

Crops, Drops and Climate Change:

Using Energy Efficiency to Configure the Perfect Sustainability Storm

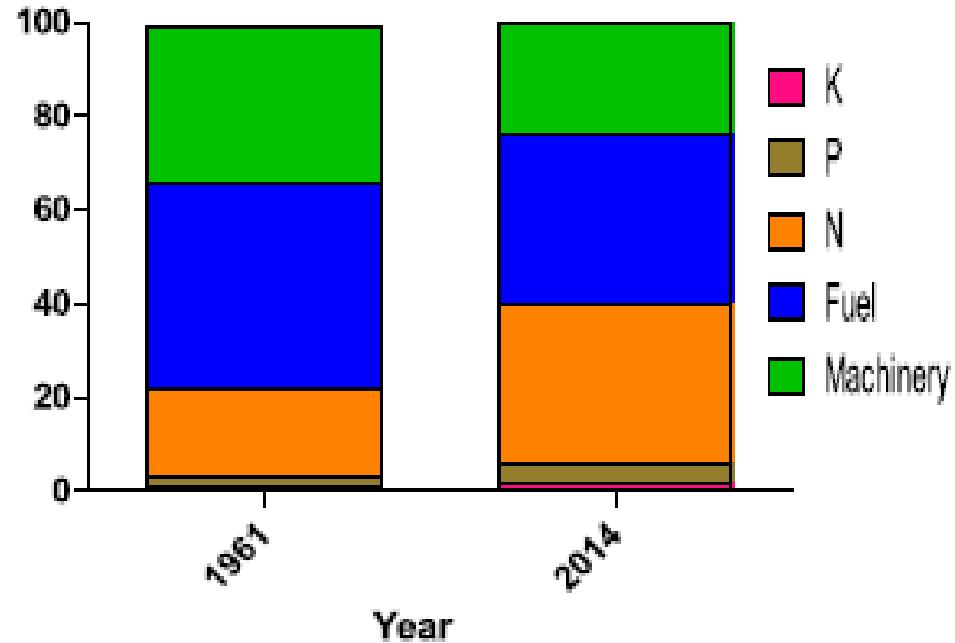
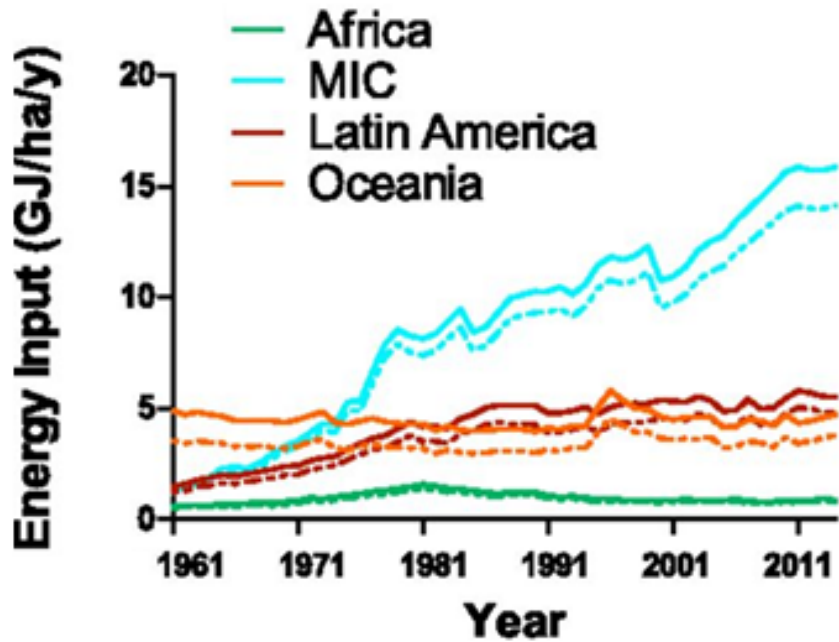
Ajay Mathur

