BEYOND FOSSILS: Nigeria’s Prosperous Energy Future

Cutting diesel, creating jobs: ten decisions for Nigeria’s energy transition

Policy brief

Condensed from the Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Policy Toolkit for Nigeria.

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Figures are drawn from the Toolkit’s evidence register; where a figure is still being confirmed, the brief says so.

At a glance

The problem

Nigerian businesses are paying for the grid's failure twice: once on their electricity bill and again at the diesel pump. Diesel averaged N3,277 a litre in May 2026, up 86% in a year. Manufacturers spent N1.34 trillion on their own generation in 2025, and factories in Ota pay Band A rates yet lose 8 to 12 hours of power a day.

Nigeria has the targets: NDC 3.0 commits to cutting generator use by 30% and to clean power in 2,000 primary health centres by 2030. What it does not have are instruments that say who acts, what it costs and in what order.

The opportunity

For a business running on diesel, solar with batteries already costs about one-eighth as much per unit of electricity: roughly N107-151 per kWh over ten years, against N980-1,310 for diesel fuel alone. Distributed solar also creates about three times as many jobs per dollar as new gas-fired generation. The barrier is not the technology. It is finance, tax treatment, quality and state rules.

Five decisions for the next six months

1. **Ministry of Finance:** agree the design of a first-loss guarantee with InfraCredit, BOI and DBN, sized to unlock about N40 billion of naira lending for solar by 2028.
2. **Ministry of Finance, with Customs:** publish one tariff schedule that treats solar panels, batteries, inverters and productive-use machines consistently.
3. **REA, with DBN:** launch a diesel-to-solar pilot for 500 small businesses and processors in Ogun and Lagos.
4. **State primary health care boards:** audit existing health-centre solar systems and tender the first maintenance-backed bundle.
5. **Ogun State regulator (OGSERC):** adopt the federal mini-grid, net-billing and eligible-customer rules by board resolution.

What it costs and what it delivers

Most of the package is regulatory and administrative. The main budget items are guarantee capital (a N10 billion first-loss fund), revenue forgone on batteries (up to about N11 billion a year if duty falls from 20% to 5%; batteries now carry 0-20% duty depending on customs classification, so the real loss may be smaller), and health-centre maintenance (about USD 360-720 per centre a year). By 2030 the package targets the NDC's 30% cut in generator use, 90% of health-centre solar systems working, and at least 30% of small-business beneficiaries led by women.

1. Why act now

Four changes since 2023 make this the moment to act.

Diesel has become unaffordable for small firms
Pump prices nearly doubled in a year to May 2026. Every naira spent on generator fuel is working capital a farmer, processor or trader cannot invest. Larger commercial users report generator costs of USD 0.30-0.44 per kWh.

States now hold the regulatory levers
Under the Electricity Act 2023, fifteen or sixteen states now regulate electricity within their borders. None yet runs a full market, and having a regulator does not mean a state has mini-grid rules. Some states are charging high or dollar-denominated fees and making developers re-register federal permits, which deters exactly the investment they want.

The national targets are set but not yet funded
NDC 3.0 (September 2025) commits Nigeria to a 29% cut in emissions by 2030 against 2018, a 30% cut in generator use, and clean power for 2,000 primary health centres. The Mission 300 Compact targets universal access and 50% renewable generation by 2030. The NDC's Implementation Strategy and Investment Plan, which would assign owners and budgets, has not yet been published.

Finance exists but is not reaching small projects
The Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) programme had enabled about 41 MW by June 2026. Developers who already hold grant agreements say they cannot raise the matching debt: naira loans run at 19-35% interest, tenors are shorter than the life of the assets, and collateral rules shut out small firms. InfraCredit has shown that naira guarantees for mini-grids work, but the facility is small and green bond proceeds are not linked to it.

