MINISTRY OF WATER, LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT

LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT (LVEMP)



FINAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY SYNTHESIS FOR LVEMP I

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Edited By

Fredrick J. Muyodi and Robert E. Hecky





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Dr. Fredrick J. Muyodi Prof. Robert E. Hecky.

List of Abbreviations, Acronyms and Symbols

1. ADCP Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler

AMSL
 AWSs
 BMUs
 BOD
 Above Mean Sea Level
 Automatic Weather Stations
 Beach Management Units
 Biochemical Oxygen Demand

6. CIDA Canadian International Development Agency7. CIFA Committee for the Inland Fisheries of Africa

8. COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

9. COWI Consulting Engineers and Planners

10. CRM Certified Reference Materials11. DDT DichloroDiphenylTrichloroethane

12. DFID Department for International Development

13. EAC East African Community

14. EAFFRO East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization

15. ECD Electron Capture Detector
 16. ECOSAN Ecological Sanitation Toilets
 17. ENSO El Nino Southern Oscillation

18. EPA Environmental Protection Agency (USA)

19. FAO Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

20. FIRRI Fisheries Resources Research Institute

21. GC
22. GDP
23. GEF
24. GPS
Gas Chromatography
Gross Domestic Product
Global Environment Facility
Global Positioning System

25. HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatography

26. IBIS Research Vessel at FIRRI, Jinja

27. IDA International Development Agency (World Bank)
 28. IDRC International Development Research Centre - Canada

29. IHE Institute of Hydraulic Engineering (Delft)

30. IMB Inner Murchison Bay

31. ISO International Organisation for Standardisation

32. ITCZ Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
 33. IUCN World Conservation Union
 34. KCC Kempele City Council

34. KCC Kampala City Council35. KL Kenya Littoral Station

36. LVDP Lake Victoria Development Programme

37. LVEMP Lake Victoria Environment Management Project

38. LVFO Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization39. LVFRP Lake Victoria Regional Fisheries Project

40. MoH Ministry of Health (Uganda) 41. MSD Mass Selective Detector

42. MSL Mean Sea Level

43. NAM Nedboer-Afstroemning Model

44. NWSC National Water and Sewerage Corporation

45. OM Organic matter

46. SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

47. SPSS Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

48. STDs Sexually Transmitted Diseases

49. TN Total Nitrogen50. TP Total Phosphorus

51. TSS Total Suspended Solids

52. UASB Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket

53. UBL Uganda Breweries Limited54. UBOS Uganda Bureau of Statistics

55. UNDP United Nations Development Programme56. UNEP United Nations Environmental Program

57. UP Uganda Pelagic Station58. UV Ultra-Violet radiations

59. WEDC Water Engineering Development Centre (United Kingdom)

60. WHO World Health Organisation

61. WRMD Water Resources Management Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water Quality and Quantity Synthesis Consultancy is a consultancy contract between Lake Victoria Environment Management Project and the Consultant (Dr. Fredrick J Muyodi). The contract was signed on the 23rd June 2005 and is financed by a credit from the International Development Association towards the cost of the services to the Government of Uganda.

The overall objective of the consultancy was to provide professional advice and assistance to the Water Quality and Ecosystem Management Component (WQ Component) of LVEMP in Uganda and participate in the preparation of the regional Water Quality and Quantity Report over a period of 8 months.

The consultancy services provided involved networking and collaboration with key stakeholders including the Water Resources Management Department (Directorate of Water Development), Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment; National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Fisheries Resources Research Institute, Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, relevant Project Component Coordinators, Subcomponent and Task Leaders. An International Consultant was involved in the overall guidance of the consultancy.

Terms of Reference

One of the major tasks of the consultancy was to guide and help the national scientists in Uganda in the analysis, synthesis and interpretation of the data collected by the Water Quality and Ecosystems Management Component of LVEMP. The approaches used in achieving the objectives of the task included:

- conducting series of national working sessions and workshops under the guidance of the international consultant
- reviewing documents / records of data collected by the component during LVEMP 1 phase
- sourcing relevant data from other collaborators and stakeholders
- providing and reviewing relevant data from the international scientific literature
- data synthesis and development of trends, special and temporal variability and inter-parameter relationships on lake water quality and ecosystem changes
- the consultancy also involved liaising with scientist and consultants from the riparian states of Kenya and Tanzania in the preparation of the Regional Synthesis Report on Water Quality and Quantity of Lake Victoria where regional working sessions and workshops were conducted, under the guidance of the international consultant.

