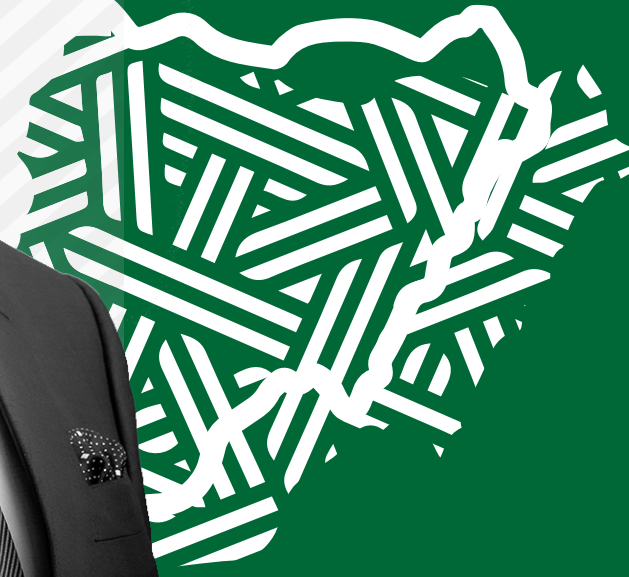




**OUR
PATHWAY TO
RECOVERY.**

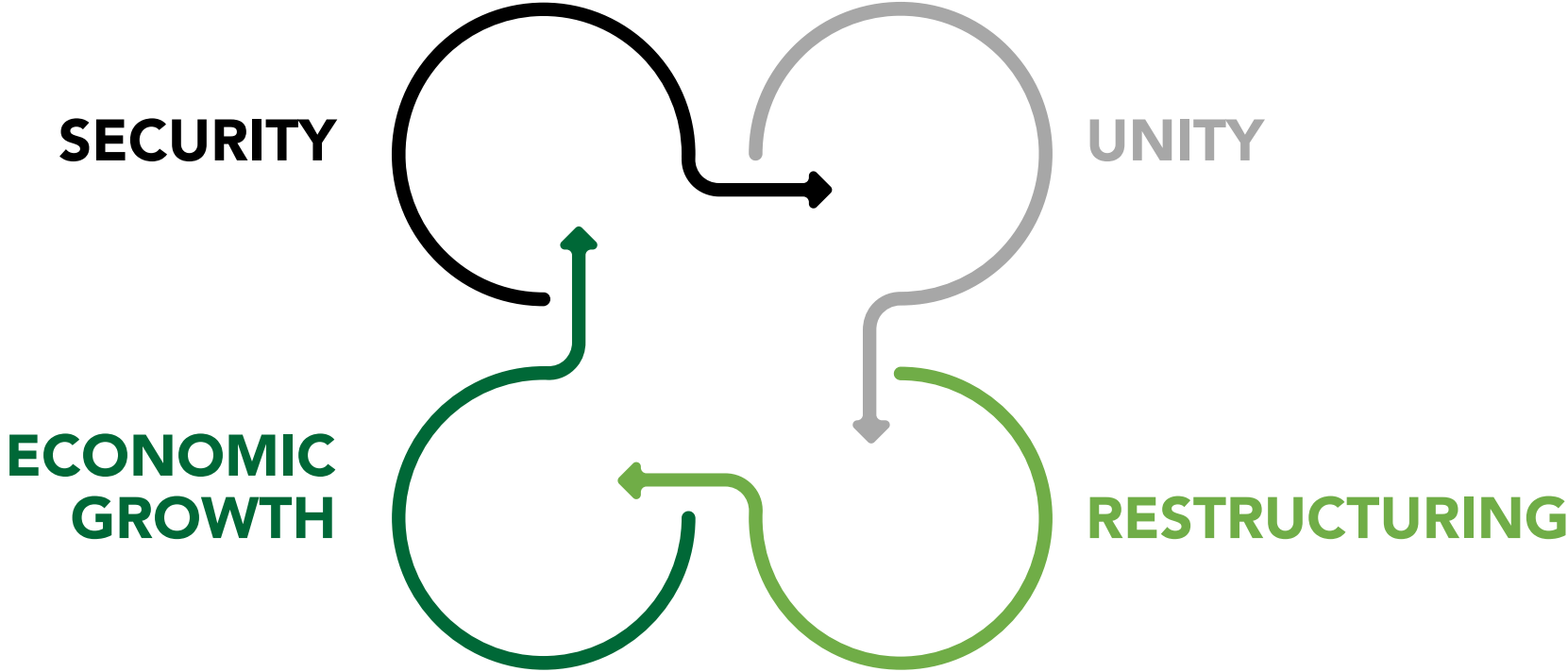


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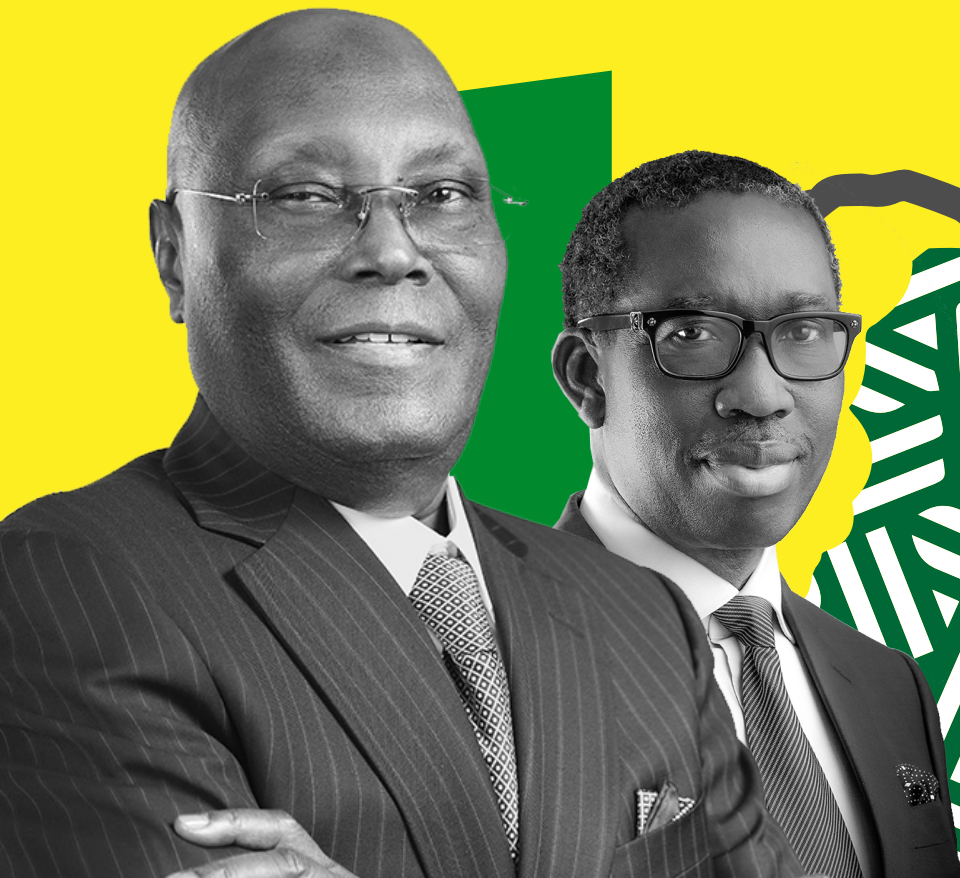
WHY IS THIS DIFFERENT?

- Atiku has a good grasp of the challenges facing Nigeria. Not the superficial issues, but the systemic ones.
- Learning from the mistakes of the past, consolidate on the successes of previous regimes and build the future.
- An unwavering commitment to the principles of open, competitive and private sector-driven economy.
- Commitment to build institutions.

TOP PRIORITY



SECURITY



NATIONAL SECURITY

The Situation

- 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.



