Adaptive Reservoir Operation under the Challenges of Transboundary Dams: Example from the Nile River Basin Using Satellite Remote Sensing

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# **Background & Motivation**

- World's longest river (6,650 km)
- 11 countries
- Home to more than 200 million people





### **Nile River Basin**



GRanD Database (Lehner et al., 2011) and Zarfl et al. (2015)

#### Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)

- $\circ~$  currently under construction in Ethiopia
- Largest hydropower dam in Africa
- 74 km<sup>3</sup> of reservoir storage

# **Background & Motivation**

Our World in Data

### Food Security in NRB

#### Global Hunger Index, 2018

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) used to track hunger globally and nationally. The index score comprises of four key hunger indicators: prevalence of undernourishment in the total population; childhood wasting; childhood stunting; and child mortality. This calculation results in GHI scores on a 100-point scale where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 the worst. A score >=50 is defined as 'extremely alarming'; 35-50 as 'alarming'; 20-35 as 'serious'; 10-20 as 'moderate' and <10 as 'low.



- 34% of the population of the basin are undernourished
- Serious alarming (20-35%) in Nile Basin countries

### Energy Security in NRB

#### Share of the population with access to electricity, 2016

Data represents electricity access at the household level, that is, people who have electricity in their home. It comprises electricity sold commercially, both on-grid and off-grid. Countries considered as "developed" by the UN, and classified as high income are assumed to have an electrification rate of 100% from the first year the country entered the category.



• 620 million people in Africa without electricity.

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ur World in Data

# **Challenges in NRB**



# **Adaptive Reservoir Operation (ARO)**

• Adapting reservoir operation to impacts from expected challenges.



# **Informing Decisions for ARO**

- **Vision:** Building a satellite-based decision support system for advising reservoir operation in the Nile river basin
- Nile Basin Reservoir Advisory System or NiBRAS



http://students.washington.edu/dardiry/nibras



## Nile Basin Reservoir Advisory System (NiBRAS)

 NiBRAS integrates complex physical land surface and reservoir models in the back end with a front-end user interface to facilitate decision making

### **Back-end**

- Hydrological forcing (satellite remote sensing)
- Hydrological modeling (VIC model)
- Reservoir modeling (water balance approach)

### Front-end

- Real-time monitoring of reservoir operation
- Spatial maps of basin hydrology
- Scenario assessment tool

### Hydrological Modeling (VIC)

- Spatially distributed grid cells
- Spatial Scale: 0.1° (~10 km)
- Temporal Scale: Daily
- Forcing: IMERG-NCDC-MODIS







Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC)

Source: Liang, X., Lettenmaier, D. P., Wood, E. F., & Burges, S. J. (1994). A simple hydrologically based model of land surface water and energy fluxes for general circulation models. Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, 99(D7), 14415-14428.

### **VIC Calibration at Khartoum Station**



\* Eldardiry, H., & Hossain, F. (2019). Understanding Reservoir Operating Rules in the Transboundary Nile River Basin Using Macroscale Hydrologic Modeling with Satellite Measurements. Journal of Hydrometeorology, 20(11), 2253-2269.

### **Reservoir Modeling**

- How is the HAD being operated?
- What is the water level in the HAD lake?
- How much water being released/stored every month?





# **HAD Operation**

#### **Outflow=Inflow-Volume Change**

Inflow=Blue Nile (VIC)+White Nile (Mon. average)+ Atbara (Mon. average)- Losses (Energy Balance).

Volume = Altimeter water level change\*Area (using Area-Elevation curve).



- > For five years (1998-2002)  $\rightarrow R^2 = 0.67$
- > For only  $2002 \rightarrow R^2 = 0.94$
- > Sources of Uncertainties:
  - VIC Simulations
  - o Altimetry water levels

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Google Earth Engine

**Credit:** In-situ data were obtained from reports published by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) in Egypt

### **GERD Filling/Operation**

- Hydropower capacity= 6,450 MW •
- Impounding capacity=  $74 \text{ km}^3$ •
- Median Flow=47.5 km<sup>3</sup>/year •











### **Open-source web portal development**



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Biswas, N. K., & Hossain, F. (2018). A scalable open-source web-analytic framework to improve satellite-based operational water management in developing countries. Journal of Hydroinformatics, 20(1), 49-68. 13

### Tools

- Real-time monitoring.
- Scenario Assessment Tool (SAT) [In Progress]
- Forecast-based Adaptive Reservoir Operation (FARO) [In Progress]
- Monitoring Reservoir Initial Impoundment (MRI2) [In Progress]



### **Tools**

• Real-time monitoring for HAD Operation (Inflow)



### **Tools**

• Real-time monitoring for HAD Operation (Storage Change)



### **Tools**

• Hydrology of Blue Nile Basin (Precipitation)



### **Tools**

• Hydrology of Blue Nile Basin (Evaporation)



### **Tools (In Progress)**

• Monitoring Reservoir Initial Impoundment (MRI<sub>2</sub>)



### **Tools (In Progress)**

• Monitoring Reservoir Initial Impoundment (MRI<sub>2</sub>)



# **Scaling Up to Global Applications**

- South Asian Operational Systems
- Learn more about SASWE Research group operational systems

(http://depts.washington.edu/saswe/)



## **Scaling Up to Global Applications**

- Reservoir Assessment Tool (RAT)
- Africa, South East Asia, and South America



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Source: Biswas, N., F. Hossain, M. Bonnema, H. Lee, F. Chishtie (2020). A Global Reservoir Assessment Tool for Predicting Hydrologic Impact and Operating Pattern of Existing and Planned Reservoirs, Environmental Modeling and Software 2

# **Scaling Up to Global Applications**

• Owen Falls (Lake Victoria)









# **Thank You!**



### **If interested**

3-day workshop on using satellite remote sensing in the Nile River Basin