The Energy and Resources Institute < New Delhi

Crawford Fund Annual Conference, Canberra

12-13 August 2019

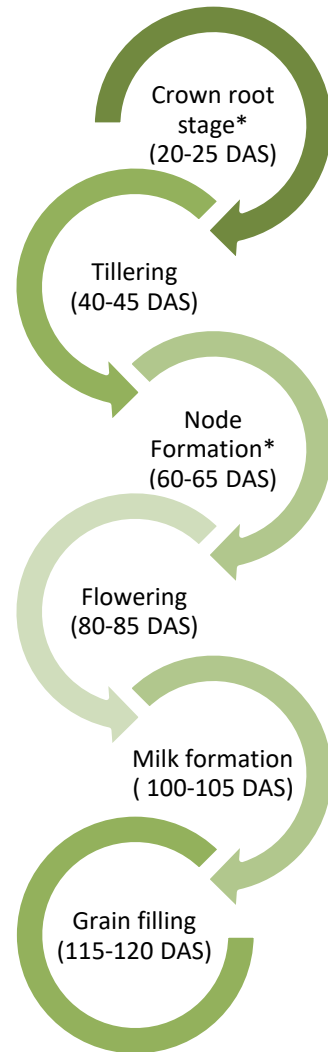
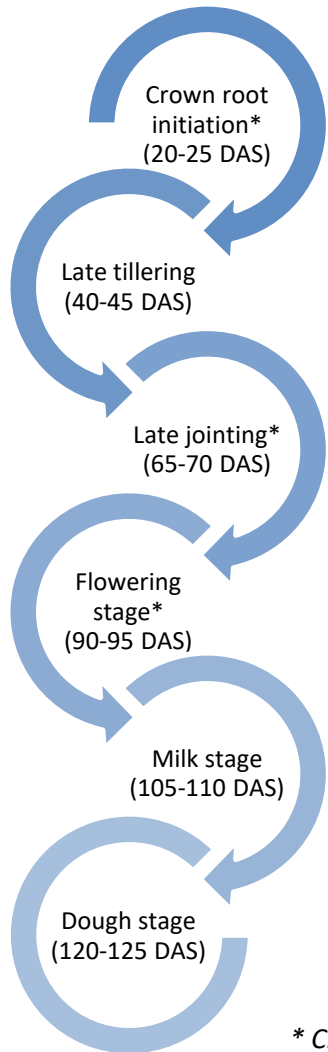
Yields have increased; as have fertilizer and water use



Note: Countries with more than 30% of their agricultural area under irrigation in 2005 were analyzed separately as MICs; Solid and dashed lines are for 10- and 30-y machinery lifespans, respectively

Relative contribution of farm inputs

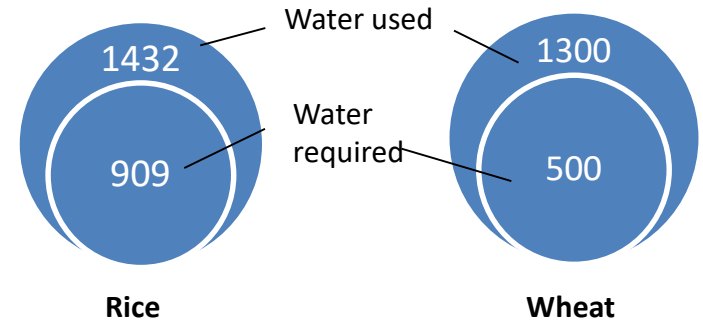
Windows for Irrigation are small; we have tended to overcompensate and overirrigate



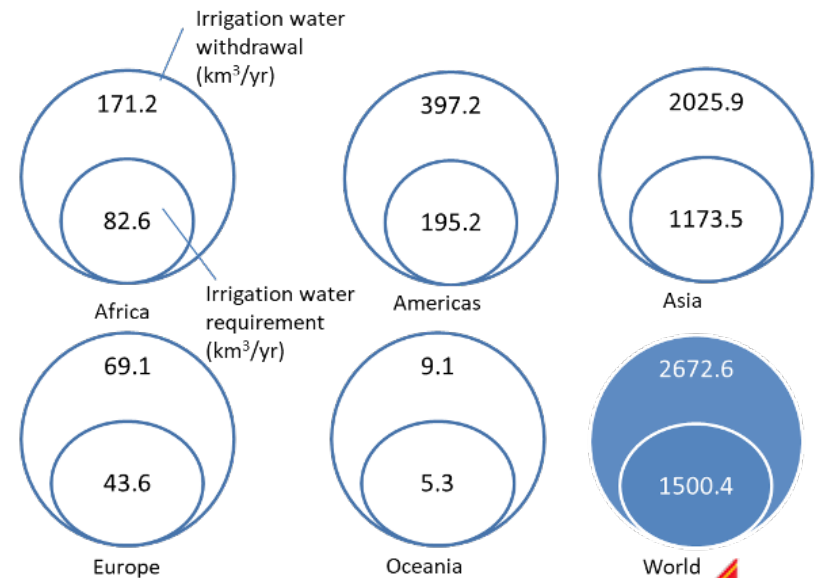
* Critical stage
DAS – Days after sowing

