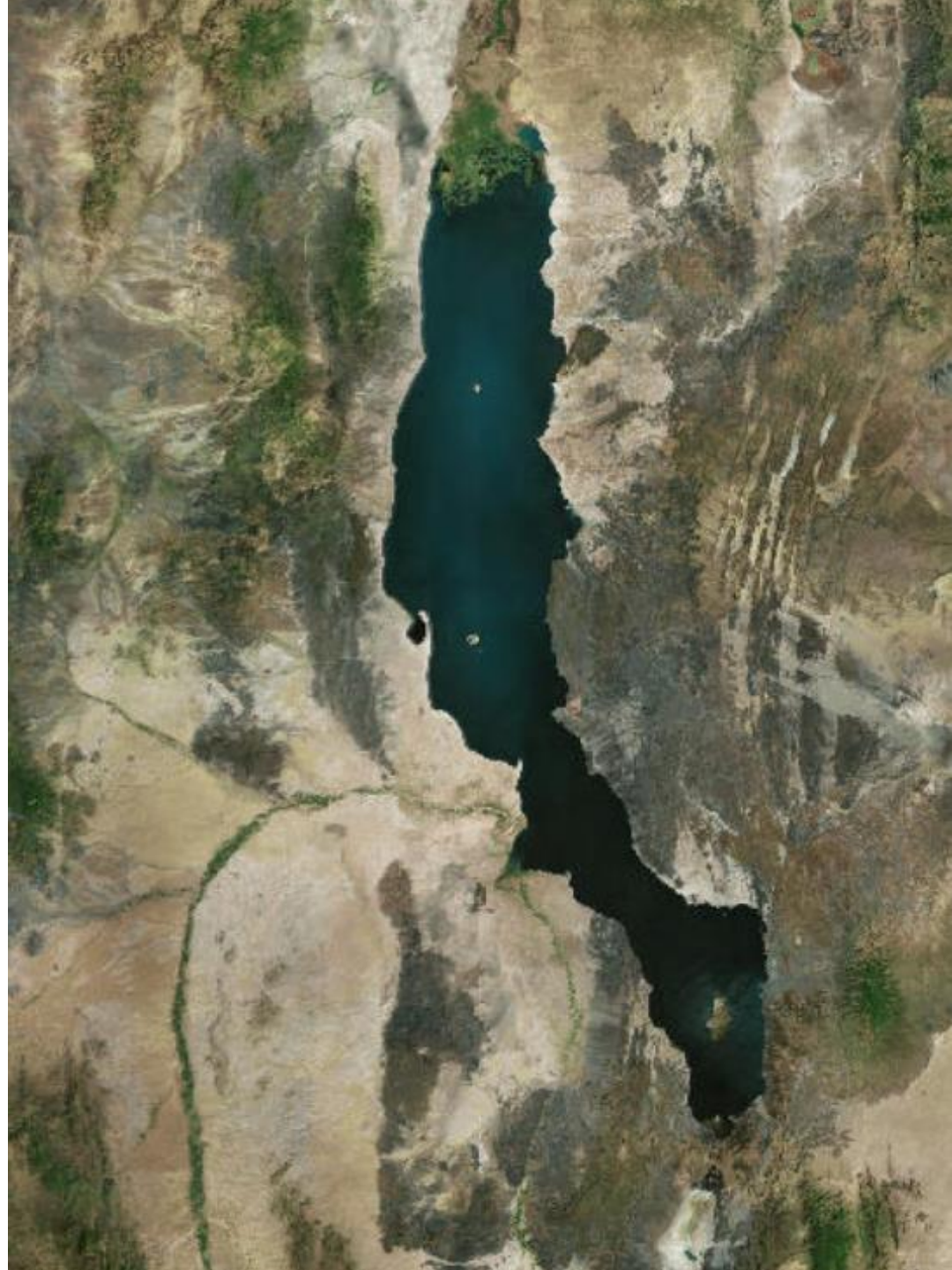


Mapping Water Balance around **Lake Turkana**

Group 6 Members

1. Shamsuddin Musa Ahmed
2. Anwar Assefa Adem
3. Francis Oloo
4. Abias Maniragaba
5. Anthelem Iragena
6. Yohannes Negussie
7. Fitsume Teshome Wolkeba



