

Energy Poverty in Sindh, Pakistan

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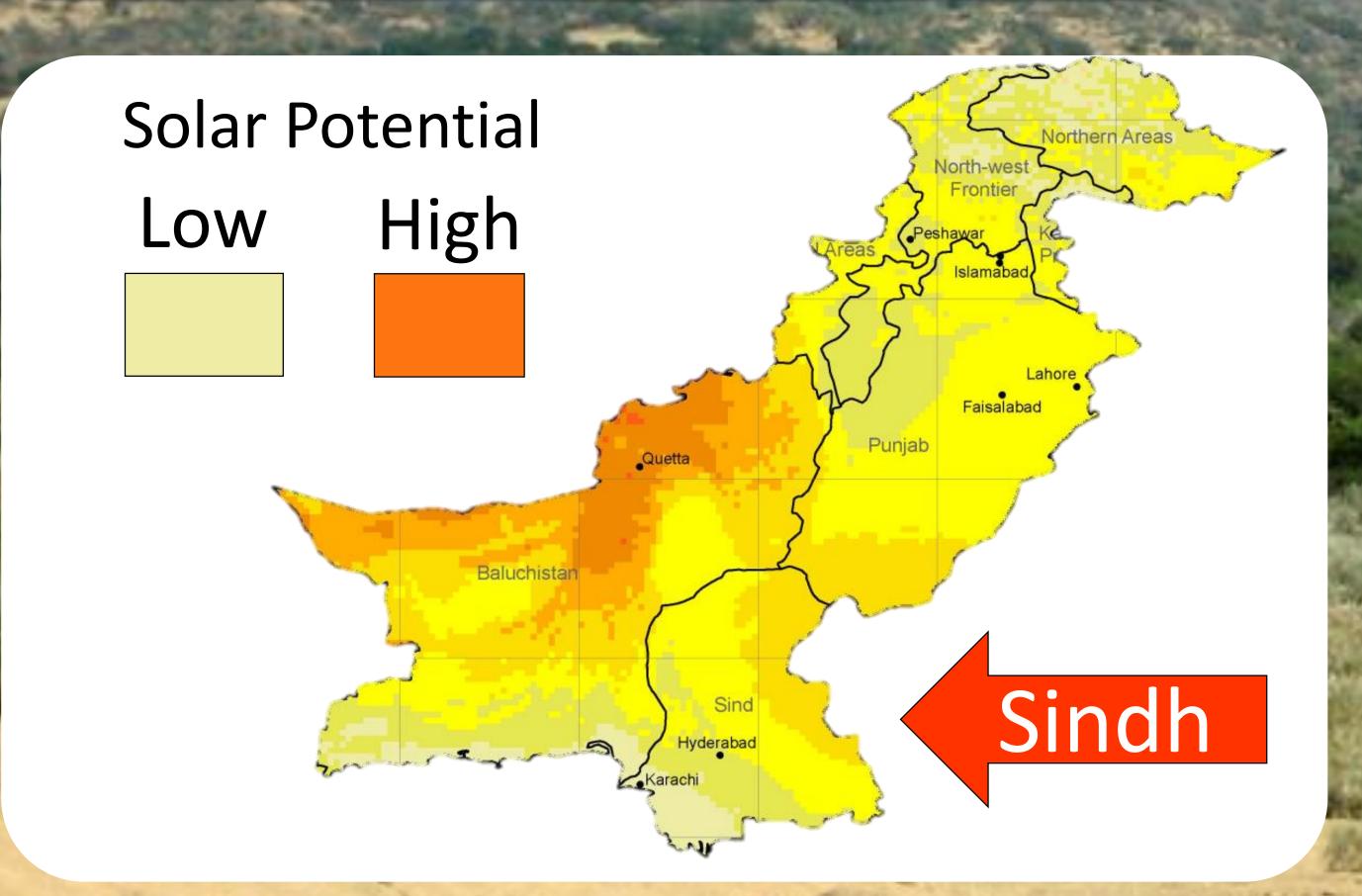


Problem Statement

Over the past decade, Pakistan has experienced extended power outages due to an electricity supply shortfall of thousands of megawatts. Rural areas, especially in the Province of Sindh, experience the worst outages, often receiving only two hours of electricity per day. This lack of electricity has inhibited educational advancement, stalled economic growth, and threatened the credibility of the government.^{1, 2}

Background

Until recently, Pakistan was a fast developing country. However, mismanagement within the power sector allowed electricity demand to overtake supply, resulting in power outages. Efforts were made to address the electricity shortfall, but these efforts failed. Complicating the situation, Pakistan has too much debt to afford a fix to the problem. As a result, people in rural Pakistan have essentially no electricity.^{1, 2}



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Goals

- Determine an effective electric power source for small-scale applications in rural Sindh.
- Recommend a suitable, small-scale, generation apparatus that can power lights and other small electrical devices.

