International Water Management Institute

SoLAR
Solar Energy for Agricultural Resilience

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CGIAR

1st Project Steering Committee Meeting

Dr. Darshini Ravindranath
Project Lead, SoLAR
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Dr. Muluken Adamseged
Deputy Project Lead, SoLAR
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

November 27, 2025
New Delhi, India

solar.iwmi.org

AGENDA

Time	Session	Facilitator
2:00 – 2:10	Welcome	Ms. Mirjam Macchi Howell Head of the Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment, SDC
2:10 – 2:20	Remarks by PSC Co-chair	Dr. Vidhisha Samarasekara Program Director- Water-Climate Change and Resilience, IWMI (On behalf of Dr. Mark Smith, DG, IWMI)
2:20 – 2:30	Introduction	All
2:30 – 2:40	SDC Phase 1 Learnings	Dr. Darshini Ravindranath Project Lead, SDC-SoLAR, IWMI
2:40 – 3:10	SDC Phase 2 overview	Dr. Darshini Ravindranath Project Lead, SDC-SoLAR, IWMI and Dr. Muluken Adamseged Deputy Project Lead, SDC-SoLAR, IWMI
3:10 – 3:30	Reflections from the field	All partners
3:30 – 4:00	Discussion on future steps	All

MEMBERSHIP

Ms. Mirjam Macchi Howell
Head of the Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Environment (CDE), SDC
Co-chair

Mark Smith
Director General, IWMI
Sri Lanka
Co-Chair

P C Sharma
Joint Director,
International Solar Alliance
Global,
Member

Eng. Vincent Kabuti
Irrigation Secretary - State Department for Irrigation, Kenya

Suman Chandra (IAS)
Director,
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy,
Government of India

Md. Sarwar Hossain
PD (SIP) & Deputy Chief Engineer
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
Bangladesh,Member

Elias Awol
CEO, Smallholder Irrigation Development
Ministry of Agriculture
Ethopia
Member

Divya Kashyap
Deputy Head of Coorperation
SDC
India
Member

Darshini Ravindranath
Project Lead
IWMI
India
Member

S. M. Monirul Islam
Deputy CEO and CFO,
Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)
Bangladesh
Member

THE CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF PSC WILL BE:

Vidhisha
Program Director,
IWMI
UK

Alok Sikka
Country Representative,
IWMI
India & Bangladesh

Muluken Adamsegad
Deputy Project Lead,
IWMI
Ethopia

Abdulkarim Seid
Country Representative,
IWMI
Ethopis & Kenya

Learnings from Solarising Irrigation in South Asia (Dec 2019 - May 2025)

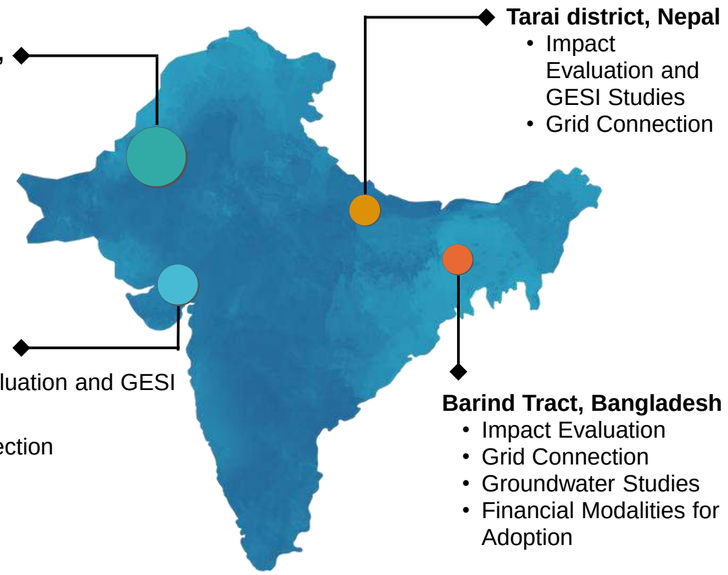


Fig: SoLAR project locations in South Asia

Goal

Producing robust **empirical evidence** to inform the creation of climate-resilient, gender-equitable, socially inclusive, and groundwater-responsive solar irrigation policies.

Testing and **validating innovative strategies** and interventions that advance sustainable and inclusive scaling of solar irrigation.

Enhancing **national and global knowledge and capacity** to design and implement solar irrigation policies and practices.

Key impact

Gender-Inclusive Solar Irrigation

Advocated for gender-sensitive policies and piloted financial models to ensure equitable access to SIPs for women farmers and marginalized groups.

Innovative Financing Models

Introduced micro-financing, grant-based investments, and First Loan Default Guarantee to enhance SIP accessibility, reducing financial barriers for smallholder farmers.