NATIONAL SECURITY

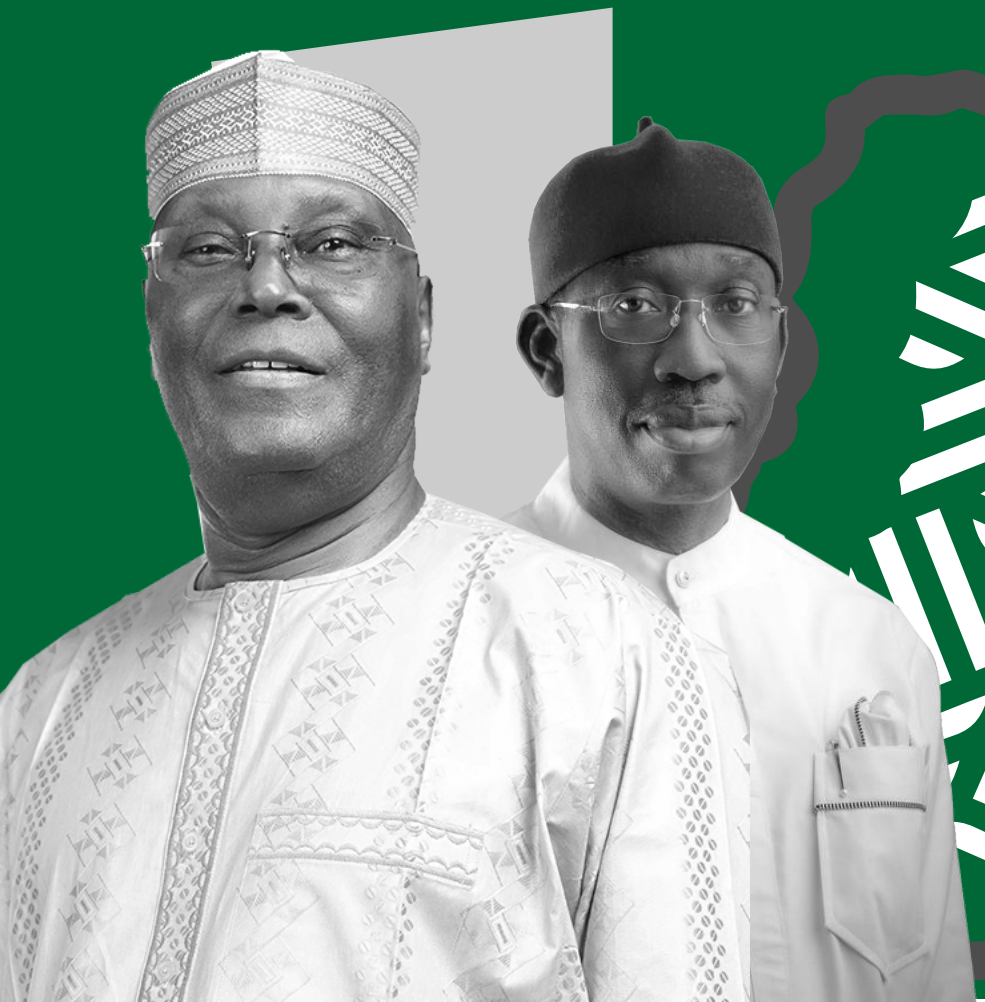
What We Shall Do



- 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.
- Handle the North East Development Issues.



UNITY



SPORTS

The Situation

- Sports can excite and unite the people.
- Sports are also big foreign exchange earners for any country that grooms its youths and projects them into international stardom.
- Countries that host international sporting events generate revenue by promoting tourism, local businesses and sustainable employment for their people.
- In Nigeria, the sports sector is faced with series of challenges including
 - inadequate harnessing of opportunities present in sports,
 - inadequate attention to minority sports,
 - under-funding,
 - politicization of sports and poor management.



SPORTS

What We Shall Do



- Improve sporting facilities in all the States of the country.
- Diversify into the promotion of minority sports to give Nigeria a better chance of winning international laurels.
- Encourage the sport sector as a job and wealth creation platform.
- Promote sport as a mechanism for national unity and foreign policy.
- Partner with the private sector to open sports academies for persons with disabilities that will operate across the regions.