Major Outputs

- Final synthesis national report on Lake Victoria
- Final Lake Victoria Environment Report
- Manuscripts for publications on current and long term trends in L. Victoria water quality and quantity at national level.

- Regional Synthesis Report on Lake Victoria (in conjunction with other consultants from the region).
- Manuscript for publications on current and long term trends in Lake Victoria water quality and quantity at a regional level.

Purpose of Synthesis Report on Water Quality and Quantity

In order to achieve LVEMP objectives and Water Quality and Ecosystem Management objectives, in particular, a well-coordinated analysis, synthesis and interpretation of all relevant data was necessary. This formed the core purpose of the synthesis report on water quality and quantity.

Expected Usefulness of the Report

One of the critical concerns of LVEMP is water quality and ecosystem management with the overall objectives of elucidating the nature and dynamics of the lake ecosystem by providing detailed information on the characteristics of the waters and the lake. Also, to improve management of industrial and municipal effluents and assess the contribution of urban run-off to lake pollution in order to design alleviation measures. In addition, LVEMP aims at establishing water quality monitoring network throughout the catchments and estimating the effects of resource exploitation.

The water quality and quantity synthesis report documents and explains the changes that have taken place over the recent decades, and provides an overview of the present water quality status as well as identifying past changes and continuing trends that may require remedial action. The report provides detailed information and spatial resolution at the regional scale to support environmental decision making in regard to possible remediation of undesirable changes that have reduced beneficial uses of Lake Victoria biological and water resources. It also identifies gaps in knowledge that will need to be addressed in the second phase of LVEMP.

Coverage of the Report

Chapter one gives the background to the Lake Victoria Basin with regard to characteristics, uses, previous studies and development initiatives. Popular concerns, the objectives of the LVEMP water quality studies and recommendations for future action (including LVEMP 2) on the Uganda side are emphasized.

The number, selection criteria, frequency and descriptive statistics for pelagic, littoral and urban lake monitoring stations are presented in Chapter Two. The meteorology and hydrology studies and recommendations are presented in Chapter Three. Trends in temperature, rainfall, and wind are discussed. Annual rainfall by catchment and national totals, river discharge, lake estimates, evaporation and lake levels are covered.

Non-point source pollution loadings covering wet deposition, dry deposition as extrapolated from other areas of Lake Victoria, catchment loadings at river mouths and total loadings are presented in Chapter Four.

Chapter Five presents studies on industrial and municipal effluent loadings into the lake. Strategies to reduce effluents, clean technologies including tertiary treatment by wetlands, micro-project for community sanitation are reported. Urban and village lakeshore environments in terms of water uses and health risks are also presented.

The hydraulic conditions of Lake Victoria are presented in Chapter Six. Historic description of annual thermal cycles of pelagic waters, stratification cycle at pelagic stations in national waters, relationship to meteorological factors, oxygen vertical distributions in pelagic stations, depth dependence on stratification, stratification at littoral stations are discussed. Oxygen vertical distributions at littoral stations, temperature and oxygen conditions in shallow gulfs, interchange between gulfs and open lake and a general description of current velocities at different depths in the lake are presented.

Comparison with historic data for stations or areas where pre-LVEMP data exists is also discussed while numbers and frequency of pelagic and littoral stations, composition of sedimenting materials, areal flux rates, settling velocities and sedimentation rates of river deltas are presented in Chapter Seven.

Chapter eight and nine give detailed account of the studies on Lake Victoria eutrophication. Chlorophyll spatial patterns over time, chlorophyll-transparency relationship, chlorophyll-nutrient relationships, algal species distribution and nitrogen fixation (Chapter Eight); zooplankton and invertebrates diversity (Chapter Nine) are discussed. The appropriateness to use OECD indicative values for indicators of eutrophication to Lake Victoria is presented.

Studies carried out by LVEMP 1 on the levels of pesticides including agrochemicals and metals especially mercury is discussed in Chapter Ten. The relationship between water quality and health, potential health risks due to algal toxicity and water-vectored diseases in the riparian region of Uganda is presented in Chapter Eleven.

Chapter Twelve discusses the impacts of water quality change on beneficial uses of Lake Victoria. Drinking water impairment-treatment costs, water related diseases, food web contamination, loss of fish habitat, inefficient food webs, loss of biodiversity and nuisance macrophyte growth are presented in this chapter.

Chapter Thirteen describes capacity developed in terms of numbers / qualifications of trained staff, workshops conducted on water quality, laboratory capacities and field infrastructure, monitoring network and databases. Conceptual and theoretical models operationalized are also discussed. General recommendations for action in LVEMP II are finally presented in Chapter Fourteen.

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