

Water and Environment Support

in the ENI Southern Neighbourhood region

Regional Training and Study Tour on optimal irrigation management Activity number/RW-7-REG/ST

Training module 2: Interfacing off- and on-farm irrigation systems: constraints and opportunities

14-June, Bari, Italy

Presented by: Dr Roula Khadra





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I'm...

ROULA KHADRA

A Ph D in *collective irrigation systems* design and performance analysis (Italy)
with background in *rural engineering* (Lebanon)

A post doc in *combined effects of water and salinity stress on crop production*
(USA)

and interest in *decision analysis, PIM, and science policy.*

A Senior Researcher/International Officer at CIHEAM - Bari





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I've been told that...
you're coming from different countries...
From different institutions...
WHAT ELSE?...NEED TO KNOW MORE

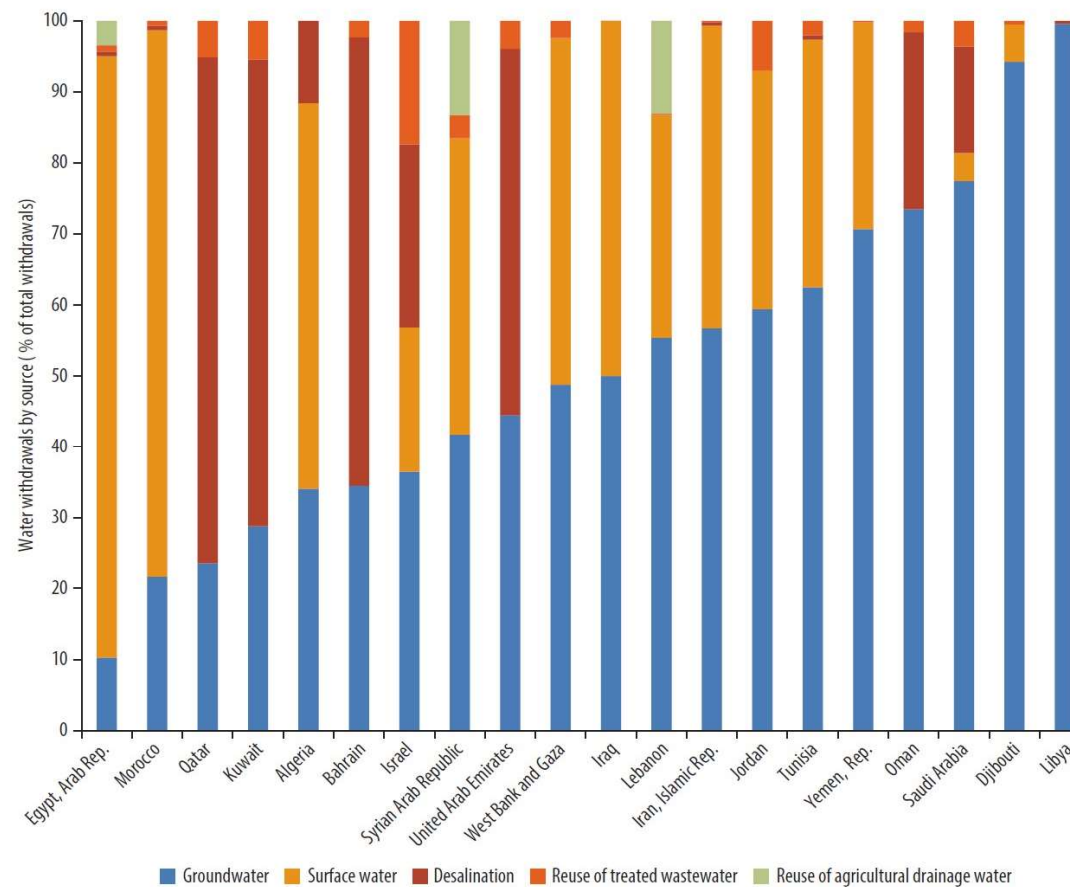


Water Supply in MENA



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Water Withdrawals, by Source, as a Percentage of Total Withdrawals 2010

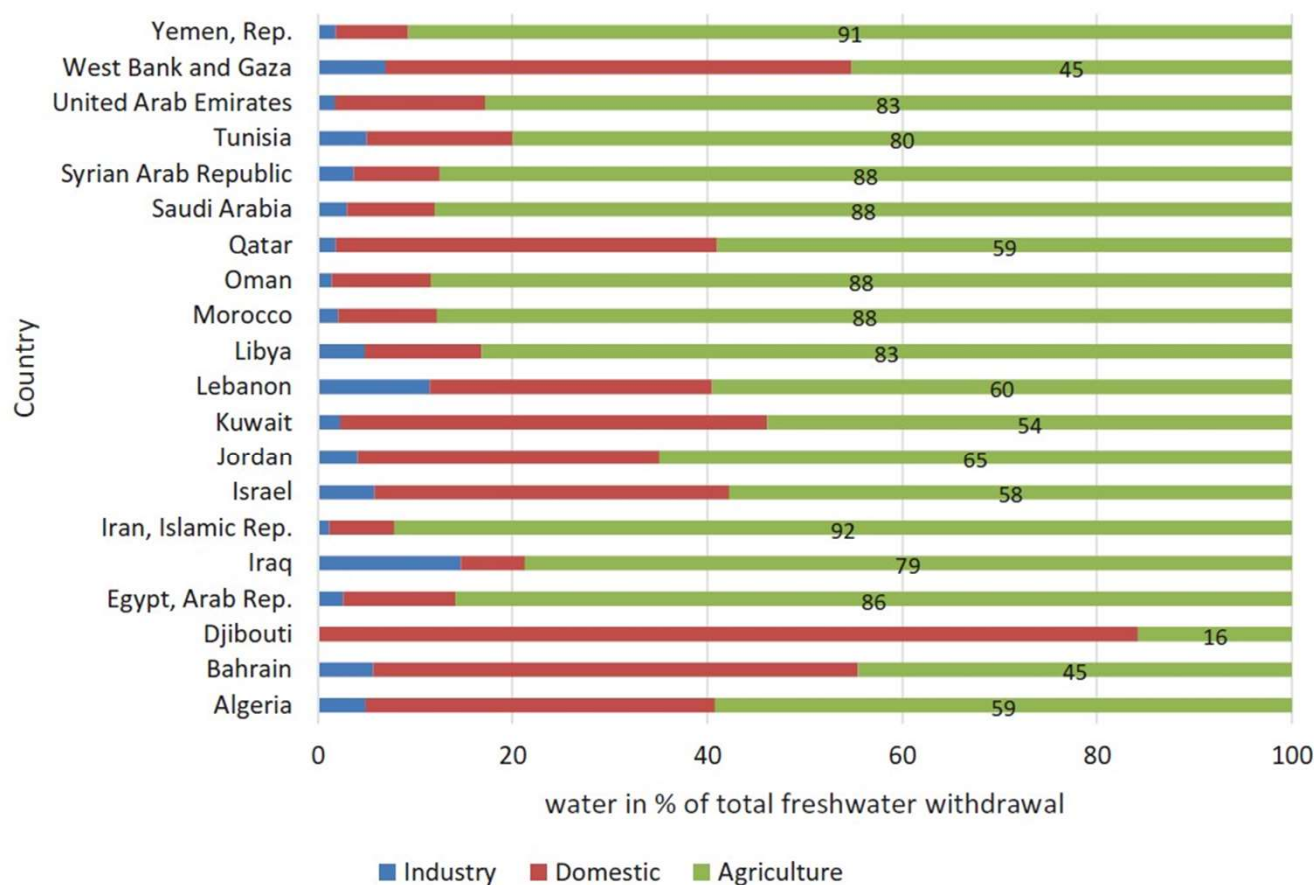


Water Demand in MENA



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Percentage Freshwater Withdrawal by Sector in MENA in 2014

