





Flood Inundation Analysis and Flood Assessment for Nyaungdon Township

Presented by

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The presentation will cover

- Recent flood condition
- Location and background of study area
- Data sources
- * RRI Model structure overview
- Model simulation
- * Result and discussion
- Conclusion and recommendation

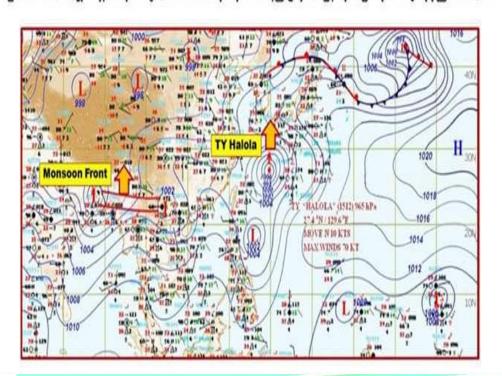
Recent flood condition in Myanmar

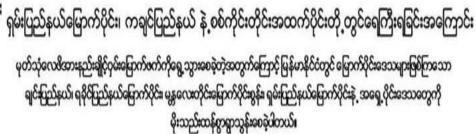
Recently, Myanmar had to face the Meteorological and Hydrological hazards. Flood occurred in 13 region due to the bad weather impact.

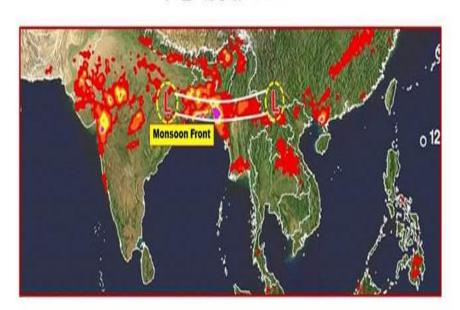
The strengthen mansoon and cyclone **KOMEN** caused the water related.

The strengthen monsoon and cyclone **KOMEN** caused the water related disaster as landslide, debris flow and flood (riverine flood & flash flood).

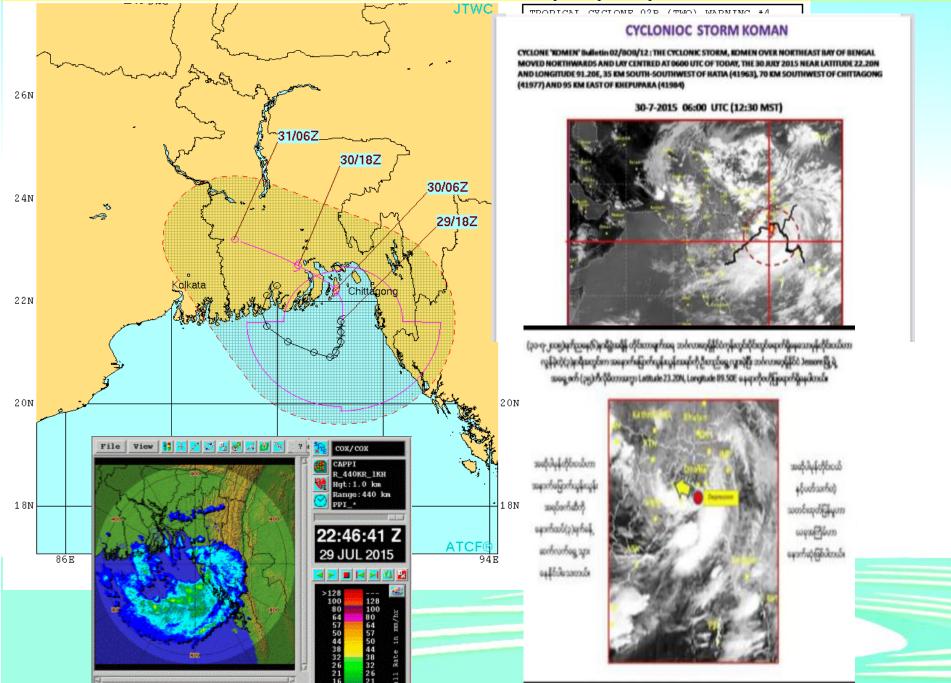
ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်း၊ကချင်ပြည်နယ် နဲ့ စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်းအထက်ပိုင်းတို့ တွင်ရေကြီးရခြင်းအကြောင်း မြောက်မစိတ်သမှုမှာအနောက်ပိုင်းတွင်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေခဲ့သောတိုင်ရွန်းမုန်တိုင်း Halola ဟာ မြောက်စက်တည် တည် ကိုရွေ နေခါတယ်။ အဲဒီအခါမှာ B C Connection အရ ဘင်္ဂလားပင်လယ်အော်မြောက်ပိုင်းရှိ မှတ်သုံလေစ်အနည်းရှိန်လှစ် (Moreson Trough)ဟာလည်း ဘင်္ဂလားပင်လယ်အော်မြောက်ပိုင်အမြော်ပေါ်မှ မြောက်စက်ဘင်္ကလားအနှန်နိုင်ငံကုန်းပေါ်ကိုတက်သွားခဲ့ပါတယ်။ အဲဒီအခါ မှတ်သုံလေစ်အာနည်းရှိန်လုံမာကြန်မီးပြောက်ပိုင်းအသာများကို မိုးကြီးစပေါ်တော့တယ်။



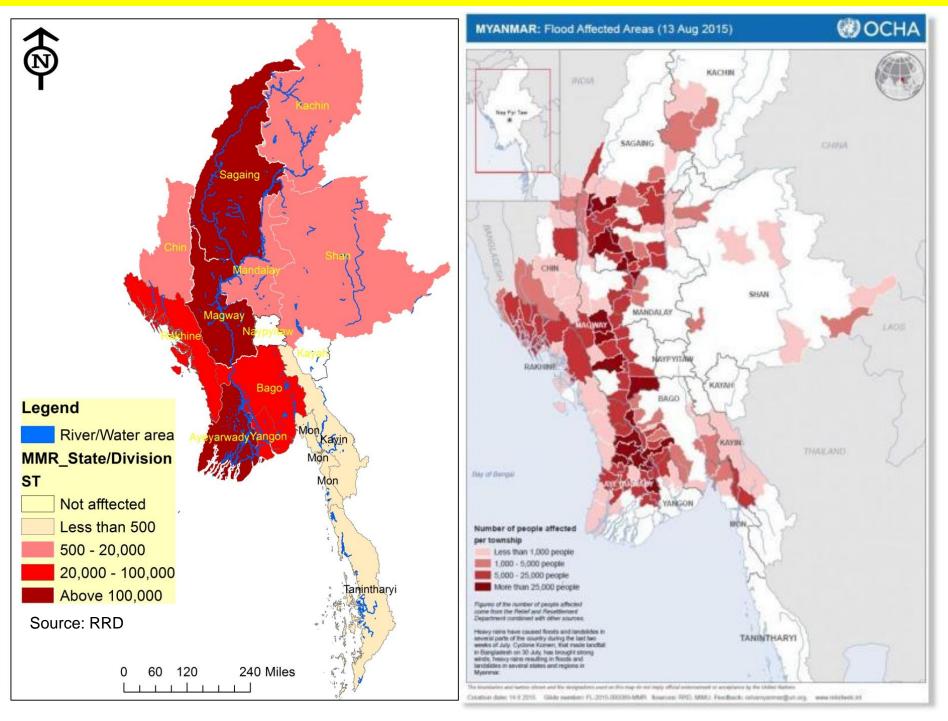




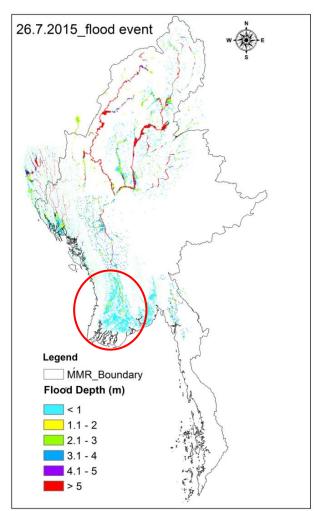
Cloud covered the whole country by Cyclone KOMEN

