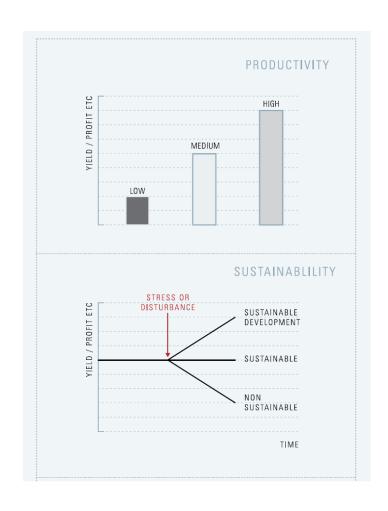
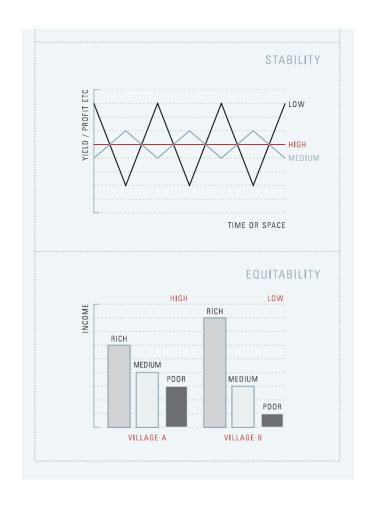
# Multi-Criteria Assessment Tools for Water Management



# **SYSTEM ATTRIBUTES**





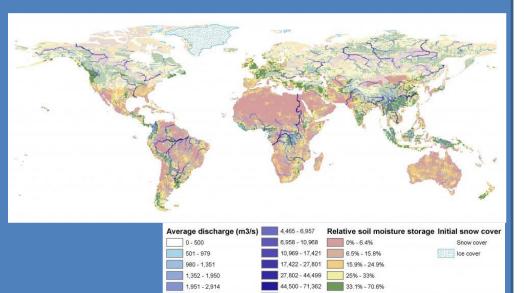
#### **Remote Sensing**

# Visible Near IR SWIR Thermal IR

#### **Ground measurements**



#### Hydrological models



# **Inputs**

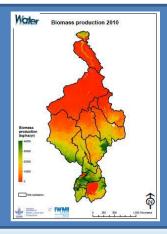
# Outputs Sheets



#### **Tables**

Basic: Nile basin Period: Old Datasin Period: Executions of reasonation by lend are class.														
lable 2: Dreaksown or evaporation by lane use class														
Land use class	Area	Transpiration	Evaporation	interception	Non- Conventional Evaporation	Total ET	Total ET	Non- Beneficial ET	Beneficial ET	Beneficial Agriculture	Beneficial Environment	Beneficial Economic	Beneficial Energy	Beneficial Leisure
	(hecteres)	(Mm3/yr)	pans/ys	prestyr)	[MHS/97]	pans/ys	tho	(MMS/yr)	panalys	(Mm3/yr)	pwws/yo	gwes/yo	(Mm3/yr)	(MHS/91
Protected Forests	4971894	32965	11078	3935		47978	1	2975	42008		38259	0		6720
Protected shrubland	19224281	109745	62014	12179	0	177930	9	9207	160731	0	143421	0	0	25300
Protected netural graculands	713500	3411	1364	446	0	5242	0.3	227	4904	0	4169	0	0	736
Protected natural waterbodies	427300	793	4632	218		2286	0.8	165	5421		4608	0		818
Protected wetlands	2712256	19172	16405	1710	0	27227	2	1292	27994	0	20595	0	0	2500
Gleciers		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protected other	8433450	20286	9965	3259	0	33529	2	2464	31066	0	26406	0	0	4660
Total Protected Land Use	35884889	180555	105488	21748		307561	16	18445	291119		247451		•	4988
Closed natural forests	636430	6264	351	226	0	7442	0.4	290	6552	321	5196	0	0	322
Tropical reinferests	202019	2034	505	270		2506	0.1	357	2149	107	1934	0		107
Open natural forests	23644450	146024	71828	17976	0	235626	12	67892	167936	8397	171143	0	0	8397
Woody savanna	8592775	24094	23380	6882		86498	4	34546	61907	8298	49343	0	6196	8096
Open sevenne	20633113	114695	94200	12290	0	221366	11	00643	140723	14072	112570	0	7036	7036
Sparse sevenne Struct land &	27420056	92506	69491	11420		173697	,	61330	112377	11236	29901	2009	2009	5619
mesquite	8142275	45970	27777	5004	0	79630	4	25448	54183	2709	46099	0	5418	0
Herbeceous cover	39064419	57217	88759	4469	0	130445		70400	79963	3990	75967	0	0	0
Meadows & open graceland	1403230	7410	2161	1100		10679	0.5	3471	E200	4925	2462	0	0	621
Miperien corridors	42181	83	176			347	0.01	123	124	12	79	12		25
Deserts (low rainter)	45471981	8608	21446	129		50685	- 1	16911	13879	0	13875	0		

