

Why focus on the nexus of renewables with agri-food and water?

Livelihoods of 2.5bn people dependent on agriculture

30% share of food systems in world's energy consumption

14% of food produced globally is lost between harvest and retail







About 70% of global freshwater withdrawals go into agriculture

- **Irrigation**
- Pesticide & fertilizer application
- **Sustaining livestock**
- **Produce cooling**
- **Produce processing**

Inputs

- · Irrigation/ pumping
- · Livestock feed Fertiliser

Transport

- . Farm to collection centre · Collection centre
- to processing facility/market

Value added processing

- · Drying Grinding
- Milling

Marketing and distribution

- · Packaging · Retail (markets)
- · Refrigeration

Production

- · On-farm mechanisation
- · Reduction in human
- Pumping
- Increased operational efficiencies

Storage and

- · Cold storage
- Moisture control
- Mechanised sorting/ packaging

Transport and logistics

- Warehouse
- · Road, rail and maritime transport

End-user

- Cooking
- · Transport Household appliances

High wastage and inefficient use of water in the sector from subsidized low fees for water use or free/low tariffs on electricity used for pumping

Stress on ground water reserves: Groundwater is used for over 40% of global irrigation on almost 40% of irrigated land.

IRENA's action on renewable energy on agri-food sector

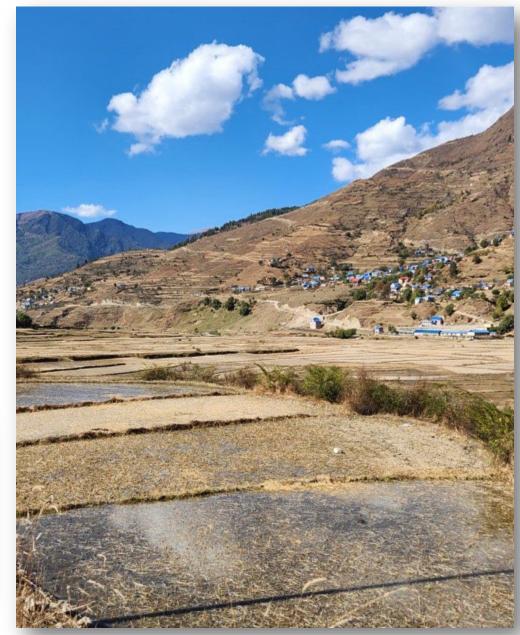


IRENA and FAO joined forces to boost renewables in food and agriculture, January 2021



UAE and IRENA Launched Beyond Food Initiative to Provide Access to Energy for Clean Cooking, March 2022





Farming in the hill slopes of Nepal

Empowering Lives & Livelihoods - Renewables for Climate Action

Connect people
& improve
livelihoods
through
renewables

Beyond just energy **Embrace Bring scale** ecosystem and speed approach **Empowering** Lives & **Equity** Livelihoods Mobilise benefits private investment for women **Sustainability Banking on** and strong replicability partnerships

catalyze systemic energy transformation of agri-food value chains

Stimulate
climate
adaptation,
with mitigation
benefits

Improve resilience & productivity in agri-food sector

The Initiative: Country Programme for Implementation

Components of Country Programmes



Sustainable & efficient renewable energy solutions



Affordable financing solutions for improved services & productivity



- Ecosystem sustainability
- Local innovation & entrepreneurship
- Women & youth empowerment



