

FAREWELL TO POVERTY AND INSECURITY

PRINCE (Dr.) ADEWOLE ADEBAYO, Esq.



FAREWELL TO POVERTY AND INSECURITY



Governance & Accelerated
Development

BLUEPRINT OF A NEW NIGERIA

2027 – 2031



PRINCE (Dr.) ADEWOLE ADEBAYO, Esq.



ADEquate

FOR NIGERIA



**DR. USMAN
BUGAJE**

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

**PRINCE ADEWOLE
ADEBAYO**

**FOR PRESIDENT
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

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Prince (Dr.) Adewole Adebayo, Esq.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGO	Automotive Gas Oil (Diesel)
AI	Artificial Intelligence
BoE	Bank of Electricity
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CSO / CSOs	Civil Society Organisation(s)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
FBO / FBOs	Faith-Based Organisation(s)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP / IDPs	Internally Displaced Person(s)
KPI / KPIs	Key Performance Indicator(s)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NHDMEF	National Human Development Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
NISPDP	National Integrated Social Protection Digital Platform
NPES	National Poverty Elimination Strategy
NSIHDF	National Social Investment and Human Development Fund
NSPA	National Social Protection Authority
NVCSC	National Volunteer and Community Service Corps
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
PMS	Premium Motor Spirit (Petrol)
PPP / PPPs	Public-Private Partnership(s)

SME / SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
USPF	Universal Social Protection Framework

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

A Covenant of Security, Productivity and Prosperity

Nigeria does not suffer from a shortage of human talent, natural resources or patriotic aspiration. Our central challenge is to organise the State so that these assets are converted into security, productive opportunity and a dignified life for every citizen.

This Blueprint proceeds from a constitutional conviction: Chapter II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is not ornamental language. It supplies the moral and policy compass of government. The security and welfare of the people must therefore be the primary purpose of the State, and every major programme of an Adewole Presidency shall be tested against that obligation.

Our governing philosophy combines constitutionalism, social democracy, the Basic Needs Approach, cooperative federalism and disciplined partnership with private enterprise. It rejects the false choice between an active State and a productive market. Nigeria needs both: a capable public authority that guarantees essential public goods and a competitive private economy that innovates, invests, produces and creates jobs.

The objective of the 2027-2031 term is practical. Nigerians should be safer in their homes farms, schools, markets and transport corridors; food and energy should become more affordable; electricity and transport should become more reliable; young people should have pathways into skills, enterprise and decent work; healthcare and education should improve; and public institutions should become more transparent, professional and accountable.

This is not a catalogue of aspirations. It is a programme for delivery. Ministers, agencies and public institutions shall be assigned measurable targets, deadlines and responsibilities. Performance shall be reported publicly, failing programmes shall be corrected, and public expenditure shall be tied to outcomes that citizens can see and experience.

Our promise is therefore simple: government will be judged by what changes in the lives of Nigerians. Security. Productivity. Prosperity. These are not slogans; they are the standards by which this administration asks to be measured.

Finally, this is a living document that can accommodate your suggestions on how to improve the quality of our agenda for the country and the people we love. We are open to superior ideas. Feel free to use the contacts below, particularly the email, for your feedback.

God bless you!

God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria!

Prince (Dr.) Adewole Adebayo, Esq.

Contacts:

Email: farewell2poverty@gmail.com
+234-803-764-4582 (WhatsApp only)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Governing Proposition

This Blueprint is a four-year programme for national renewal anchored on Chapter II of the Constitution, Social Democracy, Cooperative Federalism, and the Basic Needs Approach. It treats security, food, water, energy, healthcare, education, housing, employment, mobility, justice, environmental quality and digital access as mutually reinforcing foundations of citizenship and national productivity.

The Presidential Missions

Secure Nigeria	Restore intelligence-led security, strengthen policing and defence readiness, protect borders and critical infrastructure, and deploy modern surveillance, satellite, cyber and early-warning capabilities.
Feed Nigeria	Raise agricultural productivity, strengthen storage and processing, reduce post-harvest losses, expand irrigation and mechanisation, and build food value chains that lower prices and create rural jobs.
Power Nigeria	Stabilise grid supply while rapidly expanding distributed generation, embedded power, renewables and commercially disciplined investment in generation, transmission and distribution.
Affordable Energy	Use domestic refining, gas development, competition, logistics reform and strategic infrastructure to reduce the economy-wide burden of petroleum and energy costs.
Jobs and Enterprise	Make productive employment the central test of economic policy through industrialisation, MSME finance, skills, public works, technology, agriculture and export-oriented production.
Educate, Skill and Empower	Modernise basic education, expand technical and vocational training, strengthen universities and research, and connect learning directly to national production and employment.
Healthy Nigeria	Strengthen primary healthcare and universal health coverage (UHC), retain medical personnel, expand local pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing, and place prevention at the centre of health policy.
Modern Infrastructure	Integrate roads, rail, aviation, inland waterways, broadband, housing, water and urban infrastructure around national productivity and regional development.
Innovate Nigeria	Use science, artificial intelligence (AI), digital public services, indigenous technology, space applications and advanced research to improve productivity and state capacity.
Transparent Government	Professionalise the public service, digitise public finance and procurement, strengthen justice and anti-corruption institutions, and publish measurable performance information.
United Federation	Use cooperative federalism, subsidiarity and performance-based partnerships to align Federal, State and Local Government action without eroding constitutional autonomy.
Nigeria in the World	Put the national interest, Africa-first diplomacy, economic diplomacy, citizen protection and strategic international partnerships at the centre of foreign policy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What Nigerians Should Experience by 2031

The success of the Blueprint shall be measured primarily by improvements in lived conditions. The administration will therefore organise implementation around visible outcomes: safer communities and transport corridors; lower exposure to terrorism, banditry and kidnapping; more reliable electricity; increased domestic food production; reduced avoidable import dependence; stronger manufacturing; wider access to health insurance and primary care; better learning and skills outcomes; expanded broadband and digital public services; and a public sector that reports what it spends and what it delivers.

The implementation method is equally important. Every flagship mission shall have a responsible lead institution, a small number of outcome indicators, quarterly milestones, an annual public report and a defined corrective mechanism. Federal programmes involving States or Local Governments shall use agreed standards, counterpart funding and transparent performance conditions rather than unfunded directives.

The fiscal principle is to spend less on waste and more on productive capacity and essential public goods. Borrowing shall be disciplined and directed principally to infrastructure and investments capable of expanding output, revenue or long-term national capacity. Public-private partnerships and development finance shall be used where they improve value for money without transferring unreasonable risks to citizens.

The Blueprint is deliberately integrated. Security enables farming, schooling, investment and transport. Reliable energy lowers production costs. Education and health raise labour productivity. Infrastructure connects markets. Technology improves both private productivity and public accountability. Social protection prevents temporary shocks from becoming permanent poverty. Foreign policy mobilises markets, capital, technology and strategic partnerships for national development.

The result sought is a decisive transition: from managing scarcity to expanding production; from fragmented programmes to coordinated national missions; from opaque administration to measurable accountability; and from poverty and insecurity to a republic in which citizenship carries practical dignity and opportunity.

Implementation Principle

No major policy shall be treated as complete merely because it has been announced, funded or launched. Delivery shall mean measurable improvement in the condition for which the programme was created.

FOUR-YEAR DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

First 100 Days

Establish the Presidential Delivery and Performance Office; issue Chapter II compliance and results directives to Ministries, Departments and Agencies; complete security, power, food, health, education and infrastructure baseline audits; identify priority quick-win projects; launch procurement and expenditure transparency measures; convene Federal-State delivery compacts; and publish the first Presidential Delivery Dashboard.

Year One: Stabilise and Mobilise

Concentrate on restoring security in priority corridors and communities, stabilising essential services, accelerating domestic refining and energy logistics, expanding agricultural production, initiating power and transport quick wins, strengthening primary healthcare, mobilising youth skills and employment programmes, and commencing public-service digitalisation.

Years Two and Three: Build and Scale

Scale industrial clusters, strategic infrastructure, distributed power, irrigation, storage and processing, pharmaceutical and technology manufacturing, rail and urban transport partnerships, broadband, housing and water projects. Expand successful State partnerships nationally and deepen export, investment and technology diplomacy.

Year Four: Consolidate and Institutionalise

Complete priority projects, lock successful programmes into durable institutions and financing arrangements, publish audited outcome reports, correct underperforming programmes, transfer mature delivery systems to permanent public institutions and present Nigerians with a transparent end-of-term scorecard against the commitments in this Blueprint.

Delivery Discipline

Each flagship mission shall operate through a concise delivery plan stating the responsible institution, baseline, annual target, funding source, procurement timetable, State or private-sector dependencies, principal risks and public reporting schedule.

FINANCING AND PRESIDENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

Financing Philosophy

The administration shall finance national renewal through disciplined prioritization rather than indiscriminate expansion of government. Recurrent commitments shall be matched to sustainable revenues, while borrowing shall be concentrated on productive capital investments and strategic infrastructure with credible economic or social returns.

The principal financing channels shall include stronger non-oil revenue administration without punitive taxation; elimination of waste and leakages; transparent public procurement; recovery and productive deployment of public assets; domestic capital markets; development-finance institutions; carefully structured concessional borrowing; public-private partnerships; diaspora and infrastructure investment instruments; and counterpart financing with State Governments.

Presidential Delivery and Performance Office

A compact Presidential Delivery and Performance Office shall track the flagship missions, resolve cross-ministerial bottlenecks and report directly to the President. It shall not duplicate Ministries. Its purpose shall be to enforce clarity of responsibility, deadlines and outcomes.

Ministerial Performance Contracts

Ministers and heads of key agencies shall receive annual performance contracts derived from this Blueprint. Contracts shall contain a limited number of measurable outcomes rather than long lists of activities.

Quarterly Public Dashboard

A public dashboard shall report progress on major commitments, including milestones achieved, delays, expenditure performance and corrective action. Data shall be presented in accessible form while respecting legitimate national-security and commercial confidentiality.

Annual Chapter II Compliance Review

The Presidency shall publish an annual review showing how major programmes and expenditures advance the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy. This will connect constitutional purpose, budget execution and measurable citizen welfare.

Independent Evaluation and Correction

Major programmes shall be subject to periodic evaluation. Where evidence shows that an intervention is failing, government shall redesign, merge or discontinue it rather than preserve it for political convenience.

2031 NATIONAL SCORECARD

The administration shall publish a final scorecard against the following headline outcomes. Detailed numerical baselines and annual targets shall be set after the transition-period audit so that targets rest on verified national data.

Outcome Area	2031 Test
Security	Safer communities, farms, schools, markets and transport corridors; faster intelligence-led response to threats.
Food	Higher domestic output, lower post-harvest losses and improved affordability of staple foods.
Power	More reliable electricity and rapid growth of distributed and embedded generation.
Energy Cost	Greater domestic refining and gas utilisation with reduced logistics and supply bottlenecks.
Jobs	Large-scale growth in productive employment, apprenticeships, enterprise and industrial work.
Poverty	A sustained reduction in extreme poverty through jobs, productivity and targeted social protection.
Health	Stronger primary care, wider insurance coverage, improved workforce retention and greater domestic pharmaceutical capacity.
Education	Improved basic learning, expanded technical skills and stronger research-industry linkages.
Infrastructure	Visible improvement in strategic roads, rail, aviation, water, housing, broadband and urban mobility.
Technology	Wider digital public services, stronger AI and innovation capacity, and increased indigenous technology production.
Governance	Routine publication of expenditure and performance information, stronger procurement integrity and faster public services.
Federal Partnership	More jointly financed and performance-based Federal-State-Local delivery programmes.
Foreign Policy	Diplomacy demonstrably linked to trade, investment, technology, security cooperation and protection of Nigerians abroad.
Public Trust	Government increasingly judged through accessible evidence of delivery rather than announcements.

A COVENANT WITH NIGERIANS

Government exists first for the security and welfare of the people.

An Adewole Presidency shall therefore regard public office as a constitutional trust. The resources of the Federation shall be administered for the common good; opportunity shall not depend on birthplace, ethnicity, religion, gender or social circumstance; and public institutions shall be required to serve citizens with competence, fairness and respect.

We shall pursue prosperity through production, not permanent dependence; security through capable institutions and lawful intelligence, not fear; social protection that restores productive capacity rather than entrenches dependency; and federal partnership that respects constitutional autonomy while mobilising the whole country for development.

We shall measure government by outcomes: whether Nigerians are safer; whether food, energy and transport are more affordable; whether children learn; whether the sick can obtain care; whether young people can acquire skills and find productive work; whether businesses can obtain power, finance and markets; whether communities have infrastructure; and whether citizens can see how public money is used.

The National Pledge and the Oath of Office that follow are therefore not ceremonial appendices. They express the duty that binds the President and citizens to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This Blueprint is offered in that spirit: a commitment to build a secure, productive, just and prosperous nation in which the promise of citizenship is made real in everyday life.

SECURITY • PRODUCTIVITY • PROSPERITY

PART I

THE GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Constitutional Foundation and Governing Philosophy

Chapter II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria - the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy - shall constitute the overarching constitutional framework and philosophical underpinning of governance under an Adebayo Presidency. It underscores this Blueprint in its entirety. Policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and institutional reforms shall therefore be designed and implemented to advance the security and welfare of the people, democracy and social justice, national integration, balanced economic development, human dignity, equal opportunity, education, environmental protection, accountable government and the national interest.

The administration shall combine this constitutional mandate with social democracy as its political philosophy and the Basic Needs Approach as its principal development doctrine. Government shall be judged by measurable improvements in the daily lives of Nigerians - especially in security, food, healthcare, education, housing, employment, water, energy, transport, justice and digital access - rather than by the volume of announcements or projects commenced.

The Presidency shall require Ministries, Departments and Agencies to identify the relevant Chapter II objective advanced by major policies and programmes and to report measurable outcomes. This constitutional-results discipline will connect public expenditure to constitutional purpose and make the welfare of citizens the practical test of government performance.

1.2 Social Democracy and the Basic Needs Approach

Social democracy shall translate constitutional commitments to social justice, equality of opportunity and human welfare into practical government. Markets and private enterprise shall be encouraged as engines of innovation and growth, while the State shall act strategically where markets are inadequate, where essential public goods are at stake, or where national development requires catalytic investment.

The Basic Needs Approach shall ensure that public policy gives priority to the conditions necessary for dignified and productive life. Security, food, clean water, affordable energy, healthcare, education, housing, decent work, mobility, justice, environmental quality and digital connectivity shall be treated as mutually reinforcing foundations of national productivity and citizenship.

1.3 Cooperative Federalism and Subsidiarity

It is imperative for Nigeria's stability, peace, and prosperity to return to true federalism of the kind provided for in the 1960 Constitution negotiated by Nigeria's founding fathers. This is a lofty goal we seek to attain. However, the high latitude of self-determination afforded each of the federating units by the 1960 Constitution does not preclude cooperation among them. Federal, State and Local Governments shall operate as development partners within their constitutional spheres. Joint planning, counterpart funding, shared standards, interoperable systems and performance-based collaboration shall be used where responsibilities overlap. At the same time, subsidiarity shall guide delivery: public responsibilities should be discharged by the lowest level of government capable of

performing them effectively, while the Federal Government concentrates on national standards, strategic coordination and functions requiring national scale.

National planning shall encourage every State and region to develop sectors in which it possesses comparative advantage, while linking those strengths through integrated value chains, inter-state commerce and shared infrastructure. The objective is one productive Nigerian economy, not isolated regional specialisation.

1.4 Chapter II as the Constitutional Compass of Governance

Section 13 of the Constitution places a duty on all organs of government, and all authorities and persons exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers to conform to, observe and apply Chapter II. Under this administration, that duty shall be treated as an operational mandate for executive policy rather than ornamental constitutional language.

The germane provisions reproduced below provide the constitutional compass for the entire Blueprint. They establish democracy and social justice; make the security and welfare of the people the primary purpose of government; require national integration and the abolition of corrupt practices; direct the State toward a dynamic, self-reliant and balanced economy; protect human dignity and equal opportunity; mandate education, environmental protection and national-interest-centred foreign policy; and demand accountability in public life.

Constitutional Provisions of Chapter II

13. Fundamental obligations of the Government

It shall be the duty and responsibility of all organs of government, and of all authorities and persons, exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers, to conform to, observe and apply the provisions of this Chapter of this Constitution.

14. The Government and the people

(1) The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be a State based on the principles of democracy and social justice.

(2) It is hereby, accordingly, declared that: (a) sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria from whom government through this Constitution derives all its powers and authority; (b) the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government; and (c) the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(3) The composition of the Government of the Federation or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be carried out in such a manner as to reflect the federal character of Nigeria and the need to promote national unity, and also to command national loyalty, thereby ensuring that there shall be no predominance of persons from a few States or from a few ethnic or other sectional groups in that Government or in any of its agencies.

(4) The composition of the Government of a State, a local government council, or any of the agencies of such Government or council, and the conduct of the affairs of the Government or council or such agencies shall be carried out in such manner as to recognise the diversity of the people within its area of authority and the need to promote a sense of belonging and loyalty among all the people of the Federation.

Constitutional Provisions of Chapter II

15. Political objectives

- 1) The motto of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress.
- (2) Accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited.
- (3) For the purpose of promoting national integration, it shall be the duty of the State to: (a) provide adequate facilities for and encourage free mobility of people, goods and services throughout the Federation; (b) secure full residence rights for every citizen in all parts of the Federation; (c) encourage inter-marriage among persons from different places of origin, or of different religious, ethnic or linguistic association or ties; and (d) promote or encourage the formation of associations that cut across ethnic, linguistic, religious and other sectional barriers.
- (4) The State shall foster a feeling of belonging and of involvement among the various peoples of the Federation, to the end that loyalty to the nation shall override sectional loyalties.
- (5) The State shall abolish all corrupt practices and abuse of power

16. Economic objectives

- (1) The State shall, within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in this Constitution: (a) harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity and an efficient, a dynamic and self-reliant economy; (b) control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity; (c) without prejudice to its right to operate or participate in areas of the economy, other than the major sectors of the economy, manage and operate the major sectors of the economy; (d) without prejudice to the right of any person to participate in areas of the economy within the major sector of the economy, protect the right of every citizen to engage in any economic activities outside the major sectors of the economy.
- (2) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring: (a) the promotion of a planned and balanced economic development; (b) that the material resources of the nation are harnessed and distributed as best as possible to serve the common good; (c) that the economic system is not operated in such a manner as to permit the concentration of wealth or the means of production and exchange in the hands of few individuals or of a group; and (d) that suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, reasonable national minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment, sick benefits and welfare of the disabled are provided for all citizens.
- (3) A body shall be set up by an Act of the National Assembly which shall have power: (a) to review, from time to time, the ownership and control of business enterprises operating in Nigeria and make recommendations to the President on same; and (b) to administer any law for the regulation of the ownership and control of such enterprises.

Constitutional Provisions of Chapter II, cont.

16. Economic objectives

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section: (a) the reference to the “major sectors of the economy” shall be construed as a reference to such economic activities as may, from time to time, be declared by a resolution of each House of the National Assembly to be managed and operated exclusively by the Government of the Federation, and until a resolution to the contrary is made by the National Assembly, economic activities being operated exclusively by the Government of the Federation on the date immediately preceding the day when this section comes into force, whether directly or through the agencies of a statutory or other corporation or company, shall be deemed to be major sectors of the economy; (b) “economic activities” includes activities directly concerned with the production, distribution and exchange of wealth or of goods and services; and (c) “participate” includes the rendering of services and supplying of goods.

17. Social objectives

1) The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.

(2) In furtherance of the social order: (a) every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law; (b) the sanctity of the human person shall be recognised and human dignity shall be maintained and enhanced; (c) governmental actions shall be humane; (d) exploitation of human or natural resources in any form whatsoever for reasons, other than the good of the community, shall be prevented; and (e) the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law, and easy accessibility thereto shall be secured and maintained.

(3) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that: (a) all citizens, without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment; (b) conditions of work are just and humane, and that there are adequate facilities for leisure and for social, religious and cultural life; (c) the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused; (d) there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons; (e) there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, or on any other ground whatsoever; (f) children, young persons and the aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever, and against moral and material neglect; (g) provision is made for public assistance in deserving cases or other conditions of need; and (h) the evolution and promotion of family life is encouraged.

18. Educational objectives

(1) Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.

(2) Government shall promote science and technology.

(3) Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall as and when practicable provide: (a) free, compulsory and universal primary education; (b) free secondary education; (c) free university education; and (d) free adult literacy programme.

Constitutional Provisions of Chapter II, cont.

19. Foreign policy objectives

The foreign policy objectives shall be: (a) promotion and protection of the national interest; (b) promotion of African integration and support for African unity; (c) promotion of international co-operation for the consolidation of universal peace and mutual respect among all nations and elimination of discrimination in all its manifestations; (d) respect for international law and treaty obligations as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication; and (e) promotion of a just world economic order.

20. Environmental objectives

The State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria.

21. Directive on Nigerian cultures

The State shall: (a) protect, preserve and promote the Nigerian cultures which enhance human dignity and are consistent with the fundamental objectives as provided in this Chapter; and (b) encourage development of technological and scientific studies which enhance cultural values.

22. Obligation of the mass media

The press, radio, television and other agencies of the mass media shall at all times be free to uphold the fundamental objectives contained in this Chapter and uphold the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people.

23. National ethics

The national ethics shall be Discipline, Integrity, Dignity of Labour, Social Justice, Religious Tolerance, Self-reliance and Patriotism.

24. Duties of the citizen

It shall be the duty of every citizen to: (a) abide by this Constitution, respect its ideals and its institutions, the National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Pledge, and legitimate authorities; (b) help to enhance the power, prestige and good name of Nigeria, defend Nigeria and render such national service as may be required; (c) respect the dignity of other citizens and the rights and legitimate interests of others and live in unity and harmony and in the spirit of common brotherhood; (d) make positive and useful contribution to the advancement, progress and well-being of the community where he resides; (e) render assistance to appropriate and lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order; and (f) declare his income honestly to appropriate and lawful agencies and pay his tax promptly.

1.5 Blueprint Commitments Giving Effect to Chapter II

The following are among the clearest points of correspondence between the constitutional directives and the substantive programmes of this Blueprint. They are illustrative rather than exhaustive; Chapter II governs the document as a whole.

- 1) **Security and welfare as the primary purpose of government - section 14(2)(b).** Part III: Defence and Internal Security; intelligence reform; counter-terrorism; anti-banditry; police transformation; school, market, farm and transport-corridor security.
- 2) **A dynamic, self-reliant economy and national prosperity - section 16(1)(a).** Part II: import substitution, manufacturing, agriculture, energy, strategic state investment, export diversification and domestic productive capacity.
- 3) **Planned and balanced economic development and resources serving the common good - section 16(2)(a)-(b).** Regional development by comparative advantage, infrastructure investment, Cooperative Federalism and state-supported productive enterprises.
- 4) **Food, shelter, minimum living standards, pensions and welfare support - section 16(2)(d).** Part V: zero hunger, universal social protection, affordable housing, employment guarantees, support for senior citizens, persons with disabilities and vulnerable households.
- 5) **Livelihoods, suitable employment, humane work and health facilities - section 17(3).** Employment and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) programmes, skills development, healthcare reform, pharmaceutical development and social welfare delivery.
- 6) **Equal and adequate educational opportunities; science and technology - section 18.** Part VII: basic, secondary, technical and higher education; Part IX: science, AI, digital transformation, indigenous technology and advanced research.
- 7) **Promotion and protection of the national interest, African integration and international cooperation - section 19.** Part IV: principled foreign policy, ECOWAS renewal, Africa-first diplomacy, economic diplomacy, multilateral engagement and protection of Nigerians abroad.
- 8) **Protection and improvement of the environment - section 20.** Urban renewal, environmental sustainability, climate and energy diplomacy, resilient infrastructure, sanitation, drainage, green public spaces and environmental management.
- 9) **Abolition of corrupt practices and abuse of power - section 15(5), reinforced by section 22 accountability.** Open procurement, digital public financial management, quarterly expenditure briefs, anti-corruption institutional independence, citizen monitoring and open government.
- 10) **National integration, participation and social justice - sections 14, 15 and 17.** Cooperative Federalism, citizen participation, inclusive welfare, women and youth empowerment, disability inclusion, community service, equal opportunity and balanced national development.

Implementation rule: The Presidency shall require annual sector plans and performance reports to state the Chapter II objectives served, the programmes funded, the responsible institutions, delivery milestones and measurable outcomes. This constitutional-results framework shall link the philosophy of government to budget execution and public accountability.

1.6 Results-Based and Evidence-Based Governance

Government shall be evaluated by measurable improvements in citizens' welfare. National planning and implementation shall be supported by reliable statistics, research, artificial intelligence (AI), Geographic Information Systems, satellite intelligence and other lawful evidence tools. Programmes that fail to deliver intended outcomes shall be corrected, redesigned or discontinued.

1.7 Strategic State Partnership with the Private Sector

The State shall intervene strategically where private investment is inadequate, especially in infrastructure, research, strategic industries and essential services. Such intervention shall be transparent, commercially disciplined where appropriate, and designed to crowd in private capital, develop Nigerian productive capacity and protect the common good.

1.8 Transparency, Accountability and Citizen Participation

Quarterly expenditure briefs by Ministries, Departments and Agencies shall be published and made readily accessible for public scrutiny. Procurement, budget implementation and project performance shall be open to oversight, while digital platforms and structured consultations shall enable citizens, civil society, professional bodies, organised labour, communities and the private sector to contribute to policy and monitor delivery.

Together, these principles establish the governing philosophy of the administration. The subsequent Parts of this Blueprint translate them into sector-specific programmes and implementation commitments; they are therefore not to be repeatedly restated as separate governing doctrines in later Parts.

PART II

THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION BLUEPRINT

2.1 Our Economic Vision: From Dependency to Self-Reliant Prosperity by 2031

Nigeria stands at a decisive crossroads. For decades, our economy has remained heavily dependent on oil exports and imported goods, leaving millions of our people in poverty despite our vast human and natural resources. This model has failed to deliver shared prosperity, created widespread unemployment, and left our nation vulnerable to external shocks.

Our vision is clear and ambitious: to build a self-reliant Nigerian economy that works for every citizen by 2031. We envision a Nigeria where our farms feed our nation and generate export earnings, where our factories produce what we consume and create millions of quality jobs, where every region develops according to its strengths, and where the state plays a strategic role in catalysing growth where the private sector cannot yet lead alone.

This is not merely an economic plan. It is a national project of renewal. It is about restoring dignity to work, giving our youth hope for the future and ensuring that no Nigerian is left behind because of where they were born or the circumstances of their birth. Under our administration, economic policy will no longer be about managing poverty but about creating wealth and distributing it fairly.

The Economic Transformation Blueprint we present in this chapter is anchored on five fundamental principles that will guide every decision, every policy, and every investment during our first term and beyond. These principles are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. They represent our firm commitment to build an economy that is productive, inclusive, resilient, and truly Nigerian

2.2 The Five Guiding Principles of Our Economic Blueprint

Our economic transformation will be driven by five core principles that address the structural weaknesses of the Nigerian economy and set us on the path to sustainable prosperity.

1) Self-Reliance and Elimination of Import-Dependency through Import Substitution.

Nigeria imports far too much of what we can produce locally. This drains our foreign reserves, weakens the naira, and destroys local industries and jobs. We will pursue aggressive import substitution by prioritizing the local production of goods and services currently imported. Through deliberate policy, incentives, technology acquisition, and strategic state support, we will build domestic capacity in agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The goal is clear: reduce import dependence dramatically within four years and position Nigeria as a net exporter of processed goods.

2) Import Substitution: Targeting the Real Import Burden.

Food imports account for only about 6.2% of Nigeria's imports, while manufactured goods account for about 44.2% - with motor vehicles a major component - other petroleum products about 38%, and raw materials about 11%. Accordingly, an excessive policy emphasis on cutting food imports as the principal means of reducing the national import bill is misplaced. Before the commencement of large-scale domestic refining by the Dangote Refinery, fuel imports accounted for roughly 30% of the import bill; with that burden now falling, motor vehicles have become one of the most important targets for import substitution.

The administration will therefore make automobile industrialization a major pillar of import substitution. Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies will be required to give priority to Nigerian-made and Nigerian-assembled vehicles in public procurement. Working through legislation, procurement standards and Cooperative Federalism, corresponding domestic-purchase requirements will be promoted across State and Local Governments, consistently with their constitutional powers.

Foreign vehicle manufacturers seeking sustained access to the Nigerian market will be strongly incentivized and, where legally permissible, required to establish assembly plants and progressively deeper manufacturing operations in Nigeria. Once adequate domestic productive capacity has been established, substantially higher import duties will be imposed on fully built imported vehicles, consistent with Nigeria's treaty obligations. The objective is to shift expenditure from imported finished vehicles to Nigerian production, technology transfer, component manufacturing, skilled employment and domestic value creation.

Import-substitution policy will therefore be evidence-led and directed first at those categories that impose the greatest burden on Nigeria's foreign-exchange demand, while food self-sufficiency will continue to be pursued primarily for food security, price stability, rural prosperity and strategic national resilience.

3) Full Employment, Poverty Elimination, and Even Development Across States.

Economic growth means nothing if it does not translate into jobs and improved living standards for our people. We will pursue policies that generate productive employment at scale, particularly for our youth and women. By investing in agriculture, manufacturing, infrastructure, and services, we will create millions of dignified jobs. Poverty will be tackled not through temporary palliative but through sustainable economic empowerment that enables families to earn decent incomes and build assets.

Nigeria's development has been uneven, with some regions advancing while others lag behind. This imbalance fuels discontent and wastes national potential. We will ensure that every state and region develops according to its unique strengths and comparative advantages. The North will be supported to maximize its agricultural and livestock potential, the South-East and South-West will be positioned as manufacturing and industrial hubs, while the South-South will leverage its energy resources for downstream industrialization. Federal support and investment will be deliberately directed to close gaps and promote balanced national development.

4) Speedy Implementation Substantially Within Four Years (2027–2031). Nigeria can no longer afford endless planning without results. Our administration is committed to speedy and visible implementation. The policies and projects outlined in this blueprint will be executed with urgency and discipline. We will prioritize quick wins that deliver immediate relief to Nigerians while simultaneously laying strong foundations for long-term transformation. By 2031, Nigerians will see and feel the difference in their daily lives.

5) Strategic State Investment Where Private Sector Investment is Inadequate. We recognize that the private sector is the engine of growth. However, in critical areas where private capital is hesitant or insufficient — such as large-scale infrastructure, strategic industries, and research and development — the state must play a catalytic role. Drawing lessons from successful models elsewhere, we will deploy strategic state investment through well-managed state-owned enterprises and targeted interventions. These investments will be disciplined, transparent, and designed to crowd in private capital over time rather than crowd it out.

These five principles will serve as the compass for every aspect of our economic agenda. They will guide our approach to agriculture, manufacturing, energy, trade, employment, infrastructure, and regional development. They will also shape how we mobilise resources, manage public finances, and partner with the private sector and state governments.

2.3 The Blueprint in Action

In the sections that follow, we present the concrete policies and programmes through which these principles will be translated into reality. From transforming agriculture into the foundation of our economy, to building a vibrant manufacturing sector, to ensuring every region benefits from growth, our Economic Transformation Blueprint offers a clear and actionable path to the prosperous, self-reliant Nigeria we all desire.

A. Agriculture: The Strategic Foundation – Food Security, Employment, and Export Earnings

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Nigerian economy and the most powerful tool for achieving the goals of our Economic Transformation Blueprint. It employs the largest number of Nigerians, especially in rural areas, and holds the greatest potential for rapid job creation, poverty reduction, and foreign exchange earnings. Yet, for too long, our agricultural sector has been underfunded, under-mechanized, and overly focused on primary production with little value addition.

Our administration will reposition agriculture as the strategic foundation of Nigeria's economic renewal. We will transform it from a subsistence activity into a modern, commercially viable, and export-oriented sector that guarantees food security for all Nigerians while creating millions of dignified jobs.

Our agricultural transformation will be guided by the five principles of our Economic Blueprint. We will pursue aggressive import substitution by drastically reducing food imports and increasing local production of key staples. We will create full employment by expanding opportunities across the agricultural value chain — from farming and processing to logistics and marketing. Development will be anchored on the comparative advantages of each region: the North for grains, livestock, and groundnuts; the Middle Belt for tubers and fruits; the South for palm oil, cocoa, cassava, and fisheries. Implementation will be speedy, with clear milestones within the 2027–2031 period. Where private investment is inadequate, the state will provide strategic support through targeted infrastructure, research, and financing.

Key pillars of our agricultural agenda include:

- 1) Transform Nigerian agriculture from a rain-fed, low-yield subsistence activity into a technology-driven, high-productivity system.** This will involve widespread adoption of improved seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, and mechanization. We will establish and support clusters of farm estates and out-grower schemes across the country. Special attention will be given to smallholder farmers — who produce the bulk of our food — through access to affordable inputs, credit, and extension services.
- 2) Building Strong Agro-Processing and Value Chains.** Raw export of agricultural produce has kept Nigeria poor. We will aggressively promote local processing and value addition. Agro-processing hubs will be established in every geopolitical zone, focusing on commodities where each region has comparative advantage. This will create thousands of jobs in rural areas, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase the earnings of farmers. Nigeria will move from being a net importer of processed foods to a significant exporter of value-added agricultural products.

- 3) **Achieving Food Security and Reducing Import Dependence.** We will pursue a deliberate policy of food self-sufficiency. Within four years, Nigeria will substantially reduce or eliminate the importation of key food items that can be produced locally, including rice, wheat, sugar, dairy products, and poultry. Strategic reserves will be built to stabilize prices and protect consumers from shocks. At the same time, we will support the production of high-value export crops such as cocoa, sesame, cashew, and ginger to earn foreign exchange.
- 4) **Empowering Youth, Women, and Rural Communities.** Agriculture must become attractive to young people. We will create special programmes to attract and support youth and women in agribusiness through training, access to land, finance, and markets. Rural infrastructure — roads, electricity, water, and storage facilities — will be prioritized to reduce the cost of doing business in farming communities and improve the quality of life in rural areas.
- 5) **Strengthening Research, Extension, and Climate Resilience.** We will revitalise agricultural research institutions and ensure that innovations reach farmers on the ground through an efficient extension system. Climate-smart agriculture will be promoted to build resilience against changing weather patterns, including drought-resistant crops, improved irrigation, and sustainable land management practices.

Implementation within Four Years: Our agricultural transformation will deliver visible results within the first term. In the first year, we will reform input delivery systems, expand irrigation projects, and launch youth agribusiness programmes. By the end of 2031, Nigeria will have significantly increased food production, created millions of jobs along the value chain, established functional agro-processing clusters in all zones, and begun earning substantial revenue from agricultural exports.

Agriculture will no longer be seen as a sector of last resort. It will be recognized as a profitable, modern, and respected engine of national development. Through this strategic focus on agriculture, we will lay the foundation for self-reliance, create mass employment, promote balanced regional development, and begin the journey toward a prosperous Nigeria where no one goes to bed hungry.

B. Manufacturing and Industrialization: From Import Substitution to Export Powerhouse

A strong manufacturing sector is essential to achieving the goals of our Economic Transformation Blueprint. While agriculture provides the foundation for food security and rural employment, manufacturing is the engine that will drive value addition, create higher-paying jobs, reduce import dependence, and position Nigeria as a competitive industrial nation.

For too long, Nigeria has remained a consumer of imported manufactured goods while exporting raw materials. This has led to massive capital flight, weak industrial capacity, and limited job opportunities for our growing population. Our administration will reverse this trend by building a vibrant, competitive, and self-reliant manufacturing sector anchored on import substitution and eventual export growth.

Our manufacturing agenda will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will pursue aggressive import substitution by producing locally what we currently import. We will create full employment by developing labour-intensive and technology-driven industries. Industrial development will be spread across regions based on comparative advantage — agro-processing in the North and Middle Belt, light manufacturing and

assembly in the South-East and South-West, and petrochemicals and energy-based industries in the South-South. Implementation will be rapid and results-oriented within the 2027–2031 period. Where private investment is insufficient, the state will provide strategic support through industrial infrastructure, financing, and targeted incentives.

Key pillars of our manufacturing strategy include:

- 1) Establishing Regional Industrial Clusters and Parks** We will develop modern industrial clusters and parks in every geopolitical zone, leveraging the unique strengths of each region. These clusters will focus on agro-processing, textiles, pharmaceuticals, automotive assembly, electronics, and building materials. Special Economic Zones with improved infrastructure, reliable power, and streamlined regulations will be created or revitalized to attract both local and foreign investors. This approach will promote even development and reduce the concentration of industries in a few cities.
- 2) Supporting SMEs as the Backbone of Industry** SMEs are the real drivers of manufacturing and job creation in any economy. We will expand access to affordable credit, provide technical support, and reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks for small manufacturers. A dedicated SME Development Fund and guarantee schemes will be strengthened. We will also promote linkages between large industries and SMEs so that local suppliers can participate in supply chains.
- 3) Driving Technology Acquisition, Skills Development, and Innovation.** To compete globally, Nigerian manufacturing must embrace modern technology. We will facilitate technology transfer through strategic partnerships and joint ventures. Vocational and technical training institutions will be upgraded and aligned with industry needs, with special focus on youth and women. Research and development centres will be supported to develop home-grown solutions and adapt imported technologies to local conditions.
- 4) Promoting Export-Oriented Manufacturing.** While import substitution remains our immediate priority, we will simultaneously build capacity for export. Nigerian manufactured goods — from processed foods and textiles to pharmaceuticals and light engineering products — will be positioned for regional and international markets, especially under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Quality standards, branding, and market access support will be provided to exporters.
- 5) Strategic State Investment in Critical Industries.** In areas where private capital is hesitant — such as heavy industries, petrochemicals, steel, and certain capital goods — the state will play a catalytic role through well-managed investments and public-private partnerships (PPPs). These interventions will be time-bound, transparent, and designed to eventually attract full private sector participation.

Implementation within Four Years. Our manufacturing transformation will deliver visible results within the first term. In the first year, we will launch new industrial clusters, improve power supply to existing parks, and roll out SME support programmes. By 2031, Nigeria will have significantly increased local manufacturing output, created millions of industrial jobs, reduced the import bill for manufactured goods, and begun exporting value-added products on a larger scale.

Manufacturing will no longer be the missing link in our economy. It will become a major source of employment, wealth creation, and national pride. By building a strong manufacturing base, we will deepen import substitution, accelerate industrialization, and lay the foundation for a truly self-reliant and prosperous Nigeria.

C. Oil and Gas: Affordable Fuel for National Productivity

Nigeria's petroleum resources must serve Nigerian households, transport systems and productive enterprises. The immediate goal is stable supply and lower prices for petrol, diesel and aviation fuel, while the long-term goal is full domestic refining, efficient distribution and greater use of gas.

Key pillars of our oil and gas strategy include:

- 1) Crude Supply to Domestic Refineries.** Domestic refineries shall receive reliable priority access to Nigerian crude under transparent and enforceable domestic supply obligations. The crude supplied must be of suitable grades and delivered on predictable commercial terms. Government will publish domestic supply allocations and refinery receipts, enforce contracts, remove avoidable logistics bottlenecks and prevent diversion or preferential treatment.

The administration will encourage production growth, crude-swap and supply arrangements that genuinely expand local refining, and temporary fiscal or financing measures where these produce verifiable reductions in fuel prices. No refinery receiving public concessions or preferential crude supply will be allowed to retain the benefits without passing reasonable efficiency gains to consumers.

- 2) Petrol (Premium Motor Spirit,[PMS]): Stable Supply and Lower Transport Costs.** Petrol prices directly affect private transport, public transport, food distribution and household welfare. The administration will increase domestic refining, reduce port and depot delays, improve pipeline and road logistics, widen access to storage and strengthen competition at wholesale and retail levels. Strategic reserves will be maintained to prevent temporary supply disruptions from becoming national price crises.

Price reduction will be pursued through greater local supply, lower distribution costs, transparent pricing and vigorous competition rather than through arbitrary directives that create scarcity. Where government grants tax relief, access to public infrastructure, preferential crude or other concessions, the resulting cost savings must be reflected in pump prices under clear regulatory agreements.

- 3) Diesel (Automotive Gas Oil [AGO]): Reducing the Cost of Production.** Diesel is indispensable to manufacturing, agriculture, telecommunications, construction, logistics and small businesses. Its price therefore enters the cost of nearly every Nigerian product. Domestic refineries will be encouraged to maximise diesel output, while taxes, levies, storage charges and transport inefficiencies that unnecessarily inflate the final price will be reviewed and reduced.

Industrial clusters, farms, mines and major logistics operators will be supported to obtain diesel through transparent bulk-purchase and direct-supply arrangements where this lowers costs without creating monopolies. Increased electricity reliability and distributed power will progressively reduce the economy's dependence on diesel generators.

- 4) Jet Fuel (Jet A-1) : Affordable and Reliable Aviation.** Domestic production of Jet A-1 will be expanded and quality-assured supply chains developed close to major airports. Storage, hydrant, trucking and airport access charges will be reviewed to eliminate avoidable costs. Airlines will benefit from transparent, competitive supply arrangements, with savings expected to support lower airfares and stronger domestic aviation.

- 5) **Gas for Power, Transport, Industry and Homes.** Nigeria will accelerate investment in gas gathering, processing, pipelines, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and gas-based industries. Natural gas will support power generation, industrial heat, public transport, freight and cleaner household cooking. Gas flaring reduction and domestic gas utilisation will be treated as economic-development priorities.
- 6) **Competition, Consumer Protection and Price Discipline.** The downstream market will be open to responsible competition, but government will not permit collusion, artificial scarcity, discriminatory access to depots or abuse of dominant market power. Regulators will publish relevant supply and price data, investigate unexplained margins and enforce quality, measurement and consumer-protection standards.

Implementation within Four Years. Short-Term Delivery Objective: Within the first eighteen months, the administration will pursue measurable increases in crude delivered to functioning domestic refineries, higher local output of petrol, diesel and Jet A-1, improved strategic stocks and lower avoidable logistics costs. The practical test of policy will be whether fuel is consistently available and whether transport, household and business costs begin to fall.

D. Trade Policy, Export Diversification & AfCFTA Maximisation

Trade is a powerful driver of economic growth, job creation, and industrial development. For too long, Nigeria's trade has been dominated by the export of crude oil and the import of finished goods. This imbalance has drained our foreign reserves, weakened local industries, and limited our economic sovereignty.

Our administration will pursue a deliberate and strategic trade policy that supports the goals of our Economic Transformation Blueprint. We will reduce excessive dependence on imports, aggressively promote non-oil exports, and maximise the opportunities presented by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to position Nigeria as a major trading nation on the continent and beyond.

Our trade agenda will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use trade policy to advance import substitution by protecting and promoting local production. We will create employment by expanding export-oriented industries. Trade will be used as a tool for even regional development by supporting value chains across different parts of the country. Implementation will be swift and results-oriented within the 2027–2031 period. The state will play a strategic role in building trade infrastructure and supporting Nigerian businesses to compete effectively.

Key pillars of trade strategy include:

- 1) **Promoting Export Diversification.** We will move Nigeria away from over-reliance on crude oil exports. Priority will be given to exporting processed agricultural products, manufactured goods, solid minerals, and services. We will support exporters through improved access to finance, export incentives, quality certification, and market intelligence. Special focus will be placed on high-potential products such as processed foods, textiles, pharmaceuticals, leather goods, and value-added minerals.
- 2) **Maximising the AfCFTA.** The AfCFTA presents a historic opportunity for Nigeria to expand its market reach across the continent. We will ensure that Nigerian businesses are well-positioned to take advantage of this single market. This includes simplifying export procedures, reducing trade barriers, improving logistics and border efficiency, and

providing targeted support to companies ready to export to other African countries. Nigeria will aim to become a net exporter within the AfCFTA framework.

- 3) Smart Import Management and Protection of Local Industries.** While we remain committed to an open and rules-based trading system, we will use trade policy tools strategically to protect and nurture local industries, especially in the early stages of development. This will include the use of tariffs, import quotas, and standards where necessary to support import substitution and prevent dumping. At the same time, we will work to improve the competitiveness of Nigerian products so they can eventually compete without protection.
- 4) Improving Trade Infrastructure and Facilitation.** Efficient trade requires good infrastructure. We will invest in modern ports, border posts, roads, and rail links that connect production centres to export markets. We will also digitise trade processes, reduce bureaucratic delays, and fight corruption at ports and borders to make trading easier and cheaper for businesses.

Implementation within Four Years. Our trade transformation will deliver measurable results within the first term. In the first year, we will launch export support programmes, improve trade facilitation at key ports, and begin aggressive promotion of Nigerian products in African markets. By 2031, Nigeria will have significantly increased its non-oil exports, reduced the trade deficit in manufactured and processed goods, and established a stronger presence in regional and international markets.

Trade will no longer be a source of weakness but a powerful engine for economic growth and job creation. Through strategic trade policy, export diversification, and full utilisation of the AfCFTA, we will open new markets for Nigerian goods and services, support our manufacturing and agricultural transformation, and move Nigeria closer to becoming a truly self-reliant and prosperous nation.

E. Employment Generation, SMEs, Youth & Women Empowerment

The ultimate test of any economic policy is whether it creates jobs and improves the quality of life for ordinary citizens. Nigeria has one of the youngest populations in the world, yet millions of young people struggle to find meaningful work. Women, who form a significant part of our labour force, often face additional barriers to economic participation. SMEs, which are the true engine of job creation in every successful economy, have not received the consistent support they deserve.

Our administration will place the creation of productive, dignified employment at the centre of the Economic Transformation Blueprint. We will pursue aggressive job creation across all sectors, with special focus on empowering youth and women, while building a strong and vibrant SME sector that can drive inclusive growth.

Our employment strategy will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will create jobs through import substitution and the expansion of agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Employment generation will be spread across regions to promote even development. Implementation will be rapid, with clear and measurable targets within the 2027–2031 period. Where the private sector requires support to scale and absorb more workers, the state will provide strategic interventions.

Key pillars of our employment and empowerment agenda include:

- 1) Massive Job Creation through Sectoral Growth.** Jobs will be created by transforming agriculture, manufacturing, energy, infrastructure, and services. Every major policy in this blueprint — from agro-processing clusters to industrial parks, energy projects, and digital economy initiatives — will be designed with explicit job creation targets. We will prioritise labour-intensive sectors and value chains that can absorb large numbers of workers quickly.
- 2) Building a Strong and Competitive SME Sector.** SMEs are the largest employers in Nigeria. We will create an enabling environment for them to grow and thrive. This includes improving access to affordable finance through dedicated credit windows and guarantee schemes, reducing regulatory burdens, providing business development services, and linking SMEs to larger supply chains. We will also promote technology adoption and innovation among small businesses to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- 3) Youth Empowerment and Job Readiness.** Our young people must be equipped with the skills and opportunities needed to succeed in a modern economy. We will expand vocational and technical training, entrepreneurship programmes, and apprenticeship schemes. Special youth employment initiatives will be launched in agriculture, technology, creative industries, and manufacturing. We will also support youth-led businesses through grants, mentorship, and access to markets.
- 4) Women's Economic Empowerment.** Women remain an underutilised economic force in Nigeria. We will remove barriers that prevent women from fully participating in the economy by improving access to finance, land, markets, and skills training. Special programmes will be designed to support women entrepreneurs and women in agriculture and manufacturing. Gender-responsive policies will be mainstreamed across all economic programmes.
- 5) Supporting the Informal Sector and Transition to Formality.** A large portion of Nigeria's workforce operates in the informal sector. We will support informal businesses to grow and gradually transition into the formal economy through simplified registration processes, access to finance, and social protection. This will improve productivity, increase tax revenue, and provide better protection for workers.

Implementation within Four Years. Employment generation will be pursued with urgency and accountability. In the first year, we will launch major youth and women empowerment programmes, expand SME support schemes, and begin tracking job creation across key sectors. By 2031, Nigeria will have created millions of new jobs, significantly reduced youth unemployment, increased women's participation in the formal economy, and built a stronger SME sector capable of sustaining long-term employment growth.

Employment will no longer be treated as a secondary outcome of economic policy. It will be a primary objective. By focusing on job creation, SME development, and the empowerment of youth and women, we will tackle poverty at its root, build a more inclusive economy, and give every Nigerian the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from our national transformation.

F. Fiscal Discipline, Taxation Reform & Efficient Public Spending

Sound public finance management is the foundation upon which all other economic policies rest. For too long, Nigeria has suffered from weak revenue collection, wasteful spending, and poor fiscal discipline. These challenges have limited the government's ability to fund critical infrastructure, social services, and economic transformation programmes.

Our administration will restore fiscal responsibility and build a modern, efficient, and transparent public finance system that supports the goals of the Economic Transformation Blueprint. We will ensure that public resources are mobilised effectively and spent prudently to deliver maximum value to Nigerians.

Our fiscal strategy will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use fiscal policy to support self-reliance by improving domestic revenue mobilisation. We will prioritise spending that creates jobs and promotes even development. Fiscal decisions will be made with a clear focus on delivering results within the 2027–2031 period. Where strategic investments are required, we will ensure they are well-managed and deliver value for money.

Key pillars of our fiscal and public finance agenda include:

- 1) Broadening the Tax Base and Improving Revenue Collection.** Nigeria's tax-to-GDP ratio remains one of the lowest in the world. We will expand the tax net by bringing more businesses and individuals into the formal tax system while making the process simpler and fairer. We will modernise tax administration through digitalisation, reduce multiple taxation, and improve voluntary compliance. Special focus will be placed on improving collection efficiency at both federal and state levels without unduly burdening small businesses and low-income earners.
- 2) Ensuring Fiscal Discipline and Prudent Debt Management.** We will maintain strict fiscal discipline by ensuring that government spending is aligned with realistic revenue projections. Borrowing will be used strategically for productive investments that generate returns, rather than for recurrent expenditure. We will improve debt management practices to keep borrowing costs low and ensure long-term debt sustainability.
- 3) Prioritising Efficient and Transparent Public Spending.** Every naira spent by government must deliver value. We will strengthen procurement processes to reduce waste and corruption. Capital projects will be prioritised based on clear economic and social returns. We will introduce performance-based budgeting and regular expenditure reviews to ensure that public funds are used efficiently. Transparency will be improved through regular publication of budget performance and project tracking.
- 4) Strengthening Fiscal Federalism and Intergovernmental Coordination.** We will work with state governments to improve revenue generation and expenditure efficiency at the sub-national level. This includes supporting states to develop their own internal revenue sources and ensuring better coordination on major national projects that cut across different levels of government.

Implementation within Four Years. Fiscal reforms will be pursued with urgency. In the first year, we will focus on tax administration reforms, expenditure reviews, and strengthening procurement systems. By 2031, Nigeria will have a significantly higher and more sustainable revenue base, reduced fiscal leakages, more efficient public spending, and a stronger foundation for funding our economic transformation programmes.

Fiscal responsibility will no longer be treated as an afterthought. It will be a core principle guiding how we mobilise and deploy public resources. Through disciplined fiscal management, improved taxation, and efficient spending, we will create the financial foundation needed to deliver on our promises of self-reliance, job creation, and shared prosperity for all Nigerians.

G. Monetary Policy, Financial Inclusion & Banking for the Real Economy

A stable and well-functioning financial system is critical to the success of our Economic Transformation Blueprint. For too long, monetary policy in Nigeria has focused narrowly on inflation control while paying insufficient attention to supporting growth, employment, and the real sector of the economy. At the same time, millions of Nigerians and small businesses remain excluded from the formal financial system, while the cost of borrowing remains prohibitively high for those who need credit the most.

Our administration will pursue monetary and financial sector policies that support inclusive growth, job creation, and the development of agriculture, manufacturing, and SMEs. We will work to ensure that the financial system serves the real economy rather than the other way around.

Our approach to monetary policy and the financial sector will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use monetary and financial policy to support self-reliance by channeling credit to productive domestic sectors. We will promote full employment by improving access to finance for businesses that create jobs. Financial inclusion will be pursued as a tool for even development across regions. Implementation will be pragmatic and results-focused within the 2027–2031 period. The state will play a catalytic role in addressing gaps in financial access where the market has failed.

Key pillars of our monetary and financial sector strategy include:

- 1) Supporting Growth-Oriented Monetary Policy.** While maintaining price stability, monetary policy will give greater attention to supporting economic growth and employment. We will encourage the Central Bank of Nigeria to adopt a more balanced approach that considers the impact of interest rates and liquidity management on the real sector, particularly agriculture, manufacturing, and small businesses.
- 2) Improving Access to Affordable Credit.** The high cost of borrowing has stifled business growth and job creation. We will work to bring down interest rates over time through improved macroeconomic management and targeted interventions. We will expand and strengthen development finance institutions and special credit windows for agriculture, manufacturing, SMEs, youth, and women entrepreneurs. Risk-sharing mechanisms and credit guarantees will be used to encourage banks to lend more to productive sectors.
- 3) Deepening Financial Inclusion.** Millions of Nigerians, especially in rural areas, women, youth, and small businesses, remain financially excluded. We will accelerate financial inclusion through digital finance, agent banking, and mobile money platforms. We will also promote financial literacy programmes and ensure that financial products are designed to meet the needs of underserved groups.
- 4) Reforming the Banking Sector to Serve the Real Economy.** We will encourage banks to increase lending to the real sector rather than concentrating on government securities and consumer lending. Regulatory incentives will be used to direct credit towards agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure. We will also support the development of

specialised financial institutions focused on long-term financing for industrial and infrastructure projects.

- 5) Strengthening Financial Stability and Digital Finance.** We will maintain a stable and resilient financial system while embracing innovation. Fintech and digital financial services will be supported to improve efficiency and reach. At the same time, strong regulatory oversight will be maintained to protect consumers and prevent systemic risks.

Implementation within Four Years. Financial sector reforms will be pursued with clear milestones. In the first year, we will focus on expanding special credit facilities for agriculture and SMEs, improving financial inclusion metrics, and engaging with the Central Bank on growth-supportive monetary policy. By 2031, Nigeria will have a more inclusive financial system, significantly improved access to affordable credit for productive activities, and a banking sector that plays a stronger role in supporting economic transformation.

The financial system will no longer serve only a privileged few or focus narrowly on short-term profits. It will become a powerful tool for building a self-reliant economy, creating jobs, and delivering prosperity to all Nigerians. Through sound monetary policy and an inclusive, growth-oriented financial sector, we will provide the funding and financial infrastructure needed to power our national development agenda.

H. Infrastructure as the Enabler of Economic Growth

Infrastructure is the foundation upon which all other aspects of economic transformation rest. Without reliable power, good roads, efficient ports, modern rail systems, and digital connectivity, agriculture cannot thrive, manufacturing cannot compete, businesses cannot grow, and people cannot move goods and services efficiently. For decades, Nigeria's infrastructure deficit has been a major constraint on our development.

Our administration will treat infrastructure as a strategic enabler of the Economic Transformation Blueprint. We will accelerate the development of critical infrastructure to reduce the cost of doing business, improve productivity, create jobs, and support balanced regional development across the country.

Our infrastructure agenda will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use infrastructure development to support self-reliance by lowering production and logistics costs. We will create employment through large-scale construction and maintenance projects. Infrastructure will be deployed to promote even development by connecting all regions and unlocking their comparative advantages. Implementation will be speedy and results-focused within the 2027–2031 period. Where private sector investment is inadequate, the state will play a leading role in financing and delivering critical projects.

Key pillars of our infrastructure strategy include:

- 1) Stable & Affordable Power for Homes and Businesses.** Reliable electricity remains the most critical infrastructure need. We will build on our energy security agenda by expanding generation capacity, strengthening the transmission network, and improving distribution efficiency. We will also support embedded power solutions and renewable energy projects to ensure faster and more reliable supply, especially to industrial clusters and agricultural processing zones.

Reliable electricity is indispensable to household welfare, industrial productivity, employment and national competitiveness. The administration will therefore pursue two mutually reinforcing objectives: strengthening the national grid and rapidly multiplying stand-alone, embedded and

mini-grid power systems outside it. Nigeria must not wait for the central grid alone to meet the electricity needs of more than two hundred million people.

Altogether, our target in terms of generated and distributed electricity by all means possible is 75,000 Megawatts within four years: 2027 -2031.

National Distributed Electricity Initiative

The administration shall facilitate the mass establishment of stand-alone power facilities by state and local governments, communities, cooperatives, estates, farms, schools, hospitals, markets, religious organisations, industrial associations, businesses and individual households. These actors will be encouraged to generate electricity from solar energy, small hydro, wind, biomass, natural gas and viable hybrid systems suited to their locations and needs.

Government will replace unnecessary regulatory obstacles with simple, predictable and proportionate approval procedures. Standard technical designs, safety rules, model contracts, accredited installers and one-stop approval channels will be developed for household systems, community mini-grids, commercial facilities and embedded generation. The policy objective is to create tens of thousands of decentralised electricity systems within four years, substantially reduce pressure on the national grid, cut transmission losses and extend reliable power to underserved communities.

Dedicated Power for Industrial and Productive Zones

Industrial parks, manufacturing clusters, agro-processing zones, technology parks, mining locations, major markets, hospitals and universities shall progressively receive dedicated electricity through embedded generation, independent power projects, captive plants and ring-fenced distribution arrangements. Reliable power to productive centres will lower operating costs, raise capacity utilisation, attract investment and create jobs.

Bank of Electricity (BoE)

A specialised Bank of Electricity shall provide long-term, singledigit financing for distributed generation, mini-grids, embedded power and local manufacture of transformers, meters, cables, switchgear, solar panels, inverters, batteries, turbines and related equipment. The Bank will syndicate affordable loans for state and local governments, cooperatives, industrial estates and qualified private investors setting up power plants or stand-alone facilities. Financing will be tied to sound feasibility studies, transparent procurement, repayment capacity and measurable electricity delivery.

Power Training Institute as a National Energy Extension Service

The National Power Training Institute shall be comprehensively restructured and expanded into a practical electricity and renewable-energy training network. It will train engineers, technicians, artisans, public officials, entrepreneurs, community cooperatives, estate managers, farmers and small businesses to design, install, operate and maintain stand-alone and mini-grid systems.

Training and advisory teams will work with governments at all levels, organisations, communities, individuals and businesses seeking to harness Nigeria's rivers and streams, abundant sunshine, wind resources and biomass. Standard curricula, mobile training teams, certification of installers and demonstration projects will turn decentralised electricity into a mass national capability rather than a privilege of large corporations.

Local Manufacturing and Maintenance

Public procurement, credit, research grants and investment incentives shall be used to build Nigerian capacity to manufacture and maintain power equipment. Foreign suppliers receiving major public contracts will be required, where practicable, to establish local assembly, component production, training and maintenance facilities. This will reduce foreign-exchange pressure, shorten repair times and create skilled employment.

Strengthening the National Grid

Distributed power will complement, not replace, investment in the national grid. Generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure will be expanded and modernised; metering will be accelerated; technical and commercial losses will be reduced; and grid management will be improved. As more homes, communities and productive centres meet part or all of their needs independently, scarce grid electricity can be redirected to areas that still depend upon it.

Affordable and Accountable Electricity

Tariff policy shall balance affordability, service quality and the financial sustainability of electricity providers. Consumers will not be compelled to pay for electricity that is not supplied. Transparent service standards, accurate metering, enforceable consumer protection and competition among grid, embedded and stand-alone providers will progressively lower costs and improve reliability.

Four-Year Delivery Objective

Within the first term, Nigeria shall establish a broad-based distributed electricity economy in which public institutions, communities, productive enterprises and households can lawfully and affordably produce power for their own use and, where technically feasible, sell surplus electricity. The resulting mass deployment of stand-alone facilities will deliver immediate relief to homes and businesses, create a nationwide energy services industry and substantially reduce pressure on the national grid.

- 2) Federal Roads and Highway Modernisation.** We will accelerate the rehabilitation and construction of federal roads, with priority given to routes that connect agricultural and industrial production centres to markets.

The Federal Government shall rehabilitate, expand and maintain strategic federal highways connecting all geopolitical zones, state capitals, industrial clusters, agricultural belts, mining areas, seaports, airports and border corridors.

Priority shall be given to durable engineering standards, preventive maintenance, intelligent traffic management systems, modern bridges and improved road safety. Construction contracts shall increasingly utilise competent Nigerian engineering firms while encouraging technology transfer from international partners.

- 3) Aviation Revolution: Affordable Airfares, Domesticated Support Services, and Indigenous Aircraft Manufacturing.** A modern, affordable, and self-reliant aviation sector is central to our Economic Transformation Blueprint. Air travel must no longer be a luxury reserved for the privileged few. It must become an accessible tool for business, family connection, tourism, and national integration. Currently, high airfares, heavy dependence on foreign maintenance, and limited local capacity make flying unnecessarily expensive and unreliable for ordinary Nigerians. Our administration will launch a bold Aviation Revolution that delivers affordable fares, fully domesticates aviation support services, and lays the foundation for indigenous aircraft manufacturing.

We will take immediate and decisive action to achieve affordable airfares for the average Nigerian. This will be accomplished through a combination of policies that reduce airline operating costs and pass savings to passengers. We will fast-track the development of domestic jet fuel refining capacity as part of our broader energy self-reliance agenda. Multiple taxation and airport charges will be reviewed and streamlined. Targeted incentives will be provided to domestic carriers that maintain reasonable and transparent pricing, especially on key domestic routes.

A major driver of high costs is Nigeria's heavy reliance on foreign Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services. To eliminate this import dependency, we will rapidly build a network of world-class, fully domesticated MRO hubs strategically located across all geopolitical zones. These hubs will handle the vast majority of maintenance needs locally, retain billions of naira in the economy, and create high-skilled technical jobs in every region. The MRO network will be developed in two clear phases for speedy implementation within our first term (2027–2031):

- **Phase 1 (2027–2028)** will focus on upgrading and expanding four existing major airports into full-service MRO centres equipped with modern hangars, engine overhaul facilities, avionics workshops, and composite repair capabilities:
 - i. **Lagos (Murtala Muhammed International Airport)** will serve as the flagship national hub for both wide-body and narrow-body aircraft, supporting commercial airlines, cargo operators, and private aviation.
 - ii. **Abuja (Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport)** will provide rapid maintenance support for government, diplomatic, corporate, and scheduled domestic operations.
 - iii. **Kano (Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport)** will specialise in narrow-body maintenance and agricultural aviation support, creating jobs in the North.
 - iv. **Port Harcourt (Port Harcourt International Airport)** will develop strong capability in rotary-wing (helicopter) and corporate aviation maintenance to serve the energy sector.
- **Phase 2 (2028–2031)** will establish three additional regional hubs to ensure balanced national coverage and even development:
 - i. **Enugu (Akanu Ibiam International Airport)** will serve the South-East and reduce long-distance ferry flights for eastern operators.
 - ii. **Kaduna (Kaduna International Airport)** will support the industrial and agricultural aviation needs of the North-West.
 - iii. **Maiduguri or Gombe** (North-East hub, final location to be confirmed after feasibility assessment) will improve connectivity and support agricultural and security-related aviation in the sub-region.

Each major MRO hub will be paired with a modern Aviation Technical Training Academy to produce Nigerian-certified engineers, technicians, and specialists. Special focus will be placed on youth and women participation through scholarships and apprenticeship programmes. Where private sector capacity is currently limited, strategic state investment will anchor the projects through PPPs and a dedicated national vehicle, ensuring rapid delivery and long-term sustainability.

The ultimate long-term goal of this Aviation Revolution is the establishment of a Nigerian aircraft manufacturing and assembly company. The MRO hubs and training academies will serve as the critical foundation, building the technical expertise, supply chain, and skilled workforce required. Within the first term, we will commence technology transfer partnerships and begin assembly of suitable regional and utility aircraft. This ambitious project will

position Nigeria as a future player in African aviation manufacturing, generate high-value industrial jobs, and advance our broader manufacturing renaissance.

By 2031, Nigeria will have a functional national MRO network capable of handling the majority of maintenance for domestic operators. This will significantly reduce airline costs, enable more affordable airfares, retain foreign exchange, create over 15,000 direct high-skilled jobs, and lay the groundwork for indigenous aircraft production. The Aviation Revolution will make air travel accessible, support tourism and business growth, strengthen national integration, and demonstrate that Nigeria can build world-class capacity in strategic sectors through focused policy, strategic state investment, and partnership with the private sector.

- 4) Railway Engineering, Metroline, and Inter-State Rail Networks.** Railway transport shall be treated not merely as a means of moving passengers and freight, but as the foundation of a new Nigerian railway engineering and manufacturing industry. Our administration shall deliberately develop domestic capacity to design, assemble, manufacture, maintain and progressively export railway equipment, so that the expansion of the national rail network also becomes an engine of industrialisation, skills development and job creation.

We shall embark on the local production of train coaches, locomotives and engines, rail tracks, sleepers, signalling equipment, switches and crossings, braking systems, electrical and communications equipment, maintenance machinery and other essential railway components. Public procurement for railway projects shall progressively favour Nigerian-made equipment and components that meet prescribed safety and technical standards. Foreign companies participating in major railway contracts shall be encouraged, and where legally and commercially appropriate required, to establish local assembly, component-manufacturing, training and maintenance facilities and to transfer technology to Nigerian firms.

A national railway engineering ecosystem shall be built around existing technical institutions, universities, polytechnics, research institutes, workshops and industrial clusters. Nigerian engineers, technicians, artisans and apprentices shall receive specialised training in locomotive engineering, carriage construction, track engineering, signalling, electrification, rail safety and maintenance. Strategic partnerships with reputable international railway manufacturers shall be used to accelerate technology acquisition while ensuring that knowledge, tooling and production capability progressively remain in Nigeria.

The objective is to ensure that every major phase of railway expansion generates domestic industrial value rather than becoming a permanent source of imported equipment. As the network grows, Nigeria shall possess the engineering and manufacturing capacity to supply its own railways, reduce foreign-exchange expenditure, create skilled employment and develop a competitive rail industry capable of serving the wider African market.

National Metro Rail Development Programme: To reduce urban congestion, improve productivity and support sustainable urbanisation, the administration shall establish a National Metro Rail Development Programme for Nigeria's major metropolitan areas. In partnership with State Governments and the private sector, modern metro rail systems shall be progressively developed in cities where population density, commuter volumes and economic activity can sustain commercially viable operations. Priority shall be given to Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, Kano, Ibadan, Kaduna, Aba, Maiduguri, Uyo, Warri, Katsina, Benin City, Enugu, Gusau, Onitsha, Jos, Abakaliki, Kebbi, Yola, Akure, Abeokuta, and other state capitals and cities with high population density.

Recognising the significant progress already made by the Lagos State Government, the Federal Government shall support the expansion and integration of the existing Lagos Metro Rail network through cooperative financing, technical collaboration and complementary federal transport infrastructure. Similar support shall be extended to other State Governments that demonstrate credible plans, sound financial models and strong implementation capacity for urban rail development.

Metro rail projects shall primarily be financed through PPPs, concession arrangements and long-term infrastructure financing, with governments providing enabling policies, strategic support and, where necessary, viability gap funding. Each metro system shall be fully integrated with bus rapid transit systems, airports, taxi networks and inter-state rail services to create seamless multimodal transportation.

- 5) Iron and Steel Industry.** Nigeria cannot achieve genuine industrial self-reliance while depending heavily on imported steel, aluminium and machine tools for infrastructure, manufacturing and construction. Our administration shall therefore give urgent national priority to the revival and completion of strategic heavy-industry projects that can provide the materials and machinery required for a modern productive economy.

We shall facilitate and accelerate the speedy completion of the Federal Government's mega steel projects in Ajaokuta, Jos, Katsina and other strategic locations, addressing financing, technical, managerial, infrastructure and inter-agency bottlenecks that have delayed their full productive use. The objective shall be to place these facilities on a sustainable industrial footing, with transparent governance, commercially credible operating models, reliable power and gas where required, and strong linkages to Nigerian manufacturers, construction companies and engineering firms.

Similar urgency shall be applied to the Aluminium Smelter Plant in Ikot Abasi and the Machine Tools Company in Osogbo. These strategic assets shall be repositioned to supply essential inputs to construction, transport, energy, defence, agriculture and manufacturing. Government shall support modernisation, technology renewal, professional management, skills development and market access, while using carefully structured PPPs where they can improve efficiency and expand productive capacity.

At the same time, we shall incentivise major Nigerian and international investors to establish new steel mills, foundries, rolling mills, aluminium and metal-processing plants, machine-tool factories and related engineering industries. Incentives shall be tied to actual production, local value addition, technology transfer, Nigerian employment and supplier development rather than merely to announced investment. By building a complete metals and engineering ecosystem, Nigeria shall reduce import dependence, retain foreign exchange, create large numbers of productive jobs, supply the infrastructure boom with locally made materials, and lay the industrial foundation for sustained economic growth and national self-reliance.

- 6) Ports and Inland Waterways.** We will modernise and expand port infrastructure to reduce congestion and improve efficiency. We will modernise and expand existing port infrastructure to reduce congestion and improve efficiency. In this regard, existing ports in Lagos, Rivers, and Delta states shall be our focus. Also, we shall explore the development of upgrading of jetties in states like Ondo, Bayelsa, Cross River, Edo, and Bayelsa states into viable ports to induce and accelerate export trade within those areas, as well as make the import of essential consumer goods and industrial production inputs easier. Furthermore, we shall dredge major inland waterways like the Rivers Niger and Benue to develop ports in places like Onitsha, Idah, Makurdi, and Yola.

These improvements in the quality and scope of ports facilities will certainly enhance Nigeria's competitiveness in regional and international trade, as well as boost domestic commerce tremendously, as heavy goods hitherto reliant on road transportation can now be moved from the southern and coastal states by ships through the dredged passages to Nigeria's hinterland and vice versa.

- 7) Digital Infrastructure.** Digital connectivity is now essential infrastructure. We will expand broadband access across the country, improve the quality and affordability of internet services, and support the rollout of 5G technology. This will boost e-commerce, digital services, fintech, and overall productivity, especially for SMEs and young entrepreneurs.
- 8) Water, Irrigation, and Urban Infrastructure.** We will expand irrigation infrastructure to support year-round farming and reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Urban infrastructure, including water supply, sanitation, and mass transit systems (such as metro lines in state capitals), will also be prioritised to improve living conditions and support economic activity in cities.

Implementation within Four Years. Infrastructure development will be pursued with urgency and clear milestones. In the first year, we will focus on completing ongoing projects, improving maintenance of existing infrastructure, and launching new priority projects in power, roads, and digital connectivity. By 2031, Nigeria will have made significant progress in closing critical infrastructure gaps, reduced the cost of logistics, improved power supply to productive sectors, and created hundreds of thousands of jobs through construction and related activities.