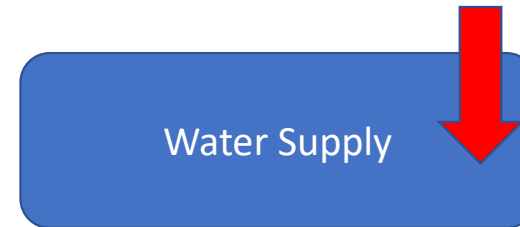


Water Resources Management

Water Demand and Supply in the MENA region



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Stressors

Climate change



Food security



Water pollution



Shared water resources



Overexploitation
of groundwater
resources

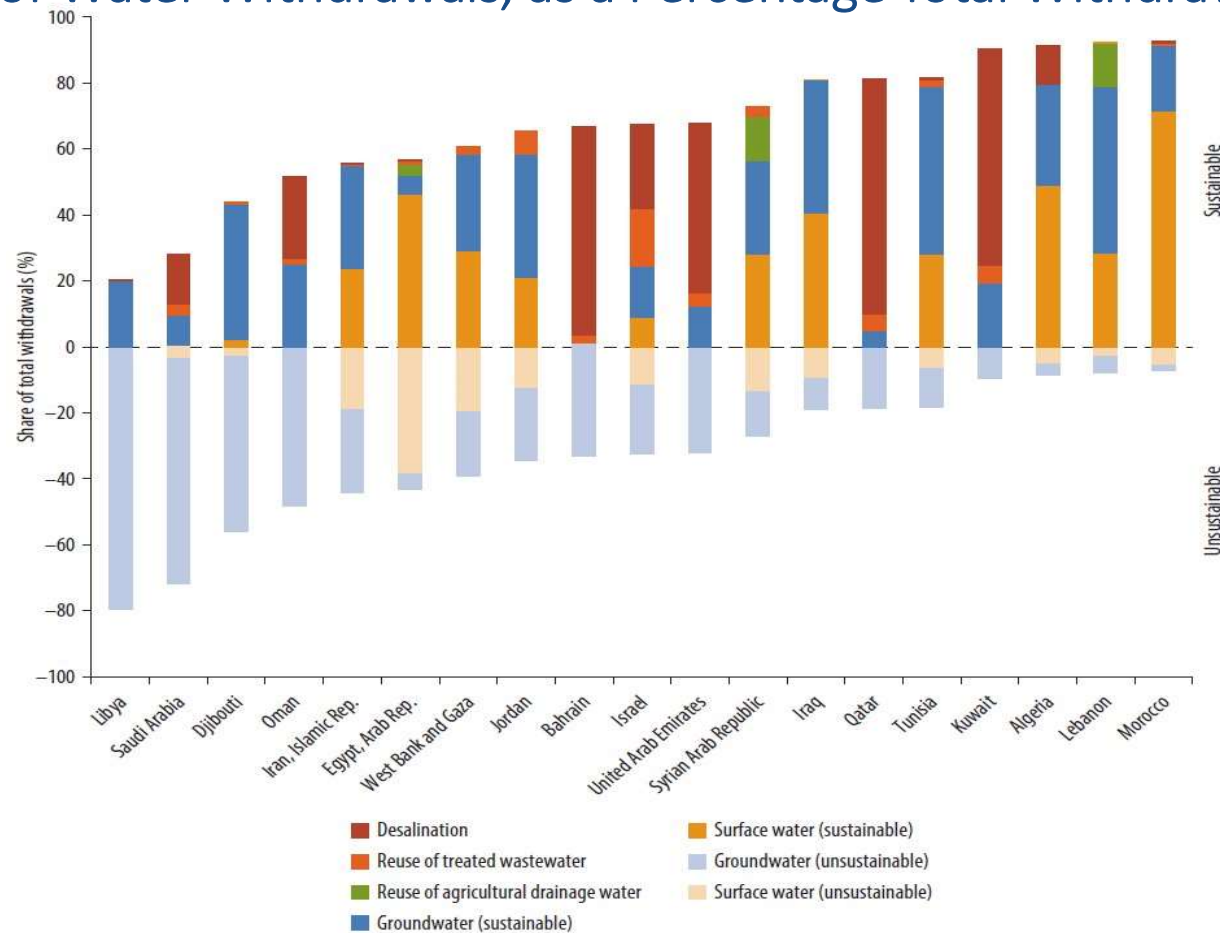


Water Resources Management



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Sustainability of Water Withdrawals, as a Percentage Total Withdrawals



(World bank, 2018)



What is Irrigation?



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Irrigation is an agronomic practice that relates to the artificial supply of water to soil and plants.

It is a **fundamental** mean to cultivate arid areas and to **optimize** crop production in cultivated areas



Why we irrigate?



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- **Wetting** irrigation aims at supplying water to soil and plants for their production (most commonly utilized).
- **Fertigation** is carried out to supply nutrients to plants through irrigation water.
- **Thermic irrigation** aims at modifying soil and plants temperature (irrigation to prevent plant **freezing** in California/Australia)
- **Leaching irrigation** is used to remove salts from top-layers of soils (if drainage is available. Australia).
- **Corrective irrigation** aims at modifying soil reaction (**pH**) (ex. acid soil sommersion – rice production)



Irrigation Variables



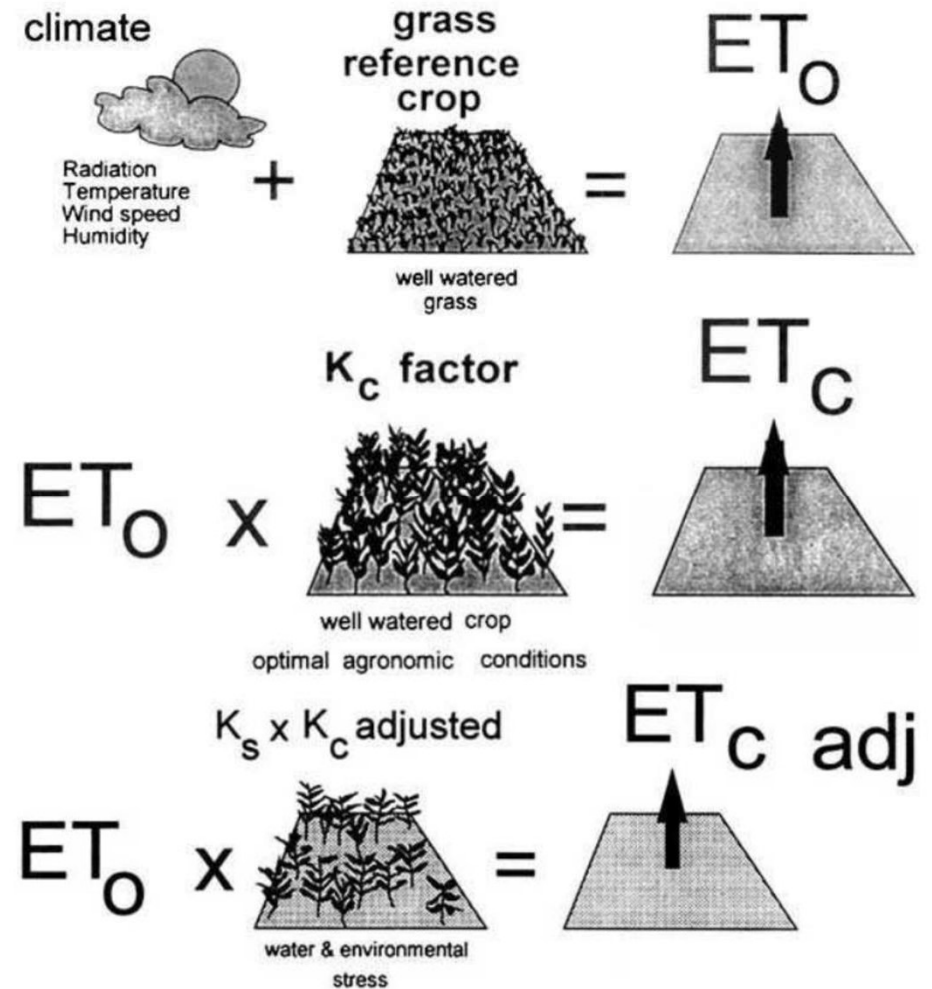
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- **Seasonal irrigation volume** (m^3/ha) is the total amount of water to be supplied to a crop in order to satisfy its water needs for the whole irrigation season.
- **Watering volume** (m^3) is the amount of water that is supplied at each irrigation.
- **Irrigation interval** (days) is the time interval between two subsequent irrigations.
- **Irrigation time** (hours) is the time duration of every irrigation.
- **Water stream** (l/s) is the amount of water distributed to the field for any time unit.



Potential and Actual Crop Evapotranspiration

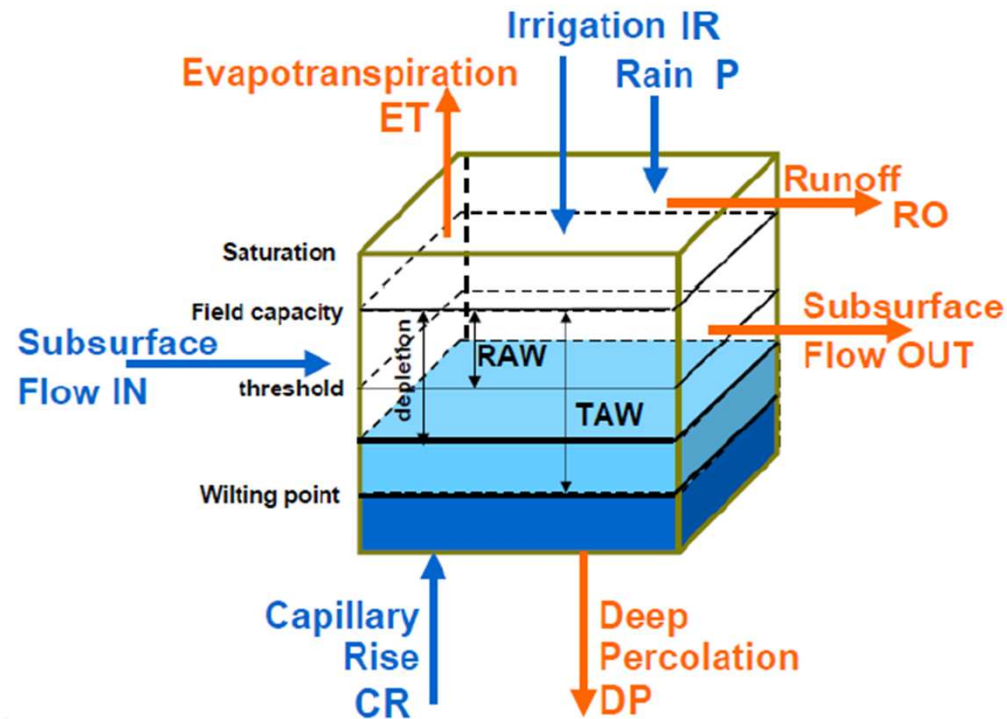
- **ET_o** reference evapotranspiration
- **K_c** crop coefficient
- **ET_c** Crop evapotranspiration under standard conditions
- **K_s** The stress coefficient



