

The Green Manifesto

Great nations are built not on the whims and caprices of providence but on the visions and pragmatism of their leaders. And today we dare to move beyond wishes, hopes and dreams and shape our destiny with our will, toil and sweat.

We may be a despondent and broken nation now, but in forty years from today, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder with the giants of the world pointing the way for humanity. This is in our hands!

I make my pledge today. What about you?

Yes, what about you?

Are you going to continue to whine and wait until you die?

Have you not seen enough injustice and lawlessness to be outraged?

Do you not want a secure and just future for yourself and your children?

The vile and wicked politicians deride us

They cheapen our lives with empty promises and unbridled violence

*They stifle our future and that of our children so that they and their offspring
may perpetually reign over us*

No evil is beyond them if it helps their cause of staying in power.

Shall we not break the shackles of oppression to set ourselves free?

To build a just nation where hard work is justly recompensed?

Where talent is prized and rewarded?

Where good triumphs over evil?

Together we make a solemn pledge:

For a nation where every citizen is owed a repayable debt of justice

Where talent and hard work are the only keys to success

Where the pride of the black man is finally founded.

O God light up this nation with justice and mercy

*Grant our **Mother** the*

Wisdom to understand the truth, the

Courage to speak the truth, and the

Strength to defend the truth

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1. Introduction

This manifesto is for the **revolutionary rebirth** of the Nigerian nation into a great, modern, and prosperous nation centred on justice, law and order. A new nation shall be built which shall be the pride and glory of every Nigerian citizen and shall provide the nucleus for the emancipation of the entire black race. This new nation shall be built, not on violence or the threat of it, but on the strength of human will underpinned by timeless ideals.

Our new nation shall be anchored on a set of creeds which are eternal, sacred, and shall provide the guiding light and principles upon which it is built.

2. The National Creeds

1. The equality of all Nigerians before the law, the guaranteed access to justice for all citizens; and the sanctity of the rule of law.
2. The affirmation of the sanctity of life and the deployment of all necessary resources to protect life.
3. The guaranteed protection of the fundamental human rights of all Nigerian citizens as enunciated in the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”.
4. The abhorrence of corruption and decadence in public offices and private enterprises and the enthronement of transparency in all public and private dealings.
5. The placement of merit above all other considerations and a commitment to the advancement of national excellence.
6. A commitment to the renaissance of the black race and its competitive advancement among the peoples of the world.

Every Nigerian citizen shall be bound by the provisions of the National Creeds. Additionally, those who offer their services to the nation through a paid position or a privileged position by which they gain access to confidential information shall be bound by an additional creed which is named as The National Creed + 1

2a. The National Creeds + 1

7. All loyalty shall always be invested in the Nigerian nation and her entire people and shall never at any time be invested in a foreign government or interest, religious interest, tribal interest, group interest, or business interest.

Part A: Key Policies and Programmes

A set of key policies and programmes shall be implemented which, together with the reformation of all aspects of governance, shall reset the country and establish the basis upon which a new nation shall be built. Some of these key policies and programmes shall be enshrined in a proposed new constitution while some are time-bound one-off policies and programmes that are necessary to lay a solid foundation for our new nation.

3. The National Atonement Policy

Families love, friends love, and lovers love but nations apply justice.

Justice is the heart, soul, and spirit of any nation. Without justice nations flounder. And it is with this solemn truth that we shall fight with all our resolve to not only restore justice in Nigeria but to entrench it as our national soul. Nigerian citizens deserve a true and just nation to whom they can pledge unwavering loyalty, with blood and life, should the ultimate sacrifice be the only way. Therefore, the first and foremost policy which the revolutionary government shall implement is The National Atonement Policy. This is a policy through which the government shall accept responsibility for all its historical failings to provide justice to Nigerian citizens who have suffered unjustly in the hands of government and her agents and in the hands of some influential individuals.

- i. **Purpose:** this policy shall provide a basis through which the Nigerian nation shall achieve reconciliation and create a break from its unwholesome past. This will ensure that a new nation is born, which the Nigerian government and Nigerian citizens shall acknowledge their rights and responsibilities and shall make solemn commitments to uphold their obligations. This policy shall create a line in the sand and an absolute break from our undesirable past.
- ii. **Methodology:** our government shall create a time-bound commission whose responsibility shall be to compile the list of all Nigerians dead or alive, from 1960 to date, who have been denied justice. The commission shall have offices in every state of the federation and Abuja and shall take submissions from all interested and concerned Nigerians. The commission shall have full judicial powers to investigate cases and make recommendations, including advising the public prosecutor where judicial proceedings should be brought against suspected criminals. The commission shall be made up of judges and lawyers and shall be supported by police officers with investigative experience. The commission shall operate for a period of five years. This timeframe shall include the collation of cases, verification and investigation, and judicial proceedings. This policy shall not be a replacement of our normal judicial process but shall confine itself to historical cases only. All contemporary issues shall be dealt with through the regular judicial processes which from day one shall undergo root and branch reforms to meet the current needs of the nation.
 - a. **Scope:** the scope shall include the following:
 - i. All Nigerian citizens who have been murdered or maimed by the Nigerian security personnel and who have been denied justice.

- ii. All Nigerian citizens who have been murdered or maimed by influential individuals and have been denied justice.
- iii. All Nigerian citizens whose fundamental human rights have been infringed upon by the government or influential individuals and who have been denied justice.
- iv. All Nigerian citizens who have been denied civil justice, such as the occupants of the riverine communities of the Niger Delta whose livelihoods were destroyed by the government through oil exploration without adequate compensation or alternative livelihood provision; the original inhabitants of what is now The Federal Capital Territory who were driven from their land to make way for the evolution of Nigeria's new capital city; those whose land have been unjustly appropriated by the government without compensation, etc. The commission that shall determine the tenability of each claim by a concerned party.
- v. All groups, communities, or organisations that have been denied justice in whatever guise or form.

b. Outcomes:

- i. Following investigation, The National Atonement Commission shall produce a list of all Nigerians who have been murdered by government agencies or influential individuals and who were denied justice. A memorial shall be established in Abuja to honour these victims. The life of each of victim shall be meticulously compiled into a written and video form, testimonies of family, friends and witnesses to the crime included. This memorial built to honour these victims shall be called The National Atonement Memorial. Thereafter it shall be converted into a museum where our children and future generations shall learn the important history of our failings and perhaps be eternally guided on the path of justice and light.

Due to the expected large number of these victims, it will be impractical for the government to accept to make reparation for all its failings. However, an endowment fund shall be created in honour of all these victims which shall be invested and managed through the museum for the enrichment of history and the education of our future generations.

- ii. The commission shall recommend the reparation to individuals who have suffered unjustly in the hands of influential individuals. Where there is enough ground for prosecution, the commission shall recommend it to the public prosecutor. The alleged suspects, or their inheritors, or their estates, shall be responsible for the payment of restitution to their victims. The commission shall enforce it and at the end of the commission's term, all outstanding matters shall be transferred to the normal judicial processes.
- iii. The commission shall produce a template following an impact assessment for the compensation of Niger-Deltans whose livelihoods have been destroyed through oil exploration without previous or adequate compensation. The commission shall be able to provide a list of all individuals and households who have been impacted by oil exploration without previous adequate compensation. No payment is going to be made to governments or government agencies but rather directly to individuals who have been impacted. Nevertheless, recognition is going to be made of individuals who have accessed some form of reparation in the past, such as the National

Amnesty Programme. The federal government is going to manage the compensation scheme although funding will come from several sources, such as oil and gas companies, the federal government and state governments. To be clear, the compensation could be direct total lump sum monetary payment, phased monetary payment, or shares and bonds in companies with minimum cash conversion terms. The impact assessment of the commission will advise the right course of action.

- iv. The commission shall produce a template for the adequate compensation of original inhabitants of Abuja and other tribes whose land were unjustly appropriated by the government. The federal government shall fund and manage the compensation.

4. A New and Inclusive Constitution

Old things shall pass away, and a new order shall begin.

Nothing ever built on a false foundation passes the test of time. It is with this truth that a new Nigeria shall begin, with a proposal for the drafting of a brand new and inclusive constitution. This shall be done as a matter of priority and urgency. The constitution shall be drafted by an independent committee of Nigerians who shall be drawn together by the government to ensure that all key interests in the nation are represented. The committee members shall be subjected to psychometric tests to ensure that the provisions of The National Creed + 1 is satisfied. The draft constitution shall be subjected to a referendum which shall require a vote of at least 60% to be adopted. Should the vote fail to reach 60%, contentious issues shall be revised, and another round of vote cast until the constitution is adopted.

5. The Policy on Nigerian Citizenship

No man shall be a foreigner in his own country, deserving of less rights and privileges than others.

Every Nigerian citizen shall be entitled to equal treatment before the law and equal access to opportunities regardless of their background, residency, religion, educational attainment, gender, wealth or any other consideration. Every Nigerian citizen who resides in a community and pays their tax in that community must have the same right and privileges as any other member of that community. They must never be discriminated against on any basis. And any person found guilty of such discrimination shall be guilty of crime. Where such discrimination is motivated by ethnicity, gender, or religion the crime shall be deemed a hate crime. There shall be total abolition of indigeneship in Nigeria. The qualification for any right and privileges in any community is citizenship of Nigeria and residency in that community.

To qualify for political representation, any Nigerian citizen who has continuously resided in a community for a period of three years and fulfilled their citizenship obligation within that community shall be entitled to seek political representation of that community. Any person who objects to their rights and privileges for political representation of that community for any reason other than would apply to any other person in that community, for instance, allegations of crime or convictions for crime, etc, shall be guilty of crime. And if that objection is motivated by reasons of ethnicity, gender, or religion, that person shall be guilty of hate crime.

6. The National Charter

Everyone is entitled to a just and fair deal

The role of governance shall be shared actively between the federal and state governments. The two tiers of government shall be able to generate revenue and perform their statutory responsibilities. However, there is need to ensure that there is accountability at all levels of government. The National Charter therefore is a document which shall clearly outline the responsibilities of the two tiers of government and periodic developmental goals which shall be agreed every five years. This document is not meant to supplant the constitution but shall be coded into the proposed new constitution, and is meant to be the governments' operational guide, dealing with the practical aspects of providing services and infrastructure to our citizens; for example, responsibilities for providing education to our children, managing household wastes, providing drinking water, building and maintaining roads, providing electricity supply infrastructure, etc.

This is necessary to ensure that every component of government is performing its duty as outlined in the charter, and that no part of the country is left behind.

At the beginning of this government and every five years thereafter, a committee of states and federal government shall meet and agree the growth and development outline they are committing to for the following five years and how this commitment shall be monitored and assessed. Also, a committee of auditors shall be constituted to audit the performance of the two tiers of government according to the charter. The committee shall be made up of nominees of the federal government and all state governments. This committee shall be chaired by a nominee of the federal government. Where this committee identifies gross underperformance in any state of Nigeria, it shall determine whether the gross underperformance is because of systemic revenue shortage in the state or not. If it is, then the committee shall recommend the state for assistance from the National Intervention Fund. However, if the gross underperformance is because of mismanagement and incompetence, the committee shall request the resignation of the state governor through a letter to the chief judicial officer of the state. Should the governor fail to resign after one month of receiving the request, then the committee shall pass a request of impeachment to the legislative body of the state through the chief judicial officer of the state. If the respective legislative body does not start impeachment proceeding within one month of receiving the notification, then the audit committee shall, through a gazetted letter, ask the chief judicial officer of the state to invoke the **article of statutory nullification of authority (this shall be a constituent of the new constitution)**.

This arrangement is necessary to ensure that no part of the country is left behind in growth and development because of sheer mismanagement and incompetence which have been a real problem in governance in Nigeria. And by so empowering the audit committee, it ensures that no executive leader of a state can acquire such power and influence that they become an overlord answerable to nobody.

7. The National Merit Policy

A country can only be as good as the people that lead and serve it

Never again shall the intelligence of our best be stunted by the mediocrity of the loudest. Both in politics and civil service, only Nigeria's finest are good for her. We shall rise to be among the giants of

the world and we need our best to match the bests of the world. Every service delivered in the country shall be delivered by the very best people that can deliver the service at any point in time.

This policy is two-pronged: the public sector and the private sector.

- i. **The Public Sector Merit Policy:** this policy states that every job recruitment at all tiers of government shall be open for application to every Nigerian citizen. The criteria for assessment shall be published alongside the job advertisement. The very best of the applicants shall be recruited for the job. The recruitment documents shall be kept safe for a period of ten years and every applicant reserves the right to be provided feedback on their recruitment assessment performance. Any infringement on this policy shall be treated as a crime of either discrimination or hate, or both. Disadvantaged communities will be empowered through the National Programme for Disadvantaged Communities to ensure that every community in Nigeria has an almost equal chance of getting a job.
- ii. **The Private Sector Merit Policy:** this policy states that every employer in the private sector who employs staff other than their immediate family members who have holding interest in the business must advertise their recruitment to the rest of Nigerians and employ the very best who applied for the job. To reduce the recruitment cost impact on small employers, the government shall create an agency whose responsibility shall be to help small employers not just with recruitment, but other services detailed in the Gold Standard for Business Practices.

Through the application of the National Merit Policy, our nation stands the best chance of achieving modernisation and advancement within the shortest possible time. We shall have the best qualified people not only delivering public services, but also delivering economic services.

8. The National Intervention Programme for Disadvantaged Communities

Fairness and justice require compassion and empathy

There is a recognition that some communities have historically performed poorly in human capital development. Citizens of Nigeria in these communities will be unable to compete immediately equally with citizens of Nigeria from elsewhere following the abolition of quota system and introduction of merit-based system in all facets of governance and economy.

- i. **Purpose:** to ensure that citizens of Nigeria from these disadvantaged communities do not immediately lose out and continue to lose out on economic attainment, a programme shall be instituted, which its main objective shall be to fast-track human capital development in these communities. The programme shall be called the National Intervention Programme for Disadvantaged Communities. The key objective of this programme shall be to accelerate human capital development in these communities such that they are able to compete with the rest of Nigerians on merit.
- ii. **Methodology:** The federal government shall be responsible for managing this programme. In consultation with the state governments, it shall draw up the criteria for assessing qualification of a community for benefit from this programme and the delineation of a community. A community could be a local government area or a state.

The federal government shall manage the programme by contracting it out to several established consultancies skilled in human capital development. To ensure the success of the programme, the contract shall be drawn up such that payment shall be based on result achieved. There is not going to be any room for waste or inefficiency. The primary result from this programme shall be the number of people from these disadvantaged communities getting into work (public and private) in a competitive manner. The main work to be done in this programme are:

- a. Identification of outstanding candidates for various jobs from disadvantaged communities.
- b. The preparation of these candidates for job recruitment in a competitive environment, such as interviewing skills, curriculum vitae (CV) writing skills, etc.
- c. The provision of supplemental tutoring to these candidates in targeted areas to make them competitive where they are deficient, such as English language ability, information technology (IT) skills, etc.

This shall be a twelve-year programme with funding progressively decreased every year and measured against success. Through the wider reforms, programmes and policies that the government shall implement, a six-year-old child today born into a disadvantaged community, should have the same chance of academic or economic attainment as any other child from elsewhere by the time they finish secondary school. They shall be able to compete for tertiary education place on an equal footing and be able to compete for jobs on an equal footing.

- a. **Scope:** The programme shall be opened to all states of the federation but only those communities who qualify for the programme through a yet to be agreed criteria shall will be eligible for it. A list of possible criteria for assessing qualification for the programme include:
 - i. The percentage of child enrolment in primary school.
 - ii. The ratio of male/female child enrolment in primary school.
 - iii. English language and Mathematics ability among primary school pupils
 - iv. The percentage of children in secondary school.
 - v. Dropout rate in secondary school.
 - vi. Academic attainment in secondary school final exams.
 - vii. Pupil/ teacher ratio in both primary and secondary schools.
 - viii. The availability of qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools.
 - ix. Ratio of those finishing secondary school and those progressing to tertiary education.
 - x. Number of primary schools, secondary schools, and tertiary institutions serving the communities.
 - xi. Literacy rate among the general populace of the community.
 - xii. Economic opportunities available to the communities.
 - xiii. The ability of the community to instantly take up economic opportunities if available.
 - xiv. The ability of the community to compete in a new Nigeria where economic opportunities will be merit-driven.
 - xv. The resilience of the community to changing economic landscapes.
- b. **Outcome:** The outcome of the programme shall be a progressive narrowing of the gap in the competitiveness of Nigerian citizens resident in different parts of the country. Ultimately we shall have a country where, regardless of where a child is born, they shall have the same chance of educational attainment, creative skills

and athletic skills, and economic opportunities as a child born anywhere else in Nigeria and indeed anywhere else in the world.

9. The National Policy on Wartime Urgency

Whatever is possible to do is possible to be done quickly

Without exaggeration, we are on the brink of a precipice. If we do not move with speed and agility, we shall not be able to regain stable ground and shall forever be doomed. But it is in our hands to do quickly what we must do to regain our balance and pride.

Therefore, this policy states that every economic activity and every reform to be undertaken by this government, until a period of forty years at least, must be completed with wartime urgency. In practice what this means is that all economic activities and reforms must be completed at least three times faster than it would take to complete in normal circumstances. For example, construction projects must be constructed non-stop, twenty-four hours a day via shift patterns, seven days a week, and fifty-two weeks in a year, from start to finish.

10. The National Intervention Fund

The bond of nationhood requires common sacrifices for common good

Given that the model of government revenue is going to change from central revenue allocation to state government revenue generation, there is a need to ensure that states can adjust to this model over time. Also, there is an overriding need to ensure that the Nigerian nation does not disintegrate into pockets of excessive affluence and swathes of abject poverty. Therefore, each state in the country shall be committing to the National Charter to ensure that the basic needs of every Nigerian citizen shall be met regardless of their background or where they reside. To achieve this objective, 4 percent of Nigerian GDP shall be set aside from the foreign reserve at all times which shall be called the National Intervention Fund. This fund can only be drawn upon on the recommendation of the National Audit Committee where a state government is experiencing systemic revenue shortage leaving it unable to fulfil its obligation in the National Charter. The recommendation for fund withdrawal shall include the following:

- i. The amount to be released to the state government.
- ii. The programme(s) for which the fund shall be used.
- iii. Recommended medium-term and long-term revenue generation plan to bolster the state government's budget, including the possibility of merging with other states or reducing administrative units in the state in order to reduce administration costs.

11. The National Expedited Justice Programme

Justice delayed is justice denied

Our current justice system has let down the country in many ways, confining countless men and women to indeterminate length of incarceration because they have not had their defining day before

the throne of justice. This system does not offer justice to either the accused or the victim. It simply ends up creating a victim of everyone and undermining the very essence of justice itself.

Therefore, to quickly deliver justice to all outstanding inmates awaiting trial across the country, the government shall implement The National Expedited Justice Programme.

- i. **Methodology:** all awaiting trial inmates across the country shall be reviewed. Those who have overstayed the length of time they would have served had they faced trial in a timely manner and convicted of crime shall be released. Those incarcerated on flimsy excuse and who evidence against them will not stand the rigorous scrutiny of the court shall be released and either referred to The National Atonement Policy or bailed for the police to investigate their case further.

The rest of the inmates shall be tried under The National Expedited Justice programme. Under the programme, the government shall recruit special judges and prosecutors to fast track prosecution. Within a period of two years, all awaiting trial inmates across the country would have been processed. Subsequently all trials shall follow the normal judicial process, which from day one shall be reformed. It is recognised that most of the detainees in Nigeria who are incarcerated indefinitely on awaiting trial are vulnerable individuals. Therefore, following the fundamental principle of access to justice, the government shall make provision to provide legal aid to these individuals. If it is established that some of these inmates have been incarcerated unjustly, they shall be referred to the National Atonement Programme for possible restitution.

- ii. **Benefit:** within a short period of time, the government shall clear the backlog of awaiting trial cases which has clogged up the judicial system. Crime suspects shall be able to know their fate. Those found guilty shall know how long they will have to serve before they can be freed if at all, and those found innocent shall be able to go home and rebuild their lives. The victims of these crimes will be able to know that justice has been done for them.

12. The Policy of Lean and Efficient Governance

Waste is a public enemy

Across the tiers of government, a policy of lean and efficient government shall be pursued. At all times, more people than is necessary to run a government shall not be allowed to be in government. Every employee of government shall have an auditable contribution to governance and the sum of their total contribution to governance shall be at least 70% of their cost of employment. This vision shall be captured in the National Charter and it shall be the responsibility of the National Audit Committee to ensure that all tiers of government comply with this vision. Employees of the security services shall be exempt from this policy.

13. The Gold Standard of Business Practices

The biggest buildings in the world stand on the toughest foundations in the world

To ensure that Nigerian businesses are run in a manner which promotes transparency and engenders innovation and competition, every business registered and operational in Nigeria must sign up to the Gold Standard of Business Practices.

This standard lists the conditions that businesses must fulfil to continue to hold their registration.

- i. All businesses must be registered and operated as a legal entity.
- ii. All businesses who employ staff must have a contract of employment between them and their staff, including businesses that employ family members.
- iii. All businesses must pay their staff their salaries and wages through a bank account.
- iv. All businesses must take responsibility for making the statutory payments of their staff, including income tax, national health insurance, pensions, etc.
 - a. For businesses employing less than five people, a government agency shall be created to help them process these statutory deductions.
- v. No business must recruit a staff who does not have the National Human and Asset Identification Number.
- vi. All businesses must keep their accounting record for at least twenty years.
- vii. All businesses must pay their business tax on time and as due.
- viii. All businesses must publicly advertise their recruitment and employ the very best of Nigerians.
- ix. All businesses must comply with The National Cashless Policy.
- x. All businesses who by their operation gain access to sensitive national information, must only employ staff who have passed a psychometric test designed to qualify for The National Creed+1.
- xi. All businesses must comply with the provisions of The Principle of Prudent Accounting.
- xii. All businesses must comply with the provisions of the policy on localisation of wealth and adequate remuneration of labour.

14. The Principle of Prudent Accounting

Transparency is the bedrock of trust and equity

This principle enunciates the accounting practices that businesses in Nigeria must sign up to during their registration. This is necessary to ensure the integrity of the banking and financial services in the country as the government shall influence an increased lending to local businesses to drive growth. Also, the measure is necessary to protect Nigeria from adverse practices by unscrupulous companies.

- i. Any local business that has accessed credit from any financial institution must not divert the credit to personal use. The owner(s) of the businesses must treat themselves as employees of the business and be placed on salary. If the credit remains outstanding, the owner(s) cannot acquire personal assets from the business balance sheet. Any such acquisition of assets contravenes the principle of Prudent Accounting and can be confiscated by the lender or the financial regulation authority, even if that asset was not used as collateral.
- ii. Any business in Nigeria which has multinational operations must pay tax in Nigeria commensurate to its income in Nigeria. On no occasion can a business domicile its administrative office outside Nigeria from where it controls its Nigerian operation and by which it seeks to derive tax advantage by paying Nigeria less tax that it should from its business operations in the country.
- iii. All businesses in Nigeria must maintain their banking account in Nigerian Naira.
- iv. Any foreign owned business must create a Nigerian subsidiary to operate in Nigeria.

15. The National Policy on Technical Development

Uncommon wisdom and courage shall stand us in the stead for a strong foundation

The government realises that technical expertise in Nigeria is low compared to more developed countries. To build on the technical expertise of Nigerians, the government shall implement the National Policy on Technical Development. Under this policy, the government shall encourage foreign companies to invest in Nigeria. However, one of the key conditions of investing in Nigeria is that the company must form a joint venture with a Nigerian owned business. All technical staff working for the company must be recruited from Nigeria and it is only where there is no qualified Nigerian that the company can recruit from elsewhere.

Where there is no business in Nigeria able to form a joint venture with a foreign business, then the government shall form the joint venture with the foreign company. Over time, the government shall seek to offload its stake in the business to a Nigerian business.

Through this policy, Nigerians and Nigerian businesses shall gradually gain the required expertise to compete in the global market.

16. The National Welfare Policy

Soiled hands put bread on the table.

There is pride and dignity in labour and every man, physically and mentally fit, is not only entitled but also obligated to pursue their pride and dignity. Rewarding laziness in the guise of assuring the dignity of every man ends up debasing man rather than protecting his dignity. Therefore, the Nigerian policy on welfare is that every man who is physically and mentally fit to work should earn their living through their labour. However, a welfare policy shall be implemented to ensure that those who are medically unable to work are paid a wage that allows them to maintain their human dignity. The level of payment to this category of beneficiaries and the criteria for assessing eligibility for this welfare programme shall be worked out by the government.

But there is a recognition that there is a mass of unemployed people who shall struggle to gain employment without government intervention. Therefore, this category of people shall be able to benefit from The National Employability Programme.

i. Job Transition Bridging Fund

As part of the National Welfare Policy, the government shall implement the Job Transition Bridging Fund. This is a fund set aside and dedicated to helping employees to transition jobs. This fund shall pay employees who lose their jobs 80% of their monthly salary for four months to help them find another job.

a. Benefits

- i. This will ensure that employees who lose their jobs are not left high and dry and will be able to pay their bills until they find another job.
- ii. This cushioning effect will help to maintain the stability of the banking and financial systems which the government shall strengthen and deepen.
- iii. Employers will have more freedom to adjust their workforce to the demands of the economy.

- b. **Funding:** this fund shall be funded through a combination of contributions from all employers and government across the country.

- c. **Fund Management:** The fund shall be managed by a dedicated agency created by the government and the labour union. Employment into the agency shall be on merit as shall be every other employment.

17. The National Employability Programme

Giving a man a rod to fish should not dampen his morale but should rather fire his zeal.

The National Employability Programme is a programme which responsibility shall be to prepare unemployed people for employment. Employees earning below a certain threshold (to be determined by the living wage commission) who want to move job shall also benefit from this programme. The aim of the programme is to ensure that unemployed people who are ready to work are trained on the essential skills of the job they want to do and the skills of sourcing for jobs.

i. Types of Training

- a. **Job skills acquisition:** this is the training through which unemployed people or people on the lowest income can acquire the necessary skills to take up jobs or move to other jobs. The training will be provided through a mix of apprenticeships and formal training. But the emphasis on both shall be the acquisition of real hands-on skills by the trainees.
- b. **Job sourcing skills:** this is the kind of training provided to beneficiaries to prepare them for the competitive environment of applying for jobs. This training shall be delivered by consultants and payment for services shall be based on results achieved. Consultants providing this service shall be paid fifty percent on helping a beneficiary gain a job and the remaining fifty percent upon the beneficiary being confirmed in their job. The training provided shall cover CV writing, email and modern communications techniques, interviewing skills, etc.

18. The National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment

Fairness and justice are not an option but a must

It is recognised that the root and branch reform the government shall undertake will result in workforce restructuring and employee re-assignment. But the government is always determined to apply justice and fairness, and in all circumstances. It is not the sole responsibility of these potential affected workers that they have been given jobs above their abilities. It is the result of the collective failings of the government.

Therefore, to ensure that these people do not lose out entirely, but also to ensure that the government derives some benefit from the investment it has made on these individuals through trainings, the government shall institute a programme called the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment.

How the programme works: a database shall be created. Whenever someone is disengaged from their job because they failed the competency test that shall be administered on all public sector employees, they shall be entered into the database. So, when a new employment opportunity arises, these people on the database shall be given the highest priority for employment. They shall be sent the job advertisement and encouraged to apply. If the employer is unable to find a suitable person from this

pool of people, then they shall be allowed to advertise the job more widely to the public. This programme shall run for only one year by which time it is hoped that every person disengaged from their job because of the wide-ranging reform proposed by the government should have found a job.

19. The Policy of Adequate Remuneration of Labour and Localisation of Wealth

He who toils must not toil in vain

Capital is often excessively remunerated to the detriment of labour. We are building not just a resurgent nation but a fair nation which has learnt the lessons of injustice. Therefore, we shall build a nation where the workforce is remunerated fairly for creating profit from capital. Also, we denounce excessive pay for the higher cadre of the workforce while the lower cadre struggle to scrape a living. We must equally ensure that local communities whose resources are exploited by a business do benefit from the economic activities in their communities.

i. Adequate Remuneration of Labour

Whereas the government is not going to set minimum wage or living wage in the private sector, it however states that for companies employing staff that the managers must make a commitment that the lowest cadre staff are paid a reasonable proportion of what the highest paid staff receive. This will ensure that the company does not employ some staff in nothing more than slavery while the highest cadre go home swimming in money. As part of this policy, the highest paid employee in any business must not receive more than twenty times the salary of the lowest paid employee. Also, as part of this policy, at least ten percent of a company's profit after taxation and mandatory deductions, must be shared among all employees. The first five percent shall be shared on a pro-rata basis of salary, but the second five percent shall be shared on a flat basis. This shall be applicable to both publicly listed companies and companies limited by guarantee.

For a company listed on the stock exchange, before they are approved to pay dividend to their shareholders, they must evidence compliance with this policy.

ii. The Localisation of Wealth

Exploitative investment which stifle communities shall no longer be tolerated. The government shall ensure that local communities benefit as much as possible from the wealth created within their communities. This will ensure that agricultural communities benefit as much as possible from the revolution in agriculture which is going to take place across the country as well as natural resource exploitation. Also, the protection of the environment shall be paramount to ensure that these communities are not left in ruin because of these economic activities.

