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# THE IMPERATIVES OF A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY IN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**
*This paper discusses the imperativeness of a legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria, principally to discourage dependence on Fossil fuel, which has remained the main stay of energy supply in Nigeria and across the globe. It is a truism that dependence on fossil fuel has invariably led to emission of greenhouse gases which are unsustainable globally, causing environmental pollution and climate change. Its broad objective is to identify the lacunae in the existing legal framework, with a view to reviewing and making it more effective to cushion the effects of the harsh economic condition in the country engendered by increase in the price of petroleum products. Renewable energy sources are cheaper, more effective and environmentally friendly than the fossil fuel. The problem with the legal framework for renewable energy would be examined, in addition to other issues such as lack of unison and clarity of roles of institutions relevant to the promotion of renewables, high cost and lack of funds, inability of consumers to bear the cost of subsidies, lack of priority access and connection to the national grid, short licensing duration, and lack of adequate and reliable information, which consumers, investors and the government can rely upon, amongst others. Therefore, there is the need to develop a holistic and an effective framework that will address these issues. The paper recommends a more effective legal framework for renewable Energy in Nigeria, implementation of laws on renewable energy, and building up knowledge base solutions to tackle the challenges. The research adopts doctrinal legal approach, consistent with legal research in Nigeria. In the main, the paper recommends a need for a comprehensive legal framework in Nigeria on renewable energy to encourage investment in it and discourage fossil fuel with its attendant consequences on human health and the environment.*

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy, Legal framework, Imperative, Nigeria

## I. Introduction

The importance of a legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria in contemporary times cannot be over-emphasised. Dependence on Fossil fuel, which has remained the mainstream of energy supply across the globe, should be discouraged. This is because it has led to emission of greenhouse gases which are unsustainable globally, causing environmental pollution and climate change. Several countries such as the United States of America, Israel, China, Germany, Chile, Spain, Ireland and Denmark have embarked on a paradigm shift to new energy policy on renewable energy, which is believed to be cheaper and more environmentally friendly than crude oil and its allied products. For example, the United States through her "new energy economy" seeks to put her

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citizens to conceive clean energy investments opportunities, intensifying efforts on fuel efficiency in automobiles and lessening greenhouse gas emission by ensuring that at least 25% of the nation's energy originates from renewable resources such as wind, solar, and geothermal.[1]

It has now become imperative for Nigeria to resort to the use of alternative sources of energy, which are cheaper, more effective and environmentally friendly than fossil fuel. Furthermore, it is fundamental to state that renewable energy, which consists of biomass, geothermal, hydropower, solar, wind, etc. are the sources of energy that the Nigerian state should currently resort to. This has become imperative in view of the removal of subsidy and the current harsh economic experience in Nigeria.[2] Renewable energy, by its nature, is infinite and environmentally less hazardous in contradistinction to the conventional energy sources such as coal, oil and natural gas. There is, therefore, a global shift to support the promotion of renewable energy, especially in Nigeria in these hard times. There is no gainsaying the fact that investment in renewable energy such as electricity, solar, etc., would be desirable in Nigeria for increasing energy security, mitigating climate change and promoting economic development. Currently, the sector is dominated by oil and gas consumption. Most investment in the sector is currently in oil and gas generating plants.[3]

With the current removal of fuel subsidy and the effects on Nigerians, through increase in the prices of goods and services which has made life very difficult, the Federal government has to resort to renewable energy, such as electric cars, solar cars, and other renewable energy sources that will make life easy and smooth for Nigerians.[4] Thus, it has become imperative for Nigeria, to develop a holistic and an effective legal framework for renewable energy to serve as an alternative source of energy in Nigeria. This has become necessary because there is absence of holistic and effective legal framework to encourage and promote investment in renewable energy in Nigeria. In a similar vein, in the course of the research, other issues that are directly connected with renewable energy such as: lack of unison and clarity of roles of the institutions relevant to the promotion of renewables, high cost and lack of funds, lack of priority access and connection to the national grid, short licensing duration, and lack of adequate and reliable information, which consumers, investors and the government can rely upon, amongst others, that constitute a problem to effective implementation of the legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria shall be addressed.[5]

