

MY  
COVENANT  
WITH  
NIGERIANS

ATIKU ABUBAKAR









# My Fellow Nigerians



## Why it is necessary to offer myself again to provide the leadership Nigeria desires

In 2019, I presented a Policy document, *The Atiku Plan*, which sought to provide a distinct economic, political, and social development road map and *Get Nigeria Working Again*. It envisioned economic prosperity in a united and secure Nigeria. The outcome of the 2019 elections was indeed a lost opportunity to put in place the much-needed purposeful leadership that would work to achieve the noble objectives of the Atiku Plan for Nigerians in 2019.

The failure of leadership by the APC-led government is staring every Nigerian in the face as the country's development challenges progressively worsen and assume frightening dimensions.

As the following paragraphs illustrate, at no other time has the poverty in the quality of leadership and governance been worse than it has been since 2015






Nigeria's unity has never been threatened like now. Today, an increasing number of Nigerian citizens openly challenge their allegiance to Nigeria's corporate existence through violent agitations and misguided demands for ethno-regional autonomy because of widespread feelings of marginalization and neglect.



Nigeria has never been so overwhelmed by insecurity in all parts of the country. Sadly, we have reached a point where the functions of the state have been usurped by separatists, bandits, insurgents, and terrorists.



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-  Despite her vast resources, Nigeria has remained one of the poorest and unequal countries in the world. Our economy is fragile and vulnerable. Job losses, eroding incomes and lack of citizens' access to basic amenities have pushed more than 90 million people below the poverty line.
  -  The public education system is ill-equipped and has consistently underperformed, keeping millions of our children out of school and producing graduates with skills and competencies which are not aligned to the needs of our communities and our industries. Incessant industrial action by the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) and other Unions of Educational institutions has undoubtedly affected the quality of our workforce with far reaching consequences on the economy.
  -  Nigeria has continued to operate a faulty, complex federal structure with a high degree of centralization at the centre. The Federal Government has succeeded in accumulating many responsibilities which belong to the other [weaker] levels of government. The Federal government appropriates, along with these responsibilities, huge resources to the detriment of the states and local governments.

It has become fashionable for the APC-led government to blame the opposition and external factors for Nigeria's economic woes. The evidence, however, is overwhelming that the country's under-performance is largely attributable to leadership failures in the management of the state. The APC-led government lacks the critical competencies to initiate and implement innovative solutions to our problems and deliver on their mandate with the desired impact.

Today, another opportunity is presenting itself for Nigerians to ensure the emergence of an experienced, courageous, and result-focused leader to find a way through our country's tough situation and make a positive difference.

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I am offering myself again to provide the desired leadership. I have a history of economic reform and political transformation. As a private businessman of many years, I have a deep understanding of our economy and its challenges. As a Vice President of the Federal Republic (1999-2007), our administration demonstrated willingness to reform, and to implement a formal development agenda: the NEEDS AND SEEDS. As head of the economic management team, I was instrumental to the design of a private sector revival strategy and advocated for the opening up of the economy for private sector investments in the IT sector. Today it is undeniably the fastest growing services sector in the Nigerian economy.

I, therefore, have the pleasure to present to you, once again, my vision for a united, prosperous society in which all citizens are able to realize their full potentials in a secure and decent environment.

**This document spells out our commitment to a 5-point development agenda that seeks to:**

-  Restore Nigeria's unity through equity, social justice as well as co-operation and consensus amongst our heterogeneous peoples.
-  Establish a strong and effective democratic government that guarantees the safety and security of life and property.
-  Build a strong, resilient, and prosperous economy that creates jobs and wealth and lifts the poor out of poverty.
-  Promote a true federal system which will provide for a strong federal government to guarantee national unity while allowing the federating units to set their own priorities.
-  Improve and strengthen the education system to equip its recipients with the education and skills required to be competitive in the new global order which is driven by innovation, science, and technology and to lead healthy, productive, meaningful lives'.

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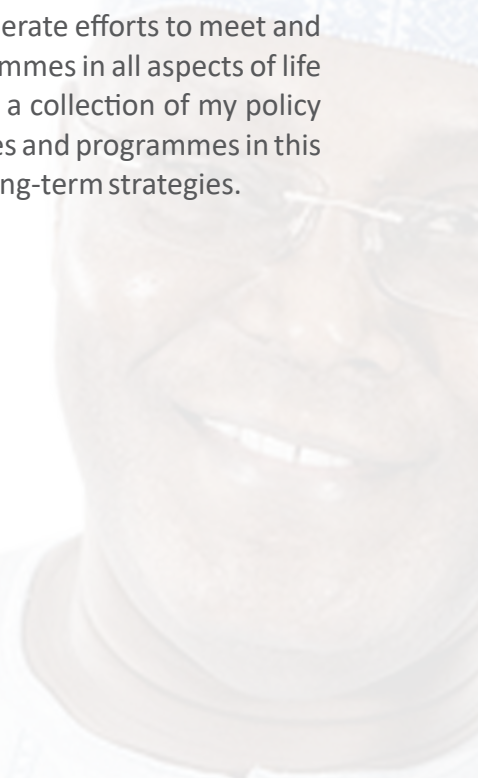
I believe the foundation of any government is rooted in a 'social contract.' Government emerges and finds legitimacy in the expectation that it shall work for the common good particularly to defend man's inalienable rights to life, property, and dignity.

The attempt to uphold and promote the social contract is manifested in the deliberate efforts to meet and give practical expression to the terms of the contract through policies and programmes in all aspects of life that will guarantee the common good for all. This Policy Document is therefore a collection of my policy commitments and responsibilities under the social contract. The proposed policies and programmes in this document are not subject to the electoral cycle; but involve short, medium, and long-term strategies.

I summarise these as '**My Covenant with Nigerians.**'

A red ink signature, appearing to read 'Atiku Abubakar', is written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned to the left of the printed name and title.

*Atiku Abubakar* GCON  
(Wazirin Adamawa)







## *Our 5-point Development Agenda*



# *My Vision*



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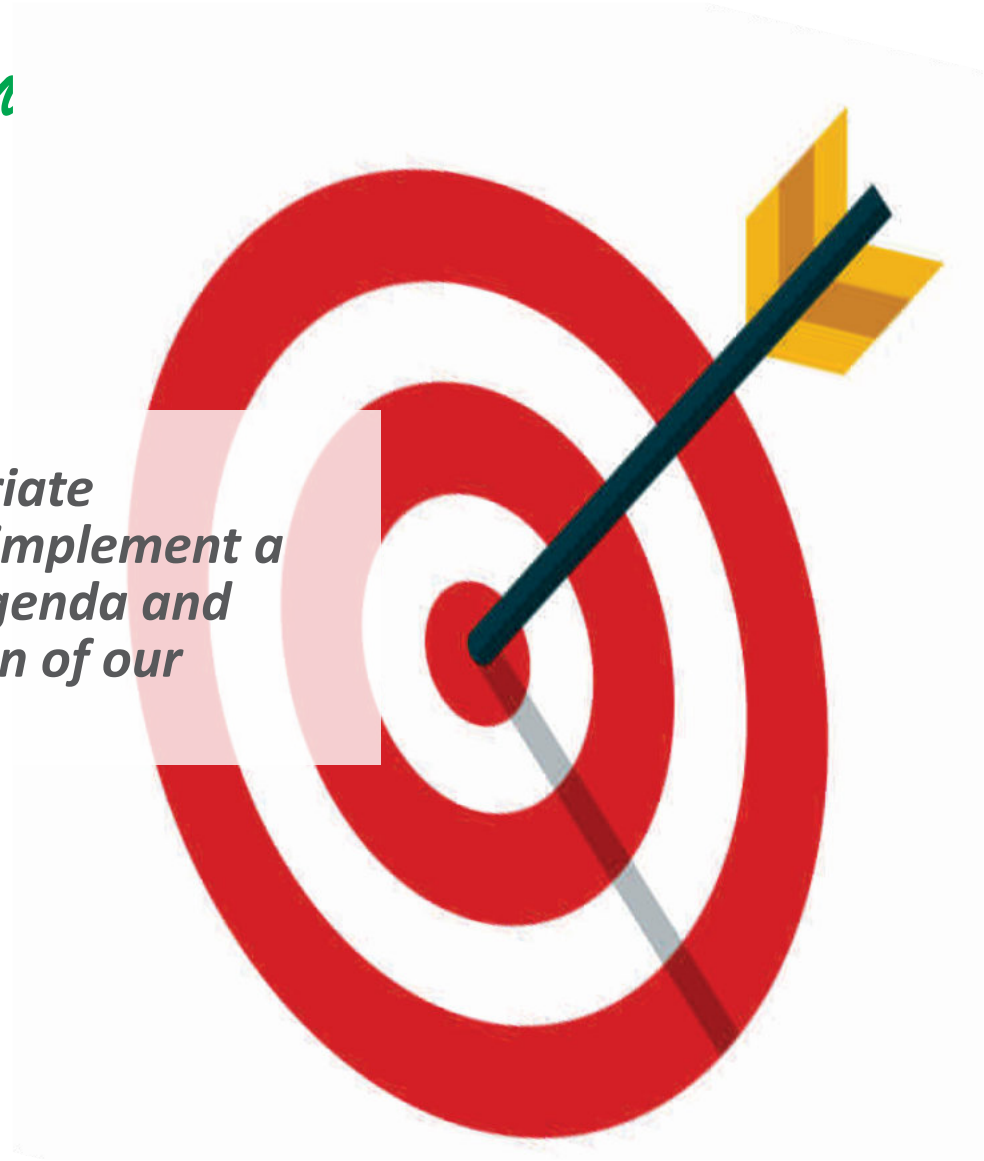
*To foster a united, secure and  
prosperous Nigeria in which all citizens  
can live a happy, healthy and  
productive life*

”

# My Mission



***To provide the appropriate political leadership to implement a robust development agenda and facilitate the realisation of our vision.***