20. The National Programme on Water Supply

Fulfilling man's first basic need is an absolute necessity

The government shall undertake a programme to ensure that water is supplied to every property in Nigeria. As part of the programme, the government shall do the following:

- i. The government shall create a company which its sole responsibility shall be the construction of water supply to all the cities and towns in Nigeria.
- ii. The government shall create another thirty-seven companies which responsibility shall be the connection of water to every property in the country. Each of the companies shall be domiciled in each of the states of Nigeria and Abuja. These companies shall replace the state water boards. They shall be made to operate commercially and ensure that they cover their costs from the sale of water to domestic and industrial customers. These companies shall be responsible for the connection of water to every property. However, it shall be the responsibility of customers to ensure that their property is plumbed properly from the water connection point to the entirety of their property.
- iii. A company shall be created to manufacture all the pipes that shall be required to construct the water supply network in Nigeria. However, where there is current local capability the government shall support local manufacturers to increase capacity to meet demand.
- iv. A company shall be created to manufacture all the water meters required for the water supply programme. However, where there is current local capability the government shall support local manufacturers to increase capacity to meet demand.
- v. Another company shall be created to manufacture all the piping accessories required for the water supply programme. However, where there is current local capability the government shall support local manufacturers to increase capacity to meet demand.
- vi. An army of plumbers will be needed, and they will be trained through the national programme on tradesmen training as explained under the reformation of housing provision.
- vii. The management of water supply: water supply to every property must be metered and customers can only pay for what they use. The system of uniform charge for water use does not provide any incentive to conserve water.
- viii. There shall be two rings of water supply to every property in Nigeria. One ring shall be for the supply of clean water for hygienic domestic use and the second ring shall be for general purpose use including gardening, flushing the loo, car valeting, and non-food related industrial use. The rates for hygienic water and non-hygienic water shall be different. Non-hygienic water shall be supplied from treated waste water, sewerage water, and rainwater.
- ix. To maintain high level standard in the supply of hygienic and non-hygienic water, a department shall be created within the National Environmental Protection Agency, tasked with maintaining the quality of water supply in Nigeria in accordance with the guidelines and quality indicators set out by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

21. The National Policy on Classification of Government Information

Transparency has no substitute in the journey to the pinnacle of trust and equity

In Nigeria, the government has denied the public information that should be in the public domain and which should have helped the citizenry to hold their government to account. Therefore, the new government shall adopt a policy to change that. The key features of this policy are outlined below:

- i. All information relating to the delivery of government services shall be presumed open information unless where the government can demonstrate a valid reason why it should be classified. Where the government wishes to classify a presumed open information, it shall apply to a judge who shall decide if the government's reasons are valid enough to classify the information. The hearing must be in private. The judge may decide to classify the information wholly or in part, or for the information to be open in a redacted form, or fully.

- ii. All information relating to foreign services shall be presumed classified unless the government decides otherwise. If the government decides to make open information presumed classified, it does not need a judge's decision on it. The government may decide to make the information wholly open or in a redacted form.
- iii. All information relating to the intelligence services shall be presumed classified unless the government decides otherwise. The government may decide to make the information wholly open or in a redacted form.
- iv. All classified information must be assigned a review date to decide if they should be declassified.
- v. By default, the outcome of a public enquiry shall be open information unless it relates to intelligence or foreign services.
- vi. A challenge to make open a classified information must be heard by a judge in private who shall listen to the arguments of the challenger and the government and decide on the case.
- vii. The unauthorised release of classified information shall be treated as a crime and if the released information undermines national security, it shall be treated as treasonable felony.
- viii. No information created by a state or local government during providing governance and services shall be classifiable.

22. The National Policy on Secularisation of Governance

Parochial interests are antithetical to common good

The National Policy on Secularisation of Governance shall ensure that there is no consideration for religion in the act of governance. Under this policy, no action taken by government or public officers, or expense incurred by government or public officers shall be done to promote any religion. All religious activities shall be conducted by individuals in their capacity as private citizens. All religious funding shall be by individuals as private citizens. Any expense incurred by the government on a religious activity shall be deemed void and refundable under the National Policy of Public Good. Under this policy, no government can take an action to favour one religion over another. Also, under this policy the National Pilgrimage Boards in Nigeria shall be dissolved, and it shall be the responsibility of religious bodies to organise and fund pilgrimages and pilgrimage boards if they choose to do so. The government cannot and will not fund any religious pilgrimage.

23. The Policy on Inducements for Acts of Conscience

Material incentive for acts of conscience is a defiler of human morality

The primary freedom of man is underpinned by his right to act according to the dictates of his conscience. Therefore, the restraint of human conscience against acting on its freedom or the chaperoning of it towards certain vistas of action; whether those actions are agreeable to it or not, are antithetical to the natural order of human freedom. And it is in recognition of this primary and fundamental right and the overriding need to preserve this right, that this government shall implement the Policy on Inducement for Acts of Conscience. What this policy means is that any material inducement for anyone to act in one way or another, on a matter which requires their exercise of freedom underpinned by conscience, is deemed a criminal offence. Under this policy anyone who gives money or gift to another person in order to get them to participate in a protest or demonstration, to vote in an election, to vote for a particular candidate in an election, to testify in a law court, to make a public testimony of a contentious issue in which the intention is to cast another

party in bad light, shall be guilty of the crime of conscience suppression. This crime shall be prosecuted in a law court. However, this policy should not be confused with normal appearance of paid expert guests at media houses for a fee, or the receipt of fee for normal provision of service in an otherwise normal client relationship.

24. The National policy on Foreign Relations

National interests shall be the guiding light

Nigeria shall reform and reposition its foreign services. The policy of the government shall be based on three key strands:

- i. The policy on Africa: the Nigerian policy on Africa shall seek to achieve the following:
 - a. The economic integration of Africa: under this policy, Nigeria shall seek to collaborate with other African states to develop infrastructures which will facilitate the evolution of reciprocal economic ties with those African states. Under this policy, Nigeria shall seek to develop infrastructures that allow Africans to move about more freely within the continent, albeit in an intelligent way that allows the tracking of people as needed. Greater effort shall be placed on transport infrastructures such as road network, rail network, air travel, and water travel. Tourism between Africans within the continent shall be pursued vigorously.
 - b. The complete emancipation of Africa from ideological and economic grip of foreign powers: under this policy, Nigeria shall seek to work with similarly minded countries in Africa to ensure that foreign powers stopped taking advantage of Africans.
- ii. The policy on Africans in the diaspora: under this policy, the Nigerian government shall seek to establish close ties with countries outside Africa where people of African descent are the dominant population. The aim shall be to develop trade and economic cooperation with these countries. Also, the government shall seek to work with these countries to protect the interests and dignity of people of African descent all over the world.
- iii. The policy with the rest of the world: under this policy the government shall implement a stance of non-alignment of Nigeria with any power block. Under this policy, all decisions taken by Nigeria shall be in the pursuit of national interests and the maintenance of global peace and balance.

25. The National Policy on Global Jurisdiction

The reach of justice is infinite

Under the National Policy on Global Jurisdiction, Nigeria shall reserve the right to try the following cases in Nigerian courts:

- i. Nigeria shall reserve the right to prosecute the crime committed by a Nigerian anywhere in the world provided they have not been tried for that crime in that country.
- ii. Any country deemed to be institutionally biased against people of African descent, any crime committed by a Nigerian in that country shall be tried in Nigeria. Nigeria shall work with a committee of African countries, African countries in the diaspora, and international organisations to profile all countries in the world to determine those that are institutionally biased against people of African descent.

- iii. Libel: any publication on Nigeria or Nigerians anywhere in the world through any medium which is found to be false, the Nigeria government or a Nigerian citizen who is libelled shall reserve the right to bring a libel litigation against the publisher in a Nigerian court.
- iv. Any crime committed by any national against Nigeria, Nigerians, or Nigerian interests, whether the crime is committed in Nigeria or anywhere else in the world, shall be prosecuted in Nigeria.

26. The National Policy on Prohibition of Torture

The dignity of man is non-negotiable

Nigerian police officers have acquired the false belief that brute force and torture are acceptable means of gathering evidence in crime investigation. This has led to situations where police investigatory work has been relegated to the background in favour of extracting confession from suspects. This practice has debased the dignity of man and has in many cases directly led to the miscarriage of justice. Therefore, the police shall be repurposed for investigatory work in crime prosecution.

The National Policy on Prohibition of Torture states that the torture of a crime suspect is itself a crime and prosecutable in law. And any evidence gathered using torture is inadmissible in court.

27. The National Policy on War Heroes & Victims Remembrance Day

Those who died that we may live shall not have died in vain.

A nation that refuses to acknowledge its past unwittingly refuses to face up to its future. It is sad and a pity that despite Nigeria losing millions of its citizens in a civil war that was fought to keep Nigeria as a one united country, no effort has been made to remember the millions of Nigerians across all divide that lost their lives in the war: those that died in the battlefields and those that were massacred in their homes and villages. This legendary injustice to truth and history is astonishing and has caused many to wonder what again is enough to arouse the consciousness of the Nigerians. But the government shall right the wrongs of the past. The government shall carry out the following reforms:

- i. Remembrance Day: the 15th of January which is the anniversary of the end of Nigerian civil war shall be declared National War Heroes & Victims Remembrance Day. On that day, Nigerian flag shall be flown at half-mast. The day shall be a work-free day. Events shall be held to mark the day. It shall provide an opportunity to all who lost loved ones during the war to pay respect to their dead.
- ii. Memorials: memorials to the war dead shall be constructed at strategic places in the country. These memorials shall provide the rallying ground for the Remembrance Day.
- iii. Civil War Documentation: the government shall commission the history of the war to be documented. This shall be in the form of books and movies. These commissions shall work independently as the government shall not seek to influence the work in one way or another. The purpose of these commissions shall not be to victimise any protagonists in the war, but to lay a solid and unbiased history for the future of our nation and for future generations. The work of the commissions shall become teaching materials in our schools as well as library and museum materials.

- iv. Preservation of History: our history is priceless, and we shall accord it the importance it deserves. Currently there is not enough preservation of the history of Nigerian civil war. There is a rundown museum in Umuahia, Abia State, which does not befit the history of the Nigerian civil war. The government shall expand and modernise the museum in Umuahia to showcase not just Biafran efforts during the war but the totality of the history of the war.

28. The National Industrial and Agricultural Acceleration Programme

Extraordinary times require extraordinary measures

Under this programme the government shall pursue the rapid acceleration of industrialisation and mechanised agriculture. It is recognised that businesses / investors often struggle initially to decide where to invest. So, the government shall take the lead by investing in industries and sectors it considers critical for national economic growth. This will allow Nigerian and foreign investors alike to take the cue and invest in businesses that will help to bring about the economic transformation the government shall pursue. But at the same time everything that can be done shall be done to make it easier for businesses to invest readily where they see opportunities.

- i. **Methodology:** the government shall form companies to carry out specific economic activities of manufacturing and agriculture. The government shall fully fund the construction or establishment of these companies. These companies shall be run by experts who shall have full independence in decision making. These experts shall be hired in compliance with the National Merit Policy. However, in each company the government shall relinquish fifty percent of the value to the public through share offering. The managers of the company and their workers shall be encouraged to form a cooperative and acquire the remaining fifty percent of the company. If the union can raise fund to purchase the remaining fifty percent from the government within the first two years of operation, then the government shall sell the remaining fifty percent to them at a cost of the construction value of the business. However, if the cooperative is unable to raise fund to buy off the remaining fifty percent from the government within the first two years of its operation, then the government shall offer the fifty percent to any bidder within Nigeria who is able to pay the fifty percent plus two percent of the construction or establishment value of the company within a period of three years. If there is no buyer within Nigeria after the third year of the company, the government shall offer the remaining fifty percent to any buyer from anywhere in the world, who is able to pay the valuation of the company, which must not be less than the cost of the construction or establishment of the company plus five percent.
- ii. **Benefits:**
 - a. Total transformation of Nigerian economy within ten years.
 - b. Agricultural self-sufficiency within five years.
 - c. Raw materials processed into finished goods.
 - d. Massive employment of Nigerians. Unemployment in Nigeria will be reduced to less than three percent of the population within fifteen years.
 - e. Increase in government income through taxation.
 - f. Reduction in crime because of higher employment rate.
 - g. Higher GDP from increased economic activities.
 - h. Higher living standard of Nigerians.
 - i. Better health of Nigerians arising from better living standard.

29. The National Policy on Critical Research & Development

The pursuit of knowledge is honourable and dignifying

The simple reason people of African descent all over the world are prejudiced against is not their skin colour but simply because they are not seen as having the necessary intellectual strength and rigour to participate in human advancement through creative ideas. The Nigerian government shall prove that people of African descent are as clever as the rest of humanity and deserve no less from anyone.

Through this policy, the government shall from day one set aside two percent of its annual GDP for research and development. This shall rise to three percent of GDP within five years and eventually rise to four percent within ten years. This research and development programme shall be managed by a research council. Every human endeavour shall benefit from the research: sciences, engineering, technology, humanities, medicine, poetry, painting, music, folklore, etc.

i. **Methodology:** the programme shall be divided into three sub-programmes, namely:

a. **The Programme for Global Excellence**

Under this sub-programme the very best and cleverest people of African descent from all over the world shall be recruited to engage in very critical research goals to be set out by the research council. Non-Nigerians recruited under this scheme shall be offered Nigerian citizenship through an accelerated route. This will ensure that people of African descent will become the leading light in these key strategic sectors in the near future. The key strategic areas that shall be covered under this sub-programme are:

- i. Medicine and Healthcare Technologies
- ii. Information and Communication Technologies
- iii. Transportation Technologies
- iv. Energy Technologies
- v. Robotics, Autonomous Technologies and Artificial Intelligence
- vi. Food Supply Technologies
- vii. Building Housing technologies
- viii. Clothing Technologies
- ix. Defence Technologies

b. **National Research and Development Clusters**

Under this scheme Nigerian citizens who have creative ideas they wish to develop but lack the funding to develop those ideas shall be provided with office, equipment, and consumables to help them develop their ideas and commercialise them. The government shall create research and development clusters around the country to accommodate these researchers. Everyone participating in the scheme shall be placed on a salary for a required period for their research and development but usually no more than three years, to allow them to develop their idea into a commercial product or service. Only in exceptional cases can researchers and developers be funded longer than three years on the judgement of the research council that longer time is beneficial and that the research is progressing satisfactorily. The research council must monitor the progress of each researcher regularly and where it is determined that a research is not progressing very well, then the researcher is released immediately. Where a research leads to an intellectual property (IP), the researcher owns the IP. However, when the IP is

commercially exploited, then they must pay back the cost of their research to government on a pro-rata basis of the commercial value of their IP. Only the very best shall be recruited into this programme in line with the National Merit Policy. Through this programme, the government shall spark innovation across the country.

- i. **The National Products and Services Commercialisation Agency:** to accelerate the commercialisation of products and services that will be developed from the National Research and Development Clusters Programme, the government shall establish The National Products and Services Commercialisation Agency. The sole objective of this agency shall be to help successful innovators commercialise their products and services. The agency shall award contracts to commercial consultants interested in helping innovators commercialise their products and services. The payment to the to the commercial consultants shall be based on commercial success of the products and services, which should be measured using a number of criteria but ultimately shall lead to higher tax returns for the government.
- c. **General Knowledge Advancement Programme**
Under this sub-programme, all other research activities not leading to development of products or services, and not covered under the Programme for Global Excellence shall be funded and managed. This sub-programme shall also be managed by the research council. Included in this programme are all research activities undertaken by tertiary institutions are other research organisations.

30. The National Policy on Intellectual Property & Innovation

The reaper shall reap only from his sowing

Intellectual property is the creative asset of someone who has exercised their intellect enough to come up with something novel and valuable. This creative asset deserves the protection that every asset enjoys. Therefore, the government shall ensure that intellectual property rights are enforced with every might and power available to it. Never again shall people reap from where they did not sow. The government shall collaborate with industry, academia, research and development organisations, creative arts industries, and innovators, to craft an intellectual property law that is not only effective to protect innovation and intellectual property but practical to police.

31. The National Policy on Black Race Advancement, Empowerment, and Continuous Improvement

The pride and dignity of the black man must shine through

The lack of true opportunities for black people has caused an enormous loss of self-esteem and prestige. But even more worrying is the continued denial of generations after generations the opportunity to acquire the cutting-edge skills necessary for them to compete fair and square with their colleagues elsewhere in the world.

This policy is aimed at changing that experience by providing black people opportunities to excel and compete. If we continue to be imprisoned by fear and refuse to take risks today, we shall continue to be the laughing stock of the world. But we shall not allow that. Therefore, under this policy, the Nigerian government shall be creating companies to undertake specific tasks in Nigeria, cutting across all spheres of human endeavour. Each of these companies shall be managed exclusively by black people. In filling technical roles, the companies shall first try to recruit qualified Nigerians. If there is a role where there is no qualified Nigerian, the company shall recruit from the black community around the world. It is only when there is no qualified black person from anywhere else in the world or where qualified black people are not interested in the role, that the company shall advertise to the rest of the world.

But there is equally a recognition that this approach comes with risks. The obvious risks are risks of failure. Therefore, this policy also stipulates that there must be a national culture of continuous improvement. Every incident of failure; in technology, in process, in methodology, in management, etc, must lead to a lessons-learned outcome which must prevent recurrence of similar incident in the future. In broader terms, this policy also means that there must be identifiable improvement(s) on a subsequent job, from the lessons learnt from a similar earlier job, always. This policy shall also be applicable to products and services delivered in Nigeria. Every new product or service in Nigeria must be measurably better than the product or service it is meant to replace. The same goes with infrastructures and facilities. Every infrastructure or facility constructed in Nigeria must be measurably better than an earlier one.

32. The National Programme for Asset Identification

Chance by nature is not a good arranger of affairs

For too long, we have allowed our progress to be determined by chance. This has resulted in no better measure than the chaos and crises we deal with today. Therefore, we shall take our destiny in our hands and design a system that works for all Nigerians.

The National Programme for Assets Identification is a programme to create a consistent way of identifying and managing assets in the country. Every asset of notable worth shall have a unique number that will allow them to be identified and linked to their owners.

- i. **Land:** the government shall create a programme to survey and number all plots of land in Nigeria, whether in the cities or in the forests. Under this programme, all plots of land in Nigeria shall be surveyed and assigned a unique number. Their owner(s) shall also be identified and recorded. All disputes relating to ownership shall be resolved under this programme such that by the end of the programme, every plot of land in Nigeria must be assigned to an individual or group of individuals. A special court shall be created for this programme to resolve all land ownership disputes during the programme.

Also, as part of this programme, every plot of land shall be assessed for suitability for agricultural purposes. By the end of the programme, a precise number shall exist for the size of land suitable for agricultural purposes in Nigeria. By the end of the programme, the database that will be created to manage this programme will have information on the features of every plot of land in Nigeria.

a. Benefits

- i. **Elimination of land ownership dispute:** once a plot of land is surveyed and assigned a number and the owner identified and recorded, that will be the end of dispute about ownership of the land. This will eliminate all land disputes between individuals, communities, local governments, and states in Nigeria. This will create the most enduring template for resolving the many cyclic crises that have plagued several individuals, families, communities, local governments and states in Nigeria centred on land dispute.
 - ii. **Management of land resources:** with the information provided by this survey, the government shall be able to determine how much land is available for agricultural purposes and other uses and be able to manage land use.
 - iii. **Management of tax income:** the government shall be able to link land resources to specific individuals and be able to determine individuals' tax returns for sufficiency.
 - iv. **Fighting of financial crime:** the government shall be able to link land resources to specific individuals and be able to determine if they have acquired land resources above their legitimate means, which provides a clear indication of fraud.
 - v. **Ease of land sale transaction:** this programme shall make it very easy for anyone wishing to sell their land to conclude the transaction very efficiently and smoothly without undue complications.
 - vi. **Transparency and confidence:** this programme shall allow investors to be confident in purchasing and developing land resources knowing that there is no chance of dispute of ownership of the land resource and that there is no chance of fraud in land transactions.

- ii. **Built Properties:** every house or apartment in Nigeria shall be surveyed and assigned a unique number. The survey shall include the features of the property, such as the size of the plot of land upon which the property sits, the number of rooms in the property, the type of house it is, the year the property was built, etc. The owner of the property shall also be identified and recorded. A special court shall be created during this programme to resolve all ownership disputes. Also, during the survey, the use of the property shall be established.
 - a. **Benefits**
 - i. **Elimination of property dispute:** once a property has been surveyed and assigned a number and the owner identified and recorded, that shall be the end of dispute about ownership of the property.
 - ii. **Management of housing stock:** the government shall be able to determine how many dwelling properties are available for its population and shall be able to use the information to plan its housing programmes.
 - iii. **Management of tax income:** the government shall be able to link properties to specific individuals and be able to determine their tax returns for sufficiency.
 - iv. **Fighting of financial crime:** the government shall be able to link properties to specific individuals and be able to determine if they have acquired properties above their legitimate means.
 - v. **Ease of housing property sale transaction:** this programme shall make it very easy for anyone wishing to sell their property to conclude the transaction very efficiently and smoothly without undue complications.

- vi. **Transparency and confidence:** this programme shall allow investors to be confident in investing in property developments, knowing that there is a system in place to guarantee ownership rights.
 - vii. **Management of housing property taxation:** the government shall be able to use the information on its property database to determine annual property tax.

- iii. **Businesses:** every business that wishes to operate in Nigeria must be registered and be given a unique number. This is already done through the Corporate Affairs Commission, but the thrust of this programme is that no business can operate in Nigeria going forward without being registered. Every Nigerian citizen who engages in an economic activity must do so either as a paid employee, or through a registered business as a self-employed. The registration process must be reviewed and made fit for purpose. The registration process must be simple and efficient, and the cost of registration must be graduated to ensure that those registering businesses for low revenue self-employment are able to do so without any more impediment on their way. For certain categories of self-employed, they might be even be able to register for free. Every business is required to keep accounts and file tax returns. However, those earning below the taxable threshold will be exempt from tax. The unique number of each business is linked to specific individual(s)
 - a. **Benefits:**
 - i. **Employment record:** the government shall be able to have record of employment in the country and be able to know those in paid employment and those in self-employment.
 - ii. **Management of tax income:** the government shall be able to manage its tax revenue by ensuring that businesses that are liable to pay tax do so.
 - iii. **Planning of economy:** the government can better plan the economy with the information it derives from business activities.

- iv. **Bank Accounts:** every bank account in all the banks in Nigeria shall have a unique number and be linked to an individual, individuals, or companies. This is already achieved through bank accounts in Nigeria. The purpose of stating it here is to show that it qualifies for assets that shall be linked to individuals through The National Programme for Human Identification Number.

- v. **Shares and Stocks:** like bank accounts, shares and stocks in Nigeria have unique identification numbers and shall be linked to individuals in The National Programme for Human Identification Number.

- vi. **Cattle:** every cattle in Nigeria shall have a unique identification number. This unique identification number shall be linked to a business or farm. Each farmer in Nigeria regardless of the type of farming they engage in, must be registered as a business as stipulated above.
 - a. **Methodology for cattle registration:** each cattle farm in Nigeria shall be assigned a batch of unique numbers from which they shall give a unique number to every cattle and every new calf. Each cattle must have this unique number either printed on the body of the cattle or on an ear tag on the cattle. This unique number must be linked to a specific individual or group of individuals who own the farm.
 - b. **Benefits**

- i. **Elimination of cattle rustling:** with every cattle having a unique number, it shall no longer be possible to steal cow from a farm and sell it. Every person who purchases a cow must keep record of the unique number of the cow they purchased and keep the record for ten years. Every butcher must keep record for a period of ten years of every cow they slaughter. Before anyone purchases a cow, they must demand the business registration number from the seller which permits them to either rear cattle or trade in cattle. As well as keeping record of the unique number of cows they buy, they must also keep the unique human number of the seller they bought from. Whenever there is a case of cow theft, the police only must broadcast the unique number of the stolen cow and the buyer will alert them to whom they bought it from. The criminal will be apprehended. If broadcasting the number does not produce the lead, at least the police shall have the number of the stolen cow and it shall make their job of finding the criminal easier.
 - ii. **Audit trail of meat:** the unique number of each cow will make it easier for the government to establish an audit trail for meat supplied in the country or exported from the country. This is especially useful in case of cow disease outbreak. The source will be identified easily and isolated. Also, this process will ensure that Nigeria complies with international best practices and be able to export its meat and milk to the rest of the world, thereby deepening economic activities.
 - iii. **Taxation:** the government shall be able to use the numbering system to determine the sufficiency of tax returns of individuals who are linked to the cattle.

- vii. **Vehicles:** all vehicles in Nigeria shall be assigned a unique number and linked to an individual. This will be managed by the vehicle registration agency of the government.
 - a. **Benefits**
 - i. **Personal income taxation:** the government shall be able to link vehicles with individuals to determine if they have paid the right income tax.
 - ii. **Vehicle taxation:** the government shall be able to use the information to manage vehicle taxation and ensure that vehicle owners pay their vehicle taxes.
 - iii. **Fighting financial crime:** the government shall be able to link vehicles with individuals to determine if they own vehicles which value is beyond their legitimate earnings.
 - iv. **Road and transport infrastructure management:** the government shall be able to use the information to decide the adequacy of road and transport infrastructures to ensure that Nigerians travel the in the safest and least disruptive ways possible.

- viii. **Jewellery and Precious Stones:** all jewellery and precious stones which is valued at five hundred thousand naira or above, either produced locally or imported into Nigeria shall be assigned a unique identification number. Anyone buying a jewellery or precious stone valued at the threshold or above, shall keep record of the seller and the unique number of the jewellery or stone. Likewise, any seller of jewellery or precious stone valued at the threshold or above shall keep record of the buyer and the unique number of the person who sold to them.

a. Benefits

- i. **Fighting crime:** this shall allow jewellery and precious stones to be auditable. If any of it is lost, it will be easy to trace who it was sold to. It shall also be possible to determine if individuals have acquired asset beyond their legitimate earning.
- ii. **Calculation of national asset:** it shall be easier for the country to know how much asset is held in jewellery and precious stones.
- iii. **Managing income tax:** information gathered on this class of assets will help tax authorities determine if individuals are paying the right level of tax.

33. The National Programme for Human Identification Number

Even a blind parent can tell their children apart

The National Programme for Human Identification Number is a programme designed to ensure that the details of every Nigerian are captured and managed in a consistent way that guarantees transparency and clarity.

- i. **Methodology:** every Nigerian citizen shall be assigned a unique number. This unique number is what entitles an adult Nigerian to engage in economic activities. This number will be given at birth to every new born child during their birth registration and does not change throughout their life. The number shall contain their bio information. But most importantly this number shall be linked to every asset that a person has, including bank accounts, land, cars and other vehicles, houses, shares and stocks, companies, notable livestock, etc. All liabilities, such as loans, credit card numbers, mortgages, etc., acquired by an individual shall also be linked to this number.

a. Benefits

- i. **Tax management:** this unique number is what tax authorities will use to assess the tax remittances of individuals. They will be able to view all assets owned by an individual to determine if they have declared their assets correctly and paid the right level of tax.
 - ii. **Fighting financial crime:** this number will be used by financial crime investigators to determine if individuals have amassed wealth beyond their legitimate earnings.
 - iii. **Debt management:** banks and other financial institutions will be able to determine the credit exposure of their clients before they are able to make a decision to lend.
- ii. **Long term objective:** after the successful implementation of this numbering system, it will be expanded to store the medical history of every Nigerian citizen. Following the digitisation policy which will be implemented by the government, every clinic and hospital will be able to download the medical history of a new patient simply by swiping the card bearing their unique number or just by typing in the unique number.

The long-term objective of this programme is that in the future, every Nigerian citizen will be able to access all services available in the country, including banking and financial services, by using their single unique identification number.

- iii. **Data protection and data security:** due to the confidential nature of the data that will be held in these databases, a robust data protection and data security policy shall be enacted which will make it impossible for anyone not authorised to access data to have access to it.

34. The National Programme for Postal Numbering

A marble palace is impossible without cutting stones at the quarry

The National Programme for Postal Numbering is a programme designed to create a modern society where order prevails against chaos. Under this programme, all streets and houses in Nigeria shall be assigned a unique postal number.

a. Benefits

- i. **Housing stock management:** this programme shall be tied to the asset identification programme, ensuring that properties in Nigeria are identified in the national housing stock database.
- ii. **Postal services:** this will simplify postal services in the country. As the country modernises, there will be a lot more communication by post than previously. Also, online shopping is growing and will continue to grow, creating more business demands for postal services. This programme will help to simplify all postal services in the country.
- iii. **Searchability:** as online contents continue to grow, it will make it easier to search for references: houses, offices, buildings, etc., using their postal number.

35. The National Programme for Tackling Gangs, Cultism, Drug Abuse, and alcoholism

A responsible government must know when and how to act

We cannot fiddle while Nigeria burns. A whole generation of Nigerians is on the verge of wasting away and creating difficult ripple effects that will take many more generations to resolve. Therefore, it should no longer be a question of whether we want to tackle the problems of gangs, cultism, drug abuse, and alcoholism, but how we tackle these problems.

These problems have arisen because of so many interconnected failures over the years. But we have to live up to it and confront it with all the boldness we can muster.

