

# Small-scale irrigation: the answer to ecosystem health?

*SIWI World Water Week 2018 – 26<sup>th</sup> August*

## Small reservoirs for sustainable agricultural landscapes: Synthesizing the evidence from West Africa

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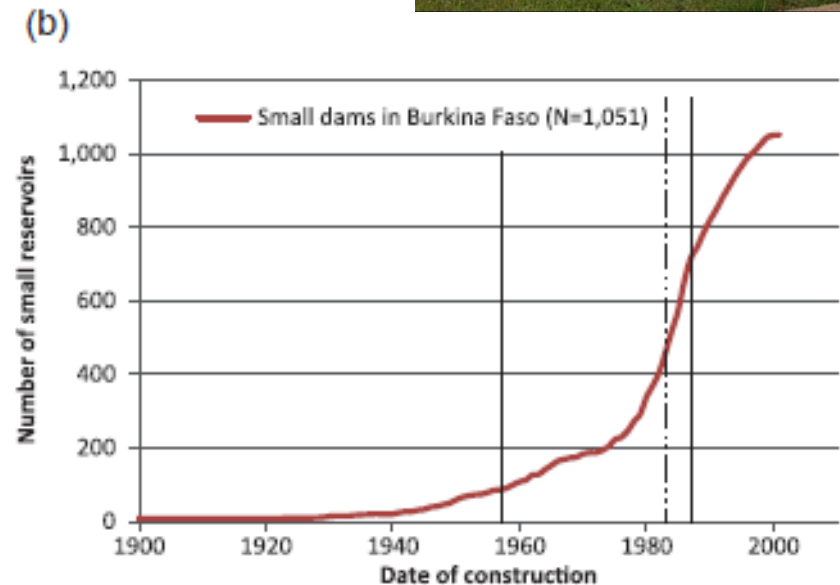
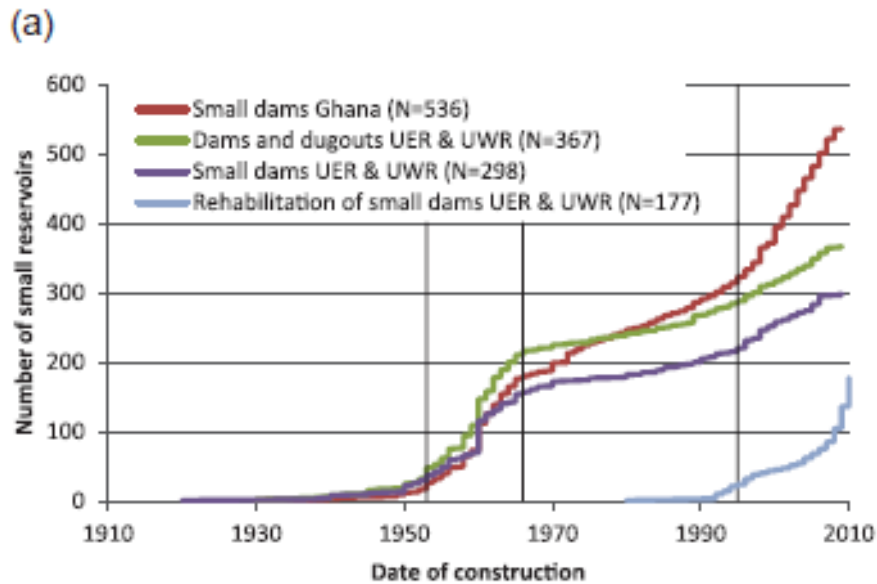
# Case study overview

- This case combined results from different studies to provide insights on the present and future role of small reservoirs for ensuring food security while preserving the ecosystems
- Based on work done by IWMI and partners in the past six years, with funding support from several donors
- Most field activities were carried out in the Volta and Niger basins, but results are applicable to other parts of the region.



