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## **Climate Change and its Impact on Streamflow in the upper Blue Nile River Basin, Ethiopia.**

BY Gizachew Kassa

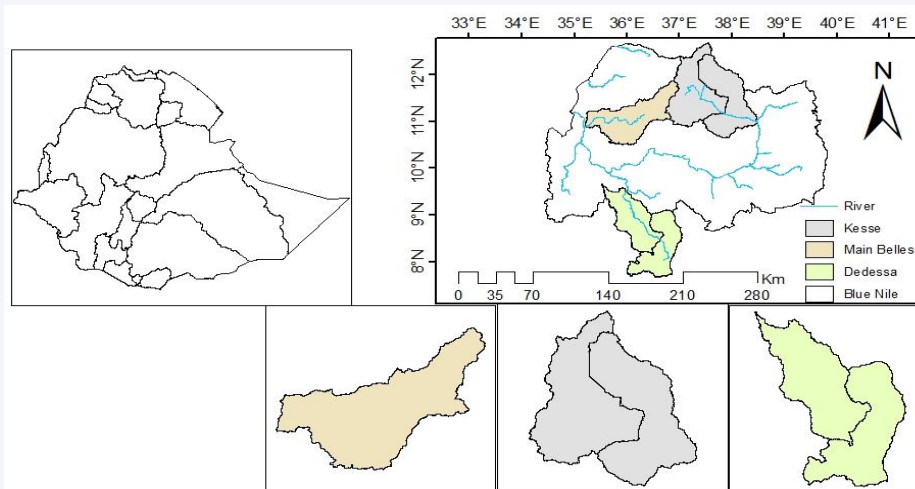
# Introduction

- Climate change can cause significant effects on water resources by resulting in changes in the hydrological cycle.
- Significant change in mean annual precipitation and average temperature through various periods are principal implications of climate change; and
- they are the main determinants of the hydrologic cycle, seasonal occurrence and flows of water in rivers, wetlands, and soils in a basin.

# Introduction

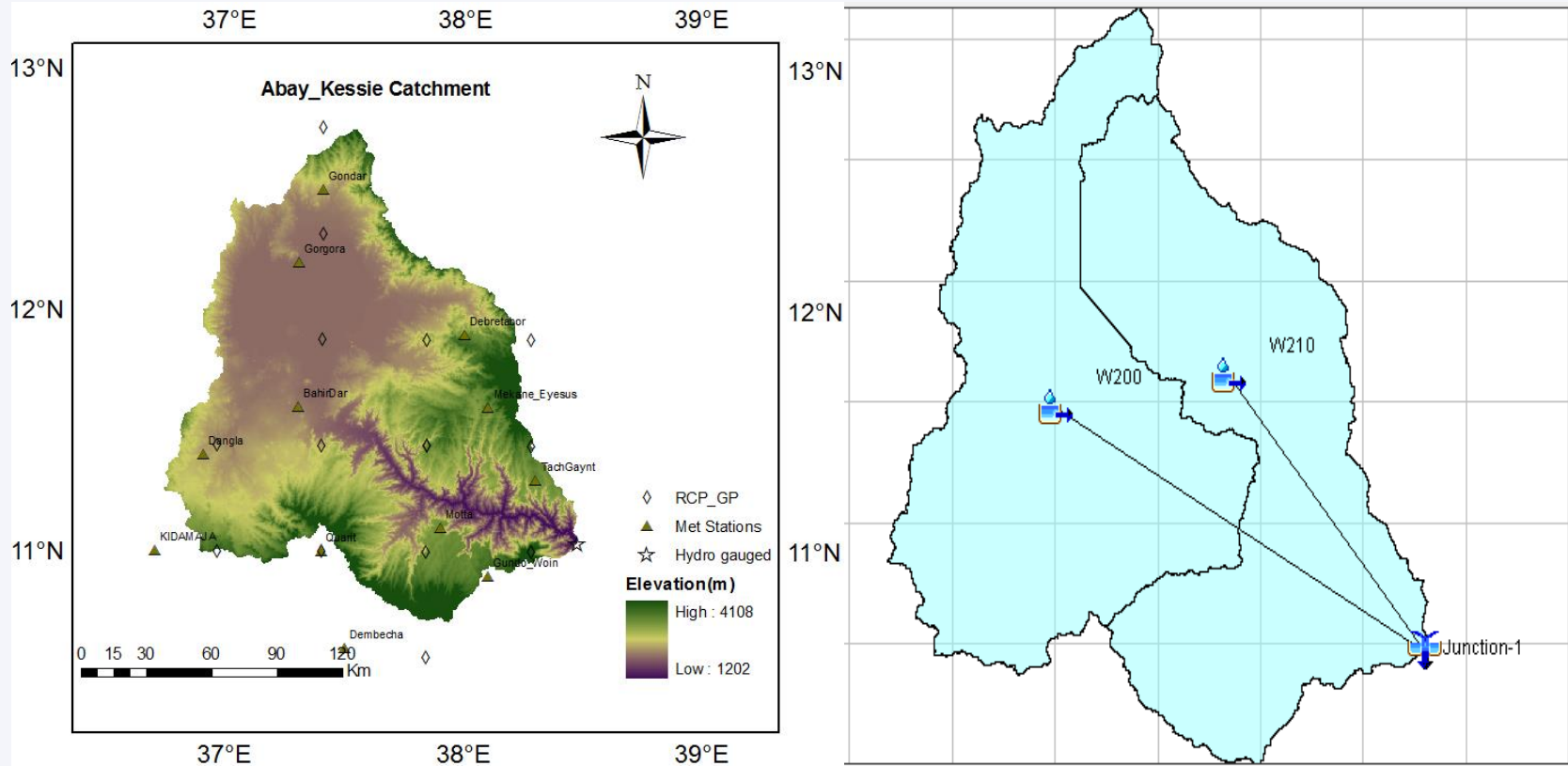
- Different climate model ensemble results are effective in reducing uncertainty in long-term climate simulation that arises from internal variability, boundary conditions, parameter values for a given model structure, or structural uncertainty due to different model formulations.
- The use of GCMs outputs and hydrological modelling is the best method in estimating future plausible streamflow changes due to climate change.