Rice: Irrigation stages

Wheat: Irrigation stages

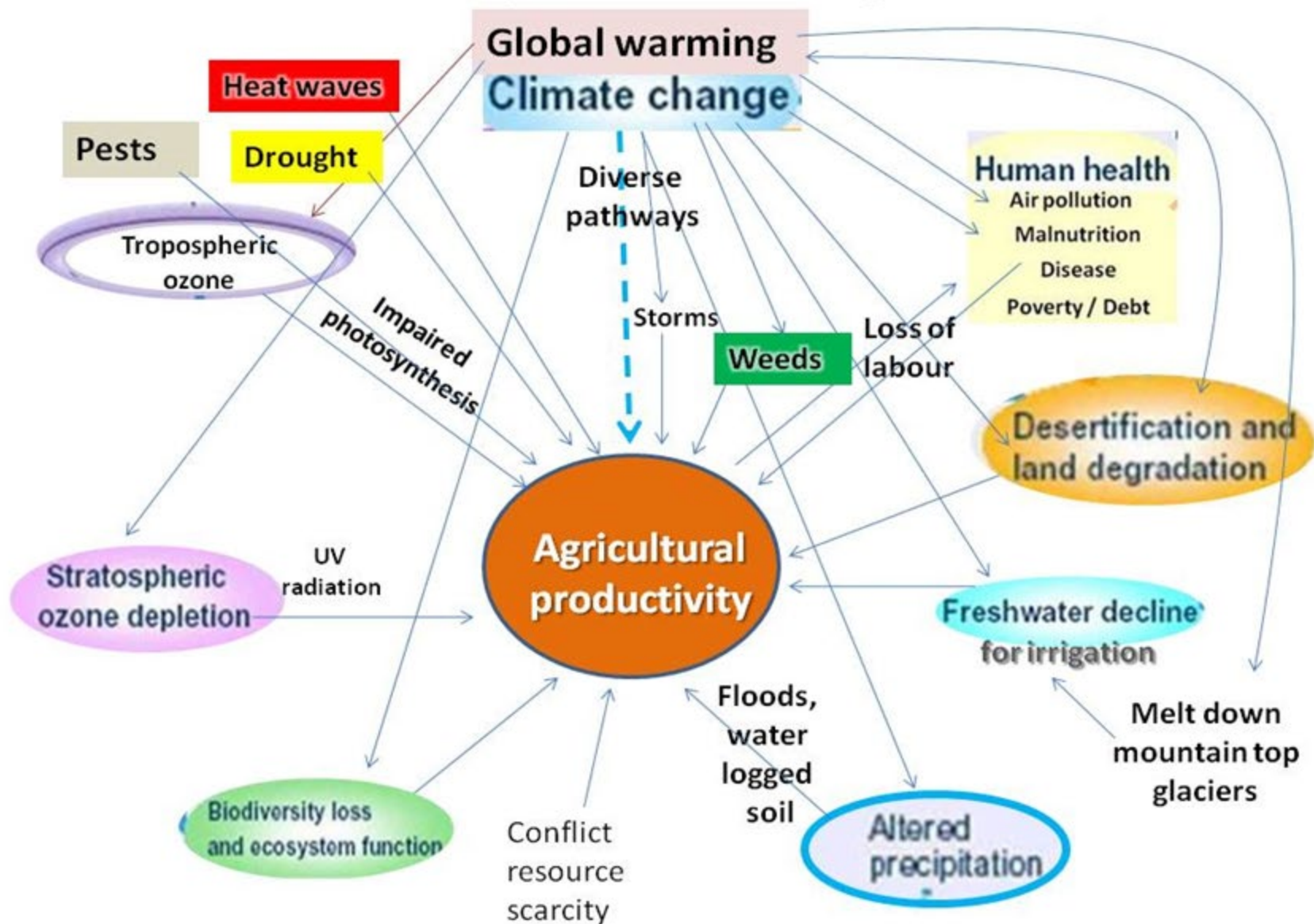


Source: Mom R, 2007; Zwart and Bastiaansen, 2004; Chapagain and Hoekstra, 2004



Source: FAO Aquastat

Multiple impacts of global warming and climate change on agriculture



Achieving the Paris Goal Needs Simultaneous Action on at least Three Fronts in the Agriculture Sector

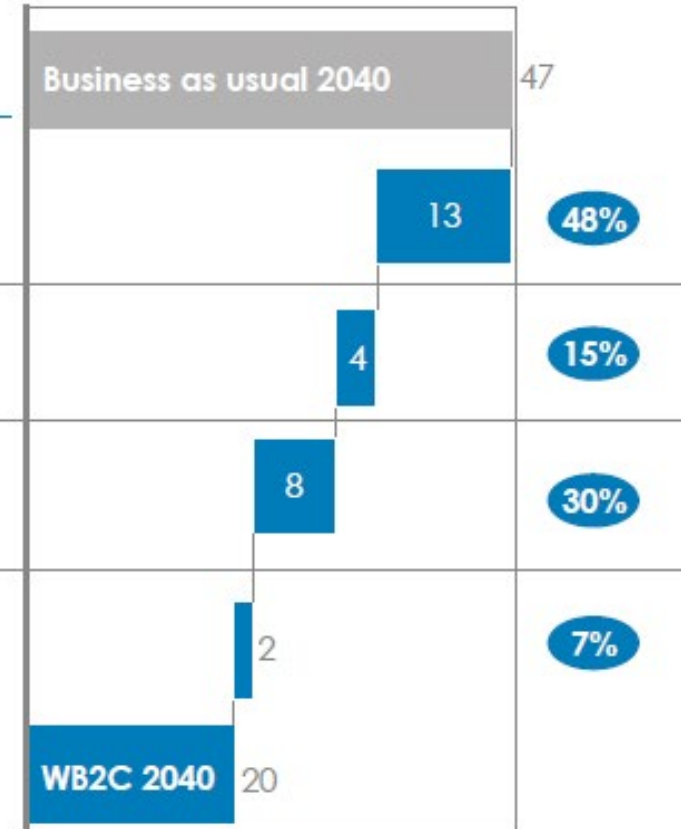
4 transition strategies need to be pursued simultaneously to achieve a well below 2°C scenario

Illustrative path to WB2C scenario

Annual emissions, 2040, Gt CO₂e

Transition strategy

- 1 Decarbonization of power combined with extended electrification
- 2 Decarbonization of activities which cannot be cost-effectively electrified