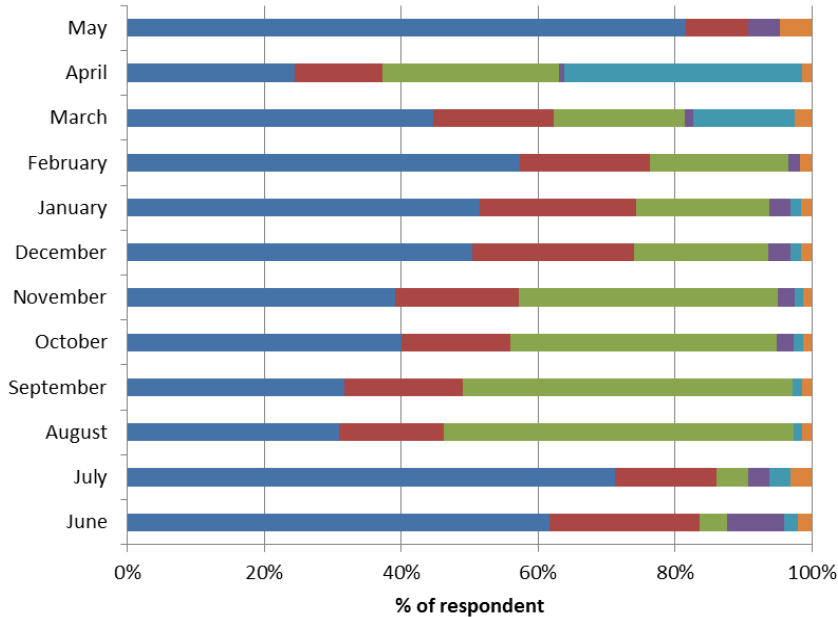
# Key case study results

- Small Reservoirs:
  - dams with height between 1 – 15m or storage capacity less than 3MCM
  - have been promoted in West Africa since the 1970s
  - major water management adaptation strategy in Sahel zone
- Increasing political / donor interest in SR

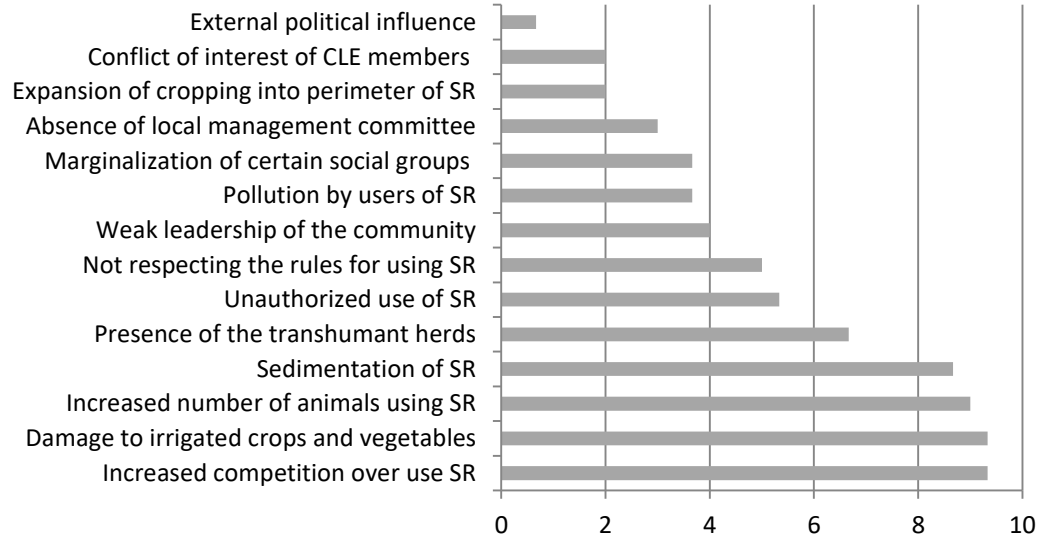


History of the construction of SR in (a) Ghana and (b) Burkina Faso (Source: Venot et al 2012, IWMI)

# Multiple uses of small reservoirs for livelihood support

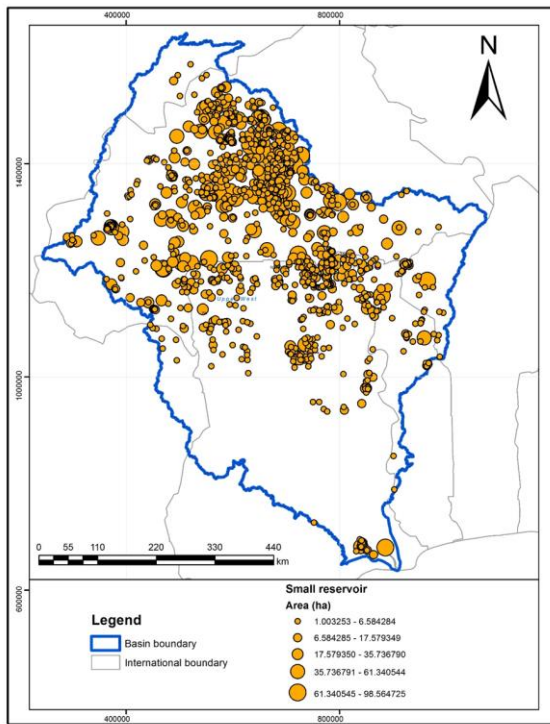


- Increasing use of SR for irrigated vegetable production and livestock watering all through the year
- Most influential event on livelihoods
- Conflict among users



