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HALFWAY THROUGH

RENEWED HOPE: PROMISES, PROGRESS, AND PENDING DREAMS

BAT-O-METER

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ABOUT US

AdvoKC Foundation is a youth-led civic tech organization that aims to promote transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in governance. It uses technology, art, and entertainment, combined with data-driven research and policy analysis, to empower citizens to hold leaders accountable. As a non-partisan organization, AdvoKC Foundation focuses on governance monitoring, public sector accountability, and civic education, using digital tools, investigative reporting, and community-driven advocacy to ensure that government policies and commitments benefit the people.

MISSION

To build a more democratic and socially just community by improving governance commitment with citizens and empowering citizen education and engagement.

VISION

To be the catalyst for transparent governance and social justice.

For latest data on our promise meter, visit: www.promisetracker.ng

Read more about AdvoKC Foundation and the work we do at www.advokc.ng

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EXECUTIVE TEAM:

Abiola Durodola (Executive Director), Habib Sheidu (Project Director)

RESEARCH, POLICY ADVISORY, AND EDITORIAL TEAM:

Dare Olatunde (Head of Programs and Partnerships), Luqman Adamu (Communications Manager), Zayyad Musa (Project Lead, BAT-O-meter), Opemipo Adebajo (Editor-in-Chief)

DESIGN:

Afolabi Akinyemi

ABOUT PROMISE TRACKER NG

Promise Tracker NG is a governance accountability initiative designed to monitor and evaluate the fulfilment of campaign promises made by elected officials in Nigeria. By providing an independent and data-driven assessment of government commitments, the platform ensures that citizens have access to accurate, transparent, and up-to-date information on the progress of policy implementation.

The platform systematically tracks promises across various sectors, analysing their execution based on verifiable evidence such as government reports, budget allocations, media investigations, and citizen feedback. Each promise is assigned a rating based on its level of implementation:

- **Not Yet Rated** (no sufficient information available).
- **Broken** (promise was abandoned or reversed).
- **In the Works** (active steps are being taken towards fulfilment).
- **Stalled** (progress has been halted).
- **Compromised** (partially fulfilled but not as originally intended).
- **Kept** (fully implemented as promised).

Promise Tracker NG operates through four dedicated meters, each designed to monitor specific levels of governance.

The **BAT-O-METER** tracks the promises and policy commitments of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, providing a comprehensive analysis of his administration's progress at the national level.

The **SoludoMeter** focuses on Governor Charles Soludo of Anambra State, evaluating the implementation of his campaign pledges.

The **Legislative Agenda Meter** is dedicated to monitoring the commitments and legislative activities of members of the Federal House of Representatives, assessing how well they align with their proposed agendas.

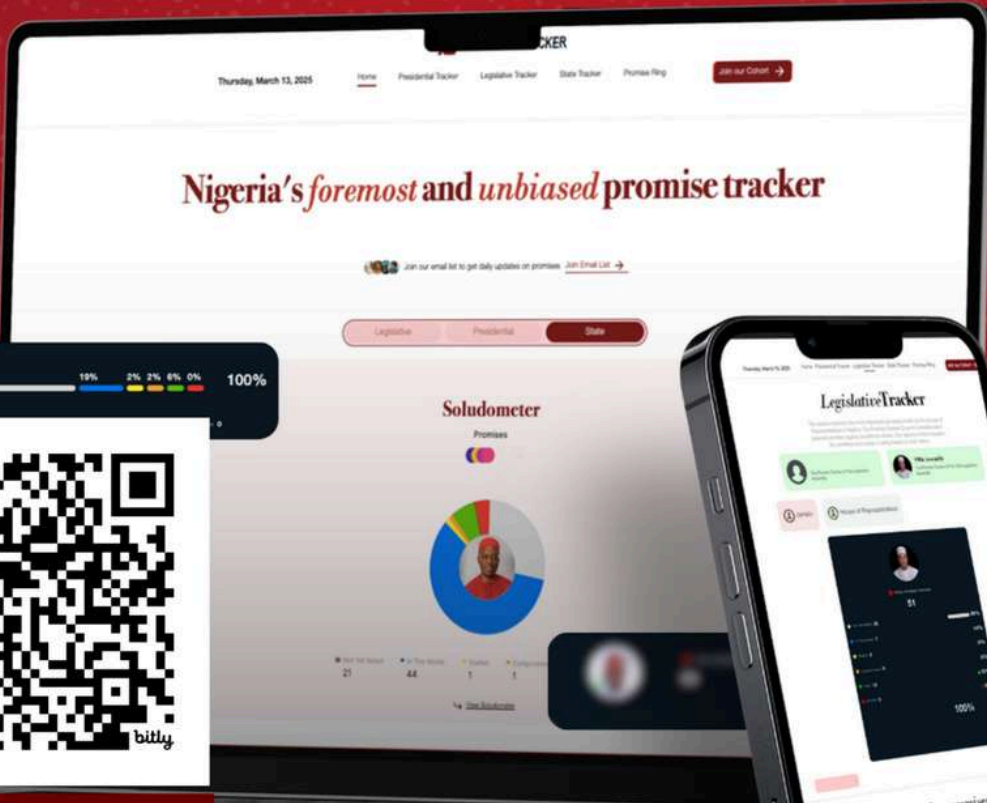
Lastly, the **Promise Ring** serves as a general tracking system for the promises of various state governors who do not yet have a dedicated meter, ensuring that governance at the subnational level remains transparent and accountable.

