Business Models for rural Electrification by PV

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PV Solar Home Systems are often the least cost option for rural electrification

Sometimes the 1st investment is a obstacle

What business models can help to overcome this obstacle?

Different Business Models

- Fee For Service
- Micro credits
- Hardware
- Step by Step
- New Idea:
- Power Step by Step



- User pay a fixed amount every month
- Service provider is owner
- Service provider is responsible for the exchange of all broken components



Advantages for user

 User pay only if system deliver service

Disadvantage for user

- Relative high cost for service
- Discussion necessary if system need to be extended or changed



Advantages for service provider

 System can be moved if user stop to pay

Disadvantage for service provider

- User is not the owner and feel not responsible
- High effort necessary to keep system running
- Efforts to collect money



Projects with fee for service in Africa:

- Namibia (totally failed)
- South Africa (partly failed)
- Morocco (still running)



Problems Namibia (Suntechnics)

 Due to technical problems user stop to pay

 System was then converted to normal SHS





Problems South Africa (Shell-Eskom)

- Due to technical problems user pay not regular
- Collecting of money was more expensive than the amount which was collected
- Systems have been given for free to the users



Experience in South Africa (Raps)

 Systems can run for long time if user and market is analysed carefully

 Subsidy still necessary to keep some parts of the market running

Experiences in Morocco (Tenesol, BP, Isofoton):

- Installation still ongoing
- 9\$ fee per month



- User get a micro credit
- User is owner of the system
- Sometimes the bank business and system integration are separated



Advantages for user

- Relative small payment every month; Amount lower than current cost for kerosene & batteries
- Often user can choose his individualized system
- User can choose supplier



Disadvantages for user

- Relative high interest rate for financing (up to 20%)
- User have sometimes to deal with 2 organisations



Advantages for Micro Bank

 User feel responsible and protect system against environment and thiefs

Problem for Micro Bank

How to collect the money



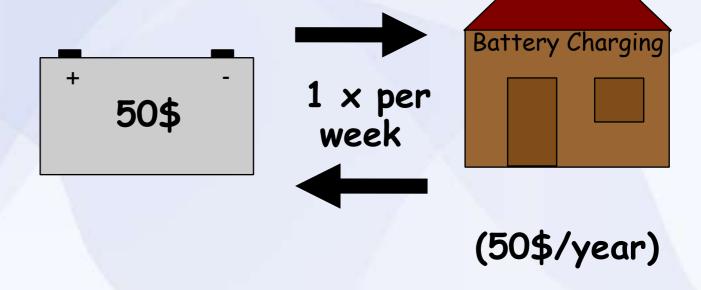
Experiences from from Micro Credit

 In Bangladesh is the worlds largest and most successful rural electrification project partly done over micro credit



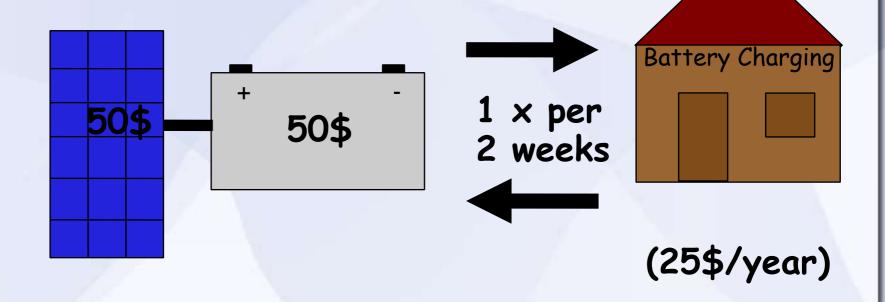
Principle

 User buy a battery and bring this battery weekly to the charging station



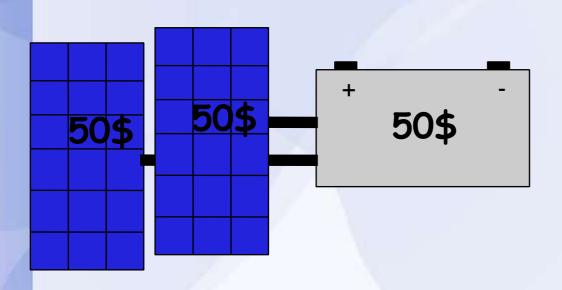
Principle

 After some time user buy one solar module and is partly independent



Principle

 User buy a second module and is completely independent



No more charging over station

Advantages

- User pay only small amount per step
- No micro credit necessary
- Ownership and responsibilities are clear at any moment



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Experiences from Kenya

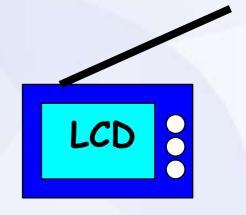
- 3-4 Millions Kenyans are electrified over solar energy
- BUT
- Cost could be further decreased if better hardware would be used



Idea:

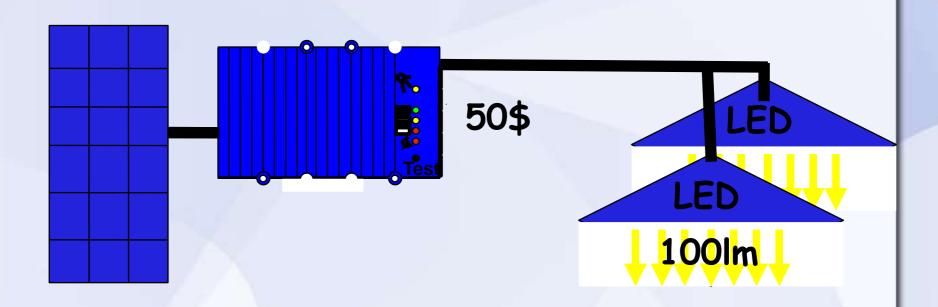
- High efficient loads use need very little power
- (LED 1W = 100Im)
- (TV 4W @ 8")
- New Li based batteries allow parallel connection





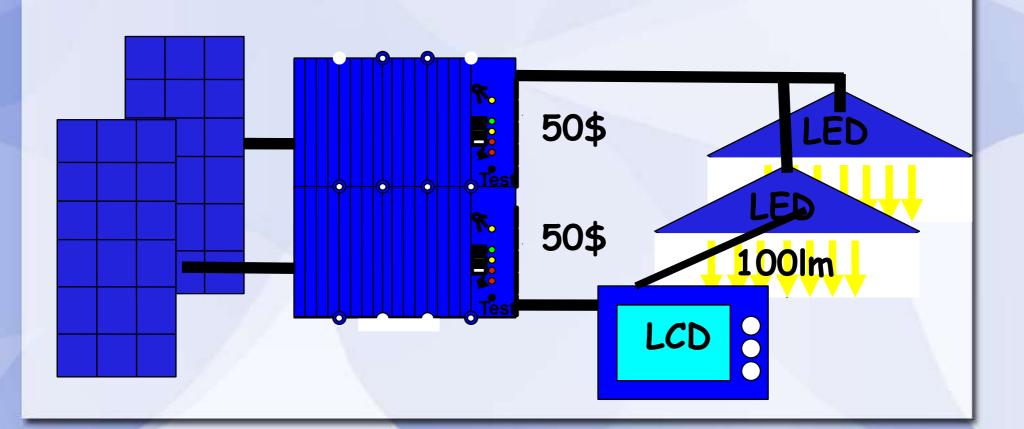
Idea:

User buy system for light



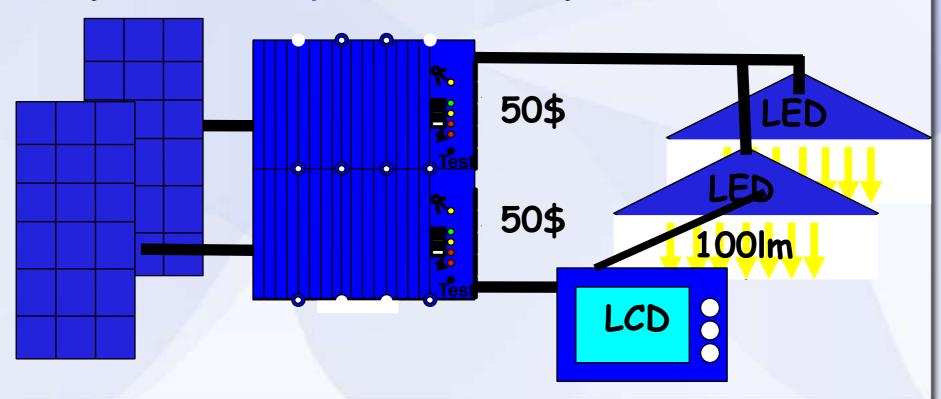
Idea:

User buy second system for TV



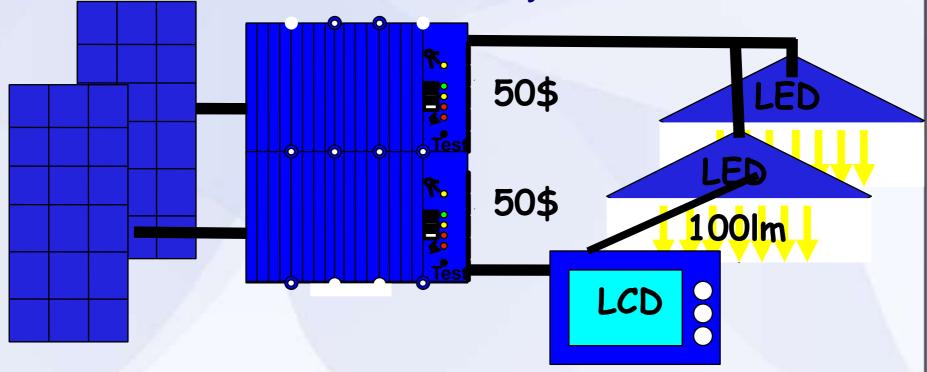
Idea:

Further expansion possible
 Systems are parallel and synchrone



Advantages:

- Ownership and responsibilities are clear
- No micro credit necessary



Conclusions:

- There are several ways to bring solar energy to people
- If people want full power they will need financing
- Financing cost money
- Efficient loads and new battery technology will help to decrease the cost