CULTURE AND TOURISM

The Situation

- Nigeria is blessed with rich exotic landscapes, historical monuments, natural forests, waterfalls, lakes, rivers and sandy beaches.
- Each of the over 350 ethnic groups in Nigeria has a traditional festival to display or a special form of creativity to offer contemporary society.
- Challenges include:
 - inadequate promotion of local culture,
 - poor support for Arts and Cultural centres across the country,
 - demonization of Nigeria's artefacts and ,
 - under-funding.



CULTURE AND TOURISM

What We Shall Do



- Encourage talented individuals to harness, and showcase abroad, certain aspects of our literary material and performance traditions.
- Promote local traditional festivals, so as to revive the culture and traditions of our people.
- Revive National Parks driven by the private sector.
- Restore the conduct of the Bi-Annual National Festival of Arts and Culture.
- Encourage intervention fund and increase budget support for culture and tourism; and
- Advocate the granting of loans and grants to qualified practitioners.



ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

The Situation

- The Arts, Entertainment and Creative Industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Nigeria and in the world.
- The sector can play a key role in the foreign exchange earnings, as well as the development of cultural dialogue and social cohesion
- Obstacles exist such as:
 - insufficient access to funding,
 - lack of adequate infrastructure,
 - copyright infringement and piracy,
 - uncoordinated distribution and marketing channels,
 - lack of appropriate training on contracts,
 - poor capacity building,
 - limited access to tax incentives,



ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

What We Shall Do



- Enact right policies and legislations that will provide the latest infrastructure, financial and business development facilities.
- Provide specific finance and strategic support tailored to each segment of the entertainment industry.
- Defining the rights of practitioners in the industry, including their intellectual property rights.
- Create interventions schemes focused on offering subsidy to the creative arts industry in order to promote stand-alone businesses.
- Improve enforcement to address the issues of piracy.
- Review international treaties or conventions relating to Intellectual Property (IP) rights.



THE ENVIRONMENT

The Situation

- While economic development is the centre-piece of our national emancipation, we are not losing sight of the need to make appropriate provision for the protection of our environment.
- Nigeria's land areas that demand emergency attention include forest despoliation and depletion, desert encroachment, Niger Delta pollution, soil degradation and erosion menace.



THE ENVIRONMENT

What We Shall Do



NIGER DELTA

- The Niger-Delta accounted for over 85 percent of Nigeria's annual revenues for the past 50 years, but still battles stark under-development and continues to lag behind in almost every key area of development. We shall:
 - Genuinely implement the Niger-Delta Master Plan.
 - Address the continued lack of infrastructure and social services in the region.
 - Relocate the Niger Delta Ministry from Abuja to the region to enable it become closer to the stakeholders and beneficiaries.
 - Overhaul the Niger-Delta Ministry & NDDC to remove overlaps and making them more functional.
 - Carry out a comprehensive review and impact assessment of the Amnesty Programs
 - Provide specific finance and strategic support tailored to each segment of the entertainment industry.



THE ENVIRONMENT

What We Shall Do



DESERT, EROSION AND INSURGENCY-RAVAGED STATES

- Northern states also battle infrastructure deficit, high levels of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy as well as frightening desert encroachment . We shall:
 - Establish and operationalize the North East Commission for Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development.
 - Encourage industrialization in the region through the development of clusters and dedicated economic zones.
 - Develop and implement a security master plan including security architecture overhaul and greater border control collaboration with neighbouring countries.
 - Develop and implement a social and re-integration program.



ANTI-CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW

The Situation

- 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.



ANTI-CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW

What We Shall 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.
- 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.
- Enhance whistleblowing and witness protection policies.
- Promote rule of law.



RESTRUCTURING



RESTRUCTURING

The Situation

- Restructuring is not a new or strange phenomenon.
- Nigerians have clamoured for the restructuring of the economy towards a more diversified structure.
- Restructuring challenges the leadership to demonstrate capacity to create wealth for every layer of governance.
- Restructuring is not just about the devolution of powers to the States, it is about transforming the role of the Federal Government.
- Restructuring, is not limited to constitutional tweaks, it is a about deliberate, purposeful and sweeping **Cultural Revolution**.
- Nigerian States are poor not because they are not receiving a fair share of oil money, but because they are not receiving a fair shot at true federalism.