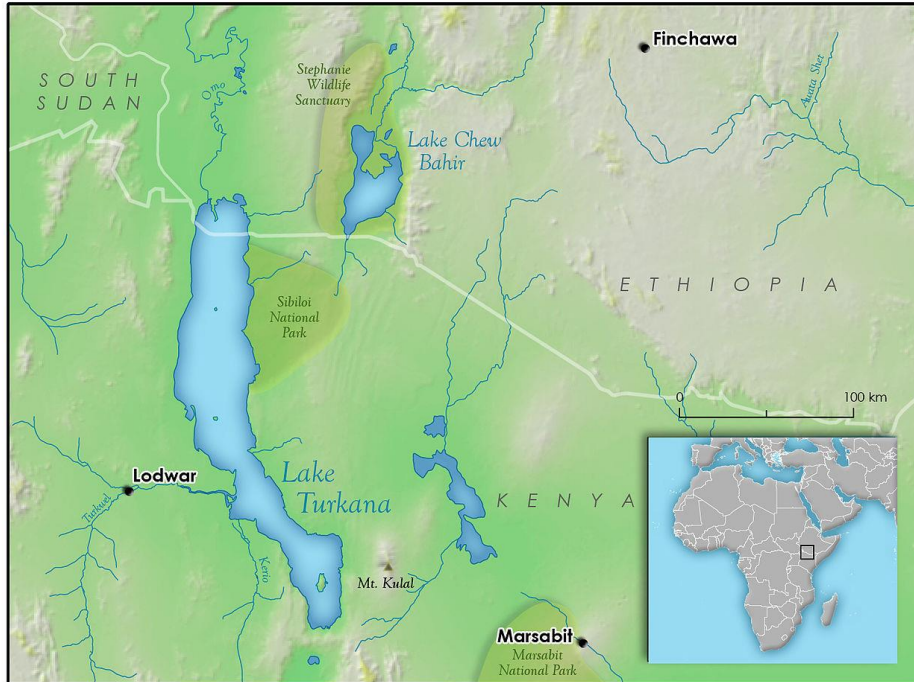
Problem:

- The case study area is vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions [drought and floods]
- Droughts reduce the water that is available to the community livelihood generation in the area

Objective:

- To assess the spatial and temporal variability of water balance around Turkana.

Study area

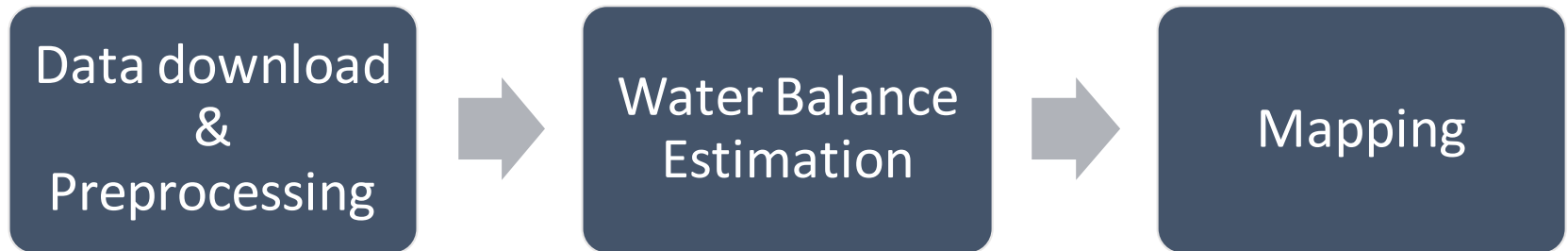


- L. Turkana, a desert lake shared by Ethiopia and Kenya
- Lake Turkana is in an arid area
- The average annual rainfall is 250mm
- Main livelihood generation activities are fishing, pastoralism
- Population: 300,000