I. Regional Development: Even Growth Anchored on Comparative Advantage

Let it be clarified at the outset that highlighting certain economic activities as areas where a region has comparative advantage will by no means imply limiting the scope of developmental efforts of the Federal Government in the region to the highlighted activities. Without equivocation, developmental drive within each region will be holistic, cutting across agricultural mechanisation to manufacturing clusters etc under an Adewole presidency. Comparative advantage comes in mainly to maximise the benefits derivable from resource endowments that are peculiar to a region.

Nigeria's development has historically been uneven, with some regions advancing faster than others. This imbalance has led to economic disparities, social tensions, and the underutilisation of the country's full potential. Our administration is committed to ensuring that every region and state develops according to its unique strengths and comparative advantages.

We will pursue a deliberate policy of even national development by anchoring growth strategies on the natural endowments, human capital, and economic potential of each region. This approach will promote national unity, reduce regional inequalities, and create a more balanced and resilient economy.

Our regional development strategy will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use regional strengths to advance self-reliance and import substitution. We will create employment by developing sectors where each region has comparative advantage. Development will be deliberately spread to achieve even growth across states. Implementation will be speedy and measurable within the 2027–2031 period. The state will provide strategic support and investment to unlock regional potential where private sector capacity is limited

Key pillars of our regional development approach include:

- 1) **Leveraging Regional Comparative Advantages.** Each region of Nigeria has distinct strengths that can drive national growth:
 - The **Northern region** will be positioned as the agricultural and livestock powerhouse of the nation, with strong support for grains, groundnuts, cotton, hides and skins, and modern livestock value chains.
 - The **Middle Belt** will be developed as a major food basket with emphasis on tubers, fruits, and grains, supported by irrigation and agro-processing.
 - The **South-East** will be strengthened as a hub for manufacturing, trade, and small-scale industry, building on its entrepreneurial culture and existing industrial clusters.
 - The **South-West** will be positioned for services, technology, creative industries, and light manufacturing, leveraging its ports, educational institutions, and commercial strength.The **South-South** will focus on energy-based industries, petrochemicals, maritime economy, and downstream oil and gas development.

Federal policies, incentives, and infrastructure investments will be aligned to support these regional strengths while ensuring that no region is left behind.
- 2) **Establishing Regional Industrial and Agro-Processing Clusters.** We will develop modern industrial and agro-processing clusters in each geopolitical zone, tailored to the comparative advantages of the region. These clusters will benefit from improved infrastructure, reliable power, tax incentives, and access to finance. Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks will be strategically located to maximise regional potential and attract investment.
- 3) **Improving Regional Connectivity and Infrastructure.** We will prioritise infrastructure projects that connect production centres to markets across regions. This includes roads, rail, ports, and digital infrastructure that link the North to the South, the East to the West, and rural areas to urban centres. Improved connectivity will reduce the cost of moving goods and people and promote greater economic integration.
- 4) **Strengthening State and Regional Capacity.** We will work closely with state governments to build their capacity for economic planning and execution. Federal support will be provided to states for developing bankable projects, improving internally generated revenue, and attracting investment based on their unique advantages. Intergovernmental cooperation will be strengthened to ensure coordinated development across regions.

Implementation within Four Years. Regional development will be pursued with clear milestones. In the first year, we will launch regional economic development frameworks, identify priority clusters in each zone, and begin strategic infrastructure projects that support regional strengths. By 2031, every geopolitical zone will have functional industrial or agro-processing clusters, improved connectivity, and visible economic progress anchored on its comparative advantages.

Regional development will no longer be left to chance or treated as an afterthought. It will become a deliberate national strategy for building a more united, balanced, and prosperous Nigeria. By anchoring growth on the unique strengths of each region, we will create jobs across the country, reduce inequalities, promote national cohesion, and ensure that the benefits of economic transformation are shared by all Nigerians, regardless of where they live.

J. The Catalytic Role of State Investment & Strategic State-Owned Enterprises

The private sector remains the primary engine of economic growth and job creation. However, experience across successful developing economies has shown that the state sometimes needs to play a strategic and catalytic role in areas where private investment is inadequate, hesitant, or unable to bear the initial risks. This is particularly true in large-scale infrastructure, strategic industries, research and development, and sectors critical to national self-reliance.

Our administration will adopt a pragmatic and disciplined approach to state investment. We will not seek to replace the private sector but to complement and catalyse it. Drawing lessons from successful models, including China's use of SOEs in strategic sectors, we will deploy state resources where they can unlock greater private sector participation and deliver broad national benefits.

Our approach to state investment will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use strategic state investment to advance self-reliance in critical sectors. We will create employment by developing industries that the private sector alone may not prioritise quickly enough. State support will be used to promote even regional development. Implementation will be rapid and results-focused within the 2027–2031 period. All state investments will be managed professionally, transparently, and with clear exit strategies or performance benchmarks.

Key pillars of our state investment strategy include:

- 1) Strategic Investment in Critical and High-Risk Sectors.** The state will invest in areas that are vital to national development, but where private capital is currently insufficient. These include large-scale power generation and transmission, heavy industries (such as steel and petrochemicals), strategic mineral processing, large-scale irrigation and agro-processing infrastructure, and foundational projects in aviation manufacturing and shipbuilding. These investments will be designed to de-risk projects and eventually attract significant private sector participation.
- 2) Establishment and Reform of Strategic SOEs.** We will create or strengthen well-managed state-owned enterprises in selected strategic sectors. These entities will be run on commercial principles with professional management, clear performance targets, and strong governance frameworks. They will not become vehicles for patronage or inefficiency. Instead, they will serve as instruments for technology transfer, skills development, and the development of local supply chains.
- 3) Crowding in Private Capital.** State investment will be used strategically to attract and multiply private sector capital. Through PPPs, co-investment models, and risk-sharing mechanisms, we will leverage state resources to mobilise much larger volumes of private investment. The goal is to use state capital as a catalyst rather than a permanent substitute for private enterprise.
- 4) Supporting Research, Technology, and Innovation.** The state will invest in research institutions, technology development centres, and innovation hubs, particularly in areas critical to our industrial and agricultural transformation. This will help close the technology gap and support the growth of Nigerian-owned technology and manufacturing capabilities.

Implementation within Four Years. State investment decisions will be guided by clear criteria and timelines. In the first year, we will identify priority sectors for strategic state intervention, establish governance frameworks for new or reformed state-owned enterprises,

and begin rolling out catalytic investments in power, agro-processing, and selected heavy industries. By 2031, Nigeria will have functional and well-governed state-backed entities in strategic sectors, increased private sector participation in previously underinvested areas, and visible progress in building domestic industrial capacity.

State investment will be used responsibly and strategically — not as an end in itself, but as a tool to accelerate our journey toward self-reliance, create jobs, promote balanced development, and build a stronger private sector over time. Through disciplined and purposeful state participation in the economy, we will close critical gaps, unlock new opportunities, and ensure that Nigeria's economic transformation delivers results within our first term and beyond.

2.4 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap: Quick Wins, Medium-Term Projects, and Foundational Reform

A clear and realistic implementation plan is essential for translating our Economic Transformation Blueprint into tangible results. Nigerians have grown weary of well-written policies that are never executed. Our administration is committed to speedy, disciplined, and results-driven implementation within the 2027–2031 period.

We will pursue a phased approach that combines **quick wins** to deliver immediate relief and build public confidence, **medium-term projects** to accelerate structural transformation, and foundational reforms to ensure sustainability beyond our first term. This roadmap is designed to deliver visible progress every year while laying the groundwork for long-term self-reliance and prosperity.

Our implementation approach will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. Every action will be measured against its contribution to self-reliance, job creation, even regional development, and the strategic use of state investment. We will move with urgency while maintaining discipline and accountability.

- **Year 1 (2027): Quick Wins and Policy Foundations.** The first year will focus on building momentum through visible and achievable results:
 1. Launch key policy reforms in agriculture (input delivery, land access, and extension services), power sector (gas supply improvement and loss reduction), and SME support (credit access and regulatory simplification).
 2. Begin the upgrade of existing MRO hubs in Lagos, Abuja, Kano, and Port Harcourt.
 3. Roll out youth and women empowerment programmes and special credit facilities for agriculture and small businesses.
 4. Establish governance frameworks for strategic state investments and begin priority infrastructure projects with quick completion timelines.
 5. Strengthen tax administration and expenditure controls to improve revenue and reduce waste.

These early actions will demonstrate seriousness of purpose and begin to restore confidence in government's ability to deliver.

- **Years 2–3 (2028–2029): Acceleration and Scaling.** The middle years will focus on scaling successful initiatives and delivering larger structural projects:
 1. Expand agro-processing clusters and industrial parks across all geopolitical zones.
 2. Advance the establishment of new regional MRO hubs and begin laying the foundation for aircraft assembly capability.
 3. Accelerate power generation and transmission projects, including embedded power and renewable energy initiatives.
 4. Deepen financial inclusion and reduce the cost of credit for productive sectors.

5. Implement major road, rail, and port projects that connect production centres to markets.
6. Strengthen state-owned enterprises in strategic sectors with clear performance targets.

By the end of Year 3, Nigerians should begin to see significant improvements in power supply, job opportunities, and the availability of locally produced goods.

- **Year 4 (2030–2031): Consolidation and Sustainability.** The final year will focus on consolidating gains and ensuring that reforms are institutionalized:
 1. Complete ongoing flagship projects and ensure they are fully operational.
 2. Evaluate and refine programmes based on results achieved.
 3. Strengthen institutions and regulatory frameworks to sustain progress beyond 2031.
 4. Deepen export promotion and AfCFTA utilisation as local production capacity increases.
 5. Build strong monitoring and evaluation systems to track outcomes and ensure accountability.

Cross-Cutting Enablers. Throughout the four years, we will maintain focus on critical enablers such as security (to protect investments and economic activities) human capital development, and digital transformation. We will also ensure strong coordination between federal and state governments and between the public and private sectors.

This four-year roadmap is ambitious but achievable. It is designed to deliver quick relief to Nigerians while building the foundations for a self-reliant, job-creating, and regionally balanced economy. By 2031, the cumulative impact of these phased interventions will be evident in increased local production, more jobs, improved infrastructure, and a stronger sense of national economic confidence.

Our commitment is not just to announce policies but to implement them with discipline, speed, and measurable results. This roadmap represents our contract with the Nigerian people - a clear plan to deliver tangible transformation within four years.

2.5 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Sustainability

For economic transformation to succeed, it must be accompanied by strong systems of monitoring, evaluation, and accountability. Nigerians have the right to know how public resources are being used and whether policies are delivering results. Our administration will institutionalize a culture of transparency, performance measurement, and continuous learning.

We will ensure that every programme and project under the Economic Transformation Blueprint is tracked, evaluated, and adjusted as necessary. This will help us stay on course, correct mistakes quickly, and deliver on our promises to the Nigerian people.

Our approach to monitoring and accountability will be guided by the five principles of the Economic Blueprint. We will use data and evidence to drive self-reliance and job creation. We will ensure that development benefits are spread evenly across regions. We will maintain high standards of accountability in the use of state resources. Implementation will be transparent, and systems will be built to sustain progress beyond 2031.

Key pillars of our monitoring and accountability framework include:

- 1) Robust Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.** We will establish clear performance indicators and targets for every major policy and project. Regular data collection and progress tracking will be institutionalised across ministries, departments, and agencies. Independent evaluations will be conducted at regular intervals to assess impact and value for money. Technology will be used to improve real-time monitoring and reporting.
- 2) Transparency and Public Reporting.** We will make budget implementation reports, project progress, and performance data publicly available. Regular town hall meetings, media briefings, and digital platforms will be used to keep citizens informed. This will promote trust and allow Nigerians to hold government accountable.
- 3) Accountability Mechanisms.** Clear lines of responsibility will be established for every programme. Performance contracts will be introduced for senior officials, with consequences for non-performance. Anti-corruption measures will be strengthened, and procurement processes will be made more transparent. Citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs) will be encouraged to participate in monitoring government activities.
- 4) Feedback and Continuous Improvement.** We will create channels for citizens to provide feedback on government programmes. This feedback will be used to improve policy design and implementation. Regular reviews will be conducted to identify what is working and what needs adjustment.
- 5) Ensuring Sustainability Beyond 2031.** While we are focused on delivering results within four years, we will also build institutions and systems that can sustain economic transformation beyond our first term. This includes strengthening planning and statistical agencies, building capacity at federal and state levels, and embedding a culture of evidence-based policymaking.
- 6) Implementation within Four Years.** Accountability systems will be established from the beginning. In the first year, we will set up monitoring frameworks, launch public reporting platforms, and begin independent evaluations of major programmes. By 2031, Nigeria will have a more transparent and accountable system of economic governance, with clear evidence of results from the Economic Transformation Blueprint.
- 7) Accountability will not be an afterthought.** It will be a core part of how we govern. Through strong monitoring, evaluation, and transparency, we will ensure that public resources are used efficiently, that policies deliver results, and that the Nigerian people can see and measure the progress we are making together toward a self-reliant and prosperous nation.

2.6 Conclusion: Delivering Tangible Prosperity for Every Nigerian

The Economic Transformation Blueprint we have presented in this chapter is not merely a set of policies. It is a comprehensive and coherent plan to fundamentally change the trajectory of the Nigerian economy. It is built on the conviction that Nigeria can and must become a self-reliant nation where every citizen has the opportunity to work, earn a decent living, and contribute to national development.

Our approach is anchored on five guiding principles: (1) self-reliance through import substitution, (2) full employment and poverty elimination, (3) even development across regions based on comparative advantage, (4) speedy implementation within four years, and (5) strategic state investment where the private sector is unable to lead alone.

These principles are not abstract ideals —they are practical tools that will guide every decision we make between 2027 and 2031.

We have outlined clear strategies across critical sectors — from agriculture as the foundation of our economy, to manufacturing and industrialisation, energy security, natural resources, trade, employment, fiscal and monetary policy, infrastructure, and regional development. Each section is designed to reinforce the others, creating a virtuous cycle of production, job creation, and shared prosperity.

This blueprint is ambitious, but it is also realistic. It recognises Nigeria's current challenges while focusing on what can be achieved within four years through discipline, focus, and political will. We are not promising miracles. We are promising a clear direction, consistent implementation, and measurable results that Nigerians can see and feel in their daily lives.

By 2031, we envision a Nigeria where:

- 1) Food imports have been significantly reduced and local production has increased.
- 2) Manufacturing contributes meaningfully to GDP and creates millions of jobs.
- 3) Power supply is more reliable and affordable.
- 4) Young people and women have greater access to opportunities.
- 5) Every region is developing according to its strengths.
- 6) The state plays a smart and strategic role in catalysing growth without crowding out the private sector.

This transformation will not happen by government alone. It will require the collective effort of the private sector, state governments, civil society, and every Nigerian. But government must lead — with vision, courage, and competence.

The Economic Transformation Blueprint is our commitment to the Nigerian people. It is a promise that we will work tirelessly to build an economy that works for everyone, not just a privileged few. It is a promise of self-reliance, dignity, and shared prosperity.

Nigeria's best days are ahead of us. With the right policies, disciplined implementation, and the support of our people, we will deliver a new Nigeria — one that is economically strong, regionally balanced, and truly self-reliant.

PART III

DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY BLUEPRINT

Securing the Republic, Protecting Every Community and Restoring the Authority of the State, 2027–2031

3.1 Vision and National Security Commitment

Security is the first duty of the state and the indispensable foundation of economic transformation, social justice and national unity. The administration will build a secure Nigerian republic in which every citizen can live, work, travel, farm, trade, worship and participate in public life without fear of terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, communal violence, piracy, cyberattack, organised crime or arbitrary abuse by security institutions.

The objective is not merely to reduce headline crime figures. It is to restore the lawful authority of the Nigerian state across every part of the federation, protect the territorial integrity of the country, guarantee the safety and dignity of citizens, and create a professional security system that earns public confidence. National security will be treated as a whole-of-government and whole-of-society responsibility, combining military strength, effective policing, intelligence, justice, border control, economic opportunity, social inclusion and accountable government.

The administration will not discard functioning institutions or programmes simply because they were inherited. Existing laws, national strategies, specialized agencies, joint operations, regional security arrangements and ongoing modernisation initiatives will be evaluated objectively. What works will be strengthened; what overlaps will be consolidated; what is underfunded will be properly resourced; and what has failed will be replaced. The central test will be whether an institution measurably protects Nigerians and advances the national interest.

This approach will build on the existing National Security Strategy, National Defence Policy, Police Act, counter-terrorism legislation and current efforts to strengthen integrated border security and veterans' welfare, without treating any inherited framework as immune from review.

3.2 Doctrine: One Republic, One Security System

Nigeria's security system has often operated as a collection of separate institutions rather than as a unified national capability. Information is frequently held in silos, operations are sometimes duplicated, and agencies may compete over jurisdiction while criminals exploit the gaps. The administration will therefore adopt an integrated national security doctrine based on unity of purpose, clarity of command, lawful division of responsibilities and rapid inter-agency cooperation.

The Armed Forces will remain primarily responsible for defending Nigeria against external aggression, protecting sovereignty, supporting regional peace and undertaking exceptional internal operations when civil authorities are overwhelmed. The Police will be rebuilt as the principal institution for internal security and public order. Intelligence agencies will focus on early warning, strategic assessment and disruption of threats. Civil defense, immigration, customs, correctional, anti-narcotics, financial intelligence, emergency and other specialised institutions will operate within clearly defined mandates and interoperable systems.

A revised National Security Strategy and National Defence Policy will be completed during the first year of the administration. These documents will translate constitutional obligations into measurable priorities, define the threats facing the republic, establish the responsibilities of each institution and align security expenditure with national objectives. They will be accompanied by classified implementation plans, annual threat assessments and public performance reports that protect operational secrets while ensuring democratic accountability.

3.3 Presidential National Security Coordination and Accountability

The President will chair a strengthened National Security Council that meets regularly on the basis of reliable intelligence and verifiable operational data. A professional National Security Coordination Secretariat in the Office of the National Security Adviser will maintain a common threat picture, monitor presidential security directives and coordinate agencies without usurping their statutory powers.

A National Joint Intelligence and Operations Platform will connect relevant military, police, intelligence, border, financial and emergency institutions. It will provide secure channels for real-time information sharing, common incident classification, geospatial mapping and coordinated response. Every major security theatre will operate a joint fusion centre with representatives of the institutions required for that threat environment.

Commanders and agency heads will receive written performance mandates tied to security outcomes, professional standards, human-rights compliance, personnel welfare and prudent use of funds. Promotions and appointments to strategic commands will be based on competence, integrity and operational record rather than sectional patronage. Persistent failure, avoidable loss of life, diversion of resources, concealment of intelligence or abuse of citizens will attract administrative and criminal consequences.

3.4 Armed Forces Transformation and Mission Readiness

Nigeria requires Armed Forces that are modern, compact, technologically enabled, jointly commanded and capable of prevailing in conventional and asymmetric conflict. Modernisation will proceed from a comprehensive force-structure review covering personnel strength, formations, bases, weapons, logistics, mobility, communications, medical support, training and readiness.

The Army will be reconfigured for rapid mobility, territorial defence, counter-insurgency, protection of strategic infrastructure and support to civil authority. The Navy will receive priority capabilities for maritime-domain awareness, offshore asset protection, coastal security, anti-piracy operations and defence of Nigeria's exclusive economic zone. The Air Force will expand surveillance, air mobility precision support, search- and- ring sustainable maintenance and availability of existing platforms.

Jointness will become the organising principle of military operations. Common communications, shared intelligence, joint logistics, interoperable doctrine and integrated exercises will replace fragmented service approaches. The Defence Headquarters will set joint capability requirements and evaluate combat readiness, while the Services retain responsibility for force generation, training and professional development.

Procurement will be based on lifecycle cost, availability of maintenance, local content, interoperability and suitability to Nigeria's actual threats. Prestige acquisitions that cannot be maintained will be avoided. Every major platform purchase will include training, spares, maintenance infrastructure, technology transfer and a transparent sustainment plan.

3.5 Defence Industrialisation and Strategic Self-Reliance

Nigeria cannot achieve credible national defence while remaining excessively dependent on foreign suppliers for basic ammunition, protective equipment, communications, vehicles, drones, spare parts and maintenance. The administration will undertake a phased defence-industrialisation programme built around existing defence production institutions, military workshops, public research bodies, universities and carefully selected private manufacturers.

The Defence Industries Corporation and related establishments will be restructured under professional boards, audited accounts and commercially disciplined management. Production priorities will include small-arms ammunition, protective clothing, body armour, field rations, secure radios, surveillance systems, unmanned aerial vehicles, patrol boats, tactical vehicles, engineering equipment and selected weapons systems that can be safely and economically produced in Nigeria.

Defence procurement will include enforceable domestic-content obligations. Foreign suppliers receiving major contracts will be required to establish maintenance, assembly, training or component-production capacity in Nigeria. Intellectual-property protections and national-security safeguards will be maintained, but local firms with verifiable competence will receive predictable orders that enable investment and job creation.

A Defence Innovation Fund will support competitive research in AI, robotics, cybersecurity, satellite applications, sensors, advanced materials, medicine and logistics. Grants will be tied to prototypes, field trials and procurement pathways so that research does not end as unused reports. The programme will serve both national security and wider industrial development.

3.6 Counter-Terrorism, Counter-Insurgency and Violent Extremism

The administration will sustain military pressure against terrorist organisations while correcting the conditions that allow them to recruit, finance operations and re-establish control. Operations will combine intelligence-led targeting, protection of civilian populations, denial of mobility, financial disruption, border control, strategic communication and restoration of government services.

The National Counter-Terrorism Centre will be strengthened as the strategic coordinating institution for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Its work will be integrated with the Armed Forces, Police, intelligence community, prosecutors, financial regulators, immigration authorities, state governments and regional partners. Terrorism financing, illicit taxation, ransom networks, arms trafficking and abuse of charitable organisations will receive the same attention as battlefield operations.

Communities liberated from insurgent control must not be left in an administrative vacuum. A Security-to-Governance Transition Framework will require immediate deployment of trained police, courts, civil administrators, health workers, teachers, communications and basic infrastructure. Military units should not indefinitely perform functions that properly belong to civilian institutions.

Deradicalisation and reintegration programmes will be subject to strict risk assessment, transparent eligibility criteria, victim consultation and post-release monitoring. Persons responsible for grave crimes will face justice. Low-risk individuals, coerced recruits and children will receive tailored rehabilitation only where this improves public safety and

complies with law. Victims and affected communities will receive visible support so that government does not appear to reward perpetrators while neglecting those who suffered.

3.7 Ending Banditry, Kidnapping and Rural Terror

Banditry and kidnapping have evolved into organised criminal economies involving weapons supply, informants, ransom negotiation, illicit mining, cattle rustling, narcotics and cross-border movement. The administration will dismantle these networks rather than merely displace armed groups from one locality to another.

A National Anti-Kidnapping and Banditry Command will coordinate intelligence, tactical response, digital investigation, financial tracing and prosecution. Existing specialised capabilities will be consolidated into a permanent multi-agency system. Every reported kidnapping will generate a unified case file, victim-recovery plan, communications strategy and financial-intelligence investigation.

Ransom payments and negotiations will be handled under clear national protocols designed to preserve life without strengthening criminal enterprises. Banks, telecommunications companies, digital-payment providers, transport operators and traditional institutions will cooperate lawfully with investigators. Technology will be used under judicial and statutory safeguards to trace communications, payments, vehicles and movements.

Rural security will be improved through mobile police units, forest and reserve patrols, aerial surveillance, community liaison officers, secured farm corridors, and rapid-response bases. Vigilante and community-support groups will be registered, vetted, trained and placed under lawful command structures. No private militia, political enforcement group or ethnic army will be permitted to exercise coercive authority outside the law.

3.8 Nigeria Police Transformation

The Police will be transformed from an overstretched, poorly equipped force into a professional, service-oriented and intelligence-led institution capable of carrying primary responsibility for internal security. Reforms will build on the modern legal framework already established while focusing on implementation, funding, personnel quality and public accountability.

A nationwide personnel and skills audit will identify genuine officers, vacancies, qualifications, deployment patterns and welfare needs. Recruitment will become continuous, competitive and geographically balanced, with stronger educational, psychological, medical and integrity screening. Training will emphasise investigation, community policing, human rights, public-order management, technology, conflict de-escalation, gender-sensitive policing and evidence preservation.

Police salaries, insurance, housing, pensions, medical care, equipment and family welfare will be improved in exchange for higher professional standards. Officers should not depend on informal payments or private sponsorship to perform public duties. Stations will receive transparent operating budgets, vehicles, communications, power, water, forensic kits and secure digital case-management systems.

Routine policing will be territorially grounded. Divisional police stations will become the centre of local security planning, supported by ward-level community liaison and reliable emergency communications. Federal standards will govern recruitment, training, discipline, databases, weapons control and human-rights compliance even as greater operational responsibility is devolved closer to communities.

3.9 State and Community Policing within a Federal Framework

Nigeria's population, territory and diversity require policing that is close to the people. The administration will support constitutionally grounded state policing, provided that strong safeguards prevent abuse by governors, political parties, ethnic interests or local elites.

State police services will operate under national minimum standards for recruitment, training, remuneration, weapons, communications, discipline, intelligence sharing and protection of fundamental rights. Independent state police service commissions will include judicial, civil-society, professional, traditional and community representation. Federal courts and national oversight institutions will retain jurisdiction over serious abuses and politically motivated policing.

The Federal Police will concentrate on interstate crime, terrorism, organised crime, cybercrime, border-linked offences, protection of federal institutions, national databases, specialised forensics and support to states. State services will handle community safety, local investigation, traffic management, public order and rapid response. Joint protocols will determine command during emergencies crossing state boundaries.

Community policing will not mean transferring coercive power to untrained volunteers. Citizens will participate through structured safety partnerships, early-warning networks and neighbourhood liaison, while arrest, detention, investigation and use of force remain the responsibility of trained and accountable officers.

3.10 Intelligence Community Reform and Early Warning

Security institutions must prevent threats, not merely react after lives have been lost. The administration will establish an integrated intelligence cycle linking collection analysis, dissemination, action and feedback. Intelligence products will be evaluated for accuracy and operational value rather than volume.

The domestic, foreign, defence, police, financial, border and technical intelligence communities will operate under clearer mandates and common standards. A National Intelligence Estimates Board will prepare periodic assessments for the President and National Security Council, including dissenting analytical views where evidence is contested.

State and local early-warning centres will monitor communal tensions, unusual population movements, arms circulation, extremist mobilisation, resource disputes and threats to critical infrastructure. Reports from communities, traditional rulers, civil society and local officials will be verified and escalated through secure channels.

Intelligence powers will be exercised under law. Surveillance, interception, access to personal data and covert operations must be subject to authorisation, audit and legislative or judicial safeguards appropriate to democratic government. Effective intelligence does not require uncontrolled power; it requires competence, secrecy, legality and trust.

3.11 Border Security and Migration Management

Nigeria's extensive land borders and maritime approaches cannot be secured by static posts alone. The administration will implement an integrated border-security system combining personnel, sensors, aerial surveillance, satellite data, biometric identity, intelligence, roads, communications and cooperation with neighboring states.

Border management agencies will share a common operating picture and interoperable watch lists. Legal travellers and traders will benefit from faster, technology-enabled processing, while arms traffickers, terrorists, smugglers, human traffickers and organised criminal groups face more effective detection.

Priority border corridors will receive patrol roads, observation posts, communications coverage, scanners, power supply and rapid-response capability. Remote communities will be incorporated as partners through lawful economic incentives, civil registration, community liaison and access to public services. Border communities must experience the Nigerian state as a provider of security and opportunity, not merely as an occasional enforcement presence.

Migration policy will distinguish refugees, asylum seekers, lawful migrants, trafficking victims and security threats. Immigration enforcement will be professional and humane, supported by reliable identity systems and cooperation with countries of origin and transit.

3.12 Maritime Security and Protection of the Blue Economy

Nigeria's maritime domain contains critical oil and gas infrastructure, shipping routes, fisheries, ports and future blue-economy opportunities. The Navy, maritime administration, ports, customs, marine police, intelligence agencies and coastal states will operate through a unified maritime-security framework.

Existing maritime surveillance and interdiction capabilities will be consolidated rather than duplicated. A national maritime operations centre will maintain a common picture of vessels, offshore installations, coastal movements and emergencies. Patrol assets will be deployed according to intelligence and risk, with clear rules for arrest, evidence handling and prosecution.

Oil theft, illegal bunkering and pipeline sabotage will be treated as organised economic warfare involving financiers, logistics networks, corrupt officials, shipping interests and local collaborators. Investigations will follow the money and prosecute senior beneficiaries, not only low-level operatives. Metering, remote monitoring and transparent production data will reduce opportunities for diversion.

Fishing grounds and coastal livelihoods will be protected against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Search-and-rescue, pollution response and port security will be upgraded to support both security and economic competitiveness.

3.13 Cybersecurity, Digital Sovereignty and Information Integrity

Cybersecurity is now inseparable from national defence, banking, elections, telecommunications, energy, transport and public administration. The administration will update and fully implement the national cybersecurity framework, clarify institutional responsibilities and establish minimum security standards for critical systems.

A National Cyber Defence and Security Command will coordinate military cyber defence, civilian incident response, law enforcement and protection of critical national information infrastructure. Government networks will undergo regular security audits, penetration testing, data backup and continuity exercises. Sensitive public data will be classified and protected according to enforceable standards.

Cybercrime investigation units will be expanded and linked to trained prosecutors and judges. Nigeria will cooperate internationally against ransomware, financial fraud, child exploitation, identity theft and state-sponsored cyber threats while protecting lawful digital innovation.

Foreign disinformation, extremist propaganda and coordinated manipulation will be countered through factual communication, media literacy, rapid attribution and lawful investigation. The government will not use national security as a pretext to suppress legitimate criticism, journalism or peaceful political expression.

3.14 Critical Infrastructure and National Resilience

Electricity grids, dams, pipelines, telecommunications, ports, airports, railways, water systems, hospitals, financial networks and public databases are essential to national survival. Each critical sector will maintain a security and resilience plan covering physical protection, cyber defence, redundancy, emergency repair and continuity of operations.

A National Critical Infrastructure Register will identify assets according to their strategic importance and vulnerability. Government and private owners will conduct joint risk assessments and exercises. Security deployments will be intelligence-led and supported by sensors, access control and rapid response rather than relying solely on large numbers of static guards.

Strategic fuel, medical, food, communications and engineering reserves will be maintained for major emergencies. Federal and state governments will develop continuity plans so that essential services continue during conflict, disasters, epidemics, cyberattack or infrastructure failure.

3.15 Communal Conflict, Farmer-Herder Violence and Local Peacebuilding

Many violent communal conflicts arise from disputes over land, water, grazing routes, boundaries, political representation, traditional authority, mining and criminal retaliation. Security operations are necessary to stop violence, but lasting peace requires fair institutions and enforceable settlements.

State-level peace and security councils will combine early warning, mediation, land administration, justice, agriculture and community development. Verified agreements will be documented, monitored and backed by law. Individuals who commit murder, arson, kidnapping or unlawful possession of weapons will be prosecuted regardless of ethnicity, religion or political connection.

The administration will support modern livestock production, ranching, veterinary systems, water development, traceability and commercial value chains. This economic transition will reduce uncontrolled movement and resource conflict without imposing a single model on all states. Farmers will receive protection, compensation mechanisms and support to return safely to abandoned land.

Traditional and religious leaders will be engaged as peace partners but will not replace constitutional authorities. Hate speech that directly incites violence will be addressed under law, while legitimate debate and cultural expression remain protected.

3.16 Small Arms, Organised Crime, Drugs and Illicit Economies

The circulation of illicit firearms sustains terrorism, banditry, cult violence, robbery and communal conflict. Nigeria will strengthen arms tracing, import control, armoury management, marking, registration, seizure analysis and regional cooperation. A time-bound voluntary surrender and regularisation programme may be used for low-risk categories, followed by firm enforcement.

Organised crime will be attacked as an interconnected system. Drug trafficking, illegal mining, human trafficking, cyber fraud, vehicle theft, wildlife crime, oil theft and kidnapping often share financiers, transport routes, corrupt protection and laundering channels. Multi-agency task forces will focus on criminal networks and assets rather than isolated offences.

Financial intelligence will be central to enforcement. Suspicious transactions, beneficial ownership, unexplained wealth, digital payments and cross-border cash movements will be investigated within the law. Confiscated assets will be transparently managed and, where appropriate, applied to victim support and security capacity.

3.17 Criminal Justice, Prosecution and Corrections

Security operations fail when suspects are repeatedly released because investigations are weak, evidence is lost, witnesses are intimidated or courts are overwhelmed. The administration will therefore link policing reform with prosecution, judiciary support, legal aid and correctional reform.

Digital case files will follow serious offences from arrest through prosecution and judgment. Investigators and prosecutors will work together from the beginning of major cases. Forensic laboratories, crime-scene capacity, fingerprint and biometric databases, ballistics, digital evidence and witness protection will be expanded under strict evidentiary standards.

Specialized courts or designated judicial divisions will handle terrorism, kidnapping, organised crime, cybercrime and other complex offences without abandoning due process. Case-management rules will reduce delay while preserving fair trial rights.

Correctional facilities will separate high-risk violent offenders from low-risk detainees and persons awaiting trial. Rehabilitation, education, mental-health care and post-release supervision will reduce recidivism. Prison congestion will be addressed through faster trials, non-custodial sentences for appropriate offences and improved legal representation.

3.18 Civil-Military Relations, Human Rights and Public Trust

The legitimacy of security institutions depends on discipline and respect for the people they are created to protect. Rules of engagement, detention procedures and use-of-force standards will be clear, trained and enforced. Civilian harm will be investigated promptly, and victims will have accessible channels for complaint and remedy.

Military and police public-affairs units will communicate accurately and promptly without compromising operations. Communities will be briefed on major security measures, evacuation, curfews and return arrangements. Rumour and distrust grow when government is silent or dismissive.

Independent oversight bodies, legislative committees, service inspectorates and internal disciplinary systems will be strengthened. Oversight will protect legitimate secrets while

examining procurement, detention, operational conduct, welfare and use of public funds. Officers who refuse unlawful orders or report corruption will receive protection.

Human-rights compliance will be treated as an operational advantage. Abuse alienates communities, damages intelligence gathering, creates grievances and undermines international cooperation. Professional conduct, by contrast, strengthens legitimacy and makes citizens active partners in security.

3.19 Personnel Welfare, Veterans and Families

Security personnel cannot be expected to make extraordinary sacrifices while their pay is delayed, families are neglected or injured colleagues struggle for care. Welfare reform will cover remuneration, insurance, pensions, housing, medical treatment, rehabilitation, education support and compensation for death or disability.

A unified casualty and benefits system will ensure that every wounded, missing or deceased officer is promptly recorded, and every lawful entitlement is processed without families paying bribes or travelling repeatedly between offices. Military and police hospitals will receive specialised capacity for trauma, prosthetics, rehabilitation and mental health.

Veterans possess skills and experience that should not be wasted. A modern veterans' affairs system will provide transition training, healthcare, employment support, business assistance and opportunities in reserves, training, disaster response and national service. Veterans' organisations will be consulted in policy, but benefits will be administered through transparent national systems.

3.20 Emergency Management, Civil Defence and Disaster Response

Floods, fires, industrial accidents, building collapse, epidemics, displacement and climate-related emergencies threaten lives and can overwhelm local authorities. National security planning will therefore include prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Emergency institutions will operate a common incident-command system. Federal, state and local responders will use compatible communications, shared terminology and pre-agreed responsibilities. Warehouses, evacuation centres, emergency medical teams and logistics contracts will be prepared before disasters occur.