RESTRUCTURING

What We Shall Do



- The Central Government would retain the role of providing the required direction for the economy, defense and national security, internal law and order, currency, international affairs and foreign policy, customs, citizenship and immigration, firearms, and related matters.
- Issues bordering on minerals and mines, internal security including Police, law and order, railways, communications, transport, environment, land matters, etc, would be devolved to the concurrent list.
- Local Governments shall become an independent tier of government.
- Federating units will be supported in economic management.
- Nigeria's common resources will be shared equitably in accordance with a new revenue allocation formula to be negotiated across the board.



RESTRUCTURING

Benefits

- Meeting the needs of a rapidly growing population in a speedily changing global economic environment requires that decision making is as close as possible to the point of delivery.
- The autonomy of the States and Local Governments both of which are closer to their people than the Central Government in Abuja will result in more effective decisions that would be more potent and impactful in terms of results and effects.
- With Local Administrations on the saddle, there would be greater accountability for decision making as well as improved flexibility, adaptability and ability to change as a result of a reduction in bureaucracy.
- Restructuring will foster the spirit of co- operation and consensus.



ECONOMIC GROWTH



JOB CREATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Unemployment Problem

- Close to 16 million people are unemployed.
- Over 2 million new entrants join the labour force each year.
- Unemployment for women and young people is at 33%.
- 70% of unemployed youths are uneducated and unskilled.



JOB CREATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

What We Shall Do



- Launch a new, more efficient, cost-effective and sustainable national Entrepreneurship Development and Job Creation Program.
- 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 DEVELOPMENT

What We Shall Do



THE INFORMAL SECTOR PATHWAY TO JOBS

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

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.



JOB CREATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

What We Shall Do



THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PATHWAY

- 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 Program (GTI).
- Improve the technical and financial capacity of the Industrial Training Fund (ITF).

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.
- Provide special focus on the ICT sector and aggressively market Nigeria as an outsourcing destination.
- Actively promote “Nollywood” and “Kannywood”.



POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The Poverty Problem

- Nigeria is rated as one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the world, with more than 80 million of the country's 190 million, or more than 40% of the population living below poverty line.
- Nigeria has overtaken India as the country with the largest number of people living in extreme poverty with an estimated 87 m or about 50% of the population.
- The intensity of poverty varies from 38% (SW and SE) to 45% (NW).
- Unless we act fast, Nigeria together with Democratic Republic of Congo will be home to 40% of the world's extremely poor people.



POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

What We Shall Do



- Provide skill acquisition opportunities and enterprise development for job and wealth creation, rather than direct cash distribution.
- Improve citizens' access to basic infrastructure services – water, sanitation, power, education and health care.
- Remove all forms of discrimination against the marginalized and vulnerable citizens and enhance their access to education and income generating activities.
- Implement pro-poor policies that will enhance their participation in economic activities and improve household income.
- Work more closely with NGO's, the private sector and other development partners to mobilize resources for the effective implementation of our empowerment strategy.



TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Transportation Problem

- Nigerian transport system remains primarily one means, with over 90% of freight and passengers moved by road.
- Both the 2005 National Transport Policy (NTP) and 2010 draft National Transport Policy were never considered or adopted due, largely, to poor commitment and lack of capacity.
- Too many policy makers and regulators - four different ministries: (Ministries of Transport; Aviation; Works; and Agriculture and Rural Development).



TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

What We Shall Do



- Legislation, framework and regulation overhaul.
- Develop 5,000km of roads by 2025 through PPPs and community interventions.
- Develop and rehabilitate the connecting road networks across the geopolitical zones.
- Encourage transportation development around the nation's agricultural and industrial clusters.
- Construct up to 5,000km of modern railways through privatization, PPPs and public investments.
- Improve existing port efficiency and achieve accelerated development of alternative container ports especially inland dry ports.



POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

The Power Problem

- Pre-Privatization in 2013, for decades, no new generation plants, whether thermal or hydro, were built in Nigeria.
- Post-Privatization to 2018, the power sector has not delivered the promises of development envisaged by the reform program.
- Electricity supply has not improved, yet average wholesale cost of electricity generation has gone up by over 120% since 2015.
- Majority of the sector players are in financial distress.
- Generation capacity is above 11,000MW but actual production consistently averages below 4,000MW. Transmission remains the weak link with 5,000MW capacity untested.



POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

What We Shall Do



- Allow NERC to perform its regulatory functions without interference and guarantee its independence.
- Review the Aggregated Technical, Commercial and Collection (ATC&C) losses existing in the power networks and extract firm commitments for a revised ATC&C Loss reduction target from the Distribution companies.
- Create an environment that would enable Distribution Companies recover full costs for power supplied to their consumers.
- Introduce creative solutions towards addressing the huge debt overhang and liquidity challenge in the power industry.
- Ensure enforceability of industry contracts.
- Upgrade the transmission grid.



TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The Technology Situation

- Every single public and private sector initiative can be enhanced, catalyzed and improved using the appropriate technology.
- Nations that will prosper will be those that embrace comprehensive, agile approach that infuses the influence of rapid technological advancement into every area of governance & policy to address the issues of inadequate technological infrastructure, funding and poor database.



TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

What We Shall Do



- Implement a four-year plan for the digitization of major government operations such as procurement to achieve transparency and reduce leakages.
- Strengthen the use of business intelligence software to analyse public service productivity.
- Improve the technology start-up ecosystem by providing financing and infrastructure.
- Review, with timelines, partnership agreements with experienced foreign incubators and accelerators to improve the penetration of technological advancements in the country.
- Enforce and protect intellectual property rights, which form a crucial component in technological innovation.



HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE



SHORT TERM

- Encourage home ownership by introducing tax incentives like mortgage interest relief
- Review pension fund investment guidelines to facilitate enhanced pension fund involvement in provision of financing
- Improve accessibility of citizens to long term housing finance

MEDIUM TERM

- Improve the efficiency and operations of the National Housing Fund
- Promote private investment in housing
- Support the states to digitalize their land registries
- Enact appropriate foreclosure and securitization legislation to mobilize additional housing finance

LONG TERM

- Title, record and map all landed assets in the country
- Review of the Land Use Act and the passage of a revised Land Use Act that is more market friendly
- Recapitalize the Federal Mortgage Bank
- Strengthen the Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing Company (NMRC)



REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Situation

- Nigeria's 4 government-owned refineries have a total installed capacity of 450,000 barrels per day.
- Over time, they have operated sub-optimally and struggled to produce at 10% of installed capacity.
- Nigeria is by far the most inefficient OPEC member country in terms of both the percentage of installed refining capacity that works and the percentage of crude refined.
- Nigeria is currently said to be the largest importer of PMS in the world.



REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

What We Shall Do



- Prioritize investment in capacity and ensure that Nigeria starts to refine 50% of its current crude oil output of 2 million bpd by 2025.
- Privatize all four-outstanding government-owned refineries to competent off-takers with mandates to produce agreed levels of refined output.
- Issue new licenses for Greenfield investment in crude oil refining and allied activities.
- Introduce market friendly fiscal and pricing policies.



HEALTH

The Situation

- There are about 40 doctors, 161 nurses and midwives available for every 100,000 Nigerians.
- In 2018, Nigeria has a ratio of 1 doctor to 6000 patients far below the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation of 1 doctor per 600 patients ratio.
- About 30,000 Nigerians spend \$1 billion on medical tourism annually in Europe and Asia since the beginning of the 21st Century. 60% of that total is spent on four major areas of healthcare: cardiology, orthopedic, renal dialysis issues and cancer.
- About 57 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.



HEALTH

What We Shall Do



- Ensure a comprehensive reform of the Federal Ministry of Health and its agencies.
- Accelerate Nigeria's transition towards achieving universal access to affordable and quality healthcare services for all by 2030.
- Expand access to basic primary healthcare.
- Improve quality of care and clinical governance.
- 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.