Key figures

Indicator	Value	Year
Average diesel price	N3,277 per litre (up 86% in a year)	May 2026
Manufacturers' spending on self-generation	N1.34 trillion	2025
Fuel cost of diesel generation vs solar with storage	N980-1,310 vs N107-151 per kWh	2026 (calculation)
Prime and maximum lending rates	19.1% and 34.8%	May 2026
Health-centre solar systems failing within three years	More than 30%	Recent studies; confirmed by REA
Solar module imports	N213 billion in one quarter, 86% from China	Q2 2026
Reported local module assembly capacity	About 300 MW	2025
Women's share of small enterprises / decentralised energy jobs	40-43% / about 37%	Latest available

2. What the evidence shows

The Toolkit draws on 107 evidence items, interviews with the African Development Bank, the Rural Electrification Agency, the Africa Minigrid Developers Association, Enzi Ijayo and the Africa Policy Research Institute, and NCCC's written reply. Six findings matter most for ministers.

1. The problem is alignment, not absence of policy

Nigeria has an Energy Transition Plan, a National Integrated Resource Plan, a Climate Change Act, a new NDC, the Electricity Act and the Nigeria Tax Act. But panels, batteries, inverters and productive-use machines are taxed differently with no stated reason, and practice at the ports differs from the law. Panels are duty-free; batteries and inverters carry anywhere from 0-5% to about 20% duty depending on how Customs classifies them.

2. For businesses, switching from diesel already pays

At 2026 prices, electricity from a commercial solar-and-storage system costs a fraction of what diesel fuel alone costs per unit. Pay-as-you-go and lease-to-own models work best for small firms. The barrier is credit, not cost.

3. Finance reaches some projects, but not in the form small ones need

Development finance institutions prefer large deals: a USD 2 million deal costs them as much to process as a USD 200 million deal. Concessional money therefore reaches small projects only through Nigerian intermediaries such as InfraCredit, BOI and DBN. Developers say the binding constraint is matching debt, not grant money, and that grant payments are often late.

4. States now decide whether investment happens

Lagos already licenses embedded and off-grid supply to factories. Ogun has the powers and the industrial corridors, and its regulator requires every power operator to register by 2 December 2026, but there is no published route yet for solar and storage to supply factories. Federal rules (updated in 2026) set clear timelines; states that adopt them by reference avoid starting from scratch.

5. Health-centre solar fails for lack of maintenance, not hardware

More than 30% of solar systems in primary health centres stop working within three years. Programmes install and hand over, but nobody is paid to maintain them. Contracting for uptime, with a funded maintenance budget, solves this.

6. Women are in the market but not in programme design

Women own about 40-43% of small enterprises and hold about 37% of decentralised energy jobs, yet few use formal credit and few programmes report results by sex. REA is the exception. Each tool in this brief has a gender feature and an indicator reported by sex.

3. Where public money goes furthest

The Toolkit compared four ways of adding power to 2030 against five criteria: jobs per dollar invested, local value added, fiscal resilience, competitiveness and emissions. The comparison uses a standard multi-criteria method (TOPSIS) and published data.

