



INITIATIVE ON
NEXUS Gains

An Online Tool for Sizing Groundwater-fed Solar Irrigation Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

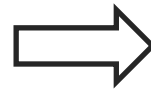
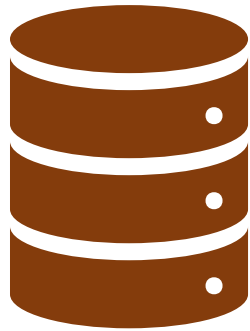
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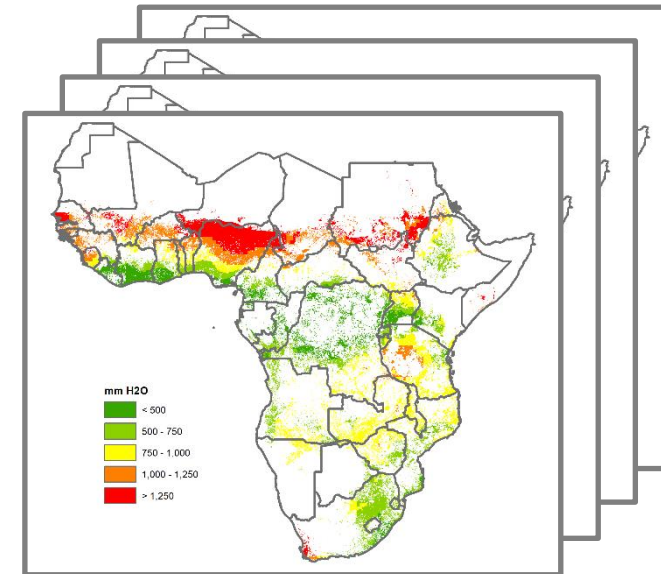
April 18, 2023

Overview

Geodatabase



GIS web server



- To provide spatial analysis functions for solar irrigation system sizing
- Target users: policy makers, international donors, private investors and farmers

Background



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Earth's Future

Research Article | [Open Access](#) |

Solar or Diesel: A Comparison of Costs for Groundwater-Fed Irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa Under Two Energy Solutions

Hua Xie , Claudia Ringler, Md. Alam Hossain Mondal

First published: 06 February 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EF001611>

SECTIONS

Abstract

Sub-Saharan Africa has long been beset with food insecurity. Expanding irrigated agriculture can help boost food production, but requires energy for accessing water, especially in groundwater-fed systems. This study compares the economic performance of groundwater pumping systems using two energy solutions: solar photovoltaic (PV) and diesel fuel. We estimate the power units of two pumping systems for a range of scenarios and mapped their relative cost-effectiveness over sub-Saharan Africa. As a renewable and clean energy source, solar energy is gaining attention and there is keen interest in investing in solar PV for irrigated agriculture. Results of this study provide insight into the potential for promoting solar irrigation in sub-Saharan Africa.

1 Introduction

Sub-Saharan Africa, a region of 23 million km² and home to over 1 billion people, has long been beset with food insecurity (FAO & ECA, 2018). This is largely attributed to the suboptimal performance of its agricultural sector, particularly underdeveloped irrigated agriculture in the region. Currently,



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UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF FARMER-LED IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN NIGERIA: WHAT DOES IT TAKE?

Estimates from a combined biophysical-socioeconomic analysis

Hua Xie, Petra Schmitter, A E Obayelu, Kato Edward, Claudia Ringler, Bedru Balana

The potential for profitable groundwater irrigated area development is 5.04 million hectares in Nigeria, almost all of it located in the country's central and northern states. To develop this vast area, granular water budgets, financial service provision, and support to grow sustainability of production will be needed.

FARMER-LED IRRIGATION: WHAT AND HOW



Working Paper: Identifying energy solutions to support development of irrigated agriculture in Ethiopia

This working paper presents early findings from a country-level planning analysis that aims at identifying energy solutions to support the development of irrigated agriculture in Ethiopia. An integrated energy and irrigation planning framework is developed for this goal. Groundwater irrigation development potential and the recommended cost-effective energy solutions across the country are mapped.

Analysis setting

- Crop

- Maize

- Wheat

- Rice

- Sorghum

- Millet

- Tomatoes

- Onions

- Chickpeas

- Common beans

- Cowpeas

- Sugarcane

- Banana

- Growing season

- Rainy season

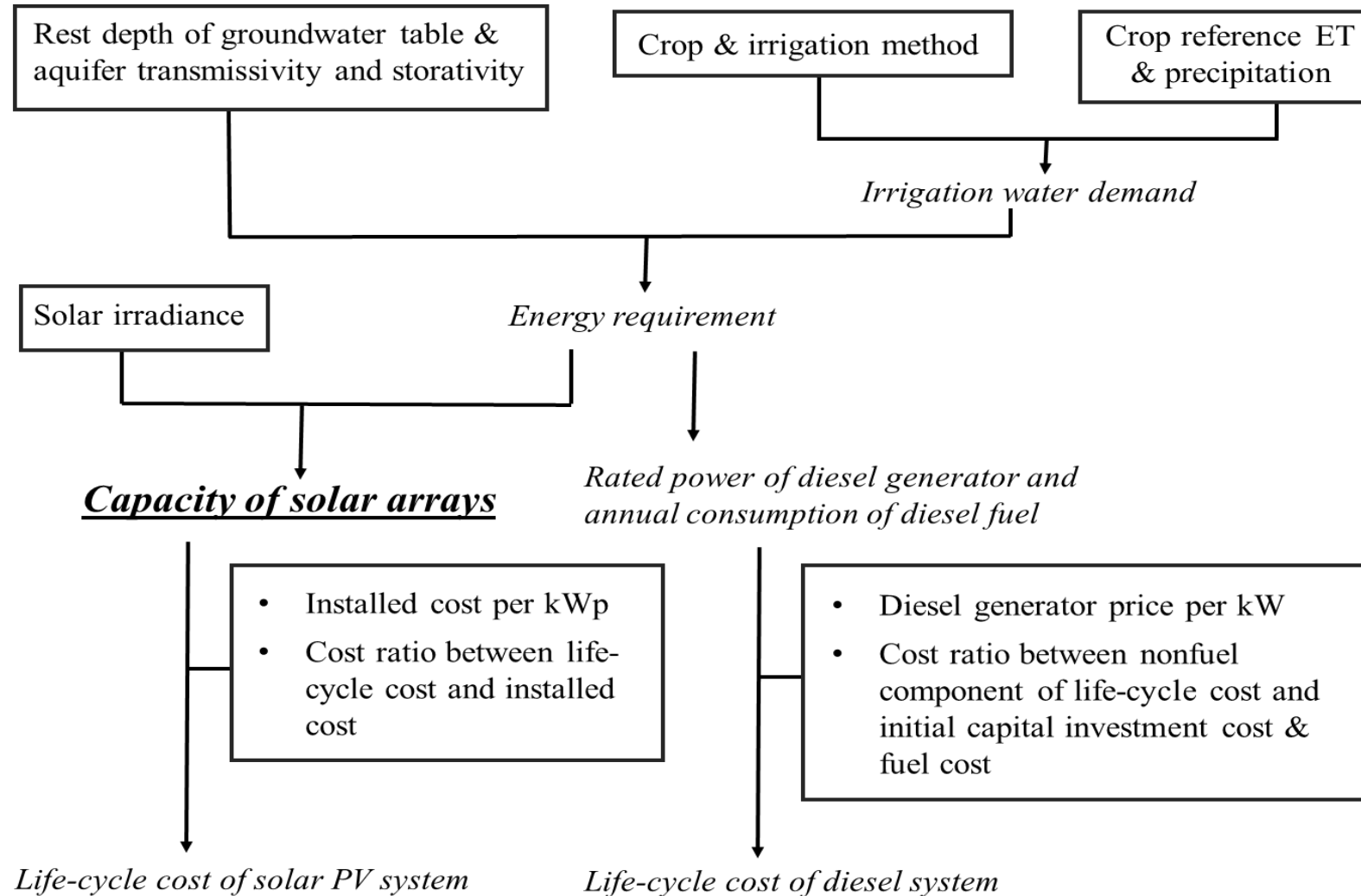
- Dry season

- Irrigation method

- Flood irrigation

- Drip irrigation

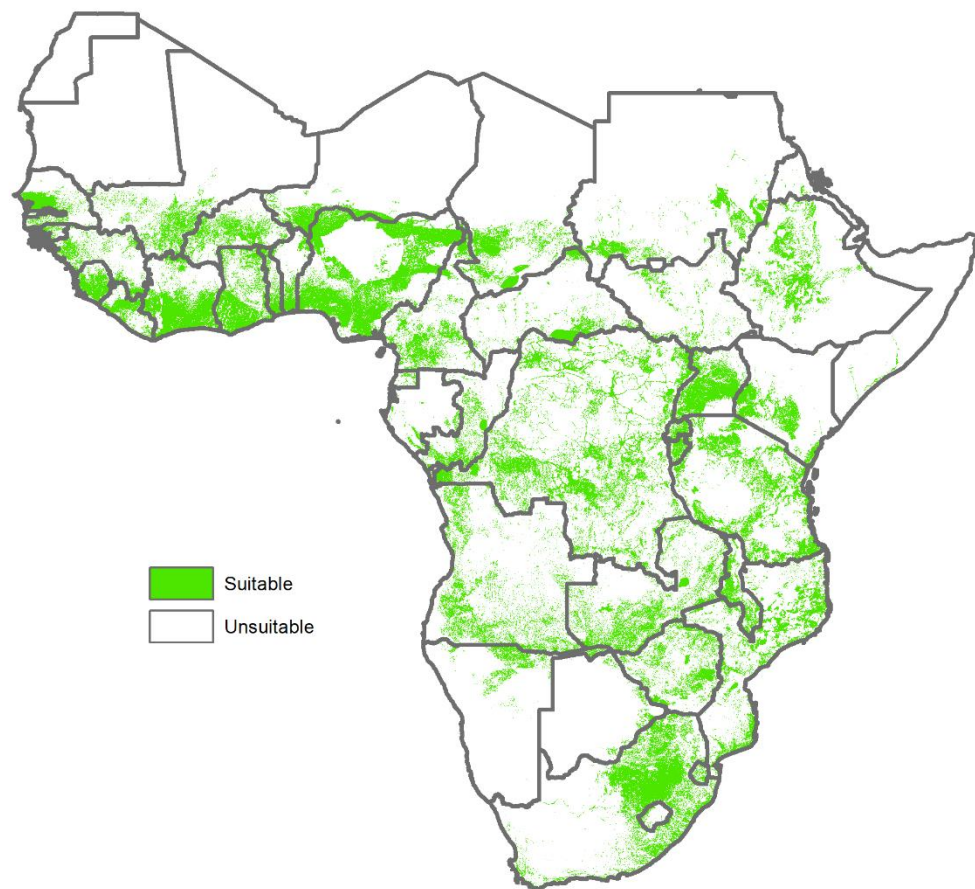
Solar sizing: Model



Base maps

| Data type | Source |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Solar irradiance | PVGIS (https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/pvgis) |
| Precipitation | CHIRPS (https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps) |
| Reference ET | CRU (https://crudata.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/hrg/) |
| Aquifer properties | British Geological Survey (https://www2.bgs.ac.uk/groundwater/international/africangroundwater/mapsDownload.html) |
| Groundwater irrigation suitability | IFPRI |

Groundwater Irrigation Suitability for Maize in Sub-Saharan Africa



| Category | Inclusion criteria | Data source |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Cropland extent</u> | <u>Cropland percentage > 0</u> | <u>1 km global IIASA-IFPRI cropland percentage map (Fritz et al., 2015)</u> |
| <u>Slope</u> | <u>< 8%</u> | <u>Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital elevation data</u> |
| <u>Groundwater depth</u> | <u>< 50 m</u> | <u>British Geological Survey digital groundwater maps of Africa (MacDonald et al., 2012)</u> |
| <u>Groundwater productivity</u> | <u>> 0.1 liter/second</u> | <u>British Geological Survey digital groundwater maps of Africa (MacDonald et al., 2012)</u> |
| <u>Agro-climatically attainable yield</u> | <u>> 0 under irrigation</u> | <u>IIASA-FAO Global Agro-ecological Zones (GAEZ) (Fischer et al. 2012)</u> |

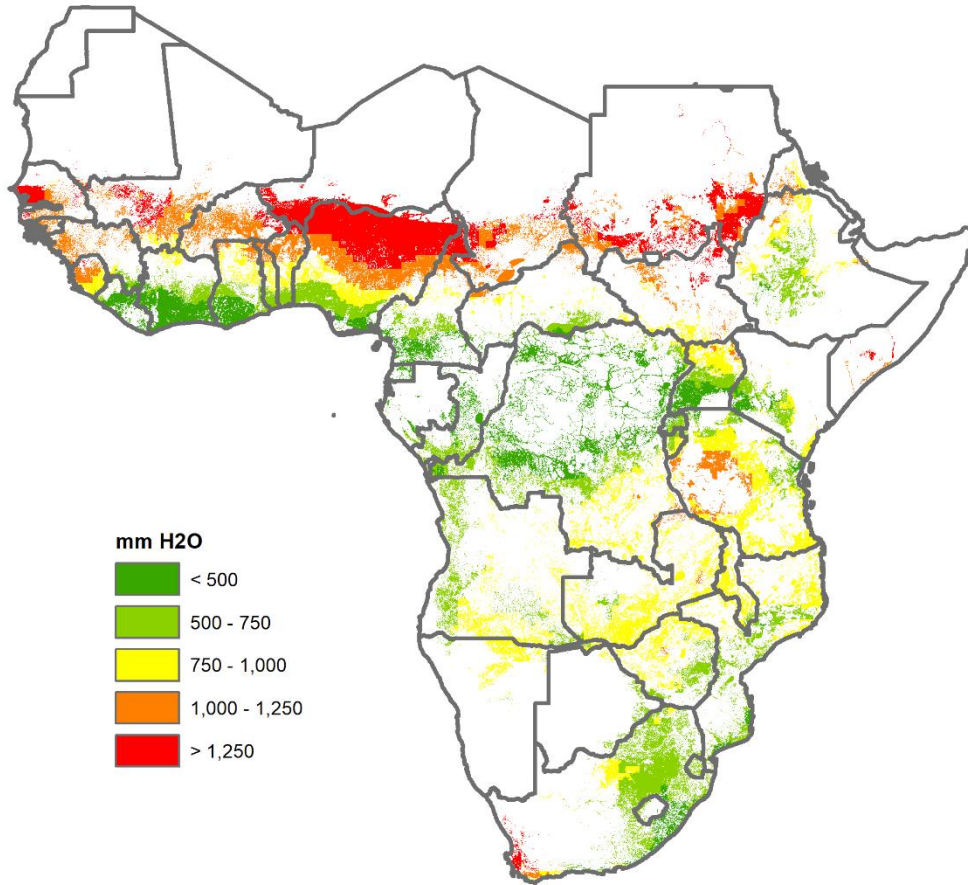
Xie et al. (2021)

Input parameters

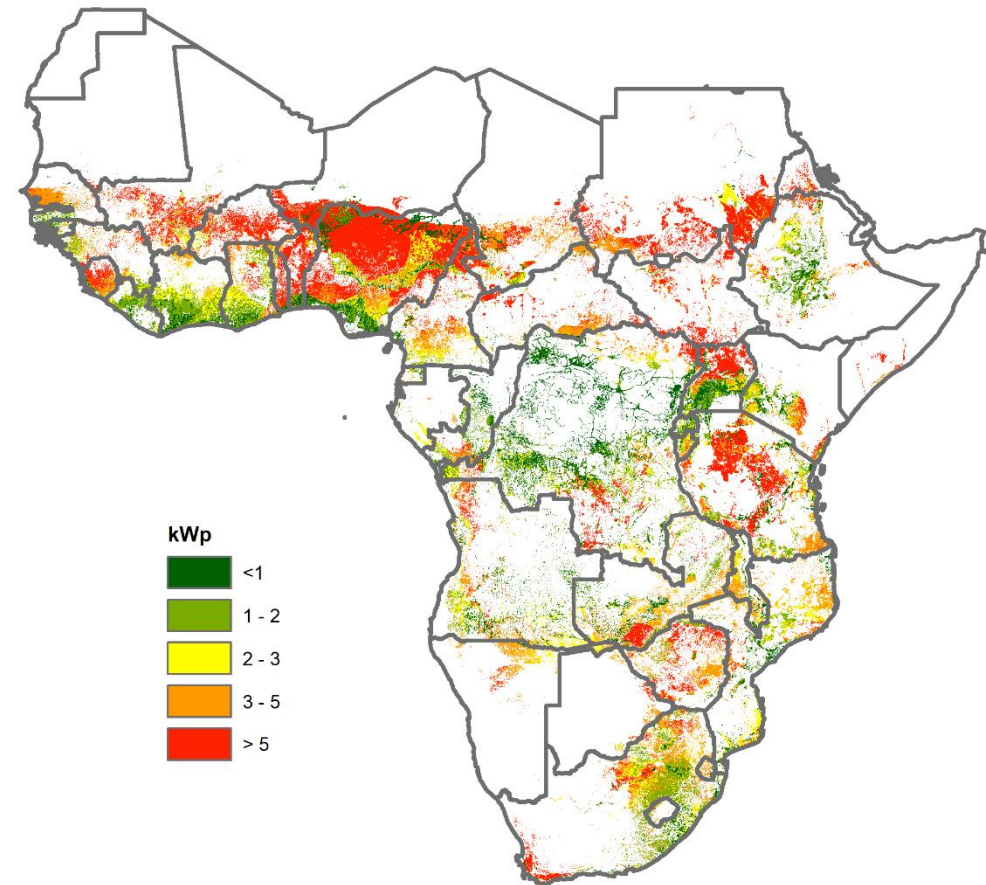
| | Parameter | Value |
|---|---|--|
| Solar power unit | Useful life of solar panel | 15 years |
| | Installed cost of solar module | US\$ 2.0/Wp |
| | Maintenance cost of solar module | 2% |
| Diesel generator and diesel fuel | Price of diesel generator | US\$ 300/kW |
| | Useful life of diesel generator | 10 year |
| | Annual maintenance cost of diesel generator | 15% of the initial capital cost |
| | Diesel price | USD 0.69/liter |
| Pump | Price of pump | USD0.7/Watt |
| | Useful life of pump | 10 year |
| | Annual Maintenance cost of pump | 5% of the initial capital cost |
| Farm size | | 1 hectare |
| Borehole | Capital cost of borehole development | US\$1,100 (groundwater depth <7m) US\$2,200 (groundwater depth: 7-25 m) |
| Discount rate | | 12% |

Solar sizing: Results

Irrigation water demand(mm H₂O)



Size of solar module (kWp)

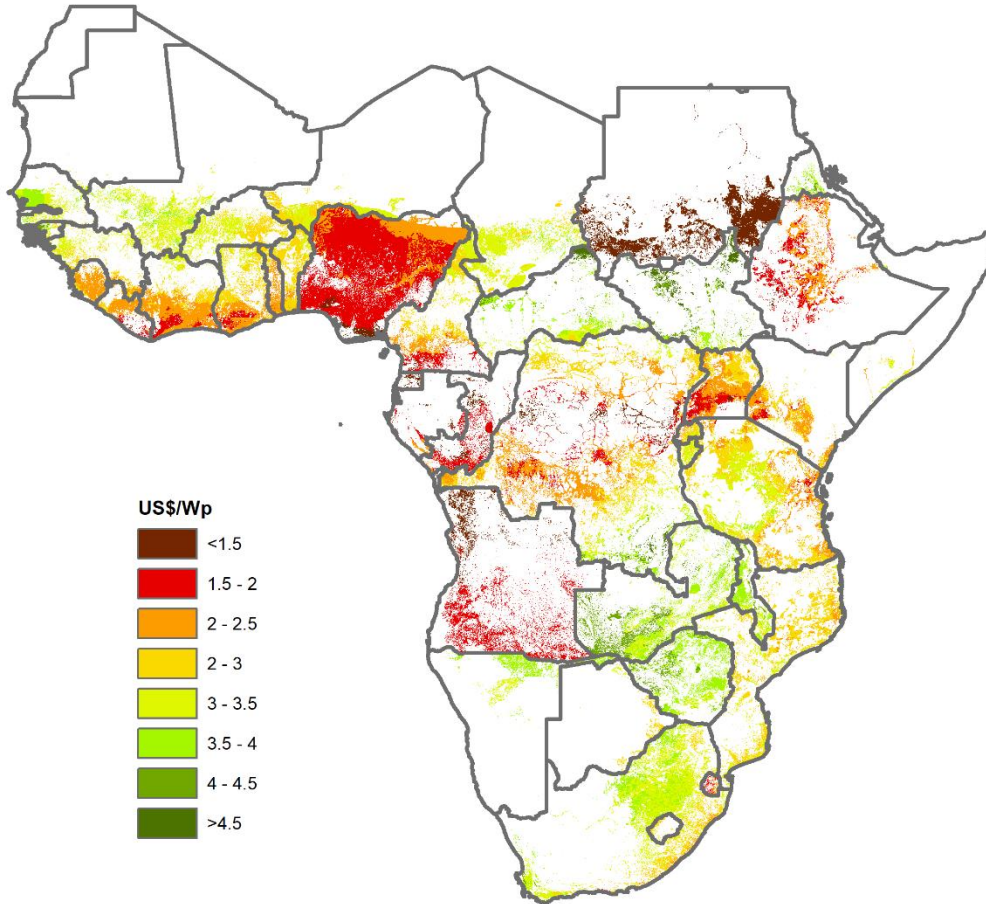


Maize + dry season + flood irrigation

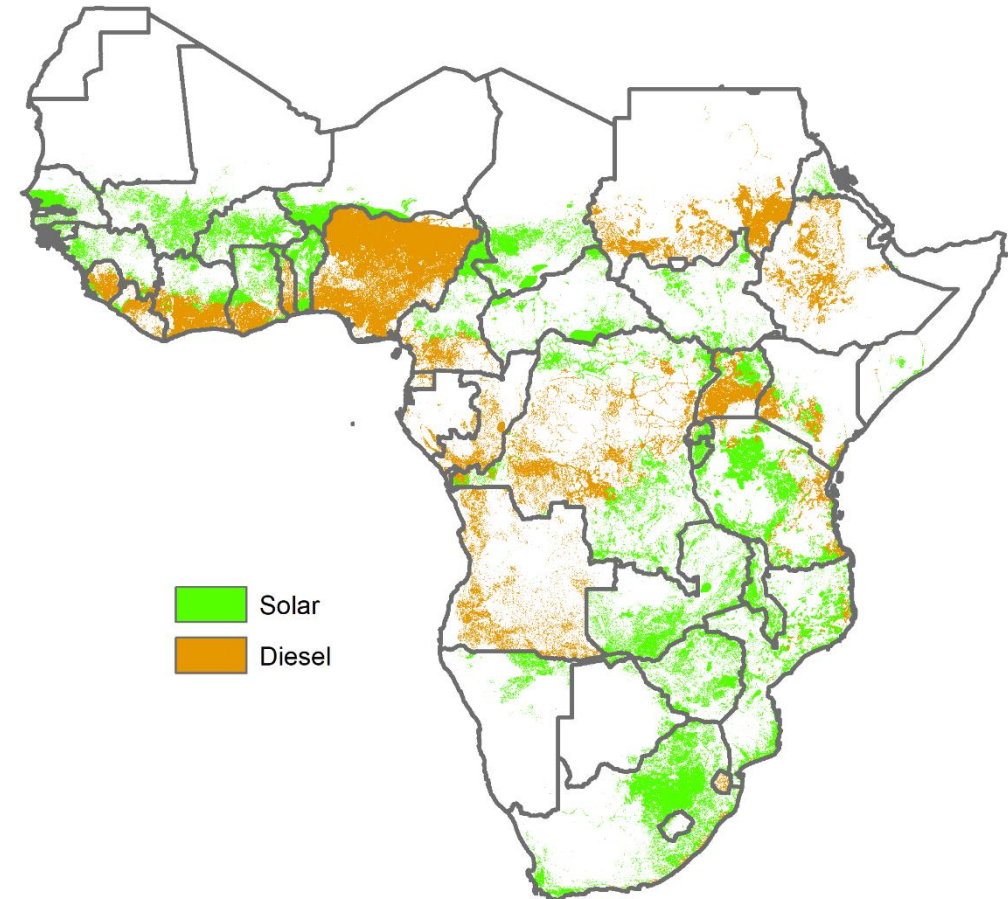
Xie et al. (2021)

Solar sizing: Results

Breakeven cost (USD/Wp)



Reclassified (USD 2.5/Wp)



Maize + dry season + flood irrigation

Xie et al. (2021)

Next steps

1. User interface design
2. GIS web service programming
3. Climate change impact assessment



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