Sustainable, Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Advocated for solar-powered irrigation to replace diesel systems, leading to lower CO_2 emissions, groundwater conservation, and high-value crop adoption through region-specific irrigation strategies.

Grid-Connected Solar Irrigation

Piloted first of its kind grid connected SIPs and net metering and surplus electricity sales, enabling farmers to generate additional income while encouraging responsible groundwater use.

Capacity Building & Knowledge Sharing

Strengthened technical skills and system maintenance through GERMI training programs, field visits, and collaborative learning, ensuring the long-term sustainability of SIP adoption across regions.

Driving Policy Changes in South Asia (2019 - 2025)

In **India**, our findings have been shared with MNRE and are expected to influence the design of PM-KUSUM 2.0 in 2027.

In **Nepal**, AEPC will revise its subsidy disbursement criteria in favour of women and small farmers and first grid-connected solar irrigation pilot was established via a net-metering agreement.

In **Bangladesh**, using evidence from our pilots, IDCOL have approved 56 new SIPs, of which 39 sites will be connected to the grid.

In **Pakistan**, web-based modules for solar suitability mapping and a solar irrigation pump sizing tool have been developed and extended to three provinces.

Key learning

1. SIPs support **climate mitigation and adaptation by reducing diesel use** and helping farmers cope with rainfall variability—without notably increasing groundwater use.
2. Diverse business models, including **grid integration pilots and innovation funds**, offer scalable solutions across different agro-economic contexts.
3. Policy advocacy has made **solar programs more inclusive** and effective.
4. Community involvement and **targeted capacity building, especially for women,** have strengthened technical ownership and advanced gender and social inclusion (GESI).

Partners

IDCOL TOGETHER FOR TOMORROW · GERMI

Beyond Project Countries: South-South Learning

The team was approached by the BTF to assist in implementing two solar lift irrigation systems in Bhutan, which was successfully completed with additional support from SDC.

Achievements

Farmer Income

• In India (Rajasthan, Gujarat) 27% rise in farm income and USD 125/year saved on diesel costs as a result of SKY
• ~25% higher Boro profits in Bangladesh (USD BDT/acre) following introduction of SIPs

Water Saving

• In India-600 mm/year less water pumped by grid-SIP users. 14% energy use reduction reported by SKY farmers
• Lower groundwater abstraction in Pakistan due to SIP capacity limits

GHG Mitigation & Energy Efficiency

• ~2.8 tCO_2/year avoided per SIP (India)
• 61% (rice) & 44% (wheat) reduction in use of diesel for pumping (Nepal)

Capacity Building & Outreach

• Project outreach to around 36,000 people
• Around 5000 benefitted from pilot studies and GESI-focused awareness activities.
• More than 20 trainings conducted including ~3500 farmers, ~300 technicians (~30% women) and policymakers

Having access to these portable micro-solar irrigation pumps has freed up some of our time. For example, I used to take my cattle to the river to bathe, but now I can use pumped water. This means women like me can shift more of our time from domestic work to economic activities.

Mariam Bibi (30)

