

# POWERING THE FUTURE WE WANT SOLAR MARKET GARDENS IN BENIN

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*Solar Electric Light Fund*



## *Solar Electric Light Fund*



- Washington, D.C.
- Founded in 1990
- Initial focus:  
household lighting
- 20 countries: Asia,  
Africa, South America,  
and the Caribbean



# Benin Solar Market Gardens

## QUICK DESCRIPTION:

- Combining solar water pumping with drip irrigation
- Organizing and supporting 11 collectively farmed .5Ha gardens in 10 communities— formed into an organization run by the 400+ women gardeners
- Achieving community benefits in food security, nutrition, income generation and gender equality.

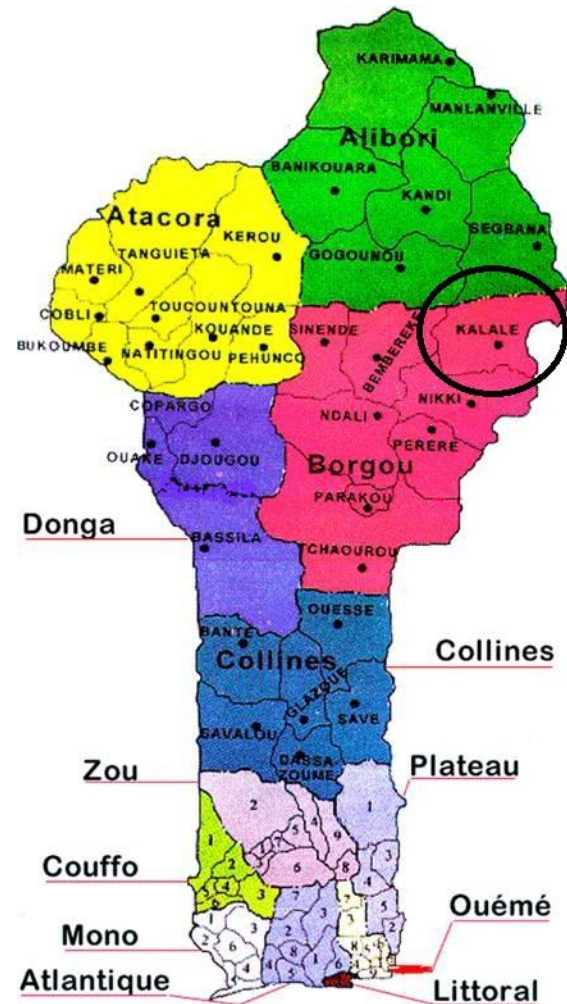


# Kalale District, Benin

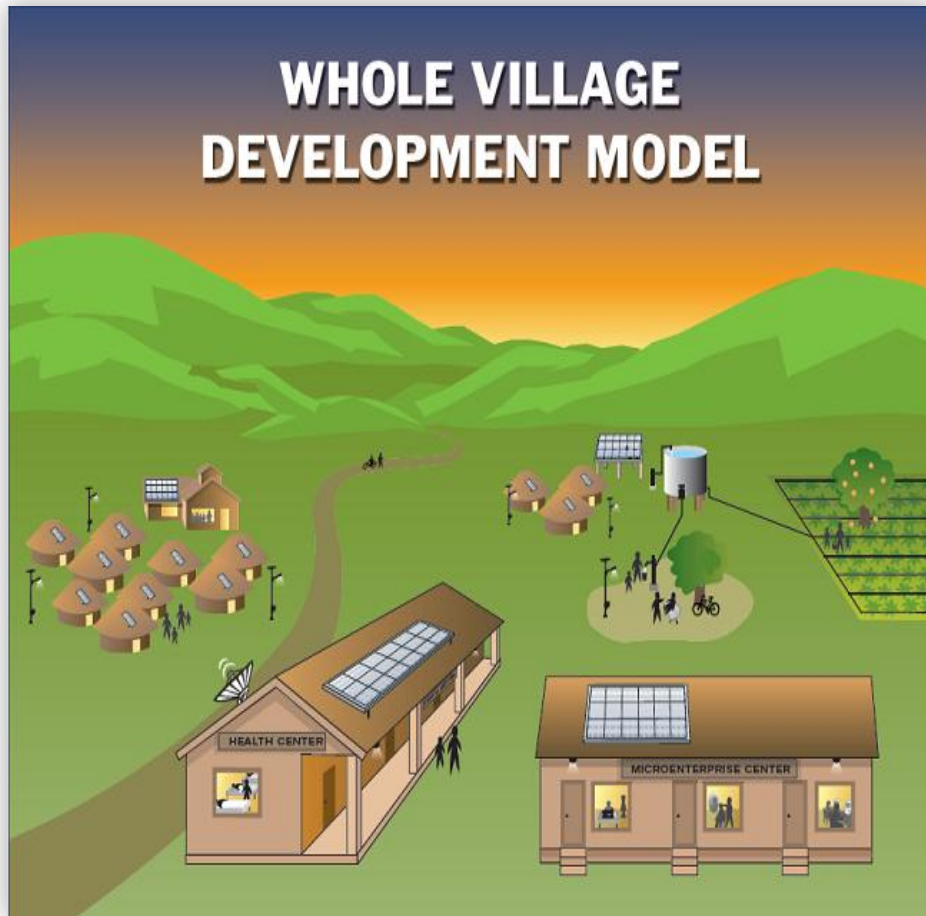
- Local NGO, ADESCA (L'Association pour le Développement Economique Social Culturel et l'Autopromotion) in the Kalalé Commune of the Borgou Region in north-eastern Benin
- Partnership began in 2005



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# Whole Village Development Model



Mission: use solar to assist those living in **Energy Poverty** through *Whole Village Development Model*:

- *Food & Water Security*
- *Education*
- *Health*
- *Enterprise*



# Benin Solar Market Gardens

- Local leaders in Bessassi and Dunkassa, who identified food security as a top priority

