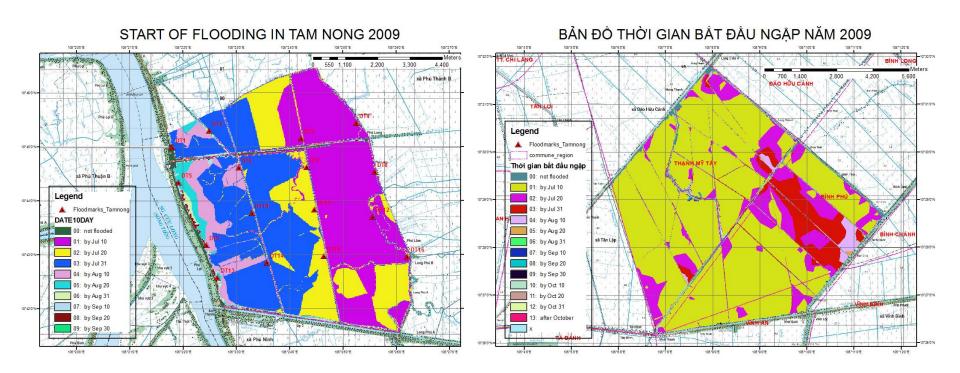
```
Regression parameters for river level exceedence: A and B
 2 stations
"Tan Chau"
  MNfirst
                141.7
                         27.90
  MNlast
                 418.9 -34.78
  MNduration
                 262.6
                       -57.57
  SDfirst
                  7.3
                          5.17
                         -0.95
  SDlast
  SDduration
                  23.4
                          0.98
"Chau Doc"
  MNfirst
                144.5
                         36.02
  MNlast
                 412.4
                        -35.92
  MNduration
                 257.2
                        -67.08
  SDfirst
                 12.9
                          3.30
  SDlast
                  13.9
                         -0.77
  SDduration.
                  20.2
```

```
Sub areas and parameters
2 districts
"Tam Nong"
 1 subarea
     TC1"
      "Tan Chau"
                                 upstream river station
      "Tan Chau"
                                 downstream river station
                                 distance (km) from u/s station to reference point
                                 model point A (river level, plain level) (m)
                4.08
                                 model point B
      5.5
                4.55
                                 model point C
                1.21
                                 model point D
     23.0
                 0.0
                                 drainage constants
     31.0
                                 slope assumed on flood plain (mm/km)
     3.10
                                 direction of flow
   543935
                                 neutral point (UTM east)
  1186407
                                 neutral point (UTM north)
                                 time delay (days)
"Chau Phu"
  1 subarea
    "CP1"
      "Chau Doc"
                                 upstream river station
      "Chau Doc"
                                 downstream river station
                                 distance (km) from u/s station to reference point
                1.33
                                 model point A (river level, plain level) (m)
                3.60
                                 model point B
                3.98
                                 model point C
      2.0
                1.33
                                 model point D
     33.0
                                 drainage constants
     25.0
                                 slope assumed on flood plain (mm/km)
     5.01
                                 direction of flow
   515673
                                 neutral point (UTM east)
  1158497
                                 neutral point (UTM north)
                                 time delay (days)
```

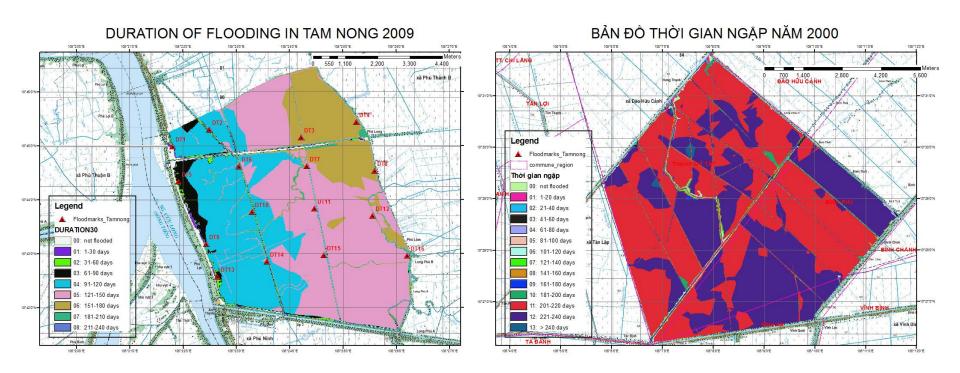
```
Parameters for peak river level: Transform, A and B 2 stations
"Tan Chau"
"Chau Doc"
6.28 0.71 -0.26
13.04 2.23 -0.06
```

