ALL PROGRESSIVES CONGRESS

A NIGERIA THAT WORKS FOR EVERYONE

PEACE | OPPORTUNITY | DIGNITY

APC MANIFESTO FOR THE 2027 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

FROM REFORMS TO PROSPERITY

AGENDA 2027–2031

OCTOBER 2026



Help us to build a nation
Where no one is oppressed,
And so with peace and plenty
Nigeria may be blessed.

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FROM REFORMS
TO PROSPERITY

UNITY AND FAITH, PEACE AND PROGRESS

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FROM REFORMS
TO PROSPERITY

Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR

President and Commander-in-Chief
Federal Republic of Nigeria

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A Word from the President

My fellow Nigerians,

Our national journey begins with a timeless prayer; a simple, profound plea that we build a country where no citizen is oppressed, and where peace and abundance belong to us all. That promise is neither geopolitical, tribal, religious nor partisan; it is the core identity of Nigeria itself, and it is the true standard by which this administration must be judged.

When you entrusted me with the mandate to renew hope in 2023, I offered honesty over easy promises. We confronted long-standing economic realities head-on: removing the fuel subsidy to secure our financial future, unifying the exchange rate to encourage domestic production, and reforming tax policies to ensure a fairer distribution of responsibility. These were heavy choices, made to guarantee that our children inherit a nation capable of standing on its own feet.

I am deeply grateful for the patience and resilience you have shown throughout these adjustments. Your fortitude has laid the groundwork for everything we seek to accomplish next, translating economic stabilisation into higher purchasing power and lower living costs for us, vibrant opportunities for our youth, and genuine relief for every household.

Today, our foundations are undeniably firmer. Our foreign reserves have grown to over $50 billion; our debt-to-GDP ratio remains well within safe limits at 36.85 per cent, state governments have greater resources than ever before to invest in essential public services, and our security forces have restored freedom to thousands of our citizens.

Yet, a strong foundation is merely the beginning. The coming years must focus on tangible improvements: the food on our tables, the power in our homes, the security of our families, and the dignity of meaningful work.
This manifesto outlines our path forward across four vital pillars: strengthening national security and resilience; ensuring an affordable, high quality of life; expanding energy and infrastructure to fuel growth; and delivering transparent, accountable governance. To maintain your trust, every commitment here is tied to clear targets and public progress updates.

The work is far from complete, and I ask once more for your partnership. Let us turn these hard-won reforms into lasting prosperity and build the Nigeria of our highest aspirations.

Peaceful, Prosperous, and Free.

Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Federal Republic of Nigeria

Our Commitments to the Nigerian People

The Eight Priority Areas: What We Have Delivered

The Renewed Hope Agenda was built around eight priorities that together address the foundations of national prosperity and the everyday needs of Nigerians - one national challenge: helping Nigerians live safely, earn a decent living to provide for their families, and to have confidence that public institutions will serve the people.

Priority 1



Reform the Economy for Sustained Inclusive Growth

Priority 2



Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity

Priority 3



Boost Agriculture to Achieve Food Security

Priority 4



Unlock Energy and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

Priority 5



Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation as Enablers of Growth

Priority 6



Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment as Essential Pillars of Development

Priority 7



Accelerate Economic Diversification through Industrialisation, Digitalisation, Creative Arts, Manufacturing, and Innovation

Priority 8



Improve Governance for Effective Service Delivery

As Nigerians, we want to live safely, earn a decent living, and provide for our families: food we can afford, electricity we can rely on, good schools for our children, and affordable healthcare that does not leave us choosing between treatment and other basic needs. Our commitment for 2027–2031 is to achieve these expectations: safer communities, a lower cost of living, more opportunities to earn, and public services that work.

Since 2023, the administration has undertaken reforms through the Renewed Hope Eight-Point Agenda to address longstanding economic problems and improve the country's capacity to invest in its people. Economic reforms have strengthened public finances and the foreign exchange system. The task ahead is to translate that work into greater stability for households, affordable finance for businesses and more opportunities to earn a decent living.

On national security, intelligence-led operations, expanded Armed Forces recruitment, sustained equipment recapitalisation, and enhanced inter-agency coordination have strengthened government presence along key corridors while kinetic pressure against terrorism, banditry, and kidnapping continues.

On agriculture and food sovereignty, the administration has expanded farmer support, agricultural mechanisation, fertiliser distribution, and local processing capacity through the mobilisation of over 449,000 metric tonnes of fertiliser inputs as of May 2026 and the strengthening of domestic blending plants. Energy reforms under the Electricity Act 2023 have decentralised power regulation to states, expanded metering, and accelerated off-grid solar deployment, while oil and gas production and upstream investment are climbing. Infrastructure delivery has accelerated nationwide across strategic roads, rail, maritime ports, and aviation corridors.

In human capital development, NELFUND has expanded tertiary education access, primary healthcare is being revitalised through HOPE-PHC, health insurance coverage continues to grow, and targeted initiatives like HOPE-EDU and HOPE-GOV extend protection to vulnerable households. Industrial transformation, digital innovation, and local manufacturing are advancing through nationwide skills development, digital infrastructure expansion, and support for Nigerian enterprises. Finally, governance reforms are reinforcing fiscal coordination, securing local government financial autonomy following the Supreme Court judgment of July 2024, and digitalising public services.

Important work is going on, and we are committed to building on it. To sharpen execution and maximise impact over the 2027–2031 horizon, we have consolidated the presentation of these eight priorities into four strategic delivery pillars: Secure and Resilient Nation (Priority 2); Better Quality and More Affordable Life for Every Nigerian (Priorities 3 & 6); Energy, Infrastructure & Economic Growth (Priorities 1, 4, 5 & 7); and Effective and Accountable Governance (Priority 8).

These achievements represent the foundational phase of the Renewed Hope Agenda, and this document sets out our commitments for the next four years, the progress we are building on, the opportunities ahead, and how we intend to deliver. Nigerians should be able to see what is being promised and hold the government accountable for the results.

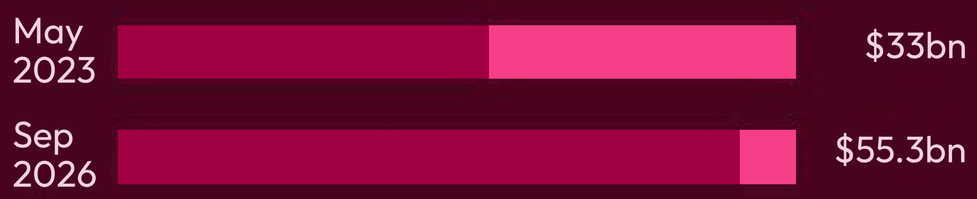
Renewed Hope Delivered

From Reforms to Results

Under the leadership of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR · **Restoring stability** · **Rebuilding confidence** · **Delivering growth**

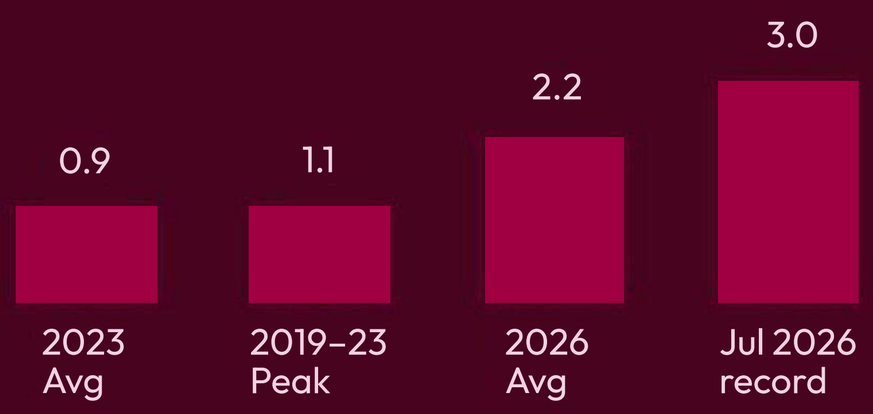
$55bn

In foreign reserves, the highest since 2019



Net reserves up about 8×, from ~$4bn to ~$32bn.

Monthly FAAC Allocation · ₦tn



₦18.72tn shared in H1 2026, up from ₦6.76tn in H1 2023

Economy & Investor Confidence

4.43%
GDP Growth
Q2 2026, up from 2.74% in 2023

14.63%
Inflation
Sep 2026, down from a 34.8% peak in December 2024

₦35.5tn
Tax & Customs Revenue
2025, more than double ₦12.37tn in 2023 Customs revenue: ₦7.277tn

₦12.6tn
Trade Surplus
Q2 2026, up from ₦1.29tn in Q2 2023

US$6.1 Billion
Non-Oil Export

$23.2bn
Capital Inflow
2025, up from $3.91bn in 2023

<5%
FX Market Gap
Down from 60%; $7bn backlog cleared

+374%
Stock Market
NGX index rise since May 2023

3 of 3
Credit Rating Up
S&P and Fitch upgrades; Moody's positive



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FROM REFORMS TO PROSPERITY

Energy, People & Infrastructure

1.56m b/d
Crude Oil Output
June 2026, the highest since 2020

7.94 bcf/d
Gas Output
Up about 15.5%; non-associated gas up about 39%

-96%
Petrol Import Bill
Q1 2026 vs Q1 2025, as local refining rises

140+
CNG Centres
Up from 7; 100,000+ vehicles converted

₦355.9bn
Student Loans
From zero; 1.6M+ students reached

₦70,000
Minimum Wage
Up from ~~₦30,000~~; reviewed every 3 years

8.5m
Households Supported
₦330bn in direct cash transfers

1,768 km
Super-highway
Lagos–Calabar & Sokoto–Badagry under way

4 Airlines
Flag Carriers on International Corridors
Modernized Airports ,New Cargo Terminals and free internet is now available at all five international airports.

7.9 million
Rail Passengers
Carried on 13,262 trips, with over 1.3 million cargo movements.

96,035
processed
National Single Window
processed 96,035 documents between March and July 2026

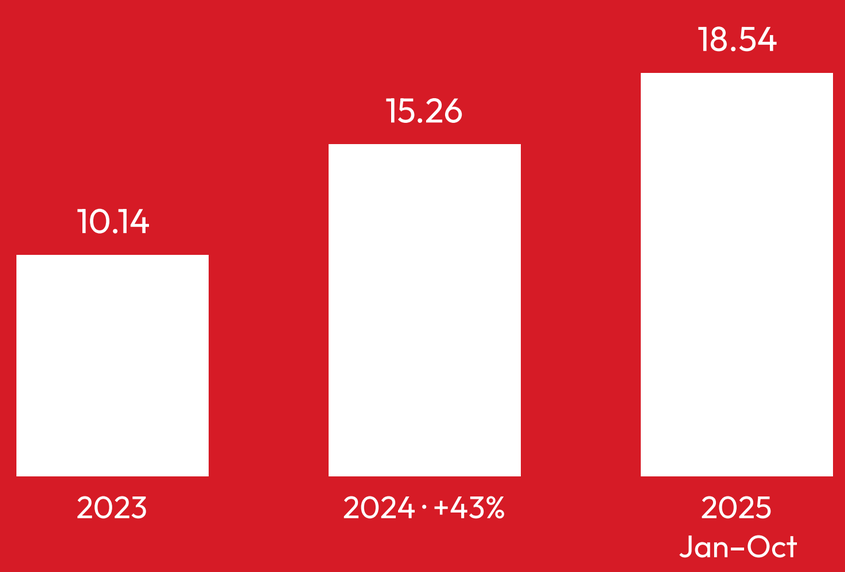
94%
Broadband
4G coverage reaching 94 per cent of the population

Fiscal Federation – Delivery at all Arms and Levels of Government

	Executives	Legislatives
Federal	**The President & FEC** Leads, sets the national framework	**National Assembly** Makes the laws, appropriates, oversees
State	**36 Governors + FCT** Schools, hospitals, roads, power, jobs	**State Houses of Assembly** State power markets, policing laws, budgets
Local	**774 LG Chairmen** Primary health, wards, community services	**Councillors** Local bye-laws, budgets and oversight

More Resources Shared Responsibilities

FAAC Shared · ₦ Trillion



Real Growth by Sub-Sector, Q1 2026 (%)

16 states
Run their own Power Markets

774
Councils Paid FAAC Directly

₦900bn
Governors' CNG Transit Programme

States and councils have more to develop with than ever before.



The National Assembly: Co-Author, Not Spectator

ISA 2025

Investments & Securities Act

Brings digital assets and commodity exchanges under a modern capital-market framework

4 tax laws

Fairer Taxes

Low earners and small firms exempt; NRS created

2023

Electricity Act

The law that devolved power markets to the states

₦355.9bn

Student Loan Act

Paid through NELFUND to 319 institutions

300%

Judicial Pay Act

Judicial Office Holders Salaries and Allowances Act 2024, and every budget since 2023

2026

NIMC Act

Signed in June 2026, replacing the 2007 Act and strengthening the national identity system

Who Delivers What

Federal Leads and Delivers	NASS enables	States deliver	Councils deliver

The Next Phase:
Our 2027-2031 Promise

In 2023, we set out an Eight-Point Agenda to confront the most urgent challenges facing our country: reforming the economy, strengthening security, improving food security, unlocking energy and natural resources, expanding infrastructure, investing in education, health and social development, accelerating diversification, and strengthening governance.

Our central promise for 2027-2031 is national prosperity: an economy whose progress is felt not only in reforms, but in the homes, markets, farms, factories and workplaces of Nigerians every day.

The first term rescued the economy from old instabilities and rebuilt the foundations. The second term will turn stronger foundations into visible results in every state, local government, ward, and community.



Framework speaking to the Renewed Hope Agenda 2.0

Secure and Resilient Nation	Better Quality and More Affordable Life for Every Nigerian	Energy, Infrastructure & Economic Growth	Effective and Accountable Governance
RHA Priority Area #2 Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	**RHA Priority Area #3** Boost Agriculture to Achieve Food Security **RHA Priority Area #6** Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment as Essential Pillars of Development	**RHA Priority Area #1** Reform the Economy for Sustained Inclusive Growth **RHA Priority Area #4** Unlock Energy and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development **RHA Priority Area #5** Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation as Enablers of Growth **RHA Priority Area #7** Accelerate Economic Diversification through Industrialisation, Digitalisation, Creative Arts, Manufacturing, and Innovation	**RHA Priority Area #8** Improve Governance for Effective Service Delivery

FOUR FOUNDATIONS

All national progress rests upon four enduring foundations of governance: macroeconomic stability, the rule of law, institutional capability, and national cohesion.

These core foundations establish the structural framework through which the Eight-Point Renewed Hope Agenda is executed across the Federation: macroeconomic stability unlocks sustained growth; security safeguards citizens and commercial enterprise; human capital drives national productivity; modern infrastructure connects market opportunities; industrialisation creates high-value employment; and accountable public institutions guarantee that national resources deliver direct benefits to every Nigerian.

What Nigerians should expect by 2031

1 **Safer Lives And Communities:** Stronger protection against terrorism, banditry and kidnapping; a police service that responds when needed; and better protection of our borders.

2 **Lower Living Costs & Food Security:** Inflation set on a sustained downward trajectory, domestic food production, storage, and processing expanded, and post-harvest losses halved, and goods moving more quickly and cheaply between states.

3 **Reliable Power For Homes, Businesses & Communities:** Available power generation scaled towards 10,000 MW, metering extended towards full coverage, transmission and distribution networks reinforced, and clean energy access extended to underserved communities.

4 **Stronger Industry, Trade & Investment:** More goods made in Nigeria and bought by Nigerians, a flagship industrial hub in each geopolitical zone, more non-oil exports reaching African and global markets, one million export-linked jobs for young Nigerians through talent and services exports by 2030, and investment pledges followed from signing to operation.

5 **Expanded Jobs & Higher Real Incomes:** Annual economic growth accelerated to 6 per cent, youth unemployment halved, and equitable credit reached half of all economically active Nigerians.

6 **Quality Education & Accessible Healthcare:** Out-of-school children halved, more children completing their education, 20,000 additional teachers deployed, health insurance expanded from more than 23 million enrollees to 40 per cent of Nigerians, and primary health centres functioning in at least 90 per cent of facilities, up from 53 per cent today.

7 **Affordable Homes & Secure Land:** a credible route to a decent home for working Nigerian households, working towards 200,000 homes through the Tinubu Mass Social Housing Scheme, MREIF and FMBN mortgages and licensed private developers, tracked on a public dashboard, and a regulated housing industry that protects buyers.

8 **Responsive & Accountable Governance:** Digital case management extended from the superior courts to magistrate courts, public services tracked end to end, and local governments receiving their constitutional allocations with clear standards for results.

Together, we commit to delivering structural progress, national strength, and tangible economic security - building a prosperous Nigeria that every citizen can see, feel, and share.



