

Solar: Benefits and limitations

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Virtual Presentation, SWWW
August 25, 2022



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
and Ecosystems



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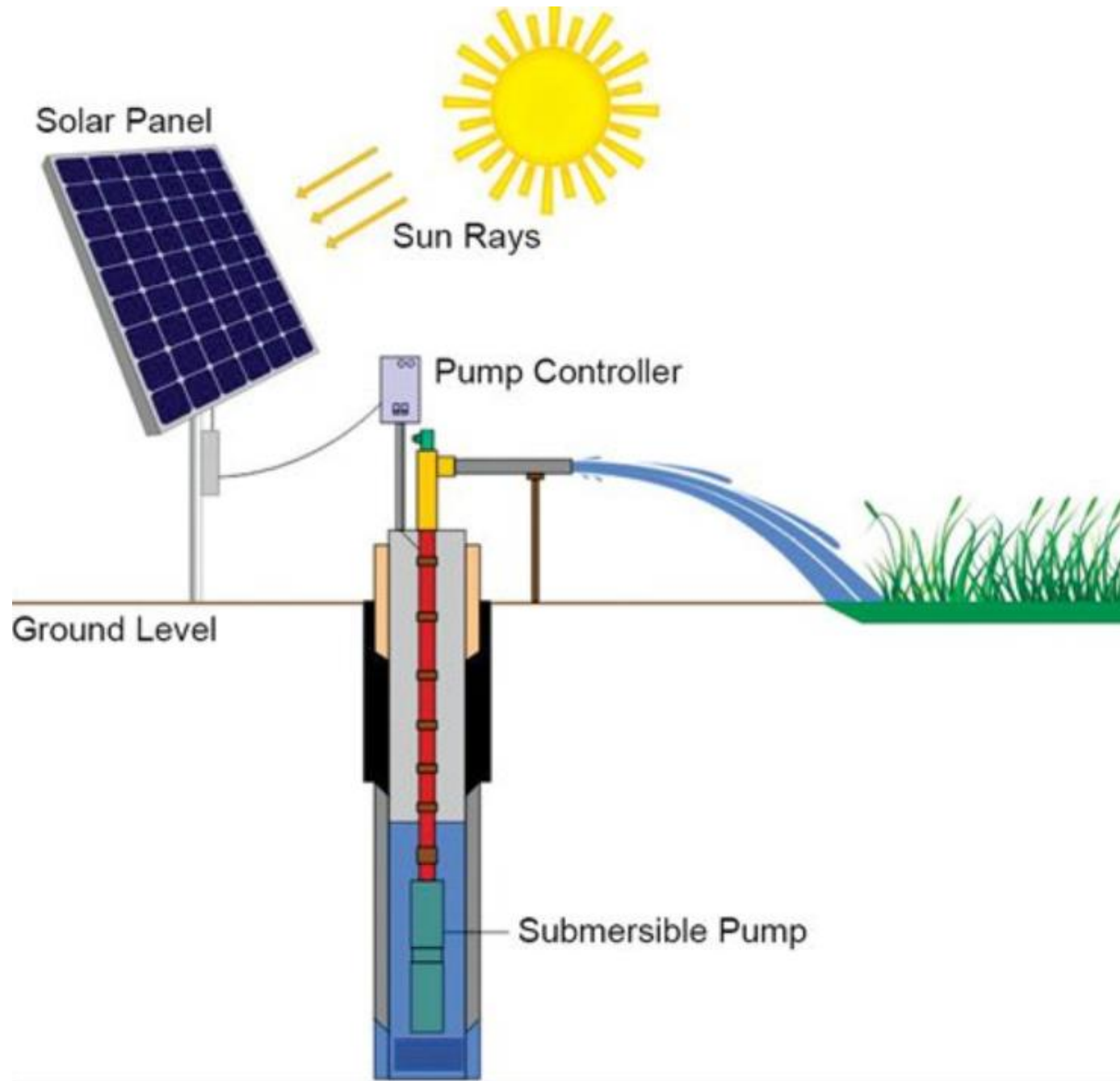
INTERNATIONAL FOOD
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realizing multiple benefits across water, energy, food
and ecosystems



World Vegetable Center

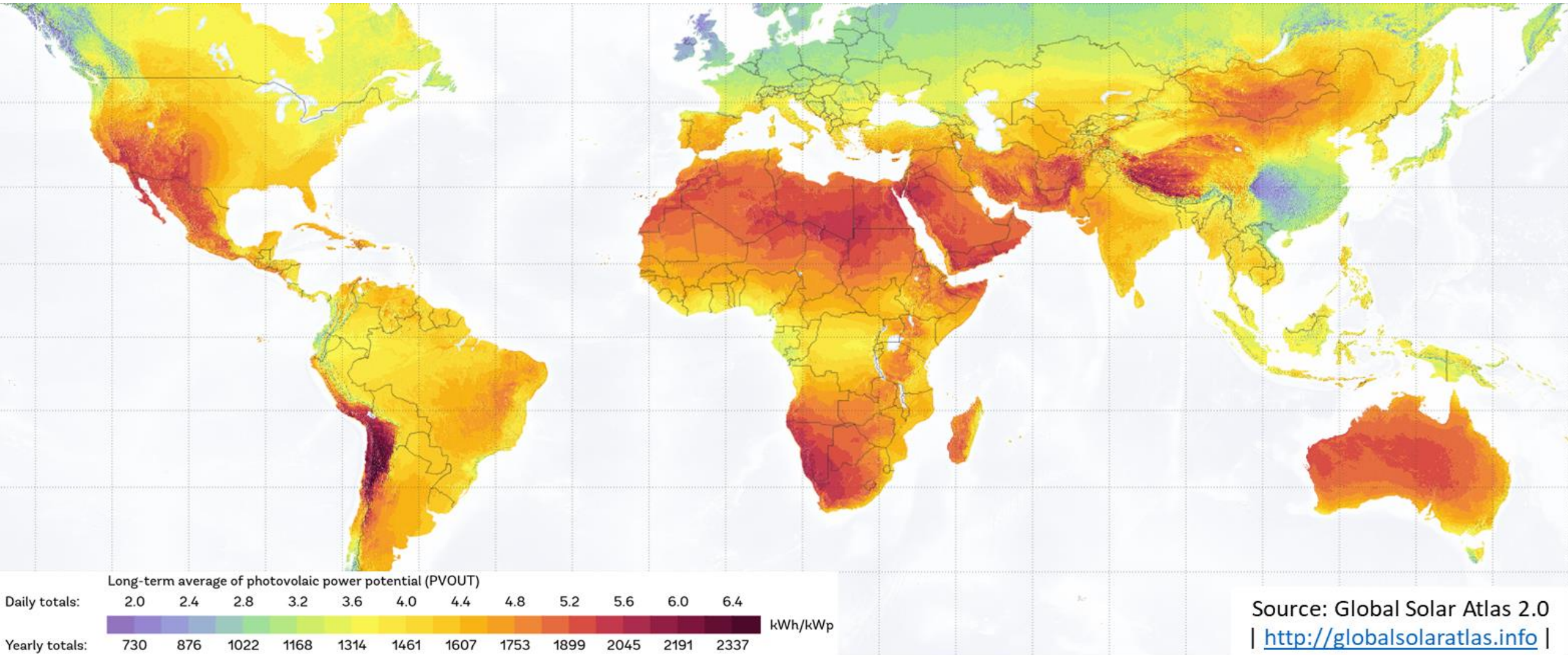


HWISE-RCN



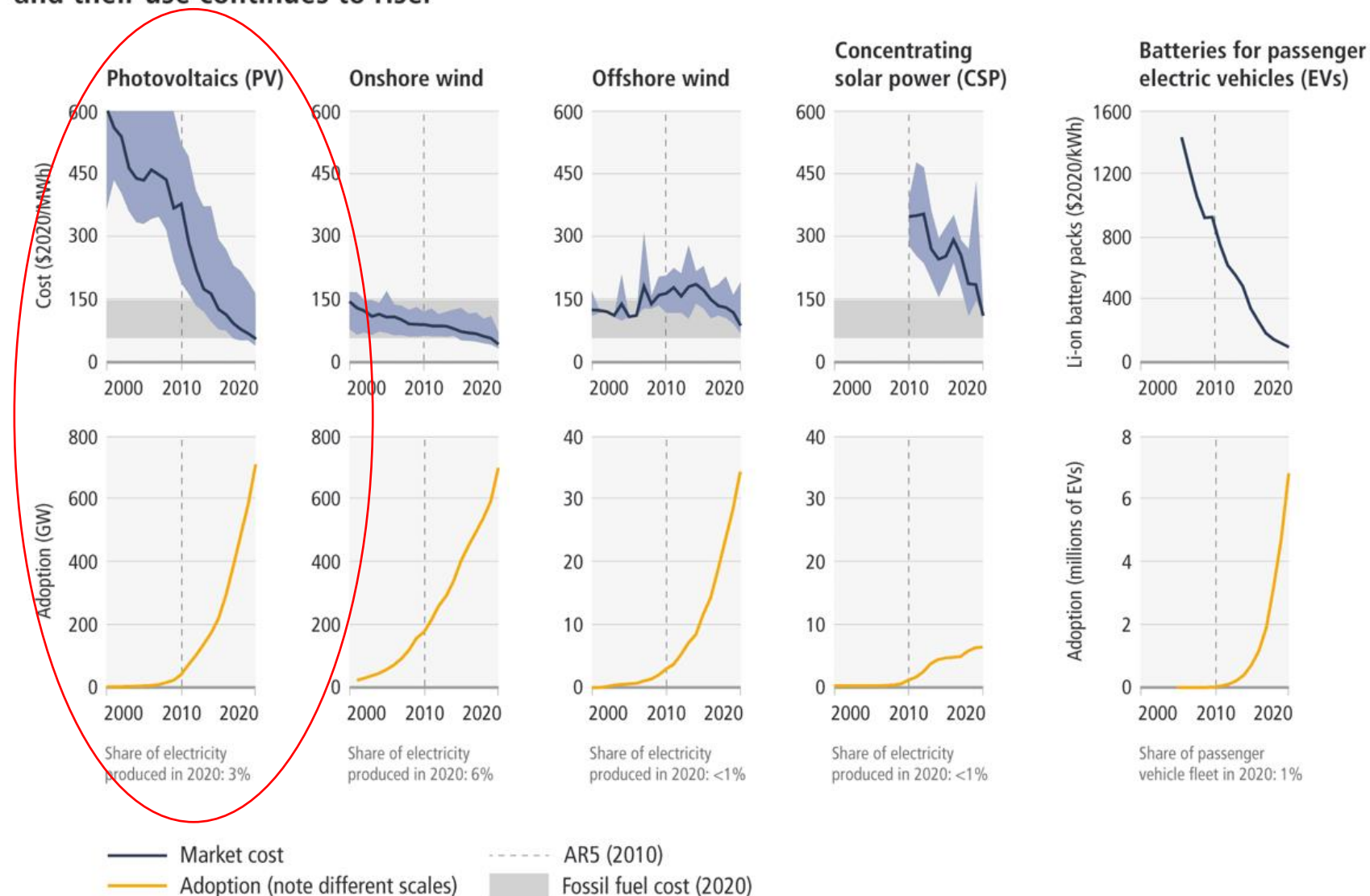
Source: www.taiyosolar.in

1) Solar energy: Large, global potential, but not necessarily where the (surface) water is



2) The unit cost of renewables has come down

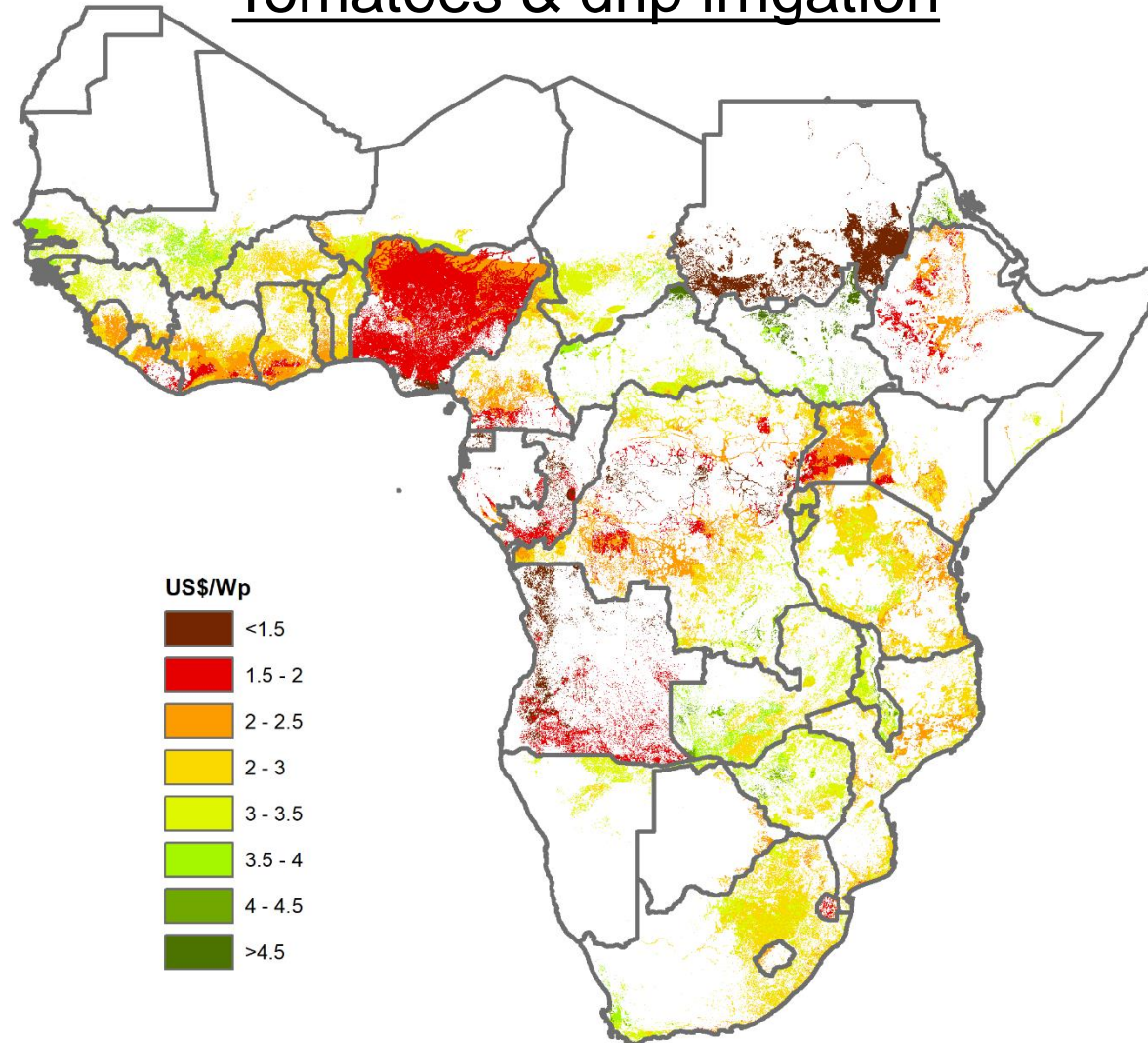
The unit costs of some forms of renewable energy and of batteries for passenger EVs have fallen, and their use continues to rise.



Source: IPCC WG3, AR6 2022.

3) With lower cost solar is increasingly more profitable than diesel

Tomatoes & drip irrigation



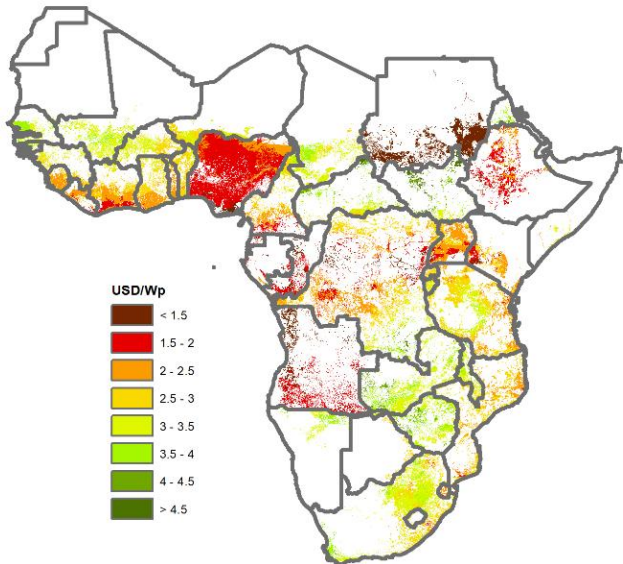
- Breakeven installed costs of solar PV irrigation calculates up to which installed cost of the solar array per watt peak (US\$/Wp) solar is more affordable than diesel
- Uses LCA & is crop specific
- Necessary as solar and diesel (and electricity) have different inputs and different use characteristics

Source: Xie and Ringler (2021)

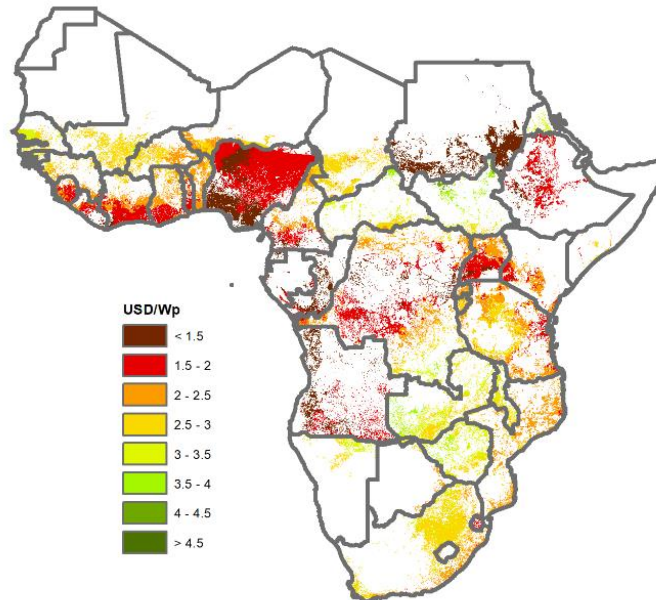
4) Climate change improves the economic outlook of solar irrigation (over diesel irrigation)

- Climate change affects food production, water availability and solar irradiation
- Climate change also affects the relative benefits of solar and diesel irrigation
- Using CMIP6 data, we show that climate change tilts the scale more toward solar pumps (w/o considering mitigation benefits)

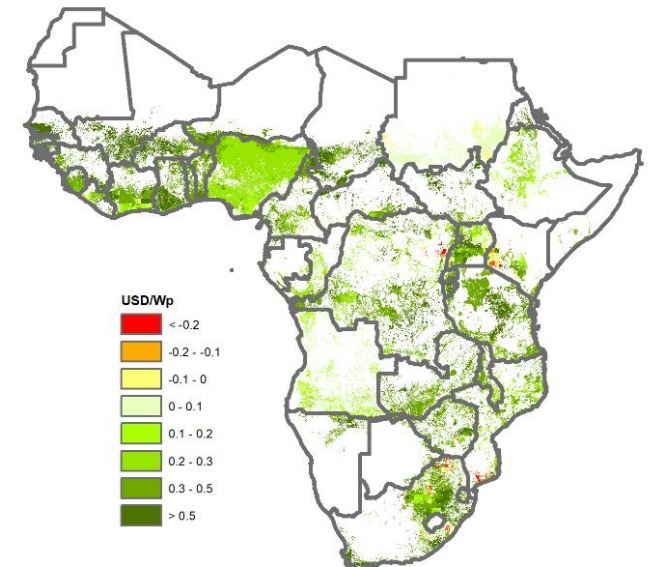
Future (2050-2060)



Historical (2006-2015)

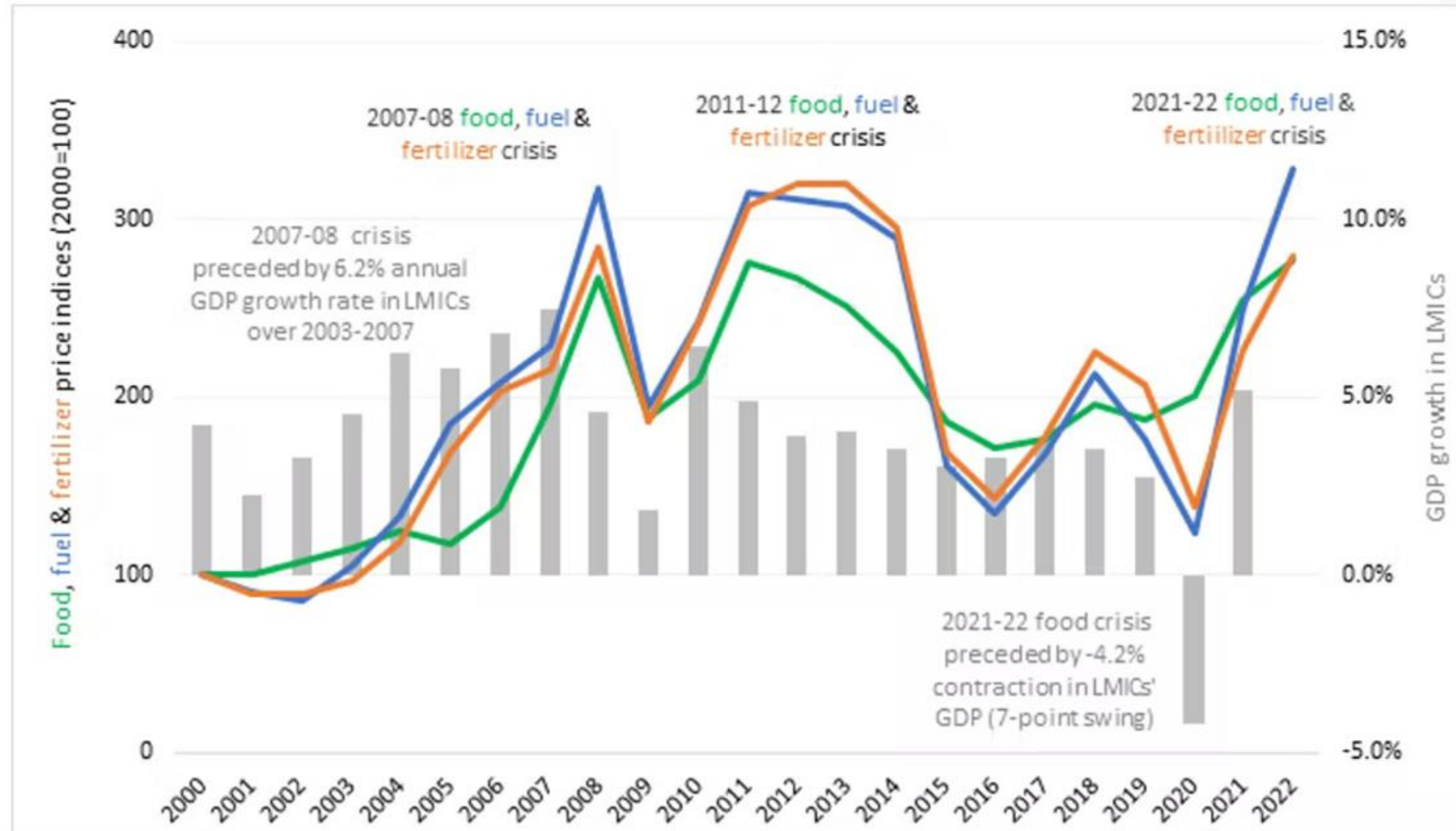


Difference



5) Break the cycle of food/fuel price spikes?

Food, Fuel and Fertilizer Prices vs. Low- and Middle-Income Country GDP growth, 2020-2022



Source: FAO/IMF/World Bank

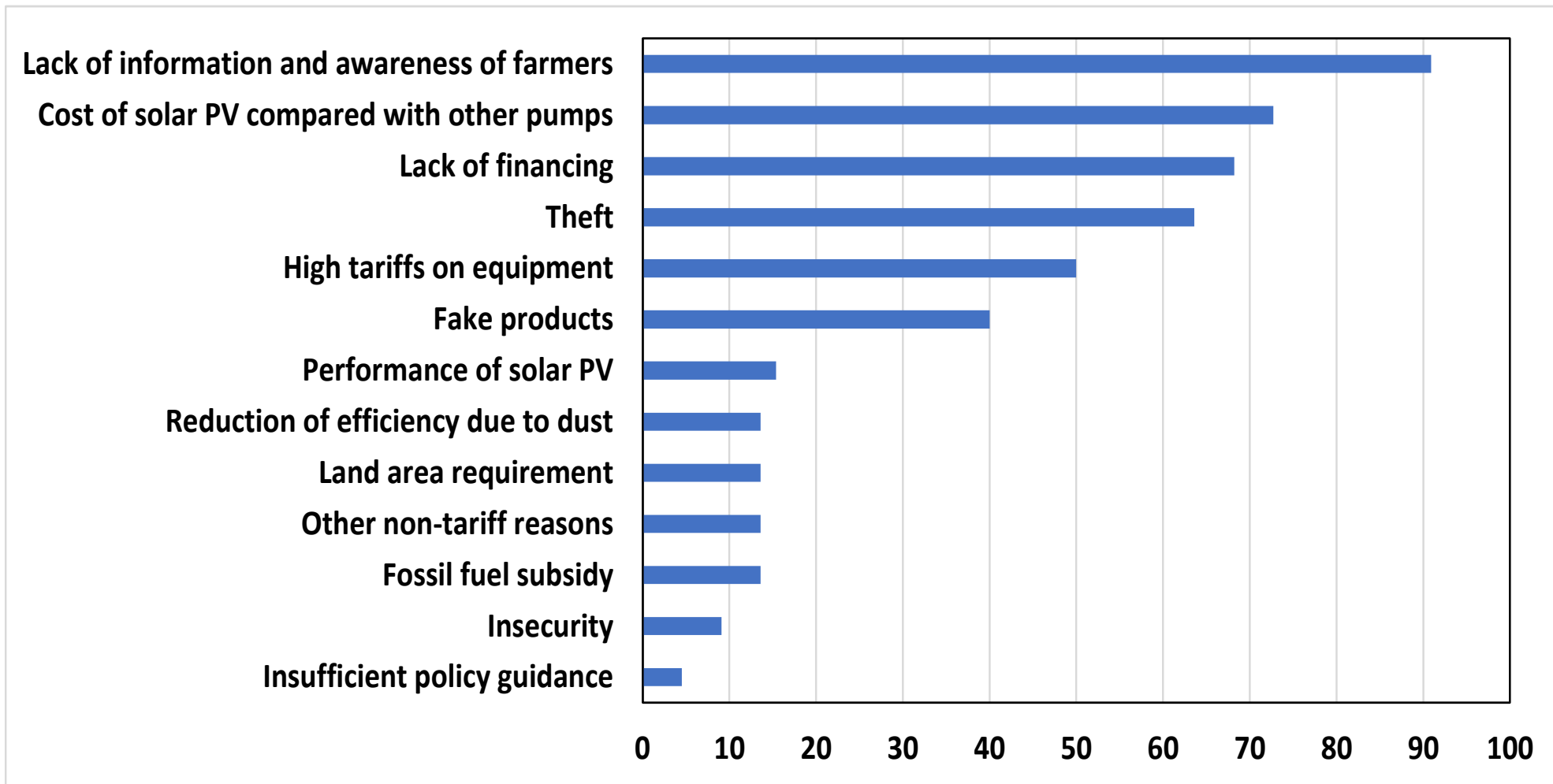
Other benefits and not so benefits...

- ✓ Improved 'water control'
 - ✓ Higher land and labour productivity
 - ✓ Higher gross and net returns
 - ✓ Improved food and nutritional security
 - ✓ Improved climate resilience
 - ✓ Lower carbon footprint
 - ✓ If extra energy is fed back to the grid, some incentive to reduce depletion
-
- ↓ In many cases, increased water depletion
 - ↓ Often expansion of irrigated area
 - ↓ Solar irrigation is taking off, BUT still only only 0.3m in India, compared to 5-10m diesel pumps (supply chain / subsidy challenges, etc.)

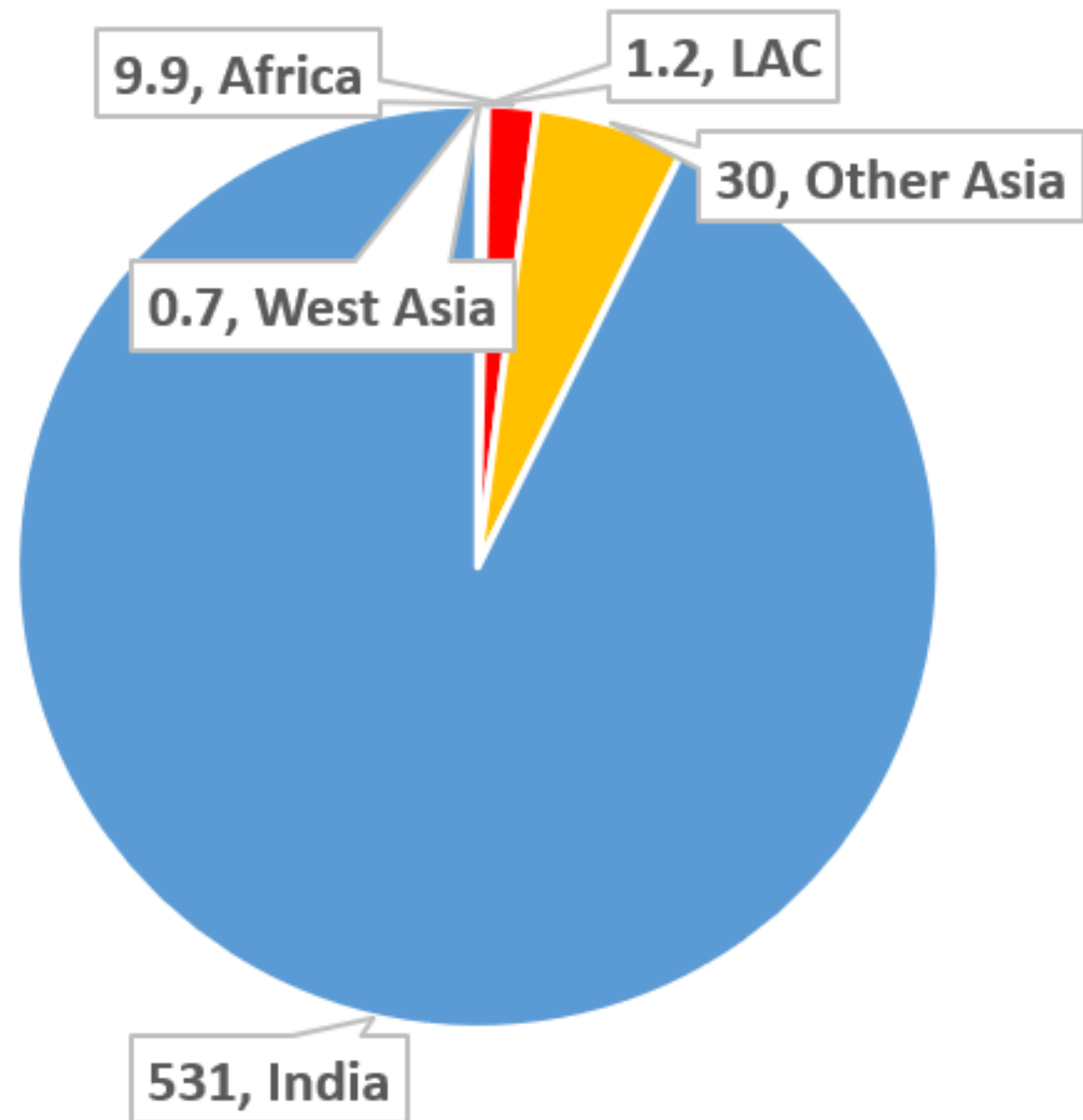


Credit: Amar Imache

What do solar irrigation dealers tell us about barriers to expansion? (Example to central/northern Nigeria)



Distribution of solar pumps by region and MW



Conclusions

- Solar here to stay → growth also supported by climate change (adaptation and mitigation benefits)
- Substantial barriers to growth in Africa (and Asia)
- Not discussed, but: challenges of women accessing the technology
- Need for institutions to reduce depletion
- Need for more assessment of economic viability of different energy sources for irrigation and other productive / domestic uses
- Need for more targeted solarized advice