Agricultural worker, Kayumer Char, Fulchari, Gaibandha District, Bangladesh

Photo: Tanmoy Bhaduri/IWMI

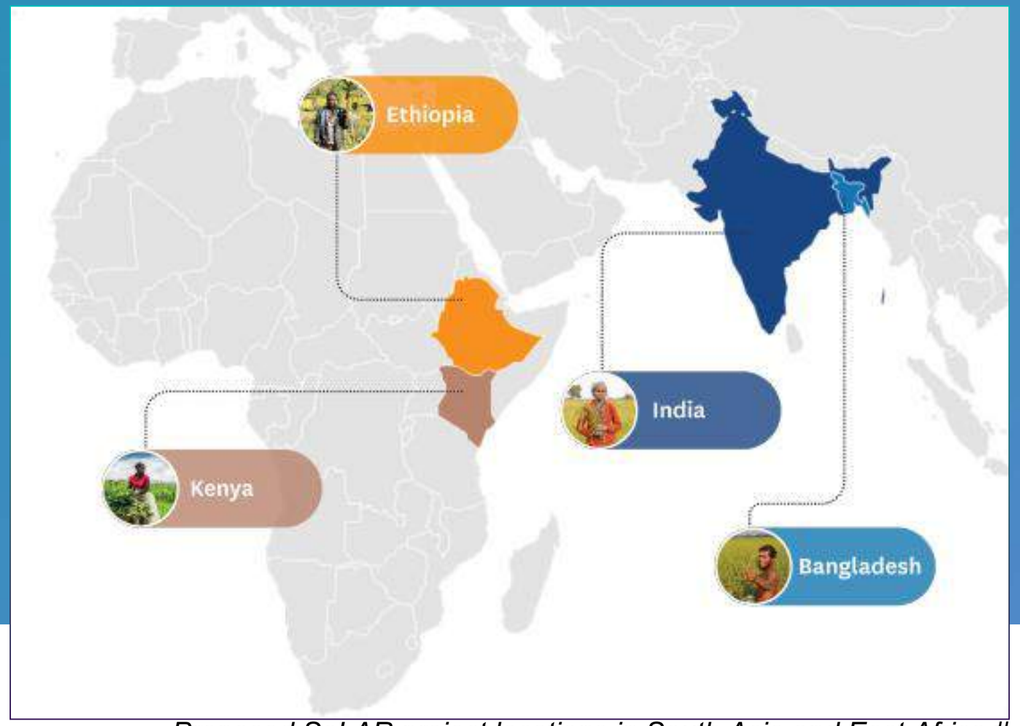
SoLAR Program Innovations

- Strong partnerships with agencies in country to support in strategy and capacity building activities
- Regular consultation with government through CPMC meetings, national and regional forums
- Scalable, data-informed decisions and policy linkages
- Inclusive Capacity building
- Build national systems for long-term data and tool ownership.
- South-South knowledge exchange

Expanding Impact through South-South Collaboration

Building on key learnings from Phase 1, the goal of Phase 2 (July 2025- Dec 2028) is to **strengthen the enabling environment for promoting socially inclusive and climate-resilient solar energy systems in agricultural settings across South Asia and East Africa.**

Phase 2 will directly benefit vulnerable populations in **India**, **Bangladesh**, **Ethiopia** and **Kenya** by enhancing energy and water security, supporting agricultural emissions mitigation, and boosting adaptive capacities and climate resilience.



Proposed SoLAR project locations in South Asia and East Africa.#

Outcome 1

Evidence-Based Policy Design

Policymakers embed water energy food interlinkages in a socially inclusive manner, to enhance effectiveness of solar agri-tech programs

Outcome 2

Accelerating Finance

Climate-smart and socially inclusive financing solutions for scaling solar agri-tech are co-developed and launched

Outcome 3

Capacity Building

Strengthened knowledge, capacities and south-south collaboration leads to greater uptake of solar agri-tech applications