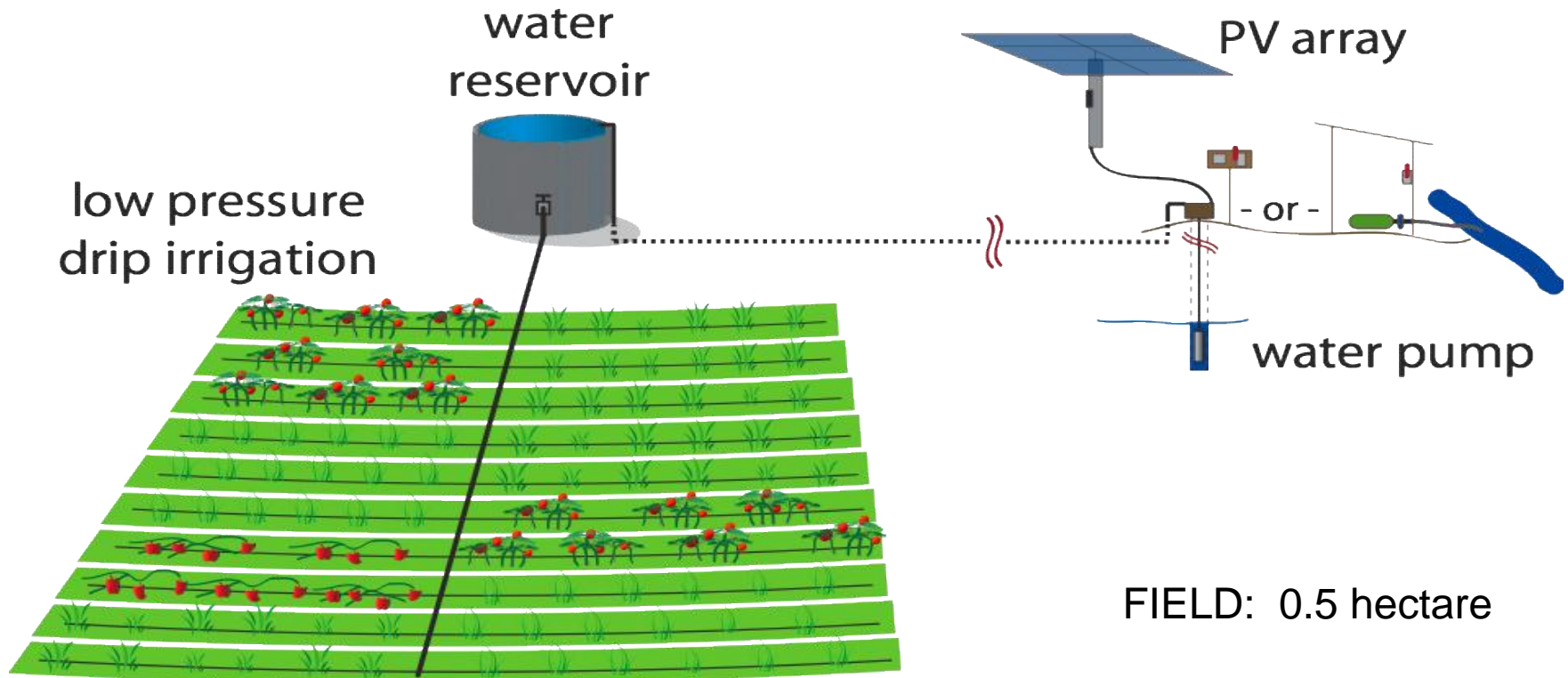


# PILOT: Solar Market Garden

- Collaborated with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to install drip irrigation systems and introduce modern agricultural techniques and equipment



# PILOT: What is solar-powered drip irrigation?



FIELD: 0.5 hectare

RESERVOIR: 21 m<sup>3</sup>

SOLAR ARRAY: ~1 kW

## Solar Pumps

- Simple and safe
- Immune to oil prices
- Wide range of specs
- Direct coupling

+

## Drip Irrigation

- Efficiency, uniformity
- Labor saving
- Fertigation
- New products



# SMG Installation: Preparation



# SMG Installation: Water Tank Construction



# SMG Installation: PV and Pumping Systems



# SMG Installation: Drip Irrigation Lines & Fencing



# SMG Installation: Planting



# SMG Installation: Completion



# Project Phases

## **Phase 1:** (Pilot Phase) Completed 2006

- Activation of first 3 SMGs

## **Phase 2:** (Validation Phase) Completed 2013 - 2014

- Installation of 8 additional SMGs
- Detailed garden production study

## **Phase 3:** (Optimization Phase) Ongoing

- Optimize production and income generation
- Document a sustainable and replicable model
- Disseminate the model for others to use.



# PILOT: Results



## Learn About:



Agriculture in Benin