Soil Water Balance



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D_r Depletion
 i Day index

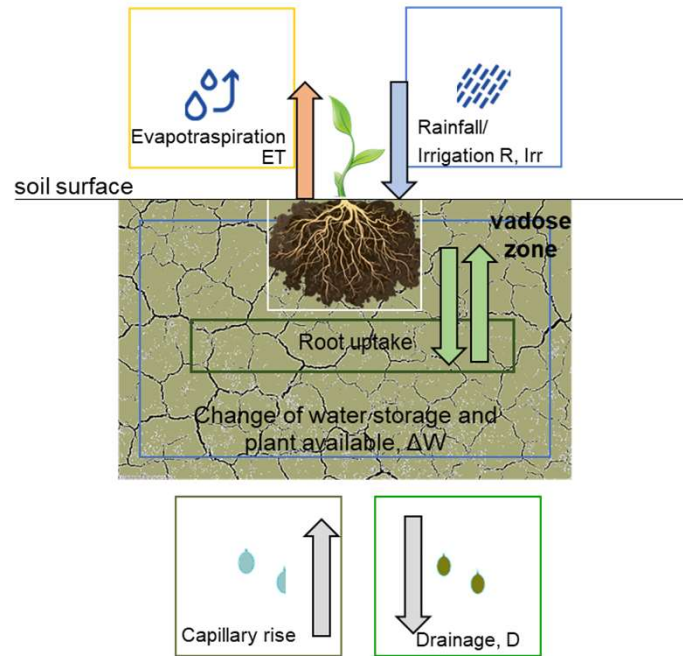
$$D_{r,i} = D_{r,i-1} - (P - RO)_i - IR_i - CR_i + ET_{c,i} + DP_i$$



Soil Water Balance simplified



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$$\Delta W = R + Irr - ET - D$$

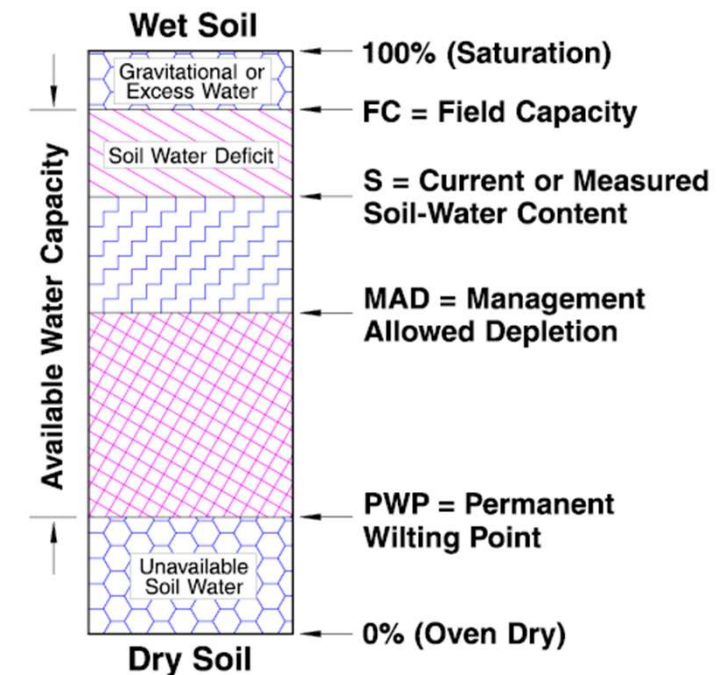
Where R is the rainfall (mm), Irr, the irrigation volume (mm) and D drainage (mm), ET is the evapotranspiration (mm) and ΔW is the variation of water stored in the targeted soil zone (mm)





Water availability in the soil

- **Field Capacity (θ_F)** is the maximum amount of water (measured in mm/m) that the soil can keep
- **Wilting Point (θ_{WP})** is the amount of water (measured in mm/m) below which plants suffers a permanent water stress.
- **Available holding capacity (θ_A)** is the water (measured in mm/m) held in the soil between field capacity (θ_F) and the permanent Wilting Point (θ_{WP}).
- **Yield Threshold Depletion (YTD)** The water content where a crop is expected to start experiencing yield reducing water stress is called the yield threshold (YT) and the difference between FC and YT is called the yield threshold depletion and is often defined in terms of the Allowable Depletion (AD) which is the percentage of plant available water corresponding to the YTD.
- **Management Allowable Depletion (MAD)** is the soil water depletion value that is used to time irrigation events. The MAD is selected to fit with other management constraints, but it should always be smaller than the YTD to avoid yield reducing water stress

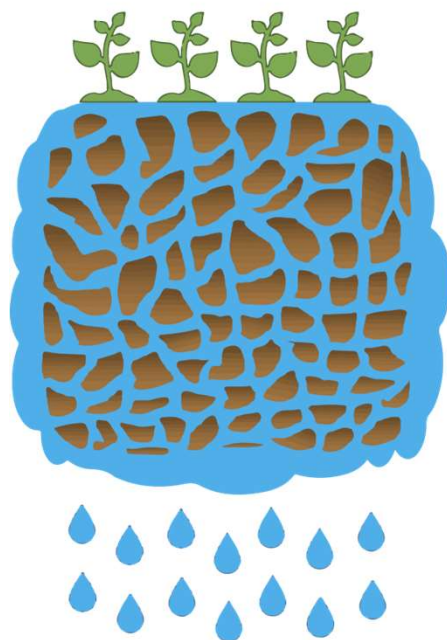


Water availability in the soil

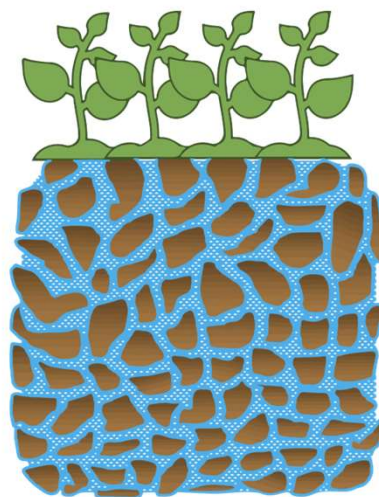


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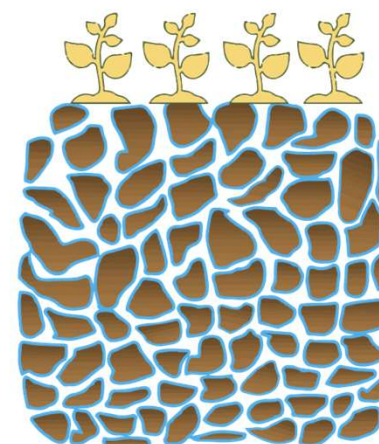
Saturation



Field capacity



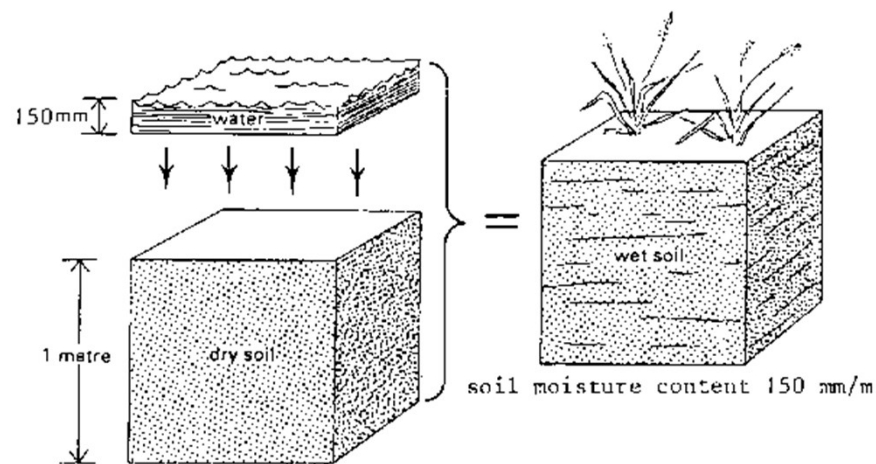
**Permanent
wilting point**



Soil water condition

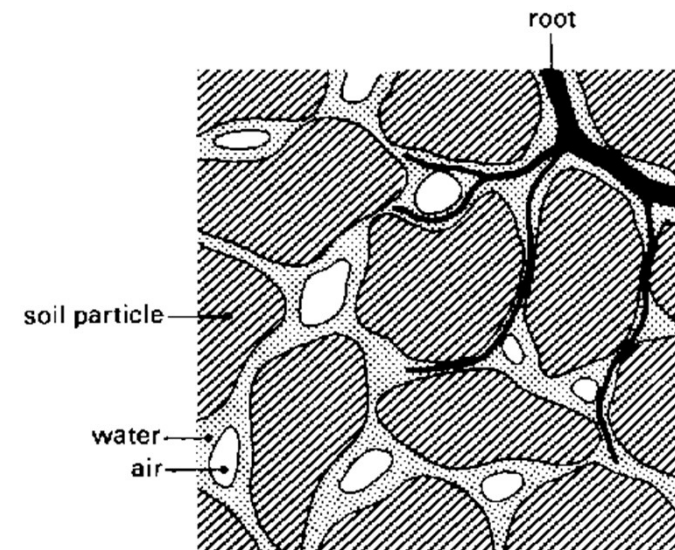


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How much water in the soil? (%)