- Types of maps
 - Maximum depth of flooding *
 - Probability of flooding
 - Start of flooding *
 - Date of completion of draining *
 - Duration of flooding *

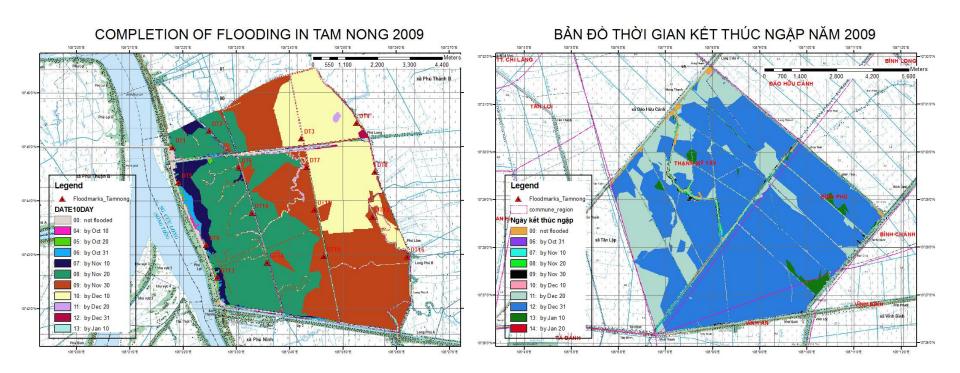
*These maps can be drawn for up to 10 different levels of risk (probability of exceedence)



