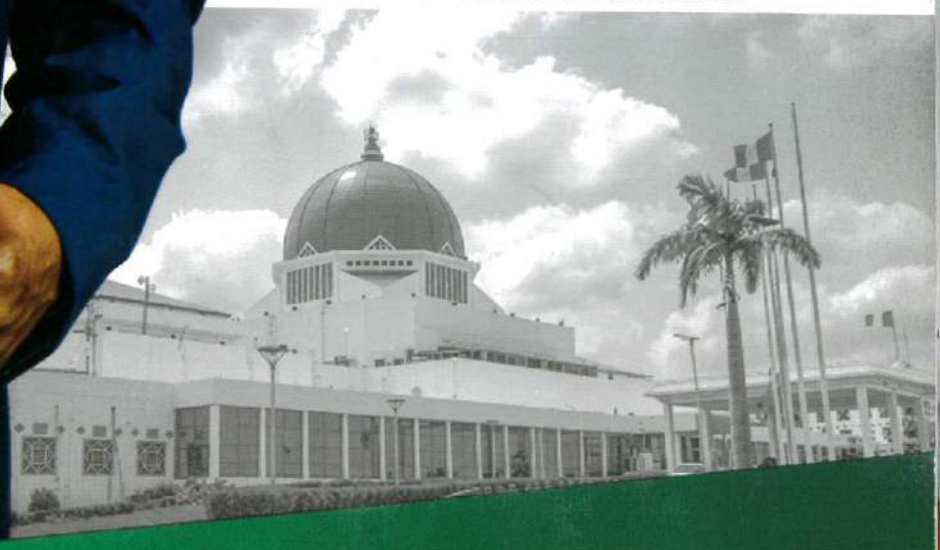
THE RESET AGENDA 2027

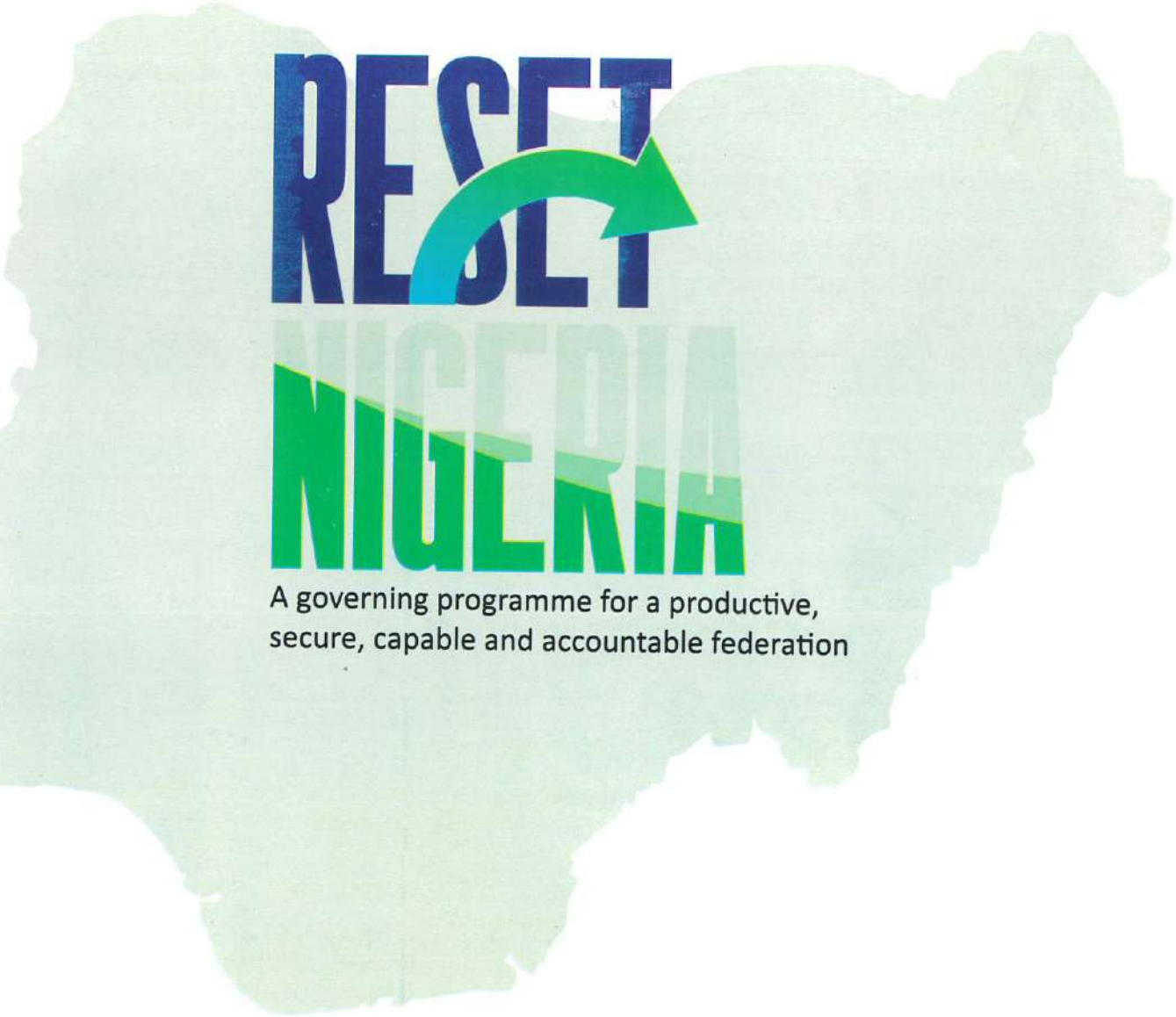
HIS EXCELLENCY SEYI MAKINDE, FNSE

RESET NIGERIA

A governing programme for a productive, secure, capable and accountable federation







A governing programme for a productive, secure, capable and accountable federation

A Message from Seyi Makinde

Nigerians do not need another manifesto to tell them that the country is not working as it should. We experience it in the rising cost of food, transport, energy and housing. We see it when hard work does not produce a better life, when children spend years in school without acquiring the capabilities they need, when insecurity keeps farmers from their land and when public institutions make simple things difficult.

Yet, for years, Nigerians have been told that meaningful change requires time. That is true. Rebuilding a country's systems and institutions cannot happen overnight. But time cannot become an excuse for inaction or a blank cheque for institutional failure. Nigerians have a right to know what will change, who is responsible, when results should appear and how those results will be measured.

As Governor of Oyo State, I have learnt that a government produces better results when it begins with the real problem, connects policy to delivery and remains willing to correct what is not working. For example, roads should not be built as isolated projects; they should connect people, farms, businesses and markets. Education should not be judged only by enrollment or buildings; it should be judged by what learners can do. Security requires personnel and equipment, but it also requires local knowledge, functioning communications and clear responsibility. Greater authority must always be accompanied by greater accountability.

Nigeria's problems can be traced to institutional failures. However, despite these failures, I do not believe Nigeria was born broken. Our founding fathers understood that our unity had to accommodate our diversity.

Over time, particularly under military rule, authority became increasingly concentrated at the centre. When democracy returned, we did not sufficiently restore the federal balance. We continued building on institutions designed for centralised government, even when they no longer served a democratic federation effectively. Reset Nigeria means correcting that course and building a federation capable of making our unity work.

That is why, in stepping up to be President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, I am offering Nigerians the Reset Agenda as a governing programme for rebuilding the systems through which public decisions become results in people's lives.

I am convinced that the Nigeria we imagine is realisable: a country where effort is rewarded, children grow up with real opportunities, families can live without fear and people can build businesses, earn decent livelihoods and care for those they love. A country in which, where you come from, what your name is and who you know do not determine whether you have a fair chance.

That is the Nigeria we can build.

That is why I am asking you to join me to Reset Nigeria.

Seyi Makinde, FNSE



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The Case for a Reset

Nigeria is not short of plans, institutions or public announcements. The recurring failure is that the parts of government do not consistently work together, responsibility becomes blurred and activity is too often treated as achievement. A programme may be launched without the infrastructure that makes it useful. An agency may collect information without anyone being required to act on it. A government may spend money without measuring whether the citizen's experience changed.

Minor adjustments will not be enough to correct these failures because the problems reinforce one another. Insecurity raises food and transport costs. Weak education limits productivity and opportunity. An over-centralised federation keeps decisions distant from the people affected by them. Fiscal instability weakens household incomes and makes every other reform harder to sustain.



Therefore, Reset Nigeria means establishing a baseline, preserving what works, correcting what does not and changing the institutional arrangements that repeatedly produce poor results.

Its purpose is not to discard everything that exists prior or treat every person connected to a failed system as an enemy. It is engineered to stop loss, recover value for Nigerians and make the same failure less likely to happen again.

For this reason, the Reset Agenda is organised around four connected outcomes:



- **A productive economy** that reduces the structural cost of living, rewards enterprise and improves household prosperity.



- **A security system** that brings responsibility closer to threatened communities and turns credible intelligence into action.



- **An education system** that makes learning, capability and opportunity the measure of success.



- **A socio-political settlement** that protects a basic social floor, restores functional federalism and rebuilds trust in public institutions.

The principal commitments will be delivered within the first three years. Year One will establish the baselines, take the difficult decisions and put the legal and institutional foundations in place. Year Two will implement at scale and correct early failures.

By the end of Year Three, Nigerians will be able to verify the promised results. The fourth year will consolidate the reforms, correct remaining implementation failures and publish independently verified outcomes.

This is the standard: every major promise must identify the result, the responsible institution, the timetable and the evidence by which Nigerians can judge it.

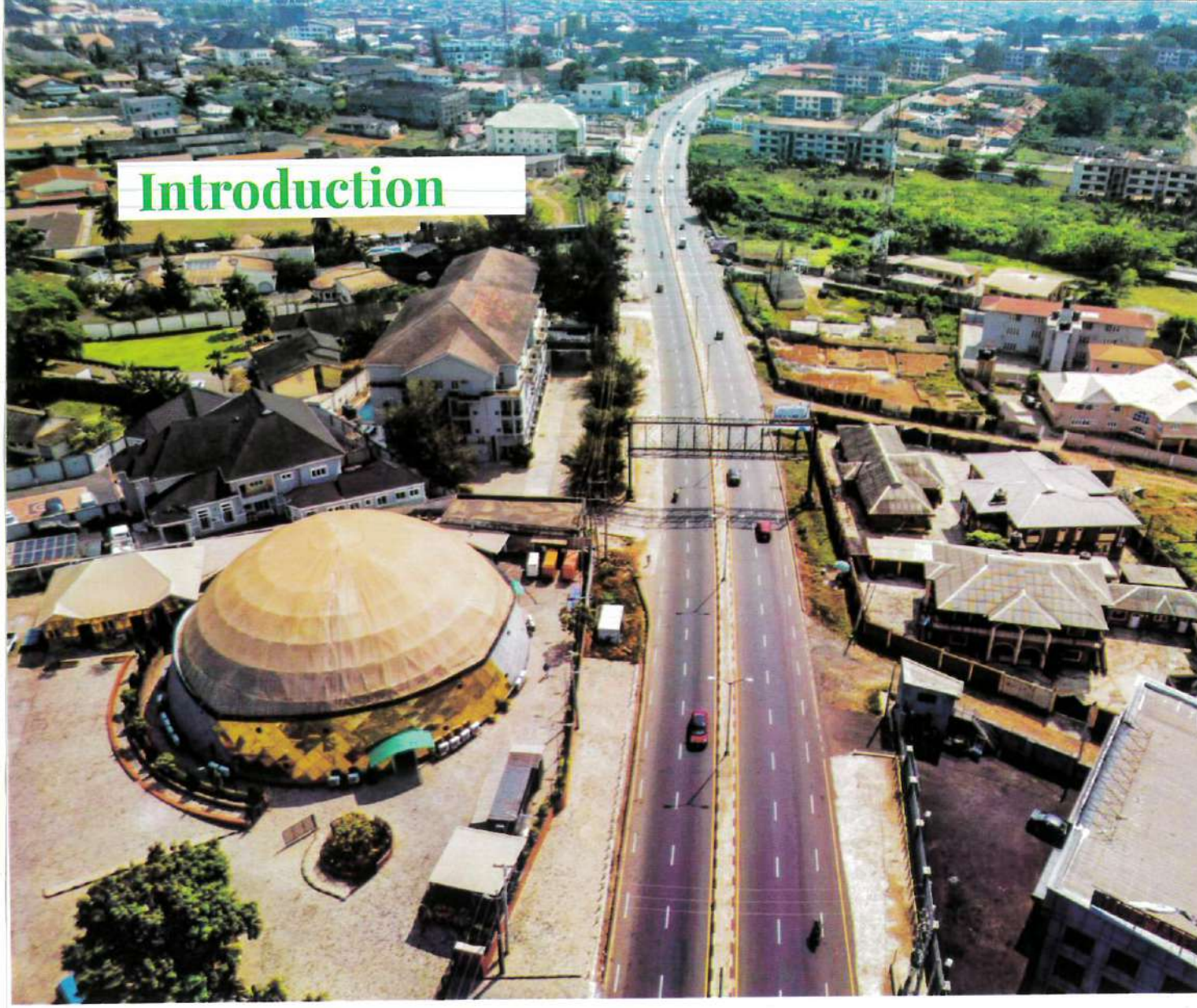
PILLAR ONE



The Economic Reset

Build a productive economy that reduces the structural cost of living, rewards enterprise and improves household prosperity

01



Introduction

Nigeria does not lack hardworking people, natural resources or entrepreneurial ability. What we lack is an economic system that consistently converts these assets into rising productivity, better jobs, stronger businesses and improving living standards.