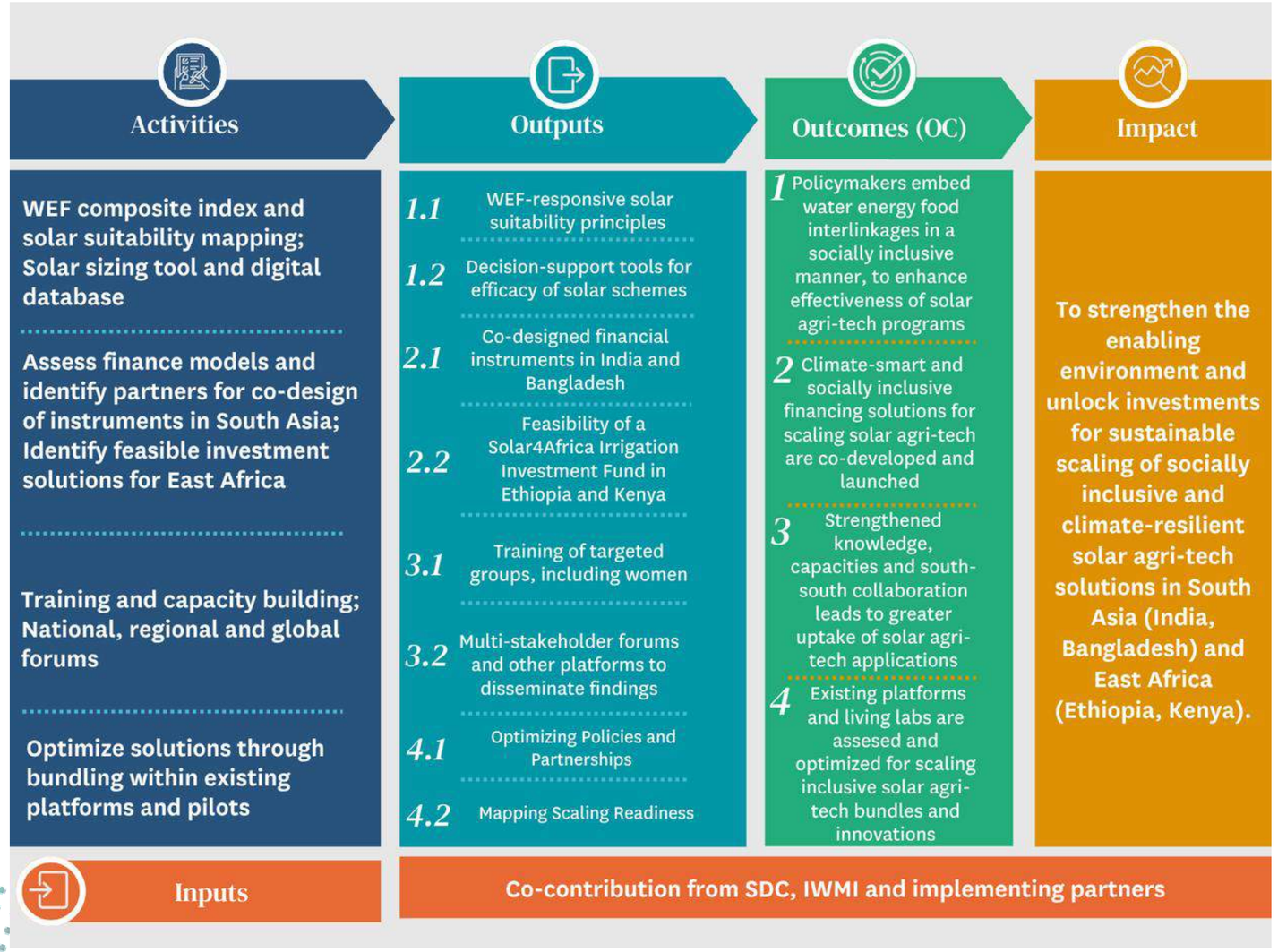
Outcome 4

Solar Scaling through Living Labs

Existing platforms and living labs are assessed and optimized for scaling solar agri-tech bundles

 # The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IWMI, CGIAR, our partner institutions, or donors.

Theory of Change: SoLAR Phase 2 (July 2025 - Dec 2028)



Level and Target of Intervention

1 **Macro Level**
Influence policies and institutional practices of government organizations—our direct beneficiaries—in India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

2 **Meso Level**
Collaborate with partner-led projects to validate and adapt approaches at the regional or district level.

3 **Micro Level**
Implement research, demonstration, and capacity-building activities with farmers, solar technicians, and local businesses.

4 **Target Groups**
Government organizations (primary), with indirect benefits extending to farmers, service providers, and the private sector through improved implementation and outreach.

Outcome 1: Evidence-based Policy Design

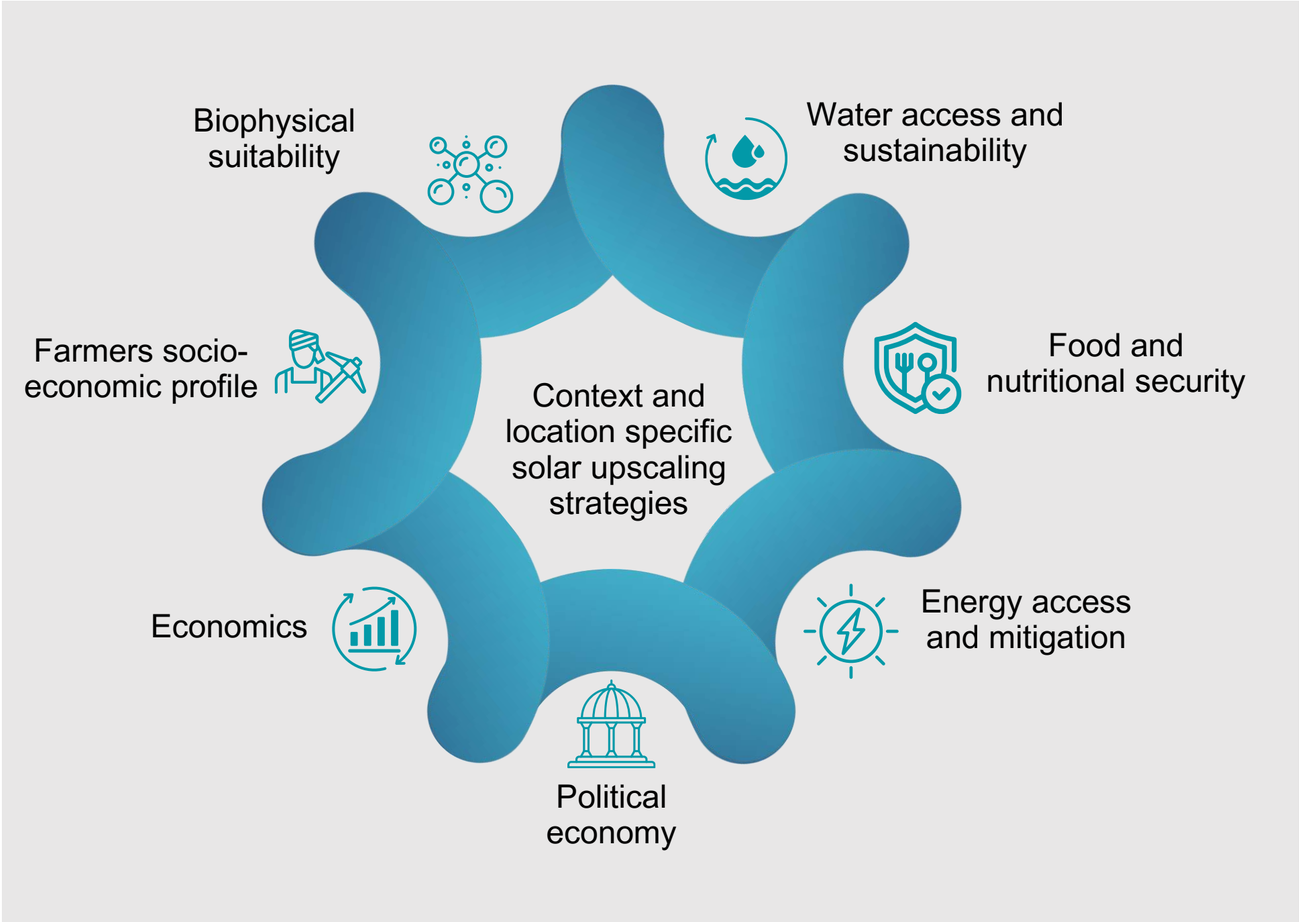
WEF responsive digital tools and methodologies developed to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of policies and programs for solar energy promotion