Data

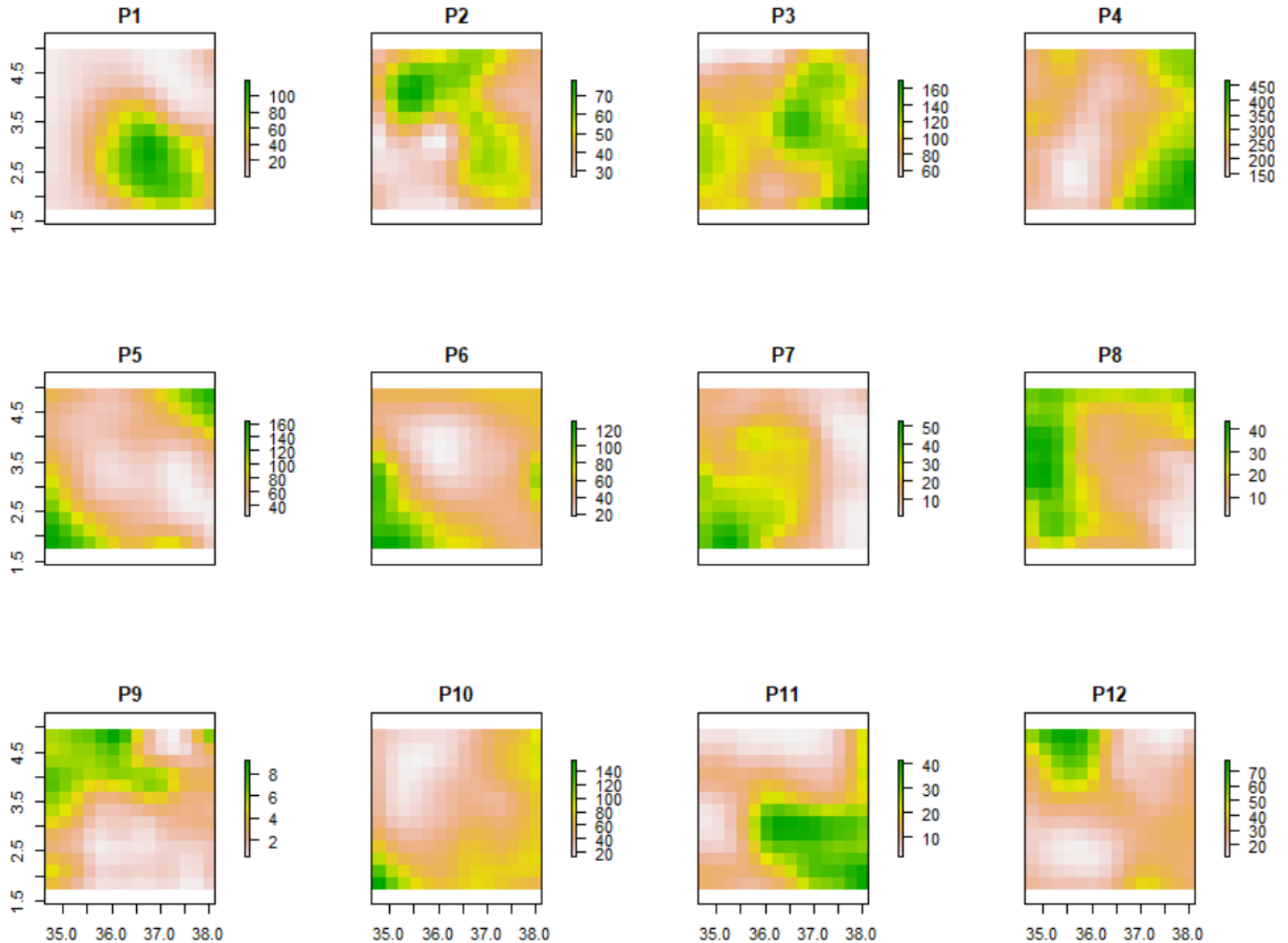
Data	Source	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution
Precipitation	AFDM	2.5km	(2018) Monthly
Runoff	AFDM	2.5km	(2018) Daily
Evapotranspiration	AFDM	2.5km	(2018) Daily

