

				Agriculture & Rural Development
15.	Evaluate the operations of the EPZs, tighten the regulatory framework and enforce relevant legislations to check abuses; in particular, the speedy removal of the aspects of the regulation that allows the manufacturing of items on the prohibition lists in the EPZs and allowing same to be sold 100 per cent in the Custom Territory (Local Market).	Industrialization Policy	Promote domestic industries and economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment b. Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
16.	Initiate a program for small farm holders	Agricultural Policy	To increase agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development b. States Ministries of Agriculture
17.	Provision of basic rural infrastructure	National Rural Development Policy	To accelerate the development of a comprehensive programme of rural development and modernization to attract youths back to the farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development c. State Governments
18.	Encourage and assist peasant farmers, through appropriate public policy, to embrace the culture of agriculture insurance and get organised into cooperatives.	National Food Production Policy	To boost food production and secure small holding farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development b. State Ministries of Agriculture

19.	Encourage the establishment of the model of Commodity Marketing Corporations being facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and add to their mandate the commitment to research and development of new and innovative industrial uses for the crops and facilitating private sector participation.	National Agricultural Policy	To boost food production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development b. State Ministries of Agriculture
20.	Invest in the development of a Military Industrial Complex.	National Defence Industrial Policy	To support Nigeria's defence needs as the largest economy in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Ministry of Defence d. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment e. The Armed Forces f. Organized Private sector
21.	Ensure that all government agencies patronize made in Nigeria goods.	Protection of Local Industry Policy	Boost economy and protect local entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. All MDAs c. State Governments
22.	Provide world-class infrastructure like roads, power, amongst others at all tourist sites.	National Tourism Policy	Promote tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Works d. Ministry of Aviation

				e. Ministry of Power f. State Governments
23.	Provide incentives to investors in the tourism sector to encourage private participation	National Tourism Policy	Promote tourism	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Tourism, Culture & National Orientation c. Federal Ministry of Finance
24.	Develop all areas of tourism.	Vision 20:2020	Promote tourism	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Tourism, Culture & National Orientation c. All relevant MDAs
25.	Invest revenue from crude oil sales, rents and royalties to ameliorate the infrastructure deficiencies in the country.	Vision 20:2020	To fast-track growth of the real sector.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. All relevant MDAs in the infrastructure sector
26.	Privatise existing refineries and reinvest proceeds in identifiable and sustainable infrastructural projects.	National Privatization Policy	To achieve greater efficiency and accountability	a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Petroleum

				Resources c. Bureau for Public Enterprise
27.	Increase public expenditure on education and health	Fiscal Strategy Paper	To promote education and health for all	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Health d. Federal Ministry of Education
28.	Create more incentives to encourage industries to support industrial liaison and attachment programmes of educational institutions.	National Policy on Education	To achieve greater results from education	a. Federal Ministry of Education b. National Universities Commission (NUC) c. National Board for Technical Education d. Industrial Training Fund
29.	Strengthen, equip and motivate the security agencies	Grand Strategy for National Security	To enhance their capacity to tackle security challenges	a. The Presidency b. Office of the National Security Adviser c. Ministry of Defence d. Ministry of Police

				Affairs e. Nigeria Army f. Nigeria Navy g. Nigeria Air Force h. Nigeria Police i. Department of State Security j. National Intelligence Agency k. National Security & Civil Defence Corps l. Other security agencies
30.	Strengthen the operations of the anti-corruption agencies.	National Policy on Anti-Corruption	To enable their operations to devolve to the sub-national levels, and the private sectors.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Economic & Financial Crime Commission e. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission f. Code of Conduct Bureau

31.	Embark on mass enlightenment of the populace	Vision 20:2020	To orientate people towards positive national endeavours and peaceful co-existence	a. National Orientation Agency b. State Governments c. Local Governments
32.	Reduce the number of political appointees and aides	Vision 20:2020	To reduce the cost of governance and safe time in decision making	a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Governments
33.	Streamline MDAs to avoid duplication of functions and unnecessary cost outlay		To reduce the cost of governance and achieve effective bureaucracy	The Presidency Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation
34.	Comply strictly with the Procurement Act.	Procurement Act	To promote transparency and accountability	a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Governments
35.	Political commitment of the leadership to maximizing welfare of the Nigerian people efficiently, effectively and equitably	Vision 20:2020	To achieve good governance	a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Government Councils

36.	Implement the 35 per cent affirmative action for women in all activities of government	National Policy on Affirmative Action	To achieve gender mainstreaming or equity in government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Government Councils
37.	Create and maintain a competent and highly motivated bureaucracy with the ability and necessary authority to carry out all development policy activities including formulating sound development plans, policies and programs and vigorously and pragmatically implementing them.	Vision 20:2020	To achieve efficiency in public service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Governments
38.	Impose Luxury Taxation on some categories of luxury items in the country.	National Taxation Policy	To discourage wasteful consumption and increase revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Inland Revenue Service d. Nigeria Customs Service
39.	Create an intervention fund to be strategically applied towards funding productive sectors for a defined period.	Vision 20:2020	To stimulate domestic economy and increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment d. Central Bank of Nigeria

40.	Resuscitate the CBN Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) where banks willingly contribute 10% of their profit to the scheme or creating a program similar to the defunct CBN SMEEIS;	National Policy on Small and Medium Enterprises	Create a sustainable, regulated and legislated funding window for MSME to access equity/debt/grants investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment d. Central Bank of Nigeria
41.	Create tested programs for massive development of the mortgage and insurance sectors and establishment of a mortgage regulator in Nigeria.	National Economic Policy	To boost the housing sector of the economy and reduce housing deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria e. Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company f. Federal Housing Authority g. National Insurance Commission h. State Governments
42.	Place the Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020 under the implementation leadership of the Minister of	Financial System Strategy 2020	To elevate the Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020 to a critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Minister of Finance

	Finance.		National Project	
43.	Coordinate and streamline the regulators in the financial sector	National Economic Policy	To promote financial sector of the economy	Federal Ministry of Finance
44.	Design innovative instruments and strategies to include tax incentives to: i. To attract Funds from new development financing opportunities such as Diaspora Bond, emerging funds from the Middle East and international institutions. ii. Raise capital from the listing of local and foreign companies operating in Nigeria iii. Provide tax relief or holiday of 3 years for operators of micro, small and medium enterprises	National Taxation Policy	To enhance productivity	Federal Ministry of Finance
45.	Divest public funds from Commercial Banks		To achieve macroeconomic gains in the economy	a. Federal Ministry of Finance b. Central Bank of Nigeria
46.	The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) should be made to pay prevailing interest rates on unduly delayed remittances to the Federation Account.		To encourage rapid remittances of revenue	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. Central Bank of

				Nigeria
47.	Formulate a policy of low tax on food and high tax on luxury goods	National Taxation Policy	To promote production of food locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development c. Federal Ministry of Finance
48.	Establish Economic Planning Departments to be headed by certified Economists at Local Governments or Municipal Governments as may be created to interface with the proposed Science and Technology Skills Development Centres of Tertiary Institutions.		To promote professionalism and accelerated technology at the grass root level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. State Governments b. Local Governments
49.	Implement short and medium term poverty eradication programs		Provide social welfare packages for the vulnerable population, skills acquisition and empowerment programs and viable job creation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. National Poverty Eradication Programme
50.	Pay up local public debt amounting to ₦1 trillion to encourage cash flow and reduce economic insecurity	Fiscal Strategy Paper	To alleviate the suffering of creditors whose businesses have been affected by the unpaid debts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Debt Management Office
51.	Initiate a 5-year development plan as was done	Vision 20:2020	Governance is made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency

	previously		more effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. National Planning Commission
52.	All banks should have gender desks to ease the stress of borrowing by women	National Gender Policy	Gender equality and access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Finance b. Central Bank of Nigeria
53.	Exempt local textiles from Value Added Tax (VAT) for a period of five (5) years and Government should impose a levy of not less than 5% on imported textiles to boost the Textile Revival Fund.	National Taxation Policy	Promote Local Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment d. Federal Inland Revenue Service
54.	Release the sum of ₦100 billion budgeted for the Cotton and Textile and Garment Revival Scheme, through the Bank of Industry (BOI).	National Industrial Policy	Promote Textile Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment d. Bank of Industry
55.	Investment in social institutions should be specifically structured to direct more resources towards areas that		Promote artisans and auxiliary workers	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

	train artisans and auxiliary workers.			
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6.5.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
1.	Enact Acts of National Assembly to establish the body prescribed in Section 16(3) of the Constitution	Section 16(3)	To actualise the Constitutional requirement to review ownership and control of business enterprise in Nigeria and administer laws for the regulation of ownership and control of such enterprises.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
2.	Enact a Law for National Participatory Development Planning Process	National Participatory Development Planning Process Bill	Establishment of Sectoral Policy and Development Deliberation Committees at Federal and States levels	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
3.	Enact a Law for National Integrated Infrastructure and Industrial Master Plan Law	National Integrated Infrastructure and Industrial Master Plan Bill	Establishment and implementation of a developmental agenda for successive	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of

			governments, Federal and States, to follow	Justice
4.	Enact legislations on all industrial policies.		To ensure policy coherence and continuity	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
5.	Ratify all Treaties and Agreements		Domestication and implementation of all Treaties and Agreements	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
6.	Hasten the passage of the Petroleum Industry Bill.	Petroleum Industry Bill	To accelerate development in oil and gas sector	National Assembly
7.	Enact the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Commission Bill 2012 into an Act of the National Assembly	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Commission Bill	To promote good health and make health facilities cheap, affordable and available.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
8.	Enact a Law for Investors Assurance Act		To protect pioneer and vulnerable investors	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of

				Justice
9.	Enact an Anti-Trust Law		To prevent monopolies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
10.	Create agencies for mechanical and technical education to target those out of school and unemployed youth.	National Youth Policy	To empower the unemployed youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly, b. Ministry of Youth, Sports c. National Directorate of Employment
11.	Enact a law to prohibit Government from sourcing for goods that are available and made in Nigeria from abroad.	Prohibition of sourcing goods that are made in Nigeria from abroad Bill	Boost economy and protect local entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice

6.6 ENERGY

6.6.1 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	The National Electric Power Policy (NEPP) need to be carefully reviewed to address challenges presently affecting the performance of the sector.	National Electric Power Policy (NEPP)	To bring the Policy in line with current realities and emerging trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Power b. National Council On Privatization
2.	A two-year time frame be given to firms in the Electric Power sector to enable them stabilize and provide efficient power supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Energy Policy b. National Electric Power Policy (NEPP) c. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform 	Provision of efficient power supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Energy Commission of Nigeria e. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
3.	Solution be found to large cash deficit threatening the power sector	Fiscal Strategy Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provision of efficient power supply b. Post-privatisation stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Federal Ministry of

				Finance d. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
4.	Improved Gas supply and transmission to ramp up power delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Energy Policy b. Nigerian Gas Master Plan c. National Gas Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of efficient power supply Energy mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Power b. Ministry of Petroleum Resources c. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation d. Nigeria Gas Company e. Gas Aggregation Company of Nigeria
5.	Use of Coal to improve power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform b. National Energy Policy c. National Electric Power Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of efficient power supply, Energy mix, Energy Security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development d. Energy Commission of

				Nigeria
6.	Exploit Bitumen as Energy source	National Energy Policy	Provision of Efficient Power, Energy mix, Energy Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development d. Energy Commission of Nigeria
7.	Encourage production of Electrical spare parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Energy Policy b. National Electric Power Policy 	Provision of Efficient Power and meeting local demands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency Federal Ministry of Power b. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment c. National Office for Technological Acquisition and Promotion
8.	Promote Energy efficiency in Nigeria	National Energy Policy	Provision of Efficient Power, Guarantee prudent exploitation of energy resources and encourage efficient best practice, minimise energy wastage and enhance energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Energy Commission

			security.	of Nigeria d. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
9.	Development of Hydro Sites for Power generation	National Energy Policy	Provision of Efficient Power, Energy Security and Energy Mix.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Energy Commission of Nigeria d. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
10.	Fast track Super Grid Development so power can be developed close to fuel source	a. National Energy Policy b. National Electric Power Policy c. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform	Provision of efficient power, energy mix, Energy Security	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power
11.	Universal access to Electricity; Electricity for all by the year 2020	a. National Energy Policy b. National Electric Power Policy c. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform	Provision of Efficient Power to all Nigerians	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission

12.	Fast track take-off of Hydro Electric Power Area Development Commission (HYPADEC)	National Energy Policy	Provision of Efficient Power/ Hydro Energy, Energy mix, energy security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
13.	Remove restriction on private power generation off-grid	National Energy Policy	Provision of Efficient Power	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
14.	Increase participation of Nigeria engineers in power sector	National Electric Power Policy.	Local Content development, Capacity Building,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission d. Nigerian Society of Engineers
15.	The 1.68% Federation Account Allocation for Solid Minerals Development be dedicated to Coal-to-Power scheme for the next six (6) years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Electric Power Policy b. National Energy Policy c. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform 	Solid mineral (coal) development for power generation, energy mix and energy security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel

				<p>Development</p> <p>e. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission</p> <p>f. Energy Commission of Nigeria</p>
16.	Encourage Government/ Private sector participation in power sector	<p>a. National Electric Power Policy</p> <p>b. National Privatisation Policy</p> <p>c. Roadmap for Power Sector Reform</p>	Ensure effective service delivery, Sector stability.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Power</p> <p>c. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission</p> <p>d. Bureau of Public Enterprises</p> <p>e. Independent Power Producers</p>
17.	Government should adopt clean coal technology policy for power generation.	National Energy Policy	Energy efficiency, sustainable power development.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Power</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development</p> <p>d. Nigerian</p>

				Electricity Regulatory Commission e. Energy Commission of Nigeria
18.	Environmental protection in hydro dam projects in Kainji, Jebba and Shiroro dams	National Energy Policy	Environmental Impact Assessment Hydro Energy	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
19.	Imperative need for Data collection to determine total renewable energy potential	National Energy Policy	To assist long term planning, development of new energy sources	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Energy Commission of Nigeria
20.	Formulate new policy for renewable energy	a. National Energy Policy b. Renewable Energy Master Plan.	To diversify energy sources (energy mix), energy security, enhance access to energy.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Power c. Energy Commission of Nigeria
21.	Funding and Financing of power sector to be handled by public-private-partnerships. Energy pricing and carbon	Renewable Energy Master Plan	To improve investment in energy sector	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of

	credit to be established, Establish Feed-in tariff structure in renewable energy to encourage 10% of total energy mix.			Power c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
22.	Government to enforce gas flaring ceiling	a. National Gas Policy b. Nigerian Gas Master Plan	To protect the environment, to attain Gas to Power initiative and Gas based Industrialisation.	a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Petroleum Resources c. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation d. Department of Petroleum Resources
23.	Root-to-branch audit of the entire PPMC logistical system and asset integrity be carried out as a matter of urgency, and appropriate remedies mapped out for phased implementation	Nigerian Oil and Gas Policy.	For greater effectiveness, accountability, efficient product delivery, safety and environmental protection..	a. Ministry of Petroleum Resources b. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation c. Department of Petroleum Resources

24.	The record-keeping, which is currently still analogue, archaic, and unreliable, must be migrated to digital, if transactional and technical data are to be pristine enough to facilitate a smooth flow of PPMC's business.	Nigerian Oil and Gas Policy.	For greater effectiveness and accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Petroleum Resources b. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation c. Department of Petroleum Resources
25.	Government and oil companies must invest in equipment to convert gas to full use in power industry.	Nigerian Gas Master Plan, National Gas Policy	Increased Power Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Petroleum Resources b. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation c. Department of Petroleum Resources d. International Oil & Gas Companies.
26.	Revamp refineries for production of Petroleum Motor Spirits and reduce payment of fuel subsidy.		Effective fiscal management of Resources in Oil and Gas sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Presidency Ministry of Petroleum Resources Federal Ministry of Finance

27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase exploration of inland sedimentary basins. b. Create Technical Unit to coordinate exploration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strict enforcement of local content laws ii. International Oil Companies to take part in refining crude oil. 	National Oil and Gas Policy	<p>To increase Oil reserve base</p> <p>Improve local participation in oil and gas industry</p> <p>Promote creation and investment in local refinery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency Ministry of Petroleum Resources b. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation c. Department of Petroleum Resources
28.	<p>The current divestment by the International Oil Companies (IOCs) offers opportunities for indigenous operators in the sector. Accordingly, oil producing communities should be given opportunities to acquire a minimum of 10% equity interest in the successor entities.</p>		<p>To promote inclusiveness and guarantee economic growth and safety of assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency Ministry of Petroleum Resources b. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation c. Department of Petroleum Resources

6.6.2 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
1.	Criminalize acts of vandalization of the gas and electrical equipment. (Amendment of Chapter 42, Sections 443, 444, 452, 460 and 451 of Criminal Code Act Cap. 77 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and sections of the Penal Code (Northern States) Federal Provisions Act Chapter P3 to cover arson on/against electrical equipment and pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Criminal Code Act, Cap. 77 LFN 2004 b. Penal Code Act 	Strengthen the Efficient generation of power. Preserve government infrastructure, Environmental protection and economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. National Assembly
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pass the Petroleum Industry Bill with its amendments at the earliest possible date b. Merge Nigerian Petroleum Assets Management Company Limited (NAPAMCO) and National Petroleum Assets Management Corporation (NAPAMCorp) for greater clarity of purpose. 	Petroleum Industry Bill NAPAMCO Act	For greater efficiency and regulatory certainty in the oil and gas sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. National Assembly
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enact Laws to provide for: b. Legislative framework for setting up of a Regulator for the Gas-to-Power industry; and c. Place ceiling on the termination of gas flaring 	Nigerian Gas Regulatory Commission Bill	Efficient power production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources

				d. National Assembly
4.	The EPSR Act 2005 need to be carefully reviewed. Certain provisions of the Act need to be amended, to address challenges presently affecting the performance of the sector.	Electricity Power Sector Reform Act, 2005	To bring the Act in line with current realities and emerging trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. National Assembly e. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
5.	Review of the Petroleum Act of 1969	Petroleum Act 1969	To bring the Act in line with current changes in the oil and gas sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. National Assembly
6.	Create agency to promote clean fuels, bio-fuel, use of energy efficient products, awareness in general public	Renewable Energy Agency Act	To promote alternative power sources, energy efficiency and energy security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Petroleum Resources d. National Assembly

6.7 ENVIRONMENT

6.7.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1	Enshrine the rights of nature to maintain its natural cycles without disruption in our Constitution because of the vital need to preserve the integrity of the Nigerian environment. This must include justiciable rights to a safe and satisfactory (as stipulated by Article 24 of the African Charter on Peoples and Human Rights to which Nigeria is a signatory) environment including the rights to water, clean air, food, shelter	Chapter II	To secure environmental sustainability for present and future generations with clear and direct stipulations in the Nigerian Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
2	Transfer the Environmental Objectives of the State under Chapter II of the Constitution to the justiciable rights under the Fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution since Section 20 of the 1999 Constitution does not establish any legally enforceable code of environmental rights	Chapter IV	To make environmental objectives a fundamental human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
3	Amend Section 251 (1) of the 1999 Constitution to give jurisdiction to the state High Court over the items listed under Section 251 (1) (n) of the Constitution.	Section 251(1)	To confer jurisdiction on the State High Court over environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
4	Define “waste” beyond refuse in the Constitution such as Federal, State and Council wastes. In consonance with this, federal wastes shall be wastes emanating from	Section 20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

	defence (explosive and disarmament wastes), nuclear operations (radioactive wastes), mineral resources and mining operation (mining wastes). State wastes include all hazardous wastes other than federal wastes, whereas Council wastes are essentially non-hazardous (domestic and wastes from small businesses) and institutionally generated.			c. States Houses of Assembly
6	Amend the 4th Schedule of the Constitution to limit the powers of Councils to non-hazardous wastes	4 th Schedule	To prevent abuse of power and ensure specialization	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly

6.7.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICY	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	a. Ensure the restriction of modern biotechnology in agricultural laboratories. b. Availability of redress in case of accidents.		To ensure safety in agricultural research	a. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development b. Ministry of Environment c. National Biotechnology Development Agency
2.	Raise the bar and demand a polluter stop principle.	National Policy on	To promote pollution	National Environmental

		Environment	free environment.	Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
3.	The need to establish a framework for the regulation of noise pollution.		To promote less noisy Polluted environment.	Federal Ministry of Environment
4.				
5.	There is need to regulate emission of fumes from vehicles that ply Nigerian roads.	National Policy on Environment	To promote free polluted environment.	Federal and State Ministries of Transport; and Environment.
6.	Develop and enforce guidelines pertaining to erecting of buildings and other structures in vulnerable areas.	National Building Code	To avoid construction of buildings in Flood vulnerable area.	a. Federal Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development b. Federal Ministry of Environment
7.	Establish, protect and properly maintain forest reserves.	National Policy on Forest Reserves	For the establishment of Forest Reserve	a. Federal Government b. State Governments
8.	a. NESREA should be the only Body to regulate Federal Waste (be it in the Oil or Solid mineral sectors of the economy). b. Development of national framework for waste management should be all inclusive (private & public).	National Policy on Integrated Waste Management	To have an Integrated Waste Management	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Environment c. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

9.	The Federal Government through NESREA should develop a broad regulatory system for all forms of hazardous waste and should have broad authority to regulate and control Federal wastes. In addition, there should be criminal prosecution for indiscriminate disposal of toxic waste.	National Policy on Integrated Waste Management	To promote Integrated Waste Management at the Federal level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Environment c. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
10.	State Government shall develop a broad regulatory System for all non-Hazardous Waste and shall be especially responsible for regulation and control of Hazardous Waste other than Federal Wastes.		To promote Integrated Waste Management at the State level.	State Governments

6.7.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Enact laws to uphold the rights of Internally Displaced Persons.	The Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Bill	To protect the rights of Internally Displaced Persons	National Assembly
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amend the Nigerian Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act of 2007 to give it oversight over the entire environment including the oil and gas sector. b. Pre-action Notice and Limitation Clause be removed 	NESREA Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve effective environmental protection To create free access to Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

	from the NESREA Act.			
3.	Unify Oil Pipelines Laws and make provisions that compel polluter to clean up impacted areas to standard.	Oil Pipelines Act	To compel polluters to clean up impacted areas to the satisfaction of the citizenry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Petroleum Resources c. Federal Ministry of Environment
4.	Enactment of new law on oil and gas pipelines in line with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rio Declaration 1992; ii. American Superfund Act, already cited; iii. Articles 16 and 24 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (Ratification and Enforcement) Act, CAP 10, Laws of the federation of Nigeria, 1990. 	Oil Pipelines Act	To comply with International standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Petroleum
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amend the Gas Re-injection Act of 1979 to: b. Remove the provision that empowers the minister to authorize the flaring of gas. c. Impose stiffer sanction including fines equivalent to commercial price of natural gas and holding the heads of offending agencies personally liable. d. Ensure that Petroleum Industry Bill does not contradict the provisions in the Gas Re-injection Act. e. Make the Petroleum Industry Bill cater for future exploration and exploitation in zones outside of the current oil/gas belt. f. Ensure protection of communities in the fields of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gas Re-injection Act. b. Petroleum Industry Bill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To limit the powers of the Minister of Petroleum and stiffening the process. b. To protect gas flaring communities from hazard. c. To prevent overlap or conflict of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Petroleum c. Federal Ministry of Environment.

	<p>g. Domesticate all ratified international conventions and treaties.</p> <p>h. The penalty for gas flaring should be paid to the communities that are directly affected by such flaring rather than the Federal Government.</p>		provisions.	
6.	Need to regulate electronic waste disposal.		To effectively control disposal of electronic waste.	<p>a. Federal Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>b. NESREA.</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p>
7.	Amendment of Environmental Impact Assessment Act to provide for social dimensions in environmental management.	Environmental Impact Assessment Act Cap E 12 LFN 2004	To provide for social dimension in environmental management	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice.</p>
8.	The Act establishing the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) should be reviewed as to who nominates Board Membership.	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (Establishment) Act	To bring it up to date with current realities	<p>National Assembly</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Justice.</p>
9.	Amendment of Environmental legislations.	<p>a. Environmental Impact Assessment Act</p> <p>b. NESREA Act (Including all the Regulations under the Act)</p> <p>c. Oil Pipeline Act</p>	To replace the requirement of “mens rea” with principle of “strict liability”.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Environment</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Petroleum Act e. Territorial Waters Act f. Nigerian Mining Corporation Act g. Factories Act h. Federal National Park Act 		
10.	Prohibition of use of asbestos in Nigeria.		To prevent the disease of cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Federal Ministry of Environment
11.	Establishment of Environmental Restoration Agency to replace the Hydrocarbon Pollution Restoration Project (HYPREP) and ensure government and polluters fund the agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Environmental Restoration Agency Act b. Hydrocarbon Pollution Restoration Project (Establishment) Bill 	<p>The Agency shall have the responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To rehabilitate persons whose farmlands and fishing site has been impacted. b. To ensure that oil exploration companies carry out environmental remediation exercises wherever oil is explored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice

12.	Enact National and State Forest Laws	a. National Forests Bill b. State Forests Bill	To preserve forest and reduce deforestation.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
13.	Establish a National Forestry Commission	National Forestry Commission Bill	To harmonize forest and coordinate all policies.	National Assembly
14.	Establish laws that recognise the right of nature to maintain its cycles for the survival of human beings and other species on the plant	Rights of Nature Bill	Rights of Nature	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Federal Ministry of Environment d. National Assembly
15.	a. Ensure the quick passage of the bill to professionalise the environmental practice in Nigeria. b. The Professional Environmental Council will regulate and control waste and environmental management in Nigeria. c. Waste and environmental management and control has legal and various ethical responsibilities and so cannot be controlled by law alone.	Professional Environmental Council Bill	Environmental Legislation	National Assembly
16.	Create an agency for desertification and to make concrete recommendations.	National Desertification Agency Bill	To address the issue of desertification	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly

6.8 FOREIGN POLICY AND DIASPORA MATTERS

6.8.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Amend the Constitution by adding a Subsection (4) to Section 12, to provide thus: <i>(4) "The Treaty shall be ratified by the Executive after its enactment into Law by the National Assembly"</i>	Section 12(1)(3)- <i>Implementation of Treaties,</i>	The significance of this is that no Act can be enacted without the Bills passing through the three stages of reading and passage and eventual assent by the President.	a. National Assembly b. State Houses of Assembly
2.	Amend the Constitution to provide for Diaspora voting rights.	Sections 77(2) and 117(2) <i>Direct election and franchise and</i> 117(2) – <i>Direct election and franchise</i>	To provide for Diaspora Voting Rights	a. National Assembly b. State Houses of Assembly
3	Ensure strict implementation of the Section on Extradition out of Nigeria for Trial Elsewhere with an emphasis on the need in favour of Nigeria.	Section 41(1) (2) (b)	To ensure that Nigeria is not short-changed or treated as a weaker partner.	a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs b. Federal Ministry of Justice
4	Ensure strict compliance with the Section on Federal Grants-in-Aid of State Revenue. This Section is apt and has placed essential checks through the legislature.	Section 164(2)	To ensure that abuses which were rampant under some past Federal administrations are avoided.	a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs b. Federal Ministry of Finance

				c. National Planning Commission
5	Retain the Section on Appointment of Ambassadors, High Commissioners or other Principal Representatives of Nigeria Abroad nevertheless, the President is at liberty to appoint persons of high integrity and competence as non-career ambassadors. Conference agrees that the ratio of non-career to career Heads of Mission should be in the range of 30% to 70%, respectively.	Section 171(1) (2) (4) (5)	To ensure that in making ambassadorial appointments, the President, as much as possible; make the bulk of such appointments from career diplomats from the Ministry who have received the necessary training to be appointable as the principal representatives abroad.	a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6	Retain the Section on the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Federal High Court.	Chapter 1 Section 251(1) (a) (1)	To continue to give exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal High Court (FHC) in respect of diplomatic, consular and trade representation, citizenship, naturalisation and aliens, deportation of persons who are not citizens of Nigeria, extradition, immigration into and emigration from Nigeria, passport and visas.	a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. The Judiciary d. Federal High Court
7	Retain the Section on the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the National Industrial Court.	Section 254(C) (2)	To ensure that the National Industrial Court shall continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction and power to deal with any matter connected	a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs b. Federal Ministry of Justice

			with or pertaining to the application of any international convention, treaty, or protocol, which Nigeria has ratified relating to labour, employment, workplace, industrial relations or matters connected therewith.	c. The Judiciary d. National Industrial Court
8	Retain the Section on Extraditable Offences	Section 41(1) (2) (b)	To enable Nigeria to continue to enter into extradition treaties, prisoner exchange or swap arrangements and prisoner transfer agreements, with Nations where there are Nigerians as prisoners as part of our commitment to our citizens including those in foreign prison and to promote and enhance our image abroad. Make efforts to weed out prisoners impersonating Nigerian citizens before any such agreements are carried in effect.	a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. The Judiciary
9	Entrench the process of treaty making in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria this is because treaty making is an Act of sovereignty.	New Section	To upgrade treaty making from the level of Act of the National Assembly.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

6.8.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	<p><u>Concepts of Foreign Policy</u></p> <p>a. Adopt a more all-encompassing philosophy to underpin our foreign policy by deploying our immense human and natural resources to addressing our domestic challenges while placing Africa as the centre piece of Nigeria’s foreign policy.</p> <p>b. Employ the principle of “concentric circles” and prioritize, in sequence, our domestic security, relations with our neighbours in West Africa, ties in Africa and her ties with the rest of the world.</p> <p>c. Continue to practice both economic and citizens diplomacy while remaining non-aligned in the strict sense of assuring our sovereign rights to take decisions in our best interest, as these will ensure that we are able to improve living standards for our citizens at home and abroad</p> <p>d. Recognize that the socio-religious and political upheavals occurring in Nigeria and the perceptions that others have of us, strongly affect the capacity to deliver on our foreign policy objectives.</p> <p>e. Build on a solid domestic foundation that engenders wealth, security, good governance, rule of law and in which there is a large buy-in by all segments of the Nigerian society at home and abroad.</p>	<p>a. Nigeria Foreign Policy</p> <p>i. The Principle of Non-Alignment</p> <p>ii. Citizens Diplomacy</p> <p>iii. Economic Diplomacy</p>	<p>Promotion of Nigeria’s Economic interest in a new World Economic Order</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p><u>Promotion of Culture and Tourism, Investment In Tourism and Cultural Exchange</u></p> <p>Culture and tourism should, in addition to being treated as important means of attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), be used as effective foreign policy tools. The following machinery should be put in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide necessary infrastructure to support tourism i.e. Hotels, air and road and water connections, cultural and tourist facilities and trained tour guides and tourism staff b. Develop strong and effective communication strategies to promote Nigeria as a good, safe, and interesting tourist and cultural destination; c. Clean up Nigeria’s image marred by unscrupulous activities of some Nigerian fraudsters at home and abroad; d. Deal successfully with the security challenges e. Use Nigerian fashion, music and movies as well as educational institutions to promote the positive changes image of Nigeria f. Encourage Nigerians in the Diaspora to see themselves as cultural ambassadors of the county. g. Ensure that the hospitality sector has access to adequate electricity and water supply in order to make hotel costs more competitive and thereby attracting more tourists. h. A re-branding exercise be preceded or accompanied by a campaign that will make Nigerians recognise that 	<p>Nigerian Culture & Tourism Policy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promotion of Tourism to an economically viable Industry b. Make Nigeria a Prominent Tourism destination c. Promote Tourism-Based Rural enterprises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Culture, Tourism and National Orientation b. Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs c. State Ministries of Commerce and Tourism
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	<p>their inept actions contribute to the denigration of Nigeria's image and they must see themselves as formal ambassadors and cultural diplomats for the country. Such a campaign must be loud and consistent and the creative use of communication must be a part of Nigeria's foreign policy.</p>			
3.	<p><u>Nigeria and International Peacekeeping Operations</u></p> <p>a. Bridge disconnect between Ministry of Defence and the Defence Headquarters and the men on the field. To ensure Nigerian contingents in peacekeeping operations receive the best support they need to succeed.</p> <p>b. Creation of Inter-Ministerial Committee between Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Information, Nigerian Missions in field of Operation, Nigerian Military and Police Officers in Peacekeeping Missions to manage participation in peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>c. Create point of liaison between Ministry of defence, Defence HQ and Missions</p> <p>d. Careful selection of participants of peace keeping operations based on merit.</p> <p>e. Officers and men participating in peacekeeping operations, must at all times, exhibit discipline, professionalism and patriotism and regard themselves as representatives of Nigeria</p> <p>f. Ensure that Nigeria takes maximum benefits in peacekeeping operations by properly equipping officers of armed forces and Police.</p>	<p>a. Africa as the Centrepiece</p> <p>b. Peace Support Operation Policy</p>	<p>Promotion of International Cooperation for Universal Peace and Mutual respect among all nations and the elimination of discrimination in all its manifestations.</p>	<p>a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Defence</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Information</p>

	<p>g. Financial benefits accruing to Nigeria should be claimed promptly for the benefit of the country.</p> <p>h. Nigeria should push for representation in peacekeeping where Nigerian officers are given leadership roles in the peacekeeping operations which are commensurate with the level of troop contribution.</p> <p>i. Participation in peacekeeping operations should be seen as an important foreign policy tool, an avenue to build good will for Nigeria, an international relations strategy and a means to increase both the capacity and professionalism of Nigeria Armed Forces and the Police, promote Nigeria's economic interests and every effort must be made to do it right.</p>			
4.	<p><u>Promoting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regime</u></p> <p>a. Ensure that the Committee of ECOWAS Ambassadors in Abuja work closely with the ECOWAS Commission, like the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) does with the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to ensure that the former works in accordance with its rules and procedures.</p> <p>b. Strengthen operations of ECOWAS with appointment of expert and seasoned permanent representative and appropriate staff and resources</p> <p>c. Promote discipline within the ECOWAS Community so that once the Community takes a decision, all the members should abide by that decision.</p> <p>d. Creation of single currency in the ECOWAS region</p>	<p>a. ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment.</p> <p>b. ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance</p>	<p>a. Strengthen the West African Sub-Region</p> <p>b. To promote trade and investments</p> <p>c. To strengthen Nigeria's borders and enhance security</p> <p>d. Provision of rapid response to any security threats from contiguous regions.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>c. The Directorate of Technical Cooperation in Africa in the Federal Ministry of Information</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Defence</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Update the Quadripartite Agreement for Security 1984 with Benin Republic, Togo and Ghana, Equatorial Guinea. f. Enter Agreement for Security with Niger, Tchad and Cameroon g. Spearhead the rapid operationalism of the ECOWAS Brigade of the African Standby Force and encourage countries of Central African states to do same. 			
5.	<p><u>Participation of Nigeria in International Organization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that Nigeria sees her membership of international organisations as a foreign policy tool to be used, at all times, to maximum advantage; b. Nigeria must calibrate her interests by developing a short, medium and long term agenda in the West Africa sub-region, the African continent and the world. She must begin by sharpening her role in all the organisations she belongs to; c. Nigeria should intensify efforts to get Nigerians appointed or elected to positions in international organisations and support them once appointed or elected to ensure that they perform well and uplift the image of the country; and d. For the purpose of (c) above, a Desk or Unit should be created in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (preferably in the office of the Honourable Minister or Permanent Secretary) to coordinate governmental support for getting Nigerians elected/appointed into international organisations. That Unit should also be responsible for coordinating support for non-Nigerian candidates she 	Nigerian Foreign Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To further Nigeria's National Interests b. Strengthen Nigeria Continental and Intercontinental relevance c. Effective service to both Nigerians and foreigners abroad d. Strengthen Nigeria's performance in Foreign Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

	intends to support, particularly in African and UN organisations.			
6.	<p><u>African Union</u></p> <p>a. Create strategic alliances across Africa with a few countries of like mind and interest with which we could work to promote their interests and the unity of the continent.</p> <p>b. Make an unambiguous statement with Nigeria's presence in Addis Ababa which exudes: Commitment, Capacity, Confidence, Determination, Influence and Principle since Addis Ababa has become the defacto political capital for the continent. Take this into account in our diplomatic calculus.</p> <p>c. For this purpose, Nigerian Mission in Addis Ababa must be recognised as the pre-eminent Mission in Africa and so treated in terms of:</p> <p>i. The selection of the Head of Mission who should always be a career officer and one with flair for the multilateral diplomacy;</p> <p>ii. Posting of adequate staff with different skills including political, economic, legal and cultural as well as communication;</p> <p>iii. Constructing a more appropriate Chancery building befitting Nigeria's image and status;</p> <p>iv. Ensuring that the Mission is provided with adequate financial resources to enable it pay its staff, dues to international organisations and rent</p>	<p>a. Nigerian Foreign Policy</p> <p>b. Strategic Action Plan for Africa</p>	<p>a. To further Nigeria's National Interests</p> <p>b. Strengthen Nigeria Continental relevance</p> <p>c. Strengthen Nigeria's performance in Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. Nigerian Mission in Addis Ababa</p>