The civil defence system will focus on protection of critical assets, emergency support, public safety education and trained reserve capacity. Duplication with police and military functions will be eliminated. Building, fire, environmental and industrial safety rules will be enforced, because preventing disasters is less costly than responding after mass casualties.

3.21 Security of Schools, Markets, Farms and Transport Corridors

Security policy must be experienced in the ordinary places where Nigerians live and work. Schools in vulnerable areas will have risk assessments, perimeter protection appropriate to their location, verified staff and visitor systems, emergency communications, evacuation plans and rapid-response arrangements. Boarding schools will receive special protection without turning education into permanent militarisation.

Major markets, motor parks, railway stations, ports and transport corridors will be integrated into local policing plans. Surveillance, lighting, emergency numbers, patrols and cooperation with operators will reduce robbery, kidnapping, trafficking and mass-casualty risks.

Agricultural production zones will receive seasonal security plans agreed with farmers, state governments and security institutions. The objective is to prevent attacks, enable displaced farmers to return and protect food supply without creating permanent military occupation of rural communities.

3.22 Regional and International Security Cooperation

Nigeria's security is inseparable from stability in West Africa, the Sahel, the Gulf of Guinea and the Lake Chad Basin. The administration will sustain regional counter-terrorism, maritime, border and peace-support cooperation while ensuring that commitments serve clearly defined Nigerian interests.

Joint operations with neighbours will be supported by intelligence sharing, coordinated patrols, extradition, legal cooperation and disruption of cross-border finance and arms routes. Nigeria will advocate stronger regional capabilities rather than indefinite dependence on external military actors.

International training and equipment partnerships will be judged by operational relevance, human-rights safeguards, technology transfer and long-term affordability. Nigeria will remain an important contributor to peacekeeping, but deployments will not weaken urgent domestic security needs and personnel will receive proper preparation and support.

3.23 Security Financing, Procurement and Anti-Corruption

Security requires substantial and predictable funding, but secrecy must not become a shelter for waste. The administration will introduce multi-year capability planning so that budgets reflect strategic priorities, and equipment can be maintained throughout its service life.

Classified expenditure will remain protected where disclosure would endanger operations, but it will be subject to authorised audit, legislative scrutiny and internal control. Procurement will separate genuine emergency needs from avoidable last-minute contracting. Competitive methods, verified delivery, asset registers and end-user monitoring will be the norm.

Security votes and special intervention funds will be rationalised. Public funds intended for security must finance identifiable public purposes, not political patronage. Federal support to states will be governed by transparent frameworks and measurable outcomes.

Personnel fraud, ghost workers, fuel diversion, ammunition theft, contract inflation and unauthorised sale of equipment will be investigated and prosecuted. Savings from better procurement and payroll control will be redirected to frontline welfare, maintenance, training and technology.

3.24 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

- **In the first one hundred days**, the administration will conduct a national threat and capability review; issue presidential directives on inter-agency coordination, school security and kidnapping response; begin personnel and asset verification; and establish measurable security baselines for every state and major threat category.
- **During the first year**, the revised National Security Strategy and National Defence Policy will be completed; joint intelligence and operations platforms will begin functioning; police recruitment and training reform will commence; border and critical-infrastructure priorities will be mapped; and welfare arrears and casualty records will be audited.

- **The second year** will focus on expansion of mobile policing, state and community policing pilots where constitutionally authorised, modern forensic and digital case systems, defence-industrial production, integrated border surveillance, maritime coordination, cyber protection and rural-security infrastructure.
- **The third year** will consolidate territorial gains, transfer stabilised areas from military to civilian security and administration, expand local production and maintenance of security equipment, complete priority communications networks and strengthen prosecution, corrections and rehabilitation.
- **The fourth year** will institutionalise reforms through legislation, permanent funding frameworks, professional standards, independent evaluation and a successor security plan. The administration will publish a national security performance review showing achievements, unresolved risks, expenditure outcomes and priorities for the next planning period.

1.25 Measurable Outcomes

By the end of the four-year term, Nigerians should experience a substantial and sustained reduction in terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, piracy, violent crime and attacks on farms, schools and transport routes. Security response times should improve, more reported crimes should be investigated and prosecuted, and communities should regain confidence in lawful authorities.

The Armed Forces should have higher equipment availability, stronger joint operations, improved local maintenance and better personnel welfare. The Police should be larger, better trained, locally present, digitally connected and capable of assuming duties currently performed by the military.

Borders, maritime approaches and critical infrastructure should be monitored through integrated technology and intelligence. Terrorist and criminal financing networks should face systematic disruption. Victims should receive better support, while abuses by security personnel are investigated and punished.

Progress will be measured through independently verifiable indicators, including incidents and fatalities, rescued victims, convictions, response times, territorial access, school attendance in affected areas, agricultural return, equipment serviceability, personnel welfare, public trust and compliance with human-rights standards.

10.4 Funding Framework

The defence and internal security transformation will be financed through regular federal appropriations, rationalized security intervention funds, recovered proceeds of crime, structured public-private arrangements for non-sensitive infrastructure, and carefully negotiated international support that does not compromise sovereignty.

Capital expenditure will prioritise communications, mobility, surveillance, maintenance, forensics, border infrastructure, cyber defence, housing and local production. Recurrent expenditure will prioritise personnel welfare, training, station operations, intelligence and sustainment. New equipment will not be purchased without budgeted maintenance and trained operators.

A four-year indicative security investment envelope will be prepared after the capability audit and integrated into the Medium-Term-Expenditure-Framework. Expenditure targets will remain flexible enough to respond to changing threats, but every major programme will have a responsible institution, delivery milestones, audit arrangements and measurable outcomes.

10.5 Conclusion: A Secure Republic Governed by Law

The administration's defence and internal security policy is founded on a simple principle: every Nigerian life has equal value, and no community should be abandoned to criminals, terrorists or violent opportunists. Security will not be reduced to slogans, temporary deployments or announcements of equipment purchases. It will be built through capable institutions, professional personnel, reliable intelligence, justice, technology, welfare, accountability and the restoration of legitimate government in every locality.

Nigeria will retain and improve institutions and policies that serve the national interest. It will correct fragmentation, strengthen civilian policing, modernise the Armed Forces, secure borders and maritime space, disrupt illicit finance, protect critical infrastructure and address the social and economic conditions that enable violence.

By 2031, the goal is a republic in which the state possesses both the capacity and legitimacy to protect its people; security personnel are respected because they are disciplined and effective; communities cooperate because they trust the system; and national development proceeds without the paralysing burden of fear. This is the security foundation upon which the wider Presidential Policy Blueprint will stand.

PART IV

FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BLUEPRINT

Restoring Nigeria's Leadership, Protecting National Interests and Making Diplomacy Deliver Development, 2027–2031

4.1 Presidential Foreign Policy Coordination

Foreign policy will no longer be conducted through disconnected initiatives by ministries and agencies. The President will chair a Strategic External Relations Council comprising the Vice-President, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Trade and Investment, Defence, Interior, Justice, Petroleum, Solid Minerals, Digital Economy, Culture and other relevant institutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will remain the central coordinating authority for external relations. No ministry or agency will conclude an international memorandum, commercial framework or technical agreement with foreign implications without diplomatic, legal and fiscal review. This will prevent contradictory commitments and ensure that Nigeria speaks with one voice.

A professional Foreign Policy Delivery Secretariat will track presidential agreements, bilateral commissions, treaties and mission-level targets. Commitments made during state visits will be converted into time-bound implementation matrices rather than ceremonial communiqués that disappear after delegations return.

4.2 Reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry will be reorganised around strategic regions and functional priorities: Africa and regional integration; economic diplomacy; security and strategic affairs; multilateral diplomacy; consular and diaspora protection; treaty and legal affairs; public diplomacy; and policy planning.

A strengthened Policy Planning and Strategic Analysis Directorate will produce country assessments, scenario studies, negotiation briefs and long-range forecasts. It will work with universities, think tanks, the intelligence community, the private sector and diaspora experts while maintaining professional independence.

Posting, promotion and leadership of missions will emphasise competence, language, regional knowledge, negotiation skill and integrity. Political appointments will be limited and subjected to training and performance standards. Career diplomats will receive predictable progression, modern tools and continuing education.

Mission funding will become more reliable and transparent. Embassies will receive realistic operating budgets, digital financial controls and maintenance plans. Accumulated rent, school-fee, utility and locally engaged staff liabilities will be audited and resolved.

4.3 Diplomatic Missions as National Delivery Platforms

Every embassy and high commission will operate as a national delivery platform with annual targets for trade, investment, technology, citizen protection, cultural influence, education partnerships and political access. Targets will reflect the circumstances of the host country rather than a uniform template.

Missions in major commercial centres will establish Nigeria Trade and Investment Desks staffed jointly or supported by foreign affairs, trade, investment promotion and export institutions. They will maintain investor pipelines, assist Nigerian exporters, identify procurement opportunities and resolve regulatory obstacles.

Missions will maintain verified databases of Nigerian professionals, businesses, students and associations where citizens voluntarily register. Consular information, emergency contacts, investment opportunities and government services will be accessible through secure digital platforms.

Underperforming missions will be restructured, merged or closed where strategic value does not justify cost. New missions will be opened only where security, commerce, diaspora concentration or geopolitical importance establishes a clear case.

4.4 Africa as the First Circle of Nigerian Foreign Policy

Africa will remain the first circle of Nigeria's foreign policy, not as an empty slogan but as a strategy of enlightened self-interest. Nigeria cannot be secure or prosperous in a fragmented, conflict-ridden and economically weak continent.

The administration will promote continental free movement, infrastructure interconnection, peace operations, public-health cooperation, energy trade, digital integration and African industrial value chains. Nigeria will support African institutions while insisting on accountability, burden sharing and fair recognition of its contributions.

Relations with African states will be differentiated according to strategic importance. Immediate neighbours and West Africa will receive the highest diplomatic and security attention, followed by major African economic and political partners, conflict theatres affecting Nigeria and countries with significant Nigerian communities.

4.5 Rebuilding ECOWAS and West African Integration

Nigeria will work to rebuild trust and practical cooperation within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at a time of institutional strain and geopolitical competition. The objective will be a community that delivers peace, mobility, trade, infrastructure, food security and opportunity to West African citizens. ECOWAS presently identifies peace, security and stability, governance, economic integration, sustainable development and social inclusion among its strategic priorities. The administration will support dialogue aimed at restoring the widest possible regional cooperation while defending constitutional order and rejecting unconstitutional seizure of power. Sanctions will be carefully designed, proportionate, time-bound and assessed for humanitarian and strategic consequences.

Priority integration projects will include interconnected electricity markets, coastal and Sahel transport corridors, joint border posts, regional payment systems, telecommunications roaming, food reserves, coordinated counter-terrorism and harmonised trade procedures. Nigeria will push for implementation of agreed regional programmes rather than repeated declarations.

Nigeria's financial and military contributions to ECOWAS will be subject to transparent accounting and corresponding influence in institutional decisions. Leadership will be exercised through credibility, consultation and delivery rather than dominance.

4.6 Neighbourhood Diplomacy

Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon will be treated as permanent strategic partners because developments across these borders directly affect Nigeria's security, trade, migration, water, environment and social cohesion.

Annual presidential or ministerial neighbourhood consultations will address border security, transport links, customs procedures, pastoral movement, fisheries, energy, counter-terrorism and community disputes. Joint state or provincial forums will connect governors and border communities under federal supervision.

Cross-border markets and legal trade corridors will be developed so that communities gain more from lawful commerce than smuggling. Intelligence sharing and coordinate patrols will target arms trafficking, terrorism, kidnapping and organised crime without obstructing legitimate movement.

Boundary and resource disputes will be managed through law, diplomacy and local consultation. Nigeria will honour binding obligations while defending the welfare of affected citizens and ensuring that implementation is socially and economically responsible.

4.7 Peace, Security and Preventive Diplomacy

Nigeria will regain a leading role in conflict prevention, mediation and peace support. Diplomatic engagement will be activated before crises reach the stage of military intervention or mass displacement. A West African Mediation and Stabilisation Initiative will maintain trained mediators, electoral experts, constitutional advisers, civilian-protection specialists and post-conflict planners available for regional deployment. Nigeria will coordinate this capacity with ECOWAS and the African Union rather than create duplicative structures.

Peacekeeping deployments will be based on clear mandates, adequate funding, rules of engagement and national-interest assessments. Nigerian troops and police serving abroad will receive proper equipment, welfare and post-deployment care.

Security partnerships with foreign powers will be transparent, reciprocal and consistent with Nigerian sovereignty. No external military presence or agreement will be accepted without legal authority, strategic review and protections against dependency.

4.8 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy

Foreign policy will be integrated with the Economic Transformation Blueprint. Diplomatic missions will help secure export markets, investment, development finance, technology, industrial partnerships, tourism, aviation links and access to global supply chains.

Commercial diplomacy will focus on sectors in which Nigeria can build competitive advantage: agriculture and food processing, minerals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, creative industries, digital services, aviation, maritime services, defence production, renewable energy and manufacturing.

Foreign investment will be welcomed where it creates jobs, transfers technology, develops local suppliers, pays taxes, respects labour and environmental standards and strengthens

national capabilities. Agreements that merely extract raw materials, import labour or create unsustainable debt will be renegotiated or rejected.

An Inter-Ministerial Investment Treaty Review will examine bilateral investment treaties, double-taxation arrangements and sovereign guarantees to ensure that Nigeria retains adequate regulatory space and receives reciprocal benefits.

4.9 Trade Diplomacy and AfCFTA Implementation

Nigeria will use diplomacy to make the AfCFTA Area an instrument of industrial growth rather than a route for uncontrolled imports. Border, standards, customs, transport and payment institutions will be aligned with national production strategy.

Trade negotiations will be supported by sector data and consultation with producers, labour, states and consumers. Rules of origin will be enforced so that goods from outside Africa are not merely trans-shipped through member states.

Missions will identify distribution partners, warehouses, certification requirements and public procurement opportunities for Nigerian exporters. Export disputes and discriminatory barriers will receive prompt diplomatic attention.

Nigeria will champion continental value chains in vehicles, pharmaceuticals, fertiliser, textiles, food, digital services and energy. Regional infrastructure diplomacy will connect Nigerian ports, rail, roads, electricity and gas to African markets.

4.10 Global Strategic Partnerships

Nigeria will maintain diversified relations with the United States, China, the European Union, the United Kingdom, India, Brazil, Japan, Türkiye, the Gulf states, Russia and other major powers. It will not become an appendage of any bloc.

Partnerships will be assessed sector by sector. Nigeria may cooperate with different countries in technology, security, infrastructure, education, energy or health according to competence and national advantage. Strategic autonomy will be preserved through diversification and transparent negotiation.

High-level bilateral commissions will be reduced to a manageable number and held only when implementation records justify them. Each commission will maintain a public summary of concluded projects, responsible agencies and progress, except where security requires confidentiality.

4.11 South-South Cooperation and the Global South

Nigeria will strengthen cooperation with emerging economies and fellow developing countries on industrialisation, agriculture, medicine, climate finance, technology, education and reform of global institutions.

Relations with Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Egypt, Mexico and other pivotal states will receive structured attention. Nigeria will pursue co-production, joint research and market access rather than ceremonial solidarity.

Nigeria will use platforms of the Global South to advocate fairer debt treatment, greater climate finance, technology access, reform of international taxation and stronger representation for African global governance.

4.12 Reform of Multilateral Institutions

Nigeria will campaign consistently for reform of the United Nations Security Council, international financial institutions and global economic governance. Africa cannot remain permanently underrepresented in bodies whose decisions affect its security and development.

International candidatures will be coordinated through a national strategy. Nigeria will support qualified African candidates where reciprocity and regional agreements justify it, while vigorously advancing Nigerians for positions that serve national influence.

Contributions to multilateral organisations will be audited for value and arrears managed strategically. Nigeria will seek leadership roles in institutions relevant to peace, trade, health, aviation, maritime affairs, telecommunications, food and development finance.

4.13 United Nations and African Union Engagement

Nigeria's delegations to the United Nations and African Union will receive clear negotiating mandates linked to domestic policy. Positions adopted abroad must be coordinated with the ministries responsible for implementation at home.

Nigeria will prioritise peace and security reform, counter-terrorism, development finance, health security, migration, climate justice, digital governance and international tax cooperation.

Commitments made under international conventions will be incorporated into national law and budgets where appropriate. Ratification without implementation will no longer be treated as diplomatic achievement.

4.14 Citizen-Centred Consular Diplomacy

The protection of Nigerians abroad will become a central measure of diplomatic performance. Citizens facing detention, trafficking, labour exploitation, xenophobic violence, conflict or emergency will receive timely and professional assistance within the limits of international law.

A 24-hour Global Nigerian Consular Service will provide a unified emergency line, digital case tracking and escalation protocols. Citizens will be able to report emergencies and monitor progress without relying on personal connections.

Missions will maintain contingency plans for evacuation from conflict and disaster zones. Agreements with airlines, shipping companies, host governments and Nigerian community organisations will be prepared before crises occur.

Consular protection will not shield criminal conduct, but every Nigerian will be entitled to due process, humane treatment and access to representation.

4.15 Passport, Visa and Mobility Diplomacy

Passport and visa services will be treated as public services and instruments of national mobility. Missions and immigration authorities will eliminate artificial scarcity, unofficial charges and prolonged delays through digital applications, transparent appointments and secure document production.

Nigeria will negotiate more favourable visa arrangements for students, professionals, businesspeople, artists, athletes and tourists. Reciprocity will guide visa policy, but restrictions will be calibrated to avoid harming trade and investment.

Labour-mobility agreements will establish legal pathways for Nigerian workers, recognition of qualifications, social protections, remittance channels and prevention of exploitation.

4.16 Diaspora Partnership for National Development

The Nigerian diaspora will be treated as a strategic national constituency rather than merely a source of remittances. Existing diaspora institutions and policy frameworks will be strengthened, coordinated and tied to national development priorities. Nigeria's National Diaspora Policy already recognises diaspora engagement, skills transfer, investment and national-development participation; implementation rather than wholesale reinvention is therefore required. Global Nigerian Skills and Enterprise Register will connect specialists, investors, researchers and entrepreneurs with projects in Nigeria. Temporary-return fellowships and virtual-service schemes will allow professionals to contribute without permanently relocating.

Diaspora investment instruments will be transparent, independently managed and linked to bankable infrastructure, housing, healthcare, technology and enterprise projects. Government will not market bonds or funds without credible governance and investor protection.

Diaspora voting and political participation will be pursued through constitutional, legal and technological safeguards that protect electoral integrity.

4.17 Migration, Refugees and Human Mobility

Nigeria will maintain a coherent migration policy that distinguishes legal mobility, irregular migration, trafficking, asylum, displacement and labour export. Foreign affairs, interior, labour, humanitarian, education and security institutions will share data and responsibilities.

Potential migrants will receive accurate information about legal pathways, risks, qualifications and employment conditions. Bilateral labour agreements will replace unregulated recruitment into exploitative markets.

Returnees and trafficking victims will receive identification, psychosocial support, skills recognition and reintegration assistance. Nigeria will meet its refugee obligations while ensuring registration, security screening and burden sharing with international partners.

4.18 Cultural, Educational and Scientific Diplomacy

Nigeria's culture, universities, creative industries, languages, literature, film, music, fashion and sports are major sources of international influence. Cultural diplomacy will be organised as an economic and strategic asset.

Nigerian cultural centres and programmes abroad will be concentrated in locations where they can attract audiences, support exports and strengthen national reputation. Intellectual-property and royalty protection will be pursued in bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

Scholarship agreements will prioritise fields required for national development and include transparent selection, quality assurance and return or service arrangements. Research

diplomacy will connect Nigerian universities and laboratories with global partners, shared facilities and innovation funding.

4.19 Climate, Energy and Environmental Diplomacy

Nigeria will pursue climate diplomacy that recognises both environmental responsibility and developmental justice. The country will seek finance and technology for adaptation, clean energy, resilient agriculture, flood control, coastal protection and industrial transition.

International commitments will reflect Nigeria's energy needs and right to development. Gas may serve as a transition and industrial fuel while renewable energy, efficiency and grid modernisation expand.

Nigeria will advocate grant-based and concessional finance rather than excessive debt for climate obligations. Loss-and-damage resources and carbon-market arrangements must be transparent and benefit affected communities.

Lake Chad, the Niger Basin, coastal erosion, desertification and transboundary pollution will receive sustained regional diplomacy.

4.20 Development Cooperation and Foreign Assistance

Development assistance will be aligned with national plans rather than fragmented donor preferences. A Development Cooperation Coordination Framework will register external programmes, identify duplication and connect grants and technical assistance to government priorities.

Foreign assistance will not substitute for domestic responsibility or create parallel systems that collapse when funding ends. Projects will include local ownership, capacity transfer, maintenance and transition arrangements.

Nigeria will also revive structured technical cooperation with African and developing countries through professional exchanges, peacebuilding, education, health and public administration, using such cooperation to build influence and mutual capacity.

4.21 International Law, Treaties and Sovereign Obligations

Nigeria will maintain a complete digital register of treaties, memoranda, arbitration commitments, sovereign guarantees and international obligations. The Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs will jointly review legal and implementation consequences before signature.

Treaties requiring legislative domestication will be promptly presented to the National Assembly. No ministry will treat a non-binding memorandum as authority to incur expenditure or surrender regulatory powers.

International disputes will be managed by specialised legal teams with early-warning systems for arbitration and litigation. Negotiation, mediation and settlement will be used where they protect the national interest, while Nigeria will defend legitimate claims firmly.

4.22 Public Diplomacy and Nigeria's Global Reputation

Nigeria will communicate its policies, achievements, culture and positions with greater coherence. Public diplomacy will be factual and credible; propaganda that contradicts citizens' lived experience will be avoided.

A Nigeria Global Communications Network will link missions, public broadcasters, cultural institutions, diaspora organisations and digital platforms. Rapid-response teams will address false information and explain Nigerian positions during crises.

Reputation will ultimately depend on domestic performance. Better security, rule of law, transparent elections, functioning infrastructure and respect for citizens will do more for Nigeria's international standing than expensive publicity campaigns.

4.23 Foreign Policy Professionalisation and Training

The Foreign Service Academy will be upgraded into a leading African institution for diplomacy, negotiation, languages, trade, security, technology and international law. Training will be mandatory before posting and at defined career stages.

Specialist streams will permit diplomats to develop deep expertise in regions and functional areas without sacrificing general diplomatic competence. Language incentives will be tied to verified proficiency and strategic need.

Exchange programmes with reputable foreign services, regional institutions, universities and international organisations will be expanded, but participants will be required to apply acquired knowledge on return.

4.24 Financing, Assets and Accountability

Foreign policy requires adequate resources, but expenditure must be disciplined. Mission property, residences, vehicles and leases will be entered in a verified global asset register. Where commercially sensible, Nigeria will own rather than perpetually rent strategic properties.

Mission budgets will distinguish essential representation, consular operations, commercial diplomacy, maintenance and programme expenditure. Digital controls and periodic audits will reduce leakage while preserving necessary confidentiality.

Fees collected abroad will be transparently recorded and applied according to law. Procurement by missions will follow clear thresholds and local-market checks.

4.25 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

- **In the first one hundred days**, the administration will conduct a foreign-policy, mission and treaty audit; identify urgent consular cases; review outstanding bilateral commitments; and issue a presidential directive establishing unified coordination of external agreements.
- **During the first year**, the National Foreign Policy Strategy will be adopted, the Ministry reorganised, mission-performance compacts introduced, the digital treaty registers established, and priority neighbourhood and ECOWAS initiatives launched.
- **The second year** will expand commercial diplomacy, consular digitisation, diaspora skills programmes, labour-mobility agreements, export-support desks and strategic partnerships in technology, industry and infrastructure.

- **The third year** will consolidate African value chains, regional infrastructure projects, cultural and scientific diplomacy, multilateral candidatures and mission rationalisation.
- **The fourth year** will evaluate outcomes, institutionalise successful reforms through legislation and budgets, and publish a foreign-policy performance report and successor strategy.

4.26 Measurable Outcomes

Success will be measured by implementation rather than visits and communiqués. Indicators will include export deals facilitated, productive investment secured, technology partnerships concluded, consular cases resolved, evacuation readiness, visa improvements, diaspora projects, regional agreements implemented and leadership positions won.

Mission performance will also consider political access, early warning, contribution to national security, support for Nigerian enterprise, cost efficiency and citizen satisfaction.

Annual public reporting will protect confidential negotiations while providing enough information for citizens and the National Assembly to assess whether diplomacy is delivering value.

4.27 Conclusion: Diplomacy in the Service of National Renewal

Nigeria's foreign policy will combine African responsibility with strategic autonomy and developmental purpose. It will be neither isolationist nor submissive, neither sentimental nor transactional. It will be guided by principle, but disciplined by the national interest.

The administration will rebuild the Foreign Service, protect citizens abroad, deepen West African integration, expand African leadership, diversify global partnerships and use diplomacy to secure markets, technology, investment and peace.

By 2031, Nigeria should once again be regarded as a country whose voice carries weight because its commitments are credible, its institutions are capable, its economy offers opportunity and its leadership advances both Nigerian interests and African progress.

PART V

HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, SOCIAL WELFARE AND NATIONAL INCLUSION

Building a Compassionate, Inclusive and Opportunity-Driven Nigeria

5.1 Philosophy of Social Democracy and Human Development

The prosperity of a nation cannot be measured solely by the size of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the magnitude of government revenues or the height of skyscrapers that adorn its commercial centres. True national development is reflected in the quality of life enjoyed by ordinary citizens, the opportunities available to every child irrespective of circumstances of birth, the dignity accorded to workers and retirees, the protection extended to vulnerable members of society, and the confidence that every citizen possesses that illness, disability, unemployment or old age will not condemn them to destitution.

The central philosophy of this administration is therefore rooted in democratic social justice. Economic growth is indispensable, but growth that excludes millions of citizens ultimately breeds instability, insecurity and social fragmentation. Likewise, welfare programmes that merely distribute public resources without creating productive capacity become financially unsustainable and encourage dependency. The challenge before Nigeria is to construct a social contract that simultaneously promotes enterprise, rewards productivity, protects vulnerable citizens and expands opportunities for every Nigerian to realise his or her full potential.

Key pillars of our human development agenda include:

- 1) **Guarantee minimum conditions for every citizen.** The administration shall pursue a distinctly *Nigerian model of social democracy* that combines market-driven wealth creation with responsible public investment in people. Government shall not become the employer of last resort nor attempt to replace private initiative. Rather, it shall guarantee that every citizen has access to minimum conditions necessary for meaningful participation in national development. These include quality education, affordable healthcare, decent housing, food security, productive employment, social protection, physical security and equal opportunity.

This philosophy departs fundamentally from the fragmented and politically driven welfare interventions that have characterised previous decades. Numerous programmes were introduced with commendable intentions, yet many suffered from duplication, weak coordination, unreliable beneficiary databases, inadequate monitoring, leakages, corruption and discontinuity between administrations. Consequently, billions of naira were expended with only marginal and often temporary improvements in living standards.

- 2) **Consolidate fragmented programmes into a National Human Development Framework.** Existing social intervention mechanisms will be consolidated into a coherent National Human Development Framework. Every intervention shall contribute towards one or more measurable national objectives: Reducing multidimensional poverty, expanding employment, improving nutrition, enhancing educational attainment, strengthening family resilience, increasing labour productivity, promoting inclusive economic growth.

Human development shall become a national investment rather than a recurrent expenditure. Public spending on health, education, nutrition, housing and social protection shall be evaluated according to measurable improvements in productivity, earnings, life expectancy, educational achievement, labour participation and social cohesion. Ministries and agencies responsible for these programmes shall therefore be required to demonstrate developmental outcomes rather than merely account for financial expenditure.

- 3) Make every sector accountable for poverty reduction.** The administration further recognises that poverty in Nigeria is multidimensional. Income poverty frequently coexists with inadequate healthcare, poor sanitation, deficient education, unemployment, insecurity, gender inequality, environmental degradation and exclusion from public services. Consequently, anti-poverty strategies shall no longer operate independently of agricultural policy, industrialisation, infrastructure development, education reform, healthcare delivery, housing policy and environmental management. Every major sectoral policy shall be required to demonstrate its contribution towards poverty reduction and social inclusion.

National development shall equally be guided by the constitutional obligation to promote the welfare of all persons. Government institutions shall therefore be reoriented from merely regulating economic activity towards facilitating human flourishing. Public institutions shall become responsive, transparent and accountable, recognising that every interaction between citizens and government either strengthens or weakens public confidence in democratic governance.

- 4) Target vulnerable groups and underserved regions.** Special attention shall be devoted to groups that historically experience structural disadvantages. Women, children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, internally displaced persons, refugees, unemployed youth, rural communities and residents of urban informal settlements shall receive targeted interventions designed not to create permanent dependency but to remove barriers preventing full participation in national life.

Social inclusion shall likewise embrace geographical equity. Communities historically neglected in public investment shall receive priority attention based upon objective developmental indicators rather than political patronage. Federal interventions shall be allocated transparently using measurable criteria including poverty incidence, educational attainment, healthcare access, infrastructure deficits, climate vulnerability and unemployment rates.

- 5) Digitalized welfare administration.** Digital technology shall fundamentally transform welfare administration. A unified national social protection platform shall integrate beneficiary identification, payment systems, programme monitoring and performance evaluation across all federal interventions. AI and advanced data analytics shall assist in identifying duplication, detecting fraud, improving targeting and evaluating programme effectiveness. This integrated system shall operate under robust privacy safeguards, independent oversight and periodic public audits to preserve public confidence.
- 6) Mobilize strategic partnership across society.** Partnership shall become another defining feature of Nigeria's renewed social contract. Government alone cannot eliminate poverty nor achieve inclusive development. State governments, local governments, traditional institutions, religious organisations, CSOs, cooperatives, private enterprises, development partners and philanthropic foundations shall all become integral participants in national human development programmes. Government shall provide

coordination, standards, transparency and accountability while encouraging innovation and local ownership.

- 7) **Build a sustainable financing model.** Every welfare programme shall possess clearly identified funding sources, medium-term expenditure projections and measurable economic returns. Unsustainable subsidies that disproportionately benefit higher-income groups shall progressively be redirected towards productive investments in human capital. Social spending shall therefore become an investment that expands future tax revenues through higher productivity, greater employment and stronger economic growth.
- 8) **Guarantee equity of Opportunity.** The administration further believes that social justice requires equal opportunity rather than equal outcomes. Government cannot guarantee identical results for every citizen, but it has a solemn obligation to ensure that no Nigerian is denied opportunities because of poverty, disability, gender, geographical location or social background. Public policy shall therefore seek to level the playing field while rewarding initiative, innovation, diligence and integrity.

National unity shall equally be strengthened through inclusive development. Persistent inequalities between regions, communities and social groups often generate distrust, political instability and violent conflict. By ensuring that every Nigerian perceives tangible benefits from democratic governance, this administration shall strengthen national cohesion, reinforce constitutional democracy and reduce the socio-economic drivers of insecurity.

Ultimately, the success of this blueprint shall not be measured merely by reductions in poverty statistics but by the emergence of a confident, healthy, educated and productive population capable of driving sustained national prosperity. The objective is to transform Nigeria from a nation where millions struggle merely to survive into one where every citizen possesses realistic opportunities to thrive through talent, enterprise and hard work. This vision shall guide every humanitarian, social welfare and national inclusion policy over the four-year period of the administration. It establishes the philosophical foundation upon which subsequent reforms concerning poverty eradication, employment creation, food security, housing, healthcare, youth development, gender equity, disability inclusion, humanitarian assistance and community resilience shall be constructed

5.2 Ending Extreme Poverty within Four Years

The eradication of extreme poverty is the foremost social objective of this administration. No nation endowed with Nigeria's vast human and natural resources should accept mass deprivation as an inevitable feature of national life. Poverty in Nigeria is neither the product of inadequate natural endowment nor the consequence of insufficient human capacity. It is largely the outcome of decades of policy inconsistency, weak institutions, limited productive employment, inadequate infrastructure, insecurity, poor educational outcomes, low agricultural productivity, unequal access to finance and fragmented social interventions. Consequently, poverty cannot be eliminated through isolated welfare programmes alone. It requires a coordinated national strategy that simultaneously expands economic opportunity, strengthens human capital and protects vulnerable citizens against temporary shocks.

Key pillars of our poverty eradication agenda include:

- 1) **Launch a Whole-of-Government National Poverty Elimination Strategy (NPES).** The administration shall therefore adopt a NPES as a whole-of-government programme directly supervised by the Presidency. Unlike previous initiatives that were dispersed across numerous ministries and agencies with overlapping mandates, the NPES shall

integrate federal, state and local government interventions into a single implementation framework. Every ministry shall prepare annual poverty-reduction targets linked to its statutory responsibilities, while the National Planning Commission, working with the Presidential Delivery Unit, shall coordinate monitoring and evaluation.

The principal objective shall be to reduce multidimensional poverty by at least fifty percent during the first presidential term through sustained economic growth, productive employment, agricultural transformation, educational advancement, affordable healthcare, housing expansion, financial inclusion and targeted social protection. Success shall be measured not only by increases in household income but also by improvements in nutrition, literacy, school completion, maternal and child health, housing quality, access to potable water, sanitation, electricity and digital connectivity.

- 2) **Hardwire poverty reduction into every sector.** Poverty reduction shall no longer be viewed as the exclusive responsibility of the Ministry responsible for humanitarian affairs. Every economic policy shall become a poverty policy. Agricultural reforms shall increase rural incomes. Industrial policies shall expand employment. Infrastructure investments shall lower business costs. Educational reforms shall improve employability. Healthcare investments shall enhance labour productivity. Housing programmes shall stimulate construction and create jobs. Security reforms shall restore livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. Fiscal policy shall encourage enterprise while protecting vulnerable households from severe economic shocks.
- 3) **Create productive employment and enterprise opportunities.** Central to the NPES shall be the creation of productive employment. The administration recognises that stable employment remains the most sustainable pathway out of poverty. Accordingly, this pillar will be delivered through three linked programs:
 - **Employment-linked infrastructure contracts** - All major infrastructure projects undertaken by the Federal Government shall include minimum local employment requirements, apprenticeship programmes and domestic procurement obligations. Contractors receiving public funds shall demonstrate measurable contributions to employment creation, skills transfer and local enterprise development as part of contractual performance assessments.
 - **A National Household Enterprise Programme** - Supporting micro-enterprises operating in agriculture, manufacturing, commerce transportation, creative industries and services. Rather than distributing grants indiscriminately, beneficiaries shall receive integrated support comprising entrepreneurship training, financial literacy, access to low-interest credit, cooperative formation, market linkages, digital payment systems and business advisory services. Repayment performance and enterprise growth shall determine eligibility for subsequent financing, thereby encouraging sustainability rather than dependency.
 - **A National Employment Guarantee Programme** - Targeting unemployed youths, women and vulnerable adults willing to undertake productive public works. Participants shall engage in activities including environmental restoration, afforestation, flood control, rural road maintenance, irrigation rehabilitation, school renovation, healthcare support, sanitation improvement and community infrastructure development. Compensation shall be tied to verified attendance, quality of work and acquisition of employable skills. Participants demonstrating exceptional performance shall receive priority consideration for permanent employment opportunities, vocational training and enterprise financing.