## Site Introduction

In 2007, an American NGO, the Solar Electric Light Fund (SELF), launched a project in Kalalé, Benin, to eventually electrify all 44 villages in the commune with solar power. Both the specific technologies involved and the project scale are unique; thus, SELF has teamed up with a team of Stanford researchers to measure the



- 1.9 tons of produce each month per Solar Market Garden.
- \$7.50 in income per farmer per week
- 2009-2010 dry season revenue of \$3,961 per SMG; 69% of annual expenses
- Farmers planning to send children to school: 4% before SMGs; 22% after one year





# PILOT: Results

## Stanford University conclusions:

“...significantly augments both household income and nutritional intake.”

“Scaling this technology will undoubtedly face challenges, but successful widespread adoption could be an important source of poverty alleviation and food security in the marginal environments common to sub-Saharan Africa.”



*Proceedings of the  
National Academy of  
Sciences*  
Vol 107, No. 5,  
February 2, 2010,  
pp. 1848-1853+



# PHASE 1: Success & Replication

- Due to the success of the Pilot phase, SELF received funding from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), and partnered with Naps Systems to initiate **Phase 2** of the project



# PHASE 2: Objectives

- Increase the scale of the project.
- Set the stage to scale-up the SMG model for future replication in other locations.
- Validate results of the Pilot Project.
- Maximize the benefit of the gardens.
- Implement the other aspects of the Whole Village Development Model.