# PART 1: *Building the Economy of Our Dream for Prosperity*






# *Our Economic Development Agenda*

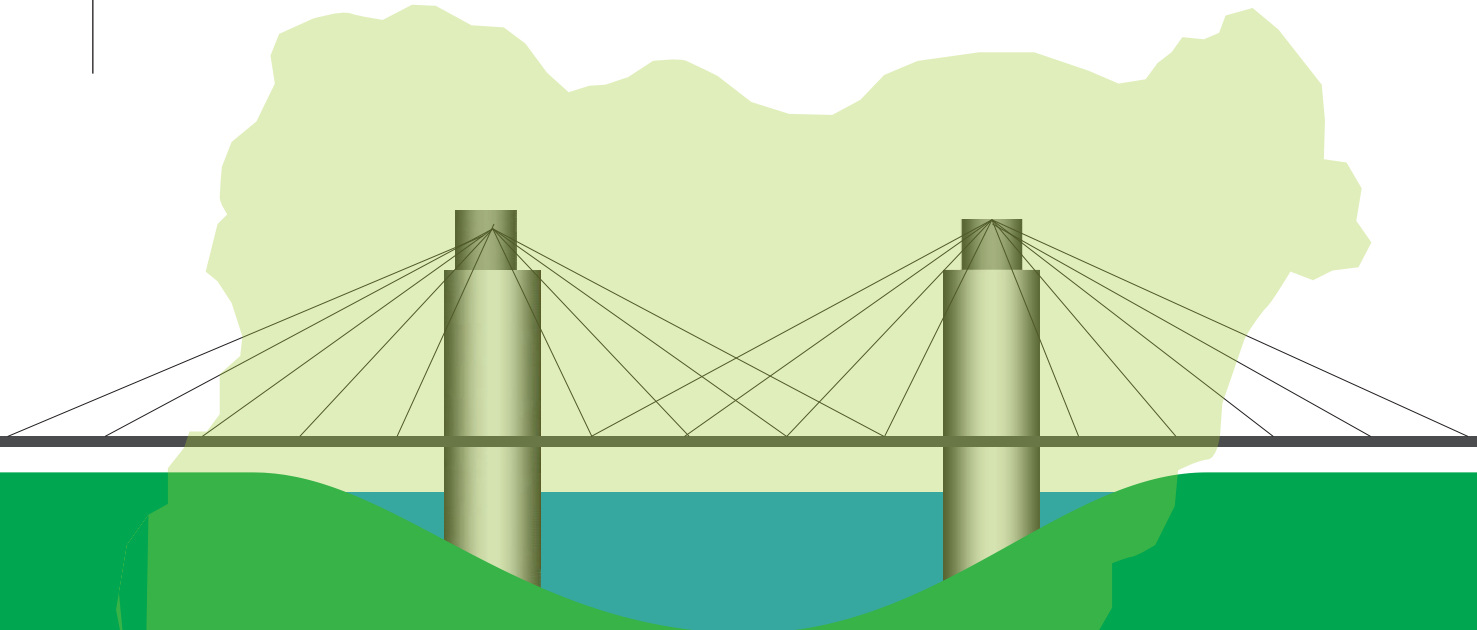
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Our economic agenda has an over-arching objective of providing a more hospitable environment for businesses to thrive and create jobs and wealth for Nigerian citizens.

## **Our Agenda is guided by three basic principles**

-  Re-affirm the criticality of private sector leadership and greater private sector participation in development; While repositioning the public sector to focus on its core responsibility of facilitation and enabling the appropriate legal and regulatory framework for rapid economic and social development.
-  Break government monopoly in all infrastructure sectors, including the refineries, rail transportation and power transmission and give private investors a larger role in funding and managing the sectors, thus emulating the benefits accrued in the oil & gas and telecoms sectors.
-  Allow the market greater leverage in determining prices. This way we shall eliminate the persistent price distortions occasioned by current interventionist exchange rate management policy. Government intervention, where absolutely necessary, will be done responsibly and judiciously.

# *Principles of Our Economic Agenda*



## **Private Sector Leadership**

*Private Sector is supported to provide critical leadership and drive growth. In return it provides funds, creates jobs and wealth and lifts the poor out of poverty*

## **Leveraging the Market in Price Setting**

*Market allowed to function in determining key prices to eliminate persistent price distortions occasioned by current interventionist policy*

*Government intervention will be done judiciously and responsibly*

## **Break Government Monopoly in key sectors**

*Private Sector will be encouraged to invest in sectors hitherto exclusively or predominantly government-owned.*



# The Economy of Our Dream

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***Our economic agenda will seek to alter the current trajectory of the Nigerian economy and:***



*Build a competitive, and resilient economy* and remain the largest in Africa and 15<sup>th</sup> largest globally with a GDP per capita raised from the current levels of approximately US\$2,000 to US\$5,000 by 2030.



*Achieve respectable economic growth:* Aspire to a growth performance above the average for sub-Sahara Africa,



*Achieve diversification:* A diversified economy with strong linkages amongst key sectors notably oil and gas, agriculture, manufacturing and MSMEs to strengthen the productive base of the economy.



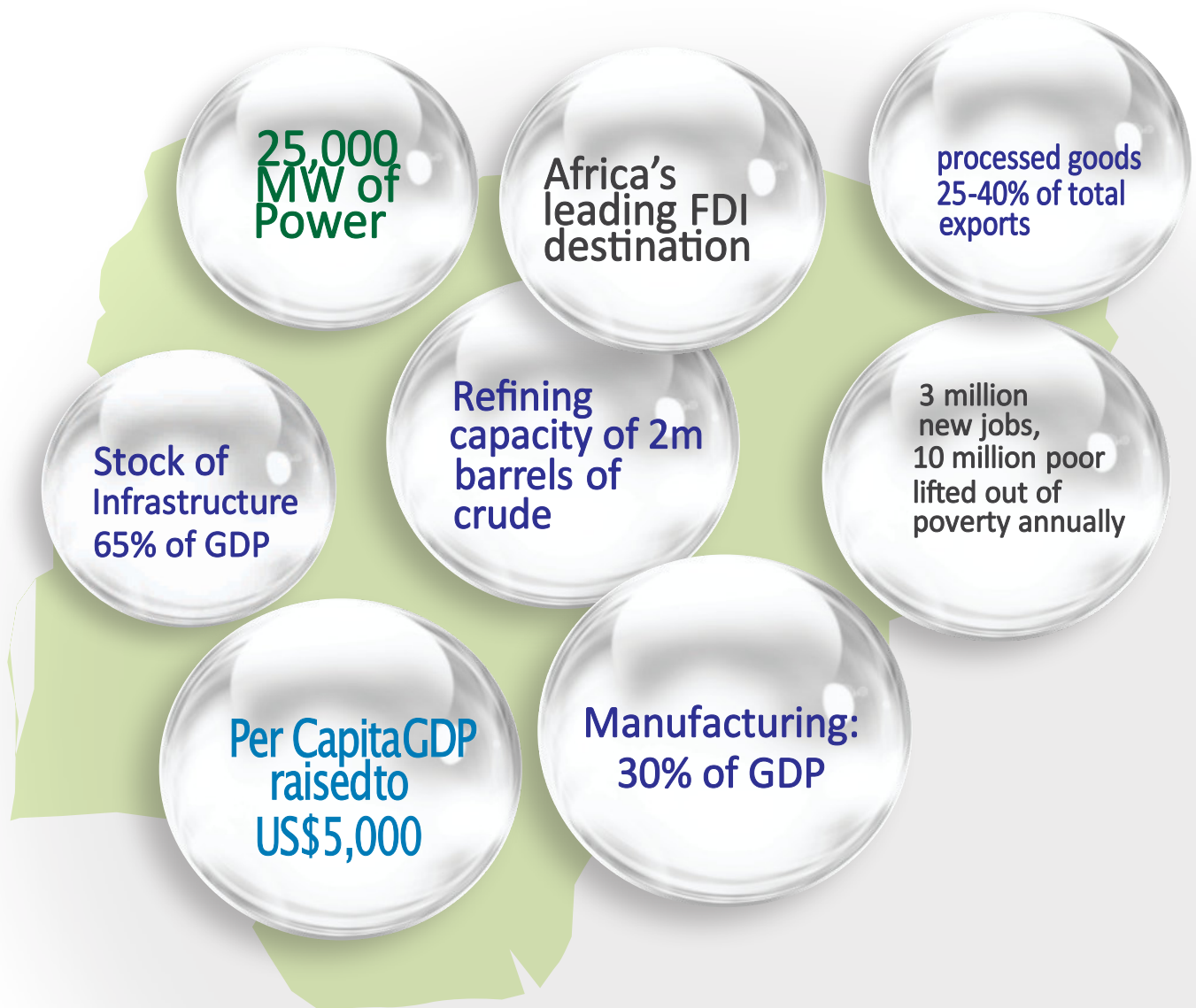
*Expand the export base:* Nigeria's export basket shall consist of manufactures, processed agricultural goods, refined petroleum, and gas products.



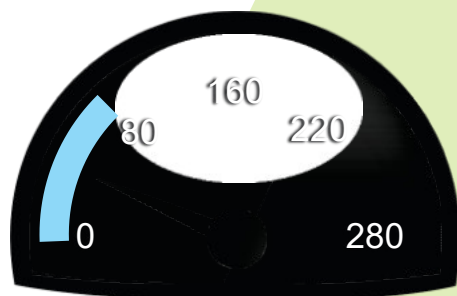
*Build a New Economy:* A knowledge-based economy in which a highly developed ICT sector, with wide application in commerce, education, health, and other areas of human endeavour, plays a significant role.



*Achieve inclusion:* An economy that provides opportunities for jobs, generates incomes and lift the poor out of poverty.

