

A-Core Container

The role of solar power plants in Afghanistan



Overview

Renewable energy in Afghanistan includes biomass, geothermal, hydropower, solar, and wind power. Afghanistan is a landlocked country surrounded by five other countries. With a population of less than 35 million people, it is one of the lowest energy consuming countries in relation to a global standing. It holds a spot as one of the countries with a smaller population. Hydropower is the most common renewable energy source in Afghanistan.

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Afghanistan is taking significant strides towards renewable energy self-sufficiency with the groundbreaking of a 40 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant in Logar Province. This initiative marks a pivotal shift in the country's energy strategy, aiming to reduce reliance on imported electricity and fossil fuels.

The solar systems ensure uninterrupted power supply, enabling better service delivery in health care, and education sectors apart from contributing to the local livelihoods. Afghanistan's electricity sector faces major challenges such as limited access to energy, especially in rural areas, and high costs.

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There is no national grid connection in eleven provinces, leaving families, hospitals, and schools dependent on small generators and seasonal hydropower—both unreliable and expensive. Afghanistan's energy deficit is massive. The country needs 4,800 megawatts of electricity, but only 700 megawatts.

Compared to other energy sources, solar power has many advantages. First, it is endless. Unlike oil, gas, and coal, it does not depend on extracting underground resources. Second, solar power is clean and free from pollution.

Using it does no harm to the environment. While many countries around the.

Since solar photovoltaic energy is one type of renewable energy, the purpose of this study is to explore the role of this renewable energy in rural areas and the various methods of taking advantage of solar photovoltaic energy to enhance rural living conditions in our country. Considering the.

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