For too many Nigerians, working harder no longer guarantees progress. Farmers get inputs, produce food but lose part of it before it reaches the market. Businesses pay for electricity and still run generators.

The Government owns refineries that repeatedly consume public money without reliably producing fuel. Roads are awarded as projects without sufficient attention to the farms, industries, ports and markets they are meant to connect. Economic reforms are announced, but families cannot always identify how those reforms have improved what their income can buy.

What Needs to Be Reset

Nigeria does not lack economic policies. Successive governments have introduced reforms intended to improve public finance, expand domestic production, attract investment, develop infrastructure and reduce the cost of doing business. The deeper problem is that difficult decisions are repeatedly delayed, related reforms are implemented separately and Nigerians cannot consistently trace government action to an improvement in their own economic lives.

For example, a refinery may receive another rehabilitation contract without producing fuel. A road may be awarded without being connected to the farms, industries or markets that would give it economic value. Farmers may receive inputs while insecurity, storage losses and poor transport prevent their produce from reaching consumers. Electricity tariffs may rise without a corresponding improvement in supply. The Government may announce support for businesses while its agencies continue to request the same documents, impose overlapping inspections and change important rules without sufficient notice.

Not every existing policy is wrong, and the Reset Agenda will not discard a useful reform merely because another administration began it. Our approach will start by establishing the facts. A reset will affect people - workers, communities, investors and public institutions whose legitimate interests must be considered. We will engage those affected and pursue a responsible transition. But engagement cannot mean continuing to fund arrangements that repeatedly consume public resources without delivering public value.



The purpose of the Economic Reset is to stop the loss, recover value for Nigerians and build systems that make the same failure less likely to happen again.

The Economic Reset will therefore apply five disciplines to economic government:

- Establish the true condition and cost of a system before announcing another intervention.
- Assign responsibility for the outcome.
- Connect related policies so that infrastructure, security, production, finance and markets work as one system.
- Set decision and delivery deadlines and publish progress.
- Change or end any operating model that repeatedly consumes public resources without producing public value.

Government ownership, expenditure and regulation must serve a measurable public purpose.

1. Reduce the Structural Cost of Living

What needs to be Reset

The cost of living is not determined only by the price a producer charges. It includes the cost of insecurity, poor roads, damaged vehicles, storage losses, unreliable electricity, imported fuel, delayed approvals, repeated inspections, high interest rates and exchange-rate instability. These costs are passed from one business to another until they reach the Nigerian household.

The government cannot control every price. Global commodity prices, weather, private pricing decisions and international conflicts will continue to affect Nigeria. But, we can and will identify and reduce the avoidable costs that the government can influence, while working to ensure that household incomes rise faster than the general cost of living.

What will be Reset

Economic Roads and Freight Corridors

Nigeria spreads road funding across too many projects, leaving economically important corridors underfunded and incomplete for years. We will publish a limited list of priority federal corridors selected for their contribution to food production, industry, trade and employment.

Selection will consider the volume and value of goods moved, productive clusters served, connections to ports, railways and borders, present journey times, safety and security risks, completion cost and the reduction in logistics costs expected.

Every selected corridor will have a published cost, funding source, responsible institution, completion timetable, maintenance arrangement and economic purpose. Progress will be reported against completed, usable sections rather than money released or kilometres awarded.

The first priority corridors will be named only after a published technical and economic assessment during the first six months of our administration.

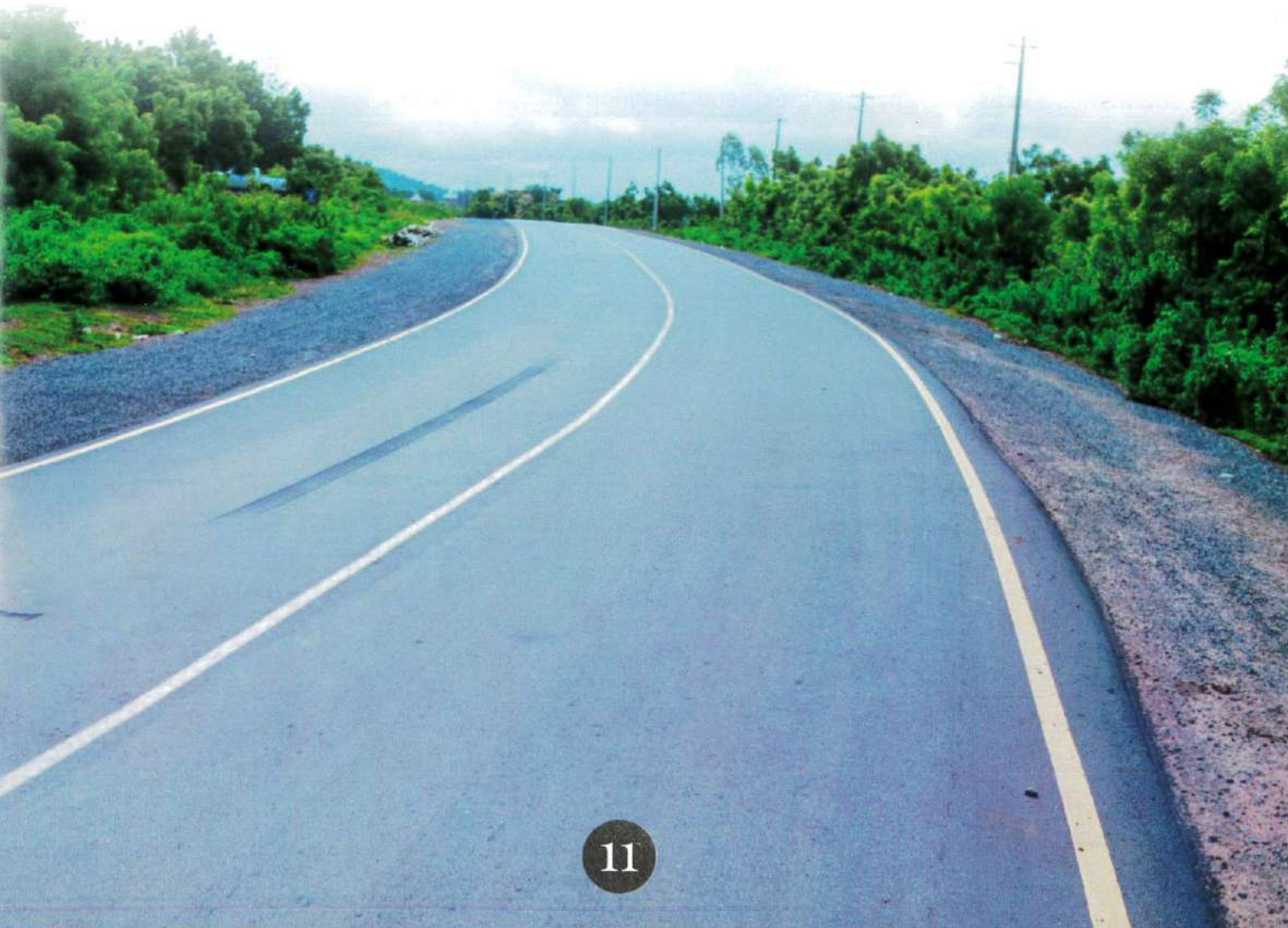


A Federal State Road Compact

Federal roads run through states and directly affect state economies. When an important federal road fails, a state may be unable to wait for federal intervention, yet states that undertake the work do not have certainty about approval, reimbursement or future maintenance.

The Federal State Road Compact will state, before work begins, whether a project is federally funded, jointly funded or state funded; whether reimbursement applies; the construction standard; supervision and maintenance responsibilities; the completion date; and whether management, concession or tolling is appropriate.

No state should spend billions of naira on a federal asset without knowing who will ultimately bear the cost.



2. Produce More of What Nigeria Consumes

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria has too often treated agricultural production, storage, processing, transportation, food prices and security as separate responsibilities. They are parts of one food system. Increasing production without protecting farms, reducing losses or connecting produce to markets will not make food more affordable.

What will be Reset

Complete Value Chains for Priority Foods

We will select a limited number of staple foods that account for a significant share of household expenditure or industrial demand and establish one accountable delivery plan for each. Each plan will cover production locations, land access, inputs, extension, security, finance, storage, processing, transport, wholesale markets and consumer prices.

The first national food value chains should be rice, maize, cassava, beans and tomatoes, subject to confirmation against current household expenditure, production, import dependence and regional suitability data.

The Federal Government will not attempt to run farms or processing businesses. It will coordinate national standards and security, finance shared infrastructure, remove constraints that cross state boundaries and use transparent agreements to define what participating states and private investors will deliver.



Agricultural Security

For each priority production area, the government will identify the threat, the lead security institution, supporting agencies, command level, reporting channel and response standard. Security plans will cover farms, storage locations and the routes through which food reaches processors and markets. This commitment will be implemented with the Security Reset, not as a separate agricultural security bureaucracy.

Production Processing and Storage Hubs

We will work with states and private investors to develop or expand commercially viable hubs that connect production, aggregation, storage, processing, logistics, research and markets. The government will provide shared infrastructure, standards and a stable investment environment. Private enterprises will invest, produce and employ.

The location of each hub will be determined by existing production, market access, infrastructure, water and energy availability, private demand and the ability to complete it within the administration. The Reset will not establish hubs where there is no viable value chain or committed private demand.

Food Security Early Warning and Response

Nigeria already collects agricultural, price and food-security information through several institutions. We will not create another disconnected dashboard. Existing information will be connected to a protocol that identifies the coordinating institution, update frequency, action thresholds, responsible federal and state bodies and the interventions available when a shortage, transport disruption or price shock is detected.



3. Lower the Cost of Energy and Production

What needs to be Reset

Reliable and competitively priced energy affects almost every Nigerian product. Our objective is to reduce avoidable petroleum and electricity costs without recreating hidden subsidies or asking public institutions to carry losses they cannot finance.

What will be Reset

Government Owned Refineries

Nigeria should not enter another cycle of public expenditure on refineries that remain unable to operate reliably. The government may retain a strategic interest in refining and petroleum infrastructure, but commercial refining should not depend on continuous public funding or political management.

Within the first six months, publish an independent technical, financial, environmental and asset assessment of every government-owned refinery, including expenditure to date, present condition, liabilities, additional investment required and commercially recoverable assets.

Within 12 months, assign each refinery to one of three routes: a competitively selected and technically qualified private operating partner; a commercially funded conversion to a viable petroleum, petrochemical, storage or logistics facility; or an orderly decommissioning plan. Conclude viable transactions within 18 months and enforce production or conversion milestones by the end of year three.



Domestic Crude Supply and Pricing

Domestic refineries need predictable access to suitable Nigerian crude. Producers also require reliable payment and a commercially defensible price. Nigeria already has a Domestic Crude Supply Obligation under the Petroleum Industry Act, through which the NUPRC assesses refinery requirements and assigns supply volumes to producers for commercially negotiated sales on a willing-buyer, willing-seller basis. The Reset is therefore not to create another supply obligation, but to make the existing one predictable, transparent and enforceable.

Price crude supplied to domestic refineries through a published domestic netback formula: a comparable international benchmark, minus genuine export costs, adjusted for crude quality and the actual cost of domestic delivery. Permit naira settlement at a transparent applicable exchange rate where commercially workable.

Every month, Nigerians will be able to see the volume required, offered, allocated and delivered; the refineries receiving it; the pricing basis; any shortfall; and the sanction applied. The government will enforce domestic supply obligations and protect competition rather than allow one refinery or supplier to determine the market.

The objective is to preserve the commercially defensible value of Nigerian crude while ensuring that domestic refiners and consumers do not pay for export costs that were never incurred.



Sharing Nigeria's Petroleum Wealth with Nigerians

Nigeria is an oil-producing country. Nigerians should enjoy a measurable advantage from living in a country that produces crude oil, rather than paying for petrol entirely as though Nigeria imports all its energy.

Our government will establish a **Domestic Energy Value Credit (DEVC)** to ensure that Nigerians receive a direct and measurable share of the value of Nigerian crude oil refined and consumed within the country.

First, Nigerians will benefit at the budget reference price. We will establish a defined percentage of the budget benchmark crude oil price as a Domestic Energy Value Credit for qualifying petroleum products consumed in Nigeria. This will reduce the effective cost of eligible fuel for Nigerian households and businesses.

Second, Nigerians will receive a greater benefit when crude oil prices rise. When the realised price of Nigerian crude exceeds the benchmark used in the national budget, an agreed percentage of the additional petroleum value will increase the credit available to Nigerian consumers. This means that when international oil prices rise, Nigerians will not simply bear the higher costs; they will also share in the additional value generated by their country's petroleum resources.

Third, we will protect the benefit through technology and transparent accounting. We will establish a digital verification and reconciliation system that tracks qualifying Nigerian crude from production through domestic refining, distribution and final sale. Drawing on the lessons of Nigeria's agricultural e-wallet programme, the system will use electronic verification, auditable transactions and independent monitoring to reduce diversion, fraudulent claims and corruption. Only independently verified petroleum volumes supplied for domestic consumption will qualify.

Fourth, we will reduce the cost of producing oil and make Nigeria a competitive petroleum supply hub for West Africa. Over the first three years, we will work with operators and regulators to drive down Nigeria's high crude oil production costs by improving infrastructure, reducing oil theft and pipeline losses, eliminating avoidable operational costs and increasing efficiency.

Our objective is to make Nigeria a preferred source of competitively priced refined petroleum products for West African markets, while ensuring that Nigerians enjoy an additional domestic price advantage through DEVC.