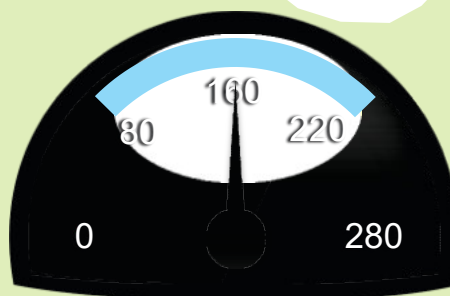


# Growth Drivers



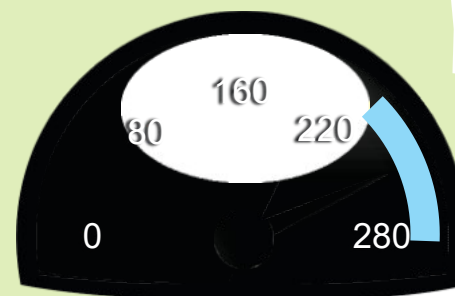
## Institutions

1. *Reform of public institutions to make them stronger and more supportive and facilitating*
2. *Enhanced private sector access to credit will be prioritized*
3. *Regulatory institutions will be strengthened and their independence will be shielded from political interference*



## PPP for Infrastructure

1. *Accelerate investment to double our infrastructure stock to approximately 50% of GDP by 2027 and 70% by 2030*
2. *Power sector reform will be a critical policy priority*
3. *By 2030, Nigeria shall make giant strides in diversifying its sources of power and delivering up to 25,000 MW*



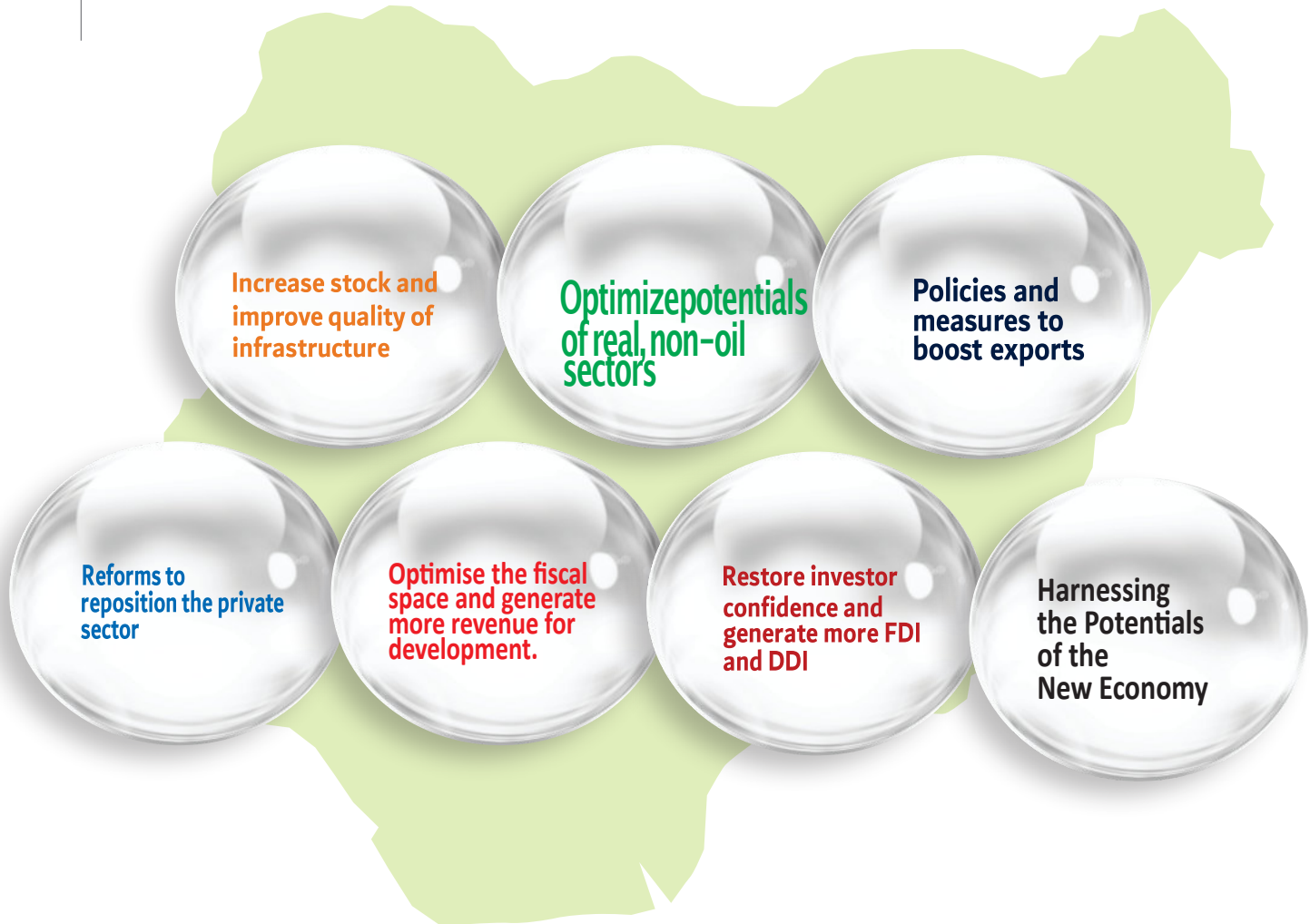
## Stable macroeconomic environment

1. *Deepen monetary and fiscal reforms to promote a stable macro-economic environment*
2. *Monetary and fiscal policies shall ensure low inflation rate, stable exchange rate and interest rates that will be supportive of businesses' quest for credit*



## *The 7 Strategic Steps to Implement the Economic Development Agenda*

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#1

# *Reforms to Reposition the Private Sector*



**Liberalize and  
De-regulate  
Economy: break  
government  
monopoly in many  
sectors**

**Provide efficient  
infrastructure to  
reduce  
production cost**

**01**

**Review Incentive  
Structure**

**04**

**Moving  
Closer to the  
Private  
Sector**

**02**

**Provide  
selective and  
time-bound  
protection to  
priority  
enterprises**

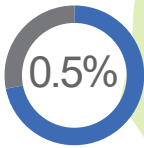
**03**



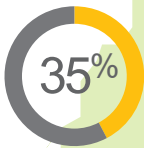
# #2

## Invest to Increase Stock and Improve the Quality of Infrastructure

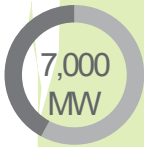
### Where we are



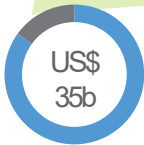
Of annual GDP:  
amount spent on  
infrastructure development.  
Compared to the  
standard 3%



Core infrastructure stock  
as % of GDP. Compare  
South Africa 87%,  
Indonesia 70% and India  
58%



Generation Capacity  
of Power Sector



Annual Investment  
required to bridge  
current gap





# Where We Want To Be

*Our goal shall be to double our infrastructure stock to approximately 70% of GDP by 2030. This quantum leap would require a commitment to invest a minimum of US\$35 billion annually in the next 5 years to finance all the core public infrastructure projects. We envisage this will come substantially from the private*

25,000  
MW

Target Power Generation Capacity mix of non-renewable energy (hydro, solar, nuclear) and other thermal fuels (coal, biofuel) in addition to natural gas.

2m  
barrels  
per day

Oil refining infrastructure: Prioritize investment to double refining capacity to two million barrels per day by 2027.

10,000  
15,000  
MW

Transmission Capacity over the Short-Term. Target 25,000 MW over the long-term

5,000  
Km

Rail Infrastructure: Improve freight-based rail efficiency and achieve accelerated construction of up to 5,000 Km of modern railway lines.

1million  
Housing  
Units

Private-sector led delivery of low to medium housing





70,000  
Km

Paved road network from 60,000 Km which would lead to a reduction in untarred road network to 120,000 km

# How We Will Get There

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## *Institutional reforms:*

-  Establish an Infrastructure Development Unit [IDU] in the Presidency, with a coordinating function and a specific mandate of working with the MDAs to fast track and drive the process of infrastructure development.
-  Strengthen the capacity of the ICRC to promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the construction and management of infrastructure across the country.
-  Privatize all government-owned refineries and issue new licenses for greenfield investment in crude oil refining.
-  Open up the power sector from generation to transmission for private investments.

## *Innovative Financing of Infrastructure*

-  Facilitate a review of the financial, legal, and regulatory environment to promote private investment in roads, rail, housing, and power.
-  Incentivize, with tax breaks, a consortium of private sector institutions to establish an Infrastructure Debt Fund [IDF] to primarily mobilize domestic and international private resources for the financing and delivery of large infrastructure projects across all the sectors of the economy.
-  The IDF will have an initial investment capacity of approximately US\$20 billion.
-  Create an Infrastructure Development Credit Guarantee Agency to complement the operation of the IDF by de-risking investments in infrastructure to build investor confidence in taking risk and investing capital.

# #3

## *Policies and Measures to Optimize the Growth Potentials of Real Sectors- including Agriculture, Manufacturing and MSMEs*

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### *Where We Are*

-  The key sectors of the economy, namely agriculture (25% of GDP), oil and gas (9% of GDP and 80% of external revenues) and manufacturing (9% of GDP) are currently under-performing and operating below potentials.
-  Agricultural production is constrained by lack of capacity resulting from inadequate access to (a) finance, (b) appropriate technology & high yielding seeds, (c) storage, (d) irrigation. This low storage capacity leaves 95 percent of the produce to consumption and wastage.
-  The manufacturing sector faces significant challenges with regards to the investment climate as businesses struggle to survive in a very hostile environment and an uncompetitive economy occasioned by deficit in infrastructure, electricity supply, corruption, access to finance, political instability.
-  Despite its huge contribution to GDP (approx. 50%) and jobs, the MSMEs sector is constrained by lack of access to finance and by poor infrastructure, inconsistency in government policies, poor support (business development services) access to market, multiple taxation and obsolete technology.
-  Of recent, the oil and gas sector has been a drag, showing a decline in 6 out of nine quarters since 2019.
-  Major growth drivers are in the services sector- especially telecommunications.



# Where We Want To Be

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***We envision a new Nigeria without crude oil in which agriculture, manufacturing and MSMEs shall be the growth drivers.***

Specifically,

-  A fast- growing and productive non-oil sector economy with strong linkages amongst key sectors notably agriculture, manufacturing and MSMEs to strengthen the productive base of the economy. Intersectoral linkages must be created for resilience and sustainability.
-  A commercially driven, technology-proficient and competitive agriculture that will ensure food and income security for a growing population and contribute significantly to Nigeria's quest for economic diversification and export of non-oil commodities.
-  Food security index to improve to 70% from current 40.1%. Food import share in total import currently estimated at 20% to reduce to 5-10%
-  A manufacturing sector that is competitive, nationally, and globally, looking inwards to promote value-addition. This development will be key to reducing informality among MSMEs and to linking the rural primary economy to that of the city
-  A dynamic oil and gas sector that is fully integrated into the economy through linkages with agriculture, manufacturing and MSMEs
-  A knowledge- based economy with wide application of ICT in health, education, commerce, agriculture and industry.

