

Solar powered water pumping can boost smallholder income: A business model based on action research from LIVES and Africa RISING sites

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Description of the Technology

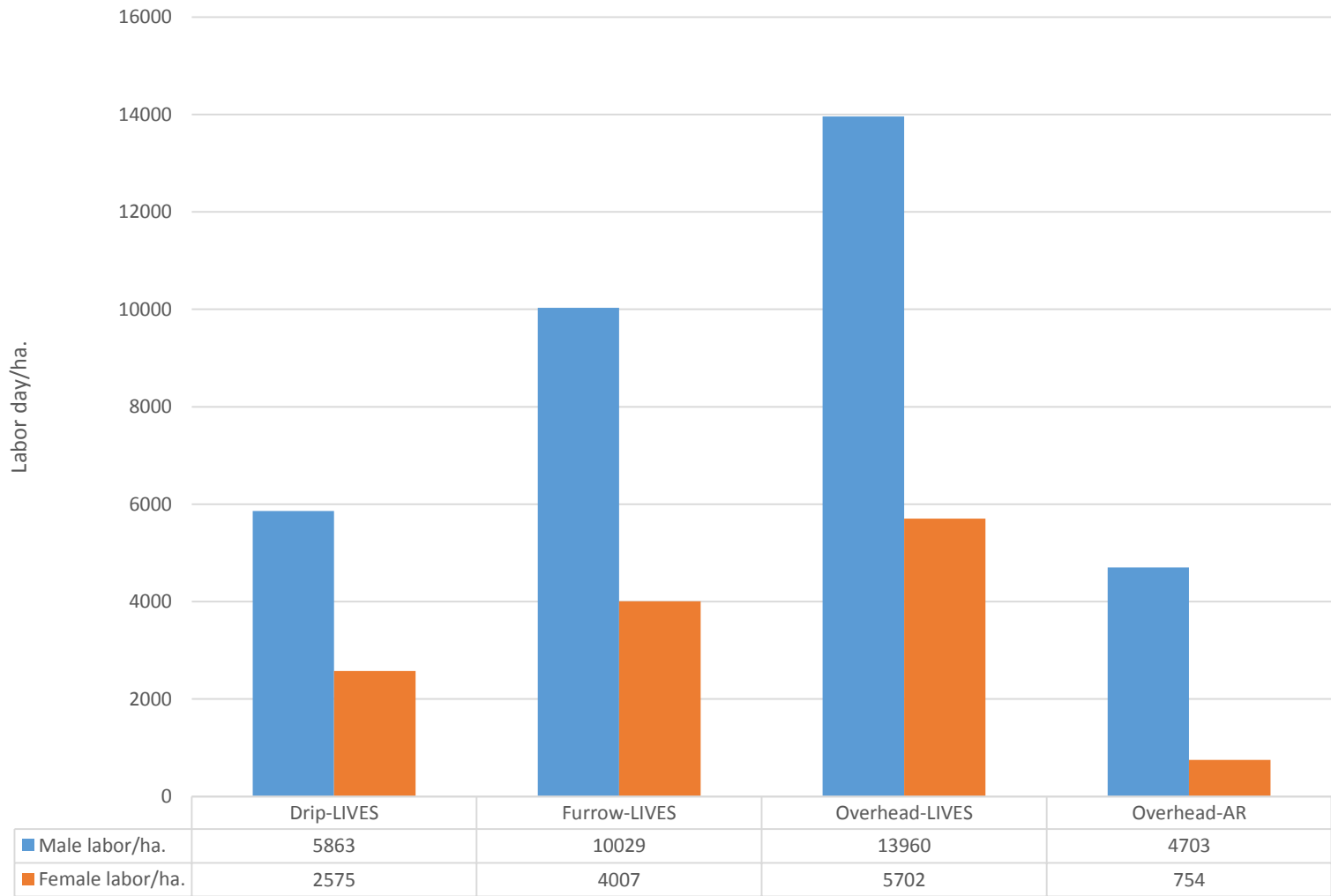
- Developed to provide smallholder farmers an affordable water lifting technology
- The lifting is limited to 7 m head.
- Capacity can be increased by adding a additional panel.
- Potential to irrigate 2500 m²
- Expected lifespan 20 years
- Costs 650 USD in Ethiopia (according to Solar pump development)

