Electricity nicaragua

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Nicaragua"s electricity demand is a dynamic and vital component of its energy landscape. It reflects the nation"s growing need for electrical power to support various sectors, including residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation. Over the years, Nicaragua has witnessed significant shifts in electricity demand due to various factors such as population growth, urbanization, and technological advancements.

Between the year 2000 and 2021 the electricity demand in Nicaragua has grown from 2.24 TW to 5.99 TW, an increase of consumed Terawatt hours by 167.41% in a 21 year time period.

It"s important to not conflate the two, electircity demnad represents how much electricity an entity, country or region need in a moment of time. While electricity consumption represents how much electricity is used over a period of time. Electricity demand is measured in kilowatt (kW) while electricity consumption is measured as kilowatt-hours (kWh).

This dataset contains yearly electricity generation, capacity, emissions, import and demand data for over 200 geographies. Data is collected from multi-country datasets (EIA, Eurostat, BP, UN) as well as national sources (e.g China data from the National Bureau of Statistics).

People at database.earth has not verified data entry and collection processes in person. We take all open data provided by governmental and non-governmental organization at face value.

This data is the foundation for most content and visualization found on this page. If you find errors in the representation of the data, please contact us and we will correct it.

Renewable energy sources -- such as the Eolo wind park about 75 miles south of the Nicaraguan capital, Managua -- generate about half of the country"s electricity. Officials predict that figure could rise to 80 percent within years. Inti Ocon/AFP/Getty Images hide caption

Nicaragua produces no oil, but is a land of fierce winds, tropical sun and rumbling volcanoes. In other words, it"s a renewable energy paradise -- and today the Central American nation is moving quickly to become a green energy powerhouse. Within a few years the vast majority of Nicaragua"s electricity will come from hydroelectric dams, geothermal plants and wind farms.

Just a few years ago, Nicaragua was almost totally dependent on imported fuel oil to generate power. The country also lacked thermal plants to turn that fuel oil into electricity. The result was rolling, 12-hour blackouts that damaged the economy and made daily life a grind.

Nicaragua is also turning to geothermal and solar energy, such as this photovoltaic power plant in Diriamba,

about 25 miles from Managua. Hector Retamal/AFP/Getty Images hide caption

Silverio Martinez, who runs a general store in the farm town of San Jacinto, says the power outages paralyzed the town"s water pumps. The local mill couldn"t grind corn, so his wife couldn"t make tortillas. Carpenters, he recalls, sat idle because their power tools were useless.

But just a few miles from Martinez"s store lies Tel?ca, one of the 19 volcanoes in Nicaragua, all of them storing vast sums of underground heat. The country also features roaring rivers and sweltering sun.

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