# DISTRIBUTED GENERATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Electricity demand is increasing by 10% per year or more in many of the developing countries. The corresponding increase in infrastructure systems to provide the generating capacity is often beyond the means of most countries especially those with large, often isolated rural populations. Thus, decentralized or distributed generation (DG)using a variety of locally available fuels is often the only attractive solution to insure sustained economic growth and reduction in air polution. The future technical leadership in developing the DG capacity can be provided by graduate students currently enrolled in the MS in Environmental Technology or MS in Energy Management programs at the New York Institute of Technology. A graduate level course. Power Plant Systems taught by the author requires that each student submit a feasibility study for DG in their home country. Fortunately, a number of students come from developing nations that are experiencing large demands in electric power generation, ie India, Nepal, Jamaica, Philippines, Turkey, Poland and Ecuador. Using the results of the feasibility studies, this paper will focus on the variety of DG techniques that can meet the growing demand for electric power in the developing world and the training necessary to assure the availability of competent technological leadership.