Description of the demonstration

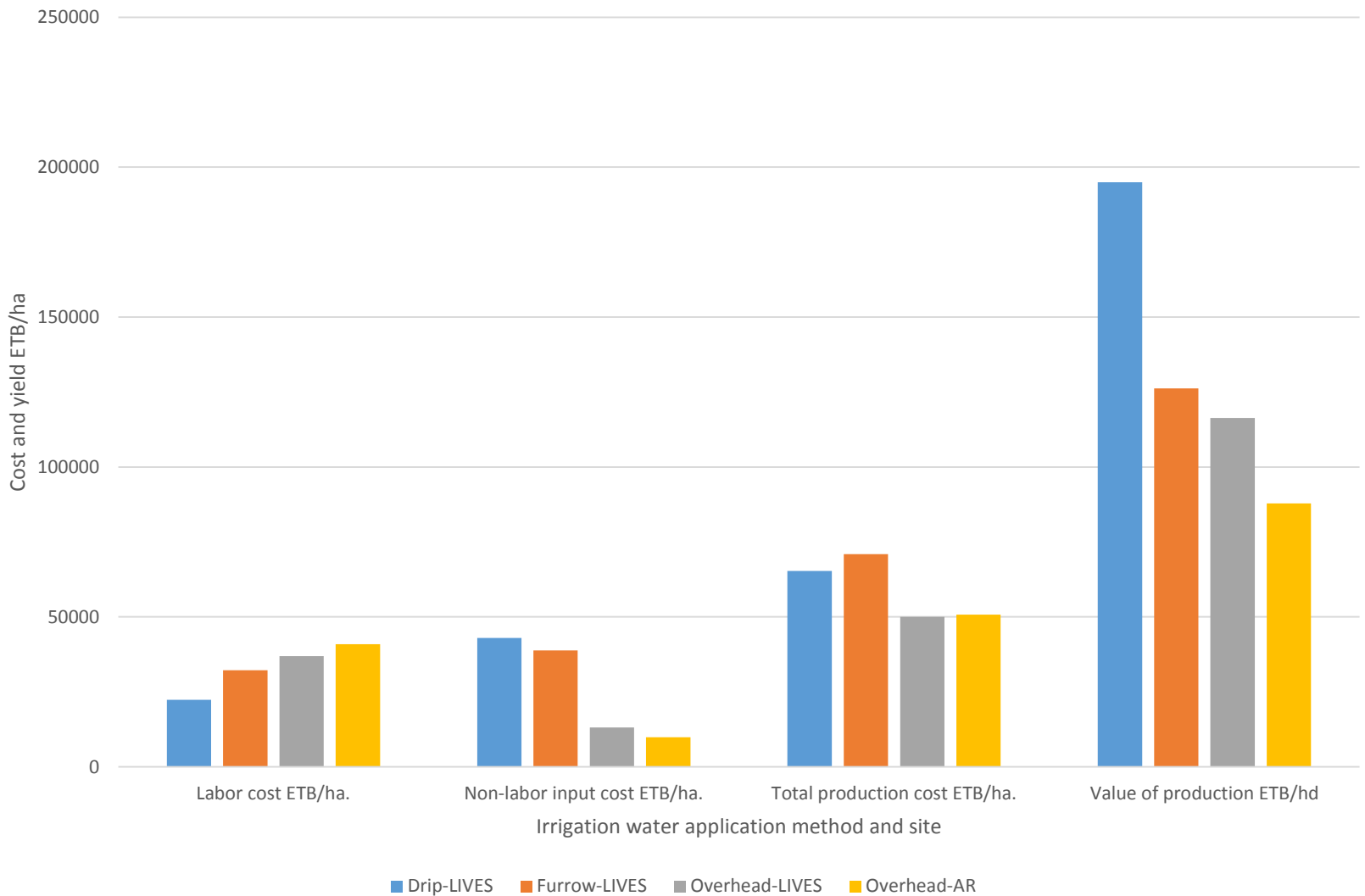
- Different application methods (drip, furrow, overhead)
- Demonstration plot size vary between 50 and 200 m²
- Different crops (pepper, cabbage, carrot, fodder)
- Additional investment in tanker, drip systems and installation



