Impacts of Irrigation Heterogeneity on Sugarcane Yields, Water and Energy use in Sub-Saharan Africa



- Cane yield decline trend over the past 60 years (FAOSTAT, 2020), calls for need for intervention
- Irrigation offers a way of improving crop yield as irrigated yields are 3 folds higher than rain-fed yield (Hess et al., 2016)
- However, increasing the water scarcity driving interest towards more efficient utilization of the water resources
- Improving water application uniformity has potential to $\frac{2}{4}$ 4,000.000 improve efficiency of water use and productivity but its impacts on cane yields, water productivity, water and energy uses, in SSA, are not understood.
- Thus, this research is aimed to assess the implications of water application uniformity on cane yields, water and energy use and water productivity



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RESEARCH **B**ACKGROUND



from FAOSTAT (2020)

RESULTS



- Average yields: 143 t/ha
- **WP** = 9.2 kg/m^3
- Observed irrig. & yield = 1800mm vs 99.2 t/ha
- Observed WP = 5.5 kg/m³





Unit change in CU: 0.61 t/ha

- Unit change in CU = 30.2 m^3 change in irrigation water volume
- Observed CU: 65%
- Acceptable: 85%

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