Making this possible will require national cooperation. Petroleum revenues belong within a constitutional framework that recognises the rights of federal, state and local governments. We will work with all relevant industry stakeholders and institutions to establish a transparent, fiscally sustainable arrangement that protects public revenues while delivering a direct benefit to Nigerian consumers.

The credit will operate within agreed fiscal limits, without fixing pump prices or creating an open-ended subsidy. Its funding, qualifying volumes, credit rates, fiscal costs and consumer benefits will be publicly reported.

Our principle is simple: Nigeria's petroleum resources must create value not only for the government and industry, but also for the Nigerians who own a stake in their country's prosperity.



Coordinated National and State Electricity Markets

The Electricity Act already permits states to regulate intrastate electricity markets. The Reset will complete the practical transition without replacing one poorly coordinated national market with isolated state systems or overlapping regulation.

The Federal Government will remain responsible for interstate transmission, wholesale trading, national system operation and reliability standards. Qualifying states will regulate intrastate distribution, embedded generation, local supply and consumer service. Common data, safety and market rules will allow the two levels to operate as one coordinated system.

Industrial and agricultural clusters will be able to obtain power through embedded generation, bilateral supply arrangements and other competitive structures permitted by law, without waiting for every national-grid problem to be resolved.

Service Metering and a Lifeline for Vulnerable Households

Electricity tariffs must finance efficient supply, but consumers should not pay for electricity that is not delivered. Tariff adjustments will therefore be tied to verified service, metering, loss reduction and consumer protection. Distribution companies will publish supply hours, outages, metering progress and service failures by area.

Nigeria already maintains a lifeline tariff for customers consuming no more than 50 kWh a month. We will convert this into targeted first-block protection for verified low-income households.

A metered beneficiary household will receive its first 50 kWh each month at a protected rate. The supplier will be reimbursed only for verified electricity delivered. Qualifying unmetered households will receive priority metering; suppliers will not be compensated for unverified estimated consumption. Qualifying off-grid households will receive a competitively procured connection benefit through verified solar-home-system or mini-grid connections.

The benefit will replace part of the existing broad tariff subsidy. The Federal Government will fund it in the federally regulated market. State-regulated markets will provide their equivalent arrangements, with time-bound federal matching support available under published eligibility, co-financing and accountability rules.

The final protected rate, beneficiary ceiling and annual fiscal cost will be approved only after electricity accounts, meter records and the social register have been matched and independently audited.

The number of beneficiaries, fiscal cost, electricity delivered and unpaid obligations will be published annually. The final allowance and eligibility rules must be costed against the current metering gap, social register and number of qualifying households before publication.



4. Build Competitive Nigerian Industries and Enterprises

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria will not industrialise through isolated factories, training programmes or credit schemes. Production requires reliable infrastructure, energy, skills, finance, standards, inputs and access to markets. These elements must be assembled around value chains in which Nigeria can compete.

What we will Reset

Priority National Value Chains

The Federal Government will select a limited number of value chains based on existing production, domestic and export demand, available resources, processing capacity, energy and infrastructure, skills, research institutions and the gaps that public action can realistically close within three years.

The first productive value chains should cover food and agro-processing, textiles and apparel, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, and construction materials linked to locally available minerals. The final list should be confirmed through an evidence-based competitiveness assessment and should not exceed five initial value-chain groups.

Each selected value chain will have a Federal State Private Sector Compact defining infrastructure, land and local access, energy, standards, skills, finance, private investment, delivery deadlines and production, employment and export outcomes.



Skills Finance and Markets as One Pathway

Government enterprise programmes will no longer be judged primarily by the number of people trained or loans announced. Support will connect assessment, technical and business skills, apprenticeships, mentorship, enterprise development, finance, procurement and market access.

Every federally funded programme will report how many participants gained employment; how many businesses were established; how many survived after one, two and three years; how incomes changed; how much private capital was mobilised; and how many supported enterprises entered new markets.

Consolidate overlapping federal enterprise funds into a smaller number of professionally managed financing windows linked to the selected value chains. The government should provide guarantees, patient capital or co-investment where a defined market failure exists, but lending decisions should remain commercially assessed and publicly reported.



Stable Rules and Public Procurement

Major tax, trade and regulatory changes affecting productive investment will be supported by published evidence, stakeholder consultation, a clear implementation period and transitional arrangements where necessary. This will not remove the government's ability to act in an emergency, but it will end avoidable policy surprises that destroy legitimate investment plans.

Transparent public procurement will improve market access for competitive Nigerian businesses without compromising quality or value for money. Local participation requirements will be tied to demonstrable capability, production and technology transfer rather than used to protect politically connected intermediaries.

5. Restore Stability and Make Government Work for Enterprise

What needs to be Reset

Businesses cannot plan and households cannot protect their income when inflation remains high, the exchange rate is unpredictable and government borrowing places additional pressure on prices and interest rates. Macroeconomic stability is not an abstract achievement. It determines the cost of food, credit, imported machinery, medicine, transport and investment.

What we will Reset

A Disciplined Fiscal and Monetary Settlement

The Central Bank will retain operational independence to pursue price stability through a publicly stated inflation objective. The Federal Government will support that objective through disciplined borrowing, predictable taxation, stronger revenue administration and reforms that expand food, energy and industrial production.

We will not defend an artificial exchange rate or create preferential windows that reward access rather than production. The naira will operate through a transparent and competitive market, while the Central Bank builds reserves and intervenes to preserve orderly market conditions rather than conceal underlying pressures.

Routine monetary financing of federal deficits will end outside strict statutory limits. Every major borrowing proposal will state what the money will finance, the repayment source, foreign-exchange exposure and expected economic or social return.

Federal borrowing will be denominated principally in naira so that debt-service obligations are not unnecessarily exposed to exchange-rate movements. Foreign-currency borrowing will be exceptional and limited to projects with a clearly identified foreign-currency repayment source or concessional financing whose total cost and currency risk are demonstrably lower than the available domestic alternative.

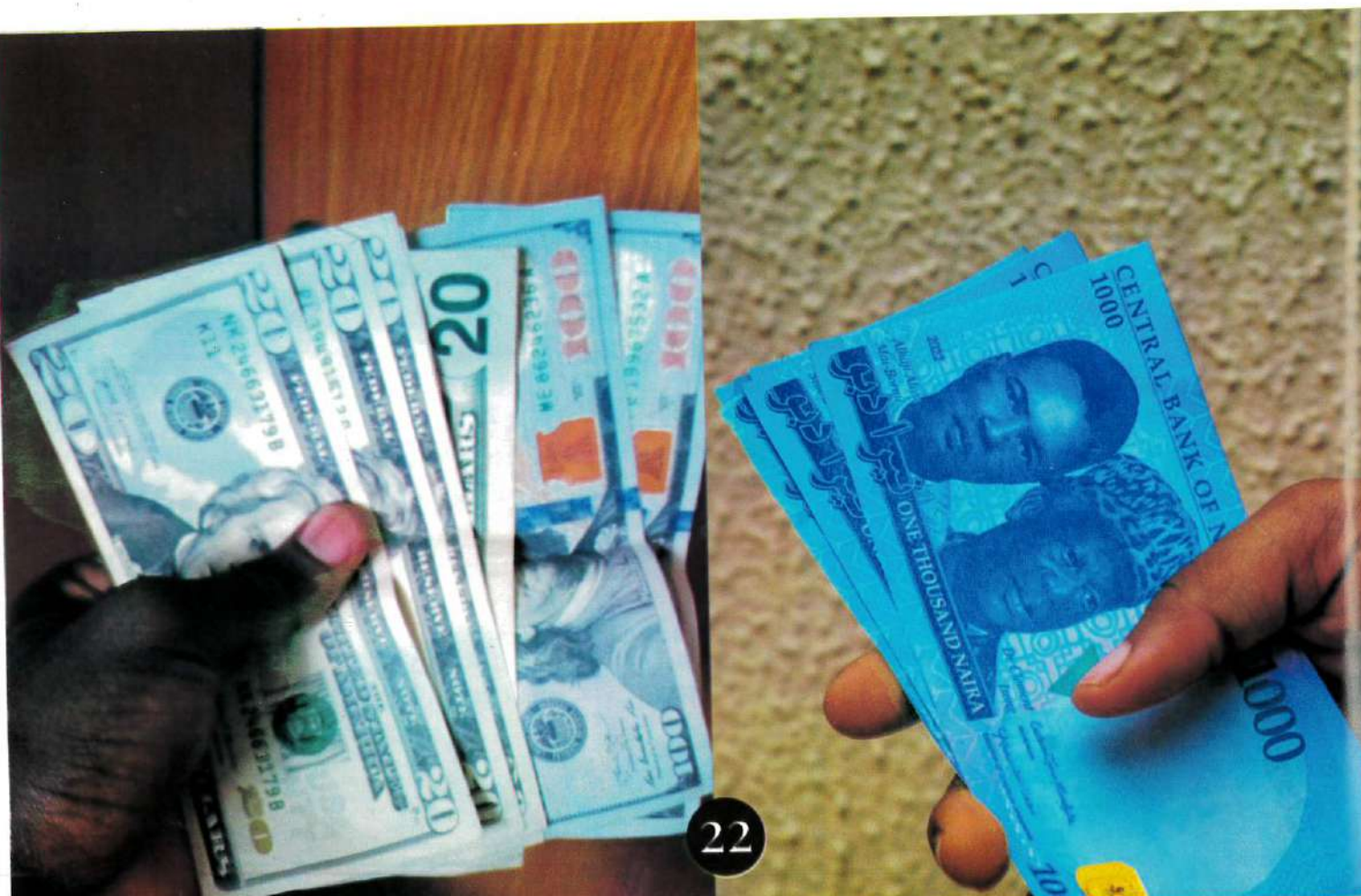
Every proposed foreign-currency loan will disclose its repayment source, currency exposure and debt-service cost under published exchange-rate stress tests before approval.

Oil revenues above the budget benchmark will be treated as temporary income and managed through a transparent stabilisation rule rather than immediately converted into permanent expenditure.

By the end of the third year, we will bring the actual federal fiscal deficit within the statutory ceiling of 3 per cent of GDP, except where a temporary departure is expressly permitted by law and fully disclosed. We will end Ways and Means financing outside the limits and repayment requirements established by law and reduce the actual federal debt-service-to-revenue ratio from the 67.22 per cent recorded for January–September 2025 in the Federal Government's Third Quarter 2025 Budget Implementation Report to no more than 50 per cent.

The opening fiscal position, calculation method and quarterly path to these targets will be published within the first 100 days. Performance will be reported against actual revenue, expenditure and debt-service outturns—not budget projections.

We will not promise a particular exchange rate, we will rather reduce the fiscal, monetary and production pressures that weaken the naira and to publish the information required for Nigerians and investors to judge the result.



Tell Government Once

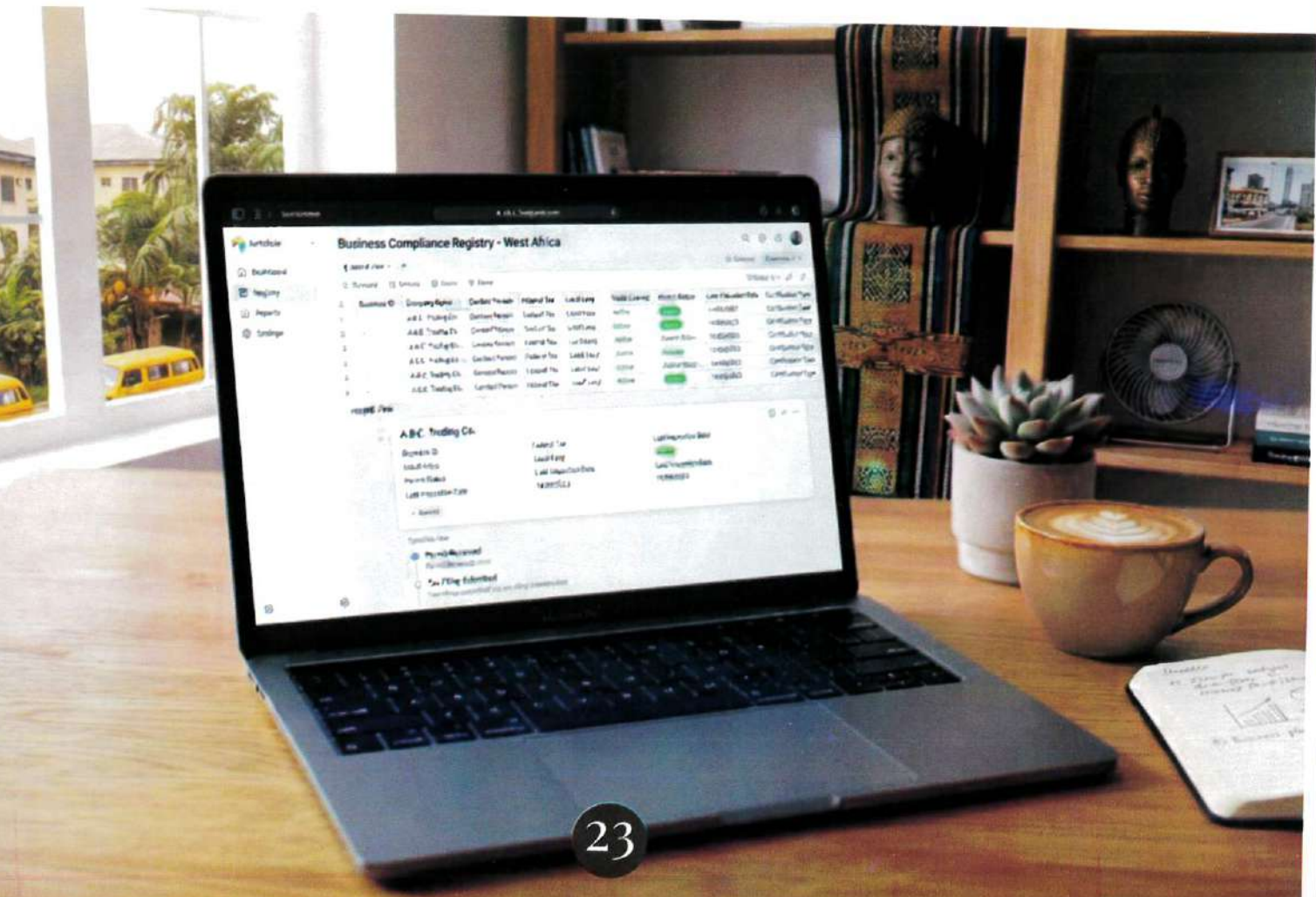
A business that has submitted verified core information to one authorised federal institution should not repeatedly provide the same information to another. Existing systems will be connected through common verification standards, secure authorised retrieval, access logs, data-protection safeguards and a process for correcting inaccurate information.