The government shall do the following:

- i. **Job creation:** through the government's various reforms on agriculture, industry, housing, economy, education, mining, transportation, constructions, security services, social services, etc., jobs shall be created for Nigerian youths who are currently unemployed or underemployed and who find these vices attractive avenues for relief. Every Nigerian adult who is physically and mentally fit to work shall have a good chance of finding work within five years of the onset of these reforms.
- ii. **Social and sporting services:** social and sporting activities are always reliable means of providing youths with avenues to express themselves, channel their youthful energy, and find a purpose in life. Therefore, the government shall through the National Programme on Public Buildings & Facilities construct sporting facilities at every community with up to five thousand people in Nigeria. These sporting facilities shall include track and field facility, boxing facility, football facility, karate and kickboxing facility, tennis facility, squash facility, swimming facility, and facilities for various crafts. However, care shall be taken to ensure that where these

facilities already exist in local schools, that there is no duplication. If facilities already exist, then a schedule shall be worked out to ensure that youths in the community are able to access these facilities outside school hours. Volunteers shall be recruited to help run these facilities for the benefit of these communities. Each youth in the community shall be encouraged to take up a sporting or leisure activity they find engaging and interesting. Regular competitions shall be organised between communities, and up to the national level in order to keep everyone engaged. Through this programme, the government shall use one stone to kill two birds. It shall drastically cut down the problem of gangs, cultism, drug abuse, and alcoholism, but it shall also lay the foundation through which Nigeria's next generation of elite athletes and craftsmen shall be identified and initially coached, in conjunction with the mandatory screening of primary school pupils for athletic disposition.

- iii. **Health support:** it is recognised that a significant number of Nigerian youths have fallen victim to the addiction of drugs, alcohol, and violence associated with gangs and cults. In order to help these victims, the federal government, working with state governments shall establish rehabilitation centres in the affected communities where these victims shall be provided medical and rehabilitation support for quick recovery and reintegration into mainstream society.
- iv. **Law enforcement:** following the reformation of the law enforcement agencies, they shall be tasked with eradicating the supply of illicit drugs and alcohol in Nigeria, as well as the timely apprehension of criminals engaged in gangs and cultism.

36. The National Policy on Consumer Protection

Value for money must be protected at all times

Nigerian consumers have been left unprotected, leaving businesses to prey on them needlessly. The Consumer Protection Council has been an ineffectual body much like all other public bodies in Nigeria. The government shall therefore craft a new law which shall ensure that consumers in Nigeria are given adequate protection. The thrust of the policy is that no one should be coerced or tricked into spending money that does not return commensurate value to them. The intended consumer protection law shall cover the sale of all goods and services in Nigeria.

37. The Policy on Special Designation of Lagos State

A thousand suns cannot outshine the radiance of a single strand of truth

Lagos state is the only city in Africa and in fact one of the few in the world to qualify as a megalopolis. Lagos alone is home to upwards of twenty million Nigerians which is about eleven percent of the country's population. It is therefore important that Lagos is treated differently from the rest of the states in Nigeria. Lagos shall therefore be given special status. This special status shall ensure that planning for housing, facilities, and infrastructures are not necessarily dictated by the demands of various local governments in the state but is coordinated by all the local governments and state government to ensure that adequate consideration is given to the impact of planning decisions on all other facets of public life in the state. Also, Lagos will benefit from key priority projects in transportation, housing, and the environment.

38. The Policy on Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

A paradise is not only good for a few but for all and sundry

It is immoral and unjustifiable that the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) shall be transformed into a paradise for a handful of elites and their hangers-on, at the expense of the rest of Nigeria. Henceforth the Federal Capital Territory shall assume the responsibility of generating its own revenue and spending its own budget just like the rest of the states in Nigeria. It shall cease to receive grants or budget from the federal government. The FCT and its local governments shall be at liberty to set taxes like the rest of the states in Nigeria. The administration of the FCT shall cease to be by appointment of the president. The administrator shall emerge by election just the same way that state governors are elected. The administrator shall be responsible to their electorate (residents of FCT) and not the federal government or president.

39. The National Policy on Efficient Economic Activities

A child must not always crawl before it walks, but it needs a strong guiding hand

The world is so fiercely competitive that if we don't do anything differently, then we will not break into global trade and services. This means that we have no chance of achieving the economic prosperity we desire for our children and future generations. We should always know and remember that no country is able to develop Nigeria except Nigerians.

This policy states that our products and services will be at least as good as products and services from elsewhere in the world and we will produce them cheaper. It is only by being superefficient that we will be able to compete at the international scene and be able to gain a slice of global trade.

However, to be able to achieve this competitive edge, the government shall run a National Efficiency Programme. Under this programme, consultancies will be hired to advise companies and businesses on efficiencies. It could be efficiencies in the deployment of resources, the adoption of new processes, a combination of both, or any other method that results in verifiable reduction in levelised cost of goods and services. Consultants will only be paid commensurate to the reduction in levelised cost of goods and services they are able to achieve for companies and businesses, over and above baselined data. Also, under this programme individuals who invent methods or processes which lead to lower levelised cost of goods and services shall be paid for their invention, equivalent to payment to consultants.

40. The National Policy on Unlimited Guarantee of Bank Deposits

A bank deposit is a promise of safe keeping

This policy states that all bank deposits in Nigeria shall be fully guaranteed regardless of the amount of deposit. It does not make sense that a bank will take a deposit from a client for safe keeping and be unable to provide full guarantee of the full amount should it run into problems, despite using the whole amount to pursue its profit-seeking activities.

As part of the reform of banking system, banks in Nigeria shall be broken down into commercial banks and investment banks. Commercial banks shall be concerned with taking deposits and providing credits to their clients. They shall not be allowed to participate in investment banking activities. It is

the deposits in commercial banks that the government shall cause the banks to provide unlimited guarantee for. Investment banks on the other hand shall not be allowed to participate in commercial banking activities of deposit-taking and client credit provision. Their sole purpose shall be to engage in investment banking activities in Nigeria and globally.

41. The Policy on Enhanced Guarantee of Bank Credits.

An intelligent government must act with foresight

Under this policy, the government shall guarantee sixty percent of all credits that commercial banks provide to Nigerian businesses. However, for a bank credit to qualify for this guarantee scheme, the bank must operate in total compliance with banking regulations. Any credit given out to a business must be used for the business' economic activities. And the business must also comply with the Gold Standards for Business Practices, The Principle of Prudent Accounting, and Terms of Business Registration in Nigeria. Any personal loan cannot be guaranteed under this scheme.

This guarantee is necessary in order to give commercial banks the fillip to lend to Nigerian businesses. This is necessary because the government shall rely on businesses to create the prosperity upon which our new nation shall thrive. Currently businesses are struggling to raise funds from banks for a number of reasons. So the government through this policy, shall collaborate with commercial banks to provide them the funding they need to flourish.

42. The National Policy on Raw Materials Processing

Only a stupid people sell clay to turn around and buy brick

It is inexcusable that we export nearly every raw material we produce, but only to turn around and buy expensively, the goods produced from the same raw materials we exported. This silliness has to stop forthwith. Therefore, this policy states that no raw material produced in Nigeria can be exported unless it is justified that we have surplus capacity after servicing local demands, or that there is genuinely no local capacity to process the raw material into a finished product. And where there is no capacity to process the raw material into a finished product, effort must be made to process the raw material into a semi-finished product. Every raw material produced in Nigeria must be processed into a finished or semi-finished product. And where exporting a raw material will result in Nigerian businesses producing finished goods from the raw material losing out in the global market as a result of competition from the purchaser of the raw material, then Nigeria shall not export the raw material. The only time Nigeria shall export raw material is when there is genuinely no capacity to process the raw material into finished or semi-finished goods, or there is surplus of the raw material and the buyer of the raw material is not disadvantaging Nigerian businesses producing the same goods.

43. The National Programme on Public Buildings & Facilities

A coordinated approach is the first ground rule for our success

One of the ways through which our current government wastes public funds is through the award of contracts to their friends and families for the construction of public buildings such as schools, clinics, and hospitals. This wastage shall be stopped immediately.

Under the National Programme on Public Buildings and Facilities, the federal government working together with the state governments shall assess the sufficiency of public buildings and facilities across the country to identify shortages. Once shortages have been identified, they shall be added into the national public buildings and facilities database needing to be built. These public buildings and facilities shall include, nursery schools, primary schools, secondary schools, universities, polytechnics, clinics, hospitals, libraries, museums, leisure centres, parks, etc.

The government shall create six big companies which responsibility shall be the building of these buildings and facilities across the whole country. Each of the companies shall be responsible for each of the zones in Nigeria. The building materials for these construction works shall be provided by the companies which shall be formed under the housing provision programme. The funding for these buildings shall be shared between the federal and state governments according to their responsibility in the national charter. Each of the buildings must meet international standards regardless of their location.

44. The National Policy on Standard of Service

Setting expectation is the first prerequisite of good service

Never again shall we operate a system where anything goes. We should know what to expect from those who serve us, and we should hold them to account. Nobody shall be given any preferential treatment in the provision of public or private services. Anyone in public service treating anyone else preferentially for whatsoever reason, other than for the reason of disability or old age, shall be guilty of discrimination. Similarly, anyone who treats anyone else preferentially after receiving gratification shall be guilty of corruption.

This policy requires every public office at all levels to publish their Standard of Service. This is a document that provides the following information:

- i. The list of services provided by the public office.
- ii. The process by which each of those services is provided: email, post, in person, telephone, etc. The step by step guide should be provided, including appointment booking where required.
- iii. For in-person services, the document should indicate the facilities available for clients, including toilets, car parking, refreshments, etc.
- iv. The time it takes to provide each of those services, in hours, number of working days, weeks, or months.
- v. Where there is a differentiation in the speed of service and fees, it should be made clear.
- vi. The fees charged for each of those services including route of access.
- vii. Complaint procedures for poor and unsatisfactory services.
- viii. The turnaround time for complaints.

This document shall form the charter between the service provider and their clients. And the performance of every public office is going to be based on how they perform against their standards of service.

Also, as part of this policy, every front-line staff in public office must thank their client after serving them. This shall form part of the training that public sector employees go through. If a gratification is offered whether solicited or unsolicited, it must be turned down according to the National Policy on Prohibition of Gratification.

45. The National Policy on Prohibition of Gratification

Curing a chronic malady often requires the application of shock therapy

It is simply unacceptable that our public officers shall precondition their service- a service for which they draw a salary – upon receipt of gratification. We wittingly allowed this social malaise to fester, and now that it has festered into a monster that threatens us all, we must aim our spear at the umbilical that provides it life.

This policy therefore states that anyone who serves the public, either in government or in the private sector, must not solicit for or accept gratification from a client for a service rendered. Even if gratification is offered without solicitation, it must respectfully be turned down. Anyone who gives or accepts gratification shall be guilty of a crime. Every public officer must thank their client for their custom according to the National Policy on Standard of Service.

46. The Policy on Personal Responsibility and Accountability

A labourer must have the space to wield his tool. He also must take credit or blame for his labour.

A system only functions when all the constituent parts function. A faulty part either breaks the system down or causes its function to degrade. And to restore the system to its design function requires the determination of the faulty part, and its repair or replacement.

We have all been witnesses to the endless buck-passing in government at all levels where no one takes responsibility for anything. Therefore, to create a government where employees are empowered to deliver on their responsibilities, the government shall implement the Personal Responsibility and Accountability Policy.

This policy states that an individual or group of individuals within a job function shall be responsible for the success or failure of their job function. No one else other than them can take praise or blame for the success or failure of their job function. Every employee shall have their job function clearly written out for them. The expected outcome of their job function shall also be clearly written out for them. However, within the scope of their job function, and where it is not possible to articulate all their responsibilities in a written form, they shall be empowered to make extemporaneous decisions which facilitate the delivery of their roles.

Their promotion or discipline in the office shall be based entirely on their performance on their job function. They shall not be beholden to any boss for any favour. Their ability alone shall be their assessor. However, they must comply with the general rules of employment and public office code of conduct.

- i. **First illustration of this policy:** Mr Junior Wiseman applies for a driving license. The Standards of Service Policy states that a driving license takes fifteen working days to process. The application is received by Miss Humble Servant. She works in the Incoming Driving License Applications Unit. The internal Standard of Service framework of her unit says that every new application for a driving license shall be reviewed within five working days. She reviews the driving licence application on the fourth working day of receiving it. She finds that the application has met all criteria for issuance of license. She sends the application on the same day to the Issuing unit. The internal Standards of Service framework for the Issuing Unit says

that all application passed to the unit by the Incoming Driving License Application Unit shall be processed within five working days. The remaining five working days is what it takes to post out the new driving license to Mr Junior Wiseman. The application sent by Miss Humble Servant to the Issuing Unit is received by Mr Grumbling Jack who for some reason is not favourably disposed to Miss Humble Servant. He shoves the application to the bottom of the pile and forgets it. After fifteen working days, Mr Junior Wiseman has not received his new driving license. He raises a complaint. The staff handling the complaint audits the trail of the application and finds that the application was stalled on the desk of Mr Grumbling Jack. However, Mr Grumbling Jack is senior to Miss Humble Servant, and also has influence in the office. The thrust of this policy is that a single individual is responsible for any failing. In this case, it is Mr Grumbling Jack. No matter his seniority or influence in the office, he must be held accountable for the failing.

- ii. **Second illustration of this policy:** Mr Amiable Fellow is a project lead and he led a team of five water technicians to repair a burst water pipe on the road. They dig a trench to get to the pipe. Then they realise that the pipe needs a replacement as temporary fix will not last. The replacement will take longer than they had planned. However, to stem the water flow, they managed to plug the leak. They decide to leave the trench open and come back the next day to complete the work. Thirty minutes after they left, a child riding a bicycle falls into the trench, breaks his neck and dies in hospital the following day. The police arrests Mr Amiable Fellow for criminal negligence leading to death. He argues he is not responsible as the guardian of the child should have been more careful with the child. However, the thrust of this policy says that Mr Amiable Fellow is responsible for criminal negligence leading to death. As the team lead, he should have known the dangers of leaving open trench without barricading it to avoid people or animals falling in. The Policy of Personal Responsibility and Accountability empowers people to understand the consequences of their actions where no written guide exists.
- iii. **Third illustration of this policy:** according to the reformed primary education policy, every child in a primary school must be able to read and write by the time they finish primary 2. Mrs Fast Woman and Mr Thunder Bolt are the assigned education supervisors at Quick Learn Primary School in Universal Town of Anywhere Local Government of Nigeria. The standard of service for primary school supervision states that a performing primary school should be visited four times a year and that at least fifty percent of the pupils, selected at random, will have been assessed within that period, and that a struggling school will be visited six times a year and that seventy percent of its pupils, selected at random, will have been assessed within that time. But for two years, neither Mrs Fast Woman nor Mr Thunder Bolt paid a single visit to Quick Learn Primary School. Both Mrs Fast Woman and Mr Thunder Bolt continued to make up report which they submitted to their supervisor who believed them. Also, the standard of service of primary school supervision states their supervisor is meant to visit a performing school once a year and a struggling school twice a year. However, based on the good report fabricated by Mrs Fast Woman and Mr Thunder Bolt, their supervisor Mr Thick Head, didn't think it was necessary visiting the school. During the third year, the school parent council raised a complaint to the education department of Anywhere Local Government of Nigeria. An investigation found that the supervisors failed in their duty. But it also found that the school head teacher, Mrs Complicit Comfort and Mr Thick Head failed in their duties too. They all bear responsibility for their individual and collective failings.

47. The National Policy for Personal Financial Accountability

A man who reaps must know when and what he sowed.

We have all been witnesses to the absurdity in our country where paid employees are the wealthiest individuals. This is the complete reversal of normality. Entrepreneurs create wealth and should be the wealthiest people. Therefore, to sanitise our country, the government shall implement a policy of Personal Financial Accountability.

The thrust of this policy is that every individual, regardless of their occupation, should be able to account for their wealth. Their account should also be backed up by their tax remittances. Where an individual is unable to account for their wealth, they shall automatically forfeit the portion of their wealth for which they are unable to account for. This will ensure transparency and instil discipline and confidence in our country and economy.

48. The National Firearms Recall and Private Ownership Prohibition Policy

A firearm in a private individual's hand is a fruit on a tree: either it ripens and falls, or it gets plucked.

We desire a nation that is not ridden with crime. That is what we wish to bequeath our children and future generations. A gun in the hands of private individuals, legal or not, is like a fruit on a tree. It will eventually ripen and fall to the ground or plucked. Every Nigerian who has directly or indirectly experienced the violence unleashed by criminals with access to firearm will agree. We have been so let down by our current system that has allowed firearms to proliferate unchecked. Therefore, the best chance we have of achieving the peace and security we desire to create is an environment that does not allow firearms in private individuals' hands.

Therefore, a year programme shall be instituted by the government to mop up all firearms in the country in private hands, legal or not. The only private individuals that shall be allowed to own firearms in the country shall be registered hunters, whose details are captured in The National Programme for Human and Assets Identification Programme. Even then the calibre of firearms which hunters are allowed to own shall not be higher than a single round rifle. For a hunter to qualify for gun ownership, they will have to apply for a license to own the gun. The gun must be purchased from licensed blacksmiths or vendors. Once they take delivery of the gun, they must send it to the ballistic unit of the Nigerian police who shall study and record the ballistic properties of the gun before sending it back to the hunter. This is the completion of gun ownership registration exercise.

As part of firearms recall programme, all private individuals who have held their firearm(s) legally shall be refunded the purchase price of the firearm(s) upon presentation of valid receipt. Where valid receipt is not available, the firearms recall task force shall make estimation of the purchase cost of the firearm at the time of the firearm registration.

All other private individuals who have held firearm(s) illegally will be encouraged to return their firearm(s). They will be exempt from prosecution within the one-year recall programme. After the one-year grace period, the task force shall have a further two years to recover all firearms in the country. Within this period, any individual who is found in possession of firearm(s) shall be prosecuted. At this time, any individual who volunteers information leading to the recovery of firearm(s) and the arrest of their owners shall be compensated.

To carry out this programme, a task force shall be created which its sole purpose shall be the recall of firearms in the country. The task force shall operate for a period of three years within which all firearms in the hands of private individuals in the country shall be recalled. After the three-year period it shall fall within the police remit to continue to enforce the policy.

All recovered firearms shall be melted down and used to create a giant gun monument in Abuja. This monument shall signal our break from our violent past.

49. The National Education Remediation Programme

A half-baked bread can be made whole by only a small dose of fire.

Our educational system is in a very poor state. We have turned out students who are very poorly educated and ill-equipped for a modern society. The educational system shall be reformed to ensure that going forward, our children are educated to the best standards anywhere in the world. However, to remedy the poor education that has historically plagued Nigeria, a ten-year programme shall be instituted to ensure that those deficient in education shall receive remedial tutorial.

- ii. **Purpose:** the purpose of this education remediation programme is to provide remedial tutorial to those who received poor education during their schooling days or those who never received education at all. Nigeria is going to modernise rapidly, and its population and workforce need to be prepared for the swift change.
- iii. **Methodology:** this shall be a social programme that shall be run on a volunteering basis. The government shall recruit a team of core staff to manage the programme, but all the teaching staff shall be recruited on a volunteering basis. The government shall drive the volunteering campaign. It is expected that volunteers shall spend no more than two hours of teaching per week, except where volunteers choose to spend longer time to teach. Volunteering shall be open to every qualified person in the country, from the president to the newest graduate.

Every volunteer shall be assessed for qualification to teach the subject for which they have volunteered. If successful, they shall be made to sign a declaration of probity which shall ensure that no room is opened for any abuse whatsoever. The volunteer shall then be assigned a rota for their teaching. Volunteers can withdraw their services at any time. The programme shall make use of existing educational infrastructures across the country such as schools and teaching materials.

- iv. **Scope:** the programme is further divided into two sub-programmes. The first one is a two-year programme aimed at recent finishers of secondary school who would like to take advantage of the programme to improve their academic performance. This will allow them to improve their performance in O'Level and university entrance examinations. The second programme is a ten-year programme which will allow all adults who wish to receive remedial education to benefit. In this category will be all adults who never went to school, those who dropped out of school, and those who finished school but want to improve on their knowledge because they received poor education. Two curriculums shall be offered in this programme: the primary school curriculum and the secondary school curriculum.
- v. **Outcome:** the outcome of the programme is twofold: the first outcome is an improved performance in O'Level and university entrance examinations of recent secondary school finishers who ordinarily would not qualify for university place due to their poor academic performance. The second outcome is a population which is more literate and able to

contribute to, and benefit from the economic opportunities that will be provided by a modern Nigeria.

50. The Policy of Living Wage

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander

Going forward public sector employees shall not be employed under conditions no better than slavery. The national minimum wage shall be abolished. In its place, the government shall implement the Living Wage. This wage is what will allow a government employee to live a decent life, regardless of their educational attainment or job role. The wage is calculated based on the cost of living including feeding, housing, transportation, social participation, childcare, among others. The Living Wage Policy shall also incorporate the principle of wage distribution proportionality. Under this principle, no public sector employee shall receive more than twelve times the salary of the lowest-paid public sector employee when all benefits and emoluments are aggregated. This principle shall apply to all tiers of government.

However, each tier of government shall be responsible for determining the Living Wage of its employee. This is in acknowledgement of the fact that cost of living varies very widely across the country, and that the financial strength of the tiers of government will vary across the country. However, the formula for the determination of the Living Wage shall be set out in the National Charter. This is in recognition of the fact that the basic needs of every human being are near the same regardless of where they are located. The National Audit Committee shall be responsible for ensuring that all states comply with the Policy of Living Wage. At the federal government, a commission shall be set up which its responsibility shall be to review the cost of living and advise the government on the national living wage at the start of every budgeting period. This will ensure that increases to the living wage shall be captured in the budget. The commission shall also be responsible for the determination of salaries and emoluments of all federal government employees. All emoluments accruing to a federal government employee shall be monetised and paid to them in a salary which shall be subject to personal income tax.

51. National Child and Maternal Health Policy

Those who deserve the most shall get the most

It is unacceptable that our mothers should die needlessly fulfilling their natural duties of childbearing, and that our children should die without a chance to life.

The government shall therefore institute a policy which shall ensure that free medical care is provided to women for all health-related matters concerned with childbearing. Also, all children under the age of sixteen shall be entitled to free medical care.

This free medical care shall be provided only in government-owned hospitals and associated hospitals and clinics. The rate of reimbursement to associated hospitals and clinics for treatment to either mother or child, will form part of the terms of registration and qualification of associated hospitals and clinics. However emergency cases can be treated in private hospitals. The rate of reimbursement to private hospitals for emergency treatment of mother or child shall be stated in the licensing details of private hospitals. Please refer to the section on the Reformation of Health Services Delivery for details on hospital types.

52. The National Access to Books Programme

A supply of egg is essential for an omelette

We suffer from both chronic and acute shortage of quality literary and specialist books at all levels in Nigeria. This has resulted from the low level of income among the clear majority of the population, denying them the chance to purchase quality books to read for leisure or formal study. The impact of this shortage has been telling, resulting in low literacy level and substandard quality of education among the citizenry. The reformation of the education system and the whole economic system in the country will eliminate this problem in the future, but before the reforms take root and impact on peoples' lives, the government shall implement The National Access to Books Programme.

This programme shall provide quality books across all subjects to all schools and public libraries in Nigeria, making it easy for people to access them.

- i. **Scope:** the programme is going to cover the following class of books:
 - a. Children's literary books
 - b. Children's specialist subject books: mathematics, science & technology, biology, physics, chemistry, geography, ICT, agriculture, economics, etc.
 - c. Adult literary books
 - d. General Specialist books: medicine, therapy, mathematics, engineering, geological sciences, biology, zoology, physics, chemistry, ICT, etc.
- ii. **Methodology:** the government shall form a committee made up of experts in all the different fields covered under the scope of this programme. The committee shall be responsible for recommending the books that should be procured under this programme. Separately the government shall form a partnership with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). This partnership shall have the responsibility of negotiating with authors whose books have been recommended for procurement under the programme. Then the government shall create a funding pot from which all negotiated authors will be paid a lump sum of money. The terms of the negotiation are that the lump payment to the author will require them to authorise the Nigerian government to copyright their book so that the government can print the number of books it wants to distribute to schools and public libraries. This will allow the government to use its own printing facilities to print the number of each book it wants to ensure that every child and every adult can have access to quality books within this transition period.
- iii. **Benefits:** the benefits of this programme are that children and adults who ordinarily will be priced out of these quality books will be able to access them under the programme. This will greatly improve literary and general formal learning in our schools. Also, the authors who may not have significant book sales in Nigeria will be able to benefit from this programme by the government paying them a lump sum royalty for limited period for copyrighting their books. This is a win-win for the authors, the government, and the people of Nigeria who desperately desire the best books across the world to be able to compete with their global peers.
- iv. **Improving Local Perspective in Children's Education:** it is recognised that most quality children's literary books are foreign authored. To ensure that children in Nigeria benefit from literary books written with their culture and local perspective in mind, the government shall do two things:

- a. **Local Perspective Scheme as Part of National Access to Books Programme:** under this scheme the Literary Books Recommendation Committee shall review all foreign authored books recommended for under 12-year olds for character and settings substitution. What this means is that the committee will assess books recommended to determine if the characters in the book and the book setting could be substituted with characters and settings that the children can easily associate with, without necessarily altering the quality of the story. If it's impossible to achieve this substitution, then the book will be printed in its original form. But this substitution, where achievable, will be part of the negotiation with the author or their publisher, and only on their assent will it be implemented. The government shall always uphold the laws of copyright in all cases.
- b. **Local Perspective Scheme as Part of Reformed Education Curriculum:** as part of the reformed education curriculum, the government shall promote a scheme to ensure that Nigerians are encouraged to write children's literary books. Within the life of the National Access to Books Programme, Nigerian authors whose books are recommended will benefit from lump sum payment by the government for their books to allow for wide printing and circulation. However, beyond the life of the National Access to Books Programme, all books shall revert to the normal commercial channel through which publishers filter books for quality and commercial viability.

53. The National Malaria Eradication Programme

The scourge shall be purged once and for all

Countless Nigerian citizens, old and young, have had their lives cut short, or the quality of their lives severely degraded, by the scourge of malaria. This is a preventable and treatable diseases. It is a big shame and nothing short of a scandal. The National Malaria Eradication Programme is a programme designed to permanently eradicate malaria from Nigeria and contribute to their eradication from the rest of Africa.

- i. **Approach:** this programme has synergy with the National Sanitation Programme and the Restoration of Internal Waterways Programme. Under these two programmes, all rubbish across the country will be cleared, all drainages will be cleared, and all waterways across the country will be cleared. With these results achieved, there will no longer be standing wastewater which malaria-carrying mosquitoes use to breed.

The government shall also run a scheme that will spray the entire length and breadth of Nigeria with mosquito killing insecticide. This spray programme will be repeated at advised intervals for five years at targeted periods of high mosquito breeding.

To avoid any unwanted health implications because of this spray programme, a health unit will be set up as part of the programme to monitor the health implication of the insecticide chosen to make sure that it is completely harmless to human population, food chain and water cycle.

Also, as part of research and development programme of the government, the government shall institute research into the elimination of malaria-carrying mosquitos using novel methods. This will ensure that the country comes up with lasting solution for eliminating

malaria, and which will allow Nigeria to collaborate with other affected African countries suffering the same scourge to permanently eradicate malaria from Africa.

These combined measures will ultimately eliminate malaria from Nigeria and indeed Africa, permanently.

54. The National Sanitation Programme

A man who behaves no differently to an animal cannot distinguish himself from an animal

It is scandalous and unacceptable that we have accepted to live with filth. Never was it intended in the history of man that he should dwell in filth. We must bow our heads in shame and redeem our pride for the humans that we are.

The National Sanitation Programme therefore is designed to clear our entire country of accumulated filth. This should not be confused with the monthly sanitation exercise currently conducted in the country which has been totally ineffectual. This is a holistic programme designed to rid the entire country of accumulated filth once and for all. After which government reforms shall prevent the resurgence of filth-shame across the country.

- i. **Approach:** this programme is meant to synergize with the reformed environmental services' policies of the government which shall provide the anchor for future environmental services in the country. However, as part of this programme, the government shall award commercial contracts to a host of contractors willing to participate in the programme. Each contractor shall have a clearly delineated area to deliver. The purpose of the contracts is for the contractors to clear all the cities, all roads, all streets, and all undeveloped plots within cities, of accumulated filth. Separately, the highway maintenance agency shall ensure that all filth along highways such as car wrecks and car debris, food and drinks containers, etc. are cleared from the highways.

The programme shall be for a period of two years. By the end of the programme, the government would have implemented waste collection, recycling and disposal policy allowing every household and business in Nigeria to receive bin for waste collection. The government will also have implemented the first National Charter which will give every resident of Nigeria the clarity on how their local government shall serve them, including the regularity of waste collection, the recycling facilities available, and how they will be managed.

55. The National Programme for Climate Change Remediation and Biodiversity Improvement.

With intelligence and determination, we shall roll back the scourge that blight us

Many communities across Nigeria have been devastated by the effects of climate change. The effects of climate change have manifested in various ways such as the desertification of large swathes of land; the reduction in biodiversity; the shrinkage of water resources such as lakes, rivers, and streams; the shrinkage of farming lands, the multiplication of human conflicts because of land resource access claims, the acute reduction in air quality with its attendant health problems, among others.

A programme shall therefore be instituted to address the immediate effects of climate change. This programme shall in due time reverse the already accumulated effects of climate change and provide a bedding for the environmental policy of the government. The programme will involve several approaches, some of which will be captured in the environmental and agricultural policies of the government. This overarching programme will be anchored by two sub-programmes: The Reforestation Programme and the Restoration of Internal Waterways Programme.