- 3 Acceleration in the pace of energy productivity improvement to 3% per annum
- 4 Optimization of fossil fuels use within overall carbon budget constraints



SOURCE: Ad hoc analysis developed by Copenhagen Economics for the Energy Transitions Commission

Strategy for Agriculture Sector Decarbonization

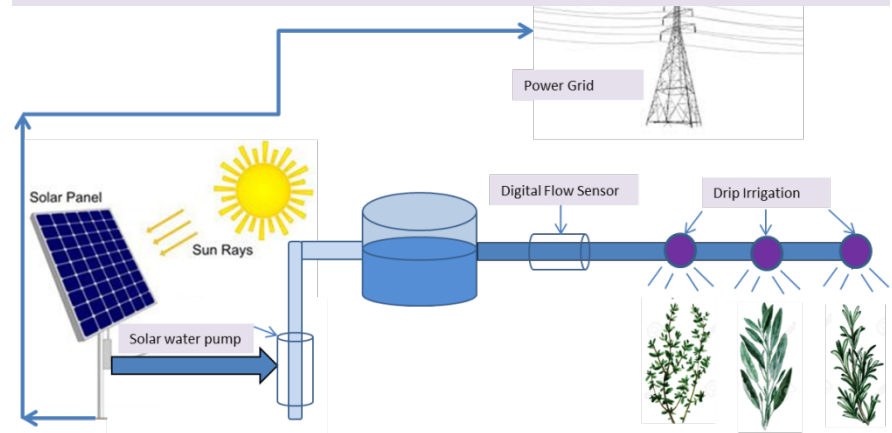
- Enhance water-use and energy-use and fertilizer-use efficiency in agricultural operations;
- Convert agricultural operations to utilize electricity instead of fossil fuels; and
- Decarbonize the electricity supply by converting to renewable sources, instead of fossil fuels, as energy sources for electricity generation, and for heating applications