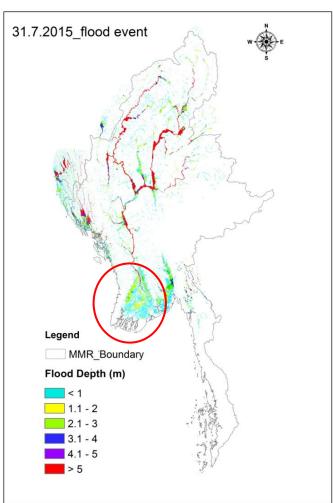


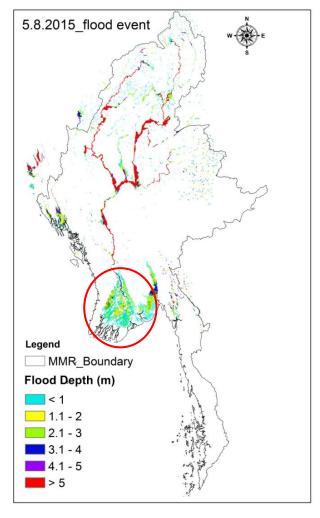
Flood affected areas and affected people



Estimate inundation areas in Myanmar(July-August 2015)





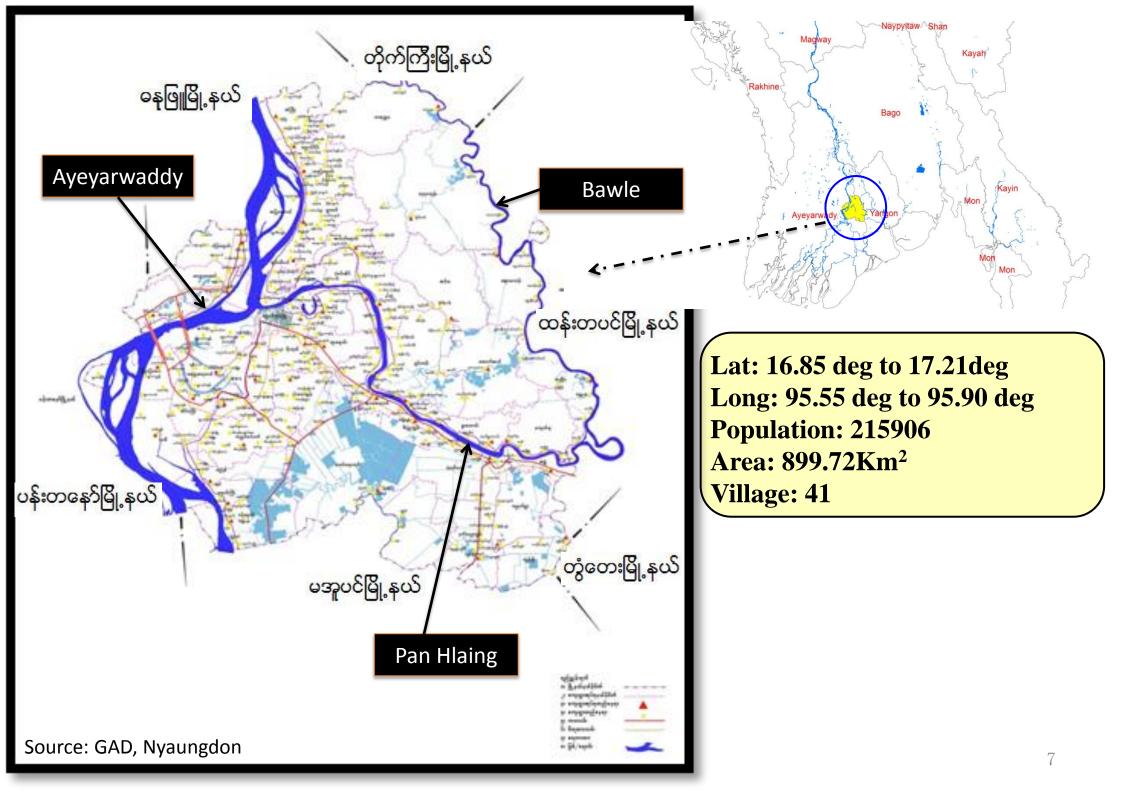


Software : RRI Model

DEM : USGS Hydroshed (grid size 2Km)

Rainfall : 3B42RT (Satellite)

Model parameter : Standard value











Situation Report 4 | 2 September 2015

National Natural Disaster Management Committee Republic of the Union of Myanmar

This situation report was jointly prepared by the Government of Myanmar and the UN System.

Rakhine	ships, destroyed for Ayeyarwaddy	Bago	Magway	Sagaing	Yangon	Kachin
Mrauk-U 75,242	Yegyi 31,054	Monyo 17,756	Pwintbyu 35,084	Kawlin 26,556	Taikkyi 40,022	Mogaung 8,289
Kyauktaw 41281	Myanaung 33,966	Thayarwaddy 20,896	Gangaw 14,259	Kale 39,809	Htantabin 7,930	•
Minbya 36,079	Ingapu 30,267	Shwedaung 13,824	Sidoktaya 4,267	Tamu 7,884		
Ann 11,397	Kyaunggon 17,502	Minhla 13,246		Wetlet 8,972		
Ponnagyur 10,094	Ngaungdon 19,076	Letpadan 18,538		Kanbalu 10,968		
Myebon 8,550	Lemyethna 8,481	Gyobingauk 8,829		Mingin 4,356		
Buthidaung 16,664	Zalun 12,160	Thegon 8,763			-	
Pauktaw 7,424	Danubyu 11,143	Okpho 5,771	Des	strove	d farml	and in
	Thabaung 7,263	Shwegyin 3,583			5-f1000	
		Zigon				

2,955

5,562

Paungde

and in acres event)