PILLAR 1 OF 4



This directly advances Priority 2: Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity

Secure and Resilient Nation

1.1 Our Pledge

To guarantee every citizen's fundamental right to live, work, travel, learn, worship, and raise a family in greater safety, peace and liberty.

Security is the most fundamental covenant between a nation and its people. Every Nigerian should be able to live, work, learn, farm, trade, and travel in safety.

That means a farmer should be able to reach the farm without fear. A trader should be able to move goods safely across our commercial corridors. A child should be secure in the classroom. Families should feel protected in their homes and communities. And our borders should be secure against the threats that endanger our people and our sovereignty.

From 2027–2031, we will build on the security investments and reforms of the first term, strengthening our Armed Forces and security agencies, improving intelligence and technology, securing our borders and critical infrastructure, deepening community-level security and strengthening coordination across the Federation.

Our goal is clear: safer citizens, more resilient communities, secure borders and a Nigeria in which people can pursue their livelihoods and ambitions with greater confidence and peace of mind.



1.2 The Promise We Made

In 2023, the administration committed to a systematic overhaul and institutional modernisation of the Armed Forces, the Nigeria Police Force, intelligence agencies, and paramilitary services. This mandate centred on expanding operational capacity against terrorism, rural banditry, armed kidnapping, and organised violent crime through modernised recruitment protocols, advanced tactical training, reliable equipment acquisition, and structured welfare upgrades for service personnel. The administration further pledged to extend effective state authority across international frontiers, remote wilderness, and critical national infrastructure, leveraging biometrics, national identity databases, real-time intelligence fusion, community-led security partnerships, and strategic international security coalitions.

1.3 What This Means for Nigerians

A safer farming belt means a family in Zamfara or Benue can return to its land and harvest in peace. Fortifying school perimeters ensures that parents across Borno, Kaduna, and Niger send their children to school under stronger protection from the state. High-visibility, accountable policing enables traders and enterprise owners in Aba, Kano, Lagos, and urban centres nationwide to extend commercial hours within secure market corridors, while modernised emergency services and coordinated state intervention during fires, environmental disasters, or civil accidents ensure swift action.

1.4 Progress We Have Made Together

Our security and public safety institutions recorded the following results during the period under review:

1

8,166 Hostages Rescued

Armed Forces figure for the period under review, with police rescues counted separately.

2

8,500 Community Policing Officers Trained

Community policing committees are now set up in all 36 states and the FCT.

3

Passport Processing Down From Six Weeks to Four Days

Faster, simpler travel documents for citizens.

4

13,376 of 16,281 Police Complaints Resolved

Police Complaints Response Unit, handling public complaints against officers.

5

3,254 Farmer-Herder Cases Mediated

Agro-Rangers resolved 2,989 of them, helping farmers return to their land.

6

530+ Mining Sites Identified, 420 Protected

Mining Marshals: 1,205 arrests and 152 prosecutions to date.

7

5,070 Lives Saved by the Fire Service

An estimated ₦4.01 trillion of property protected, May 2023 to May 2026.

8

159 of 190 Mapped Border Areas Under E-Surveillance

Coverage is expanding across the borders, with 31 mapped areas still to be completed.

Since 2023, the Armed Forces report 8,166 hostages rescued; Nigeria Police Force is undertaking a nationwide and state-level overhaul of dilapidated barracks and housing infrastructure supported by the Nigeria Police Trust Fund. 8,500 community policing officers have been trained and community policing committees set up in all 36 states and the FCT; the Police Complaints Response Unit has resolved 13,376 of 16,281 complaints; the Agro-Rangers have mediated 3,254 farmer-herder cases, resolving 2,989; the Fire Service saved 5,070 lives and protected an estimated N4.01 trillion of property between May 2023 and May 2026; and passport processing has fallen from six weeks to four days; the Nigerian Army has grown from eight to 12 divisions; and crude oil theft has fallen from 11,900 barrels a day in 2023 to 9,600 in the first seven months of 2025, a 16-year low.

1.5

The Work Ahead

We have made progress, and we will build on it to protect every community, border and forest. The police and critical-infrastructure reforms must now move from policy to implementation. Our priorities are clear: accelerate local defence production, strengthen maritime security, modernise correctional facilities and improve fire and emergency response.

Peace is also built by opportunity. Jobs, skills, enterprise finance and fair access to public services make young people less vulnerable to those who would recruit them to violence, especially where historical marginalisation and local grievances persist, which is why the other three pillars are also part of our security strategy.

Our Commitments for 2027–2031

We Will Restore Peace in Every Community

1

Complete the establishment and equipping of the four new Army divisions in Makurdi, Ilorin, Jalingo and Benin City, recruit and train the 28,000 additional personnel approved, and report publicly on their deployment.

Sustain intelligence-led kinetic operations against insurgent and kidnapping networks to degrade and dismantle their operating bases, backed by independent verification of reported operational outcomes to build public trust.

Strengthen surrender and rehabilitation frameworks through standardised, verifiable reporting on all screened, reintegrated, and prosecuted ex-combatants.

Establish specialised zonal counter-terrorism capabilities while fortifying physical security across schools, commercial markets, places of worship, and vital transport corridors.

Expand peace-building, trauma support, and deradicalisation programmes to enable long-term social recovery, rebuild civic trust, and safely resettle internally displaced families in their homes.

We Will Build a Police Service People Can See, Trust, and Call



Train and deploy the 50,000 newly recruited officers and expand recruitment and tactical training towards a 1:400 police-to-citizen ratio, maximising visible patrols across residential neighbourhoods, commercial centres, schools, and transit corridors.

Launch full implementation of the Harmonised Police Reform programme, deploying modern digital record systems, geographic mapping tools, officer body cameras, emergency dispatch channels, and forensic infrastructure nationwide.

Transfer static private-protection duties to a fortified Civil Defence service, beginning with recruitment of the 30,150 approved personnel, returning trained police officers to frontline public safety and crime prevention.

Work with the National Assembly, State Houses of Assembly, and governors to enact a constitutional and legal framework for accountable state and community policing, maintaining strict national standards and citizens' rights.

We Will Protect Our Borders, Farms, Forests and Shared Wealth

2

Complete e-surveillance coverage of all mapped borders (31 of 190 mapped areas remain), extend e-Gates, passenger-data (APIS) and MIDAS border systems to more entry points, and strengthen patrol, screening and intelligence-sharing.

Complete nationwide Mining Marshals coverage across all identified mining sites (over 530 identified, 420 already protected) and resolve outstanding governance and funding questions so the unit is accountable and credible.

Deploy trained Forest Guards, Agro-Rangers, and Mining Marshals to safeguard agricultural belts, farming communities, grazing routes, national forest reserves, and mineral deposits.

Launch full implementation of the National Protection Policy and Strategy for Critical National Assets, with real-time surveillance across energy pipelines, electrical power grids, railways, schools, and health facilities.

We Will Give Our Security Forces the Tools to Act Faster

Expand domestic military production of ammunition, personal protective gear, armoured vehicles, and tactical drones, generating high-skilled Nigerian jobs while securing defence supply chains.

Construct integrated command, control, communications, and intelligence systems to achieve early threat detection, rapid tactical response, and seamless multi-agency operational coordination.

Deepen defence research, technology transfer agreements, and private capital co-investment through strategic regional and international defence industrial partnerships.

4

We Will Stand by Those Who Stand Guard for Us

Implement the approved multi-tier salary increases for service personnel in full and extend them to cover operational allowances, while broadening affordable housing, healthcare, and education support for serving personnel and their families.

Expedite administrative processing for valid insurance and pension payouts, guaranteeing permanent institutional care and educational sponsorship for the families of fallen heroes.

5

Complete rehabilitation of dilapidated police barracks and housing infrastructure.

Institutionalise advanced tactical training, comprehensive psychological support, physical rehabilitation programmes, and modernised working conditions across all military and security services.

We Will Respond Faster in Emergencies and Give Second Chances

6

Expand non-custodial measures, cognitive rehabilitation, technical vocational training, and social reintegration pathways for low-risk offenders to reduce overcrowding of correctional facilities.

Modernise fire stations, equipment and coordination, extending fire-service coverage progressively towards every local government area.

Upgrade maritime surveillance, cybersecurity defences, emergency communications networks, and a national drone fleet for early warning and rapid search-and-rescue operations.

We Will Make Identity Safer, Simpler and More Useful

7

Enrol 95 per cent of citizens and legal residents in the National Identity Database (137,260,026 enrolled as at June 2026), establishing specialised mobile registration units for agrarian communities, older persons, and vulnerable citizens.

Complete the integration of the remaining databases and agencies (11 of 20 databases and 44 of 50 MDAs are already integrated) into the central foundational identity database, enabling secure digital verification and eliminating administrative redundancy across public service delivery.

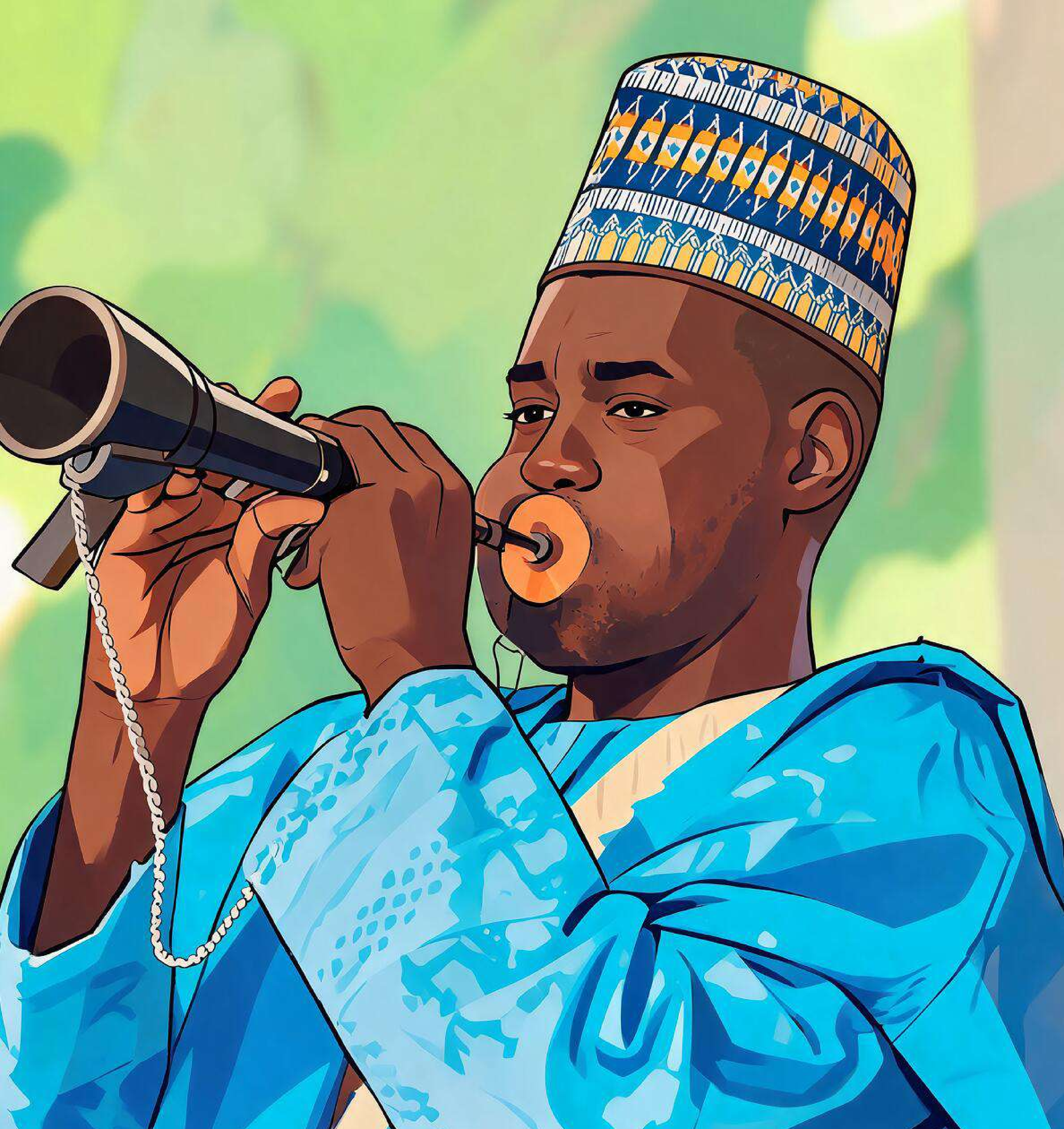
Enforce rigorous data privacy protections while leveraging biometric identity to eliminate financial fraud, secure digital transactions, and ensure state social welfare reaches verified recipients.

1.6 How Nigerians Will Measure Our Progress

Security is judged by what Nigerians can see and feel in their communities. The indicators below start from baselines reported in this manifesto, carry the targets we commit to, and will be published each year so that citizens can hold us to them.

What we will track	Where we are	Where we will be
Army strength	Four new divisions being established; 28,000 additional personnel approved	Divisions equipped and 28,000 personnel recruited, trained and deployed, with public reporting
Police strength	50,000 newly recruited officers	Officers trained and deployed, towards a 1:400 police-to-citizen ratio
Civil Defence service	30,150 approved personnel	Personnel recruited, returning trained police officers to frontline duty
Border surveillance	31 of 190 mapped areas still to be covered by e-surveillance	All mapped borders covered
Mining Marshals	420 of more than 530 identified sites protected	All identified mining sites protected
National identity enrolment	137,260,026 enrolled as at June 2026	95 per cent of citizens and legal residents enrolled





PILLAR 2 OF 4



Better Quality and More Affordable Life for Every Nigerian

2.1 Our Pledge

For every Nigerian, the opportunity to live well, work with dignity, and build a better future through quality education, affordable healthcare, affordable food, relevant skills, decent jobs, social protection, and access to secure and affordable housing.

Every child embodies the promise of our nation, and every family commands the right to a life of health, security, and civic dignity. Education must serve as an unbroken pipeline from foundational learning to technical mastery and gainful work. Healthcare must be geographically accessible and financially protective, social safety nets must cushion against economic shocks while building self-reliance, and stable housing must be brought within reach of every working household. In the next term, we will expand access across these vital systems, align human capital directly with market opportunity, and enforce universal equity across Nigeria.

2.2 The Promise We Made

In 2023, the administration committed to establishing foundational education and essential healthcare not as discretionary privileges, but as inviolable rights guaranteed by the state. This mandate encompassed the fortification of learning environments, curriculum modernisation, teacher professionalisation, tertiary finance reform, expansion of primary healthcare infrastructure, comprehensive health insurance coverage, disease prevention, and the systematic capacity-building of our health workforce. We pledged to broaden economic inclusion for youth and women, institutionalise shock-responsive social safety nets, protect vulnerable citizens, uphold the dignity of labour, and accelerate access to affordable housing and secure land titles. We also pledged that food would stay within reach of every family: that farmers would grow more, that harvests would be stored and moved to market without waste, and that staple prices would be steadied, so that a household's next meal is less of a worry.

2.3 What This Means for Nigerians

Every girl in a rural community will enter school, receive a quality education, and graduate safely. A pregnant mother will reach a fully equipped health centre without having to choose between healthcare and her family's next meal. A young graduate will smoothly transition training into dignified employment, while women entrepreneurs gain fair, reliable access to business capital. And every working Nigerian household will have a credible route to a decent home, through affordable mortgages, a regulated housing industry that protects buyers, and digital land titles.

A mother in Lagos or Kano can buy rice, beans, garri and vegetables at prices that are steadier, because farmers are producing more, harvests are being stored and moved to market with less waste, and a price floor and strategic reserves cushion families against sudden spikes. A pensioner in Enugu can stretch a month's income further as inflation keeps falling. A child in Sokoto can learn on a full stomach, through a school feeding programme that is growing into a national one. Affordable food is fundamental to a better quality of life, and it is at the heart of this pillar.

2.4 Progress We Have Made Together

1

7.19 Million Girls Supported Through AGILE

3.7 million girls enrolled in secondary school across 18 states; more than 10,000 schools rehabilitated.

2

₦355.87 Billion in Student Loans

NELFUND has processed 1,659,853 applications: ₦192.89bn in fees to 319 institutions and ₦162.98bn in upkeep.

3

23 Million+ Nigerians With Health Insurance

Up from 16.7 million at the end of 2023. The target is 40 per cent of the population.

4

8,300 Primary Health Centres on Direct Financing

Of 17,600 centres. ₦235 billion released through the Basic Health Care Provision Fund since 2023.

5

Maternal Deaths Down 17% in 172 Priority LGAs

MAMII has given free emergency obstetric care to more than 48,000 women.

6

10 Million+ People Reached With Cash Transfers

₦657.5bn disbursed; 13,456,371 on the National Social Register. HOPE-SP (US$1bn) targets 7.6 million households.