	<p>for staff accommodation until they are provided with Nigeria-owned properties which should be a policy objective; and</p> <p>v. Provide adequate facilities, such as transportation, to enable the Mission properly meet its obligations to the flood of visitors to Addis Ababa or who pass through it for official functions.</p> <p>d. Build strategic partnerships with Africa's key institutions, the African Union, African Development Bank and UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in order to help promote Nigeria's interests in Africa. Such activities should include sponsoring specific projects, hosting or co-hosting special events of interest to Nigeria and hosting African institutions such as the African Remittances Institute which is to be established.</p> <p>e. Adopt a Strategic Action Plan for Africa with the following guiding principles:</p> <p>i. Minimise delays in decision making on matters that are of strategic interest to Nigeria;</p> <p>ii. Consistency in actions, undertaking early and regular consultation and coordination with identified partners;</p> <p>iii. Consolidation of ECOWAS as an impenetrable political base where Nigeria holds sway and wields unquestionable influence;</p> <p>iv. Cultivating a policy of forward-planning with a strategic long-term vision; and</p>			
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	<p>v. Building a professional cadre with multi-lingual and diplomatic skills that will defend and promote Nigeria's foreign policy and positions in ECOWAS, AU and Economic Commission for Africa.</p>			
7.	<p><u>Role of Foreign Missions in Nigeria's Domestic Affairs</u></p> <p>a. Remind diplomatic missions in Nigeria of the well-established practice of diplomats and diplomatic missions not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. When this is violated, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must call attention to the violation;</p> <p>b. Remind diplomatic missions that requests for meetings with government Ministries and Departments, and visits to places outside Abuja or Lagos, must be made through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>c. Ensure that diplomats respect the age-old practice of dealing with Nigerian officials at their own level as it is not acceptable for First Secretaries or Counsellors and Consuls to invite Nigerian Ministers, Governors, etc, to their functions. When invited, Ministers, Governors and other senior officials should seek the opinion of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to the advisability or otherwise of accepting the invitation;</p> <p>d. Ensure that Ministers and others who wish to meet foreign diplomats or who foreign diplomats want to meet must arrange them through the Ministry of</p>	Nigerian Foreign Policy	To ensure better coordination between foreign missions in Nigeria and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>c. Foreign Missions in Nigeria</p>

	Foreign Affairs; and e. Ensure that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs beefs up its Protocol Department to enable it perform these functions effectively.			
8.	<p><u>Status of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u></p> <p>a. Reduce the number of actors in foreign policy activities to enable the Ministry perform its functions effectively. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the primary vehicle through which Nigeria formulates and prosecutes foreign policy.</p> <p>b. Empower the Ministry through the following:</p> <p>i. Creating a separate Foreign Service;</p> <p>ii. Recruitment into the Foreign Service should be through a competitive and transparent exercise, followed by training in the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy;</p> <p>iii. Final recruitment into the Nigerian Foreign Service should be strictly based on successful graduation from the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy. In other words, recruits into the service should see themselves as Cadets who become commissioned Foreign Service Officers on graduation from the Academy;</p> <p>iv. The Foreign Service Academy must be vastly improved in terms of staffing, funding, logistics and curriculum;</p> <p>v. All Nigerian Foreign Service Officers should acquire a second foreign language. In this respect,</p>	Nigerian Foreign Policy	To enhance the ability of the Ministry of Foreign to carry out its mandate effectively and efficiently.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. Ministry of Defence</p> <p>e. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs</p>

	<p>the acquisition of a second foreign language should be made a condition for promotion beyond Counsellor grade;</p> <p>vi. Efforts should be made to implement reforms of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as approved by the Federal Executive Council decision of May 2, 2007 which is capable of achieving effectiveness, efficiency, competitiveness, professionalism and specialisation;</p> <p>vii. The outcome of the 2011 Review carried out by the PAC and the Ministry should be fully implemented; and</p> <p>viii. High-tech information technology, which will enable Missions interact with the Ministry and between each other in real time, must be in place.</p> <p>c. Ensure synergy between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the NIA as they should complement each other for the benefit of the nation.</p> <p>d. Ensure synergy between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Information on issues of security, the civic responsibilities of Nigerian citizens, etc. In this respect, each mission should be provided a Communication Officer who will be able to, on a permanent basis, produce and disseminate information materials on Nigeria.</p> <p>e. Fund the Ministry of Foreign Affairs properly for all its activities. The situation where Missions are unable to meet their obligations because of inadequate funding and late remittance cannot and must not continue. Both the Executive and Legislative arms of</p>			
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	<p>government must recognise that the bulk of the Ministry's expenditure is in foreign exchange and must so be provided for.</p> <p>f. Proceed with caution calls for the reduction of the number of Nigerian Missions on account of cost. If Nigeria is to compete with South Africa and Egypt for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, she needs more, not less diplomatic missions abroad, as both countries have far more missions than Nigeria. It may therefore be more beneficial for Nigeria to introduce what has been described as "smart missions" with only two or three staff manning them.</p> <p>g. Give the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) room to play its constitutional role of supporting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in terms of providing training of Nigerian diplomats, carrying out appropriate research to support Nigeria's foreign policy efforts, providing information and advice to the Ministry based on its inter-action with similar foreign institutions and providing testing ground for new policy thinking by the Ministry.</p> <p>h. Ensure that a representative of NIIA is on the Presidential Advisory Committee on International Affairs.</p>			
9.	<p><u>Treaties and Legal Matters</u></p> <p>a. Establish a full-fledged, in-house, independent Legal Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to handle all legal business of the Ministry in view of the need for specialization and concentrated attention and</p>	Nigerian Foreign Policy	To handle all legal business in the Ministry and ensure specialization and attention on the treaties which Nigeria signs.	<p>a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Justice</p>

	<p>treatment of all Treaties which Nigeria intends to enter into.</p> <p>b. Agreement for mutual legal assistance should not give foreigners a carte blanche to operate with impunity on Nigerian soil.</p> <p>c. Nigeria's compliance with its International Treaty obligations is critical, as an important member of the international community and a leading member of the AU. However, in as much as Nigeria and other African signatories to the Rome Treaty ought to respect their obligation to the Treaty, both the ICC and the UN Security Council (UNSC) should also respect the sensitivities of African countries by positively responding to demands made by the latter also based on provisions of the Treaty.</p>			
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6.8.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Amend Section 31 of the Electoral Act to allow Nigerians in the Diaspora to vote at Nigerian elections.	Electoral Act 2006	To provide for Diaspora Voting Rights	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly

2.	Establish Foreign Service Commission	Foreign Service Commission Bill	For the training of diplomats and foreign affairs officials/ Promotion and protection of national interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. National Assembly
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create an Agency for External Aid, which brings under one umbrella all aid giving processes in the country, should be created. b. The Agency should be a parastatal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Ministries of Finance, National Planning, Defence, Trade and Industry, and Justice, as well as the Central Bank, NIA and NIIA being represented in its Board; c. Transfer the current Technical Aid Corps Scheme (TAC) and the Directorate of Technical Cooperation in Africa (DTCA) to the new Agency to constitute separate Directorates or Departments under the Agency, but not in a merged form as recommended by the Orosanye Panel; d. Review both TAC and DTCA so as to make them more responsive to their objectives, and be more effective and attractive to prospective Nigerian participants; and e. Empower the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be empowered to develop and elaborate the process, together with the concerned Ministries and Departments, so as to obtain the necessary legislature that will bring to existence a Nigerian Agency for External Aid. 	Nigerian Agency/ Commission for External Aid Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Synchronise all Aid giving processes in the country b. For greater efficiency in the handling of aid. c. To make them more responsive to their objectives and more attractive to prospective Nigerian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs d. Federal Ministry of Justice e. Ministry of Defence f. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment g. Central Bank of Nigeria h. National Intelligence Agency i. Nigeria Institute for International Affairs (to be represented on the Board)

6.9 LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL REFORMS

6.9.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Separate the offices of the Attorney General of the Federation/ State from that of Minister and Commissioner of Justice	Sections 174(1) and 195(1)	To enhance efficiency and separation of powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. State Houses of Assembly d. State Government e. Federal Ministry of Justice f. State Ministries of Justice
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 70 years to be the uniform retirement age of all judges of superior courts of record b. Amend the Constitution to include guarantees and protection of welfare of judicial officers 	Sections 291	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To achieve uniformity in the retirement age of judicial officers b. To guarantee and protect the welfare of judicial officers 	<i>Ditto</i>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Merge Chapter 2 and 4 of the Constitution b. Make socio-economic rights under the fundamental objectives and directive principles justiciable 	<p>Chapters 2 and 4</p> <p>Section 6(6)</p>	<p>To ensure effective governance and enforcement of socio-economic rights</p> <p>To take care of rights</p>	<i>Ditto</i>

	<p>c. Abolish the requirement of locus standi in Public Interest Litigation</p> <p>d. Establish an implementation agency to ensure that Constitutional rights are made justiciable</p> <p>e. Serving Judges should preside over Election Matters.</p>	<p>Section 6(6)(b) Chapters 11 and 111</p>	<p>contained in Chapter 2</p>	
4.	<p>a. Create Constitutional Court for the Federation.</p> <p>b. Create an Anti-corruption court.</p> <p>c. Create a State Court of Appeal for every State</p> <p>d. The State Court of Appeal shall be a terminal Court for States on State matters. However Appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court in State matters involving weighty Constitutional issues, civil liberties and matters of overriding public interest.</p> <p>e. The President of the State Court of Appeal shall be the head of Judiciary in the State</p> <p>f. The Court of Appeal to become the Federal Court of Appeal</p> <p>g. The Federal Court of Appeal</p>	<p>Section 6 (5) Section 241</p> <p>Section 121</p>	<p>To enhance speedy administration of justice and efficiency of the judicial system</p>	<p><i>Ditto</i></p>

	<p>shall be the final Court to hear cases from Federal Courts, Tribunals and General Court Marshal. However appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court in matters involving weighty Constitutional issues, civil liberties and matters of overriding public interest.</p> <p>h. Increase the number of Supreme Court Justices</p> <p>i. Put the funds of the Judiciary on first line charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation/State</p> <p>j. Make failure to release funds to the Judiciary a gross misconduct</p>	Section 230	Ensure financial autonomy and independence of the judiciary	
5.	<p>a. Retain the functions and headship of the National Judicial Council (NJC)</p> <p>b. Review the Composition of NJC, FJSC, and SJSC. (see body of resolution for details)</p>		To achieve efficiency, fairness and balance of powers	<i>Ditto</i>
6.	<p>a. Sharia and Customary Courts should be retained</p> <p>b. All matters emanating from both Courts should terminate at the Federal Court of Appeal or Court of Appeal of the State (as the</p>	Section 241	Ensure easy and quick disposition of cases	<i>Ditto</i>

	case may be) except in cases of Constitutional significance, civil liberties and matters of overriding public interest, in which cases, appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court.			
7.	Insert new Section to enable the Chief Justice of Nigeria set up a National Council for both Civil and Criminal Procedure Rules	Section 236	To constantly update the comprehensive and unified Rules of Court to cover the entire system	<i>Ditto</i>
8.	No candidate shall be sworn in after an election until judicial proceedings arising from the election have been concluded unless there is still 120 days to oath taking and matters before the Tribunal should be finished within 90 days	Section 285	To prevent illegitimate occupation of public office and spending of State money on election petitions	<i>Ditto</i>
9.	<p>a. Tribunals of Enquiry should be an item under the Concurrent Legislative List</p> <p>b. Establish Electoral Offences Commission as an Executive Body</p> <p>c. Establish Electoral Offences Tribunal with summary jurisdiction to try electoral offences</p> <p>d. The decisions of such Tribunals</p>	Section 153	Prosecution of electoral offences	<i>Ditto</i>

	<p>shall not be subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court. Appeals from such Tribunals shall be to the Federal Court of Appeal.</p> <p>e. Stay of proceedings should not be entertained in such tribunals.</p> <p>f. On the qualifications of members of Specialized Tribunals, the Conference recommends that:</p> <p>i. Serving Judges should head such Tribunals as Chairmen.</p> <p>ii. The Chairmen of the Tribunals shall be appointed by the President of the Court of Appeal</p>			
10.	<p>a. Amend Section 291(3)(a) to entitle judicial officers who have served for 10years to pension</p> <p>b. Section 13 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) be amended by including a new sub (2) to read as follows:</p> <p>c. 13(2)- <i>The President shall report to the National Assembly at least once a year all steps and measures taken to ensure the realization of the policy objectives contained in this Chapter; and in particular, the</i></p>	Section 291(3)(a)	<p>To encourage judicial officers and prevent corruption in the administration of justice.</p> <p>To enhance the practical realization of the provisions of chapter 2 of the 199 Constitution (as amended)</p>	<i>Ditto</i>

	<i>realization of a healthy economy and basic human rights including the rights to health, education, work and housing</i>			
11.	<p><u>Jurisdiction of National Industrial Court</u></p> <p>a. The right of appeal should be retained as it is</p> <p>b. Appeal from NIC should terminate at the Federal Court of Appeal, except for weighty issues of Constitutional significance, civil liberties and matters of overriding public interest.</p>	Section 285	To ensure citizen's right of appeal and speedy disposition of appeals	<i>Ditto</i>
12.	<p><u>Citizenship</u></p> <p>Repeal Section 26(a) of the Constitution regarding citizenship</p>	Section 26(a)	To remove citizenship by registration	<i>Ditto</i>
13.	<p>a. Delete Section 29(4)(b) of the Constitution which deems any married woman to be of full age</p> <p>b. Include the phrase "<i>not less than 35% affirmative action</i>" in the 1999 Constitution (as amended); and in the Constitution of political parties; as it relates to appointive positions to be held by women</p>	Section 29(4)(b)	<p>To prevent child marriage and protect women's right;</p> <p>To increase the participation of women in public life</p>	<i>Ditto</i>

14.	<p><u>Elections</u></p> <p>a. Amend Section 285 to allow Election Tribunals take Interlocutory Matters along with substantive Petitions within 180 days</p> <p>b. Serving judges to preside over election petition tribunal.</p> <p>c. Governorship election petition to terminate at the Supreme Court</p> <p>d. The President of the Federal Court of Appeal to set up election tribunal panels</p>	Section 285	To enable speedy disposition of election petitions	<i>Ditto</i>
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6.9.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	<p>a. There should be equality before the law</p> <p>b. There should always be a balance between the administration of justice and its public perception</p> <p>c. Abolish the concept of Plea</p>	Administration of Justice	To ensure fairness in the dispensation of justice.	<p>a. Judiciary</p> <p>b. Agencies of Government</p> <p>c. Security Agencies</p> <p>d. Law Enforcement Agencies</p>

	<p>Bargain</p> <p>d. Include the phrase “<i>not less than 35% affirmative action</i>” in the 1999 Constitution (as amended); and in the Constitution of political parties</p>	Gender Policy	To encourage the participation of women in public life	
2.	<p>a. The Nigerian Bar Association should monitor the conduct of Lawyers to ensure that they take their assignments seriously and act in line with the rules of professional conduct</p> <p>b. Lawyers involved in misleading Judges should face disciplinary actions for unethical conduct</p> <p>c. All Nigerian Lawyers, especially the senior ones, should ensure the efficiency of the Nigerian Judicial System.</p>	Administration of Justice	To ensure professional ethics for legal practitioners	<p>a. Nigerian Bar Association</p> <p>b. Judiciary</p> <p>c. Legal Practitioners Disciplinary Committee (LPDC)</p>
3.	<p>a. Criminal and Penal Code Systems should be guaranteed and accorded the same right</p> <p>b. There should be deliberate efforts to ensure that our culture and orientation are part of our jurisprudence</p> <p>c. As much as possible, matters should be decided on their merit</p>	Administration of Justice	<p>To ensure uniformity of the legal framework our criminal jurisprudence;</p> <p>To ensure that substantive justice always triumphs over legal technicalities</p>	<p>a. Judiciary</p> <p>b. Ministry of Justice</p> <p>c. National Judicial Council</p> <p>d. National Judicial Institute</p>

	<p>rather than technicalities</p> <p>d. The State Judicial Service should be reformed to ensure optimal performance.</p> <p>e. There should be verbatim reporting in all Courts.</p> <p>f. The fast track system should be introduced in all Courts.</p> <p>g. Continuing Legal education should be looked into with a view to ensuring efficiency and excellence.</p> <p>h. Training of Verbatim Reporters, though expensive, should be given priority in the annual training budgets.</p> <p>i. The National Judicial Institute (NJI) should be circumspect in endorsing sponsorship of Workshops and Seminars by corporate bodies.</p>		<p>To enhance speedy dispensation of justice by introduction of effective technologies</p> <p>To enhance personnel productivity</p>	
4.	<p>a. The Legal Aid Council, National Human Rights Commission and the Public Complaints Commission should be well funded to effectively perform their functions.</p> <p>b. Cases requiring Legal Aid</p>		<p>To ensure effective justice delivery to all citizens irrespective of class or economic cleavages</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. The Judiciary</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Justice</p>

	<p>should be referred to lawyers who should be obliged to take up such cases as State brief.</p> <p>c. Private prosecution should be enhanced.</p> <p>d. All preliminary objections and interlocutory matters should be taken together with the substantive matters, except where the court directs otherwise.</p> <p>e. The practice of seeking leave of Court in cases of mixed law and facts or facts alone, should be abolished.</p> <p>f. All cases from inferior Courts should terminate at the State Court of Appeal except in cases where issues of Constitutional significance, civil liberty and matters of public interest are involved.</p> <p>g. Ensure that judges elevated to the higher bench conclude their cases if evidence have been concluded to prevent such matters starting <i>de novo</i> except in cases of death or retirement of such a Judge.</p> <p>h. The Judiciary should be properly</p>	<p>WWW.THEWILLNIGERIA.COM</p>	<p>To ensure speedy dispensation of justice and prevent the triumph of legal technicalities over substantive justice</p>	<p>e. Legal Aid Council</p> <p>f. National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>g. Public Complaints Commission</p>
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	<p>funded</p> <p>i. Introduce due process and fair hearing in the process of removal of heads of Courts so as to confer greater protection and remove arbitrariness and politicization of their removal</p>		<p>To protect the offices of the Heads of Courts such that they can dispense justice without fear or favor</p>	
5.	<p>a. Competence and integrity should guide the appointment of Judicial personnel.</p> <p>b. Retain the present appointment procedures,</p> <p>c. There must be mandatory consultation with the Bar in the appointment of judicial officers</p> <p>d. The process leading to and concerning the appointment of Judicial Officers should be advertised, done openly and transparently and essentially on merit. Those to be appointed should be interviewed. As a general rule, the principle of seniority in appointment should always be considered. But in some instances, there should be balancing and other considerations.</p> <p>e. The headship of Judicial Bodies</p>	<p>Judicial Policy</p>	<p>To ensure competence and integrity in the judicial system</p>	<p>a. Judiciary</p> <p>b. National Judicial Council</p> <p>c. Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>d. States Judicial Service Commission</p>

	<p>should be appointed on the basis of seniority except there are reasons to the contrary.</p> <p>f. Qualified and experienced Lawyers/Academics at the Bar should be appointed directly to all Appellate Courts</p>			
6.	<p>a. Existing judgments on the timely release of funds to the Judiciary from the Consolidated Revenue Fund should be enforced.</p> <p>b. The stakeholders in the Judiciary should be vigilant and proactive.</p> <p>c. The office of and powers of the Accountant General should be strengthened.</p>	<p>a. Fiscal Policy</p> <p>b. The Rule Of Law and Separation of Powers</p>	<p>To ensure independence of the judicial and enhance the Nigerian legal system</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. The Judiciary</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>e. National Judicial Council</p>
7.	<p>a. There should be Court ordered mediation through the option of multi-door approach.</p> <p>b. Judges should be more proactive in advising parties to settle their cases through the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanism.</p> <p>c. Encourage Customary Arbitration</p> <p>d. Institutionalize Alternative</p>	<p>Administration of Justice</p>	<p>To encourage the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism [ADR]</p>	<p>a. Judiciary</p> <p>b. National Judicial Council</p> <p>c. Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>d. States Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>e. Recognized Alternative Dispute Resolution institutions,</p>

	Dispute Resolution (ADR)			organizations and centers
8.	<p>a. The remuneration of Judicial Officers must be improved. Politicians should not earn more than judges.</p> <p>b. All Superior Court Judges should not be members of social clubs.</p> <p>c. The National Judicial Council (NJC) should commence the improvement and enhancement of condition of service of Judicial Officers (both serving and retired), including their health needs.</p> <p>d. NJC to seek the assistance of any Agency in carrying out (c) above.</p> <p>e. The Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC) should enhance the pay package of Judicial Officers in line with what is obtainable in Lagos State</p>	Fiscal Policy and Administration of Justice	To improve the condition of service of judicial officers	<p>a. Presidency</p> <p>b. National Judicial Council</p> <p>c. Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission</p>
9.	<p>a. The system that requires Judges to turn in a certain number of cases/judgment quarterly without</p>	Administration of Justice	To ensure quality, justice and fairness in the dispensation of justice	<p>a. The Judiciary</p> <p>b. National Judicial</p>

	<p>regard to the quality of the judgment should be discouraged.</p> <p>b. The working conditions of the Magistrates, Area, Sharia, Customary Courts Judges and Judicial Staff should be improved.</p> <p>c. Magistrates, Area, Sharia, Customary Courts Judges and Judicial Staff should have all necessary tools to discharge their functions creditably.</p> <p>d. Magistrates, Area, Sharia, Customary Courts Judges and Judicial Staff should be insulated from interference and undue influence by the Executive, Legislature and other persons in the society.</p>			<p>Council</p> <p>c. Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>d. States Judicial Service Commission</p>
10.	<p>a. The Federal Government should build more Prisons to take care of the present overwhelming and future prisoners' population.</p> <p>b. The Consolidated Prisons Reform Bill before the National Assembly should be passed into Law as a matter of urgency</p> <p>c. The condition of Nigerian Prisons should be totally</p>	Legal, Welfare and Correctional Policy	To ensure proper prison reforms and international best practices	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. State Governments</p> <p>d. States Houses of Assembly</p> <p>e. Nigeria Prisons Service</p> <p>f. Federal Ministry of</p>

	<p>reformed and upgraded to be able to fulfill its mandate of reformation.</p> <p>d. Borstal Homes and Reformatories should be established in the States of the Federation.</p> <p>e. There should be provision for Marshals of Court who will receive Para-military training and carry out the duty of ensuring the enforcement of the judgment and orders of the Court and also ensure that those convicted by Courts serve the Prison terms accordingly.</p> <p>f. The fingerprints of every prisoner should be captured for records and information management.</p> <p>g. Pregnant women or nursing mothers should be allowed to deliver and nurse their babies for two (2) years before serving their sentences in prison.</p> <p>h. No awaiting trial prisoner shall be detained for a period longer than the period he or she would have served if convicted of the crime he or she is charged with</p>			<p>Interior</p> <p>g. Nigeria Police</p> <p>h. Nigerian Immigration Service</p>
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	i. That there should be compensation for accused persons who were unreasonably kept on awaiting trial but were later released pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction			
11.	Issue of death penalty should be left for the States to decide since it is a State matter	Death Penalty and Administration of Justice	To ensure true federalism and guarantee autonomy of States in the issue of sentencing and death penalty	a. The Presidency b. State Governments
12.	a. The current provision for compulsory education of Nigerian children up to Junior Secondary 3 should be extended to Senior Secondary 3. b. The Nigerian Education Bank should be activated and made accessible and workable. c. Citizens whose environmental rights have been infringed should be given access to justice	National Policy on Education	Ensure free education and access to justice	The Presidency
13	Aggrieved parties shall have access to Industrial Arbitration Panel without recourse to the Office of the Minister of Labour	Administration of Justice	To encourage access to justice and alternative dispute resolution	The Judiciary

14.	<p>Women shall have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The right to property inheritance and full employment rights without discrimination. b. The right to enjoy the indigeneship of her place of birth/origin as well as that of husband/marriage. c. The right to hold not less than 35% of the elective and appointive Offices. d. The right not to be subjected to all cultures, customs, traditions and practices that undermine the status of women, or that derogate from their welfare, dignity, interests and aspirations 	Gender Policy	Ensure women's rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Human Rights Commission c. Federal Character Commission d. National Orientation Agency e. Traditional Institutions
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parade of suspects by Police and allied authorities is illegal and pre-judicial and therefore should be discontinued. b. There should be Coroner's Inquest whenever there is any extra-judicial killing. c. There should be compensation paid to the next-of-kin of victims of extra-judicial killings. d. The time frame within which to 	Criminal Justice System Administration	To ensure dignity of all persons and prevent abuse of power by the Nigerian Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Police b. National Human Rights Commission c. The Judiciary d. Federal Ministry of Justice e. National Orientation Agency f. Nigeria Police

	<p>conclude cases of extra judicial killing and abuse of human rights should not exceed a period of 12 months</p> <p>e. Human rights training should be included in Police training curriculum in the country</p>			training Institute
16.	An Anti-Corruption Court should be established	Legal and Judicial Policy	To prevent corruption.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. The Judiciary</p>
17.	<p>a. There should be provision for the conclusion of cases commenced before a judge before transfer of such a judge to prevent such matters starting <i>de novo</i> except in cases of death or retirement of such a judge.</p> <p>b. Appointments and welfare of Magistrates, Customary Court judges and Area Court Judges should be reviewed upwards</p>	Legal and Judicial Policy	To ensure speedy disposition of cases	The Judiciary
18.	Establish a Commission, which shall amongst other objectives regulate Islamic divorce proceedings in accordance with Islamic injunctions.	Administration of Sharia Law	This is to ensure that cases of divorce in Northern Nigeria are minimized and adequate provisions made to safeguard the interest of women who are	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. The Judiciary</p>

			mostly affected	
19.	<p>a. Policy recommendations arising from the Conference should be implemented by the Presidency</p> <p>b. Recommendations requiring abrogation or amendment of existing Laws other than the Constitution should be initiated/carried out by the relevant Authorities, Ministerial Departments and Agencies</p> <p>c. On recommendations requiring amendments to certain Sections of the Constitution or the emergence of an entirely new Constitution, the Conference should draft a Bill to that effect.</p> <p>d. Conference recommendations should be taken to the Court of public opinion/Referendum, if the need arises.</p> <p>e. The Protocol List should be amended to place the Chief Justice of Nigeria in 4th Position</p>	Protocol List Policy	<p>a. To ensure full implementation of Conference Recommendations</p> <p>b. To ensure separation of powers and equality amongst the arms of government</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. The Judiciary</p> <p>c. MDAs</p> <p>d. The Legislature</p>

6.9.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	There should be Unified Rules of Courts covering both civil and criminal procedures. This recommendation shall not be applicable in the Sharia and Customary legal systems	a. Rules of Court	To ensure that the Criminal and Civil Procedure Rules do not vary from Court to Court or State to State	Heads of Courts; Rules drafting committee established for that purpose
2.	Enact a law to ensure that the funds of the Police, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the Code of Conduct Bureau and Judiciary all form first line charges on the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation/State. This will ensure greater financial autonomy of the Judicial arm of government and insulate it from manipulative tendencies of the other Arms.	a. Police Act b. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act c. Code of Conduct Bureau Act	To encourage synergy in the legal framework of law enforcement and justice	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. The Judiciary
3.	The Consolidated Prisons Reform Bill before the National Assembly should be passed into Law forthwith	The Consolidated Prisons Reform Bill	To ensure prisons reform in tandem with global best practices	National Assembly
4.	The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Act be amended and expanded to accommodate all	National Health Insurance Scheme Act	To make all Nigerians benefit from the NHIS	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice

	Nigerians			c. National Assembly
5.	<p>a. Abolish all discriminatory Laws and practices against the female gender should be abolished from our statute books and communities, respectively.</p> <p>b. Repeal Section 55(1)(d) of the Penal Code Act, Cap. 89 LFN dealing with the offence of Battery.</p> <p>c. Amend Section 282 of the Criminal Code and Section 357 of the Criminal Code Act Cap. 79 LFN 1990 dealing with the offence of Rape.</p> <p>d. Amend Sections 353 and 360 of the Criminal Code Act which discriminate against women in prescribing punishment for indecent assault on males and females, respectively, to cure the disparity.</p> <p>e. The review of the definition of prostitution in Section 1 of the Criminal Code Act, Cap. 77 LFN 1990.</p> <p>f. The review of Section 16(12)(c) of the Matrimonial Causes Act Cap. 220 LFN 1990 on proof of</p>	<p>Federal Character Commission Act and all other Statues where such discriminations occur</p> <p>Penal Code Act</p> <p>Criminal Code Act</p> <p><i>Ditto</i></p> <p><i>Ditto</i></p> <p>Matrimonial Causes Act</p>	<p>To eradicate all discriminatory laws against women</p> <p>To reflect contemporary realities, e.g. gang rape</p> <p>To reflect present realities</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p> <p>d. National orientation Agency</p> <p>e. Traditional Institutions</p>

	<p>the offence of cruelty in marriage.</p> <p>g. Section 221 of the Criminal Code Act which requires corroboration before a conviction for defilement of a girl under 16 years of age could be sustained, should be repealed.</p>	Criminal Code Act		
6.	Rename “Federal Character Commission” as “Equal Opportunities Commission”	Federal Character Commission Amendment Bill 2011	To ensure fulfilment of its mandate and scope of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Judiciary d. Federal Ministry of Justice e. Federal Character Commission
7.	The Guideline made by the Federal Character Commission to the effect that a woman married to a man from another State should benefit from her State of origin only but not from her husband’s State should be abolished	Women and People’s Right Bill	To prevent female marginalization, ensure equity and 35% women affirmative action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Character Commission
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish legal framework for the creation of Small Claim Courts in the States. b. Create Juvenile Courts in all the States of the Federation to take 	<p>Small Claims Courts Bill</p> <p>Juvenile Courts Bill</p>	To enhance dispensation of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly

	care of matters concerning children and minors			
9.	<p>a. Abolish the requirement of Pre-action Notice in litigation</p> <p>b. Repeal the Public Officers Protection Act.</p> <p>Abolish the requirement of <i>locus standi</i> in Public Interest Litigation.</p>	Rule of Law	To ensure access to justice to all classes of Nigerians	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. The Judiciary</p> <p>d. Nigeria Bar Association</p>
10.	Abolish the concept of Plea Bargain	Administration of Justice	To ensure fairness in the dispensation of justice	<p>a. The Judiciary</p> <p>b. All Agencies of Government</p> <p>c. Security Agencies</p> <p>d. National Assembly</p> <p>e. Federal Ministry of Justice</p>
11.	Establish a Commission, which shall amongst other objectives, regulate Islamic divorce proceedings in accordance with Islamic injunctions.	Administration of Sharia Law	This is to ensure that cases of divorce in Northern Nigeria are minimized and adequate provisions made to safeguard the interest of women who are mostly affected	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. The Judiciary</p>

6.10 LAND TENURE AND NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

6.10.1 Constitutional Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p><u>Land Tenure Matters</u></p> <p>a. Retain the Land Use Act in the Constitution but be amended to take care of those concerns, particularly on compensation in Section 29(4) of the Act to read; land owners should determine the price and value of their land based on open market value.</p> <p>b. Amend Customary Right of Occupancy in Section 21 of the Act: <i>“Customary right of occupancy should have the same status as Statutory right of occupancy. It should also be extended to urban land.”</i></p> <p>c. Amend Section 7 of the Act; restriction on the right of persons under age of 21 to be granted statutory right of occupancy to read: <i>“restriction of persons under the age of 18, because an adult according to the Child’s Rights Act is a person who has attained the age of 18.”</i></p> <p><u>Rationale</u> Any form of amendment to the LUA is subject to</p>	<p>Section 315 (5) (d) of the 1999 Constitution as amended. (Land Use Act)</p>	<p>To remove the ambiguities and contradictions of The 1999 Constitution and the Land Use (Decree) Act on the issue of customary tenure.</p>	<p>i. The Presidency ii. National Assembly iii. State Houses Assembly</p>

	section 9(2) CFRN, 1999. An amendment to the LUA is constitutional. Therefore all amendments to the LUA are akin to amendments of the provisions of the Constitution (see proviso S.315 (5). CFRN)			
2.	<p>International and Internal Boundaries</p> <p>a. Amend Section 8(2) of the Constitution to read:</p> <p><i>“The boundary of any existing State(s) and Local Governments and shall be adjusted by the National Boundary Commission, which shall act upon receiving an application from the area requesting boundary adjustment, provided that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. the application is supported by relevant stakeholders from/representing the communities in the area demanding, and</i> <i>ii. the area concerned is geographically contiguous with the state to which the area will be adjusted, and</i> <i>iii. the proposal for adjustment is approved by a simple majority in a plebiscite conducted for residents of communities situated in the area to be adjusted, provided that the receiving state agrees to accommodate the adjustment.</i> <i>iv. A National Boundary Tribunal should be established to adjudicate on</i> 	Section 8 (2)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Presidency ii. National Assembly iii. State Houses Assembly

	<i>boundary disputes.”</i>			
3.	Remove all the stringent conditions from the Constitution so as to give effective implementation to the result of settlement of disputes over boundaries, and in response to credible application by communities for boundary adjustment.	Section 315 (5)	To remove all inhibitions to enforcement of decisions of the National Boundary Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Assembly ii. State Houses of Assembly

6.10.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING RELEVANT POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Governors should hasten titling of land (like it has been done in Edo state where almost 90% of land is titled) and fees paid by land owners for certificates of occupancy should indemnify them from further taxation, when leveraging their land.	Land Acquisition and Documentation Policy	To ensure easy accessibility to land	State Governments
2.	Ensure that the provisions of the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act 2007 should serve as the minimum standard for dealing with communities, land owners and land users in legislations relating to the extraction of all minerals and the setting aside of forest to serve as carbon sink.		To ensure the protection of lands in communities as well as ensure the welfare of such communities.	

3.	Develop our international land border towns with infrastructures such as schools, health centres, roads etc.	Border Towns Integration Policy	To give citizens in such areas a sense of belonging to the Nigerian nation and contribute to maintenance of our National security.	
4.	Set up a committee of experts to re-examine the ceding of Bakassi and make recommendations on ways of protecting Nigerian national interest	The Green Tree Agreement	To ensure that the national interest, national security and the rights and livelihoods of Nigerians are not undermined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Presidency ii. National Assembly
5.	<p>Address the following major causes of internal boundary disputes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The colonially imposed administrative framework in the form of Regions, Provinces, Divisions and Districts from which later State structure evolved; and the concepts of traditional boundaries amongst Nigerians. ii. Vague and imprecise boundary descriptions. iii. Ever-increasing quest for land, water and grazing rights due to demographic and climatic changes. iv. Negative influences of the elites and the political class. 	Internal Boundary Dispute Resolution (by the Internal Boundary Technical Committee)	Amicable internal boundary dispute resolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Boundary Commission ii. State Boundary Commissions

	v. Variation in resource endowments. vi. Population pressure on land.			
6.	Pursue joint exploitation of cross-border resources, because sole claims of resources that straddle interstate boundaries by one community or State on the issue of resource control have also created problems in the management of boundaries in Nigeria.	Internal Boundary Dispute Resolution (By the Internal Boundary Technical Committee)	To ensure effective management of boundaries in Nigeria, especially areas with resources.	i. National Boundary Commission ii. State Boundary Commissions
7.	Evolve and apply a policy for equitable sharing of straddling resources between affected States and Local Government Areas, and Communities.	Internal Boundary Dispute Resolution (By the Internal Boundary Technical Committee)	To ensure effective management of boundaries in Nigeria, especially areas with resources.	i. National Boundary Commission ii. State Boundary Commissions
8.	Embark on full scale sensitization program to address the challenges faced on the resolution of internal boundary disputes. Lack of political will on the part of some State Governments to support the implementation of the agreed boundary resolutions has hindered the success of the process.	Internal Boundary Dispute Resolution (By the Internal Boundary Technical Committee)	To foster peaceful co-existence amongst border dwellers.	i. National Boundary Commission ii. State Boundary Commissions
9.	Involve traditional institutions in ensuring peaceful coexistence between border dwellers as they command respect.	Traditional Land Tenure System	To foster peaceful co-existence amongst border dwellers.	i. State Boundary Commission ii. Traditional Rulers Council

10.	<p>Nigeria's Extended Continental Shelf Project (NECSP)</p> <p>Pursue the success of this laudable project because of its political, economic and strategic potentials vigorously. This is a project where Nigeria has applied to the United Nations for the extension of its maritime territory in the Gulf of Guinea by over one-tenth of its total land area.</p>	United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS)	To extend Nigeria's maritime territory in the Gulf of Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Presidency ii. Federal Ministry of Justice iii. Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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6.10.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>A Review Of The Right Of Land Owners Under The Minerals And Mines Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amend Section 102 of the Mining Act to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“A certain percentage of royalties on mineral resources should be paid to the community/land owner.”</i> a. Include the provisions of the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act with the recommended amendment with respect to the rights of land owners and users, and their communities in legislations relating to exploitation of petroleum resources and the 	Mining Act		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly

	management of forest resources. In particular, such provisions include Sections 3(1)(c), 4c, 19, 71(1)(c), 100, 102, 107 because apart from the land rent, communities and individual land owners are still entitled to compensation for disturbance of surface rights.			
2.	Ensure that the provisions of the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act 2007 should serve as the minimum standard for dealing with communities, land owners and land users in legislations relating to the extraction of all minerals and the setting aside of forest to serve as carbon sink.		To protect the interest of communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly
3.	Ensure the right of communities to have land is protected from human activities that would hinder or degrade the productivity of such land, through pollution and flooding. Such law should also guarantee the maintenance of adequate tree cover for mitigating impacts of climate change.	Land Protection Bill	To ensure the protection of lands in communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen and adequately fund National Boundary Commission being an agency of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility of defining and determining the limits of the boundary to enable it discharge its responsibilities effectively and timely. ii. Broaden the mandate of the National Boundary Commission's to include recommendations on boundary adjustments where necessary and be given powers to implement its decisions, 	National Boundary Commission Act	To ensure effective management of boundaries in Nigeria, especially areas with resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly

	working in collaboration with the relevant authorities of States of the Federation.			
	iii. Ensure that approved boundaries are enforced.			