# Study Area Description



S.N.	Data type	Resolution		Data sources
		Temporal	Spatial (m)	
1	Historical Climate data	1985-2013		* EMI
2	CMIP5/GCM Climate data	(1981-2005),(2020-2080)		<a href="https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/search/cmip5/">https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/search/cmip5/</a>
3	DEM		30x30	<a href="https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/">https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/</a>
4	Flow Data			** MoWIE
5	LULC		30x30	<a href="https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/">https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/</a>
6	Soil		30x30	<a href="http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/">http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/</a>

# Hydrological modeling



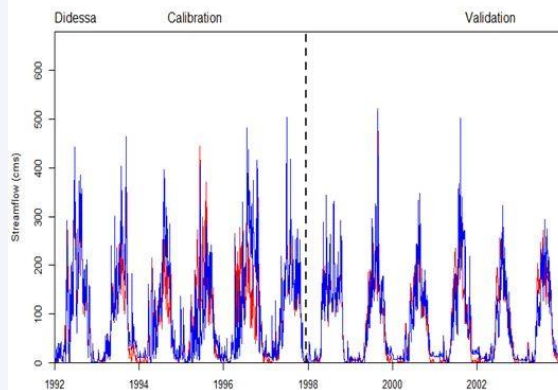
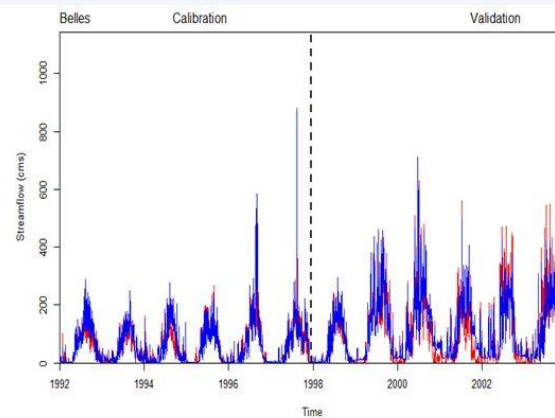
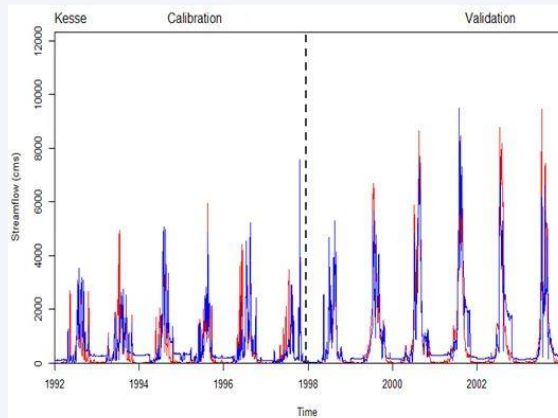
HEC-HMS4.2 hydrologic modelling basin model physical watershed map for Kessie catchment during calibration.