Soil water content



In which holding tension? (kPa)

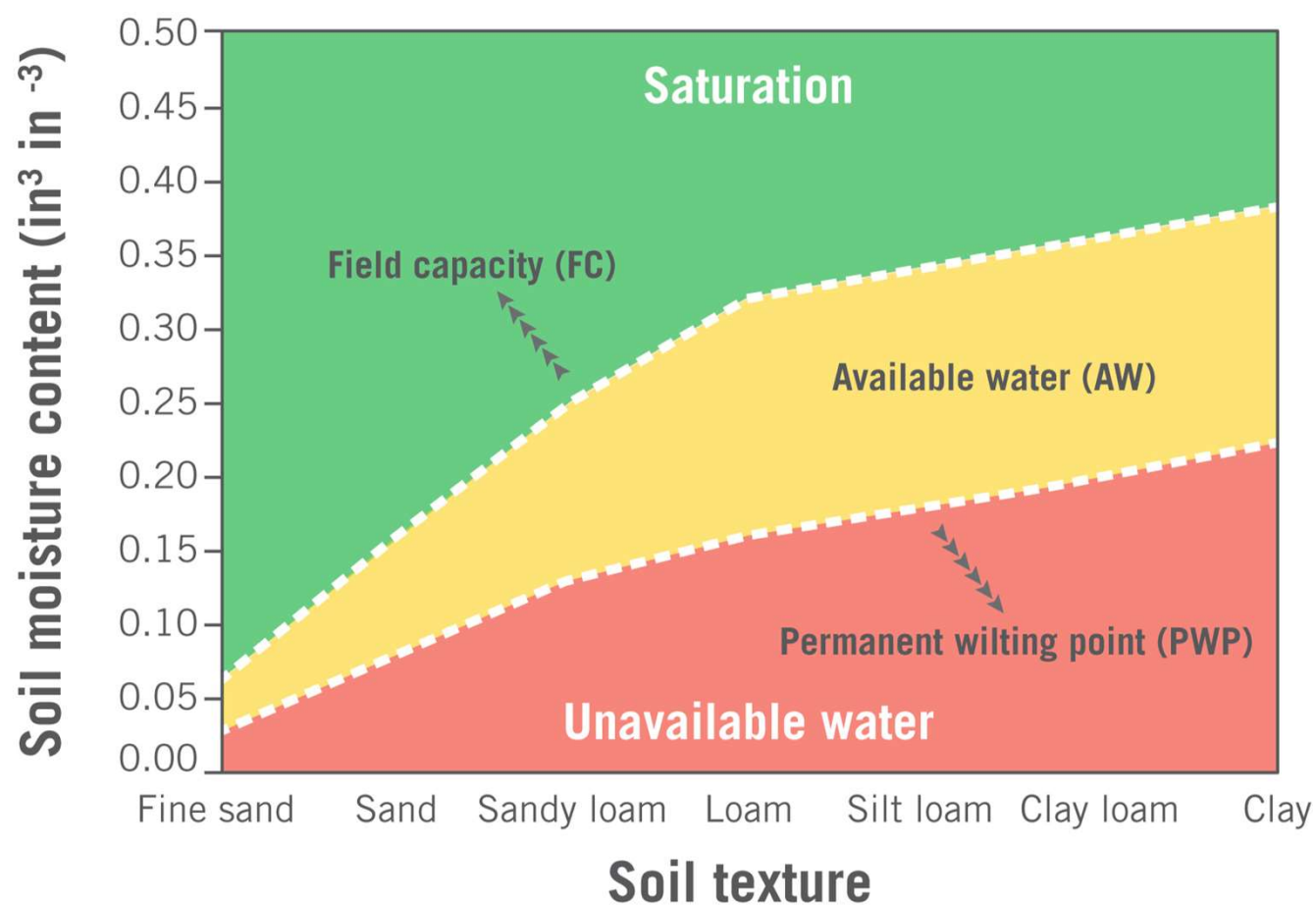
Soil water potential



Soil Water capacity and soil texture



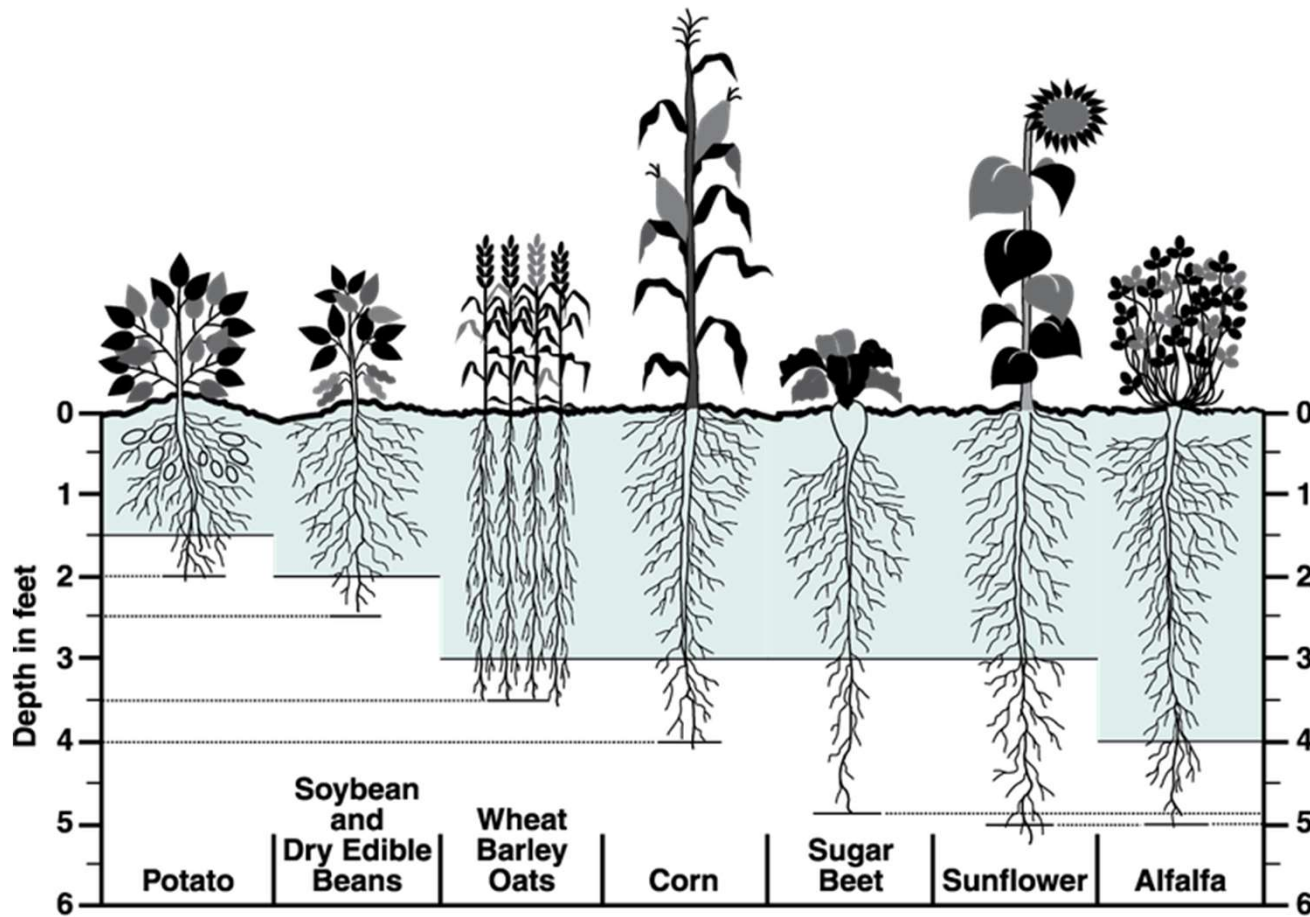
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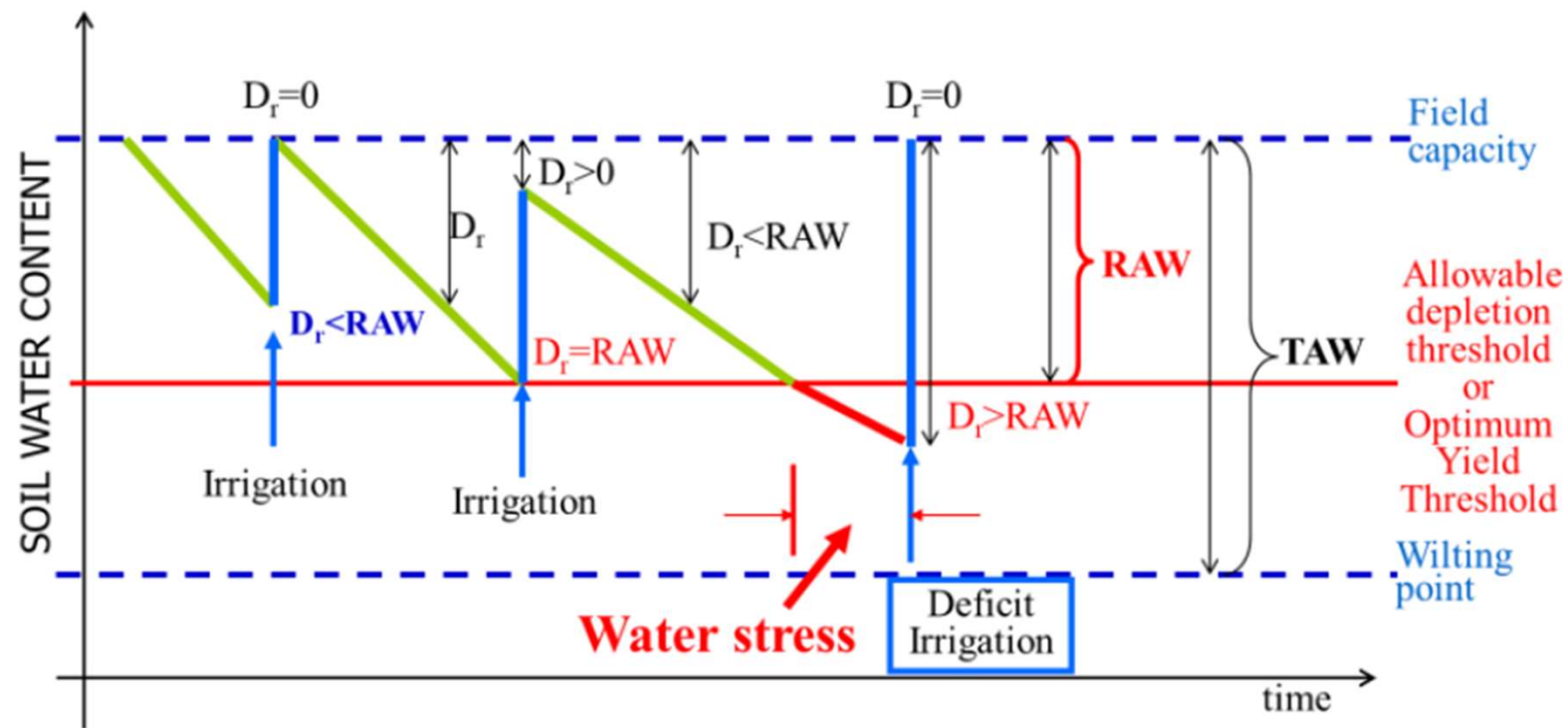
The Root zone