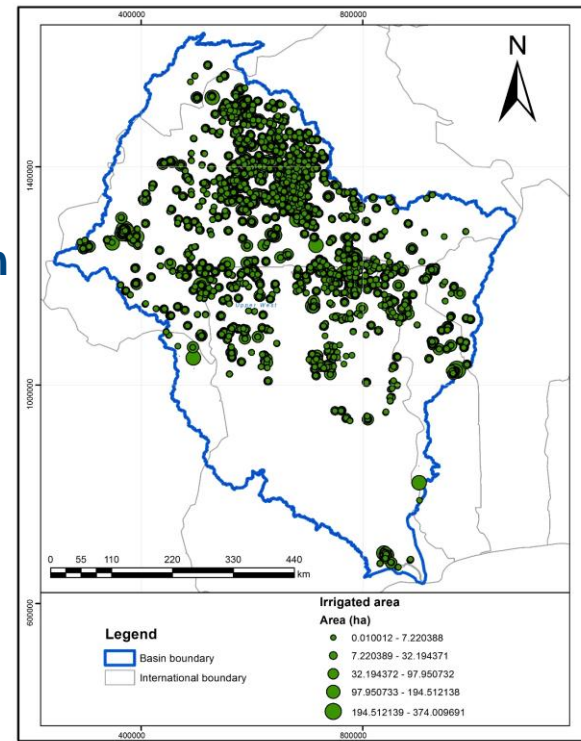
Source: Ayantunde et. al. 2017





← SR Distribution in the VB

Irrigated area around SR in the VB →



Country	Average No. of SRs
Burkina Faso	>1700
Mali	>1000
Ghana	>1000
Ivory Coast	>600
Nigeria	>500
Niger	Several dozens

Sub basin	No. of small reservoirs	Irrigated area around SR (ha)
White Volta	809	39179.02
Black Volta	302	13855.48
Lower Volta	49	3615.96
Oti	151	4358.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>61485.84</b>

Source: Boelee 2009 (IWMI)

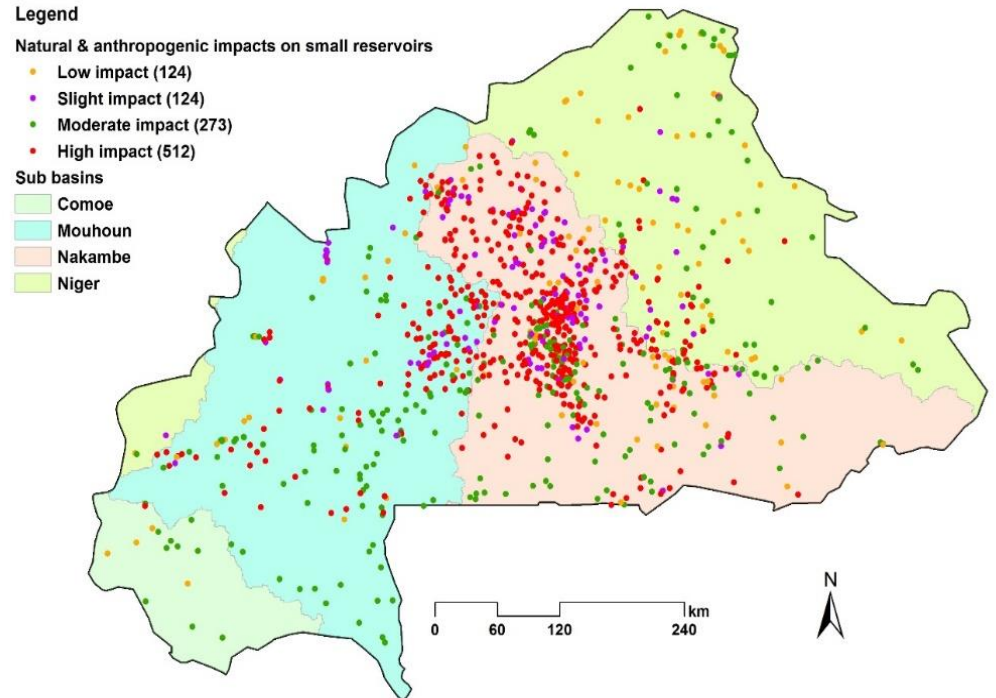
Source: Ghanasah et al 2017 (IWMI)



# Increasing pressure on small reservoirs

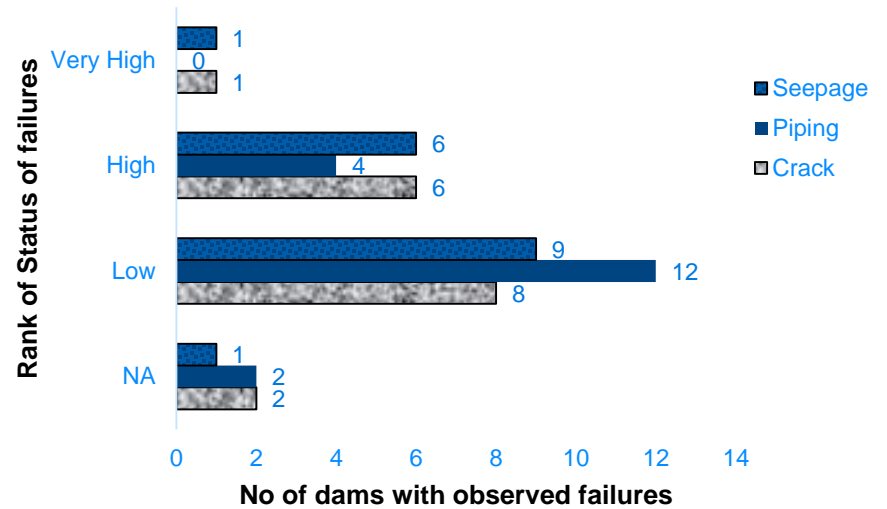
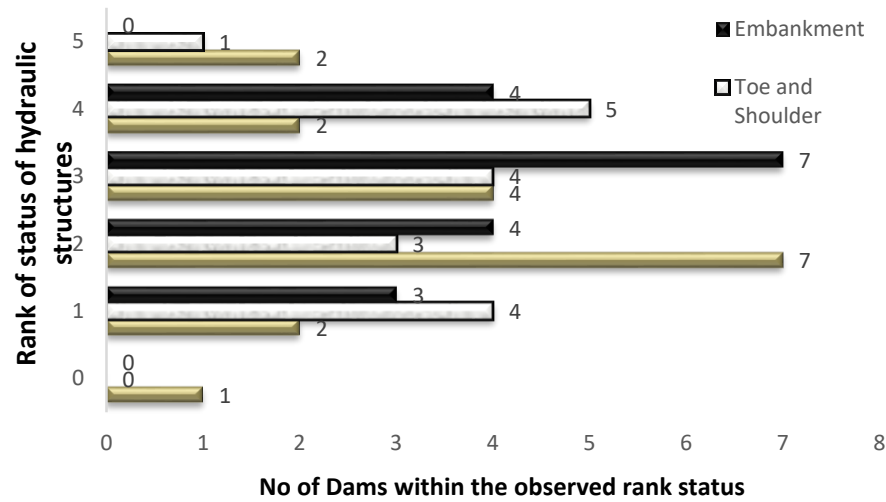
Between 2002-2014

- Majority of SRs were impacted by changes in land use and population
- Highest change was at 5 km radius around SRs
- Most SRs in the Volta basin in Burkina Faso fall within the moderate to high impact zones.



# Failing hydraulic structures require rehabilitation

- Major failures include piping, cracks, eroded embankment and spillways seepages, and vegetation (shrub regrowth)
- Siltation and sedimentation of reservoirs
- Poor irrigation infrastructure or water lifting system



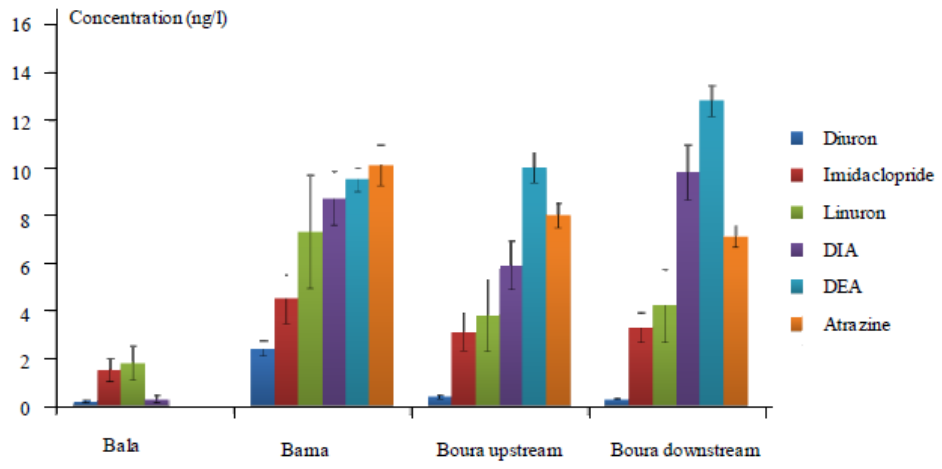
Source: Oke et al. 2018.



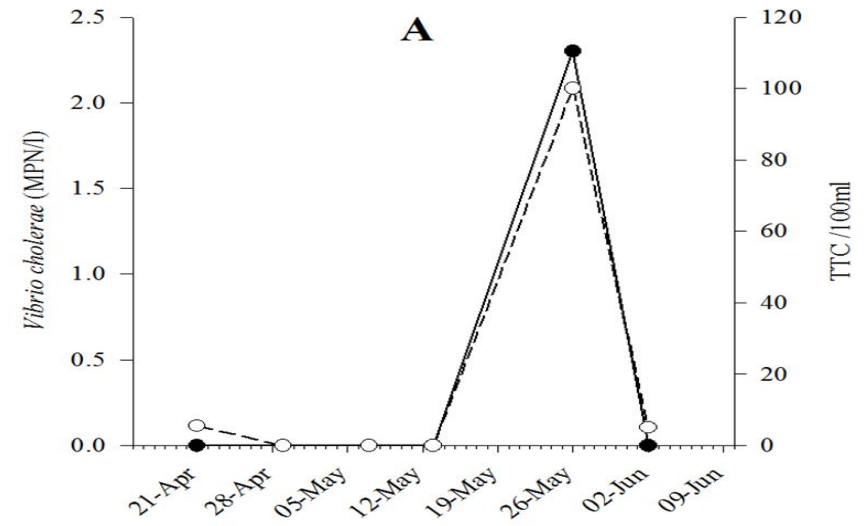
# Deteriorating water quality of SRs constitute a health risk

In Burkina Faso:

- presence of aquatic weeds, e.g *Ceratophyllum submersum*
- presence of cholera causing pathogen *Vibrio cholera*
- high concentration and toxicity of herbicides Diuron and Atrazine



Cecchi et al 2015



Kabore et al 2017





# Poor agronomic and economic performance of irrigated fields

- Sub-optimal crop management, and poor product marketing
- Poor resources support system (access to credit, access to machinery, lack of performance management)



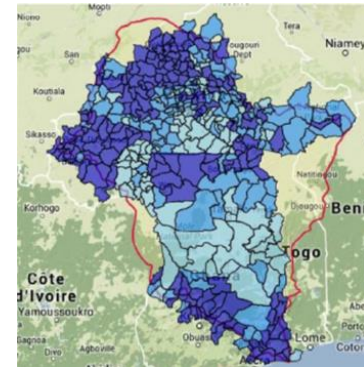
# Exploiting and enabling the potential of SR for SSI

1. Protect the reservoirs given increased population growth and climate variability:

- better management of upstream landscape and rehabilitation of existing SR
- capacity building of smallholder farmers to enhance efficient water use
- strengthening reservoir management at multiple institutional scales to support sustainability aims

2. Strategic investment in SRs are required for better efficiency. Invest more in areas that can influence outcomes:

- better targeting of new investment – e.g use of TAGMI
- inclusivity in design/maintenance
- provision of support system to enhance the use of SR for SSI
  - agricultural inputs
  - access to credits
  - market driven mechanisms.



# Thank you

We are grateful to the EC –IFAD for funding support and to the partner institutions involved in the projects – ILRI, IRD, SEI, CIRAD, IAR&T

*This session was carried out and supported by the Feed the Future Innovation Laboratory for Small-Scale Irrigation funded by USAID, the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.*