## 2. Conceptual Clarification of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is defined as energy that comes from resources which are naturally replenished on human timescales such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat. According to Twidell and Weir, renewable energy is "energy obtained from the continuous and repetitive currents of energy recurring on the natural environment.[6] An Organisation in Texas, USA, christened Texas Renewable Industries Alliance (TREIA), defines renewable energy as follows:

> *Renewable energy resource that is naturally regenerated over a short time scale and derived directly from the sun (such as thermal, photochemical, and photoelectric), indirectly from the sun (such as wind, hydropower, and photosynthetic energy stored in biomass), or from other natural movements and mechanisms of the environment (such as geothermal and tidal energy). Renewable energy does not include energy*

[1] V O Oluwaseun, 'An Overview of the Legal and Regulatory Framework for Renewable Energy Projects in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects' *Unilag Law Review* (2017) (1) (1) 1.
[2] P K Oniemola, 'Legal Response to support Renewable Energy in China" *Journal of Energy, Environment and Natural resources* (2014) (32) (1), 179.
[3] G Boyle, (ed) *Renewable Energy: Power for a Sustainable Future*, (2 Ed, Oxford University Press, 2004) 10.
[4] National Energy Policy (NEP) (2003). Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) <www.energy.gov.ng> accessed 31 July 2024.
[5] J O Olujobi, & A E Oyewunmi, 'Oil Spillage in Nigeria's Upstream Petroleum sector: Beyond the Legal Frameworks' *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* (2018) (8) (1) 1-12.
[6] G Boyle (ed), *Renewable Energy: Power for Sustainable Future* (2nd ed, Oxford Publishers 2004) 10.

> *resources derived from fossil fuels, waste products from fossil sources or waste products from inorganic sources.*[7]

From the above definitions, it is crystal clear that the concept of renewable energy is a simple and straight one. Renewable energy is a source of energy that can be generated from solar, wind, biomass, water, geothermal and/or through tidal means. They are, in contradistinction to fossil fuels, ubiquitous, self-replenishing, infinite and environmentally friendly than fossil fuels. In practical terms, in Nigeria, apart from hydro power, renewable energy sources hardly show up as part of our energy mix, fundamentally due to the myriads of issues with which the subsector is bedevilled.[8] The foregoing, notwithstanding, the existing legal frameworks on renewable energy in Nigeria would be examined with a view to integrating the Renewable Energy into wider Nigerian Energy Value Chain in order to foster or enhance energy efficiency and make Nigeria to be the major renewable energy centre in Africa in particular and the world in general.

## 3. Appraisal of the Legal Framework for Renewable Energy in Nigeria

Suffice to say that the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, as amended, makes provision for electricity and renewable energy in the concurrent legislative list.[9] This simply means that all levels of government can take part in significant phases of renewable energy and electricity generation and distribution in the country.[10] This explains why some states in Nigeria have energy corporations or agencies.[11] For Nigeria to achieve a vibrant and secure renewable energy future, there must be commitment towards ensuring a conducive a conducive legal environment for enhancement and development of renewable energy projects. This can only be possible with an effective and efficient legal framework and implementation of the objects stated therein through the appropriate agencies. Some of the most important efforts at having in place a virile regulatory framework are discussed below:

### i. The National Energy Policy 2003

It is important to state that the National Energy Policy in Nigeria came into being in 2003. Prior to this period, there was not comprehensive energy policy in Nigeria. The thrust of this policy was essentially aimed at development and exploitation of Nigeria's energy resources, addressing issues that affect the environment, utilisation of energy, financing and policy implementation. Furthermore, the Policy was also intended to enhance energy security end energy supply mix through energy diversification based upon the principle of an energy economy in which modern renewable energy increases its share of energy consumed and provides affordable access to energy throughout Nigeria for sustainable development and energy conservation.

The Policy laid down fundamental and virile principles which include: identification of nuclear, biomas, wind, solar, hydro and hydrogen as viable energy sources to be harnessed by the nation in an environmentally sustainable manner; local research, development and exploitation of the foregoing energy potentials to be commercially undertaken through public, private and indigenous participation; non-renewable energy sources are to be used conservatively while Nigeria makes a steady and reliable availability of power at all times to at least 75% of the population by the year 2020 at economic rates for social, industrial and economic activities.[12]

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[7] TREIA, "Renewable Energy Defined" <https://www.treia.org/renewable-energy-defined/ > accessed on the 22nd February, 2025.
[8] P K Oniemola, 'Powering Nigeria Through Renewable Electricity Investments: Legal Framework for Progressive Realisation' *Afe Babalola University Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy* (2015) 6, 84.
[9] Ibid.
[10] See Paragraph 14 of the Schedule II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, as amended.
[11] Ibid.
[12] National Energy Policy, 2003. Also available at: <https://www.energy.gov.ng> accessed 25 March, 2025.

Despite these principles, the Policy lacks legislative backing; it also lacks the capacity to impose any obligations on the part of government or any of the investors, whether private or government owned. The obvious implication of this is that none of the parties can be ordered by the court to carry out any obligations relating to the implementation and execution of the policy. This serves as a setback for the renewable energy subsector in Nigeria.

### ii. Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005

The Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 was necessitated by the need to have very serious and fundamental reforms in the power sector in Nigeria. The primary goal of the Act is to unbundle the electricity market along the three functional and jurisdictional lines, which are the Generation, Transmission and the Distribution lines. The Act established the National Electric Regulatory Commission (NERC), which is the principal regulatory institution saddled with the responsibility of regulating the activities of the generation and distribution companies and the granting of licenses for electricity generation, transmission, distribution, system operation and trading.[13]

Fundamentally, the Act makes provision for private electricity producers to make commercial arrangements with the now privatized distributors or even the end user for the sale of power generated by the private producers and licensing of electricity generation, including renewable electricity, which must be carried out only under the appropriate license granted by the Commission.[14] It is worthy to note that the Act is binding and enforceable in any Court of law seised of the requisite jurisdictional competence. In the light of this, therefore, government or any relevant stakeholder in the country can be sued for enforcement of the rights and obligations enshrined in the Act. Therefore, it is apposite to state that this Act, when fully implemented, will help in the development of renewable energy in Nigeria.

### iii. Energy Commission Act 1989

This Act[15] established the Energy Commission of Nigeria and confers it with the responsibility of coordinating and general surveillance of the systematic development of the various energy resources in Nigeria.[16] Specifically, the Act mandates the Technical Advisory Committee of the Commission to carry out certain functions. Some of these functions include:

a. Gather and disseminate information regarding Government's policy on energy development;
b. Serve as a trouble-shooting centre for technical issues in energy development;
c. Advise state and federal government on energy development, exploitation, utilization, project execution, project financing, incentives and recommendations to government; and
d. Liaise with all international organizations in energy matters such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, World Energy Conference and other similar organizations.[17]

By way of expansive analysis, it is relevant to state that this Acts aims to develop, harness and distribute renewable energy and protect the environment from degradation owing to fossil fuel. It is in this connection that the Commission established pursuant to the Act has developed the National Emergency Master Plan and the Renewable Master Plan for the purpose of meeting the desired targets on renewable energy.

### iv. Nigeria Renewable Master Plan 2005 and 2012

The thrust of this Plan is to articulate the vision of Nigeria on addressing key development and exploration of the Renewable Energy. It was released in 2006 under the auspices of the Energy

[13] See Section 32, 33 and 62 of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005, CAP E7, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.
[14] Ibid.
[15] The Energy Commission of Nigeria Act was first promulgated in 1979 and was later amended in 1988 and 1989.
[16] See the Preamble to the Energy Commission of Nigeria Act, CAP E 10, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2010.
[17] Section 5 of the Energy Commission of Nigeria Act, CAP E 10, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2010.

Commission of Nigeria (ECN) and the United Nations Development Programme. It is a Plan that provides us with the regulatory framework for achieving the objectives and targets that are geared towards creating a level playing ground, maintaining a renewable portfolio standard, creating fiscal and market incentives, integration of renewable energy into non-Energy Sector Policies, establishment and reinforcement of regulatory institutions as well as standardization of Renewable Energy Products.[18]

**v. Renewable Electricity Guidelines 2006**

This Policy Guidelines came into being in 2006. Released by the Federal Ministry of Power and Steel in 2006, the Policy aims to direct government's vision, policies and objectives for promoting renewable energy in Nigeria's power sector. The Policy also mandates government to expand electricity generation from renewable to at least 5% of the total electricity generated and a minimum of 5 TWS of electricity generation in the country. From the Renewable Electricity Guidelines 2006**,** it is clear that the guidelines will help in the development of renewable energy in Nigeria. The issue with the guidelines is that it cannot be enforced, since it is not an Act or a Law. Only an Act or a Law can be enforced by the Courts.

**vi. National Renewable Energy and Efficiency Policy 2015**

This is a policy that was endorsed on April 20, 2015 by the Federal Executive Council (FEC). The policy document makes it mandatory for the Ministry of Power to ensure the facilitation of the development of an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for the purpose of continuous monitoring and review of the implementation and effectiveness of the agreed action plan.[19] Furthermore, the policy ensures the facilitation of the establishment of a framework for sustainable financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and programmes. Fundamentally, the policy focuses on hydropower, biomass, solar, wind geothermal, wave and tidal energy power generations.[20]

The policy is very captivating and serves a milestone in the development of renewable energy in Nigeria. However, the policy lacks the force of law and is not enforceable in any court of law. Since it cannot be enforced, all the beautiful and fascinating objects postulated therein cannot be easily achieved because of this obvious impediment. The foregoing notwithstanding, with great zeal and determination, coupled with the urgent need to use renewable energy as an alternative to energy supply in Nigeria, a bill can be sponsored in the national assembly geared towards making this beautiful propositions a reality in Nigeria. The bill should be able to mandate the government to provide guarantees and financial frameworks aimed at stimulating the expansion of Nigeria's renewable electricity market.[21]

## 4. Why Renewable Energy in Nigeria

It is apposite to state that there has been a strong call for renewable energy sources in Nigeria and many other countries of the world because of the many advantages it has over fossil fuel. The whys and wherefores for renewable energy in Nigeria are examined below:

i. Renewable energy undoubtedly brings about energy security in the sense that it is not one sided. It can be solar, hydropower, wind, geothermal, tidal, etc. These are sources that naturally replenish themselves. This is unlike the mining coal, oil and natural gas in Nigeria, all of which require extensive networks of heavy machinery, processing stations, pipelines, and transportation. In Nigeria, fossil fuel is dominant and once there is crude oil theft and pipeline vandalism, there will be reduction in oil reserves and increase in the cost of crude oil exploration. This clearly points out to the fact that fossil fuel may not be able to conductively

[18] Renewable Master Plan (REMP) 2005 and 2012 <https://www.energy.gov.ng> accessed on the 17th April, 2025.
[19] See National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy for Nigeria 2015 <https://www.energy.gov.ng> accessed on the 18th April, 2025.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.

guarantee availability of energy for at all times for human use.[22] Therefore, resort to renewable energy becomes imperative and a sine qua non. With the diversified nature of renewable energy, the problem of energy insecurity and energy sustainability would be mitigated a great deal.

ii. When one burns fossil fuels to generate electricity, the climate is endangered. In a similar vein, the air we breathe and the water we drink are contaminated. This causes a lot of health hazards and environmental pollution, both of which are deleterious to human health and the environment. For instance, burning of petroleum products and the emission of smoke into the atmosphere causes climate change and global warming. On the contrary, renewable energy is clean, safe and causes not challenge at all. It creates no pollution, waste, or contamination risks to air and water.[23]

iii. It is always argued that renewable energy is generally considered to have a strong effect on increasing employment, especially on the employment of the local population where a particular renewable source is located.[24] For example, renewable energy grants often create employment opportunities from solar panel installations to wind farms. Various processes are involved, from engineering, installation, maintenance to management. This invariably creates the need for the employment of skilled professionals for the job.

iv. Renewable energy, especially biomass, can be stored and has an excellent cost benefit ratio. Biomass is the energy obtained through the handling of animals and vegetable waste. This is why it is said that it can easily be stored without any problem. It is fundamental that the greater the storage capacity of this organic waste, the greater the production capacity of the renewable energy. There is a distinction between biomass that is naturally produced and the one in which humans contribute to its production, such as the production of plant and animal origin.[25] It is a truism that production made by humans involves high cost, while production originating from nature only involves handling cost and it is very cheap. This invariably means that this kind of energy has good relationship between cost and the benefits it provides.[26]

v. Renewable energy, especially solar and wind power are the cheapest sources of electricity in many parts of the world. For example, in the United Arab Emirates, a new sun farm recently secured the world's lowest price of solar energy. The report by the International Renewable Energy Agency states that these renewable remain the cheapest sources of energy anywhere in the world. [27]

