





Solar-led Trajectories for Food System Transformation

Shilp Verma, IWMI

shilp.verma@cgiar.org



















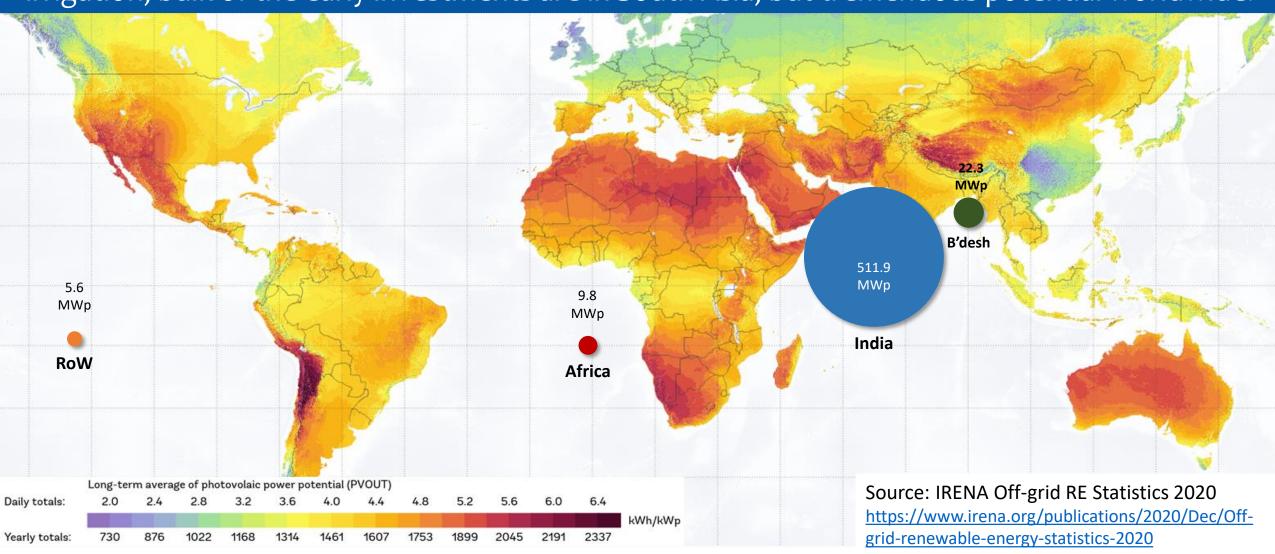






Solar-powered Irrigation: Global Status

Solar pumps offer annually 1,400 – 2,200 peak-hours of reliable and affordable energy for irrigation; bulk of the early investments are in South Asia, but tremendous potential worldwide.



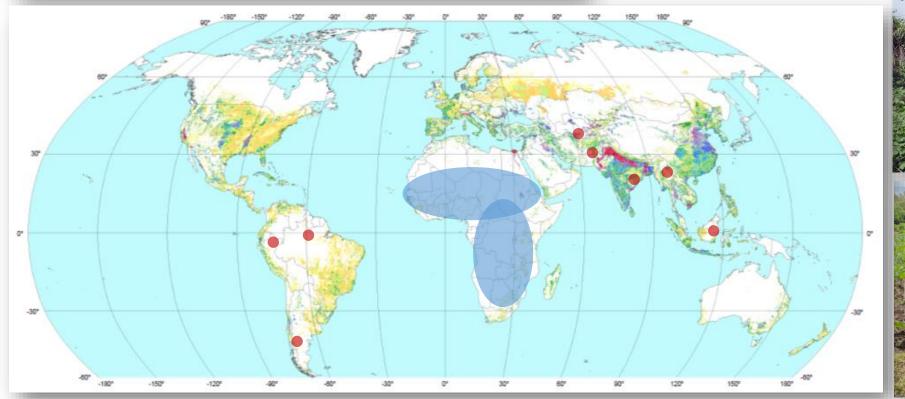
Four Key Transformation Trajectories





1. Sustainable Irrigation Expansion

- Improved 'water control'
- Higher land and labour productivity
- Higher gross and net returns
- Improved food and nutritional security
- Improved climate resilience



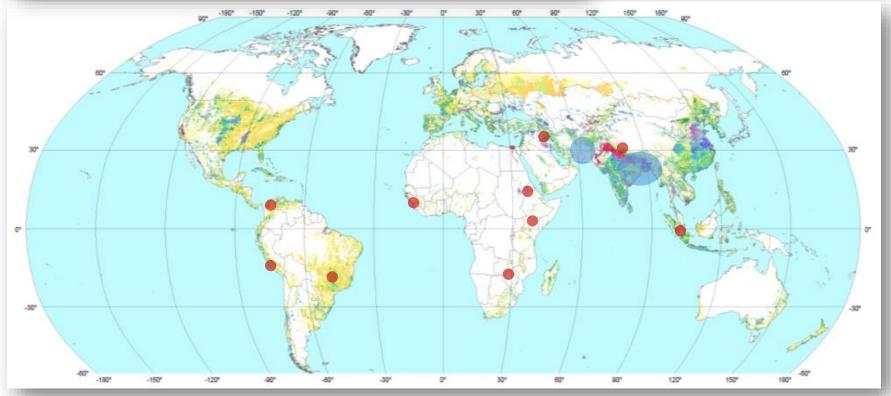






2. Affordable and Clean Irrigation Access

- Reduced pollution, carbon footprint
- Significant reduction in pumping costs
- Higher productivity and incomes
- Improved climate resilience



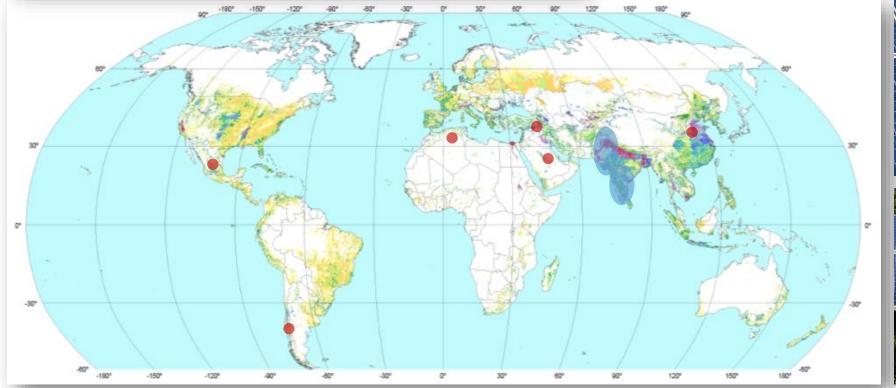






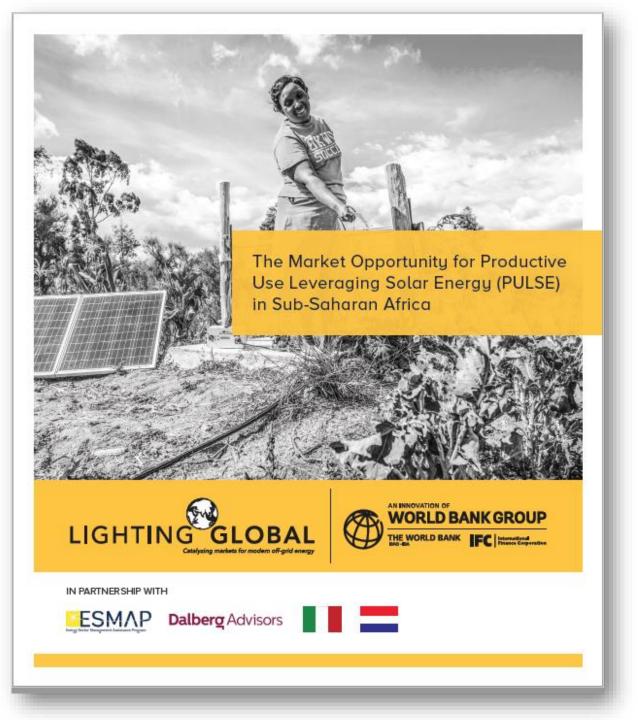
3. Solar Power as Remunerative Crop (SPaRC)

- Reduced carbon footprint of irrigation
- Reduction in perverse 'farm power subsidies'
- Incentivising efficient energy and water use
- Additional, counter-climatic income source
- Instrument for 'Groundwater Governance'









4. (Additional) PULSE Applications

- All SIPs have in-built energy surplus
- SIPs can service multiple energy needs
- Opportunity greater in off-grid contexts

Additional PULSE applications enhance asset utilization and improve economic viability













Key Messages

WLE and IWMI's work in Asia and Africa suggests that:

Solar pumps more than 'clean energy'

SIPs will transform global food systems by:

Enabling shift to irrigated agriculture

Making irrigation affordable and equitable

Enhancing climate resilience

Fixing perverse incentives

... while reducing carbon footprint

Focus needed on: smart <u>business models</u>; <u>financing</u>
 and <u>technology transfer</u>