#### Maps



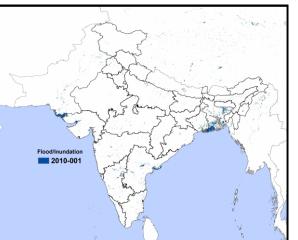
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Water Management
Institute

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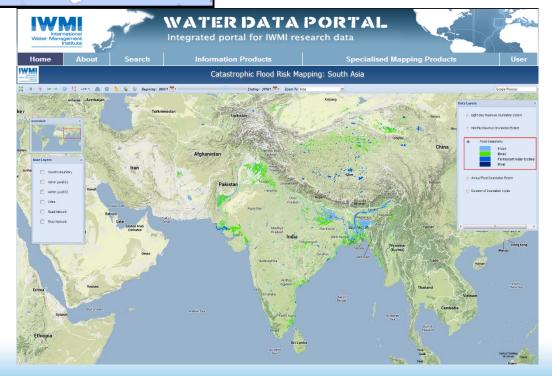
#### **REGIONAL FLOOD RISK MAPPING - SA and SEA**





- Maping algorithm based on MODIS data
- 8-days maps of inundation extent
- Annual maps of maximum inundation
- Inter-annual variation of regional flooding extent







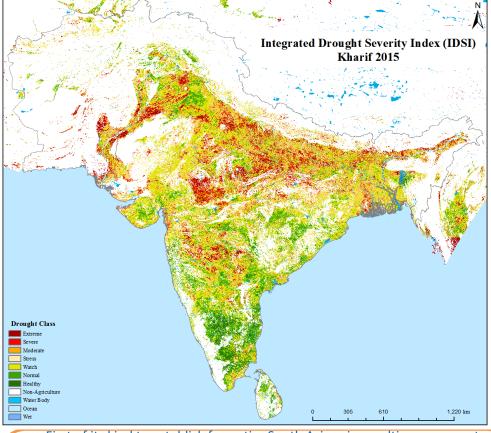
#### **SOUTH ASIA DROUGHT MONITOR SYSTEM (SA-DMS)**



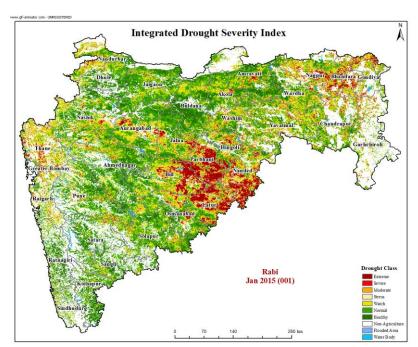








- First of its kind to establish for entire South Asia using multisource remote sensing observations;
- Historical drought risk mapping and assessment covering SA countries (2000 - Current);
- IDSI allows better understanding on drought frequency, duration over the 15years;
- Products are useful tools in drought mitigation studies and in decisionmaking process;