Promise Tracker NG is more than just a monitoring tool—it is a mechanism for strengthening democracy by promoting transparency and holding leaders accountable to the people. By bridging the gap between electoral commitments and governance realities, the platform empowers citizens to demand better service delivery while encouraging elected officials to remain committed to their mandates. Through research, advocacy, and public engagement, Promise Tracker NG continues to play a vital role in deepening democratic accountability in Nigeria. You can check the work we do on www.promisetracker.ng.



ACCESS PROMISES MADE TO YOU BY ELECTED OFFICIALS WITH A CLICK

www.promisetracker.ng



Scan to view promises or visit www.promisetracker.ng

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
CBHIS	Community-Based Health Insurance Scheme
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FoI	Freedom of Information
MSMEDF	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBPSC	National Blockchain Policy Steering Committee
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NIPC	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
NITDA	National Information Technology Development Agency
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
VGF	Vulnerable Group Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
YEIDEP	Youth Enterprise Investment and Development Programme

METHODOLOGY

DEFINITION OF A PROMISE

For this report, a promise is defined as a prospective, publicly stated commitment of action or outcome by an elected official, which is verifiable through credible and publicly accessible sources. Every promise we track is accompanied by its source — whether it's a campaign manifesto, official government document, press release, public address, social media statement, or credible media coverage.

SELECTION PROCESS

The initial pool of promises was drawn from a wide range of public commitments made by the elected official within the period under review. To refine this pool, a six-member review committee was convened. The committee was responsible for selecting promises based on two primary criteria

1. **Timeline Relevance** — promises whose proposed implementation timeline falls within the period of our reporting cycle, promises where we expect their implementation ought to be done within the two-year timeframe.
2. **Socio-Economic Significance** — promises with direct implications on critical socio-economic issues affecting Nigeria, such as governance, infrastructure, economy, healthcare, education, and social welfare.

24

From this broad list,
PROMISES
were selected

2
YEARS

to feature in the
BAT-O-METER
report

TRACKING PROCESS

Our tracking methodology relies on continuous monitoring of the activities, communications, and policy initiatives of the elected officials and their administrations. We gather updates from multiple reliable and verifiable sources, including:

- Official government websites and portals
- Verified social media accounts of the officeholders and key government agencies
- Freedom of Information (Fol) requests and disclosures
- Credible national and international news organizations
- Official policy documents, gazettes, and legislative records

We also track contextual factors such as political dynamics, legal challenges, budgetary allocations, and legislative support, all of which can influence the fulfilment or delay of a promise.

PROMISE RATING SYSTEM

Each promise is assessed against its stated objectives and rated based on tangible progress or outcomes. Our rating system includes:

Promise Kept

- This rating is assigned when a promise has been fulfilled substantially or completely in line with its original intent. It indicates that the official has either delivered the promised outcome or enacted the promised policy.

Compromised

- A promise earns this rating when the outcome falls short of the original commitment but still reflects a significant achievement aligned with the initial objective. This acknowledges partial fulfilment or modifications necessitated by prevailing circumstances.

Promise Broken

- This is assigned when a promise has not been fulfilled, either due to executive inaction, lack of legislative or institutional support, or a change in policy direction. Importantly, a 'Promise Broken' rating does not automatically imply that the official abandoned advocacy efforts for the promise — it could result from external factors beyond their immediate control.