Drip system reduces workload



Cost and production per hectare



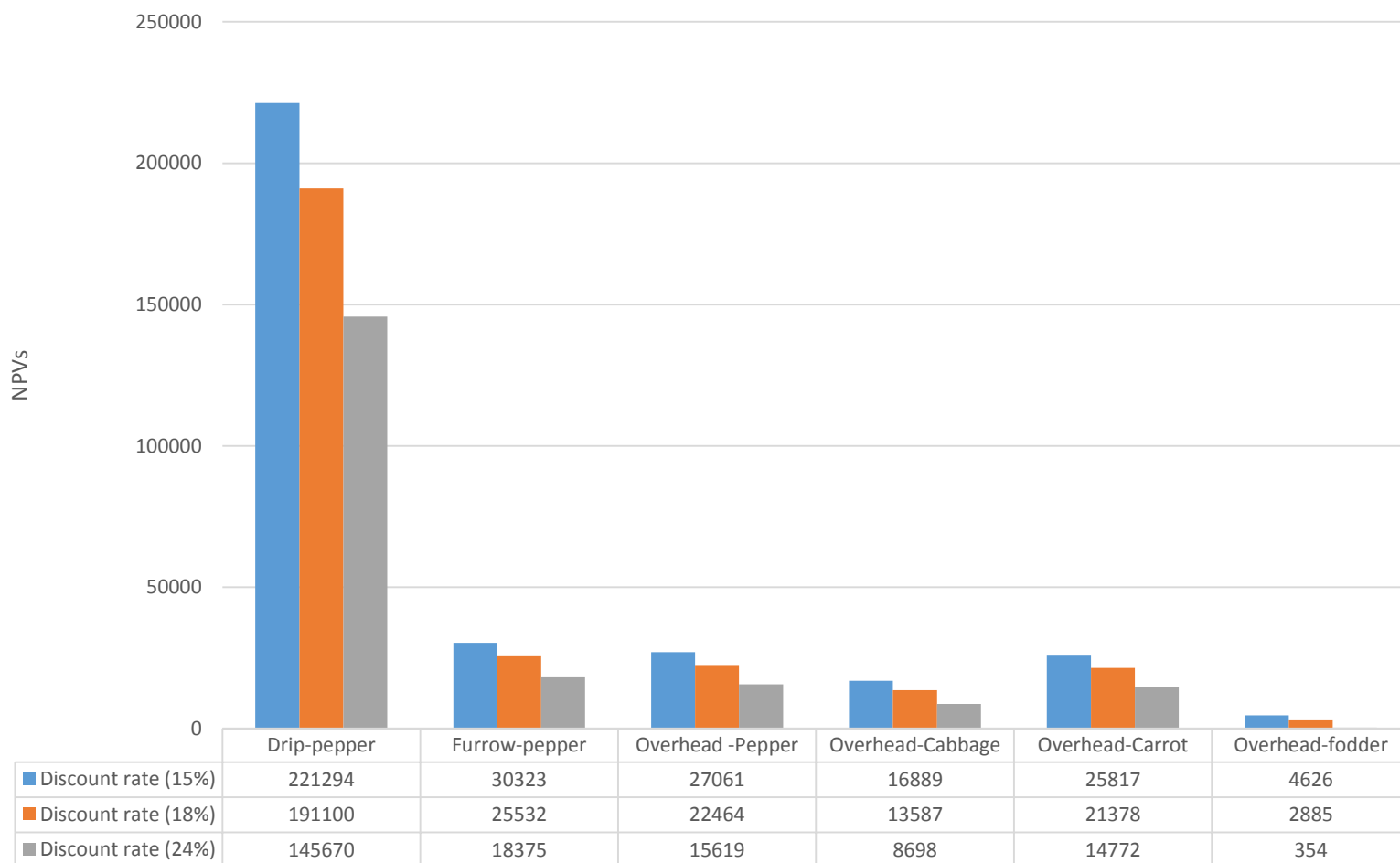
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With drip system capacity boost

	Drip	Furrow	Overhead-LIVES	Overhead-AR
Crop type	Pepper	Pepper	Pepper	Cabbage, carrot, fodder
Demonstration plot (m²)	200	200	100	68
Amount of water used m³/demonstration plot	52	105.3	41.2	27.4
Amount of water m³/ha	2600	5266.1	4118.5	4028.1
Pumping capacity l/second	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.24
Total discharge l/hr.	1800	1800	1800	864
Total discharge m³/day	14.4	14.4	14.4	6.9
Cropping season (days)	80	80	80	131
Total discharge m³/season	1152	1152	1152	905.5
Potential irrigable land (m²)	4431	2188	2797	2248