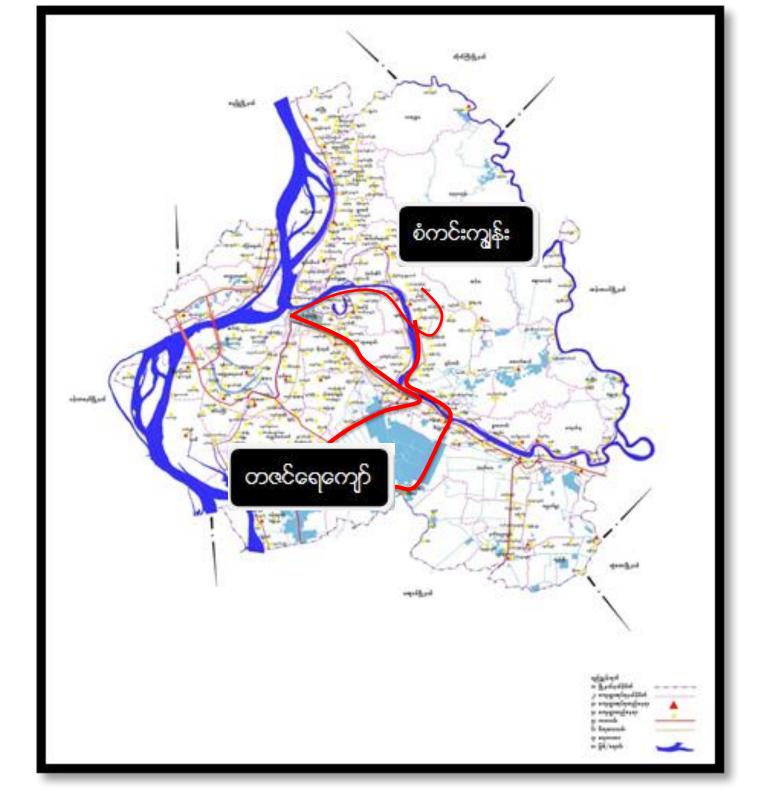


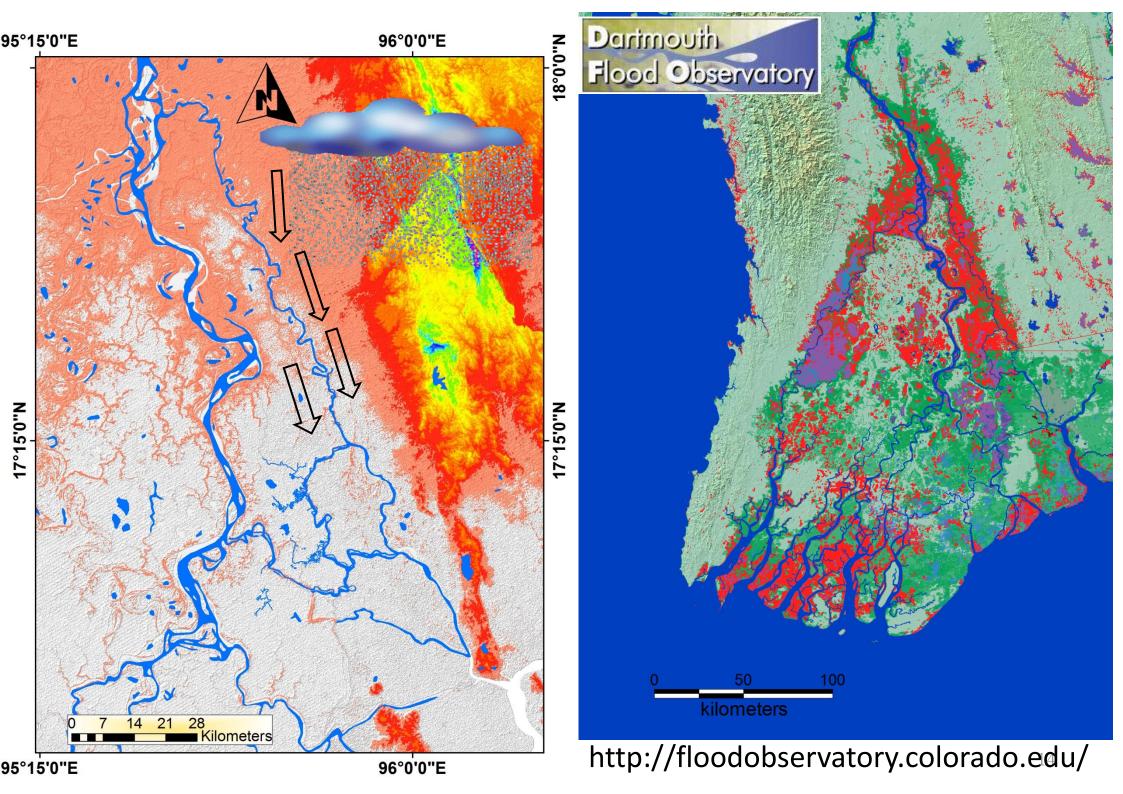
Final meeting of ADB 8456: Part II Flood Management at Royal ACE Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw

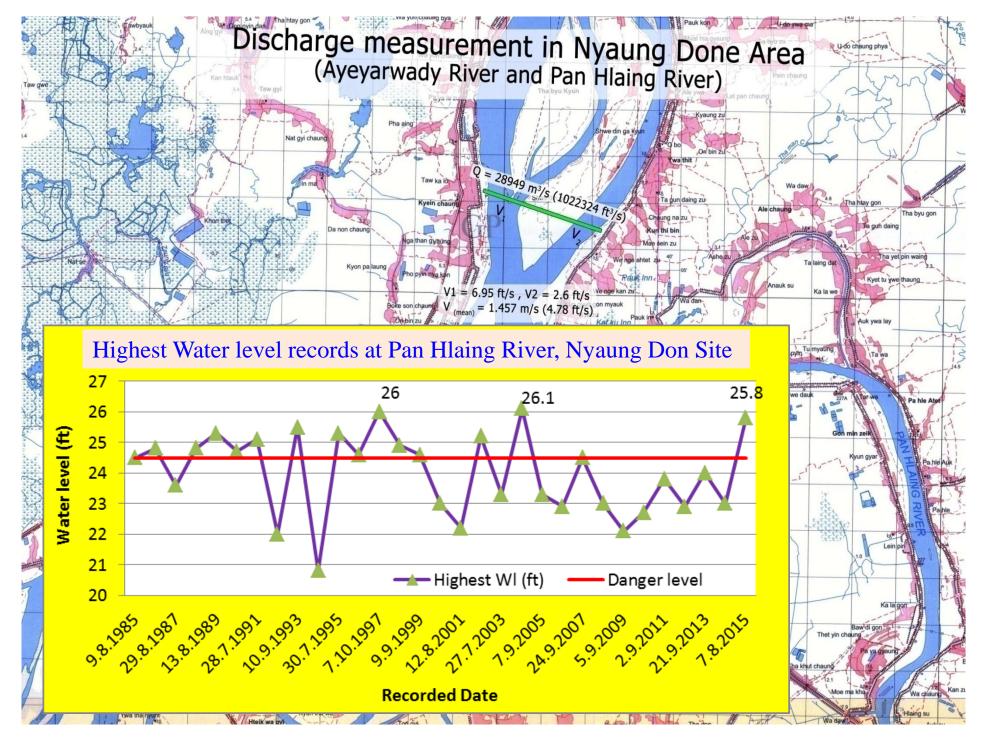


Field trip survey to Nyaung Don City area (23rd-26th .1.2017)