4) **Target poverty where it is worst:**

- **Rural Poverty** - Special emphasis shall be placed on rural transformation. Rural poverty remains disproportionately high because of inadequate infrastructure, limited market access, post-harvest losses, weak extension services and insufficient rural finance. The administration shall therefore establish Rural Enterprise Growth Zones in every senatorial district. These zones shall integrate irrigation, storage facilities, agro-processing centres, rural roads, electricity, broadband connectivity and financial services, enabling rural communities to participate fully in national economic growth.
- **Urban informal settlements** - Urban poverty shall receive equally serious attention. Rapid urbanization has produced extensive informal settlements characterized by overcrowding, unemployment, inadequate sanitation, insecure housing and social exclusion. Comprehensive urban regeneration programmes shall therefore combine affordable housing, skills development, public transportation, waste management, healthcare facilities and enterprise support within low-income communities. Rather than pursuing indiscriminate demolition, upgrading existing communities shall become the preferred policy wherever technically feasible.
- **Communities affected by insecurity** - Particular attention shall be devoted to communities affected by insecurity. Terrorism, banditry, communal violence and natural disasters have displaced millions of Nigerians and destroyed productive livelihoods. Recovery programmes shall therefore combine humanitarian assistance with agricultural support, enterprise financing, housing reconstruction, psychosocial services, education restoration and community reconciliation. The objective shall be permanent economic recovery rather than prolonged dependence upon humanitarian relief.

5) **Expand financial inclusion.** Millions of Nigerians remain excluded from formal financial systems, limiting access to credit, insurance and savings mechanisms. The administration shall expand digital financial services, strengthen cooperative finance, promote micro-insurance and support community banking institutions. Women- owned enterprises, youth entrepreneurs and rural producers shall receive priority access to appropriately structured financial products tailored to their operational realities.

6) **Use education and healthcare as anti-poverty instruments**

- **Education** shall become the principal instrument for breaking intergenerational poverty. Children born into poor households frequently remain poor because educational opportunities remain inadequate or inaccessible. Consequently, every anti-poverty intervention shall include educational support, ensuring that children from vulnerable households' complete quality basic and secondary education while receiving nutritional support, digital learning opportunities and career guidance. Scholarships, technical education and apprenticeship programmes shall focus on economically disadvantaged communities with demonstrable educational deficits.
- **Healthcare** investments shall similarly become anti-poverty measures. Catastrophic health expenditures frequently push vulnerable households into long-term poverty. Universal health insurance coverage for poor households, expanded primary healthcare services, preventive medicine, maternal healthcare and nutrition programmes shall therefore form integral components of the National Poverty Elimination Strategy. By reducing avoidable illness and improving workforce productivity, healthcare spending shall generate substantial economic returns.

7) **Guarantee food security.** Food insecurity shall receive immediate presidential attention. No household should experience chronic hunger in an agriculturally endowed nation. The administration shall establish targeted food assistance mechanisms during emergencies while simultaneously expanding domestic food production through

improved seeds, mechanisation, irrigation, storage facilities, agricultural extension and efficient market systems. Food support shall remain temporary and shall always be accompanied by programmes designed to restore household self-sufficiency.

- 8) Social protection shall become more accurate, transparent and accountable through digital integration.** Existing beneficiary registers shall be comprehensively verified using biometric identification, community validation, periodic audits and interoperable digital platforms. Artificial intelligence and advanced data analytics shall detect duplicate registrations, fraudulent claims and payment irregularities. Independent oversight mechanisms involving CSOs, state governments and development partners shall further strengthen public confidence.
- 9) The private sector shall become a full partner in poverty elimination.** Corporate organisations shall be encouraged to expand apprenticeship programmes, local supplier development, vocational training and community investment through targeted fiscal incentives. Development finance institutions shall leverage private investment to expand employment-intensive sectors, while PPPs shall support affordable housing, healthcare, digital infrastructure and vocational education.
- 10) State governments shall receive performance-based grants linked to measurable reductions in poverty indicators.** Rather than allocating resources solely according to population or political considerations, federal support shall increasingly reward improvements in school enrolment, maternal health, employment generation, agricultural productivity, housing delivery and social protection coverage. This approach shall encourage innovation while preserving constitutional responsibilities among different tiers of government.
- 11) Every major poverty program will operate under stringent transparency standards.** The administration further recognises that corruption constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to poverty reduction. Consequently, every major poverty programme shall operate under stringent transparency standards. Procurement processes shall be fully digitised. Beneficiary lists shall be independently verified. Performance audits shall be conducted annually. Citizens shall have access to grievance redress mechanisms through digital platforms and community oversight committees. Officials found diverting resources intended for vulnerable citizens shall face accelerated prosecution under strengthened anti-corruption legislation.

Funding Framework

Funding for the NPES shall derive from multiple sources. Annual federal budgetary allocations shall provide the primary foundation. These shall be complemented by counterpart contributions from participating state governments, concessional development finance, carefully structured PPPs, social impact investment funds, diaspora development bonds for qualifying projects and philanthropic contributions administered under transparent governance arrangements. All externally financed programmes shall conform to national priorities rather than donor preferences.

Measurable Outcomes

Over the four-year implementation period, the administration expects measurable national outcomes. Extreme poverty shall decline substantially. Rural household incomes shall increase through higher agricultural productivity and value addition. Youth unemployment shall reduce through enterprise development and labour-intensive infrastructure projects. School completion rates shall improve, especially among girls and disadvantaged communities. Maternal and child mortality shall continue to decline as healthcare access expands. Food insecurity shall reduce significantly through integrated agricultural reforms.

Millions of households shall gain access to formal financial services, while affordable housing and community development programmes shall improve living conditions across urban and rural Nigeria.

Conclusion

Ultimately, poverty elimination is not merely an economic objective; it is a moral obligation and a constitutional responsibility. A democratic society cannot remain stable when prosperity is concentrated among a few while millions struggle to secure the basic necessities of life. By integrating economic transformation with comprehensive human development, this administration shall seek to ensure that every Nigerian possesses not merely the means to survive, but genuine opportunities to prosper through education, enterprise, productive employment and responsible citizenship.

5.3 Universal Social Protection Framework

For the first time in its history, the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall establish, a comprehensive, integrated and fiscally sustainable Universal Social Protection Framework (USPF) designed to protect every Nigerian from the worst consequences of poverty, unemployment, disability, sickness, natural disasters and old age while simultaneously encouraging productive economic participation. The objective is not to construct a welfare state founded upon permanent dependence, but rather a productive society in which temporary social support enables individuals and families to recover quickly from adversity, remain economically active and contribute meaningfully to national development.

The administration recognises that social protection is neither charity nor political patronage. It is a strategic investment in national stability, economic productivity and human dignity. Countries that have successfully reduced poverty and accelerated economic development have generally combined market-oriented economic growth with carefully targeted systems of social insurance, labour-market interventions and income protection. Nigeria shall adapt these principles to its own constitutional, demographic and fiscal realities. Social protection shall be organised around six complementary pillars.

Key pillars of our social protection agenda include:

- 1) **Building the institutional Architecture.** Before any benefit reaches a household, three structural foundations must be in place.
 - **Consolidate fragmented programmes** - Existing social intervention programmes shall undergo a comprehensive institutional review. Effective programmes shall be retained and strengthened, while overlapping initiatives shall be consolidated into a single national architecture. This reform will eliminate duplication, reduce administrative costs, improve transparency and ensure that scarce public resources reach those genuinely in need. Ministries and agencies responsible for humanitarian affairs, labour, health, education, women affairs, youth development, pensions and disaster management shall operate through an integrated policy framework rather than separate administrative silos.
 - **Establish the National Social Protection Authority (NSPA)** - The centre of the new system shall be the establishment of a NSPA through an Act of the National Assembly. The Authority shall coordinate national policy, establish operational standards, maintain beneficiary databases, monitor programme performance, evaluate developmental outcomes and ensure effective collaboration among federal, state and local government institutions. It shall not replace sector-specific ministries but shall provide strategic coordination, policy consistency and performance oversight.

- **Build the National Household Registry** - Every Nigerian household shall be classified according to objective socio-economic indicators using a continuously updated National Household Registry. This registry shall be developed through biometric identification, household surveys, tax records, community verification, educational enrolment, health insurance databases, utility consumption data and periodic field validation. AI and advanced data analytics shall be deployed to identify duplicate registrations, detect fraud, monitor changing household circumstances and improve programme targeting. Strong legal safeguards shall protect citizens' privacy while ensuring appropriate use of public information.
- 2) **Deliver Social Assistance to households in crisis.** Social assistance shall be directed towards households experiencing extreme poverty or temporary economic shocks. Assistance shall be conditional wherever practicable upon children's school attendance, participation in preventive healthcare programmes, vocational training or community development activities. However, unconditional assistance shall remain available for elderly persons without support, persons with profound disabilities and households affected by severe humanitarian emergencies.
 - 3) **Extend Social Insurance to every worker.** Income replacement will be provided during periods of unemployment, illness, maternity, occupational injury and disability. Existing contributory schemes shall be expanded progressively to include workers in the informal economy through simplified contribution mechanisms, cooperative arrangements and digital payment platforms. The long-term objective is universal social insurance coverage irrespective of employment status.
 - 4) **Connect beneficiaries to labour-market opportunities.** Rather than limiting government involvement to cash transfers, active labour-market programmes shall connect beneficiaries to vocational education, apprenticeships, entrepreneurship support, employment counselling, digital skills development and enterprise financing. Every able-bodied beneficiary shall receive an individual economic advancement plan designed to facilitate transition from welfare support to sustainable employment or self-employment.
 - 5) **Invest in Human Capital.** The fifth pillar shall provide Human Capital Support through integrated investments in education, nutrition, maternal and child health, early childhood development, adolescent health, school feeding, digital literacy and preventive healthcare. Social protection shall therefore become closely linked to improvements in educational attainment, labour productivity and public health outcomes rather than merely providing temporary financial relief.
 - 6) **Establish a National Shock Response Mechanism.** The administration shall establish a National Shock Response Mechanism capable of rapidly supporting households affected by floods, droughts, epidemics, conflict, economic crises or other emergencies. Pre-approved emergency financing arrangements shall enable immediate intervention without lengthy bureaucratic delays. Digital payment systems and verified beneficiary databases shall permit assistance to reach affected households within days rather than months.

Beyond the six core pillars, dedicated protections will address the specific needs of the following groups:

- **Children** shall occupy a central position within the USPF. Every child deserves adequate nutrition, healthcare, education and protection regardless of parental income. The administration shall therefore expand nutritional support during pregnancy and early childhood, strengthen immunisation programmes, eliminate financial barriers to basic education and ensure that vulnerable children receive appropriate protection against

abuse, exploitation, trafficking and child labour. Orphans and vulnerable children shall benefit from integrated family support rather than prolonged institutionalisation wherever possible.

- **Women** shall receive targeted support recognising their central role in family welfare and national development. Maternity protection, maternal healthcare, childcare support, financial inclusion, land access, agricultural extension services and enterprise development programmes shall specifically address structural barriers limiting women's economic participation. Female-headed households experiencing severe vulnerability shall receive priority consideration within poverty reduction programmes while maintaining transparent eligibility criteria.
- **Persons living with disabilities** shall transition from welfare dependency towards full social and economic inclusion. Accessibility standards shall become mandatory across public institutions, schools, healthcare facilities, transport systems and government information platforms. Employment incentives shall encourage both public and private employers to recruit qualified persons with disabilities. Social assistance shall be integrated with rehabilitation services, assistive technologies, vocational training and enterprise development so that beneficiaries achieve maximum independence and economic participation.
- **Senior citizens** shall similarly receive greater attention. Many elderly Nigerians lack formal pension protection because they spent their productive years within informal employment. The administration shall therefore establish a **Senior Citizens Income Support Programme** targeting indigent elderly persons above a specified age who do not receive adequate pension benefits. Income support shall be complemented by community healthcare services, home-based care where necessary, recreational opportunities, legal protection against abuse and specialised geriatric healthcare facilities.
- **Unemployed persons** - Unemployment assistance shall be introduced cautiously to maintain fiscal sustainability while encouraging active job search. Eligible unemployed individuals shall receive temporary income support linked to compulsory participation in vocational training, employment counselling, apprenticeship programmes, entrepreneurship development or public works initiatives. Benefits shall be time-bound and progressively reduced as beneficiaries secure employment or establish viable enterprises.
- **Informal sector workers** shall receive unprecedented attention under the new framework. Traders, artisans, transport operators, farmers, fishermen, domestic workers and other self-employed Nigerians constitute the majority of the labour force yet remain largely excluded from formal social protection. Simplified contribution systems, mobile payment technologies, cooperative insurance schemes and community-based financial institutions shall progressively extend social insurance to these groups without imposing excessive administrative burdens.

Digital technology shall underpin programme administration. Every beneficiary shall possess a secure digital social protection account linked to biometric identification and verified household information. Benefits shall be transferred electronically through regulated financial institutions, eliminating opportunities for political manipulation, ghost beneficiaries and cash leakages. Beneficiaries shall be able to monitor payments, update household information, submit complaints and receive government communications through secure digital platforms available in major Nigerian languages.

Transparency shall constitute a defining characteristic of the USPF. Independent annual audits shall evaluate financial integrity, programme efficiency and developmental outcomes. Citizens shall enjoy access to grievance redress mechanisms operating at community, state and national levels. CSOs, faith-based organisations (FBOs), traditional authorities and

development partners shall participate in programme oversight while respecting government leadership and accountability structures.

Community participation shall further strengthen programme legitimacy. Local Social Protection Committees comprising representatives of traditional institutions, women's organisations, youth associations, religious bodies, persons with disabilities and CSOs shall assist in beneficiary verification, community monitoring and feedback. Their role shall complement, not replace, professional administrative procedures, thereby combining technological accuracy with local knowledge.

Funding Framework

Financing the USPF shall require careful fiscal planning. The administration shall establish a dedicated National Social Protection Fund receiving appropriations from the federal budget, counterpart contributions from participating state governments, selected earmarked revenues approved by the National Assembly, concessional development finance, carefully regulated philanthropic contributions and investment income generated by the Fund. Strict legal safeguards shall prohibit diversion of resources for unrelated expenditure.

To ensure long-term sustainability, every programme shall undergo periodic actuarial and fiscal assessment. Benefits shall be adjusted according to economic conditions, demographic trends and available fiscal resources. Government shall avoid unsustainable commitments that future administrations cannot honour, recognising that credibility constitutes the foundation of effective social protection.

Measurable Outcomes

Performance measurement shall move beyond counting beneficiaries. Evaluation shall focus upon reductions in multidimensional poverty, increases in household income, improved educational attainment, enhanced nutritional outcomes, reductions in preventable diseases, increased labour-force participation, enterprise creation, financial inclusion and successful graduation of beneficiaries from social assistance to sustainable economic independence.

Conclusion

The administration expects that by the conclusion of its first four- year term, Nigeria shall possess the most comprehensive and technologically integrated social protection system in Sub-Saharan Africa. Millions of vulnerable households shall enjoy improved economic security, social interventions shall become significantly more transparent, leakages shall decline substantially, and government resources shall generate measurable improvements in human development rather than temporary political goodwill.

Ultimately, the USPF represents a renewed covenant between the Nigerian State and its citizens. It affirms that while every individual bears primary responsibility for personal advancement, government equally bears the constitutional obligation to ensure that temporary adversity, disability, old age, illness or economic shocks do not permanently condemn citizens to poverty and exclusion. By combining social justice with economic responsibility, this framework shall become one of the enduring institutional legacies of the administration.

5.4 Women, Children and Family Development

Women shall constitute not less than 50 percent of our appointments at cabinet level and in terms of other categories of appointments, ranging from board positions to the ambassadorial. We shall further create incentives for the private sector to adopt the '50 percent inclusion policy'. The female gender are not below 50 percent of our population. They possess as much intellectual capacity as their male counterparts to contribute to national development. They must be given every opportunity to prove their mettle in the spirit of inclusivity and social justice.

Also, the strength of every nation ultimately depends upon the strength of its families. Families are the first institutions of education, socialisation, moral formation and economic support. Consequently, policies directed towards women, children and families shall not be treated merely as welfare interventions but as long-term investments in national development, social stability and economic prosperity. The administration shall therefore pursue a comprehensive Family Development Policy that strengthens family institutions, promotes gender equity, protects children, expands opportunities for women and ensures that every Nigerian child is able to develop his or her full potential irrespective of social or economic circumstances.

This policy shall be guided by the constitutional principles of equality, dignity, social justice and the best interests of the child. It shall equally recognise Nigeria's cultural diversity while affirming that no cultural practice, religious interpretation or traditional custom may justify violence, exploitation, discrimination or abuse against women and children. Government shall work in partnership with traditional institutions, religious organisations and civil society to promote family values consistent with constitutional rights and national development objectives.

Key pillars of our Family Development Policy include:

A. Empowering Nigeria's women

- 1. Women's Economic Empowerment.** Women constitute approximately half of Nigeria's population and a substantial proportion of its productive workforce. They dominate significant segments of agriculture, trade, small-scale manufacturing, healthcare, education and family caregiving. Yet many continue to face structural disadvantages in access to education, healthcare, finance, productive assets, technology and leadership opportunities. Eliminating these barriers is not only a matter of justice but also an economic necessity. Nations that fully utilise the talents and productive capacities of women consistently achieve higher levels of economic growth, innovation and social development.

Accordingly, the administration shall adopt a **National Women's Economic Empowerment Programme** designed to expand women's participation in productive economic activities. The programme shall improve access to affordable finance, agricultural inputs, vocational education, digital skills, land administration services, cooperative development and enterprise support. Public financial institutions shall establish specialised financing windows for women-owned enterprises while commercial banks shall be encouraged through carefully designed incentives to expand lending to qualified female entrepreneurs.

Particular attention shall be devoted to rural women, whose contributions to agricultural production, food processing and family welfare remain inadequately recognised. Agricultural extension services shall ensure that female farmers receive equal access to improved technologies, irrigation schemes, mechanisation services and market information. Women's cooperatives shall receive technical assistance to establish

processing facilities, storage centres and marketing networks capable of increasing incomes while reducing post-harvest losses.

- 2. Advancing women's health.** Maternal health shall become a national priority. Every Nigerian woman should have access to quality antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric services and postnatal healthcare irrespective of geographical location or income. Primary healthcare facilities shall therefore be upgraded to provide comprehensive maternal services supported by referral systems linking secondary and tertiary healthcare institutions. Community health workers shall receive additional training in maternal and neonatal care while telemedicine shall expand specialist support for remote communities.

The administration shall intensify efforts to reduce maternal mortality through improved emergency transportation, expanded blood banking services, strengthened obstetric care, continuous professional development for healthcare personnel and increased public education concerning pregnancy-related complications. Every preventable maternal death represents not merely a personal tragedy but a national developmental loss with profound consequences for surviving children and communities.

Women's reproductive health shall equally receive sustained attention through voluntary family planning services, reproductive health education, screening for reproductive cancers and improved management of reproductive health conditions. These services shall always respect individual dignity, informed consent and constitutional rights while promoting healthier families and improved maternal outcomes.

- 3. Legal protection and support services for women.** Economic empowerment shall be accompanied by stronger legal protection. Existing laws protecting women against domestic violence, trafficking, workplace discrimination, harmful traditional practices and exploitation shall be rigorously enforced. Family support centres shall provide integrated legal assistance, counselling, temporary shelter and referral services for victims of domestic violence and abuse. Public awareness campaigns shall encourage peaceful conflict resolution within families while discouraging all forms of gender-based violence.
- 4. Women in Leadership.** The administration shall encourage greater participation of women in leadership across public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society. Merit shall remain the primary criterion for appointment and promotion; however, deliberate efforts shall be undertaken to identify, mentor and prepare qualified women for leadership responsibilities in sectors where historical underrepresentation persists. Leadership development programmes shall particularly target young professional women, entrepreneurs and community leaders.

B. Investing in Nigeria's Children

Children shall occupy the very centre of Nigeria's human development strategy. Every child represents an investment in the nation's future productive capacity, democratic stability and social progress. Consequently, government policy shall ensure that every Nigerian child enjoys access to quality healthcare, nutrition, education, protection and opportunities for personal development regardless of family income or geographical location.

- 1. Early Childhood Development (ECD)** shall receive unprecedented policy attention. Scientific evidence consistently demonstrates that nutrition, stimulation and healthcare during the first years of life profoundly influence cognitive development, educational achievement and lifetime productivity. Accordingly, integrated ECD centres shall progressively expand across the federation, combining nutrition, preschool education,

healthcare, parenting support and developmental monitoring. Community-based childcare facilities shall also enable greater female participation in the labour force while supporting child development.

2. **Child Nutrition Programmes** shall address both undernutrition and emerging concerns regarding unhealthy dietary patterns. School feeding programmes shall continue as components of the broader National Food Security Strategy but shall be strengthened through transparent procurement, local agricultural sourcing and rigorous nutritional standards. Meals shall increasingly utilise locally produced foods, thereby supporting domestic agriculture while improving child health.
3. **Universal basic education** shall remain compulsory and genuinely accessible. Financial barriers preventing children from attending school shall be progressively eliminated through targeted support for vulnerable households, school transportation where necessary, provision of essential learning materials and strengthened school infrastructure. Particular emphasis shall be placed upon reducing dropout rates among girls, children with disabilities and children living in conflict-affected communities.
4. **National child protection system.** The administration shall implement a National Child Protection System integrating education, healthcare, law enforcement, social welfare and judicial institutions. Every state shall establish multidisciplinary child protection units capable of responding rapidly to cases involving abuse, neglect, trafficking, child labour, sexual exploitation, harmful practices and family breakdown. Digital case management systems shall improve coordination while protecting confidentiality and safeguarding children's rights.
5. **Rehabilitation of Street Children.** Street children shall receive comprehensive rehabilitation rather than periodic displacement from public spaces. Programmes shall combine family reunification where appropriate, education, vocational training, psychosocial support, healthcare and long-term reintegration into society. Children shall never be criminalised merely because of homelessness or poverty. The underlying causes of family disintegration, unemployment and social exclusion shall be addressed alongside immediate humanitarian needs.
6. **Support for Orphans and vulnerable children.** Special protection shall be provided for orphans and vulnerable children affected by conflict, disease, disability or family crises. Family-based care shall be prioritised over institutional placement wherever safe and practicable. Foster care systems, kinship support and community-based child welfare services shall receive legal recognition, professional supervision and financial support to ensure high standards of care.

C. Preparing Nigeria's adolescents for the future.

The administration recognises that adolescent development requires distinct policy attention. Young people face increasing challenges associated with unemployment, substance abuse, mental health, digital risks, peer pressure and social instability. Schools, healthcare providers, religious organisations and community institutions shall collaborate to provide age-appropriate life skills education, career guidance, mental health support, reproductive health education and digital citizenship programmes that prepare adolescents for responsible adulthood.

D. Strengthen Families

- 1. Parenting education and family support services.** Family policy shall extend beyond individual interventions to strengthen the institution of the family itself. Parenting education shall become widely available through healthcare facilities, schools, community organisations and digital platforms. Programmes shall promote positive parenting, conflict resolution, financial planning, child development, nutrition and family health. Marriage counselling and family mediation services shall be expanded through partnerships with faith-based and community organisations to reduce preventable family breakdown while respecting personal autonomy and constitutional rights.
- 2. Family-friendly workplace policies.** Working families shall receive greater institutional support. Public and private employers shall be encouraged to adopt family-friendly workplace policies including maternity protection, paternity leave, childcare support, flexible working arrangements where operationally feasible and protection against workplace discrimination arising from pregnancy or caregiving responsibilities. Such measures shall improve labour productivity while strengthening family stability.

E. Enable Systems and Governance

Digital technology shall improve service delivery throughout the Women, Children and Family Development Programme. Integrated digital platforms shall facilitate access to maternal healthcare appointments, child immunisation records, nutrition monitoring, educational support services, legal assistance and social protection benefits. AI shall assist policymakers in identifying service gaps, monitoring developmental outcomes and targeting interventions more effectively while maintaining robust privacy protections.

Implementation of this policy shall require close collaboration among federal ministries, state governments, local authorities, traditional rulers, religious organisations, development partners, professional associations and civil society. A National Council on Women, Children and Family Development, chaired by the Vice-President, shall coordinate policy implementation, monitor progress and ensure alignment with broader national development objectives.

Funding Framework

Funding shall be provided through annual budgetary appropriations, counterpart contributions from participating states, health insurance mechanisms, education financing programmes, development partnerships and responsible private-sector participation. All expenditures shall be subject to transparent procurement, independent audit and measurable performance evaluation.

Measurable Outcomes

By the end of the administration's first term, Nigeria should record significant reductions in maternal and infant mortality, improved nutritional outcomes, higher female labour-force participation, expanded women-owned enterprises, increased school completion rates, reduced child exploitation, strengthened family support services and greater participation of women in economic and public life. These outcomes shall not merely improve social welfare but shall expand national productivity, strengthen democratic governance and contribute directly to sustainable economic growth.

Conclusion

The administration affirms that the future of Nigeria will be determined largely by how effectively it invests in its women, protects its children and strengthens its families. A nation that enables every woman to realise her economic potential, every child to develop his or her talents and every family to flourish establishes the strongest possible foundation for enduring peace, prosperity and national renewal.

5.5 Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and Other Vulnerable Groups

A just and compassionate society is judged not by the privileges enjoyed by its strongest members but by the dignity, opportunities and protection afforded to those who face the greatest physical, social and economic disadvantages. The administration therefore affirms that persons with disabilities, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups are not objects of charity, but equal citizens entitled to the full protection of the Constitution and to meaningful participation in national development.

For too long, public policy concerning vulnerable populations has been fragmented, underfunded and largely reactive. Many persons with disabilities continue to encounter barriers in education, employment, transportation, healthcare and public infrastructure. Elderly citizens who devoted their productive years to national development often experience financial insecurity, inadequate healthcare and social isolation. Victims of disasters, internally displaced persons, widows, abandoned children, victims of human trafficking and other vulnerable groups frequently depend upon inconsistent interventions that neither restore dignity nor create sustainable pathways towards self-reliance.

This administration shall replace this fragmented approach with a comprehensive **National Inclusion and Vulnerable Persons Development Policy** that integrates social protection, healthcare, education, employment, housing, transportation, digital inclusion and legal protection into a single national framework.

The guiding principle shall be inclusion rather than segregation. Every public institution shall be required to consider the needs of vulnerable citizens during policy formulation, budgeting, infrastructure development and service delivery. Disability and age shall no longer be treated as specialised concerns of one ministry but as cross-cutting national development priorities requiring coordinated action across government.

Key pillars of our National Inclusion and Vulnerable Persons Development Policy include:

A. Persons With Disabilities

- 1. Strengthening disability legislation and compliance.** The administration shall strengthen the implementation of existing disability legislation while introducing additional regulations necessary to ensure full compliance by public institutions and progressively by the private sector. Every federal ministry, department and agency shall prepare annual accessibility compliance plans covering buildings, public information systems, digital services, transportation facilities and employment practices. Compliance shall become part of institutional performance evaluation.
- 2. Universal accessibility standards for infrastructure and transportation.** All new federal public buildings, schools, hospitals, transportation terminals, housing estates, recreational facilities and digital platforms shall comply fully with universal accessibility standards. Existing facilities shall be progressively retrofitted according to a phased national implementation schedule, giving priority to healthcare institutions, educational facilities and government service centres.

Transportation shall become significantly more accessible. Public buses, railway stations, airports, ferry terminals and pedestrian infrastructure shall progressively incorporate features accommodating persons with physical, visual, hearing and cognitive disabilities. Urban planning guidelines shall require barrier-free access to public spaces, ensuring that disability does not become an obstacle to education, employment or civic participation.

3. **Inclusive education and higher learning support.** Education remains one of the most effective instruments for promoting inclusion. Consequently, inclusive education shall become the preferred national policy wherever educationally appropriate. Schools shall receive specialised teaching materials, assistive technologies, teacher training and learning support services enabling children with disabilities to learn alongside their peers while receiving necessary accommodations. Specialised institutions shall continue to operate where required but shall increasingly function as centres of excellence supporting inclusive education throughout the country.

Higher education institutions shall establish disability resource centres providing assistive technologies, academic support services, accessible learning materials and counselling. Scholarship programmes shall specifically encourage students with disabilities to pursue education in science, technology, engineering, medicine, law, education and other strategic disciplines where they remain underrepresented.

4. **Disability-inclusive healthcare and rehabilitation.** Healthcare services shall similarly become more accessible and responsive. Primary healthcare centres shall be equipped to provide disability-sensitive services while referral hospitals shall establish multidisciplinary rehabilitation units offering physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psychological support and assistive device services. Community-based rehabilitation programmes shall extend these services into rural communities where specialist facilities remain limited.
5. **The administration shall establish a National Assistive Technology Programme** to improve access to wheelchairs, prosthetic limbs, hearing aids, visual aids, communication devices and other assistive equipment. Local manufacturing shall receive policy support to reduce dependence upon imported devices, lower costs and stimulate domestic industrial development. Nigerian universities and research institutions shall be encouraged to develop innovative assistive technologies adapted to local conditions.
6. **Employment and entrepreneurship.** Employment opportunities shall expand substantially through deliberate public policy. Every federal ministry and agency shall fully comply with statutory employment provisions concerning persons with disabilities. Public procurement policies shall encourage contractors and suppliers demonstrating inclusive employment practices. Private employers shall receive carefully designed fiscal incentives for recruiting qualified persons with disabilities while maintaining merit-based recruitment standards.

Entrepreneurship shall provide another pathway towards economic independence. Persons with disabilities shall receive priority access to vocational education, enterprise financing, digital skills training, cooperative development and business advisory services. Government-supported incubation centres shall provide accessible facilities and specialised mentoring enabling entrepreneurs with disabilities to establish competitive businesses across diverse sectors of the economy.

- 7. Digital inclusion and accessible Government services.** Digital inclusion shall become increasingly important as government services migrate online. Every federal digital platform shall comply with internationally recognised accessibility standards, ensuring compatibility with screen readers, captioning technologies, voice recognition systems and other assistive technologies. Public information shall be available in formats accessible to persons with visual and hearing impairments, while sign language interpretation shall progressively become standard for major government broadcasts and public events.

B. Senior Citizens

Senior citizens deserve recognition not only for their past contributions but also for their continuing potential to contribute to society. Many older Nigerians possess invaluable professional expertise, traditional knowledge and community leadership experience that should remain available to younger generations. The administration shall therefore pursue active ageing policies that promote continued participation rather than social exclusion.

- 1. A National Senior Citizens Development Programme** shall coordinate policies relating to healthcare, income security, lifelong learning, community engagement and social support. Local governments shall establish community centres where elderly persons may access recreational activities, health education, legal advice, counselling and opportunities for intergenerational interaction with young people.
- 2. Geriatric Healthcare Services.** Healthcare for senior citizens shall receive special attention. Primary healthcare facilities shall establish dedicated geriatric clinics while tertiary hospitals shall expand specialist geriatric services addressing chronic diseases, dementia, mobility limitations, mental health conditions and age-related disabilities. Home-based healthcare services shall be progressively introduced for elderly persons unable to travel regularly to health facilities.
- 3. Income Security for Senior Citizens.** The administration recognises that many elderly Nigerians, particularly those who worked within the informal economy, lack adequate retirement income. Building upon the USPF, indigent senior citizens shall receive targeted income support linked to verified need, complemented by subsidised healthcare and community support services. Such assistance shall preserve dignity while remaining fiscally sustainable through transparent eligibility criteria and periodic reassessment.

C. Other Vulnerable Groups

- 1. Protection and Economic Support for Widows.** Widows frequently experience severe economic hardship following the death of spouses. In some communities they also face discriminatory cultural practices that undermine their dignity and economic security. Government shall strengthen legal protection against harmful widowhood practices while expanding access to legal aid, vocational training, cooperative membership, financial services and enterprise support for widows seeking economic independence.
- 2. Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking and Abuse.** Victims of human trafficking, gender-based violence, child exploitation and other forms of abuse shall receive integrated rehabilitation services combining healthcare, psychosocial counselling, legal assistance, vocational education, temporary shelter and long-term reintegration support. Law enforcement agencies shall strengthen collaboration with international partners to dismantle trafficking networks while expanding victim-centred approaches throughout the criminal justice process.

- 3. Substance Dependence Recovery Support.** The administration shall also establish specialised support programmes for persons recovering from substance dependence, recognising addiction as both a public health and social development challenge. Treatment, counselling, rehabilitation, skills development and family reintegration shall receive greater emphasis than punitive responses for individuals voluntarily seeking recovery.
- 4. Support for Internally Displaced Persons and Conflict-Affected Communities.** Internally displaced persons, refugees and communities affected by conflict shall receive comprehensive support extending beyond emergency humanitarian relief. While immediate assistance remains essential during crises, long-term policy shall focus upon voluntary return where safe, community reconstruction, livelihood restoration, education, healthcare, housing and reconciliation. Humanitarian interventions shall increasingly transition towards durable development solutions that restore self-reliance and social cohesion.

D. Enable Systems and Governance

Data-driven governance shall improve planning and accountability. A comprehensive **National Inclusion Database** shall generate reliable information concerning disability prevalence, ageing demographics, service coverage, employment outcomes and accessibility compliance while fully respecting privacy and human rights. Evidence-based policymaking shall replace assumptions, enabling more efficient allocation of public resources.

CSOs, organisations of persons with disabilities, senior citizens' associations, FBOs, professional bodies and community organisations shall become active implementation partners. Their experience and close engagement with affected populations shall strengthen programme design, improve accountability and facilitate community ownership of government initiatives.

Funding Framework

Funding shall derive from annual federal appropriations, counterpart contributions by participating state governments, health insurance mechanisms, development finance, private-sector partnerships and carefully regulated philanthropic support. Investment shall prioritise accessibility infrastructure, healthcare, rehabilitation, education, assistive technologies, income support and economic empowerment programmes capable of producing measurable improvements in quality of life.

Measurable Outcomes

Performance evaluation shall focus upon tangible outcomes including increased employment among persons with disabilities, expanded educational attainment, improved accessibility compliance, enhanced healthcare access, reduced social isolation among senior citizens, successful rehabilitation of vulnerable individuals and increased participation of all vulnerable groups in national economic and civic life.

Conclusion

The administration firmly believes that inclusion is not merely a humanitarian obligation but a national development strategy. Every Nigerian who is enabled to learn, work, innovate, create businesses, participate in community life and contribute productively strengthens the nation's economy and democracy. By removing barriers rather than lowering expectations, Nigeria shall unlock the talents, experience and resilience of millions of citizens whose contributions have for too long remained underutilised.

This policy therefore seeks to build a nation in which disability does not determine destiny, ageing does not result in abandonment, vulnerability does not become permanent exclusion and every citizen, regardless of physical ability, age or circumstance, enjoys the opportunity to live with dignity, security and hope.

5.6 Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and National Resilience

The increasing frequency of floods, droughts, erosion, epidemics, industrial accidents, communal conflicts, terrorism and other humanitarian emergencies has demonstrated that disaster management can no longer be treated as a reactive governmental responsibility. Nigeria requires a comprehensive national resilience framework that not only responds effectively to emergencies but also anticipates risks, reduces vulnerabilities and accelerates recovery. The administration shall therefore transform humanitarian affairs from an emergency response mechanism into a strategic pillar of national development, environmental sustainability and human security.

Humanitarian policy shall be guided by the principles of humanity, dignity, impartiality, accountability, transparency and resilience. Every Nigerian affected by disaster or conflict shall receive timely assistance irrespective of ethnicity, religion, political affiliation, gender or geographical location. Government intervention shall seek not merely to preserve life during emergencies but also to restore livelihoods, rebuild communities and strengthen local capacity to withstand future shocks.