Workflow

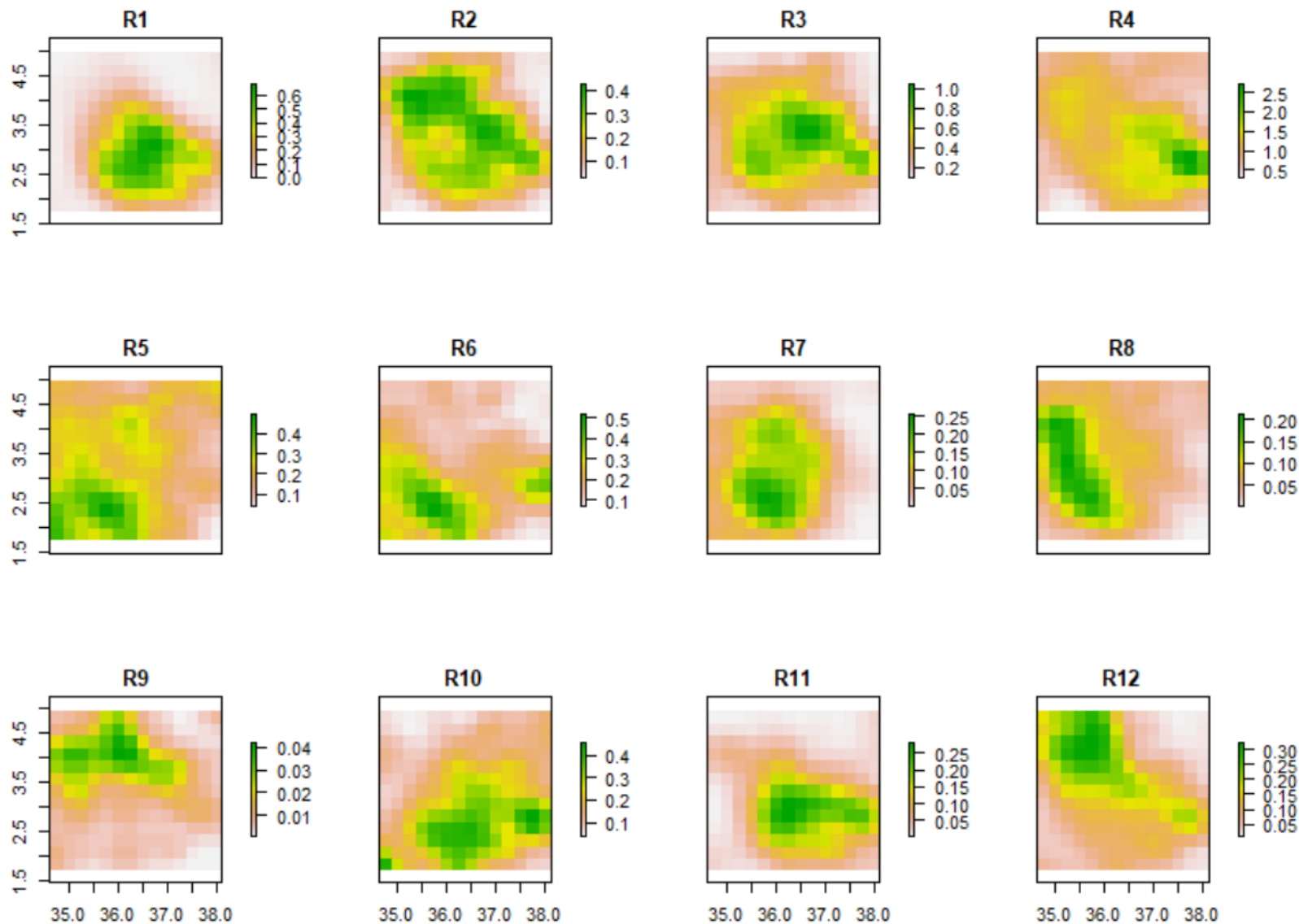


Analysis was done in R & ArcGIS