Development of Adaptation Metrics / stakeholder co-ordination

Looking Beyond Energy - Building Overall Resilience

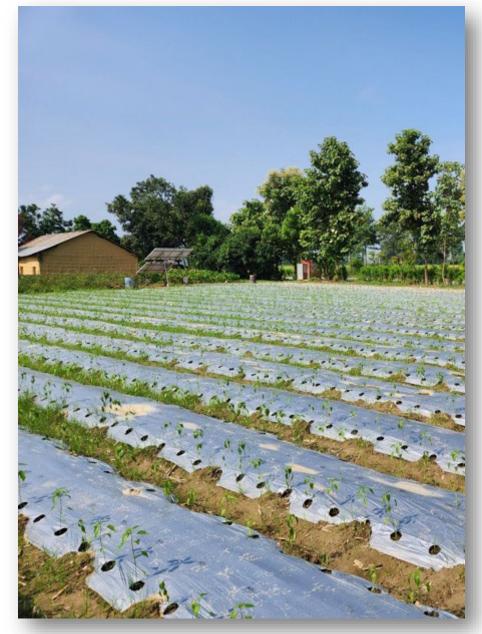
ADAPTATION METRICS

Potential approaches for improved/resilient livelihoods

- Increased irrigated land
- Round the year cropping
- Reduced reliance on fossil fuels & its supply chain fluctuations
- Clean energy for processing produce & storage

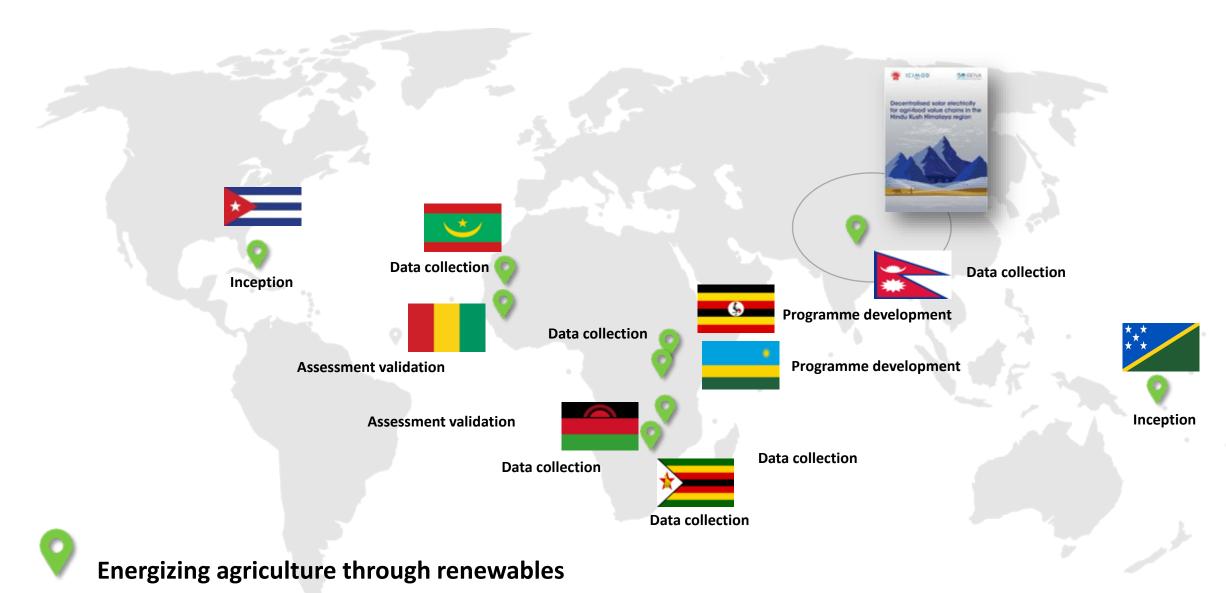
Challenges in setting METRICS

- In comparison to mitigation, measuring adaptation is a challenge. No concrete standard adaptation metrics that are universally accepted and how it can be tracked for energy.
- Lack of political appetite to identify & address vulnerable sectors
- Data collection long time frame to see impacts, climate impacts contextual to local conditions, multisectoral nature of adaptation responses



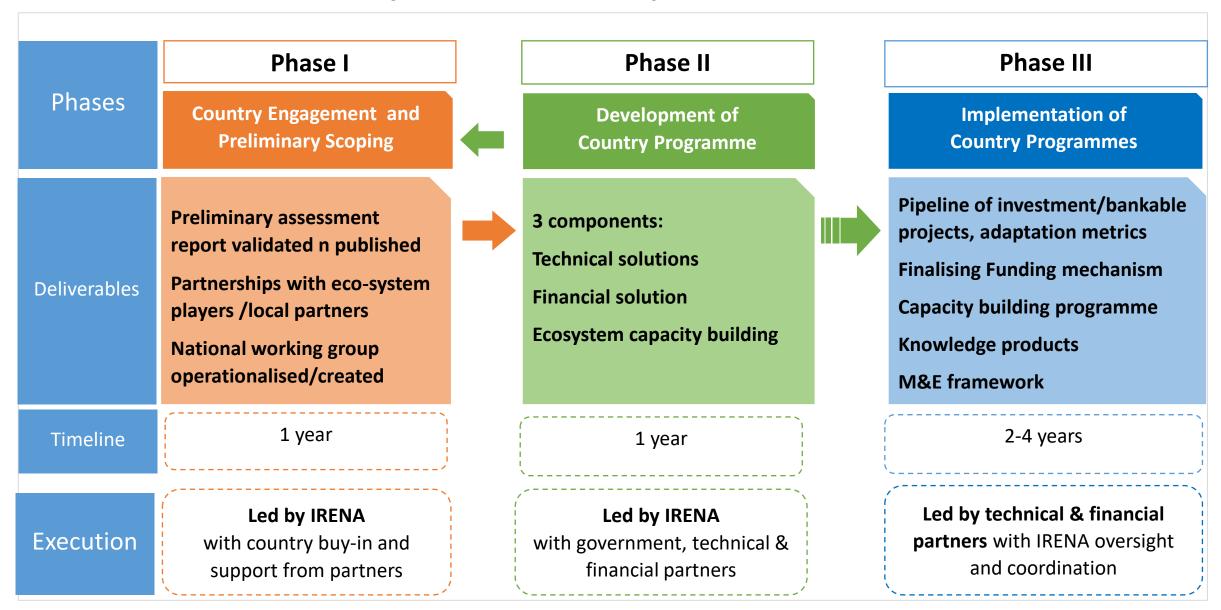
Farm in Nepal – reduced evaporation from polymer covers

Country Programmes Progress to date



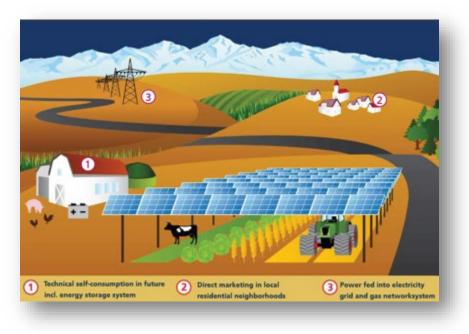
Disclaimer: Names shown on this map do not imply any official endorsement of acceptance by IRENA.

The Initiative - From country assessments to implementation



Progressive ways to destress water use in agriculture – Agrivoltaics

Agrivoltaics (APV) is a combination of solar energy and agriculture in which solar panels are strategically positioned on agricultural lands to capture sunlight for electricity production while allowing farming activities to continue beneath and around them.



Water conserving options

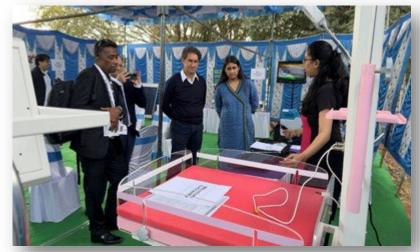
- ✓ Reduced evaporation &
 options to use drip irrigation
 (e.g., shade and reduced evaporation
 under agrivoltaic systems can lead to up to
 40 percent higher yields of tomatoes and
 cotton India)
- ✓ Collection and storage of runoff rainwater, helps to conserve groundwater resources
- ✓ Possibility to farm especially in arid regions

Global estimates of 14 GWp of installed APV (as of 2021), with China having the largest share of 12 GWp.





IRENA on the ground working with partners



DRE-based livelihood projects (India, Feb 2023)



Bangouyah women's cooperative farmland (Guinea, Mar 2023)



Small Farmer Cooperatives (Nepal, 2023)



Sitolu mini-grid (Malawi, Mar 2023)

Join us to drive the initiative;

Powering
Livelihoods to
Empower Lives!

• For more details, please send an email to <u>LLCOP28@irena.org</u>