- i. **The Reforestation Programme:** this programme shall be a ten-year programme which aim is to immediately repopulate vulnerable land with trees. A detailed study of the northern part of the country shall be made and the most vulnerable areas to desertification identified. This is where the reforestation shall start. The programme will grow twenty billion trees in ten years in northern Nigeria and 5 billion trees elsewhere in Nigeria. The government will work with international organisations, multilateral organisations, foreign governments, and multinational companies to fund this programme.
- ii. **The Restoration of Internal Waterways Programme:** one crucial problem we have faced in Nigeria is the degradation of our waterways. The River Basin Management Authorities were meant to manage our internal waterways, but they have done a very poor job of it. This has meant that several streams, rivers, and lakes have degraded to the point of drying up. On the other extreme, it has led to flooding problems. This was compounded by the poor grazing practices in the country. A five-year programme shall therefore be instituted which objective shall be to open all waterways in the country and restore them to what they used to be. This will ensure that water supply and biodiversity are vastly improved. This will involve the repopulation of the waterways with fish natural to the habitat. At the end of the programme, it shall fall on the reformed waterways management authorities to manage the waterways going forward. As part of this programme, all water resources will be tested for their chemical composition. Any waterway that is found to have higher than acceptable level of injurious chemicals, shall be treated and made safe, restoring the chemical level to safe levels.

These two sub-programmes shall ensure that out of this chaos and strife we have inherited, we shall create a natural environment that will rival any environment anywhere else in the world in beauty and in serenity and shall inspire a new generation of Nigerian novelists and poets alike.

56. The National Programme for Landscape & Human Protection

We must guard with jealousy a gift which has been given freely to us

All communities across the country must be protected from the scourge of landscape degradation resulting from natural environmental events. This vision will be built into the government environmental policy, but in order to address historical problems and set the tone for the implementation of the policy going forward, the government shall institute a five-year programme to remediate current serious erosion and flooding problems across the country.

- i. **Approach:** the government shall produce a detailed map of serious erosion and flooding problems across the country. The government shall then create a company which sole responsibility shall be to design and construct the systems intended to address these environmental challenges. At all times during the remediation projects, the company will be liaising with affected communities to ensure that local thoughts and opinions are incorporated into the projects for buy-in by the communities.

All current serious erosion and flooding issues across the country shall be covered within the five-year term of this programme. After the programme, the company created to implement this programme will be merged with other construction companies that will be created in the country through a carefully managed process.

57. The National Programme for Land Remediation

Land is an eternal asset that must be preserved for future generations

We have been reckless beyond pardon with our natural resources, allowing greed and ineptitude to corrupt everything. The uncontrolled exploitation of our natural resources has created an environmental disaster where unaccountable number of people have either lost their lives or had their health significantly impaired because of pollution created from natural resource exploitation.

The National Programme for Land Remediation is a four-year programme to clean up the entire country of dangerous pollutants. The programme will cover oil pollution in the Niger Delta, lead pollution in various parts of Nigeria, mercury pollution in various parts of Nigeria, pollution arising from tin mining in Jos, Plateau State and various other harmful pollutants across the country.

- i. **Approach:** the government shall award a contract to survey and map out the geographic spread of all harmful pollutants across the country. Once a report of the study has been submitted and evaluated, the government shall then award contracts to cover specific areas in the country. Each contract shall be funded either solely by the government, or by the government and companies involved in minerals exploitation if the pollution has been because of mineral exploitation of companies operating in Nigeria. The payment for the contracts shall only be on the delivery of result.
- ii. **Benefit:** the benefits of this programme are manifold:
 - a. The pollutants that harm citizens of Nigeria shall be eliminated.
 - b. Our agricultural lands will be made whole, ensuring that harmful chemicals are eliminated from the food chain and water cycle.
 - c. Our water resources shall be free from these harmful pollutants.
 - d. Water biodiversity will be improved and ensure that these pollutants are removed from the food chain. Also, people who depend on fishing, especially in the Niger Delta region will be able to have meaningful source of livelihood.
 - e. Nigeria will be able to export its agricultural products easily around the world because the products will comply with international food safety standards.

58. The National Policy on Gas Flaring and Air Pollutants

There is no greater folly than to perish by our own folly

It is so sad and pitiable that Nigeria has consistently belittled the lives of its citizens by allowing oil and gas exploitation companies to continuously flare gas both onshore and offshore, despite the government and the companies having full knowledge that such practices present clear danger to the health and wellbeing of the communities impacted by these flares. How could a nation callously place the profit of multinational companies above the health and wellbeing of its citizens? This wickedness and evil are beyond belief. Countless citizens of Nigeria have now lost their lives or had their health

significantly impaired by this shameful and sad episode. The cumulative effect is now so strong that future generations will now have to suffer the consequences of our wickedness and stupidity.

The government shall ensure that gas flaring in Nigeria, onshore and offshore shall be stopped within 12 months. Any oil and gas installation that is unable to meet this timeline shall be shut until it is able to meet the timeline. There shall be no hanky-panky or monkey business.

Again, in addition to the compensation scheme which the government shall set up to compensate the Niger Delta communities who have borne the brunt of environmental degradation of the environment resulting from oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities, a restitution fund shall be set up. This fund shall be paid into by all parties who have been involved in the oil and gas business. This fund is meant to provide the necessary funding to take care of the health challenges of the present and future generations who have been and will be impacted by gas flaring and other various pollutions.

59. The National Policy on Culture Preservation & Tourism Development

A peoples' legacy is their greatest asset

The psyche of the black man has been debased by years of harmful policies by western colonisers and their black collaborators. It has got to a point where the culture of black societies or anything made by black people is deemed not worthwhile. Going on holiday abroad has become the status symbol for Nigerians and no one cares that Nigeria has some of the most amazing and scenic spots on this planet. The Nigerian government shall work to provide Nigerian families and other holidaymakers worthwhile alternatives for holidaying, amusement, and entertainment in Nigeria. These efforts will also attract foreign visitors alike. The government shall carry out the following reforms:

- i. **Culture preservation:** the government shall carry out a national evaluation of cultural practices in Nigeria. The aim of the evaluation shall be three-fold:
 - a. To identify and keep record of cultural practices in Nigeria. This will provide a basis for educating future generations of cultural practices in Nigeria and will form part of school curriculum. It will help to foster understanding of the multicultural nature of the country and build respect and tolerance among citizens.
 - b. Cultures will be promoted for tourism attraction. Museums will be built to preserve specific cultures and to develop tourism value.
 - c. To plan the preservation of culture: each culture is important to the society that owns it. The government (state and local government) shall work with each cultural unit in the country to devise ways and means of preserving their culture.
- ii. **Tourism development:** the government shall undertake a comprehensive survey of places with tourism potential in Nigeria. Places identified to have tourism potential shall be developed to attract tourism in the following ways:
 - a. The government shall through the company used for the construction of public buildings and facilities construct dedicated holiday parks including hotels, amusement and entertainment facilities.
 - b. The federal government shall work with all state governments to promote their revenue potential.

60. The National Cashless Policy

Different times require different measures

The National Cashless Policy is designed to enhance transparency and the ease of doing business. The policy shall cover the whole country and shall be divided into two main areas as follows:

- i. **Economic transactions:** all economic transactions in the country above one hundred thousand naira must be conducted in a manner that leaves an audit trail. The transaction must be conducted through a bank account either through bank to bank transfer, bank cheque, bank draft, etc., but must have a trail that shows which account it leaves and which account it enters.
- ii. **Payment for employment:** every employee in Nigeria, regardless of the amount of their salary, must be paid their salary through a bank account. This policy covers both the public and private sectors. Even if the employee's salary falls below the threshold for taxation, they must be paid their salary through a bank transfer to their bank account. In the narration of salary payment into an employee's account, the payer and the month for which the salary is being paid for must be expressly stated. There must be enough information provided to identify the salary if need be.

61. The Public Office Code of Conduct

He who offers to serve must serve with honour and integrity

For far too long, Nigerian public officers have been unable to distinguish between public assets and their personal assets. This has created a toxic situation where public officers not only treat government fund as their own, but also treat the delivery of public service for which they draw a salary as an inconvenience. Hence presidents, ministers, governors, commissioners, and other high-profile public office holders are in the habit of attending social events at will, to the direct detriment of governance. The aim of this policy is to lay a foundation on how all public officers in Nigeria should behave. A public officer is a distinct entity from government and their personal asset should be clearly differentiated from the asset of the government. The following is what the new policy mandates from all public officers:

- i. **Availability for work:** every public officer who is not on annual leave, sick leave, or compassionate leave must be at work. This rule is without exception, from the president of the country to a cleaner in an office. However, what qualifies for work for each category of public officer will vary. Whenever a doubt arises as to whether an activity of a public officer qualifies as work, the National Policy on Public Good should be used to resolve it. If that activity fails the test set out in the National Policy of Public Good, then that activity should not be classed as work. For however long a public officer engages in a non-work qualifying activity their salary shall be deducted by the same margin subject to normal public service disciplinary procedures.
- ii. **Exemptions for elected public officers:** in recognition of the fact that politicians who occupy public office will need space and time to campaign for re-election if they desire it, they will be granted some months ahead of election where the rule of availability for work does not apply. The length of time that shall be granted each elective public officer shall be clarified in the constitution.

- iii. **The abolition of government funding of annual holidays of public office holders:** the government shall not fund the annual holiday of any of its public officers, not even the president of the country. The annual salary of every public officer shall include a consideration for holiday as well as other outings. Therefore, every public officer will fund their annual holiday from their personal income. However, those entitled to security shall continue to enjoy their normal security retinue at government expense during their holiday. For the avoidance of doubt for those entitled to security and other staff; the cost of food, accommodation, entertainment, and incidentals for the public officer and his family must be borne by the public officer during holiday, and the cost related to other staff such as security shall be borne by the government.
- iv. **There shall be no social overseas trip at public expense:** any public officer who embarks on foreign trip which does not qualify as work, must bear the cost of their travel. If they are entitled to staff and other security, they must pay for their staff and security from their personal income if their staff must travel with them. What qualifies for work is clarified in the Policy of Public Good.
- v. **If a government executive is unable to balance books or pay salary, he or she must resign:** if a government executive is unable to balance their book or unable to pay salary to the staff of the government agency or organ that he or she supervises, then that executive must resign immediately. This requirement shall be captured in the National Charter.
- vi. **Economy of travel:** all travel by every public officer that requires air travel, apart from the president, vice president, heads of both the judiciary and legislature, should be in domestic class of airlines. Generally, cost of travel should always be the most efficient.
- vii. **All non-job-related domestic travel should be on personal expense:** every travel not related to work must be funded through the public officers' personal income. If they must travel with security or other staff, they must fund the cost of their staff or security. However, where the travel relates to a compassionate leave from which they are legally entitled to be away from work, such as during bereavement or marriage ceremonies of close family members, the government shall fund the cost of their security and other staff, subject to the Principle of within Reason.
- viii. **Absences:** all non-job travel and other absences from work shall be deducted from holiday and compassionate leave entitlement of public officers. Where the sum of their absences is over their entitlements combined, their annual salary shall be deducted by the same margin, and they must be subjected to the normal disciplinary procedure for their office.
- ix. **Foreign travel:** every foreign travel (for work or leisure) by a public officer must be notified to the office of the National Intelligence Agency. However certain officers must have their travel request approved before they can embark on the travel.
- x. **Expenditure:** every government expenditure must pass the test stipulated by the National Policy on Public Good.
- xi. **Use of public property:** no public officer shall use public property as though it is their private property. As part of this reform, no public officer can take home a public property such as cars and other vehicles, or any other public property, except where it is necessary for the provision of security to a public officer who is entitled to security in their private home. Every public officer must attend work in their private car. Offices may maintain a pool of vehicles for official use and they must be left at office premises at the close of work daily.
- xii. **Declaration of business interest:** all public officers must declare their business interest at the start of their job and when there is a change in their business interest.

62. The Principle of within Reason

Excessiveness and deficiency are never a good measure of wisdom

The Principle of within Reason states that given the material facts that exist at any given point in time, the actions of, and the expense by the government or public officers shall be just adequate for the cause of action or expense. No one should be left worse off or better off by circumstances beyond their control using government resources. This principle shall be employed in assessing government actions and expenses, ensuring that the government does not act too late or too early in given circumstances, and that it takes action just at the right time to restore balance; and also, that it does not spend too little or too much on given actions. A responsible and intelligent government is one which does not only act at the right time but also spends what is just necessary. This principle shall be employed in the Policy of Personal Responsibility and Accountability, ensuring that public officers act in a measured and constructive way when faced with situations not covered by their job manual.

63. The National Policy on Promptness

Time has value

An incalculable amount of time is wasted each year in Nigeria due to avoidable tardiness and outright laziness. This unfortunate situation has earned Nigerians a notoriety worldwide. And this silliness has no place in a resurgent Nigeria. If people everywhere else can manage time well, certainly Nigerians can manage time too.

The government shall therefore implement the following reforms:

- i. No event organised at the behest of a public officer, or which requires a public officer to be available before it can start, must start later than fifteen minutes from its scheduled start time. Except where it is proved that the reason for the late start is due to genuine emergency. If a public officer causes a meeting to start later than fifteen minutes for a reason not genuine enough to be classed as an emergency, then they shall be liable to pay a fine equivalent to the wages of all attendants to that meeting for however long the officer came late after fifteen minutes from the originally scheduled start time. The fine must be paid from their personal income. For example, if a public officer, through their unpunctuality causes a meeting of thirty people which was supposed to start at 11:00am to start at 11:30am, then the public officer is liable to pay a fine equivalent to the aggregate salary of those thirty people for fifteen minutes. If some of the attendees are private individuals, then the government shall use a scale to convert the professional level of those individuals to government salary scale for calculating the fine in recognition of the fact that some private individuals might be on really high salary which could become really hefty for the offending individual to pay.

64. The National Policy on Fair Value of Assets

Integrity and fairness can never be faulted

As Nigeria modernises, the transaction on assets is going to massively scale up. To create transparency and confidence in the economy which will ease transactions on assets, the government shall create a fair and standardised system to place value on assets. This will eliminate the current chaotic situation where asset sellers place arbitrary value on their assets.

The government shall do this by working with the Institute of Valuation to develop a guideline which valuers shall use in valuing assets. This guideline shall consider the following: the location of the asset, the cost of building the asset (for built assets), the rental income from the asset, the average salary of the residents in the area where the asset is located, the peculiarities of the location of the asset, etc.

However, the calculated value of an asset shall only be for guidance. It shall be compulsory for anyone selling an asset to value their asset. They must advertise their asset with whatever price they want for their asset but must include the value of their asset as produced by the valuer. This way, whoever is buying the asset will know how much premium they are paying for the asset.

The government and the institute of valuation shall work out a framework to ensure that anyone who dubiously and deliberately puts a wrong value on an asset is prosecuted for crime.

65. The National Policy on Public Good

What is not for the people should not be for the people

The National Policy on Public Good states that every action by the government and every expense by the government shall be aimed at promoting and protecting public good. Every expense incurred by a public officer which runs afoul of this policy must be reimbursed by the officer from their personal income into government account.

To assess whether an action or expense qualifies as a public good, the action or expense must contribute to the delivery of the National Charter. Anything contrary is ultra vires.

66. Policy on Immunity for Political Office Holders

There must be no veil to cloak criminality

It is incomprehensible and an unpardonable injustice that elected executive government officials shall hide behind a veil of “immunity” to commit atrocious and monumental evil against Nigerians. There is simply no way this immunity provision clause as currently constituted in the Nigerian constitution shall be allowed to stand in the modern and great prosperous nation that we want to build for ourselves and future generations. Therefore, the Policy on Immunity for Political Office Holders states that no political office holder shall be immune from investigation and prosecution for criminal conduct. This policy also states that where criminal conduct is brought against a political office holder, no expense related to the defence of the public office holder shall qualify as an expense incurred for public good as stated in the National Policy on Public Good. What this means is that the public office holder must fund their legal defence from their personal income.

However, it is recognised that the Governors and President must be provided the space they need to deliver on their mandate. In recognition of this fact, all civil actions brought against the government (local, state and federal), must be defended at the expense of the government. However, where it is determined that the action of the government, Local Government Chairperson, Governor, or President, is aimed at providing undue advantage to a predetermined person or group of persons, the executive in question must defend themselves from their personal income. And this action shall no longer be a civil matter but a criminal matter. Two cases are illustrated here as examples:

- i. The Governor of Happy State in Nigeria makes a mandatory purchase of land initially sold to Mr Unlucky Fellow, through the Public Policy of Overriding Public Need. He reallocates this land to a secondary school which has become necessary to build due to the increasing population of that area. If Mr Unlucky Fellow launches a legal challenge against the action of the Governor and government, the legal defence of the Governor and government shall be at the expense of state public fund. However, if it is determined that the Governor only used his authority to make this mandatory purchase, or influenced this mandatory purchase because, he or she wanted to punish Mr Unlucky Fellow for whatever reason, then the Governor shall be made to bear the cost of the legal defence for himself or herself and the government because his or her action brought undue liability upon the state government. If this fact came to light after the legal case had been paid for by the state government, then the Governor must refund the state government the cost of the legal action.
- ii. The Governor of Happy State makes a mandatory purchase of land initially sold to Mr Unlucky Fellow in a prime location in the state using the National Policy of Overriding Public Need. The Governor then reallocates this land to a charity founded by his or her spouse. Mr Unlucky Fellow brings legal challenge against the action of the Governor and the state government. In this case, the Governor must pay their legal cost and the legal cost of the state government for bringing undue liability upon the state government. A charity founded by the Governor's spouse does not qualify as a public good for which the government must expend its resources. The Governor also acted criminally and must be prosecuted.

67. The Policy on Compulsory Guardianship of Minors

Children are a gift to be nurtured and nourished

Our children are our most important asset for the future, essential for the continuity of human race. Therefore, we are obliged to nurture and nourish them in the best possible way that guarantees a better future. This policy states that every child must be raised in a loving and caring home or a setting that closely resembles a home as much as possible. No child should be raised in an institution devoid of home setting.

i. Categories of children covered by the policy

- a. Children with able living parent or parents: under this policy, every child below sixteen years, who has a living parent or parents, must be provided guardianship by their parent or parents. The parent or parents must have a legal and moral duty to provide their child or children a loving and caring home where their child or children shall develop to their full potential.
- b. Children with disabled or impaired living parent or parents: for a parent or parents who are medically or physically impaired such that they are unable to provide guardianship to their children, the government shall give their close relatives the opportunity to foster the children and provide them guardianship. If a relative volunteers to provide guardianship to the children, and the children are happy to be provided guardianship by the relative, then the government shall complete the paperwork which assigns them that responsibility. However, if no close relative is willing to provide them guardianship, the government shall seek guardianship from extended relatives and members of their close community. If there is a volunteer and the children are happy with the volunteer, then the government shall complete the paperwork transferring guardianship to the volunteer. However, if there is no volunteer, then the government shall register the children under the National Foster

Scheme. It is worth pointing out here that volunteers among relatives or members of the community may be eligible for financial support under the National Foster Scheme if they are only able to take care of the children with the provision of financial support by the government.

- c. Orphans: similar to the children of disabled or impaired parents, where the blood relatives of orphans are known, they will be given the opportunity of volunteering to provide guardianship to orphans. However, if there is no volunteer or the blood relatives of an orphan is not known, the children will be registered with the National Foster Scheme.
- d. Delinquent Children: it is recognised that certain children may be incompatible with even their biological parents due to styles of parenting. Where a child is recognised as delinquent, in collaboration with relevant authorities, the government shall put the child in the National Foster Scheme for the reassignment of guardianship to another adult who may be better suited to parenting the child. However, the cost of providing this child guardianship shall be borne by the biological parents who shall continue to have biological interests in the child.

ii. Duties of a guardian

- a. Provision of nutrition to their child(ren) subject to their capability: every child is entitled to adequate feeding subject to the earning power of their parents. Where it is established that a child is not receiving adequate nutrition, the government shall assess the income of the parent(s). If the parent(s) is/are earning enough but failing to feed their child(ren) properly, they shall face criminal prosecution. However, where there is a genuine shortage of income in the family, the child(ren) shall be referred to the supplementary feeding programme which shall be run by the government. This programme shall ensure that every child receives adequate nutrition.
- b. Provision of medical support to their child(ren). The National Child and Maternal Health Policy shall provide free medical care to all children under the age of sixteen. However, it is the responsibility of guardians to take medical interest in their wards and ensure that they attend hospital or clinic appointments as required. Failure of a child to attend medical appointment without valid reason shall result in a fine for the loss occasioned by that lost appointment and may also result in criminal prosecution of the guardian if the child's medical health is seriously compromised because of the missed appointment.
- c. Provision of Educational Development Support: it shall be the responsibility of guardians to make sure that their wards attend school and on time too. It shall also be the responsibility of guardians to ensure that their wards complete their homework and other extracurricular activity that their school may request them to do. If a guardian fails to fulfil this requirement, they could face criminal prosecution. No child of school age should be truant from school without anybody taking responsibility for that. If a child has been handed over to school and the child leaves school without the express consent of the guardian, then the school shall be held responsible. Likewise, if the child is not brought to school without valid reason, then the guardian shall be held responsible.
- d. The protection of children from exploitative labour: every child below sixteen years of school age should be in full time education. The only job the child is legally permitted to do is house chores or light job related to the guardian's occupation and can only work a maximum of two hours a day during school term. For the avoidance

of doubt, no child below sixteen years is permitted to hawk goods and services in the street regardless of term time.

iii. **The national foster scheme**

This is a scheme where adults will be given the opportunity to provide guardianship to minors. Under this scheme an adult who provides guardianship to a minor will be paid a fee which will consider the cost of raising the child and providing the guardianship duties to the child such as taking them to school, taking them to medical appointments, taking them to social engagements, giving them attention, and providing them love and care. Where the parents of the minor are known, the foster guardian under this scheme shall ensure that the minor and their biological parents have regular interaction unless where it is determined that such interaction puts the minor under established risk. A fostered minor upon reaching sixteen years will decide who their new parents are. At this stage, they can choose to change their parent to the foster parent or their biological parent.

68. The National Programme on Loot Recovery

If a conman dies, a conman will bury him

Nigerian citizens have always been short-changed by those entrusted with public responsibility. The National Programme on Loot Recovery has been designed to ensure that funds which have been illegally diverted by these nefarious officers, are recovered into public purse.

However, this is one of two programmes which detail shall remain sealed until the appointed time. Suffice it only to say that when this carefully articulated programme is sprung upon the reprehensible, it shall sweep them with the gust of a whirlwind into the abyss of hades.

69. The National Maternity, Paternity, & Childcare Programme

Our future generation and those who midwife it deserve a great deal better

We must dignify our women and provide them the necessary support to raise our future generations and equally participate in our economic advancement. The abundant talents of women must be harnessed not just in our homes, but in all spheres of our economic endeavours. This programme shall be the most ambitious and audacious programme anywhere in the world. But where there is a will, there is always a way.

The programme overarches two related sub-programmes:

i. **The national maternity and paternity policies:**

a. **The national maternity policy:** this policy stipulates that employed women shall be entitled to six months of fully paid maternity leave regardless of who their employer is.

i. **More than 100 employees:** for all employers who employ more than one hundred staff, they will pay their employee their six months' salary when they are on maternity leave.

ii. **Between 50 and 99 employees:** for all employers who employ between fifty and ninety-nine staff, they will pay their employee during maternity leave fifty percent of their salary. The remaining fifty percent will be paid through the Job Transition Bridging fund.

- iii. **Between 5 and 49 employees:** for all employers who employ between five and forty-nine staff, they will pay their employee on maternity leave twenty percent of their salary. The remaining eighty percent will be paid through the Job Transition Bridging fund.
- iv. **Less than 5 employees:** for all employers who employ less than five staff, they will not pay their employee on maternity leave. Their staff on maternity leave will be paid their full six months' salary through the Job Transition Bridging Fund.

It shall only be possible to pay women their salary during maternity leave if their salary had been paid through a bank account according to the National Cashless Policy. For an employee to qualify for this payment, they must have been in a paid employment, consecutively six months prior to their maternity leave commencement. Where an employee has not been in employment for six consecutive months prior to the commencement of their maternity leave, they must have been in employment for two years of the last three years. Also, the employee must have been recruited in compliance with the National Merit Policy. The government shall ensure that there shall not be collusion between employer and employee to defraud the system.

- b. **The national paternity policy:** this policy states that any man whose spouse has been delivered of a baby shall be entitled to a fully paid one-week holiday. They are entitled to take this holiday within six months of their child's birth and if they don't take it within the six months, they shall forfeit it. It shall be the responsibility of their employer to pay them their full week salary.
- ii. **The national childcare programme:** this programme shall provide childcare to every Nigerian working mother who wishes to take advantage of it. The programme shall be run as a social enterprise. The government shall build, equip and own nurseries across the country in which this service shall be provided. The government shall then recruit core staff to run the nurseries. But the rest of the workers at the nurseries shall be young volunteers, boys and girls, who wish to give a small proportion of their time to caring for the toddlers. Volunteers in this programme shall be recognised for their effort and shall be given certificate in volunteering accomplishment at the end of their volunteering. This will help to imbibe the sense of responsibility in our young people and the programme will provide a vital backbone that will allow nursing mothers to participate in economic endeavours. Only children above six months shall be accepted into the nursery. This means that nursing mothers must look after their babies until they are six months. The National Maternity Policy allows them to be paid and stay at home to look after their babies until they are at least six months old. Parents, guardians, or carers will drop off their children in the nursery in the morning and pick them up after work. The programme shall be for children between six months and three years. Once the children are three years old, they shall enrol into regular nurseries provided by the government. The core staff who run these centres shall have training equivalent to caregivers or nurses. They shall also have specialist training on paediatric nursing. They shall be the only ones able to give medicine to babies who are on long term medication but well enough to attend the nurseries. The core staff should also be able to administer emergency treatment and first aid.

However, alongside government owned facilities, private providers of nurseries shall be encouraged. The government shall through the ministries of education and health, register and monitor the provision of private nursery services.

70. The National Tradesmen Development Programme

A general on a quest for war must have ready and able soldiers

The government shall institute a training programme through which millions of tradesmen will be trained to help build the mass housing required in Nigeria. This training programme will be fully funded by the government and training will include theory and practice. The training shall be in two parts. The first part is the classroom training and practical demonstrations. Trainees who successfully complete this phase will be issued a certificate and then moved up to the mentoring stage. At the mentoring stage, trainees will be employed and paid a reduced salary. They will be assigned a mentor who shall have responsibility for guiding them and monitoring their work to ensure it is of approved quality. After the period of mentorship, the trainee will be assessed and if their performance is satisfactory, they will be issued final certification to practice the trade they have trained in. The trades to be covered under this programme are: bricklaying, scaffolding, electrical work, plumbing, carpentry, painting, gardening, and masonry. When the critical mass of tradesmen needed to build the infrastructures immediately needed in Nigeria is achieved, the programme shall be scaled down.

71. The Policy on Prohibition of Justice Outside the Courts

Justice does not delegate its duty

The historical and collective failure of governance has led to a sad but real situation where we have detached our conscience and see no wrong in the daily and routine abasement of justice and human dignity. Across the four cardinals of this nation, daily news is rife with horrific tales of mob action against alleged criminals, often leading to the gory end of these individuals. This spontaneous action against alleged criminals defeats the very essence of justice itself.

Therefore, the Policy on Prohibition of Justice Outside the Courts states that no Nigerian citizen or resident can be subjected to any form of punitive action for an alleged crime except on the pronouncement of a law court following a trial.

Anyone who inflicts an injury upon another following a spontaneous or premeditated action on the allegation of a crime shall be guilty of bodily harm, and where that injury leads to the death of the victim, the assailant shall be guilty of murder.

72. The Policy on Dealing with Kidnapping for Ransom

There is no room for he who deals on the blood of others

A hydra headed monster has invaded our nation and the government, as with everything else, is fiddling while the nation smoulders. From East to West, from North to South, a new pastime for criminals is the kidnapping of Nigerian citizens and visitors for ransom. Well it is time to put an end to the rot.

This policy states that whenever a Nigerian citizen or visitor is kidnapped and a demand for ransom is made, the family or friends of the kidnap victim cannot make a ransom payment to the kidnappers without first informing the police and taking directive from the police. Anyone who makes a ransom

payment to free their kidnapped relative or friend without first making a report to the police and following police directive shall be guilty of inducing the crime of kidnapping for ransom.

But complementarily, any ransom demand reported to the police must lead to the apprehension of the kidnapper(s). Following the reformation of the police they will have all the necessary technologies required to track kidnapers from a ransom payment. Whenever a ransom is paid, and the police fail to apprehend the kidnapper(s), someone in the police must be held responsible for it. There is simply no “ifs and buts”.

73. The Policy on Boko Haram and Terrorism

The serpent head shall be struck off without mercy or hesitation

This is the second policy which details shall be kept sealed until the appropriate time. Suffice it to say that those who want to be saved shall be saved and those who want to be doomed shall be doomed. Exactly twenty-four months after the inauguration of the revolutionary government, no single Boko Haram terrorist or any other terrorist for that matter shall be left standing in Nigeria. This is not a wish, a hope, or an aspiration. This is a solemn pledge!

