

# Market Strategy: Targeting Sudan's Off-Grid and Commercial Solar Sectors

Off-Grid Electrification · Diesel Replacement · Local Production

**Content Partner: J. v. G. technology GmbH**

*Turnkey solar module production lines — since 1997*

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# Technical Overview: Sudan's Off-Grid and Commercial Solar Market Strategy



Created as part of the PVKnowHow Knowledge Network



Prepared by J.v.G. Technology GmbH



European specialists in turnkey solar module production lines


# Sudan's Energy Challenge

## Structural Energy Deficit

- Grid coverage remains limited to major urban centres
- Estimated electrification rate below 40% nationally
- Rural and peri-urban populations largely unserved
- Industrial and agricultural sectors face chronic power shortfalls

## Economic & Social Consequences

- Unreliable power suppresses productivity across all sectors
- High energy costs reduce competitiveness of local businesses
- Diesel dependency creates volatile operating expenditure
- Energy insecurity is a primary barrier to economic development

 Sudan's energy deficit is structural — not cyclical. Addressing it requires scalable, locally anchored infrastructure solutions.

# Massive Solar Irradiation Potential

## World-Class Resource

- Sudan and East Africa receive among the highest global solar irradiation levels
- Average GHI consistently above 5.5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day across the region
- Low cloud cover and dry seasons extend peak generation hours

## Underutilised Asset

- Installed solar capacity remains a fraction of technical potential
- Vast land availability suitable for utility-scale and distributed generation
- Strong irradiation aligns with peak agricultural and commercial demand cycles

## Strategic Implication

- Solar is the lowest-cost new generation technology available in the region
- Resource quality justifies investment in local production infrastructure
- Proximity of resource and demand eliminates long transmission requirements

# Grid Instability & Diesel Dependency

## Grid Instability — Operational Reality

- Frequent outages measured in hours per day across most regions
- Voltage fluctuations damage industrial and commercial equipment
- Grid expansion investment has not kept pace with population growth
- Transmission infrastructure is aging and under-maintained

## Diesel Dependency — Cost Structure

- Diesel generators are the primary backup power source across all segments
- Fuel cost typically USD 0.25–0.40/kWh — 3–5× the cost of solar generation
- Import dependency exposes operators to currency and supply chain risk
- Diesel replacement by solar delivers immediate and measurable savings

**i** The diesel-to-solar substitution economics are compelling at current fuel prices — creating a commercially self-sustaining driver for solar adoption independent of policy support.

# Why Local Manufacturing Matters

## Supply Chain Resilience

- Imported modules subject to long lead times, port delays, and currency exposure
- Local production ensures consistent module availability for project pipelines
- Reduces dependency on international logistics and foreign exchange volatility

## Cost Competitiveness

- Elimination of import duties, freight, and handling costs on finished modules
- Lower landed cost of locally produced modules versus CIF imports
- Enables price points accessible to off-grid and rural market segments

## Economic Development Multiplier

- Direct job creation in skilled and semi-skilled manufacturing roles
- Technology transfer to local workforce through turnkey production partnerships
- Retains value-added activity within the domestic economy

# Market Opportunity in Off-Grid Regions

## Scale of Unmet Demand

- Tens of millions of people in Sudan and East Africa lack reliable electricity access
- Off-grid solar systems represent the fastest viable path to electrification
- Demand is distributed across households, farms, clinics, and small enterprises

## Commercial Viability

- Off-grid users already spending significant sums on diesel, kerosene, and batteries
- Solar systems offer lower total cost of ownership versus incumbent energy sources
- Pay-as-you-go and lease models expand addressable market to lower-income segments

## First-Mover Advantage

- Local module manufacturing is at an early stage in the region
- Early market entrants can establish brand, distribution, and cost leadership
- Regulatory and infrastructure gaps favour vertically integrated operators

# Rural Distribution Strategy

1

## Hub-and-Spoke Logistics

Regional distribution hubs serve as warehousing and staging points for last-mile delivery to rural installers and dealers

2

## Local Dealer Network

Trained local dealers and microentrepreneurs act as sales and service points – reducing distribution cost and increasing market penetration

3

## After-Sales Infrastructure

Local manufacturing enables faster warranty fulfilment and spare parts availability – critical for sustaining consumer confidence in off-grid markets

- ❏ An effective rural distribution model is as strategically important as production capacity – local manufacturing only creates value if modules reach end users efficiently.

# Agricultural Solar Applications

## Solar Irrigation — Core Application

- Solar-powered water pumps replace diesel-driven irrigation systems
- Eliminates recurring fuel cost for smallholder and commercial farmers
- Enables year-round cultivation independent of seasonal rainfall
- System sizes range from 1 kWp (smallholder) to 100+ kWp (commercial farm)

## Additional Agricultural Uses

- Solar cold storage reduces post-harvest losses for perishable crops
- Grain processing and milling powered by solar reduces fuel dependency
- Poultry and livestock facilities benefit from reliable solar-powered ventilation
- Agri-processing enterprises represent a high-value commercial solar segment

- ✔ Agricultural solar applications combine strong commercial economics with direct food security and rural income benefits — making them a priority deployment segment.