Within the first year, apply the Tell Government Once standard to 20 high-volume federal business processes across at least 10 institutions, before extending it on the basis of measured time and cost savings.

One Published Register of Federal Business Requirements

Businesses will be able to see every applicable federal tax, levy, licence, permit, inspection, certification, regulatory charge, required document and processing deadline. No federal institution will impose or collect a business charge that is not authorised and published.

Related inspections will be coordinated where possible. Every business-facing federal agency will publish the lawful fee, responsible office, processing period, appeal route and remedy available when the institution fails to meet its standard. Existing business-facilitation institutions will be strengthened and connected.



How the Economic Reset Will Be Funded

The federal budget will remain the principal instrument for funding public responsibilities under the Economic Reset. The first task is not to create a new fund for every promise; it is to redirect existing expenditure from duplication, persistent loss and incomplete projects towards the priorities in this pillar.

Public money will finance public goods, essential services, targeted protection for vulnerable households and infrastructure that the market cannot provide on its own. Commercial activities will use competitively selected private operators and private capital wherever government ownership or continuous public funding is not necessary. Borrowing will be reserved for productive investment, statutory obligations and clearly defined counter-cyclical needs, with the repayment source and expected return disclosed before approval.

Any fiscal cost arising from the Domestic Energy Value Credit will be capped through the annual budget and funded only from qualifying petroleum revenue above the budget reference price. It will not be financed through Ways and Means, additional borrowing or an open-ended subsidy obligation.

Every major commitment will therefore state whether it is funded by reprioritised expenditure, ordinary revenue, borrowing, a time-bound fiscal credit or private investment. No programme will proceed merely because it has been announced; it must have a credible financial route and a defined public return.



THREE-YEAR DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

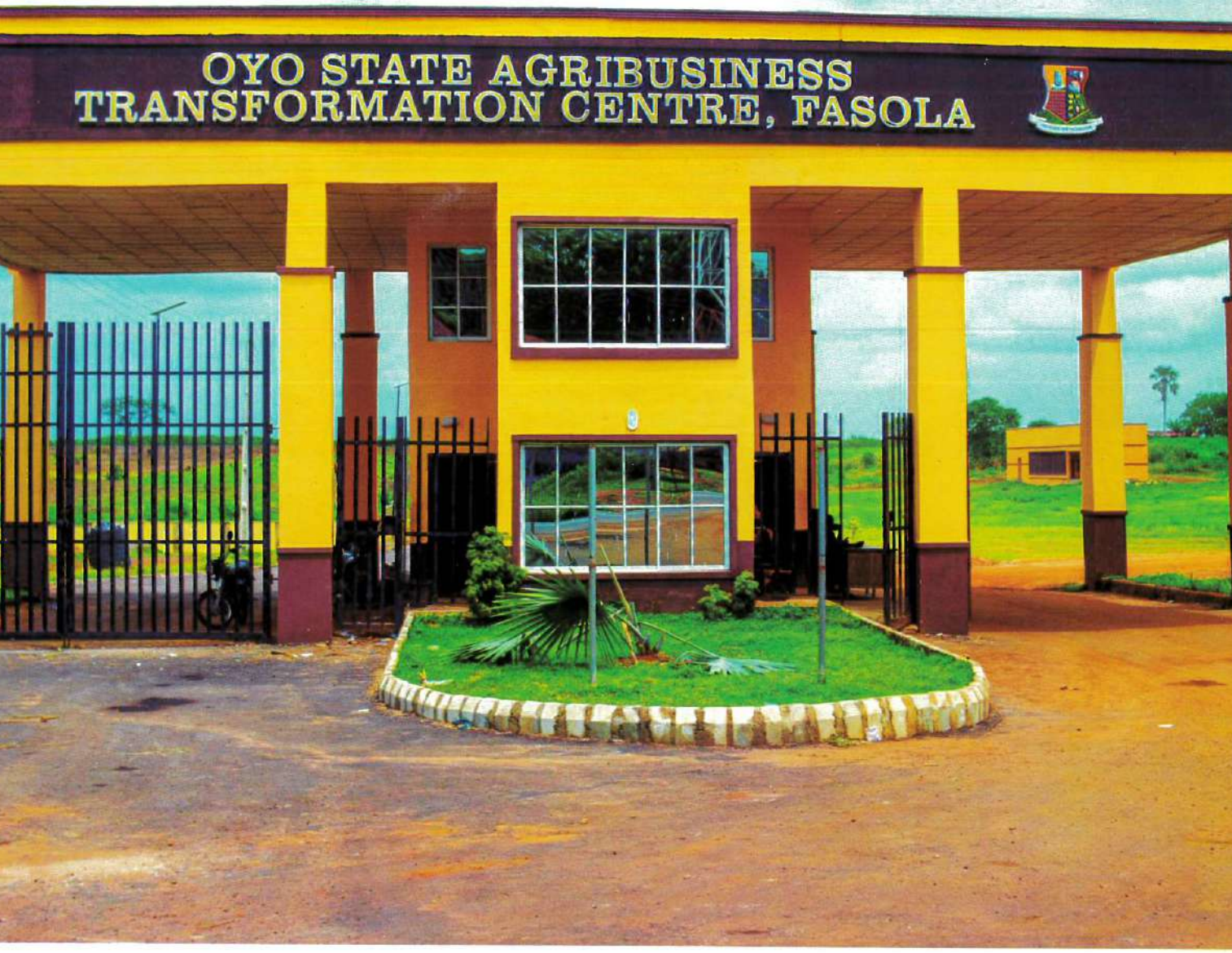
RESET AREA	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	BY THE END OF YEAR THREE
Living costs and logistics	Establish corridor cost and condition baselines; select the priority freight corridors; execute the first Federal–State Road Compacts and fund maintenance plans.	Complete usable corridor sections, operate performance-based maintenance and publish journey-time, freight-cost and road-condition results.	**Selected corridors carry goods faster and at lower verified logistics cost, with a larger share maintained in good or fair condition.**
Food system	Select priority foods and production areas; assign one delivery plan covering security, inputs, storage, processing, transport and markets.	Protect the selected areas and routes; expand viable storage, processing and production hubs; activate early-warning responses to emerging shortages.	**Marketable output has increased, post-harvest loss has fallen and price volatility has reduced for the selected foods**
Petroleum and electricity	Complete refinery assessments and route decisions; publish the domestic crude formula and disclosures; complete federal–state electricity market rules and cost the lifeline arrangement.	Conclude viable refinery transactions or conversions; enforce crude delivery and disclosure; expand metering, embedded generation and verified lifeline support.	**Contracted refinery or conversion milestones have been met; domestic supply is more transparent; electricity reliability has improved and avoidable energy costs have fallen in the selected areas.**
Industry and enterprise	Select no more than four initial value-chain groups; sign delivery compacts; rationalise overlapping enterprise support and publish stable participation rules.	Close identified infrastructure and skills gaps, mobilise private investment and connect capable firms to finance, procurement and markets.	**Production, sustainable employment, enterprise survival, private investment and exports have increased in the selected value chains.**
Stability and government service	Publish the fiscal path, borrowing rules, business-requirements register and the first Tell Government Once processes.	Meet the stated fiscal and service milestones, remove duplicated processes and publish agency compliance.	**Inflationary fiscal pressure and business compliance time have fallen, policy is more predictable and real household purchasing power is improving.**

How Progress Will Be Measured

The Economic Reset will be measured against a published baseline, using a compact set of indicators that connect government action to household and business experience:

- **Cost of living and income:** food and transport inflation, real household consumption and real wages or earnings.
- **Logistics:** journey time, freight cost, vehicle operating cost and road condition on each selected corridor.
- **Food:** marketable output, post-harvest loss, storage and processing utilisation, and retail-price volatility for the selected foods.
- **Energy:** domestic crude offered and delivered, refinery or asset-conversion milestones, verified electricity supply hours, metering, losses and the cost and reach of the lifeline arrangement.
- **Enterprise:** production, sustainable jobs, enterprise survival, private capital mobilised, procurement access and exports in each selected value chain.
- **Stability and government service:** fiscal deficit, lawful use of Ways and Means, debt-service-to-revenue, inflation, reserve adequacy, exchange-rate volatility, and the time and cost required to complete selected federal business processes.

The first scorecard will publish definitions, sources and starting values. Results will be reported quarterly where the underlying data permit and annually where independent surveys or audited accounts are required. The government will not claim success because money was released, people were trained or contracts were awarded. It will show whether Nigerians can produce more, move goods more efficiently, earn more and afford a better life.



Evidence from Oyo State

₦20bn
private investment attracted within three years

16
agribusiness companies at Fasola

5,000+
youths trained within the Fasola framework

34.85 km
Oyo-Iseyin Road connects Fasola in Oyo Zone to Oke-Ogun Zone

From a Moribund Farm Settlement to a Productive Agribusiness Hub

The Fasola Agribusiness Industrial Hub, now Oyo State Agribusiness Transformation Centre, Fasola demonstrates how public investment can be organised around a productive economic objective.

In 2019, before assuming office, I obtained a court injunction preventing the outgoing administration from accessing a **₦7.6 billion** agricultural facility in its final days. After taking office, we secured the necessary approvals to redirect the facility from the purchase of agricultural equipment towards the development of productive agricultural infrastructure.

We selected Fasola, one of Oyo State's smallest and moribund farm settlements, as a test of the new approach. We established the Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency to coordinate delivery, provided shared infrastructure and brought producers, processors, research institutions and private investors into the same economic location.

The investment was supported by a deliberate transport strategy. We completed the **65-kilometre** Moniya–Iseyin Road, connecting Oke-Ogun's productive communities to Ibadan, and reconstructed the **34.85-kilometre** federal Oyo–Iseyin Road, which passes directly through Fasola. The roads were not treated as isolated construction projects: together, they opened the hub to workers, agricultural production, input suppliers and markets.

Within the Fasola framework, training was also provided for over **5,000 youths,** providing selected YEAP trainees with a pathway from training into production through access to land, inputs and technical support, demonstrating how skills development can be connected to a functioning commercial ecosystem.
Within three years, Fasola had attracted **16 agribusiness companies** and approximately **₦20 billion** in private investment across production, dairy, processing and agricultural services. It was designated the first agricultural transformation centre in Nigeria by the African Development Bank in 2025.

The Fasola story demonstrates the approach that will guide the Economic Reset: protect public resources, begin with a workable test, connect infrastructure to production, create an institution responsible for delivery and use limited public investment to attract substantially greater private value.

PILLAR TWO



The Security Reset

Protect lives, secure livelihoods and restore the authority of the state

02



What Needs to Be Reset

The first duty of a government is to protect life.

Nigerians should be able to live in their communities, travel on public roads, cultivate their farms, operate their businesses and send their children to school without fear. Yet the security system is often most distant from the people who face danger first.

Nigeria's security problem is not simply a shortage of personnel, vehicles or weapons. These matter, but they cannot correct a system in which operational authority is excessively centralised, intelligence is fragmented and responsibility becomes unclear when warnings are not converted into action.

Security and economic prosperity cannot be separated. Insecurity reduces food production, disrupts trade, raises transport costs, closes schools, discourages investment and deprives communities of legitimate livelihoods. Poverty and the absence of effective government can, in turn, create conditions in which criminal and extremist organisations recruit and operate.

annot promise to end every form of insecurity or that the same response will work everywhere. hreats facing a farming community in Zamfara, a border settlement in Borno, an area surrounded rests in Oyo and an area with oil wells in Rivers are not the same. The Security Reset will build a m capable of understanding those differences, assigning responsibility and acting before ntable failures become national tragedies.

e end of our first three years, security authority will be closer to communities, credible threats will uce assigned and reviewable action, and security operations will be connected deliberately to the ration of farms, roads, schools, markets and other productive activity. The fourth year will olidate these arrangements and publish the record against which we will be judged.



The Reset



2. Intelligence That Produces Action

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria already has police, military, intelligence, civil-defence, immigration, customs and emergency-management institutions. The answer to every failure cannot be another agency or committee. The central question is whether information reaches the institution capable of acting, whether responsibility is accepted and whether the response can be examined afterwards.

What we will Reset

We will establish a common Threat-to-Action Standard across federal security agencies, state security services and relevant emergency institutions.

