
Abstract

Over the decades, Nigeria has faced a persistent lack of adequate electricity supply, significantly impacting the country's social life and economic development. Additionally, electricity generation relies heavily on fossil fuels, which are a primary source of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. As a result, Nigeria confronts a dual challenge of energy accessibility and sustainability. Therefore, transitioning electricity generation from fossil fuels to renewable resources, such as solar photovoltaics (PV), emerges as a viable alternative. This book presents a sociotechnical analysis of the development of solar PV in Nigeria, merging the perspectives of the multilevel perspective (MLP) with the techniques of strategic niche management (SNM). While numerous journal articles discuss the development of solar PV in Nigeria, none have applied sociotechnical theory, making this book the first of its kind. To fulfil the book's objectives, the sociotechnical analysis is conducted as research, formulating two key research questions: 1) How did solar photovoltaics develop in Nigeria between 1980 and 2020? 2) What are the barriers to deploying solar photovoltaic technology in Nigeria? The research employs in-depth interviews as the primary data source, with peer-reviewed journals and reports as secondary sources. The findings reveal an abundance of solar resources in Nigeria; however, its adoption remains constrained by insufficient government support, an overwhelming dual regime of grid electricity and backup generators, and the passive efforts of solar PV promoters. The book presents a comprehensive study and analysis of the development of solar PV in Nigeria, suggesting avenues for the accelerated adoption of solar PV technology.