6.11 NATIONAL SECURITY

6.11.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>National Security Management</p> <p>a. Invite States where matters of National Security challenges originate, to the meeting of the National Security Council and to hold National Security Council meetings quarterly except in times of emergency.</p> <p>b. Constitute a new membership of the State Security Council to comprise the Governor of the State who will serve as chairman of the Council, Deputy Governor, Military Service Commander, Commissioner of Police, Director of State Security Service, Representative of the State Police and the Chairman of the Traditional council.</p> <p>c. Appoint the Chief of Defence Staff and Service Chiefs based on merit or security.</p>	<p>Section 153 (1), Third Schedule part 1, Item K, paragraph 2.</p> <p>Fourth schedule Section 7(1) – (5)</p> <p>Section 218 (2)</p>	<p>a. To provide an effective national security system.</p> <p>b. To provide an effective national security system.</p> <p>c. To provide effective national security.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Security Council</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p> <p>d. States House of Assembly</p>

2.	There shall be a Federal Police with areas of jurisdiction covering the entire country and on clearly spelt out matters and offences.	Section 214(1), 215 (1) - (5), and 216.	To create a Federal Police that will ensure law and order at federal and inter-state levels.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
3.	For any State that requires it, there shall be a State police at the State level to be established, funded and controlled by the State.	Section 214(1), 215 (1)-(5), and 216	To ensure effective policing at State levels.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
4.	State law may also provide for community policing.	Section 214(1), 215 (1)-(5), and 216	To ensure effective policing at community levels.	a. State Governments b. States House of Assembly
5.	Funding of the Department of State Services (DSS) is to be through a first line charge from the Federation Account.	Section 162 (1) – (10)	To enable the agency to effectively discharge its statutory duties.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
6.	The appointment as the Chief of Defence Staff by the President as the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff should be inserted in the Constitution.	Section 218(2)	To ensure cohesion in the operation of the armed forces and national defence strategy.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
7.	Decentralize control of the police	a. Section 214 b. Section 215 c. Section 216	To ensure effective policing at all levels of government.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
8.	Establish an inspectorate body for the National Intelligence Agency in line with that of the Police Service Commission appointed by the President. The composition to be as follows:	Section 153, Third Schedule, Part 1, item A paragraphs 29 (a) – (c) and 30 (a) – (b).	To develop a new general framework for national security.	National Assembly

	<p>i. A retired Justice of the Supreme Court as Chairman;</p> <p>ii. Two other members- one being a former Head of the Civil Service of the Federation;</p> <p>iii. A former Director General of the State Security Service or the National Intelligence Agency as members.</p> <p>All the above should be persons who retired meritoriously after a distinguished record of service.</p>			
9.	The Police Council should be responsible for the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police on the advice of the Police Service Commission.	Section 153, Third Schedule, Part 1, Item L, Paragraph 27 (a) – (c); Paragraph 28 (a) – (c).	To enhance the role of the Police Council in the administration of affairs of the Nigerian Police.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p> <p>c. Police Service Commission.</p>
10.	Rename the Nigeria Police Force to be “the Nigeria Police” because the Police ought not to be a Force.	Section 214	To give the Police a face of service	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
11.	Make Inspector General of Police accountable to Police Council for the effectiveness and efficiency of the Force.	Sections 214 and 215	To promote accountability in the affairs of the Nigerian Police	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
12.	Funding of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) should be on first line charge of the Consolidated Revenue Account.		To enable the NIA to effectively discharge its duties.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

6.11.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/ PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
1.	Create a crises management department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, management to be drawn from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Federal Voluntary agencies in accordance with international best practices. In addition, the Armed Forces and Police can have their own dedicated crisis management units within their organizations.	Grand Strategy for National Security	Towards an effective policy on National security management.	Ministry of Interior
2.	Equip the Armed forces and police adequately. Review their welfare package including pension and gratuity.	Federal Road Safety Policy		a. Police Service Commission b. National Assembly
3.	Establish one modern prison in each state of the country to ensure that prison facilities actually become correctional centres.		To prevent inmates from relapsing into crime after release.	Federal Government of Nigeria
4.	In view of the important role of the Nigeria Prison Service (NPS), it should be made mandatory for state Governments to admit its representative into the State Security Council and LGA Security Committee respectively.			State Governments
5.	Strengthen the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) should be further strengthened appropriate so that it	Federal Road Safety Policy		The Ministry of Interior

	can better fulfill its mandate.			
6.	The State Security Services (SSS) and its sister – organization, the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) are to remain under the Central Government irrespective of the form of government finally agreed upon.			National Assembly
7.	Headship of the Service is to be sourced from among the serving professionals within the service.			The Presidency
8.	Appointment to the Office of the Director-General of the NIA should be made in line with the existing procedure.			The Presidency
9.	Establish an independent, multi-disciplinary national security think-tank.	Grand Strategy for National Security	To enhance National Threat Assessment.	The Presidency
10.	Re-professionalize the military.	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To have an enduring Defence infrastructure	The Ministry of Defence
11.	Create mutual understanding between military and civilian authorities;	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To galvanize citizens support for the military	The Ministry of Defence
12.	Ensure civilian participation in military orientation programmes.	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To galvanize citizens support for the military	a. The Ministry of Defence b. The National Orientation Agency
13.	Civil-Military relations should be more robustly encouraged for the overall benefit of the nation and democracy.	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To galvanize citizens support for the military	a. The Ministry of Defence b. The National

				Orientation Agency
14.	Adhere to the rule of law.	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To have an enduring Defence infrastructure	The Ministry of Defence
15.	Understand the military.	Civil- Military Relation Policy	To have an enduring Defence infrastructure	The Ministry of Defence
16.	Adequate funding of the Armed Forces of not less than UN 2.3% minimum of the GDP.		To equip the military with modern equipment	a. The National Assembly b. The Federal Government of Nigeria
17.	Continuous effort should be made towards training, funding and operational engineering of the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA).		To equip the intelligence arm of the military with modern equipment	a. The National Assembly b. The Federal Government of Nigeria c. The Ministry of Defence
18.	Set up a committee through the Ministry of Defence to review the disengagement and discharge of members of the Armed Forces from service.		To review the disengagement and discharge of members of the Armed Forces from service.	Ministry of Defence
19.	Activate the Reserve System for the Armed Forces.	Veteran reserve policy	To augment troops in times of war	Ministry of Defence

20.	Pay the outstanding 36 months pension arrears including the withheld 20% owed veterans without further delay.	Pension policy	To cater for the welfare of veterans	Military Pension Board
21.	Effect the harmonisation of the pension rates between pre-2010 and post 2010 Veterans.	Pension policy	To cater for the welfare of veterans	Military Pension Board
22.	Care should be taken in making appointments into the offices of the Service Chiefs, ensuring seniority and merit in order to minimise the current high rate of attrition of senior officers.		To ensure discipline, respect and harmony in the Armed Forces	The Presidency
23.	Construct adequate barracks accommodation for the Armed Forces with essential welfare facilities		To cater for the welfare of serving military personnel	Ministry of Defence
24.	The cooperation/synergy existing between NIMASA and the Joint Task Force (JTF), the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Air Force should be encouraged and sustained.		To enhance inter-agency collaboration	Ministry of Defence
25.	Maintain the federal character structure of the Armed Forces in the interest of our stability.	Federal Character Policy	To ensure geo-political balance in the ranks of the military	Ministry of Defence
26.	Ensure gender mainstreaming with respect to recruitment into the Armed Forces and the various Security agencies.		To ensure gender-balance in the military	Ministry of Defence
27.	The government should ensure that accountability, social justice, transparency, rule of law, gender equality and due process are adhered to.		To ensure gender-balance in the military	Ministry of Defence

28.	Emphasize accountability and prosecute corrupt political office holders.		To effectively handle Sundry security challenges	Federal Government
29.	Government should be committed to the protection of the reputation of the financial sector and other sectors by doing all that is possible to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.		To effectively handle Sundry security challenges	Federal Government
30.	Sensitize the public properly on the implication of Money Laundering to our National Security and failure of any citizen particularly banker not reporting suspicious transaction to the appropriate authority		To effectively handle Sundry security challenges	Federal Government
31.	Ensure capacity building for the Police and other security agencies as well as increased cooperation in the area of small arms proliferation.		To effectively handle Sundry security challenges	Nigeria Police
32.	Give priority to intelligence on Nigerian oil theft, in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Volume of oil stolen. b. The number and operational capabilities of active export bunkering rings. c. The nature and size of any so called “White Collar” oil theft. d. Transit anchoring and fuelling patterns of ships e. Suspected of stealing oil in Nigerian waters. f. A survey of small to medium tankers regularly 	Pipeline Surveillance and Security Policy	To stop pipeline vandalism and oil theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Police b. Nigerian Navy c. Ministry of Defence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Anchored off shore the Niger Delta coast lines. h. vi. Mapping of the main illegal bunkering hot spots. i. The role of coastal communities in illegal oil j. Trading. k. The nationalities involved in oil theft, particularly at very high levels. l. Case studies of refineries receiving stolen crude from Nigeria. m. Establish the link between oil theft and fuel oil trading in Nigeria. 			
33.	<p>Pay attention to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Payment for large capital expenses, ships, etc. by oil thieves b. ii. The use of bulk cash smuggling to conceal oil c. Theft process. d. Nigerian banks used by oil thieves to launder their money. e. The profiles of facilitators used by suspected oil thieves, to move their money abroad or within. f. Keep data on Charters, Insurers and issuers of g. Letter of credit linked to ships carrying stolen oil and regular cargos. 	Pipeline Surveillance and Security Policy	To stop pipeline vandalism and oil theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Police b. Nigerian Navy c. Ministry of Defence
34.	Equip the Nigerian Navy, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)	National Maritime Policy	To ensure coordination in our maritime security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence

	properly to discharge their statutory mandates and duties in accordance with the NN Act and NIMASA Act. 2007, Cabotage Act 2003, and the Shipping Act 2007.		efforts	b. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
35.	Sustain the synergy of operation already in place especially ensuring that the Nigerian Air Force is provided the appropriate platform to engage in aerial surveillance of coastal areas and territorial waters, thus providing real time intelligence data for the Nigerian Navy, NIMASA and JTF to fight oil theft and smuggling. The joint Nigeria/Benin patrol should be sustained and appropriate frigates/vessels provided at all times. NIMASA through private partnership in the acquisition of vessels should be encouraged to equip the Nigerian Navy for patrol duties.	Maritime Shipping Policy	To ensure coordination in our maritime security efforts	a. Ministry of Defence b. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
36.	Continue but improve the tripartite arrangement of patrol of our territorial waters and the coastlines and enforcement between the Nigerian Navy, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), and the Joint Task Force (JTF).	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure coordination in our maritime security efforts	a. Ministry of Defence b. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
37.	Purchase more patrol platforms NIMASA, under the Public-Private Partnership arrangement for effective coverage of the Nigerian Maritime Domain.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure coordination in our maritime security efforts	a. Ministry of Defence b. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
38.	Encourage the Joint Nigeria/Republic of Benin Patrol of international waters with sufficient vessels and manpower.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to coastal security	a. Ministry of Defence b. Nigeria Navy

39.	Seek more bi-lateral and multi-lateral diplomatic instruments with the neighbouring states, in order to successfully tackle the problem of sea piracy, especially due to the contiguous nature of the coastline in the Gulf of Guinea.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to coastal security	a. Federal Government b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
40.	Install coastal radars to capture the entire coastal terrain of Nigeria, for effective monitoring.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to coastal security	a. Ministry of Defence b. Nigeria Navy c. Nigeria Air Force d. Nigeria Police (Interpol)
41.	Acquire sufficient monitoring and response equipment for the effective policing of the Nigerian territorial waters, (e.g. Booms and Schemers) used for oil spill detection for our coastal and territorial waters.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to coastal security	Federal Government
42.	Share intelligence between local services and the intelligence agencies of the countries involved.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure an intelligence-driven sub-regional approach to coastal security	All security and intelligence agencies
43.	Enhance international collaboration and information exchange among Nigeria and other countries to develop effective protocols and policies for countering these crimes.	Coastal Shipping Policy	To ensure international policing of our waterways	a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Defence c. Nigeria Navy d. Nigeria Air Force e. Nigeria Police (Interpol)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Nigeria Intelligence Agency g. Department of State Services
44.	Conduct joint border patrols and exercises.	National Border security Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to Border Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Immigration Service b. Nigeria Customs Service c. The proposed National Border Patrol Guard
45.	Include the right of hot pursuit in the agreement between Nigeria and ECOWAS countries.	National Border security Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to Border Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Immigration Service b. Nigeria Customs Service c. The proposed National Border Patrol Guard
46.	Strengthen and reposition the Nigeria police and the Nigeria Customs Service, both of which hold a central and crucial position in this matter so that they can discharge their functions adequately.	National Border Security Policy	To ensure a sub-regional approach to Border Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigeria Immigration Service b. Nigeria Customs Service c. The proposed National Border Patrol Guard

47.	Implement the Local Government Peace and Security Committee at the local government level. Membership of the Committee should comprise chairman of the local government council, representative from the state security service, head of traditional ruler, Divisional police officer (DPO), representative, secretary to the local government (as secretary of the committee).	Community Policing Policy	To provide security at local government levels	a. State Governments b. States Houses of Assembly
48.	Promote peaceful co-existence amongst the diverse ethno-religious and political groups in Nigeria. This will minimise the outbreak and persistence of violent conflicts that leads to arms proliferation.	Firearms Policy	To Control Small Arms proliferation	The Presidency
49.	Deal with the demand factors that made arms proliferation a lucrative business.	Firearms Policy	To Control Small Arms proliferation	Federal Government
50.	Strengthen the law enforcements agencies to enable them perform their duties efficiently.	Firearms Policy	To Control Small Arms proliferation	Federal Government
51.	The National Orientation Agency (NOA) should mount awareness programmes whereby Nigerian citizens will appreciate the importance of monitoring developments around them. Reports of unwholesome activities in arms trafficking should also be promptly made to the security agencies.	Security Awareness Campaign	To enhance Public Safety through Civil participation	National Orientation Agency
52.	Embark aggressively on job creation for Nigeria's teeming and idle youth.	National Employment Policy	To curb crime through employment generation	a. Federal Government b. Ministry of Labour and Productivity

53.	Create an indigenous military technological base.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence b. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment c. The Nigeria Armed Forces
54.	Reorganise Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) to make it more productive and efficient.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence b. The Nigeria Armed Forces c. Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria
55.	Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the local manufacture of most of our military needs.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence b. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment c. The Nigeria Armed Forces
56.	Commit at least 5% of the defence budget to R&D.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence b. The Nigeria Armed Forces
57.	Accredit courses offered in military institutions to ensure that personnel could be gainfully employed after retirement.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Defence b. Federal Ministry of Education c. The Nigeria Armed Forces

58.	Ensure adequate logistics support for sealift and air lift capacity to support our land forces outside Nigeria.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	The Armed Forces
59.	Commence the modernisation of existing platform and training infrastructure.	Defence Policy	To develop indigenous Nigerian military technology	The Armed Forces
60.	Good governance to arrest the failure of public security which has led to intermittent outbreak of violent conflicts resulting in “self-help” security measures such as vigilante groups and arms stockpiling. These measures are fuelling the domestic arms race.			The Federal Government of Nigeria
61.	The Joint Intelligence Board (JIB) should devise means of recovering all illegal arms circulating in the country by directing co-ordinated operations in this regard.			The Joint Intelligence Board
62.	Work out the minimum manpower (General Duties) requirement for the Force to achieve optimum police service delivery on the basis of Nigeria’s current population. Also, consider other factors such as crime rate and industrial development in Police deployment.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	Motivate Policemen for effective policing	The Nigeria Police Force
63.	Rehabilitate, expand and equip the existing police institutions to enable them meet the training needs of the Police.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	Motivate Policemen for effective policing	The Nigeria Police Force
64.	Deployment of members of the Armed Forces for		To reduce pressure on	The Ministry of Defence

	non-combat roles to be limited to national emergencies.		the Armed Forces	
65.	Introduce training the trainers to acceptable standards and appropriate incentives for trainers to attract some of the best in the Service.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	Motivate Policemen for effective policing	The Nigeria Police Force
66.	Screen the existing manpower, weed out the bad and the untrainable ones and commence the retraining of the retained ones.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	Motivate Policemen for effective policing	The Nigeria Police Force
67.	Ensure proper screening and vetting of the background of all prospective recruits using police apparatuses, the Security and Intelligence service and traditional institutions i.e. ward, village and district heads, emirate council and similar outfits in other parts of the country.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	Motivate Policemen for effective policing	The Nigeria Police Force
68.	Provide a modern communication network and restore the integrated radio satellite communication introduced in 1992.			a. Federal Government
69.	Establish an Inspectorate Department headed by a retired officer not below the rank of DIG under the Ministry of Police Affairs to undertake inspections with a view to maintaining standards of performance of Police formations and functions throughout the country; records of arms and ammunition and other police station records, as well as maintain general sanitation of Police station and barracks.	Police Human Resource Development Policy	To review the activities of the Nigerian Police	a. The Presidency b. Nigeria Police c. Ministry of Police Affairs
70.	Put in place a Police Reform Implementation Committee to facilitate the implementation of the	Police Human Resource	To motivate Policemen	a. The Presidency

	recommended reforms.	Development Policy	for effective policing	b. Nigeria Police c. Ministry of Police Affairs
71.	Organize capacity building for traditional rulers and personnel of Local Government Councils on: a. Documentation and record keeping b. National security outfits c. Channels of information flow and communication d. General and prevailing national security e. Challenges f. Intelligence gathering.	Community Policing Policy	To engage traditional institutions in sundry policing duties	a. State Governments b. State Police
72.	Recruit volunteers in the communities requiring the services of vigilantes and put them under the surveillance of the Police.	Community Policing	To engage citizens in policing duties	a. State Governments b. State Police
73.	Set up a National Counter Terrorism Architecture (NCTA) to undertake the following functions: Harmonize National Counterterrorism efforts and provide platforms for foreign assistance Interface between Nigeria and the African Union (AU) countries especially contiguous States such as Niger, Chad, Cameroun and the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism Engage the Services of well-trained counter terrorism operatives to work within the established in-country infrastructure.	Soft Approach to Counterterrorism	To ensure an inclusive approach to counter-terrorism.	a. The Department of State Services b. The Nigeria Police Force c. The National Intelligence Agency d. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs The Armed Forces

74.	Set aside a Special fund to rehabilitate and reconstruct all States, including the FCT (Abuja), which have suffered devastating attacks by the Boko Haram.		To mitigate the devastating effect of insurgency in all parts of the country	a. Nigeria Emergency Management Agency b. Ministry of Special Duties.
75.	Constitute a Prisons Infrastructure Reforms Committee (PIRC) to undertake an infrastructure needs assessment of the Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS) to advise government accordingly.	Prison Reforms Policy	To bridge the infrastructure deficit in the NPS	a. Ministry of Interior b. Nigeria Prisons Service
76.	Police Service Commission should implement the provision of the Constitution to reflect federal character requirement.		To ensure that every State of the country is represented in the Nigerian Police.	a. The Presidency b. Police Service Commission.

6.11.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Amend the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) Act to grant the agency access to the National Integrated Database as resolved on citizenship, Immigration and Related Matters. Amend the NSCDC Act to compel landlords to register particulars of tenants on prescribed format or data forms with the agency for security.	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No. 73 of 2007, Cap N146 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2007.	To enhance internal security and civil defence.	a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

2.	Strengthen the Federal Road Safety Commission(FRSC) to effectively fulfil its mandate	Federal Road Safety Commission (Establishment Act No. 45 of 1988 Cap F.19 LFN 2004 as amended by Act No. 22 of 2007.	To enhance road safety and reduce accidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Federal Road Safety Commission
3.	<p>Facilitate the review of Section 133 of the Armed Forces Act by the insertion of a new Sub-section 8 to strengthen the independence of the members of court martial, to wit:</p> <p><i>“ No disciplinary or administrative action shall be taken against a member of the Armed Forces for any act done or purported to have been done pursuant to membership of a court martial”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review section 124 (6) of the Armed Forces Act to accommodate the serious offences presently excluded as shown in Table 1 below:- b. Section 77, which deals with rape c. Section 78, which deals with defilement d. Section 79, which deals with sexual relation with service personnel. e. Section 80, which deals with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Armed Forces Act Cap A 20 LFN 2004. b. Nigeria Legions Act Cap N119 LFN 2004 	<p>To safeguard the independence and immunity of the members of court martial.</p> <p>To include serious offences presently excluded.</p> <p>To have a piece of legislation consistent with constitutional democracy.</p> <p>To be in consonance with global best practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Ministry of Defence

	<p>fraternization</p> <p>f. Section 81, which deals with manslaughter</p> <p>g. Section 105, which deals with murder</p> <p>h. Section 106, which deals with murder</p> <p>i. Section 107, which deal with armed robbery</p> <p>j. Section 108, which deals with extortion</p> <p>k. Section 109, which deals with burglary</p> <p>l. Section 110, which deals with house breaking</p> <p>m. Section 111, which deals with arson</p> <p>n. Section 112, which deals forgery</p> <p>o. Section 113, which deals with cheating</p> <p>p. Section 114, which generally deals with civil offences under the criminal code or penal code</p> <p>i. Review the Armed forces Act to eliminate areas inconsistent with the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) and to provide enhanced welfare of the service personnel.</p> <p>ii. Replace the Legions Act with Veterans Federation Act.</p>			
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4.	Overhaul the Firearms Act of 1959 and the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act to strengthen and empower law enforcement agent in dealing with menace of robbery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Firearms Act of 1959 Cap F. 28 LFN 2004. b. Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act of 1984 Cap R 11 LFN 2004. 	To enhance internal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice
5.	Strengthen the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) to carry out critical mandate stipulated by the Act setting it up. Furthermore the operation and duties of the NSCDC should be streamlined and delineated from those of the Nigeria Police.	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No 73 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To enable the NSCDC to effectively discharge its statutory duties. b. To clearly define the roles of the NSCDC and the Nigeria Police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
6.	Amend the NSCDC Act 2003 to grant them access to the National Integrated Database as resolved on citizenship, immigration and related matters.	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No 73 of 2007	To enhance internal security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
7.	Amend the NSCDC Act to compel landlords to register particulars of tenants on prescribed format of data forms with the agency, which should be saddled with the	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No 73 of 2007	To enhance internal security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of

	responsibility of keeping such records.			Justice d. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
8.	Establish a Correctional Center Trust Fund (CCTF) to augment government budgetary funding of the NPS.	Nigerian Prisons Service Act, Cap P29 LFN 2004	To augment government budgetary funding of the NPS.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Nigeria Prisons Service
9.	Codify the establishment of the SSS Institute for Security Studies (ISS) into an Act.	NSA Act, Cap N74 LFN 2004	To institutionalize intelligence training	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Department of State Services
10.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) should be required by legal instrument to provide full and proper cover for operations and personnel of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) in Nigerian overseas missions with appropriate sanctions against any breaches of such duty of responsibility to provide such cover. This can be achieved by appropriate amendment of the 1962 Official Secret Act.	a. Official Secret Act of 1962 b. NSA Act, Cap N 74 LFN 2004	To protect officers of the NIA and ensure that they effectively discharge their statutory duties.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Ministry of Foreign Affairs e. National Intelligence Agency

11.	Government should establish the Waterways Safety Corps which should be independent of the FRSC and the proposed National Coast Guard. All the above should be persons who retired meritoriously after a distinguished record of service.	National Inland Waterways Authority Act No. 47 LFN 2004	Improve and develop inland waterways for safe navigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The Presidency d. National Assembly e. Federal Ministry of Justice f. National Inland Waterways Authority
12.	Public Order Act which had been grossly abused should be reverted to the police for implementation.	Public Order Act Cap 42 LFN 2004	To give the Nigerian Police the power to implement the provisions of the Public Order Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Nigeria Police
13.	Create National Border Protection Guard (NBPG)	National Border Protection Guard Bill	To secure the nation's porous borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice

6.12 POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

6.12.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>a. Nigeria shall retain a Federal system of Government.</p> <p>b. The core elements of the Federation shall be as follows a Federal (Central) Government with States as the federating units.</p> <p>c. Without prejudice to States constituting the federating units, States that wish to merge may do so in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) provided that:</p> <p>i. A two-thirds majority of all members in each of the Houses of Assembly of each of the States, in which such merger is proposed, support by resolution, the merger, and</p> <p>ii. A Referendum is conducted in each of the States proposing to merge with 75% of the eligible voters in each of those States approving the merger, and</p> <p>iii. The National Assembly, by resolution passed by a simple majority of membership, approves of the merger.</p>	Section 8	To facilitate the merger and demerger of States. To promote economic development, good governance, equity, peace and security in accordance with the Constitution.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

	<p>d. States that decide to merge shall also reserve the right to demerge following the same procedure and processes for merger.</p> <p>e. Any group of States may create a self-funding Zonal Commission.</p>			
2.	Creation of one additional State for the South East Zone.	Section 8	To foster the spirit of reconciliation, equity, fair play and justice	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
3.	<p>a. The criteria for the creation of new States shall be as follows:</p> <p>i. Any new State sought to be created must be viable. In considering viability, the following should be taken into consideration:</p> <p>ii. Any new State should be economically viable.</p> <p>iii. It should have human, natural and material resources.</p> <p>iv. It should have a minimum land mass/water mass.</p> <p>v. The viability of the existing State(s) should be taken into consideration as well, so as not to create a situation where new State(s) would leave the existing State(s) unviable.</p> <p>vi. State creation should be on the basis of parity between the geo-political zones to ensure equality of Zones.</p>	<p>Amend Section 8</p> <p>First Schedule</p>	<p>Amendment of Constitution to allow for less onerous process for the creation of States and set out Criteria for the creation of new States</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

	<p>b. Create additional States in each of the six (6) geo-political zones to bring the number of States in each zone to nine (9).</p> <p>c. Create eighteen (18) more States as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Apa State from the present Benue State; ii. Edu State from Niger State iii. Kainji State from the present Niger and Kebbi States iv. Katagun State from the present Bauchi State v. Savannah State from the present Borno State vi. Amana State from the present Adamawa State vii. Gurara State from the present Kaduna State viii. Ghari State from the present Kano State ix. Etit State from the present South East Zone x. Aba State from the present Abia State xi. Adada State from the present Enugu State xii. Njaba-Anim State from the present Anambra and Imo States xiii. Anioma State from the present Delta 			
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	<p>State</p> <p>xiv. Ogoja State from the present Cross River State</p> <p>xv. Ijebu State from the present Ogun State</p> <p>xvi. New Oyo State from the present Oyo State</p> <p>xvii. Oil Rivers (from Rivers and Akwalbom states)</p> <p>xviii. Ose State (from Ondo State)</p>			
4.	<p>a. A system of Local Governments by democratically elected Local Government Council is guaranteed.</p> <p>b. States that wish to may create Local Governments, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the States.</p> <p>c. The number, structure, form and administration of Local Governments shall be determined by the States.</p> <p>d. States that wish to, may create or reduce the number of existing Local Governments, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the State.</p> <p>e. The List of the Local Governments contained in the First Schedule of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) be removed, and transferred to the States to be covered by a law of the State Houses of Assembly.</p>	<p>First Schedule and Schedule 4 Section 7</p>	<p>To introduce some necessary safeguards to guarantee the independence of local government councils</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

	<p>f. The functions of the Local Governments as contained in Schedule 4 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) shall be transferred to the States subject to the power of the State Houses of Assembly to add or reduce the said functions of the Local Government.</p> <p>g. Chairmen and Councillors of Local Governments, not democratically elected shall not be recognized by all authorities and persons and shall not be entitled to any revenue allocation.</p> <p>h. In addition to the functions conferred upon Local Government Councils as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the 1999 Constitution (as amended), a House of Assembly of a State may by law confer other functions on the Local Government.</p> <p>i. The Constitution should fix the tenure for Local Government Councils at three (3) years.</p>			
5.	Elections shall be held not earlier than 90 days or not later than 30 days to the expiration of the clearly defined tenure of the Local Government Councils.	Section 197(1) (b) Third Schedule	To limit the practice of unelected officials or sole administrators administering Local Governments which violates the spirit of representative governance and should not be allowed.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

6.	Amend Constitution to delete the provision for a State Independent Electoral Commission	Section 197, Part II of the Third Schedule Item 3	To guarantee the independence of the Local Government system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
7.	Establish State Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission (SRMAFC) in each state with representatives of Local Governments and a Chairman nominated by the Governor	Section 162	Protect Local Government Administrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. State House of Assembly
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There shall be a President for the Federation. b. For the purpose of election to the office of President, the whole of the Federation shall be regarded as one constituency c. A candidate for an election to the Office of President shall run with a Vice-President on the same ticket. d. The President shall exercise full responsibility for his Government and he shall select not more than eighteen (18) Ministers from the six geo-political zones. e. The President shall be entitled to serve two terms of office of four years each. The second term of a maximum of four years shall be subject to re-election. f. There shall be quarterly Question Time for the President and for Ministers at the Legislature to enhance accountability and transparency. 	<p>Section 5 Chapter VI</p> <p>Section 147(3)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

	<p>g. There shall be an annual State-of-the- Nation address by the President.</p> <p>h. In the event of death, incapacitation, impeachment or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall act as President for a period of ninety (90) days within which an election to the office of President shall be held.</p> <p>i. Presentation of the annual budget to the Legislature will be the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.</p>			
9.	The provisions (c.)-(i.) above applicable to the President shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> with regard to the election of the Governor and the government under his charge			<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
10.	Retain a Bicameral Legislature.			<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. State House of Assembly</p>
11.	<p><u>Rotation of Power</u></p> <p>Amend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) to provide for:</p> <p>a. The Principle of Zoning and Rotation of elective offices at the Federal and State levels on the basis of excellence, equity, gender, justice and fairness;</p> <p>b. The Office of President to rotate between the North and the South and amongst the six (6)</p>	<p>Electoral Act</p> <p>Constitution</p>	<p>To achieve rotation of power. The Principle of Rotation of Powers will also reduce the desperation and tempo of agitation for creation of states.</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

	<p>geo-political zones.</p> <p>c. The Office of the Governor to rotate among the three (3) Senatorial Districts in that State.</p> <p>d. The Office of Chairman of a Local Government Council to rotate within the Local Government Area. The National Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) shall divide the Local Government into two or three equal parts as the case may be for the purpose of the rotation of Office of the Chairman.</p> <p>e. The participation of Women, Youths and the physically challenged in the political process.</p> <p>f. The domestication of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW)at all levels of governance and spheres of endeavours.</p>			
12.	<p>Amend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) to provide for:</p> <p>i. An elected mayor for the inner nucleus of about 200 sq.km of the Federal Capital Territory</p> <p>ii. A ministerial slot for the Federal Capital Territory at the cabinet</p> <p>iii. An increase in the number of Federal Constituencies from the present number of two (2) to four (4).</p> <p>iv. An increase in the number of Area Councils</p>	Chapter VIII	To achieve representation for the original inhabitants and indigenous people of the Federal Capital Territory	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>

	from six(6) to eight(8).			
13.	States shall have their respective Constitutions.			a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
14.	There shall be a revenue sharing formula established by law in every State.			a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
15.	The right to self-determination by the States as federating units shall be extended to ethnic nationalities within the State.			a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

6.12.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	The adoption of The Nigerian Charter for National Reconciliation and Integration . This shall form the basis of our Union as a Nation and guarantee the national existence.	National Policy on National Reconciliation and Integration	This shall form the basis of our Union as a Nation and guarantee the national existence.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
2.	Nigeria should revert to her old National Anthem: <i>Nigeria, we hail thee, Our own dear native land, Though tribe and tongue may differ,</i>	The National Anthem	To reinforce national consciousness.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

	<p><i>In brotherhood we stand, Nigerians all are proud to serve</i></p> <p><i>Our sovereign Motherland. Our flag shall be a symbol That truth and justice reign, In peace or battle honoured, And this we count as gain, To hand on to our children A banner without stain.</i></p> <p><i>O God of all creation, Grant this our one request, Help us to build a nation Where no man is oppressed, And so with peace and plenty Nigeria may be blessed.</i></p>			
3.	Pay outstanding compensations due to the indigenes of the Federal Capital Territory to be made by the Federal Government of Nigeria	National Policy on Housing and Urban Renewal	To safeguard the Abuja Master plan.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

6.12.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Amend the Electoral Act to provide for: a. The Principle of Zoning and Rotation of elective offices at the Federal and State levels on the basis of excellence, equity, gender, justice and	Electoral Act	To achieve rotation of power. The Principle of Rotation of Powers will also reduce the	National Assembly

	<p>fairness;</p> <p>b. The Office of President to rotate between the North and the South and amongst the six (6) geo-political zones.</p> <p>c. The Office of the Governor to rotate among the three (3) Senatorial Districts in that State.</p> <p>d. The Office of Chairman of a Local Government Council to rotate within the Local Government Area. The National Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) shall divide the Local Government into two or three equal parts as the case may be for the purpose of the rotation of Office of the Chairman.</p> <p>e. The participation of Women, Youths and the physically challenged in the political process.</p> <p>f. The domestication of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW)at all levels of governance and spheres of endeavours.</p>		<p>desperation and tempo of agitation for creation of states</p>	
2.	<p>Establish Commission to address the plight of FCT indigenes.</p>	<p>Federal Commission on the Plight FCT Indigenes Bill</p>	<p>To address the plight of FCT indigenes.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency b. National Assembly.</p>

ANNEXURE

THE NIGERIAN CHARTER FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND INTEGRATION

PREAMBLE

PERSUADED that when the administrations of the Northern and the Southern Protectorates of Nigeria were amalgamated in 1914, the framework of a potentially great nation was laid,

CONSIDERING the need to ensure that the amalgamation achieves its full intendment of building a fully integrated nation,

CONCERNED that, since the post independent upheavals that abrogated the terms of nationhood entered into by our founding fathers, the diverse ethnic nationalities of Nigeria have never had ample opportunities to formally express their consent to co exist as one nation,

RECALLING the labours of our founding fathers and of our heroes past to build a nation where, though tribe and tongue may differ, in brotherhood we would stand in the service of our sovereign nation.

HUMBLY AWARE that, in spite of our labours, our founding fathers could not attain the nation of their dreams but bequeathed to subsequent generations, including ours, the task of forging a more perfect union,

GRIEVED that since independence, millions of Nigerians - of different tribes and of different faiths – have lost their lives, and that children have been orphaned, women have been widowed, men, women, boys and girls have been maimed, hopes have been dashed, dreams have been shattered and properties have been destroyed, on account of conflicts brought about by the absence of genuine national integration and in total disregard of the tenets of our faith to truly love our neighbours as ourselves.