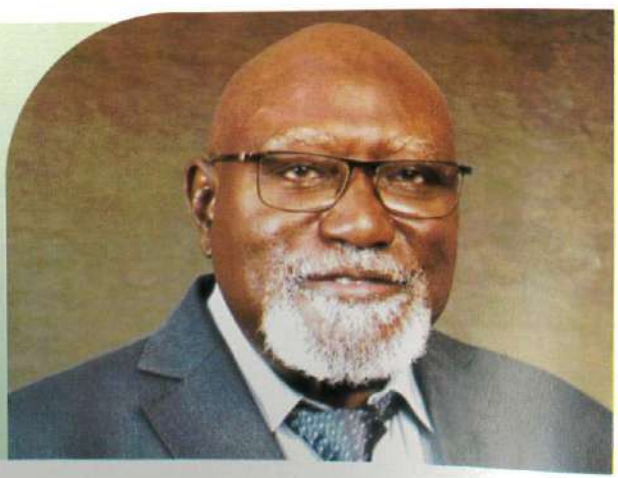
For every credible and actionable threat, the system will identify:

- The agency leading the response.
- The supporting agencies and their responsibilities.
- The command level at which decisions will be taken.
- The time within which the threat must be acknowledged and acted upon.
- The operational record required for review.

Sensitive intelligence will remain protected, but secrecy will not excuse a failure to pass information to those required to act. Secure and interoperable communications will connect federal command, state structures, emergency services and authorised control rooms.

Every serious incident or material response failure will trigger an operational review examining what was known, what decisions were taken, whether assigned actions were completed and what must change. A public account of the institutional lessons and corrective action will be issued without disclosing intelligence sources, operational methods or active investigations.

The Vice-President will have delegated responsibility for coordinating delivery of the Security Reset, resolving institutional blockages and reporting progress to the President and the public. Operational command will remain with the authorities established by law.



3. Protecting Communities Livelihoods and National Systems

What needs to be Reset

Security policy has too often been separated from the ordinary activities through which Nigerians build their lives. When farmers cannot reach their land, food becomes scarcer and more expensive. When kidnapping makes a road unsafe, passengers and goods take longer routes or stop moving. When violence closes schools, markets and health facilities, the damage continues long after an attack has ended.

Nigeria is also investing in border surveillance and already has a national cybersecurity strategy, cybercrime legislation and standards for critical information infrastructure. The Reset is not another border or cybersecurity programme. It is to connect these capabilities to operational responsibility and measure whether criminal networks and attacks are actually disrupted.

What we will do

We will implement coordinated Security and Economic Recovery Plans in areas facing sustained terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, communal violence or organised criminal activity. Each plan will combine immediate protection with the restoration of farming, transport, schools, markets, health services and legitimate local livelihoods.

The plans will be designed with affected states and communities. They will identify the lead security authority, the role of state and local institutions, the productive areas and transport routes requiring protection, the services to be restored and the conditions under which displaced people can return safely.

Operations will reflect the terrain. Forest belts, border settlements, riverine communities, mining locations, cities and interstate corridors require different combinations of personnel, surveillance, mobility and local intelligence. Neighbouring states will coordinate against networks crossing their boundaries, while federal agencies provide specialised intelligence and reinforcement where threats exceed state capacity.

Border-security investment will build on the existing e-border system, command infrastructure and identity-management arrangements. Priority will be given to closing verified surveillance gaps and connecting border intelligence to customs, immigration, police, military and financial investigations against arms trafficking, smuggling, terrorism and organised crime.

Cybersecurity will protect the critical systems on which Nigerians increasingly depend, including energy, communications, finance, transport and government services. Operators of designated critical infrastructure will meet published minimum security and incident-reporting requirements. Serious cyber incidents will enter the Threat-to-Action system so that technical warnings produce assigned action and institutional learning.

Success will not be measured by checkpoints, surveillance equipment, vehicles purchased or arrests announced. It will be measured by whether attacks and abductions fall, roads and borders become harder for criminal networks to exploit, farmers return safely, essential services remain open and legitimate economic activity resumes.



4. From Arrest to Justice and Public Trust

What we need to Reset

Security does not end with an arrest. A system that cannot investigate competently, preserve evidence, prosecute serious offences, protect victims and witnesses, conclude cases and manage offenders lawfully does not provide justice or lasting safety.

Nigeria already has the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, state criminal-justice laws and a Correctional Service Act that provides for custodial and non-custodial measures. The Reset is to make the institutions in this chain work together and to identify where serious cases fail.

What we will reset

Police investigators, forensic services, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions will apply common case-tracking standards to priority violent crimes. The government will be able to identify whether a case was reported, investigated, charged, concluded and enforced—and where delay or failure occurred.

Security funding will address verified gaps in personnel, communications, mobility, protective equipment, accommodation, medical support, forensic capability and evidence management. Major procurements will include deployment, training, maintenance and replacement. Equipment that cannot be operated or maintained will not be treated as security capability.

Non-custodial measures already provided by law will be used more consistently for suitable offences so that correctional capacity is not consumed by people who do not require imprisonment. Custodial institutions will focus on security, lawful detention, rehabilitation and preparation for reintegration.

Greater capability must be accompanied by stronger accountability. Serious allegations of torture, extortion, unlawful detention, disappearance or extrajudicial killing will be investigated outside the direct operational command of the officers concerned. Complaint outcomes and disciplinary action will be published in aggregate form.

Peaceful protest will not automatically be treated as a security threat. Security agencies will facilitate lawful assembly, protect protesters and the wider public, and prioritise communication and de-escalation.

Any death, serious injury or credible allegation of unlawful force during a protest will trigger an investigation independent of the operational command involved. The findings, the government's response and the implementation status will be published, subject only to lawful protections for victims and active proceedings.

THREE-YEAR DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

RESET AREA	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	BY THE END OF YEAR THREE
Security closer to the people	Conclude or operationalise the legal framework for state policing; publish entry conditions, national standards, safeguards and the division of responsibility with federal institutions.	Accredit ready states, assess and train eligible personnel, connect federal and state records and communications, and test independent complaints and election-security arrangements.	**Compliant state services are operating where readiness standards have been met, interoperable with federal institutions and subject to independent oversight.**
Threat-to-Action	Adopt the common standard; define serious-incident criteria, lead-agency rules, acknowledgement times, review records and protected information-sharing arrangements.	Apply the standard across selected threats and jurisdictions; audit compliance and correct recurring communication, command and response failures.	**Every qualifying threat and serious incident has an assigned lead, a traceable response record and a completed review where the standard was not met.**
Communities and the economy	Agree Security and Economic Recovery Plans with priority states and communities, identifying productive areas, routes, services and the conditions for safe return.	Deliver area-specific protection while restoring farms, roads, schools, markets and health services; close verified border, cyber and surveillance gaps supporting the threats.	**Attacks and abductions have fallen in the selected areas, safe access and essential services have improved, and legitimate economic activity has measurably resumed.**
Justice and trust	Establish common case-tracking for priority violent crimes; identify forensic, evidence, prosecution and correctional bottlenecks; publish independent-use-of-force and protest safeguards.	Upgrade the verified capability gaps, operate joint case tracking and independent complaint investigations, and expand lawful non-custodial measures for suitable offences.	**A higher share of priority cases progresses from report to conclusion, serious misconduct complaints receive recorded outcomes and peaceful assembly is protected under a consistent national standard.**

How Progress Will Be Measured

By the end of the first three years, the public record will show:

- The completion and implementation status of the state-policing framework.
- Compliance with the Threat-to-Action Standard for serious incidents selected under published criteria.
- Violent deaths, abductions and attacks on designated productive and transport areas for clear comparison with the baseline.
- Emergency acknowledgement and response performance where reliable records exist.
- Safe access to farms, schools, markets, roads and essential public services in recovery areas.
- Progress of priority violent-crime cases from report through investigation, charge and conclusion.
- Serious complaints against security personnel and the action taken.
- Major border and cyber incidents, institutional response and verified corrective action.

The definitions, baseline and reporting method will be published at the beginning of implementation and applied consistently. The government will not manufacture success by changing incident classifications or counting equipment and arrests as substitutes for public safety.





Evidence from Oyo State

−25%
overall crime rate by the end of the first term (approx.)

182 → 123
armed-robbery cases, 2019 to 2020

615
toll-free emergency number, operationalised

Oyo State did not begin from a blank page. The previous administration had secured approval for the **615 toll-free number** and initiated the City Watch and Security Control Room infrastructure. However, the number had not been operationalised, while the monitoring infrastructure was limited in coverage, expensive to maintain and partly non-functional.

Rather than discard what had already been built, we made it work. We operationalised 615, refurbished and expanded the Security Control Room, secured a permanent licence for the monitoring system and extended communications and surveillance coverage beyond its previous limits.

We also provided security agencies with operational vehicles fitted with modern communications equipment and connected the police, Amotekun, Operation Burst and other relevant services through an interoperable system. Calls to 615 reach a control room where the appropriate agency can be identified, the alert relayed and responding personnel coordinated.

The investment was accompanied by measurable results. The Oyo State Police Command recorded a decline in armed-robbery cases from **182 in 2019 to 123 in 2020.** By the end of our first term, the overall crime rate had fallen by approximately **25 per cent.**

The limits of the system were severely tested on 15 May 2026, when 39 pupils and seven teachers were abducted from three schools in Oriire Local Government Area. Two teachers were killed. We established an operational coordination centre at the Oyo State Police Command headquarters and conducted twice-daily security reviews. Amotekun personnel, hunters and local vigilantes subsequently participated alongside the military, police, intelligence and other federal agencies in the operation that rescued the 44 surviving victims after 56 days in captivity.

The response did not end with the rescue. We constituted a Judicial Commission of Inquiry to determine how the attack occurred, identify any intelligence, administrative or operational failures and recommend measures to prevent a recurrence.

This reflects the approach at the centre of the Security Reset. The government must mobilise every available capability when citizens are in danger. It must also be willing to ask how the system was breached, where responsibility failed and what must change to reduce the risk of recurrence.

Oyo State's experience demonstrates both parts of accountable security leadership: the capacity to coordinate a response and the willingness to investigate the system after the immediate danger has passed.

PILLAR THREE



The Education Reset

Connect learning to capability, opportunity and national development

03



What Needs to Be Reset

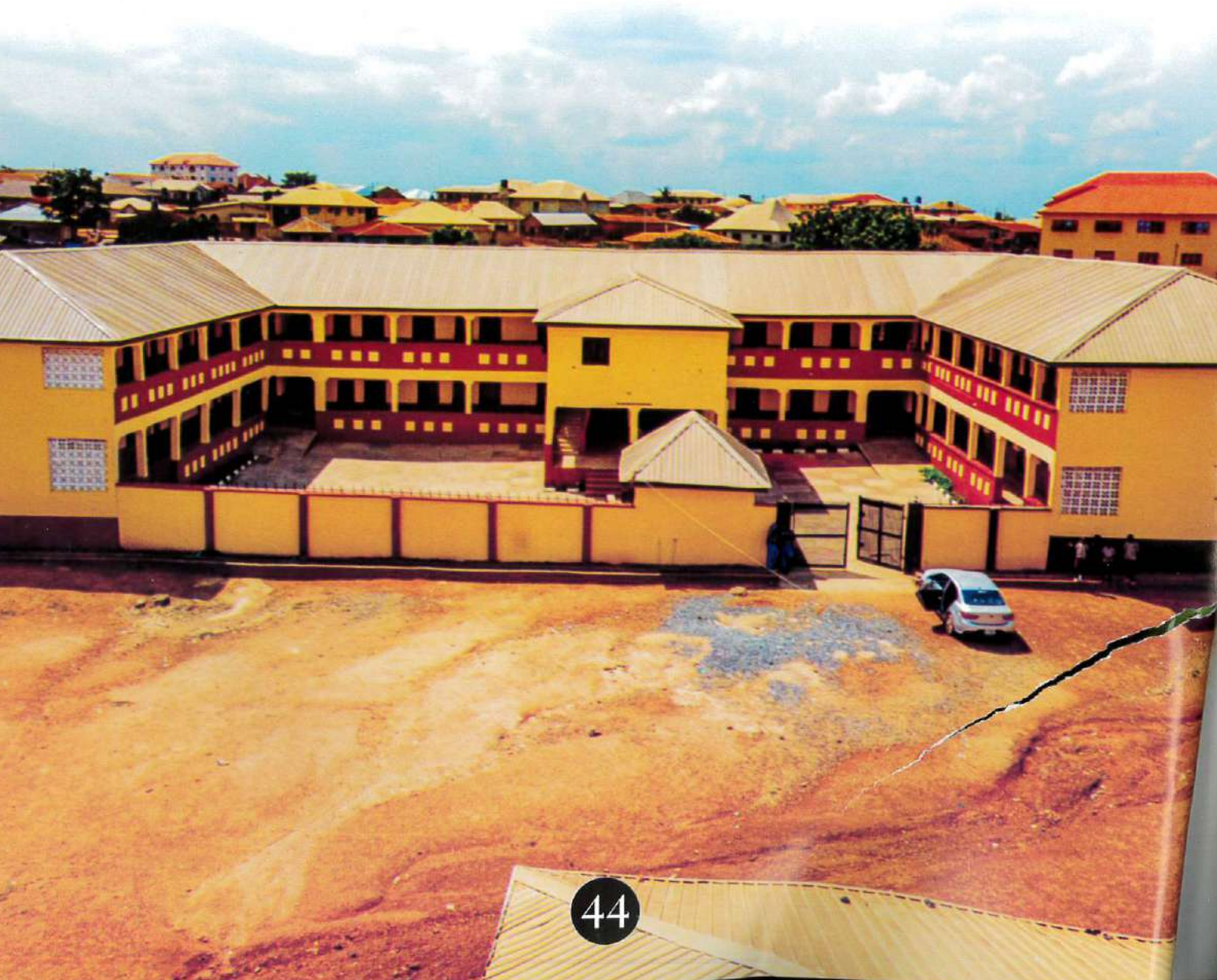
Education must do more than move people through school. It must enable a child to read, reason, solve problems and continue learning. It must enable a young person to acquire a useful skill, enter further education, find work or build an enterprise. A certificate must represent something its holder can actually do.

Nigeria already has a revised school curriculum, teacher standards, technical colleges, skills qualifications, universities, research funds, student finance and interventions for children who are outside school. The failure is that the parts do not yet operate as one system, implementation differs sharply across the country and Nigerians cannot consistently trace public spending to learning, capability or opportunity.

The Reset will build on useful work, complete what is sound and correct what is failing. Existing functions will be strengthened and connected, and the entire system will be judged by the capabilities it produces.

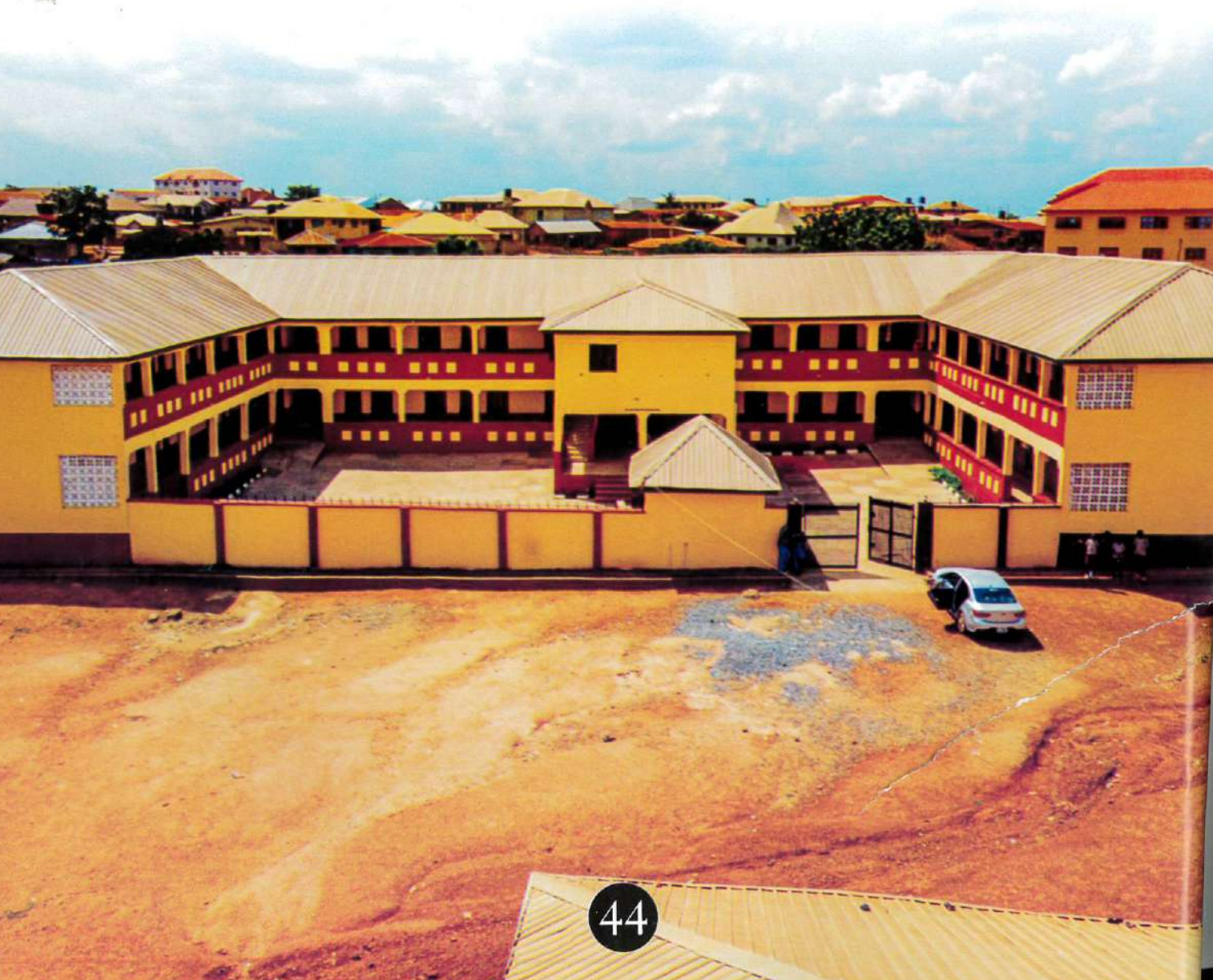
By the end of our first three years, Nigerians should be able to see whether more children are learning, whether fewer learners are being left behind, whether capable teachers are reaching the schools that need them, and whether technical and tertiary education are producing credible routes into work, enterprise and innovation. The fourth year will consolidate these gains and publish the record against which we will be judged.

The Reset



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The Reset



1. Learning That Builds Capability

What needs to be Reset

The first obligation of basic education is to ensure that every child can read with understanding, communicate clearly and use basic mathematics. Yet national evidence shows that many children reach Primary 3 without attaining minimum proficiency. Children are then promoted through a curriculum they cannot fully access, and the learning deficit grows with every year.

Nigeria has now revised its basic and secondary curricula and begun a national programme intended to improve foundational learning and education systems. These are important developments, but new curriculum documents and new funding will not by themselves change what happens in classrooms. The genuine Reset is to make learning the result for which the system is accountable.

What we will reset

We will establish a National Foundational Learning Guarantee: by the end of Primary 3, every child should have acquired the literacy and numeracy required to continue learning successfully.

Federal support will help participating states provide aligned learner materials, practical teaching guides, regular school-based coaching and simple assessments that allow teachers to identify and support children who have fallen behind. Funding will be tied to evidence that these resources reached classrooms, were used and improved learning.

Children who remain enrolled but are substantially below the expected standard will receive time-bound instruction based on what they can demonstrate, not merely the class in which they are registered. Existing accelerated education arrangements will remain the route for over-age and out-of-school learners whose education has been interrupted.

The revised curriculum already includes digital literacy, critical thinking, creativity and other future-facing capabilities. Our responsibility will be to make those expectations teachable. Before any major curriculum requirement is enforced, the government will identify the teachers, materials, equipment and assessment required to deliver it. Digital education will begin with useful access and competent teaching, not the indiscriminate purchase of devices.

Within three years, working with the states, we will raise the proportion of Primary 3 learners meeting or exceeding the national minimum proficiency standard to at least 50 per cent in literacy and 65 per cent in numeracy, and reduce by at least 25 per cent the proficiency gap between the five highest- and five lowest-performing states. These targets will be confirmed against an independently administered baseline in the first year, using published standards that will remain consistent throughout the administration.

How responsibility will work

The Federal Government will set and publish the common outcome, finance targeted support through existing institutions, and report comparable results. States will remain responsible for their schools, teachers and classroom delivery. Support will be greatest where need is greatest, but every participating state will identify who is responsible, what will reach each school and what correction will follow if learners are not improving.

2. Access Safety and Continuity

What needs to be Reset

Children are outside school for different reasons. Poverty, insecurity, distance, disability, migration, gender, displacement and separation from formal education cannot be solved by one national intervention. Free tuition is essential, but a school can charge no tuition and still be unaffordable, inaccessible or unsafe.

Nigeria already has institutions and programmes for out-of-school children, nomadic education, Almajiri education, girls' education and safe schools. The Reset is to make those arrangements work around the actual barrier facing each child and to measure sustained attendance and learning rather than initial registration.

What we will reset

Federal access funding will require each participating state to identify the children to be reached, the barrier keeping them outside education, the intervention suited to that barrier, the authority responsible and the attendance, retention and learning result expected.

The response may include removing unlawful charges, providing learning materials, meals or transport, adapting facilities for disability, supporting mobile or community learning, protecting vulnerable girls or integrating basic learning into willing Qur'anic schools. Existing commissions will be used where possible.

Every school designated as high-risk will have an assessed security risk, a named responsible authority, an emergency communication procedure, a learning-continuity arrangement and a timetable for safe reopening after closure. The education and security systems will jointly publish the number of schools closed by insecurity, the learning days disrupted and the arrangements made for affected learners.

Federal Unity Colleges will continue to promote national integration. National representation will be protected, but the disadvantaged will be answered with additional preparation and support rather than permanently lower expectations. Learners admitted through disadvantage provisions who have not reached a common readiness standard will receive structured bridging support, and subsequent learning and retention will be published by admission category.

3. Teachers Who Can Teach

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria does not principally lack teacher policies, qualifications or training events. It lacks a consistent connection between those inputs and what a teacher can demonstrate in the classroom. Teachers may attend workshops without follow-up support, while rural, conflict-affected and hard-to-reach schools struggle to fill essential posts.

The Federal Government does not employ most public-school teachers. It can, however, set professional and teacher-education standards, support development through existing institutions and use conditional funding to help states fill verified gaps.

What we will reset

Federal teacher-development funding and the accreditation of teacher-preparation institutions will increasingly require evidence of subject knowledge, classroom practice, learner assessment, inclusive education, child safeguarding and the appropriate use of technology and learning materials.

Professional development will prioritise practical demonstration, school-based coaching, classroom observation and follow-up. It will be judged by whether teaching practice changed and learners improved, not principally by the number of people who attended a workshop.

Colleges of education and university faculties of education will be required, through existing accreditation processes, to demonstrate the quality of supervised teaching practice and the classroom competence of graduating teachers.

4. Skills for Work and Enterprise

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria already has technical colleges, vocational institutions, informal apprenticeships, the National Skills Qualifications Framework and a large federal technical and vocational training initiative. Secondary curricula also contain technical and digital subjects. The missing connection is between training, demonstrated competence and a real route into work or enterprise.

The Reset is not another training scheme. It is a new test for every publicly funded skills programme: did the learner acquire a recognised capability that improved what he or she could earn, produce or progress to?

What we will reset

We will use existing qualifications and institutions to connect secondary technical pathways, technical colleges, vocational providers, formal and informal apprenticeships, industry training and recognition of skills acquired outside formal classrooms.

Employers, industry bodies and qualified master craftspersons will help define, deliver and assess occupational competence in the priority sectors identified under the Economic Reset. Publicly funded providers will publish completion, independent certification and post-training employment, enterprise or further-learning outcomes.

Funding and renewal will depend on verified training, demonstrated competence and learner progression. Equipment will not be procured for a technical college or training centre without named instructors and a funded plan for installation, use, maintenance and replacement.

Secondary schools will provide earlier exposure to technical, digital and enterprise capabilities without forcing children into permanent tracks before their interests and abilities are clear. Career guidance will show learners the routes from school into technical education, apprenticeship, tertiary education, employment and enterprise.

5. Tertiary Education Research and Innovation

What needs to be Reset

The central problem in tertiary education is not simply access to finance or disruption to the academic calendar. Student finance is already being expanded, universities already have greater room to adapt part of their curricula, and industrial experience is already required in many programmes. Yet too many graduates leave with theoretical knowledge but insufficient experience applying it.

Research funding also exists, including the National Research Fund and programmes intended to move ideas towards commercial use. The Reset is to make qualifications evidence of capability and to connect public research more deliberately to Nigerian problems, productive activity and public value.

What we will reset

Every programme in a federal university, polytechnic and college of education will state the practical capabilities its graduates must demonstrate. Depending on the discipline, evidence may include supervised professional practice, laboratories, workshops, studios, clinical work, portfolios, fieldwork, practical examinations or solutions to real industrial, institutional and community problems.

Accreditation will test evidence of applied learning and graduate capability, not curriculum documents and physical inputs alone. Workplace experience will have defined learning outcomes, credible supervision and assessment. Federal institutions will publish programme completion and participation in applied learning, followed by graduate employment, enterprise or further-learning outcomes as the data becomes reliable.

Public research funding will identify a limited number of national missions linked to the Economic Reset and other urgent public needs. Awards will retain independent peer review, but projects intended to solve practical problems will also have users, delivery milestones and a route to adoption, procurement, licensing or enterprise. Success will be measured by verified use and value created.

Student support will build on the existing national student-loan system. The priority will be transparent access, timely decisions, sustainable repayment and protection for students whose institutions or programmes fail to meet required standards. We will not announce a parallel loan scheme.

THREE-YEAR DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

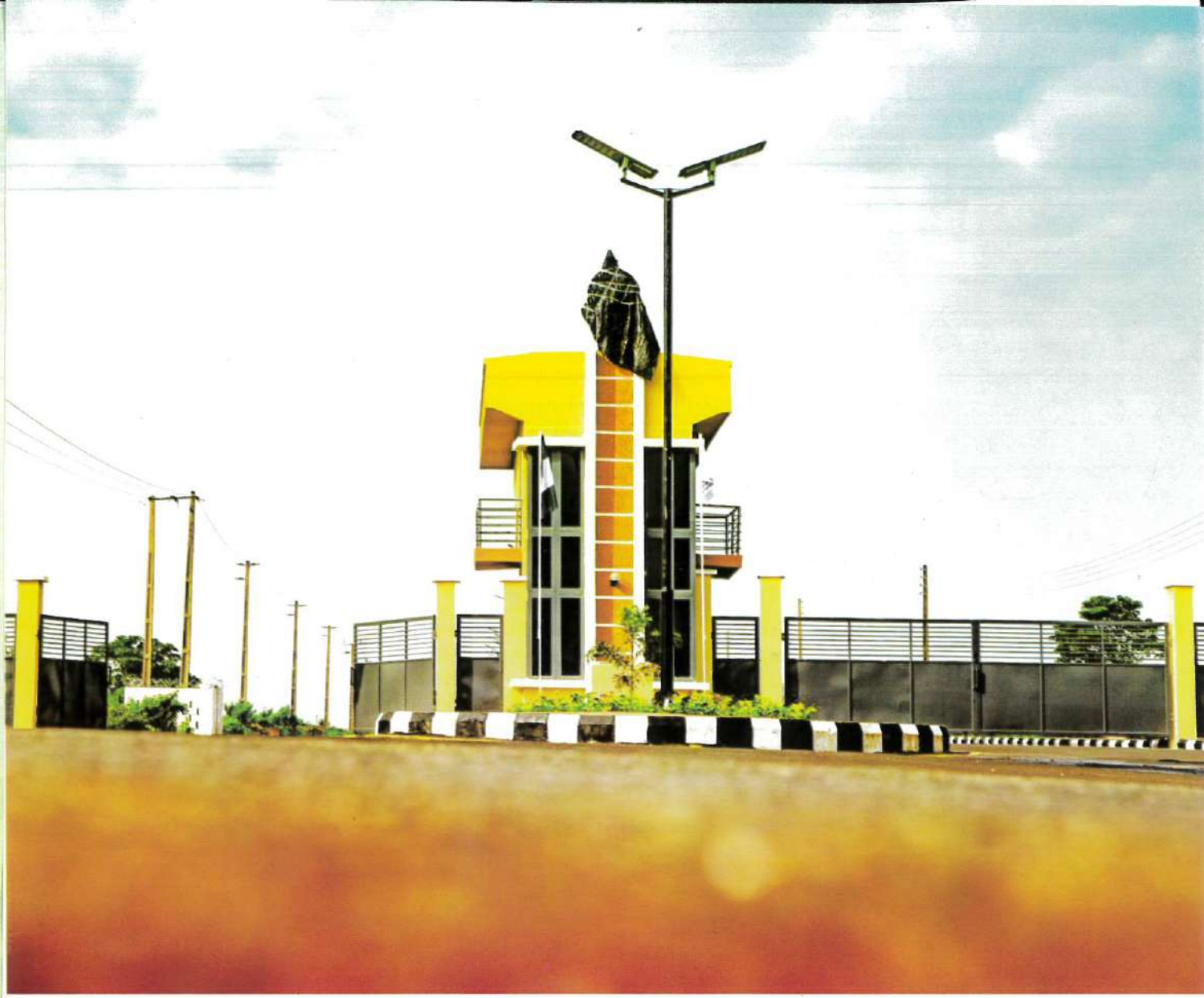
RESET AREA	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	BY THE END OF YEAR THREE
Foundational learning	Confirm the national baseline and standards; identify participating states and schools; align materials, coaching, assessment and learning-recovery support.	Deliver the complete instructional package, use comparable assessments to identify gaps and direct additional support to the weakest schools and states.	**At least 50% of Primary 3 learners meet the literacy standard and 65% meet the numeracy standard, with the gap between the five highest- and lowest-performing states reduced by at least 25%, subject to the confirmed baseline.**
Access, safety and continuity	Identify out-of-school and at-risk learners; clarify the routes through formal school, accelerated education and non-formal provision; publish school-safety responsibilities and response standards.	Enrol or return learners through the appropriate route, support retention and apply safety and continuity plans in participating communities.	**More children are enrolled, attending and progressing; fewer leave before completion; and participating schools can demonstrate functioning safety and continuity arrangements.**
Teachers	Establish verified teacher, subject and school-level needs; agree professional-development, deployment, support and incentive standards with participating states.	Place and retain capable teachers where shortages are greatest, provide classroom coaching and link development and progression to demonstrated practice.	**Teacher shortages in the selected schools and subjects have narrowed, attendance and retention have improved and a larger share of observed teaching meets the agreed professional standard.**
Skills and tertiary capability	Select priority sectors and qualifications; agree employer-led occupational and programme standards; require practical learning, assessment and graduate-outcome reporting.	Expand quality-assured apprenticeships, work placements and applied programmes; connect finance and accreditation to verified capability and labour-market demand.	**More learners complete recognised pathways into employment or enterprise, employer confidence has improved and participating institutions publish credible graduate and programme outcomes.**
Accountability for results	Publish responsibilities, funding conditions and common data standards; align federal interventions with the outcomes in this pillar.	Report comparable learning, access, teacher and graduate outcomes and redirect support when delivery is not improving.	**Federal education support is traceable to classrooms and learners, results are independently verifiable and persistent failure triggers a recorded correction.**

How Progress Will Be Measured

By the end of the first three years, the public record will show:

- Primary 3 literacy and numeracy proficiency against the published baseline.
- The gap between the five highest- and five lowest-performing states.
- Attendance, retention and completion for children reached through access interventions.
- Teacher vacancies filled and retained in identified underserved schools.
- Independent skills certification and progression into work, enterprise or further learning.
- Participation in assessed applied learning in federal tertiary institutions.
- Publicly funded research outputs that reached verified adoption, use or commercialisation.

Progress will be published each year. The report will state what was promised, which authority was responsible, what was funded, what changed, what was delayed and what correction followed.



Evidence from Oyo State

24,704
graduands at the first convocation after a six-year break

31 of 31
programmes accredited by the NUC in 2024

#1
state-owned university in Nigeria (THE 2024)

18 months
to dissolve the joint-ownership arrangement

From Divided Responsibility to Institutional Renewal

When we assumed office, LAUTECH's divided ownership had become divided responsibility. Funding disputes and repeated industrial action meant that students could not reliably predict when they would complete their education; some programmes were taking almost twice their prescribed duration.

Within 18 months, we negotiated the dissolution of the joint-ownership arrangement and made Oyo State solely responsible for the university. Within three years, LAUTECH held its first convocation after a six-year break, bringing together 24,704 graduands from six academic sessions. It has held annual convocations since.

The recovery extended beyond the academic calendar. In 2024, the National Universities Commission accredited all 31 programmes presented by LAUTECH in that accreditation round. In the 2024 Times Higher Education World University Rankings, LAUTECH was the highest-ranked state-owned university in Nigeria.

This did not make LAUTECH immune from every industrial dispute, nor does it suggest that education improves through spending alone. It removed the structural failure that had allowed chronic disruption to continue without clear responsibility and gave the university the stability from which standards could be strengthened.

The Education Reset will apply the same discipline nationally: identify the structural problem, assign responsibility, provide the capability required and judge institutions by independently verifiable outcomes.

PILLAR FOUR

The Socio-Political Reset

Rebuild the relationship between the Nigerian state and the Nigerian people

04



Rebuild the relationship between the Nigerian state and the Nigerian people

Nigeria's social and political problems are connected. A family that cannot obtain basic healthcare, a young person shut out of opportunity, a community unable to influence the public decisions that affect it and a state expected to solve a problem without the authority to do so are all experiencing the same failure: the government that is too distant, fragmented or weakly accountable.

Nigeria already has health programmes, social registers, youth initiatives, housing schemes, public-service reforms and constitutional debates. The problem is not the complete absence of policy. It is that these efforts do not yet operate as a dependable system that citizens can understand, access and hold accountable.

The Socio-Political Reset will rebuild that relationship. It will protect a basic social floor, give every Nigerian a fair chance, place public decisions at the level where they can be made most effectively and require every institution exercising public power to account for its results.

The Reset



1. Healthcare People Can Reach and Afford

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria has already established the Basic Health Care Provision Fund, compulsory health-insurance arrangements under the National Health Insurance Authority Act and a national health-sector renewal programme implemented with states. However, this has not necessarily translated into better health services. Too many public healthcare facilities cannot provide dependable services; families still pay directly for care they cannot afford; patients are referred without a functioning route to the next facility; and responsibility is divided among governments and agencies without a clear guarantee to the patient.

What we will reset

We will make existing health reforms work as one delivery system, beginning with primary healthcare and the services responsible for the greatest preventable loss of life.

Within our first year, the Federal Government will agree with states on a published essential primary-care guarantee. It will state the services that participating facilities must provide, their operating requirements, the medicines and personnel required, the referral arrangements that must exist and the government responsible for correcting failure.

Federal health funding will increasingly follow verified service delivery rather than the existence of a building or the submission of paperwork. Nigerians will be able to confirm which facilities are funded, the services they should receive and where to report a failure.

We will strengthen the system through which poor and vulnerable Nigerians are enrolled in health insurance, using existing federal and state institutions. No Nigerian should lose access to covered care merely because they move from one participating state to another. Maternal care, childhood immunisation, emergency stabilisation and treatment of the diseases responsible for the greatest preventable deaths will receive priority.

The administration will publish, within its first 100 days, the precise essential-health-service guarantee to be achieved within three years and the verified baseline against which access, quality and financial protection will be measured.



2. Social Protection That Finds People Before Crisis Becomes Destitution

What needs to be Reset

Nigeria has a National Social Register, cash-transfer programmes, pensions, humanitarian interventions and several schemes for vulnerable groups. Yet citizens often cannot tell what support exists, who qualifies, why one household is selected and another is excluded, or where to appeal an incorrect decision. Separate registers and political discretion weaken trust, while assistance often arrives after families have already sold productive assets, withdrawn children from school or fallen into hunger.

What we will reset

We will build one accountable social-protection gateway around existing national and state systems. This will not mean that every Nigerian receives the same benefit. It will mean that programmes use verified information, published eligibility rules and a common process through which an eligible person can apply, be assessed, receive support and challenge an incorrect decision.

The system will prioritise households facing severe poverty, disability, old age without support, displacement and sudden economic or climate shocks. Assistance may include time-bound income support, health coverage, school support, nutrition, skills or livelihood restoration, depending on the need. Every programme will state its purpose, duration, source of funding and route out of dependency where one is appropriate.

Federal and state records will be made interoperable with safeguards for privacy and independent audit. Payments will be traceable to verified beneficiaries without publishing personal information.

When flood, conflict, displacement or a sharp economic shock occurs, government will be able to activate temporary support through the same verified system rather than create another emergency list from the beginning.

3. A Fair Chance to Participate

What we need to Reset

The Nigerian population is predominantly young, diverse and creative, but opportunity is not distributed fairly. Women, young people, persons with disabilities and citizens from poorer communities can be present in national policy without having a meaningful voice in the decisions, contracts, finance and institutions that shape opportunity.

The government has created many empowerment schemes, ministries and funds. The Reset will remove the institutional barriers that prevent Nigerians from participating fully in economic, civic and cultural life.

What we will reset

All major federal policies and capital projects will be required to show who can access the opportunity they create and what prevents excluded groups from participating. Federal buildings, digital services, transport investments and public information will progressively comply with accessibility requirements already recognised by Nigerian law.

Public appointments, recruitment, internships, procurement and enterprise-support programmes will publish participation data by gender, age, disability and region where lawful and relevant. Where participation is persistently unequal, the responsible institution will be required to explain the barrier and publish corrective action.

Federal boards and senior public appointments made by the administration will comply with a published inclusion standard covering women, young professionals, persons with disabilities and Nigeria's constitutional requirement for national representation.

We will treat culture, sport and the creative economy as sources of identity, social cohesion and livelihoods. The Federal Government will concentrate on the functions it is best placed to perform: protecting intellectual property, improving access to finance and export markets, maintaining national facilities and standards, and enabling states, communities and private investors to develop talent and local creative economies.

Housing policy will focus on serviced land, transparent title and planning systems, trunk infrastructure, housing finance, rental-market rules and partnerships that allow different income groups to obtain decent homes. States and cities will retain responsibility for local planning and delivery, subject to basic safety and inclusion standards.

4. A Federation That Works

What we need to Reset

Nigeria is a federation, but important decisions affecting development within states are still made principally at the federal level. In some sectors, the Federal Government controls the authority while states and communities bear much of the consequence when regulation or delivery fails.

The answer cannot simply be to move powers from Abuja to governors. Transferring authority without responsibility, resources, capable institutions and accountability may only relocate dysfunction.
The proper question is: which level of government is best placed to make each decision, and does it have the authority, resources and institutions required to deliver and answer for the result?

What we will reset

Within the first year, we will complete a Federal Responsibilities Review. It will identify functions that should remain exclusively federal; functions that require national standards but state delivery; functions that should be principally state or local; and functions that require a published intergovernmental agreement.

The review will produce specific constitutional amendments, legislation, fiscal changes and transition arrangements. It will not become another open-ended national conference. Where authority moves, the relevant funding, personnel, assets, data, service obligations and accountability will move with it.

Solid Minerals, Resource Control and Public Safety

States bear many of the consequences of mining activities within their territories, including environmental damage, unsafe storage of hazardous materials, damaged roads, community conflicts and the responsibility for responding to emergencies. Yet the Federal Government retains primary control over mineral licensing, leaving states with limited influence over decisions that directly affect their communities.

Our administration will give states a greater say in the exploration and exploitation of solid minerals within their territories. While the Federal Government continues to issue mining licences under the existing constitutional framework, state governments will be formally involved in the licensing process, with opportunities to review applications and raise concerns about land use, environmental protection, community interests and public safety.

We will strengthen cooperation between federal and state regulatory authorities, establish publicly accessible registers of mining licences and beneficial ownership, and introduce clearer mechanisms for monitoring compliance and addressing dangerous or illegal mining activities.

We will also sponsor executive bills with the aim of modernising the laws governing the acquisition, transportation, tracking and storage of explosives and other hazardous materials, with stronger enforcement and penalties proportionate to the risks and harm caused.

