

Department of Public Works and Highways Flood Control Management Cluster





Flood Mitigation in Philippines





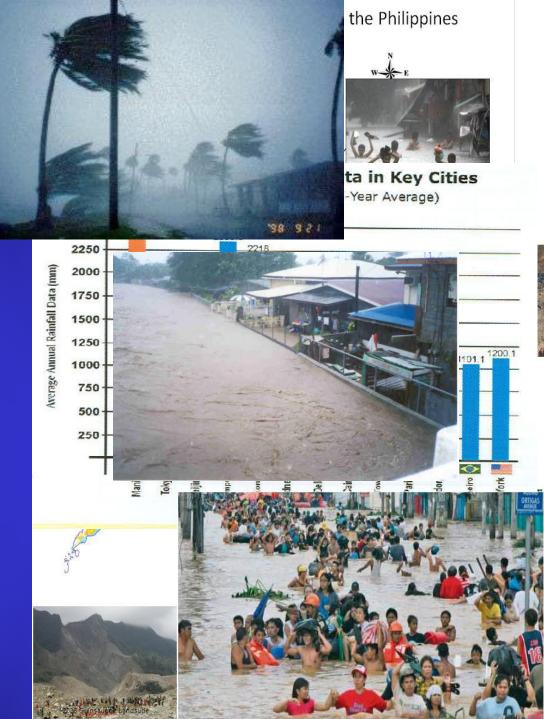
PATRICK B. GATAN Project Director

Outline of Presentation

- 1. Flooding Scenario in the Philippines
 - Why is Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas Perennially Flooded?
 - 2009 Typhoon Ondoy Metro Manila Flooding
 - 2. Policy Direction / Framework
 - World Bank Proposed Projects
 - Mangahan Floodway
 - Paranaque Spillway
 - Laguna Lakeshore Ringdike Project
 - Marikina Dam
- Actions / Challengers to Mitigate Flooding
 Completed and On-going Initiatives

The Philippines Water-Related Disaster Dat

- **7**, 107 islands
- Land Area : 298,170 km²
- Population : 105 Million
- Annual rainfall : 2,400 mm
- 92.5% of disasters caused by typhoons
- Ranked 1st in the world: vulnerability to typhoons
- Ranked 3rd in 2012 World Risk Index Report



Flood Risk Index

Philippine Flood Risk Index Basic Concept

Philippine Flood Risk Index (PFRI,)

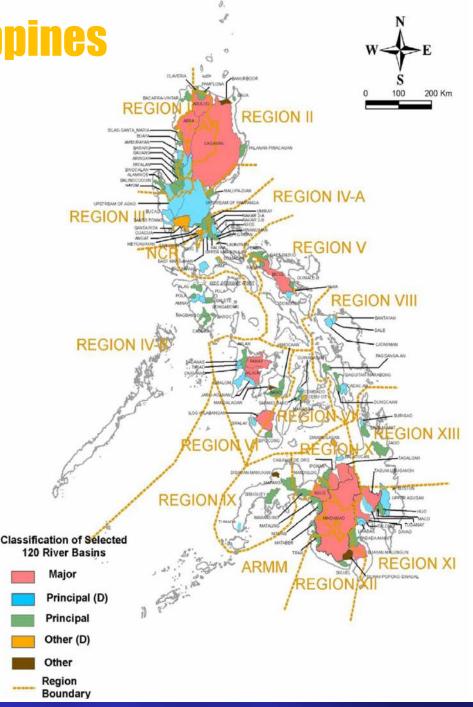
 $PFRI_{c} = \frac{Hazard \times Exposure \times Basic Vulnerability}{Capacity(Soft Countermeasures + Hard Countermeasures)}$

