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Options for Raising Nigeria's Electricity Generation and Access

05-Apr-2024

Electricity Production (Megawatts)

Access to Electricity (% of Population)

	Electricity Production (Megawatts) 2000	Electricity Production (Megawatts) 2023	Access to Electricity (% of Population) 2000	Access to Electricity (% of Population) 2023
China	154,764.6	1,008,276.32	96.75	100.0
India	64,047.83	205,745.50	60.29	95.89
Brazil	38,829.91	76,289.80	94.43	99.80
Mexico	23,478.88	38,173.26	98.01	99.60
Indonesia	10,653.54	38,074.34	86.30	99.85
S/Africa	24,049.09	26,811.32	72.40	85.00
Egypt	8,920.34	24,295.48	97.70	100.00
Thailand	10,956.28	21,198.72	82.10	99.90
Nigeria	1,738.30	4,211.00	43.18	55.40

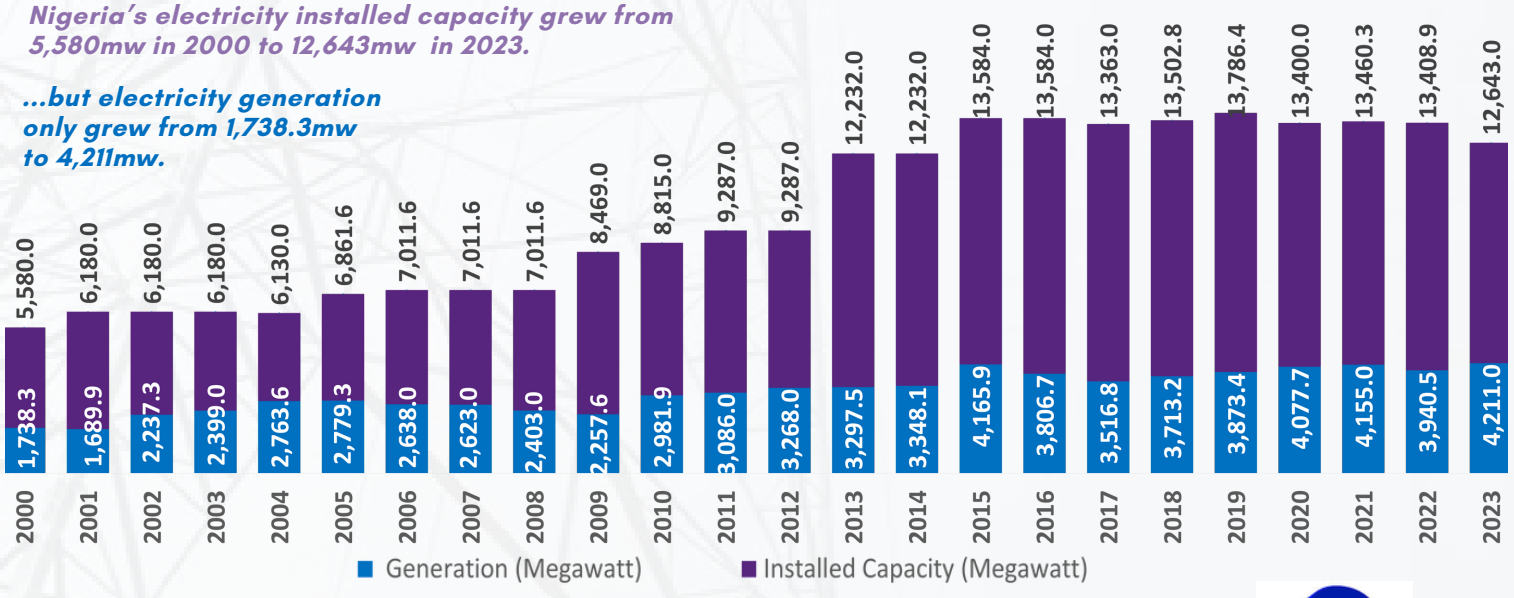
Source: NBS, NERC, WDI, Enerdata, ADSR Research

From 2020 till date, many countries have substantially increased their electricity generation and access

...but Nigeria's performance is still low

Nigeria's electricity installed capacity grew from 5,580mw in 2000 to 12,643mw in 2023.

...but electricity generation only grew from 1,738.3mw to 4,211mw.



Source: NBS, NERC, CBN, ADSR Research

If access to electricity is the goal, what should be the best *OPTION* for Nigeria?

a) Raise tariff --> Increase investment --> Increase generation --> Improve access
b) Increase investment --> Increase generation --> Raise tariff --> Improve access
c) Increase investment --> Increase generation --> Improve access --> Raise tariff

Which of a, b, c do you think is 'optimal' and most sustainable?