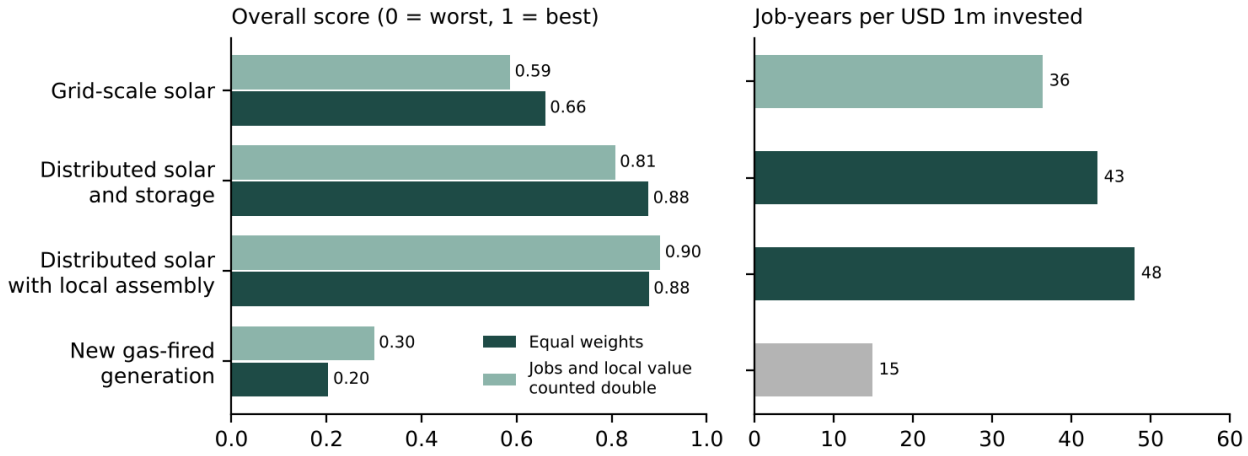


Figure 1. Overall score of four pathways to 2030, and job-years per USD 1 million invested (mid-range capital costs, 25-year asset life). Source: Toolkit Part 2 and the TOPSIS technical note.

Distributed solar and storage comes out ahead under every weighting tested. With or without local assembly, it scores close to 0.9 on a scale of 0 to 1. Grid-scale solar comes third and new gas last. Gas scores low because about 75% of the N3.3 trillion of verified power-sector debts is owed to gas suppliers, because gas is priced in dollars, and because it creates fewer jobs per dollar. When jobs and local manufacturing count double, local assembly moves clearly ahead.

How to read this result

The comparison ranks use cases: businesses, mini-grids and productive use. It supports putting finance and programmes behind distributed solar. It is not a ranking of national grid investment, where solar is not baseload and gas remains the transition fuel in NDC 3.0. Larger projects also need proven, aggregated demand first, which in practice means industrial clusters and interconnected mini-grids.

Three of the five criteria rest on scored judgements, and the weights will be set by participants at the 11 November validation session. The ranking will be rerun with their weights for the final version.

4. The ten tools on one page

The tools are grouped in four modules and numbered in order of priority. "Budget cost" means the call on public funds; most tools are regulatory.

Tool	What it does	Lead	Budget cost	First decision
A1: Blended finance and guarantees	Makes naira lending to solar projects bankable through guarantees and first-loss capital	FMF, with InfraCredit, BOI, DBN	Medium: guarantee capital (e.g. N10bn)	Which facility to scale; source of first-loss capital
A2: Duty and VAT alignment	One tariff schedule for solar, storage and productive-use equipment; relief for assemblers	FMF, with NCS, NRS	Low to medium: revenue forgone on batteries	Approve one HS-coded schedule
B1: Standards and quality	Public register of approved products, linked to incentives and procurement	SON, with NEMSA, REA	Low	Publish the adopted standards
B2: Local assembly roadmap	Phased, pre-announced path from assembly to components, instead of sudden bans	FMITI	Low	Publish milestones
B3: Public procurement preference	Capped margin for certified local equipment in public solar tenders	BPP	Low: capped price premium	Set the margin and cap
C1: Diesel-to-solar for small businesses	Pay-as-you-go and lease finance for processors, farmers and traders, backed by guarantees	REA, with DBN, BOI	Medium: shares A1 guarantee	Pilot eligibility and guarantee share
C2: Commercial and industrial solar	Clear state rules, standard contracts and wheeling so solar can supply factories	OGSERC; NERC elsewhere	Low	Adopt federal rules by reference
C3: Health centres with funded maintenance	Energy-as-a-service contracts paid on uptime for bundles of 50-100 centres	State PHC boards, with REA/RAMCO	Medium: about USD 24,000 per centre plus maintenance	Commission the audit
D1: State readiness screen	A transparent way to choose which states to support first and what each must do	Federal programmes and DFIs	Technical assistance only	Apply the screen
D2: State industrial clusters	Supply, land, demand and finance brought together for an industrial corridor	Ogun, Lagos, Oyo governments and regulators	Low: land, permitting, possible equity	Define the first cluster

5. The tools in brief

Each tool below is set out in full, with options, design details, evidence and peer examples, on a one-page card in the Toolkit.

