



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD VULNERABILITY OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

CASE STUDY: MBALE CITY

BY

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A final year project report presented to the Department of Water Resources Engineering as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor of Science degree in Water Resources Engineering.

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ABSTRACT

Although the world has recently seen many disasters, flood impacts have garnered the most interest and attention due to their detrimental repercussions. Asia accounts for more than half of the world's flood losses and damages, which cause fatalities, infrastructure destruction, and public panic. The primary objective of the flood vulnerability assessment is to give people more knowledge about how to deal with flood dangers. In this case, vulnerability is the key idea in the study and evaluation of floods. Many scholars have specified different approaches and methods to comprehend vulnerability assessment and how geographic information systems estimate the susceptibility of flooding as well as the danger associated with it. Geographic information systems track, predict, and mitigate the effects of disasters. This study carefully evaluates the methods used to estimate floods and their dangers by integrating a geographic information system. We looked at papers on flood vulnerability from 2010 to 2020. Through the systematic review methodology of five research engines, the researchers were able to identify a gap in flood vulnerability assessment tools and methods that can be remedied by fusing high-resolution data with a multidimensional vulnerability methodology. The study reviewed a number of risk variables and focused on the weaknesses in key categories of flood susceptibility. According to the research, the indicator-based approach offers a better understanding of vulnerability assessment. To decrease the flood catastrophe, the geographic information system provides a suitable environment for precise analysis and mapping.

DECLARATION

I, MAFUMBO DERICK, hereby attest that the aforementioned report is wholly unique and has never before been presented to a university or other higher education facility with the intention of being considered for any academic honors. I am solely responsible for the information in this report.

NAME: MAFUMBO DERICK

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that I received guidance from my supervisor while drafting this final year project report on the topic "evaluation of flood vulnerability of road infrastructure in mbale city." Mr. BAGAALA BRIAN SEMPIIJA is his name.

Name: Mr. BAGAALA BRIAN SEMPIIJA
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List of tables

Table 1: table of years, maximum annual discharges and ranked discharges of the study area ...	36
Table 2 standard normal deviation coefficients	37
Table 3 . Some of the HEC-HMS model Parameters and their processes	45
Table 4 Physical characteristics of the catchment.....	49
Table 5 The Calibration Parameter of the HEC HMS model.	52
Table 6 The performance rating of the HEC HMS model (Source: Moriasi et al., 2007).	53
Table 7: structural mitigation measures criteria.....	60
Table 8: Non-structural mitigation measures criteria.....	61
Table 9: Hydrological model results	62
Table 10: Simulation run.....	64
Table 11 Factors considered for structural flood mitigation measures	68
Table 12: Factors considered form non- structural flood mitigation measures.....	69
Table 14: Community Proposed solutions	69

List of figures

Figure 1 picture showing the affected road network by floods in mbale city.....	4
Figure 2 map showing the conceptual scope of the study area.....	7
Figure 3 map showing the terrain analysis map of the study area	9
Figure 4 map showing the roads and river networks of the study area.....	10
Figure 5 A methodological framework for flood risk assessment (Administration, 2013)	16
Figure 8 Methodology flow chart	30
Figure 9 histogram of the annual discharge	34
Figure 10 flood frequency analysis curves	37
Figure 11 map of the elevation of the study area.....	39
Figure 12 flood hazard map with flood zone area in mbale city	41
Figure 13: maps showing roughness and hydrological model using ARCGIS of the study area.	43
Figure 15 Flow chart showing the general framework of the HEC-HMS model.....	44
Figure 16 Map of Subbasins of mbale city, developed by the HEC-HMS model.....	49
Figure 17 Calibration process of the HEC-HMS model.....	53
Figure 18 A plot of simulation model for different return periods.....	54
Figure 19 Mechanism of hydraulic modelling.....	55

Figure 20 : The geometric model of the river	56
Figure 21 The X-Y-Z Perspective plot view of the river	57
Figure 22: flood hazard map of the study area	63
Figure 23 Optimization graph for 5-yrs return period	63
Figure 24: Hydraulic Model output of the study area.....	65
Figure 25 flood hazard Map of the study area	66
Figure 26: flood hazard map of the study area	66
Figure 27: A house built at the banks of river Namatala which suffered with floods and a wetland hosting IUIU primary school flooding. A school was built in the wetland.....	67
Figure 29 flood hazard map of the study area.....	72
Figure 30: mbale city	74

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
APPROVAL	v
List of tables.....	vi
List of figures	vi
1 CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT	3
1.4 OBJECTIVES	4
1.4.1 Main objective	4
1.4.2 Specific objectives	4

1.5	JUSTIFICATIONS OF THE STUDY	5
1.6	SCOPE OF THE STUDY	5
1.6.1	Time frame for the study.....	5
1.6.2	Conceptual scope	5
1.6.3	Geographical scope.....	6
1.6.4	Technical scope.....	6
1.6.5	Location	6
1.6.6	Topography	7
1.6.7	Elevation	7
1.6.8	Terrain	8
1.7	Importance of roads in the study area	9
1.8	Roads and River Networks in the Study Area.....	10
1.9	Limitations of the study.....	11
2	CHAPTER TWO: LITRATURE REVIEW	12
2.1	Floods.....	12
2.1.1	Flood vulnerability of road infrastructure.....	12
2.1.2	Types of floods.....	13
2.1.3	Causes of floods.....	13
2.1.4	Flood vulnerability.....	14
2.1.5	Flood Vulnerability Analysis	14
2.1.6	Flood Risk Analysis	15
2.2	Terrain analysis	16
2.3	Geographical Information System (GIS)	17
2.3.1	Types of GIS	17
2.4	Catchment delineation.....	17

