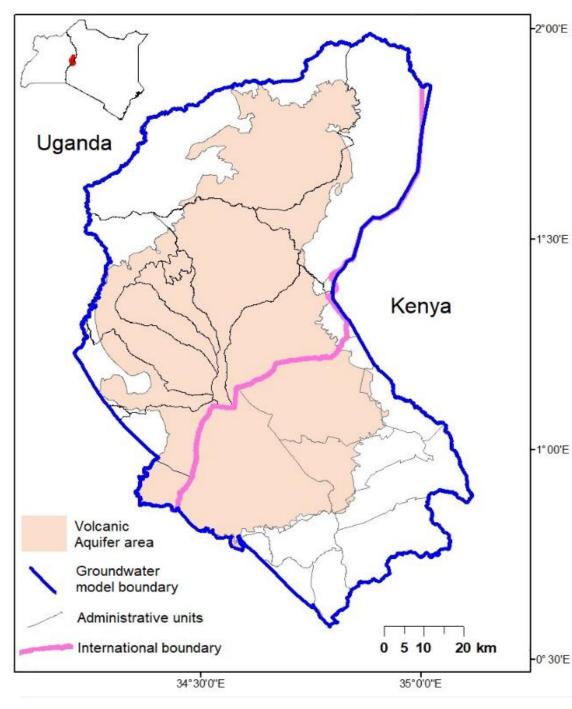


Mount Elgon Shared Aquifer Shared Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis and Modelling – Key Findings

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NILE BASIN INITIATIVE INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

Mt. Elgon region

- Initially ~4,900 km² (IGRAC, 2021), ~85% lying within Nile Basin (AF39); covered 8,500 km²;
 - Kenya Lakes Victoria & Turkana basins (e.g., Trans-Nzoia, Bungoma West
 Pokot and Busia counties);
 - Uganda Lakes Kyoga & Turkana basins (e.g. Manafwa, Bududa, Sironko, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Namisindwa and Amudat districts);

SADA summary - 1



- Key stakeholders; mapped indigenous communities (e.g., Bagisu, Sabinyi, Benet, Ogiek, Sengwer, Yaaku Waata, Endorois); primary (e.g., CBOs) and secondary (e.g., government agencies);
- **Key drivers and pressures**; e.g., agriculture, tourism, mining, water scarcity, climate, population, domestic, industry, land degradation.
- Shared aquifer characteristics; over 8,500 km² beyond 4,900 km² of No. AF39;
- **Groundwater system**; Groundwater replenishment originates from region around volcanic massif (recharge area), runoff & springs on slopes, discharges to outlying catchment & wetlands;
- Socio-economic considerations; population, literacy & poverty; agriculture & irrigation; tourism; mining; industry, trade & manufacturing; governance; education; infrastructure & energy; land use & land cover; water supply & access; financial;

SADA summary - 2



- Key threats; over abstraction; decreased recharge; climate change; pollution levels; land use/cover change; population growth; management; finances;
- **Groundwater demand and abstraction**; agriculture, livestck watering, domestic, health, rural water supply, industry, ecosystem;
- **Groundwater monitoring**; 6 groundwater monitoring stations in the region (e.g., Serere, Soroti, Moroto Prisons, Pallisa, Kangole, Bungoma);
- **Baseline water quality**; Parameters include physico-chemical (e.g., pH, TDS) and chemical (e.g., total Fe, F), major chemical (e.g.; Ca, HCO₃)-largely fresh;
- **Policy, legal and institutional framework**; existing groundwater management policies and mandates in each of the two-shared countries is different and require harmonisation;
- Identified gaps; identified in terms of measure (e.g., data collection), problem (e.g., lacking/limited) and required policy change (e.g., immediate implementation).

Modelling summary



- **Spatial recharge** in the Mt. Elgon region is indicated at <9% of mean annual spatial rainfall; >90% include runoff and evapotranspiration;
- **River/spring outflows** form the bulk (>55%) of outflows from the groundwater system supporting surface water flows;
- **Groundwater abstraction** is a small portion (<10%) of total withdrawals with rest (<35%) discharging to adjacent aquifers;
- Water balance of the volcanic groundwater system indicates a baseline mean components of recharge (~ 85%); in flux from adjacent aquifers (~15%), abstraction wells (~ 4%), surface drainage (~25%) and flux to adjacent aquifers (-71%);
- Projections to 2050 due to climate variability/change result into variable groundwater level changes of up to ~26 m below current levels;
- Projections to 2050 due to increased abstraction from population demand result into variable groundwater level changes of up to ~14m;

Recommendations



- Conjunctive development and management of surface and ground waters;
- Transboundary shared aquifer management policies and frameworks to include data sharing protocols;
- Dedicated groundwater level and quality monitoring proximate to climate observatories;
- Alternative approaches (e.g., use of chemical isotopes and tracers);
- Harnessing of relevant remote sensing approaches (e.g. gravity, infrared and altimetry methods).