Module A: Making finance and tax work

A1: Blended finance and guarantees

Problem	Naira credit costs 19-35%, tenors are shorter than asset life and collateral rules exclude small firms. Green bond proceeds and Mission 300 public finance are not linked to the facilities that work.
Recommendation	Scale naira guarantees through InfraCredit's clean energy programme for commercial solar, mini-grids and assemblers, and add a first-loss tranche funded from green bond or Compact finance. Use BOI and DBN partner banks for on-lending.
Who acts	Federal Ministry of Finance (coordinating), with the DMO, InfraCredit, BOI and DBN.
Cost	Guarantee and first-loss capital. Illustration: a N10 billion fund at four-to-one supports about N40 billion of lending.
By 2028	N40 billion of guaranteed lending; a share of cover reserved for women-owned firms and cooperatives through microfinance banks.

A2: Duty and VAT alignment, and incentives for assemblers

Problem	Panels are duty-free, but batteries and inverters face 0-20% duty depending on classification. The Economic Development Tax Incentive needs N100 billion of capital spending for renewable manufacturing, which rules out most assemblers.
Recommendation	Publish one HS-coded clean-energy schedule covering panels, module inputs, batteries, inverters and productive-use machines. Give registered assemblers input-duty relief, consider a time-limited cut in battery duty, and create a lower EDTI tier for assembly.
Who acts	Federal Ministry of Finance, with Customs (NCS) and the Revenue Service (NRS); NIPC for EDTI.
Cost	Batteries now carry 0-20% duty depending on customs classification. Where the full 20% applies, cutting it to 5% forgoes about N11 billion a year at 2023 import volumes, the latest available; at lower rates the loss is smaller. Aligning panels costs nothing.
By 2028	Battery storage 10% cheaper in real terms; revenue forgone published every year; at least five EDTI certificates to renewable manufacturers.

Module B. Building local industry

B1: Standards and quality

Problem	SON has adopted 37 standards for solar components, but there is no public register of approved products and no published data on failures.
Recommendation	Publish a register of approved models of panels, batteries, inverters and productive-use appliances, and make it the gateway to tax relief (A2), public procurement (B3) and guaranteed loans (A1).
Who acts	Standards Organisation of Nigeria, with NEMSA and REA.
Cost	Low; laboratory capacity to be costed.
By 2027	Panels and batteries listed within six months; test failures published quarterly; women installers certified through recognised schemes.

B2: A phased local assembly roadmap

Problem	Reported local module capacity is about 300 MW, against more than 4 million panels imported in 2023. Local panels cost about 16% more. Policy has swung between proposed bans and tax changes without warning.
Recommendation	Publish a milestone roadmap: assembly of modules, battery packs and inverters first, then selected components, with a pre-announced tariff path for finished goods instead of bans.
Who acts	Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment.
Cost	Low; the main cost is the price premium where local equipment is preferred, capped through B3.
By 2028	Local plants running above 50% of capacity.

B3: Public procurement preference

Problem	Public solar programmes are large buyers, but there is no published preference margin, quality floor or reporting rule for solar equipment.
Recommendation	Set a capped preference margin for certified local equipment in federal and state solar tenders, below the 16% price gap, with a sunset. If no compliant local product is offered in time, the buyer proceeds and BPP publishes the exception.
Who acts	Bureau of Public Procurement, with REA.
Cost	Margin times covered spend; capped before tenders.
By 2030	35% of public solar spend on certified local equipment (20% by 2028); women-owned suppliers scored in tenders.

