

Small-scale irrigation: the answer to ecosystem health?

SIWI World Water Week 2018 – 26th August

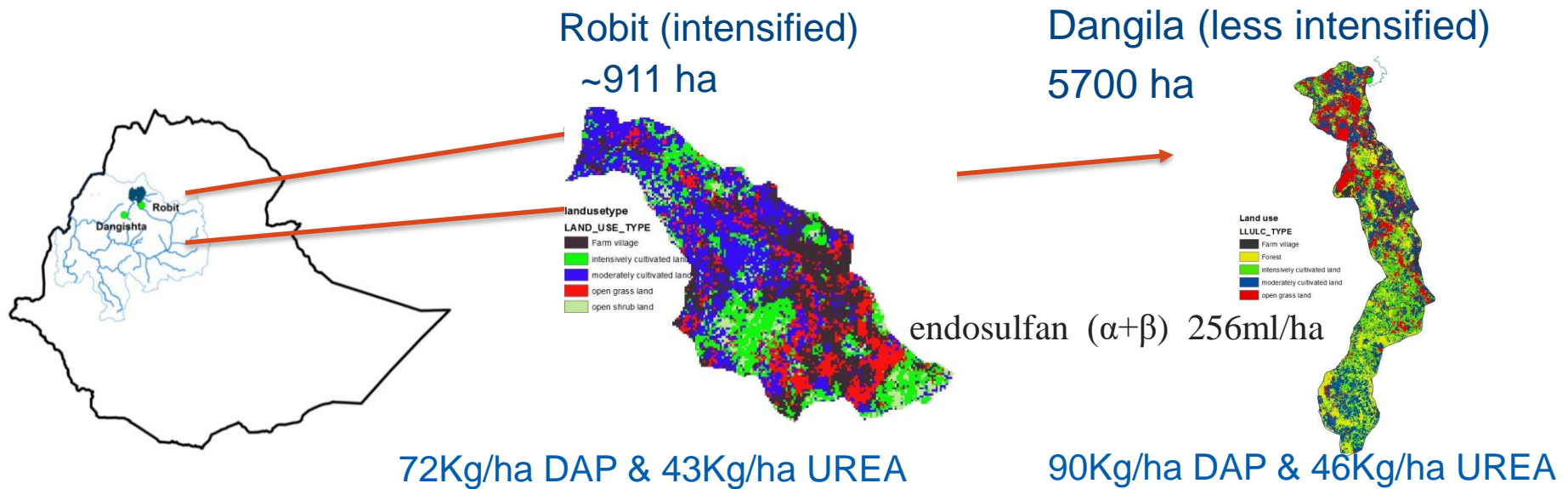
SSI and risks of intensification: Case study on water quality in the Ethiopian Highlands

Seifu A Tilahun, Feleke K. Sishu, Petra Schmitter, Tammo Steenhuis



Aim: Evaluate the effect of intensification on water quality:
shallow groundwater, streams and lake water bodies

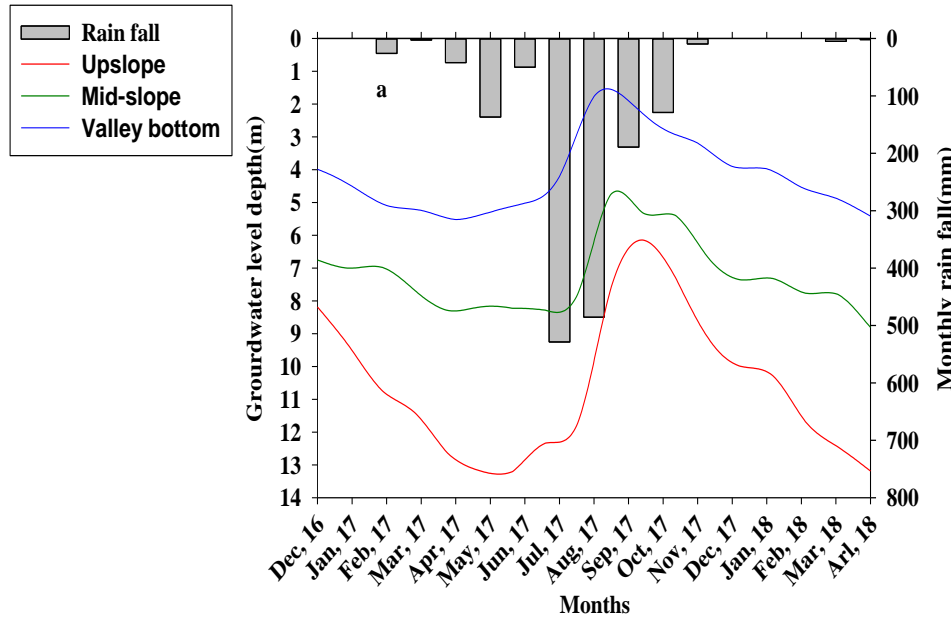
Different intensification levels & topography