# Commercial & Industrial Market Demand

## C&I Segment Profile

- Hotels, hospitals, factories, and telecom towers operate continuous loads
- High diesel consumption makes them the most cost-sensitive solar buyers
- System sizes typically 50 kWp to several MWp per site

## Economic Driver

- Solar LCOE in the region is materially below diesel generation cost
- Payback periods for C&I solar systems typically 3–5 years
- Energy cost savings directly improve operating margins and competitiveness

## Bankable Demand

- C&I buyers represent creditworthy, contracted offtake for local manufacturers
- Long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) provide revenue visibility
- Pipeline of C&I projects supports baseline demand for local module production

## Telecom Infrastructure

- Telecom towers are among the largest diesel consumers in off-grid areas
- Mobile network operators actively procuring solar hybrid systems
- Standardised system sizes enable repeatable, scalable module supply contracts

# EPC & Installer Partnerships



## Strategic Channel Partners

EPC contractors and system integrators are the primary route to market — local module supply strengthens their cost position and delivery reliability



## Installer Capacity Building

Training programmes for local installers expand the qualified workforce needed to absorb growing module volumes and maintain installed systems



## Reliable Local Supply Advantage

EPC firms and installers benefit from shorter lead times, lower logistics costs, and technical support from a locally anchored manufacturer

# Local Production Advantages

## Cost Structure

- No import duties or freight costs on finished modules sold domestically
- Local labour costs significantly below European or Asian manufacturing benchmarks
- Semi-automated lines optimise the balance between labour and capital intensity

## Quality & Customisation

- Modules designed and tested for regional climate conditions
- Ability to produce formats and wattages aligned with local system specifications
- Quality control managed on-site by trained local personnel

## Turnkey Manufacturing Concept

- An experienced European turnkey provider delivers complete production line setup
- Includes equipment supply, installation, commissioning, and staff training
- Ramp-up to commercial production achievable in under 12 months

# Key Project Data

**20–50...**

## Production Scale

Target annual output capacity for a semi-automated solar module production line

**<12M**

## Ramp-Up Period

Time from line commissioning to commercial production – under 12 months

**Semi**

## Automation Level

Semi-automated production line – optimised for regional labour and capital conditions

**EA**

## Target Region

Sudan and East Africa – high-irradiation, high-demand, low-electrification markets

📄 Scale: 20–50 MW · Investment: Semi-automated production line · Line type: Semi-automated solar module production · Ramp-up: <12 months · Region: Sudan / East Africa · Source: PVKnowHow / J.v.G. Technology GmbH


# Operational Requirements & Workforce

## Facility Requirements

- Production hall: approximately 2,000–4,000 m<sup>2</sup> depending on line configuration
- Stable power supply for production equipment — solar hybrid backup recommended
- Temperature and humidity control for lamination and cell stringing processes
- Proximity to road logistics infrastructure for inbound materials and outbound modules

## Workforce Profile

- Core production team of 30–80 operators depending on shift model
- Technical staff trained on-site by European turnkey provider during commissioning
- Quality control and testing roles require structured certification pathways
- Management team requires familiarity with supply chain and EPC customer requirements

 A proven turnkey manufacturing concept includes comprehensive workforce training — reducing the technical risk associated with establishing production in a new market.

# Implementation Timeline

- 1 — Phase 1 — Feasibility & Site Preparation (Months 1–3)**

Market and site assessment; facility identification; local partner and regulatory engagement; equipment specification finalised with turnkey provider
- 2 — Phase 2 — Equipment Procurement & Logistics (Months 3–6)**

Production line ordered from European turnkey provider; import and customs clearance arranged; facility civil works and utilities preparation completed
- 3 — Phase 3 — Installation & Commissioning (Months 6–9)**

Equipment installed and commissioned by turnkey provider technical team; initial production trials conducted; quality benchmarks validated
- 4 — Phase 4 — Workforce Training & Ramp-Up (Months 9–12)**

Local operators trained on all production processes; output scaled to commercial volumes; quality management system established and operational
- 5 — Phase 5 — Commercial Operations (Month 12+)**

Full commercial production commenced; distribution partnerships activated; local module supply to EPC, C&I, and off-grid market segments begins

# Strategic Conclusion

1

## Market Conditions Are Structurally Favourable

High irradiation, low electrification, and diesel dependency create durable, commercially self-sustaining demand for solar across all market segments in Sudan and East Africa

2

## Local Manufacturing Is a Structural Advantage

Producing modules in-region eliminates import cost, logistics risk, and supply chain uncertainty — creating a materially lower cost base versus imported alternatives

3

## Proven Turnkey Concept Reduces Entry Risk

An experienced European turnkey provider delivers a complete, field-proven production solution — enabling commercial ramp-up in under 12 months with trained local personnel

# About the Content Partner

## **J. v. G. technology GmbH** – The DESERT Company

Founded in 1997 in Bavaria, Germany. Family-owned engineering company specializing in turnkey solar module production lines.

More than 90 factory projects delivered worldwide.

On-site team training included – no prior manufacturing experience required.

### **Key areas:**

Turnkey PV manufacturing lines | DESERT Technology® |  
TÜV-certified module designs | Factory planning to production

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