



**BUSITEMA  
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**DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND WATER RESOURCES  
ENGINEERING**

**ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF FUTURE WATER DEMAND ON  
RIVER RWIZI**

BY

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## ABSTRACT

Due to effects of increasing demand on water, attributed to increasing population and increased industrialization, sustainable development in terms of water management has become a big challenge. To meet the demands of the Mbarara municipality; proper planning for careful use of limited resources is essential. This research has been carried out to determine the availability of water in micro Mbarara municipality catchment. The analysis has been carried out by using ArcSWAT for time period of 21 years from 1993 to 2014. Integrated management planning network was also developed based on Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) to evaluate the impact of future water demand on the river under different scenarios. WEAP was used to investigate major stresses on demand and supply in terms of water availability in the river Rwizi. A customized WEAP model of Rwizi catchment was developed, taking into account the different water users in the municipality as demand points (municipal, rural and livestock). The model was calibrated for year 2014 using several quantitative statistics (coefficient of determination,  $R^2$ ; Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency, NSE and Percent bias, PBIAS). Measured streamflow and simulated streamflow were used for calibration. The trend of supply and demand in the municipality was evaluated under four scenarios from year 2014 to year 2040, these include reference scenario, higher growth rates scenario, climate variation scenario (extended wet and seasons under reference scenario, extended wet and dry seasons under higher growth rates) and demand management options scenario. Demand management scenario was divided into reduction of non-revenue water (NRW) from 31.2% to 28% and demand management programs with a reduction of 20% of total annual water demand in the municipality. Results show that the available water in micro Mbarara municipality by 2014 was  $1.74\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ . The water demand will continue to increase over the coming years which is majorly due to the urbanization of the municipality (municipal water use contributed 86.3% and 88.2% of the total water demanded by 2040 under reference scenario and higher growth rates scenario respectively) and the river will only be able to sustain the varying demand up to year 2029 under extended wet climate, up to year 2028 under extended dry climate and up to year 2033 under normal climate considering both demand management options of reduced NRW and demand management programs.

## DECLARATION

I AYEBARE LUCKY do here by declare that this final year project report is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been published and submitted for the award of any academic qualification in any University before.

Signature.....


AYEBARE LUCKY

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## APPROVAL

This is to approve that this report has been fully and consistently worked on and submitted to the Department of Mining and Water Resources Engineering under the supervision of the undersigned supervisors;



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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report to my beloved mother Korubaro Enid who has tirelessly worked hard, provided the best for my wellbeing in all aspects of life may the Almighty God bless you and protect you always.

## **ACKNOWLEDGE**

First things first, I thank the ALMIGHTY GOD for enabling me among the many to be the channel through which his glory is manifested. Father thanks for being in me and guiding me through my studies and my entire life.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
DEM	Digital Elevation Modal
HMS	Hydrological Modelling System
HEC	Hydrological Engineering Centre
GIS	Geographical Information System
WEAP	Water Evaluation and Planning Model
DSS	Decision Support System
DSM	Demand-side management
SWAT	Soil Water and Assessment Tool
HRU	Hydrological Response Units Distribution
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
CMS	Meters cubed per second

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
DECLARATION .....	iii
APPROVAL .....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGE .....	vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xi
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background of the study .....	1
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT.....	4
1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY .....	4
1.5 OBJECTIVES .....	4
1.5.1 Main objective .....	4
1.5.2 Specific objectives .....	4
1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY.....	4
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW .....	5
2.1 Water Balance.....	5
2.2 Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT).....	6
2.3 Decision support system .....	6
2.3.1 River Basin Simulation Model (RIBASIM) .....	7
2.3.2 MIKE BASIN .....	8
2.3.3 Water Balance Model (WBalMo).....	8
2.3.4 Water Evaluation and Planning system (WEAP).....	9
2.3.5 Summary of models .....	9
2.4 Description of WEAP model.....	10
2.4.1 Functions of WEAP .....	12



2.4.2 Model development.....	12
2.5 Scenario analysis approach.....	12
2.5 Water year method.....	13
2.6 Water demand forecasting.....	13
2.7 Demand management.....	14
2.8 Current accounts.....	14
2.9 Water demand.....	15
3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	16
3.1 STUDY AREA.....	16
3.1.1 RIVER RWIZI CATCHMENT.....	16
3.1.2 Mbarara municipality.....	16
3.1.3 Location and size.....	16
3.1.4 Population.....	16
3.1.5 Growth and expansion.....	17
3.2 Establishing the available water in the micro Rwizi catchment in year 2014.....	17
3.2.1 ArcGIS analysis.....	18
II. Outlet and inlet definition.....	18
3.2.2 Hydrological Response Units Distribution (HRU).....	19
3.2.3 writing input tables.....	19
3.2.4 ArcSWAT simulation and run.....	19
3.2.5 Calculation of water yield of the catchment.....	19
3.3 To customize WEAP model for Mbarara municipality.....	20
3.3.1 Delineate micro Rwizi catchment.....	20
3.3.2 Establishing the current accounts for Mbarara municipality WEAP model.....	22
3.3.3 Model calibration.....	25
3.4 Evaluate the impact of various scenarios on future water demand and river flows.....	27
3.4.1 Reference scenario.....	27
3.4.2 Growth Rate scenarios.....	28
3.4.3 Climate variation scenarios.....	28
3.4.4 Demand management options scenarios.....	28
4.0 RESULTS AND DECISION.....	30
4.1 To establish the available water in micro Rwizi catchment.....	30
4.1.1 Delineated micro-Mbarara municipality catchment.....	30
4.1.2 Land use/ soil definition and overlay.....	31