2.4.1	Catchment Delineation Methods.....	17
2.5	Estimation of Peak Flood	18
2.5.1	Empirical Distribution	18
2.5.2	Extreme Value Type 1 distribution.....	18
2.5.3	Log Pearson Type III Distribution	19
2.6	Flood modelling	19
2.6.1	Computer Models.....	19
2.6.2	The hydraulic model	22
2.6.3	Flood Hazards and Risk Maps	23
2.7	Flood mitigation measures	23
2.8	Mitigation measures and some of their considerations for placement in different sites	24
2.9	Flood forecasting.....	26
2.10	Flood plain management	27
3	CHAPTER THREE; METHODOLOGY	30
3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	30
3.2	Data collection and examination	30
3.2.1	Digital Elevation Model.....	30
3.2.2	Meteorological data	31
3.2.3	Uganda National Roads data.....	31
3.2.4	Soil data	31
3.2.5	Land use map	31
3.2.6	Informative interviews	32
3.2.7	Observations	32
3.3	Flood Frequency Analysis.....	32
3.3.1	Steps-by-step guide to flood frequency analysis	32

3.3.2	Utilizing the cumulative mass curve, the data was evaluated to determine its consistency.....	33
3.3.3	The histogram was also developed	34
3.3.4	Empirical Estimation	34
3.3.5	Log-Pearson Type III Distribution Fundamentals	34
3.3.6	The frequency analysis graph was obtained as below	37
3.4	ELEVATION ANALYSIS	37
3.5	Flood Hazard and Risk Assessment	39
3.6	Terrain attributes analysis.....	41
3.6.1	Roughness and Hydrological analysis of the study area using ArcGIS.....	42
3.7	Hydrological Modelling	43
3.7.1	Conceptual framework.....	43
3.7.2	Model Over view	44
3.7.3	Transform Method	46
3.7.4	Routing Method	47
3.7.5	Baseflow Method.....	48
3.7.6	Model Setup	48
3.7.7	HEC-HMS Model Calibration	52
3.7.8	HEC-HMS Model Results	53
3.8	Hydraulic Modelling	54
3.8.1	Pre-processing: creating te shape of the river using ArcGIS	55
3.8.2	Processing: Hydraulic computation in HEC-RAS.....	57
3.8.3	Post-processing: RAS findings in ArcGIS	57
3.8.4	Analyze the flood risk.....	58
3.9	Flood mitigation measure.....	58

3.10	Flood mitigation measure.....	58
3.10.1	Structural Mitigation measures criteria.....	59
3.10.2	Non-structural mitigation measures criterial	60
4	CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSIONS	62
4.1	HEC-HMS Model Calibration	62
4.1.1	Nash-Sutcliff efficiency (NSE).....	64
4.1.2	SIMULATION RUN.....	64
4.2	HYDRAULIC MODEL	65
4.3	FLOOD HAZARD MAPS.....	66
4.4	Structural and non-structural flood mitigation measures	67
5	CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS, RECOMEDATIONS, AND CHALLENGES FACED. 70	
5.1	CONCLUSION	70
5.1.1	Hydrologic Modelling.....	70
5.1.2	Hydraulic Modelling.....	70
5.1.3	Flood Hazard Map	70
5.2	Recommendations	70
5.3	Challenges faced	71
6	CHAPTER SIX: REFERENCES	75

1 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The project's history, problem statement, objectives, justification, and study's scope are all covered in this chapter.

1.2 BACKGROUND

This study evaluates flood vulnerability and adaptability, including flood vulnerability causes, degrees of flood vulnerability, and community coping mechanisms. Floods are caused by excessive runoff or a rise in water levels in a specific area that exceeds the capacity of the environment(Len et al., 2018). One of the most frequent and widely dispersed natural threats to life and property is flooding. The worst aspect is that rainfall is one of the main contributors to floods and that it cannot be avoided because it occurs naturally(Len et al., 2018) (Liu et al., 2020).

Dams and dikes are structural solutions that can help mitigate and avoid flood damage, while early warning systems and education are nonstructural methods. Floods are happening more frequently in many communities throughout the world. The increases have resulted in environmental degradation and the death of people(Liu et al., 2020). A catastrophic event is predicted to result from flood damage due to changes in global warming. These changes will make it more likely that there will be droughts and floods, two extreme weather events. Forecasts from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicate that one of the largest hazards to the human race worldwide is flooding(Nguyen et al., 2021)(Office et al., n.d.). To adapt, prevent, respond to, and lessen the effects of flooding on the socio-economic and physical environment, serious attention is required.

The population at risk has been increasing annually, and the majority of them live in developing countries with high levels of poverty, making them more susceptible to natural disasters. This is due to poor mitigation, adaptation, and response to flood threats in developing nations as a result of resource scarcity(Meißl et al., 2020). This does not, however, imply that developed areas are immune to flood danger or vulnerability. Vulnerability and adaptation should not be generalized because they depend on circumstance. The outcome can be ambiguous if these two aspects of flood vulnerability are generalized. Communities and individuals are exposed differently(Nasiri et al., 2016). Due to socioeconomic characteristics like wealth, education, race, ethnicity,

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