## 5. Impediments to the Development of Renewable Energy in Nigeria

At the moment, Nigeria faces impediments to the development of renewable energy projects. It may appear that these obstacles are insurmountable, but it is no so. The obstacles will, in the nearest future, present an opportunity for foreign and local investors to invest in renewable energy projects in the country. In this segment of the work, some of the main challenges facing the development of renewable energy in Nigeria will be examined.

i. **Lack of Clear Policy and Regulatory Barriers**: It is a truism that there is a dearth of clear institutional framework for renewable energy in Nigeria. In addition to the aforesaid, there is also an overlapping duplication of the roles and functions of the various regulatory bodies and

[22] Terrapass, 'Advantages and Disadvantages of using Renewable Energy" <https://www.terrapass.com> accessed 18 April 2025.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Maradin Dario, 'Advantages and Disadvantages of Renewable Energy Sources Utilization*' International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* (2021) (11) (13) 176 - 183.
[25] Freires, Junior Francisco, "Advantages and Disadvantages of Renewable Energy: A review of the Scientific Literature" *Revista de Gestao e Secretariado Management and Administrative Professional Review* (2023) (14) (11) 20221 to 20240.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Climate Action, "Renewables: Cheapest Form of Power" <https://www.un.org/climate... > accessed 10 April, 2025.

institutions saddled with the responsibility of power supply in Nigeria, especially the National Electric Regulatory Commission (NERC) and Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) and Federal Ministry of Power.[28] When one goes through the roles and functions of these agencies, one will realize that they play almost similar and the same function in the management and development of the renewable subsector in Nigeria. Thus, this invariably means that investors will have to deal with all these institutions, all of which perform similar functions. This will no doubt create monumental ambiguity and duplications, leading to waste of money and unwanted administrative bottlenecks. The dearth of clear co-ordination of the institutions for the development of renewable energy in Nigeria has negatively impacted on the growth and development of renewable energy in Nigeria.[29]

ii. Funding of Renewable Energy: Although it has been said that one of the advantages of renewable energy is that it is cheap and less cost effective, experts and policy makers are at one that renewable energy projects are costly and capital intensive. This is so because such projects require huge and humongous sums of money for their effective implementation and execution.[30] In fact, the development of renewable energy projects require huge capital expenditures for planning and designing, purchasing and installing of equipment, as well as training or hiring personnel to operate and maintained the machines or systems.[31] Experts on renewable energy installation have argued that it is true, especially when one talks about geothermal power plants and other advanced technologies.[32]

iii. Lack of technical and infrastructural skills also pose grave challenge to the adoption and implementation of renewable energy projects in Nigeria. One of these specific challenges is the dearth of advanced technology and expertise required for installation, maintenance, and operation of the renewable energy systems. It can be said without equivocation that Nigeria's renewable energy sector is still evolving and there is serious shortage of skilled professionals and technical know-how to drive the process.[33] Undoubtedly, this problem affects the efficiency and reliability of renewable energy installation, and this leads to frequent breakdowns and low performance generally. In a similar vein, Nigeria does not have the manufacturing capacity for renewable energy technologies. Most equipment and components for renewable energy projects, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries etc are imported. This, it increases the cost and delays the deployment of these technologies. The reliance on imports also exposes the renewable energy sector to exchange rate fluctuations and international markets dynamics which has the capacity of affecting project feasibility and sustainability.[34]

iv. Lack of Public Awareness on the Potentials in renewable energy investment also serves as an impediment the growth and development of renewable energy in Nigeria. Suffice it to say, that most Nigerians only know about, and are used to, the conventional energy sources. Obviously, they either lack or have limited public awareness on the many benefits and potentials of renewable energy projects in Nigeria. The resultant effect of this is that there is little or no effort geared towards harnessing the humungous potentials in renewable energy in Nigeria. Therefore, the country is slow with regard to harnessing and putting to use renewable energy.

v. Poor legal enforcement system affects the growth and development of renewable energy in Nigeria. When there is absence of a strong, viable and effective legal enforcement system or mechanism, nothing moves and the system appears non-existent. In theory, and as already discussed in the preceding parts of this paper, there exist an avalanche of laws, rules, regulations,

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[28] S ) Oyedepo, 'Towards Achieving Energy for Sustainable Development in Nigeria" Renewable and Sustainable Development in Nigeria" (2014) (34) 255 - 269.

