





Small Scale Irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa Thomas Gerik



























INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty Supported by the CGIAR







Intervention

- Manual/motorized water-lifting devices:
 Rope and pulley, Rope & Washer, motor pump, solar pump
- Irrigation management: irrigation
 scheduling tools, e.g. TDR, Wetting Front
 Detector
- Crops: High-value vegetables, fruit trees, fodder crops
- Groundwater recharge improvement: Berken plow, biological treatments
- Credit access: facilitated through local financial service providers

TEXAS A&M

Emerging results / key findings

- **Groundwater availability and sustainability** for dry season SSI not be feasible in some areas; on farm water management is important
- **Groundwater recharge** (in Ethiopia) can be improved using deep tillage
- Irrigation scheduling tools and fertilizer guidance needed to optimize water use and productivity
- Most Irrigation technologies are profitable with high value vegetables (crops)
- Labor constraints and costs are key factor in profitability
- Access to appropriate financing is low; access to credit may increase adoption
- SSI technology supply chain is underdeveloped

VESTOCK RESEARCH











PROBABILITY OF IRRIGATION ADOPTION AND WATER SCARCITY



 High adoption probability for SSI at Lake Tana and Ethiopian Highlands, and Great Rift Valley areas

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SSI development may pose widespread water scarcity

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