7

1,184,384 Corps Members Mobilised

NYSC backlog cleared, June 2023 to August 2026, and the first review of the scheme in 53 years.

8

₦140 Billion in Mortgages to 2,000+ Families

9.75% fixed-rate MREIF mortgages in 27 states by 30 August 2026; 15,000+ homes under construction.

Further results include the following: 80,284 teachers have been certified and licensed, annual nursing enrolment has risen to about 115,000, more than 14 million girls have been vaccinated against HPV, 3,158 of the 4,161 targeted primary health centres have been revitalised (functional Level 2 centres up 59 per cent between March 2024 and March 2026), the Economic Shock Responsive Cash Transfer has reached more than 10 million people, with N657.5 billion disbursed under the National Cash Transfer Programme, the Student Venture Capital Grant has awarded N450 million to 45 student entrepreneurs, about 978,000 teachers have been trained, and 10,000 classrooms have been renovated nationwide.

The Ministries concerned add that the Nigerian Education Loan Fund (NELFUND) has processed 1,659,853 applications and paid N355.87 billion in student loans (N192.89 billion in institutional fees to 319 institutions and N162.98 billion in upkeep allowances); the Renewed Hope Energising Education Programme has energised 37 federal universities and seven teaching hospitals; the TVET initiative has enrolled 117,152 verified trainees and rehabilitated 38 federal and state technical colleges; the Basic Health Care Provision Fund has released N235 billion since 2023; more than 15,000 Renewed Hope housing units are under construction on 14 sites, and the Renewed Hope Mortgage and Real Estate Investment Fund (MREIF) had disbursed N140 billion in 9.75 per cent fixed-rate mortgages to over 2,000 families in 27 states by 30 August 2026; and the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission resolved 31,455 of 39,291 consumer complaints in 2025 (80.1 per cent) and recovered about N10 billion for consumers.

Affordable Food and Stable Prices

Affordable food begins with easing the pressure on prices. Headline inflation has eased to 14.63 per cent in September 2026, and measures that reach the market are helping to steady staple prices: the N200 billion Guaranteed Minimum Price scheme gives farmers a price floor, 13,264.6 metric tonnes of rice from the strategic reserve have been distributed to 19 northern states and the FCT, and an additional 25,000 metric tonnes of national storage capacity helps keep supplies steady. How Nigeria is growing more food, and the productivity of its farms and agribusinesses, is set out in Pillar 3, Part D, where the production results are reported.

Reform has also been designed to protect the family table. The new tax laws explicitly exempt basic foodstuffs, so that reform does not add to what families pay for their staple foods, and the cash transfers described above cushion the most vulnerable households while prices settle. Together, these steps show that affordable food is being treated as a measure of quality of life, and not only as a question of farm output.



2.5

The Work Ahead

Nigeria's public universities have achieved over two years of uninterrupted academic stability without an ASUU strike, supported by the landmark renegotiation of the union's longstanding agreement and a 40 per cent increase in academic staff salaries effective January 2026, showing that industrial peace on our campuses is a lived reality. The immediate priority is ensuring every child can enrol, learn effectively, and complete their education safely supported by more trained teachers, stronger school protection, and modern learning environments while establishing clear pathways for young Nigerians from skills acquisition to productive employment.

Building on this momentum, we must expand affordable healthcare and insurance coverage, broaden financial inclusion and leadership opportunities for women, extend social safety nets and decent work protections, and expand housing supply towards the national requirement of about 15 million units and extend formal land titles, so that a secure home and clear title are within reach of more families. Reducing out-of-pocket payments, currently about 71 per cent of health spending, is the first health priority.

The next step is to make food affordable and keep it so. That means a price floor and strategic reserves that steady staple prices, storage and cold chains that cut waste, lower transport costs along the food chain, nutrition support for children and mothers, and food that is safe as well as cheap. The farm-level commitments that raise what Nigeria grows, including land under cultivation, mechanisation, irrigation and agricultural finance, are set out in Pillar 3, so that production and affordability reinforce each other.

Our Commitments for 2027–2031

1 We Will Guarantee School Access, Safety, And Educational Retention

Scale HOPE-EDU nationwide to halve the number of out-of-school children by 2031, extend AGILE (now in 18 states) to further states where the number of out-of-school girls is highest, and establish dedicated return-to-school pathways for teenage mothers.

Building on the 80,284 teachers already certified and licensed, recruit and train 20,000 additional teachers, prioritising female educators and underserved rural communities nationwide.

Enforce safe-school standards, expand school water and sanitation facilities, and publish an annual education dashboard tracking enrolment, dropout, and completion rates.

We Will Elevate Learning Quality, STEMM Mastery, And Employable Skills

2

Prioritise foundational learning, science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and digital capabilities across all educational levels.

Strengthen partnerships with industry to provide practical, work-linked training and move students into the workforce, aligning courses with labour-market needs.

Scale NELFUND, expand the National Smart Learning Initiative, sustain industrial peace in public universities, and extend the Student Venture Capital Grant and Diaspora BRIDGE to additional tertiary institutions.

Expand technical, vocational, and digital training programmes, building on the TVET initiative (117,152 verified trainees, monthly stipend raised from N22,500 to N30,000) and the Digital Technical Academy, measuring systemic success by graduate employment, enterprise survival, and workplace productivity.

Strengthen the Mandatory School Sports Programme and the National Sports and Education Excellence Programme (N-SEEP) as the cornerstone of sports development, scaling the school-sports pilot (61 schools, 3,500 teachers and 15,000 students trained so far) to all states.

We Will Expand Primary Care, Health Insurance, And Medical Manufacturing

2

Expand static and mobile primary care, upgrade secondary facilities across all local government areas, and strengthen referral networks to tertiary hospitals, raising the share of functional primary health centres from 53 per cent today towards 90 per cent by 2031 and extending direct quarterly financing under the Basic Health Care Provision Fund from about 8,300 to all 17,600 primary health centres.

Sustain maternal, newborn, immunisation, cancer-screening, and early-detection programmes, prioritising families with the greatest financial need and tracking the proportion of births attended by a skilled health provider as a headline HOPE-PHC indicator.

Expand active health insurance coverage from more than 23 million enrollees to 40 per cent of Nigerians by 2031, subsidising poor and vulnerable Nigerians through the Vulnerable Group Fund, and cut out-of-pocket spending from 71 per cent to below 50 per cent of health expenditure.

Complete the revitalisation of the remaining primary health centres (about 1,000 still under way), bring steady power to 30 per cent of health facilities by the end of 2027 through Power for Health solar installations, and scale MAMII free emergency obstetric care from 172 local government areas to all 774.

Complete the National Health Information Exchange to ensure portable electronic records by 2031, while achieving complete Emergency Operations Centre coverage across all states.

Recruit, train, and retain health workers through improved terms and housing, commercialise BioVaccines Nigeria to achieve 50 per cent local production of essential medicines by 2031, and complete oncology centres across all geopolitical zones.

We Will Accelerate Youth Employment, Enterprise Finance, And Digital Capabilities

4

Execute a comprehensive national youth employment strategy with a published baseline and annual targets, aiming to halve youth unemployment by 2031 and to report each year the share of new labour-market entrants who find work.

Expand skills training to two million young citizens, scale NiYA and Digital Literacy for All (748,988 trained to date) toward 30 million Nigerians, and publish NYSC private-sector placement performance data, making job placement and private-sector partnership the test of every skilling programme.

Expand NEXTGEN Bank lending, the rejuvenated Nigeria Youth Investment Fund, and YouthCred's partner-bank network, and enact the proposed Youth Bank law, to provide credit without traditional collateral requirements.

Expand the existing BOI-NYSC window and the NYSC Corpreneur and SAED support (860 corps members funded with grants of N100,000 to N2,000,000) into dedicated entrepreneurship grant and loan windows for corps members and young innovators, rigorously tracking business survival and job creation metrics.

Expand MSME support hubs and existing incubation centres, digitise beneficiary tracking, and establish a Digital MSME Academy with integrated e-learning.

Complete the first review of the National Youth Service Corps in its 53-year history so that the scheme becomes a skills-driven programme, rebuild the orientation camps, and publish NYSC placement and business-survival data.

We Will Expand Women's Financial Inclusion, Public Leadership, And Protection

5

Achieve at least 35 per cent women's representation in the next Cabinet and major MDAs, backed by an enforceable legal pathway and a public tracking dashboard, towards 35 per cent across all public appointments.

Expand the GLOW credit-guarantee window into a permanent national facility and scale the Nigeria for Women Project across all 36 states.

Work with the Development Bank of Nigeria and financial institutions on products and practices, such as collateral-light lending and credit-guarantee facilities, that bring more women entrepreneurs into the formal financial system, and further innovate the Nigeria for Women Project to widen its reach.

Deploy Sexual Assault Referral Centres and specialised units nationwide, establishing complete state coverage with integrated shelters, counselling, accelerated prosecution, and published justice outcomes.

We Will Deploy Targeted Social Welfare, Minimum Wage Protections, And Decent Work

6

Complete NIN validation of the National Social Register (13,456,371 persons onboarded with NIN or BVN so far) as a unified welfare database, verify 20 million or more by 2030, and scale direct cash transfers well beyond the more than 10 million people reached so far, linking them to skills, productive assets and finance.

Implement the US$1 billion HOPE-SP programme, unveiled in August 2026, beginning with its emergency shock-responsive cash transfer for 7.6 million vulnerable households, as the primary framework for moving households from relief to sustainable prosperity, while expanding school feeding into a full national programme.

Expand integrated welfare assistance for children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable families without bureaucratic barriers or indignity.

Enforce the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act so that public buildings, schools, transport and workplaces are accessible, and report progress each year.

Enforce nationwide implementation of the N70,000 minimum wage, expand employment training to 100,000 unemployed citizens annually by 2030, modernise labour legislation, and strengthen factory inspection.

Execute the 2027–2031 Labour Migration Roadmap while extending legal protections and consular safeguards to Nigerians working lawfully abroad.

We Will Make Food Affordable For Every Family

7

Steady staple-food prices by building on the Guaranteed Minimum Price scheme and the strategic grain reserve, with published reserve levels and releases, and publish a monthly staple-food price tracker alongside headline inflation so that families and farmers can see what is changing.

Cut waste and cost between the farm and the table through the storage, cold-chain, farm-to-market road and agro-processing commitments in Pillar 3, so that harvests reach markets fresh and fewer are lost along the way.

Lower the cost of moving food through the CNG, road, rail and port commitments in Pillar 3, so that savings on transport show up in the prices families pay in the market.

Give children and mothers nutrition support through schools and primary health centres, alongside the national school feeding programme under HOPE-SP, so that no child's learning or growth is held back by hunger.

Strengthen food-safety standards, including HACCP and ISO 22000, across processing, markets and export chains, working with the Standards Organisation of Nigeria and NAFDAC, so that food is safe as well as affordable.

We Will Protect Consumers And Household Purchasing Power

8

We will complete enforcement of the Digital, Electronic, Online and Non-Traditional Consumer Lending Regulations 2025 (DEON), made under the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2018. The FCCPC register will be the single source of truth for who may lend, unregistered operators will be delisted and prosecuted, and violators will face fines of up to ₦100 million or 19 per cent of turnover and disqualification of directors. Complaint-resolution rates (80.1 per cent in 2025) and effective interest rates will be published so Nigerians can compare before they borrow.

We will strengthen redress in banking and fintech, where the largest sums are lost. With the Central Bank of Nigeria, we will establish a joint protocol under which failed transactions are reversed automatically within a fixed window, unexplained deductions are refunded with interest, and unresolved complaints escalate directly to the FCCPC, which recovered over ₦10 billion for consumers in six months of 2025 alone.

We will give the Competition and Consumer Protection Tribunal the capacity to deliver justice on time, building on its US$220 million ruling against Meta and WhatsApp with fast-track rules, statutory timelines, digitised filing and a direct mechanism to execute confirmed penalties, with recoveries returned to affected consumers.

We will expand market surveillance where households feel inflation most: food, fuel, medicines and everyday essentials. Through a joint FCCPC–SON–NAFDAC framework and a strengthened Weights and Measures Department, we will mandate clear price display, verify scales, pumps and meters nationwide, and keep unsafe products off the shelves, enforcing competition law against price gouging, hoarding and cartels rather than imposing price controls.

We Will Deliver Mass Social Housing, Affordable Mortgages, And Secured Land Titles

9

Complete and hand over the Renewed Hope Cities and Estates now under construction (more than 15,000 units on 14 sites); launch the Tinubu Mass Social Housing Scheme in every local government area, building from a costed pilot of 11,421 units to 200 units in each of the 774 local government areas (154,800 units); and, with MREIF and FMBN mortgages and licensed private developers, work towards 200,000 homes in the next term, tracked on a public dashboard that counts units handed over and mortgaged, not just started.

Capitalise MREIF toward N1 trillion, with pension-fund participation, to deliver 20-year fixed-rate mortgages nationwide; complete FMBN recapitalisation and the Mortgage Registry, raise the loan ceiling from N50 million to N85 million and grow National Housing Fund contributors from six million to ten million by 2028; and enact the National Housing and Built Environment Regulation Policy and its six Bills, including developer licensing and mandatory escrow for off-plan sales.

Deliver the first phase of Land4Growth, one million digital land titles across 18 to 20 reform-ready states, and extend it towards nationwide digital land titling; establish the National Housing Data Centre to publish monthly data on approvals, starts, completions, prices and mortgages; and extend humanitarian housing for conflict-displaced families beyond the 252 homes already piloted.

Broaden the housing mix beyond new-build ownership by supporting incremental (build-as-you-earn) housing, affordable rental housing, developer finance and low-income housing finance alongside mortgages, so that more households have a route to a decent home.

Within the first 100 days, seek Presidential and Federal Executive Council approval of the National Housing and Built Environment Regulation Policy, the National Mortgage Industry Policy and the six reform Bills, so that there is one verified housing figure and one door for investors.

2.6 How Nigerians Will Measure Our Progress

Quality of life is judged in classrooms, clinics, homes and kitchens. Each measure below sets where we are today beside where we commit to be, and results will be reported publicly every year.

What we will track	Where we are	Where we will be
Affordable food	Inflation 14.63 per cent (September 2026);	Inflation falling; staple prices steady and tracked monthly
Minimum wage and decent work	₦70,000 minimum wage in law	Enforced in every state; 100,000 unemployed trained yearly by 2030
Social protection	13.4 million on the National Social Register;; HOPE-SP launched for 7.6 million households	20 million verified by 2030; school feeding nationwide
Consumer protection	DEON Regulations in force; ₦10 billion recovered for consumers in six months of 2025	All lenders registered; failed transactions reversed within a fixed window; resolution rates published yearly
Health insurance and out-of-pocket costs	23 million enrollees; out-of-pocket spending 71 per cent	40 per cent of Nigerians covered by 2031; out-of-pocket below 50 per cent
Women's leadership, finance and safety	Below 35 per cent in Cabinet and MDAs; GLOW window operating; referral centres in some states	35 per cent in Cabinet and MDAs; GLOW permanent; referral centres in every state
Youth unemployment	Baseline and annual targets to be published	Youth unemployment halved by 2031; Youth Bank law enacted
Skills and digital training	TVET: 117,152 verified trainees, stipend raised to ₦30,000; Digital Literacy for All: 748,988 trained; school-sports pilot in 61 schools	Two million young people skilled; 30 million Nigerians digitally literate; school sports in all states
Housing	More than 15,000 units under construction on 14 sites	154,800 units under the Tinubu Mass Social Housing Scheme, working towards 200,000 homes





PILLAR 3 OF 4



Energy, Infrastructure & Economic Growth

3.1 Our Pledge

Building on the reform wins, we will create an economy that produces more, creates more jobs, and lowers the cost of doing business and everyday living, powered by reliable and affordable energy, modern infrastructure, productive agriculture, competitive industries and stronger connections to local, regional and global markets.

We have begun the vital work of rebuilding our national economy to serve our citizens better. Together, we will work to deliver more reliable and affordable electricity; improve connectivity with roads, rail, ports and public transport; stronger food production and supply chains; greater value from Nigeria's energy and natural resources; and a business environment where Nigerian enterprises can invest, grow, export and create jobs.

The next phase is about turning economic reform into visible prosperity: power that works, infrastructure that connects, farms and factories that produce, businesses that grow, jobs that pay, and an economy that creates opportunity for every Nigerian.

3.2 The Promise We Made

In 2023, we committed to building a robust, productive and diversified economy, one that manufactures, creates and innovates more of what Nigerians consume; expands exports; reduces unnecessary import dependence; and creates dignified jobs and opportunities.