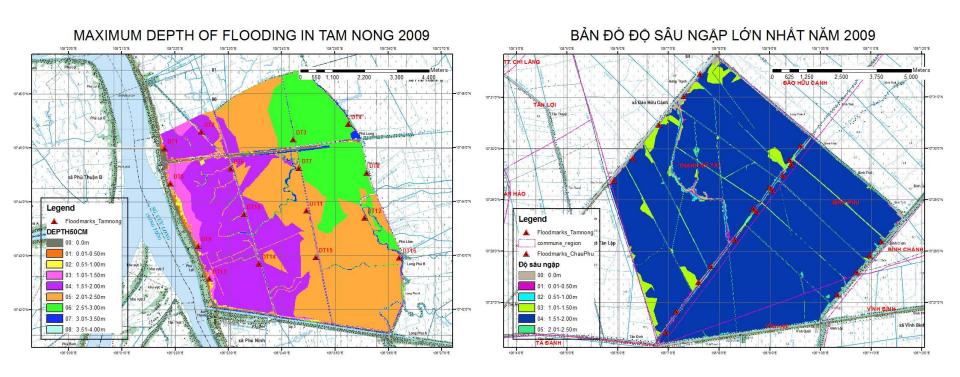
Start of flooding



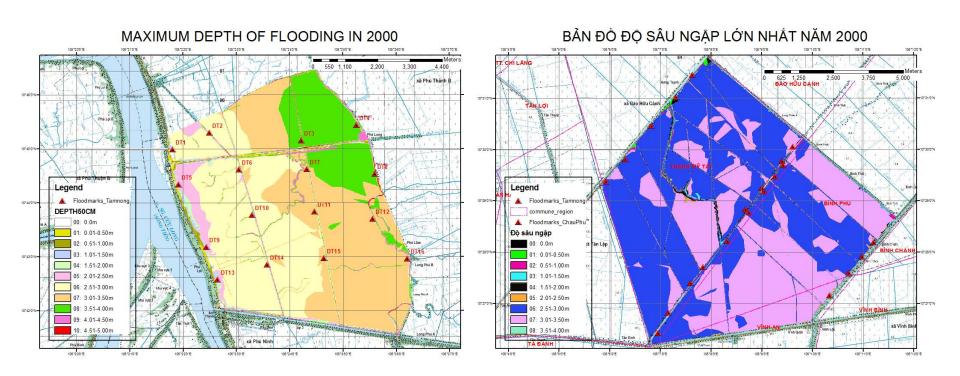
Duration of flooding



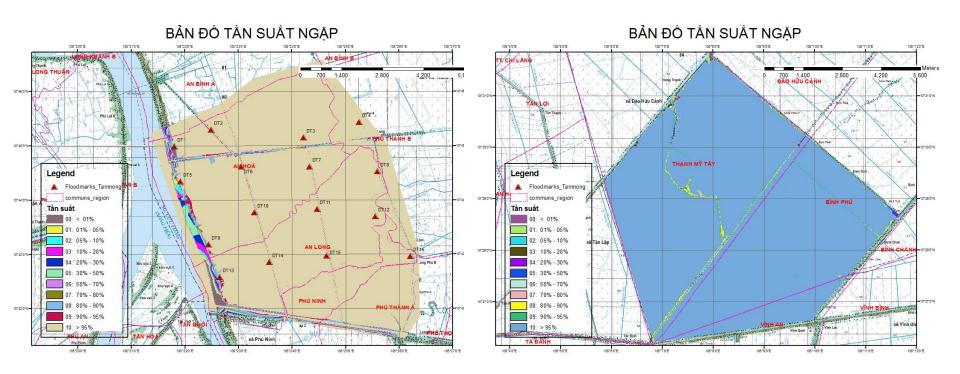
Completion of flooding



Maximum depth of flooding



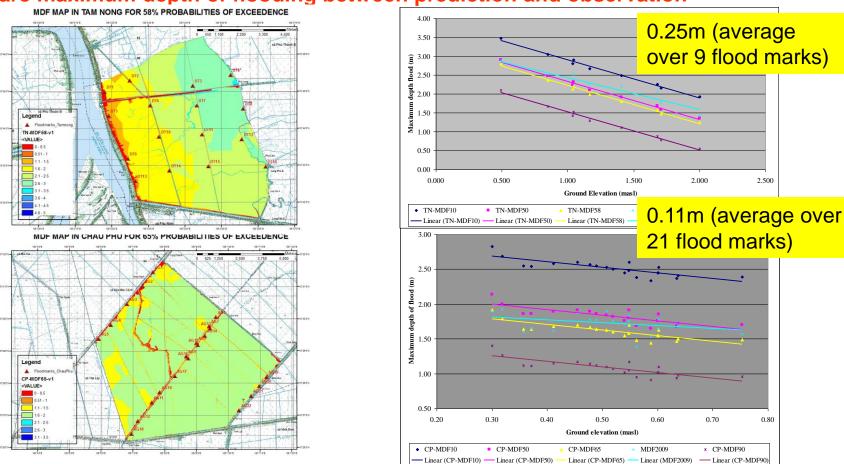
Maximum depth of flooding (2000)



Probability of flooding

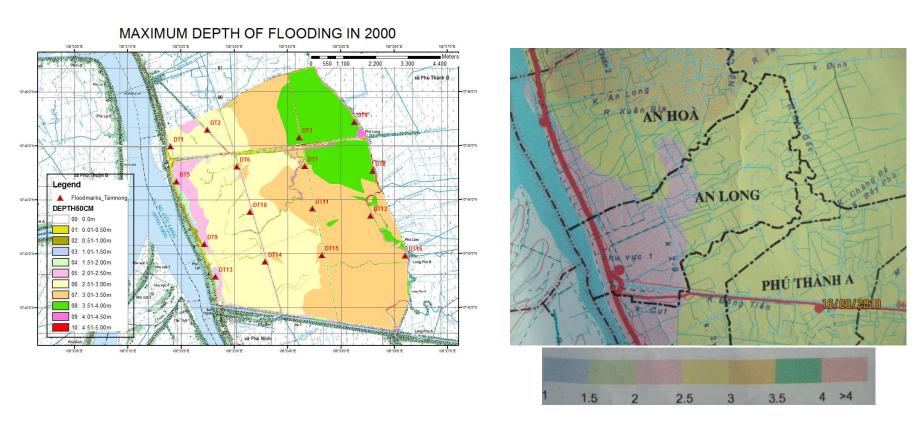
Validating the results

Compare maximum depth of flooding between prediction and observation



- •The maximum WL at Chau Doc in 2009 is 3.52 m (Probability of exceedence is 65%) and maximum WL at Tan Chau is 4.09 m (Probability of exceedence is 58%)
- •The results of the analysis suggest that the MapStats analysis for Chau Phu and Tam Nong under-estimates the maximum depth of flooding (MDF) by a small amount.

Validating the results



Maximum depth of flooding (2000)

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Pilot areas have dike systems, so the result of some types of maps such as the Start of flooding, Completion of flooding, Duration of flooding... may be affected by the flood prevention in August and pumping in November.
- Because of short measured data in the flooded area (2009 and 2010), so the input parameters for the MapStats software may not be accurate. It is therefore important that the observations continue, and that they are used to evaluate and continually improve the quality of predictions.
- Results calculated maximum depth of flooding is quite consistent with the measured data.
- Five types of maps, which are made by MapStats software, are very useful for Agriculture and land management, Infrastructure planning (roads, embankments, public buildings) and Flood awareness and mitigation. Thus, we propose to continue this study apply to other areas in Vietnam.

Thank you very much for your kind attention!