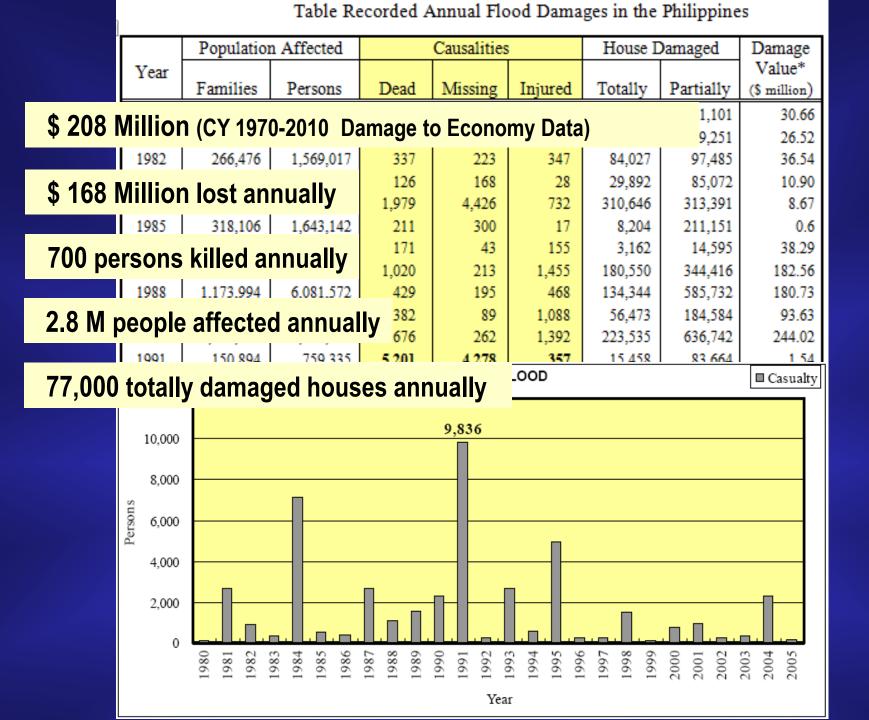
[Five (5) Sub-Indices]

1.	Hazard Index	(H)
2.	Exposure Index	(E)
3.	Basic Vulnerability	(V)
4.	Capacity (Soft Countermeasures)	(CS)
5.	Capacity (Hard Countermeasures)	(CH)

River Basins in the Philippines

- 18 Major River Basins
- Catchment Area > 1,400 km²
- 421 Principal River Basins
 Catchment Area > 40 km²
- With intense rainfall:
 overflowing of waterways
- inundation and deposition of sediment in flood plains
- extensive flood damages often result.





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Recent Mega Flood Disasters

Philippine Destructive Typhoons in the last 10 years (2006-2016)

RANK	NAME OF TYPHOON	DATE	DEATHS	COST IN DAMAGE (\$)
1	Typhoon Haiyan	Nov. 6-8, 2013	7,041	\$1.98B
2	Typhoon Pablo	Dec. 2-12, 2012	1,900	\$930M
3	Typhoon Ketsana	Sept. 26-29, 2009	956	\$430M
4	Typhoon Washi	Dec.16-18, 2011	1,257	\$35M
5	Typhoon Frank	June 18-22, 2008	557	\$296M
6	Typhoon Milenyo	Sept.25-26, 2006	213	\$147M
7	Typhoon Reming	Nov.30, 2006	1,479	\$26.66M
8	Typhoon Violeta / Winnie	Nov.22-Dec.3, 2004	1,232	\$178M
9	Typhoon Washi	Dec. 16-18, 2011	1,257	\$35M
10	Typhoon Koppu	Oct.19, 2015	12	\$3.96M





Source: NDRRMC Website

WHY IS THE FLOOD PROBLEM IN MANILA SO HUGE?



Demonstration on Metro Manila Flooding Scenario

Simulation using a bucket, funnel, hose and a bottle of water

Flipzi's Cove http://z6.invisionfree.com/flipzi

The bottle of water simulates the heavy rainfall over — the wide expanse of Metro Manila including the Marikina Valley and the provinces of Laguna and Rizal.

The funnel represents the Laguna Lake, which allows the sudden rise in volume to be contained inside the funnel's cone and is gradually drained out into the bucket via the tube.

The tube or hose simulates the Pasig River, which channels the water out into the bucket.

The bucket is our Manila Bay

The carpet represents the Metro Manila plains including the Marikina Valley and the areas around Laguna Lake.

LOOK BACK ON FLOOD CAUSE

Occurrence of extreme rainfall amount and intensity.

(According to PAGASA the 24-hr rainfall of 455mm recorded from 8am Saturday to 8am Sunday at the Science Garden in Quezon City is equivalent to a return period of more than 100 years.)