We committed to restoring fiscal and monetary stability, reforming public financial management, and modernising how government revenue is mobilised, managed and invested. We pledged to transform agriculture to strengthen national food security; expand energy access; increase domestic refining; unlock Nigeria's mining, steel and natural-resource potential; and build the road, rail, maritime, aviation and digital infrastructure needed to connect people, businesses and communities to markets.

Above all, we are committed to reducing Nigeria's dependence on oil by unlocking the productive potential of agriculture, manufacturing, services, technology, trade, mining and the creative economy.

3.3 What This Means for Nigerians

The task for 2027–2031 is to ensure that the gains of reform are felt in the everyday lives of Nigerians through more reliable power, lower production and transportation costs, stronger food security, better infrastructure, growing businesses, increased investment, more jobs and rising household incomes.

It means a young mechanic in Kano can access affordable credit to buy better tools, expand his workshop and employ apprentices. A rice farmer in Kebbi can cultivate more than once a year and move her harvest quickly and affordably to millers and markets. A tailor in Aba can spend more time filling orders and less money running a generator. A software developer in Kaduna can build from home and sell services to customers anywhere in the world.

It means a manufacturer in Ogun or Anambra can rely on power, source more inputs locally, and sell competitively across Africa. A farmer in Benue can get yams from the farm to a city market before they spoil. And a family in Bayelsa, Gombe or Lagos can experience economic progress where it matters most in the cost of food and transport, the reliability of work, the opportunities available to their children and the security of their household income.

That is the next phase of reform: moving from stronger economic foundations to stronger businesses, stronger communities, and a better quality and more affordable life for every Nigerian.

3.4 Progress We Have Made Together

Infrastructure and Transport: Part A

Roads, Rail, Ports and Aviation: Progress Achievements

1

151.64 KM of Coastal Highway Paved

Lagos-Calabar Coastal Highway, paved in concrete by June 2026; Section 1 open to traffic.

2

227 KM Abuja-Makurdi Toll Road Operating

HDMI Phase I is in operation, and four further corridors have reached commercial close.

3

7.97 Million Rail Passengers

Carried on 13,262 trips, with over 1.3 million cargo movements.

4

Abuja Light Rail: 950,000 Passengers a Quarter

Port Harcourt–Aba Line Rehabilitated

62 km line restored; extension northward is a 2027-2031 commitment.

5

Designated 4 Nigerian Airlines as Flag Carriers on Select International Corridors

Modernized Airports ,New Cargo Terminals and free internet is now available at all five international airports.

6

Domestic Air Capacity Up 21.7%

Domestic seat capacity reached 730,216 seats in June 2026, up 21.7 per cent in a year and the fastest growth among Africa's leading aviation markets

7

Lagos Port Turnaround Cut From 5 Days to 2.7

Vessel turnaround, 2024 to June 2026.

8

£746 Million Ports Financing Package

To double capacity and digitise the Apapa and Tin Can ports, signed in March 2026.

Roads, Rail, Ports and Aviation: Progress Achievements

Progress is reported in five parts: infrastructure and transport; energy, including power, oil, gas and CNG; growth and productivity through industry, trade and investment; the catalytic sectors of agriculture, the digital and creative economy, and solid minerals and steel; and stability, fair credit and fair taxes.

Nigeria is connecting itself: transport infrastructure across the Federation is cutting transit costs, journey times and supply-chain friction. The opening of Section 1 of the Lagos–Calabar Coastal Highway and the operationalisation of the 227 km Abuja–Makurdi toll road are already opening up major economic corridors, with 151.64 km of the Lagos-Calabar Coastal Highway paved in concrete by June 2026. Concurrently, national rail network revivals, including the restoration of the Abuja Light Rail (about 950,000 passengers a quarter, currently free of charge) and the rehabilitation of the 62 km Port Harcourt–Aba line, have helped carry nearly 8 million rail passengers on over 13,000 trips and moved over 1.3 million cargo movements, easing pressure on our highways. Four further highway corridors have reached commercial close under the Highway Development and Management Initiative, with strict performance indicators.

A £746 million financing package from UK Export Finance and Citibank, signed in March 2026, will double capacity and digitise operations at the Apapa and Tin Can Island ports. Our gateways to the world are being rebuilt to make Nigeria West Africa's leading trade and logistics hub. Port reforms have cut vessel turnaround times at Lagos ports from 5 days in 2024 to 2.7 days in June 2026 and driven annual maritime revenue up from N501 billion to N758 billion. In aviation, air traffic through Lagos grew strongly in 2025, supported by the resumption of key international routes by airlines such as Emirates and the designation of Air Peace, Ibom Air, ValueJet and United Nigeria Airlines as flag carriers on selected international corridors.

Nigeria’s skies are opening up: Nigerian airlines’ domestic seat capacity reached 730,216 seats in June 2026, up 21.7 per cent in a year and the fastest growth among Africa’s leading aviation markets. Air traffic through Lagos grew strongly in 2025, supported by the resumption of key international routes by airlines such as Emirates and the designation of Air Peace, Ibom Air, ValueJet and United Nigeria Airlines as flag carriers on selected international corridors. Airports are being modernised: the E-Wing of Terminal 1 at Murtala Muhammed International Airport has been renovated and reopened, new cargo terminals have been commissioned at Lagos and Port Harcourt, Mallam Aminu Kano and Port Harcourt international airports have been certified, and free internet is now available at all five international airports. The African Aviation and Aerospace University is 68.6 per cent complete, and 333 aviation professionals have been trained.

Private capital at scale is the next frontier. Building on the four corridors that have reached commercial close, the next phase will bring more concessions, public–private partnerships and long-term investors into roads, rail, ports and airports, so that critical infrastructure can be financed and delivered faster than public budgets alone would allow.
In the Federal Capital Territory, Certificates of Occupancy issued rose from 4,353 in 2024 to 10,288 in 2025 and 25,228 by May 2026, more than 60,000 streetlights have been installed, three new bus terminals have been built and the Loops 1, 2, 5 and 6 water networks have been completed. Completing the megaprojects (Apo-Karshi Road, ISEX, OSEX, Arterial Roads N20 and N1 and Collector Road CN8) is the priority for the next term.

Power, Oil and Gas: Part B

Power: reliable, affordable electricity: Progress Achievements

1

Peak Generation of 5,801.84 MW

Up from about 4,211 MW in 2023. Average generation was 4,180 to 4,775 MW through 2025.

2

7.74 Million Customers Metered

NERC: 61.51% Metered (June 2026), up from 46.57% in Dec 2024

3

2.1 Million+ New Electricity Connections

Grid expansion and off grid projects, including DARES clean-energy partnerships.

4

16 States Now Regulate their Own Markets

Under the Electricity Act 2023, power oversight has moved closer to the people.

Nigeria is powering up, with more generation and an electricity market that is moving closer to the people. Available generation capacity reached a peak of 5,801.84 MW in March 2025, up from 4,211 MW in 2023, while average generation held between 4,180 MW and 4,775 MW through 2025, supported by 625 MW of tactical emergency capacity. In parallel, implementation of the Electricity Act 2023 has empowered 16 states to assume regulatory authority over their internal electricity markets, unlocking sub-national capital and decentralising utility oversight.

At the consumer level, aggressive metering and off-grid expansion are extending access and improving billing transparency. More than two million new meters (2,009,904) have been installed since 2024, cutting the number of customers on estimated billing from 7.22 million to 5.02 million, protecting families and businesses against estimated bills. Furthermore, grid expansions and DARES clean-energy partnerships added more than 2.1 million new electricity connections, setting a clear trajectory to bring clean, reliable off-grid power to 17.5 million Nigerians in underserved communities.

In parallel, structural financial reforms are restoring bankability to the power value chain. Under a Federal Executive Council–approved ₦4 trillion bond programme to clear legacy debts owed to 21 Generation Companies (GenCos) covering 2015 to March 2025, ₦3.48 trillion has been negotiated as full and final settlement, with final agreements signed with 8

Power: reliable, affordable electricity: Progress Achievements

GenCos across 17 power plants worth ₦2.3 trillion. The ₦501 billion Series 1 bond has been fully subscribed, with engagement ongoing for 14 GenCos across 24 plants ahead of a roughly ₦730 billion Series 2 issuance planned for the second and third quarters of 2026. These financial resets and ongoing tariff reforms have reduced the annual electricity subsidy burden from about ₦2 trillion to ₦1.5 trillion, while doubling the share of support reaching vulnerable households from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

Grid-led expansion has added 980 MW to installed capacity about 7 per cent of Nigeria's 14 GW total anchored by the 700 MW Zungeru Hydropower Plant, 240 MW from Afam III Fast Power, and 40 MW from Kashimbilla. Driven by the Presidential Metering Initiative, national metering penetration has increased from 44 per cent to 57.3 per cent towards a 100 per cent target by 2030, supported by US$700 million in secured financing to deploy an additional five million smart meters. Concurrently, Aggregate Technical, Commercial and Collection (ATC&C) losses have fallen from 41.67 per cent to 34.9 per cent against a 15 per cent target by 2030.

Solar and Clean Energy: Power Closer to People

1

49 Mini-Grids and 1,198 Solar Home Systems

Off-grid renewable power for communities beyond the grid.

2

18,917 Solar Street Lights

Installed across 170 communities.

3

1,050 Farmers With Solar Irrigation Pumps

Solar-powered irrigation helping farmers grow more.

4

6,110 Small Businesses Electrified

About US$145 million of private funding for renewable generation attracted in Q1 2026.

Clean energy is reaching communities directly. Off-grid renewable programmes have deployed 49 mini-grids, 1,198 solar home systems and 18,917 solar street lights across 170 communities, provided 1,050 farmers with solar-powered irrigation pumps and electrified 6,110 small businesses. About US$145 million of private-sector funding for renewable generation was attracted in the first quarter of 2026, and more than 10,000 clean-energy products, including solar home systems, solar lanterns, inverters and clean-cooking stoves, have been deployed nationwide through consumer credit, bringing reliable and affordable power to more homes, farms and workplaces.

Power: reliable, affordable electricity: Progress Achievements



Oil and Gas: Producing More, Refining More

Nigeria's oil and gas industry is gathering strength. Crude oil production has risen from 1.35 million barrels per day in 2024 to 1.52 million in the second quarter of 2026 (1.70 million including condensates), maintaining momentum toward a medium-term target of three million barrels per day. Total gas output has grown by about 15.5 per cent to 7.94 billion cubic feet per day, with non-associated gas up about 39 per cent, gas exports have expanded by 39 per cent from 2.33 to 3.25 billion standard cubic feet per day, and domestic gas utilisation has grown by 7 per cent to 1.9 billion. The AKK and OB3 gas pipelines are 94 and 98 per cent complete.

Domestic refining is meeting more of the nation's needs. Conventional-refinery petrol output has risen about 2.5 times since early 2025, from 16.9 million to 42.9 million litres a day, and, supported by foreign-exchange unification, fuel-pricing deregulation and the Naira-for-Crude policy, petrol shortages have ended, with domestic refining also supplying 17.16 million litres a day of automotive gas oil (AGO).

Targeted Presidential directives on regulatory delineation, tax incentives, local-content compliance and upstream cost efficiency have made Nigeria one of Africa's leading oil and gas investment destinations: Nigeria secured nearly 40 per cent of Africa's sanctioned final investment decisions (FIDs) in 2024 and 2025, up from about 4 per cent before 2023 and ahead of Mozambique and Angola. These are decisions at which companies commit capital to build, not announcements: more than US$16 billion of upstream investment was committed between 2023 and 2025, after signature bonuses were cut to attract investors, across major deepwater and gas assets, including Bonga North (about US$5 billion, December 2024), the HI Non-Associated Gas Project (US$2 billion), Ubeta (US$550 million), Iseni (US$100 million) and the US$800 million Ima gas field (September 2026). A further pipeline of about US$50 billion (HA, Bonga South West, Zaba Zaba, Owowo, Nwadoro, Bosi, Preowie, Nsiko, Usan and Erha) and US$2 billion in midstream and downstream clean-energy prospects are targeted from 2026.

Upstream efficiency gains have cut NNPC Limited contracting timelines from 36 months to a maximum of six months, while four major international oil company divestments worth about US$4 billion (Shell to Renaissance, ExxonMobil to Seplat, Agip to Oando and Equinor to Chappal) are placing onshore and shallow-water assets in the hands of indigenous operators as international firms focus on deep offshore projects.



CNG: Nigeria's Gas-Powered Mobility Build-Out

Nigeria's gas endowment is being turned into one of Africa's fastest-scaling clean-mobility markets under the Presidential CNG Initiative, with about US$2.65 billion of investment captured as at July 2026 across mother stations, refuelling outlets, conversion centres, conversion kits and fleets. Public capital has led. Federal and state governments have committed about US$640 million (₦1.01 trillion) to CNG, including ₦290 billion through MDGIF, about US$131 million for PCNGI conversion kits, buses and tricycles, and US$100 million for Lagos State's 2,000 CNG trucks. Enugu, Niger, Nasarawa, Kaduna and Akwa Ibom have added fleet programmes of their own. This has crowded in about US$1.6 billion of private-sector logistics investment, anchored by Dangote's truck fleets. On the ground, the network now spans 17 mother stations, 87 retail refuelling outlets and 385 conversion centres, with conversion capacity in all six geopolitical zones.

Building on this base, the National Affordable CNG Transit Programme (NACTP), owned by the Nigeria Governors' Forum, takes the model to national scale. A ring-fenced ₦900 billion pool, with an equal baseline entitlement for all 36 States and the FCT, is designed to deploy 3,700 CNG buses, 55,500 CNG tricycles, 37,000 conversion kits and 74 conversion centres. Each corridor is tied to a published fare compact targeting a reduction of about 40%, or roughly ₦17,600 a month saved by a daily commuter. CNG already runs about 60 per cent cheaper than petrol and 75–80 per cent cheaper than diesel per kilometre, and the programme is projected to support up to 150,000 direct and indirect jobs. The model is already proven. Seventeen States have moved, and Kano alone converted more than 1,000 vehicles within six months.

At full deployment, the programme is projected to reach about 1.2 billion passenger trips a year, supported by roughly 87,500 direct jobs for bus crews, tricycle operators and conversion technicians. It would also create steady domestic gas demand of 35 to 50 MMscf/d and displace about one million litres of imported petrol and diesel a day.

The infrastructure behind it already has national reach. Conversion centres are led by the North Central (123), South West (119) and North West (75), and the retail network is anchored by the South West (29 outlets) and North Central (28). Delivery is phased. Kaduna and Kano are the anchor States for a pilot in October to December 2026 that covers 43 CNG buses across 13 cities, 30 buses for ten university campuses, 600 conversion kits and 12 newly launched stations, with national scale-up through 2027, sequenced by route economics and gas-supply logistics so that every region benefits at the right pace as pipeline and virtual-pipeline distribution extends to more corridors. Institutionalisation follows in 2028, and an independent evaluation is set for the end of 2027. Every asset will be GPS-tracked and registered on a public national asset register, which allows the fare reductions to be verified.

Industry, Trade and Investment: Part C

Industry, Trade and Investment: Progress Achievements

1

US$23.22 Billion Capital Importation in 2025

With a further US$10.37bn in Q1 2026, 84% above a year earlier.

Significantly Up from US$12.32bn in 2024 and US$3.91bn in 2023.

2

Non-Oil Exports: US$6.1 Billion

An all-time high in 2025, up from US$4.5 billion in 2023, with 281 products now reaching 128 countries and Africa's share rising to about 15.4%.

3

Intra-African Trade Up 21% to US$9.02 Billion

Certificates of origin issued rose 500%, with processing cut from over five days to 24 hours.

4

Tariff-Free Access to Three Major Markets

UAE: 13,558 products (CEPA Jan 2026). China: zero tariffs from 1 May 2026. UK: duty-free access retained for 99% of goods exports.

5

Industrial Policy Driving Growth

Launched in February 2026. Q1 2026 growth: cement 11.53%, pharmaceuticals 6.15%, automotive assembly 5.44%. Palm oil output reached 2.56 million tonnes in 2025, above its 1.65 million target.

6

Vehicle Assembly Up 40.6%

To 18,252 units in 2025. Cassava starch output rose 474.74%, and fertiliser earned ₦1.375 trillion in export revenue in Q1 2026.

7

National Single Window: 96,035 Documents

Processed March to July 2026, with SONCAP certificates now issued in three days instead of 14.

8

National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy

Nigeria's first National IP Policy, launched December 2025 with 200+ stakeholders. With an IP Monetisation Pilot now approved and US$618m in iDICE capital flowing to different sectors, Nigerian ideas are now investable assets.

9

Trade Surplus : Exports Now Outweigh Imports

A ₦12.60 trillion trade surplus in the second quarter of 2026, from ₦1.29 trillion in the same quarter of 2023.