Key pillars of our Humanitarian Policy include:

A. Strengthen Disaster Management Institutions.

- 1) Strengthening the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).** The administration shall undertake a comprehensive reform of the national disaster management architecture. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) shall be strengthened through legislative reform, institutional modernisation, enhanced operational autonomy and improved coordination with state emergency management agencies, security institutions, health authorities, meteorological agencies and local governments. Rather than operating primarily as a relief-distribution institution, NEMA shall become Nigeria's premier disaster risk management and resilience agency.
- 2) Every state government shall be encouraged and supported to establish fully functional State Emergency Management Agencies** with clearly defined operational standards, trained personnel, emergency communication systems, logistics capacity and rapid response units. Local Government Disaster Management Committees shall similarly be established nationwide to coordinate community preparedness, public awareness and first-response activities before federal assistance arrives.

B. Reduce Risk and Building Preparedness

- 1) The administration shall establish a National Disaster Risk Assessment Programme** to identify communities most vulnerable to floods, erosion, desertification, coastal inundation, landslides, epidemics, industrial hazards, oil spills, dam failures and violent conflicts. Geographic Information Systems (GIS), satellite imagery, artificial intelligence, meteorological forecasting and environmental monitoring technologies shall support continuous risk mapping and early warning systems. This evidence-based approach shall enable government to prioritise preventive investments where they are most needed.

- 2) Implementing the National Flood Prevention and Mitigation Programme.** Flood management shall receive urgent national attention. Seasonal flooding has become one of Nigeria's most destructive recurring disasters, causing extensive loss of lives, destruction of agricultural land, displacement of communities and severe economic disruption. The administration shall implement a National Flood Prevention and Mitigation Programme combining improved drainage infrastructure, river dredging where environmentally appropriate, dam management, watershed restoration, urban planning reforms and strict enforcement of environmental regulations concerning floodplains and waterways.

Communities situated within high-risk flood zones shall receive advance warning through integrated digital communication systems, community radio networks, mobile telephone alerts and local emergency volunteers. Evacuation procedures shall be rehearsed periodically to ensure that communities understand emergency protocols before disasters occur. Temporary relocation centres shall meet minimum humanitarian standards regarding sanitation, healthcare, security, education and protection of vulnerable populations.

- 3) Climate change shall increasingly influence humanitarian planning.** Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, desertification, coastal erosion and extreme weather events threaten agriculture, infrastructure and livelihoods across the federation. Consequently, disaster management policies shall be closely integrated with climate adaptation strategies, environmental restoration, sustainable land management and national infrastructure planning. Preventive investment shall receive greater emphasis than costly post-disaster reconstruction.
- 4) The administration shall establish strategically located National Humanitarian Logistics Centres across Nigeria's geopolitical zones.** These centres shall maintain emergency supplies including food, medicine, water purification equipment, temporary shelter materials, power generation systems, rescue equipment and communication technologies. Pre-positioning essential supplies shall significantly reduce response times during emergencies while improving coordination among humanitarian partners.
- 5) Specialised Rescue and Emergency Response Teams.** Rapid emergency response capabilities shall be strengthened through specialised rescue teams equipped to respond to floods, building collapses, industrial accidents, epidemics, aviation incidents, maritime emergencies and hazardous material releases. These teams shall receive continuous professional training based upon international best practices while participating regularly in national simulation exercises involving security agencies, healthcare providers and community organisations.
- 6) Public health emergencies shall form an integral component of disaster preparedness.** Building upon lessons learned from previous epidemics, Nigeria shall strengthen disease surveillance systems, laboratory networks, emergency medical stockpiles and rapid deployment mechanisms capable of responding promptly to outbreaks of infectious diseases. Coordination between humanitarian agencies and the healthcare system shall ensure seamless mobilisation during health emergencies.
- 7) Strengthening community resilience planning.** Community resilience shall become the foundation of national disaster preparedness. Every Local Government Area shall develop a Community Resilience Plan identifying local hazards, evacuation routes, emergency shelters, volunteer response teams and communication networks. Schools, healthcare facilities, religious institutions and traditional authorities shall participate actively in public education campaigns promoting disaster awareness, environmental stewardship and emergency preparedness.

- 8) National Community Emergency Volunteer Corps:** Volunteerism shall receive institutional support through the establishment of a National Community Emergency Volunteer Corps comprising trained citizens capable of assisting professional responders during emergencies. Volunteers shall receive certified training in first aid, search and rescue, emergency communications, evacuation procedures, fire safety and disaster risk reduction. This programme shall strengthen community ownership while expanding national response capacity at relatively modest cost.

C. Respond to Emergencies

Humanitarian response shall place particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable groups. Women, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and individuals requiring specialised medical care often experience disproportionate hardship during disasters. Emergency shelters, healthcare services, food distribution systems and evacuation procedures shall therefore incorporate specific measures addressing their unique needs. Child protection services, maternal healthcare, psychosocial counselling and disability-inclusive facilities shall become standard components of humanitarian operations.

D. Deliver Recovery and Durable Solutions

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) shall receive comprehensive assistance that extends beyond emergency relief. While immediate humanitarian support remains essential, prolonged dependence upon displacement camps is neither economically sustainable nor socially desirable. The administration shall pursue durable solutions through voluntary return where security permits, local integration where appropriate and carefully planned resettlement when return is impossible. Housing reconstruction, livelihood restoration, education, healthcare and community reconciliation shall accompany each durable solution.

Communities recovering from disasters frequently require long-term economic assistance rather than short-term relief alone. Accordingly, post-disaster recovery programmes shall integrate infrastructure reconstruction, agricultural support, enterprise financing, vocational training, education restoration and psychosocial services. Recovery investments shall seek not merely to rebuild what previously existed but to construct more resilient communities capable of withstanding future disasters.

E. Strengthen Enabling Systems and Governance

Technology shall transform humanitarian operations. AI shall support disaster forecasting, resource allocation, logistics optimisation and damage assessment. Drones shall assist in search-and-rescue operations, infrastructure inspection and delivery of essential supplies to inaccessible communities. Digital platforms shall enable citizens to report emergencies, request assistance, track relief distribution and receive verified public information in real-time.

Transparency shall govern every aspect of humanitarian assistance. Emergency procurement shall remain subject to clear legal safeguards balancing operational speed with financial accountability. Digital inventory management, independent audits, public expenditure reporting and community oversight mechanisms shall minimise opportunities for corruption and diversion of relief materials. Citizens shall have access to complaint mechanisms through secure digital and community-based platforms.

Partnerships shall remain essential to effective humanitarian action. The Federal Government shall strengthen collaboration with state governments, local authorities, traditional institutions, FBOs, civil society, humanitarian agencies, development partners,

universities and the private sector. The armed forces, police, civil defence, fire services and emergency medical institutions shall operate within a unified incident command system during major emergencies, ensuring coordinated action and efficient utilisation of national resources.

Funding Framework

Funding for humanitarian affairs and disaster management shall transition from ad hoc emergency appropriations towards predictable financing. **A National Disaster Resilience Fund** shall be established to support preparedness, emergency response, reconstruction and resilience-building initiatives. The Fund shall receive annual budgetary allocations, disaster insurance proceeds where applicable, concessional financing, climate adaptation resources and carefully regulated private-sector contributions. Expenditure shall remain subject to independent oversight and annual reporting to the National Assembly.

Measurable Outcomes

Performance evaluation shall focus upon measurable reductions in disaster-related mortality, faster emergency response times, improved community preparedness, increased resilience of critical infrastructure, successful rehabilitation of displaced populations and greater efficiency in humanitarian resource utilisation. Independent after-action reviews shall follow every major emergency to identify lessons learned and continuously improve national preparedness.

Conclusion

The administration envisions a Nigeria in which disasters no longer result in preventable humanitarian catastrophes because institutions are prepared, communities are informed and government responds with speed, professionalism and compassion. By investing in prevention, preparedness and resilience rather than relying solely upon emergency relief, the nation shall significantly reduce human suffering, protect economic development and strengthen public confidence in government.

Humanitarian affairs shall therefore become an enduring component of national resilience, ensuring that regardless of the nature of future emergencies, Nigeria possesses the institutional capacity, technological capability and social solidarity necessary to protect its people, preserve national stability and recover stronger from

5.7 Affordable Housing, Urban Renewal and Sustainable Communities

Decent housing is more than the provision of shelter; it is a foundation for human dignity, family stability, public health, social cohesion and economic productivity. Housing influences educational outcomes, healthcare delivery, security, environmental sustainability and the overall quality of life. Yet Nigeria continues to experience one of the largest housing deficits in the world, with millions of families living in overcrowded conditions, informal settlements or structurally unsafe buildings. Rapid urbanisation, rising construction costs, limited access to affordable mortgage finance, weak land administration systems and inadequate urban infrastructure have combined to place decent housing beyond the reach of many citizens.

The administration shall therefore adopt housing as both a social responsibility and an economic growth strategy. A vigorous housing sector stimulates manufacturing, creates employment, deepens financial markets, expands government revenue and promotes industrialisation. Every house constructed generates demand for cement, steel, aluminium, timber, ceramics, glass, electrical fittings, plumbing materials, furniture, transportation, professional services and financial products. Housing shall consequently become one of the principal drivers of Nigeria's economic transformation during the first four-year term.

Key pillars of our Housing Policy include:

A. Expand Housing Delivery and Finance

- 1) **The Federal Government shall launch a National Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Programme** with the objective of facilitating the construction of at least **three million affordable housing units** across the federation within four years through public investment, PPPs, cooperative housing schemes and private-sector participation. Government shall increasingly play the role of policy facilitator, infrastructure provider and regulator while leveraging private capital, innovation and construction expertise to achieve scale.
- 2) **Housing delivery shall be guided by the principle that every Nigerian family should have the realistic opportunity to own or rent decent accommodation at affordable cost.** Accordingly, different housing models shall be developed to accommodate diverse income categories, occupational groups and geographical conditions. Low-income households, middle-income earners, young professionals, civil servants, artisans, farmers and senior citizens shall each benefit from housing schemes designed to reflect their financial capacities and living requirements.
- 3) **Reforming mortgage financing and institutions**
 - The administration shall undertake comprehensive reform of Nigeria's mortgage financing system. Access to long-term housing finance remains one of the greatest obstacles to home ownership. Existing mortgage institutions shall therefore be strengthened while new financing mechanisms shall expand opportunities for first-time homebuyers. Mortgage interest rates shall progressively decline through macroeconomic stability, lower inflation, stronger financial markets and targeted government support. Longer repayment periods, simplified documentation requirements and expanded mortgage guarantees shall make home ownership accessible to millions of additional Nigerians.
 - The Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria shall undergo extensive institutional reform to improve efficiency, transparency and financial sustainability. Digital mortgage processing systems shall significantly reduce approval times while strengthening accountability. The National Housing Fund shall be modernised to improve contributors' confidence and expand participation among workers in both formal and informal sectors. New savings products shall encourage voluntary long-term housing investment while protecting contributors' funds through robust governance arrangements.
- 4) **Promoting cooperative and employer-assisted housing.** Recognising the diversity of Nigeria's housing needs, the administration shall promote multiple housing delivery models. Cooperative housing societies shall receive technical support, land access and affordable financing to enable workers, traders, artisans and community organisations to construct owner-occupied housing collectively. Employer-assisted housing programmes shall encourage large public and private employers to participate actively in providing affordable accommodation for employees through tax incentives and innovative financing arrangements.

B. Reform Land Administration and Urban Planning

- 1) **Land administration shall undergo far-reaching reform.** Delays in obtaining Certificates of Occupancy, unclear property rights, overlapping institutional responsibilities and cumbersome registration procedures significantly increase housing costs while discouraging investment. Working closely with state governments under the

constitutional framework, the administration shall promote digital land registries, simplified property registration, transparent land allocation procedures and modern cadastral systems. Electronic processing shall reduce opportunities for corruption while providing investors with greater certainty concerning land ownership.

- 2) **Guiding Orderly Urban Planning.** Urban planning shall receive renewed attention. Nigerian cities must expand in an orderly, sustainable and economically efficient manner. Comprehensive metropolitan development plans shall guide urban growth, transportation corridors, industrial zones, commercial districts, residential communities, recreational spaces and environmental conservation. Urban development shall increasingly anticipate future population growth rather than reacting after uncontrolled settlements have emerged.
- 3) **Upgrading Slums and Renewing Communities.** The administration rejects indiscriminate demolition as a primary instrument of urban management. Instead, slum upgrading and community renewal shall become the preferred policy wherever technically, environmentally and legally feasible. Existing informal settlements shall benefit from improved roads, drainage, water supply, sanitation, electricity, schools, healthcare facilities, public lighting, waste management and digital connectivity while preserving community cohesion. Where relocation becomes unavoidable because of overriding public safety or environmental concerns, affected residents shall receive fair compensation, adequate consultation and suitable alternative accommodation.
- 4) **Developing New Satellite Cities.** New satellite cities shall be developed around major metropolitan areas including Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, Kano, Ibadan, Kaduna, Enugu, Benin City, Maiduguri and other rapidly growing urban centres. These satellite communities shall integrate affordable housing with transportation systems, employment opportunities, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, commercial centres, recreational spaces and digital infrastructure. Planned urban expansion shall reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and stimulate balanced regional development.

C. Grow Rural Housing and the Local Construction Industry

- 1) **Delivering the Rural Housing Improvement Programme.** Rural housing shall receive equal policy attention. Rural communities require decent housing to retain skilled workers, encourage agricultural investment and improve living standards. The administration shall therefore establish a Rural Housing Improvement Programme supporting affordable housing construction, sanitation, potable water, renewable energy, digital connectivity and climate-resilient building technologies. Local building materials shall receive greater emphasis to reduce costs while stimulating rural industries.
- 2) **The administration shall actively promote domestic production of building materials as part of its industrialisation strategy.** Nigerian manufacturers of cement, steel, aluminium, roofing materials, glass, ceramics, paints, electrical fittings, plumbing equipment, prefabricated components and furniture shall receive policy support aimed at increasing production capacity, reducing import dependence and lowering construction costs. Research institutions and universities shall collaborate with industry to develop innovative, environmentally sustainable and affordable building technologies using locally available materials.
- 3) **Construction skills development shall accompany housing expansion.** Technical colleges, vocational institutions and apprenticeship programmes shall train hundreds of thousands of young Nigerians in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical installation, welding, tiling, painting, quantity surveying, construction supervision and modern building technologies. Women shall receive equal opportunities to participate in construction-

related occupations traditionally dominated by men. The housing programme is expected to generate millions of direct and indirect jobs throughout its implementation.

D. Build Sustainable and Smart Communities

- 1) Environmental sustainability shall become an integral component of housing policy.** New residential developments shall incorporate energy-efficient building designs, rainwater harvesting, waste recycling, green spaces, solar energy, climate-resilient construction methods and environmentally responsible drainage systems. Urban forests, parks and recreational facilities shall improve environmental quality while enhancing public health and social wellbeing.
- 2) Water supply, sanitation and waste management shall form mandatory components of every federally supported housing development.** Housing estates lacking adequate supporting infrastructure merely transfer social problems into new locations. Consequently, roads, drainage, electricity, schools, healthcare centres, markets, security facilities, public transportation and digital connectivity shall be planned simultaneously with residential construction rather than as subsequent additions.
- 3) The administration shall encourage the development of smart communities** utilising digital technologies to improve urban management, public safety, energy efficiency, transportation planning, environmental monitoring and public service delivery. GIS, digital property management platforms, intelligent traffic systems and modern utility management technologies shall enhance efficiency while improving residents' quality of life.

E. Deliver Targeted Housing Programmes

- 1) Housing Public-Sector and Strategic Workers.** Special housing initiatives shall address the needs of public servants, members of the armed forces, police personnel, healthcare professionals, teachers, judicial officers and other strategic public-sector employees. Affordable housing schemes linked to mortgage financing shall improve employee welfare, strengthen workforce stability and reduce pressure on government salary expenditures.
- 2) Enabling Youth First-Home Ownership.** Youth shall benefit from dedicated first-home ownership programmes combining affordable mortgages, cooperative housing, shared equity arrangements and savings incentives. Young professionals establishing families should not spend decades unable to acquire decent accommodation. Housing policy shall therefore support intergenerational wealth creation while promoting responsible financial planning.

F. Strengthen Enabling Systems and Governance

Private-sector participation shall remain indispensable. Government shall streamline approval processes, improve regulatory certainty and expand infrastructure support for reputable developers constructing affordable housing. PPPs shall accelerate delivery while maintaining transparent procurement, competitive bidding and strong quality assurance standards. Private investment shall complement rather than replace government's responsibility to ensure equitable housing opportunities.

Funding Framework

Funding for the National Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Programme shall derive from annual federal budgetary allocations, counterpart funding by participating state governments, PPPs, housing bonds, pension fund investments consistent with prudent

financial regulation, concessional development finance, diaspora investment schemes and private capital mobilisation. Financing structures shall prioritise long-term sustainability while protecting public finances.

Measurable Outcomes

Implementation shall be coordinated through close collaboration among the Federal Ministry responsible for Housing, the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria, state housing corporations, urban development authorities, local governments, professional associations, financial institutions, cooperative societies and private developers. Annual performance reviews shall evaluate housing delivery, mortgage accessibility, construction quality, employment generation, urban renewal outcomes and affordability indicators.

By the conclusion of the administration's first term, Nigeria should have substantially reduced its housing deficit, expanded affordable mortgage access, revitalised the construction industry, generated millions of jobs, modernised urban infrastructure and significantly improved living conditions across both urban and rural communities. The housing sector shall emerge as one of the largest contributors to national economic growth, industrial development and employment creation.

Conclusion

The administration affirms that decent housing is not merely a physical structure but a cornerstone of human dignity, family security and national prosperity. By making affordable housing accessible to millions of Nigerians while simultaneously transforming communities into healthier, safer and more productive environments, this policy shall contribute significantly to the broader objective of building an inclusive, prosperous and socially just nation.

5.8 Employment Guarantee, Skills Development and Sustainable Livelihoods

The most effective and dignified form of social welfare is productive employment. While targeted social protection remains necessary for citizens facing temporary hardship, the ultimate objective of government shall be to create an economy in which every able-bodied Nigerian has access to meaningful work, sustainable income and opportunities for upward economic mobility. Employment is not merely a source of income; it provides dignity, strengthens families, reduces crime, promotes social cohesion and expands the productive capacity of the nation. Accordingly, employment creation shall become the central pillar connecting the administration's economic, industrial, agricultural, educational and social welfare policies.

Nigeria possesses one of the youngest populations in the world, presenting both an extraordinary opportunity and a significant challenge. If properly educated, skilled and productively engaged, Nigeria's youthful population can become the engine of unprecedented economic growth. However, persistent unemployment and underemployment among young people threaten national security, social stability and democratic governance. The administration shall therefore pursue an ambitious **National Employment and Livelihood Strategy** aimed at creating millions of sustainable jobs within four years through coordinated investments across every productive sector of the economy.

Employment policy shall no longer be confined to labour administration alone. Every ministry, department and agency shall contribute directly to employment generation through sector-specific initiatives. Infrastructure projects shall maximise local labour utilisation. Agricultural programmes shall expand commercial farming and agro-processing employment. Industrial policies shall promote labour-intensive manufacturing. Housing programmes shall stimulate construction jobs. Digital economy initiatives shall create

technology-driven employment. Tourism, culture, sports and the creative industries shall become significant employers of skilled young Nigerians.

Key pillars of our National Employment and Livelihood Strategy include:

A. Guaranteeing Employment for Every Willing Nigerian

- 1) Establish the National Employment and Skills Council.** To coordinate this national effort, the administration shall establish a National Employment and Skills Council, chaired by the Vice-President and comprising representatives of relevant ministries, state governments, organised labour, employers' associations, educational institutions, financial institutions and youth organisations. The Council shall prepare annual national employment targets, monitor labour market trends, identify emerging skills requirements and coordinate employment policies across all sectors of government.
- 2) Launch the National Employment Guarantee Programme.** A cornerstone of this strategy shall be the introduction of a National Employment Guarantee Programme. Every Nigerian willing and able to work but unable to secure employment shall have access to temporary, productive work organised through federal, state and local government partnerships. These employment opportunities shall focus on public infrastructure maintenance, environmental restoration, afforestation, erosion control, flood management, sanitation, community healthcare support, educational assistance, digital data collection, agricultural extension, rural road maintenance and other labour-intensive public works.

Participation in the Employment Guarantee Programme shall not constitute permanent government employment. Rather, it shall provide temporary income, practical work experience, vocational training and opportunities for transition into private-sector employment or entrepreneurship. Participants shall receive fair remuneration linked to attendance, productivity and compliance with programme standards. Continuous skills development shall accompany every employment assignment to enhance long-term employability.

B. Building a Skilled and Future-Ready Workforce

- 1) Align Education and Training with Labour Market Demand.** Skills development shall become one of the defining priorities of the administration. The education system shall be closely aligned with labour market demands to reduce the persistent mismatch between graduate qualifications and employer requirements. Technical colleges, polytechnics, universities, vocational centres and apprenticeship institutions shall collaborate with industry to develop competency-based training programmes responding to current and future economic opportunities.
- 2) Launch the National Skills Revolution Initiative.** The administration shall launch a National Skills Revolution Initiative targeting millions of young Nigerians over four years. Training shall focus upon sectors possessing high employment potential including advanced manufacturing, construction, renewable energy, agriculture, food processing, digital technology, AI, software development, cybersecurity, healthcare support services, hospitality, transportation, logistics, marine services, mining, creative industries and entrepreneurship.
- 3) Invest in Technical and Vocational Education.** Technical and vocational education shall receive unprecedented investment. Existing technical colleges shall be modernised with contemporary equipment, updated curricula and strong industry partnerships. New regional Centres of Technical Excellence shall provide advanced vocational education

linked directly to industrial clusters, export processing zones and major infrastructure projects. Certification standards shall be harmonised nationally to ensure recognition by employers across Nigeria and internationally.

- 4) **Modernise the Apprenticeship System.** The traditional apprenticeship system, which has historically produced generations of successful artisans and entrepreneurs, shall be modernised and integrated into national workforce development policy. Master craftsmen, industrial associations and vocational training providers shall receive support to expand apprenticeship opportunities while ensuring standardised training, quality assurance and nationally recognised certification. Apprentices shall receive structured instruction combining practical workplace experience with theoretical education and digital literacy.
- 5) **Prepare Workers for Emerging Technologies.** Emerging technologies shall significantly influence future employment patterns. AI, robotics, automation and digitalisation will transform many occupations while creating entirely new industries. Government shall therefore invest proactively in digital literacy, coding education, data science, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, robotics maintenance and other future-oriented skills ensuring that Nigerian workers remain globally competitive rather than displaced by technological change.

C. Growing Entrepreneurship and Enterprise

- 1) **Supporting Young Entrepreneurs.** Entrepreneurship shall become an equal pillar of employment policy. Government recognises that sustainable job creation increasingly depends upon SMEs rather than public-sector employment alone. Accordingly, young entrepreneurs shall receive integrated support including business development training, financial literacy, start-up financing, mentorship, incubation services, digital marketing assistance and market access. Business registration procedures shall be simplified while regulatory burdens on start-up enterprises shall be progressively reduced.
- 2) **A National Enterprise Incubation Network shall be established across the six geopolitical zones,** providing shared workspaces, technical support, research collaboration, legal advisory services, financial counselling and technology transfer opportunities for innovative start-up enterprises. Universities, polytechnics, research institutes and the private sector shall jointly manage these centres to encourage commercialisation of research and innovation.

D. Expanding Inclusive Access to Employment

- 1) **Empowering women in employment and enterprise.** Women shall receive targeted employment and enterprise support recognising the significant contribution they make to national economic development. Special financing windows, business advisory services, digital skills programmes and cooperative development initiatives shall address barriers limiting women's participation in formal employment and entrepreneurship. Young women entering science, technology, engineering and mathematics professions shall receive scholarships, mentorship and career development opportunities to strengthen their representation in high-growth sectors.
- 2) **Expanding Rural Employment Opportunities.** Rural employment shall receive special emphasis through agricultural transformation, agro-processing industries, rural infrastructure development, renewable energy projects, forestry, fisheries, tourism and rural enterprise promotion. The objective is to reduce excessive migration to urban centres by creating attractive employment opportunities within rural communities while improving local living standards.

- 3) Including Persons with Disabilities and Other Vulnerable Groups.** Persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, returning migrants, ex-servicemen and other vulnerable populations shall benefit from specialised employment programmes combining vocational training, rehabilitation, entrepreneurship support and workplace inclusion. Government shall ensure that no capable citizen is excluded from productive employment because of physical disability, previous displacement or social disadvantage.

E. Strengthen Labour Market Systems and Protections

- 1) The administration shall establish a National Labour Market Information System** providing real-time information concerning employment opportunities, skills shortages, wage trends, occupational demand and regional labour market conditions. Digital employment platforms shall connect employers with job seekers, training providers and financial institutions while improving labour market efficiency and reducing information asymmetry.
- 2) Encourage private-sector job creation.** The administration shall encourage private-sector employment through carefully designed fiscal incentives linked to measurable job creation. Companies demonstrating sustained employment growth, workforce training, apprenticeship development and local content utilisation shall benefit from targeted tax incentives, accelerated regulatory approvals and preferential access to government-supported financing where consistent with fiscal responsibility and competition policy.
- 3) Protecting Labour Rights and working conditions.** Labour rights shall remain fully protected. Economic competitiveness shall not be pursued through exploitation of workers or deterioration of working conditions. Occupational health and safety standards shall be strengthened, labour inspection systems modernised and dispute resolution mechanisms improved to ensure harmonious industrial relations. Collective bargaining rights, fair wages and decent working conditions shall continue to receive constitutional protection while encouraging productivity and enterprise competitiveness.
- 4) Formalising the Informal Economy.** The informal economy, which employs a majority of Nigerians, shall be progressively integrated into national development planning. Informal enterprises shall receive support to improve productivity, access finance, adopt digital technologies and transition voluntarily towards greater formalisation where economically beneficial. Simplified taxation, business registration and regulatory compliance shall encourage participation without imposing excessive burdens upon micro-enterprises.
- 5) Strengthening Local Content through public procurement.** Public procurement shall increasingly support employment generation by encouraging contractors to utilise Nigerian labour, locally manufactured materials and domestic suppliers wherever economically and technically feasible. Major infrastructure contracts shall include employment, apprenticeship and technology transfer obligations as measurable contractual deliverables.

Funding Framework

Funding for the National Employment and Livelihood Strategy shall derive from annual budgetary appropriations, development finance, private-sector investment, skills development levies where appropriate, counterpart funding from participating states and carefully structured PPPs. Resources shall prioritise productive employment creation,

vocational education, entrepreneurship development and labour market modernisation rather than unsustainable wage subsidies.

Measurable Outcomes

By the conclusion of the administration's first four years, Nigeria should experience substantial reductions in youth unemployment and underemployment, expanded technical and vocational education, stronger entrepreneurship ecosystems, increased labour productivity, higher female labour-force participation, modernised apprenticeship systems and millions of additional productive jobs across agriculture, manufacturing, construction, technology, services and the creative economy.

The administration firmly believes that every Nigerian possesses talents capable of contributing to national development. Government's responsibility is to remove barriers, provide opportunities and create an enabling environment within which those talents may flourish. By combining employment creation, skills development and enterprise promotion into a single integrated strategy, Nigeria shall transform its youthful population from an economic challenge into its greatest competitive advantage, laying the foundation for sustained prosperity, social stability and inclusive national development.

5.9 National Volunteer and Community Service Corps

National development cannot be achieved by government institutions alone. The active participation of citizens in community service, nation-building and humanitarian action is indispensable to building a peaceful, prosperous and socially cohesive society. Across the world, structured volunteer programmes have strengthened education, healthcare, environmental protection, disaster response, youth development, agricultural extension and community security while cultivating patriotism, civic responsibility and national unity. Nigeria possesses an immense reservoir of energetic, educated and community-minded citizens whose talents remain underutilised because there is no comprehensive national framework for organised voluntary service beyond the initial period of compulsory national service.

Recognising the strategic importance of organised civic participation, the administration shall establish the **National Volunteer and Community Service Corps (NVCSC)** as a permanent national institution dedicated to mobilising citizens for community development, humanitarian assistance, skills transfer and national reconstruction. The Corps shall complement, rather than replace, the recently reformed National Youth Service Corps (NYSC). While the NYSC shall continue to provide compulsory one-year national service for graduates under its modernised skills-based, career-oriented and digitally enabled framework, the NVCSC shall provide opportunities for voluntary national service throughout adulthood, enabling Nigerians to continue contributing to national development long after completing their statutory service year.

Key pillars of the NVCSC include:

The philosophy underpinning the Corps shall be that citizenship entails both rights and responsibilities. Every Nigerian should have meaningful opportunities to contribute time, knowledge, professional expertise and leadership towards improving society. Volunteerism shall therefore become a recognised pillar of national civic life, strengthening social solidarity while expanding the reach of essential public services.

Membership of the National Volunteer and Community Service Corps shall be voluntary and open to qualified Nigerian citizens regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religion or occupation. Students, professionals, artisans, entrepreneurs, retirees, members of the Nigerian diaspora and other willing citizens shall be encouraged to participate according to

their qualifications, availability and areas of expertise. Participation shall remain entirely voluntary except where specific programmes are established under contractual or statutory arrangements authorised by law.

The administration shall create a seamless transition between the reformed NYSC and the NVCSC. Graduates completing their national service shall be encouraged to continue serving as volunteer mentors, trainers, technical advisers, community organisers and development ambassadors within their specialised fields. This continuity shall preserve the leadership experience, professional networks and technical competencies acquired during NYSC while providing communities with a continuous pool of skilled volunteers.

A. Mobilising Volunteers across Specialised Service Divisions.

The Corps shall operate through specialised service divisions reflecting national development priorities. These shall include Education and Literacy Volunteers, Healthcare Volunteers, Agricultural Extension Volunteers, Environmental Protection Volunteers, Disaster Response Volunteers, Technology and Digital Inclusion Volunteers, Community Infrastructure Volunteers, Legal Aid Volunteers, Social Welfare Volunteers, Sports Development Volunteers and Cultural Heritage Volunteers. Each division shall receive specialised training appropriate to its operational responsibilities.

- 1) Education Volunteers** shall support schools experiencing shortages of qualified personnel, particularly in rural and underserved communities. Retired teachers, education students, university graduates and qualified professionals shall assist in literacy programmes, remedial education, science and mathematics instruction, digital learning, library development, career counselling and extracurricular activities. Their services shall complement, rather than replace, permanently employed teachers.
- 2) Healthcare Volunteers** shall support preventive healthcare campaigns including immunisation, maternal and child health, nutrition education, disease surveillance, mental health promotion, blood donation drives and community outreach. Medical professionals, nursing students, pharmacists, laboratory scientists and community health workers shall operate under appropriate professional supervision while extending healthcare services to underserved communities.
- 3) Agricultural Extension Volunteers** shall assist in disseminating improved farming techniques, climate-smart agriculture, irrigation management, nutrition education, cooperative development and agribusiness promotion. Agricultural graduates, researchers and experienced farmers shall complement existing extension services, improve rural productivity and encourage greater youth participation in commercial agriculture.
- 4) Environmental Protection Volunteers** shall participate in afforestation, erosion control, flood mitigation, waste recycling, sanitation campaigns, biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation initiatives. Community environmental stewardship shall become an integral component of the administration's broader environmental sustainability strategy.
- 5) Disaster Response Volunteers.** The Disaster Response Division shall maintain trained volunteer units capable of supporting professional emergency responders during floods, fires, epidemics, industrial accidents and other humanitarian emergencies. Volunteers shall receive certified training in first aid, evacuation procedures, emergency communications, search and rescue support, psychosocial assistance and humanitarian logistics while operating under the coordination of the National Emergency Management Agency and relevant state institutions.

- 6) **Technology and Digital Inclusion Volunteers.** Recognising the growing importance of technology, the Digital Inclusion Division shall mobilise software engineers, ICT professionals, university students and digital entrepreneurs to expand digital literacy, assist small businesses in adopting digital technologies, support e-government initiatives, promote cybersecurity awareness and improve access to online public services, particularly in underserved communities.

The administration shall further introduce a **Digital Civic Service Programme**, enabling qualified Nigerians to volunteer remotely in coding instruction, AI literacy, online tutoring, telemedicine support, legal advisory services, translation, digital agriculture, cybersecurity awareness, business mentoring and public service innovation. This initiative shall particularly encourage participation by Nigerians in the diaspora whose knowledge and expertise remain invaluable national assets.

- 7) **Community Infrastructure Volunteers** shall assist local governments and communities in maintaining schools, healthcare centres, recreational parks, drainage systems, rural roads, water facilities and public sanitation. These activities shall strengthen community ownership of public infrastructure while complementing formal government maintenance programmes.
- 8) **Legal Aid Volunteers.** Lawyers, retired judges, law lecturers and law students shall participate in Legal Aid Volunteer programmes providing civic education, legal literacy, mediation support and assistance to vulnerable citizens unable to afford legal representation. These services shall complement existing legal aid institutions while expanding access to justice.
- 9) **Social Welfare Volunteers** shall support programmes involving elderly persons, persons with disabilities, IDPs, orphans, victims of domestic violence and other vulnerable groups. Activities shall include counselling, home visits, skills development, rehabilitation support, community reintegration and social inclusion under the supervision of qualified professionals.
- 10) **Sports and Cultural Volunteers** shall promote grassroots sports development, youth engagement, preservation of Nigeria's cultural heritage and community festivals that strengthen national unity. Coaches, artists, musicians, historians and cultural practitioners shall play active roles in preserving Nigeria's diverse traditions while encouraging positive youth engagement.

B. Launching Flagship Volunteer Institutions and Programmes

- 1) **The National Reserve Volunteer Register.** To strengthen national preparedness, the administration shall establish a National Reserve Volunteer Register. Citizens completing NYSC or enrolling in the NVCSC may voluntarily join this register and receive periodic refresher training. During national emergencies such as floods, epidemics, humanitarian crises, environmental disasters or other major emergencies, registered volunteers may be mobilised to support professional responders under clearly defined operational protocols.
- 2) **The administration shall also establish a National Civic Leadership Academy** as the premier leadership development institution for outstanding NYSC alumni and NVCSC volunteers. The Academy shall provide advanced education in public administration, constitutional governance, public ethics, community development, mediation, disaster management, entrepreneurship, diplomacy, public finance and strategic leadership. Graduates shall constitute an important talent pipeline for future leadership positions in

public service, local government administration, diplomacy, public institutions and civil society.

- 3) **The Senior Professionals Volunteer Scheme.** Retired professionals constitute one of Nigeria's greatest untapped national assets. Accordingly, a Senior Professionals Volunteer Scheme shall enable retired teachers, engineers, doctors, military officers, judges, civil servants, accountants and other professionals to continue contributing their knowledge through mentoring, technical advisory services and specialised community projects. This initiative shall preserve institutional memory while accelerating the development of younger generations.
- 4) **Engage the Nigerian Diaspora.** The Nigerian diaspora shall similarly be encouraged to participate through short-term professional volunteer missions in healthcare, education, engineering, technology, agriculture, entrepreneurship, research and public administration. Their participation shall facilitate technology transfer, strengthen international partnerships and accelerate institutional development.

