

BUSITEMA



UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

**OPTIMUM WATER ALLOCATION PLANNING
IN THE LAKE KOCHOBO SUB-CATCHMENT,
UGANDA**

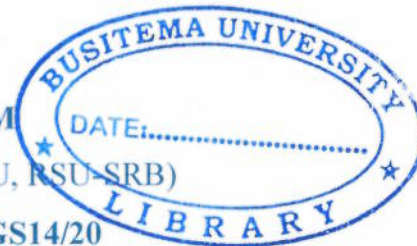
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**A Thesis Report Submitted to the Department of Agricultural
Mechanization and Irrigation in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Award of a Master of Science Degree in Irrigation and Drainage
Engineering of Busitema University**

September 2018

Declaration

I Eriamu Sam do hereby declare that this work is my own and has never been presented for any award or publication at any institution anywhere.

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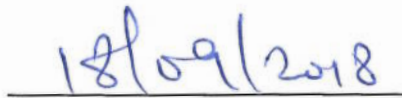
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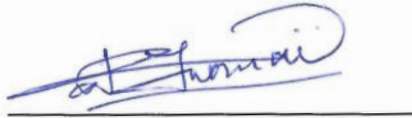


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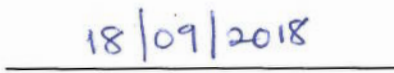


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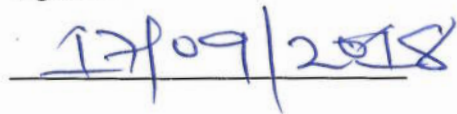


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Date

Dedication

This thesis research is dedicated to the Almighty God for His blessings, to my wife Dorothy Adeke and to my Extended Family

Acknowledgement

This study was a success due to collective effort from numerous organizations and people. I would therefore like to express my heartfelt gratitude to:

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List of Tables

Table 2.1: Selected Valley dams location, volume and uses Source: 3.1: MAAIF	30
Table 3.1: Lake Kochobo Rainfall stations <i>locations</i>	42
Table 3.2: 1986-2017 Monthly Rainfall records at Soroti Flying School station	42
Table 3.3: District population for Awoja catchment	48
Table 3.4: 2015 NWSC water demand categories.....	55
Table 3.5: NWSC-Awoja Water Works connection records	56
Table 3.6: Proposed future NWSC connections.....	56
Table 3.7: Annual Water Use Rates for NWSC-Awoja Water Works	57
Table 3.8: Annual Water Use Rates for the Demand Sites in the Sub-Catchment	57
Table 3.9: Current and Proposed water requirement for Rural population and Irrigation demand sites	57
Table 3.10: Water Year Sequence	58
Table 3.11: Priority Demand Sites	59
Table 3.12: Agu and Kapir locations.....	64
Table 3.13: 2008 Livestock numbers for districts within the LKSC.....	70
Table 3.14: Proposed Type A and Type B Irrigation Development	74
Table 3.15: Annual Irrigation demand variation.....	74
Table 3.16: Statistical Model Performance Ratings	77
Table 4.1: All scenarios water demand/ supply requirement.....	96
Table 7.1: 2007-2017 Observed and Simulated Monthly flows for Calibration.....	118
Table 7.2: LKSC Annual Water Demand Summary	121
Table 7.3: Awoja Water Works Raw Abstraction (m3) for February 2018.....	121
Table 7.4: Performance Parameters estimation for the WEAP Calibration.....	122

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Water Management Zones in Uganda Source: 1.1:(Aurecon, 2013)	20
Figure 1-2: Catchments in Kyoga WMZ Source: 1.2: Aurecon, 2013	21
Figure 1-3: Sub-Catchments in the Awoja Catchment Source: MWE, Directorate-WRM	22
Figure 1-4: Map showing Irrigation Schemes in Uganda Source: MAAIF	24
Figure 3-1: Districts in LKSC	40
Figure 3-2: 1986-2017 Annual Rainfall at Soroti Flying School	43
Figure 3-3: 1986-2017 Monthly average Rainfall for Soroti Flying School Rainfall.....	43
Figure 3-4: Geology of Lake Kochobo sub-catchment	44
Figure 3-5: LKSC land cover map	46
Figure 3-6: Lake Kochobo Drainage pattern.....	47
Figure 3-7: Potential Irrigation Area in Lake Kochobo sub-catchment.....	49
Figure 3-8: DEM for Lake Kochobo sub-catchment.....	52
Figure 3-9: 2002-2017 Mean Monthly Precipitation for Mbale Station	53
Figure 3-10: Mean Monthly Temperature, Mbale Station	53
Figure 3-11: Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.....	54
Figure 3-12: Methodology Schematic for Research Study in Lake Kochobo Sub-Catchment	61
Figure 3-13: WEAP Schematic presentation for Lake Kochobo sub-catchment Water Planning.....	62
Figure 3-14: 1995-2017 Average Stream flows for Agu and Kapir Stations.....	65
Figure 3-15: 1995-2017 Annual average stream flows for Agu and Kapir stations	66
Figure 3-16: Annual Potential Evapotranspiration, Lake Kochobo Sub-Catchment.....	68
Figure 4-1: Measured Stream Flow vs Simulated flow for WEAP Model Calibration	82
Figure 4-2: 2007 Annual Water Demand in LKSC.....	84
Figure 4-3: 2007 Annual Water Demand by sub-sectors in Lake Kochobo sub-catchment	84

