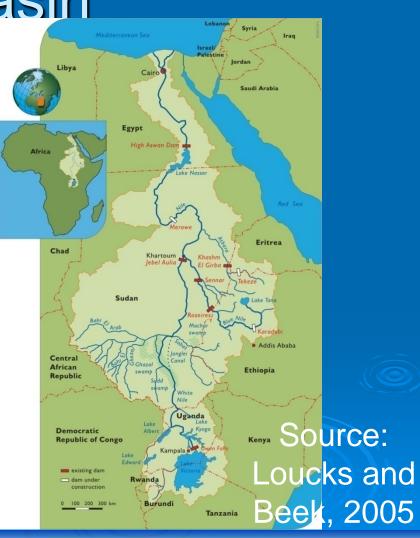
Assessment of climate change induced water stress in the Nile Basin

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THIRD WORKSHOP ON WATER AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS: CHALLENGES, PROGRESS AND LESSONS LEARNT, PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA, 25-26 April, 2012

Nile Basin

- > 10% of Africa
- Drainage area of 3 Million sq. km
- 171 million inhabitants with various levels of dependency.
- > 11 countries
- Three rainfall regime zones: Arid, tropical, and equatorial
- Annual rainfall varies from 120 mm to 2450 mm

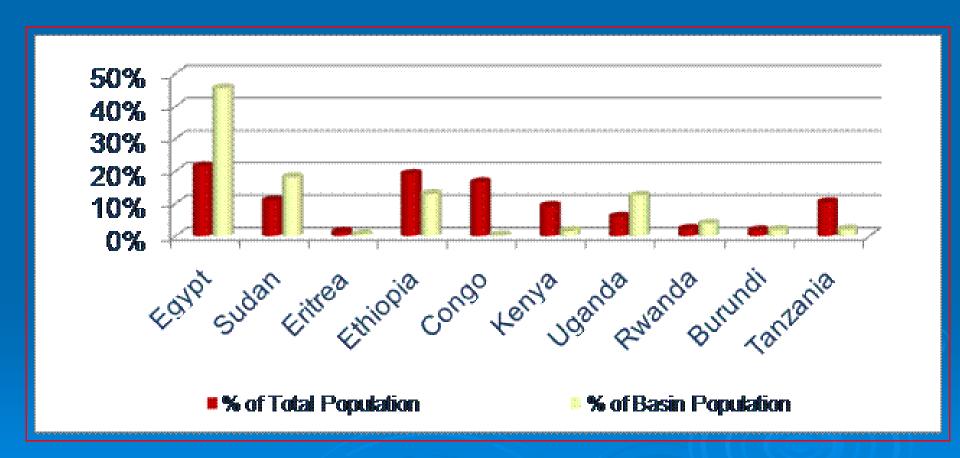


Objectives of Assessment

- Reaching a common joint assessment on the basin's water resources.
- Reaching a common joint assessment on climate change impact on the basin's water resources.
- Formulating a hydrological model that will be capable of simulating different adaptation strategies to deal with different future scenarios.

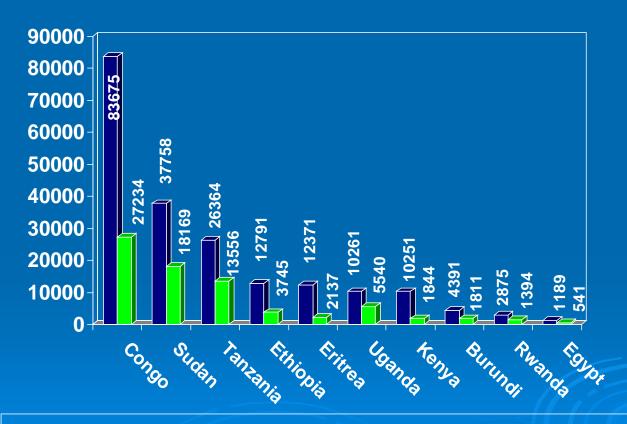


Innovative Approaches: Basin Population





Innovative Approaches: Blue and Green Water Assessment

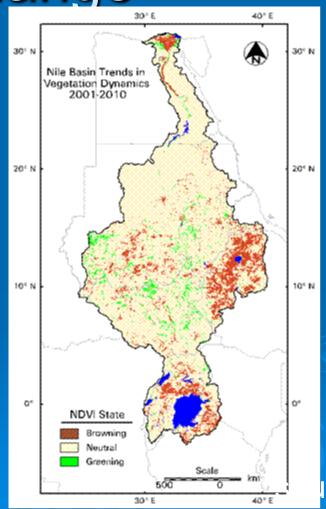


■ cubic meter/capita/Year (1995) **■** square meter/capita (1995)

Land Use change

- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is used to indicate the spatial and temporal variation of green cover.
- Terrestrial Evapo-Transpiration (ET)dynamics in the Nile Basin is governed by climatic factors and change in land cover.