Output 1.1: Assess the impact of solar energy use on food security, nutritional security, livelihoods, climate resilience and groundwater resources.

A first of its kind **Water-Energy Food-Solar Suitability (WEF-SS) composite index** for India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Kenya that supports identification of context-specific priority options for regions.

Output 1.2: Design SIP Sizing Tools and digital database providing data to decision-makers to improve efficacy of solar schemes.

A **jointly developed digital platform, SIP Sizing tool and 'User Manual'** for wider use and application – with government and private sector stakeholders, building on IWMI's existing work in East India (supported by GIZ).



https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/blogs/solar-irrigation-pump-sip-sizing-tool/

Outcome 2: Accelerating Finance

Climate-smart and socially inclusive financing solutions are recommended for scaling of solar energy systems for agriculture

Output 2.1: Identify and validate financial instruments and incentives to improve equitable access to technology, finance, and markets in India and Bangladesh, including:

- Assessments of **promising financial market and non-market-based instruments/business** models for increasing access and use of solar for different stakeholders. E.g. pay-as-you-go model, earn first-pay later model, revolving fund for loans, credit facilities, mobile SIPs with irrigation service providers etc.
- Co-design **bespoke climate-smart financial instruments/business models** alongside partners [e.g. with NABARD, IDCOL, Oorja] and **develop an implementation plan.**


Photo: Jeffery M Walcott/IWMI

Output 2.2: Assess the feasibility of Solar4Africa Irrigation Investment Fund in Ethiopia and Kenya

Market Scoping and Final East Africa Investment and Financing Landscape Assessment Report for Irrigation, and a Final Investment Solution Feasibility Report [working alongside existing investment funds such as SunFunder].

Outcome 3: Capacity Building

Strengthened knowledge, capacities and south-south collaboration leads to greater uptake of solar agri-tech applications.

Output 3.1: Targeted groups, including women, are trained on tools created : Farmers, implementing officials and local technicians.

- Identification of extension agents and technicians at different scales
- Training and curriculum development for extension agents
- Policy briefs developed

Output 3.2: Multi-stakeholder forums and other platforms held to disseminate findings across all target countries .

- National and Global forums
- Policy Hackathons, where necessary, for small conceptual policy brainstorming
- South-South knowledge exchange/key partner meet-ups

Photo: NGO Forum for Public Health

Outcome 4: Piloting and Validating

Solar energy innovations are validated and optimized through existing platforms and living labs

Output 4.1: Validating and testing of new tools and services and products in a real-life context.

Linked to OC1 and OC2, working alongside existing initiatives, and placing citizens at the heart of innovations, test and validate concepts with key stakeholders, particularly focusing on women and marginal farmers.

Output 4.2: Scaling Readiness and Scaling Pathways.

Linked to OC1 and OC2, identify actors, partnerships, resources, and specific interventions required to move from pilot or small-scale use to broader, sustainable implementation. It uses previous outputs for example Solar suitability index from OC1.