Module C. Replacing diesel

C1: Diesel-to-solar for small businesses and processors

Problem	No public instrument targets the millions of small firms that run on diesel. Agro-processing is the most replicable load, but it is seasonal, so lenders need repayment terms that follow income.
Recommendation	Aggregated procurement of certified systems with pay-as-you-go, lease-to-own or pay-as-you-earn finance through DBN partner banks and BOI, backed by the A1 guarantee. Results-based grants for the smallest users and cooperatives.
Who acts	REA (coordinating), with DBN, BOI and state ministries.
Cost	Mainly guarantee capital shared with A1; grant top-ups per kW.
By 2027	A pilot of 500 small businesses in Ogun and Lagos with repayment of 90% or more; at least 30% of borrowers women-led.

C2: Commercial and industrial solar for factories

Problem	The rules exist in pieces: captive permits, net billing, bilateral supply, interconnected mini-grids and wheeling. In states that regulate their own electricity, it is unclear which apply.
Recommendation	State regulators adopt the federal net-billing, mini-grid and eligible-customer rules by reference, license corridor supply companies, issue a standard supply contract and publish a cost-based wheeling method. DisCos are compensated through the transition charge.
Who acts	OGSERC in Ogun; NERC where states have not taken over.
Cost	Low: regulatory and administrative. No subsidy proposed.
By 2028	50 MW of commercial solar and storage licensed in Ogun; outages below four hours a day in one corridor.

C3: Health centres with funded maintenance

Problem	More than 30% of health-centre solar systems fail within three years because nobody is paid to maintain them. NDC 3.0 targets 2,000 centres by 2030.

Recommendation	One energy-as-a-service contract per bundle of 50-100 centres: the provider installs, monitors and maintains, paid monthly on at least 95% uptime. Routine maintenance from facility funds, replacements from a reserve set at commissioning, and the service fee from the state PHC board, with REA's asset company (RAMCO) as a natural owner.
Who acts	State primary health care boards, with the Federal Ministry of Health, NPHCDA and REA.
Cost	About USD 24,000 per centre installed, and USD 360-720 a year to maintain. A bundle of 50-100 centres costs about USD 1.2-2.4 million, or the equivalent monthly fee.
By 2030	90% of systems working; the first bundle tendered in Ogun or Lagos by 2028.

Module D: Making states investable

D1: State readiness screen

Problem	States differ in law, capacity and readiness, and some are adding fees that deter investors. Federal and donor support has no transparent way to choose where to act first.
Recommendation	Apply a published readiness screen (law, regulator, rules, fees, demand, finance) to decide where to support first and what each state must do. Encourage a harmonised state fee schedule based on NERC's, through the regulators' forum.
Who acts	Federal programmes and development partners using the screen.
Cost	Technical assistance only.
By 2027	Ogun, Lagos and Oyo adopt the federal rules.

D2: State clean energy industrial clusters

Problem	Ogun's corridor manufacturers lose 8-12 hours of power a day; with stable supply, output could rise 25-40%. The state has plans for gas, a 125 MW solar project and cluster tariffs, but no package that brings supply, land, demand and finance together.
Recommendation	A cluster package: anchor supply from a corridor solar-storage-gas plant under standard contracts, a single approval window, offtake agreements with the largest factories and A1 guarantees for the supply company. Test agro-processing zones for grid access, local resource and anchor demand before choosing the design.
Who acts	Ogun State Government and OGSERC first; Lagos (LASERC) as template; Oyo (OSERC) next.
Cost	Low: state land, permitting, technical assistance and possible equity. Any tariff below cost must be published as a subsidy.
By 2028	The first cluster tendered in Ogun; women's cooperatives and market associations among offtakers.

6. What to do, and when

The tools depend on each other. Guarantees (A1) unlock the diesel-to-solar pilot (C1); the approved-products register (B1) is the gateway for tax relief, procurement and lending; state rules (C2, D2) must come before corridor tenders.