# #3a

## *Promoting the Agri Business Sector*

### Land Reform

*Collaborate with the States in the design and implementation of robust and sustainable land reforms*

### Commodities Exchanges

*Strengthen the markets for agricultural commodities*

*Orderly privatization of the Nigerian Commodities Exchange*

*Facilitate establishment of private sector Commodity Marketing Corporations*

### De-risking Access to Finance

*Improve agriculture sector's access to financial services, through NIRSAL, by de-risking lending to the sector by commercial and development banks*

### Agro-Processing Clusters

*Encourage Investment in Agro-processing Cluster by offering concessional financing, tax breaks and seed funds*

### Modernization Mechanization and Irrigation

*Improve farming productivity through modernization and mechanization of small-scale agriculture to international levels*

*Elevate irrigation to a top policy priority and long-term investment priority and promote all year-round food production through expansion of irrigation facilities*





# #3b *Promoting the Manufacturing Sector*

## Policy objectives

1. Achieve a sustained increase in manufacturing output from 9% to 30% of GDP by 2025
2. Reduce the sector's dependence on imported raw materials. Looking inwards will promote value addition
3. Achieve a diversified production structure with more processing of domestic raw materials
4. Promote the competitiveness of the sector nationally and internationally



## What we shall do

1. Ensure that all major economic and investment policies are formulated after sufficient prior consultation with the organized private sector
2. Work with the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), chambers of commerce and other relevant stakeholders to identify ways to reduce the cost of borrowing, tackle incidences of multiple taxation and improve availability of foreign exchange for legitimate production input purchases
3. Review of import duty on raw materials that are available in the country and on imported machinery for local production
4. Support and vigorously enforce the buy- made-in-Nigeria initiative by ensuring compliance with the relevant executive order by Federal Government procurement agencies





# #3c

## Promoting the MSMEs

Our investment policy shall seek to strengthen MSMEs by removing all identified impediments to their growth and ensuring that they have strong linkage with the productive sectors of the economy.

We shall prioritize efforts for an easier formalization process of our MSMEs including special fiscal incentives for registration, simplification of the registration process and less burdensome tax filing requirement

### De-risking Lending

- Extend mandate of NIRSAL to cover de-risking of MSMEs lending
- Increase the MSME funding window currently, N200 billion to N500 billion
- Promote awareness of the National Collateral Registry of Nigeria and further simplify the Collateral registration process
- MSMEs and SMPs (Small and Medium Practitioners) will be given special fiscal advantages including tax breaks and rebates to accelerate business formalization

### Productivity Growth

- We shall ensure that approvals needed for the creation of new businesses such as land acquisition, property registration and construction permits are simplified, streamlined and are not subject to excessively complex bureaucratic procedures
- We shall enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of SMEDAN in the delivery of business support/advisory services to MSMEs

### Export Orientation

- We shall provide support through the NEPC and NIPC to entrepreneurs who experience restricted access to external markets for goods and services
- We shall promote the harmonization of State and federal tax laws to avoid over taxing businesses
- We shall pursue an aggressive regime of tax credits to critical sectors of the economy

### Policy objectives

- 1 Expand oil and gas reserves and boost upstream and downstream production
- 2 More transparency and efficiency in management of institutions in the oil and gas industry
- 3 Implementing the PIA to create a functional, fair and transparent upstream and downstream oil and gas market

### What we shall do

- 1 Promote Gas-Power Sector and Gas-Industry linkages
- 2 Create a transparent incentive regime for purposeful growth of the national reserve base for oil and gas
- 3 Incentivize building of modular refineries in all parts of the country
- 4 Re-consider the introduction of the Marginal Fields bid round and Blocks' Bid Round
- 5 Transparency and accountability in the operation of NNPC: Limited and associated enterprises
- 6 Deploy modern technology in pipeline surveillance and other security enhancements
- 7 Intensify our engagement with local communities in the oil production zones







# #4

## *Harnessing the Potentials of the New Economy*




- Establish a 'Technology Support Programme' (TSP) to support the tech and ICT sector to meet the demand for technology currently being met by foreign tech, especially in the area of software development.
- Facilitate the development of a more effective and efficient Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) framework that also allows for patenting of software in Nigeria. We shall review current framework which is ill equipped for contemporary IPR issues and replace it with legislation for a single IPR organization.
- Promote, vigorously, ICT literacy at all levels in our schools. The teaching of ICT shall be made compulsory in our schools -if we are to progress and develop.
- Implement a four-year plan for the digitization of major government operations such as procurement in order to achieve transparency and reduce leakages.
- Strengthen the use of business intelligence software to analyse public service productivity.
- Review, with timelines, partnership agreements with experienced foreign incubators and accelerators to improve the penetration of technological advancements in the country.



# #5

## *Policies and Measures to Expand the Export Base of the Economy*

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- Undertake a comprehensive review, to assess the efficacy and accessibility of the Non-oil Export Stimulation Facility, Duty Draw Back, Manufacturing-in-Bond Schemes, Pioneer Tax Status and other tax incentives that are targeted at medium and large firms.
  - Embolden the Nigerian Export Processing Zone Authority (NEPZA) in the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) across the 6 geo-political zones.
  - Transform some of the current Industrial Development Centres (IDCs) into Industrial clusters.
  - Deliver on our pledges to create a hospitable investment climate, including stability in the macro-economic environment and delivery of world class infrastructure and policy coherence and consistency.
  - Strive to influence the course of intra-Africa trade by strengthening our position in the ECOWAS and AfCFTA.
  - Continuously engage with the organized private sector to identify how best Nigeria can harness the benefits of AfCFTA.



# #6

## Increasing Flow of FDI into Non-Oil Sector:

By 2030, we shall increase the inflow of direct foreign investment to a minimum of **2.5%** of our GDP

Working towards achieving the lowest corporate income tax rate in Africa

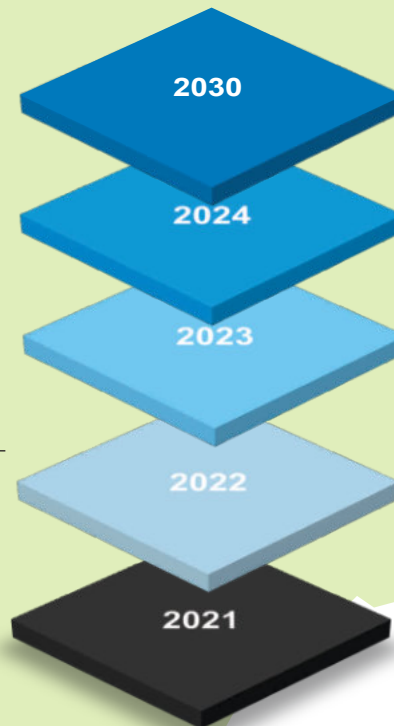
Guaranteeing a level playing field, full repatriation, non-expropriation and easier land titling

Strengthening the credits guaranteed initiatives of infra-Credit by substantially increasing its capital base

Streamlining the multiplicity of, often discretionary, incentives for investment and simplifying the associated complex legislative and regulatory framework

Implementing measures to engender macro-economic stability sustainably and promote the global competitiveness of the economy: EoDB ranking: 100  
WEF Competitiveness ranking: 100

Ensuring that the granting of /qualification for tax incentives is automatic, according to predetermined, uniform, and clear criteria



# #7

## *Optimizing the Fiscal Space to Generate More Revenues for Development*

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### Where we Are

- Revenues are small in absolute terms: pose significant risks to Nigeria's long-term growth and development.
- Nigeria's tax to GDP ratio is abysmally low at 6%, is significantly below potential and is one of the lowest in the world.
- Nigeria's development expenditure needs ((14% of output) dwarf the resources provided by revenue collected by the public sector (10.3% of national output)
- Rising debt and high debt service to revenue ratio. In the fiscal year 2021 more than 80% of total revenue was needed for debt service whereas the sustainable ratio by global standards is 20-30 percent.

### Where We Want to Be

A fiscal regime that is stable and predictable and that can substantially narrow the gap between the national revenue yield and national expenditure.







01

Domestic:  
Reforms to  
improve IGR

02

Promoting Export  
Growth to  
improve FX  
earnings

03

Improving  
Spending  
Efficiency and  
Blocking  
Leakages

04

Financing  
Projects through  
strategic  
partnerships with the  
Private Sector



05

Bonds: Diaspora,  
Project-tied  
(SUKUK) etc.

06

Pool revenues  
from GoEs and  
consolidate  
Capital Exp.