C. Strengthening Enabling Systems and Governance

The administration shall establish Community Service Centres in every Local Government Area to coordinate volunteer activities, maintain volunteer registers, provide training facilities and facilitate collaboration between volunteers, local authorities and community organisations. These centres shall become focal points for grassroots development while strengthening citizen participation in governance.

Volunteer training shall emphasise professionalism, ethics, leadership, constitutional democracy, project management, disaster management, conflict resolution, community engagement and first aid. Successful completion of recognised programmes shall attract nationally accredited certificates recognised by employers, educational institutions and professional bodies.

Technology shall underpin the administration of the Corps. A secure digital volunteer platform shall enable citizens to register, undertake training, identify service opportunities, record volunteer hours and receive electronic certification. AI shall assist in matching volunteers with projects corresponding to their qualifications, experience and geographical location while ensuring efficient deployment of human resources.

To encourage sustained participation, volunteers shall receive meaningful but non-salary incentives. Outstanding service shall attract **the Presidential Civic Service Award, the National Volunteer Medal** and other national honours. Long-serving volunteers shall receive priority consideration for government-sponsored leadership courses, selected postgraduate scholarships, international volunteer exchange programmes and appropriate recognition in public sector recruitment where consistent with merit-based appointment principles. Such recognition shall reward service without compromising fairness or professional standards.

The private sector shall become an important partner in promoting volunteerism. Companies shall be encouraged to establish employee volunteer programmes through which staff members contribute professional expertise to community development initiatives. Corporate volunteer activities shall complement broader Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts while strengthening relationships between businesses and host communities.

Universities, polytechnics and colleges of education shall integrate structured community service into student development programmes. Students participating in approved volunteer activities shall receive academic recognition where consistent with institutional regulations, thereby reinforcing civic responsibility alongside intellectual development.

Funding Framework

Funding shall derive from annual federal budgetary allocations, counterpart contributions from participating state governments, private-sector partnerships, philanthropic organisations, development partners and voluntary donations. Given the voluntary nature of the Corps, financial resources shall primarily support training, insurance, equipment, logistics, digital infrastructure and programme administration rather than salaries. Volunteers shall receive adequate insurance coverage and modest operational allowances where appropriate.

Measurable Outcomes

Monitoring and evaluation shall focus upon measurable developmental outcomes including improvements in literacy, healthcare outreach, environmental restoration, disaster preparedness, digital inclusion, civic participation, infrastructure maintenance and community resilience. Annual public reports shall document volunteer contributions, programme impact and lessons learned while ensuring transparency and accountability.

By the conclusion of the administration's first four years, the NVCSC should have mobilised hundreds of thousands of Nigerians in structured community service, established a nationwide culture of volunteerism, strengthened public institutions through citizen participation and significantly expanded the reach of essential public services into underserved communities.

Conclusion

The administration believes that nations become truly great not only through the actions of governments but through the willingness of citizens to serve one another. By institutionalising lifelong volunteerism as a permanent feature of national life and building upon the reforms of the NYSC, Nigeria shall harness the patriotism, expertise, compassion and leadership of its people to build stronger communities, deepen democracy and accelerate sustainable national development.

This revised version integrates the NYSC reforms while giving the NVCSC a distinct, enduring role in Nigeria's civic and national development architecture.

5.10 Digital Welfare Delivery and Social Protection Technology

The effectiveness of any modern social welfare system depends not only on the quality of its policies but also on the efficiency, transparency and integrity of its delivery mechanisms. Nigeria has, over the years, introduced numerous social intervention programmes with commendable objectives. However, many of these initiatives have been weakened by fragmented databases, duplication of beneficiaries, political interference, weak coordination among implementing agencies, delayed payments, inadequate monitoring and significant leakages of public resources. These shortcomings have diminished public confidence and reduced the developmental impact of government expenditure.

The administration shall therefore undertake a comprehensive digital transformation of Nigeria's entire social welfare architecture. Digital technology shall become the backbone of humanitarian assistance, social protection, housing support, employment programmes, disability services, food security interventions and other welfare initiatives. Every intervention

shall be designed to reach intended beneficiaries quickly, transparently and efficiently while eliminating opportunities for fraud, corruption and political manipulation.

Key pillars include:

A. Build a National Integrated Social Protection Digital Platform

At the centre of this transformation shall be the establishment of a **National Integrated Social Protection Digital Platform (NISDPD)**, serving as the single technological gateway through which all federally funded social protection programmes shall be administered. Existing databases operated by different ministries and agencies shall be progressively integrated into this unified platform, enabling government to manage welfare programmes through a single, secure and interoperable digital ecosystem.

The NISDPD shall maintain a continuously updated National Social Registry, containing verified information on households, employment status, disability, age, income level, educational attainment, health insurance coverage, housing status, geographical location and participation in government programmes. Information shall be obtained through biometric identification, national identity systems, tax records, educational databases, healthcare systems, community verification exercises and periodic household surveys.

AI shall play a central role in improving programme efficiency. Machine learning algorithms shall analyse demographic and socio-economic data to identify households requiring urgent assistance, detect duplicate registrations, prevent multiple benefit claims, monitor programme outcomes and support evidence-based policy formulation. Predictive analytics shall enable government to anticipate emerging humanitarian needs before they develop into large-scale social crises.

The administration shall ensure that all digital technologies operate within a strong legal framework protecting privacy, civil liberties and constitutional rights. Personal information shall be encrypted, securely stored and accessed only by authorised institutions performing clearly defined statutory functions. Independent regulatory oversight shall ensure compliance with national data protection legislation while preserving public confidence in digital governance.

B. Deliver Benefits Directly to Citizens

Beneficiary registration shall become simple, transparent and accessible. Every eligible citizen shall be able to register through multiple channels including local government service centres, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, mobile registration units, authorised financial institutions and secure online platforms. Registration procedures shall accommodate persons living in remote communities, persons with disabilities, elderly citizens and individuals lacking digital literacy through appropriate assisted-service arrangements.

Every registered beneficiary shall receive a **National Social Protection Digital Account**, through which government benefits shall be delivered electronically. This account shall enable beneficiaries to receive financial assistance, monitor payments, update personal information, submit complaints, access programme information and communicate securely with relevant government agencies. Integration with regulated financial institutions shall encourage financial inclusion while reducing dependence upon cash-based transactions.

Cash transfer programmes shall become fully digitised. Payments shall be transmitted directly to verified beneficiary accounts through secure electronic payment systems,

eliminating intermediaries and significantly reducing opportunities for diversion of public funds. Payment notifications shall be delivered through mobile telephones, email or other secure communication channels, enabling beneficiaries to verify receipt promptly.

C. Strengthened Oversight, Accountability and Transparency

The administration shall establish a National Social Protection Operations Centre, operating twenty-four hours a day to monitor programme implementation nationwide. The Centre shall analyse real-time operational data, identify service delivery challenges, coordinate emergency responses, monitor payment systems and generate performance reports for policymakers. Advanced data visualisation technologies shall enable decision-makers to monitor programme performance across all states and local government areas from a single operational dashboard.

Digital grievance redress mechanisms shall ensure accountability. Beneficiaries shall be able to submit complaints through mobile applications, telephone hotlines, community service centres, online portals and physical offices. Every complaint shall receive a unique tracking number, enabling citizens to monitor progress until resolution. Independent review mechanisms shall investigate allegations of corruption, discrimination, wrongful exclusion or administrative misconduct.

Transparency shall remain a defining principle of digital welfare administration. Subject to applicable privacy protections, government shall publish aggregated programme statistics including beneficiary numbers, geographical distribution, expenditure levels, performance indicators and audit findings. Open data initiatives shall encourage independent research, public scrutiny and informed policy debate while strengthening accountability for public expenditure.

D. Expand Access Through Geospatial and Mobile Technology

The administration shall utilise GIS, satellite imagery and geospatial analytics to improve planning and programme delivery. Spatial analysis shall identify underserved communities, monitor infrastructure development, assess disaster impacts, support agricultural interventions and optimise allocation of humanitarian resources. Geographic intelligence shall ensure equitable distribution of services while reducing regional disparities.

Mobile technology shall significantly expand access to government services. A dedicated **Nigeria Social Services Mobile Application** shall enable citizens to register for programmes, verify eligibility, receive notifications, schedule appointments, access educational materials, locate nearby government facilities and communicate directly with service providers. The application shall support major Nigerian languages and incorporate accessibility features for persons with disabilities.

Recognising the digital divide, the administration shall ensure that technology enhances rather than restricts access to public services. **Community Digital Service Centres** shall be established in every Local Government Area, providing assisted access to digital government services for citizens lacking internet connectivity, digital devices or technological skills. Digital inclusion programmes shall particularly target women, elderly citizens, rural communities and persons with disabilities.

E. Strengthening Enabling Systems and Governance

Cybersecurity shall receive the highest priority. The NISPD shall incorporate internationally recognised cybersecurity standards including multi-factor authentication, encryption, continuous security monitoring, disaster recovery systems and independent security audits. Government shall collaborate with Nigerian cybersecurity institutions and private-sector experts to protect welfare infrastructure against cyber threats and unauthorised access.

Interoperability shall guide system design. The platform shall communicate seamlessly with national identity systems, tax administration, healthcare databases, educational institutions, immigration services, financial institutions, labour market information systems and other authorised government platforms. Such integration shall improve administrative efficiency while reducing duplication and unnecessary paperwork.

Research institutions and Nigerian technology companies shall actively participate in developing and improving digital welfare systems. Government shall encourage domestic innovation through competitive procurement, research grants, technology partnerships and pilot programmes. Nigerian software developers, artificial intelligence researchers and technology entrepreneurs shall be encouraged to create locally appropriate solutions capable of supporting national development while generating export opportunities.

CSOs, community groups, development partners and academic institutions shall participate in independent evaluation of digital welfare programmes. Their involvement shall strengthen transparency, improve policy design and ensure that technological innovation remains responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens rather than administrative convenience alone.

Funding Framework

Funding for digital transformation shall derive from annual federal budgetary allocations, digital infrastructure investment programmes, concessional development finance, carefully structured PPPs and strategic technology collaborations. Investments shall prioritise long-term sustainability, domestic technological capacity and continuous system improvement rather than dependence upon proprietary foreign platforms.

Measurable Outcomes

AI shall support policy evaluation. Rather than relying solely upon periodic surveys, government shall continuously analyse programme outcomes including employment generation, school attendance, nutritional improvements, healthcare utilisation, housing occupancy, poverty reduction and enterprise development. Evidence generated through digital monitoring shall guide policy adjustments and improve resource allocation throughout the administration.

By the conclusion of the administration's first four years, Nigeria shall possess one of Africa's most advanced and transparent digital social protection systems. Government assistance shall reach beneficiaries more rapidly, administrative costs shall decline significantly, corruption and leakages shall be substantially reduced, financial inclusion shall expand, policy decisions shall become increasingly evidence-based and public confidence in social welfare programmes shall be considerably strengthened.

Conclusion

The administration recognises that technology is not an end in itself but a powerful instrument for improving governance, expanding opportunity and strengthening public trust. By placing digital innovation at the service of human dignity and social justice, Nigeria shall build a welfare system that is transparent, efficient, inclusive and capable of meeting the needs of present and future generations.

5.11 Financing the Social Welfare and Humanitarian Agenda

The sustainability of an ambitious social welfare programme depends fundamentally upon prudent and innovative financing. Throughout the world, many well-conceived social protection initiatives have failed because governments established programmes without creating durable funding mechanisms. The administration shall therefore reject unsustainable populism and instead pursue a fiscally responsible model that combines economic growth, prudent expenditure management, institutional efficiency and innovative financing to support a comprehensive social welfare system.

The administration's philosophy shall be that social welfare is not merely an expenditure but a strategic investment in national development. Well-designed investments in education, healthcare, housing, nutrition, employment, social protection and disaster resilience improve labour productivity, reduce crime, stimulate domestic demand, strengthen human capital and ultimately expand the national tax base. Consequently, expenditure on human development shall be treated as productive capital investment rather than consumption.

Key pillars include:

A. Core Financing Architecture

The Federal Government shall establish a **National Social Investment and Human Development Fund (NSIHDF)** as the principal financing vehicle for major social welfare and humanitarian programmes. The Fund shall consolidate financing from multiple lawful sources into a transparent, professionally managed institution operating under strict parliamentary oversight and annual independent auditing.

Annual federal budgetary appropriations shall remain the primary source of funding for the nation's social welfare programmes. The administration shall progressively increase budgetary allocations to human development sectors while maintaining overall fiscal discipline. Budget preparation shall adopt a medium-term expenditure framework linking social spending directly to measurable development outcomes rather than political considerations.

Economic growth shall constitute the most important long-term source of sustainable welfare financing. As the administration's industrialisation, agricultural transformation, infrastructure expansion and export promotion programmes stimulate higher national income, increased government revenue shall naturally expand fiscal space for investments in social protection. Social welfare shall therefore be financed primarily through wealth creation rather than excessive borrowing or distortionary taxation.

B. Improve Efficiency and Reduce Leakages

The administration shall undertake comprehensive expenditure rationalisation across the Federal Government. Wasteful subsidies, duplicated agencies, excessive administrative overheads, non-essential government expenditure and inefficient procurement practices shall be systematically reduced. Savings generated through public sector reforms shall be

redirected towards healthcare, education, affordable housing, employment generation and targeted social protection.

Leakages arising from corruption, financial mismanagement and weak public financial controls have historically deprived Nigeria of resources needed for national development. The administration shall strengthen anti-corruption institutions, digitise public financial management systems, improve procurement transparency and enhance revenue collection efficiency. Resources recovered from corruption, asset forfeiture and financial crime shall, where legally permissible, be channelled into programmes supporting education, healthcare, youth employment and community development.

Efficiency shall remain as important as revenue generation. Every naira allocated to social welfare programmes shall be subjected to rigorous value-for-money analysis. Digital procurement systems, integrated financial management platforms, electronic payment systems and real-time expenditure monitoring shall reduce administrative costs while ensuring that resources reach intended beneficiaries promptly and transparently.

C. Mobilise Partnerships and Innovative Financing

The administration shall encourage carefully structured PPPs in sectors where private investment can complement government resources without compromising universal access or affordability. Affordable housing, healthcare infrastructure, vocational education, digital inclusion, elderly care facilities, community infrastructure and renewable energy projects shall particularly benefit from partnerships with responsible private investors operating within transparent regulatory frameworks.

Development finance institutions, multilateral organisations and friendly foreign governments shall remain important partners in financing human development programmes. However, external borrowing shall be undertaken only on highly concessional terms and solely for projects capable of generating measurable long-term social and economic benefits. Every externally financed programme shall be subjected to rigorous cost-benefit analysis, transparent procurement and independent monitoring to ensure value for money.

Corporate Nigeria shall be encouraged to expand its contribution to national development through strengthened CSR initiatives aligned with national priorities. Government shall establish structured frameworks enabling private companies to support education, vocational training, healthcare, environmental restoration, youth entrepreneurship and community development while ensuring transparency, accountability and measurable social impact.

Philanthropic organisations, charitable foundations, FBOs and CSOs have historically played important roles in supporting vulnerable populations. The administration shall strengthen partnerships with these institutions through transparent grant mechanisms, joint implementation frameworks and coordinated service delivery, ensuring that government efforts complement rather than duplicate existing community initiatives.

The Nigerian diaspora represents another significant source of developmental finance and technical expertise. Beyond remittances to individual families, the administration shall encourage diaspora participation in social development through professionally managed **Diaspora Human Development Bonds**, philanthropic investment platforms, educational endowments, healthcare partnerships and volunteer programmes supporting local capacity development.

Innovative financing mechanisms shall also be explored where appropriate. Social Impact Bonds, Development Impact Bonds and blended finance arrangements shall be utilised selectively for programmes capable of demonstrating measurable social outcomes. Under such arrangements, private investors may finance approved interventions while government

payments are linked to independently verified results, thereby encouraging efficiency and accountability.

Climate finance shall increasingly support social resilience programmes. Nigeria shall actively pursue international climate adaptation and resilience funding for projects involving flood prevention, drought mitigation, environmental restoration, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, climate-resilient housing and disaster risk reduction. Such financing shall simultaneously strengthen environmental sustainability and improve community welfare.

The administration shall establish a **National Human Development Endowment Programme** to encourage voluntary contributions from wealthy individuals, corporations, alumni associations and philanthropic organisations towards scholarships, research, healthcare facilities, vocational training centres and other long-term human development initiatives. Contributions shall be professionally managed under transparent governance arrangements that inspire public confidence.

D. Linking Subnational Financing to Performance

The administration shall strengthen collaboration with state governments through a system of **Performance-Based Human Development Grants**. States demonstrating measurable improvements in education, healthcare, poverty reduction, disability inclusion, nutrition, employment generation, housing delivery and disaster preparedness shall qualify for additional federal support. This approach shall encourage healthy competition among states while respecting the principles of federalism.

Local governments shall similarly receive targeted financial support linked to clearly defined service delivery indicators. Grants shall prioritise primary healthcare, basic education, sanitation, community infrastructure, social protection and emergency preparedness. Performance assessment shall be based upon objective indicators independently verified through digital monitoring systems and periodic field evaluations.

E. Ensuring Fiscal Discipline and Accountability

Annual Human Development Expenditure Reviews shall assess the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of public spending across all social sectors. These reviews shall examine whether programmes achieve intended outcomes, identify opportunities for improvement and recommend resource reallocations where necessary. Their findings shall be submitted to the National Assembly and made publicly available to strengthen accountability.

No social programme shall become a permanent fiscal burden without periodic evaluation. Every major intervention shall include sunset clauses, periodic policy reviews and clearly defined performance indicators. Programmes that consistently fail to achieve measurable developmental outcomes shall be redesigned, consolidated or discontinued, allowing resources to be redirected towards more effective initiatives.

The administration shall maintain strict fiscal responsibility throughout implementation. Social welfare expansion shall proceed in tandem with economic growth, improved revenue mobilisation and prudent debt management. Government shall avoid unsustainable borrowing or excessive monetary financing that could undermine macroeconomic stability, fuel inflation or erode the purchasing power of the very citizens social programmes are intended to protect.

Measurable Outcomes

By the conclusion of the administration's first four years, Nigeria shall possess a diversified, transparent and sustainable financing architecture capable of supporting comprehensive social welfare programmes without compromising fiscal stability. Human development expenditure shall increasingly be financed through economic growth, improved governance, efficient public administration, expanded private-sector participation and innovative development partnerships rather than dependence upon volatile revenue sources alone.

Conclusion

The administration believes that a compassionate society must also be a financially responsible one. By combining sound macroeconomic management with innovative financing and rigorous accountability, Nigeria shall demonstrate that social justice and fiscal discipline are not competing objectives but complementary foundations of sustainable national development.

5.12 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap

The success of this Humanitarian Affairs, Social Welfare and National Inclusion Agenda shall ultimately be measured not by the quality of its policies but by the discipline, efficiency and consistency with which they are implemented. Successive administrations have announced numerous social programmes that failed to achieve their intended objectives because implementation was fragmented, poorly coordinated, inadequately funded or insufficiently monitored. The administration shall therefore adopt a phased implementation strategy anchored on institutional strengthening, measurable milestones, fiscal sustainability and continuous performance evaluation.

Implementation shall be guided by five fundamental principles: policy coherence, fiscal responsibility, transparency, intergovernmental collaboration and measurable impact. Every programme contained in this Blueprint shall be integrated into the Medium-Term National Development Plan, annual federal budgets and the performance contracts of relevant ministers, heads of agencies and senior public officials. Human development shall no longer be treated as a peripheral social responsibility but as one of the central drivers of national economic transformation.

The Presidency shall establish a **Human Development Delivery Unit** within the Presidential Delivery Unit to coordinate implementation across ministries, departments and agencies. Working closely with the Federal Ministry responsible for Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development, the Unit shall remove administrative bottlenecks, monitor progress, coordinate inter-agency collaboration and submit quarterly implementation reports directly to the President and the Federal Executive Council.

The National Assembly shall be encouraged to support implementation through timely legislative action, effective oversight and adequate budgetary appropriations. State governments, local governments, traditional institutions, CSOs, FBOs, development partners and the private sector shall equally participate as strategic implementation partners within clearly defined institutional responsibilities.

Year One: Institutional Reform and Foundation Building

The first year shall focus primarily on establishing the legal, institutional and technological foundations necessary for sustainable implementation.

- 1) The administration shall enact or review legislation supporting the NSIHDF, the NVCSC, the NISPDP and other key institutional reforms contained in this Blueprint. Existing laws relating to disability inclusion, child protection, senior citizens, humanitarian response and social welfare shall be reviewed to eliminate inconsistencies and strengthen implementation.
- 2) A comprehensive nationwide review of existing social intervention programmes shall be undertaken to identify duplication, inefficiencies and funding gaps. Programmes with similar objectives shall be consolidated where appropriate, while obsolete initiatives shall be discontinued and resources redirected towards higher-impact interventions.
- 3) Development of the NISPDP shall commence immediately. Existing databases across relevant ministries and agencies shall begin integration into a unified National Social Registry supported by biometric verification, digital payment systems and real-time monitoring capabilities.
- 4) The National Employment and Skills Council, the NSIHDF, the NVCSC and other coordinating institutions shall become operational during the first year.
- 5) Pilot implementation of affordable housing, employment guarantee, digital welfare delivery, community volunteerism and enhanced social protection programmes shall commence in selected states representing Nigeria's six geopolitical zones before nationwide expansion.

Year Two: National Expansion and Service Delivery

Having established the necessary institutional framework, the second year shall concentrate on nationwide programme expansion.

- 1) The National Employment Guarantee Programme shall commence full-scale implementation across all states and the Federal Capital Territory, providing temporary employment opportunities while expanding vocational training and enterprise development.
- 2) Affordable housing projects shall enter large-scale construction under the National Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Programme, while mortgage reforms and cooperative housing initiatives begin nationwide implementation.
- 3) Universal digital registration of beneficiaries shall be substantially completed, allowing all major social welfare programmes to operate through the integrated digital platform.
- 4) Community Service Centres shall become operational in all Local Government Areas, coordinating volunteer activities, civic education, disaster preparedness and community development initiatives.
- 5) Special emphasis shall be placed upon expanding services for women, children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, IDPs and other vulnerable groups through strengthened collaboration between federal, state and local institutions.

Year Three: Consolidation, Innovation and Performance Improvement

The third year shall focus upon improving programme quality, expanding innovation and strengthening institutional effectiveness.

- 1) Comprehensive mid-term evaluations shall assess every major programme against predetermined performance indicators. Independent experts, universities, civil society organisations and development partners shall participate in these evaluations to ensure objectivity and credibility.
- 2) AI predictive analytics and advanced data management technologies shall become fully integrated into programme planning, beneficiary management, fraud detection and policy evaluation.
- 3) Successful pilot initiatives shall be replicated nationally, while underperforming programmes shall be redesigned based upon evidence generated through continuous monitoring.
- 4) Expanded partnerships with private investors, philanthropic organisations, Nigerian diaspora groups and international development institutions shall strengthen programme financing and technical capacity.
- 5) Greater emphasis shall be placed upon transitioning beneficiaries from temporary social assistance towards sustainable employment, entrepreneurship and long-term economic self-reliance.

Year Four: Sustainability and Institutionalisation

The fourth year shall focus upon ensuring that successful programmes become permanent features of Nigeria's governance architecture rather than temporary initiatives associated with a particular administration.

- 1) Comprehensive legislative reviews shall be undertaken where necessary to strengthen institutional permanence and improve long-term sustainability.
- 2) Independent national evaluations shall measure progress in poverty reduction, employment generation, affordable housing delivery, disability inclusion, food security, humanitarian response, digital welfare administration and community participation.
- 3) Successful programmes shall be mainstreamed into regular government operations with predictable budgetary support, professional management and institutional continuity.
- 4) A National Human Development Summit shall be convened to review achievements, identify remaining challenges and develop recommendations for the subsequent phase of Nigeria's long-term human development strategy.
- 5) The administration shall publish a comprehensive State of Human Development Report, presenting transparent evidence of programme performance, financial accountability, implementation lessons and measurable national outcomes achieved during the four-year period.

Throughout implementation, performance shall be measured using clearly defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering multidimensional poverty reduction, employment creation, affordable housing delivery, food security, disability inclusion, women's economic empowerment, child welfare, healthcare access, digital inclusion, volunteer participation,

disaster resilience and social protection coverage. These indicators shall be monitored quarterly through the NISPDP and independently verified through periodic field assessments.

Implementation shall remain sufficiently flexible to respond to changing economic conditions, humanitarian emergencies and emerging development priorities. Annual policy reviews shall permit timely adjustments while preserving the overall strategic direction of the Blueprint.

By the end of the administration's first four years, Nigeria should possess a modern, integrated and accountable human development system characterised by substantially lower poverty levels, expanded employment opportunities, stronger social protection, improved humanitarian response capacity, enhanced digital governance, greater citizen participation and more resilient communities.

The administration recognises that transformational change is rarely achieved through isolated programmes or short-term interventions. Sustainable national development requires patient institution-building, disciplined implementation, continuous learning and unwavering political commitment. Through this carefully sequenced implementation roadmap, Nigeria shall lay the foundation for a society that is more inclusive, compassionate, productive and resilient, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity to live with dignity, security and hope for the future.

5.13 Monitoring, Evaluation and Performance Management

The success of this Humanitarian Affairs, Social Welfare and National Inclusion Agenda shall depend not merely on policy formulation or financial investment but on rigorous monitoring, objective evaluation and a culture of continuous performance improvement. Governments often measure success by the volume of resources expended or the number of programmes launched. This administration shall adopt a fundamentally different approach by measuring success through tangible improvements in the quality of life of Nigerians. Every programme shall therefore be subjected to systematic performance assessment, ensuring that public resources generate measurable social, economic and humanitarian outcomes.

A. Establish the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and coordination.

The administration shall establish a comprehensive National Human Development Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NHDMEF) to serve as the principal mechanism for tracking implementation, measuring impact and informing policy decisions. The Framework shall integrate monitoring responsibilities across all federal ministries, departments and agencies involved in social welfare, humanitarian affairs, employment, housing, disability inclusion, disaster management, education, healthcare and community development.

Overall coordination shall rest with the Presidential Delivery Unit, working through the Human Development Delivery Unit established under the Presidency. This Unit shall consolidate implementation reports, identify emerging implementation challenges, coordinate corrective interventions and submit quarterly performance reports to the President, the Federal Executive Council and the National Assembly.

B. Hold Institutions and Officials Accountable

Performance management shall move beyond measuring activities towards evaluating outcomes and long-term impact. Ministries shall no longer be assessed solely on the number of projects executed or funds disbursed but on measurable improvements in poverty reduction, employment generation, educational attainment, nutritional status, healthcare access, disability inclusion, housing delivery, disaster resilience and overall human development.

Every ministry, department and agency implementing programmes under this Blueprint shall develop annual performance contracts containing clearly defined objectives, measurable targets, implementation timelines and budgetary commitments. Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Chief Executive Officers and senior public officials shall be held personally accountable for achieving agreed performance benchmarks. Annual performance assessments shall significantly influence leadership evaluation, institutional recognition and future budgetary allocations.

A comprehensive set of National Human Development KPIs shall guide programme evaluation. These indicators shall include reductions in multidimensional poverty, youth unemployment, maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition and homelessness; increases in affordable housing delivery, employment opportunities, school enrolment and completion, disability inclusion, digital financial inclusion, healthcare utilisation, volunteer participation, disaster preparedness and community resilience. Additional sector-specific indicators shall be developed for each major programme under this Blueprint.

C. Build Real-Time Digital Monitoring Systems.

Monitoring shall be undertaken through an integrated digital platform capable of generating real-time information from all participating institutions. The NISPDP shall provide continuous data on programme implementation, beneficiary coverage, financial expenditure, regional distribution, operational efficiency and service delivery outcomes. AI and advanced data analytics shall identify emerging trends, implementation bottlenecks, fraud risks and opportunities for policy improvement.

Quarterly implementation reviews shall be conducted by the Human Development Delivery Unit in collaboration with relevant ministries, state governments and development partners. These reviews shall examine progress against established milestones, identify implementation constraints and recommend corrective actions requiring immediate attention. Matters requiring presidential intervention shall be presented directly to the President through concise policy briefs supported by empirical evidence.

The administration shall establish a National Human Development Performance Dashboard accessible to policymakers and, where appropriate, the general public. The Dashboard shall display key indicators relating to programme implementation, expenditure, beneficiary coverage, project completion, employment generation, housing delivery, healthcare access, educational outcomes and disaster response. Public access to aggregated performance information shall strengthen transparency while encouraging healthy competition among implementing institutions and state governments.

D. Strengthen Independent and Citizen Oversight

Annual independent evaluations shall complement routine government monitoring. Universities, research institutes, professional associations, CSOs and internationally recognised evaluation experts shall participate in these assessments to ensure credibility, objectivity and methodological rigour. Independent evaluation findings shall be published without political interference, reinforcing public confidence in the administration's commitment to transparency and accountability.

The National Bureau of Statistics shall strengthen its collaboration with implementing institutions to improve the quality, frequency and reliability of socio-economic data. Household surveys, labour force surveys, demographic studies, poverty assessments, nutrition surveys and community-level evaluations shall be conducted regularly to provide accurate evidence for policy formulation and programme refinement.

Citizen participation shall form an integral component of programme evaluation. Beneficiaries shall have multiple opportunities to assess government services through digital feedback platforms, community consultations, public hearings, satisfaction surveys and grievance redress mechanisms. Citizen feedback shall be analysed systematically and incorporated into programme improvements. Public institutions shall therefore become increasingly responsive to the needs and experiences of the people they serve.

Traditional rulers, community leaders, religious institutions and recognised CSO shall participate in community-level monitoring to strengthen local accountability. Their involvement shall enhance programme credibility, improve beneficiary verification, facilitate conflict resolution and encourage greater community ownership of development initiatives.

Financial accountability shall receive equal attention. Every programme financed under the NSIHDF shall undergo annual financial audits conducted by the Office of the Auditor-General for the Federation together with independent external auditors where appropriate. Audit findings shall be submitted to the National Assembly and made publicly available, subject to applicable national security and privacy considerations.

E. Link Performance to Financing and Learning

State governments shall similarly develop complementary monitoring systems aligned with the national framework. Performance-Based Human Development Grants shall depend upon independently verified achievements rather than expenditure alone. States demonstrating sustained improvements in service delivery, innovation and accountability shall receive additional incentives supporting further development.

Programme evaluations shall explicitly examine value for money. Beyond determining whether programmes achieve intended objectives, evaluations shall assess whether comparable outcomes could have been achieved more efficiently through alternative policy approaches. Lessons generated through these analyses shall inform future budgetary decisions and programme redesign.

Knowledge management shall become a permanent feature of implementation. Best practices, innovative approaches, implementation challenges and successful community initiatives shall be systematically documented and shared across ministries, state governments and development partners. Annual Human Development Learning Forums shall encourage continuous exchange of ideas, promote institutional learning and accelerate adoption of proven innovations.

F. Reviewing Progress and Reporting Results

The administration shall commission a comprehensive Mid-Term Human Development Review at the midpoint of its first term. This independent assessment shall evaluate overall implementation progress, identify strategic adjustments required for the remaining period of the administration and recommend policy refinements necessary to maximise national impact.

At the conclusion of the administration's first four years, an independent National Human Development Impact Assessment shall measure the cumulative effects of the Humanitarian Affairs, Social Welfare and National Inclusion Agenda upon the living standards of Nigerians. The assessment shall examine not only programme outputs but also broader societal outcomes including economic inclusion, social cohesion, community resilience, institutional effectiveness and improvements in national human development indicators.

The administration shall publish an annual State of Human Development Report detailing achievements, implementation challenges, financial performance, programme evaluations, lessons learned and priorities for the subsequent year. The Report shall become one of the principal accountability documents of government, enabling citizens, legislators, researchers, investors and development partners to evaluate progress objectively.

The administration firmly believes that governments earn public confidence not through promises but through measurable results. By institutionalising a culture of evidence-based decision-making, continuous evaluation, transparency and performance accountability, Nigeria shall establish one of Africa's most robust systems for monitoring human development, ensuring that every policy, programme and public expenditure contributes meaningfully to improving the lives of its people.

Conclusion: Building a Compassionate, Inclusive and Resilient Nigeria

The true measure of a nation's greatness is not the size of its economy, the height of its skyscrapers or the magnitude of its natural resources, but the quality of life enjoyed by its people. A nation cannot claim genuine progress while millions remain trapped in poverty, hunger, unemployment, homelessness, preventable diseases or social exclusion. Sustainable national development requires that economic growth be deliberately translated into improved human welfare, expanded opportunities and enhanced social justice. Accordingly, this Humanitarian Affairs, Social Welfare and National Inclusion Agenda represents not merely a collection of government programmes but a comprehensive national commitment to restoring human dignity, expanding opportunity and ensuring that every Nigerian shares in the country's development.

The administration recognises that poverty is multidimensional and cannot be eliminated through cash transfers or welfare programmes alone. Lasting prosperity requires quality education, accessible healthcare, decent housing, productive employment, food security, social protection, environmental sustainability, digital inclusion and responsive public institutions working together within a coherent national development strategy. This Blueprint therefore integrates humanitarian response, employment generation, housing, disability inclusion, youth development, community service, digital governance and social protection into a single framework designed to produce sustainable improvements in human well-being. Central to this agenda is the conviction that government must serve as an enabler rather than a perpetual provider. While the state has an indispensable responsibility to protect vulnerable citizens and guarantee minimum social standards, its broader objective must be to empower individuals, families and communities to become economically productive, socially resilient and increasingly self-reliant. Every intervention proposed in this Blueprint

has therefore been designed not merely to alleviate hardship but to expand capabilities, strengthen resilience and create pathways towards long-term prosperity.

The administration equally believes that social justice and economic growth are mutually reinforcing rather than competing objectives. Investments in education, healthcare, nutrition, housing, skills development, women's empowerment, disability inclusion and community resilience strengthen labour productivity, expand domestic demand, encourage investment and improve national competitiveness. Human development shall therefore become one of the principal engines of economic transformation rather than simply an outcome of economic growth.

Federal, state and local governments shall each play clearly defined roles in implementing this agenda. Traditional institutions, FBOs, CSOs, professional associations, organised labour, the private sector, development partners and community-based organisations shall similarly become indispensable partners in delivering services and strengthening social cohesion. National development is a shared responsibility requiring cooperation across every level of society.

Technology shall fundamentally transform the manner in which social welfare programmes are administered. Digital platforms, AI geospatial technologies, integrated databases and electronic payment systems shall significantly improve efficiency, transparency and accountability while ensuring that public resources reach intended beneficiaries promptly and fairly. At the same time, the administration shall safeguard privacy, protect civil liberties and ensure that technological advancement remains firmly anchored in human dignity and constitutional governance.

Special attention shall continue to be devoted to those who have historically experienced exclusion from national development. Women, children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, internally displaced persons, unemployed youth, rural communities and other vulnerable populations shall no longer be viewed merely as beneficiaries of government assistance but as equal partners in nation-building whose talents, aspirations and contributions are essential to Nigeria's future prosperity.

The NVCSC, the National Employment and Skills Council, the NSIHDF, the NISPDP and other institutions proposed in this Blueprint shall collectively establish a new architecture for social development founded upon professionalism, transparency, innovation and measurable results. These institutions are intended to endure beyond the tenure of any individual administration, becoming permanent pillars of Nigeria's democratic governance and human development framework.