When	Action	Lead
First 6 months	Agree the guarantee and first-loss design (A1) Publish one clean-energy tariff schedule (A2) Publish adopted standards; open the approved-products register (B1) Launch the Ogun and Lagos diesel-to-solar pilot (C1) Audit health-centre solar in Ogun and Lagos (C3) OGSERC adopts federal rules by reference (C2, D2)	FMF FMF, NCS SON REA, DBN State PHC boards OGSERC
6 to 18 months	Earmark first-loss capital from green bond or Compact finance (A1) Input-duty relief, battery relief and a lower EDTI tier for assembly (A2) Publish the assembly roadmap and link it to procurement (B2, B3) Standard supply contract, wheeling method and first Ogun corridor tender (C2, D2) Tender the first health-centre bundle (C3)	FMF, DMO FMF, NIPC FMITI, BPP OGSERC, Ogun Ministry of Energy Ogun or Lagos PHC board
18 to 36 months	Scale C1 through DBN partner banks; extend to Oyo and other states Oyo adopts the cluster package (D1, D2) Review every time-limited measure: extend or end it on the evidence	REA, DBN Oyo State, OSERC FMF, FMITI

7. What it costs and who pays

Most of the package costs little: six of the ten tools are regulatory or administrative. Three items carry real budget weight, and each can be financed largely outside the federal budget.

Item	Indicative cost	Who can pay
Guarantee and first-loss capital (A1, C1)	N10 billion to unlock about N40 billion of lending (illustration); size to be set with DFIs and InfraCredit	Share of sovereign green bond proceeds; Mission 300 public finance; DFI concessional capital (AfDB, BII, World Bank)
Revenue forgone on batteries and inputs (A2)	Up to about N11 billion a year if battery duty falls from 20% to 5%; less where batteries are classified at lower rates	Federal revenue; offset over time by lower diesel imports and local assembly
Health-centre solar and maintenance (C3)	About USD 24,000 per centre; USD 360-720 a year to maintain	State budgets, Power-for-Health, development partners; RAMCO refinancing
Procurement premium (B3)	Capped below the 16% local price gap	Programme budgets; reported annually
Regulatory and technical work (B1, B2, C2, D1, D2)	Low	Agency budgets; development partner technical assistance

Developers and AfDB agree on one design rule: instruments work best in combination. Guarantees lower banks' perceived risk, first-loss capital absorbs early losses, naira lines remove currency mismatch, and results-based grants reward delivery. All of them need tenors that match the life of the assets, flexible collateral, simple due diligence and payment on time.

8. Risks and how to manage them

Risk	Who raises it	How to manage it
Revenue loss from duty and VAT relief	Ministry of Finance	Time-limit every relief, publish revenue forgone each year, and tie relief to registered assemblers and certified products
Guarantees captured by large firms	Small businesses, women's groups	Reserve a share of cover for small and women-owned firms; deliver it through microfinance banks; publish volumes and defaults
DisCo revenue loss from embedded and captive supply	DisCos	Compensate through the competition transition charge; involve DisCos in interconnected mini-grids
Importers resist a local preference; buyers pay more	Importers, programme managers	Phase the roadmap, cap the margin below the price gap, and allow exceptions when no compliant local product is offered
States treat fees as revenue	Developers	A harmonised fee schedule based on NERC's; mutual recognition of federal permits; support tied to the readiness screen
Seasonal revenue undermines repayments	Lenders, developers	Repayments tied to daily or seasonal income; grace periods; anchor loads that run all year
Systems installed but not maintained	Health boards	Pay providers on uptime; fund a replacement reserve at commissioning; remote monitoring

9. How we will know it is working

Each tool has an owner, an indicator and a proposed target. The targets below are proposals for the validation session.