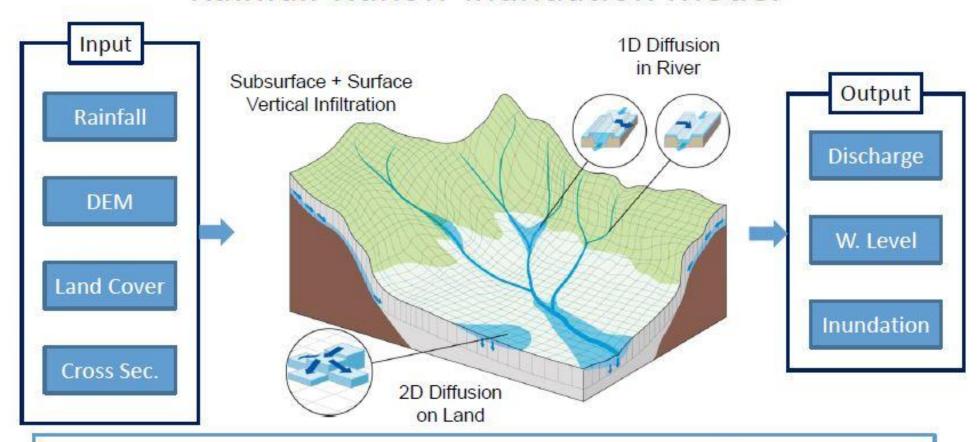






Overview of model structures

Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation Model



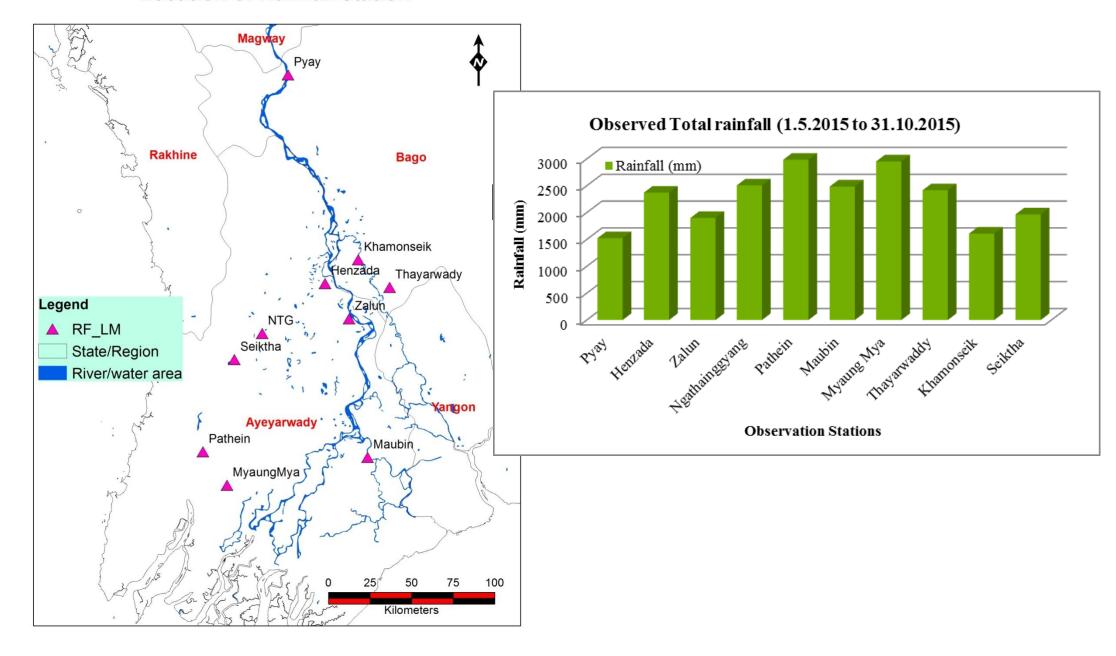
- Two-dimensional model capable of simulating rainfall-runoff and flood inundation simultaneously
- · The model deals with slopes and river channels separately
- At a grid cell in which a river channel is located, the model assumes that both slope and river are
 positioned within the same grid cell

Input data and parameter setting

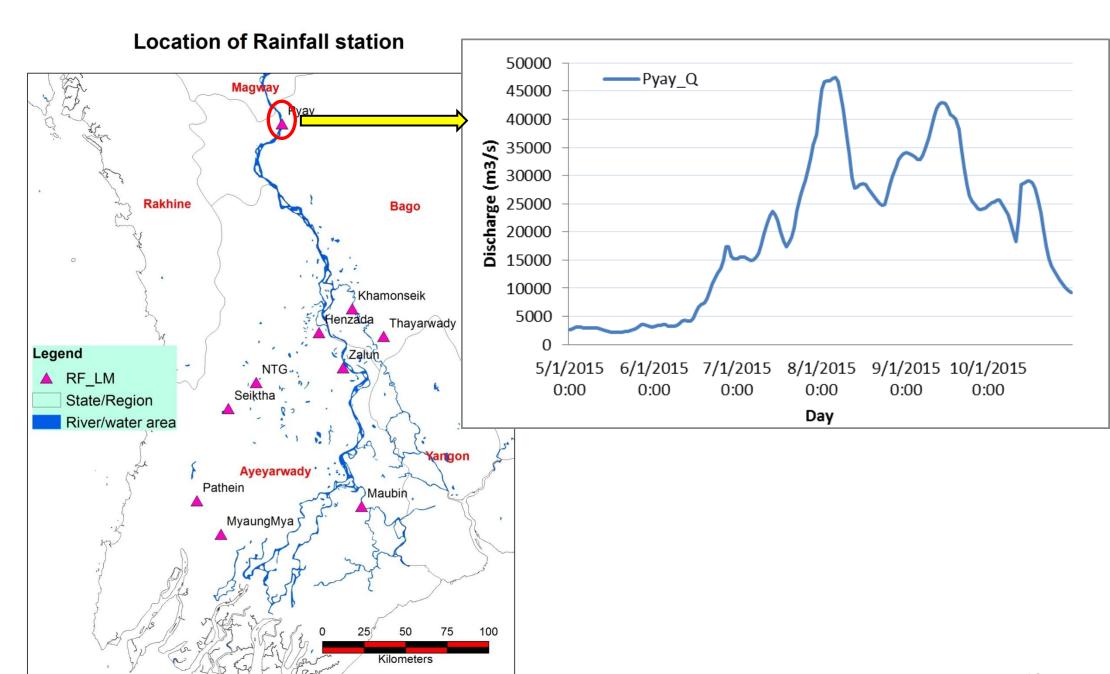
- ☐ The following data are used to run the RRI- Model
 - 15 sec DEM (HydroSHEDS)
 - Approx. 500m square grid (Detail Model)
 - Approx. 1km square grid (Large Basin Model)
 - Ground rainfall data/GSMap daily
 - 1 May. 2015 31 October 2015
 - Changed river width and depth estimation
 - Apply default slope roughness and
 - Infiltration parameters (Green-Ampt model) are changed according to the soil type as "silt-clay-lone"
 - Set "Pyay" as an upper boundary of Ayeyarwady River (inflow from the upper Ayeyarwaddy Basin)
 - Cover lower delta area (including nearby basins) as the range of the Large Basin Model