10

Factories Producing More

Manufacturing grew 3.3% in Q1 2026, up from under 2% in 2024–25. The ₦75 billion Manufacturing Sector Fund has been fully disbursed to 104 manufacturers.

11

US$618 Million for Digital and Creative Enterprises

The Investment in Digital and Creative Enterprises (iDICE) programme is channelling capital into film, fashion, music and software.

12

Air Cargo Corridor: 13 Southern & Eastern African Countries Linked

Two Airlines, 6 destinations Including Uganda, Kenya, South-Africa, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe at about US$1.20 – US$1.90 per kilogram

Lasting prosperity stands on three legs that must work together: sound fiscal policy, stable monetary policy, and competitive trade. An attractive base for investment enables productivity and industry that facilitates competitive trade. Balanced public finances and transparent pricing give business owners the confidence to invest. This leads to productive factories, competitive exports and open markets that convert investor confidence into quality jobs and rising incomes.

Nigerian factories are producing more, and Nigeria is making what it needs: Manufacturing grew by 3.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2026, up from under 2 per cent in 2024 and 2025. The National Industrial Policy, launched in February 2026, and the Nigeria First policy are advancing industrial diversification, and in the first quarter of 2026 real growth reached 11.53 per cent in cement manufacturing, 6.15 per cent in pharmaceuticals and healthcare manufaturing and 5.44 per cent in automotive assembly. In 2025, vehicle assembly increased by 40.6 per cent to 18,252 units across 35 active assembly companies, palm oil output reached 2.56 million tonnes against a target of 1.65 million tonnes, light electronics production reached 2.8 million units, and cassava starch production rose by 474.74 per cent. Finance is reaching producers: the ₦75 billion Manufacturing Sector Fund has been fully disbursed to 104 manufacturing businesses, the ₦75 billion MSME Intervention Fund had disbursed ₦65.8 billion to 15,018 businesses by the first quarter of 2026, and the Presidential Conditional Grant Scheme had paid ₦47.87 billion to 957,482 beneficiaries. Value is being added at home: Special Economic Zones earned about US$2.37 billion in export revenue in 2025 against a target of about US$1.6 billion, tomato supply to processing factories more than tripled from 6,723 tonnes in 2024 to 21,716.5 tonnes in 2025, and the Nigeria Commodity Exchange traded 24,668 tonnes, up from 3,942 tonnes, with traded value rising from ₦1.9 billion to ₦4 billion.

Capital is choosing Nigeria, and it is arriving: Capital importation climbed from US$3.91 billion in 2023 to US$12.32 billion in 2024 and US$23.22 billion in 2025, with a further US$10.37 billion in the first quarter of 2026, 84 per cent above the same quarter a year earlier. Money received is becoming machines and factories: Indorama's third fertiliser production line, backed by a US$1.25 billion IFC financing package, is due for commissioning this year, and fertiliser earned ₦1.375 trillion in export revenue in the first quarter of 2026, over 40 per cent of non-oil export earnings. Investment commitments converted into projects rose from US$552 million in 2024 to about US$13 billion in 2025.

Partners are backing Nigeria with signed agreements and real financing: In June 2026, the World Bank Group endorsed a new 2026–2032 Country Partnership Framework together with a US$1.25 billion operation to accelerate investment and jobs. In one 90-day reporting period, more than US$380 million of strategic financing was secured, including US$369 million from the African Development Bank for MSME clusters. Nigeria House at Davos, the Investopia Global Africa Summit in Lagos, which drew a pledge of over US$10 billion from the United Arab Emirates, and the investor roundtables at the UN General Assembly have built a deep pipeline. Pledges recorded by July 2026 exceed US$50 billion; they are commitments already and they are being tracked until they become inflows.



Nigerian products are winning markets across the world: Formal non-oil exports reached a record US$6.1 billion in 2025, up from US$4.5 billion in 2023, and the non-oil share of total exports rose from 11.7 per cent in 2024 to 14.5 per cent in 2025, with 281 products reaching 128 countries. The volume of formal non-oil exports rose from 6.685 million tonnes in 2023 to 8.018 million tonnes in 2025, and Africa is a growing market for Nigerian products: Africa's share of Nigeria's goods exports rose from about 11.3 per cent in 2024 to about 15.4 per cent in 2025, with exports to Ghana up by over 600 per cent and to Togo more than doubling. Market access is widening by agreement: the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates, signed in January 2026, eliminates tariffs on 13,558 products, a framework agreement with China grants zero-tariff access to Nigerian exports from 1 May 2026, and under the United Kingdom's trade scheme Nigeria keeps duty-free access for 99 per cent of its goods exports. Intra-African trade grew by 21 per cent to US$9.02 billion, while certificates of origin issued increased by 500 per cent, with processing cut from more than five days to 24 hours, opening the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to more exporters.

Doing business in Nigeria is becoming faster and more digital: The National Single Window processed 96,035 documents between March and July 2026, with SONCAP and import-permit processing integrated into the platform on 27 March 2026 and SONCAP certificates now issued in three days instead of 14, and the Trade Intelligence Portal and its yearly tools – Trade Intelligence Reports and Trade Insights launched in Abuja in October 2026 give exporters and investors market intelligence in one place. On the Corporate Affairs Commission portal, 73 per cent of company incorporations and 76 per cent of business-name registrations are completed within 24 hours. Skills are keeping pace: between June 2025 and July 2026, 226,509 artisans registered on the Skill-Up Artisans platform across all 36 states and the FCT, and 228,000 obtained local certification, strengthening the workforce on which manufacturing and construction depend.

Nigeria is exporting talent and services, and leading Africa's digital trade: Nigeria was the first country to ratify the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade and is its Co-Champion, and it carried out Africa's first national mapping of a digital-services ecosystem, covering more than 200 firms in 17 sectors. In 2026, Lagos hosted the 2nd AfCFTA Digital Trade Forum during an AfCFTA Week that included the HerAfCFTA Conference, organised with UNDP and the AfCFTA Secretariat, and a Market Access Tool developed with UNDP guides Nigerian MSMEs into 13 African markets. To turn talent into export earnings, the National Talent Export Programme (NATEP) coordinates talent and services exports through the National Coordination Mechanism for Services Exports (NCMSE), the platform that aligns government, industry and development partners behind a common export agenda. NATEP is developing Nigeria's first National Outsourcing Policy and, with the Mastercard Foundation, iDice, Tech4Dev and the TTS Nigeria Programme, is driving the "Hire From Nigeria" campaign, launched in Abuja on 31 August 2026 and taken to the UN General Assembly in New York on 24 September, which is working towards one million export-linked jobs by 2030.

Nigeria's ideas and creativity are now investable assets: The country's first National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy was launched in December 2025, an Intellectual Property Monetisation Pilot has been approved, and the US$618 million Investment in Digital and Creative Enterprises (iDICE) programme is channelling capital into the film, fashion, music and software value chains. For the first time, Nigeria hosted the CANEX Weekend 2026 in partnership with Afreximbank in Lagos in November 2026, showcasing Nigerian creative talent to buyers and investors from across Africa and beyond, so that creators and innovators can protect, finance and scale their work.

Catalytic Sectors: Part D

Agriculture: Affordable Food and Prosperous Farmers: Progress Achievements

1

622,818 Farmers Received Subsidised Inputs

Through NAGS-Agro Pocket, with an estimated N2.31 trillion in food output across seasons.

2

6 Million+ Bags of Fertiliser Distributed

2.0 million bags at 50 per cent support plus 4.05 million bags donated by the CBN.

3

154,000 Hectares of Irrigable Farmland Developed

Irrigation and wider interventions supported over 1.65 million farmers.

4

2,000 Tractors Launched, 737 Deployed

Together with 586 mechanisation implements, expanding farm power for smallholders.

5

+25,000 MT of National Storage Capacity

Helps keep food supplies steady and protect families from price swings.

6

21.2 Million Livestock Vaccine Doses

Across 20 vaccine categories, protecting herds and rural livelihoods.

7

12,550 MT of Wheat Seed to 107,429 Farmers

Across 15 states; 88,523 farmers insured against crop loss.

8

13,264.6 MT of Rice from the Strategic Reserve

Distributed to 19 northern states and the FCT; N200bn Guaranteed Minimum Price scheme launched.



These sectors multiply growth across the whole economy: farms that feed the nation and supply industry, a digital and creative economy that employs young people and earns export income, and minerals and steel that turn Nigeria's natural wealth into jobs at home.

Nigeria's farmers are moving from survival to surplus, with high-yield, sustainable farming taking hold. Through the targeted NAGS-Agro Pocket initiative, over 622,000 farmers received direct input support, generating an estimated N2.31 trillion in food output across multiple farming seasons. This was reinforced by the distribution of more than 6 million bags of fertiliser (2.0 million bags at 50 per cent support plus 4.05 million bags donated by the CBN) and the development of 154,000 hectares of irrigable farmland, with irrigation and wider agricultural interventions supporting over 1.65 million farmers. Furthermore, systematic investments in national biosecurity delivered 21.2 million doses of livestock vaccines to protect herds and rural livelihoods nationwide.

Mechanisation and price support are putting more food on Nigerian tables. The launch of 2,000 tractors in 2025, of which 737 have already been deployed to farming communities together with 586 mechanisation implements, has begun to expand farm power. Combined with an additional 25,000 metric tonnes of national storage capacity and the launch of the N200 billion Guaranteed Minimum Price scheme, these interventions are helping to stabilise food supply chains.

Beyond inputs and machinery, 12,550 metric tonnes of wheat seed reached 107,429 farmers in 15 states, 88,523 farmers have been insured, 13,264.6 metric tonnes of rice from the strategic reserve were distributed to 19 northern states and the FCT, and 1,331 of 1,471 Niger Delta remediation sites (about 90 per cent) have been certified.

Digital Economy and The Creative Industries: Progress Achievements

1

About 300,000 Trained Under 3MTT

The 3 Million Technical Talent programme, alongside 748,988 trained in digital literacy.

2

239,726 Youth Skilled

Specialised digital training under the Nigerian Youth Academy.

3

4G Coverage: 94% of the Population

The 90,000 km Project BRIDGE fibre backbone has moved into financing.

4

400+ Labelled Start-Ups

Official start-up labelling under the Nigeria Startup Act is expanding.

5

N-ATLAS Multilingual AI Model Launched

Built for Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo and Nigerian-accented English.

6

7 Creative Hubs, Studios and Facilities

Built or renovated in 2025, including the Wole Soyinka Theatre and the National Museum west wing.

7

Creative Economy Development Fund

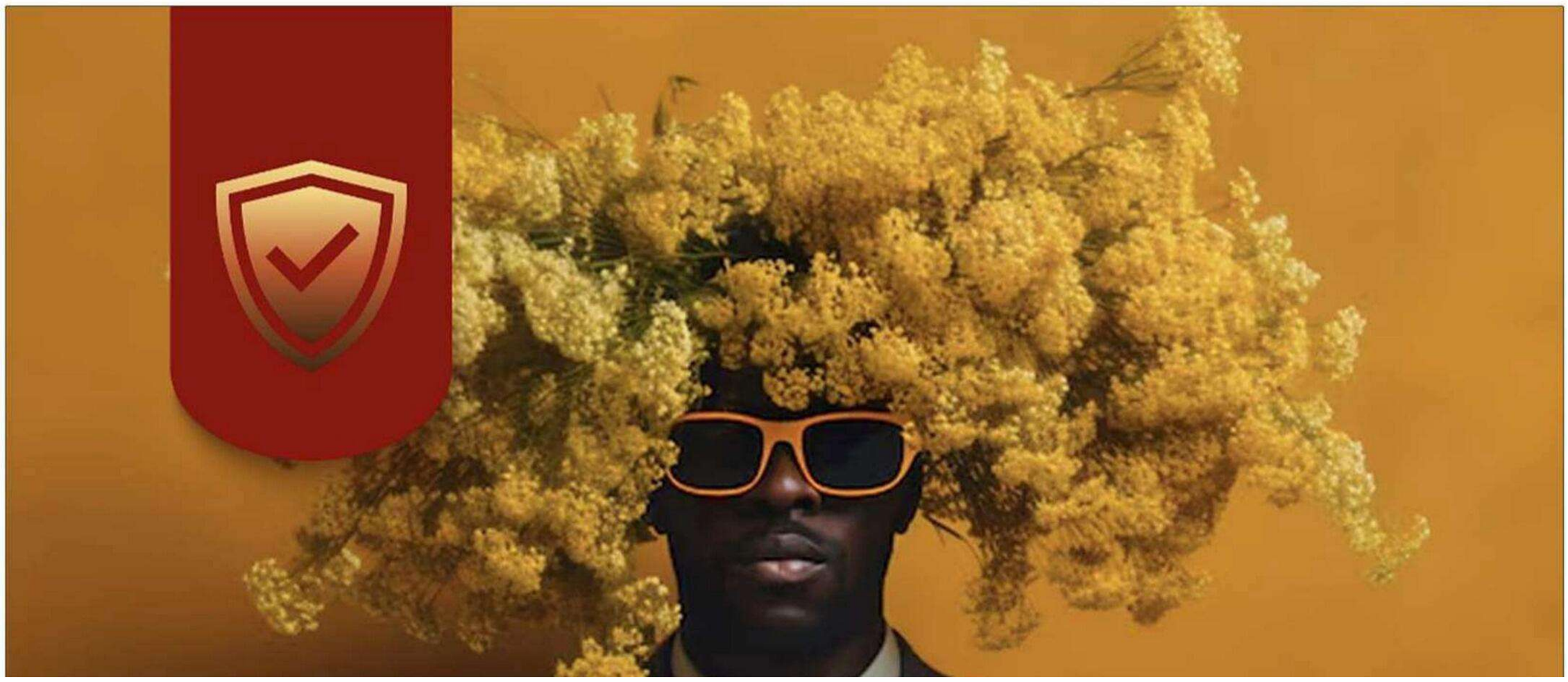
Set up with the Bank of Industry; 29,013 applications received.

8

4,500-Capacity Abuja Performance Arena

Groundbreaking done; the Cinematographic Centre in Oyo State completed.

Nigeria is becoming Africa's talent capital for the digital age, with world-class skills and digital infrastructure. Under the flagship 3 Million Technical Talent (3MTT) initiative, about 300,000 Nigerians have already been trained, complemented by foundational digital literacy training for 748,988 citizens nationwide. To sustain this digital workforce, connectivity is being expanded, with the 90,000-kilometre Project BRIDGE fibre-optic backbone moving from design into financing and investor mobilisation, 4G coverage reaching 94 per cent of the population, and broadband penetration rising from about 47 per cent in September 2023 to 57.4 per cent in July 2026.



The Federal Ministry of Education's Digital Technical Academy (DTA), launched under the Nigeria Education Sector Renewal Initiative with about ₦10.5 billion of federal funding, is set to train and certify 32,000 Nigerians across all 36 states and the FCT in artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, cloud computing and software development, with globally recognised credentials from Google, IBM, AWS and Huawei delivered through Coursera and Pluralsight. Its first cohort drew 72,850 applications, and access centres in every state give learners without devices or reliable internet the computers and connectivity they need. In tandem with the operationalisation of the Nigeria Startup Act, including official startup labelling, targeted capitalisation through NEXTGEN Bank and the rejuvenated Nigeria Youth Investment Fund, and specialised training for 239,726 youth, the Federal Government has established an enduring foundation for venture capital inflow and global outsourcing.

Nigeria's global cultural strength is becoming national wealth and high-value jobs for young people. The Creative Economy Development Fund, established with the Bank of Industry, attracted 29,013 applications in 2025; the Wole Soyinka Theatre (our National Theatre), and the west wing of the National Museum in Lagos have been renovated; seven creative hubs, studios and facilities were built or renovated in 2025; the Cinematographic Centre in Oyo State has been completed; and groundbreaking has taken place for a 4,500-capacity performance arena in Abuja.

Solid Minerals and Steel: Building Value at Home

1

Sector Revenue Up Over 337%

From ₦16 billion in 2023 to ₦38 billion in 2024, with over ₦70 billion projected for 2025.

2

2,557 Non-Compliant and Dormant Licences Revoked

The eMC+ digital licensing platform is now operational, bringing transparency to the sector.

3

90+ Illegal Mining Sites Reclaimed

Mining Marshals now protect 420 of more than 530 identified mining sites.

4

US–Nigeria Critical Minerals Framework Signed

New York, 24 September 2026, covering exploration, processing and local value addition.

5

Ten-Year Steel Roadmap

Targeting 10 million tonnes of crude steel a year by 2030.

6

Five Mini-LNG Plants Broke Ground

Over US$500 million in projected investment, backed by a 20-year gas supply framework to support Ajaokuta.