Beyond these immediate reforms, we will initiate a national conversation on restructuring and resource control. Nigeria must examine how greater responsibility for natural resources can be transferred to states, how communities that bear the consequences of resource exploitation can receive a fairer share of the benefits, and how such changes can be implemented without undermining national economic stability.

Our objective is a federation in which states have greater responsibility for developing their economic potential, communities benefit more directly from the resources around them, and national institutions continue to protect the interests of all Nigerians.

Ports and Regional Development

Customs, immigration, maritime security, navigation and international obligations must remain national responsibilities. They do not require the Federal Government to control every commercial, land-use and logistics decision connected with every port.

We will establish a differentiated framework for strategic national ports, regional commercial ports and state or local facilities. Subject to national security, competition, safety and environmental standards, states and regional authorities will be able to develop appropriate facilities, integrate them with industrial and transport plans, and partner with private investors. Federal approvals will have published requirements and decision deadlines.

Structural Local-Government Reform

Effective grassroots government requires more than the direct transfer of money from Abuja. It requires democratic legitimacy, clearly assigned functions, adequate revenue, professional capacity, published accounts and a clear constitutional relationship with the state in which each council operates.

We will sponsor and work to secure the constitutional amendments required for structural local-government reform. The amendments will allow states, through transparent processes involving affected communities and legislatures, to propose the creation, merger or reorganisation of local-government structures.

The constitutional settlement will protect regular democratic elections, traceable funding, published budgets and audits, minimum service obligations and legal consequences for the diversion of council resources.

States will devolve appropriate responsibilities and resources to councils. Transparent shared-service arrangements will be permitted where several councils can perform a function more effectively together.

The objective is a local-government system that is democratically legitimate, capable of delivering its assigned services and accountable to the citizens it serves.

5. Institutions Citizens Can Trust

What we need to Reset

Citizens experience government as one state, even when responsibility is divided among ministries, departments and levels of government. They should not have to carry the same documents from office to office, depend on personal connections for routine services or wait indefinitely because one institution has not answered another.

Nigeria already has freedom-of-information, procurement, audit, public-service and electoral laws. The continuing problem is the distance between formal rules and institutional behaviour.

What we will reset

We will make responsibility visible. Every major government commitment will identify the lead institution, supporting institutions, delivery date, public measure and officer accountable for reporting progress. The Presidency's delivery function will track results, but it will not take over the work of ministries or conceal failure behind general announcements.

The Tell Government Once principle established in the Economic Reset will apply across public services. With lawful consent and data protection, one institution will obtain verified information already held by another rather than repeatedly demand it from citizens.

Public-service appointments and promotion will increasingly reflect competence, performance and integrity. Political leadership will set policy; a professional civil service will preserve institutional memory, advise honestly and deliver lawfully. Ministers and heads of agencies will work under published mandates with measurable three-year priorities.

The government will protect prosecutorial and judicial independence, and publish the status of judgments and financial obligations involving the Federal Government. Greater judicial autonomy must be accompanied by transparent administration, timely case management and public performance information.

Procurement plans, awarded contracts, beneficial ownership and implementation status will be published in usable form, subject only to lawful national-security and privacy exemptions. The purpose is not to create a politics of permanent prosecution. It is to stop continuing loss, recover public value where legally and commercially possible, and redesign systems so that the same failure is less likely to recur.

Elections and Democratic Confidence

Nigeria does not need the government to choose electoral outcomes. It needs institutions and rules that make the voter's choice easier to cast, count, verify and defend.

We will support legislation that clarifies electronic accreditation, transmission and publication of polling-unit results; establishes transparent deadlines for resolving pre-election and election disputes; strengthens disclosure of political finance; and makes appointments to the national electoral commission more transparent and credible.



The Federal Government will not use security, regulatory or prosecutorial institutions to obstruct lawful political activity. We are committed to promoting multi-party democracy. Peaceful protesters, journalists, civic organisations and political opponents will receive the protection of the law. Public order will be maintained without treating disagreement as disloyalty.

Citizen Participation and National Cohesion

Consultation will take place before major decisions are finalised, not after the government has already committed itself. Draft legislation, major regulations and national plans will be published with a reasonable period for public input, except where a genuine emergency makes prior consultation impossible. Government will publish what it heard and explain the choices it made.

National unity will be protected through equal citizenship, fair access to public institutions and respect for Nigeria's different identities. Federal character must promote inclusion without replacing competence or turning public institutions into ethnic allocations. Every Nigerian should be able to live, work, own property and receive public protection anywhere in the federation under the same constitutional rights.

THREE-YEAR DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

RESET AREA	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	BY THE END OF YEAR THREE
Health and social protection	Agree on the essential primary-care guarantee with participating states; publish service baselines; connect eligibility, application, payment and appeals around existing social-protection systems.	Fund verified health services, expand enrolment and referrals, operate the common social-protection gateway and activate rapid support for qualifying shocks.	**More people can obtain the guaranteed services, fewer households face catastrophic health costs and eligible citizens receive timely, traceable support with functioning appeals.**
Inclusion and opportunity	Publish accessibility, appointment and participation standards and identify the barriers within major federal programmes, services and capital projects.	Apply corrective plans across appointments, recruitment, procurement, public services, housing, culture, sport and the creative economy.	**Access and participation have improved for excluded groups, with institutions publishing consistent evidence and explanations for remaining gaps.**
A federation that works	Complete the Federal Responsibilities Review and submit the first constitutional, legislative, fiscal and transition package, including proposals for minerals, ports and functional local government.	Implement approved transfers with funding, personnel, assets, data, national standards and public accountability; support ready governments to proceed.	**Reassigned functions are operating at the appropriate level, citizens can identify who is responsible and devolution has not weakened rights, standards or scrutiny.**
Institutions and democracy	Publish ministerial mandates, service and consultation standards, procurement and court-order reporting, and the electoral reform package supported by the administration.	Apply Tell Government Once across selected services, enforce disclosure and consultation rules, and advance or implement approved electoral and institutional reforms.	**More public services meet stated deadlines, procurement and government obligations are easier to inspect, consultation occurs before decisions and electoral rules provide stronger transparency and confidence.**

How Progress Will Be Measured

The Socio-Political Reset will be measured by outcomes citizens can experience and verify, including:

- Access to the published essential primary-care services and reduction in direct household exposure to catastrophic health costs.
- The accuracy, timeliness and appeal outcomes of social-protection decisions.
- Accessibility and participation across public services, appointments and economic opportunities.
- The number of responsibilities successfully reassigned with funding, institutions and public reporting in place.
- Compliance with public-service delivery deadlines, court judgments, procurement disclosure and consultation requirements.
- Public confidence in government institutions and elections, measured consistently and independently.

Verified baselines and three-year targets will be published with the first delivery scorecard and will not be changed without a public explanation and a restated historical series.





Make Nigeria Work For Every Nigerian

Coordinating Primary Healthcare Investment

When we assumed office, Oyo State already had a health-insurance agency, hundreds of primary healthcare centres and access to national health programmes. We retained these institutions and coordinated state resources, national programmes and external financing around primary-healthcare infrastructure, equipment and insurance enrolment.

We organised primary-care investment around the objective of at least one functional primary healthcare centre in every ward. More than **200 centres** were renovated or upgraded during our first term. By 2024, the equipping of **264 primary healthcare centres**—eight in every local government area—had been completed with medical, laboratory and clinical equipment through a combination of state resources and existing national programmes. Ward Development Committees participated in facility planning and oversight.

The Oyo State Health Insurance Agency, which predated our administration, was retained and expanded. Enrolment increased from 69,996 in September **2019 to 173,680 by the end of 2022.**

During the same period, Oyo State secured a **€55 million** French Treasury concessional facility to finance the next phase of primary and secondary healthcare infrastructure and equipment.

The evidence here is deliberately limited to what these records establish: facilities renovated or equipped, residents enrolled and concessional financing secured for further investment. Renovation, equipment and enrolment do not by themselves demonstrate continuous service availability, clinical quality or improved health outcomes. Those claims require separate evidence and are not made here.



Delivering the Reset

The Reset Agenda will be judged by what changes in the lives of Nigerians, not by the number of policies announced, committees inaugurated, laws submitted, contracts awarded or projects commissioned. The four pillars will therefore become one governing programme.

Within the first 100 days, the administration will publish a consolidated Reset Delivery Plan. For every principal commitment, it will identify the result, the lead institution, supporting responsibilities, the legal or administrative action required, the three-year milestones, the evidence required for completion, the reporting officer and the principal risks or dependencies.

Every commitment will have one lead institution. Shared responsibility will be stated honestly: what the Federal Government can deliver directly; what requires legislation or constitutional amendment; what depends on states; and what requires private or independent participation. Cooperation will not become an excuse for federal inaction, and the Federal Government will not claim sole credit for results produced with others.

Existing delivery and coordination functions within the Presidency will track the plan, resolve cross-government blockages, verify that reported activity corresponds to a real result and prepare the public scorecard. They will not take over the lawful work of ministries or create another bureaucracy.

A Public Delivery Scorecard

A Reset Delivery Scorecard will be issued quarterly. It will show the original promise, the current milestone, the responsible institution, implementation status, result achieved, supporting evidence, delay or corrective action and the next responsible step. Commitments will be reported as completed, on track, delayed, revised or not achieved.

Definitions, baselines and measurement methods will be published at the beginning and applied consistently. If a method must change for a legitimate technical reason, the old and revised series will both remain visible.

Major results will be independently verified through appropriate public institutions, professional bodies, civil society, research organisations or transparently appointed assessors. Evidence may include audited records, physical inspection, surveys, assessments, incident and case-progression records,

Correcting Failure

No responsible government can promise that every policy will work exactly as intended. It can promise that failure will not be concealed or allowed to continue without correction.

Where a commitment is delayed or fails, the responsible institution will publish what went wrong, whether the cause lies in the policy, funding, law, institution or implementation, the corrective action, the person responsible and the revised completion date. Correction may mean changing the delivery method, combining duplicated programmes, redirecting expenditure, replacing an implementing partner, reassigning responsibility or changing institutional leadership where appropriate. The original commitment will remain on the public record.

The Fourth Year

The principal commitments will be delivered within the first three years. The fourth year will consolidate the reforms so that they survive one administration, correct interventions that have not produced the intended result and publish audited outcomes. It will not become a season of hurried projects or new promises intended to distract from earlier commitments.

That is the discipline at the centre of the Reset Agenda: clear responsibility, measurable delivery, honest reporting and a government willing to correct itself.

A Compact with Nigerians

Government bears the primary responsibility for governing. It cannot ask citizens to compensate for weak institutions, unclear policies or public resources that have not been used effectively.

We will protect life, rights and lawful property; use public resources for approved purposes; explain its decisions; obey the law; identify responsibility for every major commitment; publish delivery and failure; protect peaceful disagreement, journalism and civic participation; and ensure that accountability follows authority. Nigerians will be treated fairly irrespective of ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, political affiliation or state of origin.

Citizens strengthen democracy when they vote, obey lawful rules, pay legitimate taxes, protect public assets, reject violence and hold every level of government accountable. Evidence-based criticism is not an attack on the country; it is part of improving it.

Businesses should expect stable rules, efficient services and fair competition. They must also obey the law, treat workers and consumers fairly, pay legitimate taxes and compete without seeking political privilege. Public servants should be protected when they act professionally and lawfully, and held accountable when public office is used to delay, extort or conceal failure.

States and local governments receiving greater authority must accept the transparency and scrutiny that accompany it. Communities, traditional institutions, professional bodies, civil society, religious organisations and Nigerians in the diaspora should contribute knowledge and capacity without replacing the constitutional responsibility of elected government.

This compact does not require agreement with every decision. It requires government to act lawfully, explain itself honestly and accept scrutiny. The Reset will succeed when Nigerians can see the connection between public authority, public resources and public results.



The Nigeria We Can Actualise

Nigeria was not born broken. Our founding fathers understood that a country as large and diverse as ours could remain united only if its different peoples had room to govern effectively, contribute fairly and build prosperity together. Over time, authority became increasingly concentrated at the centre. Democracy returned without a sufficient restoration of the federal balance or the institutions required to make responsibility clear.

The Reset Agenda is not a promise to erase our history and begin again. It is a programme for building properly on what we inherited: preserving our unity, making our diversity work and modernising the institutions through which government serves the people.

Its pillars are inseparable. Food cannot become more affordable when farmers cannot reach their land or goods cannot move safely. Businesses cannot grow when electricity, logistics and regulatory uncertainty make production uncompetitive. Security cannot endure where poverty, exclusion and institutional failure leave communities vulnerable. Education cannot create opportunity when qualifications are disconnected from capability. Devolution cannot improve government if power moves without resources, institutions and accountability.

The work will require legislation, cooperation with states, institutional preparation and difficult decisions. Some established interests will prefer the present confusion because it protects advantage or avoids accountability. But difficulty cannot become an excuse for delay.

I am not asking Nigerians for trust without evidence. Judge us by whether hard work begins to produce a better life; whether businesses can produce and compete; whether children remain in school and learn; whether warnings of danger produce action; and whether public institutions accept responsibility for their decisions.

Nigeria's problems are serious, but they are not beyond us. The Nigeria we imagine is realisable: a country where effort is rewarded, children grow up with genuine opportunities, families can live without fear and Nigerians can build decent lives wherever they come from. A federation in which unity does not require uniformity. A democracy in which disagreement is protected and power remains accountable. A nation that works for every Nigerian.

That is the Nigeria we can actualise. That is the work before us.

I invite you to join me to Reset Nigeria. Be a Resetter.

Seyi Makinde, FNSE







Make Nigeria Work For Every Nigerian