Location of rainfall observation stations in Ayeyarwaddy Basin

Location of Rainfall station

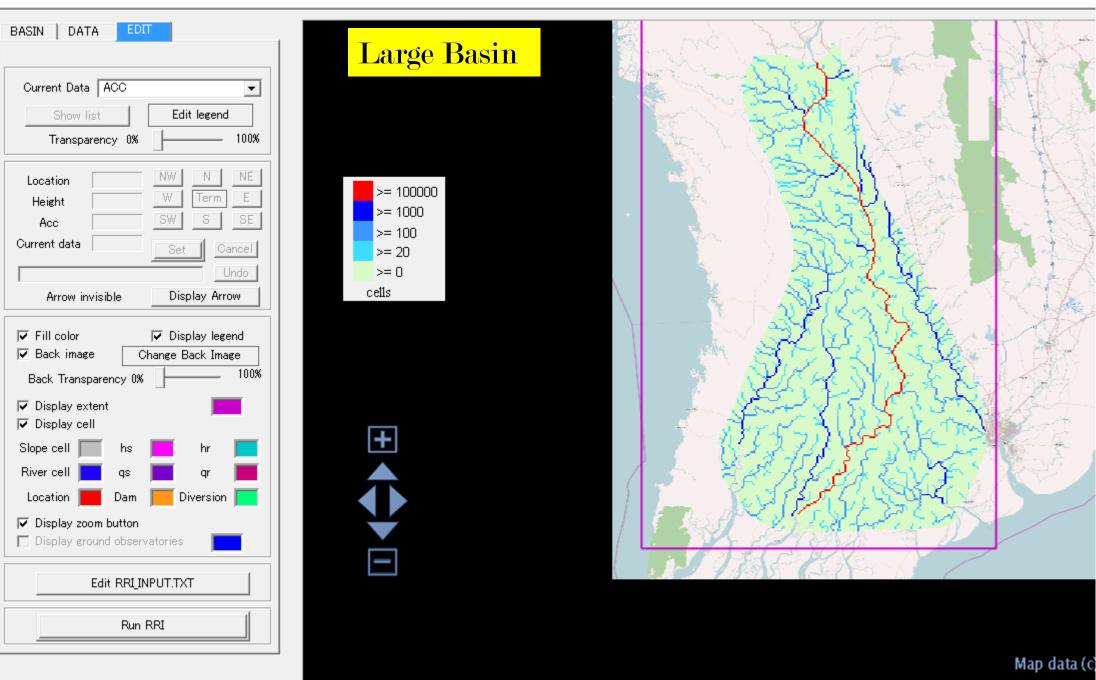


Outlet Discharge from upstream basin at Pyay gauging station

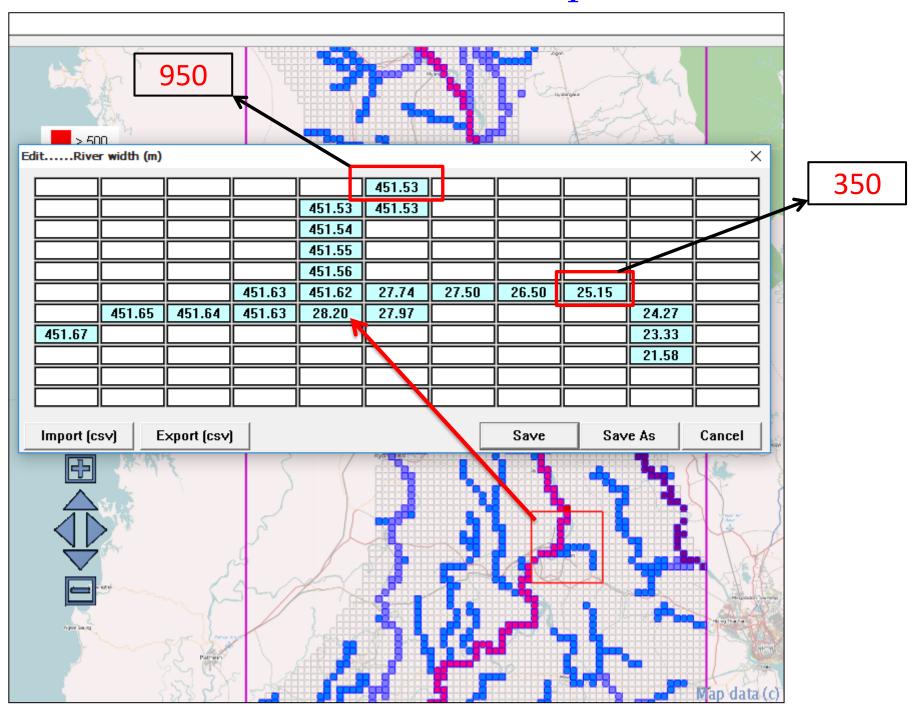


MODEL STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

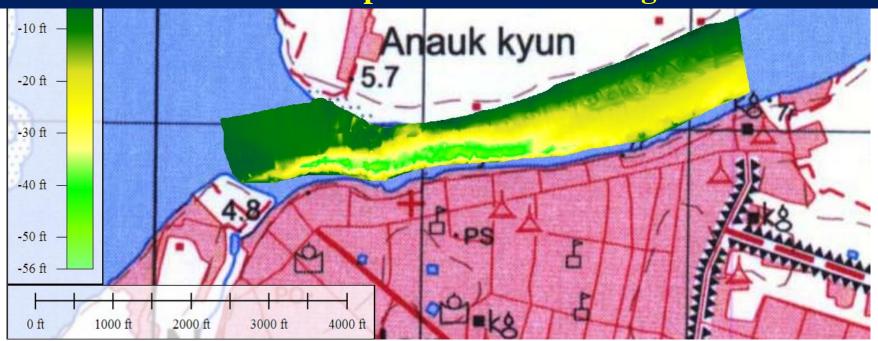
RRI_BUILDER [version v4.645 Release 2016/4]



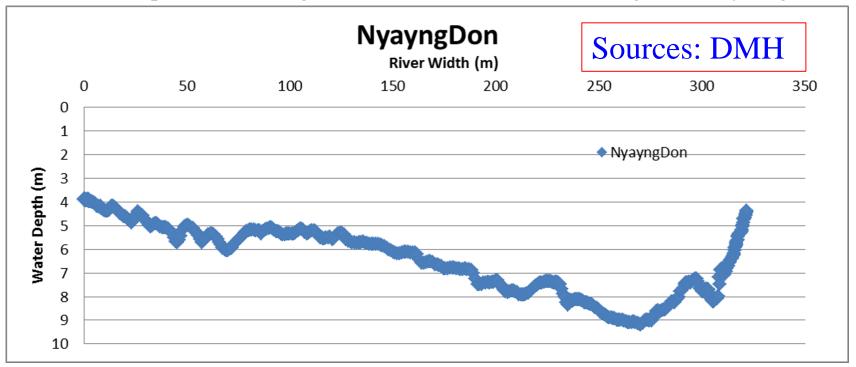
Modified river width and depth



River width and depth of the Pan Hlaing River

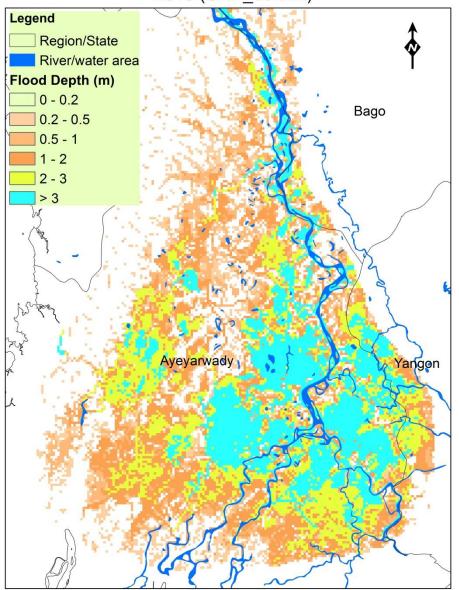


Data Sources: Department of Irrigation and Water Utilization Management, Nyaung Don Site