Green Farming: Water Pumping & Water Use

Energy inefficient pump for flood irrigation



Efficient SPV pump with micro-irrigation and purchase of electricity by grid



For 1 hectare of wheat, over the growing season:

Cost of irrigation: ~ **US\$132**

Cost of irrigation: ~**US\$ 64**

Revenue from Electricity sale: ~**US\$ 15**

Cost of SPV system (5HP) = ~ **\$ 5,000**

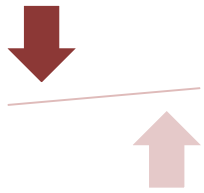
For 1 hectare of paddy, over the growing season:

Cost of irrigation: **US\$ 340**

Cost of irrigation: ~ **US\$163.4**

Revenue from Electricity Sales: ~**US\$12**

Creation of Demand, and Reduction in their Cost are the Current Challenge



Demand creation to exploit economies of scale

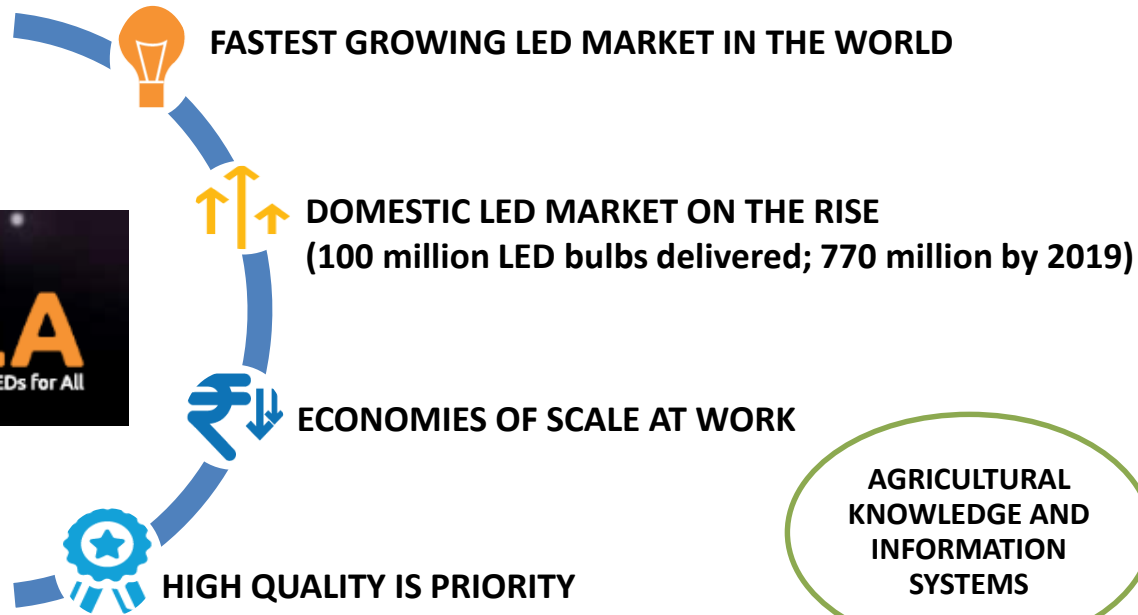


Loans for Zero-Carbon options

The challenges are the same as those faced by HYV crops during the Green Revolution !

Approach is to create demand, and enable price reductions with increasing scales of production

India's Experience



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Capacity installed

~ 29000 MW (solar)
~ 35000 MW (wind)

Tariff

Decline in cost from
0.25\$/kWh to
< 0.04\$/kWh

MARKETS AND
FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS

AGRICULTURAL
KNOWLEDGE AND
INFORMATION
SYSTEMS

INFRASTRUCTURE

PUBLIC POLICY

GREEN REVOLUTION

Thank
You