Source	Coal	Wind	Solar	Hydro	
Complexity					
Cost					
Supply					
Initiative					

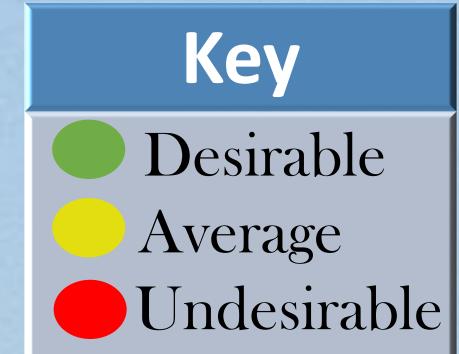
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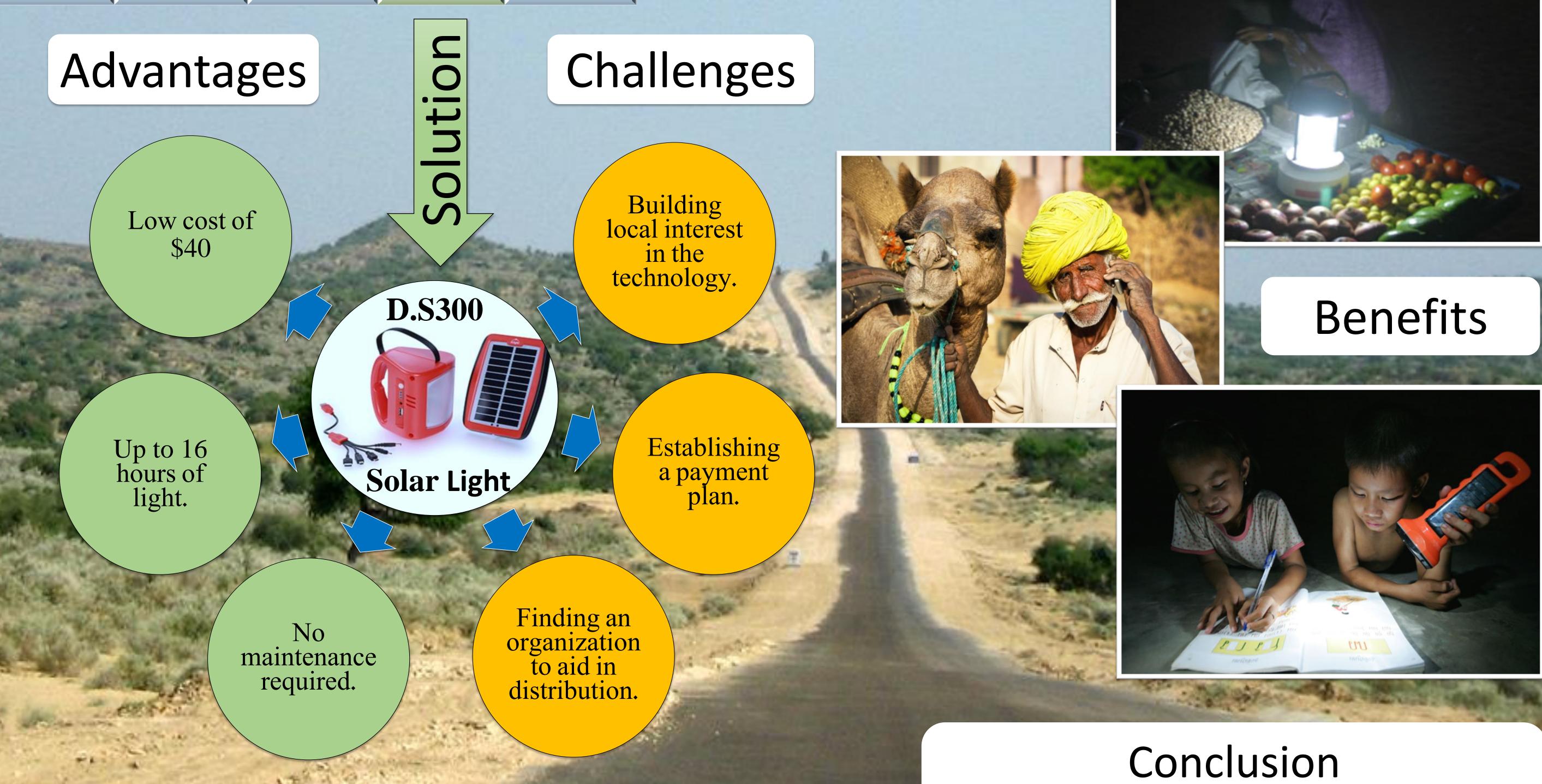
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Methods

- Established four categories based on Sindh's situation.
- Researched within the four categories for coal, hydro, wind, and solar.
- Our sources included interviews, scholarly case studies, local newspaper articles, and governmental reports.
- Formulated a 3 point rating system and assigned individual rankings based on our research to select the energy source.
- Searched for a small scale apparatus based on the selected energy source.



While distributing the D.S300 would not eradicate rural energy poverty in Sindh, it would still improve the quality of rural life. Furthermore, the D.S300 can serve as a step towards future solar projects by familiarizing the locals with the characteristics and potential benefits of solar energy.