Indicator	Today	Proposed target	Owner
Naira lending guaranteed for distributed solar	Not published	N40 billion by end-2028	FMF
Generator use	NDC 3.0 baseline	30% cut by 2030	FMP, NCCC
Small businesses switched from diesel in the pilot	0	500 by end-2027; 90% repayment	REA
Health-centre solar systems working	Under 70% after three years	90% by 2030; 95% uptime in bundles	State PHC boards
Commercial solar and storage licensed in Ogun	Register opens December 2026	50 MW by 2028	OGSERC
Public solar spend on certified local equipment	Not published	20% by 2028; 35% by 2030	BPP
States adopting federal rules	15-16 states regulate electricity	Ogun, Lagos and Oyo by end-2027	NERC, states
Women-led beneficiaries of C1	Women own 40-43% of small firms	At least 30% of borrowers	REA, DBN

Every indicator should be reported by sex and, where data allow, by age, disability and location. REA already tracks female-headed households and female-owned businesses quarterly; other programmes can follow its model.

10. Decisions requested

Ministers and commissioners are asked to take the following decisions in the next six months.

Federal Ministry of Finance

1. Mandate the DMO, InfraCredit, BOI and DBN to agree a first-loss guarantee design and recommend its size and source, including a share of green bond proceeds.
2. Direct Customs and the Revenue Service to publish one HS-coded clean-energy schedule and to report revenue forgone on listed lines every year.
3. Review the EDTI threshold for renewable equipment assembly with NIPC.

Federal Ministry of Power and REA

1. Approve the Ogun and Lagos diesel-to-solar pilot for 500 small businesses, with DBN as finance partner.
2. Confirm RAMCO's role in maintaining public-facility solar systems.
3. Work with NERC and the regulators' forum on a harmonised state fee schedule and mutual recognition of federal permits.

Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, SON and BPP

1. Publish the solar and storage assembly roadmap, replacing any outright import ban.
2. Open the approved-products register for panels and batteries.
3. Set a capped preference margin for certified local equipment in public solar tenders.

State governments (Ogun first, then Lagos and Oyo)

1. Regulators adopt the federal mini-grid, net-billing and eligible-customer rules by reference.
2. Primary health care boards commission audits of existing health-centre solar and prepare the first maintenance-backed bundle.
3. Define the first clean energy industrial cluster and the anchor factories that will take its power.

Annex. Sources, status and abbreviations

Sources

Every figure in this brief comes from the Toolkit's evidence register (107 items), where each source, date and verification status is recorded. Key sources include: NDC 3.0 (September 2025); NBS foreign trade statistics (Q2 2026); NBS and CBN price and lending data (May 2026); the Customs, Excise Tariff (Variation) Order 2026; the Nigeria Tax Act 2025; NERC mini-grid, net-billing and eligible-customer regulations (2024-2026); IPCC AR5 life-cycle emissions; Rutovitz et al. employment factors; IRENA cost data; and interviews with AfDB, REA, AMDA, Enzi Ijayo and APRI (November 2026). Figures labelled "illustration" or "calculation" are the consultant's, built from cited inputs.

Still to confirm before the final version (13 November 2026)

The exact duty rates for lithium batteries and inverters in the customs tariff book (published estimates range from 0-5% to about 20%); whether generating sets carry a 40% import adjustment tax on top of 20% duty; the current monetary policy rate; the DARES capacity target; Nigerian gas plant costs; and the size of current clean-energy guarantee capacity.

Abbreviation	Meaning
BOI / DBN	Bank of Industry / Development Bank of Nigeria
BPP	Bureau of Public Procurement
DARES	Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up
DFI	Development finance institution
DisCo	Electricity distribution company
DMO	Debt Management Office
EDTI	Economic Development Tax Incentive
FMF / FMP / FMITI	Federal Ministries of Finance; Power; Industry, Trade and Investment
HS	Harmonised System (customs tariff codes)
NCS / NRS	Nigeria Customs Service / Nigeria Revenue Service
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEMSA	Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
NIPC	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
OGSERC / LASERC / OSERC	Ogun, Lagos and Oyo State electricity regulators
PHC	Primary health centre
RAMCO	REA's Renewable Assets Management Company
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SON	Standards Organisation of Nigeria
TOPSIS	Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution