

## Flood mapper's guide

"We need to prepare for a flood in Tandale! Use this guide to help get the flood prone areas mapped."



**Flood mappers:** Using the aerial image as a contextual backdrop layer, you will need to create a set of polygon areas representing expected flood depth in the area covered by the provided dataset. The flood layer you generate should have the following properties:

Floods Layer	
<b>Name</b>	tandale_floods.shp
<b>Type</b>	polygon
<b>Required attribute</b>	depth
<b>Attribute type</b>	decimal
<b>Attribute length</b>	10 (with 3 decimal places)
<b>Notes</b>	When capturing your floods, ensure that your flood polygons do not overlap.



## Tasks:

Capture the flood areas using the tandale\_imagery base map and make a quick determination as to what depth each should be set to (use your best guess if you are not sure). Use the depth scheme in the following table:

Not flooded	Low flood	Medium flood	High flood
0	0.1 (i.e. 10cm)	0.8 (i.e. 80cm)	1.5 (i.e. 1.5 m)

Plan the digitising work so that each team member captures a different section of the study area. When all of the team are finished, share the data to one team member who should then combine the data into one layer.

Once your layer is finalised, stop editing and use the InaSAFE keywords wizard to define appropriate keywords for the layer you have created. When you have received all the exposure and aggregation datasets, run an analysis for each of these scenarios:

- Flood on roads aggregated by wards
- Flood on buildings aggregated by wards
- Flood on people aggregated by wards