Nigeria's mineral wealth is being unlocked for the benefit of Nigerians, through reforms that strengthen the sector, improve transparency and attract investment. Sector revenue increased from ₦16 billion in 2023 to ₦38 billion in 2024, with over ₦70 billion projected for 2025, representing estimated growth of more than 337 per cent over the period. Regulatory reforms include the operationalisation of the eMC+ digital mineral licensing platform and the revocation of 1,633 non-compliant and 924 dormant mining licences. The establishment of specialised Mining Marshals has strengthened enforcement against illegal mining, with over 90 illegal mining sites reclaimed nationwide. In September 2026, Nigeria and the United States signed a critical minerals framework in New York covering geological data, exploration, processing, infrastructure, technical capacity and local value addition, linking Nigeria's mineral wealth to global supply chains and to industry, trade and investment. A further ₦1 trillion allocation in the 2025 budget was provided for geological exploration, mineral surveys, infrastructure and sector development. These measures are intended to increase mineral production, encourage local processing, expand non-oil revenues and create jobs across Nigeria's mining value chain.

Nigeria is forging a steel industry of its own, through new policy frameworks, infrastructure development and private investment. The Ministry of Steel Development has introduced a ten-year roadmap targeting 10 million tonnes of crude steel and one million tonnes of aluminium and other non-ferrous metals annually by 2030. A 20-year gas supply framework with NNPC Limited is intended to support Ajaokuta's industrial development, alongside the groundbreaking of five mini-LNG plants representing over US$500 million in projected investment and the commencement of iron-ore exploration at Ajabanoko in Kogi State. Major private-sector commitments include approximately US$400 million for Stellar Steel in Ogun State, a planned US$600 million iron-ore project in Kaduna, US$150 million for Orbit Galvanising and Fabrication, and a proposed US$1.3 billion investment to reactivate Delta Steel Company, with the potential to support 25,000 direct and indirect jobs. In addition, approximately 700 young Nigerians have received welding and fabrication training and starter equipment. These initiatives are intended to expand domestic steel production, reduce import dependence, strengthen industrial value chains and create skilled employment.

Stability, Fair Credit and Fair Taxes: Part E

Economy, Trade and Investor Confidence: Progress Achievements

1

US$55.25 Billion in Gross External Reserves

Up from US$33 billion in 2023; the baseline for the commitment to build reserves above US$60 billion.

2

Official and Street FX Rates Converged

The gap has narrowed from about 60 per cent in 2023 to about 3 to 5 per cent.

3

Real Growth of 4.43%

Second quarter of 2026, up from about 2.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2023.

4

US$6.1 Billion Non-Oil Exports

An all-time high in 2025, up from US$4.5 billion in 2023, with 281 products now reaching 128 countries and Africa's share rising to about 15.4%.

5

Tax, Customs and MDA Revenue Up

Tax Revenue ₦28.3tn , Customs revenue: ₦7.277tn,MDA internally generated revenue: ₦4.034tn (2025).

6

₦53.5 Billion of Consumer Credit

More than 350,000 Nigerians in all 36 states and the FCT, 59 per cent of them women, gained first-time access to structured credit.

7

Trade Surplus: ₦12.60 Trillion

In the second quarter of 2026, up from ₦1.29 trillion in the second quarter of 2023.

8

Petrol Import Bill Down 96%

First quarter: ₦2.27 trillion in 2025 to ₦87.4 billion in 2026.

9

Manufacturing Growth: 3.3%

Quarterly growth in Q1 2026, up from under 2 per cent in 2024–25; capacity use still below 60 per cent.

Nigeria's economy has been rebuilt on firmer ground, with fiscal discipline, a unified exchange-rate system and predictable markets laying the foundation for sustainable growth. Key policy resets, including the unification of the foreign exchange windows, the clearing of over US$7 billion in verified FX backlogs, and structural fiscal consolidation, have restored international investor confidence and expanded gross foreign reserves. Furthermore, the overhaul led by the Presidential Committee on Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms has systematically streamlined dozens of redundant levies into a unified, growth-oriented framework. By lifting Nigeria Revenue Service collections from N12.4 trillion in 2023 to N28.3 trillion in 2025 through expanded compliance and digital administration, while explicitly exempting basic foodstuffs, healthcare, and micro-enterprises, and exempting earners of N800,000 and below from personal income tax with a 15 per cent minimum tax on large firms, revenue expansion is being driven by efficiency rather than higher rates on vulnerable citizens.

Credit is reaching ordinary Nigerians, many for the first time, and a modern credit culture is taking root across the Federation. Through the operationalisation of the Nigerian Consumer Credit Corporation (CREDICORP) alongside dedicated MSME de-risking facilities, more than 350,000 Nigerians in all 36 states and the FCT have gained first-time access to ₦53.5 billion of structured, affordable credit for essential assets, domestic manufacturing, and renewable energy adoption. Combined with Development Bank of Nigeria lending of N788 billion to 688,741 MSMEs between 2023 and 2025, these measures are widening access to affordable finance and building a financial system where hard work and enterprise are fairly rewarded. The Investments and Securities Act 2025, which brings digital assets and commodity exchanges under a modern capital-market framework, and the four tax reform laws in force since January 2026, which exempt small companies and low earners, are catalysing investment and revenue: total tax revenue reached ₦21.6 trillion in the first half of 2026, up 49 per cent, and the Nigerian Exchange reached a market capitalisation of ₦163 trillion in September 2026.

Confidence is showing in the numbers, because sound fiscal and monetary policy and a competitive trade base reinforce one another. Customs revenue rose from N3.2 trillion in 2023 to N7.277 trillion in 2025, and MDA internally generated revenue from N1.84 trillion to N4.034 trillion. Headline inflation eased to 14.63 per cent in September 2026. Nigeria exited the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List in October 2025, the N4.65 trillion bank recapitalisation was concluded in March 2026, and Nigeria's trade surplus reached ₦12.60 trillion in the second quarter of 2026, up from ₦1.29 trillion in the second quarter of 2023. All three major rating agencies have upgraded or affirmed Nigeria's ratings: S&P raised Nigeria to B in May 2026, Moody's holds B3 with a positive outlook, and Fitch holds B with a stable outlook.



3.5

The Work Ahead

The next chapter of Nigeria's economy must be measured by what Nigerians can produce, sell, earn and afford. Economic reform is a foundation. Prosperity will come when enterprises invest and expand, power reaches homes and factories, Nigerian exports win customers across the world, and growth raises household incomes. We will put productive investment, industrial competitiveness and export trade central to national economic strategy. Sound fiscal and monetary management will underpin our ambition. Our goal is an economy that earns more foreign exchange through competitive exports, attracts long-term capital, creates quality jobs and builds a broader, more resilient trade surplus.

Guided by the industrialization, digitization and economic-diversification priorities of the Renewed Hope Agenda, we will translate stability into production; production into markets; markets into jobs; and jobs into sustainable prosperity.

Our Commitments for 2027–2031

We Will Deliver the Power Nigerian Production Needs

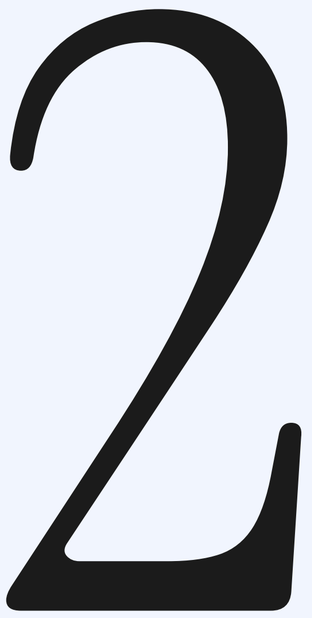
1

Power must stop being a binding constraint on factories, exports, investment and household welfare. Under the Electricity Act, 2023, we will strengthen coordinated federal and state market development, competitive embedded and captive generation, transparently contracted bilateral supply and bankable distribution investment.

We will execute commercially viable gas-to-power projects by addressing gas supply contracts, transportation, payment security and dispatch constraints together; not by adding stranded generating assets. Transmission reinforcement, the Presidential Power Initiative, network automation and investment in industrial feeders will be programmed against demand from factories, agro-processing zones, technology parks and export-processing facilities.

We will restore the commercial foundations of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry: meter households and enterprises, enforce differentiated service obligations, drive down technical and commercial losses, manage legacy liabilities transparently, and protect vulnerable consumers through explicit, fiscally funded support. We will enable dedicated, metered power for industrial clusters and free zones, with quarterly public reporting on average delivered MW, reliable hours of service, voltage quality and manufacturing downtime. Gas should also lower the cost of productive logistics. The Presidential Initiative on Compressed Natural Gas and Electric Vehicles (Pi-CNG & EV) reports 105 refueling stations across 24 states and the FCT. We will expand safe refueling and conversion capacity along viable freight and public-transport corridors, prioritizing export haulage, agricultural logistics and industrial fleets where gas supplies and route economics support genuinely lower total costs. CNG transport must complement; not be misrepresented as; a substitute for gas-fired electricity generation.

We Will Diversify the Economy Through Non-Oil Exports for Growth and Shared Prosperity



The new growth model must be organised around productive capital, competitive Nigerian enterprise, industrial scale and exports that earn foreign exchange.

We will move from fragmented projects to an investment-led national production strategy aligned with Priority 7 of the Renewed Hope Agenda: industrialisation, digitalisation, creative industries, manufacturing, export diversification and jobs. We will measure capital actually deployed in productive assets, not headline investment announcements. Total foreign capital importation reached US$23.22 billion in 2025, but only US$923 million was classified as FDI; the bulk was portfolio capital.

We will rebuild viable manufacturing capacity and modernise strategic industrial facilities through disciplined private investment, investment aftercare, restructuring finance and commercially defensible public support. Each geopolitical region will develop at least one anchor industrial cluster with identified anchor investors, shared power and water, skilled labour, industrial logistics, domestic supplier networks and market-tested product specialisation. Regional anchors will compete on clear project economics; they will not be sheltered indefinitely from competition.

We will modernise free zones and export-processing zones as genuine production and export platforms, with enforceable standards against diversion, under-invoicing and illicit entry into the domestic market. We will deploy the Nigeria First procurement approach to create credible initial demand for quality domestic suppliers, while applying evidence-based tariffs, trade remedies, customs valuation and border enforcement to correct distortions, tariff inversions and smuggling. Protection will be targeted, lawful, transparent, time-bound and conditioned on competitive performance; productive machinery and intermediate inputs will not be indiscriminately penalised. The export ambition is measurable. NEPC documented US$6.1 billion in non-oil merchandise exports from 8.02 million tonnes across 281 products and 120 destination markets in 2025.

We Will Diversify the Economy Through Non-Oil Exports for Growth and Shared Prosperity

2

We will more than double those earnings through processed goods, sophisticated manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and healthcare manufacturing, well-governed free zones, quality infrastructure, reliable certification, market intelligence, factoring, export credit and commercially grounded bilateral market access. Services must be a second export engine: the IMF's provisional 2025 balance-of-payments estimate places Nigeria's services-export receipts at approximately US$5.1 billion.

Digital services, finance, engineering, creative work, software and professional services will have distinct export-financing, skills, regulatory and market-entry strategies rather than being treated as merchandise trade.

To mobilise the capital required, we will work with development-finance institutions, commercial banks, domestic institutional investors, equity investors and international partners to expand investment-grade project preparation, supplier finance, working-capital access, export receivables finance and risk-sharing structures. Job quality, local value added, export performance and measurable enterprise productivity; not entitlement; will govern public support.

We Will Complete the Roads, Rail, Ports, Airports and Broadband That Connect Our Country

3

National infrastructure must be designed and evaluated as a production-and-trade network.Nigeria's ports handled 129.3 million metric tonnes in 2025, including more than 2.1 million TEUs; 39% of cargo tonnage was outward-bound. We will publish corridor-specific completion plans for priority roads, freight rail, ports, airports, inland dry ports, cold chains and intermodal interfaces, with funding, owner, milestones and service-level evidence visible to the public.

We will complete and maintain strategically important highway and railway corridors linking agro-industrial belts, mining centres, manufacturing anchors, major population centres and border crossings. Port reform will combine modern capacity, transparent concession performance, freight rail, pre-arrival processes, equipment availability and effective 24-hour operations. Export cargo; including perishables; will receive properly designed cold-chain facilities, air-cargo access and predictable risk-based inspections. The transport system will be evaluated through freight time, rail cargo, port dwell time, road condition and export volume; not ribbon-cutting alone.

The National Single Window will be the country's core digital trade infrastructure, not an import-only portal. Its end-to-end Export Track must integrate permits, standards and conformity certificates, licences, inspection, payments, Customs formalities, export documentation and Form NXP workflows, with enterprise-level status visibility and a uniform audit trail.

Project BRIDGE is the digital counterpart of physical trade corridors. The World Bank describes a programme to deploy over 90,000 km of open-access fibre, extending the estimated 2025 national backbone from 35,000 km to 125,000 km. We will move the project from financing commitments to independently certified fibre delivered, live, available and commercially used, connecting industrial zones, schools, hospitals, research institutions, ports and underserved communities. Broadband subscriptions are not unique subscribers; digital success must also be measured by affordability, network uptime, coverage and services exports.

We Will Accelerate the Catalytic Industries That Will Build Nigeria's Next Economy

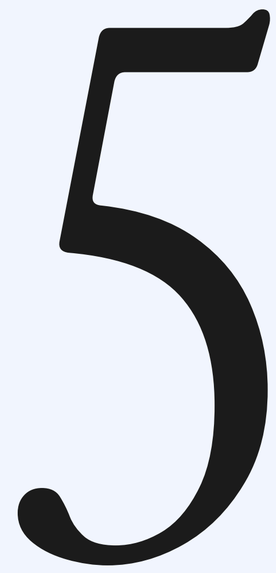
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Nigeria's value chains must capture more processing, technology, skilled employment and exports; not merely extraction or final consumption. We will focus industry policy on investable national value chains: software, data and creative services; critical minerals, mining services, steel and aluminium; gas-to-fertilisers, methanol, petrochemicals and industrial energy; agro-processing, food manufacturing and sugar; cotton, textiles and garments, footwear and leather; plastics, packaging, pulp, paper and fast-moving consumer products. Growth in information and communication reached 9.62%, arts and entertainment 11.93%, and mining and quarrying 6.37% in Q2 2026.

Each priority industry will have an anchor-project pipeline, product-specific tariff and trade-remedy review, shared infrastructure plan, financing strategy, skills pipeline, standards pathway and export-market development programme. In minerals, beneficiation and transparent traceability must enable value added in Nigeria rather than the shipment of low-value ores. In metals, locally available energy, scrap, ore, engineering capacity and product standards will underpin steel and aluminium production. In leather and footwear, textiles, packaging and pulp and paper, regional clusters will integrate farmers, processors, materials suppliers, manufacturers, designers and exporters.

We will strengthen intellectual-property commercialisation, certified domestic supply, responsible resource extraction, cleaner production and technology transfer. Nigeria First procurement will favour goods that satisfy published quality and price tests. Access to incentives and protection will be linked to improved productivity, locally embedded supply chains, value addition and measurable export competitiveness.

We Will Sustain Stability, Investor Confidence and Deepen Strategic Long-Term Capital



Investors require credible power supply, accessible foreign exchange, consistent policy and financing costs that permit factories to compete.

Stability is not a substitute for productive growth; it is what allows investment to survive the years between a construction decision and commercial production. Headline inflation was 14.63% in September 2026, food inflation 19.59%, and the CBN policy rate stood at 23% after its September Monetary Policy Committee meeting. These indicators show why predictable prices, exchange-market functioning, affordable long-tenor finance and regulatory certainty must be managed as a single investment proposition; while respecting the operational independence of monetary and fiscal institutions.

We will publish clear, prospective and consultative schedules for trade policy, investment incentives, electricity pricing, tariff changes, free-zone administration and sector regulation. Policy consistency must include stable contractual treatment, effective dispute resolution, straightforward permitting, protection of legitimate investor rights and non-discriminatory enforcement against smuggling and uncompetitive import practices. We will maintain openness to essential inputs, capital goods and technology, while using lawful remedies only where domestic production can meet transparent competitiveness tests.

Foreign exchange resilience must come increasingly from competitively earned export receipts, diversified services, responsible investment and lower structural import dependence; not administrative suppression of legitimate trade. The CBN's 2025 balance-of-payments account recorded a US$14.51 billion goods surplus but a US$14.58 billion net services deficit, while year-end reserves stood near US$45.75 billion. We will monitor both gross and suitably defined net reserves, external earnings, service exports, balance-of-payments composition and investor access to legitimate FX. A surplus financed only by oil, temporary import compression or volatile portfolio inflows is not the intended industrial outcome.

Our capital agenda will prioritise productive investment funds, credit guarantees, factoring, receivables finance, creditworthy power contracts, long-dated local-currency instruments, investable infrastructure concessions and effective corporate governance. Every major investment promise should be traceable from approval to land, financial close, construction, commissioning, exports and jobs. Publishing that pipeline; together with predictable rules; will help convert investor interest into real factories and durable confidence.

