

Available online at www.asric.org

ASRIC Journal on Water, Energy and Environment 1 (2020) 17-33

## Improving Adaptive Water and Nutrient Management in Food Value Chains for Climate Change Adaptation: A Case of Sensor Technology in Malawi

Isaac R. Fandika <sup>a,1</sup> Richard Stirzaker <sup>b</sup>, Geoffrey Mwepa <sup>c</sup>, Grivin Chipula <sup>d</sup>, Jonathan Chikankheni <sup>a</sup>, Herbert Kumwenda <sup>a</sup>, Horace Kakhiwa <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Agricultural Research Service, Kasinthula Agricultural Research Station, Chikwawa, Malawi. <sup>b</sup> CSIRO Agriculture and Food, Australia <sup>c</sup> Department of Irrigation Service, Lilongwe, Malawi <sup>d</sup> Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lilongwe, Malawi.

Received 21 October 2019; revised 30 May 2020; accepted 30 November 2020

## Abstract

Soil water and nutrient management for climate-smart agriculture by smallholder farmers have typically been by trial and error. Studies were conducted to adapt the use of sensor farmer-friendly monitoring technology in measuring soil water and nutrients with the aim of improving the efficiency of resources in the food value chain. Simple monitoring tools (chameleon and Wetting Front Detector) which were designed to fit the mental model of African farmers and to give an output that is linked to action were deployed to farmers in nine irrigation schemes in Malawi. Chameleon illustrates information on soil moisture status by colours - blue, green and red colours representing adequate moisture, moderate and dry soil status, respectively. The use of colours and not numbers promoted inclusiveness across illiterate and all gender categories. Farmers participated in sensors' installation, soil moisture measurement, data visualization and learning platform to get insights from their participation. The chameleon was combined with an online communication and learning system to improve adaptive water management at scheme level. The results indicated that: (1) the tools gave farmers new frames of reference; (2) it improved farmers on time, labour and water-saving by reducing irrigation intervals; (3) it gave farmers new reference of experience to change their irrigation traditions; (4) it also reduced conflict for water in irrigation schemes between users apart from generally improving the efficiency of soil water and nutrient use in various value chains. Use of sensor technologies became a rigor that made scientists easily communicate science to lay farmers and initiated the movement of farmers who know how to use water in times of climate change. It can be concluded that combined use of sensors, online communication and learning system is adaptive and helps to improve climate change adaptation to water scarcity whilst improving efficiencies in food chain.

Keywords: Irrigation; Soil water; Nutrient; Climate change

## 1. Introduction

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Corresponding author. *Email addresses*: fandikai@yahoo.co.uk (I.R. Fandika)

## References

- CAADP (2009) Sustainable Land and Water Management The CAADP Pillar I Framework http://www.caadp.net/pdf/CAADP%20Pillar%201%20Framework.pdf
- Charlesworth P (2005) Soil water monitoring. An information package. 2nd Edition Irrigation Insights number 1http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.118.567&rep=rep1&type=pdf Accessed 13 Feb 2014
- Guy Sela, (2019). Essentials of Fertilization and Irrigation Management : Theory and best practices. 2019 Edition.
- FARA 2006. Agricultural research delivery in Africa: An assessment of the requirements for efficient, effective and productive national agricultural research systems in Africa. NARS Assessment. 31 pp.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2012, *Coping with water scarcity. An action framework for agriculture and food security*, FAO Water Reports 38, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.
- Inocencio, A.; Kikuchi, M.; Tonosaki, M.; Maruyama, A.; Merrey, D.; Sally, H.; de Jong, I. 2007. Costs and performance of irrigation projects: A comparison of sub-Saharan Africa and other developing regions. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute. 81 pp. (IWMI Research Report 109
- Mengel K., Kirkby E.A., Kosegarten H., Appel T. (2001) The Soil as a Plant Nutrient Medium. In: Mengel K., Kirkby E.A., Kosegarten H., Appel T. (eds) Principles of Plant Nutrition. Springer, Dordrecht
- Passioura, J.B., and J.F. Angus. 2010. Improving productivity of crops in water limited environments. Adv. Agron. 106:37-75.
- Stirzaker R. 1999. The problem of irrigated horticulture: matching the biophysical efficiency with the economic efficiency. *Agroforestry Systems*, 45: 187-202.
- Stirzaker R. 2003. When to turn the water off: scheduling micro-irrigation with a wetting front detector. *Irrigation Science*, 22: 177-185.
- Stirzaker R. 2005. Managing irrigation with a Wetting Front Detector CSIRO Land and Water ACT 2601 Australia
- Stirzaker R, Stevens J, Annandale J, Maeko T, Steyn J, Mpandeli S, Maurobane W, Nkgapele J, Jovanovic N. 2004. Building capacity in irrigation management with wetting front detectors. Water Research Commission.
- Stirzaker R, Steyn J, Annandale J, Adhanom G, Laan M, M'Marete C. 2010. Adapting the wetting front detector to small-scale furrow irrigation and providing a basis for the interpretation of salt and nutrient measurements from the water sample. *WRC Report*.
- Stirzaker, R., Car, N., and Chilundu, M., (2014) A traffic light soil water sensor for resource poor farmers: proof of concept. Final Project Report, ACIAR ABN 34 864 955 427.
- Whittenbury K and Davidson P (2010) An Exploratory Study of Irrigators' DecisionMaking: Day-to-Day Scheduling Decisions. CRC for Irrigation Futures Technical Report 02/10