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Irrigation scheduling

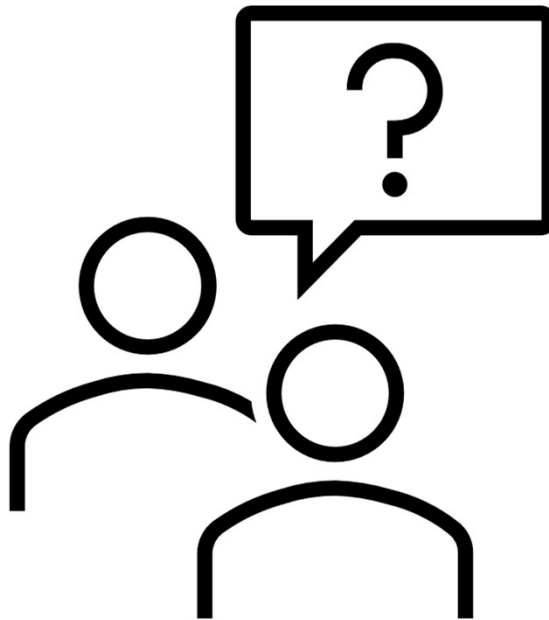


Question



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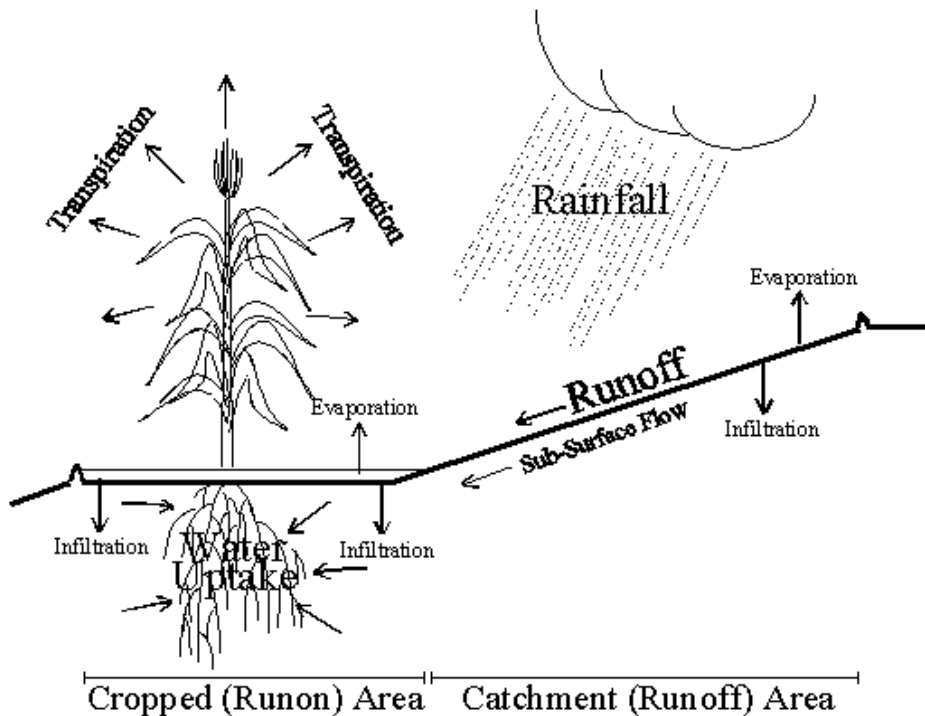
So, what is irrigation efficiency?



Irrigation efficiency



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- **Application efficiency (AE)**

is a measure of how much of the water applied contributes to Crop Evapotranspiration Etc

- **Distribution Uniformity (DU)**

is a measure of how evenly water soaks in the field

For a well-drained field, if there is no runoff and if the Gross Application (GA) is equal to NA divided by the DU then AE is \pm equal to the DU. The goals in good irrigation management are to apply and maintain the system with the highest DU possible.

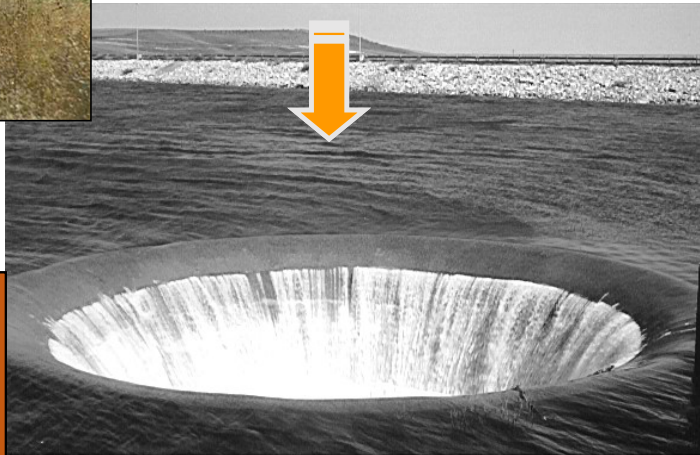
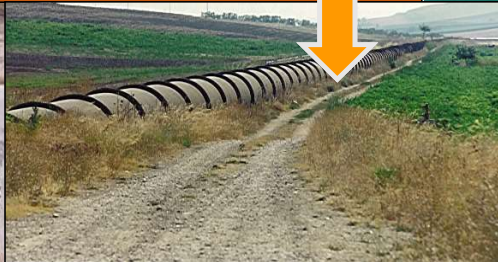


PAST & CURRENT STRATEGY: The Supply Management



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Most of national strategies in the water domain were and are still largely dominated by investments and efforts to increase water storage and conveyance by building large infrastructures & waterworks.