3.6 How Nigerians Will Measure Our Progress

Prosperity will be judged by reliable energy, factories that operate, export earnings, functional transport and digital infrastructure, jobs with improving productivity, and the capacity to preserve the real value of household income.

What we will track	Where we are	Where we will be
Power Generation	4,022 MW average generation and 5,800 MW peak, Q2 2026	At least 7,500 MW sustained average; 10,000 MW peak by 2031
Metering & Technical Losses	36.23 per cent ATC&C losses; 2,009,904 meters installed since 2024	Losses at most 16 per cent; seven million more meters, at least two million a year
Non-oil exports	US$6.1 billion in 2025, including US$209 million in processed cocoa butter	At least US$15 billion a year, with cocoa butter at US$1 billion
Manufacturing	7.72 per cent of GDP, Q2 2026	At least 12 per cent of GDP
Storage and post-harvest losses	25,000 tonnes of storage capacity added	Storage up 50 per cent by 2028; post-harvest losses halved by 2030
Solid minerals and steel	Ten-year roadmap in place	100,000 jobs by 2031; 10 million tonnes of crude steel a year by 2030
Port cargo	129.3 million tonnes in 2025	At least 180 million tonnes a year
Fibre Backbone	Approximately 35,000 km of existing national backbone in the World Bank's 2025 BRIDGE project	At least 125,000 km of independently certified, installed and operational backbone fibre.
Catalytic Sectors Growth	9.62% year-on-year in Q2 2026	At least 12% full-year real sector growth in 2031.
Earnings from strategic processed agro-exports	US$209 million in 2025	At least 30% value addition annually in processed agro-exports, with auditable Nigerian processing.
Consumer-price inflation	14.63% year-on-year in September 2026	Single-digit inflation, at most 8% year-on-year by end-2031; subject to credible, independent monetary policy.
Foreign Direct Investment	Annual inward foreign direct investment	At least US$5 billion annual recorded FDI, with a separate audited register of productive deployment.
Consumer credit	More than 350,000 Nigerians reached through CrediCorp and partners	50 per cent of economically active Nigerians by 2030



PILLAR 4 OF 4



Effective and Accountable Governance

4.1 Our Pledge

Together, we will institutionalize a responsive, accessible, and accountable government; guarantee equal justice under the law for every citizen; empower local public institutions; and project a confident Nigeria that fiercely protects its citizens and advances national interests across the globe.

The Government earns public trust through consistent service delivery: a judicial dispute resolved without protracted delay, an official document issued without repetitive bureaucracy, a citizen's grievance promptly addressed, and a local council that converts public revenue into clean water and safe roads. Having initiated systemic reforms across our legal frameworks, public institutions, and delivery mechanisms, our imperative for the next term is to render government more accessible, responsive, and strictly accountable for measurable outcomes.

4.2 The Promise We Made

In 2023, we committed to building a government anchored on equity, efficiency, and public accountability; delivering swift justice, safeguarding judicial independence, modernising statutes, expanding legal aid, and embedding digital technologies across our courts. We pledged to deepen fiscal and administrative federalism, build a professional digital civil service, ensure transparent public information, foster robust citizen engagement, and execute a foreign policy that safeguards Nigerians abroad, drives Pan-African cooperation, and unlocks global trade and investment.

4.3 What This Means for Nigerians

A citizen seeking legal assistance will access swift, impartial justice regardless of income. A small business owner applying for a permit will submit documentation once, track application progress digitally, and receive an answer on schedule. A local community will transparently monitor the funds its council receives and the tangible projects it delivers. And a Nigerian facing a crisis anywhere in the world will access immediate, reliable consular protection.



4.4 Progress We Have Made Together

1	2	3	4
5,834 Disputes Resolved by ADR	300% Increase in Judicial Pay	647 Corruption Cases Initiated, 442 Concluded	91+ Laws and 63 Regulations Reviewed
Alternative dispute resolution is giving citizens a faster route to justice.	Approved October 2023; enacted in the Judicial Office Holders Salaries and Allowances Act, August 2024.	By the anti-corruption agencies.	Modernising the statute book.
5	6	7	8
Local Government Autonomy Affirmed	E-Filing and Digital Case Management	15,505 Indigent People Represented	137,260,026 Enrolled in the National Identity Database
July 2024 Supreme Court judgment: direct FAAC payments to 774 councils; unelected caretakers declared illegal.	Adopted in the High Courts and being extended to more courts.	Legal aid, alongside the Police Duty Solicitors Scheme and alternative dispute resolution.	As at June 2026: one trusted identity for public services, with 11 of 20 databases and 44 of 50 MDAs integrated.

The results already recorded include 5,834 alternative-dispute-resolution cases resolved, a 300 per cent increase in judicial pay (approved in October 2023 and enacted in the Judicial Office Holders Salaries and Allowances Act in August 2024), 647 corruption cases initiated and 442 concluded by the anti-corruption agencies, more than 91 laws and 63 regulations reviewed, 137,260,026 Nigerians enrolled in the National Identity Database, with 11 of 20 databases and 44 of 50 MDAs already integrated, and a seat on the Council of the International Maritime Organization for 2026 to 2027.

Landmark legislation has strengthened the institutions behind these results: the Investments and Securities Act 2025, which modernised the capital market; the four tax reform laws signed in June 2025 and in force since 1 January 2026; and the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) Act 2026, which replaced the 2007 Act.


12:38
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

4.5

The Work Ahead

Our next priority is to extend digital case management to more courts, expand legal assistance, and strengthen lawful and consistent action against corruption, trafficking, and other serious crimes. Local government autonomy gives communities a new opportunity for development, while public-service and consular digitalisation provide the foundation for faster service. Institutional reform must now become a simpler and more respectful experience wherever Nigerians encounter government.

In July 2024, the Supreme Court of Nigeria delivered a landmark judgment affirming the financial autonomy of the country's 774 local governments. The ruling mandates that Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) allocations be paid directly to the local government councils, and it declared illegal the practice of appointing unelected caretaker committees or leaders to run them. We are closely monitoring implementation of the ruling to ensure consistent and even compliance across all states. We will also resolve the friction between the judgment and Section 162 of the 1999 Constitution, which governs the State Joint Local Government Account, and work to strengthen the independence of State Independent Electoral Commissions (SIECs) so that local government elections are credible and free from state executive interference.

Our Commitments for 2027–2031

We Will Make Justice Faster And Fairer

1

Scale e-filing and electronic case management across all federal court divisions, extend them to magistrate courts and digitalise court processes nationwide by 2029, supported by a dedicated funding line for court facilities.

Press for judicial financial autonomy in every state, take forward the structural review of the judicial system and begin phased implementation of its recommendations.

Strengthen timelines for filings, hearings and judgments, with transparent digital tracking to reduce avoidable adjournments.

Appoint additional judges where justified, expand Alternative Dispute Resolution and extend the Police Duty Solicitors Scheme and legal aid.

We Will Defend Integrity And The Rule Of Law



Implement the National Policy on Justice and strengthen the National Judicial Council's disciplinary timelines and transparency so misconduct is dealt with promptly and publicly.

Deepen the capacity of anti-corruption agencies and courts to investigate, prosecute and conclude cases lawfully and promptly.

Strengthen asset recovery, action against money laundering and trafficking, and reintegration support for survivors of trafficking.

Commission an independent audit of unfinished and under-used public assets and recoverable waste within the first 100 days, publish the results, and report each year what has been recovered, completed or put to use.

We Will Bring Decisions And Resources Closer To Communities

2

Build on the Supreme Court's July 2024 judgment affirming the financial autonomy of all 774 councils by closing the remaining implementation gaps, publishing allocations to each council with clear standards for performance and accountability, and supporting the revenue-allocation review through to legislative adoption.

Complete the outstanding Oronsaye mergers to lock in lasting savings, complete legislation for the remaining regional development commissions, and publish exactly how subsidy savings are lowering the cost of governance and funding development.

Continue constitutional and fiscal review to devolve appropriate powers and resources to states and local governments.

Expand citizen participation in state and local planning, budgeting and oversight.

We Will Build A Public Service That Respects People's Time

4

Move all federal ministries and agencies to reliable digital workflows, application tracking and end-to-end public services.

Launch a Citizen Service Guarantee with published service standards and response times, and a "tell government once" rule so that citizens and businesses give the same information only once.

Implement the Federal Civil Service Strategy and Implementation Plan 2030 and link staff performance to measurable public outcomes.

Provide competency-based training, strengthen procurement and improve staff welfare, workplace accessibility, power and infrastructure.

We Will Make One Trusted Identity Open Doors To Public Services

5

Use the national identity enrolment drive set out in Pillar 1 to give every citizen one trusted identity for public services, with mobile registration units for rural communities, older persons and others who need them.

Complete the integration of the remaining databases and agencies into the central foundational identity database, enabling secure digital verification and simpler public services, so that citizens do not repeat paperwork.

Use the identity system to help citizens open accounts, receive benefits and transact securely, within the data-privacy protections set out in Pillar 1.

We Will Listen, Explain And Respond

6

Hold quarterly citizen and stakeholder engagements and establish a clear system to receive, track and respond to feedback.

Publish service standards, performance information and feedback outcomes so people know what to expect and what has changed.

Deepen civic orientation, already delivered in all 36 states and the FCT, complete the digital archive and strengthen accurate, ethical public communication.

We Will Use Foreign Policy To Protect Nigerians And Grow Influence

7

Lead regional cooperation on peace, democracy, border security and the Lake Chad Basin; keep diplomatic, trade and security channels open with our Sahel neighbours, building on the 2024 Niger security agreement and the August 2026 Maiduguri Sahel retreat, and strengthen intelligence-sharing against cross-border threats.

Complete the remaining 30 per cent of Automated Consular Services, strengthen diaspora data systems to sustain remittance growth, and deepen Nigeria's role as a BRICS partner country (since January 2025), pursue participation in the G20 and a seat on the UN Security Council, and advance Nigeria's voice in global climate and maritime negotiations.

4.6 How Nigerians Will Measure Our Progress

Good government is judged by how quickly, fairly and respectfully it serves people. We will publish progress against each measure below every year, so that citizens can see for themselves how public service is improving.

What we will track	Where we are	Where we will be
Court digitalisation	Digital case management in the superior courts	Extended to magistrate courts and court processes digitalised nationwide by 2029
Alternative dispute resolution	5,834 cases resolved	Expanded, with more disputes settled without protracted delay
Anti-corruption cases	647 cases initiated and 442 concluded	Cases investigated, prosecuted and concluded lawfully and promptly, with annual reporting
Local government funding	July 2024 Supreme Court judgment on the financial autonomy of the 774 councils	Allocations published for every council, with clear performance and accountability standards
Identity systems integration	11 of 20 databases and 44 of 50 MDAs integrated	All remaining databases and agencies integrated
Automated consular services	The remaining 30 per cent still to be automated	100 per cent of consular services automated
Citizen Service Guarantee	To be launched	Launched with published service standards and response times
Citizen engagement	Quarterly engagements to be established	Quarterly citizen and stakeholder engagements, with feedback outcomes published

How We Will Deliver

A manifesto is only as strong as the promises a citizen can check. Four disciplines will govern how these commitments are kept.

1

Fund it first from what we already lose.

Recover and protect public value, from oil revenue to electricity billing and project completion, so that progress rests less on new taxes and new borrowing.

2

Complete before we begin.

Repair before replacing, complete before starting afresh, prevent before treating, process before exporting, and measure outcomes rather than expenditure.

3

Put a name, a date and a number on every commitment.

Each commitment will carry a baseline, a target, a cost, an owner and a reporting date, published in a public delivery tracker.

4

Let citizens keep the score.

Delivery will be reported on public dashboards, verified by independent bodies and reported honestly and openly.

First 100 Days: Establish the Discipline

Within the first hundred days, we will:

1

Publish the baselines and named owners for the headline commitments under each of the four pillars, so that the clock starts in public.

2

Publish the first quarterly cost-of-living basket, so that the measure we will be judged by exists from day one.

3

Name and open the first secured farm-to-market corridors, with published security and output data.

4

Launch the Citizen Service Guarantee and the "tell government once" rule for public services.

5

Commission the independent audit of unfinished and under-used public assets and recoverable waste.

6

Review the burden of multiple taxation on small businesses and households.

7

Seek Presidential and Federal Executive Council approval of the national housing and mortgage policies and the six reform Bills.

Independent Validation: What the Markets and Multilaterals Say

1

Credit Ratings Up

S&P upgraded to B (May 2026); Moody's B3 with a positive outlook; Fitch B with a stable outlook.

2

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List Exit

Nigeria exited the FATF Grey List in October 2025.

3

₦4.65 Trillion Raised by Banks

33 of 36 banks met the new capital thresholds by 31 March 2026.

4

Eurobond Orders of US$13 Billion+

For a US$2.35 billion issue in November 2025, the largest order book yet.

5

Stock Market Value: ₦163 Trillion

Up from about ₦30 trillion in May 2023; the All-Share Index is up 374 per cent.

6

Debt-to-GDP: 36.85%

Inside the 60 per cent ceiling in 2025.

7

IMF Pandemic Loan of US$3.4 Billion Repaid

Fully repaid on 30 April 2025.

8

FTSE Russell Frontier Market Status

Nigeria reclassified from unclassified in August 2026.

What the Multilaterals Are Saying: October 2026

On 6 October 2026, the World Bank's Africa Economic Update raised its forecast for Nigerian growth to 4.3 per cent in 2026, up from 4.0 per cent in 2025, and projected 4.4 per cent a year in 2027 and 2028. It credits improving macroeconomic stability, stronger investor confidence and a gradual recovery in private investment. It expects inflation to fall from 23.0 per cent in 2025 to 12.2 per cent by 2028, and the current-account surplus to widen from 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2025 to 6.0 per cent in 2026. Headline inflation has already eased to 14.63 per cent in September 2026, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. The World Bank also commends the increase in infrastructure spending by the federal government and the states, led by transport, and its enabling effect on the economy, with the capital share of state spending rising from 46 per cent to 61 per cent.

In June 2026, the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund concluded its Article IV consultation with Nigeria. Directors welcomed Nigeria's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list and the commitment to a flexible exchange rate. The Fund reported net international reserves of US$35 billion at the end of 2025, up from US$23 billion a year earlier, and urged priority for governance, security, electricity, agriculture, infrastructure and human capital.

Together, these independent assessments point in one direction: the foundations for growth are in place. This manifesto builds on them to deliver more jobs, higher incomes and lower living costs for every Nigerian.

What the Multilaterals Are Saying: October 2026

1

World Bank Raises Nigeria's 2026 Growth Forecast to 4.3%

Up from 4.0 per cent in 2025, with 4.4 per cent a year projected for 2027 and 2028.

2

Inflation Easing to 14.63% in September 2026

Down from 23.0 per cent in 2025, with the World Bank projecting 12.2 per cent by 2028.

3

World Bank Commends Infrastructure Spending

Higher federal and state capital spending, led by transport, is enabling growth.

4

Current-Account Surplus: 6.0% of GDP

Forecast for 2026, up from 4.8 per cent in 2025, according to the World Bank.

5

Among the Upgraded Economies

Nigeria is named among the African economies whose 2026 growth forecasts were raised.

6

IMF Welcomes Nigeria's Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Exit

The IMF Executive Board welcomed Nigeria's removal from the FATF grey list and its commitment to a flexible exchange rate (June 2026).

7

Net Reserves: US$35 Billion

At the end of 2025, up from US$23 billion a year earlier, according to the IMF.

8

The Focus: More Jobs and Better Opportunities

The World Bank highlights turning growth into more jobs and better opportunities.

9

IMF Priorities for Growth

Governance, security, electricity, agriculture, infrastructure and human capital.

Together, these independent assessments point in one direction: the foundations for growth are in place. This manifesto builds on them to deliver more jobs, higher incomes and lower living costs for every Nigerian.

LAGOS - CALABAR ROAD

Together, we Will Build

Closing Statement

In 2023, we sought a mandate from the Nigerian people to renew national hope. We deployed that mandate to execute the hard, necessary reforms deferred by a generation of leadership. Today, our foundations stand demonstrably strengthened: foreign reserves have reached their highest level since 2008, Nigeria has exited the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Grey List, all three major global credit rating agencies have upgraded or affirmed our ratings, state and local governments command expanded fiscal allocations, more than 8,000 hostages have been rescued from captivity, more than 80,000 teachers have been certified and licensed, more than 23 million Nigerians hold active health insurance coverage, and domestic refining has ramped up, with conventional-refinery petrol output about 2.5 times its early-2025 level.