Existing river channels do not have the capacity to contain extreme discharge

(Pasig River has a present flow capacity of $500m^3/s$, Marikina River with a $900m^3/s$, and in Cainta, Antipolo, Angono & Taytay with $22m^3/s$ each)

• Existing Internal drainage systems in Metro Manila cannot contain the unusual runoff (JICA Study on the Drainage Improvement in the Core Area of Metropolitan Manila, March 2005)

(Old drainage system constructed in 1975 already 70% silted; the runoff coefficient varies from 0.4-0.5. At present, due to rapid urbanization, the runoff coefficient was significantly increased.)

• Existing internal drainage systems are clogged up by 70% due to indiscriminate throwing of garbage.

THE PROBLEM starts when the volume of rainwater doubles (like in the Typhoon Ondoy rainfall scenario), which exceeds the capacity of the single funnel. Water still flows through the tube and into the bucket but the excess water is spilled into the carpet.



Water overwhelms the funnel's capacity and spills into the carpet

> The SOLUTION is to add more funnel so that it can match the increase in water volume. The carpet is protected from getting wet, which is like preventing the Metro Manila plains from getting inundated by the heavy volume of rainwater that overflowed from the river systems.

The 2nd funnel is like the 2nd Spillway Project that must be located at the West side of the Laguna Bay, which will help decongest Pasig River and provides an added discharge capacity for Laguna Bay, which serves as a catch basin, to dump floodwaters right into Manila Bay.

The 2nd funnel's cone is like the new dams that will be built upstream in the Rodriguez-San Mateo area and the Laiban Dam project east of Laguna bay, as well as the other rainwater collection facilities across the region, including the 5-storey deep cistern underneath the Fort Bonifacio commercial center.

This network of flood control projects will prevent the vast Metro Manila and Rizal-Laguna plains from getting flooded.

FLOOD CONDITIONS IN METRO MANILA DURING TYPHOON KETSANA IN 2009

Flood Condition by Ondoy in Pasig Marikina River Area



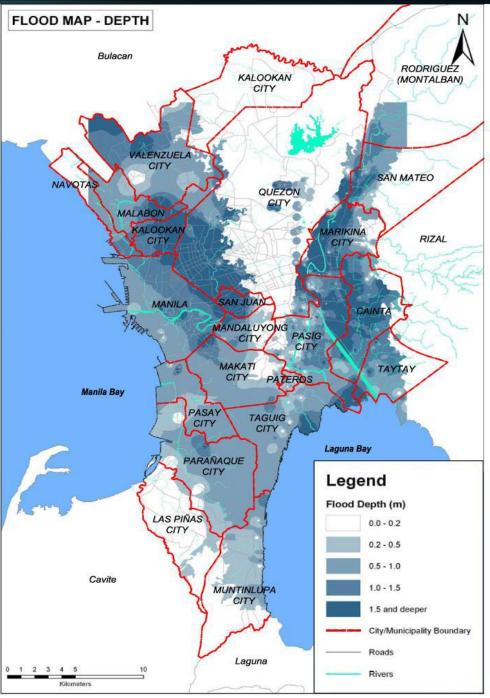








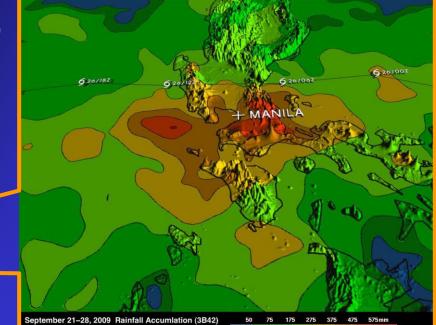






2009 Metro Manila Flooding Typhoon Ketsana (26 Sept 2009)





 Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) / NASA – Multi Satellite Precipitation Analysis (MPA) showed Typhoon 'Ketsana'
 poured 575mm of rainfall (6hr Rainfall)

 Monthly ave. (November) rainfall in manila was poured over in 1 day.

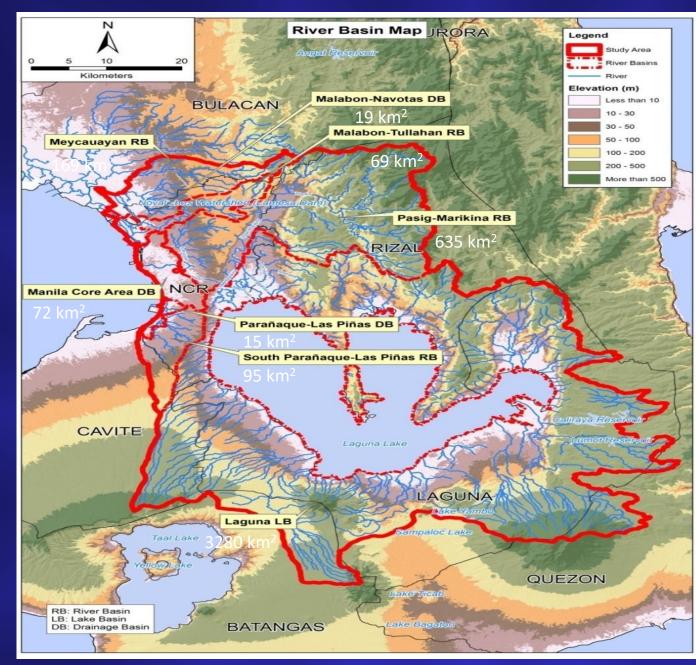


2009 Metro Manila Flooding Typhoon Ketsana (26 Sept 2009)



MASTER PLAN FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN METRO MANILA AND SURROUNDING AREAS

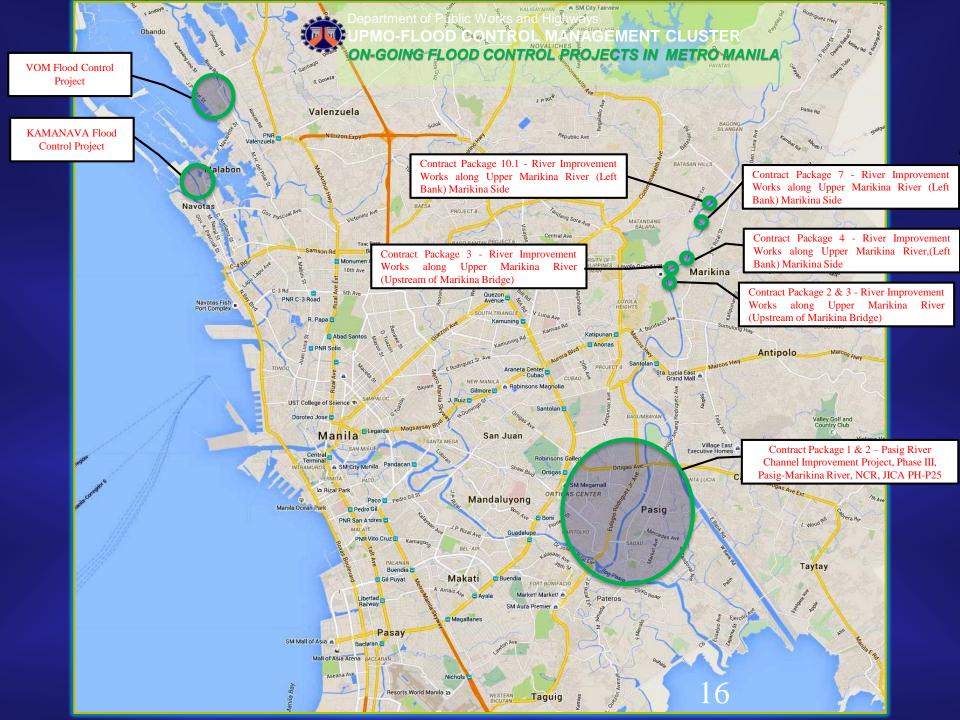
Master Plan for Flood Management in Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas



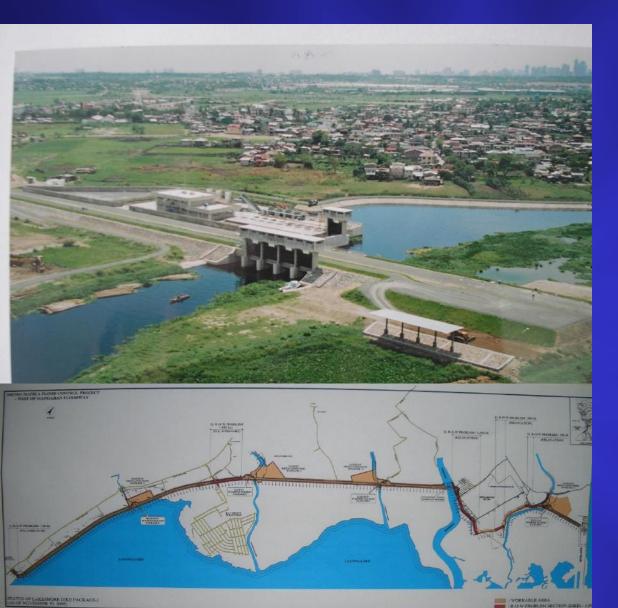
Based on river basins: Pasig-Marikina River Basin and Laguna Lake Basin.

Total area: 4,354 km² Total Population: 17.1 M

Boundary of Study Area and the River Basins



Metro Manila Flood Control Project-West of Mangahan Floodway



Components

 Lakeshore Dike: 10.8 km long including 1 bridge (150 m) from Lower Bicutan to Mangahan Floodway

Bridge: 1 site (Napindan; 150 m)

 Parapet Wall: 5.16 km in total along Napindan River Banks

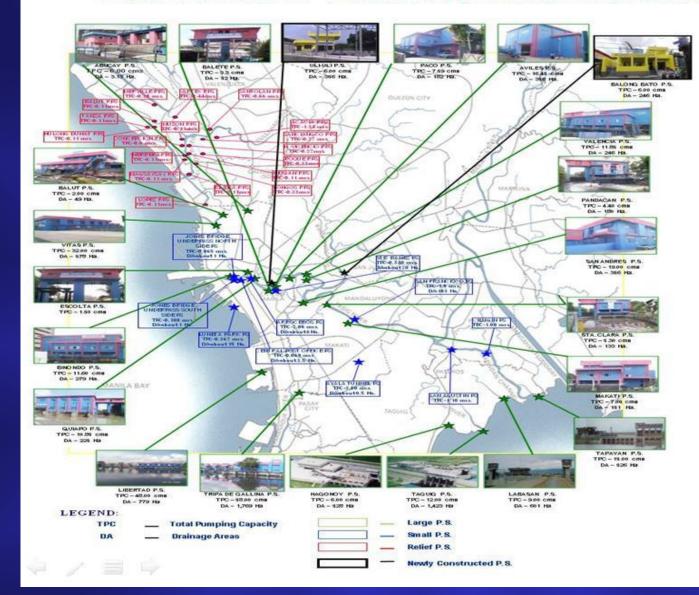
Floodgates: 8 sites

Pumping Stations: 4 sites
 (Total Capacity ; 36 m3/s)

Regulation Ponds: 4 sites (at each pumping station)



Department of Public Works and Highways UPMO-FLOOD CONTROL MANAGEMENT CLUSTER LOCATION MAP OF PUMPING STATIONS IN METRO MANILA



FUNCTIONS:

TO PUMP OUT WATER FROM ESTERO SIDES INTO RIVERS AND BAYS IN ORDER TO CREATE RETARDING RESERVOIR/ STORAGE AREA FOR LOCAL RUNOFF DURING HEAVY RAINFALL.

AREA SERVED: 5,385 hectares

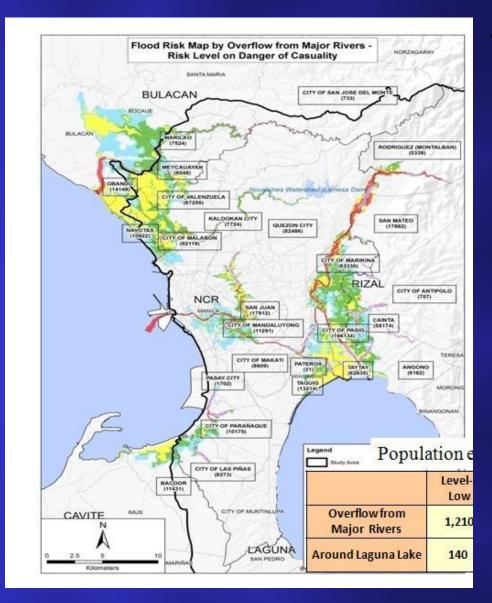
CATEGORIES:

LARGE PS	22
SMALL PS	12
RELIEF PS	18
TOTAL	52



Policy Direction / Framework DPWH Efforts to Mitigate Flooding in Metro Manila

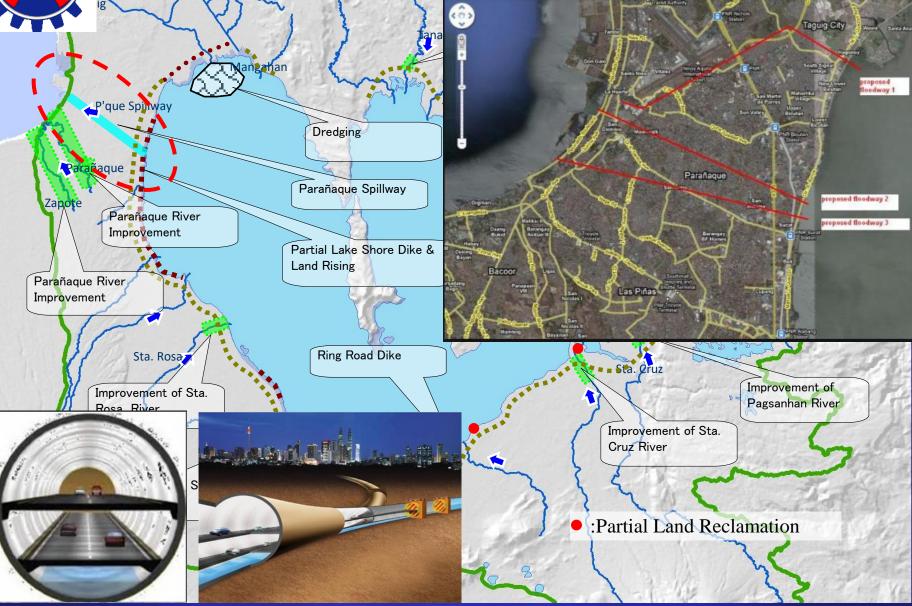
- 1. Flood Management Master Plan for Manila
- Prioritize the construction of flood structures in highly flood prone areas
- Bureau of Design Upgrades on Flood Control and Drainage Standards
- a) Min. flood return periods of drainage pipes (15 yr flood); esteros/creeks (15 yr flood);
- b) principal and major rivers (50 yr flood).



Laguna Lakeshore: Long Flood Control Projects



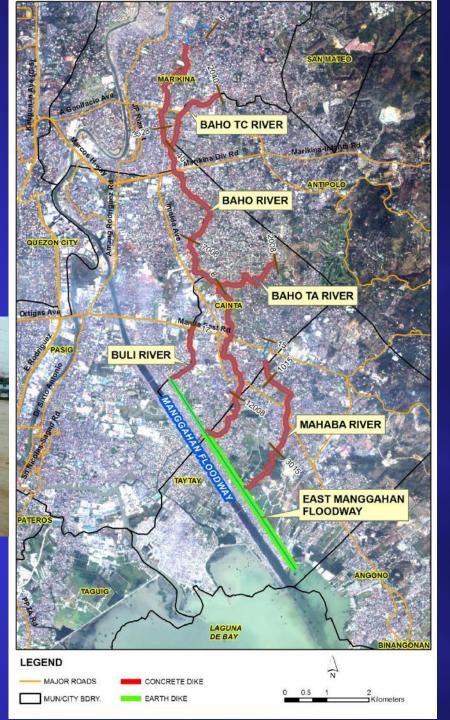
Paranaque Underground Tunnel DPWH Efforts to Mitigate Flooding in Metro Manila