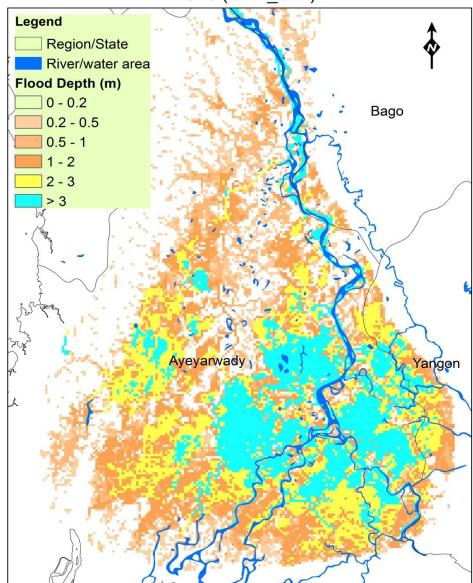


Result and Discussion

Max_Potential flood inundated aea of Ayeyarwaddy Regio 2015 (GRF_default)

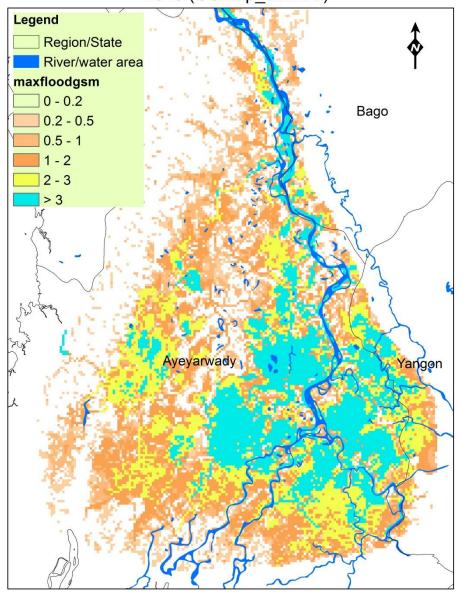


Max_Potential flood inundated aea of Ayeyarwaddy Regio 2015 (GRF_Cali)

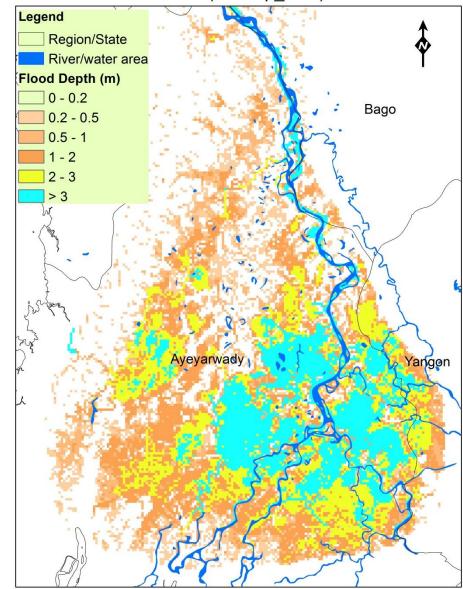


Result and Discussion

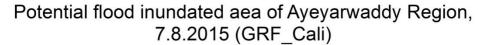
Max_Potential flood inundated aea of Ayeyarwaddy Regio 2015 (GSMap_defaulti)

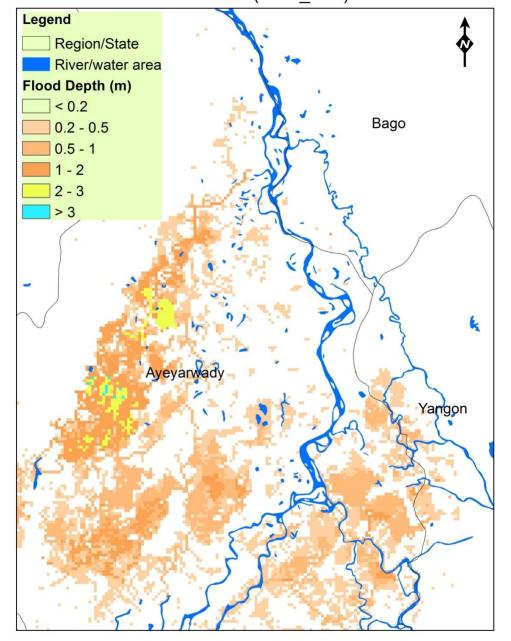


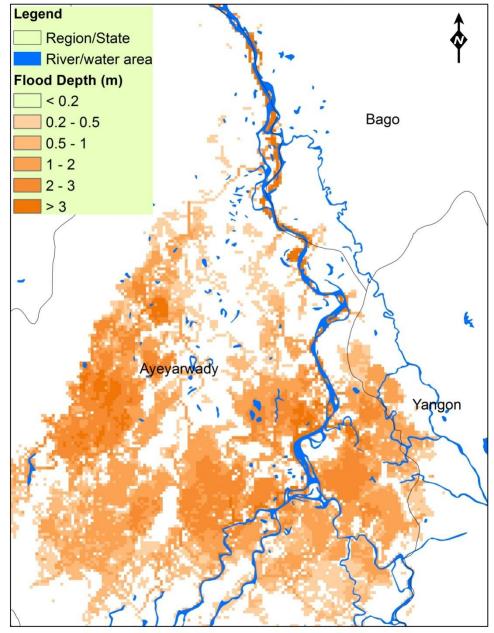
Max_Potential flood inundated aea of Ayeyarwaddy Regio 2015 (GSMap_Calii)