# Result and Discussion

Precipitation (A) and Evapotranspiration (B) Mann-Kendal trend test statistics

(A)						
Sub-basin	MK test	Obsr	RCP4.5		RCP8.5	
Names	Statistics	(1985-2013)	2050's	2080's	2050's	2080's
	Z	0.73	0.74	0.67	0.76	0.6
<b>Kesse</b>	Slope	1.3	-1.2	2.7	-1.1	-3.8
	Z	0.8	0.002	0.86	0.6	0.5
<b>Didessa</b>	Slope	-1.7	-14.9	-1.1	2.12	2.6
	Z	0.01	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
<b>Belless</b>	Slope	9.5	-8.8	-2.7	-1.5	1.22
(B)						
	Z	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
<b>Kesse</b>	Slope	-0.8	2.2	-1.6	0.28	3.2
	Z	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
<b>Didessa</b>	Slope	1.1	1.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.54
	Z	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
<b>Belless</b>	Slope	2.5	2.2	-3.4	1.4	-1.2

# Hydrological Modelling and Performance

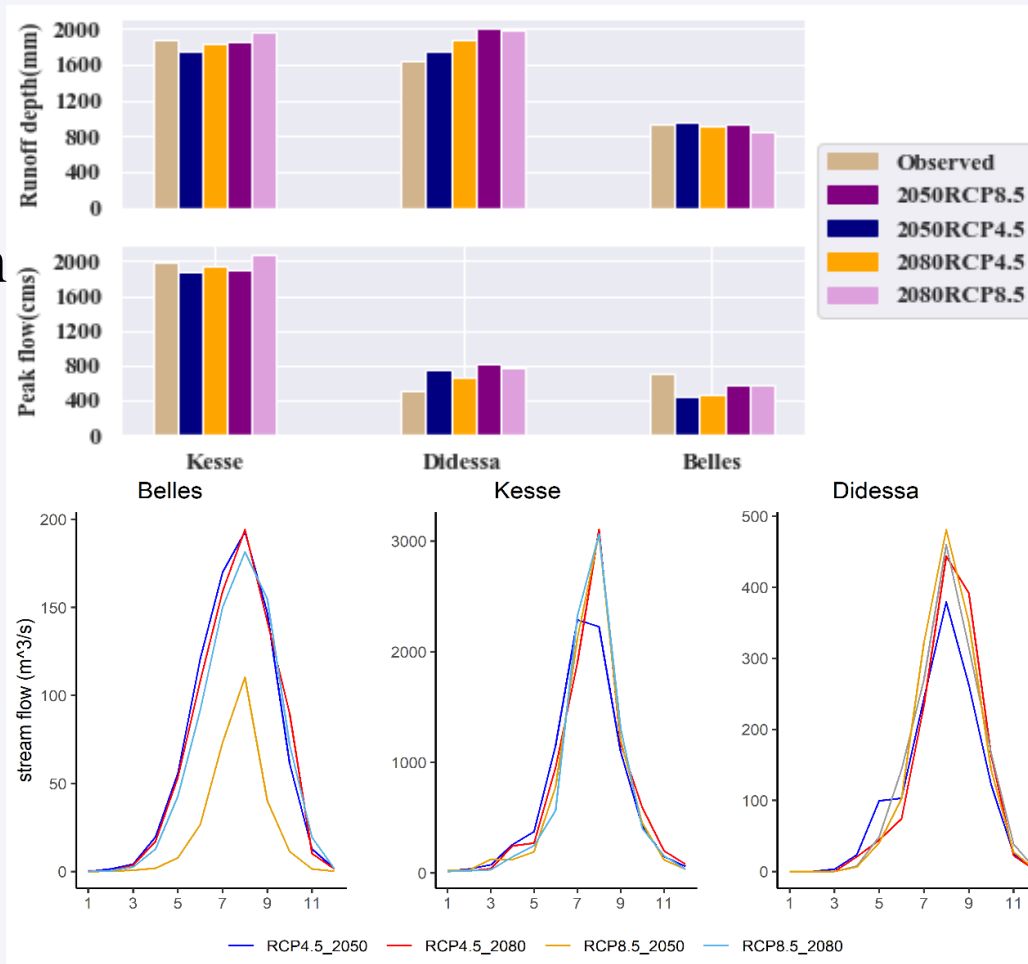


— Qobs(m<sup>3</sup>/s)      — Qsim(m<sup>3</sup>/s)

Hydrograph of model performance for calibration and validation of HEC-HMS model

Subbasins	Kesse		Main Belles		Didessa	
	Calib	Valid	Calibration	Valid	Calib	Valid
<b>Objective functions</b>	(1992-1998)	(1999-2003)	(1992-1998)	(1999-2003)	(1992-1998)	(1999-2003)
<b>NSE</b>	0.65	0.67	0.79	0.82	0.75	0.79
<b>RMSE</b>	0.47	0.49	0.33	0.34	0.48	0.47
<b>MAE</b>	0.46	0.40	0.20	0.28	0.30	0.44
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.67	0.69	0.8	0.83	0.75	0.79