07

Create fiscal  
buffers to absorb  
shocks

08

Re-build fiscal-  
social contract  
and re-build  
integrity

## Part 2: *Human Capital Development*

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*I will like to see  
a country where our people  
live and work in a safe environment  
that guarantees the highest level  
of economic and social  
empowerment*

”





## Where We Are

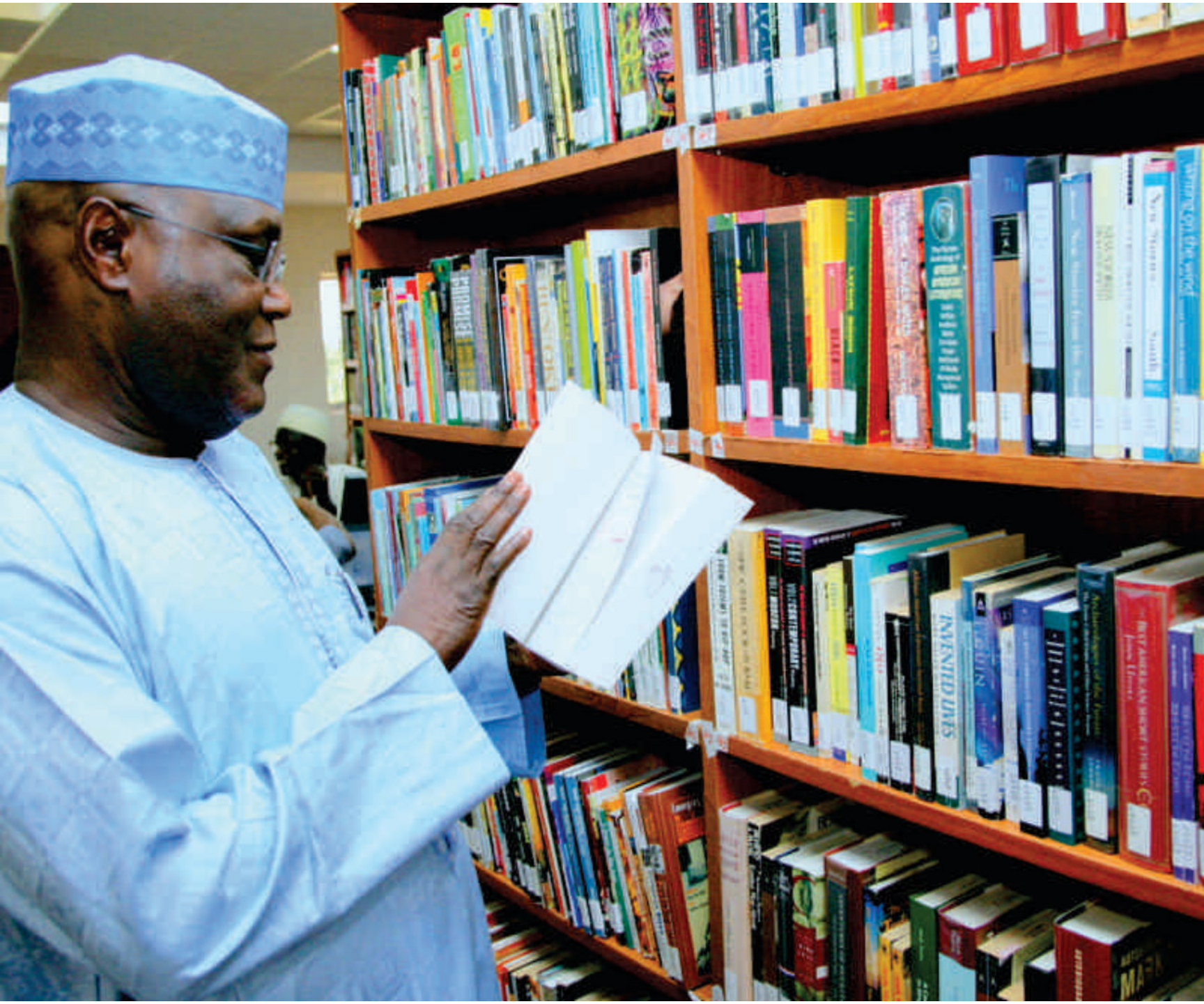
- ❶ Nigeria is classified as a low-income country with low human development. With HDI of 0.539, Nigeria is only able to realise 54% of its human development potential and lags significantly behind Republic of Korea (0.916), Turkey (0.820), Mexico (0.779), India (0.645) and Egypt (0.707) in 2019 (UNDP, 2022).
- ❷ High rates of unemployment (33%) and under-employment (23%) are indicative of under-utilization of human resources
- ❸ Poor education outcomes. Mean Years of schooling is 6.7 years which compares unfavourably with South Africa's 10.1 years. Expected years of schooling of 10 years similarly contrasts with South Africa's 13.3 years
- ❹ Human Development Dimensions vary between states and regions in Nigeria

## Policy Objectives

- ❶ Prioritize human capital development as a key component of Nigeria's economic development strategy by focussing on 5 strategic pillars

## Strategic Pillars

- ❶ Repositioning the educational system to facilitate the delivery of the right type of education efficiently and effectively to all citizens.
- ❷ Promoting research in science and technology through the establishment of a National Research and Innovation Fund
- ❸ Fostering a robust healthcare system that is comprehensive, qualitative, and affordable.
- ❹ Increasing investment to enhance youth access to opportunities in education, including vocational and technical education, job creation and entrepreneurship development programmes.
- ❺ Implementing special interventions aimed at:
  - o supporting the poor, the marginalized and vulnerable groups, including people with physical disabilities and special needs
  - o bridging the gender and spatial gaps that exist in education and health

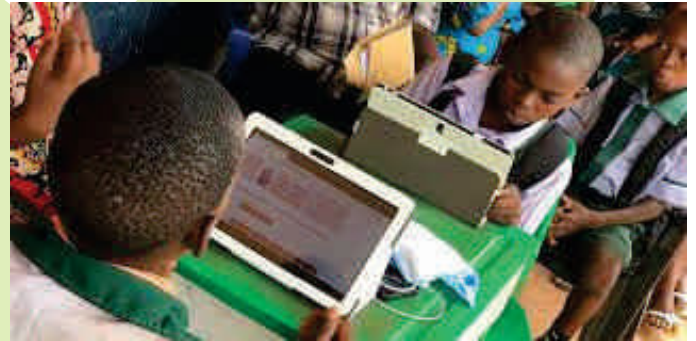




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***I truly believe that  
an educated population  
forms the backbone for a  
progressive and prosperous  
society...***

***education is the key  
to unlocking opportunity,  
prosperity and progress...  
education can and  
should be this key.***





## Overview

- Public education is not efficiently delivered: Inadequate and irregular funding are key challenges at all levels: Government expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure was only 7% (2019), 5.6% (2020) and 5.7% (2021)
- Other challenges are decayed infrastructure, outdated learning materials and curriculum that is not industry-relevant, and persistent industrial action by Academic and non-Academic Unions of tertiary institutions
- Nigeria has more than 13 million children that are out of school, which accounts for 47% of the out-of-school population in the world

## Policy Objectives

- Improve and strengthen the education system to make it more efficient, more accessible, more qualitative and relevant
- Work with the States to carry out far reaching reforms of the system with a view to developing a knowledge-driven economy
- Promote a “Catch-them-Young” approach to skill development
- Promote an all-inclusive system which will carry along our citizens with special needs.

## What we shall do

- Undertake comprehensive reforms to streamline functions of agencies in the sector and transfer of responsibilities for greater efficiency.
- Federal Ministry of Education to focus on its core functions of policy design, standardization, monitoring and evaluation
- Set up an agency for the regulation of private tertiary education.
- Vigorous promotion of Science and Technical Education to create skills for the new economy
- Invest to improve access to qualitative as well as industry-relevant education with access, equity and quality receiving prominent attention
- Increase investment in social infrastructure by the federal and state governments







“

***No country can truly have sustainable development without strong healthy citizens to drive that process. It is therefore the fundamental right of every Nigerian, no matter where they live, to have unrestricted access to optimal and affordable health delivery service.***

”



## Overview



Nigeria has very poor health sector biometrics, including infant mortality (72 deaths per 1,000 births); child mortality 114 deaths per 1,000 births); maternal mortality 917 deaths per 100,000 births (versus a world average of 400)



In 2018, Nigeria had a ratio of 1 doctor to 6000 patients far below the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendation of 1 doctor per 600 patient. This must have worsened as a result of the mass exodus following COVID19



About 30,000 Nigerians spend US\$1.25 billion on medical tourism annually in Europe and Asia since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. 60% of that total is spent on four major areas of healthcare: cardiology, orthopedic, renal dialysis issues and cancer



About 60 million Nigerians have no access to clean drinking water and at least 130 million Nigerians live in environments that are dirty with no proper sanitation facilities

## Policy Objectives



Our policy thrust will be all embracing and targeted towards a preventive care strategy by creating a clean environment, modernizing living conditions, carrying out enlightenment campaigns on healthy living, and supporting with curative care through the provision of state-of-the-art healthcare facilities in hospitals and in rural clinics



Ensure universal access to basic maternal and child health, reproductive health, immunization and mental health as well as effective therapies



Government will position itself to deal proactively with emergency epidemics like Ebola, Lassa, COVID19 and others which occasionally afflict the people

## What we shall do



Ensure a comprehensive reform of the Federal Ministry of Health and its agencies. Ministry to focus on policy design, standardization, monitoring and evaluation.



Accelerate Nigeria's transition towards achieving universal access to affordable and quality healthcare services for all by 2030



Unlock market potential of the health sector by engaging the private sector



Encourage medium and large scale pharmaceutical industries for the local production of essential drugs



Expand healthcare professionals to the frontline and attract Nigerian doctors in the diaspora to reverse brain-drain



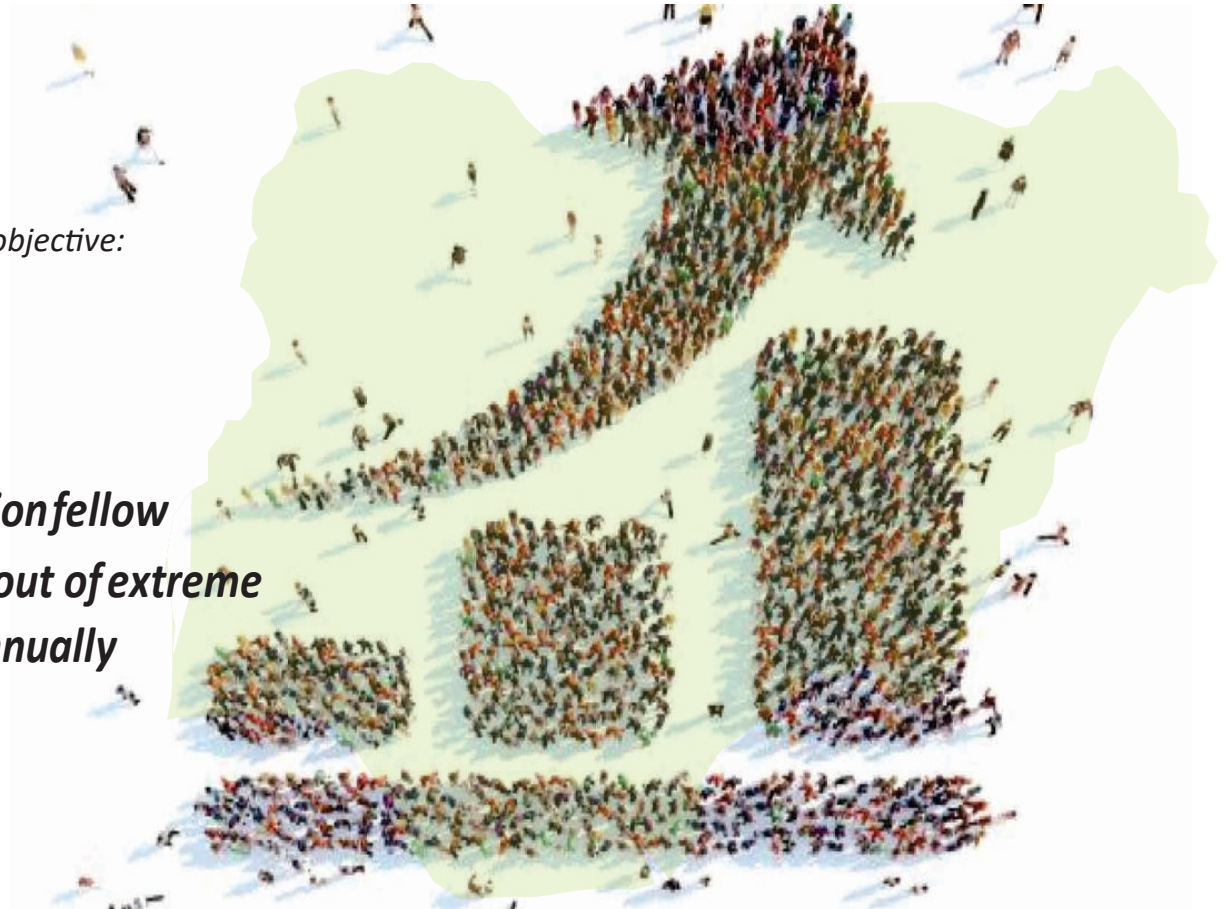
# *Poverty Eradication and Job Creation*

