



**BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY**
Pursuing Excellence

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING
FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT**

DESIGN OF AN IRRIGATION STORAGE SYSTEM FOR BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY FARM

BY

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ABSTRACT

Reservoirs are the one of the largest sources to store surface water. The escalating water crisis in the eastern part of Uganda during the dry seasons has made it very important to preserve available water and in turn to preserve the storage capacity of the reservoirs.

The goal of this project is to design a reservoir for Busitema University farm .This reservoir will allow Busitema University to have more flexibility with its irrigation scheduling.

Surveys were conducted with hand held GPS to obtain coordinates were used in the determination of the area of the Busitema farm.

The 50-year return-period design storm was determined with the aid of rainfall data for the catchment. The time of concentration was calculated, the critical rainfall intensity read off from the developed intensity-duration-frequency curves and the peak runoff calculated, using the rational method.

It was followed by determination of crop water requirement and this was achieved by using the Soil Water Analysis Tool (SWAT). This started with data collection from various sources i.e. from offices. Data collected included: - DEM, land use/land cover data, rainfall data and soil data.

Design of various components of the system was done using the given relevant formulas and equations .The storage reservoir was designed according to County and NRCS standards. A trapezoidal conveyance channel section was chosen and it was designed using detailed hydraulic calculations and manning's formula. The sizing and lining the conveyance channel will transform it into a sustainable, cost effective channel that can accommodate and convey the peak runoff from its catchment without overflowing.

Finally, the economic evaluation of the system was done using benefit cost ratio approach it was found to be feasible and thus should be invested in. Recommendations to ensure that all the project objectives are met are stated.



I, Nuwemukama Immaculate, BU/UP/2014/609 declare that this final year project report with its organization and content is originally my work apart from citations.

Therefore, it has never been presented to any institution of higher education for any academic award.

Signature:*Nuwemukama Immaculate*.....

Date:*30th May 2018*.....





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APPROVAL

This is to certify that I Nuwemukama Immaculate has done my final year project and this report contains only and only work that I was able to do under the close supervision and guidance.

We hereby approve the report for submission to the Board of Examiners and the Senate of Busitema University.

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LIST OF ACRONYOMS

GIS	Geographical Information System
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
NFA	National Forestry Authority
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
HRU	Hydrological Response Units
SWAT	Soil Water Analysis Tool
SSF	Slow sand filter
LCCS	Land Cover Classification
ET	Evapotranspiration
CN	Curve Number
WCD	World Commission on Dams
NCRS	National Resources Conservation Services
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
NCRS	National Resources Conservation Services
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
HSG	Hydrologic Soil Group
Tc	Time of concentration
PMM	Penman–Monteith method



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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

A sufficient, safe drinking water supply is essential to life but most people in world are not having access to the basic necessity. Also water is needed in the world for agriculture since it takes a large portion of the people's economy in the world(Land, 2017). The government and organizations are promoting technologies that will help their people to access the water since most people in the world are poor and rainwater is one of these technologies. Sophisticated RWH systems are being used in industrial countries to reduce the water bills thus meeting the needs of remote communities in arid regions. Also hillsides were cleared of vegetation and smoothed in order to provide as much run off as possible and the water was then channeled in contour ditches to agricultural fields.(Rupp, 2007)

In Uganda there is a drip project whose goal is to ensure that rainwater is harvested cheaply and effectively as a means of relieving food shortages. This project is mostly carried out in dry areas to assist the farmers by building a low cost rainwater harvesting system based on the ready-made collection system of the grass roof of their huts. ('Harvesting in', 2005)

In eastern Uganda, water is harvested from rivers, wells, lakes, swamps, artificial dams or reservoirs and directly from the rooftops when the rain falls. Water is harvested for different reasons like for irrigation, drinking, industrialization, and other domestic uses like washing clothes as shown in the diagrams below(Ahmed, 2008).



Figure 1: How water is harvested in eastern Uganda **Figure 2: A reservoir**

Busia District belongs to the area regarded as having highly reliable conditions for agricultural production hence, an important national Agricultural base and food basket.



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