Figure 4-4: 2007 Monthly flow requirement for Biodiversity sustainability.....	85
Figure 4-5: 2007 Water Demand coverage in the Lake Kochobo sub-catchment	85
Figure 4-6: Water Demand/ required supply for the Reference Scenario in the Lake Kochobo sub-catchment	86
Figure 4-7: Sub-sector water demand for the Reference Scenario (2007-2050).....	86
Figure 4-8: Monthly Sub-sector water demand for the Reference Scenario (2007-2050)	87
Figure 4-9: Unmet Water Demand under the Reference Scenario's in the LKSC	87
Figure 4-10: Monthly Water Demand coverage under the Reference Scenario's in the LKSC	88
Figure 4-11: Runoff from Precipitation at LKSC	88
Figure 4-12: Supply requirement for irrigation development scenario	89
Figure 4-13: Water Supply requirement by subsectors under the Irrigated agriculture development Scenario.....	90
Figure 4-14: Demand site coverage for the irrigated agriculture development scenario ..	90
Figure 4-15: Monthly water supply requirement for the irrigation development scenario	91
Figure 4-16: Unmet water demand for irrigation development scenario	91
Figure 4-17: Scenario three: Comparison of demand site reliability without and with system modification.....	92
Figure 4-18: LKSC Inflows and Outflows under Scenario three	92
Figure 4-19: Scenario three Demand site coverage.....	93
Figure 4-20: Unmet demand for scenario four	93
Figure 4-21: Subsector water demand for scenario four	94
Figure 4-22: Water supply requirement for scenario 5	94
Figure 4-23: Scenario 5 demand site coverage.....	95
Figure 4-24: Scenario 5 subsector water demand.....	95
Figure 4-25: Scenario 5 monthly water requirement.....	96
Figure 4-26: Water demand/ Supply requirement for all scenarios	97
Figure 4-27: Unmet demand for all scenarios	97

Figure 4-28: 2007-2050 annual supply requirement for all the scenarios.....	98
Figure 4-29: Flow requirement reliability for all scenarios	98
Figure 7-1: Daily stream flows at Agu (1948-2017).....	126
Figure 7-2: Daily stream at Kapir 1958-2011	127
Figure 7-3: Researcher at the Water Source for Ngora Water Plant (under construction)	128
Figure 7-4: Research Permission letter, Serere District Local Government	129
Figure 7-5: Data Requisition form, National Water and Sewerage Corporation	130
Figure 7-6: Letter of permission to conduct research at NWSC	130

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACMP	Awoja Catchment Management Plan
CMP	Catchment Management Plan
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSS	Decision Support Systems
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System
KWMZ	Kyoga Water Management Zone
LULC	Land Use and Land Cover
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NSE	Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
PBIAS	Percent Bias
RSR	Root Mean Square Error
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
TLU	Total Livestock Unit
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of statistics
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
USGS	United States Geological Surveys
WEAP21	Water Evaluation and Planning System, Model 21
WRA	Water Resources allocation
WRM	Water Resources Management
LKSC	Lake Kochobo Sub-Catchment

ABSTRACT

Given Uganda's per capita water availability (1004 m³) as of 2014, basin hydrologic modelling can sustainably help in: planning for the anthropogenic actions and changing climate effect on scarce water resources and reviving ecologically sensitive areas. The competing water uses within the Lake Kochobo Sub-Catchment (LKSC) has resulted into increased water demand on River Awoja. Previous studies within the Lake Kochobo Sub-Catchment focused on the precipitation trend and climate change scenarios analysis, impact of land use and climate change on soil fertility among other studies. There are no hydrologic studies evaluating the combined impacts of land use and other human activities within the Sub-Catchment and thus affecting water allocation among competing users. This research aimed at investigating and evaluating optimum Water Allocation Planning in the LKSC (974 km²) where unsustainable water abstractions have impacted, using Water Evaluation and Allocation Planning (WEAP21) system. In a bid to assess the impact of possible mitigation measures for future, the research study considered quantifying catchment water uses in regards to their current uses and demands. This aimed at establishing a baseline for future forecasts. The Parameter Estimation Tool (PEST) was used in system calibration. Calibration focused on reproducing daily-observed runoff hydrographs for the 2007-2017 period. To evaluate the model performance for calibration, the Coefficient of determination (R²), Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE), Root Mean Square Error (RSR) and Percent Bias (PBIAS) criteria were exploited. The year 2007 was used as a base year for scenario simulations due to minimal data gaps in the available data. The projections of the current study stretch up to the year 2050. The study aimed at estimating the water demand within the catchment under the reference, current and future scenarios through scenario building and analysis. As a result, sustainable management strategies were recommended to the decision makers for implementation. It was concluded that the basin's hydrologic behavior basing on the current and proposed future demand sites is significant to both positive and negative scenarios. The results give an insight into the water demand and supply implications and can guide in developing ecologically sound Sub-Catchment management and development strategies.

Keywords: Lake Kochobo Sub-catchment, WEAP, Water Resources Allocation, Water Demand, Uganda

Declaration.....	ii
Approval.....	iii
Dedication.....	iv
Acknowledgement.....	v
List of Tables.....	vi
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	10
Abstract.....	11
1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	18
1.1 Introduction.....	18
1.2 Background.....	20
1.2.1 Water Management Zoning in Uganda.....	20
1.2.2 The Key Water Resources Management Actors in Uganda	22
1.2.3 The Irrigation Master Plan 2010-2035.....	23
1.3 Problem Statement	25
1.4 Study Objective.....	25
1.5 Research Questions	25
1.6 Motivation and Justification for the Research.....	26
1.7 Scope of the study.....	27
1.8 Organization of the thesis	27
2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	29
2.1 Introduction.....	29
2.2 Reservoir classification and uses	30
2.3 Small reservoirs and irrigation in Uganda	31

2.4	The Hydrological Cycle and Mass Balance.....	31
2.5	Water Availability, Allocation and Abstraction in Uganda.....	32
2.6	Water Demand	33
2.7	Selection and Choice of the Models	34
2.8	WRM Models and Decision Support Systems (DSS)	34
2.9	Mike Basin	35
2.9.1	RIBASIM	36
2.9.2	MIKE SHE	36
2.9.3	Mike Hydro Basin	36
2.9.4	The WEAP21 model	37
2.9.5	The WEAP21 system	38
3	METHODS AND MATERIALS	39
3.1	Introduction.....	39
3.2	General Characteristics and Description of the Study Area	39
3.2.1	Geographical Location.....	39
3.2.2	Climate	41
3.2.3	Rainfall stations.....	41
3.2.4	Geology and soils.....	43
3.2.5	Vegetation	44
3.2.6	Topography	44
3.2.7	Land Cover / Land Use	45
3.2.8	Drainage	46
3.2.9	Population.....	47
3.2.10	Water demand actors	48

3.2.11	Uses of small reservoirs.....	48
3.2.12	Irrigation Potential.....	48
3.3	Mapping Land Use.....	49
3.4	Data collection proceedings.....	50
3.4.1	Water use mapping.....	50
3.4.2	Primary data.....	51
3.4.3	Secondary data.....	51
3.4.4	Data analysis methods and presentation.....	52
3.4.5	Climatic data.....	52
3.5	Research design.....	54
3.6	Water demand and related data.....	55
3.7	Study Assumptions.....	59
3.8	WEAP21 model.....	60
3.8.1	Model Structure.....	60
3.8.2	The Hydrologic model schematic.....	60
3.9	Collection and Processing of Flow data.....	63
3.10	Primary and Secondary Data collection, Sources and Description.....	63
3.11	Materials (Model Input Data).....	63
3.12	Rainfall and stream flow data stations.....	63
3.13	Data Pre-processing.....	63
3.13.1	Land use/ Cover map.....	63
3.13.2	Hydro-climatic data.....	63
3.14	Software and Tools.....	64
3.15	Agu and Kapir station Hydrometric Regime.....	64

3.15.1	The monthly flows	64
3.15.2	Choice of station data:	66
3.15.3	WEAP scenarios algorithms	66
3.15.4	WEAP21 model input data and parameters	67
3.15.5	Hargreaves Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) estimation	67
3.15.6	Livestock and irrigated agriculture	69
3.15.7	Animal population in the study area	69
3.15.8	Waste Water Treatment Plant	70
3.15.9	Water pricing	70
3.15.10	Water use and demand sites:	71
3.16	Water Balance Evaluation	71
3.17	Building Scenarios and Scenario Analysis	72
3.17.1	Setting the Base and Current years	73
3.17.2	Reference Scenario (2007 – 2050)	73
3.18	Model calibration and Validation	76
3.19	Model performance analysis	77
3.19.1	Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE)	77
3.19.2	Coefficient of correlation (R^2)	78
3.19.3	Root Mean Square Error-Observed Standard Deviation Ratio (RSR)	78
3.19.4	Percent Bias (PBIAS)	79
4	RESULTS AND FINDINGS APPLICATION	80
4.1	Water balance Estimate for LKSC	80
4.1.1	Available Rainfall	80
4.1.2	Ground water Resources	81

4.1.3	River stream flows	81
4.1.4	Cumulative flow from other catchments.....	81
4.1.5	Potential and actual Evapotranspiration.....	81
4.2	Demand and supplies	81
4.3	Model calibration Results	82
4.4	Model Performance Evaluation	82
4.5	WEAP Scenario Results	84
4.5.1	Current Accounts (2007) Results.....	84
4.5.2	Scenario 1: Basic/ Reference Scenario (2008-2050) results.....	86
4.5.3	Scenario 2: Type A and Type B irrigated agriculture development	89
4.5.4	Scenario 3: Application, modification and implementation of multipurpose reservoirs	91
4.5.5	Scenario 4: Change from rural to urban domestic demand.....	93
4.5.6	Scenario 5: Increase livestock numbers by a growth rate of 5% per annum.	94
4.5.7	Scenario 6: Tripling industrial water demand from 2025	94
4.6	All Scenarios comparison	96
4.6.1	Water demand/ Supply requirement.....	96
4.6.2	Flow requirement reliability.....	98
4.7	Data evaluation	98
5	ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	100
5.1	LKSC Water balance, Demand and Supplies	100
5.2	Model calibration Performance Evaluation	100
5.3	WEAP Scenario Discussion.....	101
5.3.1	Scenario 1: Reference scenario	101
5.3.2	Scenario 2: Type A and Type B irrigated agriculture development	101

5.3.3	Scenario 3: Application, modification and implementation of multipurpose reservoirs	102
5.3.4	Scenario 4: Change from rural to urban domestic demand.....	102
5.3.5	Scenario 5: Increase livestock numbers by a growth rate of 5% per annum 102	
5.3.6	Scenario 6: Tripling industrial water demand from 2025	102
5.4	WEAP model simulation comparison with other studies	102
5.5	Research Application	103
5.6	The XLRM Framework	104
	<i>i. X=Uncertainty</i>	104
	<i>ii. L = Lever</i>	104
	<i>iii. R = Physical and Economic Relationships.</i>	104
	<i>iv. M = System Performance Metrics.</i>	104
5.7	Study Limitations.....	105
6	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	107
6.1	Conclusions.....	107
6.2	Recommendations.....	108
6.3	Future studies	111
	References	112
7	Appendix: Supplementary Research Figures and Tables	118

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Water is a key strategic resource, vital for sustaining life, promoting development and maintaining the environment (Mugagga, 2015; Muyodi et al., 2005; Sandford & Adeel, 2012; Urama & Ozor, 2010; Waititu, 2009) which collectively aim at improving human wellbeing (Nsubuga, Namutebi, & Nsubuga-ssenfuma, 2014). However, water resources have and are still experiencing increasing pressures resulting from: climatic change and variability; population growth and urbanization; catchment degradation; disaster risks due to extreme events; pollution and general water quality degradation; and the water-energy-food-ecosystem nexus among other complexities (Arranz & McCartney, 2007; Hamlat & Errih, 2013).

According to (Mekonnen & Hoekstra, 2016), two-thirds of the global population live under conditions of severe water scarcity at least 1 month of the year. Over 30 percent of the developing countries are expected to experience severe water scarcities in this century despite huge annual water amounts expected to continuously flood out to sea from water-scarce regions.

Besides, the water demands by most of these countries is hardly met by the erratic spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation. The growing water demand is likely to complicate its allocation among the competing users. To meet the competing water needs such as domestic, industrial, agricultural among others, sustainable water supply through storage is required (Keller, Sakthivadivel, & Seckler, 2000).

IWRM looks beyond the traditional description of water resource allocation and balancing demand. The concept emphasizes cooperation among the different sectors, integrating demand and allocation while considering the environment and ecological aspects. Modelling demand and supply helps to observe and understand a wide long-term challenge to WRM. Besides, the procedures, related framework and strategies guide in identifying solutions to the conflicts among the different interest groups and stakeholders.

The growing global water scarcity has led to increasing importance to design and implement sustainable WRA plans and agreements for resolving the current/future international, regional and local conflicts over water accessibility. Despite the objective and approach evolutions, the basic fundamental concept of WRA is still the determinant of water available and its equitable sharing amongst competing users (Roa-García, 2014). There are various water resources' related challenges such as increase in abstractions, decrease of available water infrastructure sites, climate

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