EDUCATION

The Situation

- Nearly 70% of Nigeria's population is under 30 years old. More than 44% is below 15 years. The structure of the population is therefore such that substantial resources must be channeled into the education sector for primary, secondary and tertiary education.
- There are 11 million primary school pupils yearly, with a drop-out rate over 50%; by the secondary school stage, only 4 million places are available. About 7 million are therefore lost from the system.
- 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.
- Nigerians presently spend in excess of \$1 billion annually to acquire education outside the country.



EDUCATION

What We Shall Do



- Streamline functions and transfer of responsibilities for greater efficiency e.g. by 2024, responsibility for funding and control of public primary education shall be transferred to the local governments.
- Develop and promote Science and Technical Education to create skills for the new economy.
- 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.



YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Situation

- Nigeria has a youth population of approximately 140 million or 70% of an estimated population of 200 million.
- Nigerian youth face disproportionate social, economic and political barriers which prevent them from unleashing their full potential.
- Women constitute approximately 50% of Nigeria's population and are less empowered financially, politically, socially, culturally and economically within and outside the home.



YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

What We Shall Do



- Encourage States and the private sector to incentivize studies for girls in Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).
- Provide microfinance and financing schemes specifically targeted at the youth and women.
- Create a special tribunal for crimes against women including domestic violence, physical or sexual abuse, rape.
- Increase women representation and retention rates in politics and business, through positive action such as quotas for women on political platform and corporate boards.
- Increase the number of appointments made to young people in government and in government committees



MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

The Situation

- Nigeria's management of its economic resources is poor. Our substantial human and natural resources which provide potentials for the development of opportunities for wealth and job creation remain untapped.
- As a result of poor management of resources, Nigeria is today facing unprecedented fiscal crises characterized by rising debt levels and revenue short falls.
- The deficiency of Nigeria's economic management is only exposed when global oil prices collapse with impact on investments, consumption and growth.
- Nigeria has failed to develop an effective revenue stabilization program and effective strategic planning to cushion the effect of falls in the price of crude oil.



MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

What We Shall Do



GOVERNMENT DEBTS

Nigeria's debt stock has been exhibiting a rising trend, since 2014, increasing from N11.20 trillion to N17.50 trillion in 2016 and doubling to N22.40 trillion in mid-2018. We shall:

- Slow down the rate of debt accumulation by promoting more Public Private Partnerships in critical infrastructure funding.
- Review the current utilization of all borrowed funds and ensure that they are deployed more judiciously.
- Utilize funds for economic diversification.
- Improve spending efficiency of the Federal government and drastically reduce the share of recurrent revenue in the budget from 70% to 35% by 2025.
- Streamline the functions of the Sovereign Wealth Fund, Excess Crude Account and the Stabilization Fund and utilize them for what they really are or should be.



DOMESTIC FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

The Situation

- Financial services are the lifeblood of a modern economy. When allowed to develop and function, the financial sector enables an efficient allocation of scarce financial resources to where they are most needed thereby catalysing economic growth.
- The Nigerian services sector comprises banking, capital markets, pensions and insurance. Like most other sectors of the Nigerian economy, the financial services sector has been left to underperform its peers in comparative countries and operate well below its potential



DOMESTIC FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

What We Shall Do



- Maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability. We shall pursue policies that minimize systemic risk and boost investor confidence.
- We shall endeavour to bring inflation to the single digits, maintain exchange rate stability and institutionalize fiscal discipline
- Guarantee the independence of the regulators of the different segments of our financial system.
- Financial education shall be introduced and required through all levels of our education system. In addition, we shall pursue an ambitious financial inclusion strategy that aims to bring access to basic financial services to all Nigerians
- Address bottle-necks and other challenges inhibiting access to needed finance for our real sector enterprises, particularly for MSMEs
- Introduce new incentives to encourage savings and investment by Nigerians
- Encourage large scale investment in improving financial system technology. We shall develop a robust policy regime that will encourage the growth and adoption of fintech products in Nigeria



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Situation

- 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.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

What We Shall Do



- 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.
- 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