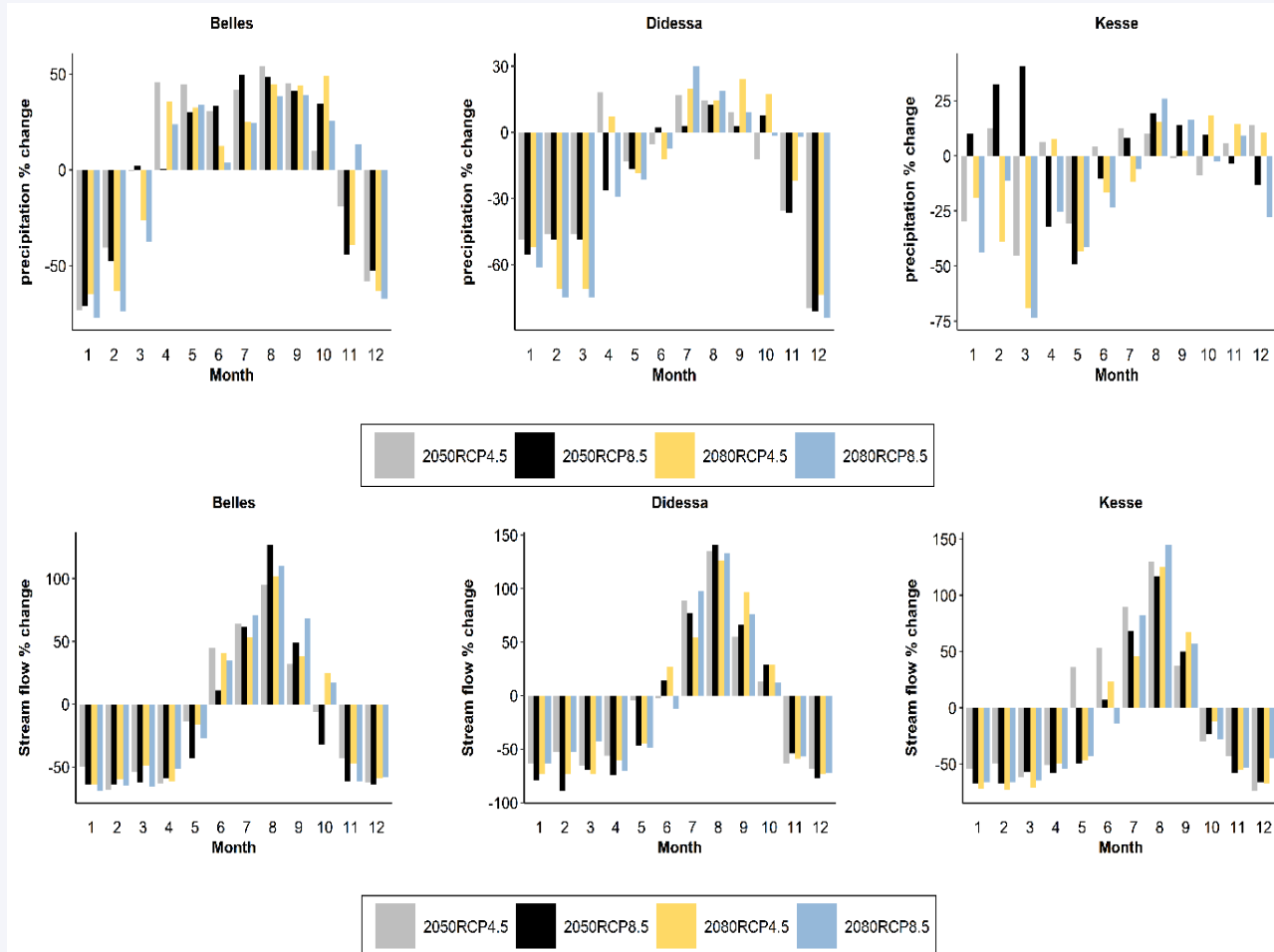
Comparison of peak flow and runoff depth for evaluating mean annual flow volume relative to historical



Future predicted mean monthly runoff in response to climate change in the basin.



# Seasonal stream flow change in response to precipitation change



# Conclusion & Recommendations

- Future rainy season (Jun-Aug) precipitation and accompanied runoff becomes highly augmented compared to historical.
- Ensemble mean use of multiple climate data sources and evidences could improve climate uncertainty and runoff prediction in the basin.
- Future wet season (Jun-Aug) flood forecasting and precaution for floodplain areas of the Nile basin should be consolidated.



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**THANK  
YOU!**