74. Policy on Prohibition of Criminalisation of Children

Justice for children is the greatest justice of all

It is regrettable and scandalous that in many communities of Nigeria today, children who have not done any wrong other than being children and being born into poor households are maliciously labelled as criminals by their own community; sometimes with the silent acquiescence of their parents, but often, with the active collaboration of their parents or guardians. This has resulted in the shameful maltreatment of these poor children, such as their ostracisation from their community, starvation by their parents, long term or permanent psychological damage or even their eventual murder by their own parents or other community members. Therefore, the Policy on the Prohibition of the Criminalisation of Children states that anyone who criminalises a child by calling them a witch, a wizard, or an evil child has committed a crime prosecutable in law. Equally anyone who abuses a child under the pretext that the child is a witch, a wizard, or an evil child has committed a crime prosecutable in law. Also anyone who has witnessed or has knowledge of the abuse of a child by either their own parents, guardians, or some other members of the community on the pretext that the child is a witch, a wizard, or an evil child; without reporting the abuse to the law enforcement agencies has committed a crime of accessory to the abuse of a child and is prosecutable and punishable in law.

75. Policy on the Preservation of the Dignity of Women and Girls

Equality is impossible, but equity is practical

It is sad and regrettable that in many communities in Nigeria today, women and girls are still treated as commodities, to be acquired and dispensed at the pleasure of menfolk. This has resulted in instances where women and girls are given out in marriage against their will in settlement of family debts, in payment of ransom, or in appeasement of oracles and deities. These acts constitute a crime of participation in slavery. This is a blot and a shame on the history of Nigeria and incompatible with

a modern, great and prosperous nation which Nigeria shall become through the revolutionary government.

Women and girls have emotions as much as every other human being. They deserve as much dignity and respect as the menfolk. Therefore, the Policy on the Preservation of the Dignity of Women and Girls states that no woman or girl can be given out in marriage against their will or kept in bondage for whatever reason. Anyone that gives out a woman or girl into marriage against their will or who causes a woman or girl to be kept as a bond for whatever purpose shall be prosecuted for participation in slavery.

76. Policy on the Preservation of the Dignity of People with Disabilities

The gift of humanity comes in various guises

Our society has disappointingly evolved with apathy for people who don't fit into a narrow construct of health and physical appearance. This has made it difficult for people living with disabilities to get the support they need to live as close to independent and dignified lives as they can. As an emerging modern, great, and prosperous nation, those living with disabilities in our society deserve more. Therefore, the Policy on the Preservation of the Dignity of People Living with Disabilities states that the welfare of people living with disabilities shall have to be given consideration in the design and construction of public infrastructures and the design and provision of public services. The emphasis shall be to include elements that demonstrate public understanding of the handicaps of people living with disabilities and to give them the chance to live an independent and dignified life.

Under this policy, the recruitment of people into jobs, while placing merit at its core consideration, shall make genuine provisions for the accommodation of people living with disabilities in the recruitment process. Also, there shall be no discrimination of anyone living with disability or their stigmatisation. Any such act shall be prosecuted in law. In recognition of the dignity that comes with human labour and earned income, the government shall be duty-bound to ensure that people living with disabilities are educated and trained in jobs they have shown an interest in or potential for, and that they are supported to gain employment and live as independently as possible. Where disabilities disallow people from working, the government shall be duty-bound to provide them living wage that would allow them to maintain their dignity.

Part B: General Reformation of Governance

77. The Restructure of Government

Clarity and simplicity are never wrong

This section outlines the policy that shall be reflected in the new constitution. It provides a clear understanding of the changes that shall be implemented across all tiers of government.

i. Federal government

- a. A committee of the finance minister and the commissioners of finance in all the states of the federation shall agree the list of taxes to be levied on all qualifying citizens and legal entities. This will ensure that there is consistency in the type of taxes paid by all citizens across the country. The committee shall also agree the upper and lower bounds of tax rates to be levied for any upcoming fiscal year. This ensures that government revenue is protected from huge swings and also that tax payers are not subjected to whimsical tax increases.
- b. States shall retain the right to set rates for personal income tax, business tax, property tax, and service fees for services delivered by the states.
- c. The federal government shall retain the right to set value added tax and service fees for services delivered by the federal government or its agents.
- d. The federal government shall have responsibility for setting exercise duty.
- e. The states and the federal government shall jointly retain the right to collect all taxes and share in the ratio of 50% to states and 50% to federal government. The state governments shall employ revenue collectors who shall work alongside federal government revenue collection supervisors. The revenue officers employed by the states and the federal government shall be based in the same building in each state.
- f. All revenue collected in the country shall be done through the single treasury account and shall be shared according to the above-mentioned ratio.
- g. The federal government shall share the right to grant resource exploration right to applicants with state governments. A framework shall be delivered on how this shall work in practice but any application for resource exploration shall satisfy the federal and state governments. The framework shall recognise all relevant environmental laws and the opinion of local communities. The federal government shall not unnecessarily withhold assent to a resource exploitation application if it has met published requirements.

ii. State governments

- a. The current 36 state structure in the country shall be allowed to continue. However, a clause shall be introduced into the new constitution that shall allow two or more states that wish to coalesce into one state or more states to do so.
- b. States shall have the responsibility for creating and funding local governments.
- c. States shall have the authority to establish law enforcement authorities that shall exist and operate alongside law enforcement authorities empowered by the federal government.
- d. States shall have the power to make laws on the concurrent list and be able to enforce it.
- e. As a start, the current 774 local governments in the country shall be allowed to continue. However, it shall be up to states to decide whether they want to maintain their local governments or whether they want to consolidate two or more local governments into one local authority for efficiency gains.
- f. It shall be up to states to decide the model of funding for their local governments. However whatever model a state decides must follow the government's policies and programme on prudent and efficient management of resources.
- g. States shall decide the responsibilities of their local governments and shall be captured in the National Charter. The responsibilities that they assign to their local governments shall be commensurate with the funding that states provide to the local governments.

78. The Restructure of the Legislature

The law and its maker must be above board

Clarity and simplicity are never wrong. Now that we have the benefit of retrospection, we must reflect on the performance of our legislature and make amends for failings that have dogged it. The legislature is an important leg of the tripod of government and it is crucially important that it is reformed in line with the rest of government.

- i. **The structure of the legislature:** the bicameral legislature currently practiced at the federal level in the country shall be jettisoned. There has been absolutely no additional benefit of practising bicameral legislature. But the cost has been telling. As part of this reformation, the country shall have a single legislative body called the Senate. The number of representatives in the Senate shall be based on equal representation. This means that there shall be equal number of representatives for every given unit of population. To achieve this, states shall initially have two senators each. Then each state will be assigned a senatorial seat for every three million people it has. (An example, a state with a population of six million people will have four senators). And the population of a state is the number of people resident in the state. As has been stated earlier in the Policy of Citizenship, there shall be nothing like indigenous population of a state.
- ii. **The principle of simplicity:** this reform proposes the adoption of the principle of simplicity. This principle proposes that there shall not be any variants or addendums to laws that exist at any one time. Any act passed by the Senate as properly constituted shall not operate as a variation or amendment to an existing law but shall be perfected to become the sole law in so far as that particular issue is concerned. This will ensure that at any one time, there is only one version of a law that is operable and citable. There shall be two dates that laws shall become effective in the country: on the 1st of January and on the 1st of July. Any law passed by the Senate and assented to by the president between 1st January and 30th June shall become law on the 1st of July and any law passed by the senate and assented to by the president between the 1st of July and 31st December shall become law on the 1st of January.

The gazette of national laws shall be published twice in the country to capture all relevant laws at the time.

- iii. **The principle of equality of work:** this principle advocates that the senators shall not enjoy any more benefit than is due to any government employee. They shall be entitled to annual holiday like any other government employee. There shall no longer be the implementation of recess where the legislators take undue break from work while the rest of government employees work. However, in recognition of the fact that the legislators are politicians, they shall be granted an additional two months of paid holiday whenever they need to campaign for their re-election. This holiday will provide them the necessary space and time to campaign without the distraction of daily work.
- iv. **Financial management of the legislature:** the clerk of the senate shall be the head administrator of the senate. Only the clerk shall be empowered to prepare budget for the senate and approve expenditure. The leadership of the senate or the body of senators as constituted shall not have power to appropriate budget for the senate or indeed for any other organ of government. But the senate shall reserve the right to assess appropriateness of government expenditure in terms of value for money and compliance with rules and regulation.

79. The Reformation of the Judiciary

Justice is the heart, the soul, and the spirit of a living nation.

The judiciary shall be the pillar upon which our new nation shall be built. It is therefore acutely important that the judicial system is reformed in a way that provides confidence to every Nigerian that they shall obtain justice in all circumstances. It shall be a system that is responsive, intelligent, and uncompromising.

Our current judicial process is simply not fit for purpose. It serves justice neither to the victim nor the alleged; neither the plaintiff nor the defence.

The measures that shall be implemented as part of the reformation of the Nigerian judicial system are:

i. The sanitisation of law officers

- a. All the law officers in the country: judges, magistrates, khadis, grand khadis, justices, shall be subjected to psychometric tests. This shall ensure that the requirement for The National Creed + 1 is met.
- b. All the law officers in the country: judges, magistrates, khadis, grand khadis, justices, shall be subjected to competency tests. This will ensure that only the law officers certified fit and proper shall preside over the dispensation of justice.
- c. All the law officers in the country shall declare their assets and liabilities every five years.
- d. The appointment of all law officers shall be made by the relevant judicial bodies following laid down procedure for it and the executive shall not be able to override it.
- e. The remuneration of law officers shall be reviewed to ensure that it is in line with their responsibilities.

ii. The sanitisation of the penitentiary

- a. All inmates awaiting trial across all prisons and police cells in Nigeria shall be reviewed.
- b. Those who have spent the equal length of time or more that they would have received had their trial been carried out swiftly and they were found guilty, shall be released.
- c. Those found to have been unjustly incarcerated shall be referred to the National Atonement Policy.
- d. All other inmates who have spent a disproportionate length of time in prison without conclusion of their case shall be referred to the National Expedited Justice Programme.
- e. The prisons shall be reformed in such a way that every Nigerian citizen who spends time in jail shall come out a better person than they went in. A programme of therapeutic support shall be implemented, provided by qualified personnel, which aim shall be to identify and improve the character flaw that led the individual into jail. The measure of the success of this approach is in the reduction of reoffending.
- f. The prison buildings shall be modernised and made fit for human habitation thereby creating the environment which allows the objective of the reform to be fulfilled.
- g. The required ratio of inmates and staff shall be maintained which shall allow the objective of the reform to be achieved.

iii. Criminal trial proceedings

- a. Criminal trials shall be prosecuted by public prosecutors only, who shall be qualified and registered lawyers. The police shall not prosecute a crime in a court of law. Their

responsibility shall be limited to investigating crimes and providing support to the public prosecutor for successful prosecution.

- b. There shall no longer be unnecessary adjournments during trial. Once the police finish their investigation and submits their findings to the public prosecutor and there is a case for prosecution, a law officer shall be assigned to the case. Once the law officer has reviewed the case, they shall set a trial date. The trial shall proceed without interruption until the case is dispensed with. The only ground upon which the law officer can grant an adjournment is on a case of serious and verifiable ill-health of the accused. All trials shall be dispensed during the trial period.
- c. Legal aid shall be provided to any suspect in a criminal trial who is unable to afford legal representation. Access to legal aid shall be means-tested with criteria clearly set out in the legal aid programme. This will ensure that the provision of The National Creed is met.
- d. It shall be the responsibility of the state to prosecute all crimes and victims or associates of the victims shall not play any part in crime prosecution unless offering testimonies.
- e. All crimes must be prosecuted regardless of the wishes of the victim or their associates. Where a victim or their associates take active steps to scuttle the end of justice, they shall be charged to court for the perversion of the course of justice.
- f. A judicial review authority shall be established which shall operate for a period of ten years. The judicial review authority shall review every dispensed criminal and civil case in the country. The purpose of the judicial review authority is to ensure that we build confidence in the judiciary following the root and branch reform proposed in the country and that there is confidence in the justice system.
- g. The principle of proportionate justice: in Nigeria today, there is an unwitting conspiracy of the elites against the common man. Petty criminals are assaulted with the full might of the law while those who empty national treasury are patted on the back and admonished to go and sin no more. Justice cannot employ different scales for different people. Therefore, a new sentencing guideline shall be established which shall follow the principle of proportionate justice. Crimes shall be punished according to their gravity.

iv. Civil trial proceedings

- a. To ensure that every citizen is provided access to justice in compliance with The National Creed, a national advisory body called the Citizens Advice Bureau shall be established which responsibility shall be to provide basic legal advice to economically disadvantaged citizens on the prospect of their civil case in court. The body shall also be able to advise qualified citizens on the workings of the court as well as applicable economic thresholds for litigation. The economic threshold of the dispute is necessary to ensure that they access the right level of justice system. Qualification for benefit from the Citizens Advice Bureau shall be means-tested.
- b. Small claims court: the small claims court is a court which shall be established to dispense with civil claims that fall below the economic threshold for regular courts. Litigants to the small claims court shall be able to represent themselves or be represented by family and friends. Representation by qualified legal practitioners shall not be allowed in this court. The dispensation of justice through the Small Claims Court could be by written submissions or in-person proceedings.
- c. The policy of proportionate representation: for civil cases in the regular court, the presiding law officer shall declare the number of legal representations which they

deem adequate and commensurate with the case. This policy is necessary to ensure that the integrity of justice is preserved for all parties. It will ensure that a wealthy party in a litigation does not use their wealth to pervert the course of justice by hiring a disproportionate number of legal representations to intimidate either the court or the other party. If the law officer deems one (1) legal representation adequate, then both parties must be represented by one lawyer each. They can hire the best they can afford but it must be only one person. Again, any party who is unable to afford legal representation will access legal aid. This will ensure that the provisions of The National Creed are met.

- v. No Nigerian citizen can be executed through the legal means unless they have exhausted their legal rights including appeal to the Supreme Court, or unless they waive their right of access to the full legal spectrum available. If they waive their right, it must be in writing and in the presence of a law officer (judge or justice) of the federal government. This provision is necessary to protect Nigerian citizens from persecution and unjust application of capital punishment.

80. The Reformation of Policing

Trust and integrity are vital to policing effectiveness

- i. Internal security shall continue to be provided by the Nigeria police force.
- ii. The police are going to be categorised into federal police and state police. There is no conceivable justification to have local policing. Typically, the laws that are made at the local government level are such that they don't warrant a separate police formation to enforce them.
- iii. The federal and state governments shall be responsible for recruiting and managing their police personnel.
- iv. Existing police officers shall be offered a choice of the category of force they want to work for. But they will have to be qualified for the federal police if they want to work for the federal police.
- v. Every police officer (old and new): federal or state, must take a psychometric test to qualify for The National Creed + 1.
- vi. Every existing police officer must take a competency test to prove they are qualified to hold their rank or to be in the police at all. The competency test will be appropriate to the rank they currently occupy.
- vii. The Federal Road Safety Corp shall be dissolved into the police and shall form the transport police unit of the police force with the full authority to investigate transport related crimes. It shall be their responsibility to secure the nation's critical transport infrastructure, including airports, seaports, railway stations, bus terminals, road networks, railway networks, waterways, etc.
- viii. The remuneration of the police personnel shall be reviewed to ensure that police officers are remunerated in line with their duties and the risks of their job.
- ix. All police officers (dead or alive) whose remuneration are outstanding shall be settled immediately.
- x. All police officers shall declare their assets and liabilities every five years.
- xi. All police officers shall be bound by the provisions of the National Personal Responsibility and Accountability Policy.

- xii. All police officers must be computer literate and use the computer as their primary source of information processing.
- xiii. Level of access to police information derived from policing by police officers shall be strictly on official need and commensurate with need.
- xiv. **The federal police:** the federal police shall be made up of several units with specialist skills as follows:
 - a. The homicide unit: this unit shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting homicides that occur within their remit.
 - b. The surveillance and intelligence unit: this unit shall be responsible for carrying out surveillance and intelligence activities across the country to ensure that crimes are prevented before they occur. This unit shall be able to pass information to state police and the passage of information between different police formation shall be guided by the policy of personal responsibility and accountability.
 - c. The economic crimes unit: this unit shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting economic crimes across the country. Only federal police shall investigate and prosecute economic crimes.
 - d. The transport unit: this unit shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting transport related crimes across the country.
 - e. The counter terrorism unit: this unit shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting terrorism related crimes in the country. State police shall not be able to investigate and prosecute terrorism related crimes.
 - f. The rapid response unit: this unit shall be responsible for responding to live gun crime situations where there is still threat to life and property. This is the only police unit that shall be allowed to carry assault rifles in Nigeria. The rest of the police units shall only carry service pistol where appropriate.
 - g. The general police unit: this unit shall be responsible for general policing of the country. Police officers in this unit can only carry service pistols.
 - h. The riot police: this unit of police shall be responsible for maintaining order during riots and demonstrations, or moments of chaos.
- xv. **The elite brigade:** the elite brigade is a specialist unit independent of the police or the military. The main role of the elite brigade is to respond to live high stake situations within ten minutes of receiving a distress call. The elite brigade shall comprise of the best snipers in the country and will receive training comparable to the best anywhere in the world. They will respond to such situations as highjack, kidnap, terrorism, mass killings, etc. they will be stationed at strategic locations in the country and will have all the equipment they need to deploy rapidly, including helicopters. There shall not be direct recruitment into the elite brigade. Members of the elite brigade shall be drawn from the military and police based on candidates' performance in sniping and other trainings.
- xvi. **The state police:** the state police shall be responsible for policing the state. The Nigerian Civil Defence Corp shall be dissolved into the state police and personnel will be assigned to the states where they currently operate, although they can choose to apply to other states. However, they shall have to pass the competence tests needed for the rank of police they shall be assigned to. Also, they will have to pass the psychometric test required to fulfil the objectives of National Creed +1. State police units shall comprise of the following:
 - a. The homicide unit: the homicide unit shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting homicides in states. However, where a homicide is committed in more than one state by the same suspect, the federal homicide unit shall be responsible for

investigating and prosecuting the crime. Also, if the relatives or associates of a homicide victim object to the state homicide unit investigating and prosecuting a homicide, then the federal homicide unit shall take responsibility for investigating and prosecuting the homicide.

- b. The general police unit: this unit is responsible for general policing of a state. It shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting crimes.
 - c. The surveillance and intelligence unit: this unit shall be responsible for surveillance and intelligence gathering in a state aimed at protecting lives and property.
- xvii. **The police service commission:** the police service commission shall be responsible for overseeing the quality of policing in the country. The commission shall set the standards of service for the police formations nationwide, federal and state police alike. The commission shall also be responsible for handling complaints related to police performance. Every complaint received by the commission must be responded to in writing within seven days of receipt of the complaint through whatever means. The complaint must be investigated within one month and the complainant must be notified in writing. If for any reason the commission is unable to complete an investigation within one month, it must inform the complainant of the situation and provide them the date for which it expects to conclude the investigation. But in any case, the complaint must in all circumstances be completed within three months and the complainant notified in writing of the outcome of the complaint. The complaint process must also include an appeal process in case the complainant is unhappy with the outcome of the investigation. If a complainant is unhappy with the outcome of the investigation, they can appeal to a judge to review the complaint and the investigatory outcome arrived at by the commission. The judge must review the case, call witnesses if needed, and deliver a verdict within three months of receiving an appeal. If the appeal is upheld, then whoever investigated the case in the commission must be held responsible for their failing. If their failing is criminal, then a criminal proceeding must be brought against them, but if their failing is because of lapse in judgement, then they will learn from their mistake. The judge must pronounce the type of mistake that led to the unsatisfactory investigation of the complaint.
- xviii. **The prohibition of funding of police by any other party than by the government:** individuals and organisations shall no longer be allowed to fund the Nigerian police either at the federal level or the state level, by giving either money or equipment to the police. Any such attempt to fund the police shall be treated as an attempt to influence or bribe the police.

81. The Reformation of the Military

The guarantor of security and sovereignty must be above board

It is a pity that an institution of government formed to protect Nigerians from external aggression and serious internal conflict has constituted itself into one of the most savage oppressors of the people. The Nigerian military has abused countless people through summary execution and raw savagery that the nation has been left with a bitter taste in its mouth. The collective psyche of our servicemen has been badly damaged by unconstrained ineptitude, wanton corruption, and sectional loyalties. Therefore, the military shall be subjected to root and branch reform. The reform shall include:

- vi. All serving military personnel shall be subjected to a psychometric test in compliance with The National Creed + 1.
- vii. All serving military personnel shall be subjected to a competency test designed for the rank which they hold.
- viii. All serving personnel must be subjected to physical and mental fitness which is designed to prove they are still fit to continue to serve.
- ix. All military personnel found unfit for their role shall be retired immediately and promptly paid their due allowance. They shall also be trained on assimilation into civil economic endeavours.
- x. The current training manuals which has turned out ill-suited servicemen shall be ripped apart and new training manuals developed, which shall produce the intelligent, nimble, and level-headed servicemen that Nigeria deserves.
- xi. The only permissible language in the military, both in training, planning, logistics, operations, and every other aspect of the military life shall be English Language.
- xii. The military shall be secularised in line with the rest of government. Whereas servicemen shall be free to observe their religion, there shall not be any administrative religious inclination.
- xiii. The government shall pursue a lean and efficient military fit for purpose. All administrative services currently performed by military officers such as payment of salaries, administration of pension, etc., shall be performed by civil servants in the ministry of defence. Only professional services related to the core duty of servicemen shall be performed by the military.
- xiv. Recruitment into the military must follow The National Merit Policy. The military shall conduct recruitment all year round, taking only the very best who apply to serve the country. All intakes must excel in their trainings.
- xv. All retired military personnel who still live in barracks must vacate the barracks and be absorbed into the civil economic sphere.
- xvi. The military shall continue to be comprised of the army, navy and air force.
- xvii. Every serviceman must be provided with adequate accommodation fit for their rank.
- xviii. The salary of servicemen shall be reviewed in line with the Living Wage Policy and the Policy of Adequate Remuneration of Labour and Localisation of Wealth of the government. Their salary must reflect their responsibilities and the risk of their job.
- xix. The government shall pursue a policy of advanced military capabilities through local research and development. The government shall set up a number of military research and development (R&D) centres dedicated to different kinds of military technology research and development. The military shall be able to produce tanks, combat aircraft, munitions, drones, telecommunication hardware, etc. Each R&D centre must have a timeline to produce a product for which they have been tasked to research and develop. The military shall be able to recruit talented black civilians from all over the world to work on their R&D projects. This will be facilitated by the federal government.

82. The Reformation of Environment Policies

If we can't leave the world better than we met it, then we should at least leave it the way we met it.

We have led our lives as though there is no tomorrow, even though tomorrow is sure to come. Our natural environment is meant to be passed on from generation to generation. We should not be that generation that destroyed what should be bequeathed to future generations. In pursuit of a decent environment for the current and future generations, the government shall implement the following reforms:

- i. **Policies & programmes already explained**
 - a. **The National Programme for Land Remediation (section 57)**
 - b. **The National Sanitation Programme (section 54)**
 - c. **The National Programme for Landscape and Human Protection (section 56)**
 - d. **The National Programme for Climate Change Remediation and Biodiversity Improvement (section 55)**
- ii. **New policies & programmes**
 - a. **The national policy on bush burning:** this policy states that the government shall outlaw bush burning across the country. Every wild fire must be treated as an environmental emergency and the fire must be put out by the revived fire services. Where a criminal intent is established in starting a wild fire, whoever is responsible must be prosecuted.
 - b. **National waste management policy:** this policy lays out how household and industrial wastes shall be managed in the country and the responsibilities of each tier of government in managing these wastes. This responsibility will be captured in the National Charter and monitored accordingly. Each household and business will be provided with four sets of bins and a large durable bag. One bin will be for the collection of general non-recyclable waste. The second bin will be for the collection of plastics and bottles. The third bin will be for the collection of organic waste such as food remains and other organic matter. The fourth bin will be for the collection of paper-based waste. The large durable bag shall be for the collection of dangerous waste such as batteries, electronics, bulbs, etc.
 - i. **General non-recyclable waste:**
 - 1. **Non-toxic general waste:** this is the category of waste that is not recyclable but is non-toxic. This type of waste will be burned to produce electricity and hot water for industry. Each city in Nigeria will have a waste processing plant and each plant will have a power generating plant sited alongside it which will make use of the waste collected to generate electricity. Each household will have their bin collected once every week or as regular as is necessary from experience gained over a period.
 - 2. **Non-toxic organic waste:** this type of waste includes food waste and other organic wastes. They will be collected once every week from households and businesses or as frequent as is necessary from experience. The waste will be treated at an organic waste treatment plant where organic manure will be manufactured for agriculture and horticultural purposes.
 - 3. **Toxic waste:** the big durable bag that will be provided each household and business is where they will store toxic waste such as batteries, electronics, etc. This bag will be collected every month or as regular as is necessary from experience gained over a period.
 - ii. **Recyclable waste:** this waste includes plastics and bottles and paper-based waste. They will each be collected once every two weeks or once every month from households, or as frequent as experiences shows is necessary for people to maintain high standards of hygiene.
 - c. **Waste water and sewerage management programme:** it is simply unacceptable that currently, ninety-nine percent of households in Nigeria depend on septic tanks for waste water and sewerage management. Most of the septic tanks are poorly

constructed that sewage almost always leak from them into the surrounding soil, contaminating ground water and soil in the process. This programme shall build modern waste water and sewerage management system in every city and village in Nigeria. The government shall create six companies tasked with designing and building a complex network of waste water and sewerage management system in Nigeria. Every settlement in Nigeria with a population of one hundred houses shall benefit from the programme. This shall be a twenty-year programme and by the end of the programme, every house within a settlement of more than one hundred houses must have been connected to the waste water and sewerage management system. As part of this programme, waste water and sewerage treatment plants will be established. Also, the principle of total recycling will be applied. This means that waste water and sewerage will be treated and recycled at the treatment plant. Each treatment will be integrated with a power generating plant which will use anaerobic gas derived from sewage sludge to generate electricity. Or the sewage sludge will be desiccated, and the solid material burned to generate electricity. The waste water will be treated to a safe level where it is safe to use in non-hygienic industrial and domestic uses.

- i. Principle of Total Recycling:** The Principle of Total Recycling states that everything that can be recycled will be recycled. This principle will be pursued in the treatment and disposal of wastes across Nigeria.
- d. The National Programme to Improve Plant Pollinators:** through bush burning, bad practices of honey harvesting, and climate change, we have lost considerable number of pollinators essential for good crop yield. This programme shall restore to a healthy level the insects and pollinators necessary to drive the surge in agricultural food production that the government will pursue. The programme will create centres where bees, butterflies, and other sundry insects essential for pollination shall be bred and released into the wild. This programme will run for ten years which is enough to restore the needed level of pollinators across the country.
- e. Soil Quality Improvement Programme:** the quality of our agricultural soil has been degraded through bush burning and other practices, thereby killing off significant population of natural soil aerators. In this programme, the government shall seek to raise the number of natural soil aerators by breeding them and releasing them into the wild. It shall be a ten-year programme by which time the quality of soil aeration shall be monitored.
- f. The National Parks Programme:** we must provide a quality environment for people to relax outdoors. For every one-hundred thousand people, a public park no less than 1 sq.km shall be built. This park shall be covered in lawns and trees and properly maintained. Vehicles and motorcycles shall not be permitted to drive or ride through the park. Tarring or paved walkways shall be provided for people to walk through and benches shall be provided for people to relax. Each park shall also have a pond built into it. The parks shall be the responsibility of states and local governments to manage. It shall be stated in the National Charter.
- g. The National programme on Ambience Improvement:** this policy shall provide a comfortable outdoor environment for people to go about their business and relax if they choose. Through this programme, all streets in Nigeria shall be covered by at least 30 percent foliage. This foliage is necessary to provide shade for people outdoors. Nigeria lies roughly within 4°N and 13°N which is within a belt of significant

solar radiation. This provides an uncomfortable environment for people to work and relax outdoors.

Also, as part of this programme, the government shall encourage individuals to plant hedges and flowers around their homes. This will ensure that together with the trees planted by the roadsides, we shall be able to transform Nigeria into one giant glorious garden where man shall finally be at home with nature, and which shall provide us the right environment to enjoy and bequeath to our future generations. To facilitate this programme, the government shall establish nationwide plant and flower nurseries which shall provide every Nigerian free plants and flowers for a period of five years. After this period when the programme would have bedded, it is expected that citizens would be able to purchase flowers of their choice. The cutting down of trees shall be regulated by local governments.