**NOT ENOUGH ATTENTION IS
GIVEN TO THE LARGE
POTENTIAL FOR SAVING WATER
AT DIFFERENT SCALES**





The PRESENT strategies by International Development Agencies & Donors suggests the alternative path of achieving greater efficiency in water management

This highlights the importance of improved Operation, Maintenance and Management activities (**WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT**)

Viable approaches for more sustainable water management

Technical approaches

- Improving WUE along the whole chain of the system (minimizing losses)
- Application of Innovative Technologies
- Training & Capacity-building

Non-technical approaches

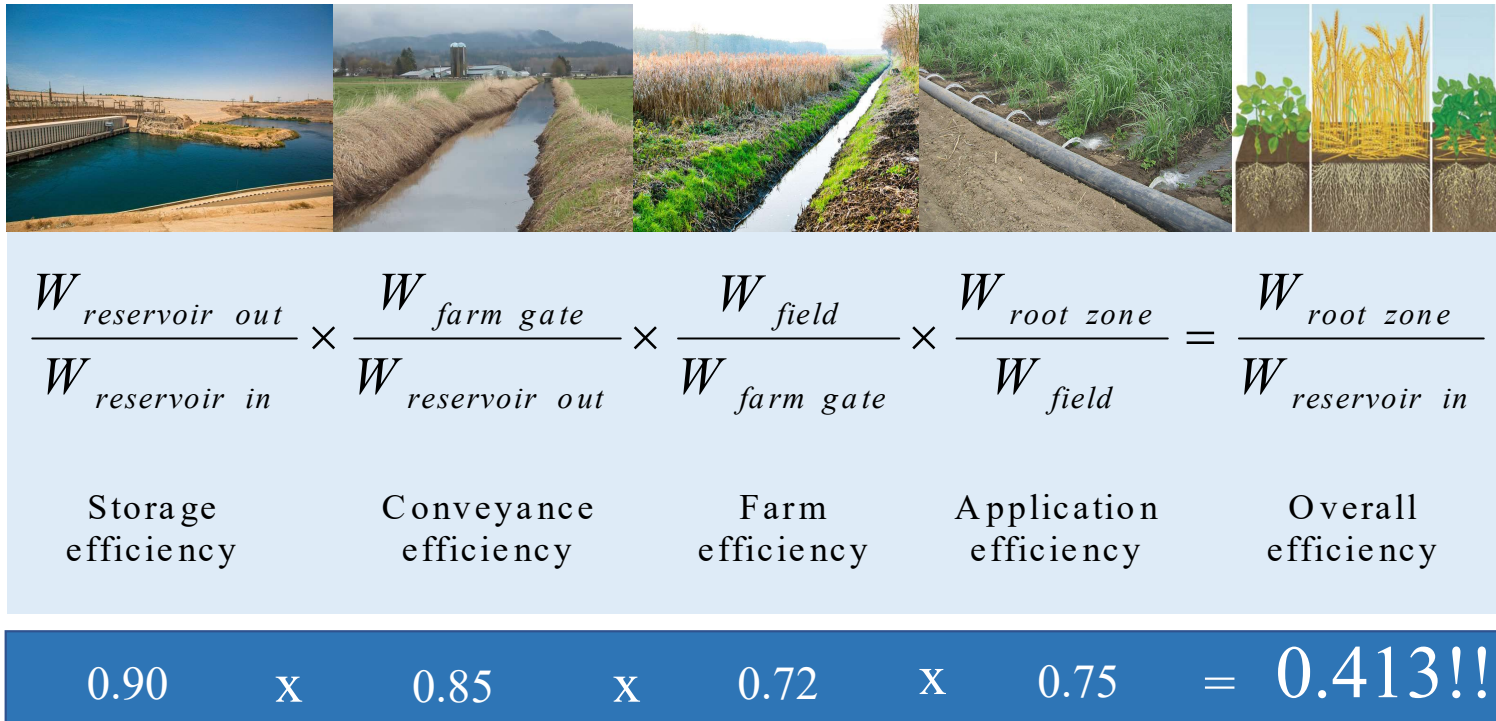
- IMT => PIM => SOM
- Transparent Tarification rules
- Enhancement of institutional organizations (modernization)





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The broader view: Efficiency Chain



Although the efficiency of each step is reasonably good, the overall efficiency is low
The efficiency effects are multiplicative, not just additive It follows that minor
improvements in several efficiency steps would raise overall efficiency substantially



Efficiency Chain



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improvement in each step

$$0.90 \times 0.88 \times 0.86 \times 0.89 = 0.610!!$$

**Much
improvement**



$$\frac{W_{reservoir\ out}}{W_{reservoir\ in}} \times \frac{W_{farm\ gate}}{W_{reservoir\ out}} \times \frac{W_{field}}{W_{farm\ gate}} \times \frac{W_{root\ zone}}{W_{field}} = \frac{W_{root\ zone}}{W_{reservoir\ in}}$$

Storage
efficiency

Conveyance
efficiency

Farm
efficiency

Application
efficiency

Overall
efficiency





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PROBLEMS in the project area:



**Food and income
insecurity**

inappropriate irrigation techniques

scarce water resources

high salt content of irrigation water

2003

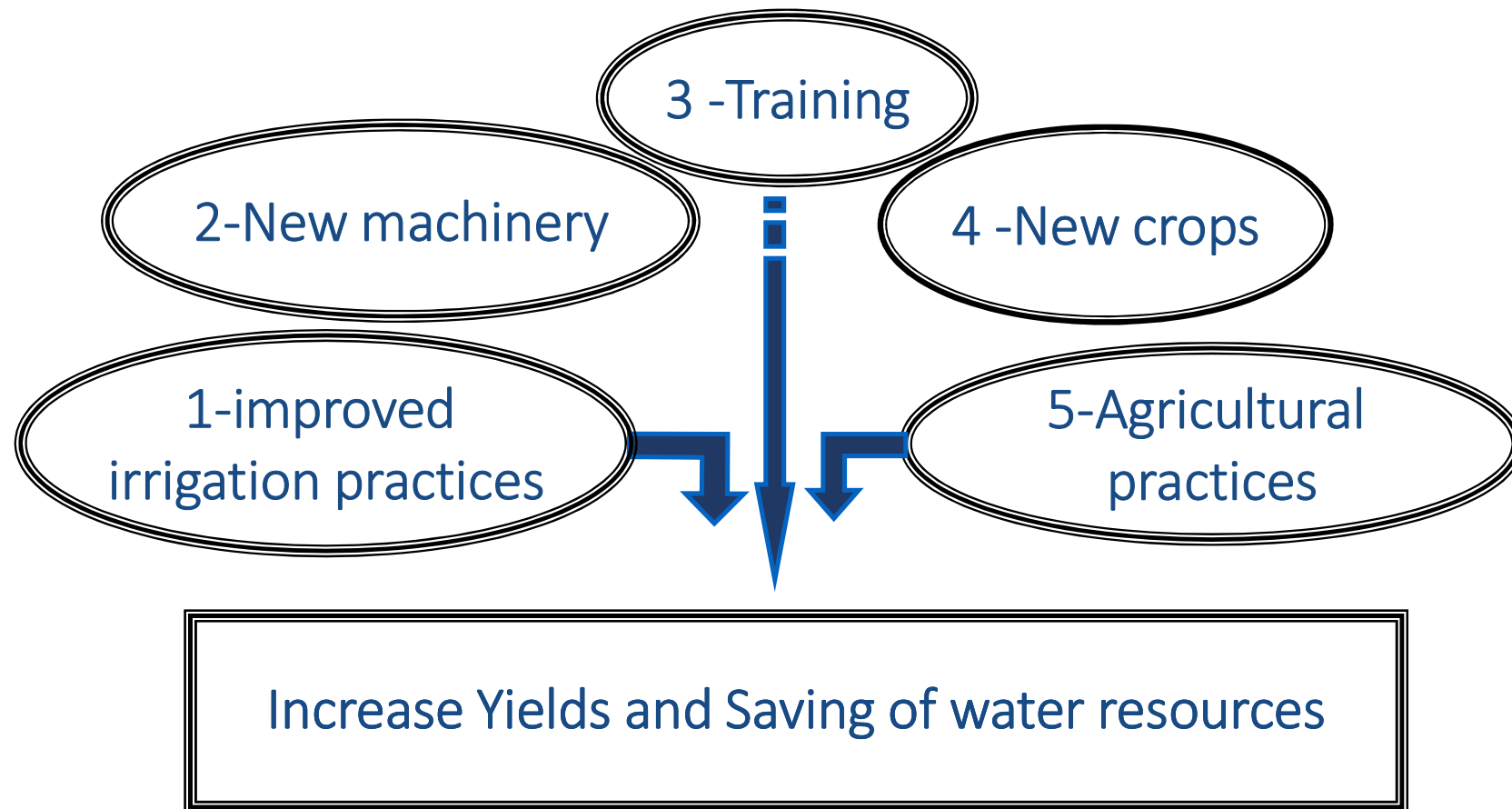


2006





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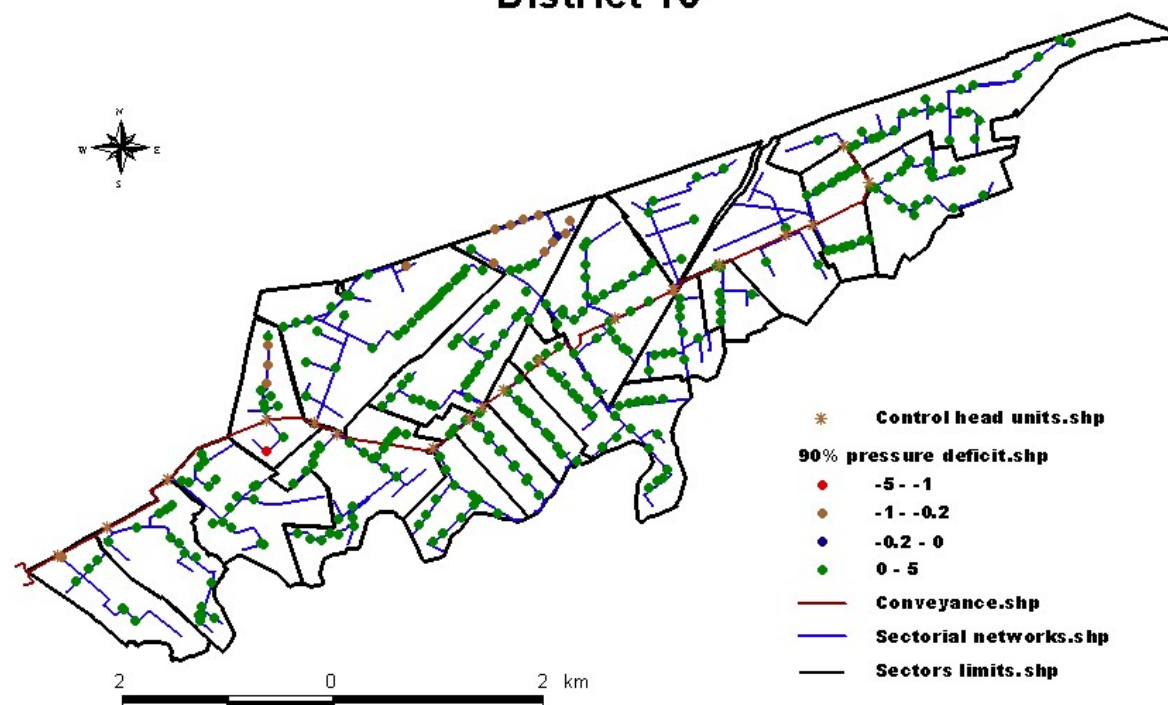


90 % RELATIVE PRESSURE DEFICIT



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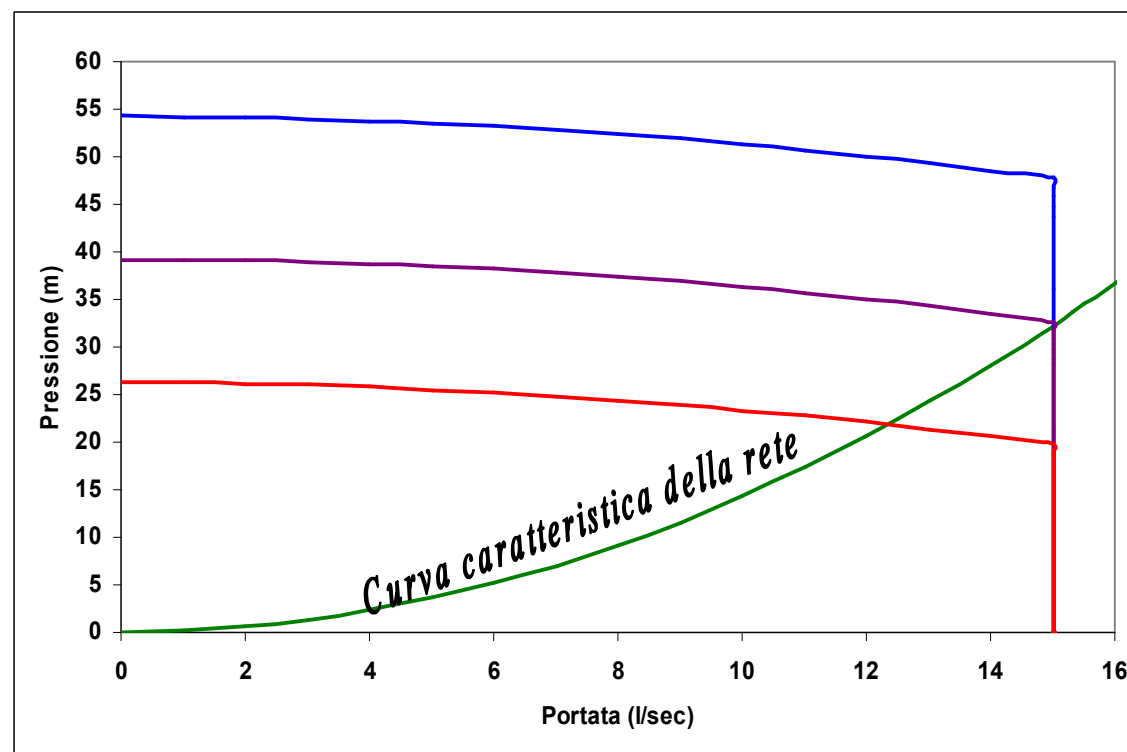
Sinistra Ofanto Irrigation Scheme District 10

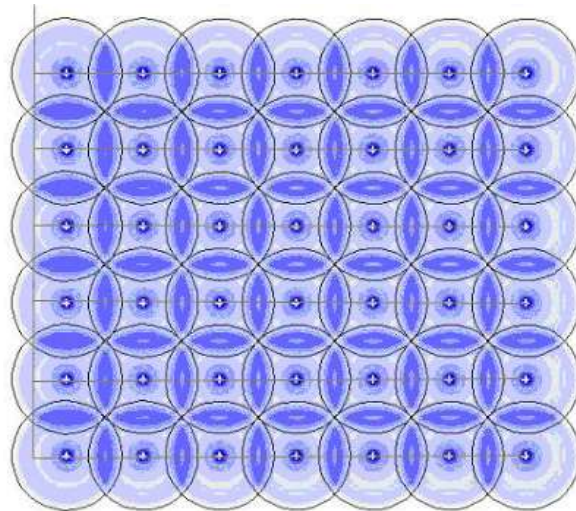


Working parameters of the on-farm network



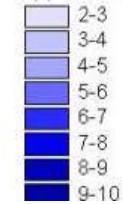
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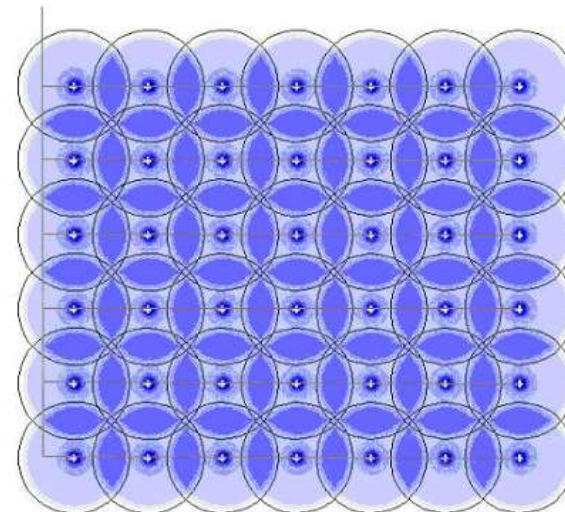


H = 21 m
CU = 63%
DU = 67%
DE₉₀ = 60%
Dn₉₀ = 3mm/h

Applied water (mm/h)



6 0 6 12 18 24 30 Meters



H = 33 m
CU = 74%
DU = 80%
DE₉₀ = 80%
Dn₉₀ = 4.5mm/h



SIMPLE CALCULATION



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CASE 1:

$$E_{G,1} = 0.95 \times 0.60 = 0.57$$

CASE 2:

$$E_{G,2} = 0.95 \times 0.80 = 0.76$$



$$DE = (0.76 - 0.57) / 0.57 = 0.33 = + 33\%$$

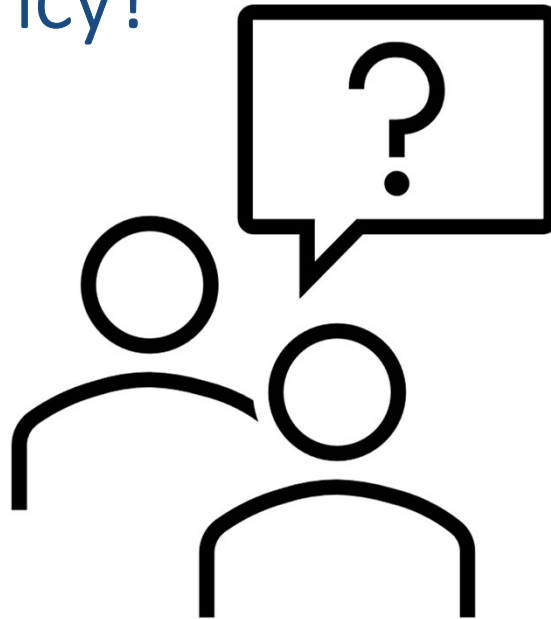


Question



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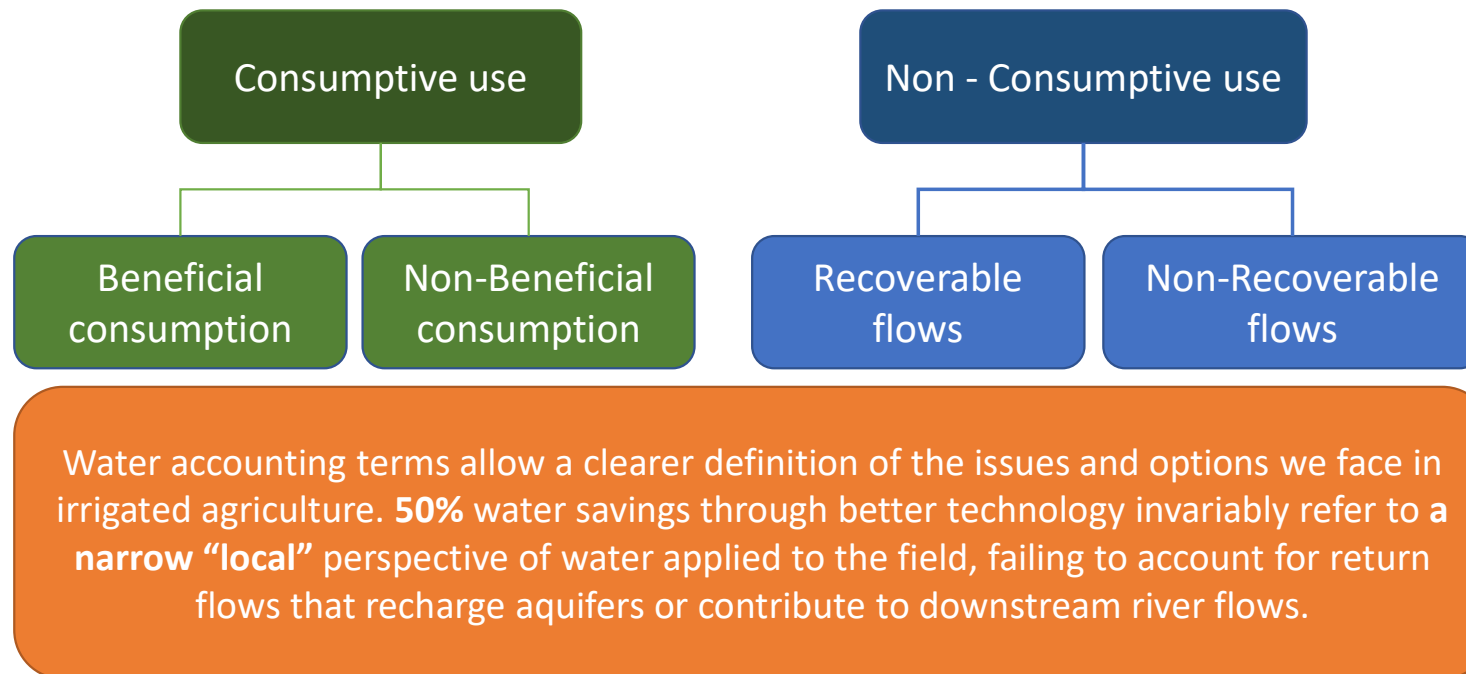
So now, what is irrigation
efficiency?



Irrigation Demand and Water Accounting



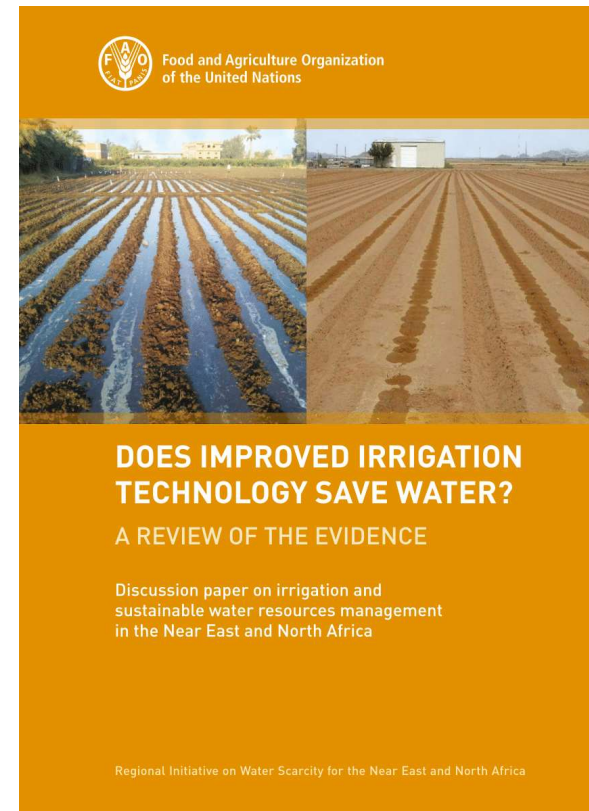
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- What about the environmental services of excess water?
- What about energy consumption and carbon footprint?
- Which nutrients are produced from the irrigated crop?
- Should we include the water quality in the definition of efficiency?



LDK Consultants Global EEIG



<https://www.fao.org/3/i7090EN/i7090en.pdf>

This Project is funded
by the European Union

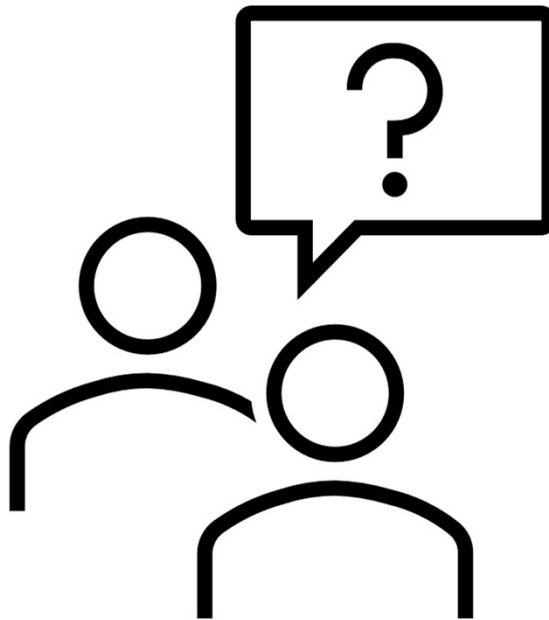


Question



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Again, what is irrigation efficiency?



Conclusion



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- We need to consider a **holistic** approach when **designing** and **estimating** the performance of on farm irrigation systems. **It is a link in a chain.** consideration: location, context, scale, objectives,etc. A generic or narrow definition will be misleading.
- A quantitative **water accounting system** could be an important step towards better understanding of physical water balance at large scale.



But How?

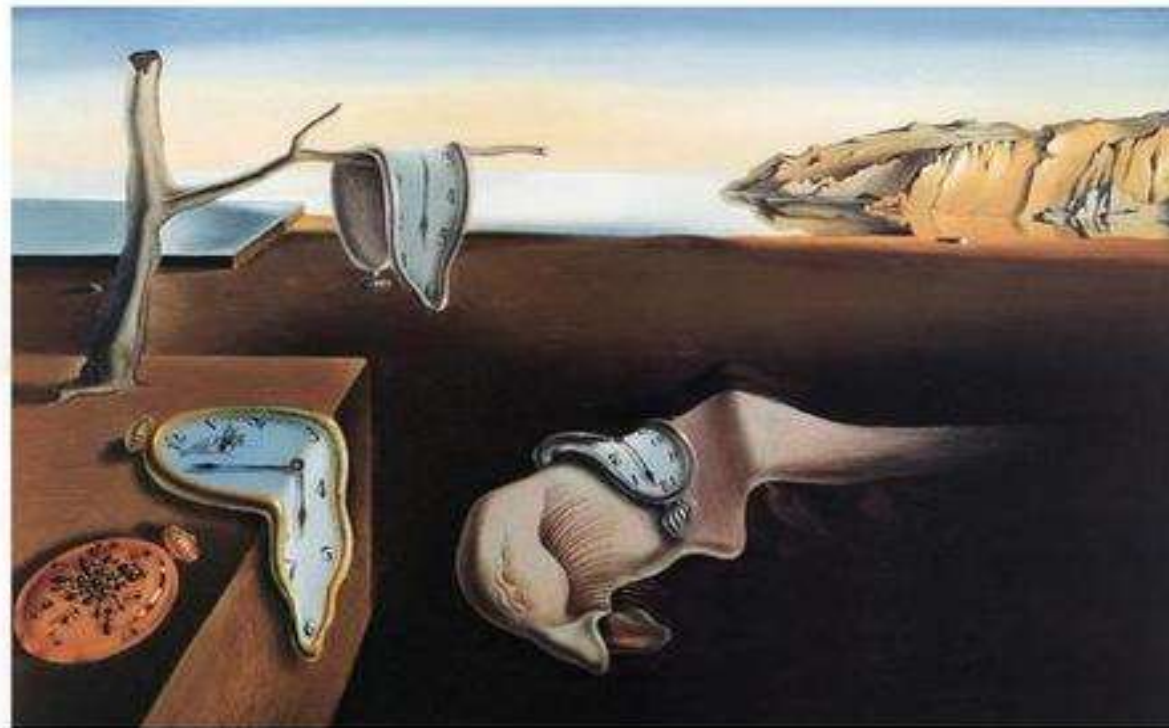
We will discuss that in our next session:

Innovative solutions towards enhanced on-farm management





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SALVADOR DALÍ
Persistence of Memory