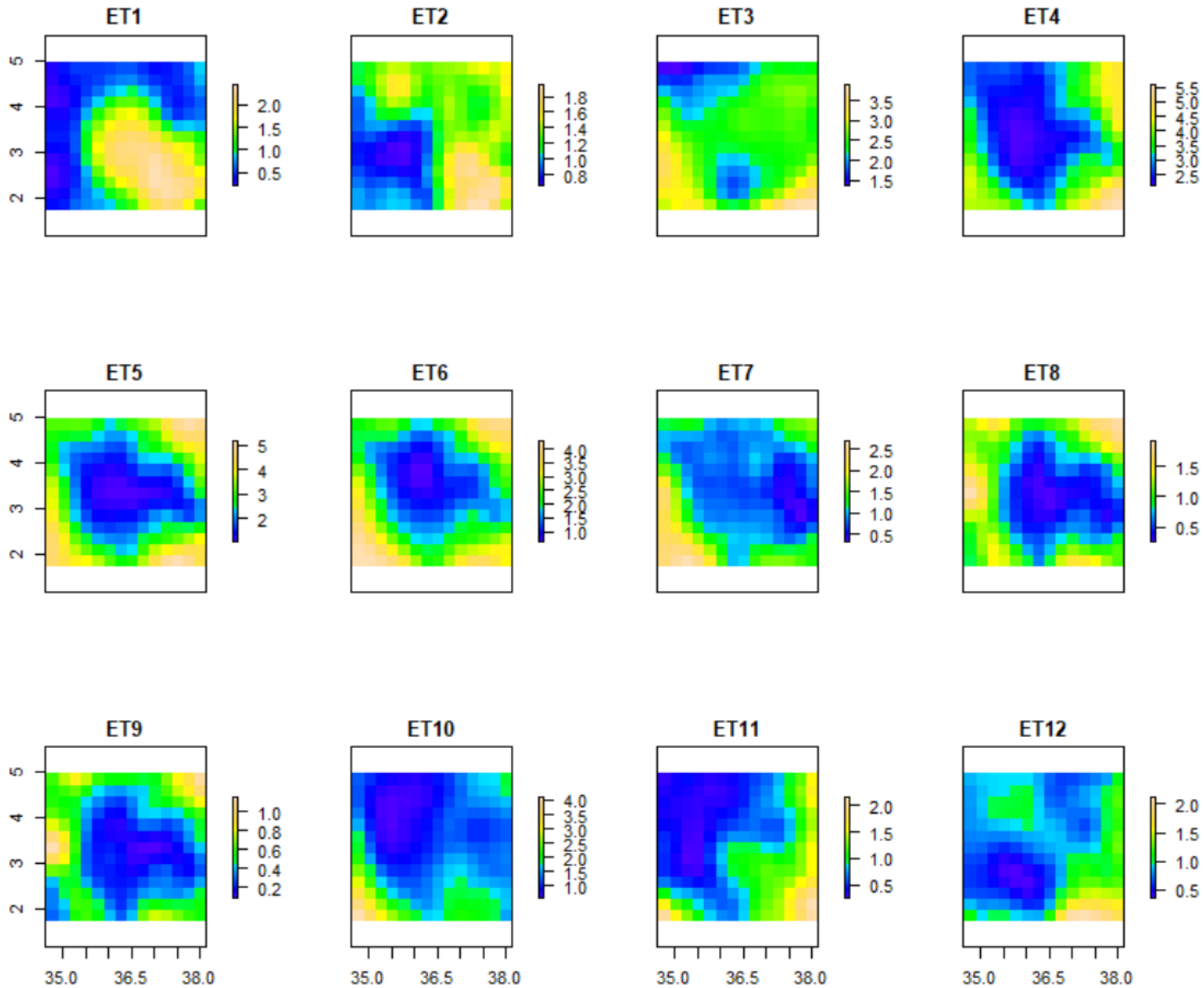
Precipitation variability in 2018



Variation in runoff (2018)