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Over-arching objective:

**10m**

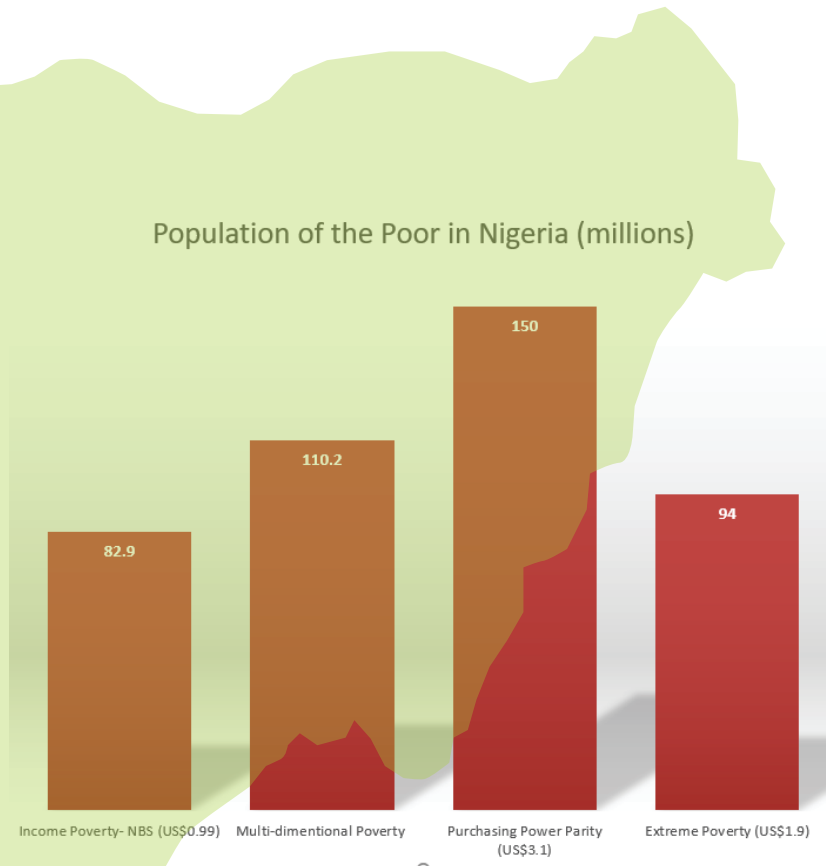
**Lift 10 million fellow  
Nigerians out of extreme  
Poverty annually**





# Where We Are

- Nigeria does not fare well on measures of poverty 82.9mn Nigerians (40% of the population) live at or below the poverty line – people who spend less than N376/day or N137,430/yr.
- 110.2mn Nigerians (55.1% of population) are considered multidimensionally poor, judging by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- If International Poverty Benchmarks are adopted: Nigeria's General Poverty incidence (\$3.1/day PPP) rises to about 150mn (75% of the population) and Extreme Poverty Incidence (\$1.9/day PPP) rises to about 94mn (47%) of the population

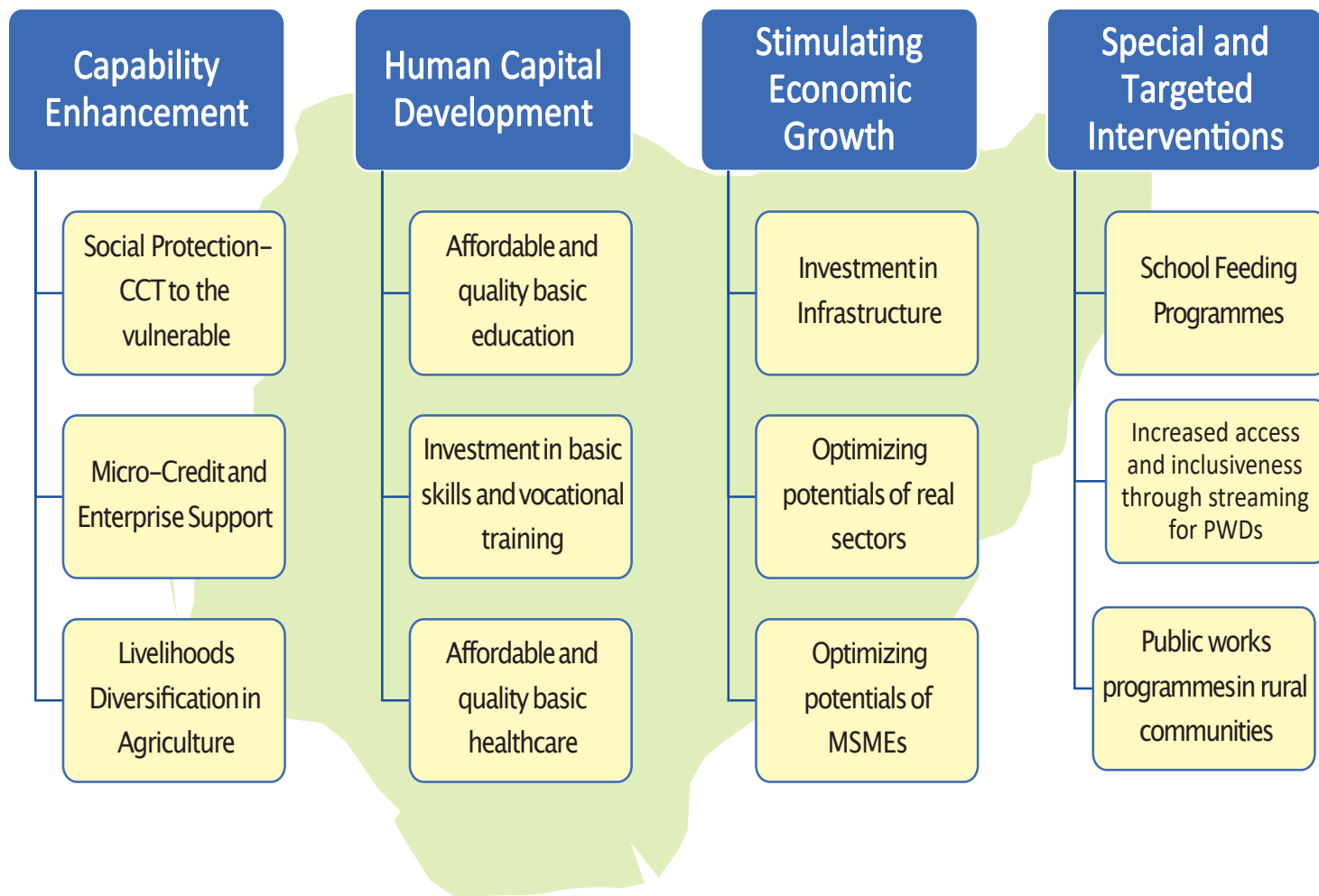


# Where We Are

- Poverty more pervasive in the Northern regions than in the South: 15 of the 17 states with above national average poverty headcount are in northern Nigeria.
- 72 percent of the extremely poor live in the North, while only 28 percent live in the Southern regions
- At the state level, the poverty rate ranges from 4.5 percent of the population (Lagos) to 87.7 percent (in Sokoto)



# *Pillars of Our Poverty Eradication Strategy*



## *Pillar 1: Stimulate Growth to Create Economic Opportunities*

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- Increase investments in economic and social infrastructure including roads, railways, power and housing.
- Attract investments into the real sectors of the economy, especially agriculture which currently is the domain of the poor
- Improve productivity in the MSMEs sector which provides safety nets to many families: facilitate enterprises' access to finance and business development services





## *Pillar 2: Invest in Human Capital Development*

The FGN will support states and local governments with matching funds, grants, bursary and scholarships to:

- Improve equity and access with women, physically challenged persons and economically disadvantaged groups
- Improve access to basic healthcare service by poor and the vulnerable in society through innovative schemes—such as the mobile healthcare delivery scheme (Similar to the Indian and Australian Bush Doctors)
- Increase investment in basic skills and vocational training for marginalized and vulnerable populations



### *Pillar 3. Invest to Enhance Capability of the Poor and Vulnerable*

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- Gradually expand the Social Protection Spending currently estimated at approximately 3.1% of GDP to 7% by 2027
- Institute microcredit schemes for home-based income generating activities (survival oriented activities) often directed to poor women who are generally constrained by family responsibilities and social barriers from entering the labour market as waged worker
- Enhance micro enterprises' access to credit through asset titling and group collateral.
- Link vocational skills provision to other social protection programmes to minimize dependence of beneficiaries on handouts