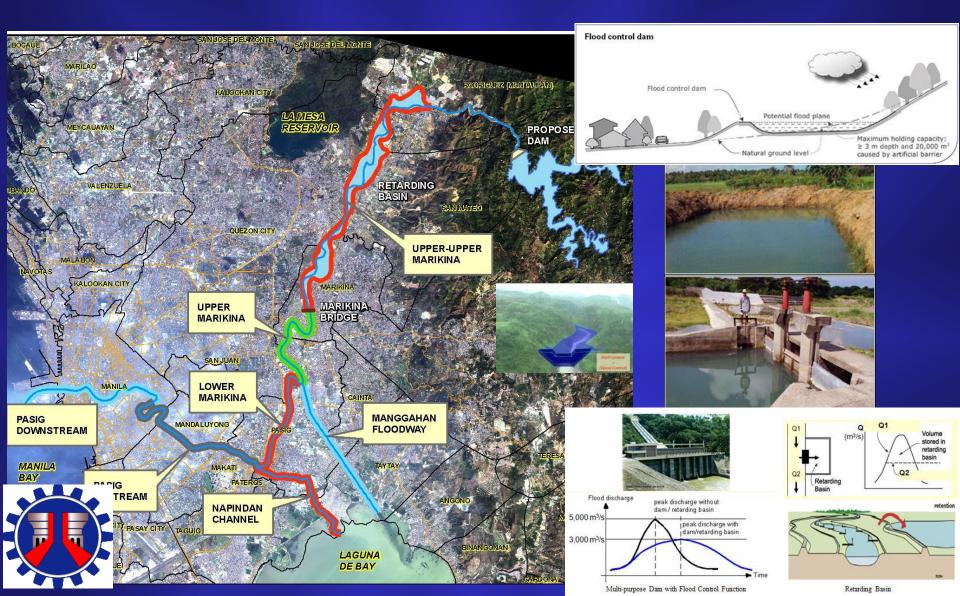
East Mangahan Floodway

Including Improvement of Inflow Rivers





Marikina Dam DPWH Efforts to Mitigate Flooding in Metro Manila



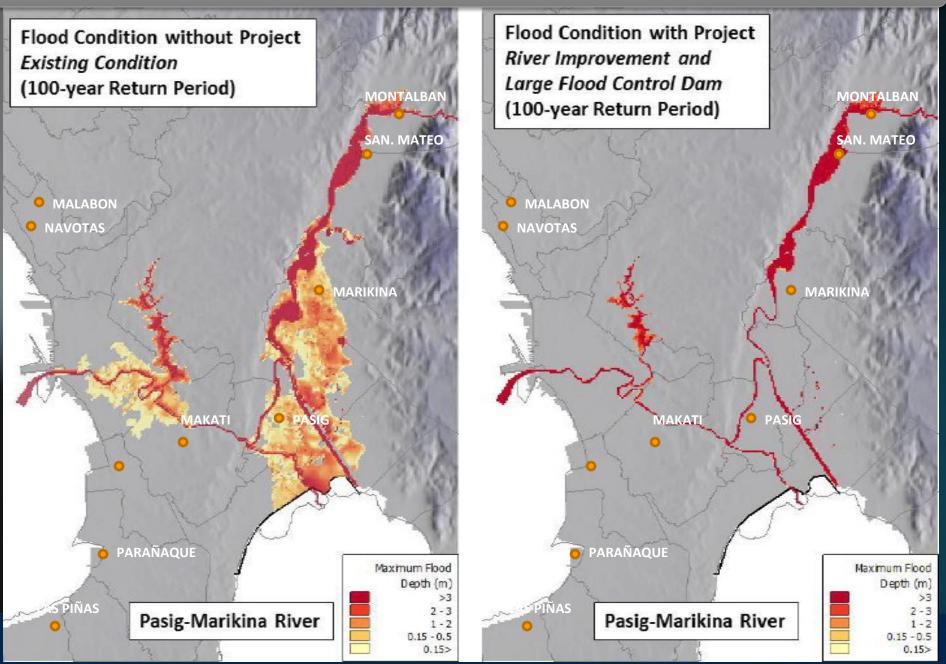
Marikina Dam

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED UPPER MARIKINA DAM, GREATER METRO MANILA AREA FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT

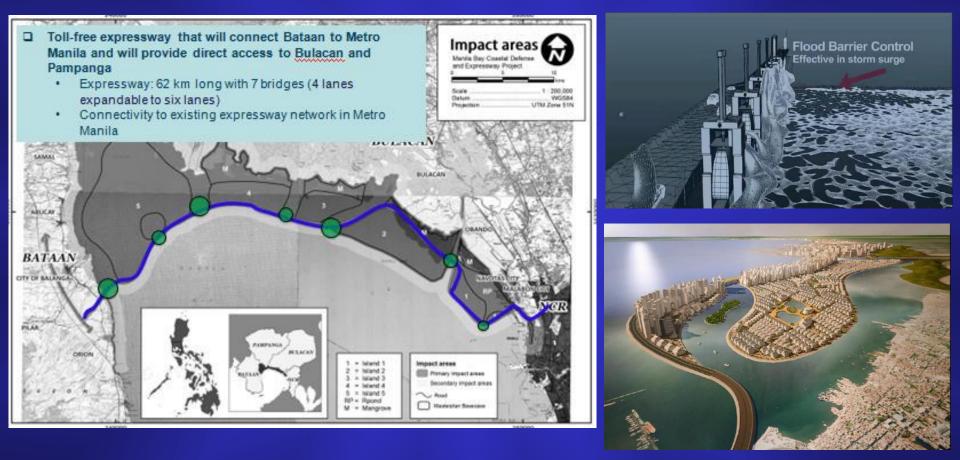




Comparison of Flood Condition in the Pasig-Marikina River Basin



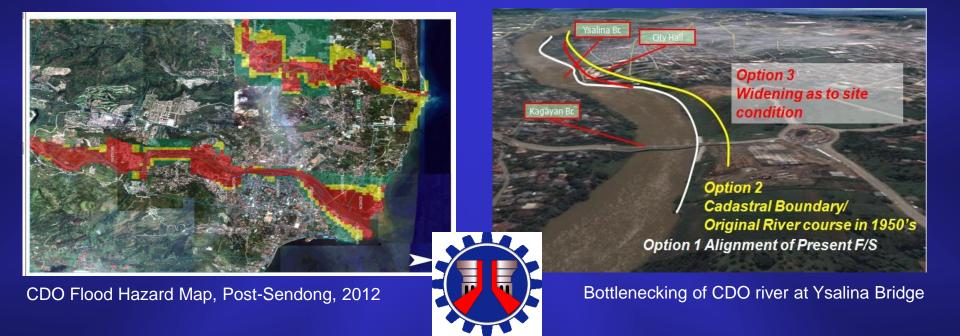
Policy Direction / Framework DPWH Efforts to Mitigate Flooding in Metro Manila 4. Coastal Flood Defense and Sea Barrier Metro Manila flood proofing thru flood gates and coastal sea barrier for protection against coastal flooding and storm surge



ISSUES and Challenges Efforts to Mitigate Flood Disasters

Pursuing Integrated Flood Management

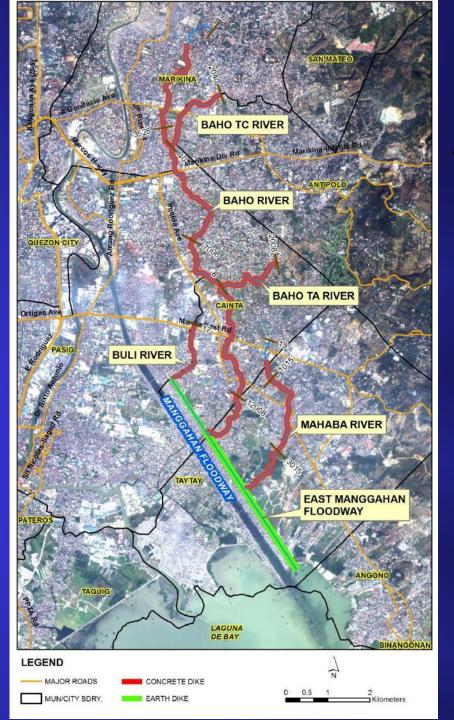
Hazard Map – Development of flood inundation map, pre-and-post flood disaster, that shows flood prone areas, no built-zones (no habitation zones) that reflects the old-cadastral river boundary



SSUES and Challenges Relocation of Informal Settler Families







Issues and Challenges Efforts to Mitigate Flood Disasters Enforcement of PD 1067 / RA10752 Article No. 51 - Designation of River Easements Article No. 53 - Declaration of Flood Control Areas (No Build Zones) 40 m (Forest Areas) Will be Same as River Easement Feasible? 20 m on the Riaht (Agricultural Areas) FWL at Sendong (50yr 3 m (Urban Areas) Highest Flood (which does not cause inundation) FWL at 2009/2012 Pablo? **Example of Options of River Boundary** Riverbed **River Boundary** River Boundary (Foot Edge of Low Wate of Slope for Bank Channe Embankment) Foot of Slope Foot of Slope rea for building construction, Flow of Water **River Boundary** (w/ Easement) Left Right Bank Bank Low-Water Channel Outside Outside Dike Inside Dike Dike Dike Dike River River **River** Area Conservation Conservation Easement Area Area (Conservation Area: 3m~40m)



Completed and On-going Initiatives DPWH Efforts to Mitigate Flooding in Metro Manila

Completed and Ongoing Flood Control Projects



Pasig – Marikina River Improvement



Ormoc Flood Mitigation Project



Anilao Slit-Type Sabo Dam



Pinatubo Groundsills



Camiguin Sabo Dam



KAMANAVA Flood Control Project