- h. The National Policy on Noise Reduction:** this programme shall regulate all activities that produce substantial noise to the environment. This will ensure that we create an environment where people are able to find a quiet time to relax. Under this programme, the following shall be regulated
 - i. Car horns**
 - ii. Motorcycle horns**
 - iii. Bicycle horns**
 - iv. The use of loud speakers in public places**
 - v. The playing of loud music in public places**
 - vi. The use of bells in public places**
 - vii. Sirens:** other than vehicles in the entourage of the president of Nigeria, no vehicle can use siren in Nigeria except it is a vehicle responding to an emergency for the following category of services / people: fire service, ambulance, police, and doctors.
- i. The National Policy on Air Quality:** the air quality in Nigeria needs to be improved as bad air quality directly impacts people's health. Road constructions during the dry season needs to be watered to reduce dust pollution. Roads with vehicle traffic of more than fifty vehicles a day must be tarred. All pedestrian walkways must be constructed with materials that eliminate or reduce dust, such as tar, concrete, stone slabs, bricks, etc. The prohibition of bush burning will also improve air quality. All fossil fuel power stations must comply with strict emissions standard to be set. The enforcement of this policy and the party responsible shall be captured in the National Charter.
- j. The National Policy on Logging:** the logging of trees in Nigeria will have to be regulated. Part of the conditions for licensing loggers is the replacement of every tree felled with five new trees. Every company issued a license for logging will be allocated land where they will plant trees in replacement for logged trees. The forest rangers must enforce the allocation to loggers to ensure they have planted the right number of trees and that they have logged the right number of trees allocated to them.
- k. Waste Management Education and Awareness:** the success of the environmental management policy will depend in part on the cooperation of the Nigerian population. Therefore, in order to ensure buy-in by Nigerians, the three tiers of government, working together will develop educational materials for the general public on waste management, which will include, waste minimisation, reuse, recycling, and safe waste management practices. Equally waste management and resource conservation will

become part of the civic education curriculum in primary and secondary schools as part of the proposed wider reformed curriculum.

83. The Reformation of Land & Land Services

The enabler of all other endeavours deserves clarity and transparency

- i. Policies and programmes already explained:
 - a. **The National Programme for Land Remediation (section 57)**
 - b. **The National Programme for Asset Identification (section 32)**
- ii. New policies and programmes:
 - a. **Land Ownership Policy:** land in Nigeria shall be owned by individuals, group of individuals, communities, government, businesses, or organisations. The two routes to land ownership in Nigeria shall be by inheritance or purchase. After the national land survey, every plot of land in Nigeria regardless of its location must belong to one of the groups stated above. Every Nigerian or any legal resident in Nigeria who by their residence status is entitled to property ownership in Nigeria has a right to purchase an advertised plot of land anywhere in Nigeria. Anyone who refuses to sell to any other Nigerian or anyone else entitled to purchase for any other reason other than the offer price being lower than asking price shall be guilty of hate crime.
 - b. **The National Protected Areas:** the government shall map out areas that shall be free from agricultural practices or other economic practices or natural resources exploitation. These areas will be left to preserve biodiversity. The government will acquire these areas by purchasing them from their owners. The government will acquire these areas through the Policy of Overriding Public Need.
 - c. **Policy of Overriding Public Need:** this policy states that the government has the right to acquire any property that it considers necessary for the provision of public goods and services or the protection of the natural environment. To ensure that land owners don't lose out through this mandatory acquisition, the government must pay the value of any built-up properties on the land it wants to acquire plus the value of the land as certified by valuers. The payment for this acquisition must satisfy the provisions of the Policy on Fair Value of Assets.
 - d. **Mandatory Temporary Use of Land for Agriculture:** this policy states that a fallow piece of land cannot be withheld from someone who wants to use it for agricultural purposes. If a piece of land is uncultivated for more than two years, anyone can request to use that piece of land for agricultural purposes. The following are categories of agricultural investments that can be made as part of this policy:
 - i. **Land not used for more than two years:** for this type of land, anyone wishing to use it for agricultural purpose can only use it for a maximum of one year at a time renewable for further years on the agreement of the landowner. This type of agricultural use will be suitable for annual food crops and pasture cultivation.
 - ii. **Land not used between three and six years:** for this category of land, anyone wishing to use it for agricultural purposes can use it for an agricultural purpose for which they can use it for a minimum of five years, renewable for further years, two years at a time, on the agreement of the landowner. This land will be suitable for food crops, pasture cultivation, and certain types of cash crops.

- iii. **Land not used between seven years and ten years:** for this category of land, anyone wishing to use it can use it for a minimum period of fifteen years, renewable for a further period of five years at a time. This land will be suitable for food crops, pasture cultivation, ranching, and certain types of cash crops.
 - iv. **Land not used for more than ten years:** for this category of land, anyone wishing to use it can use it for a maximum period of thirty years, renewable every five years with the agreement of the landowner. This land will be suitable for all purposes.
 - v. **Fees for Land Use:** any person who uses another person's land for agricultural purpose will have to pay a yearly fee to the landowner. This fee, to be calculated by the agricultural ministry will be fixed for a hectare of land and the owner cannot demand arbitrary fee.
 - vi. **Land Use Refusal Charge:** if a landowner refuses a request from an interested party to use their land for agricultural purposes, the landowner shall have to pay a yearly fee to reflect the lost economic opportunities arising from the use of that land. This fee will be calculated by the agricultural ministry and will be a fixed fee.
 - vii. **The Restoration to Original State:** if land is used under this scheme, the user must not leave the land in a worse state that they acquired it. Otherwise the cost of remedying it to the original state must be borne by the user and not the landowner.
- e. **Land Lease Policy:** in addition to Mandatory Land Use Policy, intending farmers can also negotiate to lease land from a landowner for a specified period. This brings the assurance on the certainty of duration for which the lessee can use the land. However, the payment for each hectare of land must be on the same terms as the fixed fees for land use as calculated by the agriculture ministry.
 - f. **The Prohibition of Open Grazing:** open grazing will be prohibited across Nigeria. Animals will be raised in ranches and must follow best practices of land conservation. Ranching will make it possible that animal assets will be identified and numbered according to The National Programme for Asset Identification. This will also allow the government to provide support to animal rearing and the maintenance of meat and dairy quality.
 - g. **Ease of Land Sale Policy:** the sale of land shall be simplified. There shall be no unregistered middleman involved in land sale. Only duly registered estate agents can participate in land sale process. There shall not be any individual or group of individuals who constitute(s) themselves into an obstacle to land sale and economic development of land.
 - i. **A brief description of land sale process:** the plot of land is advertised with its unique number and a description of its features. A buyer pays for the asking price. The seller notifies the government of the sale. The government issues land title to the purchaser. The purchaser pays the government a fee for the transaction. The seller pays the government tax on the sale. It must be noted that every asset sale must be taxed.
 - h. **The Maximisation of Land Value:** this policy states that the economic value of land shall be maximised. The government shall aim that within five years, fifty percent of all agricultural land in Nigeria shall be employed in agricultural activities. Within eight years, seventy percent of all agricultural land shall be employed in agricultural activities and within twelve years, eighty five percent of all agricultural land shall be in use.
 - i. **The Protection of Agricultural Land:** This policy states that any land designated as agricultural land shall not be sold for other economic activities. This will ensure that Nigeria will always have adequate supply of agricultural land for feeding its population.

However, a designated agricultural land can be sold through the **Policy of Overriding Public Need**.

84. The Reformation of Agriculture

The provision of man's most basic need is a moral duty

The reformation of agriculture shall be thorough and complements the reformation of land and land services.

- i. **Agricultural Companies:** the government shall form companies solely for cultivating crops and rearing animals. These companies shall fall under The National Industrial and Agricultural Acceleration Programme. Private Nigerian companies shall also be encouraged to engage in modern agriculture.
- ii. **Agricultural Trading Companies:** the government shall form at least five companies that shall be engaged in trading agricultural goods. These companies shall be responsible for buying agricultural goods from farmers, processing them, packaging them, and selling to local and international markets. The competition that will be created by these five big companies will ensure that farmers derive the maximum income from their produce and that agricultural produce are packaged properly for consumers. Private companies will also be encouraged and supported to engage in agricultural goods trading.
- iii. **Agricultural Exchange:** the government shall open an exchange dedicated solely to the trading on agricultural goods. In this exchange, farmers will be offered price for the unit of agricultural goods well in advance of the produce being harvested. This will allow farmers to plan their revenue and costs more efficiently.
- iv. **Food Processing Companies:** the government shall form companies solely for processing agricultural goods. This will follow the National Policy on Raw Materials Processing and The National Industrial and Agricultural Acceleration Programme. These companies shall process such raw materials as tomatoes, starch, cotton, hide, etc, into finished quality goods. These finished products shall be for both local and foreign markets. The government will work with local manufacturers to open exportation routes for finished goods from Nigeria.
- v. **National Dairy Policy:** under this policy the government shall be a net exporter of dairy and dairy products. The government shall form companies that shall be solely dedicated to producing dairy and dairy products. Within seven years, Nigeria shall be a net exporter of dairy and dairy products.
- vi. **Fertiliser Companies:** the government shall establish at least five companies to produce fertiliser. Within five years, Nigeria shall be a net exporter of fertiliser.
- vii. **Agricultural Machines' Companies:** the government shall form partnership with agricultural machines companies and establish plants to produce agricultural machines in Nigeria. This will ensure that Nigeria benefits from the jobs that will be created in these plants. In the long run, Nigeria will seek to establish companies that manufacture agricultural machines wholly designed and manufactured in Nigeria.
- viii. **Research and Development in Agriculture:** the government will decide what research is needed to support agriculture. Whatever research is needed to support agriculture will form part of the research carried out under the Programme for Global Excellence. However academic institutions, research institutions, and company research and development departments shall be encouraged to pursue their own independent research agenda.

- ix. **Agricultural Insurance Policy:** under this policy, farmers shall be encouraged to take out insurance policy for their investment in agriculture. For instance, if there is crop failure as a result of drought or disease, the farmer will not lose out totally. This will help to create stability in the economy.
- x. **Agricultural Consumables Programme:** under this scheme the government shall form companies that shall produce the chemicals needed in agriculture and other industries. Nigeria shall be a net exporter of agricultural and other industrial chemicals within seven years.

85. The Reformation of Electricity Supply

A nation that cannot light up itself prepares a bed of misery and darkness for its inhabitants

It is a national shame and scandal that while Nigeria has been a major oil and gas exporter for decades, her citizens continue to live in perennial darkness even as her oil and gas power some of the biggest factories in the world and provide electricity and heat to countless citizens of other countries, their factories, and offices. Now a generation of wrong shall be righted with vigour and singular determination. Nothing shall stand in the way of this task.

The government shall review with lightning speed the performance of all the Generation Companies (GENCOS) and Distribution Companies (DISCOS) in the country. All those whose performance vary from their contractual obligation shall be made to pay for it. Where an underperformance is severe enough to warrant the revocation of a license, the government shall act decisively and with speed.

But beyond the performance of the GENCOS and DISCOS, the government shall act to provide the necessary power infrastructures needed in the country.

It is important to note that all work related to electricity supply shall be done under the Policy of Wartime Urgency.

i. Generation

There is really no time to waste in building generation capacity in Nigeria. The government is going to plunge itself headlong into building electricity generation capacity. The government shall operate a model of mixed power generation comprising of private power plants, community power plants, and government backed power plants.

- a. **Solar Power:** it is a fact now that solar power has become cost competitive with the rest of power generating technologies and in fact outperforms some. The government shall establish a company called Solar Power Generating Company Ltd (SPGCL). This company shall be jointly owned by Nigerians and the government on a 50:50 basis and it shall operate commercially. The company shall be tasked with building twenty gigawatts of electricity within five years. The acquisition of land for solar power plants and other power plants shall be subject to Policy of Overriding Public Need. But care must be taken to preserve agricultural land. There shall be coordination between SPGCL and to be formed Nigerian Electricity Transmission Construction Company Ltd (NETCCL) and the to be formed Transmission and Distribution Company Ltd (TDCL) to ensure that identified sites for solar power plants shall be one of the places where the NETCCL shall start the construction of transmission network.

The government shall partner with reputable solar panel manufacturers to establish at least two factories in Nigeria. The panels that will be used to build these initial power

plants must come from these factories. In the medium term, the government intends to ensure that Nigerian businesses develop high enough expertise and financial muscle to establish solar panel plants and challenge for business in Nigeria, Africa and globally. The power accessories needed at these plants will be provided by suppliers whom the government shall partner with to ensure that they are manufactured in Nigeria. Thereafter the SPGCL shall continue to acquire and develop solar power plants in Nigeria, Africa and globally. The government shall make solar power the backbone of its power supply. To complement the solar power plants, the government shall invest in energy storage through the Transmission and Distribution Company Ltd (TDCL).

- b. Licensed Solar Power Plants:** there are licensed solar power plants that are yet to start construction because of the lack of transmission capacity. The government shall ensure that those sites are among the first where the NETCCL starts the construction of transmission network.
- c. Wind Power:** it is not known what wind power capacity exists in Nigeria. The government shall carry out a comprehensive wind speed measurement onshore and offshore Nigeria. It shall partner with international organisations and companies with decent capability to measure atmospheric wind speed. Following this campaign, it shall produce a wind speed map of Nigeria. Where the wind speed map indicates that there is potential for wind turbine (around 6m/s average wind speed or more), the government shall install Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) equipment or anemometers to carry out detailed wind speed measurement. Following the data gathered from these installations, the government shall decide whether there is wind power capacity at those sites. Where there is capacity, onshore and offshore, the government shall cause the construction of windfarms at those sites immediately. Moreover, the data that will be generated from these measurements are valuable in recording Nigerian's atmospheric features.
- d. Biogas Power Plant:** following the government's plan to construct sewerage plant at every city in Nigeria, the government shall also construct a complementary biogas power plant at each site.
- e. Power Plant from Waste:** following the government's plan to construct waste treatment plant in each large city in Nigeria for non-toxic general waste, the waste will be burned to produce power.
- f. Gas Power Plant:** the government shall award a contract for the construction of forty gigawatts of power from gas. This power plants shall be designed to operate for thirty years. Between now and the thirty years, the government shall gradually build up power capacity from other renewable power technologies such that at the end of the thirty-year lifespan of the plants, the country will not build any new gas power plants but instead rely entirely on renewable power sources. Because of this plan, the government shall not actively pursue the indigenous acquisition of gas power plant technology because in thirty years from today, it shall be out of fashion. The government shall focus effort on technical acquisition in strategic areas for the future.
- g. Coal Power Plant:** the government shall award a contract for the construction of ten gigawatt of coal power plant. This power plant will be operated for the lifetime of the power plant and decommissioned. The government does not intend to produce power from coal in the long term.
- h. Community Power Plants:** the government shall encourage communities to invest in power plants such as solar, biogas, and wind where applicable. These power plants shall

have attractive rates which will encourage communities to invest in them. Community power plants shall have priority access to the grid when there is oversupply.

- i. **Private Power Plants:** private investors shall be encouraged to invest in power plants in Nigeria. Private investors can invest in all power technologies, but there must be an understanding that for gas and coal power plants, the license for those plants will not be renewed once the plants come to the end of their lives, unless a safe, secure, and economic technology becomes available that allows the decarbonisation of gas and coal power plants.
- j. **Biomass Power Plants:** the government shall pursue the generation of power from biomass power plants. Small and medium scale biomass power plants shall be constructed across the country to provide part of the stable backbone power which will complement the solar power plants in the long run. These biomass power plants shall run on wood chips, baled grass cuttings and cereal harvest leftovers, and other renewable organic matters.
- k. **Micro Power Plants:** the government shall implement a programme which shall support property owners to install solar PV on their properties. Also, all public buildings that shall be constructed by the government under the National Programme on Public Buildings and Facilities shall be installed with solar PV plants where appropriate.

ii. **Transmission**

It is recognised that the transmission infrastructure in Nigeria is so constrained that generated electricity is unable to be wheeled away to distribution. The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) shall be retooled immediately to become two companies namely: Northern Transmission and Distribution Company Ltd (NTDCL) and Southern Transmission and Distribution Company Ltd (STDCL). The responsibility of providing distribution network by DISCOS will be taken away from them. The sole purpose of the DISCOS shall be the buying of electricity from the TDCL and selling same to their customers. The reason for reassigning the responsibility of distribution network to the same company that owns the transmission network is that technology is evolving such as smart grid, energy storage, etc, that will be better managed if there is seamless interface between the transmission and distribution networks because they are in one hand.

The first task of NTDCL and STDCL shall be to produce a comprehensive design of a transmission network for Nigeria. The network shall ensure that there is enough capacity for at least two hundred gigawatts of electricity, consisting between 66KV and 400KV lines. Once the design is produced, construction shall start with areas where there is insufficient capacity to transmit available electricity. The first ten years of construction shall be targeted at one hundred gigawatt of transmission capacity.

The government shall form two companies called the Northern Nigeria Electricity Transmission Construction Company Ltd (NNETCCL) and Southern Nigeria Electricity Transmission Construction Company Ltd (SNETCCL). The sole purpose of these companies shall be to construct the transmission network in Nigeria. They shall have a mandate of ten years to construct the designed network. The construction must be planned in staged phases such that segments can be brought into operation once completed. The government shall open a steel producing factory which sole purpose shall be to produce the steel needed to construct the network, thereby allowing existing steel plants to continue to service demand from other industries. The government shall also partner with internationally reputable companies to establish factories in Nigeria to produce transmission cables, transmission

equipment and other accessories, which shall be jointly owned by Nigerian investors, Nigerian government, and foreign companies. However, where there is already an existing capability in Nigeria, the government shall help the companies with those capabilities to expand very rapidly to be able to take part in the supply of materials for the construction of the transmission network. The companies the government shall be looking to partner with or help develop existing capability are those that make transmission cables, transformers, switchgears, bushings, and other accessories. The government shall ensure that within ten years there shall be enough expertise in Nigeria to design and manufacture all necessary transmission equipment for offering to the Nigerian market, African market and compete globally.

Once the NNETCCL and SNETCCL finish the first phase of constructing one hundred-gigawatt transmission network capacity, they shall start the second phase of the transmission network construction to bring the total capacity to two hundred gigawatt. At this stage the two companies should have been sufficiently experienced to offer their services to other African countries. The government shall support the companies to win work in other African countries in a competitively fair manner. After five years of offering construction services to African countries, the companies shall be well grounded to offer their services competitively globally.

iii. **Distribution**

The government shall form six companies called the South West Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (SWEDCCL), South South Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (SSEDCCCL), South East Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (SEEDCCL) North West Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (NWEDCCL), North East Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (NEEDCCL) and North Central Electricity Distribution Construction Company Ltd (NEEDCCL). The role of these companies shall be to construct the distribution network in the six geographical regions of Nigeria, consisting of 240V, 11KV, and 32K lines. They shall have a mandate of ten years to ensure that every house in Nigeria is connected to the distribution network. The distribution network must be buried underground. After constructing the distribution network, the companies shall then be tasked with burying all overhead distribution cables that currently exist in Nigeria. The overhead cables are an eyesore in Nigerian cities and we aim to build a country deserving of playing a part in leading the world. Within the next ten years, all overhead cables in Nigeria shall be buried.

The government shall partner with distribution network accessories suppliers to establish factories in Nigeria for servicing the Nigerian market and the African region. However, the government shall ensure that in ten years, Nigerian businesses have established sufficient capacity to challenge those companies in Nigeria and Africa. In fifteen years, Nigerian businesses should be well placed to challenge for global businesses in a competitive way.

86. Reformation of Oil and Gas Supply

A behemoth without guidance is on course for self-annihilation

The Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation has been managed in such a poor way that it has dragged the whole nation backwards, given the enormous responsibility placed upon it and the shoddy work it has done; characterised by monumental corruption and ineptitude backed by a patronage culture.

The government shall clear the Augean stable once and for all and institute a system that works for Nigeria and her citizens.

The government shall without delay, dissolve the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. In its place the government shall establish an agency responsible for the regulation of oil and gas development and supply of oil and gas products in Nigeria called the Department for Oil and Gas Regulation (DOGR). This department shall be responsible for the following:

- i. Management of oil and gas exploration and exploitation licenses
- ii. Management of oil and gas supply infrastructures licenses in Nigeria
- iii. Planning the supply of oil and gas in Nigeria to make sure there is always enough supply
- iv. Management of licenses for the construction of oil and gas facilities and infrastructures
- v. Management of licenses for the supply of oil and gas in Nigeria

To be clear, the DOGR shall not own any facility or infrastructure.

All the subsidiaries of the NNPC shall be privatised. But a new company shall be formed which its sole responsibility shall be to construct and own oil and gas transmission facilities and infrastructures in Nigeria. The company shall be called the Nigerian Oil and Gas Assets Ltd (NOGAS). This company shall take over the management of all oil and gas transmission pipelines in Nigeria. It shall be operated as a full-fledged commercial company. Nigerians will be encouraged to invest in it.

The government shall back up NOGAS to construct a national gas pipeline which shall ensure that every city in Nigeria with a population of at least one hundred thousand shall have a gas depot supplied by a gas pipeline. At these depots, NOGAS shall bottle gas in canisters and sell to registered retailers who shall then sell to residential customers. Big residential blocks shall be encouraged to install gas tanks and connect to the flats in the property with each flat properly metered. Gas supply retailers shall then use their truck to sell to these clients by filling up their gas tanks.

The reason Nigeria shall prefer this gas supply model instead of ensuring that gas is supplied to every property from the national gas supply network is because the cost of connecting to every property will be huge and shall outweigh the benefit because of the low volume of domestic gas consumption where it is only used for cooking. And again, in the future, Nigeria will aim to replace gas cooking with electric cooking with electric power coming from renewable energy power plants.

- vi. **The Deregulation of oil and gas supply:** oil and gas supply shall be completely deregulated in Nigeria with private businesses being the only suppliers of oil and gas in Nigeria. However, NOGAS shall be responsible for regulating supply to ensure that there is adequate supply at all times. NOGAS shall also be responsible for overseeing the price at which suppliers supply to consumers to make sure that Nigerian consumers are not ripped-off.
- vii. **Revenue from Oil and Gas Activities:** the current model where it is the responsibility of the NNPC to collect revenue from oil and gas activities shall be discontinued with the dissolution of the NNPC. It shall henceforth be the responsibility of Federal and State Tax Authorities to collect revenue from all oil and gas activities. The tax authorities shall have a department dedicated to oil and gas activities.

87. The Reformation of Transportation

Good transportation system is one of the prerequisites of national prosperity

The glaring lack of plan for Nigeria's transportation infrastructures is pitiable. There shall be no time-wasting pointing accusing fingers because that will be done through looted fund recovery policy, but the government shall go to work swiftly and decisively not just to solve the immediate problems but to build transport facilities and infrastructures fit for a modern nation. All construction work to be done in the reformation of transportation shall be done under the Policy of Wartime Urgency.

- i. **Road Transportation:** road transportation network in Nigeria is so parlous that it is annoying. The government shall do the following:

- a. **National Highways Network:** the ministry of transport shall create a map of highways network for Nigeria. This network shall ensure that every city in Nigeria with a population of at least two hundred thousand inhabitants shall be connected by a highway. Large cities with population of more than five hundred thousand shall be served by a ring of highways. These highways shall be highways in every sense of the word, meaning that they shall not have roundabouts within them and shall avoid populated areas where possible. Where it is impossible to avoid populated areas, they shall be sectioned off with barricades on either side to ensure that the only traffic on the highways are vehicles travelling through the highways. All local traffic should travel on local roads. There can never be pedestrian traffic on highways.

Following the creation of the national highways network, the government shall create two companies called the Northern National Highways Construction Company Ltd and Southern National Highways Construction Company Ltd. The sole purpose of these companies shall be to construct the national highways network in Nigeria. The companies shall have a construction mandate of fifteen years to finish the National Highways Network in Nigeria. However, after ten years of the companies' operation in Nigeria, they shall expand their offering to the African continent, and after five years of operating in Africa, they shall offer their services competitively to the global market. It shall be the responsibility of the federal government to fund the construction and maintenance of the national highways network.

- b. **Trunk Roads:** the trunk roads are roads which shall connect towns with population of between twenty thousand and two hundred thousand people. The construction and maintenance of trunk roads shall be funded by state governments. The federal government shall liaise with state governments to create six companies which responsibility shall be the construction and maintenance of trunk and rural roads across Nigeria. The funding arrangement shall be worked out between the federal and state governments such that work is paid for on an equitable basis. The federal government shall act as the catalyst and umpire. These companies shall have the mandate to construct these roads within a fifteen-year period. After the roads have been successfully constructed, the companies shall be collapsed into three big companies that shall offer their services to the rest of the world.
- c. **Rural Roads:** rural roads are roads connecting population centres of less than twenty thousand. Once constructed, they shall be handed over to the relevant local authority which shall take responsibility for their maintenance.
- d. **Streets:** the construction company responsible for the construction of trunk and rural roads shall also be responsible for the construction of streets. States and their local governments shall be wholly responsible for funding the construction. Each local government shall have works department which one of their responsibilities shall be the maintenance of streets and rural roads.

- e. **Localisation of Production of Construction Consumables:** the government shall cause that all consumables used in road construction shall be produced in Nigeria. The government shall create a company each to produce the required consumables used in road construction, such as bitumen and asphalt, aggregates, pavements, etc.
 - f. **Localisation of Production of Construction Equipment:** the government or Nigerian businesses shall partner with reputable construction equipment manufacturing companies in a 50:50 joint venture. The factories established shall service the local market in Nigeria and regional market in Africa.
- ii. **Rail Transportation:** the rail network existing in the country was designed to siphon away goods and minerals from Nigeria to colonial powers and their interests. We shall therefore build a new railway network designed to transport passengers and goods between cities and towns in Nigeria. The ministry of transport shall produce a railway network that covers the whole of Nigeria. Every town with at least a population of twenty thousand people shall be covered by the railway network. Once the network map has been produced, then a company shall be created whose sole purpose shall be to design and construct the national railway network. The company shall have a mandate of fifteen years to construct the national railway network. A steel plant shall be constructed which its sole purpose shall be to produce the steel required to construct the national rail network. The government shall also construct a cement plant which capacity shall be enough to supply all the cement required for the construction activities that shall be undertaken under this reformation.

The construction shall be prioritised such that cities with the highest population shall be connected first. And the construction shall be done in stages such that completed sections can immediately become operational.

- a. **The Localisation of Supply Chain:** the government shall cause the supply chain in the railway industry such as manufacturers of signalling accessories, coaches, etc, to form joint venture with Nigerian businesses. These companies shall manufacture the materials needed to construct the railway lines.
 - b. **Electrification of Rail Lines:** All rail lines to be constructed under the national rail network shall be electrified such that the trains run on electricity. Even all existing rail lines in Nigeria shall be electrified.
- iii. **Metro:** it is important to diversify transportation options in Nigeria. Nigeria has an estimated population of two hundred million people and it is projected to reach three hundred million in a few more years. Therefore, it is important that Nigeria builds a multi-type commuting system that ensures that Nigerian population can commute with ease and at reasonable cost. Therefore, the government shall implement a policy where any city that has a population of at least two million people must have a metro system. The development of metro transport shall start with Lagos, Kano, and Port Harcourt and expand to other large cities. The government shall create a company called the metro construction company Ltd. This company shall be responsible for the construction of the metro network in all the cities in Nigeria. This company shall be managed by Nigerians and can only hire expatriates as required. Each of the metro systems shall be funded by a long-term multilateral loan with very low interest rate. The business case for each metro must be valid and there must be a clear repayment plan for the loan from the revenue generated from the metro system.
- iv. **Buses:** the federal government shall work with state and local governments to create a programme which will transition bus services in Nigeria to the type of bus services obtained in modern cities across the world. Under this programme the infrastructures required to support modern bus services shall be created. These infrastructures shall include bus stops,

bus stations, the planning of bus routes, the training of staff to deliver this service, etc. Under this programme, the government shall partner with bus manufacturing companies to establish plants in Nigeria where the bus fleet needed to provide bus services in Nigeria shall be built. The government shall have a ten-year timeline to transition bus services in Nigeria from what they are to fully modern bus services.

- v. **Taxis:** taxis shall be managed by local governments. All taxis in Nigeria shall be registered. All taxis in Nigeria shall be metered and passengers can only pay for the cost of their journey.
- vi. **Cycling and walking:** to ensure that Nigerians can cycle and walk safely, the government shall as part of the road construction programme, integrate cycling and walking paths on certain roads. These cycling and walking paths shall be sufficiently separated from vehicle traffic paths that they shall be used exclusively for cycling and walking. The government shall take an active step to promote cycling in Nigeria.
- vii. **Vehicle Insurance:** all vehicles and motorcycles must be insured to ply on public roads. Failure to insure a vehicle or motorcycle on public road is a criminal offense.
- viii. **Vehicle Taxation:** all vehicles that use public roads must pay annual vehicle tax. Failure to pay vehicle tax is a criminal offence. The taxation of vehicles shall consider the type of vehicle. The higher engine vehicles will pay more tax than lower engine vehicles. Also, additional vehicles registered to a single individual shall attract additional tax over and above the base tax for the type of vehicle.
- ix. **Vehicle Road Worthiness:** any vehicle that plies on public road must have a certificate which certifies their road worthiness. The road worthiness certificate lasts for twelve months. However, for vehicles used in public transportation, it shall last only six months.
- x. **Vehicle Fitness for Passenger Transportation:** any vehicle used in conveying passengers must be certified fit to carry passengers in addition to being road worthy.
- xi. **Passenger Insurance Cover:** any traffic accident involving a vehicle or motorcycle which results in the death or injury of a passenger must be compensated for by the vehicle or motorcycle insurer.
- xii. **Driving Licensing Scheme:** the driving licensing scheme shall be revamped. Before a new driving license is issued, the learner driver must pass a theory test which teaches all traffic rules and regulation. Upon passing the theory test, the learner driver must then pass the practical driving test which will evidence their mastery of driving.
- xiii. **Air Transport:** the state of airports in Nigeria is appalling. The government shall completely reform air travel in Nigeria. All airports in Nigeria shall be modernised, some of them requiring complete redesign and rebuild, especially the foremost international airports. The government shall back local airlines in Nigeria to compete for international routes. Nigerian-owned airlines must be given priority on lucrative international routes from-and-to Nigeria. The government shall not seek to establish a national carrier but shall instead back local airlines to take full advantage accruable to them as Nigerian businesses. All agencies involved in air travel shall be reformed in line with the National Merit Policy of the government and the Policy on Standards of Service. The government shall reform Lagos airport to become the biggest air travel hub in the whole of Africa within five years. Following this reformation, the only people that should be at airports are people who have business to be at airports. There shall no longer be a situation where people mill around at airports for no reason.

88. The Reformation of Healthcare Delivery

A healthy nation is a wealthy nation

Like everything else in Nigeria, healthcare delivery has been bastardised by years of neglect and sheer ineptitude. This has created a shameful and sad situation where the bastards who ruined Nigeria use their stolen wealth to go outside Nigeria to treat themselves, often coming back in caskets to Nigeria while the downtrodden, hardworking citizens of this country are left to helplessly stare into the eyes death before being seized by it in unforgiving pain and anguish.

The government shall therefore undertake several reforms to accord healthcare delivery the priority and attention it deserves. The government shall undertake the following reforms.

- i. **The Segmentation of Healthcare Delivery:** healthcare delivery in Nigeria shall be segmented into the following:
 - a. **Clinics:** this shall be the primary healthcare delivery unit in Nigeria. This unit shall provide first line consultation for patients who may be referred to hospitals or specialist hospitals depending on their condition. This unit shall also provide prenatal and postnatal support to mothers. This unit shall also provide immunization services in the country. There should be at least one clinic for every twenty thousand people. Government owned clinics shall be built through the National Programme for Public Buildings and Facilities. The clinic cannot admit a patient overnight. Any patient requiring overnight admission must be referred to a hospital or specialist hospital. Each clinic must have a pharmacy where prescriptions by a doctor can be purchased within the same building. The quality of medicine dispensed in the pharmacy must be beyond doubt. The clinics shall serve as primary healthcare centres that interface with communities. The clinics shall be sized appropriately for the population they serve. For those that serve bigger communities, they may have several doctors and nurses working in it. For smaller ones, it may just be suitable for one doctor and a couple of nurses. The planning for this will be done as part of national infrastructures and facilities survey.
 - b. **Hospitals:** this healthcare delivery unit shall comprise of wards where patients can be admitted. Each hospital must take its patients on referral from the clinics. Also, each hospital must have an accident and emergency unit where cases of medical emergency shall be given priority attention. The government shall work with the Nigerian Medical Association to decide how to assess the performance of doctors in emergency situations in view of the Policy on Personal Responsibility and Accountability which always gives all citizens responsibility to act appropriately to restore balance and to take personal responsibility for their actions. Hospitals can also have in-house outpatient clinics where doctors are able to see outpatients. Each hospital must also have a pharmacy where patients can buy prescriptions which quality must be beyond doubt. Hospitals shall have maternity wards where women are safely delivered of their babies in the presence of experienced nurses and doctors who shall be able to deal with all emergencies. Each maternity ward must also have a neonatal unit where care shall be given to new-borns in need of intensive care. Never again shall the fate and health of expectant mothers and their babies be left to chance. Hospitals shall be affiliated to universities to provide teaching and research for healthcare providers such as doctors and nurses and other medical researchers. There shall be a hospital for every two hundred thousand people and the size of the hospital shall depend on the population it serves.

- c. **Specialists Hospitals:** specialist hospitals are hospitals dedicated to dealing with specific illnesses. Attendance to the specialist hospitals shall be by referral. They shall function in much the same way as the hospitals. The specialist hospitals shall be affiliated to universities for teaching and research by healthcare providers, including doctors and nurses. The location of specialist hospitals shall be planned to provide adequate coverage to the Nigerian population.
- ii. **Ownership of Healthcare Delivery Units:** healthcare delivery units such as clinics, hospitals, and specialist hospitals shall be owned and managed by the government, associated organisations such as charities and religious institutions, and private businesses. Each healthcare provider shall decide how much they shall charge their patients or service users.
- iii. **The Regulation of Healthcare Delivery:** a body shall be established and funded by the government to regulate the provision of healthcare delivery in Nigeria. This body to be called the Department for the Regulation of Healthcare Delivery domiciled within the ministry of health shall be responsible for the issuance and management of licenses for opening and operating healthcare delivery unit. This body shall be responsible for handling of complaints brought against individuals or organisations involved in healthcare delivery. It shall take advice from a committee of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA). This regulatory body shall also maintain the register of all medical personnel in Nigeria but there shall be a proper arrangement with professional bodies such as NMA, Pharmaceutical Council of Nigeria (PCN), etc., to ensure that where there is enough self-regulation, that the existing strength is preserved.
- iv. **Health Insurance Policy:** this policy states that every Nigerian citizen must hold an insurance policy. This is a mandatory requirement in Nigeria and every citizen who turns seventeen years must be registered without the option of opting out. It shall be the responsibility of every adult over seventeen years to pay for their medical insurance. This medical insurance shall cover the cost of consultation at the clinics, the cost of prescription, and the cost of hospital admission. This insurance shall provide unlimited coverage for treatment of all medical conditions in Nigeria. This insurance shall not provide coverage for treatment of any condition outside Nigeria. In a situation where a medical condition can only be treated outside Nigeria, the patient or their carer can apply to the National Emergency Medical Fund for help. The health insurance coverage provided by the insurer will determine whether the policy holder must only seek medical treatment from government hospitals, associate hospitals, or private hospitals. Or a combination of some or all. However, during emergency situations, a patient can seek treatment in any healthcare delivery unit but the reimbursement rate is the one used in government hospitals.
- v. **The National Emergency Medical Fund:** The National Emergency Medical Fund is a charitable fund which the government shall back. The fund is meant to be contributed into through donation campaigns run by the management of the fund. The fund is meant to provide financial help to patients whose conditions cannot be treated in Nigeria and thereby falls outside the coverage of health insurance policy. To qualify for the fund, doctors must certify that the condition can be treated at a known hospital anywhere in the world. Also, the doctors in the hospital to which the patient is referred must state that they are happy and able to take on the patient on admission.
- vi. **The Policy on Sanctity of Life:** this policy requires that healthcare delivery institutions must admit and treat anyone in emergency medical need regardless of their economic status, the status of their health insurance policy or any other consideration. If a patient who for some reason is not insured, or whose insurance limits them to receive medical treatment from only government hospitals, by reason of this policy receives emergency medical treatment from an

associate or a private hospital, the patient or their insurer must use the government-owned hospital rate for reimbursing the private hospital. Also, if a nursing mother or child who are entitled to receive free medical treatment from government hospitals receive emergency medical treatment from an associate or private hospital, then the government shall reimburse them using government-owned hospital rate. Wilful failure by a hospital or any other healthcare delivery unit to treat a patient on emergency which subsequently results in the patient losing their life, they shall be treated as having committed a crime.

- vii. **The Abolition of Foreign Medical Treatment on Government Fund:** no public officer in Nigeria, even the president, is permitted to use government fund to seek medical treatment abroad. Whereas the government shall not ban medical treatment abroad, whoever is seeking medical treatment abroad must do so on their own finances.
- viii. **The Development of Pharmaceuticals:** healthcare delivery is an industry that shall continue to be in demand as long as people last on earth. Therefore, the government shall take active steps to reposition Nigeria to tap into the huge potentials of this vast industry. The government shall work with pharmaceutical companies in Nigeria and the academia to research and develop new drugs. The government shall also work with pharmaceutical companies to acquire patents of existing drugs to be manufactured in Nigeria to the same or higher quality as obtained elsewhere but more cheaply. The government shall reposition Nigeria as a credible drugs exporter rather than an importer of fake drugs. This plan shall be part of the research and development strategy of the government.
- ix. **The Dispensary of Drugs:** the dispensary of drugs shall be reformed. Only licensed pharmacies shall be allowed to dispense drugs in Nigeria, both for over the counter drugs and for prescription drugs. As part of the reform, any drug sale must be registered with the name of the purchaser and their date of birth. This approach shall equally help with the elimination of drug abuse ravaging the country. Every drug supplied to a dispensary in Nigeria must be traced to a final consumer. Any breach will be punished accordingly.
- x. **Research and Development in Healthcare Delivery:** due to the critical importance of healthcare delivery, the government shall encourage research and development in healthcare delivery. The Nigerian government shall aspire that the next generation of innovation to shape healthcare delivery shall be invented in Nigeria. This aspiration shall cover the whole spectrum of healthcare delivery, from drugs, to drug administration equipment, to diagnosis equipment, to digitalisation of healthcare delivery, and in fact to everything healthcare delivery.
- xi. **The Training and Retention of Healthcare Professionals:** as the social-economic indices in Nigeria deteriorated, it has struggled to retain its best professionals as they were sadly forced to relocate to more favourable countries. This has created a difficult situation for Nigeria and Nigerians as they have been denied the benefits of the best brains the country could offer, despite the country spending substantially in the training of these individuals. The government shall therefore use all the reforms it shall institute in Nigeria to train and encourage medical professionals to remain in their country and offer their services to their motherland. Effort will be made to attract foreign based healthcare professionals back to Nigeria.
- xii. **The Criminalisation of Fake Drugs:** the manufacture and supply of fake drugs in Nigeria shall be deemed an attack on humanity. This is a crime which shall carry a penalty of life in jail.
- xiii. **The Strengthening of NAFDAC:** the operation of NAFDAC shall be strengthened to ensure that the organisation is able to regulate the manufacture and supply of drugs in Nigeria. Going forward, it shall be NAFDAC that shall license and regulate drug dispensaries across Nigeria.
- xiv. **Immunisation of Children:** the government shall run a campaign through the primary healthcare delivery channels in Nigeria to ensure that all children in Nigeria are properly

immunised. It shall be a crime in line with the provisions of Mandatory Guardianship of Minors not to make sure that a child is immunised.

- xv. **The Supply of Antidotes:** a lot of Nigerian citizens have lost their lives due to the unavailability of antidotes to snake bites and injuries from other venomous animals. The government shall establish one of the biggest antidotes manufacturing facilities in the world. This facility shall manufacture all antidotes that are required in Nigeria and which shall be exported to other countries. These antidotes shall be supplied to all healthcare delivery outlets in Nigeria for easy access in emergencies.
- xvi. **The Maintenance of Patients Prescription Record:** every healthcare delivery unit must keep a record of the prescription of their patients indefinitely. Destruction of this record except on the order of a judge or failure to keep this record shall be deemed a crime.

89. The Reformation of Educational System

Education is the refiner of souls and the key to unlock the power of the mind

Education is the bedrock of any society and there is a direct correlation between the quality of education of any country and the level of enlightenment of the citizens of that country. Therefore, it is important that the right level of education is provided to Nigerian citizens as we push to leap into the modern world. The government shall therefore implement a number of wide-ranging reforms in the education sector. These reforms shall cover the whole spectrum of education and are for pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education.

- i. **Pre-primary Education:** pre-primary education shall be provided by a mix of the following: local governments, associate organisations such as religious institutions and charities, and private businesses. This level of education is broken down into:
 - a. Day care: the government shall provide day care through the National Childcare Programme.
 - b. Nursery: the government shall provide nursery education to every three-year-old until they enter primary school at six years. The curriculum for nursery school shall be revamped. Emphasis shall not be on academic learning but on the child's individuality and the significance of active learning and the importance of acting as a group member. Nursery education shall be based on the child's own knowledge, skills and experiences. Its focus is on play and a positive outlook on life. Another central consideration shall be to promote the child's own initiative and to emphasise its significance as the foundation for all activities.
 - c. Every nursery school must have appropriate-age library which will be stocked initially through the National Access to Books Programme.
- ii. **Primary Education:** the government shall build the necessary facilities required for primary education in Nigeria through the National Programme for Public Buildings and Facilities. Under this programme, all primary schools will be equipped to provide modern teaching and learning facilities such as ICT, audio visual facilities, and other modern teaching aids.
 - a. Primary education shall be provided through schools owned by the government, associate organisations such as religious institutions and charities, and private businesses.
 - b. Primary education shall be free through government owned schools.

- c. The funding of primary education shall be agreed between the federal and state governments in the National Charter.
- d. The head teacher of each primary school shall be personally responsible for the performance of their school.
- e. Each school shall be given an annual budget for recurrent expenditure and the head teacher shall be responsible for hiring their own staff, based on laid down principles for staff recruitment and of course in line with National Merit Policy.
- f. Parents-teachers associations of primary schools shall be given authority to review the performance of school headteachers and can make recommendations to supervisory authorities on the termination of the appointment of headteachers.
- g. Every primary school regardless of ownership must have recreational facilities.
- h. Every child must be assessed for athletic ability before they finish primary school. Their report into secondary school must include their athletic preferences and their level of ability. This must be done in all primary schools regardless of ownership.
- i. Every primary school pupil must be able to read and write by the time they finish primary two. Any school where a child who does not have learning disabilities finishes primary two without enough level of reading and writing skills, the headteacher shall be queried. Also, the child's guardian shall be queried.
- j. Exams shall be written only once in a year. Focus on exam shall be reduced with emphasis rather placed on learning and skills development.
- k. Every primary school must have a library which must be stocked, initially, through the National Access to Books Programme.
- l. Every primary school staff: teaching and non-teaching alike, shall be subjected to competency-based test and anyone who fails it shall be disengaged and placed on the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment.

iii. Secondary Education:

- a. Secondary education shall be provided by the government, associate organisations such as religious institutions and charities, and private businesses.
- b. Secondary education shall be free through government-owned schools.
- c. The curriculum for secondary schools shall be reviewed to make them useful in preparing students for necessary life skills required for a modern nation and preparing them for further education.
- d. Exams shall be reduced to only one per academic session and every hall used for major exams must have camera coverage.
- e. Cult membership in secondary school shall be abolished and anyone found to belong to a cult shall be taken away from their guardian and placed in a juvenile rehabilitation centre.
- f. The way education supervisors work shall be revised to make them more accountable.
- g. All admissions into secondary schools shall follow the National Policy on Merit. No student in any school, regardless of the ownership of the school, can be admitted on a quota basis.
- h. Every secondary school must have a library which must be stocked, initially, through the National Access to Books Programme for government-owned schools. All other secondary schools must have suitable library and other required facilities as part of their license requirement.

- i. Every secondary school staff: teaching and non-teaching alike, shall be subjected to a competency-based test and anyone that fails the test shall be disengaged and placed on the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment.

iv. Tertiary education

- a. Tertiary education shall be provided by the government, associated organisations, and private businesses.
- b. Every tertiary institution shall be independent of the government and shall have the power to appoint their own staff and principal officers. The government shall cease to appoint officers for them.
- c. Every admission into tertiary institutions shall be on merit and there shall be no quota system regardless of the ownership of the institution.
- d. The funding model for tertiary institutions shall be changed. The government shall pay a statutory amount to every tertiary institution under its funding framework for the maintenance of infrastructure and a fee shall be agreed which the government shall pay for every student enrolled.
- e. The enrolment of students into different programmes shall be monitored by the National Universities Commission to ensure that the ration of students to facilities is adequate.
- f. It shall be the responsibility of tertiary institutions to attract best students. A framework shall be developed which shall allow tertiary institutions to compete for the best students.
- g. A rating system shall be developed which shall give prospective students a clear and unambiguous information on the performance of tertiary institutions and the rigour and quality of teaching and research on offer.
- h. Membership of cult groups or any secret society shall not be allowed in tertiary institutions. Anyone found to belong to a cult group or secret society shall be expelled from the institution and prosecuted. It shall be the responsibility of the police to enforce this.
- i. The curriculum for tertiary institutions shall be revised to ensure that graduates come out with the skills required to support the industries being built in Nigeria and able to compete globally.
- j. The management of research grant shall be revised to ensure that no grant is given directly to a researcher but that a grant shall be ring-fenced for them, which they can use for the purchase of materials and consumables and other incidentals to support their research. The payment for any cost on a research grant must be based on acceptable invoice.
- k. Tertiary institutions shall be encouraged to form partnership with industry, so they can carry out research leading to innovation by industry.
- l. Tertiary education shall be a paid-for service.
- m. The government shall institute a loan scheme which shall provide students from low-income families access to tertiary education, repayable after graduation, from employment income.
- n. The government shall provide free university education up to PhD level for the top 2 percent of university students across the country regardless of background or field of study. This scheme shall create the stimulation necessary to fire the zeal of students to aim higher. The top 1 percent shall be sponsored from master's to PhD at any

university of their choice anywhere in the world (although the government shall work to secure scholarship for them at these universities).

- o. Every tertiary education staff: teaching and non-teaching alike, shall be subjected to competency test designed for the type of job they do. Anyone that fails the test shall be disengaged from the service and placed on the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment.
- p. All colleges of education in Nigeria shall be converted to full-fledged faculty of education and affiliated to universities. This is because going forward, the minimum qualification for any teaching job in Nigeria, starting from nursery through to university is a university degree.
- q. The polytechnics shall be reformed to enhance their technical offering. Emphasis on polytechnic education shall be industrial experience such that graduates are able to immediately fit into mainstream work.

90. The Reformation of Resource Mining

The gifts of nature shall not be a curse but a blessing

Nigeria has always left itself open to exploitation. Despite being blessed by a plethora of mineral deposits, Nigeria has successively been unable to exploit its mineral wealth, waiting for foreign companies to invest in the exploration and exploitation of its mineral deposits. Henceforth Nigerian wealth shall be exploited for the benefit of Nigerians. The government shall therefore reform the mining industry by taking the following actions:

- i. **Minerals Deposit Mapping:** the government shall award a contract for the comprehensive survey and re-evaluation of mineral deposits in Nigeria. The mapping shall achieve the following:
 - a. Types of minerals deposited and estimated quantities, where it is possible to estimate.
 - b. The environmental features of each location: depth of mineral deposit, soil type, proximity to human settlement, dangers of mining to human settlement including risks to food chain and water supply.
- ii. **Minerals Extraction Plan:** the government shall formulate a plan for the extraction of the mineral deposits. The plan shall include how to protect the environment from mining activities.
- iii. **Mining of Minerals:** the government shall not wait for any foreign company to mine minerals deposit in Nigeria. The government shall allocate prospecting and mining blocks to Nigerian businesses that are interested in mining through a competitive auction. Any company that is awarded a license shall be given a deadline to start mining operations and shall be given volume targets. Any company that fails to meet its target shall be forced to sell its lot to whichever Nigerian company is willing to buy. If no Nigerian company is willing to buy, then the government shall buy it back based on the Policy on Fair Value of Assets to make sure that the investor does not lose. Foreign companies shall also be encouraged to invest in mining in Nigeria, but the government shall look to back Nigerian companies heavily to ensure that maximum benefit from resource mining accrues to Nigeria.
- iv. **Government Backed Companies:** in addition to the allotment to private businesses, the government shall create two large mining companies which shall operate as full-fledged commercial companies. These companies shall be awarded prospecting and mining licenses to operate across the full spectrum of mineral deposits in Nigeria. These companies shall

operate on the same principle as the companies created under the National Industrial and Agricultural Acceleration Programme and the National Policy on Raw Materials Processing. These companies shall also establish processing plants in Nigeria to process the raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods. These companies shall be backed by the government to challenge for businesses in Africa and elsewhere.

- v. **Regulation of Mining:** the government shall establish a department called the Department for Mining Regulation. This department shall be domiciled within the ministry of environment and shall be responsible for issuing and managing of mining licenses as well as ensuring that the environment is always protected from mining activities. Before the department approves any licence application, the application must include comprehensive environmental protection plan.

91. The Reformation of the Financial Services

The pillars of the economy shall be strengthened

The government shall undertake a comprehensive reform of banking and financial services in Nigeria. The reform shall include the following:

- i. **Deposits Trapped in Failed Banks:** the government shall institute an audit of all failed banks in Nigeria. Following the audit, the government shall set a six months' timeline to ensure that all depositors in failed banks have been paid their deposits within that timeframe.
- ii. **Cashless Policy:** the details of the cashless policy has been explained in the National Cashless Policy. All financial institutions must comply with the provisions of the policy or risk hefty penalty or in extreme cases a revocation of license to operate.
- iii. **The Harmonisation of Exchange Rate in Nigeria:** the central bank in Nigeria shall have a single exchange rate. Currency retailers such as banks and bureau de change shall have their own rate which must be clearly advertised. The central bank of Nigeria cannot sell foreign currency to any client in Nigeria other than the government. All purchases of foreign currency must be through commercial banks and bureaux de change.
- iv. **Documentation of Currency Sale:** any retailer of currency must keep record of individuals or organisations that they sold currency to or bought currency from, regardless of the amount involved in the transaction. This record must be enough to identify these individuals or organisations without additional effort. The record must be kept for a period of twenty years.
- v. **Linking of Account Number to their Owners:** every account number must be linked to an individual or organisation and the detail kept for the individual or organisation must be enough to identify them without additional effort. This is explained in the National Asset Identification Programme.
- vi. **Bank Closing Balances supplied to CBN:** the closing balances of a bank's balance sheet and all client accounts must be submitted electronically to the CBN at the close of every business day. Failure to transmit these details shall result in financial penalty to the bank.
- vii. **Unlimited Bank Deposit Guarantee:** every deposit held by a commercial bank must be guaranteed regardless of the amount. This means that upon failure of a bank, the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Company must refund every depositor their deposit regardless of deposit amount. The reserve ratio of commercial banks shall be revised to take this policy into account.
- viii. **The Segregation of Banks:** there shall be only two types of banks in Nigeria:

- a. **Commercial Banks:** commercial banks shall have the authority to take deposits from customers and provide loans to customers. Included in this category are money deposit banks, mortgage banks, community banks, microfinance banks, etc. There shall not be a differentiation of rules for commercial banks. They must operate under the same rules regardless of their size or geographical spread or branch network. No bank must be made to have a specific capitalisation before they are designated a full-fledged commercial bank. Their capitalisation requirement must reflect their balance sheet.
- b. **Investment Banks:** investment banks are all other types of banks that don't provide the primary service of money deposit services to their customers. No commercial bank shall be allowed to provide investment banking services. And likewise, no investment bank shall be allowed to provide money deposit services to their customers. All banks that already provide money deposit and credit services to their customers as well as investment banking services must be made to divide their operations into two clear separate companies or sell off one of their divisions to retain their license to operate. Any deposit held with an investment bank cannot be guaranteed should the bank become insolvent.
- c. **Central Bank of Nigeria:** The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) shall be reformed. All staff at the CBN shall be subjected to competency test appropriate to their job role. All those who do not qualify for the position they hold will be withdrawn immediately and placed on the database of the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment. All branches of the central bank shall be closed. There is no reason the central bank should operate branches across Nigeria currently. Previously the branches were relevant as it allowed the CBN to closely monitor banks within their area of supervision. However, with the advent of reliable IT systems which allow CBN to acquire information on banks instantaneously, the branches should be closed. The CBN shall be restructured into a lean and capable institution in line with the responsibilities it shall provide, namely: supervision of commercial banks, supervision of other financial institutions including investment banks, monetary policies and reserve management and management of its own internal processes and services.

92. The Reformation of Budgeting System

The old order is not good enough

The budgeting system in Nigeria shall be completely overhauled as the current system of budgeting is inadequate for the rapid modernisation that Nigeria needs. The government shall discard the current annual budgeting system by implementing the following reforms:

- i. **The Fixture of Recurrent Expenditure:** only the recurrent expenditure component of Nigeria's budget shall be fixed on an annual basis. If there is a needed intra year growth in recurrent expenditure, a supplementary budget shall be prepared.
- ii. **Notional Ring-fencing of Capital Budget:** all capital projects shall be costed up and a notional budget shall be ring-fenced for them. The notional budgets for all capital projects shall be maintained in a revolving pot. From this pot, payments shall be made for capital projects' milestones as they fall due. This revolving pot shall transcend years. At the end of each year, a compilation of payments from the pot and additional new projects'

- budgets shall be made to arrive at a net position. No capital project payment can be made for a project which has not achieved the milestone that should trigger the payment.
- iii. **The Centrality of Budget-keeping:** all budget funds shall be kept by the budget management office in an account at the central bank of Nigeria. Recurrent budgets shall be released to ministries and agencies monthly, in time enough for them to pay their staff salaries and other recurrent expenses. All payments from the revolving pot for capital projects shall be made directly from the government's central bank account into the payee's account by the budget management office. No fund can be released to ministries or agencies of the government, except for incidentals which must be fully accounted for at the end of every year. This central arrangement shall ensure transparent and efficient operations, and removal of loopholes which unscrupulous individuals might exploit.
 - iv. **Approval and Monitoring of Budget:** the national assembly shall henceforth not need to approve the nation's budget. However, they shall have the responsibility to monitor the expenditure of the national budget. Every budgetary expenditure must be scrutinised by the national assembly for value for money in procurement, compliance with regulatory requirements, and the judicious use of budget.
 - v. **Budget Decisions and Oversight:** It shall be the responsibility of the executive arm of government to decide on projects to execute, the sustainability of budget, and the prioritisation of projects. However, the national audit committee shall have the overall view of whether a government is meeting its target in the National Charter.

93. The Reformation of the Electoral System

Excellence begets excellence

The electoral process is still mired in unnecessary convolution. The government shall create an electoral process that is not only straight forward but gives confidence to Nigerians that their vote is what solely determines who leads or represents them. The government shall create two streams of reform for the electoral process. The first stream shall be called the short-term reform and the second stream shall be called the long-term reform. The short-term reform shall be implemented immediately the government is formed and shall last for five years. Under this reform, the government shall cause the following changes.

- i. **Use of Voters' Card:** the current voters' card shall continue to be used.
- ii. **Electoral Register:** there must be formal review of the electoral register twice a year, allowing newly qualified voters to register. Those who move to a new house will still be encouraged to notify the electoral office of their new residence and old residence which will allow the electoral body to update its records immediately. The government shall work to create a pack which landlords must hand to their new tenants upon renting them a property. The form for notifying the electoral body shall be in the pack. Any new tenant must update the electoral body within one month of moving into a new property for assignation to a new Ward.
- iii. **Electoral Register Registration by Residency:** every person qualified to be registered on the electoral register must be registered in the ward covering their residence. And their residence is defined as the place where they live for more than half of the year. In effect, someone living in Lagos cannot go to their ancestral village to register on the electoral register. They must register and vote in Lagos.

- iv. **Proximity to Polling Station:** the electoral body must ensure that no voter shall travel more than one kilometre to their voting station if the voter lives within a settlement with a population density of 1000 people per sq. km.
- v. **Sufficiency of Voting Materials:** the electoral body must ensure that it provides enough voting booths for the number of registered voters at the polling station such that no voter shall spend more than thirty minutes from the time of arrival at the polling station to the time they vote.
- vi. **Video Evidence:** during election every polling station must make a video of the voting process from the point the electoral materials are delivered to the station to the time the results are counted, capturing every pertinent detail to the election. The video must be duplicated into two copies. One copy is to be retained with the local accountable presiding officer while the second copy must be submitted with the result to the collating centre. As with the Policy on Personal Responsibility and Accountability, only one person shall be held accountable for the performance of their voting station. The result of an election can only be contested at a polling station level. The video of the voting process must be watched before a judge must give verdict on the validity of the vote count from that polling station. Where the vote from a polling station is declared invalid, there must be at least one person held criminally responsible for the failure at that polling station. Where it is determined that there is a pattern of failure at polling stations which factually implies that a contestant in an election has deliberately sought to void votes at the polling stations where their opponents are adjudged to enjoy higher popularity than them, then they shall be held criminally responsible, disqualified from the election and promptly prosecuted.
- vii. **Independent Candidacy:** independent candidates not affiliated to any party can contest an election.
- viii. **Entitlement to Election Result:** no result of an election can be awarded a candidate who did not contest an election based on their party's performance in the election. When candidates contest for an election through a political party, the vote cast for the election shall not be for the party but rather for the candidate, meaning that result of an election shall not be transferrable between candidates in a political party. Whenever a candidate is disqualified from an election they had won or for reason of ill health or death, are unable to hold office for the election they had won, their victory cannot be transferred to a member of their party who was not voted for in the election.
- ix. **Responsibility for Nationwide Elections:** the national electoral body shall have the responsibility for conducting elections at all levels of the country: federal, state, and local. The national electoral body has enough spread all over the country and is able to conduct elections all over the country. All state electoral boards shall be disbanded as having state electoral boards is a total waste of scarce resources. There is no proof that the integrity of elections conducted by the state electoral boards at state level is higher than that conducted by the national electoral boards.
- x. **Long Term Reform:** the long-term reform of the electoral process which shall start after five years is the use of human identification card in voting. This card shall be a single card unique to every citizen or resident of Nigeria which shall hold all their details. With this card, there shall be no more need to update the electoral register in Nigeria. The register is held electronically for every Nigerian citizen and other eligible voters. Once they swipe their card through the machine reader it shall take their count automatically. Again, through this process, once they move house, they will only have to update their new address at one place and all their associated details will be updated automatically. The government shall also work with landlords to provide the form that their tenants must complete and return within one month of moving in. Those who build their own homes shall also have one month to update

their details once they move into their own house. For those who build their own house, their local government must provide them with the form necessary to update their details once their new home is certified for occupation. For those who purchase their own home, the seller must provide them the form alongside purchase documentation.