Source: Henok et al. 2012

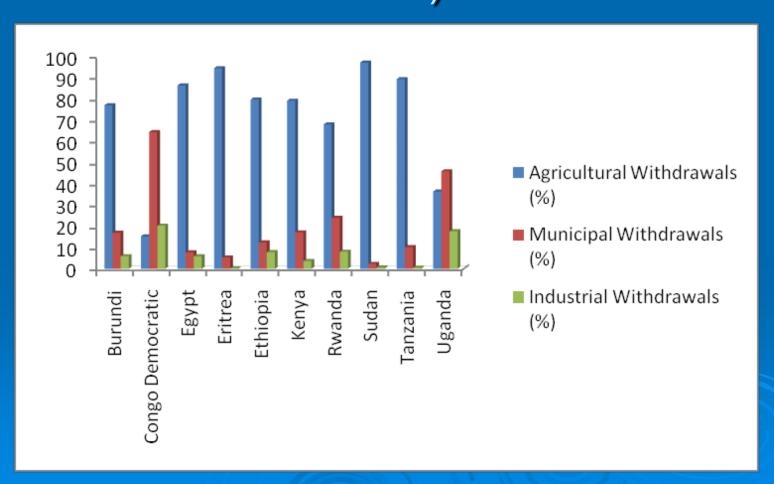




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Nile Countries Sectoral Withdrawals (% of Total)

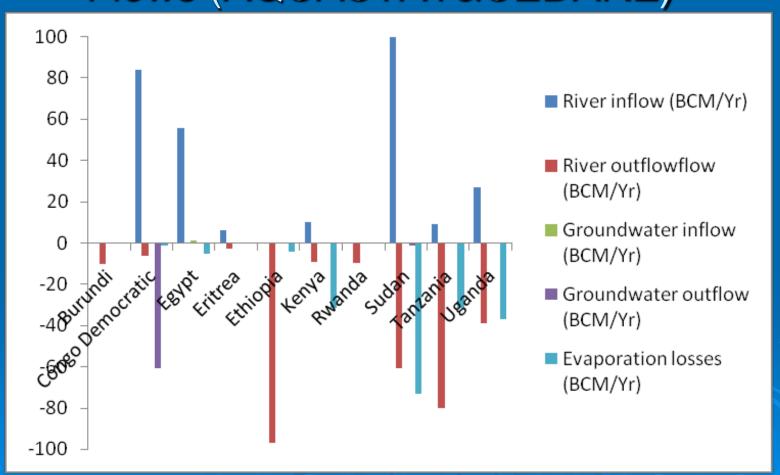




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Water Resources Management Programme

Transboundary Surface and Groundwater Flows (AQUASTAT&CEDARE)



Groundwater as a strategic resource

- The groundwater availability and usage in the Nile Basin has been assessed.
- Groundwater storage in different aquifers of the Nile River basin has higher future potential than the surface water storage.
- Sustainable groundwater management practices are needed in order to preserve both the quantity and quality of groundwater in the basin in order to overcome the negative impact of climate change.

Important Findings

- > There is evidence from instrumental records that due to climate change, rainfall trends and river flow regimes have changed.
- Areas that require attention in regards to fresh water supply due to climate changes:
 - Ruwenzori Mt, Ethiopian plateau
 - Nile confluence in Sudan
 - Nile Delta and Nile valley in Egypt
- Areas with Increased green cover:
 - Toshka Depression and Aswan in Egypt
 - Wadi Halfa, Ash shalal ar Rabia, and Korti in Sudan
 - Busia in Uganda
 - Kisumu in Kenya Toshka

Ongoing & Future Research

- Updating green and Blue water Assessment using NDVI and GIS.
- Assess the impact of current and future urbanization on water resources.
- Modeling different climate change scenarios.



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THANK YOU