Energy storage for resilience dhaka

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We are like tenant farmers chopping down the fence around our house for fuel when we should be using Nature"s inexhaustible sources of energy - sun, wind and tide ... I"d put my money on the sun and solar energy.

Deconstruction of the recent upsurge of solar power exposes very different contexts in which the technology is manifesting--revealing innovative opportunities to leverage solar solutions to achieve climate mitigation, support climate adaptation, build community resilience, and help accomplish the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.). This chapter documents lessons learned from small-scale solar solutions in remote rural climate vulnerable communities in Bangladesh.

Globally, 789 million people live without electricity and hundreds of millions more live with insufficient or unreliable access to it (The World Bank, 2020) More than 1.2 billion people including 40% of the world"s rural population living in off-grid rural areas in developing and less developed countries do not have reliable access to electricity (IEA: World Energy Outlook, 2016).

In Bangladesh as of 2018, ~ 15% of 166 million residents do not have access to electricity, a decrease from ~ 39% in 2014 (The World Bank, n.d.). This is most likely due to increased production capacity and grid expansion, as well as growth of solar home systems (SHSs) . The SHS installations have focused on off-grid rural communities and served predominantly poor and marginalized communities.

Solar home systems (SHSs), installed on rooftops of individual households, offer a win-win solution for rural electrification and climate mitigation. SHS have been evolving worldwide since the late 70s and early 80s. The world"s first solar electric neighborhood in Gardner, Massachusetts, consists of 30 solar homes--each fitted with a 2 kW grid connected system. The Pal Town Solar City in Japan has 550 homes--each fitted with a 4 kW system (Kamal, 2011).

The number of small-scale SHS projects has been steadily increasing in Asia, South America, and Africa since the 90s with nearly a million SHS installed by the year 2000. This growth has accelerated in the new millennium--with significant momentum documented in several South Asian countries including Sri Lanka, India, and Bangladesh (Komatsu et al., 2011). With annual solar radiation of more than 1900 kWh/m2 and average daily solar radiation of 4-6.5 kWh/m2, SHS are particularly attractive for Bangladesh (Khanam et al., 2018).

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