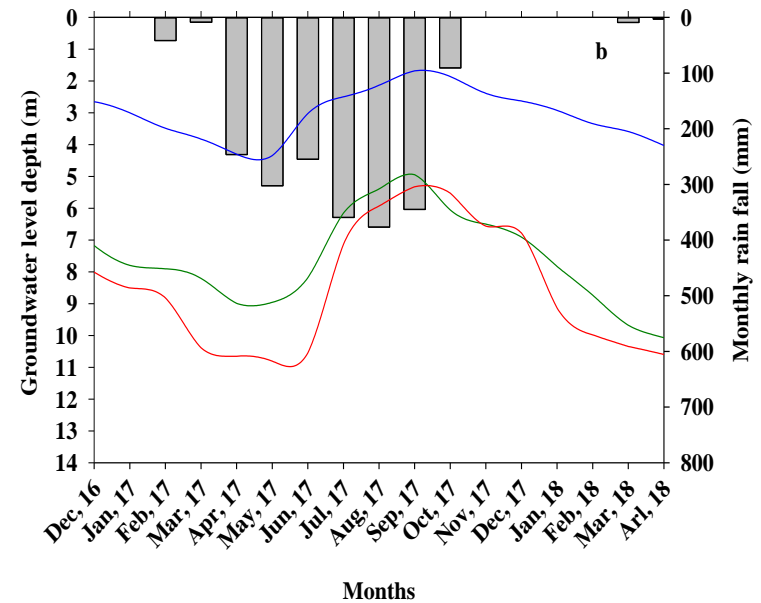
- Agricultural land use: 80% (Robit) and 60% (Dangila)
- 0-10% slope class: 55% (Robit) and 80% (Dangila)
- Irrigation in Robit > Dangila
- Rainfall and OM of Soil in Dangila > Robit