CONSCIOUS of the fact that these historical grievances have produced resentment, nurtured bitterness and sustained distrust amongst Nigerians against one another and against the Nigerian state,

CONCERNED that lingering underdevelopment and failure to harness our diverse human and material resources to combat our common socio-economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, disease and insecurity, have been the painful consequences of the absence of good governance and genuine national integration,

DETERMINED to heal the painful wounds of the past, to forgive past sectional wrongs, to let go of past sectional grievances, to close the book on our troubled past, to open up vistas of greatness and embrace our future,

CONVINCED that, diverse though we may be, we are better off together and that, united, we can surmount every obstacle and fulfil our great national destiny,

NOW THEREFORE, WE THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA proclaim this CHARTER FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND INTEGRATION as the BASIS OF OUR UNION.

Article 1

We hereby firmly and solemnly resolve to live in unity and harmony as one indivisible and indissoluble nation under God.

Article 2

We shall build a land of Freedom, Peace and Justice and a home of Equity and Fair Play, where no one is oppressed and no one is discriminated against on the basis of ethnicity, gender or religion and where constant and consistent dialogue is encouraged.

Article 3

We shall be a law abiding nation where the Rule of Law prevails, where Right is Might and the Law impartial and Supreme.

Article 4

We shall be a God fearing nation emphasizing the fear of God in our private and public endeavours.

Article 5

We shall freely express our ethnic, cultural and religious diversity with tolerance within the context of our corporate existence and alongside the pursuit of our national destiny.

Article 6

We shall respect, preserve, protect and defend the rights of every Nigerian irrespective of ethnic, gender or religious differences.

Article 7

We shall not discriminate against any Nigerian on the basis of indigeneship or place of origin.

Article 8

We shall not accept, tolerate, promote or support the subjection of the Nigerian people or any person resident in Nigeria to acts of terror or discrimination on account of their religious beliefs, ethnic identities or political allegiances or for any other reason whatsoever, nor shall we accept, tolerate, promote or support acts organized in pursuit of disunity or the disintegration of our beloved nation.

Article 9

We shall uphold family values and ensure that public policy is used as a tool to promote these values so that strong families will become the units of a strong nation.

Article 10

We shall work assiduously for the development of our people and nation with zero tolerance for corruption in all spheres of life both private and public.

Article 11

We shall be a caring and compassionate nation where children have free access to qualitative education and healthcare and where the welfare of the old, the vulnerable and the physically challenged is guaranteed.

Article 12

We shall be a nation of equal opportunity where young men and women are provided with the socio-economic environment to maximize their potentials, to experience the dignity of labour and the triumph of enterprise and innovation, thereby earning for themselves and their families a decent standard of living while contributing to building our economy to great and enviable heights.

Article 13

We have vested upon the Nigerian state, represented by government at all levels and in all arms, the power to guarantee security, development and welfare of Nigerian people and to deploy the resources of the nation solely in the service of the people and we reserve the right to change government by peaceful and constitutional means.

Article 14

We shall be a truly federal state with such powers vested exclusively on the federal government as are necessary to firmly and prosperously knit together the federating units upon which residual powers shall be vested.

Article 15

We understand and embrace our manifest destiny to harness our diversity in providing leadership for the African continent, in engaging the international community for the defence of our interests and in promoting inter-African solidarity, world peace, international cooperation and understanding.

Article 16

In furtherance of these objectives and in pursuance of our national destiny, we shall be governed by the best, brightest and fittest from all works of life and from every geopolitical zone elected into public office through the democratic principle of free, fair and credible elections in accordance with our Constitution and our Electoral laws while the weak, old and vulnerable shall never be disadvantaged.

Article 17

In further pursuance of these objectives, appointments into political offices and the Civil Service at every level and in every arm shall be governed by the principles of justice, fairness and in the best interest of our nation.

Article 18

The consent to live together in unity and harmony and the principles and purpose of our national coexistence stated heretofore in this Charter shall be incorporated into our Constitution upon adoption by the Nigerian people through a referendum.

Article 19

With understanding and patriotic zeal and in all solemnity, we therefore pledge to ourselves as a people and to our country Nigeria, to serve in honour and with dignity within and outside her boundaries and henceforth conduct ourselves in such a manner as to bring no reproach and dishonour to our nation.

Article 20

For this purpose, the Nigerian government at all levels and in all arms, shall propagate this Charter and shall promote the principles stated herein.

And to this end, in utmost faith, we, the delegates to the National Conference for National reconciliation and Integration, on behalf of the Nigerian people, do hereby append our signatures to this document as the Basis of the Union of our Nation.

So Help Us God.

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6.13 POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTORAL MATTERS

6.13.1 Constitution Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Delete Section 228(c) of the 1999 Constitution.	Section 228(c)	To discontinue public government funding of political Parties	a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly
2.	Amend Section 223 as 223 (2) (c) to add: ‘no official of any political party shall concurrently hold a position in government’.	Section 223	To ensure best practices in running the affairs of Political Parties	a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly
3.	Amend Section 68(g) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to indicate that any elected official, executive or legislative, who carpet-crosses, regardless of the reasons for such, shall automatically forfeit their seat.	Section 68(g)	To discourage carpet crossing.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly
4.	Amend Section 180 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) and its equivalent provisions further to make it possible for INEC to approach the Supreme Court for interpretation of fundamental constitutional matters.	Section 180	To ensure proper application of the Constitution	a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly

<p>5.</p>	<p>Enshrine the academic qualifications for elective positions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The minimum academic qualifications for Presidential, Governorship and National Assembly candidates shall be University First Degree or its equivalent. ii. The minimum academic qualifications for candidates of the State House of Assembly and the Local Government Chairperson be University First Degree or its equivalent. iii. The minimum academic qualifications for Local Government Councillors be Secondary School Certificate or its equivalent. iv. The case whereby INEC decides on what is suitable minimum qualification outside the regular school system be abrogated. v. The age of 25 years should be the minimum age for contesting elections into the State House of Assembly. vi. Persons to be elected/appointed youth leaders in politics shall not be more than 35 years of age. 		<p>To establish a clear minimum academic requirement for elective positions/minimum age for contesting State House of Assembly and age bar for youth leader position</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly
<p>6.</p>	<p>Amend Sections 65, 106, 131, 177, and 221 to include taxation as qualification criterion to ensure that any person aspiring for any elective position must show evidence that they paid their taxes as and at when due.</p>	<p>Sections 65, 106, 131, 177 and 221</p>	<p>To ensure that payment of tax is kept as a very important qualification criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly

7.	<p>a. Amend the relevant sections in the 1999 Constitutions as follows:</p> <p>(a) Section 77 (2)</p> <p><i>“Every citizen of Nigeria, who has attained the age of eighteen years and above at the time of the registration of voters for purposes of elections, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter”.</i></p> <p>(b)Section 117 (2)</p> <p><i>“Every citizen of Nigeria, who has attained the age of eighteen years and above at the time of the registration of voters for purposes of elections, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter”.</i></p>	Sections 77(2) and 117(2)	To ensure proper registration of all qualified to vote and be voted for.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>
8.	<p>a. Establish a Constitutional Court.</p> <p>b. Vest the jurisdiction to hear and determine all pre- and post-election matters at all levels for all elections provided for in the 1999 Constitution (as amended) in the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>c. Vest all issues relating to the Enforcement of Fundamental Rights as provided for in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) in the Constitutional Court.</p> <p>d. Amend Section 235 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to make it mandatory for all pre-election matters filed at the Constitutional Court to be heard and determined within 90 days from the date of filing of the action.</p> <p>e. Hear and determine appeals arising from pre-election</p>	Sections 254, 270, 235	To ensure timely dispensation of constitutional issues	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>

	<p>matters within 60 days from the date of filing the appeal at the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>f. File appeals from judgments in pre-election matters to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court within 21 days from the date the judgment of the lower court is delivered.</p> <p>g. Retain Section 285 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) requiring the hearing of election petitions and delivery of judgements to be concluded within a period of 180 days.</p> <p>h. Amend Section 285 further to separate the time for the hearing of election petitions and the delivery of judgements. Hear and conclude Election Petitions within 170 days, i.e. the filing of Replies and other processes, taking of evidence and delivery of final addresses, while the writing and delivery of judgements should be concluded within a period of 10 days.</p> <p>i. Add a proviso to Section 385 of the Constitution to the effect that all decisions on all interlocutory matters shall be taken with the main appeal and separate appeals will not lie on interlocutory matters.</p>			
9.	Make relevant constitutional provisions to ensure that no elected official is sworn in until all litigations on the elections are concluded.		To discourage rigging and ensure that the right candidate is sworn-in	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>
10	a. Amend Sections 65 (2)(b), 106, 131, 177 and 221 of the 1999 Constitution to emplace Independent Candidacy with the caveat that aspirants so inclined to run as independent candidate should only get onto the ballot on	Sections 65 (2)(b), 106, 131, 177, and 221	To open the political space for independent candidates	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>

	<p>the fulfillment of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constituency-based nomination by verifiable signatures of 10 registered voters from each Ward in the electoral constituency; ii. Payment of financial deposit to be determined from time to time by INEC. The rate of deposit should be equal to 10% of the approved election expenses for the various offices as provided in Section 93 of the Electoral Act 2006; and iii. The candidate must meet all other conditions for eligibility stipulated in the Constitution, the Electoral Act or any other laws. <p>b. Prohibit refund the financial deposit of independent candidates for whatever reason.</p>			
11	<p>Extend the provisions of Section 156 and Paragraph 14(2) (a) of the 3rd Schedule which require the Chairman and National Commissioners of INEC to be non-partisan to cover all officers of the Commission.</p>	<p>Section 156, para 14(2)(a) of 3rd Schedule</p>	<p>To make all staff of INEC non-partisan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly
12.	<p>Insert a new Subsection (3) to Section 158 to provide as follows:</p> <p><i>Section 158(3)</i></p> <p><i>“The Independent National Electoral Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person in all its operations”.</i></p>	<p>Section 158</p>	<p>To make INEC fully independent in all its operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses Of Assembly

13.	<p>Amend Sections 68 and 109 thus:</p> <p>(i) <i>Section 68 (Insert a new sub-section (4) thus:</i></p> <p><i>“The President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives as the case may be, shall notify the Independent National Electoral Commission within seven (7) days of the existence of a vacancy arising from death or resignation of a member of the National Assembly”.</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>Section 109 (Insert a new sub-section (4) thus):</i></p> <p><i>“The Speaker of the House of Assembly of a State shall notify the Independent National Electoral Commission within seven (7) days of the existence of a vacancy arising from death or resignation of a member of the State House of Assembly”.</i></p>	Sections 68 and 109	To ensure that INEC is notified in time to conduct the election to fill the vacancy	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>
14.	Insert the clause “he/she is registered to vote” as Paragraph (c) to Sub-section (2) of Section 65 and as Paragraph (e) of Sections 106, 131 and 177 to ensure that every candidate who aspires to contest any election shall be a registered voter.	Sections 65, 106, 131, 117	To ensure that only registered voters can contest elections	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>

15	<p>a. Amend the Constitution to insert “<i>within a period of ten years before the date of the election, he/she has been convicted of an electoral offence by a court or tribunal</i>” immediately after Paragraph (d) of Sections 66, 107, 137, & 182 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended).</p> <p>b. Bar any candidate who has been adjudged by any court to have been fraudulent in the electoral process from subsequent bye elections and disqualify such a candidate from vying for any elective office or holding any party or government position for 10 years.</p>	Sections 66, 107, 137, and 182	To disqualify electoral offenders	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>
16.	Amend Sections 134 and 179 by adding the word “valid” before “votes” wherever this appears in the Sections so as to remove any ambiguity. Candidates should be elected on valid votes cast only.	Sections 134 and 179	To ensure that the constitution reflects that only valid votes are taken into consideration in determining a winner of an election.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses Of Assembly</p>

6.13.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICY	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>Women Participation in Politics</p> <p>Institutionalize affirmative action for women and people living with disability. This implies provision for the reservation of a defined quota for women and persons living with disability in party hierarchies, and as candidates for elections in every party's constitution, manifestoes and other documents.</p>		To ensure representation of all classes of persons	Political Parties
2.	<p>a. Sustain Section 223 of the 1999 Constitution and the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended) that provides adequate guidelines on internal democracy for political parties.</p> <p>b. Institutionalize internal democracy by each political party as stipulated in Section 223 of the Constitution and the provisions of the Electoral Act which provide guidelines on internal democracy for political parties. This should be reflected in the party constitution and other documents and consequently all party organs should function as stipulated in the party guidelines.</p>		To ensure internal democracy in Political Parties. This should be reflected in the party constitution and other documents and consequently all party organs should function as stipulated in the party guidelines.	<p>a. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>b. Registered Political Parties</p>
3.	<p>a. Ensure that all members must submit to the principle of party supremacy in order to enhance greater effectiveness on the part of political parties. Elected officials on the platform of political parties must respect party decisions at all times. Activities of every party should be organized and conducted within the registered party premises and in any event, under the control and direction of the official party</p>		To maintain Party Discipline	<p>a. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>b. Registered Political Parties</p>

	<p>leadership.</p> <p>b. Elected political office holders are elected based on their political parties and so political parties must not be seen as being subordinate to political office holders, especially the executive who had thus far tended to appropriate the political party organs in their individual domains.</p>			
4.	<p>a. Sustain the multiple party system in accordance with extant provisions of the Constitution, for continued deepening of democratic practice such that citizens would be allowed to form political parties without any undue restrictions, subject only to their compliance with the guidelines laid down by INEC.</p> <p>b. Sustain provisions of Section 222 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) and Section 78 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended), which do not restrict the formation of political parties but only require them to be registered with PPREOC (as recommended).</p>		To maintain the freedom of association and ensure diverse Political platforms	<p>a. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>b. Registered Political Parties</p>
5.	<p>a. Locate polling stations at institutional buildings such as schools, community centres, etc, which are centrally located. Where these are not available, INEC should set up temporary polling stations at permanent locations.</p> <p>b. Ensure that each polling station consists of not more than 500 voters.</p>		To ensure that polling stations are accessible and not over crowded.	Independent National Electoral Commission
6.	<p>a. Ensure that Voters' Registration is a continuous exercise as provided for in the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended), such that every eligible voter would be given the opportunity to register at designated INEC offices at all times.</p>		To ensure free, fair and credible elections	<p>a. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>b. National Identity Management</p>

	<p>b. Ensure that there is inter-connectedness between the National Identity Card and voters' registration data to ensure the credibility and integrity of the Voters' Register.</p> <p>c. Ensure continuous voters' registration, education and sensitization.</p> <p>d. Sustain the provisions on Code of Ethics enforced by the National Broadcasting Corporation and the Press Council as guide to professionalism in media involvement in political and electoral activities, including electioneering campaigns.</p>			<p>Commission</p> <p>c. National Broadcasting Commission</p>
7.	<p>a. Sustain and enforce the extant Open-Secret Ballot system which makes for credible elections.</p> <p>b. Capture, store and use biometric data of electorates for elections in the country. In addition, INEC should ensure that latest technology is deployed at all times in the conduct of elections as is the case in other countries.</p> <p>c. Sustain extant regulations in the 1999 Constitution (as amended) and the Electoral Act, 2010 (as amended).</p>		To ensure free, fair and credible elections	Independent National Electoral Commission
8.	<p>Sustain the extant provisions for registering and accrediting civil society organizations as election monitors by INEC through its Election Observation and Monitoring Unit. This consists of the following:</p> <p>i. Advertisement;</p> <p>ii. Accreditation;</p> <p>iii. Training and briefing of the qualified civil society organizations on their roles and responsibilities in preparation for election monitoring.</p>		To ensure best practices in the election process	Independent National Electoral Commission

9.	Enforce the Code of Conduct for Political Parties, 2013; and the Guidelines and Regulations for Political Parties, 2013 already drawn up by the Inter Party Advisory Council.		To ensure proper conduct by political parties	Independent National Electoral Commission
10	Enhance the independence of INEC in the course of screening nominees of the President for INEC positions, to this end, the Senate must effectively play its role and set aside at least two weeks to allow for public objections, if any.		To ensure independence of INEC	Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
11	Enhance the independence of INEC in the course of screening nominees of the President for INEC positions, to this end, the Senate must effectively play its role and set aside at least two weeks to allow for public objections, if any.		To ensure independence of INEC	Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
12	<p>a. Insulate political party leadership and administration from control and interference from chief executives of government at all levels, so that party independence is restored. In so doing, the wishes of the party members as expressed through their votes will be reflected in party administration.</p> <p>b. Make the administrative processes of political parties transparent and accountable in order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of political parties.</p> <p>c. Make issues such as party membership registers and the conduct of party activities accessible and transparent to members.</p> <p>d. Allow the various positions and responsibilities enshrined in a party's constitution to function as provided, in accordance with universal principles of management and administration such as consultation, delegation, job</p>		To ensure best practices in running the affairs of Political Parties	Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

	<p>specification, transparency, accountability, etc. This will help curtail the excesses of party functionaries.</p> <p>e. Enforce the provisions in the Electoral Act that encourage the exhaustion of internal mechanisms for the settlement of disputes before a referral to the courts.</p> <p>f. Allow the votes of party members to count at every situation where the rules of the parties make for voting, including at party primary elections.</p> <p>g. Separate political party administration from government, such that those who must hold political offices must not concurrently hold party positions and vice versa. Party operatives therefore should be divested of their party position automatically as they assume</p> <p>h. Political offices, elective or appointive.</p>			
13.	<p>a. Sustain the extant legal provisions on party registration, as informed by the Supreme Court verdict in <i>Fawehinmi vs INEC</i>, which essentially expects political parties to <i>register with</i> INEC rather than for them to be <i>registered by</i> INEC, is fair enough.</p> <p>b. Discontinue public funding of political parties, a factor accounting for the existence of several mushroom parties whose proprietors are only interested in drawing government subvention.</p> <p>c. Allow all elected political office holders whose political parties on which platforms they won the election, later merge with other political parties after the elections, to retain their seats.</p> <p>d. Ensure that any person removed from office based on</p>		To retain the freedom of formation of Political Parties and remove government funding of political parties	Independent National Electoral Commission

	decision of the Court on fraudulent election, must lose all privileges attached to that office.			
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6.13.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1	Remove the relevant provisions of the Electoral Act, 2010 permitting INEC to de-register political parties in certain circumstances.	Electoral Act, 2010	To ensure free operation of political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
2	<p>Secretary of the Commission (Section 8):</p> <p>Insert a new paragraph (c) under Sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Electoral Act as hereunder:</p> <p><i>Section 8 (1) (c)</i></p> <p><i>“hold office for a period of 4 (four) years from the date of his/her appointment, which may be renewable for another period of 4 (four) years only.”</i></p> <p>Marginal note of Section 8 to read: (<i>“Secretary and Staff of the Commission”</i>)</p>	Section 8, Electoral Act	To ensure statutory protection of tenure of secretary of INEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission

3	Amend Section 87(9) to add: <i>'Nothing in this Section shall empower any political party to choose its officials or candidates for elections except by democratic process of voting'</i> .	Section 87(9), Electoral Act	To ensure internal democracy in political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
4	Delete Section 87(8) of the Electoral Act making provision for political office holders to also hold party office.	Section 87(8), Electoral Act	To ensure best practices in the running of political parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amend Section 13 Sub-section (2) by inserting immediately after the word 'by' in Line 2 the words 'a copy of' and also by substituting the figure '30' in Line 2 with the figure '60'. b. Amend Section 18 in Sub-section (1) by substituting the word 'thirty' and the figure '30' in Line 2 with the word 'sixty' and the figure '60'. 	Section 13 and 18 of Electoral Act	To allow sufficient time for INEC to carry out transfer of registration and issuance of duplicate voters cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
6	Amend Section 28 Sub-section (1) by substituting the words 'the High Court' in Line 2 with the words 'any court of law or Commissioner for Oaths'.	Section 28, Electoral Act	To ensure integrity of the officers of INEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National

				Electoral Commission
7	<p>Amend Subsection (6) of Section 31 to read:</p> <p><i>“(6) if the Court determines that any of the information contained in the Affidavit is false, the Court shall issue an order disqualifying the candidate from contesting the election; if already elected, the Court shall issue an order directing the person to vacate the office and the next person with highest number of votes cast and who met the requirement of the Constitution shall be declared duly elected.</i></p>	Section 31, Electoral Act	To ensure that no candidate presents false information	<p>The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p> <p>d. Independent National Electoral Commission</p>
8	<p>Presentation of Disqualified Candidate By Political Party:</p> <p>Insert a new Sub-section 7 of Section 31 which should read:</p> <p><i>“(7)” Any political party that presents to the Commission the name of a candidate that does not meet the qualification stipulated in the Constitution shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be disqualified from participating in that particular election for that office.”</i></p> <p>Amend subsection (8) of Section 31 by substituting for the figure “N500, 000.00” in line 3 the figure “N1, 000,000.00”</p>	Section 31, Electoral Act	To increase to fine and discourage submission of unqualified candidate	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p> <p>d. Independent National Electoral Commission</p>

9	<p>Amend Section 33 by re-numbering the existing Section 33 as Sub-section (1) and introducing a new Sub-section (2) to read:</p> <p><i>“(2) If the candidate whose name was submitted to the Commission dies or withdraws from the election, the political party which nominated the candidate shall forward to the Commission the name of the aspirant who scored the second highest number of votes at the primaries as the substitute candidate”.</i></p>	Section 33, Electoral Act	To ensure that a candidate who withdraws or dies before election is replaced by the contestant who was the 1 st runner up in the primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
10	<p>Amend Section 45 Sub-section (1) by substituting for Sub-section (1) a new Sub-section (1) to read:</p> <p><i>“45(1) Each political party may by notice in writing addressed to the Electoral Officer of the Local Government Area/Area Council, appoint a polling agent for each polling unit and collation centre in the Local Government Area/Area Council for which it has a candidate and the notice which shall set out the name and address of the polling agent must be accompanied by two passport photographs of each polling agent and sample signature as well as fingerprints of the polling agent and be given to the Electoral Officer at least 14 days before the date fixed for the election”.</i></p>	Section 45, Electoral Act	To ensure proper appointment of Party agents for monitoring election processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
11	<p>Amend Section 77 in Sub-section (1) by substituting for Sub-section (1) a new Sub-section (1) to read:</p> <p><i>“77(1) The Resident Electoral Commissioner, in a State where an election is conducted, shall, within 14 days after an application is made to him by any of the parties to an election petition, cause certified true copy of such documents to be issued to the said party.”</i></p>	Section 77, Electoral Act	To make access to electoral documents easy after the election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission

12	<p>Amend Sub-section (9) of Section 87 of the Electoral Act 2010 (as amended) by including timelines within which a candidate shall seek redress and same should read thus:</p> <p><i>Section 87(9) “Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or rules of a political party, an aspirant who complains that any of the provisions of this Act and the guidelines of a political party has not been complied with in the selection or nomination of a candidate of a political party for election, shall within 14 days of the non-compliance complained of, apply to the Federal High Court or the High Court of a State or the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja for redress”.</i></p>	Section 87, Electoral Act	To provide timelines for seeking redress for non-compliance with the provisions of the Electoral Act or Guidelines of a political party on the issue of selection or nomination of a candidate of a political party for election.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
13	<p>Make a provision be made in the Electoral Act stating that when the proposal for creation of constituencies is made to the National Assembly, the proposal shall be deemed approved if no response from the National Assembly is received by the Commission within a period of three (3) months from the date of presentation.</p>	Electoral Act	To facilitate delimitation of constituencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
14	<p>Amend Section 42 of the Electoral Act, 2010 to provide detailed specifications, including numbers of voters per polling station and layout of a standard polling station, and adaptation of polling stations to accommodate the needs of physically-challenged voters.</p>	Section 42, Electoral Act	To accommodate the needs of physically challenged persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission

15	<p>a. Amend Sections 31, 33, 37, 45, 91(8), 92, 95,99 100, 106(1)(e) of the Electoral Act to emplace Independent Candidacy with the caveat that aspirants so inclined to run as independent candidate should only get onto the ballot on the fulfilment of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constituency-based nomination by verifiable signatures of 10 registered voters from each Ward in the electoral constituency; ii. Payment of financial deposit to be determined from time to time by INEC. The rate of deposit should be equal to 10% of the approved election expenses for the various offices as provided in Section 93 of the Electoral Act 2006; and iii. The candidate must meet all other conditions for eligibility stipulated in the Constitution, the Electoral Act or any other laws. <p>b. Prohibit refund the financial deposit of independent candidates for whatever reason.</p>	<p>Sections 31, 33, 37, 45, 91(8), 92, 95,99 100, 106(1)(e) of the Electoral Act</p>	<p>To open the political space for independent candidates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly d. Independent National Electoral Commission
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6.14 POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

6.14.1 Constitutional Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Repeal the section of the Constitution that deals with independent candidacy to read “Every Nigerian who meets the specified conditions in the Electoral Act should be free to contest any election as an Independent Candidate”	Section 221	To give all eligible Nigerians equal opportunity to contest elections	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
2.	Separate the office of the Attorney General from that of the Minister or Commissioner for Justice	Sections 150 (1) and 195 (1)	To ensure that partisan considerations do not whittle the efforts of the Attorney General to prosecute persons accused of corruption	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. The Presidency
3.	Amend the constitution to ensure that cases of life styles being disproportionate with income of public officers should be made to have application to former public office holders	Section 44(2) Para.11(3) Fifth Schedule	Enhance the fight against corrupt public office holders and safeguard the sanctity of public service	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
4.	Amend the Constitution to ensure that the section of the Constitution that relates to ethics and duties of citizens to be justiciable.	a. Section 2 b. <i>Expunge Section 6 (6) (c) 1999 Constitution, as</i>	Ensure that citizens are compelled to report citizens that abuse the Code of ethics and accountability in public	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

		<i>amended.</i>	service	
5.	<p>a. Amend the Constitution to grant equal rights, freedoms and privileges to all Nigerian citizens</p> <p>b. Ensure that the dichotomy between cultural indigeneship and non indigeneship are clearly spelled out in the Constitution</p>	New Section	Ensure that minority/ethnic rights are protected under the constitution	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States House of Assembly</p>
6.	<p>a. Amend the Constitution to ensure that political rights and freedoms, social, economic and cultural rights are justiciable</p> <p>b. Amend the Constitution to ensure that Nigeria subscribed to United Nations Declarations of Human Rights (1946) to guarantee protection of minority rights and freedoms.</p>	Chapter 2 and 4		<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
7	Each State shall be empowered by the Constitution to have its own Constitution	New Section	Leveraging on Nigerians cultural diversity to build a united and indivisible Nation	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
8	Amend the Constitution to ensure that all constitutionally fundamental human rights and democratic freedoms are justiciable.	Chapter IV and Chapter II	Ensure the peaceful co-existence of all Nigerians irrespective of ethnic or cultural orientation	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p>
9.	Recognize the advisory role of traditional Rulers in the Constitution	New Section	To tap the rich cultural knowledge of traditional	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of</p>

			rulers to enhance governance	Assembly.
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amend the Constitution to adopt States as federating units b. States to be constitutionally empowered to create local governments as they deem necessary c. States by law establish the structure, composition, finance and functions of local Governments 	New Section	To enhance smooth administration of the tiers of government and give powers to state governors to control administrative affairs in their states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
11.	Ensure that the Constitution guarantees independence of the judiciary with clear statements to that effect.	Section 6	Empower the judiciary to become the bastion of justice for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
12	Amend the Constitution to recognize State Police	New Section	Broaden responsibility of security to involve states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly c. Polices Service Commission
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that the language of the Nigerian Constitution should be gender sensitive b. Enshrine in the Constitution Gender Sensitive Labour laws 	New Section	Ensure the protection of Women rights in the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Make the Childs Right Act constitutionally binding on all the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 29(4) b. Section 29 (4) (a) 	Ensure the protection of Child Rights in all States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of

	Federating States b. Amend the Constitution to recognize a child as a person below the age of 18 years.	1999 Constitution,(as amended)	of the Federation	Assembly
15.	a. Make Section 22 of the Constitution justiciable to enable the media discharge its duties more effectively b. To ensure that while citizen's access to information is not impeded in any way, the right of journalists is specifically guaranteed in the Constitution.	a. Section 22 b. Expunging Section 6 (6) (c) makes Section 22 justiciable.	To enhance freedom of speech and information	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
16.	<i>Federating Units</i> a. That Nigeria adopts a true federal structure with the States operating as the federating units. b. That the creation of local government councils should be done by the States as they deem necessary. c. That the States by law provide for the establishment of structure, composition, finance and functions of Local Government Councils. d. That the above changes will require consequential alterations or amendments of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) e.g. as regards a clear description of the roles of the	New Section Section 7	To ensure that true federalism is practiced in Nigeria	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

<p>federating units.</p> <p>e. That unelected Chairmen of Local Governments (often referred to as Transition Conference Chairmen) or such unelected representatives at the LGAs should be sanctioned by withholding their statutory allocations pending the conduct of elections into such LGAs.</p> <p><i>Devolution of Political and Fiscal Powers</i></p> <p>a. That to achieve true federalism in Nigeria, the legislative powers/duties of the respective tiers of government should be clearly spelt out in the Constitution.</p> <p>b. That the deduction in any form of what is described as ‘<i>Special Funds</i>’ from the Federation Account prior to distribution to the mentioned beneficiaries of the Account be stopped, particularly as the Supreme Court had in 2002 declared such a ‘<i>fund</i>’ unconstitutional in A-G, Federation v. AG, Abia State &Ors.</p> <p><i>Judiciary in a Federal System</i></p> <p>a. That the principles of true federalism should apply to Nigeria’s judicial system. Thus, Conference recommends that the present over centralized judicial system be</p>		<p>To ensure that Chairmen of Local Governments are democratically elected.</p> <p>To ensure that true federalism is practiced in Nigeria.</p>	
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	<p>restructured.</p> <p>b. That the funding of the judiciary shall be made a first line charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund for both recurrent and capital expenditure.</p> <p>c. That the National Judicial Council should reflect the federal judicial system.</p> <p><i>Electoral Bodies and Electoral Laws</i></p> <p>a. That to ensure INEC's independence, its funds/allocations shall be made a first line charge from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (i.e. for both recurrent and capital expenditures).</p> <p><i>Police/Policing</i></p> <p>a. Both the Federal and State governments should share responsibilities for security and the maintenance of law and order. Thus, Conference recommends a second tier level policing in addition to the federal police.</p> <p>b. The terms of co-operation between the federal and the States on policing shall be clearly defined in the new Constitution.</p> <p><i>The Rights and the Legal Status of Women</i></p> <p>a. Women shall be accorded full and</p>	<p>Section 80</p> <p>Section 81(1)-(3)</p>	<p>To ensure that the rights and welfare of women</p>	
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	<p>equal dignity and opportunities for the realization of all the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Nigerian Constitution;</p> <p>b. Women shall have the right to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition and customs. Though women in Nigeria constitute almost half of the national population this numerical strength has never found a corresponding expression or representation in Nigeria's public life especially in elective positions. In order to accelerate gender balance in all sectors especially towards the promotion of political rights, it is imperative to upgrade the Affirmative Action policy from an executive policy to a constitutional right. In this respect, the National Gender Policy (2006) should be fully implemented, while the constitution should provide grounds to achieve at all levels, at least a 35% affirmative action for women.</p> <p>c. That the language of the Nigerian Constitution shall be gender responsive e.g. the use of 'he' or 'him' in the 1999 Constitution (as amended) be replaced with he/she and him/her; 'men and women'; or 'any person or</p>	<p>Third Schedule, Part 1, Item I, Section 20</p>	<p>are constitutionally guaranteed.</p>	
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	<p>everyone' – as appropriate – in the new Constitution.</p> <p>d. That all discriminatory laws and practices against the female gender shall be removed from our statute books;</p> <p>e. That all subsidiary legislations that hold women down shall be repealed;</p> <p>f. That women shall have constitutional rights to property inheritance and full employment rights without discrimination;</p> <p>g. That a woman shall be constitutionally allowed to enjoy the indigeneship of her place of origin (birth) or of her husband (her place of marriage).</p> <p>h. That there shall be constitutional provisions for gender responsive labour laws, whereby work-family life balance options are adopted to allow women to balance their traditional roles (of caring for children, the elderly and the sick)with their productive roles, thereby enhancing their full potentials and optimum creativity.</p> <p>i. There shall be constitutional provision for women not to be subjected to any form of cultures, customs, traditions and practices that undermine the status of women, and/or that derogate</p>			
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	<p>women’s welfare, dignity, interests, and aspirations.</p> <p><i>The Rights of the Child</i></p> <p>a. That the Child Right Act of 2003 be constitutionally binding on all the federating States (only 24 of the 36 States have domesticated this Act);</p> <p><i>*As at December 2003, 26 out of 36 States had adopted the CRA, 2003. The number may have increased. (This is worth checking)</i></p> <p>b. That every child shall be protected from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to his/her health, education or development.</p> <p>c. That no child shall be deprived by any other person of medical treatment, education or any other social and economic benefit by reason of religious or other beliefs.</p> <p>d. That a child shall be constitutionally described as a person below the age of eighteen (18) years. It is important that conditions which contradict this in the 1999 Constitution (as amended) be removed e.g. Section 29(4) (b) which states: “any woman (<i>irrespective of her age</i>) who is married shall be deemed of full age” shall be removed from the Constitution as this, if applied means that ‘child marriage’ is</p>		<p>To protect the rights of children</p>	
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	<p>constitutionally condoned and/or accepted.</p> <p><i>Rights of the Physically Challenged</i></p> <p>a. The physically challenged have the right to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in economic, political, social, creative or recreational activities.</p> <p>b. The physically challenged shall not be subjected to discriminatory treatment in respect of his/her fundamental rights other than that required by his/her condition or by improvement, which he/she may derive from treatment.</p> <p>c. If the stay of a physically challenged in a specialised institution is inevitable, the environment and living conditions in that institution shall be as close as possible to those of the normal life of a person of his/her age.</p> <p>d. The physically challenged shall be protected against all exploitations and all treatment of a discriminatory, abusive or degrading nature.</p> <p><i>Immunity Clause</i></p> <p>a. The immunity in civil and criminal</p>		<p>To protect the rights of the physically challenged.</p> <p>To ensure that Public</p>	
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	<p>matters as enshrined in section 308 of the Constitution for certain public officers should be removed.</p> <p>b. Where corruption cases are brought against these public officers Conference recommends that the investigation of these cases be done outside the ordinary criminal processes. In this case Conference recommends the establishment of the office of an Independent Grand Jury (IGJ) as follows:</p> <p>i. Where the allegation of misconduct relates to any form of crime as defined by any act of the National Assembly or a law of a state, that allegation must be accompanied with a sworn affidavit.</p> <p>ii. The sworn affidavit must be presented to the Attorney General of the Federation stating that the holder of the office of President or Vice President is guilty of such a crime.</p> <p>iii. The Attorney General of the Federation shall within seven days of receipt of the petition appoint an Independent Grand Jury to investigate the matter. Where the Independent Grand Jury establishes a prima facie case against the President or Vice President against</p>		<p>Officers do not hide under the immunity clause to commit crimes against the State and to hold public officers accountable.</p>	
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	<p>whom the allegation is made, the report should be submitted to the National Assembly to commence the process of removal from office as provided in section 143 of the constitution.</p> <p>iv. The above process should be inserted as a new provision in the Constitution Section 143 and should apply similarly to the provision of Section 188 dealing with the removal of State Governors and Deputy Governors</p> <p><i>Qualification of the Independent Grand Jury</i></p> <p>The independent Grand Jury should consist of :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A serving Justice of the Court of Appeal who shall be the chairman b. Six other persons who in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Federation are of unquestionable integrity, not being members of any public service, legislative house or political party. c. None of the members of the Independent Grand Jury including the chairman shall be from the same state of origin or in the case of a Governor or Deputy Governor the same Senatorial district as the officer being 			
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	<p>investigated.</p> <p>d. We recommend that the expenses of the Independent Grand Jury should be a direct charge to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation or of the State as the case may be.</p> <p>e. We recommend that section 143 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) be altered as follows:</p> <p>f. Where the offence is of a criminal nature and notice of the allegation supported by a sworn affidavit-</p> <p>i. is presented to the President of the Senate;</p> <p>ii. stating that the holder of the office of President or Vice President is guilty of a criminal offence, detailed particulars of which shall be specified, the Attorney General of the Federation shall at the request of the President of the Senate appoint an Independent Grand Jury of seven persons headed by a serving Justice of the Court of Appeal to investigate the allegation as provided in the section.</p> <p>iii. The holder of an office whose conduct is being investigated under this subsection shall have the right to defend himself in person or be</p>			
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	<p>represented before the Independent Grand Jury by a legal practitioner of his own choice.</p> <p>g. The Independent Grand Jury appointed under this section shall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. have the power of a Judicial Commission of Inquiry and exercise its functions in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed in its instrument of appointment and ii. within three months of its appointment report its findings to each House of the National Assembly. <p>h. Where the report of the Independent Grand Jury is that the allegation against the holder of the office has been proved, then within 7 days of the receipt of the report, each House of the National Assembly shall consider the report, and if by a resolution each House of the National Assembly supported by not less than half of all its members, the report of the Independent Grand Jury is adopted, then the holder of the office shall stand removed as from the date of the adoption of the report.</p> <p>i. No proceeding or determination of the Panel appointed under sub-section 5 of this section or of the Independent</p>			
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	<p>Grand Jury appointed under sub-section 10 of this section or of the National Assembly relating thereto shall be entertained or questioned in any court of law.</p> <p>j. In this section: “Gross Misconduct” means a grave violation or breach of the provisions of this constitution or a misconduct of such nature as amounts in the opinion of the National Assembly to gross misconduct. “Offence of criminal nature” means any crime as defined by any Act of the National Assembly or Law of a State.</p>	<p>Section 308. Section 143 and Section 188.</p>		
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6.14.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/ NEW POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	<p>Reorient Nigerian society along the part of honesty, probity and service to evolve into a Nation with common destiny</p> <p>a. Develop a stable, broad-based democratic system that is accountable and cost-effective.</p> <p>b. Develop an effective and efficient public service, and an effective, fair and impartial judiciary and law</p>	<p>a. Federal Character Policy</p> <p>b. Social Security Policy</p> <p>c. Fiscal Strategy Paper</p> <p>d. National Economic Development Policy (Vision 20:2020)</p>	<p>Ensure Good governance, Accountability and National mobilizations for development</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Orientation Agency</p> <p>c. Relevant MDAs</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Information</p> <p>e. Nigerian Communications</p>

