

What percentage of Jamaica's energy is renewable?

As of 2020, Jamaica's use of renewables accounted for approximately 11 percent of its energy: 6.5 percent wind, 3.5 percent hydropower, and 1 percent solar power.

Where does Jamaica's energy come from?

The majority of Jamaica's energy has traditionally come from imported coal, petroleum and oil products. Combustible renewables and waste -- used to form the cheaper, environmentally-friendly alternative, bio-gas -- account for a meagre percentage of the country's energy supply, while hydro, solar and wind power represent less than 11 percent.

When was Jamaica's last public procurement for renewables?

According to opposition spokesperson Phillip Paulwell, who is Jamaica's shadow minister on energy, the last public procurement for renewables was done in 2014, when the current renewable-related projects were established.

How many wind farms are there in Jamaica?

Despite having a tropical climate that enjoys the presence of northeast trade winds, Jamaica only has two wind farms, both underperforming, as they only provide electricity to a few surrounding communities.

What is Jamaica's energy policy?

Jamaica's National Energy Policy, published in 2009, sets targets for renewable electricity generation, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas emissions to be met by 2030. The policy document outlines Jamaica's comprehensive long-term energy plan.

Does Jamaica have a monopoly on electricity?

Jamaica's electricity provider currently enjoys a monopoly. Terrelonge believes that unless the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) is forced to reduce costs, nothing will be done. She also finds that while Jamaica is attempting to diversify energy resources, it appears to be on an impromptu or project basis, instead of on a national level.

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This paper underscores the potential of Jamaica's renewable energy transition to serve as a model for similar contexts, inspiring a global movement toward sustainable energy solutions. Keywords: Renewable energy Jamaica 2030; SIDS energy policy; Caribbean renewable integration; Jamaica energy policy impact;

sustainable SIDS energy

At the heart of this model lies the potential for Jamaica to build a network of 10 to 12 interconnected green mini-grids. These mini-grids, powered by renewable sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and energy storage, could be designed to operate independently or in conjunction with a national grid.

Power-to-gas technology not only functions as a seasonal storage by storing surplus electricity produced mainly from wind power and partially from solar PV, but provides also the required gas...

Jamaica currently uses fossil fuels, much of it imported, to meet over 90% of its energy needs. However, the island's reliable year-round northeast trade winds make that renewable energy source a cleaner and cost-effective ...

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Jamaica's energy mix has undergone significant diversification through the introduction of substantial decentralized generation centres across the island. The major forms of renewable energy throughout the island are solar, wind, hydropower and bagasse.

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Renewable Energy Projects Jamaica currently boasts 41.7 MW of wind power and 30 MW of hydroelectric power.²⁴ The wind capacity is split between the independent Wigton Wind Farm Phases I (20.7 MW) and II (18 MW) and JPS's Munro Wind Farm (3 MW).⁹ The hydroelectric capacity is provided by nine different plants,

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