Our national task is a continuing one, and we are committed to completing it. We will ensure that the full benefits of structural reform reach every family. That is why this moment is decisive: the choice in 2027 is to consolidate our hard-won momentum and complete the work.

The four pillars of this manifesto do not represent a departure from the Renewed Hope Agenda. Instead, they mark its next phase of consolidating structural reforms, completing critical national projects, and translating macroeconomic recovery into measurable household prosperity.

Our offer is set out plainly across four core pillars: a secure and resilient nation; a higher quality of life for every citizen; energy, infrastructure and economic growth; and effective, accountable governance. Enhanced security. Dignified employment. Lower living costs. Reliable power. Dependable public services. Our commitments are tied to clear metrics and regular public reporting, and we invite every Nigerian to hold us accountable to them.

This enterprise belongs to no single political party and no single leader. It is the collective work of our farmers and traders, teachers and healthcare workers, armed forces and security personnel, engineers and artists, public officers and local officials and above all, the millions of young Nigerians whose energy remains our ultimate national asset. We invite citizens across every geopolitical zone, faith, generation, and community to remain active partners in this journey.

We ask, once more, for your trust and your mandate. Together, we will build a peaceful, prosperous, and enduringly hopeful Nigeria.

From Reforms to Prosperity

Four pillars. Eight priorities. One national purpose

A new era of peace, justice and prosperity for every Nigerian.

Appendix: Acknowledgements

This manifesto is the product of a genuine partnership between the Party and the many institutions and stakeholders committed to Nigeria's renewal. It reflects a whole-of-government effort, with contributions from across all arms and levels of government across Nigeria. Official data, reports and evidence of progress have provided a strong factual foundation for the achievements, priorities and commitments set out in this document.

The process has also drawn on perspectives well beyond government. The organised private sector, development partners, journalists, commentators, economists, researchers, think tanks, civil society organisations, women, youth, politicians and policy experts have all been engaged, helping to ensure that the manifesto reflects a broad range of experiences, evidence and ideas.

Written submissions, consultations and performance data from across these groups informed this document. We are grateful to everyone who gave their time, knowledge and honest feedback.

The result is a manifesto grounded in what has been delivered, what remains to be done, and what Nigeria must achieve next.


YOU ARE WELCOME

Glossary

Acronyms, programmes, and technical terms used in this manifesto, listed alphabetically.

A

AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area): The continent-wide trade bloc that lets Nigerian exporters sell across Africa on preferential terms.

African Quality Mark: A continental product-quality certification under AfCFTA. 131 Nigerian companies and 220 locally made products are certified.

AGILE (Adolescent Girls Initiative for Learning and Empowerment): A programme that keeps girls in secondary school. It operates in 18 states and is to be extended to more states.

AKK pipeline: The Ajaokuta–Kaduna–Kano gas pipeline, 94 per cent complete, which carries gas to northern Nigeria's power and industry.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Resolving disputes through mediation or arbitration instead of a full court trial.

Agro-Rangers: Security personnel deployed to protect farms and farming communities. They have mediated 3,254 farmer–herder cases.

APIS (Advance Passenger Information System): A border system that collects passenger data before arrival so travellers can be screened in advance.

Article IV consultation: The International Monetary Fund's regular review of a member country's economy and policies.

ASUU (Academic Staff Union of Universities): The union of university lecturers. Its dispute with the government was settled by a renegotiated agreement.

B

Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF): The federal fund that pays for primary healthcare. It has released ₦235 billion since 2023.

Beneficiation: Processing raw minerals or ore locally to add value before sale or export.

Beneficial Ownership Register: A public register naming the real owners of companies.

BOI (Bank of Industry): Nigeria's development bank for industry. It partners on the Creative Economy Development Fund.

BRICS: A grouping of major emerging economies. Nigeria has been a partner country since January 2025.

Project BRIDGE: The planned 90,000-kilometre fibre-optic backbone to extend broadband nationwide.

BVN (Bank Verification Number): A biometric bank identifier, used with the NIN to verify welfare recipients.

C

CAC (Corporate Affairs Commission): The regulator that registers companies and business names.

CANEX (Creative Africa Nexus): A platform for promoting African creative industries. CANEX Weekend 2026 was hosted in Lagos.

CBN (Central Bank of Nigeria): The country's central bank.

CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement): A trade and investment agreement between two countries. Nigeria signed one with the United Arab Emirates in January 2026, removing tariffs on 13,558 products.

Certificate of origin: A document certifying where goods were made. It is needed to export under preferential trade agreements such as AfCFTA.

Civil Defence: The paramilitary service to which static private-protection duties are to be transferred, freeing police for frontline work.

CNG (Compressed Natural Gas): Natural gas compressed for use as a vehicle fuel. It runs about 60 per cent cheaper than petrol and 75–80 per cent cheaper than diesel per kilometre.

Condensates: Light liquid hydrocarbons produced alongside gas. Output of 1.70 million barrels a day includes them.

Conversion centre: An accredited workshop that retrofits petrol or diesel vehicles to run on CNG.

Conversion kit: The equipment fitted to a petrol vehicle so it can also run on CNG.

Corpreneur: An NYSC entrepreneurship support programme for corps members, alongside SAED.

CrediCorp (Nigerian Consumer Credit Corporation): The institution providing structured, affordable consumer credit. Its S.C.A.L.E. Fund is to enable up to one million credit-backed purchases from Nigerian manufacturers.

Creative Economy Development Fund: A fund set up with the Bank of Industry to finance creative enterprises. It has received 29,013 applications.

D

Daughter station: A CNG refuelling station for vehicles, supplied with gas from a mother station.

DARES (Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up): A clean-energy programme extending off-grid power to underserved communities, with a target of 17.5 million Nigerians.

DBN (Development Bank of Nigeria): A wholesale development bank that lends to MSMEs through partner institutions. **Debt-to-GDP ratio:** Public debt as a share of the economy. It was 36.85 per cent in 2025, against a 60 per cent ceiling.

DEON 2025: The Digital, Electronic, Online and Non-Traditional Consumer Lending Regulations 2025, which govern digital lenders.

Diaspora BRIDGE: A diaspora-engagement programme the manifesto plans to extend to more tertiary institutions.

Glossary

Digital Literacy for All: A foundational digital skills programme. 748,988 people have been trained, toward a target of 30 million.

DTA (Digital Technical Academy): Launched under the Nigeria Education Sector Renewal Initiative, it aims to train and certify 32,000 Nigerians in digital skills such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and cloud computing, with global certifications from partners including Google, IBM, AWS and Huawei.

E

e-Gates: Automated passport-control gates at borders and airports.

Economic Shock Responsive Cash Transfer: An emergency cash-transfer scheme that has reached more than 10 million people.

EEG (Export Expansion Grant): An incentive paid to exporters, to be restructured into a rules-based, performance-driven scheme.

Estimated billing: Charging electricity customers without a meter reading. The number of customers affected fell from 7.22 million to 5.02 million.

F

FAAC (Federation Account Allocation Committee): The body that shares federally collected revenue among the federal, state and local governments.
Fare compact: A contractual, route-specific agreement under the CNG transit programme that locks in a published fare reduction of about 40 per cent.
FATF Grey List: The Financial Action Task Force's list of countries under increased monitoring for financial crime. Nigeria exited it in October 2025.
FCCPC (Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission): The consumer-protection and competition regulator. It resolved 80.1 per cent of complaints in 2025.

FCT (Federal Capital Territory): Abuja and its surrounding area.
Feeder migration: Moving electricity customers onto dedicated feeders with more reliable supply.

FERMA (Federal Roads Maintenance Agency): The agency responsible for maintaining federal roads.

FMBN (Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria): The state mortgage lender, being recapitalised. It administers the National Housing Fund.

G

G2G (government-to-government) procurement: Buying assets through agreements between governments, used to secure scale pricing and delivery certainty.
GLOW credit-guarantee window: A facility that guarantees credit to women-led businesses, to be made a permanent national facility.

Guaranteed Minimum Price scheme: A ₦200 billion scheme that assures farmers a floor price for staple crops, to be scaled to 11.25 million farming households.

H

HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points): An international food-safety management standard.
HDMI (Highway Development and Management Initiative): A programme that concessions highway corridors to private operators under strict performance indicators.
HOPE-EDU: The programme to get out-of-school children into school, with a target of halving their number by 2031.

HOPE-GOV: An initiative that extends protection to vulnerable households.

HOPE-PHC: The programme to revitalise primary health centres.

HOPE-SP: The US$1 billion social protection programme unveiled in August 2026, starting with emergency cash transfers to 7.6 million vulnerable households.

Host Community Development Trust: A fund through which oil-producing communities receive benefits from industry operations.

I

iDICE (Investment in Digital and Creative Enterprises): A US$618 million programme backing film, fashion, music and software value chains.

IFC (International Finance Corporation): The World Bank Group's private-sector lender. It is financing the third Indorama fertiliser production line. A US$618 million programme backing film, fashion, music and software value chains.

IMF (International Monetary Fund): The multilateral lender whose Article IV review of Nigeria concluded in June 2026.

IMO (International Maritime Organization): The UN agency for shipping. Nigeria holds a Council seat for 2026–2027.

Intellectual property (IP): Legal rights over creations such as inventions, trademarks and music.

Investments and Securities Act (ISA) 2025: The law, signed in March 2025, that replaced the 2007 Act and modernised the capital market. It recognises digital assets as securities, provides for commodity exchanges and warehouse receipts, and strengthens the Securities and Exchange Commission's powers against fraud.
ISEX and OSEX: The Inner Southern Expressway and Outer Southern Expressway in Abuja, among the megaprojects to be completed.

ISO standards: International standards for certification. ISO 22000 covers food safety, ISO 17024 covers certification of persons, and ISO/IEC

Glossary

17025 covers laboratory competence.

K

Kinetic operations: Military operations that use force against armed groups.

L

Land4Growth: The programme to issue one million digital land titles in 18 to 20 reform-ready states.

M

MAMII: The programme that provides free emergency obstetric care. It covers 172 local government areas and is to reach all 774.

MDAs (Ministries, Departments and Agencies): Federal government bodies.

MDGIF (Midstream and Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund): A statutory fund that invests in gas infrastructure such as processing plants, pipelines, CNG stations and LNG facilities.

MIDAS (Migration Information and Data Analysis System): A border-management system for identifying travellers and checking their records.

Mini-LNG: A small-scale plant that liquefies natural gas for local use. Five are under construction at Ajaokuta.

Mining Marshals: The unit that protects mining sites. 420 of more than 530 identified sites are covered.

MMscf/d (million standard cubic feet per day): A measure of gas volume. The CNG programme is projected to need 35–50 MMscf/d.

Mother station: A large CNG station that takes gas from the pipeline and supplies daughter stations. Nigeria has 17.

MREIF (Renewed Hope Mortgage and Real Estate Investment Fund): A fund that provides fixed-rate mortgages, 9.75 per cent so far, with a target capitalisation of ₦1 trillion.

MSME: Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

MW (megawatt): A unit of electricity capacity. Available generation peaked at 5,801.84 MW, with a target of 10,000 MW by 2031.

N

N-ATLAS: A Nigerian artificial-intelligence initiative that the manifesto plans to scale for education, health, agriculture and public services.

NACTP (National Affordable CNG Transit Programme): The Nigeria Governors' Forum programme that deploys CNG buses, tricycles, conversion kits and conversion centres across all 36 states and the FCT.

NADDC (National Automotive Design and Development Council): The agency promoting local vehicle assembly and manufacture.

NAGS-Agro Pocket: The input-support scheme for farmers. It has reached over 622,000 farmers.

NASENI (National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure): The agency behind engineering and industrial projects such as the Gora Solar Industrial Park.

National Single Window: The digital platform for processing trade documents and permits in one place.

NATEP (National Talent Export Programme): A programme under the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment tasked with positioning Nigeria as the premier hub for competitive, globally deliverable services and talent exports, targeting one million direct export-linked jobs by 2030.

NCMSE (National Coordination Mechanism for Services Exports): The platform that aligns government, industry and development partners behind a common services-export agenda.

NDPC (Nigeria Data Protection Commission): The regulator that protects citizens' personal data.

NELFUND (Nigerian Education Loan Fund): The student-loan body that pays institutional fees and upkeep allowances.

NEXTGEN Bank: A youth-focused lender that expands credit without traditional collateral.

NGF (Nigeria Governors' Forum): The association of state governors, which owns the CNG transit programme.

NIMC Act 2026: The law, signed in June 2026, that replaced the 2007 Act and strengthened the National Identity Management Commission, the body that runs the national identity system.

NIN (National Identification Number): The unique identity number in the National Identity Database. 137,260,026 people were enrolled as at June 2026.

NiYA: A youth skills programme to be scaled, together with Digital Literacy for All, toward 30 million Nigerians. **NNPC Limited:** The national oil company. It has a 20-year gas supply framework for Ajaokuta.

Non-associated gas: Gas produced from fields that hold gas rather than oil. It is up about 39 per cent. **Non-tariff barriers:** Trade obstacles other than tariffs, such as paperwork, standards and inspections. **Nigeria First:** A policy that gives local products and producers priority in public procurement.

Nigeria Startup Act: The law that supports start-ups, including official start-up labelling and incentives.

NRS (Nigeria Revenue Service): The body that collects federal taxes under the four tax reform laws.

NYIF (Nigeria Youth Investment Fund): A fund that finances young entrepreneurs.

Glossary

NYSC (National Youth Service Corps): The mandatory one-year national service for graduates.

N-SEEP (National Sports and Education Excellence Programme): A programme to strengthen school sports and education.

O

OB3 pipeline: The Obiafu–Obrikom–Oben gas pipeline, 98 per cent complete.

Oronsaye mergers: The merging or scrapping of overlapping federal agencies, following the Oronsaye report on rationalising government bodies.

Out-of-pocket spending: What households pay directly for healthcare. It is about 71 per cent of health spending, with a target below 50 per cent.

P

PCNGI (Presidential CNG Initiative): The federal initiative to expand CNG use in vehicles, including stations, conversion centres and fleets.

Post-harvest losses: Food lost between harvest and market. The manifesto targets halving them by 2030.

Presidential Metering Initiative: The programme to install seven million more meters, at least two million a year.

Presidential Power Initiative: The programme to expand generation and transmission, whose phases two and three are to be fast-tracked.

Primary health centre (PHC): A community-level health facility. 53 per cent are functional today, with a target of 90 per cent by 2031.

R

Recapitalisation (bank): The requirement that banks raise more capital. The ₦4.65 trillion exercise was concluded in March 2026.

Renewed Hope Agenda (RHA): The administration's Eight-Point Agenda, consolidated for 2027–2031 into four delivery pillars.

Renewed Hope Cities and Estates: Social housing developments, with more than 15,000 units under construction on 14 sites.

Renewed Hope Ward Development Programme: A programme to bring development projects to all 8,809 wards.

Retail refuelling outlet: A CNG station where motorists buy fuel. The network has 87.

S

SAED (Skill Acquisition and Entrepreneurship Development): The NYSC programme that trains and funds corps members to start businesses.

SIEC (State Independent Electoral Commission): The body that runs local government elections in a state.

Skill-Up Artisans: A platform and certification programme for artisans. 226,509 registered between June 2025 and July 2026.

SON (Standards Organisation of Nigeria): The national standards body.

SONCAP (Standards Organisation of Nigeria Conformity Assessment Programme): The product-conformity check for imports, now processed on the National Single Window.

Special economic zone: A designated area with special incentives and approvals for export-oriented investors.

STEMM: Science, technology, engineering, mathematics and medicine.

Student Venture Capital Grant: A grant for student entrepreneurs. ₦450 million has gone to 45 of them.

Sukuk: Islamic bonds, used among the ways to finance roads.

Supreme Court judgment of July 2024: The ruling that affirmed the financial autonomy of the country's 774 local governments and requires their FAAC allocations to be paid to them directly.

T

Tax reform laws: The four tax laws signed on 26 June 2025 and in force since 1 January 2026, including the Nigeria Tax Act 2025 and the Nigeria Tax Administration Act 2025. They exempt small companies and low earners, consolidate several levies into one development levy, and set up the Nigeria Revenue Service.

Tax-to-GDP ratio: Tax revenue as a share of the economy. The manifesto plans an independent recalculation.

Tinubu Mass Social Housing Scheme: The plan to build 200 units in each of the 774 local government areas (154,800 units).

Transmission Infrastructure Fund: The fund to finance the remaining power-transmission projects.

TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training): Skills training for trades. 117,152 trainees are enrolled.

V

Vulnerable Group Fund: The fund that pays health-insurance subsidies for poor and vulnerable Nigerians.

Y

YouthCred: A youth credit programme to expand from just over 50,000 to one million young Nigerians.

0–9

3MTT (3 Million Technical Talent): The flagship programme to train Nigerians in technical and digital skills.