[29] Elfurumibe 'Barriers to the Development of Renewable Energy in Nigeria' *Scholarly Journal of Biotechnology* (2013) (2) (1) 11-23.

[30] ESFC Investment Group, "Financing Renewable Energy Projects: Investment in Loan for Construction <https://www.esfccompany.com/en/> accessed on the 20th April, 2025.

[31] Ibid.

[32] Ibid.

[33] I Ajay et al 'Wind Energy Study and Energy Cost of Wind Electricity Generation in Nigeria: Past and Recent Results and A Case Study for South West Nigeria' <https://doi.org/10.3390/en7128508> accessed 20 April 2025.

[34] A O Akinola, et al 'Comparative Study of Residential Household Energy Consumption in Ekiti State –Nigeria' *Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology* (2017) (21) (2) 1-10.

policies and master plans of renewable energy projects, but it appears that these avalanche of laws will not make any meaning without an effective legal enforcement machinery. The dearth of an effective and efficient legal enforcement mechanism has negatively impacted on the growth and development of renewable energy and made nonsense of the extant legal framework.

vi. The issue of Grid Access is also another impediment to the development of renewable energy in Nigeria. It is quite sad that very few people can access the national grid and these are people who live in the cities. The rural areas are not connected to the National Grid. It is quite sad that, till now, not so many people have access to electricity, and those who have, experience incessant and erratic supply, which is not supposed to be. According to Adelabu, Nigeria, with a population of over 240 million, currently provides adequate electricity access to 150 million people. He, however, emphasized that this issue is not merely access but reliability of that access. He further noted that statistics has shown that, as at today, Nigeria with her population of about 240 million people has access for national electricity grid for about 150million people, while about 80 million people lack access to the grid.[35]

## 6. Conclusion

This paper has discussed the imperativeness of a legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria. It has emphasized on the need to discourage dependence on Fossil fuel, which has remained the main stay of energy supply in Nigeria and across the globe. This is because of the many disadvantages associated with it. It has identified the existing legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria and pointed out the deficiencies therein. In addition to other issues such as lack of unison and clarity of roles of institutions relevant to the promotion of renewables, high cost and lack of funds, inability of consumers to bear the cost of subsidies, lack of priority access and connection to the national grid, short licensing duration, and lack of adequate and reliable information, which consumers, investors and the government can rely upon, amongst others, the paper on the whole suggested a need to develop a holistic and an effective framework that will address these issues.

In the light of the foregoing, therefore, the following recommendations are a desideratum:

1. The legal framework for renewable energy in Nigeria should be comprehensive and coordinated. It should be structured in such a way and manner that the federal and the state governments should both participate in the growth and development of renewable energy. This will undoubtedly give room for state governments to have a coordinated variety of initiatives to support renewable energy development within their states.
2. There should be effective collaboration and cooperation between the existing regulators to avoid duplication of functions, thereby scaring away the potential investors who are willing to import capital and technology for the sector.
3. The government has a critical role to play, especially in the area of information dissemination on renewable energy resource availability, benefits and opportunity to the general public in order to raise public awareness and generate activities in the area. Such process is fundamental to building public confidence and acceptance of renewable energy technology, providing information to selected stakeholder groups like the investors and can help in the mobilization of financial resources needed to promote renewable energy technology in Nigeria.
4. It is also recommended that the existing policies, plans and actions on renewable energy scattered, without any mechanism for enforcement, should be harmonised into one comprehensive law. The National Assembly have a responsibility to harmonize these and enact one comprehensive law on renewable energy. In the said comprehensive law, the roles of the institutions charged with the responsibility for renewable energy should clearly be defined to prevent duplication of functions as already discussed.
5. Government should, in whatever way it can, support prospective investors who have the zeal but lack the financial backing to embark on renewable energy projects in Nigeria. This is fundamental because Nigeria and Nigerians are going to be the direct beneficiaries of the project in the long run.

[35] Akhimen N, "150 Million Nigerians Now Have Access to Adequate Electricity" <https://www.channelstv.com> accessed on the 18th April, 2025.