Groundwater Level Variation Over Time

Robit

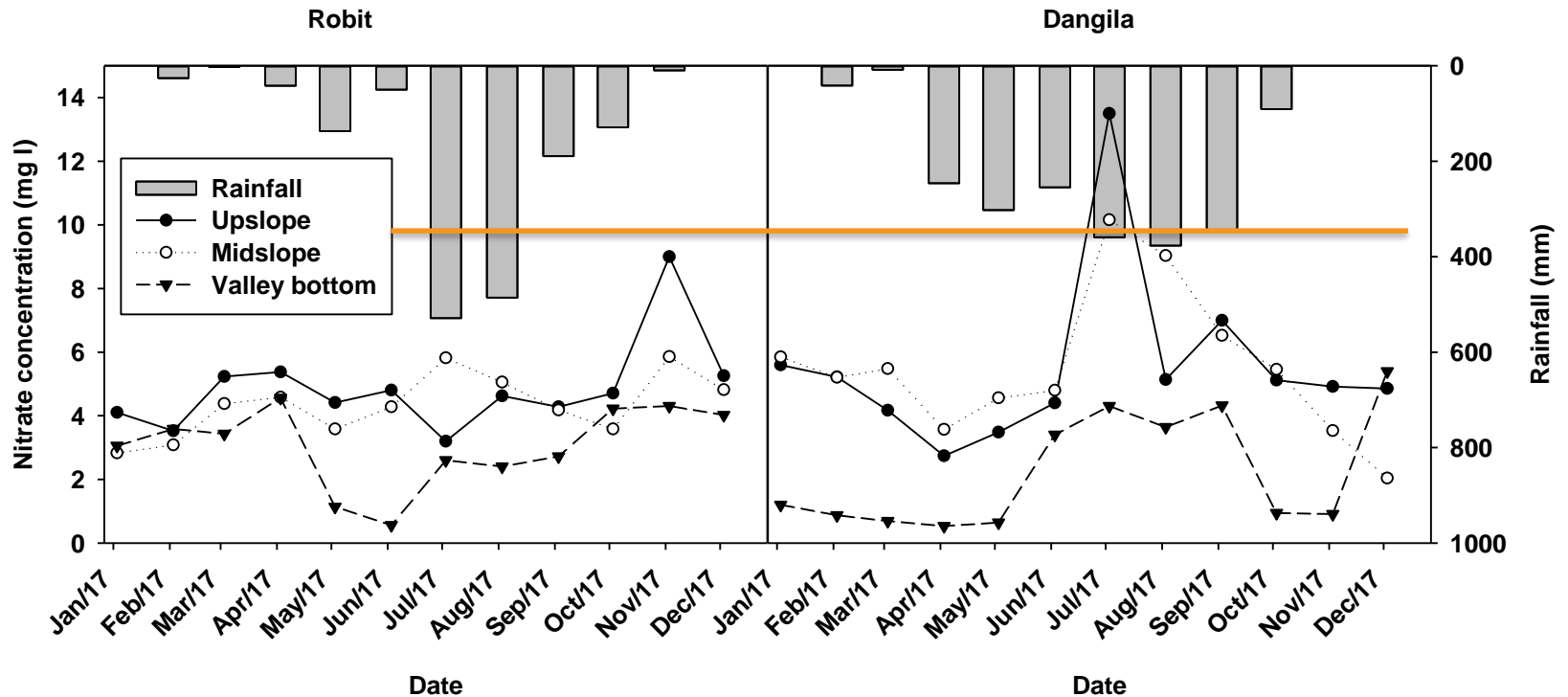


Dangila



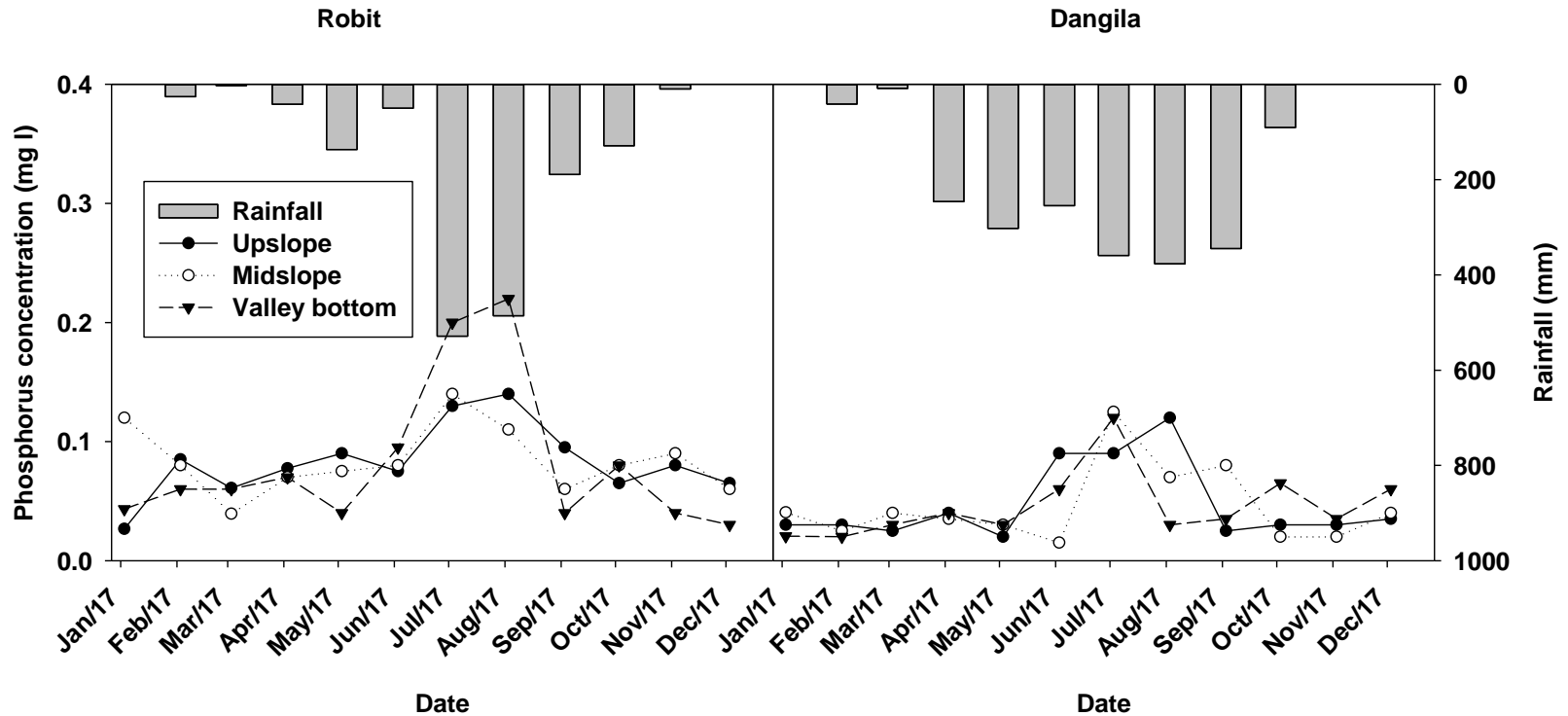
Groundwater is preferred as a source for potable water

Groundwater monitoring: Nitrate



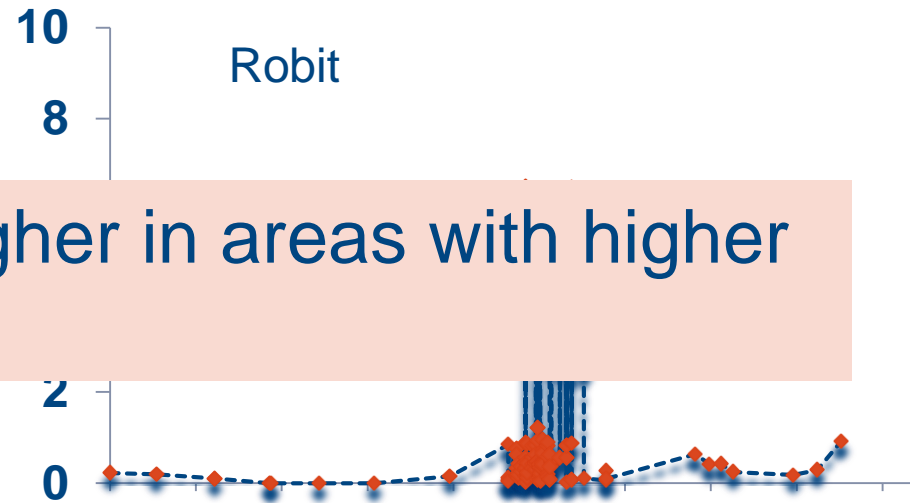
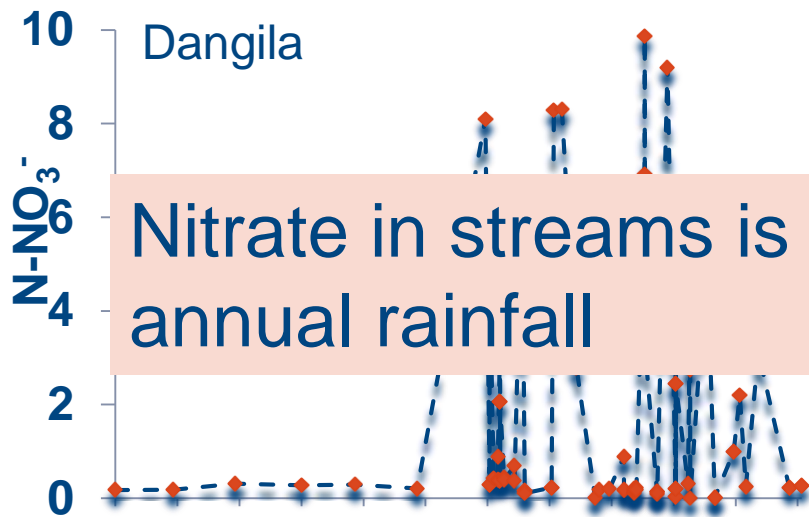
- Rainy season: risk of levels above EPA drinking guidelines (10 mg l^{-1})
- NO_3^- significantly lower in valley bottom and lowest in Dangila ($p < 0.05$)
- Nitrate in GW during dry period is higher in intensified areas than non-intensified areas while rain-fed depends on the amount of fertilizer applied

Groundwater monitoring: Phosphorus

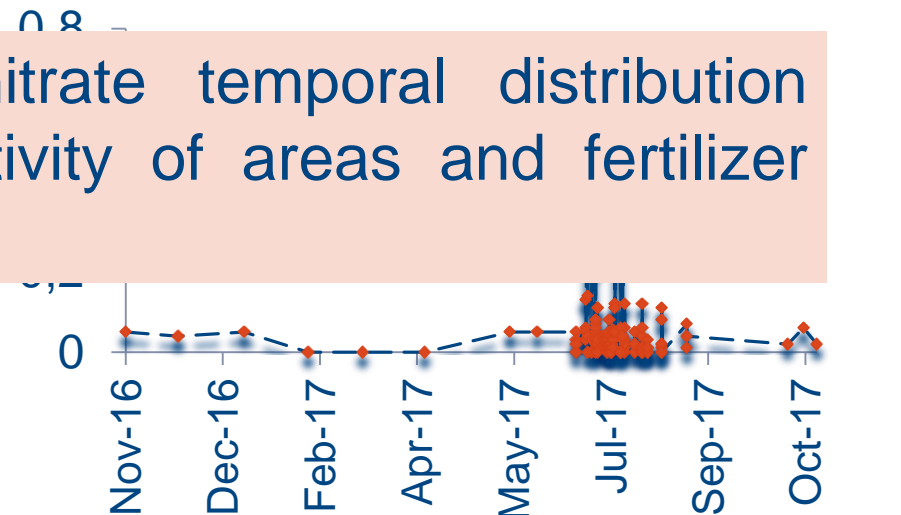
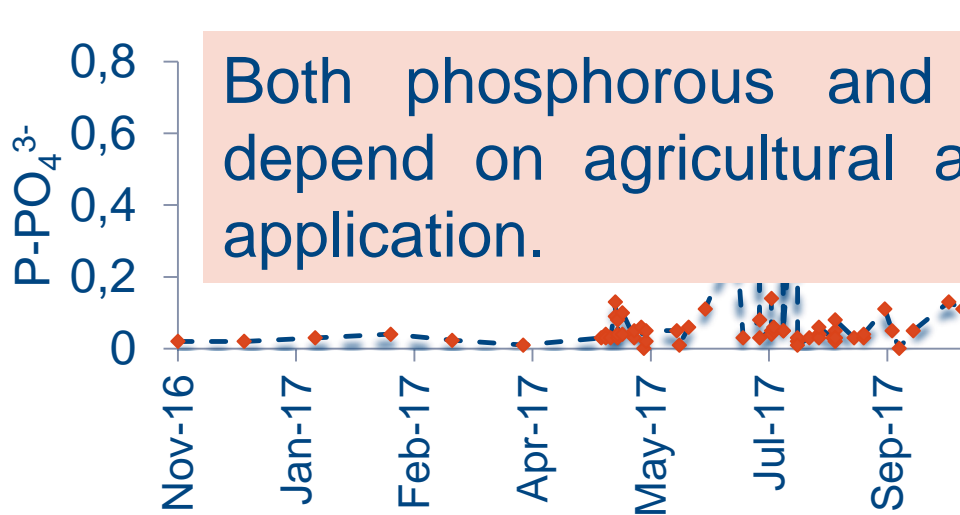


- Higher concentration levels in Robit likely related to water transport in the landscape and soil OM (Robit < Dangila in OM)
- Phosphorous in GW is likely related to the relative steepness of the watershed and OM condition.

Streams: Nitrate and Phosphorus

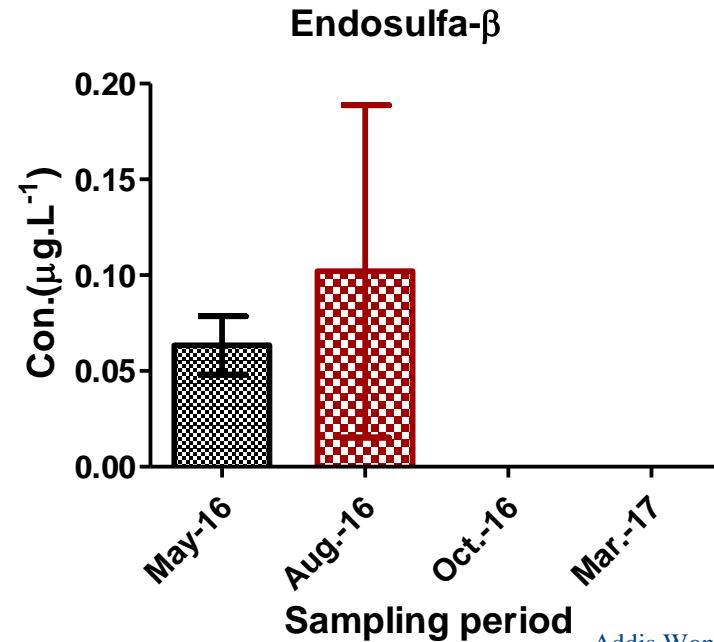
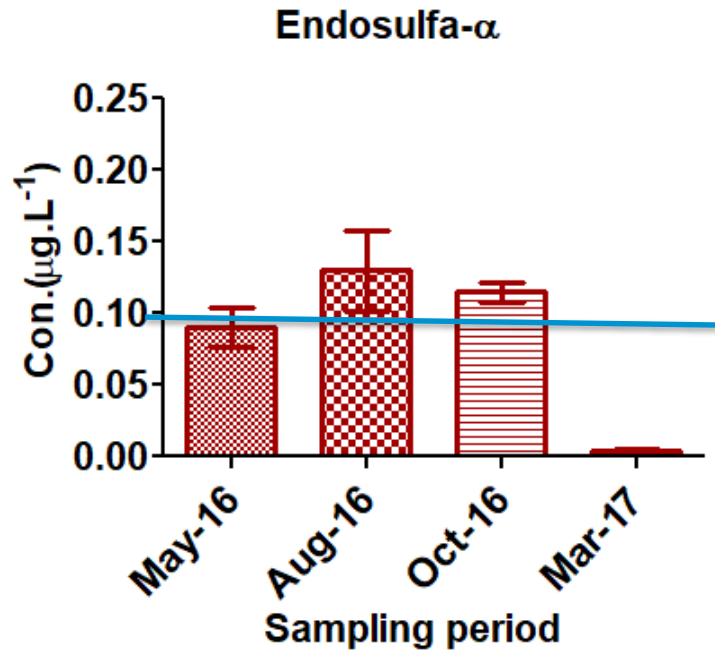


Nitrate in streams is higher in areas with higher annual rainfall



Both phosphorous and nitrate temporal distribution depend on agricultural activity of areas and fertilizer application.

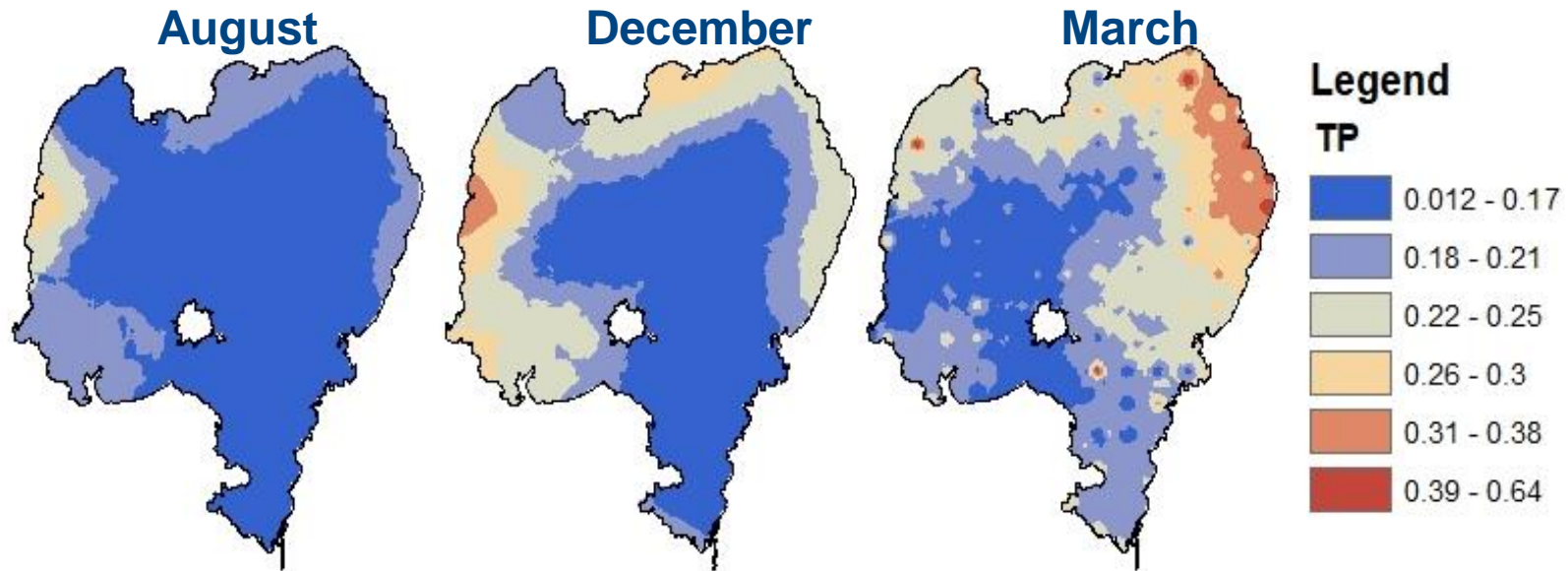
Groundwater monitoring: Pesticides



Addis Wondimnew, MSc. 2017

- Endosulfa- α concentrations higher in summer (August) and the irrigation (October) period. The **values exceeded MAL-** value of EU $0.1 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- Endosulfa- β in groundwater was not detected during dry season

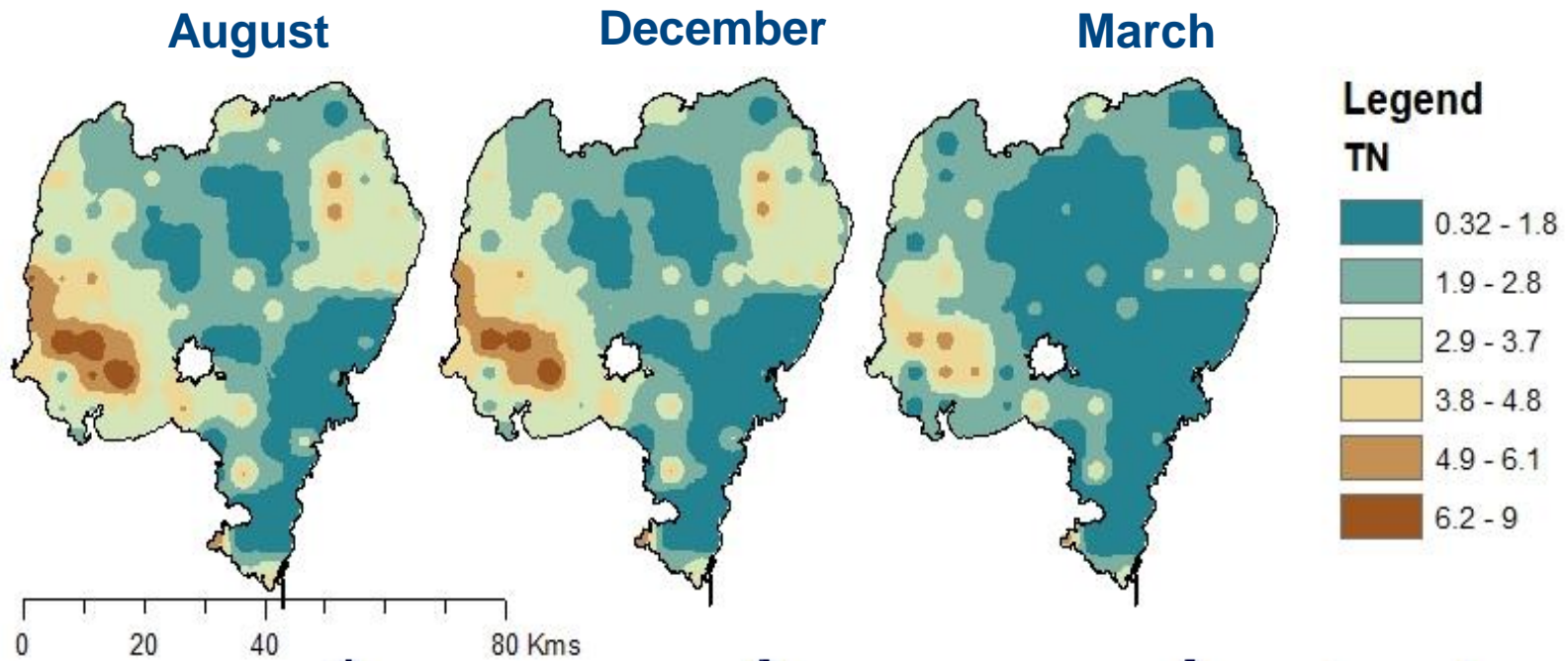
Total Phosphorus: spatial



Ateka et al. (draft)

- The largest freshwater body (Lake Tana) started to exceed the 0.2 mg/L of P - minimum level for eutrophication
- Increasing trend in TP during Aug 2016 to Mar 2017 could be with high internal loading.

Total Nitrogen: spatial



Ateka et al. (draft)

- Concentration of TN is generally lower than WHO permissible limit
- Decrease in load and increase in biological activity drive lower TN concentration.

Key messages: Recommendations for ensuring small-scale irrigation and ecosystem health

- ⇒ **Target and promote intensified SSI in suitable areas through evidence-base on agriculture-water-environment-health system**
- ⇒ **Reverse degradation and rehabilitate watersheds (river basins) for improved SSI**
- ⇒ **Link watershed management with irrigation**
- ⇒ **Support institutional changes and building to set guidelines, monitor, regulate agrochemical use and occurrence in water bodies**
- ⇒ **Increase smallholder awareness on the impact of agrochemicals on water quality**



Thank you

We are grateful to Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Small-Scale Irrigation (ILSSI) and the Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab for their support of the Sustainably Intensified Production Systems Impact on Nutrition (SIPSIN) project funded by USAID. The research is conducted under a collaborative agreement between Bahir Dar University and the International Water Management Institute.

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.