	<p>enforcement.</p> <p>c. Nurture a virile, independent and responsible media, labour unions, NGOs and other institutions of civil society.</p> <p>d. Foster a culture of leadership by example, an effective media, and a purposeful school curriculum as well as effective instruments for instilling discipline as panacea for progress.</p> <p>e. Introduce Peace Studies in school curriculum, starting from the primary level, to inculcate a positive mind-set change towards effective leadership.</p> <p>f. Promote a stable, broad based democratic system that is inclusive, cost effective and which promotes competition, and discourages rent-seeking activities.</p> <p>g. Promote intensive youth development and gender empowerment programmes.</p> <p>h. Use sports in the promotion of unity, peace, healthy rivalry and competition.</p> <p>i. Utilize available Public Service personnel optimally and define goals and objectives for the public service.</p> <p>j. Armed forces and other security personnel should not be used for private purposes.</p>			<p>Commission</p> <p>f. Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity</p> <p>g. Federal Character Commission</p> <p>h. Federal Civil Service Commission</p> <p>i. Federal Ministry of Education</p> <p>j. National Universities Commission</p> <p>k. Federal Ministry of Education</p> <p>l. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>m. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>n. National Sports Commission</p> <p>o. Federal Ministry of Youth Development</p>
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<p>k. Ensure consensus building in governance, guided by respect for the rule of law.</p> <p>l. Ensure the continuous involvement of the civil service in policy formulation.</p> <p>m. The number of ministerial appointments, Ministers, Commissioners, and Special Advisers/Assistants that constitute one of the major drains on the economy should be drastically reduced.</p> <p>n. All arms of government should be transparent and accountable.</p> <p>o. Institute an equitable devolution of powers among the tiers of government to ensure justice, fairness and even development.</p> <p>p. Introduce Social Security measures for vulnerable groups such as the aged, the young the unemployed and the disabled.</p> <p>q. Implement fully the federal character policy and principles for justice and equity.</p> <p>r. There should be an equitable formula for the distribution of socio-economic services, amenities and infrastructural facilities between and within the federating units.</p> <p>s. Ensure a participatory government for</p>			
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	<p>all segments of the society by educating people on governmental activities and their own rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>t. Evolve a 20-Year Perspective Plan that should be subscribed to by all political parties and other stakeholders. The plan should provide for: Hospital beds per Person – 1 : 500; Policemen per person, 1 : 400; 90% adult literacy rate; 95% School enrolment of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 60 years life expectancy; Food for all persons; 1,000 Megawatts of electricity per 1,000,000 persons; 90% water supply and 35% manufacturing sector’s contribution to GDP.</p> <p>u. The Budget Proposal to the National Assembly should be submitted by 30th September, if a working day, and if not, on the immediately preceding working day. Similarly, the National Assembly should approve the Budget by 31st the last working day of the year.</p> <p>v. The use of Government assets such as cars, guest houses, halls etc., for non-official duties should be prohibited and strict adherence by political office holders and public servants enforced.</p>			
2.	a. Evolve a systematic leadership selection process to facilitate the	a. National Policy on Education	Enthroned that purposeful and result oriented	a. The Presidency b. Independent

	<p>emergence of good leaders.</p> <p>b. Select/elect the best people for leadership positions at all times, promote the virtues of effective reward and disciplinary system, integrity, honesty, commitment, dedication and respect for the Rule of Law.</p> <p>c. Institutionalize the culture of good leadership by example, and ensure the introduction of effective schools curricula as effective instruments for instilling discipline in the society.</p> <p>d. Elected officials in particular at the Local Government level must possess and demonstrate excellent leadership qualities and credentials for the offices they occupy.</p>	<p>b. Leadership goals and objective</p> <p>c. Honesty and integrity</p>	<p>leadership is entrenched in the polity</p>	<p>National Electoral Commission</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Education</p>
3.	<p>a. Restore respect for the rule of law and involve the citizens in legal reforms.</p> <p>b. Modernize the Judiciary by installing automatic recording equipment in the superior courts of records and improve on competence levels of judicial officers by reviewing the qualification for appointment of judicial officers.</p> <p>c. Improve the remuneration of judicial officers and create state courts of appeal and special courts to handle corruption cases.</p> <p>d. Improve access of the citizens to timely</p>		<p>Reform the Judiciary to become the incorruptible and effective instrument for national development.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. The Judiciary</p> <p>c. National Judicial Council</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Justice</p>

	<p>and fair dispensation of justice through a review of court procedural legislation.</p> <p>e. The present immunity clause in the Constitution for public office holders should be removed to make public office holders accountable.</p>			
4.	<p>a. Put in place effective incentives, disciplinary and performance management schemes both in public and private sectors to support productivity and the development of the right work ethic.</p> <p>b. Evolve realistic and competitive remuneration and recognition schemes that would adequately motivate and encourage personnel to make a career in the public service.</p> <p>c. Strengthen institutions that enforce discipline, probity and recognition in the public service.</p> <p>d. Reward system should be improved to encourage competence. There should be justice in remuneration of all public workers.</p> <p>e. The future of Public Servants should be guaranteed. An effective scheme should be put in place to enable Public Servant to acquire houses on or before their retirement in order to discourage corruption while in the Service as well</p>		<p>Reform the Public Service to improve public service and translate policies and program of government into outputs and outcomes.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Bureau for Public Service Reforms</p> <p>c. All relevant MDAs</p>

	<p>as to guarantee meaningful life after service.</p> <p>f. Government should strengthen Mortgage Institutions to empower all Public Servants and other Nigerians to own decent accommodation on owner-occupier basis.</p>			
5.	<p>a. Reform, modernize and motivate the Police Force for improved effectiveness.</p> <p>b. Review the command structure of the Nigeria Police such that Deputy Inspectors General of Police man the Zonal Offices and report to the Inspector General of Police, while the State Commissioners report to the Zonal DIG's.</p> <p>c. Create a second level of policing</p>		<p>Reform the Police force to be a modern force capable of responding effectively and efficiently to security challenges of the Nation</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Police Affairs</p> <p>c. Nigeria Police</p>
6.	<p>a. Ensure trade unions are independent and accountable to their members; and ensure continuous labour education.</p> <p>b. Put in place effective labour management and conflict resolution mechanism.</p> <p>c. Ensure respect for Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) by Governments.</p>		<p>Reform and modernize labour movement to enhance productivity and accountability.</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Labour & Productivity</p> <p>c. Nigeria Labour Congress</p> <p>d. Trade Union Congress</p>
7.	<p>a. Religion should be removed from</p>		<p>Ensure religious freedom</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p>

	<p>governance and accordingly, Government should stop the use of public funds to sponsor people on pilgrimages. Consular Services should, however, be maintained.</p> <p>b. Religious education should start from the home, where such virtues as honesty, fairness, sincerity, love, integrity and respect for the rights of other persons would be instilled.</p>		<p>and there is no state religion.</p>	<p>b. Christian Association of Nigeria</p> <p>c. Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs</p>
8.	<p>Electoral constituencies should demand regular meetings with their respective elected officials at the constituency level and/or draw up a performance measurement framework to which public office holders are to provide answers. Such meetings should be held on quarterly basis</p>		<p>Ensure participatory Democracy and Accountability.</p>	<p>a. Civil Society Organizations</p>
9.	<p>a. Citizens must organise themselves into credible interest groups/ civil society organisations (professional associations, academic unions, students' unions, labour unions, non-governmental organisations, etc.) that constantly review government policies, articulate the positions of the general population, and engage elected officials at all levels in public debates regarding the rationale and impact of their policies and programmes on the people. That periodic report of their meetings must be made public</p>		<p>Entrench transparency in Nigerians National Development and governance</p>	<p>a. Revenue Mobilization Allocation & Fiscal Commission</p> <p>b. Civil Society Organizations</p>

	<p>especially where challenging issues arise.</p> <p>b. Salaries and allowances of public office holders should be disclosed to the public</p>			
10.	<p>a. Elected officials in particular at the Local Government level must possess and demonstrate excellent leadership qualities and credentials for the offices they occupy.</p> <p>b. Political sentiments should not be a stumbling block in making political and public office holders adhere to principles of accountability, transparency, and responsible stewardship.</p> <p>c. Political office holders give credence to merit and professional knowledge rather than party loyalty in making the choice of those called upon to provide services for government.</p>		Enhance result oriented and people focused leadership	<p>a. Federal Government</p> <p>b. State Governments</p> <p>c. Local Government</p>
11.	<p>It is important for the country (both in the constitution and in practice) to clearly spell out the power-sharing arrangements and duties among the federating units; while federalism compliant institutions be strengthened and supported, including (but not limited to) the items listed below:</p> <p><i>Independent and Impartial Judiciary</i></p>		Encourage the emergence of true federalism in Nigeria.	<p>a. Federal Government</p> <p>b. State Governments</p> <p>c. Local Government</p>

	<p>a. The judiciary provides access to justice to the citizenry. To be effective the judiciary must be independent of the control of the executive arm of government. The judiciary must be impartial, that is, the courts (at all times) must base their decisions purely on the merit of a case not on any other considerations.</p> <p>b. The restructuring of the Nigerian judiciary demands diligence and thoroughness.</p> <p>Constitutionalism</p> <p>a. The existence of a constitution cannot ensure by itself good governance and public good. Rather, there are built-in mechanisms to ensure that public office holders conduct their actions in a manner that is harmonious with both the express provisions and the spirit of the constitution.</p>			
12.	<p>Addressing Poverty and Social Insecurity</p> <p>a. The government of Nigeria should revisit its salary structures; pay workers well so that they can easily meet basic obligations.</p> <p>b. The government at all levels should maintain a low profile in state spending so as to have more money for capital development etc.</p> <p>c. The political space should be expanded</p>	<p>a. Fiscal Strategy Paper</p> <p>b. National Policy on Affirmative Action</p> <p>c. National Policy for Integrated Early Childhood Development in Nigeria</p>	Eradication of poverty in Nigeria	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development</p> <p>d. National Salaries and Wages</p>

	<p>to accommodate more women and persons living with disabilities (PLWDs), who are often disadvantaged because of lack of financial affluence and support to compete for political positions.</p> <p>d. Government should enforce town planning and environment laws to discourage haphazard development of slums.</p> <p>e. Government should devolve power so that LGA's can adequately participate in governance to alleviate poverty in rural areas.</p>			<p>Commission</p> <p>e. Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission</p>
12.	<p><i>Engendering Politics and Governance</i></p> <p>a. The government should put in place framework(s) for enhancing women's participation in politics and decision-making positions;</p> <p>b. Political parties should show more commitment to improving the role of women in party politics by engendering their structures, and manifestos.</p> <p>c. Government at all tiers should domesticate all relevant regional and International Conventions and frameworks dealing with women and gender issues to which Nigeria is a signatory.</p>	National Gender Policy		<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>c. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>d. Registered Political Parties</p> <p>e. National Human Rights Commission</p>

	<p>d. Government should replace the Federal Character Commission with Equal Opportunity Commission to ensure that gender discrimination is reduced to its barest minimum.</p> <p>e. Institutionalize measures that promote work and family life balance for both women and men with the aim of facilitating citizens' active participation in public life.</p> <p>f. To put more value on women's health, security and safety, the government should show more commitment to the enactment and/or implementation of Prohibition of Gender-Based Violence Law at both federal and state levels.</p> <p>g. The National Human Rights Commission should be given adequate resources and support to create and maintain a database of victims of violence.</p> <p>h. Government should make the three-digit national emergency number functional across the country.</p> <p><i>Party Politics, Funding and internal Democracy</i></p> <p>a. As a requirement for registration by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), a party must have a constitution stating clearly its ideology, policy and goals for the</p>			
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	<p>country.</p> <p>b. A party's constitution must provide for democratic ways of electing leaders and candidates and the process should be justiceable.</p> <p>c. Conference recommends that Government should not fund any political party. Political parties should be funded through membership subscription, levies, donations, investment, sale of party cards and souvenirs and other fund raising activities.</p> <p>d. Party officials must be accountable to their members and should present regular financial reports to the relevant organs of the party who should publish them.</p> <p>e. The party constitution should make provision for gender balancing in the election of leaders and candidates of the party.</p> <p>f. An elected official who carpet-crosses from the political party that sponsored him/her to another party, before the expiration of the tenure of the office to which he/she was elected, shall loose his/her seat.</p> <p>g. Inducement of voters with money/materials on Election Day should be treated as a criminal offence</p>			
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	<p>and perpetrators severely punished.</p> <p>h. INEC and SIECs should fashion out ways to ensure that physically challenged persons – especially lepers, are registered and actually vote at elections.</p> <p>i. Any person who wishes to contest election must make full disclosure of source of wealth and funds. All candidates with unexplained wealth/funds should be disqualified</p> <p>j. Political parties can be formed at local, state and national levels not only at the national level.</p> <p><i>Anti-Corruption and Ethics</i></p> <p>a. Adoption and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy alongside demonstrable political will to implement the strategy and ensuring that the strategy flows down to the sub-national levels rather than focus only at the national level. Within the framework of the strategy, there is a need for improved focus on the extractive industries and the environment sector.</p> <p>Improve the efficiency of the anti-corruption institutions and agencies through greater funding, training and institutional autonomy to increase the possibility of detecting and punishing</p>			
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	<p>officials involved in corrupt acts. As sufficient funding of anti-corruption initiatives is fundamental to fulfillment of the country’s commitment to combating corruption within the context of both our local and international obligations to fight corruption, a level of financial independence and adequacy in funding is needed in the fight against corruption. In this respect operational funding for the major Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) and the offices of the Auditors –General should be made a first line charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</p> <p>c. The ACAs, particularly the EFCC and ICPC should be made proactive. Specifically, such agencies should tackle any corruption case that is in the public domain or has come to their knowledge without waiting for a petition. It shall constitute an act of misconduct, criminal negligence or dereliction of duty, with appropriate sanctions for the ACAs to refuse to act on any corruption case that has come to their knowledge. Any citizen of Nigeria shall be qualified to charge the ACA to court to compel action on a particular case of corruption or to prove misconduct, negligence or dereliction of duty, whereupon the</p>			
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	<p>head of the agency shall be suspended for a period of two (2) months or forfeiting their wages for the period. Any agency head suspended three (3) times in a space of a year automatically loses his/her position.</p> <p>Whilst the President should continue to nominate candidates for the headship of the ACAs, their appointment and removal should be subject to the approval of the Senate. The heads of the ACAs should report annually to the relevant Conferences of both Chambers of the National Assembly.</p> <p>e. Establish special courts to handle corruption cases in the light of undue prolongation in the trials and prosecution of corruption cases in the regular courts.</p> <p>f. Enact a non-conviction based assets forfeiture law, with broad provisions to deal with all issues of proceeds of crimes by the anti-graft agencies and the courts.</p> <p>g. Mainstream the use of information technology for improved transparency and accountability, in this respect, the replication of “<i>I Paid A Bribe</i>” website through which citizens report corruption cases and their experiences.</p> <p>h. INEC should be unbundled by</p>			
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	<p>providing, inter alia, for the establishment of an Electoral Offences Commission (EOC).</p> <p>i. Legislation on ethics should be passed which will codify extant civil service regulations, guidelines, and circulars into a single Law.</p> <p>j. Provide for rigorous home grown research that will seek to, over time, empirically study the nature, types and effects of corruption in Nigeria as well as the orientations and attitudes of Nigerians towards corruption across different sectors, age groups and parts of the country.</p> <p>k. Fast track the passage of the Whistle Blowers Bill as well as the Witness Protection Bill which have been before the National Assembly since 2012. In order to create incentives for and encourage people to expose corruption even by their superiors, the Whistle Blowers Bill should, however, have provisions for a system of reward for whistle blowers like in other jurisdictions where whistle blowers are allowed a percentage of funds recovered by their whistle blowing.</p> <p>l. To ensure that a revamped anti-corruption drive cascades to the sub national levels, the suggested legislative framework should be</p>			
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	<p>structured in a manner that it unmistakably ‘covers the field’ and applies to all levels of government. Giving a constitutional backing to anti-corruption framework might prove an attractive option in the respect.</p> <p>m. All those convicted of corruption should not enjoy pardon.</p> <p>n. The heads of all arms and levels of government should lead by example by setting examples of modesty to discourage Nigerians' penchant for flamboyance and conspicuous consumption. In this regard, they should reduce the size of bureaucracy associated with their offices, especially the number of Special Assistants, Senior Special Assistants, Special Advisers etc. as well as the size of their convoys, and observe speed limits.</p> <p>o. Disbursement and expenditure of Conferences' funds of National and State Assemblies should be strictly subjected to normal public service accounting procedures.</p> <p>p. All relevant government agencies at all levels and civil society should embark on and promote massive advocacy and citizen mobilization to build a critical mass of people in the fight against corruption as it is known that increased citizen voice and demand for</p>			
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	<p>accountability play crucial roles in the fight against corruption.</p> <p>q. All asset declaration forms must be submitted to the Code of Conduct Bureau along with a certificate of value of the assets authenticated by a certified professional and such asset declaration forms must be made accessible to the public.</p> <p>r. The Code of Conduct Bureau Establishment Act should be amended to carry out lifestyle audit of all public office holders as done in South Africa and some other countries.</p> <p>s. The Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) should be empowered to invite anyone living above their means to explain their source of wealth. If the agencies are unsatisfied with explanations for the acquisition of such wealth, the person shall be charged to court. Upon conviction, the person shall forfeit the entire proceeds from corruption and be sentenced to half the prison term attached to the sum of money or its equivalent.</p> <p>t. A special account should be opened and designated as Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) into which all recovered proceeds of corruption shall be paid into.</p>			
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<p><i>Ethics and Governance</i></p> <p><u>Duty of Public Officers</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carry out his duties and ensure that the services that he provides are provided efficiently and honestly. b. Carry out his duties in a way that maintains public confidence in the integrity of his office; c. Treat the public and his fellow public officers with courtesy and respect d. To the extent appropriate to his office, seek to improve the standards of performance and level of professionalism in his organisation; e. If a member of a professional body, observe the ethical and professional requirements of that body; f. Observe official working hours and not be absent without proper authorization or reasonable cause; g. Maintain an appropriate standard of dress and personal hygiene; and h. Discharge any professional responsibilities in a professional manner; i. Carry out his duties in accordance with the law. <p><u>Prohibitions on use of Public Property</u></p>			
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	<p>a. Not use or approve the use of public properties such as official cars, vehicles, aircraft, etc. for personal use or partisan political purposes;</p> <p>b. Only be entitled to the use of an official car for official business and for home journeys within a reasonable distance of the location of his office;</p> <p>c. Not keep or be entitled to the use of more than the number of official cars designated or for his office taking into account security and other relevant considerations. (It is understood that there are government circulars that details the number of vehicles for each level of entitled public officer)</p> <p>d. Shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that property that is entrusted to his care is adequately protected and not misused or misappropriated.</p> <p><u>Conflict of Interest and Related Matters</u></p> <p>A Civil Servant Shall not:</p> <p>a. Act as an agent for, or so as to further the interest of a Political Party;</p> <p>b. Indicate support for or opposition to any political party or candidate in an election;</p> <p>c. Engage in political activity that may compromise or be seen to compromise</p>			
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	<p>the political neutrality of his office.</p> <p>d. No public official or employee of the Executive branch may utilize any pin, emblem, logo, buttons, sticker, label, sign or insignia representative of a political party or candidate, while the said public employee or official is performing the functions of his/her work, independently of the place where the services are being rendered.</p> <p>e. No public officer or employee shall conduct religious services /activities or display religious emblems or insignia in any public office.</p> <p>f. No public officer shall publish or notify matters for publication such as congratulatory or condolence messages to another public officer.</p> <p><i>Duty to Report</i></p> <p>a. It shall be the duty and responsibility of every person who has reason to believe that any public officer has contravened the provisions of the Code of Ethics law or any other extant law on accountability of public officials to report to an Ethics Officer to be appointed in every Department of Government who shall keep and maintain a Register for the purpose; and any person making such report shall be immuned and protected from any</p>			
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	<p>punishment or harassment by reason only of making such report.</p> <p>b. Where the report in the preceding paragraph results in the recovery of any sum of money then the person who made the report resulting in the recovery shall be entitled to 10% of the value of the recovery.</p>			
13	<p>Minority Rights/ Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>a. Conference recommends that the Federal Government takes appropriate measures to ascertain the exact number of all ethnic nationalities and their locations in the Nigerian Federation in order, amongst other public policy uses, to ascertain the correct ethnic composition of the country so as to determine their nature and geo-political spread.</p> <p>b. That, in order to protect minority and ethnic group interests from extinction because of superior pressures from other ethnic groups, and the tendency for other groups to dominate by politics of systematic ethnic cleansing, both the Federal and Regional or State Constitutions shall make the following provisions:</p> <p>i. That we recognize the unconditional rights and freedoms of every and any ethnic nationality</p>			

	<p>in Nigeria that considers itself as unjustly subjected to real and perceived injustices of marginalization, domination and suppression to join their kith and kin through the instrumentality of relevant laws enacted and procedures established consistent with either ‘referendum’ or ‘plebiscite’ with their consequential ‘boundary adjustments’ provided such movements shall only be applicable to communities that have contiguous boundaries.</p> <p>ii. Without prejudice to 4 (b) above, minority groups that wish to exist as separate state and meet the criteria for state creation shall be allowed to do so under the instrumentality of the relevant laws and procedures as part of their right to internal self-determination.</p> <p>iii. For the purpose of inclusiveness, that appointment to public offices shall be based on Federal and States Character and that the regions and/or states shall establish their own regional and/or states Character Commissions</p>			
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15	Traditional Rulers Traditional rulers should keep out of partisan politics.			
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6.14.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED /EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	National Orientation Agency to be known as National Agency for Social Mobilization	National Orientation Agency Act	Mobilization of the Nigeria people for National Development and value reorientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. National Assembly
2.	The Budget proposal should be submitted to the National Assembly on 30 th Sept, while the National Assembly should pass the budget by 31 st of the last working day of the Year.	Annual Appropriation Act	To align budget preparation and implement with fiscal year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Budget Office of the Federation
3.	Amend labour laws to be fair and consistent with ratified International Labour Organization Convention	Nigerian Labour Law 2012.	To strengthen labour unions to contribute to national development by guaranteeing their freedom of association and collective bargaining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Ministry of Labour and Productivity

4.	Nigeria should domestic all relevant regional and international conventions and frameworks for dealing with women and gender issues to which Nigeria is signatory		Enhancing the role of women in National Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs d. Federal Ministry of Justice
5.	Fast track the passage of the Whistle Blowers Bill as well as the Witness Protection Bill which have been the before the National Assembly since 2012. In order to create incentives for and encourage people to expose corruption even by their superiors, the Whistle Blowers Bill should, however, have provisions for a system of reward for whistle blowers like in other jurisdictions where whistle blowers are allowed a percentage of funds recovered by their whistle blowing.	Nigerian Whistle Blowers Bill	To empower citizens to report cases of corruption and constitutional breaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly
6.	The Code of Conduct Bureau Establishment Act should be amended to carry out lifestyle audit of all public office holders as done in South Africa and some other countries.	Code of Conduct Bureau Act	Ensure that people's life styles match their income levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a National Council of Traditional Rulers (NCTR). b. The proposed Council should exist at the Federal level and its terms of 	National Council of Traditional Rulers Bill	Enhance the participation of traditional rulers in governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice

	<p>reference should include the involvement of Traditional Rulers in matters of tradition, culture and dispute resolution</p> <p>c. That membership of the proposed National Council of Traditional Rulers (NCTR) should consist of;</p> <p>i. Chairmen of the State Council of Traditional Rulers.</p> <p>ii. Two (2) Traditional Rulers from each State including the FCT;</p>			c. National Assembly
8.	<p>Review the revenue allocation formula such that what accrues to the central government is reduced; while making more resources available to the States for development in their rural and urban communities</p>	Allocation of Revenue (Federation, etc.) Act	Empowering the states to deliver on development projects	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission</p> <p>c. National Assembly</p>
9.	<p><i>Electoral Bodies and Electoral Laws</i></p> <p>a. That the central electoral body (INEC) shall organize and conduct credible elections for Nigeria;</p> <p>b. That INEC shall enjoy both financial and administrative autonomy from government.</p> <p>c. That in order to engender equality in political participation it is necessary to give opportunities to credible men and women through the provision for</p>	Electoral Act	Strengthen INEC to conduct free and fair elections	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Justice</p>

	independent candidature.			
11	<p>a. That all discriminatory laws and practices against the female gender shall be removed from our statute books.</p> <p>b. That all subsidiary legislations that hold women down shall be repealed.</p>	All Acts that have discriminatory clauses against women.	Enhance women participation in national development and to guarantee their basic rights and freedom as equal citizens.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>e. Civil Society Organizations on Gender Rights</p> <p>f. States Houses of Assembly.</p>
12.	<p>a. To transfer responsibility for ensuring compliance with the FOI Act from the office of the Attorney-General, to the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>b. Conference recommends a thorough review of the Nigerian Press Council Act to make it more acceptable to the Nigerian Press Organisation;</p> <p>c. We also recommend the creation of a Press Freedom and Responsibility Fund which will be contributed to by Government and the Press patronised for its operations. This fund will assist journalists to maintain professional standards and ethics, and to protect and defend press freedom and</p>	<p>a. Freedom of Information Act</p> <p>b. Nigerian Press Council Act</p> <p>c. Press Freedom and Responsibility Fund Act</p> <p>d. National Broadcasting Commission Act</p>	To make denial of access to information justiciable.	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Ministry of Information</p>

	<p>responsibility generally.</p> <p>d. In the Electronic Media, the NBC should be replaced with a National Broadcasting and Communications Authority/Commission, whose members shall be drawn from Media organisations and Civil Society Groups, nominated to the President by the Media organisations, and approved by the National Assembly. This body shall be responsible for granting broadcasting licenses.</p> <p>e. In addition, the granting of Radio/Television broadcasting licenses shall be patronised, and the fees drastically reduced from the prohibitive ones now being charged.</p> <p>f. The social media have become a global phenomenon patronised by the old and young alike. However an unregulated medium can sometimes become a danger to society. There should be some kind of guidelines in the operation of the social media so that the present level of fabrication and falsehood can be curtailed.</p>			
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6.15 PUBLIC FINANCE AND REVENUE

6.15.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>a. Appointment of the Accountant General of the Federal Government; and</p> <p>b. Accountant General of the Federation</p>	Section 85(5)	To enhance accountability and transparency in the accounts and allocation of revenue to the federating units	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p> <p>c. The Presidency</p>
2.	<p>a. RMAFC approved remuneration and pension of public officers must be complied with.</p> <p>b. The Constitution to be amended to put the Budget of RMAFC on first line charge.</p>	Paragraph 32 part1(N) of the Third Schedule	<p>a. To enforce compliance and sanction defaulters in the administration of pension of public officers.</p> <p>b. To empower RMAFC to discharge its duties.</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. States Houses of Assembly</p> <p>c. The Presidency</p>
3.	<p>a. Agencies of government shall comply with the Constitutional provision on remittance of gross collected revenue to the Federation Account.</p> <p>b. Expenditure shall be through the process of budget only</p>	Section 162 (3)	To ensure that all internally generated revenue of government are paid in full into the Federation Account.	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. State Assemblies</p> <p>c. The Presidency</p> <p>d. Nigeria Maritime Service Administration(NIM ASA).</p> <p>e. Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA).</p> <p>f. Corporate Affairs</p>

				Commission (CAC). g. Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). h. Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)
4.	Taxation should be appropriately classified in the Constitution under the Exclusive and Concurrent Legislative List	Parts 1 and 11 of the Second Schedule	To reduce the incidence of multiple taxation	a. National Assembly b. State Houses of Assembly
5.	The Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority should be made part of the Constitution	Section 152(1)	To institutionalize the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) in the Constitution	a. National Assembly b. State Houses of Assembly c. The Presidency
6.	Solid Minerals and Mines should be included in the Concurrent Legislative List	Part 11 of the Second Schedule	To involve States in the extraction of solid minerals	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly a. The Presidency

6.15.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Retain external borrowing provided that the funds are tied to designated projects. b. Need to deepen the bond market. c. Establishment of a long term fund for entrepreneurship and innovation d. Debt Ceiling Should be placed on Government borrowing e. Debt Monitoring Office (DMO) should be established in each state of the federation to monitor projects tied to borrowed funds f. The private sector companies should also be encouraged to take advantage of existing sovereign benchmark to raise long term-term capital in the Domestic and International Capital 	<p>National Debt Policy</p> <p>Security and Exchange Commission(SEC)</p>	<p>Sustainable Domestic and External Debt Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Debt Management Office (DMO) d. Securities and Exchange Commission(SEC) e. Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) f. Financial Institutions g. State Governments

2.	<p>a. Government should source for funds to complete the Ajaokuta Steel projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP)</p> <p>b. An Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) should be established to boost mechanized farming</p> <p>c. 10% of Funds from Excess Crude Account should be set aside to the proposed Agricultural Development Fund</p> <p>d. Government should adopt diplomatic option to persuade and bring back Russia and Ukraine that were part of the Soviet Union that started the project originally it theirs</p> <p>e. That partnership or any other acceptable funding arrangements be negotiated to finance the project</p> <p>f. Government should avoid encouraging deployment of different technologies that may further introduce conflict leading to stalling the project once again</p>	National Policy on Capital Importation and Direct Foreign Inflows	Long term capital for Agricultural and Industrial Development	<p>a. Debt Management Office(DMO)</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development</p> <p>d. Central Bank of Nigeria</p> <p>e. The Presidency</p> <p>f. Ministry of Finance</p> <p>g. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p>
3.	<p>a. Doctrine of Separation of powers should be observed (in Appropriation issues)</p> <p>b. Maintain a budget mix of at least 60% of capital and 40% of recurrent</p>			<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. Budget Office of the</p>

	<p>expenditure.</p> <p>c. The time frame for the presentation of the budget should be on or before 30th September preceding the budget year</p> <p>d. Passage of Appropriation Act by the National Assembly and the President's Assent should be concluded on or before 31st December to enable budget implementation commence with effect from 1st January</p> <p>e. The Legislature to improve its oversight functions and the Fiscal Responsibility Commission should be fully empowered to carry out its monitoring responsibilities</p>	<p>a. Medium Term Expenditure Framework</p> <p>b. Fiscal Strategy Paper</p>	<p>Effective budgeting and implementation</p>	<p>Federation</p> <p>e. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies</p> <p>f. Fiscal Responsibility Commission</p>
4.	<p>a. Review of available fiscal incentives (i.e. tax exemptions and waivers) by revenue generating agencies.</p> <p>b. Introduce a system of transparent and accountability on judicious application of taxes to engender trust and confidence</p> <p>c. Collaboration with other member bodies of Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on exchange of information for transparency in tax matters in order to help check abuses on cross</p>	<p>a. Fiscal policy</p> <p>b. National Tax Policy</p>	<p>To increase the quantum of internally generated revenue</p>	<p>a. Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>c. Budget Office of the Federation</p> <p>d. Federal Inland Revenue Service</p> <p>e. Nigeria Customs Service</p> <p>f. National Assembly</p>

	<p>border transactions</p> <p>d. Deployment of Technology, including e-filing as done in advanced economies in tax collection.</p> <p>e. Maintenance of the current Value Added Tax (VAT) rate and inclusion of more categories of individuals and organizations in the VAT net.</p> <p>f. Implement the National Tax Policy.</p>			
5.	<p>a. The Solid Mineral Development Fund should be increased from the present 1.68 % to 5%</p> <p>b. Funds for Solid mineral development should be utilized</p>	<p>National Policy on Solid Mineral Development</p>	<p>To boost National Revenue</p>	<p>a. Federal Ministry of Mines & Steel</p> <p>b. Debt Management Office</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. National Assembly</p>
6.	<p>a. Build new refineries and repair existing ones to full capacity utilization and remove fuel subsidy within a period of three years from the date of approval of the report of this Conference</p> <p>b. Private Sector entrepreneurs who have already been granted licenses to build new refineries shall within a period of three years from the date of approval of the report of this</p>	<p>a. Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme</p> <p>b. Petroleum Industry Bill</p>	<p>Development of the downstream oil sector</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. Presidency</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. Ministry of Petroleum Resources</p>

	conference do so or forfeit such licenses			
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intensify security and military presence to stem criminality in the oil sector b. Provide opportunities for young people to be involved in the Oil and Gas activities, as this will engender gainful employment for youths c. Deployment of modern technology in on and offshore locations d. Encourage capacity building and transfer of technology e. Regular maintenance of pipelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Grand Strategy for National Security b. National Local Content Development Policy for the Oil & Gas Sector 	Increase revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Petroleum Resources c. Security Agencies d. Federal Ministry of Transport e. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation f. International Oil Companies
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority Account should be embraced. b. A minimum of Fifty percent (50%) of funds available in the Excess Crude Account should be deposited in the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority Account. c. A minimum of Fifty percent (50%) of the revenue from solid minerals should be deposited in the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority Account. 	Fiscal Strategy Paper	Increase revenue generation and create reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Finance b. Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority

9.	Reduce the number of Public/Political office holders		Reduce cost of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. State Governments d. State Houses of Assembly
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6.15.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Amend Tax Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Company Income Tax Act b. Petroleum Profit Tax Act 	To curb tax evasion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Finance c. FIRS
2.	Pass the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)	Petroleum Industry Bill	To increase government's revenue from the oil sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Petroleum b. National Assembly
3.	Enact "Ill-Gotten" Gains Act	"Ill-Gotten Gains" Bill	To place the burden of proof of innocence on a person alleged to have illegally acquired wealth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Justice b. National Assembly
4.	Harmonize Investments Bodies in the Investments and Securities Act	Investments and Securities Act of 2007	To prevent jurisdictional conflict in agencies saddled with the responsibility of regulating or monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Securities and Exchange

			investments in company securities in the country	Commission c. Nigerian Stock Exchange
5.	<p>a. Harmonize NIMASA Act and Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)</p> <p>b. Diligent prosecution of all those involved in illegal shipping activities in accordance with International Maritime Laws.</p>	<p>a. Nigerian Maritime Administration Safety Agency Act</p> <p>b. Nigerian Ports Authority Act</p>	<p>a. To promote synergy between the two institutions</p> <p>b. To attain international best practices</p>	<p>a. National Assembly</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>c. Nigerian Maritime Administration Safety Agency</p> <p>d. Nigerian Ports Authority</p> <p>e. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>f. Nigerian Navy</p> <p>g. Nigeria Police</p>

