Pesticide Risk Reduction Programme – Ethiopia Discussion on protection goals and scenario zones 6 November 2012

Mechteld ter Horst, Paulien Adriaanse (Alterra)

joint collaborative programme on pesticide registration and post-registration





### Towards a sustainable use of pesticides in Africa

# **Protection goals: surface water**

- 6 protection goals defined:
- 1. Rift Valley lakes
- 2. Temporary ponds/swamp
- 3. Stream/small rivers
- 4. River Awash (main river)
- 5. Storage reservoir (e.g. near Addis)
- 6. Tributaries of Awash, Blue Nile etc

# **Protection goals: surface water**

- Top 3 protection goals ranked by vulnerability
- 1. #3. Stream/small rivers
- 2. #2. Temporary ponds/swamp
- 3. #1. Rift Valley lakes



- Water of lakes in Rift Valley used for drinking water, because groundwater is not suitable (fluorite, saline)
- Assumption is that #3 and #2 are more vulnerable because the systems are smaller.

- One scenario covering the entire country or split the country into scenario zones ?
- Consequences:
  - One scenario, representing 'realistic worst case' situation, so scenario will be more strict than average situation (often 90<sup>th</sup>%-ile):
    if compound fails: NO registration in Ethiopia
  - More scenarios, each 'realistic worst case' for scenario zone: compound may pass some scenarios and fail some other scenarios: registration in some zones and in other zones no registration or e.g. registration with restrictions,
    - -> so more flexibility in registration, but more difficult to uphold

Idea yesterday: more than one scenario zone

- In analogy to efficacy:
  - 2 zones
  - delimited by criterion on elevation
    - 1000 m or 1500 m
    - 1500 m corresponds to agro-ecological zones

Idea yesterday: more than one scenario zone

- In analogy to efficacy: 2 zones delimited by elevation
- Other approach: distinguish between
  - 1. Small holders
  - Large scale commercial farms (predominantly < 1000 m , but not for cereals and in any part of Ethiopia.)

## 2 zones delimited by elevation

- One scenario representing < 1500 m
- One scenario representing > 1500 m



### small holders

Assumptions: spatial distribution:

- evenly distributed in area < 1500 m?
- evenly distributed in area > 1500 m?
- Yes? then 2 zones >/<1500m</li>
  suitable to evaluate risks
  in small holders

Decision: 2 zones >/<1500m



## Large scale commercial farms (LSCF)

Assumptions: spatial distribution:

- LSCF in zone > 1500 m wheat, barley, maize
- evenly distributed in area < 1500 m?
- Yes? then < 1500m suitable to evaluate risks





• Large scale commercial farms (LSCF)

Decision large scale commercial farms : evenly distributed in both scenario zones

Small holders mainly between 1000-1500m in scenario zone < 1500m and evenly distributed in zone > 1500m

## **Exclude** areas

(without agriculture e.g. Afar, Somali desert)

 $\rightarrow$ GIS criterion needed !





## **Protection goals in scenario zones**

#### **Small river**

- Relevant in < 1500 m?
- Relevant in > 1500 m?

#### **Temporary pond**

- Relevant in < 1500 m?
- Relevant in > 1500 m?



 Select grid points resulting from 90<sup>th</sup> perc. analysis where protection goal occur in reality.

# **Crops/cropping system in scenario zones**

## Which crops are relevant in which zones?

- Cotton
- Vegetables
  - Cabbage
  - Tomato
  - Potato
  - French beans
- Cereals
  - Teff
  - barley
- Pulses field beans



# scenario zones – table for PRIMET model

scenario zone	SW protection	crops + cropping
	goal	calendar
		cotton?
	small river	cereals
Zone < 1500 m		vegetables
		vegetables
	temp. ponds	no cotton
		no cereals
	small river	
Zone >1500 m		
	temp. ponds	

## conclusions scenario zones

## 2 zones delimited by elevation

- One scenario representing < 1500 m SH predominantly between 1000m-1500m – LSCF everywhere in zone
- One scenario representing > 1500 m SH every where in zone, LSCF barley, wheat, maize everywhere in zone.
- Excluding areas → no, because present non-arable land (e.g. Somali) will become arable land in the future thanks to large scale irrigation projects people and cattle will drink from the irrigation canals and rivers.

# Discussion on protection goals and scenario zones