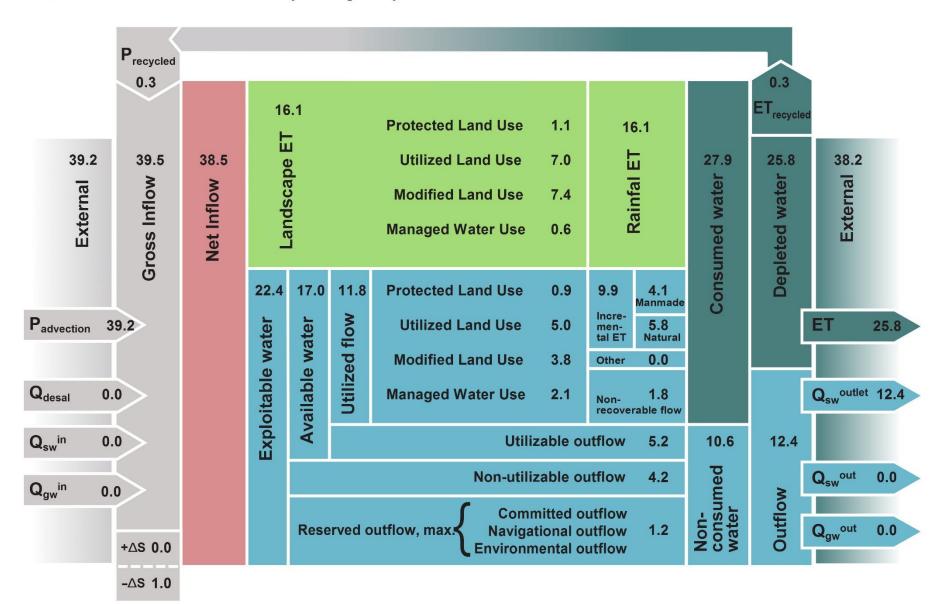


2015 field observations in Jalna, Maharashtra

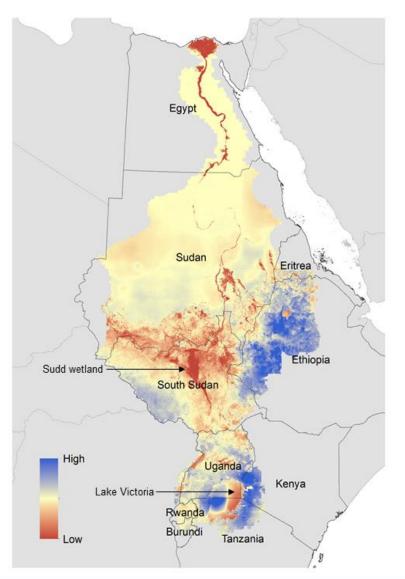
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## Water Accounting: Basin Water Balance

Sheet 1: Resource Base (km3/year)

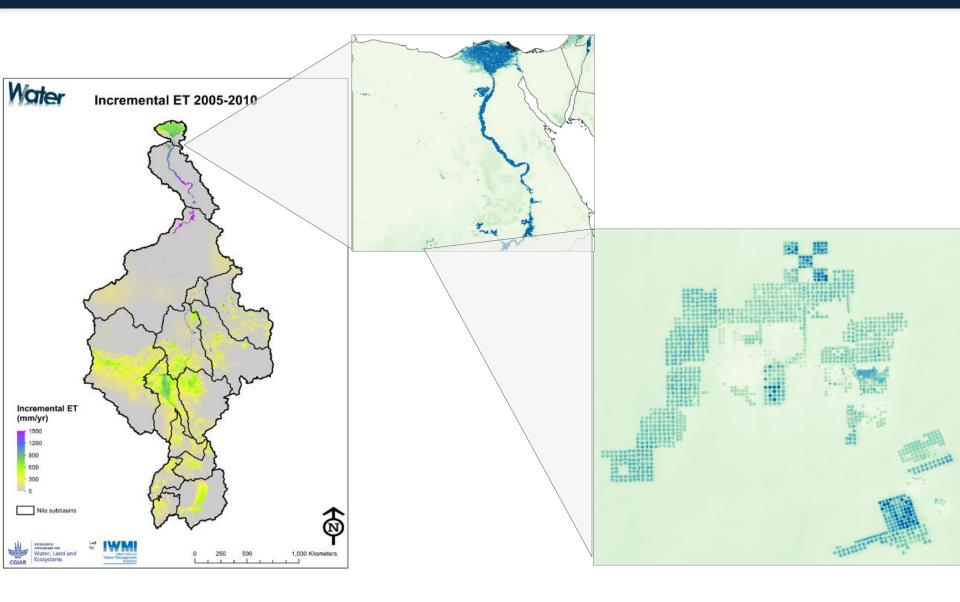


### Nile Basin Water Accounts



- ➤ Almost all of the rainfall within the basin is consumed through evapotranspiration, with between 2% (dry year) to 3.6% (wet year) available as runoff (blue water) for allocation
- ➤ Map of rainfall surplus provides an indication of the areas that are important for generating runoff (and thus supporting water availability for downstream users) and those that support natural processes and have a high ET
- ➤ 20% of the net inflow originates from atmospheric moisture recycling; 26% of ET is recycled through rainfall within Nile boundaries (nb 40% in SE Nile region)

# Water Accounting Across Scales



Water accounting....to water productivity....to irrigation performance

# Solar suitability mapping framework

#### Parameters:

- Solar irradiation
- Landscape & crop
- Water resources (gw & sw)
- Proximity to markets
- Solar PV pump type

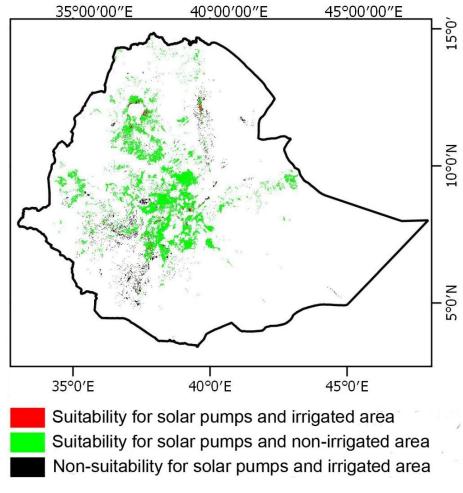
#### Steps:

- Constraints
- Reclassification & weighing
- Suitability analysis check (well depth, irrigated land)

Allows for specific solar pump type (solar energy requirement and dynamic pumping head limitation) to assess suitability for specific pump types

# Suitability of solar PV irrigation Ethiopia

- Ethiopian government aims at irrigation expansion to 11M ha
- Solar irrigation potential :
  - GW (7m): ~2.1 M ha
  - GW (25m): ~ **6.3 M ha**
  - GW & SW: ~ 6.8 M ha
- Solar pump potential to support irrigated land is ~167,000 ha (15%)
- Solar pump potential to transform rain-fed agriculture is ~ 6.6 million ha (32%)



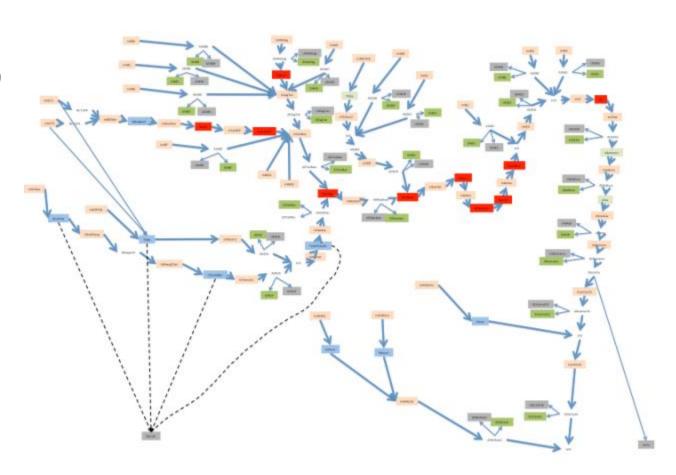
Schmitter, P., et al. 2018. Suitability mapping framework for solar photovoltaic pumps for smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa Applied Geography, 94: 41-57





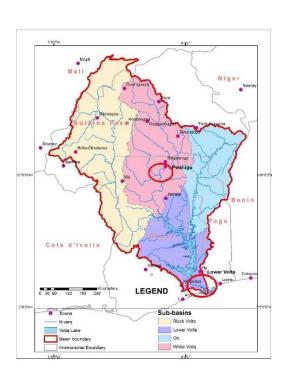
# Modeling basin-level trade-offs

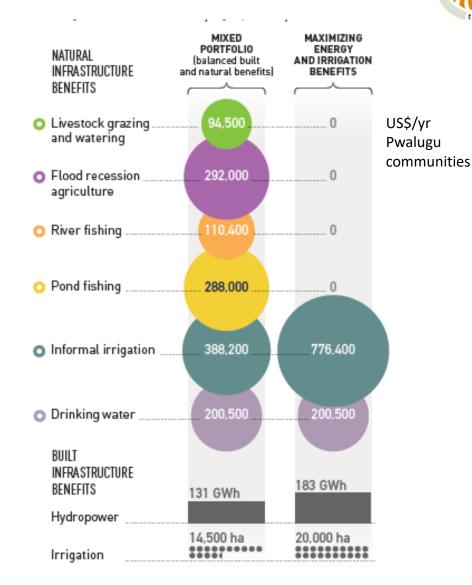
- Inflow (subcatchment)
- Water supply
- Hydropower
- Irrigation
- Urban demand
- → River
- Abstraction/diversion
- ---> Inter-basin transfer



# Pwalugu Multipurpose Dam, Ghana

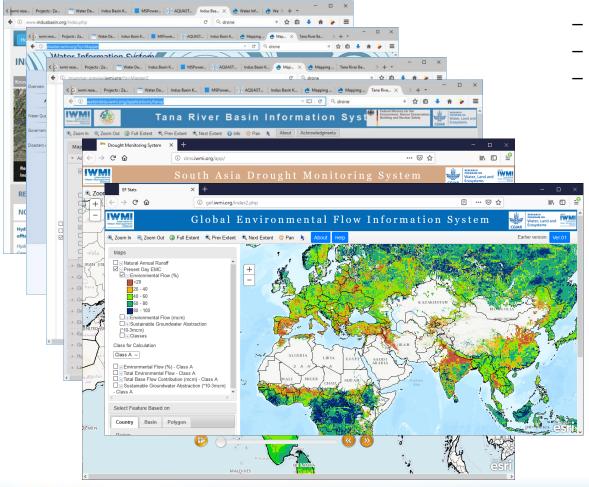






# **Information and Decision Support Systems**

Web-based information systems and options analysis



- Hydro-economic modeling and Decision Support
  - Systematic, network analysis
  - Modular
  - Multi-objective optimization
  - Water valuation, pricing, subsidies