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6.16 PUBLIC SERVICE

6.16.1 Constitutional Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Appointments of Chairman and Commissioners of the Federal Civil Service Commission made by the President shall be only of seasoned and retired Civil Servants with cognate experience and integrity	Section 158(i)	To strengthen the integrity of the Civil Service Commission.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
2.	Appointment of the Head of Service to either the Federal or State Civil Service shall not be made except from among serving Federal or State Permanent Secretaries.	Sections 171(3) and 208 (3).	To insulate public service from political influence.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States House of Assembly d. State Governments
4.	Review Constitutional provision to include a State Character Commission.		To safeguard interest of minority communities and ensure inclusive governance at the State level.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
5.	Free medical service for retired Public Officers.	Section 173(3)	a. To provide health care for retired Public Officers. b. To boost morale of	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

			-serving Public Officers.	
6.	The President shall exercise full responsibility for his government and he shall select not more than 18 ministers from the six geo-political zones	Section 147 (3)	To reduce the cost of governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
7.	<p>Submission and approval of the Budget, by the Executive and the Legislature, shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. September deadline for presentation of the Appropriation Bill by the Executive to the National Assembly. ii. Consideration and passage of the Bill by the National Assembly not later than 30th November. iii. Mr. President’s Assent within 30 days. iv. Implementation to commence on 2nd January every year. 	Section 81 (1)	To make budgeting implementation meaningful in governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly
8.	Provide for review of public sector pay every five years in recognition of cost-of-living index	Section 173	To boost morale of Public Servants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
9.	Retain “Labour” on Exclusive Legislative List	Second Schedule, Part 1, Item 34	To achieve consistency in labour matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
10.	Provide public service objectives among Fundamental	Chapter II	To ensure a productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly

	Objectives and Direct Principles of State Policy.		public service.	b. States Houses of Assembly
11.	Include Foreign Service Commission amongst the Federal Executive Bodies	Section 153 (1).	To institutionalize Foreign Service Commission.	National Assembly

6.16.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	Implement Constitutional provisions with respect to payment of Pension to Public Officers		Pension and Salary review to boost morale in Public Service.	a. Federal Civil Service Commission b. State Civil Service Commission c. Ministry of Finance
2.	Head of Civil Service of the Federation/State to ensure that Public Service rules are complied with.	Public Service Rules.	To achieve best practices in public service.	a. Federal Government b. State Governments
3.	Common rules and practices for Public Officers at Federal and State levels	Public Service Rules.	To ensure standard and uniformity in rules of Public Service.	a. Federal Government b. State Governments
4.	a. Insulate Public Officers from Political pressure particularly in personnel recruitment, promotion and posting in the true spirit of merit based system being hallmark of an efficient and effective Civil Service.	Civil Service Rules	To Achieve best practices in public services.	a. Federal Government b. State Governments

	b. Strengthen the institutional management system to enhance capacity without prejudice to principle of Federal Character.			
5.	Appoint Permanent Secretaries from Grade Levels 15 – 17 in the directorate level of the Civil Service of not less than 10 years.	Tenure Policy	Encourage professionalism in public service.	The Presidency
6.	Put in place mechanism to ensure synergy in budgetary processes and execution between the Executive and the Legislature.		To eliminate acrimony and misunderstanding between the Executive and the Legislature.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Finance
7.	The Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) and the National Planning Commission (NPC) shall jointly present annual budget.		To ensure synergy between the two bodies in budget presentation.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. National Planning Commission
8.	Annual Capital Budget should originate from National Planning Commission, included in the draft budget by Federal Ministry of Finance and presented to the National Assembly.		To ensure synchronized and coordinated budget planning.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. National Planning Commission

9.	Oversight functions should be fully funded and captured in the budget of the National Assembly		To relieve Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government from their oversight functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
10.	Political Office holders and Civil Servants must create and ensure synergy for the advancement of the cause of Democratic governance and the promotion of the common good.		To create and ensure an ideal Democratic governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly c. Federal and State Civil Service Commissions
11.	The National Council on Establishment should meet at least twice a year		To enhance the ability of the Council to tackle issues of the Public Service.	National Council on Establishment
12.	Government records should be properly archived for adequate and reliable records		Proper Documentation of Public Records.	All relevant Ministries and Government Agencies
13.	Good and conducive working conditions for all Public Servants.		To enhance productivity, best practices and eliminate corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
14.	The wide disparity in the emoluments of officers in the Public Service should be bridged to take cognizance of equal pay for equal work.		To ensure standard in pay for all Public service officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Government b. State Governments c. Local Governments

15.	All cadres in the Civil Service should be professionalised.		To ensure a productive Public service	a. Federal Government b. State Governments
16.	The Civil Service must not compromise on training and capacity building at all levels.		To derive capacity building for Civil Servants.	a. Federal Civil Service Commission b. State Civil Service Commissions
17.	Structured training should be tied to career progression in the Service and should be significantly increased to 10% of emoluments.		To achieve capacity building for Civil Servants.	a. Federal Civil Service Commission b. State Civil Service Commissions
18.	Without prejudice to the above provisions, the principle of Federal Character shall not compromise competence.		To ensure a productive public service	a. Federal Civil Service Commission b. Federal Character Commission
19.	Free medical service should be available to all Nigerians above the age of sixty (60).		To provide free medical services to aged Nigerians.	a. Federal Government b. State Governments
20.	Integrated register and accurate databank of pensioners in the Federal and States Civil Services.		For efficient Record for Pensioners in the Federal/State Civil Service Commission.	a. Federal Civil Service Commission b. State Civil Service Commissions
21.	Employers and employees of labour should substantially increase their share of the contribution in the	The Contributory Pension Scheme	To ensure standard in both public and	a. Federal Government b. State Governments

	Contributory Pension Scheme.		private service.	c. National Pension Commission
22.	The New Contributory Pension Scheme should be made known to the Public service by PENCOR.	The new Contributory Pension Scheme	To enable the entire Public Officers benefit from the Contributory Pension Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation b. National Pension Commission c. Federal Civil Service Commission d. State Civil Service Commissions
23.	Stiffer penalties should be prescribed for perpetrators of pension fraud and ghost workers.		To deter and discourage prospective Public Officers from fraudulent activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Justice b. National Pension Commission c. The Judiciary d. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission e. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
24.	Allowances of legislators at the National and State levels should be comparable with what obtains in other arms of the public service.		To ensure that only selfless and willing individuals aspire for executive positions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

25.	Reduce the number of Board Members where they are found to be unwieldy.		To promote global best practices of governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
26.	Reverse some Agencies to Departments in relevant Ministries.		To reduced the cost of governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation c. Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation
27.	Discontinue Government funding of professional bodies/councils.		To reduce the cost of governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Relevant Professionals Bodies/Council
28.	Implement the Integrated Personnel and Payroll Information System (IPPIS) in the Civil Service.		To ensure payroll integrity and eliminate ghost worker.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Central Bank of Nigeria d. Federal Civil Service Commission

29.	Set revenue targets for the Parastatals that are capable of generating substantial revenue and ensuring its remittance.		To increase avenue of funds and revenue for the expenditure of the Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation c. All relevant MDAs
30.	Streamline and improve the funding of Research through the establishment of a National Research Development Fund.		To promote education development and Indigenous innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Education
31.	Discontinue the appointment of 'Special Advisers' and 'Special Assistants' for Ministers, Commissioners and Local Government Chairmen as a cost-saving measure.		To reduce the cost of governance by utilizing the staff of their Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States House of Assembly
32.	Encourage Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to independently track implementation of programmes and projects.		To ensure completion of government development task	Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)
33.	Include key performance indicators and effective sanctions for non performance to every Appropriation Bill.		To achieve consistency and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Ministry of Finance
34.	Evolve a new budgeting system to de-emphasize the line item.		To promote efficient administrator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presidency b. Ministry of Finance
35.	Executive and Legislative Arms of Government must work harmoniously.		To foster cooperative relationship between Executive and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. State Governments

			Legislative Arms of Government in the overall interest of the Nation	(Governors) c. National Assembly d. State House of Assembly
36.	Sectors and Agencies of government should be primed for enhanced service delivery		To promote corporate responsibility of the Government.	a. Federal Government b. State Government c. Relevant Agencies
37.	Agencies should strive to ensure value for money in the delivery of services		To promote prudence and accountability in Government transactions	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Relevant Agencies
38.	Redress for citizens who are denied of effective, efficient and courteous service by agencies and/or officials		To promote corporate responsibility of the Government.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Relevant Agencies
39.	All agencies of government should strive to be customer-driven and accountable.		To promote cooperative responsibility of the Government.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Relevant Agencies
40.	Effective steps to involve the different arms of government in the fight against corruption		To discourage corruption and foster good governance	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Local Government
41.	Ensure financial autonomy and adequate funding for anti-corruption agencies		To ensure effective and efficient Anti	a. The Presidency

			Corruption Agencies	b. National Assembly
42.	Full implementation of the Public Procurement Act.		To ensure good governance and promote due process.	a. The Presidency b. Relevant Agencies
43.	Monitoring of the life style of Public Officers and the enforcement of the provisions of the Code of Conduct Bureau		To discourage corruption by Public Officers.	a. The Presidency b. Code of Conduct Bureau
44.	Active involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Media		To promote check and balance by the Media and CSOs.	a. Civil Society Organisation b. Ministry of Information and Communication
45.	Code of Conduct, Ethics and core values for Public Officers to be provided and enforced		To ensure productivity and accountability by Public Officers.	a. National Assembly b. Code of Conduct Bureau c. Federal Civil Service Commission
46.	Training and Capacity Building programmes in the Public Service should include the core values of integrity, transparency, accountability, honesty, probity, hard work, humility, courtesy and humanness.		To enhance productivity, effective and timely service delivery.	a. Federal Government b. Code of Conduct Bureau
47.	Dismissal of Public officers involved in bribery and Corruption.		To ensure strict measures to foster	a. Code of Conduct Bureau

			transparency.	b. Judiciary c. Anti-graft Agencies
48.	The Civil Service should adopt the Bank Employees (Declaration of Assets) Act, Cap B1 LFN 2004 on disclosure of assets by all employees	Bank Employees (Declaration of Assets) Act, Cap B1 LFN 2004	To discourage corruption in Public officers.	Code of Conduct Bureau
49.	Every budget should clearly indicate the performance targets and performance indicators for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies		To avoid duplicity and over lapping functions of MDAs.	a. Ministry of Finance b. National Assembly
50.	Targets and performance indicators of the performance of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) should be publicized.		To enhance transparency in governance.	a. Presidency b. All MDAs
51.	Individual level of good performance management should be used as an incentive or sanctions in the public service		To encourage best practice and expertise in Public Officers.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Federal/State Civil Service Commission
52.	Training programmes based on identified training needs, especially in information and modern technological trends.		To encourage best practice and expertise in Public Officers.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Federal/State Civil Service Commission.
53.	Existing Public Service training institutions should, as a matter of urgency, be refurbished and their capacities upgraded. These include the i. Administrative Staff		To increase capacity building for Public Servants.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government

	College of Nigeria (ASCON) i. Centre for Management Development (CMD) ii. Public Service Institute (PSI)			c. Federal /State Civil Service Commission
54.	New entrants to the Public Service should be exposed to training programmes relevant to their Scheme of Service and career progression.		To improve capacity building for Public Servants.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Federal /State Civil Service Commission
55.	Redundant and ineffective public officers whose on the job performance has been assessed to be below average shall be required to leave the Service		To increase efficiency and value in Public Officers	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Federal /State Civil Service Commission
56.	Fresh Graduate applicants shall not be charged any fee whatsoever for the purposes of recruitment into Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).		To eliminate any financial burden on unemployed youth in seeking employment.	a. The Presidency. b. State Government c. Federal /State Civil Service Commission.
57.	Government shall set up recruitments centres at all States of the Federation for the purposes of recruitment into MDAs.		To bring information on job vacancies closer to the people .	a. The Presidency. b. State Government
58.	Existing housing policy for Civil Servants should be reviewed		To cater for the accommodation of Civil servants	a. The Presidency. b. State Government
59.	Strict adherence to the policy that Contributory Pension Scheme to be invested in the Real Estate Sector.	Pension Reform Act, 2004	To boost availability of mortgage for Public	a. The Presidency.

			Servants.	b. State Government
60.	<p>The operations of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) should, as a matter of priority, be overhauled. On this note, it is imperative that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government makes Social Health Insurance mandatory for every employer and employee in both private and public sector. b. Government should ensure accelerated passage of the amendment to the NHIS Act No.35 of 1999 currently before the National Assembly. c. The National Assembly should speedily pass the National Health Bill; 		To promote the wellbeing of more Nigerians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Health c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
61.	Everyone indicted of corruption in relation to pension administration should be promptly brought to justice		To discourage Corruption among Public Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Justice b. Anti-graft Agencies
62.	On a general note, a division of the Federal High Court should be dedicated to the handling of corruption cases		To expedite timely disposal as a measure for stemming the high tide of corruption in our system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministry of Justice b. Judiciary
63.	<p>The following recommendations are being made to guarantee the sustainability of our Public Service reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognizing that Reforms are a continuous exercise and the need for them to be sustained and deepened by successive administrations; ii. Wholehearted commitment by the political and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To ensure the sustainability of Public Service b. To improve productivity c. To build 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. State House of Assembly d. Federal Civil Service

	<p>bureaucratic leadership;</p> <p>iii. The need to ensure that reform is focused not only on management but also on leadership and thereby encourage the emergence of a critical mass to champion and sustain reforms;</p> <p>iv. Involvement of critical stakeholders in the reform process by involving all arms and tiers of Government, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) right from the reform design stage to enhance its credibility and the chances of successful implementation.</p> <p>v. The commitment of Public Sector employees in the different arms of Government to reform efforts in order to create a sense of ownership.</p> <p>vi. Enlisting the support of the general public, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Media in tracking the implementation of reforms.</p> <p>vii. Development of a national system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of reforms.</p>		<p>confidence in the Public Service.</p>	<p>Commission</p> <p>e. State Civil service Commission</p>
64.	<p>The Principle of Comparability should be restored to Public Sector pay.</p>		<p>To ensure comparable work in the Public Sector vis-a-vis the Private Sector attracts comparable pay</p>	<p>a. Federal Civil Service</p> <p>b. State Civil Service</p>
65.	<p>Job evaluation in the entire Public Service as a premise for harmonizing pay in the parastatals and agencies with what obtains in the Civil Service. This would not only restore relativity between the pay in the parastatals and</p>		<p>Job Evaluation in the Public Service</p>	<p>a. Federal Civil Service</p> <p>b. State Civil Service</p>

	agencies vis-a-vis that of the Civil Service, it is also capable of reducing the size of the recurrent budget.			
66.	Efforts should be made by governments at all levels to make all Public Offices disability friendly		To provide employment for the disabled and less privileged in the society	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
67.	In Public Offices, special toilets should be provided for People Living With Disability (PLWD)		To encourage the disabled	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
68.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies should have a desk for PLWD which should be occupied by one of them to enable him/her cater adequately for PLWD		To encourage the disabled	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
69.	Governments at all levels should design Scheme of Service for Sign Language Interpreters		The employment and work of the PLWD will be facilitated	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
70.	A deliberate policy for all governments to have affirmative action in the employment of PLWD in the Public Service		Provision for PLWD	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
71.	Governments at all levels should add an allowance equivalent to Salary Grade Level 06 to the pay of each PLWD to enable him/her employ an aide.		To encourage and facilitate to work of PLWD in the public service	a. Federal Civil Service b. State Civil Service
72.	A Civil Service Coordinating Forum, to be constituted and chaired by the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation,		To promote Institutional linkages, experience sharing,	a. National Assembly b. Federal Civil Service

			knowledge exchange, peer review and effective coordination of the Service	c. State Civil Service
73.	The state of the art Information Storage and Retrieval System manned by well-trained professional Civil Servants should be installed in the offices of the Secretary to the Government, Head of the Civil Service and all Ministries, Departments and Agencies(MDAs).		To ensure a versatile storage capability of information	All Agencies of Government
74.	There is need to undertake a comprehensive study of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in order to determine and identify those factors impeding on their service delivery models.		To diagnose MDAs to arrive at probable and effective solutions	a. Presidency b. Federal Ministries
75.	The establishment profiles of all MDAs should be reviewed and sanitized.		To ensure appropriate complement of manpower to carry out effectively the mandate of the MDAs	a. Presidency b. Federal Ministries
76.	Funds accumulated under the New Pension Scheme should be channeled to Real Estate Investment as provided for under Section 73 (1) (h) of the Pension Reform Act 2004.		To boost availability of mortgage for additional housing for all contributors to the scheme including public servants	a. National Assembly b. Pension Commission
77.	The Bureau of Statistics should in conjunction with the Nigeria Actuarial Society conduct comprehensive investigations and provide requisite mortality tables which can then be used in the Pension Scheme		To enhance the Pension scheme of Public officers	a. National Assembly b. Pension Commission

	computations			
78.	Establish a national framework for monitoring and evaluating budget performance			a. National Assembly b. Pension Commission
79.	Set budget performance targets for MDAs			a. National Assembly b. Pension Commission
80.	The issue of Constituency Projects should be resolved constitutionally			a. National Assembly b. Pension Commission
81.	Adoption of the American model of Budget Preparation and Management by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)		To improve Budget Preparation and Management and supervision	a. National Assembly b. Ministry of Finance
82.	Government should design standards of service delivery for all agencies and provide brochures which will explain their services, procedures and standards to the general public			
83.	Anti-corruption fight must address the root causes of corruption		To ensure a victory in the battle against corruption	Anti-graft Agencies

84.	The phased implementation of Performance Management recommended by the AdamuWaziriFika Presidential Committee of 2012 should be adopted			
85.	Government should begin to develop new ways of thinking about the conduct of Government business in line with the global trend of “Reinventing Governments” to become catalytic, competitive, mission-driven, enterprising, proactive, decentralized and market oriented.		Improve Corporate Governance	a. Presidency b. National assembly
86.	Implement Constitutional provisions with respect to review the payment of pension to Public Officers		To boost morale of public officers	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

6.16.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Enact a Civil Service Act to provide a legal framework for the effective management, sustainable funding and coordination of the Civil Service.		To enhance sustainable funding and coordination of the civil service.	a. National Assembly b. State House of Assembly c. Federal/State Civil Service
2.	Review Section 4 (1) (d) of the Federal Character Commission (FCC) Act.	Federal Character Commission Act Cap F7 LFN 2004	To eliminate biases and irregularity by reason of gender	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. National Assembly d. Federal Character Commission
3.	Create of a Separate Foreign Service Commission with a Chairman and six (6) Commissioners, one from each of the six (6) geo-political zones		To serve officers of foreign service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Justice c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs d. National Assembly
4.	The National Assembly should domesticate the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 159		To further enhance the employment and retention of persons living with disabilities in Public Service.	National Assembly

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6.17 SOCIAL SECTOR

6.17.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Primary education should be regulated and controlled by Local Governments. b. Secondary School by the State Governments and. c. Tertiary institutions and Unity Schools by the Federal Government; except in case of special intervention. 	Part I, Part II and Part III of the First Schedule.	To streamline and ensure autonomy in the education sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
2.	Violation or breach of pensions rights should be considered a constitutional breach, and should be made punishable.	Section 173	To enforce strict adherence of Section 173 of the Constitution with respect to Pension rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
3.	The pronouns “he” “him/his” wherever they appear should be replaced with he/she, his/hers as appropriate.	Section 318	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To achieve social justice. b. To ensure gender equality c. To make the Nigerian Constitution conform to global standard and international conventions. d. To divest the Constitution of its masculinity and make it gender sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
4.	a. Section 42 (1) &(2) should be merged and read as follows:	Section 42 (1), (2)	To promote gender equality in the fundamental Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Assembly

	Section 42 (1): <i>“A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion, political opinion, social or economic status, gender, disabilities or circumstances of birth.”</i>		provision of the Constitution in Chapter 4 in the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999(as amended).	b. States Houses of Assembly
5.	Section 14 (3) of the Constitution should be amended to read, after the word ‘group’ to include the phrase “or from a particular gender” to read: <i>“The composition of the Government of the Federation or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be carried out in such a manner as to reflect the federal character of Nigeria and the need to promote national unity, and also to command national loyalty, thereby ensuring that there shall be no predominance of persons from a few State or from a few ethnic or other sectional groups or from a particular gender in that Government or in any of its agencies”</i>	Section 14 (3)	To ensure Federal Character, social Justice and gender equality.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
6.	Section 223 (b) should be amended to include <i>“Federal Character of Nigeria and gender”</i>	Section 223 (b)	To further entrench Federal character, social Justice and gender equality	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
7.	Amendment of the Constitution for the inclusion of gender equality as part of the Fundamental Rights and other relevant quota and Federal character provisions.	Section 36-46	To ensure gender equality and social justice	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

8.	Amendments and enactments relevant to strengthen the protection of married women and prevention of child marriage.	Section 42	To ensure child protection, minority protection, gender equality and social justice.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
9.	Constitution be amended as follows: a. “The State at all levels shall put in place 35% affirmative action to ensure that women, minorities, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups participate and are represented in governance and other spheres of life.” b. “That the affirmative action policy herein provided shall be a temporary measure to operate for not less than 10 years after which it shall be assessed to determine its continuance.” c. “No gender shall occupy less than 35% of the positions to be filled.” d. “All party list sent to INEC should reflect a minimum representation of 35% women candidates, same should apply to section 106(d).	Sections: 147; 223; and 106(d)	To ensure: a. Gender equality b. Minority protection c. Social Justice d. True democracy	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
10.	Amend the constitution by deleting clauses that do not guarantee the rights and freedom of People with disabilities.		To ensure protection of people with disabilities and social justice.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

6.17.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	Systematized decentralization of the National Health Insurance Scheme	National Health Policy	Ensure the active involvement of all the tiers of Government towards enthroning a synergistic approach to achieve Universal Health Coverage.	a. The Presidency b. National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)
2.	Expansion of the Community Based Health Insurance Scheme to cover more people in the informal sector.		To ensure accessibility to and general provision of health care for all.	a. The Presidency b. National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)
3.	Increased budgetary allocation to health to a minimum of 15% of Federal, State and Local Government budgets, in line with the 2001 Abuja declaration of African Heads of State, with a portion of the budget dedicated to Universal Health Coverage.		To achieve Universal Health Coverage	a. The Presidency b. Budget Office of the Federation
4.	Primary Healthcare should be the exclusive responsibility of Local Governments with the state providing monitoring, evaluation and technical support.		To achieve basic health care to the people at the local government level.	a. National Primary Health Care Development Agency b. State Governments c. Local Governments
5.	All monies meant for Local Governments, including that meant for implementation of		To help achieve development at the local government level.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of

	Primary Healthcare, should be disbursed to them.			Health c. State Governments d. Local Governments
6.	Full implementation of the Primary Healthcare System as enunciated in the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978.		To ensure basic health care for all.	a. The Presidency b. State Governments
7.	Adequate training of appropriate human resource for health in Primary Healthcare Centres, including the employment of Medical Officers of Health, and other cadres of needed health personnel.		For better and effective health care delivery.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. National Primary Health Care Development Agency d. State Governments
8.	Sustained public education on the benefits of health and healthcare services.		To ensure Health awareness and healthy living as well as better the health conditions in the nation	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. State Governments d. National Orientation Agency (NOA)
9.	Collaboration and integration of health-related sectors such as Agriculture, Water, Works, Housing, Education etc.		To foster and integrate health consciousness and healthy living in the Nation.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural

				Development d. Federal Ministry of Housing & Urban Development e. Federal Ministry of Education f. State Governments
10.	Provision of appropriate conditions of service, welfare benefits and incentives for health workers in the Primary Healthcare Centres.		To create good working conditions for workers in Primary Healthcare Centres.	a. The Presidency b. State Governments c. Local Governments
11.	Development and funding of an appropriate framework for monitoring and evaluation of Primary Healthcare services.		Foster standard and basic health care and services.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. State Governments d. National Primary Health Care Development Agency
12.	Provision of adequate security for Healthcare personnel.		To better the living/welfare of health workers.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. Nigeria Police d. State Governments
13.	Government should encourage the training of		Better health care and reduced	a. The Presidency

	traditional midwives and birth attendants.		child/mother mortality rate.	b. Federal Ministry of Health c. State Governments
14.	Higher Incentives for health workers posted to rural area.		For better welfare for health workers in the rural areas.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. State Governments d. Local Governments
15.	Implementation of the 2001 Abuja Declaration of African Heads of Government which prescribed a minimum allocation of 15% of the national budget for health.		Better healthcare and welfare for healthcare workers.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health
16.	Encourage and strengthen Public-Private Partnership in Healthcare, with single digit low interest loans and incentives.		Better health care services, facilities and encourage private investment.	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Health c. Federal Ministry of Finance d. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
17.	Encourage Private entrepreneurs, corporations and multi-lateral agencies in health related matters.		To institute foundations and legacies in advancement of healthcare.	a. The Presidency b. State Governments
18.	Training and production of adequate and		Better healthcare service and	Presidency and State

	appropriate health human resource.		delivery.	Governments Tertiary Institutions
19.	Provision of adequate and standard health infrastructure including ICT and power to Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels of Healthcare.		Advancement health care facilities and infrastructure and promotion of health education in the educational institutions.	Federal and State Governments
20.	Taxes on products that constitute health hazards (Tobacco and Alcohol); one percent consumer tax on telecommunication services.		To check consumption of hazardous substances.	Presidency and State Governments Federal Inland Revenue Service(FIRS)
21.	Enhance the coverage of National Health Insurance Scheme.		provide affordable healthcare and service in the Nation	Presidency and State Governments NAICOM
22.	Formulation of an effective National Health Research Policy with adequate funding.		To ensure constant and effective development in the healthcare sector.	Presidency
23.	Establishment and promotion of daily immunization against Vaccine Preventable Diseases in all public and private hospitals, Health Centres, Clinics and Healthcare facilities in the country		To achieve full immunization of our children.	Presidency and State Governments
24.	Public Health education, including specific programmes on school health and nutrition		To improve health orientation/education and	Presidency and State Governments

	services.		healthy living	
25.	a. Revival and enforcement of sanitary inspection and environmental health services as provided in the extant public health laws. b. Improved Environmental Health Services.		To improve healthy, clean environment and healthy living.	Presidency and State Governments
26.	Enforcement of extant legislation prohibiting indiscriminate advertisements of herbal and medicinal products and services.		To check the advertisement of medical and herbal products and services.	Presidency and State Governments Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria(APCON)
27.	Policy to set aside a special day for annual health check-up at all levels of Government.		Better health awareness and services	Presidency and Local Governments
28.	Strengthening of Disease Surveillance mechanism at Local and State levels		to enhance prevention and prompt detection of disease at Local and State levels	Presidency and Local Governments
29.	Strengthening of Emergency Response Services.		To respond efficiently to emergency situations	Presidency
30.	Standardization and strengthening of Port Health services across all ports of entry in Nigeria, including quarantine services.		To strengthen health services and quarantine service in the Ports.	Presidency

31.	Government should employ ICT; in particular, the Social Media to campaign for Preventive Health, provide information on reproductive health, and monitor national epidemics through electronic surveillance.		To increase awareness and preventive health and reproductive education.	Presidency and Local Governments National Orientation Agency(NOA)
32.	Government should re-introduce the Sanitary Inspectors		For the purpose of household health facilities in homes and public places	Presidency and State Governments Local Governments
33.	Promotion of research into the development of herbal medicine.		To develop herbal medical research and practice.	Presidency
34.	The systematized integration of herbal and alternative medicines into health system should be vigorously pursued by the Federal and States Ministries of Health.		To develop areas of herbal and alternative medical product, service and practice.	Presidency and State Governments
35.	The Federal Ministry of Health should study and draw lessons from how countries such as South Korea, Malaysia, and particularly China with its acupuncture.		To bridge the gap between orthodox and herbal/alternative medicine.	Presidency
36.	Institutions such as the College for Complementary and Alternative Medicines which have been established for clearer		To develop basic health care and alternative medical education in institutions.	Presidency

	understanding of herbal and related medicine should be strengthened.			
37.	The Federal Government should dedicate special funds to support houseman-ship and residency training programmes for medical doctors.		To assure the welfare of medical doctors and doctors trainees.	Presidency
38.	Government should initiate a policy that would mandate drivers of vehicles to undergo regular medical check. All Public Officers and those aspiring to Public Offices should undergo mandatory drugs, alcohol, and sanity check-up.		To ensure mentally and psychologically sound road user.	Federal Road Safety Corps
39.	Closer relations should be established between NAFDAC and sister organizations in countries where drugs meant for the Nigerian market are procured from.		Effective regulation and enforcement of drug laws by relevant organizations and agencies.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Council (NAFDAC)
40.	Regular updating of the compendium of drug manufacturing companies whose medications can be sold or used in Nigeria.		Effective regulation of drug manufacturing companies.	Pharmacy Council of Nigeria NAFDAC
41.	A regular updating of a list of drugs considered sub-standard should be drawn up		To effectively ensure the safety of the public.	NAFDAC Federal Ministry of Health

	periodically and made available to all Healthcare facilities in the country to ensure they do not find their way into the drug distribution network.			
42.	Regulatory agencies and companies involved in the importation of drugs and raw pharmaceutical materials should ensure that their ideal storage conditions are strictly adhered to.		In order to maintain the potency of the pharmaceutical materials.	NAFDAC
43.	The Government and National Medical Association (NMA) should enforce extant rules to check and monitor privately owned health facilities		To ensure standards and compliance with medical ethics.	Presidency National Medical Association (NMA)
44.	The quantitative (employment) and qualitative (on-the-job-training) of human resources for health. Appropriate health infrastructure should be provided.		To ensure the optimal functioning of healthcare providers.	Presidency
45.	Making SERVICOM more visible in public health facilities.		So that patients could avail themselves of this channel for reporting questionable service delivery.	Presidency
46.	Closer collaboration between health professional associations, their regulatory bodies and the Federal Ministry of Health.		To promoting a strict sense of professionalism.	Presidency NMA
47.	a. Restriction of Government sponsorship of public officers for foreign medical care.		To promote and ensure the development of Nigeria's	Presidency, State and Local

	<p>b. Except for exceptional cases that need referral abroad, all public officers in need of Government sponsorship for medical care should mandatorily utilize local health facilities.</p> <p>c. These exceptional cases should be screened by a medical board made up of appropriate medical and Healthcare professionals.</p> <p>d. The recommendations of the board should be subject to the approval of the Chief Medical Adviser to the Federal Government (Honourable Minister of Health) <i>except where such exceptional cases are serious emergencies, in which instance immediate approval may be given.</i></p>		<p>medical services and health care delivery.</p>	<p>Government</p>
48.	<p>There should be deliberate efforts to re-orientate the attitude of healthcare workers to patients in Nigeria.</p>		<p>To ensure more effective health services.</p>	<p>Presidency, State and Local Governments</p>
49.	<p>There is need for improved political commitment to health by political office holders;</p>		<p>Develop the health sector of the Nation.</p>	<p>Presidency, State and Local Governments</p>
50.	<p>There is need to strengthen accountability processes in the various health parastatals and agencies of Government at all levels.</p>		<p>To fight corruption and ensure effective service.</p>	<p>Presidency, State and Local Governments</p>
51.	<p>Ensuring that there are modern equipment</p>		<p>To help improve and further</p>	<p>Presidency, State and Local</p>

	for diagnosis in our health facilities;		develop medical diagnosis in the Nation	Governments
52.	Making the constant supply of power supply in health facilities by every means possible a top notch priority in the country.		To aid in the effective delivery of health care and services at all level.	Presidency
53.	Improving on facilities for the storage of reagents.		To ensure public safety.	Presidency
54.	Placing great premium on capacity building for health professionals, particularly in this case for those that manage ultra-modern equipment.			Presidency
55.	Ensure that people keep to their areas of training and core-competence.		To ending the unnecessary crises in the health sector	Presidency NMA
56.	The institutionalization of discipline, ethical and international best practice in all areas of our healthcare services.		To ensure and promote discipline and ethics in the area of healthcare service.	Presidency NMA and other health professional associations
57.	That people take responsibility for their action and those of their subordinates.		Promote accountability and effective practice and service delivery.	Presidency
58.	Promotion of teamwork and collaboration between the different professionals rooted in the principle of justice, equity, mutual			Presidency Health related professional bodies

	respect and international best practices.			
59.	Health workers should adhere to their areas of certified professional competence and work as a team in the interest of the healthcare system.		Further promote specialization	Presidency Professional bodies
60.	Negotiation and agreements between Government, Unions and Associations in the health sector should be based on international best practice.		To ensure that policies and practices in the health sector are up to the international standard.	Ministry of Labour and Productivity Unions Associations
61.	Strict adherence to existing labour laws, Public Service Rules, and Ethical Code of Conduct pertaining to industrial action.		To promote ethics	Ministry of Labour and Productivity
62.	All parties should respect collective bargaining agreements at all times and promote negotiations as the basis of peaceful industrial relations.			Unions Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
63.	Government should strive to improve the terms and conditions of service of public health workers.		To improve the welfare of healthcare workers.	Presidency
64.	Federal Government should focus on tertiary education because it is capital intensive and very critical to manpower development for all facets of humans endeavour.		To help improve the quality of man power produced from Nigerian tertiary institutions.	Presidency
65.	Government should increase funds to better		To help the students get a closer	Presidency

	equip laboratories for practical classes especially in the science based disciplines in tertiary institutions.		practical approach and further develop their learning and understanding abilities and capacity.	
66.	The 30:70 polytechnic and 40:60 universities ratio in favour of science based courses during admission should be strictly enforced.			Presidency and State Governments Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board(JAMB)
67.	Regular meetings with the various unions, a review of existing agreements and implementation of agreements should be undertaken		To forestall frequent strikes by unions.	Presidency and State Governments Unions
68.	Pro- Chancellors should be persons who can attract funds for the institutions.			Presidency and State Governments
69.	Considering the carrying capacity of our institutions, JAMB results should last two years.		To enable the student have another trial to secure admission.	Presidency (JAMB)
70.	Government and unions should own up to agreements reached and Government should set up a high powered standing committee headed by a respected expert in negotiation to intervene in future potential dispute between union and government.		To avoid cases of prolonged strike actions.	Presidency Unions
71.	The quality of programmes offered in the National Open University should be		To enable and ensure quality and	Presidency

	strengthened to improve standards.		accessible education.	National University Council(NUC)
72.	Government should facilitate the removal of dichotomy on polytechnic/university graduates.		To avoid discrimination.	Presidency NUC National Board for Technical Education(NBTE)
73.	Establish institutions to absorb OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (who lack the opportunity to further their education, at whatever level) under apprenticeship schemes linked up with vocational schools, adult education, mass education and other educational programmes. These schemes should be adequately funded by the Governments as the case may be and made attractive to encourage enrolment of every out-of-school child.		To empower and provide means for out-of-school children.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
74.	Industries should be compelled to accept students on industrial attachment.		To foster practical learning environments.	Presidency
75.	Implementation of the new Basic Education Curriculum through: Recruitment, training and retention of teachers Provision of necessary infrastructure Provision of learning resources			Presidency

76.	The Government should ensure that the education system through the Curriculum inculcate in children at early stages, the following: Peace, Democratic principles, Strength in Diversity and Other Nigerian values		To help promote peace, democracy and unity in the youth and create a greater and better Nigeria through this generation.	Presidency and State Governments
77.	Enforce the implementation of the 3-3 secondary school curriculum to facilitate Technical and Vocational Education skills acquisition for employment.			Presidency and State Governments
78.	Encourage commercial publishers to produce books to support the curriculum as well as Teachers Guides.		To promote effective education and learning process.	Presidency and State Governments
79.	The education system through the curriculum should inculcate the spirit of enterprise, with government encouraging small and medium enterprises.		To develop the private sector	Federal and State Governments
80.	Harmonize curriculum operated by the national school system and that of private school.		To ensure uniformity between the curriculum of public and privates schools.	Presidency and State Governments
81.	Encourage exchange of ideas and resources between public and private schools.		To promote and encourage relations and healthy competitions between schools.	Presidency and State Governments