Throughout implementation, fiscal responsibility shall remain paramount. Compassion must never become an excuse for financial indiscipline, nor should prudent economic management become a justification for neglecting vulnerable citizens. The administration shall therefore pursue a balanced approach in which social investments are financed through economic growth, improved governance, efficient public administration, expanded private-sector participation and innovative financing mechanisms while preserving macroeconomic stability and long-term fiscal sustainability.

Monitoring, evaluation and public accountability shall remain central features of implementation. Government shall continuously measure outcomes, publish performance reports, encourage independent evaluations and remain willing to reform programmes that fail to achieve intended objectives. The administration accepts that effective governance requires humility, evidence-based decision-making and an unwavering commitment to continuous improvement.

By the conclusion of the administration's first four years, Nigeria should witness measurable reductions in multidimensional poverty, expanded employment opportunities, improved food security, increased affordable housing, stronger disability inclusion, enhanced humanitarian response capacity, broader digital inclusion, more effective social protection systems and substantially higher levels of community participation in national development. More importantly, the country should possess stronger institutions capable of sustaining these achievements for generations to come.

This Humanitarian Affairs, Social Welfare and National Inclusion Agenda ultimately seeks to reaffirm one fundamental principle: that every Nigerian life possesses equal dignity and equal value. Regardless of birthplace, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, age or economic circumstance, every citizen deserves the opportunity to realise his or her full potential within a peaceful, just and prosperous society.

The administration therefore commits itself to building a Nigeria in which no child is denied education because of poverty, no family sleeps hungry because of government neglect, no elderly citizen lives without dignity after a lifetime of service, no person with disability is excluded from opportunity, no community is abandoned during humanitarian emergencies and no willing citizen is deprived of the opportunity to contribute productively to national development. Guided by the principles of social democracy, constitutional governance and inclusive economic growth, this administration shall strive to build a compassionate, resilient and prosperous nation where development is measured not only by the wealth of the country but by the well-being of all its people.

PART VI

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXCELLENCE

6.1 Vision

Sports shall become a strategic national investment in healthy living, youth engagement, employment, national unity and international competitiveness. Every Nigerian child shall have the opportunity to discover and develop sporting talent irrespective of social or economic background. Government shall promote sports not merely as recreation but as a viable professional career and a major contributor to economic development.

6.2 Key pillars of the Sports Development and National Excellence

1) National School Sports Programme.

The administration shall restore organised sports from secondary schools through universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. Every educational institution shall organise annual inter-house and inter-school competitions, while state governments shall coordinate state championships in priority sports.

Football, basketball and athletics shall receive immediate attention because of their high participation rates, commercial potential and international competitiveness. Regular participation in sports shall also promote physical fitness, discipline, teamwork and healthier lifestyles among Nigerian youths, contributing to the prevention of obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

2) Presidential Schools Football Cup.

The administration shall establish the Presidential Schools Football Cup as Nigeria's premier secondary school football competition. The competition shall begin at the Local Government level, progress to State Championships, advance to Zonal Finals and culminate in an annual National Championship under a knockout format.

The Champion School shall be awarded the Presidential Cup, gold medals, the highest cash prize and the construction of a modern football stadium at the school or another approved location within the state. The second and third placed schools shall each receive silver and bronze medals, along with substantial cash rewards and sporting equipment.

Outstanding players shall automatically be enrolled in the National Football Talent Development Programme for further training and possible recruitment into professional clubs and national teams.

3) Sports Infrastructure and Talent Development

Existing sports academies shall be modernised while additional regional academies shall be established to ensure equitable access across the country. School playing fields, community sports centres and public stadiums shall be rehabilitated and properly maintained.

Government shall encourage local production of sporting kits, footballs, jerseys, athletics equipment and other sporting materials in order to reduce import dependence and stimulate domestic manufacturing.

4) Coaching, Sports Science and Athlete Welfare

The administration shall invest heavily in the education and certification of coaches, referees, sports administrators and technical officials. Partnerships shall be developed with leading international sporting institutions to improve coaching standards and transfer modern sports science.

Sports medicine, physiotherapy, nutrition, psychology and performance analysis shall become integral components of athlete development, ensuring Nigerian athletes compete under internationally recognised professional standards.

5) Reform of Nigerian Football

Football shall receive priority as Nigeria's most popular sport and one of its greatest opportunities for youth employment and international recognition. The Nigerian Football League shall be comprehensively modernised through transparent governance, independent league administration, improved officiating, enhanced player welfare, stronger club licensing standards, private investment, television broadcasting, digital ticketing and improved stadium management.

The long-term objective shall be to establish the Nigerian Football League as the premier football competition in Africa and a respected destination for players, investors and broadcasters worldwide.

6) Sports Industry and Economic Development

Government shall promote sports as a significant contributor to national economic growth through investment in sports tourism, broadcasting, merchandising, event management, facility management and sports equipment manufacturing.

The private sector shall be encouraged to participate actively through sponsorship, club ownership, stadium development and athlete development programmes, while government focuses on policy, regulation and enabling infrastructure.

6.3 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

Within four years, the administration shall:

1. Restore nationwide school sports competitions.
2. Launch the Presidential Schools Football Cup.
3. Upgrade sports facilities in schools and communities.
4. Strengthen existing sports academies and establish new regional academies.
5. Train and certify thousands of coaches and technical officials.
6. Modernise the Nigerian Football League to international standards.
7. Expand participation in football, basketball and athletics among young Nigerians.
8. Promote local manufacture of sporting equipment and apparel.
9. Improve citizens' physical health through mass participation in organised sports.
10. Position Nigeria as Africa's leading football development nation and a globally respected sporting power.

PART VII

Education, Human Capital Development and Research

7.1 Vision

Education shall be the principal driver of Nigeria's economic transformation, technological advancement and social mobility. The administration shall provide accessible, high-quality and relevant education that develops character, creativity, critical thinking, entrepreneurship and practical skills. Every Nigerian learner shall graduate with competencies that are directly applicable to the needs of society and the economy. Education shall therefore become an investment in national productivity rather than merely a pathway to academic qualifications.

7.2 Key Pillars of the Education Sector Strategy

1) Basic and Secondary Education Reform

Universal Basic Education will be free in line with the provision of Chapter II of the Nigerian Constitution and will be strengthened to ensure that every Nigerian child completes quality primary and secondary education in a safe, inclusive and conducive learning environment. Priority will be given to eliminating out-of-school children, improving literacy and numeracy outcomes, expanding digital learning opportunities, upgrading school infrastructure and improving the quality and effectiveness of teachers.

The curriculum shall place equal emphasis on academic excellence, moral education, civic responsibility, digital literacy and practical skills. Beginning from the secondary school level, every student shall receive hands-on vocational and entrepreneurial training alongside conventional academic subjects.

Practical education will be tailored to the comparative advantages, natural resources and economic potential of each state and locality, in close partnership with State Governments. Schools in mining communities, such as those in Zamfara and Osun States, may introduce foundational training in mining technology and mineral processing, while agricultural communities will emphasise modern farming, agro-processing and agribusiness. Riverine areas will promote fisheries and aquaculture. Industrial centres will strengthen technical trades, manufacturing and engineering skills. This place-based approach will enable students to acquire competencies that are directly aligned with local economic opportunities and labor market demands.

Public schools in rural communities shall establish integrated school farms serving as practical laboratories for modern agriculture, food production, environmental conservation and agribusiness. Besides supporting teaching, these farms may contribute to school feeding programmes and generate modest internally generated revenue while promoting dignity of labour and food security.

2) Technical and Vocational Education

Technical and vocational education shall receive equal recognition with conventional university education. Technical colleges shall be modernised and equipped to train skilled technicians required by Nigeria's industrialisation programme.

Government shall collaborate with industries to develop competency-based training in construction, manufacturing, information and communications technology (ICT), renewable

energy, agriculture, automotive engineering, mining, marine technology and other strategic sectors. Graduates shall receive nationally recognised professional certifications that improve employability both within Nigeria and internationally.

3) Higher Education, Research and Industry Partnership

Universities, polytechnics and colleges of education shall enjoy greater academic autonomy while remaining accountable for educational quality, research output and financial responsibility. Government shall substantially increase investment in research, innovation and technology commercialisation in areas critical to national development, including agriculture, healthcare, engineering, artificial intelligence, energy, defence, climate resilience and industrial production. Universities shall become centres of innovation that generate practical solutions to national challenges.

To strengthen financial sustainability and national relevance, every tertiary institution shall establish or strengthen a professionally managed Consultancy Services Directorate responsible for mobilising the expertise of academic staff to provide professional services to government, industry and the private sector. Consultancy services shall become an important source of institutional revenue while ensuring that research and teaching remain closely aligned with the needs of the economy.

Faculties and departments shall actively compete for consultancy assignments within their areas of competence. Civil Engineering Departments may undertake road, bridge and drainage design or construction supervision for Federal, State and Local Governments, subject to applicable procurement regulations. Agricultural faculties may provide extension services and agribusiness advisory support; Medical Colleges may strengthen specialist healthcare and public health programmes; Law Faculties may undertake legislative drafting and policy reviews; while Business Schools may provide executive training and management consultancy. Similar opportunities shall be developed across all professional disciplines.

Universities shall therefore evolve beyond their traditional teaching and research functions to become engines of innovation, consultancy, entrepreneurship and technology transfer, strengthening the synergy between academia and industry while reducing dependence on government subventions.

4) Teacher Development and Welfare

No education system can rise above the quality of its teachers. The administration shall prioritise teacher recruitment, continuous professional development, certification and improved welfare.

Teacher education institutions shall be strengthened to produce competent educators capable of teaching modern curricula and integrating technology into classroom instruction. Outstanding teachers shall receive national recognition and performance-based incentives to encourage excellence and professionalism.

5) Digital Learning and AI

Every public educational institution shall progressively integrate digital technology into teaching, learning and administration. Broadband connectivity, smart classrooms, virtual laboratories, digital libraries and electronic learning platforms shall become standard features of modern education.

AI shall be responsibly deployed to support personalised learning, teacher preparation, educational administration and research while safeguarding academic integrity and protecting students' privacy.

6) Financing Framework and Partnerships

Education financing shall be strengthened through increased budgetary allocations, private-sector partnerships, alumni endowments, research grants and carefully structured Public-Private Partnerships.

The administration shall actively encourage collaboration among educational institutions, industry and development partners to improve curriculum relevance, graduate employability and research commercialisation. Scholarships and financial assistance shall prioritise academically gifted students and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, particularly in science, engineering, medicine, agriculture, artificial intelligence and technical education.

7.3 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

Within four years, the administration shall:

1. Significantly reduce the number of out-of-school children.
2. Modernise public primary and secondary schools nationwide.
3. Introduce practical, location-specific skills education in collaboration with State Governments.
4. Establish integrated school farms in rural public schools.
5. Upgrade technical and vocational education institutions.
6. Improve teacher recruitment, training and welfare.
7. Expand digital learning infrastructure across public schools.
8. Strengthen university research and innovation.
9. Establish robust Consultancy Services Directorates in all federal tertiary institutions and encourage similar reforms in state-owned institutions.
10. Deepen partnerships between academia, industry and government to improve national productivity and institutional financial sustainability.

Through these reforms, Nigeria's education system shall become a powerful engine for producing skilled citizens, innovative entrepreneurs, ethical leaders and globally competitive professionals capable of driving sustainable national development.

PART VIII

Healthcare, Pharmaceutical Development and National Well-Being

8.1 Vision

The administration shall build a healthcare system that guarantees affordable, accessible and quality healthcare for every Nigerian, irrespective of income or place of residence. The emphasis shall shift from treating diseases to promoting healthy living, preventing illnesses and building a resilient healthcare system supported by modern technology, skilled personnel and a vibrant pharmaceutical industry. Healthcare shall be recognised as both a social responsibility and a strategic investment in national productivity.

8.2 Key Pillars of the Health Sector Strategy

1) Primary Healthcare and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Primary Healthcare Centres shall become the foundation of Nigeria's healthcare system. In collaboration with State and Local Governments, existing centres shall be rehabilitated, properly staffed, equipped with essential medicines and linked through a national digital referral system to secondary and tertiary hospitals.

Universal Health Insurance shall be progressively expanded to reduce out-of-pocket medical expenses, with special protection for vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women, senior citizens and persons with disabilities. Community health workers shall be recruited and trained to strengthen preventive healthcare, maternal services, immunisation and disease surveillance.

2) National Malaria Eradication, Vaccine Industrialisation and Mass Immunisation Programme

The administration shall launch a National Malaria Eradication, Vaccine Industrialisation and Mass Immunisation Programme as both a public health and economic transformation initiative. Nigeria bears one of the world's highest malaria burdens, accounting for about one-quarter of global cases and nearly one-third of global deaths. Approximately 180,000–200,000 Nigerians die annually from malaria, while hundreds of millions of productive work and school hours are lost.

The programme shall combine mass malaria vaccination, vector control, rapid diagnosis and treatment, environmental sanitation, disease surveillance and public education. Based on a projected population of 250 million, Government shall provide an estimated US\$4.5 billion (about ₦8.1 trillion) over four years for vaccines, logistics, cold-chain infrastructure and implementation, supported by a National Malaria Eradication Fund financed through federal and state appropriations, development partners, health bonds, CSR contributions and PPPs.

Nigeria shall pursue domestic malaria vaccine manufacturing through technology-transfer partnerships to reduce import dependence and position the country as a regional vaccine hub.

The programme shall simultaneously serve as a national employment and industrialisation initiative. Production of vaccines, syringes, vials, cold-chain equipment, diagnostic kits, pharmaceuticals, mosquito nets and allied medical supplies, together with nationwide

logistics and service delivery, shall generate substantial industrial activity. Government targets the creation of not fewer than 500,000 direct jobs and more than one million indirect jobs across healthcare, pharmaceutical manufacturing, research, engineering, logistics, environmental services and related industries.

The economic returns from reduced treatment costs, increased labour productivity, improved school attendance and lives saved are expected to exceed programme costs several times over. By 2031 the administration shall target at least an 80% reduction in malaria incidence and a 90% reduction in malaria mortality, placing Nigeria firmly on the path to elimination.

3) Medical Personnel Development and Welfare

Nigeria's healthcare system can only be as strong as the professionals who sustain it. The administration shall therefore adopt a comprehensive Human Resources for Health Policy aimed at expanding the healthcare workforce, improving professional welfare and significantly reducing the emigration of skilled personnel.

Every qualified **Resident Doctor** who satisfies the prescribed professional and institutional requirements shall be automatically absorbed into accredited residency training programmes, subject only to the availability of training positions approved by the relevant regulatory bodies. Residency training shall be regarded as a strategic national investment in specialist healthcare rather than merely an employment programme.

Similarly, every medical graduate eligible for Housemanship shall be guaranteed placement in an accredited healthcare institution. To eliminate the persistent backlog of graduates awaiting placement, the Federal Government shall provide targeted grants to federal teaching hospitals, federal medical centres and other accredited institutions with the capacity to absorb additional house officers but constrained by inadequate funding. State-owned teaching hospitals that expand accredited training capacity may also benefit through collaborative funding arrangements under the framework of Cooperative Federalism.

The administration shall substantially improve the remuneration, working conditions and career development opportunities of all categories of health professionals, particularly doctors, nurses, pharmacists, medical laboratory scientists and other allied health personnel. Salary structures shall be made sufficiently competitive to improve morale, enhance productivity and reduce the migration of skilled professionals to foreign countries.

To address the persistent shortage of healthcare workers in underserved communities, additional rural service incentives shall be introduced. Doctors, nurses and other health professionals who accept postings to rural and difficult-to-reach areas shall receive enhanced hardship allowances, housing support, accelerated promotion opportunities, continuing professional education benefits and other incentives, jointly financed where appropriate by the Federal Government and the respective State Governments.

Continuous professional education shall remain mandatory, while specialist training, research fellowships and international professional exchanges shall be expanded to ensure Nigerian healthcare professionals remain globally competitive.

4) Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, Traditional Medicine and Medical Research

Nigeria shall pursue pharmaceutical self-sufficiency through expanded local production of medicines, vaccines, medical consumables and diagnostic equipment. Government shall encourage investment through fiscal incentives, research grants, technology transfer and partnerships between universities, research institutes and private manufacturers.

The administration shall also harness Nigeria's rich heritage of traditional and herbal medicine as a valuable component of the national healthcare system. Indigenous medicinal knowledge accumulated over generations shall be scientifically documented, preserved and subjected to rigorous pharmacological research, toxicological evaluation and internationally recognised clinical trials.

Universities, teaching hospitals, research institutes, the pharmaceutical industry and traditional medicine practitioners shall collaborate in identifying promising herbal formulations for scientific validation, standardisation and commercial development. Only remedies that satisfy established standards of safety, efficacy and quality shall be approved for integration into mainstream healthcare.

The long-term objective shall be to establish Nigeria as a continental leader in pharmaceutical innovation, evidence-based traditional medicine and biomedical research, while creating new opportunities for healthcare, exports, employment and industrial development.

5) Preventive Healthcare and Healthy Living

Government shall promote healthy lifestyles through nationwide campaigns on nutrition, sanitation, physical exercise, mental health, maternal health and the prevention of communicable and NCDs.

School health programmes, routine medical screening, environmental sanitation and public health education shall be strengthened. The promotion of sports and physical fitness under Part VI of this Blueprint shall complement national efforts to reduce obesity, hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

6) Digital Health and Emergency Medical Services

The administration shall accelerate the adoption of digital health technologies, including electronic medical records, telemedicine, AI-assisted diagnostics and integrated health information systems.

Emergency medical services shall be strengthened through improved ambulance networks, trauma centres and emergency response coordination in partnership with State Governments. Rural communities shall benefit from mobile clinics and telemedicine platforms that extend specialist care to underserved populations.

7) Financing Framework and Partnerships

Healthcare financing shall be strengthened through increased public investment, expanded health insurance coverage, private-sector participation and carefully structured Public-Private Partnerships.

Federal, State and Local Governments shall work collaboratively to improve healthcare infrastructure, while development partners, FBOs and private healthcare providers shall be encouraged to complement public investment under a framework of quality assurance and accountability.

8.3 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

Within four years, the administration shall:

1. Strengthen and modernise Primary Healthcare Centres nationwide in partnership with State and Local Governments.
2. Expand Universal Health Insurance to substantially reduce out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure and improve access to quality healthcare.
3. Guarantee Housemanship placements for all eligible Nigerian medical graduates through expanded training capacity and targeted Federal grants to accredited institutions, while encouraging complementary support from State Governments.
4. Automatically absorb qualified Resident Doctors into accredited residency training programmes, subject to approved training capacity, to accelerate the production of specialist medical personnel.
5. Improve remuneration, working conditions and career development opportunities for doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other health professionals in order to significantly reduce brain drain.
6. Introduce enhanced rural service incentive packages, including hardship allowances, housing support, accelerated career progression and continuing professional education for healthcare workers serving in underserved communities, in collaboration with State Governments.
7. Expand the admission and training capacity of medical, nursing, pharmacy and allied health institutions to meet Nigeria's growing healthcare needs.
8. Strengthen local pharmaceutical manufacturing and significantly increase domestic production of medicines, vaccines, medical consumables and diagnostic equipment.
9. Establish a National Programme for Research, Standardisation and Commercialisation of Traditional and Herbal Medicine through scientific research, pharmacological evaluation and internationally recognised clinical trials.
10. Strengthen collaboration among universities, teaching hospitals, research institutes, pharmaceutical companies and certified traditional medicine practitioners to promote medical innovation and indigenous drug discovery.
11. Modernise teaching hospitals, medical research institutes and digital health infrastructure, including telemedicine and electronic medical records.
12. Strengthen emergency medical services and national disease surveillance systems to improve preparedness for public health emergencies.
13. Promote preventive healthcare, healthy lifestyles, nutrition, physical fitness and public health education as central pillars of national health policy.
14. Position Nigeria as West Africa's leading centre for specialist medical training, pharmaceutical manufacturing, evidence-based traditional medicine and biomedical research.

These priorities shall ensure that Nigeria develops a healthcare system capable of retaining its best professionals, expanding access to quality medical care, harnessing indigenous medical knowledge and achieving greater self-reliance in healthcare delivery and pharmaceutical production.

PART IX

TECHNOLOGY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

9.1 Vision

The administration shall position science, technology and innovation as the principal drivers of Nigeria's industrialisation, economic diversification and global competitiveness. Government shall create an enabling environment in which scientific research, technological innovation and entrepreneurship flourish, transforming Nigeria from a consumer of technology into a producer of globally competitive solutions. AI, robotics, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing and digital technologies shall be strategically deployed to improve governance, enhance productivity and create millions of high-value jobs.

9.2 Key Pillars of the Tech, AI and Digital Economy Strategy

1) Science, Technology and Innovation Ecosystem

Government shall strengthen collaboration among universities, research institutes, industry and the private sector to accelerate the commercialisation of research findings. Research funding shall increasingly target national priorities in agriculture, healthcare, defence, manufacturing, renewable energy, mining and climate resilience.

A National Innovation Fund shall support promising researchers, inventors, start-ups and technology entrepreneurs, while innovation hubs and technology parks shall be established or strengthened across the six geopolitical zones in partnership with State Governments and the private sector.

2) AI and Digital Transformation

Nigeria shall adopt a comprehensive National AI Strategy to harness AI for economic growth, improved public service delivery and national competitiveness. AI shall be responsibly deployed across education, healthcare, agriculture, transportation, security, taxation, justice and public administration to improve efficiency, transparency and decision-making. Government shall establish an ethical and regulatory framework that promotes innovation while safeguarding privacy, cybersecurity and citizens' rights.

Digital literacy shall become a core competency across all levels of education to prepare Nigerians for emerging occupations in the global digital economy.

3) Digital Economy and Technology Entrepreneurship

The administration shall promote Nigeria as Africa's leading destination for digital entrepreneurship and technology investment. Broadband infrastructure shall be expanded nationwide to provide affordable high-speed internet access for homes, schools, businesses and government institutions. Start-ups shall benefit from improved access to finance, simplified regulations, innovation grants and venture capital partnerships.

Special emphasis shall be placed on software development, fintech, cybersecurity, cloud computing, semiconductor design, data analytics, robotics and other high-growth technology sectors capable of generating quality employment for young Nigerians.

4) Indigenous Technology and Local Manufacturing

Government shall actively encourage the design, development and manufacture of Nigerian technologies by supporting local innovators, engineers and technology-based enterprises.

Public procurement policies shall, where appropriate, give preference to competitively priced Nigerian technology products and services that satisfy established quality standards. Strategic partnerships shall promote technology transfer while strengthening domestic manufacturing capacity and reducing dependence on imported technologies.

5) Space Science, Advanced Research and Emerging Technologies

Nigeria shall strengthen its capabilities in satellite technology, space applications, remote sensing, geospatial intelligence and advanced scientific research.

Investment shall also be directed towards frontier technologies, including biotechnology, nanotechnology, quantum computing, advanced materials and renewable energy technologies, positioning Nigeria to participate actively in the industries of the future.

6) Digital Governance and Cybersecurity

Government services shall progressively become fully digital to improve efficiency, transparency and public convenience.

A robust national cybersecurity architecture shall protect critical infrastructure, financial systems, government databases and citizens' digital information. Collaboration between government, academia and the private sector shall strengthen Nigeria's capacity to prevent, detect and respond to cyber threats while promoting responsible digital citizenship.

9.3 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

Within four years, the administration shall:

1. Adopt and implement a comprehensive National AI Strategy.
2. Expand affordable broadband infrastructure across all parts of the country.
3. Strengthen research funding and establish a National Innovation Fund.
4. Develop innovation hubs and technology parks across the six geopolitical zones in partnership with State Governments and the private sector.
5. Promote digital literacy and AI education across all levels of the educational system.
6. Support technology start-ups through grants, venture financing and simplified regulatory processes.
7. Strengthen collaboration among universities, research institutes and industry to commercialise research outputs.
8. Encourage local design and manufacture of technology products through strategic procurement policies and technology transfer partnerships.
9. Modernise government services through comprehensive digital transformation while strengthening cybersecurity and data protection.
10. Position Nigeria as Africa's leading centre for technological innovation, digital entrepreneurship and artificial intelligence.
11. By placing science, technology and innovation at the centre of national development, the administration shall build a knowledge-driven economy capable of creating high-value employment, enhancing productivity, improving governance and securing Nigeria's place among the world's emerging technological powers.

PART X

GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SERVICE, JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

10.1 Vision

The administration shall build a government that is transparent, accountable, efficient and firmly anchored on the rule of law. Public institutions shall exist to serve citizens with integrity, professionalism and measurable results. Governance shall be guided by the principles of social democracy, constitutionalism, fiscal responsibility and Cooperative Federalism, ensuring that all three tiers of government work together in advancing national development while fully exercising their respective constitutional powers.

10.2 Priority Reforms

1) Public Service Reform

The Nigerian Public Service shall be transformed into a modern, technology-driven and performance-oriented institution.

Recruitment, promotion and appointments shall be based strictly on merit, competence, integrity and equal opportunity. Annual performance contracts shall be introduced for senior public officers, while continuous professional training shall become mandatory. Digital governance shall reduce bureaucracy, improve service delivery and minimise opportunities for corruption.

2) Justice Sector Reform

Justice shall no longer be delayed or denied. The administration shall strengthen the independence, efficiency and integrity of the judiciary through increased investment in court infrastructure, digital case management, judicial training and improved welfare for judicial officers.

A central objective of the reform shall be to substantially end the culture of interminable litigation in Nigeria. Working with the judiciary, the National Assembly, the Nigerian Bar Association and other justice-sector institutions, the administration shall support procedural, technological and institutional reforms designed to ensure that, save for genuinely exceptional cases, court proceedings run their full course and reach final determination within twelve months. This shall include accelerated electronic filing and service of processes, continuous case management, stricter control of unnecessary adjournments, time limits for interlocutory proceedings, greater use of virtual hearings where appropriate, improved judicial staffing and infrastructure, and performance monitoring that fully respects judicial independence.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), arbitration and mediation shall be expanded to reduce court congestion and improve access to justice. Specialised commercial, investment and technology courts shall also be strengthened to enhance investor confidence.

The administration shall additionally pursue a Justice Independence and Public Prosecution Reform. While the President shall continue to appoint the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation in accordance with the Constitution, reforms shall strengthen the professional independence of the Attorney-General in the exercise of prosecutorial and other quasi-judicial legal powers. Decisions concerning prosecution, discontinuance of criminal proceedings and other matters requiring independent legal judgment shall be governed by

the Constitution, law, published public-interest principles and professional responsibility rather than partisan or personal presidential direction.

The longer-term constitutional objective shall be to examine an appropriate institutional separation between the political and administrative responsibilities of the Minister of Justice and the independent prosecutorial and guardianship-of-law responsibilities of the Attorney-General of the Federation. This reform shall ensure that the Attorney-General remains accountable to the Constitution, the law and appropriate institutional oversight without becoming an instrument of executive interference in individual cases.

3) Constitutional and Electoral Reform

The administration shall work with the National Assembly, State Governments and other stakeholders to pursue constitutional reforms that strengthen democratic governance, promote national unity and improve public administration.

Priority shall be given to clarifying constitutional responsibilities among the three tiers of government, strengthening local government administration in accordance with constitutional provisions, improving fiscal federalism and enhancing the independence, professionalism and credibility of electoral institutions.

A major component of the electoral reform programme shall be the implementation, with necessary contemporary adaptation, of essential recommendations of the Justice Mohammed Uwais Electoral Reform Committee Report. Particular attention shall be given to those recommendations capable of strengthening the independence and credibility of electoral institutions, improving the integrity of electoral administration, accelerating the determination of electoral disputes, strengthening internal party democracy and substantially reducing opportunities for political manipulation of the electoral process.

The administration shall work with the National Assembly, the judiciary, political parties, civil society and other stakeholders to translate appropriate elements of the Uwais Report into constitutional, legislative and institutional reforms. Electoral reform shall not end with improvements in voting technology; its ultimate purpose shall be to create an electoral system in which the votes of Nigerians determine who governs them and the institutions administering elections command public confidence.

Electoral reforms shall therefore promote transparency, technological innovation, institutional independence, timely dispute resolution and greater public confidence in democratic processes.

4) Anti-Corruption and Public Accountability

The administration shall adopt a preventive approach to combating corruption by strengthening transparency, digital governance, open procurement and sound public financial management.

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), and other statutory anti-corruption institutions shall enjoy strengthened operational and institutional independence and shall be insulated from improper executive, partisan or political interference. Their investigative and prosecutorial decisions shall be governed by law, evidence and the public interest rather than the political status, affiliation or relationship of persons under investigation.

Necessary legislative and administrative reforms shall strengthen security of tenure for their leadership, transparent appointment and removal procedures, predictable funding, professional recruitment and operational autonomy, while maintaining appropriate judicial, legislative and public accountability. Independence shall not mean absence of accountability; rather, these institutions shall be accountable to the Constitution and the law instead of to the political convenience of the government of the day.

No President, Minister or other public officer shall be permitted to lawfully direct an anti-corruption agency to commence, terminate, suppress or manipulate an investigation or prosecution for partisan purposes. The guiding principle shall be simple: no Nigerian shall be above the law, and no Nigerian shall be targeted through the law for political reasons.

Government shall strengthen whistle-blower protection, public asset declaration, regular performance audits and citizen participation in monitoring public expenditure.

5) Citizen Participation and Open Government

Government shall deepen democratic participation through regular consultation with citizens, professional associations, CSOs, traditional institutions, organised labour, the private sector and development partners.

Digital governance platforms shall enable citizens to monitor government projects, submit complaints, make policy recommendations and access public information. Open government shall become a defining feature of the administration, with measurable performance indicators published periodically to strengthen transparency and public confidence.

6) Cooperative Federalism

The administration shall adopt Cooperative Federalism as the guiding philosophy for governance and national development. Cooperative Federalism shall not diminish the constitutional autonomy or democratic legitimacy of any tier of government. Rather, it shall strengthen the capacity of the Federal, State and Local Governments to work voluntarily and collaboratively in areas of shared national interest while fully respecting the constitutional powers, responsibilities and financial independence assigned to each tier.

The Federal Government shall provide national policy direction, strategic leadership and support for programmes of national importance, while recognising the constitutional authority of State Governments over matters within their legislative competence and the important developmental responsibilities of Local Governments at the grassroots.

Major national initiatives in education, healthcare, agriculture, transportation, housing, industrialisation, sports, environmental management, security, digital transformation and social welfare shall be implemented through mutually agreed partnerships that leverage the comparative strengths, financial resources and institutional capacities of all three tiers of government. Such collaboration shall avoid duplication, improve value for money and accelerate service delivery without undermining the constitutional authority of any government.

To institutionalise this partnership, regular intergovernmental consultations shall be strengthened among the President, Governors and Local Government leadership, supported by sector-specific coordination mechanisms involving ministers, commissioners and local government officials. A Minister of Inter-Governmental Affairs shall be appointed to ensure projects involving the cooperation other tiers of government alongside the Federal Government receive cabinet-level attention. The objective shall be to replace unnecessary

rivalry with constructive collaboration, ensuring that every level of government contributes effectively to national development while remaining fully accountable to its own electorate and constitutional responsibilities.

7) Local Government Accountability and Transparency:

The administration shall work to make all 774 Local Governments transparent, functional and accountable to the people they serve. Every Local Government shall publish, on a dedicated and publicly accessible digital platform, quarterly reports of all revenues received from every source and all expenditures incurred, including statutory allocations, internally generated revenue, grants, contracts and major capital expenditure. The information shall be presented in a clear and accessible format that enables citizens to know what resources have accrued to their Local Government and how those resources have been utilised. This system of open quarterly financial reportage shall strengthen public oversight, discourage diversion and waste, improve service delivery and enhance the functionality of the tier of government closest to the people.

10.3 Four-Year Implementation Roadmap, 2027–2031

Within four years, the administration shall:

1. Modernise the Public Service through merit-based recruitment, performance management, continuous professional development and comprehensive digital transformation.
2. Reduce duplication, improve coordination and enhance efficiency across Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
3. Strengthen the independence, efficiency and technological capacity of the judiciary and institute reforms aimed at final determination of court cases within twelve months, save for genuinely exceptional matters.
4. Expand Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms to improve timely access to justice and reduce court congestion.
5. Pursue constitutional and electoral reforms through broad national consultation, including implementation of essential and contemporary-relevant recommendations of the Justice Mohammed Uwais Electoral Reform Committee Report.
6. Strengthen the professional independence of the Attorney-General in prosecutorial and quasi-judicial functions, while examining an institutional separation of the offices of Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation.
7. Strengthen transparency, open procurement, digital public financial management and institutional accountability to reduce corruption.
8. Enhance the operational independence and effectiveness of the EFCC, ICPC and other anti-corruption institutions, insulating them from improper executive or partisan interference while ensuring accountability to law.
9. Expand digital platforms that enable citizens to access government information, monitor public projects and actively participate in policymaking.
10. Institutionalise Cooperative Federalism through structured collaboration among the Federal, State and Local Governments while fully respecting the constitutional independence and responsibilities of each tier.
11. Institutionalise quarterly digital publication of revenues and expenditures by all 774 Local Governments to strengthen transparency, citizen oversight, accountability and grassroots service delivery.
12. Build a governance system that is transparent, accountable, efficient, citizen-centred and trusted by Nigerians.

13. Through these reforms, the administration shall strengthen democratic institutions, deepen constitutional governance, improve the quality of public administration and foster a cooperative relationship among all tiers of government. The result shall be a governance system that combines strong institutions, accountable leadership and genuine intergovernmental partnership to accelerate national development while preserving the constitutional autonomy and democratic mandate of every level of government.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL PLEDGE

I pledge to Nigeria my Country
To be faithful, loyal and honest
To serve Nigeria with all my strength
To defend her unity
And uphold her honour and glory
So help me God.

OATH OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

I, do solemnly swear/affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that as President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, I will discharge my duties to the best of my ability, faithfully and in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that I will strive to preserve the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions; that I will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that I will abide by the Code of Conduct contained in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as President; and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of Nigeria. So help me God.

FAREWELL TO POVERTY AND INSECURITY

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Prince (Dr.) Adewole Adebayo, Esq. is a Nigerian lawyer, entrepreneur, philanthropist, media proprietor and political leader. A Prince of the Ondo Kingdom, he studied Law at Obafemi Awolowo University and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 2000. His legal career has included international investment law and arbitration in Nigeria and the United States, and he is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators.

In 2006, he served as a Commissioner on Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission following appointment through the United Nations and ECOWAS process. He is also the founder of **KAFTAN TV** and has supported educational and youth-development initiatives.

As the **presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) in Nigeria's 2023 general election**, Prince Adebayo has consistently advocated constitutionalism, social democracy, productive employment, national security and an economy in which Nigeria's abundant human and material resources translate into shared prosperity.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Farewell to Poverty and Insecurity is a practical governance and development blueprint for Nigeria's renewal between **2027 and 2031**. Anchored on **Security, Productivity and Prosperity**, it sets out an integrated programme for restoring safety, eliminating extreme poverty, creating productive jobs and building a self-reliant economy.

The book moves beyond broad promises to concrete policies, programmes and measurable outcomes across agriculture and food security, industrialisation, power and affordable energy, defence and internal security, education, healthcare, infrastructure, technology, social welfare, foreign policy and accountable governance.

At its heart is a simple proposition: Nigeria has the people, resources and capacity to guarantee dignity and opportunity to its citizens. This is therefore a **four-year action agenda** for transforming government from a manager of poverty into an engine of production, employment and shared prosperity - so that Nigerians can truly begin to say **farewell to poverty and insecurity**.

SECURITY • PRODUCTIVITY • PROSPERITY