# PHASE 2: Growth and Local Capacity Building

- Community PV training
- Two new solar and horticultural technicians hired
- Continued operational training with farming collectives





*Tournée de Moringa*  
  
*dans la Commune de Kalalé*







# WVDM Components



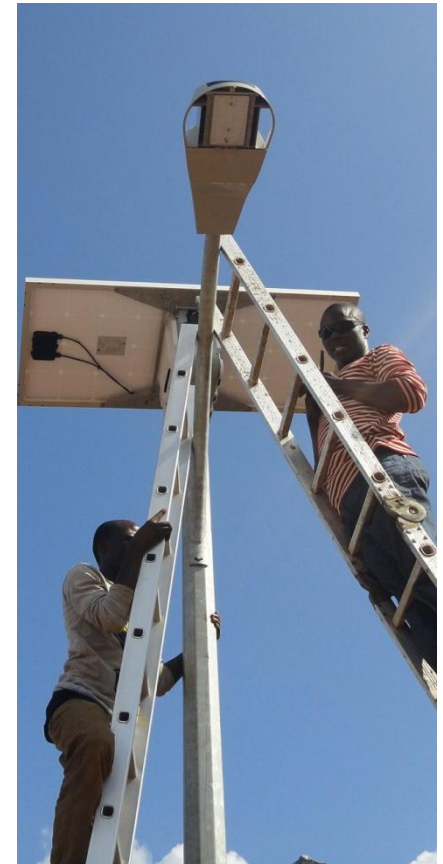
- Solar-Powered potable water pumps that improve food and water sanitation
- Solar electrification of primary and junior high schools to serve as educational resources
- Solarization of health centers to improve the quality of health care





# WVDM Components

- Street and market lighting to improve safety and increase after-dark economic activity
- Construction of Micro-Enterprise Centers that will bring previously unavailable goods and services to the village, improving quality of life through food availability, animal husbandry, business viability and economic stimulus



# PHASE 2: SMG Beneficiaries

- **426** farmers and their families directly benefit from the produce and increased income



- 48,000 people in the villages benefit from the availability of high-quality produce during the dry season

















# Micro-Nutrient Study

- Halimatou Alaofe Ph. D,  
University of Arizona
- Baseline study conducted in  
2011
- 8 newest ASMG villages, 8  
control villages
- 960 families surveyed
- Up to 1,920 biomedical samples  
recorded (weight, height cranial  
circumference, blood and serum  
samples)



# SMG Production & Market Survey

- Dr. Jennifer Burney – UCSD, Stanford University
- 11 gardens surveyed during 7-day weeks over 5 months
- Tracking input, production, distribution, revenue



University of California  
San Diego



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# PHASE 3: Optimization

## **Optimize:**

- Food Production
- Income Generation
- Replicability
- Sustainability

## **Three year Time Frame**

- Year One: assessments, planning and training
- Year Two: optimization measures
- Year Three: evaluation, documentation, dissemination



# PHASE 3: Optimization

## Focus on improvements:

- Field inputs (water, fertilizer, compost, etc.)
- Growing techniques (basic hort. practices)
- Crop selection
- Marketing opportunities
- Increasing garden size
- Organizational development of garden groups
- Continued capacity development of ADESCA staff



# PHASE 3: Optimization

## Committed to:

- Achieving financial sustainability
- Full documentation of the model for use by others
- International dissemination of the model



# Factors for Success

- Enough users to support pumping and irrigation systems
- Strong local org. to support the groups technically, financially and administratively
- Born from the stated needs of the communities
- Long term commitment from SELF, ADESCA, partners and funders
- Commitment to capacity building
- Commitment to evaluation, learning, adjusting, improving







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