## *Pillar 4. Implement Special and Targeted Interventions in Support of the Poor*

- Review and expand scope of the School Feeding Programme
- Undertake public work programmes to increase availability and improve efficiency of rural infrastructure
- Enhancing the access of the poor to education and income generating activities



# Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Development

## Where We Are

- Close to 23 million people are unemployed in 2021, 7 million more than in 2017
- Over 5 million new entrants join the labour force each year BUT economy does not have the capacity to absorb more than 10% of these... meaning the unemployed share of the labour force more than tripled in less than a decade: from 5.1% in 2010 to 18.8% in 2017, currently at 33% in 2021
- Unemployment for women and young people is at 35.2% and 54.3% respectively in 2021
- 70% of unemployed youths are uneducated and unskilled

## Policy Objectives

- Stimulate the growth of the Nigerian economy with a view to enhancing its capacity to provide opportunities for the economically active population to participate in the economy through wage or self-employment
- Facilitate the emergence of an entrepreneurial class especially amongst the youth population that would usher in new jobs, new knowledge and the utilization of ICT
- Partner with the private sector to identify high-demand skills for skills acquisition and vocational and entrepreneurial training
- Establishing training programmes linked with certain sectors that may lead to full-time permanent employment
- Reduce gradually the rate of unemployment and under-employment to a single digit by 2025

## What We Shall Do

- Launch a new, more efficient, cost-effective and sustainable national Entrepreneurship Development and Job Creation Programme
- Target the creation of up to 3 million self- and wage-paying employment opportunities in the private sector annually
- Target all categories of youth, including graduates, early school leavers as well as the massive numbers of uneducated youth who are currently not in schools, employment or training
- Create incubation centres, clusters and industrial/commercial hubs to provide a market place for MSMEs and SMPs
- Champion the repositioning and streamlining the activities of the existing Federal and State Government Job Creation Agencies



# Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Pathways

## The Informal Sector Pathway to jobs

Re-launch the National Open Apprenticeship Programme (NOAP) with special focus on young men and women who may not have had the opportunity to attend school or complete basic education. This programme will recruit, annually, 100,000 Master Crafts Persons (MCPs) who will train 1,000,000 apprentices in various trades

## The Entrepreneurship Pathway

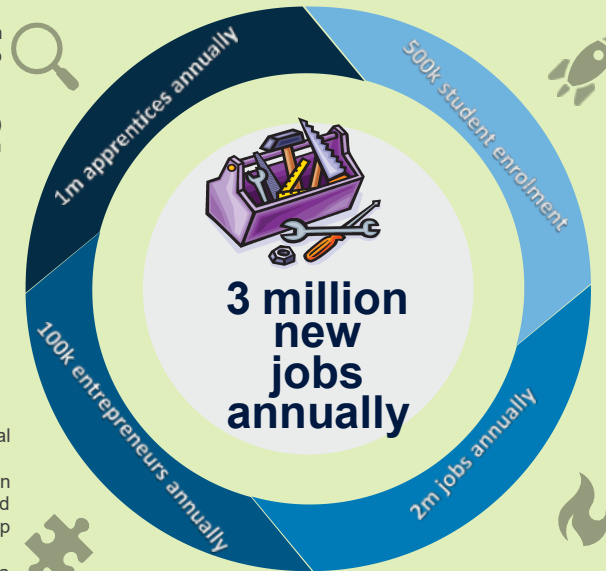
Speedy passage of the National Research and Innovation Fund Bill  
Grants, loans or equity investments in small enterprises shall be provided either as start-up capital or to scale up innovations  
Introduce, and actively promote, a Graduate Trainee Internship Programme (GTI)  
Improve the technical and financial capacity of the Industrial Training Fund (ITF)

## The School to Jobs Pathway

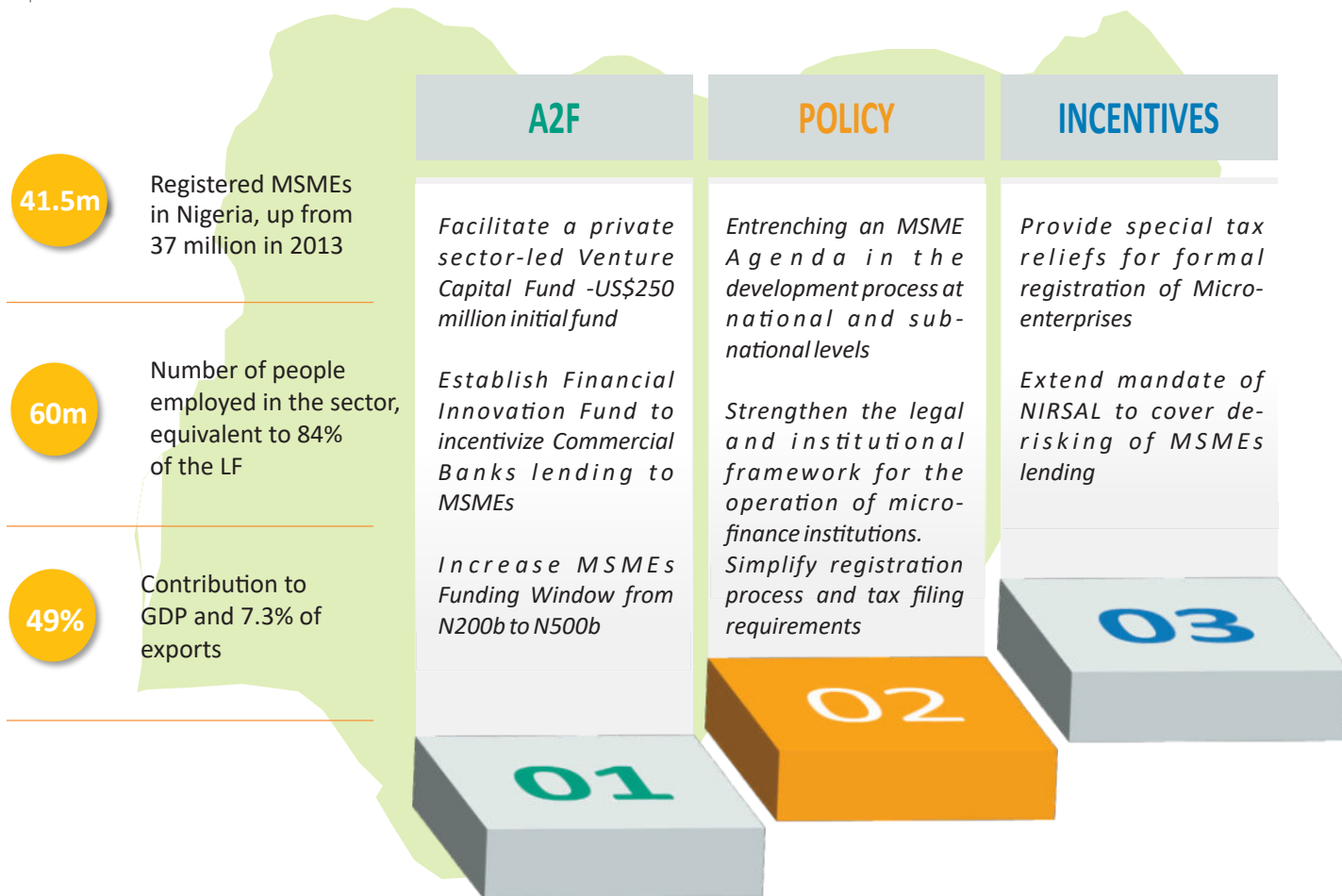
Support the formal TVET system and re-position the technical colleges and vocational skills acquisition centres to produce skills and competencies for innovation and the creation of new ideas and products inside enterprises from where future jobs and future prosperity will be delivered

## MSME /ICT Special Entrepreneurship Pathway

Prioritize support to the MSMEs across all the economic sectors  
Facilitate the establishment of the SME Venture Capital Fund by the private sector  
Facilitate the establishment of the Financial Innovation Fund  
Provide special focus on the ICT sector and aggressively market Nigeria as an outsourcing destination  
Actively promote "Nollywood" and "Kannywood"  
Develop sports and sporting facilities



# MSMEs Development for Jobs



## Part 3: Governance

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*The Nigeria of our dreams requires cosmopolitan politics and an all-inclusive governance structure with the essential capacity to harnesses our diversity in a just and fair environment where the rights of all citizens are protected by a transparent government that is not just deliberate and purposeful but conscious of its duty to the citizens and its role and prestige in global affairs.*

”



## Accountability

We would erect structures that would demand accountability from elected and appointed government officials at all levels. Every layer of governance and every government official would be accountable for their actions and policies. We would create a performance measurement framework and encourage respective government officials to provide answers for their activities and policies

## Predictability

The business of governance is too serious a business to be left hanging on the faith of chance and uncertainty. There must be a deliberate and concerted effort, within the confines of the law, targeted at achieving desired national goals. Nigeria is a democratic polity, governed by laws and regulations anchored on the Constitution of the country. It is therefore, imperative that the application of these laws and regulations are made not only fair but consistent, and thus predictable



## Transparency

There would be a deliberate provision for unrestricted access to government operations and information to the citizens. The general public must have access to information on government policies and programmes. The Freedom of Information Act would be strengthened and adhered to

## Participation

It is imperative that citizens participate at all levels of their government's decision-making process. Their participation would not end with merely casting their votes on Election Day. They would be encouraged to insist and ensure that their votes are counted. For effective participation in public policy, it is essential for citizens to organize themselves into credible interest groups (professional associations, academic unions, students' unions, labour unions, non-governmental organizations, etc.)