4.1.3 SWAT Run check .....	31
4.2 Customize WEAP model for Mbarara municipality .....	33
4.2.1 Delineation of micro Rwizi catchment .....	33
4.2.2 Water demand .....	35
4.2.3 Model Calibration .....	36
4.3 Evaluate the impact of various scenarios on future water demand and river flows .....	37
4.3.1 Scenario 1 (Reference scenario) .....	37
4.3.2 Higher Growth rates scenario .....	40
4.3.3 Climate variation scenarios .....	41
5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	47
5.1 Conclusions .....	47
5.3 Recommendations .....	48
REFERENCES .....	49
APPENDIX 1: Annual total water demand under the reference scenario .....	52
APPENDIX2: Annual water demand under the higher growth rate scenario .....	53
APPENDIX3: Annual total unmet demand under reference, higher growth rates and climate variation scenarios .....	54
APPENDIX4: Data used for calibration .....	55

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Showing Mbarara municipality WEAP model.....	23
Figure 2: A map showing micro Mbarara municipality catchment .....	30
Figure 3: A map showing land use in micro Mbarara municipality .....	31
Figure 4: Showing Mbarara municipality Land use summary results from ArcSWAT .....	32
Figure 5: Showing average micro Mbarara municipality basin values from ArcSWAT .....	32
Figure 6: A DEM of Sheema, Buhweju and Mbarara district .....	33
Figure 7: Sub_ basins in Rwizi catchment area.....	34
Figure 8: A map showing a background map for WEAP modelling.....	35
Figure 9: Coefficient of determination, $R^2$ for observed and simulated streamflow (2014) .....	37
Figure 10: Projected water demand using reference scenario .....	38
Figure 11: Projected unmet water demand when using reference scenario .....	39
Figure 12: Annual unmet water demand based on higher growth rates scenario .....	41
Figure 13: Unmet water demand under extended dry climate scenario.....	42
Figure 14: Unmet water demand under extended climate scenario .....	44
Figure 15: Higher growth rates and extended dry climate scenario .....	45
Figure 16: Unmet water demand under higher growth rates and extended wet climate scenario .....	46

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Global Annual Water Balance (Chow, et al., 1988) .....	5
Table 2: Datasets used in ArcSWAT .....	18
Table 3: Datasets used to establish a customized WEAP model for Mbarara municipality .....	20
Table 4: Major NWSC water categories in Mbarara municipality .....	24
Table 5: Characteristics of quantitative statistics.....	27
Table 6: Showing available water in the micro Rwizi catchment .....	33
Table 7: Reference scenario .....	37
Table 8: Higher growth rate scenario.....	40
Table 9: Extended dry climate scenario.....	42
Table 10: Extended dry climate scenario.....	43
Table 11: Higher growth rates and extended dry climate.....	44
Table 12: Higher growth rates and extended wet climate scenario .....	46

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter includes the background of the study, problem statement, objectives, justification and the scope of the study.

## **1.2 Background of the study**

Water is an indispensable resource for agriculture, modern industrial production and much more. This indispensable quality makes the world's growing scarcity of fresh water a potential catastrophe for humanity. Almost three billion people (or 44% of the world's population) live in regions where fresh water resources are under severe stress. This troubling figure is set to rise to 3.9 billion by 2030(Lean & Editor, 2009).Today, the world's freshwater resources are under increasing pressure. Growth in population, increased economic activity from industry, urbanization, and improved standards of living have led to increased competition for and conflicts over the limited freshwater resource.

Water is not only crucial to life, without plentiful supplies of water the world's systems of modern agriculture and industrial production would collapse. Growing water scarcity demands new solutions, especially as the complexities of water management increase with population growth, increased urbanization and climate change(TAC, 2000). As according to research published in UN-Habitat's flagship report, The State of the World's Cities 2010-2011, all developing regions, including the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, will have more people living in urban than rural areas by the year 2030(Sengendo, Banduga, Obita, & Awuzu, 2012)

Between 2011 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 33%, growing from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion (UNDESA, 2011)Population growth, urbanization, industrialization, and increases in production and consumption have all generated ever-increasing demands for freshwater resources(Growth, Global, & Demand, 2015)indicated that by 2030, the world is projected to face a 40% global water deficit under the business-as-usual climate scenario(Action, 2012).

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towards obtaining at least a partial solution of this problem . Routine flood forecasting requires , in addition to a model or estimate of the operation of transforming input data into discharge , a method of continuous correction of the forecast from the observed error of earlier forecasts . The two require- ments are separable and may be studied separately . The present study is confined to the development of an adequate model of the transformation of rainfall and other input data into discharge . Despite the attention which this problem has attracted over many years , the present position is far from satisfactory . Few hydrologists would confi- dently compute the discharge hydrograph from rainfall data and the physical description of the catchment . Nevertheless this is a practical problem which must often be faced by practising engineers . Although it would be extremely rash to think that a general answer is near or that techniques will soon be ready to produce accurate forecasts for specific catchments , recent experience, *10*, 282–290.

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