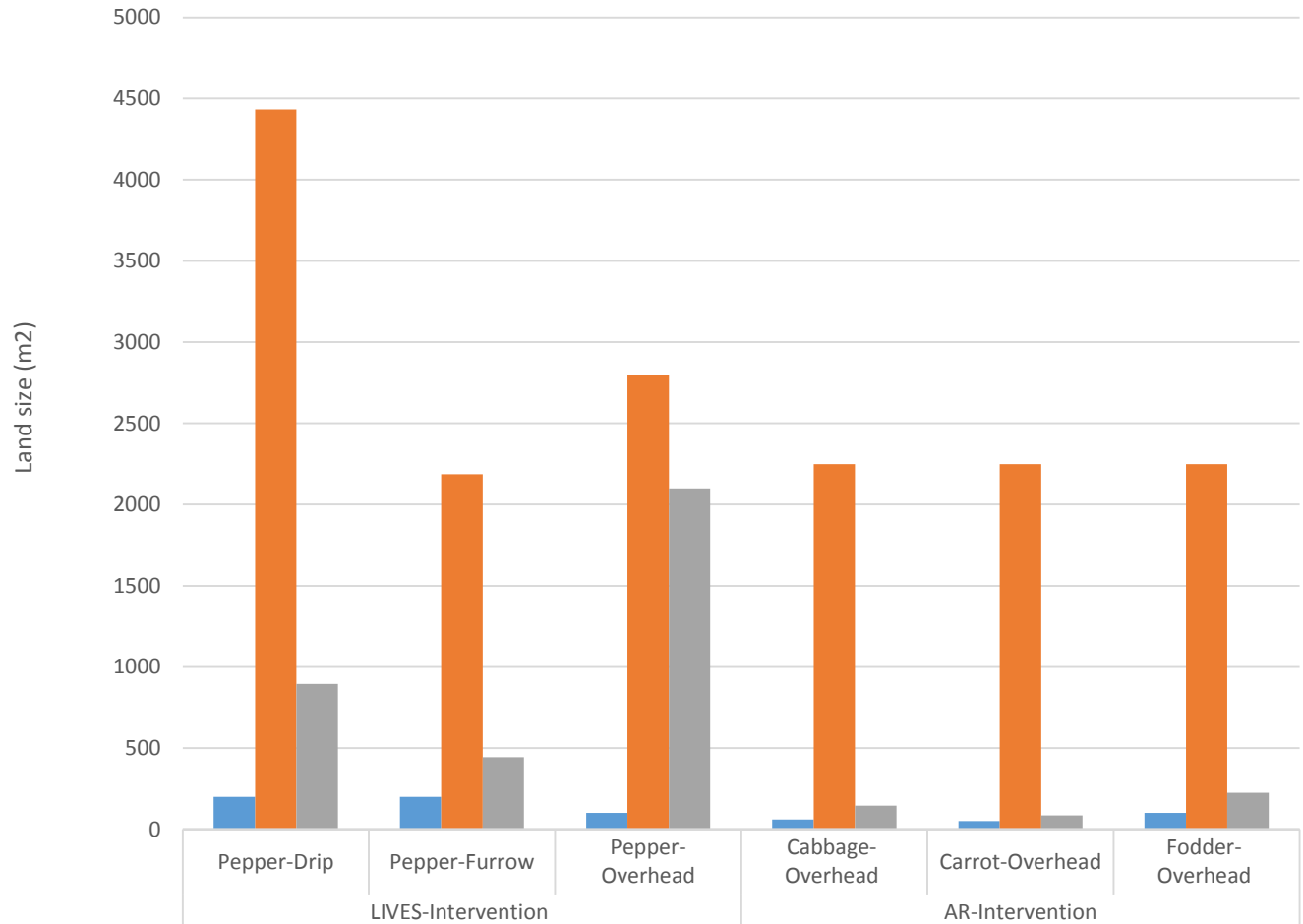
Feasibility analysis of investment in solar pump for smallholder irrigation



Facts and assumption for the feasibility analysis and implication

- Expected span of life is 10 years
- One crop per year
- 8 hours/day effective solar radiation
- Rural MFIs where interest rates (varying between 15 and 24%) are relatively higher than the formal banks are the main credit sources
- Cost of solar pump ≥ 13000 Birr
- Additional cost on tanker, drip kit, instantiation ≥ 27000 Birr

Land size by water application and crop type



	LIVES-Intervention			AR-Intervention		
■ Demonstration Plot size (m2)	200	200	100	60	50	100
■ maximum irrigable plot size (m2)	4431	2188	2797	2248	2248	2248
■ Minimum plotsize (m2)	895	443	2100	145	85	225



Conclusion

- Given that the **minimum land size is available**, investment in solar pump is **feasible and worthy investment**
- Profitability depends **on crop type and water delivery system**
- Drip system **reduces workload** and drudgery
- MFIs can server as a **reliable source of finance** than the formal banking system.
- Clean and **harmonious with nature**
- **Inline** with the Ethiopian Government **Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)** strategy



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Conclusion (cont....)

However, the analysis was made within the scope and limitations of the technology, for example:

- a) The piloted type is not suitable for large scale commercial farms,
- b) Water yield vary according to the sunlight and water level depth
- c) High initial investment cost, but cost sharing can be a solution, especially when drip system is in use.
- d) Not commercialized and lack of information

Finally, solar water pumps can be widely adopted with some support, such as:

- ✓ Improved access to credit/financing mechanism
- ✓ Access to the technology (commercialization)
- ✓ Addressing the affordability of initial investment cost (subsidy, tax exemption, etc.)
- ✓ Complement with power storage battery to apply the irrigation either late in the afternoon or in the morning.