## Effectiveness

Make Governments at the Federal, State and Local levels leaner and more efficient in service delivery by streamlining their functions

## People

Meet the needs of a rapidly growing population in a speedily changing global economic environment by bringing decision making as close as possible to the people

## Cohesion

Foster the spirit of co-operation and consensus in a nation of diverse ethnic groups, cultures and religions

## Accountability

Make government more accountable and nurture good Institutionalized democratic governance

Governance  
Policy  
Objectives



# *Restructuring the Polity*

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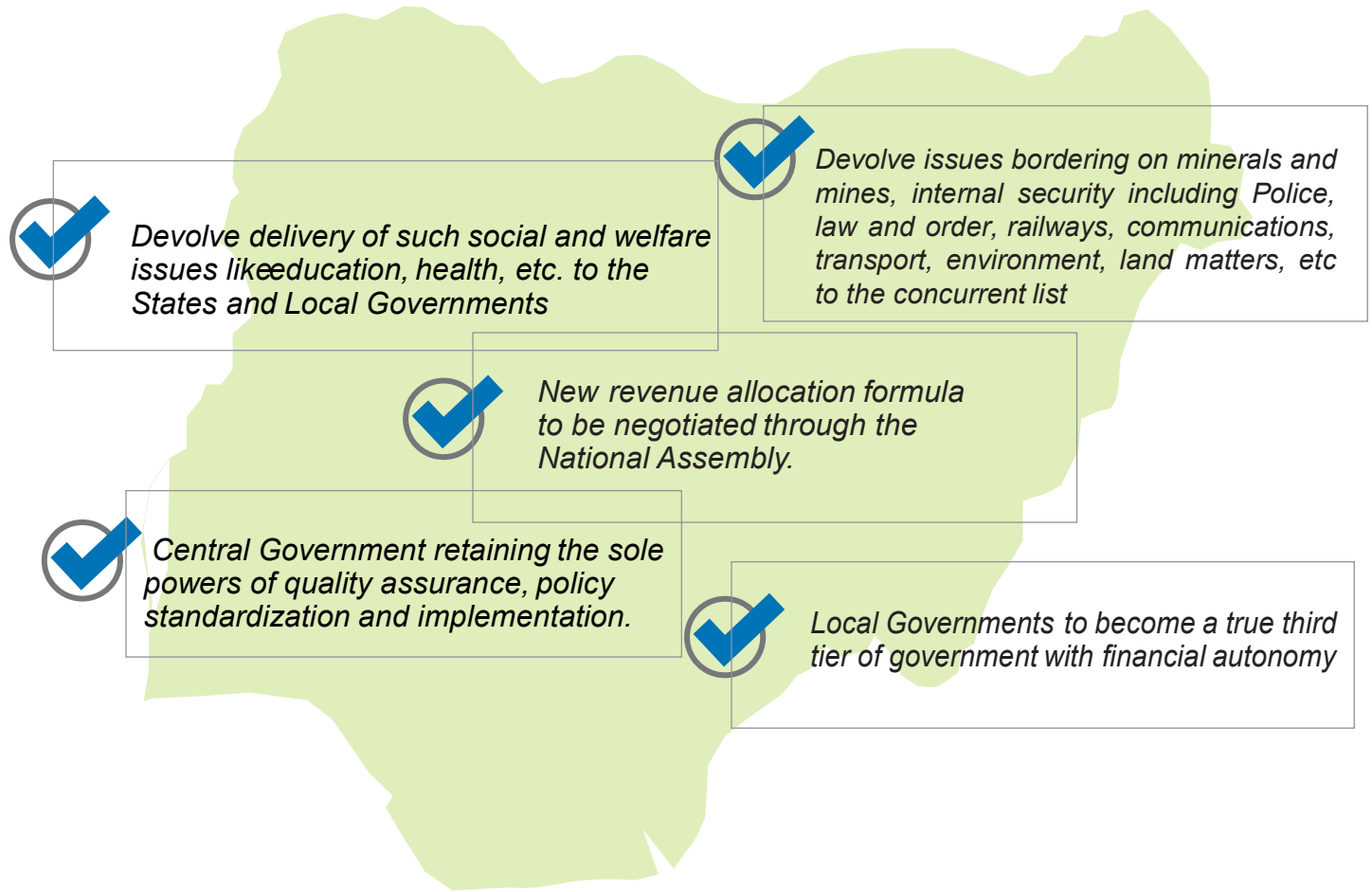
***All who support the calls for the restructuring of our federation are united in their desire to live in a society that works better and works for its people. They are also united by their love for their country, their patriotism.***

***Those who do not love their country would just want it to break up; they would not be interested in making Nigeria work better.***

”



*We shall work with the National Assembly and all other stakeholders, to initiate the process of genuine and transparent constitutional amendments*



# *National Security*

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## Overview

- National security is about ensuring the reign of peace and stability in the country so that national objectives are achieved, and the nation's sovereignty is sustained
- National security is linked with vital sectors like foreign policy, external defense, economy, education, internal security, healthcare delivery, cyber security, science and technology, policing, etc
- Security challenges have plagued Nigeria's North East, Middle Belt and Niger Delta
- The current security challenges facing Nigeria can be attributed to a large number of factors including high rate of unemployment, especially among the youth, illiteracy, extreme poverty, corruption, bad governance, discrimination and politics of exclusion, and religious extremism

## Policy objective

- The policy thrust of an Atiku government will be based on good governance, visionary leadership and politics of inclusiveness that will reduce citizens' frustration and alienation and eliminate the compulsion to take up arms against the society or fellow countrymen. Our priority will be to restore the citizen's confidence in Nigeria as one indivisible, indissoluble, ethnically diverse but strong country to protect them and secure socio-economic benefits

## What we will do

- Re-activate meaningful registration at birth as a way to reduce crime and protect Nigerians
- Conduct the next national population census as the basis for further development planning
- Dealing with insurgency using alternative approaches to conflict resolution, such as Diplomacy; Intelligence; Improved Border Control; Traditional Institutions; and Good neighbourliness
- Restructure and Decentralize Security Institutions
- Promote Regional Security Cooperation
- Resolve Militancy Issue in the Niger Delta
- Improve Civil-Military Relations
- Strengthen the National Security Council
- Handle the North East Development Issues
- Deal with Terrorism, Kidnapping and Other Crimes

# Where We Are

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- Increased and widespread acts of terrorism, kidnapping, armed banditry and violent attacks on innocent citizens, leading to sharp decline in agricultural and other economic activities.
- Increase in insurgent uprisings across the country with consequences for the economy and human capital development.
- Series of communal conflicts that lead to deaths and displacement of Nigerians.
- 2.7 million IDPs in 2020 a rise from 2.1 million in 2015, largely concentrated in the NE region of the country.
- Neglect in the welfare of security personnel and members of their families and lack of motivation for them to perform effectively.
- Grossly understaffed police of 370k+ in a country of 200million+ people. A clear deficit of the UN recommendation of police to citizen ratio of 1:450.
- A sense of mistrust between citizens and security personnel.



# Where We Want To Be

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- *Ensuring the security of lives, properties, and the dignity of Nigerians by restructuring and enhancing the funding of our security agencies as well as retraining of security personnel.*
- *Restoring merit and professionalism in the processes of recruitment, appointment and promotions as enshrined in the acts establishing the security outfits and their extant rules and regulations.*
- *Implementing a Special Presidential Welfare Initiative for our security personnel.*
- *Increasing the number of security personnel to meet the security needs of over 200 million Nigerians. We shall conduct systematic and guided recruitment exercise of up to one million personnel into the police force, to combat current security challenges and meet the UN police to citizen ratio of 1:450.*
- *Employing the tools of strategic engagement with state and non-state actors in theatres of conflict.*
- *Promoting Police-Community relations to build mutual trust and confidence as a proactive strategy for crime prevention and control.*
- *Streamlining the functions and operations of security outfits like the NSCDC, FRSC, among others to foster synergy, and intelligence sharing make them more effective.*





# Anti Corruption and The Rule of Law

## Overview

- Corruption is one of the major problems Nigeria is grappling with. It poses critical challenges to the economic and social development of our nation
- Corruption not only diverts resources from legitimate causes, beneficial to the society at large, but denies millions of people their fundamental freedoms and human rights
- Although past governments had set up institutions like the EFCC, ICPC, Code of Conduct Bureau and Court of Conduct Tribunals to investigate and prosecute corrupt officials in courts of law, very little has been achieved in terms of stemming out the epidemic

## Policy Objective

- Our policy objectives will emphasize prevention of corruption rather than detection and subsequent sanction. Towards this end, an Atiku government will focus on building institutions that will be strong enough not to be manipulated by personalities and also build a culture of accountability, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency. In addition, rigorously enforce judicious use of public resources, with zero tolerance for nepotism, corruption and poor management

## What We Will Do

- Champion institutional reforms of anti-corruption agencies and strengthening them for more effective
- Launch a comprehensive National Anti-corruption Strategy that is based on the rule of law, separation of powers, neutrality and non-partisanship
- Strengthen policies and measures for detecting corruption through a strong technology infrastructure that supports the end-to-end operations of government businesses for transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness
- Ensure that judgments on corruption cases are fully followed through and enforced by the appropriate law enforcement agencies
- Review the reward system for public and civil services
- Strengthen anti-corruption public enlightenment
- Enhance whistleblowing and witness protection policies
- Promote the rule of law



# International Relations

## Overview

- Nigeria is one of the 193 countries in the world intricately and inextricably interdependent on one another. It is, therefore, imperative that we forge mutually beneficial relations with the rest
- Foreign relations are an indispensable instrument for the achievement of our national interest through relations with the rest of the world on the one hand, and for sustainable development, national economic prosperity and domestic peace and security on the other



## Policy Objective

- Our foreign policy thrust will have the promotion of economic diplomacy as its core, ensuring it affects Nigerians' lives in the most positive way, while being conscious of the economic and employment potential of every activity



## What We Will Do

- Retool Nigeria's foreign policy instruments
- Re-activating the Presidential Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs
- Convening of an All-Nigerian Conference on Foreign Policy to promote national consensus on our national interest to guide foreign policy
- Providing for a smooth and effective running of Nigeria's diplomatic missions
- Implement the Diaspora Commission Act 2017
- Strive to attain the level of economic success that should qualify Nigeria to join the group of major decision-makers on the direction of the global economy
- Promote multilateral trade
- Maximise gains of participating in ECOWAS
- Enhance Nigeria's visibility in the AU
- Enhance Nigeria's international visibility and improving its image
- Securing Nigeria's leadership in world affairs
- Curb the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons
- Get Nigerians in the diaspora involved in nation building



# ATIKU TO THE RESCUE



**R**estoration  
**E**conomic turnaround  
**S**ecurity  
**C**ommitment to Rule of Law  
**U**nity in diversity  
**E**mployment/Empowerment