Photo: Tanmoy Bhaduri/IWMI

GESI Strategy for SoLAR Phase II

While Phase I achieved notable progress, persistent **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)** barriers remain:

- Limited land and asset ownership among women and marginal farmers
- Technology inaccessibility
- Exclusion from credit, subsidies, and market access
- High unpaid labor burden and restricted mobility for women
- Gender-blind design of solar and agri-tech tools
- Underrepresentation in planning and governance

Phase II embeds **GESI as a core principle**, ensuring equitable participation of **women, youth, indigenous, and marginalized farmers**. The strategy adopts a **flexible, country-responsive approach** tailored to local socio-economic, environmental, and gender contexts, promoting **actionable, intersectional, and context-specific inclusion** across all project components.

Photo: Tanmoy Bhaduri/IWMI

Vision and Objectives

Vision

A future where women, youth, and marginalized communities are active agents and equitable beneficiaries of solar agri-tech solutions

Expected program Impact: 50,000 women & marginal farmers benefit from solar technologies with 35% increase in farm income.

Objectives

1. Ensure policies and finance mechanisms integrate and mainstream GESI considerations.
2. Enhance access to solar technologies for marginalized groups
3. Strengthen inclusive capacities and leadership

Outputs

- 4 inclusive agri-tech business cases/ Policy briefs (1 per country)
- Financial instruments are co-developed to improve equitable access to 40% towards technology, finance, and markets in India and Bangladesh
- National dashboards have GESI integrated in the design- developed and operational in selected countries.
- 600 smallholder farmers, including marginalized groups have access to formal financial services for SESA in Ethiopia
- 5,000+ women and youth trained. 30% GESI participation in trainings and pilots. Additional 6000 women reached through video and mobile-based training materials in India, Ethiopia, and Kenya.
- 4 GESI inclusive training modules developed, incorporated by at least four government and/or private sector implementing agency (one in each country)
- At least 75 women farmers get access to SESA through bundling pilots in Ethiopia and kenya. At least 200 farmers in India and Bangladesh adopt water efficient practices

Strategic Pillars for GESI

	Strategic Approach	Actions/Tools
Inclusive Policy & Governance	Embed GESI in solar and agriculture policies, standards, and allocation criteria	GESI-responsive policy brief; PM-KUSUM allocation revision; GESI-integrated WEF-SS maps
Equitable Finance Access	Develop accessible, inclusive financing models and de-risking instruments	PAYGO,PAY-OWN models, and blended finance; Bundled insurance-credit tools; Targeted subsidy design with GESI scorecards
Capacity & Agency Building	Empower women, youth, and marginal groups through training, tools, and leadership opportunities	ToT programs for women; Training modules; Partnerships with rural livelihoods, entrepreneurship, and extension platforms
Inclusive Technology Pilots	Prioritize pilots that meet the needs of women and marginalized groups	Living labs with 30% women participation; Bundled agri-tech for women's tasks (dryers, storage)
Data, Learning & Accountability	Track GESI progress with data and participatory learning	Gender-sensitive evaluations; Disaggregated MEL indicators; Case studies

Country Specific Plans

Bangladesh

Activities/Plan	2025-2026	2027	2028	Expected Results
Outcome 1				
Design WEF-responsive solar suitability ‘principles’; decision support tool for policymakers	Report on WEF index to assess the impact of different solar interventions; training on SIP sizing tool	WEF-SS maps using by partners, develop user manual, WEF principles using by ministry or implementing organization	Evaluate trade-off using WEF on solar irrigation models & policies Training on decision support tool	At least 2 partners and 5,000 people using WEF-SS map; Research paper/Policy brief on WEF-SS composite maps & integration WEF solar mapping
Outcome 2				
Accelerating finance through financial instrument and co-developed access to technology, finance & Market	Analyse scalability of solar business models on access for women, smallholder & marginal farmers	Feasibility study on market- based models with recommendation for scaling of SESA	Report on choice experiment on institutional & financial models for SIPs; alternative approaches for increasing return on solar investments and identifying policy actions	1 financial instrument adopted for implementation 40% target group benefitted including women, smallholder & marginal farmer & increasing farm income
Outcome 3				
Targeted groups, including women, are trained on tools created; Multi-stakeholder forums and other platforms to disseminate findings	Develop training module for scaling solar energy & inclusive community managed SIP systems	1 Trainings by DAE officials, extension agents Organize national and regional policy forums for disseminate findings	Scaling brief and roadmap from reginal and global events	At least 50 officials trained One events trained 100 participants for govt. Officials & extension agents
Outcome 4				
Scaling SIPs through bundling innovations and validated through existing platforms and living labs	Piloting bundled AWD solutions for SIPs using groundwater with alternative incentive mechanisms	Piloting SIP financial model at least 2 locations with appropriate stakeholders, policy brief on pathways for carbon financing	Assessment of bundling SIPs with AWD effect on irrigation behaviour, ground water use & productivity	1000 farmer adopt AWD practice bundling with SIPs, 10% farmer reduction ground water use and increase productivity by 15%

Inception Workshop in Bangladesh

Stakeholders from Government, Private Sector, Researchers, Extension Agents, Policy Makers, Donors were present in Inception Workshop in Bangladesh on 27 October 2025. The participants focus on scaling strategy of Solar Irrigation through Govt. Agencies and private energy sectors which may role to lead expansion of solar irrigation, reduce ground water extraction and pathways for carbon financing.

India

Activities/Plan	2025-2026	2027	2028	Expected Results
Outcome 1				
Design WEF-responsive solar suitability ‘principles’; decision support tool for policymakers	• Report on Composite WEF (Water-Energy-Food) index to assess the impact of different solar and associated WEF interventions, accounting for climate change, across sectors. • Context specific solar irrigation suitability maps, using (Website visit and sign-ups) using WEF-SS maps	• WEF composite index and/or its ‘principles’ adopted by a ministry/implementing organization. • A fully functional online solar sizing tool and user manual tailored to the specific country contexts, and usable by end users, implementors and policymakers.	• Field evidence on how these diverse solar irrigation models influence farmers' behavior • Official reports by government and private sectors showing the integration of the WEF solar mapping. • Number of partners (direct govt and non govt partners) using online solar pump sizing tool (Website visit. signups)	At least 2 partners and 5,000 people using WEF-SS map; Research paper/Policy brief on WEF-SS composite maps & integration WEF solar mapping
Outcome 2				
Accelerating finance through financial instrument and co-developed access to technology, finance & Market	• Number of financial instruments developed, partnerships built and social inclusion targeted • Identify and engage to build partnerships in India with SRLMs and FPOs.	Report analyzing proportion of women, smallholders, and marginalized groups with better access and affordability to SESA	A report presenting results of the choice experiment on institutional and financial models for SIP Reports documenting impacts of adoption of SIPs. Business models studied	2 financial instruments and atleast 35% inclusion of marginalized groups
Outcome 3				
Targeted groups, including women, are trained on tools created; Multi-stakeholder forums and other platforms to disseminate findings	Training module for energy extension agents (KUSUM-Mitra) Policy brief based on the pilot’s findings, develop a comprehensive roadmap to institutionalize the KUSUM-Mitra model	Produce a final impact assessment journal article detailing the causal effects of the energy extension agent model on solar demands	Gender disaggregated Impact study data. Including % increase in income levels, diversified livelihoods, improved food security, and reduction in emissions compared to farmers who have not adopted SESA.	Outreach to 19200 farmers, 10% adoption of SIPs by farmers
Outcome 4				
Scaling SIPs through bundling innovations and validated through existing platforms and living labs	A policy review on rules and regulations for solar system sustainability, after-sales service, and e-waste management Report on assessment of how bundling SIPs with water-efficient technologies affects farmers’ irrigation behavior, groundwater use, and crop productivity	Data generated from scaling activities on a) how many solar users adopt water efficient practices and b) how many new farmers get access to SIPs through pilot models and other scaling support activities	Assessment of bundling SIPs with AWD effect on irrigation behaviour, ground water use & productivity	At least 1000 farmers in India adopt water efficient practices bundled with SIPs through the pilot studies showing at least a 20% improvement in water-use efficiency among participating farmers.

Community-Based Solar Lift Irrigation: A tribal women-led SHG model in India

Context: A pilot intervention targeted two tribal-dominated villages, where over 75% of farmers—economically poor and reliant on rainfed agriculture—lacked access to reliable irrigation, limiting crop diversification and productivity.

Intervention type: Community-based Solar Lift Irrigation

Business models piloted: 1) Earn First, Pay Later, 2) 10% Upfront Cost, with recovery through water sales.

Institutional structure: Water User Associations with women farmers were formed. 15 members in Kevlari and 13 members in Chimkatola.

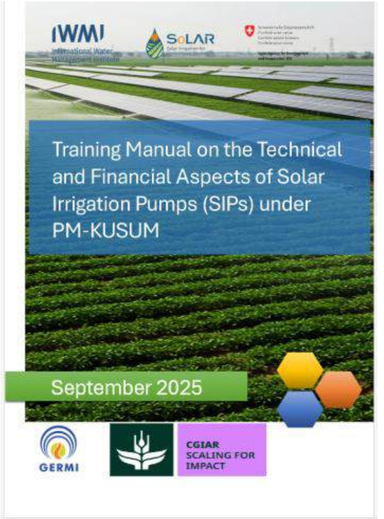
Preliminary results: Each WUA saved over INR 10,000 (USD 115) from water sales. Farmers shifted cropping patterns toward more profitable crops like wheat and vegetables.

Behavioural Change: Initially hesitant to invest or take loans, the women farmers are now leading efforts on a solar-powered mini-rice mill for off-season income.

India focus in 2025

Publications

- Training Material on Extension agent and CSC workers- for publication
- Scaling Solar Irrigation through Grassroot Institutions: Meta-Analytic Evidence and Pathways for Inclusive Delivery – Submitted to Energy policy



Capacity Building for EEAs for Inclusive Solar Irrigation Adoption under PM-KUSUM'

On 23-24 September, workshop organized at ICAR-IISR, Lucknow that brought together 30 EEAs from 26 districts – 19 men and 11 women

Training session for 26 JSKs organized on 13 November – fpcus on PM Kusum and filing of application forms

Organized JSK camps in treatment villages for PM Kusum application

SolaReady Dashboard

Ethiopia and Kenya

Activities/Plan	2025-2026	2027	2028	Expected Results
Outcome 1				
Design WEF-responsive solar suitability ‘principles’; Decision-support tools are developed	Report on WEF index to assess the impact of different solar interventions; User manual for solar sizing tool	WEF-SS composite maps Trainings on solar sizing tool	Country policy briefs on WEF-responsive solar suitability tool Trainings on solar sizing tool	At least 2 partners and 5,000 people using WEF-SS maps
Outcome 2				
Conduct assessments on irrigation investment and financing landscape, and identify promising investment solutions	Investment and Financing Landscape Assessment Report for Irrigation	Investment Solution Feasibility Report		At least 1,000 farmers have access to formal financial services
Outcome 3				
Targeted groups, including women, are trained on tools Multi-stakeholder forums and other platforms	Training modules development	Trainings Organization and participation in national regional forums	Scaling brief and roadmap	At least 50 participants trained At least two events per country
Outcome 4				
Conduct a project inception workshop Create awareness, conduct outreach events and establish partnerships	Inception workshop in Kenya Institutional landscape analysis Demand-supply linkage workshops	Demonstration of pumps and increasing outreach Facilitate systemic changes in scaling solar	Demonstration of pumps and increasing outreach	At least 300 (including 25% women) farmers get access to SESA through bundling support provided in scaling

Kenya updates

Context : Most mature SWP market in SSA (65% of sales; ~35,000 units in use, 2021), yet <3% of arable land irrigated.

- Kenya has the highest solar water pump uptake in SSA but low adoption of solar cooling, drying, and processing due to cost and awareness barriers.

•**Drivers of Growth:** PAYGo financing, falling technology costs, demand for high-value crops, stronger market linkages and strong presence of private sector innovators.

What Works:

- Affordable, durable, low-maintenance SWPs for varied irradiance.
- Innovative finance models (SACCO/MFI credit guarantees, leasing, risk-sharing).
- Bundled service models linking tech, inputs, and assured markets.
- Integration with water harvesting & efficient irrigation methods.

•**Lessons Learned for interventions:**

- Supportive policies exist, but operational integration of solar in agri-programs is limited.
- High upfront costs and lack of tailored finance limit smallholder uptake; PAYGo and lease-to-own models promising but underdeveloped.
- Quality and trust issues persist due to substandard products and limited technician capacity.
- Coordination gaps among private sector, local governments, and cooperatives weaken last-mile service delivery.
- Need for blended finance, quality assurance frameworks, and systematic capacity building to scale solar-powered agriculture sustainably.

Ethiopia updates

Context: In Ethiopia, solar use in agriculture is expanding as farmers seek reliable, off-grid irrigation solutions to support high-value horticulture. The need to reduce dependence on costly and polluting diesel pumps, and government initiatives promoting climate-smart, small-scale irrigation for increased productivity and resilience.

Strengths

- A supportive policy environment
- Emerging private sectors.
- Supportive renewable energy policies emerging.
- Diverse stakeholder base

Lessons Learned for interventions:

- Policy frameworks supportive but fragmented; need for a National Solar-in-Agriculture Strategy. (e.g. Solar Standardization)
- Implementation of cross-sector actions need to be coordinated
- Uptake requires knowledge, services, and trust-building, not just equipment supply.
- Affordability barriers persist; innovative finance (PAYGo, revolving funds) and de-risking needed.
- Technical capacity constraints and supply chain challenges limit scale.
- GESI barriers remain: women and youth face unequal access to training, finance, and markets.

Reflections from Field – Mandla. Madhya Pradesh (25 November 2025)

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Solar Energy for Agricultural Resilience (SoLAR) is a global project implemented by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

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