- xi. **Prerequisite for Election Candidacy:** the declaration of assets and liabilities shall be a prequalification for contesting election.
- xii. **Election Funding and Accounting:** every political party or independent candidate must declare every donation they receive towards their election regardless of the amount. Every donation received for election must be used for election purposes only. The diversion of funding generated from donation for election purposes to any other use other than for that election shall be construed a criminal action punishable by law. Every political party or independent candidate must produce an accountant's audit for any election they have participated in, whether they received funding or not within three months of the election they participated in. If a party sponsored more than one candidate during an election, they must produce an audit report for each of their candidates.
- xiii. **Prohibition of Election Funding from Foreign Interests:** no candidate standing for an election, and no political party in Nigeria, must receive funding for election from a foreign government or an individual who is not qualified to vote in a Nigerian election. And certainly, there must be no funding from an organisation or business not owned by at least fifty percent by Nigerians.

94. The Reformation of Fishing & Seafood Industry

Everything counts in the sum

There is a recognition that Nigeria has not been able to fully exploit its fishery resources, locking out the economic benefits that this important industry could and is able to generate. Fish and fish products constitute a substantial portion of protein consumption in the country. Therefore, the government shall fight tooth and nail to ensure that not only will Nigeria's natural resources be exploited to bring about economic benefits to its citizens but that it will be protected from predatory exploitation by foreign countries. The government shall therefore undertake the following reforms:

- i. The government shall work with coastal African countries to ensure that fishing trawlers from other countries stopped incursions into their exclusive economic zones. What belongs to Africa should be exploited for Africa's gains only.
- ii. The government shall create three specific fishing companies with the abilities to rival fishing companies from elsewhere. These companies shall be able to trawl in international waters to ensure that Nigeria is able to take its fair share of fishery resources from international waters. When these companies are properly formed and operating, the government shall sell them to Nigerian businesses through a competitive and transparent auction process. As with government's policy, the market value for these companies cannot be lower than the investment used to start them up.
- iii. The government shall partner with international fish farming organisations to develop open sea fish farming in Nigeria.
- iv. The government shall work with banks to provide loans to local businesses engaged in fishing and fish farming to ensure that they operate profitably and are able to compete for global business opportunities.
- v. The government shall create a department within the ministry of agriculture which responsibility shall be the regulation of fishing and the supply of fish products in Nigeria and for export. The department shall ensure that fish products from Nigeria shall satisfy

international food safety standards. This way, Nigerian fishing businesses shall be able to compete for international supply opportunities.

- vi. Private businesses already exist in Nigeria providing fish products from inland fish farms. The government shall review the operation of these fish farms to determine how they could operate more profitably and sustainably while providing safe fish products to Nigerians and international customers. The government shall work with them to open fish products exporting opportunities but ensuring that local demands are adequately met.
- vii. Through the National Policy on Land Remediation, the government shall restore all waterways in Nigeria to their pristine state and repopulate them with fisheries. This will ensure that river fishing will become profitable again for riverside communities in Nigeria. The government shall work with these communities to ensure that the processing of fish and fish products comply with international food safety standards. This will place these communities on a footing to supply to both local and international markets.

95. The Reformation of Housing Provision

Man's primary need must be met with decency and dignity

Housing provision in Nigeria has historically been left to chance with little or no effort at standards or a concerted effort to leverage on the aggregate economic benefits derivable from the provision of quality housing to Nigerians. This has resulted in chronic shortage of quality housing to Nigerians, frequent cases of property collapse and its attendant harm to people, and the regrettable rise in the number of slums with pitiable squalid conditions across the country. The government shall comprehensibly reform housing provision across the country by doing the following:

- i. The federal government shall work with state and local governments to create building standards which all new buildings in Nigeria must comply with. These standards will ensure that every new build will qualify for mortgage.
- ii. The government shall undertake a comprehensive review of building materials requirements for property development in Nigeria. Following the outcome of this review the government shall set up a strategy to ensure that all building materials needed in Nigeria are produced in Nigeria within three years. As part of this strategy, the government shall:
 - a. Create ten large-capacity brick kilns which responsibility shall be to produce bricks required to build a new nation.
 - b. The government shall create three new aluminium smelting companies which responsibility shall be to produce aluminium needed for roofing in Nigeria and for export.
 - c. The government shall set up five kilns dedicated to producing roof tiles and roof ridges needed for roofing in Nigeria.
 - d. The government shall create three giant cement production factories to produce cement needed for mass housing in Nigeria.
 - e. The government shall create a steel plant with the sole aim of producing the required quality of steel for mass housing in Nigeria.
 - f. The government shall create three glass manufacturing companies which shall not only produce for local market to supply the glass needed to build the mass housing but for global market as well.

But to bring about the house building, the federal government in conjunction with state and local governments shall create designated residential areas according to the Reformation of Town and City Planning. Following this, the government shall take concrete steps to cause the building of the houses by doing the following:

- iii. The government shall create ten companies whose responsibility shall be to buy land from landowners in Nigeria within these designated development areas. These companies shall use the Policy on Fair value of Assets to buy these lands. When they have acquired these lands, they can then sell to property developers. The government shall use the following approaches to develop these lands into residential buildings:
- iv. The government shall create six companies whose responsibility shall be the building of residential properties in Nigeria. These companies shall buy land from the land holding companies.
- v. The government shall create four companies whose responsibility shall be to purchase bulk properties from the six house building companies and sell them on mortgage to Nigerians. Each of these companies created to participate in this house provision chain shall operate as full-fledged commercial company able to cover their costs and make profit. There is a recognition that the segmentation of these house provision services will add marginal cost to the final cost of a new property but the efficiency which each of these companies shall bring by focusing on their strength shall offset the cost increase and make properties cheaper for buyers overall.
- vi. Another approach the government will employ to stimulate quality housing provision is that the government shall map out land for development. Within the mapped-out area, the government shall create the necessary infrastructure such as roads, waste water and sewerage pipelines, water supply pipelines, electricity, telecommunications lines, and then sell the plots of land within the development to individuals who would prefer to build their own homes. The government shall not seek to make profit from these plots of land and the cost will only be set at recovery levels to make sure the costs of purchasing the land and providing the infrastructures and administering the sales are recovered. The government shall set a time timeframe by which all plots within the development should have been developed into properties certified for habitation. If after the given period a plot is not fully developed, then it shall be repossessed through the Policy on fair Value of Assets, ensuring the first buyer does not lose out on the investment they may have already made on the property. The plot is then resold to an interested buyer.
- vii. Another approach to stimulate house building is that the government shall encourage individuals to form cooperatives where they will purchase their own land, provide the necessary infrastructure and develop the properties themselves, ensuring that each property meets required standards for habitation.
- viii. Social housing: the government shall work with states and local governments to ensure that the provision of social housing is captured in the National Charter. It shall be the responsibility of states and local governments to provide social housing for their residents. The criteria for qualification for social housing shall be published and no qualifying resident can be discriminated against based on their ethnicity or where they were born.
- ix. Every new property must be registered under the National Asset Identification Programme.
- x. The government shall work with paint businesses to ensure that enough volume of paint required for the mass housing shall be produced in the country and of the right quality for export too, so they can compete for international markets.
- xi. The government shall collaborate with financial institutions to draw up a framework for mortgage lending to individuals who shall buy the properties to be developed. This framework shall include mortgage interest rate, assessment of mortgage applications, assessment of foreclosures, legal services in mortgage processing and administration, mortgage insurance, etc.
- xii. The federal mortgage bank has been an unnecessary drain on resources without commensurate result, plagued by the same inefficiencies that have characterised governance in Nigeria. Therefore, it shall be converted into a full-fledged commercial bank, taking deposit from customers and offering mortgage to their customers.

- xiii. **Property Insurance:** the government shall develop a scheme with insurance providers to encourage property owners to take out insurance for their property. This scheme shall take cognizance of types of properties and those that are insurable and those that are uninsurable, to ensure that effort is geared towards the right places.

96. The Reformation of House Renting

Everyone is entitled to decency and dignity

The current practice in Nigeria where the landlords subject their tenants to unimaginable hardship is inexcusable. Nigeria should never be a jungle where only the fittest survive. Every Nigerian citizen regardless of their status is entitled to a dignified existence. To ensure that there is consideration in the rental sector, the government shall implement the following reforms:

- i. **Upfront Rental Payment:** on agreement of rent, a renter shall pay for only two months' rent upfront. Out of the two months, one month's payment shall be a deposit to be kept by the landlord which its purpose shall be to use and make good any damage done to the property by the tenant over and above the normal wear and tear of the property which should be expected in a habited property, upon the tenant vacating the property. The other payment shall be the first month's rent.
- ii. **Property Inventory:** before a tenant moves into a newly rented property, the landlord or their agent and the tenant must take inventory of the property. This inventory should establish the state of the house at the time the tenant moved into the property and shall provide a baseline for determining what damage if any the tenant could be responsible for when they vacate the property. When the tenant moves out, the landlord or their agent and the tenant must take another inventory which should establish the change between the move-in inventory and the move-out inventory. It is only the damage established at the move-out inventory attributable to the tenant that the deposit can be used to repair.
- iii. **Period of Initial Lease:** the maximum fixed period of lease which a tenant can lease a property is one year and thereafter renewed monthly.
- iv. **Registration of Landlords:** before any property can be rented, the property must be registered with the local government as a rental property.
- v. **Fit for Habitation Certification:** any property being rented must be certified fit for human habitation by the local authority. This certification shall form part of the registration of properties for rent. For any new property to be certified fit for habitation it must comply with building standards regulations. For old properties, they must have provisions for sanitation and toilet facilities, adequate escape routes in emergency, and adequate natural ventilation.
- vi. **Housing Insurance:** any property that is rented must continuously be insured. Failure to insure a rented property shall be deemed a breach of the law. The assessment of properties for fitness for insurance and fitness for habitation shall ensure that properties are maintained always for dignified human habitation.

97. The Reformation Town and City Planning

Out of the chaos shall emerge order victorious!

We have left Nigeria to the chaos that evolves from a lack of plan and enforcement of plans. Every year billions of naira worth of infrastructures and properties are pulled down because they have been developed in the wrong place or developed inappropriately. This is a sizable waste in a country where

an average citizen must do something extraordinary to earn enough income to build a house. Almost everywhere in Nigeria wears a look of squalor and degradation which is unfitting for modern living. Therefore, the government shall carry out a reformation of the planning of cities and towns in Nigeria in order to give clarity to Nigerian citizens on where the responsibility for planning and enforcement of plans lie. As part of the reform, the following activities shall be undertaken:

- i. **Designation of Settlements:** every settlement in Nigeria shall be designated according to the standard nomenclature for settlement categorisation. This shall allow Nigeria to determine its settlement geography for the purposes of planning and services provision. Every settlement from hamlets to Nigeria's megalopolis of Lagos shall be designated and gazetted. This categorisation shall be published and shall become educational material as well as official document for planning.
- ii. **Responsibility for Planning & Enforcement of Plans:** the responsibility for the planning of service provision and the use of land resources shall fall on states and their local governments. It shall also be the states and their local governments that shall enforce planning laws. Following this reform, no infrastructure or property can be developed again without the approval of the planning department of the local government or state involved. The application for any development shall be tailored for the type of development and must comply with the local government's or state's regulation in terms of the type of development that can be constructed in that area and the use of the development.
- iii. **Key Facilities & Infrastructures for Villages, Towns, & Cities:** following this reform, states and their local governments must ensure that facilities and infrastructures are made available appropriate to the settlement category. The National Charter shall comprise a list of facilities and infrastructures that must be provided for each type of settlement across the country and the timeframe for their provision.

98. The Reformation of Emergency Services

Preparing for unknowns allow us to respond better

The state of emergency services in Nigeria is terrible. Countless people have lost their lives in situations where they could have made full recovery had we had a decent and working emergency services. Therefore, the government shall make the following reforms on emergency services provision in Nigeria:

- i. **Response Time to Emergency:** for all settlements in Nigeria where the population is over ten thousand, it must take no longer than ten minutes from an emergency call to emergency response. For all other settlements, it must take no longer than twenty minutes.
- ii. **Centralised Emergency Number:** a three-digit, easy-to-remember number shall be created for emergencies. This number shall be centralised and linked to police, fire service, and ambulance. If the number is dialled, it will automatically be routed to the nearest call handling centre from the point of call. The call handler at the centre shall then determine the service to route the number to: between the police, fire service, and ambulance.
- iii. **Response to Emergency:** the call handler must decide the services that should attend the emergency call. Typically, if the fire service is needed, then both the police and ambulance are needed too. If the ambulance is needed, then the police must also attend. If the police is needed, then the severity of the emergency shall determine if ambulance is also needed. A service manual shall be developed which shall provide guidance on this service.

- iv. **Use of Siren:** only the emergency services of police, fire service, ambulance, and doctor on emergency call, shall be permitted to use the siren in Nigeria. No other vehicle in Nigeria, except vehicles on the entourage of the president of Nigeria shall be permitted to use siren. And again, for the emergency services, they can only use siren when they are on call. Their use of siren out of emergency calls shall be a breach of the law.
- v. **The Creation of Additional Emergency Services Stations:** because of the requirement to meet the timeline stipulated in point one above, a review of the whole country shall be conducted to ascertain the preparedness of emergency services to meet the requirement. New stations shall be created for police, ambulance, and fire services to make sure that the requirement is met.
- vi. **Recruitment of Emergency Services Staff:** following the creation of additional emergency service stations of police, ambulance, and fire service, additional staff shall be recruited and trained to offer world class services. Old staff who stay on after the review of staff competencies shall also be retrained to ensure they have world class skills.
- vii. **Reformation of The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA):** all staff of the agency shall be assessed in line with the National Merit Policy of the government. Those who are not qualified for their job shall be relieved and placed on the database of the National Programme for Preferential Job Recruitment.
- viii. **The Exclusion of Ordinary People from Emergency Zones:** during emergency situations, only staff of the police, ambulance services, fire services, and other specialist services, shall be allowed within an exclusion zone to be set up by the police. This will ensure that:
 - a. Ordinary people are protected from danger arising from the emergency,
 - b. There is no corruption of evidence from ordinary people around the emergency situations if criminal investigation may be required,
 - c. Ordinary people do not hamper the rescue or salvage efforts.
- ix. **The Provision of Decent Emergency Shelters:** Nigerian citizens displaced from their homes must have decent temporary accommodation. In emergency situations, Nigerian citizens must not live in tent accommodation for more than sixty days. If Nigerian citizens are displaced from their homes such that they shall live in temporary accommodation for more than thirty days, then they must live in proper multi-room cabins with plumbed-in water supply, sanitation, and electricity supply. Each family must live in a separate cabin. To fulfil this requirement, the government shall place an order with a Nigerian firm or consortium of Nigerian firms to construct at least one hundred thousand cabins, which are transported in flat packs and only assembled at points of need. These cabins shall be stored at strategic locations around the country. It shall be the responsibility of NEMA to manage the provision of this temporary accommodation. But always, every effort shall be made to remedy the emergency situation so that people can return to their homes at the earliest possible time.
- x. **The Provision of Body Bags to all Emergency Stations:** all emergency response centres shall be provided with body bags. Never again shall human remains be transported or even carried into vehicles unless they are put into body bags. We must restore our lost sense of decency and dignity.
- xi. **Universal First Aid Training:** every Nigerian adult must be taught how to apply first aid. This will ensure that every Nigerian is fully prepared to deal with emergency situations where a doctor or nurse is not immediately available. It shall be a civic duty for every Nigerian to respond to emergency situations where a more qualified person is not available. It shall become a prosecutable offence if a Nigerian citizen fails to administer first aid to someone requiring it when they are best placed to administer first aid at that point in time, especially if the person needing the first aid goes on to die or develops life-long injury or disability because

of the emergency they were in. It shall also be the responsibility of the first responder to the emergency to contact the emergency services. A programme shall be instituted to roll out this universal first aid training. It shall be done in an intelligent way that the cost will be minimal.

99. The Reformation of Population Management

Knowing how many we are is the first tool in our empowerment

The National Population Commission currently manages the collection and processing of population and demographics data in Nigeria. However, The National Bureau of Statistics is set up to do similar work. So, there is a clear overlap between the functions of these two organisations. But the National Bureau of Statistics has broader remit than the National Population Commission. The government shall collapse the National Population Commission into the National Bureau of Statistics which going forward shall have the exclusive responsibility of collecting and processing population and demographics data in Nigeria, amongst its other roles of collecting and processing data on economy, housing, labour, crime, agriculture, water supply, land usage, etc.

However, the government shall put a framework in place, which shall be managed by local governments to ensure that every Nigerian citizen is clear of their role in population management. The population management framework shall provide the following responsibilities:

- i. **Birth registration:** every new-born child in Nigeria must be registered in the local government of their birth within two weeks of their birth. The registration requires the local government to issue a birth certificate to the child. The birth certificate must state the identities of the child and the identities of the child's parents, their marital status, and their educational status. The certificate must also include the child's unique human identification number which shall remain unchanged throughout their life. Failure to register a child within two weeks shall be deemed a breach of the law and prosecutable in court. If the child is born in hospital, which most children should be, given the free treatment under the Maternal and Childcare Policy, the hospital should provide the parents a temporary birth certificate which should indicate the date and time of birth and gender, weight at birth, etc. It is the temporary certificate that the parents shall take to the local government to register the child.
- ii. **Death registration:** every death must be registered with the local government within two weeks of a person dying. Failure to register a death within this timeframe is a prosecutable offence. To register a death requires a death certificate issued by a clinic or hospital and signed by a practising doctor. Every death certificate must include the identities of the deceased, their time of death, and cause of death. Where the cause of death is not easily identifiable, an autopsy must be carried out to determine the cause of death. It is important that doctors signing death certificate are sure of the cause of death. The information provided by cause of death shall be helpful in planning and managing healthcare delivery in the country.
- iii. **Data Collection on Migration:** the Nigerian Immigration Commission must provide daily update to the National Bureau of Statistics on the number of foreigners granted entry into the country and the status of their entry visa such as permanent, short term work, tourism, etc.
- iv. **The Role of Foreign Embassies:** all foreign embassies in Nigeria must provide regular updates to the National Bureau of Statistics on the number of Nigerians granted visa to leave Nigeria, and the status of those visas.
- v. **The abolition of Regular Census:** with the introduction of data collection on birth, death, and migration, the National Bureau of Statistics should be able to accurately tell the population of

Nigeria without recourse to regularly scheduled census. There is enough data collection now to render census obsolete.

100. The Reformation of Journalism

That the powers of information are properly harnessed while avoiding the pitfalls of misinformation

Journalism is a crucial service in any nation. Therefore, in order to maximise the benefits from journalism it shall be reformed to create confidence in the information produced by journalists and to protect journalists as they carry out their job. The key reforms are outlined below:

- i. An office for the regulation of journalism shall be created. This office shall be overseen by the ministry of information. The office shall be composed of a few permanent secretariat staff who shall be employed by the government; tenured nominees of the government; and tenured nominees of organisations involved in journalism. Journalism organisations shall be responsible for paying their tenured nominees. The role of this office shall be the determination of the propriety of editorial content and the propriety of information gathering techniques. This arrangement shall give journalists the opportunity to regulate their own work. To be clear, this office shall not replace the editorial boards at journalism houses but shall arbitrate on controversial issues and maintain discipline within the profession.
- ii. Every organisation engaged in journalism shall be registered by the ministry of information before they can legally carry out journalism in Nigeria. Freelance journalists can only practice journalism in Nigeria through a registered company which must be accredited by the ministry of information.
- iii. Journalistic organisations shall be responsible for the factual accuracy of their stories. Any publication found to be false shall be prosecuted and the organisation responsible for the story fined or prosecuted.
- iv. Every non-classified government information shall be accessible to any registered journalist in Nigeria. They do not have to prove anything before they are allowed access to the information. The freedom of information act shall be revised to ensure that journalists don't pay for information request. By default, they are entitled free access to any non-classified information.
- v. Journalism in Nigeria shall be focused on the factual reportage of events and not on editorial opinion. The government shall work with the body of journalism to agree an appropriate balance between factual reporting and editorial opinion. It is important that neutrality is always maintained and that the country is not nudged towards a particular ideology by influential media houses.

101. The Reformation of Ports and Port Services

What is important shall be made to count

Despite the low volume of international trade in Nigeria it is still steeped in many difficulties that hamper the full exploitation of this vital organ of the economy. So in order to build the infrastructures needed to facilitate the quantum leap in international trade that shall be ushered in by this government, a new approach shall be required. But it is not just international trade that will benefit from the modernisation and provision of port infrastructures, as local businesses will benefit tremendously. Nigeria shall be placed on a good standing to participate in the construction of marine vessels and marine infrastructures, which require the availability of ports and port infrastructures.

In order to bring about the needed development of ports and port infrastructures, the government shall implement the following:

- i. **A Nationwide Assessment of Coastal line to Determine Suitability for New Ports:** the government shall carry out a comprehensive assessment of the nation's coastal line to determine where new ports could be built. New ports and port facilities will decongest existing ports that present bottleneck to efficient international trade. The number of new ports to be built will depend on projections of economic expansion within the next one hundred years.
- ii. **Dredging of Rivers:** Rivers Niger, Benue, and all suitable rivers in Nigeria shall be dredged to make them suitable for inland marine transport.
- iii. **Assessment of Inland Rivers for Location of Inland Ports:** the government shall carry out an assessment of inland rivers to determine the most suitable locations for inland ports. This will ensure that Nigeria has an efficient network of ports to serve its economic interests.
- iv. **The Creation of Dry Docks:** dry docks shall be created in Nigeria at suitable locations to ensure that Nigeria is well placed to participate in the lucrative and critical business of marine vessels and marine infrastructures fabrication.
- v. **The Reformation of Ports:** Nigerian ports shall be reformed in line with international best practices. The only personnel that shall be allowed in ports are: the police, immigration, customs, and port management staff. No other person shall be allowed anywhere near the ports. Importers, exporters, or their agents only can attend port offices on appointment. All attendance at port offices must be on pre-booked appointment.

102. The reformation of Procurement

The cookie jar mentality shall finally be erased

Procurement has been an area of special interest because of the numerous corrupt practices that revolve around it. The government shall reform procurement to make it an efficient and effective service by causing the following changes:

- i. A database shall be maintained in which every contract awarded by any tier of government shall be published within two days of the contract award, regardless of the amount. However, the database shall be categorised into amount thresholds for ease of search.
- ii. Only companies that have traded for at least three years are eligible for contract for supply of goods and services to any government funded agency in Nigeria. Unless there is verifiable evidence that there is no other existing company in Nigeria capable of taking on the obligations of the contract. The essence of this is that no company shall be established for the purpose of taking contract from the government, unless no other company exists to undertake the contract.
- iii. Every public officer must declare all trading companies they have interest in at the assumption of office or at the time this policy comes into effect. This interest includes interest of their immediate family members. Immediate family members in this case include their spouse, children, siblings, parents, spouse's parents, and spouse's siblings.
- iv. All procurement must comply with the principle of value for money.
- v. No item or service that is commercially available should be purchased at a higher price than it is commercially available.
- vi. For major contracts, no contract should cost more than the median cost of similar contracts elsewhere in the world where there is a metric that can be used to measure cost.

- vii. For major contracts, the contract must be scheduled in milestones and the payment for milestones shall be authorised by the budget management office on approval by relevant supervisory authorities.

103. The Reformation of Insurance

The value of uncertainty shall be harnessed for the benefit of all

The vital mechanics that underpin our economy and prosperity shall no longer be left to chance but shall henceforth be planned for. Therefore the government shall reform the insurance industry in consultation with relevant stakeholders to make it suitable for a modern economy which Nigeria aspires to. In order to achieve this, the following reforms shall be undertaken:

- i. **Property Insurance:** every property in Nigeria inhabited by human beings must be insured. The insurance shall cover the cost of rebuilding the property in case of damage and the compensation for loss of life resulting from an accident in the property such as collapse and fire.
- ii. **Landlord's Property Insurance:** any property that is rented out to tenants must be insured. The insurance must compensate for direct and collateral loss of life as a result of the habitation of the property. It shall also cover the cost of rebuilding the property.
- iii. **Vehicle Insurance:** any vehicle, including motorcycle, which plies a public road must be insured. The insurance must cover direct or indirect loss of life as well as the cost of making good properties damaged by the vehicle.
- iv. **Public Transportation Vehicle Insurance:** any vehicle, including motorcycle, to be used for public transportation must be insured. The aim of the insurance is to ensure that any loss of life or serious injury arising from the use of the vehicle for transportation is adequately compensated.
- v. **Public Liability Insurance:** any company operating must take out public liability insurance. This insurance covers the company from any public liability arising from the conduct of its business.
- vi. **Employers' Liability Insurance:** any company that employs staff must take out employer's liability insurance. This insurance covers the company in case of injury or harm to its personnel and staff (direct and indirect).
- vii. **Agricultural Insurance:** the government shall work with insurance providers to provide insurance to farmers. The insurance will ensure that farmers are not left strung-up in adverse times. This will ensure that a single episode or a few episodes of unfavourable times do not derail the critical agricultural industry.
- viii. **The regulation of Insurance Provision:** the provision of insurance shall be regulated to ensure that it is conducted with utmost integrity by all parties. The insurance ombudsman shall be reformed in line with the National Merit Policy of the government.
- ix. **The Processing of Insurance Claims:** insurance claims shall be processed speedily. There must not be any undue delay by insurance providers to pay out claims.
- x. **The Reformation of Insurance Companies:** the government shall reform the insurance companies to ensure they have the necessary balance sheet for the risk portfolio they take on.
- xi. **The Elimination of Insurance Fraud:** the government shall work with insurance companies to ensure that fraudsters do not have any avenue to engage in fraudulent activities within the industry.

104. The Reformation of Information and Communications Technology Provision

What is worth doing is worth doing well

The government shall reform the provision of ICT services and infrastructures in Nigeria by implementing the following reforms:

- i. **Quality of Telephone and Internet Services Provision:** the government shall set a standard of service that every telephone customer in Nigeria must expect. Any company offering service below the standard of service shall be fined.
- ii. **Cost of Telephone and Internet Services:** the cost of telephone and internet services in Nigeria shall be reviewed. Where it is established that providers are ripping off Nigerians, they shall be fined. The government shall work with service providers to agree reasonable service charges.
- iii. **The Review of Tariff Options Available to Customers:** the government shall conduct a review of the tariff options that telephone and internet services providers make available to their customers. Every customer must be given the option of monthly contract and pay as you go, and they shall choose what is suitable for them as long as they are able to evidence their income to back up their choice.
- iv. **The Identification of Communication Point Owners:** every customer of telephone or internet service must be identifiable without additional effort. So providers must keep an up-to-date database of all their customers who hold active telephone numbers or internet service package from them.
- v. **Fast broadband Connection in Every Home by 2040:** the government shall implement a programme where there shall be fast broadband connection to every home and every institution by 2040. This will ensure that Nigeria is well placed to play a leading role in taking human development forward.

105. The Reformation of Public Service

A service is only as good as the servant(s)

Nigeria has historically been dragged back by a public service burdened by corruption, ineptitude, nepotism, despondency, and crass indifference.

Therefore the public service in Nigeria shall be completely reformed through the following measures:

- i. All public officers in Nigeria shall be subjected to psychometric tests to determine their eligibility for office in compliance with the provisions of National Creed+1.
- ii. All public officers in Nigeria shall be subjected to competence test which shall be appropriate for the level and responsibility of each public officer.
- iii. All new recruitments into the public service shall follow the provisions of The National Merit Policy.
- iv. All public officers retained after this rigorous screening process shall be retrained on their job, especially on the importance of service excellence.

- v. All newly recruited public officers shall be trained appropriately to ensure they imbibed the spirit of excellence in their job.
- vi. The Policy on Personal Responsibility and Accountability shall be a key cornerstone in the delivery of public service in Nigeria.
- vii. The public rating of public service shall be used to assess how effectively the public officers are doing their job.

Appendix 1: Budget Funding

Budget shall be funded through the following means:

- a. **Revenue from Taxation:** revenue from taxation shall be the primary source of funding for government's budget. This includes taxation from individuals and companies, and royalties from mineral exploitation.
- b. **Elimination of Waste and Corruption:** this will ensure that government revenue is not spent on frivolous things or stolen by individuals, but that government revenue is spent on paying salaries and providing infrastructures and services.
- c. **Efficiency in Governance:** this will ensure that the cost of governance is managed very prudently such that there will be money to pay salaries and fund infrastructures and services.
- d. **Grant from International Agencies:** the government shall work with well-meaning international organisations and governments to secure non-repayable grants that will allow the government to fund services and infrastructures in critical areas such as education, health, environmental services, security, fight against narcotics trade and drug abuse, water provision, transport, housing, etc.
- e. **Interest-free Loans from Multilateral Agencies and Governments:** the government shall work with multilateral organisations and governments to borrow money at no interest from these organisations and governments to fund the provision of infrastructures and services in the critical areas as mentioned above.
- f. **Long term low-interest Rate Loans from Multilateral Agencies:** if the interest rate is right and pay back plan is clear and justified, the government shall borrow money from multilateral organisations and governments for the provision of infrastructures and services in the critical areas. Where the government borrows with interest, the borrowing must be tied to a particular project, and the project must pay back the principal and interest over the agreed term. Where it is estimated that the project will be unable to pay the borrowed amount and interest in full, taking fluctuations in exchange rate into account, the government shall not borrow. Every borrowing must be backed up by a payment plan which shall be solid and time-proof.
- g. **Privatisation of Government Created Companies:** the government shall create new companies and sell them off immediately as already explained in the National Industrial and Agricultural Acceleration Programme. The money realised from these sales shall be reinvested in the provision of infrastructures and services.
- h. **Recovered Looted Funds:** every penny stolen from the government plus interest will be recovered. This fund will be invested in the provision of infrastructures and services.

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