82.	Quality assurance should be strengthened at both the federal and state levels.		To ensure uniformity at both levels.	Presidency and State Governments
83.	The already approved Teachers Salary Scale (TSS) should be maintained, protected by law and implemented with other welfare packages.		To ensure the welfare of teachers in educational institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
84.	The curriculum is overloaded and therefore the use of thematic approach should be employed in the selection of subjects for the students.		To avoid overwhelming the students with works.	Presidency
85.	Three years pre-primary (early childhood) education provided in the National Policy on Education (NPE) and the 2005 conference was hardly implemented before government enacted a new policy of one year pre-primary school to commence at 5 years of age. However, it is recommended that there should be a two year pre-primary school education to start from age four.		EDUCATION	Presidency
86.	Funding and implementation of the approved National Vocational framework. The NUC, NBTE and such other bodies should be firm and objective in the conduct of accreditation exercise in tertiary institutions.		To improve technical and Vocational education for job opportunities.	Presidency NUC NBTE
87.	All teachers should be given a period to be ICT compliant and be rewarded and all teaching ICT computer appreciations should		To further better the quality of teachers and better the welfare of teachers	Presidency and State Governments

	be introduced at all levels.			
88.	Drug education should be included in the curriculum of our Primary and Secondary Schools.		To develop awareness from the youth level.	Presidency and State Governments
89.	The teaching of History should be made mandatory in Secondary		Schools to sustain our historical heritage.	Presidency
90.	Government should as a matter of urgency declare a state of emergency in the education sector. It should therefore ensure that education gets at least 20% of budget allocation annually.		To force an improvement in the sector.	Presidency, State Governments Local Government
91.	State Governments should stop withholding funds belonging to Local Government Areas but can supervise the LGAs to ensure that they prioritize primary education.		To enable the local governments develop in the aspect of primary education.	State Governments
92.	That the government should discourage automatic promotion of pupils and students to new classes in primary and secondary schools.		To encourage steady development of the pupils/students.	Presidency, State Governments Local Governments
93.	That religious knowledge, civics, nature studies, history and dictation should be reintroduced into the primary and secondary schools curricula.			Presidency and State Governments
94.	The Nigerian universities should recognize and encourage e-learning programmes.		To meet with the ICT advance around the globe.	Presidency and State Governments

				NUC
95.	That Government should formulate and implement a policy that would strictly limit the number of students per class in schools.		To reduced crowdedness and encourage effective teaching and development of the students.	Presidency and State Governments
96.	Salary of teachers should be reviewed upwardly.		To secure the welfare of teachers.	Presidency and State Governments
97.	State government must strengthen their commitment to Basic Education as it represents the most important stage of socialization of the child.		To ensure proper and positive development of children in the nation.	State Governments
98.	State governments must regularly and promptly release their counterpart funds in order to access UBEC funds for quality education.		To secure the welfare of teachers and to ensure quality education.	State Governments UBEC
99.	State Governments should be given free hand in the utilization of UBEC Intervention Funds including in areas relating to purchase of learning materials and teacher capacity development.		To ensure quality education.	Presidency and State Governments UBEC
100	The Consolidated Revenue Fund for UBEC should be increased from 2% to 4% also for TETFUND, the percentage should be from 2% to 4%.		This will increase funds available through these sources by 100%to enable national development and address to the challenge of access and quality	Presidency UBEC

			education.	
101	Appointment of managers in the sector such as education secretaries, principals, provosts, rectors, vice-chancellors and related officials should be on merit. Targets should be set for them which should determine whether they can retain their positions.		Setting standards in the education sector.	Presidency and State Governments
102	Strengthen mechanisms to encourage fiscal responsibility.		To ensure value for money and reduce corruption in the system.	Presidency and State Governments
103	Partnerships and direct investments with private individuals and companies .		Promote private sector participation in education through	Presidency and State Governments
104	Enhance investments in capacity development of all levels of personnel in the education sector.		To ensure effectiveness.	Presidency and State Governments
105	Establish strong project implementation units in all education agencies and tertiary institutions.	National social policy	To foster development in the management, facilities and infrastructures in education sector.	Presidency and State Governments
106	Stop the double taxation of private school proprietors by the Ministry of Education and the Board of Internal Revenue.		To reduce hardship on the private sector and encourage quality and accessible education.	Presidency and State Governments
107	Federal and State governments should continue to finance education through		To foster development, as well as, instilling financial discipline	Presidency and State

	adequate annual budgetary provision of at least 20% funding, release of budgeted funds as first line charge and ensuring that funds released are spent with attention to prudence and value for money.		and fighting corruption in the sector.	Governments
108	The Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme should be extended from Junior Secondary School (JSS 3) to Senior Secondary School (SSS3).		To enhance secondary school education.	Presidency and State Governments
109	The concept of “community service” should be introduced in our educational curriculum.		To develop a sense of nationalism through the educational institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
110	Substantial funds for the provision of infrastructural and instructional facilities for library education in our institutions, departments, and in public places, should be budgeted for and made available to the public.		To provide adequate learning facilities to the public in the nation.	Presidency and State Governments National Commission for Mass Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education Librarian Registration Council of Nigeria
111	Primary education should be regulated and controlled by Local Governments; Secondary School by the State Governments and; Tertiary institutions and Unity Schools by the Federal Government; except in case of special intervention.		To streamline and ensure autonomy in the education sector	Presidency and State Governments

112	<p>Implementation policy on establishment of ECCDE Centres in all public primary schools and ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide relevant resources needed to implement the policy. 2. Regularly review curriculum. 3. Qualified teachers. 4. Provision of infrastructure and learning tools. 5. Funding 		To achieve great efficiency and effectiveness	<p>State Governments</p> <p>Local Governments</p>
113	Strengthen Inspectorate Services at Federal and State levels to collaborate in enhancing standard of Basic Education.		Enhancement in the standard of basic education	<p>Presidency and State Governments</p> <p>UBEC</p>
114	Regulatory agencies of tertiary institutions – NBTE, NCCE, and NUC to ensure that minimum standards for running courses are met		To enhance quality of products of the institutions.	Presidency
115	Pupils must be six years in September of the year of admission to be eligible for admission into primary one.		To curtail the growing number of under-age pupils in our primary schools.	Presidency and State Governments
116	Sanctions against parents and guardians in the UBE Act (2004) who prevent their children and wards from acquiring Basic Education should be enforced.		To ensure basic education for all.	Presidency

117	Encourage parents to support their children through proper care, protection, guidance and other needs to enhance their educational attainment.		So that parents may have a sense of belonging.	Presidency and State Governments
118	Implement strategies on the eradication of examination malpractice, miracle centres, secret cults, sexual harassment and other abuses in the education system and punish offenders accordingly.		To rid the sector of corrupt practices and abuse.	Presidency and State Governments NOA
119	Regular review and implementation of the policy in line with national needs.		To ensure regular and constant development in the sector.	Presidency
120	Mainstream the Almajiri education into the National policy on education for sustainability.		Promote and encourage education especially in Northern Nigeria.	Presidency and State Governments
121	When establishing schools in rural areas teachers' accommodation should also be considered as important as the school.		To secure the welfare of teachers in the rural areas.	Presidency and State Governments
122	Establish Federal Polytechnics and Colleges of education in each state.		More institution and accessibility.	Presidency
123	Government and owners of missions/private schools should dialogue to facilitate the handover of all missions and private schools to their owners.		To enhance synergy between public and private interest in education.	Presidency and State Governments

124	In returning the schools, it should be ensured that they are affordable and able to serve wider variety of the public.		To achieve the original concept of mission schools.	Presidency and State Governments
125	There should be regulation of fees paid by mission and private schools.		To achieve affordable and accessible education.	Presidency and State Governments
126	Mission and private schools should provide assistance to the local community through scholarships and other services.		To achieve affordable and accessible education.	Presidency and State Governments
127	Children from different denominations should not be discriminated against in the admission process.		To prevent discrimination and foster unity in develop.	Presidency and State Governments
128	Staff of the institutions should have the option of remaining with the institution or being absorbed into government service in the case return of the mission and private schools to their original owners.		To ensure the welfare of the staffs of institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
129	Integrate Technical and Vocational Education in the Nomadic Education Curriculum.		To enhance the acquisition of skills.	Presidency and State Governments
130	Special incentives to attract teachers for the nomadic schools.		To ensure the welfare of the staffs of institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
131	Build more schools to accommodate more nomadic school children across the country.		To achieve basic education for all.	Presidency and State Governments
132	Peace Education as a component of Nomadic		To promote peace through the	Presidency and State

	Education should be adequately funded and implemented.		education sector.	Governments
133	The Federal Government should build additional Almajiri Schools to bring them up to 400 as originally planned.		To expand the sphere and reach of the Almajiri School project.	Presidency and State Governments
134	A ten-year plan of sustained implementation should be put in place with a view to providing access to all children.		To achieve accessibility to learning.	Presidency and State Governments
135	Convert all Almajiri schools to normal schools and integrate Quranic education curriculum to absorb the millions of out of school children; and provide free basic education with free uniforms, books and mid-day meals for all children from Primary 1 to Junior Secondary 3.		Unification in the educational institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
136	Ensure political will to regularly and promptly pay teachers in primary and secondary schools.		To enhance efficiency and effectiveness.	Presidency and State Governments
137	Support the implementation of the new Teacher Education Curriculum across all.			Presidency and State Governments
138	Entry qualifications for pre-service teacher training should be good and high.		To ensure good quality teachers, encourage competence and better professional image/prestige.	Presidency and State Governments
139	Retrain unqualified teachers to support their		To promote efficiency in	Presidency and State

	acquisition of skills.		education at that level.	Governments
140	Provide continuous professional development programmes for teachers.		Continuous development for teachers.	Presidency and State Governments
141	All teachers must be registered by the Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN).		To enhance professional development activities.	Presidency and State Governments
142	Enforce discipline among teachers, pupils and students at all levels of the education system.		For moral development and effectiveness.	Presidency and State Governments
143	All levels of government should make adequate provisions for adult and non-formal education.		To achieve education and literacy for all levels.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
144	Provide incentives to attract teachers of adult education.		To secure the welfare of teachers.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
145	Provide infrastructure and learning resources to support the growth and effectiveness of adult and non-formal education programmes.		To improve and encourage the adult and non-formal education programme.	Presidency and State Governments
146	Governments and other stakeholders should endorse inclusive schooling and special needs education as an integral part of our educational curriculum.		To promote effectiveness	Presidency, State and Local Governments
147	Special needs schools should be constructed		To promote moral values and	Presidency, State

	in collaboration with Faith-Based Organizations and other private providers of education.		synergy in education sector.	Governments
148	Existing Special Needs Schools should be expanded to accommodate more children with the needed Special Education equipment.		To promote effectiveness.	Presidency, State Governments
149	Train teachers and provide adequate incentives for special needs schools.		Welfare of teachers in special needs schools.	Presidency and State Governments
150	Establishment of Special Education Commission to cater for the comprehensive needs of Special Education.		To ensure regulation and proper attention to special education.	Presidency and State Governments
151	Government should note that TVET is the pre-requisite to a successful industrial base.		To improve Technical vocational education and training	Presidency and State Governments
152	Government should comprehensively fund the rehabilitation and upgrading of public TVET institutions at all levels.		To achieve conducive and effective learning environments.	Presidency and State Governments
153	TVET should be fully integrated in all aspects of education.		To improve Technical vocational education and training	Presidency and State Governments
154	Government and non-government organizations should encourage greater enrolment, retention and completion of schools by children.		To reduce illiteracy level.	Presidency and State Governments
155	Economic incentive programmes should be provided for parents to enable them send		To encourage education and	Presidency and State

	their children to school.		achieve education for all now	Governments
156	Special girls schools should be constructed in order to address culture issues where parents prefer single-sex schools for their children.		To encourage child education	Presidency and State Governments
157	Provide adequate security at all schools especially perimeter fencing.		To ensure the security of the students and staffs at the institutions.	Presidency and State Governments
158	Provide legal framework for pregnant girls, married girls and girl mothers to access Basic Education.		Ensure basic education for all.	Presidency and State Governments
159	Utilize the Right to Housing proposed in the Bill of Rights/Social Charter as a basis to enforce Political will on the part of governments to implement progressive parts of existing policies, legislation and programs; in particular the provisions, sections, and or chapters that deal directly with Provisioning Social Housing.	Universal housing policies.	To promote affordable housing; and the requirements for standards and quality.	Presidency and State Governments
160	Ensure that Town and rural planning policies are in sync with housing policy.	„	To achieve uniformity and effectiveness.	Presidency and State Governments
161	Improve access to mortgage and housing financing by reviewing criteria for accessing funds to ensure low interest long tenure funding regime.	„	To enable more persons to own houses.	Presidency and State Governments
162	The use of the Sovereign Wealth Fund [SWF] as security for housing funds bonds to	„	To make more house available.	Presidency and State

	finance housing development.			Governments
163	Encouragement of Diaspora investments in the housing sector.	„	Mobilization of funds for housing development.	Presidency and State Governments
164	Strengthen the cooperative societies in their role and function of providing funds especially for housing development for the rural dwellers and the urban poor.	„	To achieve access to affordable housing funds.	Presidency and State Governments
165	The use of retirement benefits as collateral for Housing loans.	„	To achieve access to housing for more Nigerians	Presidency and State Governments
166	Actively promote micro insurance to insure risks in micro finance for affordable housing for the low income earners, rural dwellers and urban poor.	„	To give psychological assurance of safety.	Presidency and State Governments
167	The roles and responsibilities of the different tiers of government in providing affordable housing should be clearly delineated, Coordination between and among the tiers of government should be strengthened and made mandatory.	„	To promote investment and coordination in housing sector.	Presidency and State Governments
168	The relevant policy frameworks must make stakeholder participation in designing and implementing the housing policies and programs obligatory and prescribe penalties for excluding stakeholders.	„	To ensure effective implementation of housing policies.	Presidency and State Governments

169	Create an enabling environment and coordinate interventions in the housing sector;	„	To making affordable housing accessible to citizens in particular rural dwellers and the urban poor.	Presidency and State Governments
170	In accordance with provisions of vision 2020:20, government should invest in development of building materials sector as way of bringing down costs.	„	To ensure access to affordable building materials.	Presidency and State Governments
171	Establishment of Housing Development and Financing corporations by state and Federal Governments.	„	To provide accessible and affordable funding to citizens for housing projects.	Presidency and State Governments
172	A clear framework of responsibilities and roles should be agreed among stakeholders; For instance who is to provide infrastructure, funding, coordination and management: through Private Public Partnership (PPP).	„	To enable each stakeholder know their roles.	Presidency and State Governments
173	Policy frameworks and administrative processes should address the challenges faced by developers, and should be supportive of the goal of affordable housing rather than being inhibitive.	„	To ensure affordable housing.	Presidency and State Governments
174	Council involvement in provision of affordable Rural Housing Development..	„	To ensure affordable housing.	Presidency and State Governments
175	The development and implementation of a comprehensive program for ensuring	„	To bridge the Housing deficit over a specific period of time, and as well to anticipate growing	Presidency and State Governments

	affordable housing.		future housing needs.	
176	States and local government councils should mandatorily invest in planned rural development in particular to ensure provision of basic infrastructures in the rural areas.	„	To stem rural urban drift and reduce cost of housing	State Governments and Local Governments
177	Implementation of Policies, legislations and practices to address the housing issues of the needs of the vulnerable, of senior citizens, and of people living with disability.	Social welfare policies	To cater for the social welfare of the less privileged.	Presidency and State Governments
178	Adoption of the UN definition of the elderly as persons who are 60 years and above.	„	To accord rightful respect to senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments Local Government
179	Immediate steps to develop and adopt a national policy framework on senior citizens and that will implement the senior citizen bill of rights.	„	To ensure the social welfare of senior citizens.	Presidency
180	Strengthen health and geriatric care systems for the elderly by developing appropriate human resource and infrastructure.	„	To address the health challenges and needs of senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments Ministry of Health
181	Establishment of adequately resourced public sector-led Community based and centred Integrated Care system for the elderly.	„	To ensure the social welfare of the senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments
182	Strengthen intergenerational solidarity	„	To strengthen inter-generational	Presidency and State

	through integrated programs.		relationships and frameworks.	Governments
183	Early preparation of the youth through the educational system to understand the challenges and benefits that come with aging and better prepare them to care for the elderly.	„	To prepare the youths for life ahead.	Presidency and State Governments NOA
184	Ensure social protection and income security of older persons through the establishment of a comprehensive Social Security Fund for the elderly, the vulnerable, the indigent, and the unemployed; and a Social Security Commission to manage the fund and social security process.	„	To ensure the social welfare of the senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments
185	All pensioners earning less than the approved minimum wage should be paid the equivalent of the national minimum wage (N18, 000).	„	To ensure the social welfare of pensioners.	Presidency, State and Local Governments PENCOM
186	A Contributory Social Security fund, with Workers and businesses in both the formal and informal sectors contributing.	„	To ensure social welfare to senior citizens in both the formal and informal sectors.	Presidency and State Governments
187	Ensure Stakeholder participation.	„		Presidency and State Governments
188	Ensure Synergy with the pension policy.	„	To achieve uniformity	Presidency and State Governments
189	Develop and regularly update a Social Security Beneficiary Register to be managed	„	To foster social welfare and security.	Presidency

	by the designated body, and domiciled in the National Planning Commission.			
190	A concerted drive to get every citizen earning an income to register to contribute to and participate in the fund.	„	To aid funding of social welfare projects and policies.	Presidency and State Governments NSITF
191	That the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) Bill currently before the National Assembly, which covers such areas as Old-Age Scheme, Employment (Work) Scheme, Unemployment Benefit, Family/Child Benefits and Medical Care Benefit among others, should be passed expeditiously.	„	To accord rightful respect to senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments National Assembly.
192	Repatriate monies stolen and taken abroad to create jobs.	"	To enable job creation, promote probity and encourage citizens.	Presidency
193	Encourage Diaspora investment in business development, wealth creation and employment generation.	„	To foster economic development in the Nation	Presidency State Government
194	Promote concerted public and private sector Investment in business development and the provision of enabling environment for business to grow and be profitable;	„	To create jobs through an active industrialization process, therefore fostering economic development.	Presidency and State Governments
195	Take immediate and appropriate steps towards Increasing capacity utilization of industries and enterprises;	„	To encourage and foster economic and industrial development.	Presidency and State Governments

	through increased and sustainable power generation, reduced cost of doing business and, Improved access to funds at affordable interests rates among others.			
196	Promote agriculture as a business and support small scale agro business; through for instance the encouragement of willing young persons interested in agro-business.		To achieve economic and agricultural development.	Presidency and State Governments
197	Make criteria for accessing loans friendly to business development and in particular small business development.		To create enabling environment for the informal sector to access loans for business development.	Presidency Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
198	Ensure development and implementation of Employment friendly and inclusive wealth generating economic policies and economic planning processes.		To promote industrial harmony and promote wealth creation.	Presidency and State Governments
199	Create awareness on employment generation and business development among citizens.		Promoting job creation and economic development.	Presidency and State Governments NOA
200	Investment in basic infrastructure that supports industrial, business and agricultural development; in particular transport, storage, energy etc.		To ensure the achievement of economic development.	Presidency and State Governments
201	Succession planning in public sector through periodic recruitment and retraining of		To ensure continuity in the public service which is key in	Presidency and State Governments

	personnel.		achieving economic development.	
202	Social Security of 20,000 Naira but not less than approved minimum wage for those who are not earning an income.		To ensure the social welfare of the unemployed and non-income earners.	Presidency NSITF
203	Appropriate annual budgetary allocation to ensure full and prompt payment of pensioners.		Ensure the social welfare of pensioners.	Presidency and State Governments PENCOM
204	Government to raise a supplementary budget to pay in full the pension arrears in four instalments, once every quarter.		To ensure the payment of entitlements of pensioners as well as securing their welfare.	Presidency PENCOM
205	Full payment without any deductions of the 53.4% pension increase approved since July 2010.		For government to inspire confidence	Presidency
206	Harmonization of the pension payment for all categories of pensioners regardless of year of retirement.		To close the gap between earlier and more recent retirees	Presidency and State Governments PENCOM
207	Records compiled during the previous Biometric Data Capture exercise, be updated and utilized in administering the pension scheme instead of embarking on another data capture exercise which will amount to wasting of resources.		To save cost and update the data base.	Presidency and State Governments National Population Commission (NPC) PENCOM
208	That administration of the Old pension scheme for civil servants should be removed		Old pension scheme out-dated.	Presidency

	forthwith from the office of the Head Of Service of the Federation and placed under the direct management and supervision of the Ministry Of Finance.			
209	Pension payments should subsist for life, while the elderly in our society who do not benefit from any pension should be entitled to social security payments of a minimum of N50,000 monthly.		To ensure the social welfare of the senior citizen.	Presidency and State Governments PENCOM
210	Ensure that retirement benefits for same level at retirement regardless of the interval involved are harmonized.		To ensure uniformity in social welfare.	Presidency and State Governments
211	Salary reviews should be reflected in calculating pension benefits across the board, in particularly in reference to long time retirees. Salary increases should automatically affect retirees in both the old and new pension systems.		To ensure uniformity in social welfare.	Presidency and State Governments
212	The use of smart cards and software based on biometric data capturing to be used by pension beneficiaries as a way to combat fraud.		To tackle the issues of pension fraud.	Presidency PENCOM
213	To ensure full coverage of citizens, pension fund administrators and the national pension commission should be obliged to begin forthwith a comprehensive program of registering the informal sector workers under		To secure the social welfare of the senior citizens.	Presidency

	the 2004 Pensions Act.			
214	Retirees should be allowed as groups to take loans from the pension funds for business development purposes.		For both economic development and social welfare of senior citizens.	Presidency and State Governments PENCOM
215	Given that political office holders are professionals who when they leave office return to their professions and other gainful employment, the conference recommends the immediate cessation and banning of making severance payments to political office holders at all levels.		Severance pay encourages political office holder not to be involved in corruption.	Presidency, state and Local Governments
216	Recommendation for an open and independent Judicial Commission of inquiry into pension fraud led by a retired Chief Justice of Nigeria.		To ensure speedy resolution of matters of fraud.	Presidency National Judicial Commission(NJC)
217	The insurance sector should be recognized as the basic guarantor with respect to risk, of all financial transactions.		To promote and develop the insurance sector.	Presidency National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)
218	Mandatory policy of insuring risks in every transaction, including trade and investments, housing, properties, mortgage, social security etc. must be introduced and enforced. In this regard there is the urgent need to review existing national policies and programs on Housing, Education, Social security, etc. to integrate the provision of insurance services		To promote and support other sector through the insurance sector, at the same time, developing the insurance sector.	Presidency Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria(FMBG) NAICOM Nigerian Society of Engineers(NSE) NSITF

	in the social sector.			Architects Registration Council of Nigeria (ARCON)
219	There is an urgent need to develop and adopt a National Policy on Risk that will in particular factor insurance into disasters and emergencies management.		To use the insurance sector to promote disasters and emergency management.	Presidency NAICOM
220	All government properties and assets at all levels must be covered by insurance.		To secure government properties and make the insurance sector more effective.	Presidency, State and Local Governments NAICOM
221	All employers of labour must be made to cover their employees for group life and personal accident.		To ensure social welfare of worker through insurance policies, as well as, making the insurance companies more efficient.	Presidency and State Governments
222	Because of the frequent rates of building collapse; every building and building under construction must be insured.		To provide insurance for building projects	Presidency and State Governments NAICOM NSE ARCON
223	The Commissioner of Insurance at the National Insurance commission should also play advisory role to the Federal Government and its agencies with regards to insurance coverage.		To aid the government in making effective and efficient policies.	National Insurance Commission Presidency

224	There should be Gender mainstreaming of all laws, policies and programmes for the development of the Nation.		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
225	Internal Policies within MDAs at all levels to include deliberate gender mainstreaming in the planning and execution of all policies and activities.		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
226	Federal Government should put into effective use, the National Policy on Women adopted in 2004 and which was replaced with the National Gender Policy in 2006.		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency
227	Respective relevant institutions should organize sensitization programmes, supported by government to discourage the traditions.		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments NOA
228	Promulgation of equal opportunities Laws operational on all tiers of Government.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
229	Develop the capacity of the Nigerian Courts to apply international African and ECOWAS instruments and Protocols in national contexts as they affect women and the girl child in the country;		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency and State Governments
230	Organise institutional mechanism including		To ensure social justice and	Presidency and State

	civil society into a Model capable to advancing women protection, access to opportunities and development in the country;		gender equality.	Governments
231	Establish a funding and financing Model capable of facilitating speedy implementation of outcomes of the National Conference on the matter and onward operation of women protection and development in the country.		To foster social justice and gender equality.	Presidency
232	Sensitization of the public on the effects of child trafficking and the need to discourage the release of their children to trafficking merchants in the guise of taking them out for better living.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency and State Governments National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters(NAPTIP)
233	Victims that are rescued should be properly rehabilitated and integrated to the society through empowerment to prevent them from being (re)trafficked		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency and State Governments NAPTIP
234	Government supports relevant MDAs and Disability Organizations in the formulation of a National Disability Action plan that will serve as an overarching policy statement setting the national view, direction and priorities. The Action plan is to adopt an implementation –oriented approach and be the product of a process of consultation with		To tackle the needs of persons with disabilities and their careers thereby ensuring social welfare.	Presidency and State Governments

	all relevant stakeholders.			
235	Implement a pilot project targeting persons with disabilities specifically around democracy and good governance, through selected representatives of organizations of people with disabilities and other stakeholders.		<p>I. Ensuring social welfare and development of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>II. Participation of persons with disabilities in democracy.</p>	Presidency
236	Promote awareness on the rights of person with disabilities at the National and community levels, highlighting all forms of barriers face by PWDs around issues of Access and participation.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
237	The populace should be educated on the danger of the continued growth of the current high trend of violence against women in the society.		To ensure social justice and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
238	Gender sensitivity education for law enforcement agents is highly recommended.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency
239	Gender desk to be set up and make operative in police stations. This will give victims the confidentiality to open up and confide in her fellow female counterpart.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency Nigeria Police
240	Formal support system for victims through the police, medical personnel, social welfare and the law court.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency and State Governments

241	In response to the seeming high rate of sexual abuse of children, the government should develop a National Plan of Action aimed at preventing and responding to such incidences. This includes mass sensitization programmes across the country.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments NOA
242	Policies for all state and non-state actors at all levels, such as the police, medical/health workers, the judiciary, social workers, women affairs ministries, non-governmental organizations and community based organizations to be sensitized on response strategies to reported cases involving violence against women and rape.		To ensure social justice, minority protection and gender equality.	Presidency, State and Local Governments
243	Special courts should be established to try cases of violence against women in order to allow evidence in privacy, especially cases of rape as mentioned in above.		This is important to encourage victims to present themselves in court without fear of stigmatization.	Presidency and State Governments NJC
244	Regulatory functions of the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency should be strengthened, as well as Federal and States Ministries of Health		Promote basic health care.	Presidency
245	Harmonization of existing regional Public Health laws in Nigeria. Effective regulation and standardization of		To monitor the herbal medical practice in Nigeria	National Assembly State Houses of Assembly

	herbal medical practice.			
246	Stiffer penalties should be instituted for persons and corporate bodies that produce, sell or knowingly use fake, adulterated or sub-standard drugs.		Discourage the usage, production and selling of fake drugs.	National Assembly State Houses of Assembly
247	Provide stiffer penalties for negligence by health care professionals		To secure safety and effective healthcare as well as instil discipline and professional ethics in the medical field.	National Assembly a State Houses of Assembly NMA
248	Pass pending bills on the establishment of National Agency for senior citizens. Senior citizens should be integrated into National Health Insurance Scheme.		To achieve welfare and healthcare for senior citizens.	National Assembly State Houses of Assembly
249	Designation agency or commission to manage the social security funds		To ensure accountability as it relate to social security funds.	National Assembly State Houses of Assembly
250	Need to expedite action on the passage of the consolidated insurance bill. Establish a task force to tackle frauds and fake operators in the insurance industry.		To encourage, protect and boost the insurance sector`	National Assembly State Houses of Assembly
251	Implement the MOU signed between the Federal Government and transit and destination countries.	Transport policy	To widen the route for Nigerian airline and empower the aviation sector.	National Assembly FAAN

252	Government should Endeavour to enact laws and/or enforce the existing laws on sexual violence in both our criminal and penal codes.			National Assembly State Houses of Assembly
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6.18 RELIGION

6.18.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy to be made justiciable	CHAPTER II	To make compliance with the provisions of chapter II of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) obligatory.	a. National Assembly b. State Houses of Assembly
2.	<p>a. Amend section 23 of the Constitution and expand the National Ethics to include: <i>“Nigeria, fully appreciating its cultural and religious diversity demands its citizens shall imbibe the core national ethics and values of honesty, freedom, democracy, human rights, equality, social justice and rule of law”</i></p> <p>b. Amend duties of the citizens in Section 24 of the Constitution to include: <i>“Citizens of Nigeria shall without fail, exhibit the core national values of Nigeria as contained in</i></p>	Sections 23 and 24	To promote National Ethics and Values	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

	<i>section 23 of the Constitution.</i>			
3.	The Government of the Federation or a State shall not adopt any religion as state religion	Section 10 of the Constitution, 1999 (as amended)	Realigning the need to Promote freedom of Religion	c. Federal Government d. State Governments

6.18.2 Policy Matters

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/ PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>a. Allow the apex religious organizations in Nigeria to handle all matters relating to pilgrimage through Pilgrims Commissions duly managed by them under a law to be passed by the National Assembly which will regulate their functions and protect pilgrims.</p> <p>b. Government, at all levels, shall not utilize public funds to sponsor any religious pilgrimage for any category of citizens and government functionaries in consonance with Section 10 of the Constitution.</p> <p>c. Government shall discontinue the sponsorship of official Government delegations on any pilgrimage, for the same reasons as stated above.</p> <p>d. Without prejudice to (3) above, Government, in the exercise of its oversight responsibility to the citizens of Nigeria shall provide normal Consular services for the</p>	National Policy on Pilgrimages	To remove Government Sponsorship of Religious Pilgrimages and make section 10 of the Constitution meaningful.	<p>a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Consular Services)</p> <p>b. Established Nigerian Foreign Missions in the relevant destinations.</p> <p>c. Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs</p> <p>d. Christian Association of Nigeria</p>

	pilgrims through the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the established Nigerian foreign missions in the relevant destinations.			
2.	<p>a. Regulate building of worship places in such a way that they are far from residential areas and major highways.</p> <p>b. Subject the businesses of religious establishments to taxation</p>	<p>a. National Building Code</p> <p>b. National Taxation Policy</p>	<p>a. To ensure harmonious existence of all religions</p>	<p>a. Federal Ministry of Housing & Urban Development</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>c. Federal Inland Revenue Service</p>
3.	<p>a. Implement the provision of the National Policy on Education for the medium of instruction for the first 3 years of basic education to be in the mother tongue or language of immediate community.</p> <p>b. Include learning of Nigerian history in primary and secondary school curricula</p> <p>c. Review the social studies curriculum to reflect Nigeria's cultural values of politeness, courtesy, good neighbourliness, etc</p> <p>d. Encourage excursions to traditional rulers and community leaders and community leaders to make children appreciate our cultural heritage.</p>	<p>National Policy on Education</p>	<p>To promote cultural heritage, values and indigenous languages</p>	<p>a. Federal Ministry of Education</p> <p>b. Universal Basic Education Commission</p>

4.	<p>a. Initiate policies and measures that shall accelerate job and wealth creation in the nation.</p> <p>b. Make efforts to fund business projects at the grassroots through schemes like Micro-finance Banks and Cooperative Societies.</p> <p>c. Remove the flaws in these schemes that hinder access to funds by people so that more Nigerians can access funds for cottage industries and small scale ventures.</p> <p>d. In tackling poverty in the nation, Government must distinguish between empowerment and welfare. There are Nigerian citizens that do not require welfare but require enabling environment to be empowered. For this category of people, access to funding through grass root financial institutions and cooperatives must be provided.</p> <p>e. Harmonize policies on public and private sectors to facilitate job creation. For those whose needs cannot be met by the empowerment scheme, a national social welfare scheme is hereby proposed as Poverty Emancipation Package (PEP) to aim at reintegrating the extremely poor from despondency, and gradually bring them into the mainstream of a decent society.</p>	<p>a. Vision 20: 2020</p> <p>b. National Policy on Job Creation</p>	To reduce extreme poverty	<p>a. National Planning Commission</p> <p>b. States Planning Commissions</p> <p>c. Ministry of Labour & Productivity</p> <p>d. Ministry of Finance</p> <p>e. Central Bank of Nigeria</p>
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6.18.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	a. Amend National Orientation agency (NOA) Act to promote national ethics and values of Nigeria through extensive advocacy. b. Expand the NOA board to include women, persons with disabilities and youth. c. NOA to strongly advocate and proclaim the “dignity of labour” and “do the right thing” campaign.	National Orientation Agency Act	Promote National values, ethics and involve women and children.	a. The Presidency b. National Orientation Agency c. National Assembly
2.	Establish a national body to be called “Religious Equity Commission” to be allowed to handle all issues relating to religion.	Religious Equity Commission Bill	To promote religious harmony.	a. The Presidency b. The National Assembly
3.	a. Conversion from one religion to another to be free from discrimination, harassment, etc b. Hate speeches and sermons should be criminalized c. Businesses run by religious organizations to be subjected to taxation	a. Criminal Code b. Religious Organizations Taxation Bill	To ensure harmonious existence of all religions	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Federal Inland Revenue Service Federal and State

4.	Establish the payment of unemployment welfare allowances to Nigerians who lack sources of income. Such welfare allowances should be time bound and must primarily target the most vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, youth, women and men who clearly are unable to generate income.	National Social Security Bill	To provide social net for the most vulnerable groups in the society.	National Assembly
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6.19 **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT**

6.19.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	Transfer of collection of Radio and Television Licence fees from Local Governments to the National Broadcasting Commission.	Section 1(b) of the 4 th Schedule	To make broadcasting houses benefit from the fees to offset high cost of transmission.	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly
2	Establish and include a Presidential Council on Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) in the list of Federal Executive bodies	Section 153(1)	To institutionalize the Council as an Executive Body	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly

6.19.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	Dedicate not less than 2% of the Federation Account or 2.5% of GDP whichever is higher to effective funding of Research and Development(R&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fiscal Strategy Paper b. National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (ST&I), 2012 	To ensure sustainable funding of Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revive, not privatize, the Ajaokuta Steel Plants as a launching pad for industrialization. b. Effective Funding of Ajaokuta Steel Plants through government injection of the required USD\$500m for completion and another USD\$700m for infrastructure and skills development in Foundry and Fabrication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Privatization Policy b. Fiscal Strategy Paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To enable Government to take over strategic industries for accelerated development before inviting private sector participation b. To fast track domestic development of Machine tools and Military Technology to reduce huge importation costs to the nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Bureau for Public Enterprises c. Ministry of Mines and Steel Development d. National Planning Commission
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduction in the levy imposed on Radio and Television Broadcast Stations from 2.5% to 1% b. Establishment of 2 or 3 licensed Broadcast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Taxation Policy National Science and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To reduce running costs and improve services of the broadcast stations b. To enhance the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Information

	<p>Signal Distributors to be carved out Nigeria Television Authority and Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria</p> <p>c. Grant States broadcasting media automatic broadcast signal Distribution Licenses as NTA and FRCN</p> <p>d. Government should incentivize the domestic manufacture of Set Up Boxes</p> <p>e. Provide Seed Grant for Broadcast stations for Human Capital Development and acquisition of high tech equipments.</p> <p>f. Need for the development of effective Communication Strategy in Nigeria to drive modern broadcasting</p>	Technology Policy	<p>transition from analogue to Digital Terrestrial Transmission</p> <p>c. Encourage States and private owners to invest in Broadcast infrastructure</p> <p>d. This is will reduce importation and encourage import substitution industrialization</p> <p>e. Human Capital Development and modern equipment to guarantee improved services delivery</p> <p>f. Achieve sustainable public information, education and entertainment critical for mass mobilization for national development</p>	<p>c. Federal Ministry of Communications Technology</p> <p>d. Federal Inland Revenue Service.</p> <p>e. National Broadcasting Commission</p>
4.	<p>a. Improve Science and Technology Education through the establishment of quality standards across the country</p> <p>b. Regular S&T workshops, fairs, exhibitions, S&T Clubs, and Mass media</p>	a. National Policy Education	To effectively deepen Science and Technology education to become a major input into the development process	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Education</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Science and</p>

	<p>(Newspaper Firms, Radio, Television, internet, amongst others.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Regular use of Nigerian S&T experts and institutions to develop solutions. d. Strengthen S&T institutions such as Ministries at national and state levels e. Use of local languages for the transfer of S&T knowledge f. Science and Technology teaching in the primary schools g. Provision of adequate teaching laboratories and aids h. Train and hire more science teachers and motivate them to work harder i. Introduce gainful practical activities such as model making, handicraft, etc j. Establish Science and Technology colleges in each local government k. Provide incentives for science and technology teachers and include adult education programmes in S&T l. Broadening Computer literacy in Schools and universities m. Encourage private sector participation in Science and Technology Education 			<p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. State governments e. Organized Private Sector f. Nigerian Institute of Laboratory Technology g. National Universities Commission
5.	a. Mainstream gender in Science and	a. Women Affirmative	Encourage participation of	a. The Presidency