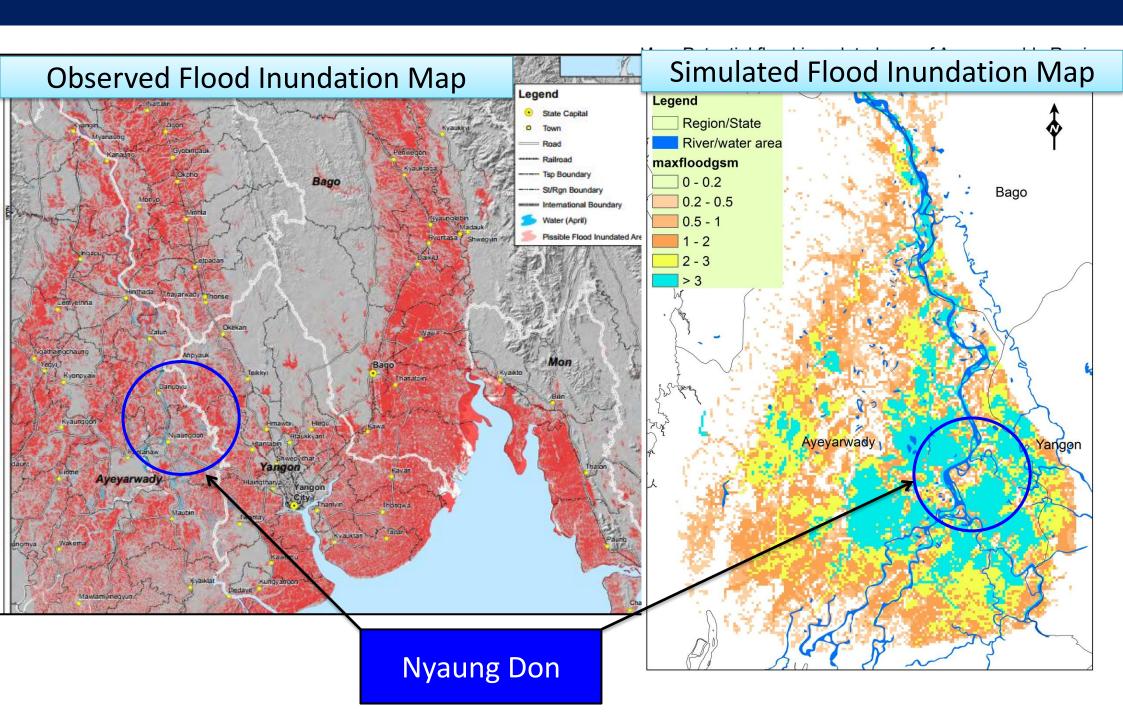
Potential flood inundated aea of Ayeyarwaddy Region, 7.7.2015 (GRF_Cali)