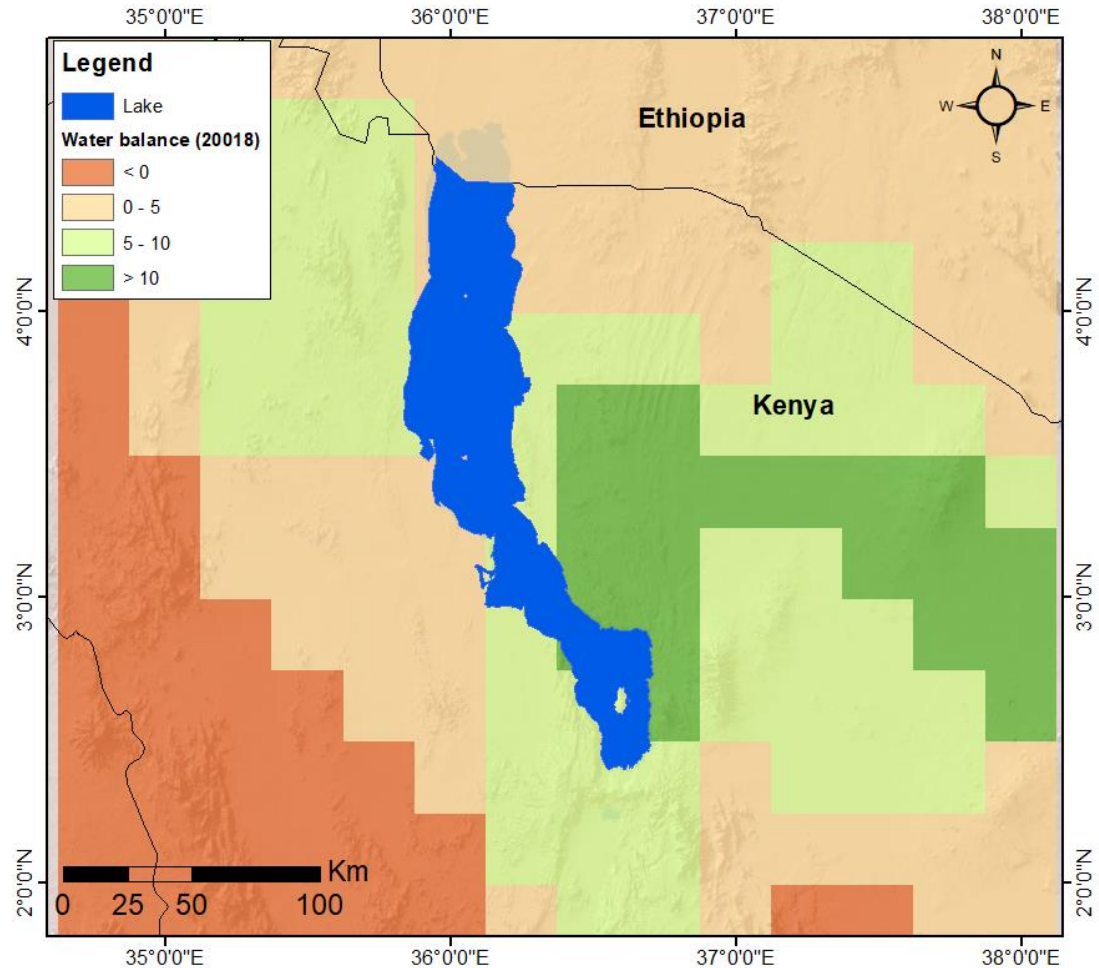


Evapotranspiration (2018)



Water balance in 2018

- Preliminary results highlight the potential cold and hot spots of water deficiency
- Cold spots can be combined with other variables to map ground water potential areas
- The hotspots highlight areas that may need interventions.



Way forward

- Results demonstrate the potential benefits of large scale earth observation data in assessing the spatial and temporal of water budgets
- This kind of analysis can contribute to understanding ground water potential

Limitations

- Spatial resolution of the data is coarse, limiting fine scaled analysis
- AFDM platform does not allow for data to be retrieved via known extents, making it difficult to replicate analysis