	<p>Technology Education through encouraging women to embrace Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) career</p> <p>b. Enforce government existing policy on 60:40 ratio of admission placements in our conventional universities, and 70:30 in polytechnics; 80:20 in Universities in favour of Science and Technology</p>	<p>Action policy</p> <p>b. National UME Admissions Policy</p>	<p>more women in national development.</p>	<p>b. Federal Ministry of Education</p> <p>c. State Ministries of Education</p> <p>d. Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>e. Joint Admissions Management Board</p> <p>f. National Universities Commission</p> <p>g. National Board for Technical Education</p>
6.	<p>a. Initiate and support continuing education for top level S&T practicing experts such as teachers, engineers and scientists</p> <p>b. Establish Science and Technology Trust Fund and ensure Industries contribute to the Fund.</p> <p>c. Promote philanthropic contribution to the Science and Technology Trust Fund and ensure appropriate disbursement to approved projects by experts</p> <p>d. Source for external funds form bilateral and multilateral institutions through</p>	<p>a. National Science and Technology policy</p> <p>b. Import-Substitution Policy</p>	<p>a. Promotion of Education - Industry linkage in S&T as a way of utilizing scientific research outputs in industrialization and development</p> <p>b. Promotion of Education - Industry linkage in S&T as a way of utilizing scientific research outputs in industrialization and</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Science & Technology</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Finance</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment</p> <p>e. Ministry of Defence</p> <p>f. The Armed</p>

	<p>cooperation</p> <p>e. Establish mechanisms to manage patents generated through research and development</p> <p>f. Institutionalize scientific and technological competition through awards and grants</p> <p>g. Ensure that every industry establish their own research units and encourage institutions to give scholarships for scientific studies</p> <p>h. Establish high Risk Venture Capital companies to fund Start-up SMEs in Science and technology businesses</p> <p>i. Encourage Technology transfer programmes</p> <p>j. Establish Military-Industrial Complex to contribute to scientific and technology research</p> <p>k. Ensure mandatory acceptance of Students for industrial attachment by industries</p> <p>l. Establish innovation/ incubation centre's and parks in tertiary institutions</p> <p>m. Establish innovation clusters</p> <p>n. Encourage foreign investment in technology importation of high-tech equipments and knowledge transfer</p>		<p>development</p>	<p>Forces</p> <p>g. Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria</p> <p>h. National Board for Technology Incubation</p> <p>i. National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion</p> <p>j. All research institutes under the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology</p> <p>k. Industrial Training Fund</p>
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	<p>o. Restrict importation of equipments that can be manufactured locally</p> <p>p. Promote the commercialization of expired patents in the global domain</p>			
7.	<p>a. Security agencies to key into the National Public Security Communication System for their communication needs</p> <p>a. Enlarge Community policing and encourage all registered security companies to key into the network for enhanced security surveillance through communication</p> <p>b. Encourage all government agencies to utilize the services of NIGCOMSAT Ltd and Ministry of Communication Technology</p> <p>c. Prohibit indiscriminate deployment of many systems for security communication without recourse to NIGCOMSAT Ltd and Ministry of Communication Technology</p> <p>d. Mandate all MDAs that lease Satellite bandwidth from international Satellite operations to revert to NIGCOMSAT Ltd</p> <p>e. Expand Ground Station infrastructure and Launch NIGCOMSAT 2 &3</p>	<p>a. National Science and Technology Policy</p> <p>b. National Defense Policy</p>	<p>Leveraging on Space Science to enhance National Security</p>	<p>b. The Presidency</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology</p> <p>d. Ministry of Defense</p> <p>e. Department of State Services</p> <p>f. Nigeria Police</p> <p>g. Nigeria Armed Forces</p> <p>h. Other security agencies</p>

8.	Pursue vigorous development of Nuclear Technology through manpower development and Funding	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	Adapting and Adopting Nuclear Technology for National Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology c. National Universities Commission d. National Academy of Sciences e. Energy Commission of Nigeria
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaborate with Cognate ministries and institutions for investment in Biodiversity and Biotechnology b. Government should facilitate efforts at Technology Transfer and acquisition for the development of biotechnology c. Incentive Technology Transfer through reward systems, payment of royalties and other encouragements d. Cooperation between NOTAP, Tertiary Institutions, relevant MDAs and the Industry e. Aggressive Marketing and dissemination of products of Biotechnology and the protection of local industries and markets 	National Science and Technology Policy	<p>Building relevant Institutions and Capacity for the use of Biodiversity and Biotechnology for National Development</p> <p>Sustainable Funding for Biodiversity and Biotechnology Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology c. Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment d. National Office for Technology Acquisition Promotion e. National Biotechnology Development Agency

	from Foreign Competition			
10.	Ensure progressive and stable economy that will enhance the media practice	Vision 20:2020	To promote a viable media sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Planning Commission
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Declare Emergency for critical infrastructure for manufacturing and industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power Generation, transmission and Distribution ii. The Ajaokuta Steel Plant iii. National Metrological Development Centre Jos b. Agencies set up to establish standards and monitor compliance should be excluded from imports and excise duties c. License tertiary research institutes and reputable private laboratories to undertake standardization and measurements d. Demonstration of political will to develop and implement critical policies that can impact on national development goals 	National Policy on Investment	Harnessing Infrastructure Development for Biotechnology and domestic manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Works c. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development d. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology e. National University Commission f. National Board for Technical Education

6.19.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1	Amend the National Broadcasting Act to define the source of funds for broadcasting	National Broadcasting Act, promulgated as NBC Amendment Decree 55 of 1999	Identify sources of funds for broadcast stations and regulate the timing of advertisements on weekends and public holidays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. National Broadcasting Commission
2	<p>Amendment of Copyright Act to provide for the regulation of royalties and collection of fees in respect of works of art</p> <p>Expand the membership of the Governing Board of the Nigerian Copyright Commission</p>	Section 39(3) of the Copyright Act, Cap C28, Laws of the Federation, 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To ensure that works of art are well rewarded and the right to collect royalties are not monopolized by one agency b. To ensure that private and broadcasting organization are represented in the governance of copyright issues and royalty payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. National Copyrights Commission
3	Protection of journalists and broadcasting organizations from harassment under the	Freedom of Information Act, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protection of the fundamental rights of media practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly

	<p>Freedom of Information Act, 2010</p> <p>b. Create a Special Trust Fund for media practitioners to insulate them from economic power of advertisers and governments as found in Denmark and Sweden</p>		<p>under the Freedom of Information Act.</p> <p>b. To ensure independence of media personnel</p>	<p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Information</p>
4	<p>a. Amend National Biotechnology Development Agency Act to include “Strict Liability” provision</p>	<p>National Biotechnology Development Agency Act</p>	<p>To ensure safety in the operations of biotechnology companies</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Ministry of Information</p> <p>e. National Biotechnology Development Agency</p>
5	<p>a. Promulgate a law for the regulation of Cyber Café Operators</p> <p>b. Amend the Local Content Development Act to include other institutions</p>	<p>a. Cyber Cafés Regulation Bill</p> <p>b. Local Content Development Act</p>	<p>a. To regulate activities of Cyber Cafes to protect children from having access to dangerous sites</p> <p>b. To ensure that our teaming unemployed have employment opportunities in all productive sectors that is currently dominated</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Communications Technology</p>

			by foreign firms	
6	Amend the Council of Registered Builders of Nigeria (CORBON) Act	CORBON Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To empower the Council of Registered Professional Builders to play their roles in the building and housing Sector b. To ensure registration of tradesmen and artisans c. To monitor new scheme on building sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Council of Registered Builders of Nigeria
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a Science and Technology Council to develop strategies for implementation of Science, Technology and Innovation policy b. Establishment a Science and Technology Foundation c. The Foundation will be responsible for the effective execution of ST&I Policies and strategies d. Membership of the Foundation to be drawn from ST&I agencies, Tertiary Institutions, Commerce and Industry and committed individuals 	National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (ST&I), 2012	To develop strategies for the advancement and development of ST&I policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Justice d. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

6.20 TRANSPORTATION

6.20.1 Constitutional Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	RELEVANT SECTIONS	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	List the sector (Railway, Port, Land, Water, Sea and Air) under the Concurrent Legislative List, which will spell out the areas of legislative competence of both the Federal and State Governments.	Second Schedule PartII	Ensure the participation of States in the provision of transport infrastructure	a. National Assembly b. States Houses of Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Transport d. Ministry of Aviation
2.	Provide for the budget for transportation infrastructure on first line charge	Section 84	Enhance fiscal strength for the transport sector	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. States Houses of Assembly

6.20.2 Policy Issues

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	EXISTING/ PROPOSED POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
1.	a. Promote economic development, expand trade, and improve Nigeria's competitiveness through an efficient and affordable integrated transport network.	National Transport Policy	Ensure adequate transport services to aid rapid economic transformation	a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Increase the involvement of the private sector in the provision, maintenance, operation, and upgrading of transport infrastructure. c. Improve the safety, environment, security, reliability, quality, and speed of movement of goods and people, at both national and international levels. d. Develop transport infrastructure that ensures environmental sustainability and internationally accepted standards; e. Create a national integrated multimodal transport network 		and environmental sustainability	Transport
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An integrative assessment of the transportation infrastructure including roads, railway, airports, seaports inland waterways and pipelines; b. Analysis of existing transport volume (demand); c. Analysis of the current transport infrastructure (supply); d. Estimate of the expected growth in transport demand and the need for further investment to improve the overall capacity and effectiveness of the transportation system for international, urban, rural and inter-State passengers and freight; e. A prioritized list of recommendations within each transport mode; f. Institutionalize arrangements for the planning, operation and maintenance of each mode of transport, and the respective roles of government, regulators and the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vision 20:2020 b. Medium Term Development Plans 	Use effective planning to integrate transport infrastructure for efficiency and reliability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Transport c. National Planning Commission

3.	<p>a. Address the seasonal congestion in Lagos port and the non-utilisation of other ports by adopting the principles of intermodal transport such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rehabilitating the rail links at the ports and improving access to the Inland Container Depots; ii. Improving the movement of cargo to and from the ports; and iii. Decentralising port cargo away from Lagos to other ports. iv. The Onitsha Cargo Airport should also be concluded to enhance commercial activities. <p>b. Develop an effective intermodal system to link the modes of transport so that each mode can complement the other.</p> <p>c. Restrict, screen and equip all existing security agencies nationwide and in particular those attached to the intermodal transport systems with modern weapons and other technical knowhow to enable them fight the new wave of crimes, terrorism and other forms of security threats.</p>	National Transport Policy	Ensure development of other modes of transportation to address decongestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Transport b. Ministry of Aviation
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Declare an emergency in the transportation sector with a time frame of five years of continuous funding priority to budget for railway transportation sector to achieve success. b. State governments in order to achieve their intra-city and metro line projects should apply recommendation to the federal government. c. Collaborate with local finance institutions like AMCON, 	Vision 20:2020	Enhance the sustainable funding of the transport sector for effectiveness and efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Transport d. Central Bank of Nigeria

	NSIA, NEXIM, BOI, Infrastructure Bank to invest in the projects			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria f. Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority g. Nigeria Export Import Bank h. Bank of Industry i. Infrastructure Bank j. State Governments
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emphasise road to rail to achieve greater efficiency and lower transport costs, and impact on economic growth. b. Invest in inter modal linkages to integrate operations, especially between the Port–Rail–Inland Container Depot (ICD)–Road modes. c. Review the Master Plan for Integrated Transport Infrastructure to ensure the inclusion of allied services like the mining and agricultural sector inputs. d. Institute new investment, improved operations, improved inter-modal coordination, planning and better regulation to ensure balanced competition between different transport modes. Federal Government should be saddled with the responsibility of constructing rail lines to important commercial nerve centres and all state capitals while States should engage themselves with Intra-state Network and Metrolines (intra-city). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Master Plan for Integrated Transport Infrastructure b. 25-year Strategic plan for Railway Transport Development 	Strategic development of the rail system to serve as a major backbone for transportation and impact economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal Ministry of Transport b. Nigeria Railway Cooperation

	<p>e. Operationalise Ajaokuta Steel Complex to partner with the Aladja Steel plant and the three inland rolling mills located at Oshogbo, Katsina and Jos produce the raw material components of the rolling stock that is modern and of international standard while reducing the prohibitive cost of building rail lines.</p> <p>f. Establish a dualization policy in railway construction to allow for mass movement of trains.</p> <p>g. Decide on which gauge to adopt for the expansion of rail infrastructure taking into account the transportation costs incurred between narrow and standard gauge and the need for seamless train movements within the country.</p> <p>h. Conduct feasibility studies and acquire land for the proposed expansion.</p> <p>i. Connect the Federal Capital Territory to the railway system and to the three major ports as a priority. The following routes are therefore proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Links to the Ports such as Onne, Calabar and Tin Can ii. Links to Abuja connecting the western and eastern ports iii. East – West Line iv. Mines and Agricultural centres v. Connect all major airports to rail lines. vi. Links from Makurdi –KatsinaAla –Takum-Bali-Jalingo –Yola 			
6.	a. Ensure adequate and efficient maintenance of the existing road network. Failure to do so imposes high costs on road	National Roads Developme	Ensure the development and maintenance of an	a. Federal Ministry of

	<p>users and raises the cost of rehabilitation works.</p> <p>b. Check the misuse of road infrastructure due to excessive axle load.</p> <p>c. Rehabilitate and maintain all roads and highways using technically competent construction firms and supervising engineers.</p> <p>d. Hasten the current dualisation programme of all highways leading to the Federal Capital Territory by the Federal Government.</p> <p>e. Complete all ongoing works and initiate the necessary process for the rehabilitation, construction, reconstruction and upgrading of the North-South, East-West federal highways in the next fifteen years to provide a comprehensive and integrated road network in the country.</p> <p>f. Develop all categories of the Federal Roads in the current government priority Road Network Development Plan and execute them in phases to provide a comprehensive road network that will link all states and the six geo-political zones:</p> <p>Phase one 2015-2020</p> <p>i. Lagos-Ibadan- Ilorin- Mokwa- Suleja-Kano(rehabilitation/dualisation)</p> <p>ii. Onne-Warri-Benin- Lokoja-Abuja(dualisation/rehablitaion)</p> <p>iii. Enugu-Makurdi-Lafia-Akwanga(North-South rehabilitation/dualisation)</p> <p>iv. Maiduguri-Damaturu-Dutse-</p>	<p>nt Policy</p>	<p>effective and efficient road transport system.</p>	<p>Works</p> <p>b. Federal Road Maintenance Agency</p> <p>c. State Ministries of Works</p>
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	<p>Kano(dualisation/rehabilitation)</p> <p>v. Onne-Aba-Uyo-Calabar(East-West rehabilitation/upgrading)</p> <p>vi. Jos-Akwanga-Abuja (dualisation/réhabilitation)</p> <p>vii. Enugu-Port Harcourt(rehabilitation)</p> <p>viii. Jos – Gombe – Yola Road</p> <p>ix. Mayo Belwa – Jada – Ganye- Tongou – Jamtan Road</p> <p>x. Gombe – Biu – Yola Road</p> <p>xi. Gombe – Damboa – Maiduguri Road</p> <p>xii. Jalingo – Bali – Takum – KatsinaAla Road</p> <p>xiii. Yenagoa – Nembe – Brass Road (to serve AGIP terminaland the proposed petroleum chemical refinery).</p> <p>Phase Two 2020-2025</p> <p>i. Lagos-Ibadan-Akure-Ife-Ajaokuta(rehabilitation/upgrading)</p> <p>ii. Jalingo-Shedam –Lafia(rehabilitation)</p> <p>iii. Mokwa –BirninKebbi-Sokoto</p> <p>iv. Lagos-Benin-Agbor-Asaba-Onitsha-Awka(rehabilitation/upgrading)</p> <p>v. Jos-Bauchi-Gombe- Biu-Maiduguri (rehabilitation)</p> <p>vi. Enugu-Abakaliki(rehabilitation/upgrading)</p> <p>vii. Maiduguri-Yola- Jalingo(rehabilitation)</p>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Benin – Ore – Sagamu – Papalanto – Ilaro – Obele – Benin Republic Border; ix. Otta – Idiroko - Benin Republic Border; x. Badagry – Seme - Benin Republic Border; <p>Phase Three 2025-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sokoto-Gausau-Zaria(rehabilitation/upgrading) ii. Maiduguri-Jalingo- Calabar (rehabilitation) iii. Kano-Katsina-Niger border(rehabilitation) iv. Abakaliki-Cameroun border (new construction) v. Asaba-Owerri-Aba (rehabilitation/upgrading) vi. Zaria-Jos(rehabilitation/upgrading) vii. Abuja-Lokoja-Otukpo-Oju-Calabar,(New construction) viii. Makurdi – Katsina-Ala – Takum – Bali – Jalingo – Yola ix. Completion of the BillinMutumDaya – Karim-Lamido – Jalingo Road in Taraba State. x. Construction of the Yenagoa – Oporoma – Koluama Road in Bayelsa State xi. Construction of Enugu – Ore – Lagos Railway Line. xii. Construction of coastal road from Badagry to Cross – River State. xiii. Damboa- Jalingo –Obudu Rail link 			
7.	a. All newly constructed/rehabilitated Federal roads (Federal	a. Vision	Prioritize road	a. The Presidency

	<p>highway and interstate priority roads) should be maintained by the contractual firms for a period of not less than three years before handing over.</p> <p>b. Hasten the provision of modern services such as parks for trailers and tankers, Weighbridges, Rest stations, Recovery vans, Medical facilities, Security outposts etc. through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on the highways. Incentives should also be given to the private sector for the building of trailer parks.</p> <p>c. Utilise other sources of revenue including amongst others, toll gates, vehicle tax, weighbridges and parking fees and petroleum tax.</p> <p>d. Establish a Special Bank, Transport Development Bank, to support national transport development through the provision of loan facilities to key stakeholders.</p> <p>e. The Federal and other tiers of Government and the development partners should broaden the scope of the RAMP to transform Rural Roads in all States of the Federation. Local Governments and benefiting communities should be responsible for the maintenance of completed roads. However, a certain percentage of Petroleum taxes and weighbridge fees should be allocated to the Local Government Areas for the purpose of development and maintenance of the rural feeder roads.</p> <p>f. Explore other possible sources of funding , these should include:</p> <p>i. Road User Charges including fuel tax, vehicle registration tax, vehicle import taxes, driver licenses, road tolls and taxes on tyres, lubricants and</p>	<p>20:2020</p> <p>b. Fiscal Strategy Paper</p> <p>c. National Infrastructure Concession policy</p>	<p>construction with timelines. and prudent management of resources</p>	<p>b. Federal Ministry of Works</p> <p>c. Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission</p> <p>d. State Ministries of Works</p> <p>e. Federal Road Maintenance Agency</p>
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	<p>consumable spare parts.</p> <p>ii. Road toll concession with alternative routes either through government Toll Road Authority or by private investors.</p> <p>g. Commence work on the Nigerian section of the Trans African Highway.</p> <p>h. Ensure a fair distribution of the roads to reflect the capability of the different tiers of government and the criteria for the takeover of roads by federal government should include:</p> <p>i. Roads connecting major industrial towns</p> <p>ii. Roads connecting state capitals</p> <p>iii. Roads connecting major seaports with the hinterland</p> <p>iv. Roads linking other road network of neighbouring countries.</p> <p>v. Roads in physically constrained areas (hilly or riverine areas) where the cost of construction creates a problem to both state and local government;</p> <p>vi. The development needs of disadvantaged areas;</p> <p>vii. Connection to major towns; and</p> <p>viii. Connection between local government headquarters;</p> <p>ix. A benchmark of an Average Daily Traffic of 100 vehicles or any other appropriate criterion may be instituted for the transfer of roads from local to state government. A network and need approach adopted in this way may result in the sharing of the network to be in the order of 50- 30-20 for Federal State and Local</p>			
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	<p>governments respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consider the use of buses for mass transit as falling into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bus Mass Transit (BMT):the use of buses to provide road-based mass transit services as defined above; ii. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT):a special case in which bus mass transit operates over roadway which is physically segregated from other traffic modes to increase operating speeds. j. State Governments should introduce well organised high capacity bus mass transit systems which the existing infrastructure can accommodate. In order to achieve this objective, State Governments should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Deliver services through the licensing of incorporated legal entities with specialised professional management teams. l. Create dedicated routes for BRT in major urban areas m. Promote Cooperatives or Associations of numerous small transport operators. n. Develop the required bus infrastructure such as bus stops and terminals, garages and depots. o. Provide proper maintenance facilities. p. Review and harmonize the roles and functions of highway personnel(Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Vehicle Inspector Officers (VIO) and Security Agencies) for the purpose of effective and better co-ordination, supervision and enforcement and 			
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	<p>ensuring efficient performance of their functions</p> <p>q. Ensure that road design standard and road worthiness of vehicles (MOT) on highways should meet international standards. Relevant agencies should review existing laws for effective implementation.</p>			
8.	<p>a. Reduce political interference in the Nigeria Ports Authority and introduce reforms through legislation that will separate policy making from regulation and operation, and ensure that qualified and competent, merit based management are appointed.</p> <p>b. Increase inter-ports competition that should make ports more efficient and prevent diversion of cargo to neighbouring countries.</p> <p>c. Review and update the Ports Master Plan, driven by integration between federal and state governments and the transport network, particularly rail.</p> <p>d. Fast track the development of additional ports that will have the capacity to attract large vessels and be a transit hub, such as Lekki, Badagry, Olokola, Ibaka, Agge and Ogidigben so as to encourage reduction of ship turnaround time.</p> <p>e. Reduction of ship turnaround time by improving discharge operations with more modern discharge and stacking techniques.</p> <p>f. Improve and provide incentives such as reduction in port dues, demurrage and warehousing costs that will encourage shipping companies, importers and exporters to use underutilised ports e.g. Port Harcourt, Calabar and</p>	<p>a. National Infrastructure Concession Policy</p> <p>b. National PPP Policy</p> <p>c. Nigerian Ports Management Policy</p>	<p>Reforming the Ports to ensure effective operations and drive trade and economic growth</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>c. Nigerian Ports Authority</p>

	<p>Warri.</p> <p>g. Resuscitate rail services to and at the ports and rehabilitate those that are presently linked to railway and land transport so as to improve service delivery.</p> <p>h. Stevedoring services must be specifically reserved for Nigerians.</p> <p>i. Expedite the completion of Lokoja and Onitsha Ports projects.</p> <p>j. Establish a deep seaport in Agge, Bayelsa State.</p>			
9.	<p>a. Reform the Nigerian Inland Water transport to separate policy making from regulation and operation and achieve the following objectives to improve efficiency in the provision of marine transportation.</p> <p>b. Assist the development of other activities reliant on inland waterways such as tourism, agriculture and rural development;</p> <p>c. Increase the competitive edge of inland waterways as an alternative mode of transport especially in the conveyance of heavy cargo thereby increasing inter-modalism.</p> <p>d. Dredge rivers/ports</p> <p>e. Develop more Inland River ports with adequate facilities as well as convenient links to the cities.</p> <p>f. Encourage private sector participation through the concession of Jetties and Terminals that will attract private sector management, technology and investment in ferry ports and services.</p> <p>g. Protect the river bank to reduce the cost of maintenance</p>	<p>a. National Maritime Transport Policy</p> <p>b. National PPP Policy</p>	<p>Develop the Inland water ways as an alternative transport system to play leading role in economic development</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Transport</p> <p>c. Nigerian Ports Authority</p>

	<p>dredging and guarantee an all year round navigation.</p> <p>h. Decentralize the sector under the constitutional concurrent list that will spell out the areas of legislative competence of both the Federal and State Governments for effective coverage of the nation's navigable waterways.</p> <p>i. Dredge River Benue to make it an all season waterway.</p> <p>j. Dredge River Niger to make it navigable at all times.</p> <p>k. Dredge all inland waterways.</p>			
10	<p>a. Intervene in vessel acquisition and financing by ensuring that Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) must comply with the Act.</p> <p>b. Encourage NIMASA to facilitate access to the fund to Nigerian shipping companies.</p> <p>c. Integrate the steel plants to the provision of steel and allied products for ship building.</p> <p>d. A deliberate policy tying the Naval dry dock and other ship buildings yards to the funding program involving local finance institutions and improve on Manpower and Technological Development in vessels building and operations.</p> <p>e. Facilitate full indigenous participation in the carriage of cargoes including the lifting of crude petroleum;</p> <p>f. Promote human capacity development for the manning of maritime vessels by Nigerians;</p> <p>g. Deploy monetary and fiscal policies that adequately favour the shipping companies. That will in turn:</p>	<p>a. Fiscal Strategy Policy</p> <p>b. National Monetary Policy</p> <p>c. Nigerian Cabotage Policy</p>	<p>Re-focus reforms in shipping to enhance domestic ship building and to play active role in economic development</p>	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>c. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency</p> <p>d. Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create an enabling environment for indigenous private shipping companies to acquire vessels; ii. Make a special provision for the shipping industry in the context of domestic credits and foreign exchange; iii. Allow substantial tax relief and tax concessions for indigenous shipping companies. 			
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Separate Aeronautical Accident Investigation from Safety Regulation and establish it as an independent body in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation(ICAO) regulations. b. Encourage Public-Private Partnerships or Joint Ventures to the extent that the country can benefit from the BASA and OSA agreements. c. Complete the on-going upgrade of the local and international airports on schedule. d. Incorporate the interest of the people living with disabilities in the design construction of airports and in the conduct and behaviour of airline personnel, e. Encourage comparative pricing especially within the “ECOWAS sub-region.” f. Encourage the development of Maintenance Repair Organisations facilities as their presence would greatly reduce the costs of obtaining these services abroad. g. Upgrade existing local Training/Re-Training Facilities and emplace the framework to develop new ones so as to compete favourably with external human resources for jobs in the Nigerian aviation sector. 	National Aviation Policy	Building a safe and secure aviation industry that will see Nigeria as an Aviation Hub in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Ministry of Aviation c. Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority d. Nigerian Aviation Management Authority

	<p>h. Investigate the misuse of the Aviation Intervention Fund thoroughly. Investigated offenders should be prosecuted and punished.</p> <p>i. Place utmost priority to national interest and security while granting approvals, permits and rights to users of the Nigerian air space and airports.</p> <p>j. Construct a Second Runway for the NnamdiAzikiwe International Airport, Abuja as a matter of critical urgency.</p> <p>k. Agencies in the Aviation sector with distinct functions should be over sighted and regulated by the FCA A in line with ICAO/SARPS (Safety Related Standards and Recommended Practices) for the regulatory agencies like NCAA and the demands of the services agencies like NAMA, NIMET, FAAN and NCAT.</p> <p>l. The negotiation of fair services agreements with third party countries in air transport should be guided largely by economic consideration and the principles of reciprocity that will ensure fair and equal opportunities.</p> <p>m. Re-negotiate the Bilateral Air Service Agreements (BASAs) with the long term goal of encouraging local operators.</p> <p>n. Retool and upgrade the technical and human capacity of Nigerian College of Aviation Technology. Also, develop a program to encourage Nigerians pursue career opportunities in the aviation industry.</p> <p>o. Encourage the provision of funding with low interest rates for direct aviation industry. Furthermore, an aircraft leasing company with a minimal investment of \$10 billion over the next five years should be introduced. This model,</p>			
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	<p>adopted by China, has grown its domestic airlines tremendously.</p> <p>p. Review all taxes and charges relating to airlines operations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cancel import tax/duties on aircraft and spare parts ii. Significant reduction of stamp duty on aircraft purchase/lease agreement, Waiver of aircraft lease withholding tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) iii. Significant reduction in land charge by Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) iv. In addition government should grant a corporate tax holiday for at least 15 years v. Government should reduce insurance premiums paid by domestic airlines by empowering Nigerian insurance companies to form a local aviation pool that is able to negotiate better rates in the international insurance market for Nigerian airlines. <p>q. Review the present airport ownership structure through viable PPPs that can integrate the international and domestic terminals, refurbishment of existing runways and construction of new ones where necessary.</p> <p>r. Develop a policy framework that encourages foreign airlines to enter into partnerships with domestic airlines especially those that are currently operating in the country.</p> <p>s. Government should ensure that only qualified persons with requisite professional experiences are appointed as Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of the Aviation Ministry and into agencies like the NCAA, NIMET and</p>			
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	NAMA.			
12	<p>a. Link the production and construction of pipelines and depots to the Ajaokuta Steel Plant, the Aladja Steel plant and the three Inland Rolling Mills in Jos, Oshogbo and Katsina.</p> <p>b. Deploy modern technology that can be human signature sensitive in securing, identifying and blocking vandalized pipelines until repairs are carried out.</p>	Nigeria Energy Policy	Ensure secure pipeline for transportation of petroleum and gas products across the country	<p>a. Ministry of Petroleum Resources</p> <p>b. Federal Ministry of Mines & Steel Development</p> <p>c. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation</p>
13.	<p>a. Expand the existing National Transportation Council to include the Federal Ministries of Works and Aviation and the State Commissioners of Works, experts in the transport sector and representative of all core stakeholders therein as well as Federal and State Ministers and Commissioners of Environment, respectively.</p> <p>b. Allocate funds from other sources such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Specific government grants ii. Intervention Funds iii. Development Assistance iv. Counterpart Funding v. Viability Gap Funding vi. Subsidies vii. Interest Draw Back viii. Subsidy Reinvestment Programme (SURE-P) 	National Transportation Policy	Ensure good governance and sustainable funding of the transport sector	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. Ministry of Finance</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>d. Central Bank of Nigeria</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Concessionary loans x. Non-Concessional Loans xi. Technical Assistance and Grants xii. Clean Technology Fund xiii. Development Finance Institutions xiv. Private Sector Equity xv. Contractual Savings Sector xvi. Export Credit Agency Facilities xvii. Debt Capital Market xviii. Contractor and Vendor Finance xix. Government Credit Enhancements xx. Pioneer Status xxi. Counterpart Funding xxii. Asset Pledge xxiii. Public Private Partnerships 			
13	Make adequate budgetary provisions for transportation sector	Fiscal Strategy Paper	To enhance fiscal strength of the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Presidency b. Federal Ministry of Finance c. Federal Ministry of Works d. Federal Ministry of Transport e. Ministry of Aviation

14.	<p>a. Review the industry framework set out in the NTC, Rail, Ports, Aviation, Inland Waterway and Roads Bills to separate policy, regulation and operations, where the National Transport Council will be restricted to policy formulation, with program implementation and regulation by an independent multi-sectorbody (NTC).</p> <p>b. Retain ownership of the critical aspects of transport infrastructure irrespective of the drive to encourage private sector participation in the provision of transport infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>a. National Transport Policy</p> <p>b. National Privatization Policy</p>	Open the transport industry for full private sector participation	<p>a. National Council on Privatization</p> <p>b. Bureau of Public Enterprises</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>d. The Presidency</p>
15	Modify the existing Master Plan for Integrated Transport Infrastructure or the 25 Year Strategic Vision to accommodate the inclusion of the railway system to locations with natural resources, commercial nerve centres and to state capitals that have never had railways	<p>a. Master Plan for Integrated Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>b. 25-year Strategic Vision for Rail Transportation</p>	Extension of railway lines to industrial and commercial centres	<p>a. Ministry of Transport</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Presidency</p>
16	Expand the existing National Transportation Council to include the Federal Ministries of Works and Aviation and the State Commissioners of Works, experts in the transport sector and representative of all core stakeholders therein as well as Federal and State Ministers and Commissioners of Environment, respectively	National Transport Policy	To strengthen the sector	<p>a. Federal Ministry of Transport</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. The Presidency</p>

6.20.3 Statutes

S/N	RESOLUTIONS	PROPOSED/ EXISTING STATUTES	OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES
1.	<p>a. Enact an Act of National Assembly to establish:</p> <p>i. A National Transport Council as a policy formulating body; and</p> <p>ii. National Transportation Commission (NTC) to handle implementation.</p> <p>b. Create independent economic and safety regulation departments for the transport sector under the National Transportation Commission Act</p>	<p>a. National Transportation Council Act</p> <p>b. National Transportation Commission Act</p>	Broaden stakeholder participation in Transportation management	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Ministry of Transport</p>
2.	Amend the Nigerian Railway Corporation Act giving participatory power to the Federal Government the private sector and state governments in rail development.	Nigerian Railway Corporation Act	Open up the rail way transport system for private sector participation	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Nigeria Railway Corporation</p> <p>d. Bureau for Public Enterprises</p>
3.	Review law to and harmonize the roles and functions of highway personnel (FRSC, VIO and Security Agencies)	<p>a. Road Safety Act</p> <p>b. Highway Safety Act</p>	For effective and better co-ordination, supervision and enforcement and ensuring efficient performance of their functions	<p>a. The Presidency</p> <p>b. National Assembly</p> <p>c. Federal Ministry of Justice</p> <p>d. Federal Road Safety</p>

				Commission e. Vehicle Inspection Office
4.	a. Review the Cabotage Act to effectively achieve its set objectives. b. Enact a law to establish a National Coast Guard.	Cabotage Act	for effective security in Nigerian coastal waterways and to protect Nigerian Fisheries Resources	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Ministry of Defence d. Nigeria Navy e. Federal Ministry of Transport
5	Review the law to provide for the mandatory establishment of a National flag carrier.	Nigeria Civil Aviation Act	Establishment of a national carrier to strengthen competition in the aviation sector	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Ministry of Aviation
6	Enact a law to make the Transportation master plan	Nigerian Transport Act	To prevent the abuse of the plan by ministers and/or ministries.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of Transport d. Federal Ministry of Works e. States Ministries of Works
7	a. Overhaul and strengthen the Federal Road Maintenance Agency's (FERMA) to improve their services and performance.	Federal Road Maintenance Agency Act	To improve their services and performance.	a. The Presidency b. National Assembly c. Federal Ministry of

	<p>b. Establish by Law Nigerian Transport Corporation which shall exercise powers to include accurately determination of the total number of roads, give identification number to each of the roads covered and their geographical directions and finally produce a geographical road map for Nigerian roads, as well as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monitor the development and the condition of the Nigerian roads system. ii. Establish general road development and road maintenance strategies based on the perceived needs of road users and the existing road conditions. iii. Bring together all the main stakeholders to ensure a common approach and co-ordination between different programs affecting the needs for road development and improvement iv. Approve and develop uniform standards and regulations for road maintenance v. Advise the Government on issues arising out of toll roads concession and toll roads' pricing, vi. Advise the government on all matters concerning road development, improvement and maintenance, and vii. Administer, monitor and supervise the allocation of funds for road maintenance viii. Establishment of road user charge for maintenance of the roads. 			<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Federal Ministry of Works e. States Ministries of Works
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CHAPTER SEVEN

7.1 THE EXERCISE OF PEOPLE’S SOVEREIGNTY

7.1.1 Delivering his Inaugural Address at the National Conference on 17th March 2014, President Goodluck Jonathan, GCFR touched on the inter-relationship between constitution – making and referendum in the following words:

“Let me at this point thank the National Assembly for introducing the provision for a referendum in the proposed amendment of the Constitution. This should be relevant for this Conference if at the end of the deliberations, the need for a referendum arises. I therefore urge the National Assembly and the State Houses of Assembly to speed up the Constitutional amendment process especially with regard to the subject of referendum”.

7.1.2 According to Section 14 (2)(a) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, sovereignty belongs to the people. The conduct of a referendum, if the need arises, on the Resolutions of the National Conference can only serve to obtain the approval or endorsement (imprimatur) of the entire citizenry of Nigeria. Notable examples of referendums in Africa include South Africa (1992), Tunisia (2002), Kenya (2005) and Egypt (2011).

7.2 DEBATE ON MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

In the course of determining the modalities for the implementation of Conference Resolutions, different shades of opinion emerged from the Delegates, to wit

- (a) Amendments to the Constitution which are proposed by the Conference should be embedded into the 1999 Constitution and the resultant document should be regarded as the 1999 Constitution (as amended);

- (b) The Volume of Amendments embedded in the 1999 Constitution would make it a new document which should be regarded as making it a new constitution.

7.2.1 If Conference decides that it is a 1999 Constitution (as amended), then the process of bringing it into being will be through the normal constitutional process as envisaged in the 1999 Constitution.

7.2.2 However if Conference decides that the resultant document is a brand new constitution, then to bring it into existence will necessitate a referendum.

7.2.3 Conference is still to take a decision on whether it will be a 1999 Constitution (as amended) or a brand new Constitution at the close of plenary on Thursday, 10th July 2014.

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