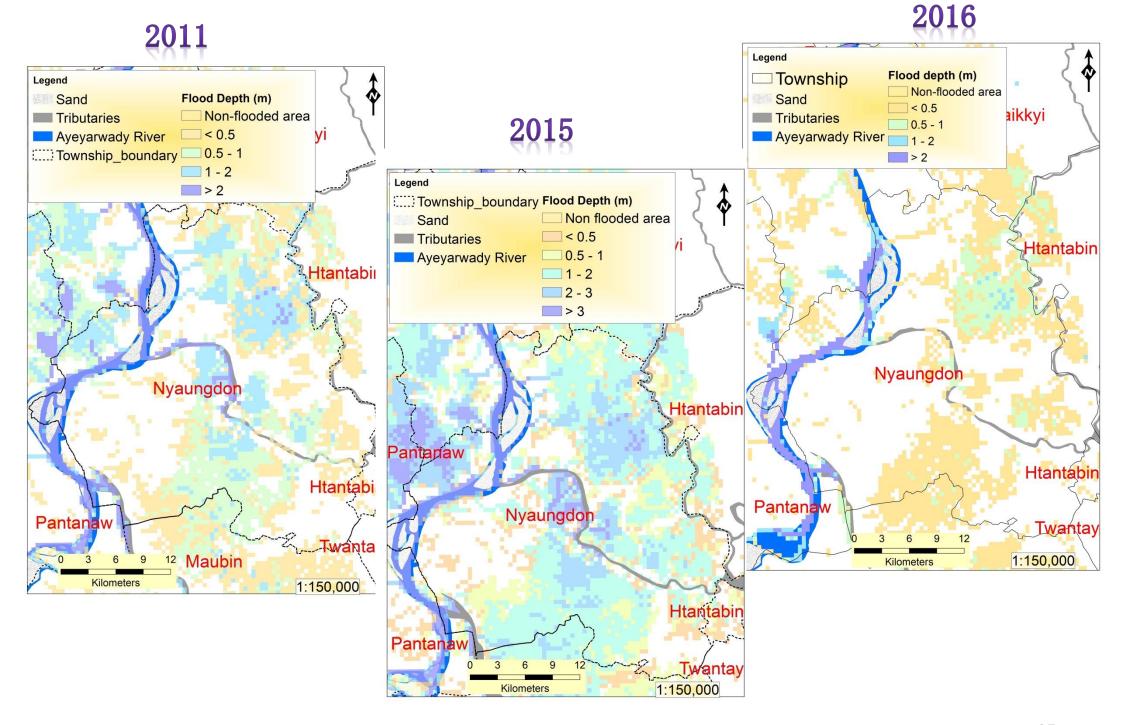




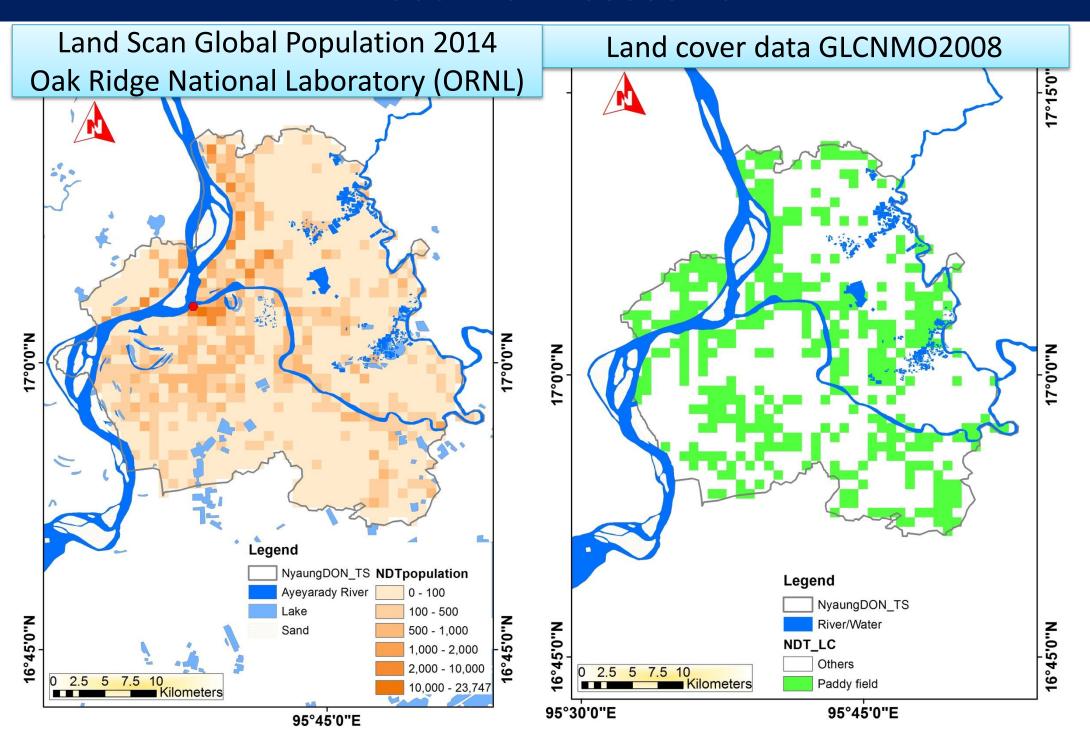


Verification of flood extent area





Flood Risk Assessment



Case study in Pampamga River Basin

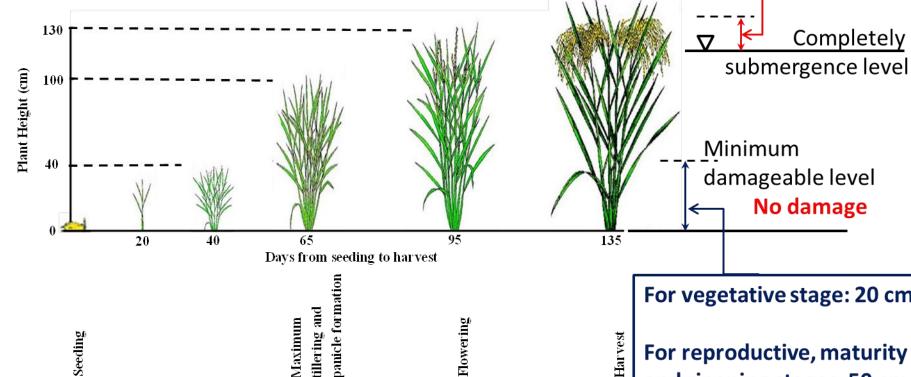


Flood Risk Assessment: Agricultural Damage

Development of damage function:

Flood damage curves as a function of flood depth and duration are proposed based on linear interpolation of flood damage matrix data by introducing minimum damageable flood depth and by considering partial or complete submergence water surface levels corresponding to each growth stage of rice plants.

9 - 15 cm**BAS, 2013**



Flowering

For vegetative stage: 20 cm

For reproductive, maturity and ripening stages: 50 cm

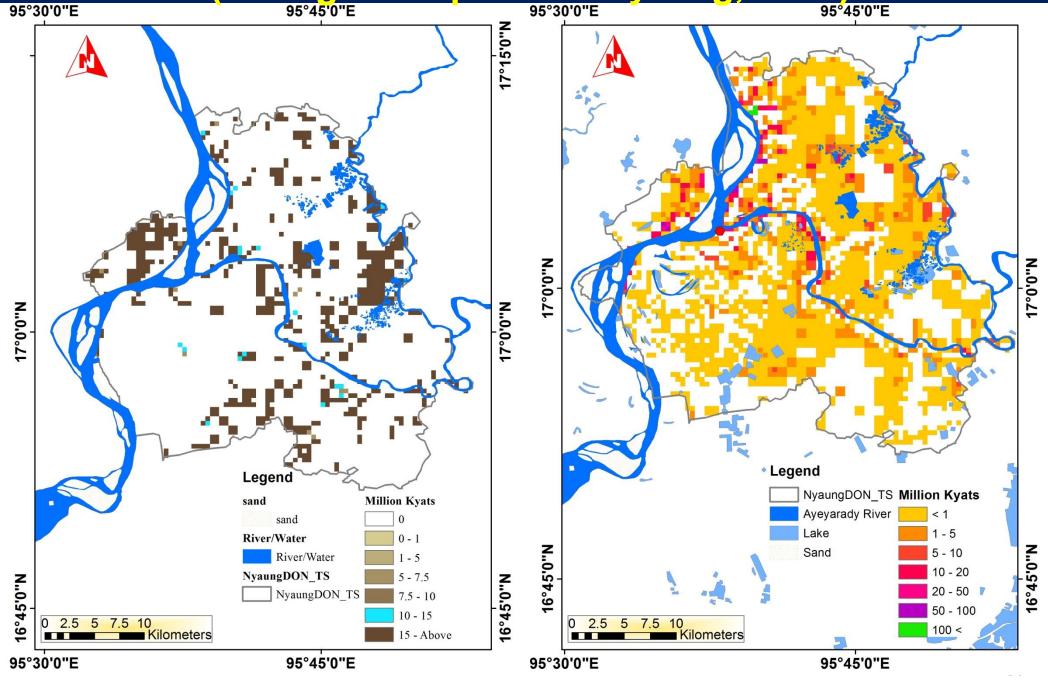
Duration (days) Growth Stage

Seeding

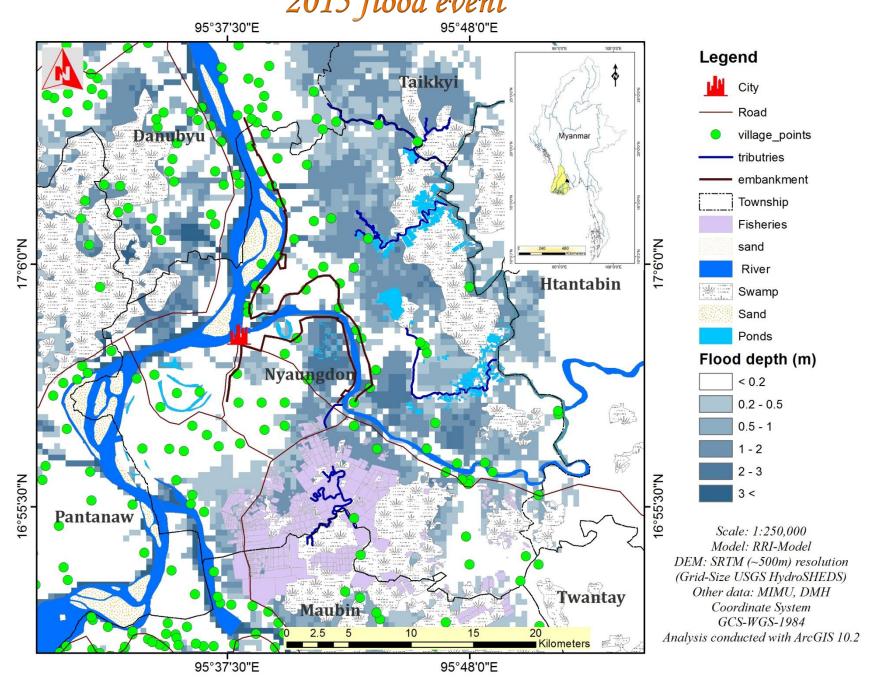
30 40 20 25 Seedbed Newly Vegetative Reproductive Stage **Maturity Stage** Seedling Planted Stage

tillering and

Potential Agricultural Damage and Houses Damage (during flood period July-Aug, 2015)
95°45'0"E 95°30'0"E 95°45'0"E



FLOOD HAZARD MAP OF Nyaung Don Township BASED ON 2015 flood event



Recommendation

- ❖ Needed to install Meteorological and Hydrological observation stations near Ayeyarwaddy River and Pan Hlaing River in Nyaung Don Township
- ❖ Update DEM data, High resolution satellite images, River profile data (river width and depth), hydrological data (water level and discharge) and soil data are required to improve the model simulation result.
- ❖ Additional field trip survey should be conducted to flood affected area to achieve the flood risk assessment.
- ❖ Improve the cooperation network with relevant organizations.

Conclusions and Way Forward

Flood Assessment is required to provide a national scale mapping of the indicative flood hazard from all rivers across the entire country.

- To analyze the flood inundation, flood mapping and to access the flood risk assessment of the study area by RRI Model Simulation.
- To analyze the flood inundation pattern of the area for actual flood and predicted flood as design flood for 50yrs or 100 yrs return period.
- To study the flood countermeasure that is to reduce the flood risk due to significant weather event.