DYNAMIC RATING ADJUSTMENTS

Our methodology recognises that policy implementation is an evolving process. As such, promise ratings are not static and can change as new information emerges or as circumstances shift. For instance:

- A promise initially rated as **In the Works** might later be downgraded to **Stalled** if progress halts.
- Conversely, stalled promises can be reactivated and eventually rated **Promise Kept** upon successful completion.
- If an official reverses a fulfilled policy, a previously **Promise Kept** rating could revert to **Compromised**.

This dynamic tracking model ensures our reporting remains responsive, accurate, and reflective of the realities on the ground

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As President Bola Ahmed Tinubu enters the third year of his administration, Nigeria continues to navigate a complex landscape of economic hardship, security concerns, and widespread calls for inclusive governance. Following an ambitious campaign under the “**Renewed Hope**” mantra, Tinubu assumed office in May 2023 with a bold vision to reform governance, stabilise the economy, and restore public trust in leadership.

President Tinubu's administration faces growing scrutiny over its ability to translate campaign promises into measurable progress. With inflation, unemployment, and insecurity still weighing heavily on citizens, the need for transparency and accountability has never been more urgent.

BAT-O-METER—a presidential promise tracker developed by **ADVOKC Foundation as part of the Promise Tracker NG initiative** to assess the performance of the Tinubu administration has reviewed 24 key promises across five crucial thematic areas: **Economic development and Job Creation, Education, Justice and Security, Healthcare, Governance**. These promises were selected based on their relevance to national development and the frequency with which they were highlighted during the 2023 election campaign and the early months of Tinubu's presidency.

This second-year **BAT-O-METER** report provides an in-depth, evidence-based evaluation of the administration's progress so far. Each promise is rated as either: **Promise Kept, compromised, or Promise Broken**, offering the public a clear, accessible framework for understanding where the government stands in delivering on its commitments.

While some notable efforts have been made, particularly in economic policy reforms and education, the pace of implementation across several critical areas remains slow, and outcomes are mixed. With two years left in the administration's term, the findings of this report serve both as a performance scorecard and a reminder that campaign promises must evolve beyond rhetoric into sustained action.

This report provides an evaluation of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's second year in office in terms of fulfilling his campaign promises. It aims to assess the extent to which his administration delivered on its commitments during this period. AdvoKC tracked and rated (either Promise Kept, Compromise, in the works or Promise Broken) a total of 24 of the most important promises made by President Bola Ahmed Tinubu during his Renewed Hope campaign. These promises would be assessed based on five categories, namely:

1. Economic development & Job creation,
2. Healthcare,
3. Justice & Security,
4. Governance,
5. Education

A score out of 100% will be assigned to each category to reflect the level of promise fulfilment.

As Nigeria charts its path forward, **BAT-O-METER** remains committed to empowering citizens with factual, timely, and independent assessments of government performance—because democracy works best when leaders are accountable, and citizens are informed.

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria's socio-economic landscape in 2025 is marked by significant challenges, including high inflation, widespread insecurity, soaring unemployment, increasing poverty rates, and maternal mortality rates. Despite government promises to address these issues, many remain unfulfilled, exacerbating the hardships faced by citizens.

As of March 2025, Nigeria's annual inflation rate rose to 24.23%, up from 23.18% in February. Food inflation, a critical component affecting daily life, stood at 21.79% year-on-year in March 2025. These escalating prices have made necessities unaffordable for many, leading to increased food insecurity across the nation. The labour market continues to struggle, with the overall unemployment rate at 4.3% as of Q2 2024. Youth unemployment remains a pressing concern, with rates hovering around 6.5% for individuals aged 15-24. These figures, however, may not fully capture the extent of underemployment and informal labour prevalent in the country.

Poverty levels have escalated alarmingly. According to the World Bank's April 2025 Poverty and Equity Brief, 75.5% of rural Nigerians are now living below the poverty line, reflecting deepening hardship in the country's hinterlands. This indicates that a significant portion of the population struggles to meet basic needs.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF PRESIDENT BOLA AHMED TINUBU'S ADMINISTRATION

As President Bola Ahmed Tinubu approaches the midpoint of his administration, Nigeria stands at a pivotal juncture defined by economic strain, public discontent, and cautious optimism. The administration, which rode into office on the bold promises of "Renewed Hope," has faced the harsh realities of governance in a country grappling with rising inflation, persistent insecurity, and widespread poverty.

The BATOMETER performance review, an evidence-based assessment of the tracked 24 of Tinubu's most critical promises across five sectors: Economic Development & Job Creation, Education, Healthcare, Justice & Security, and Governance. The findings present a mixed but sobering picture.

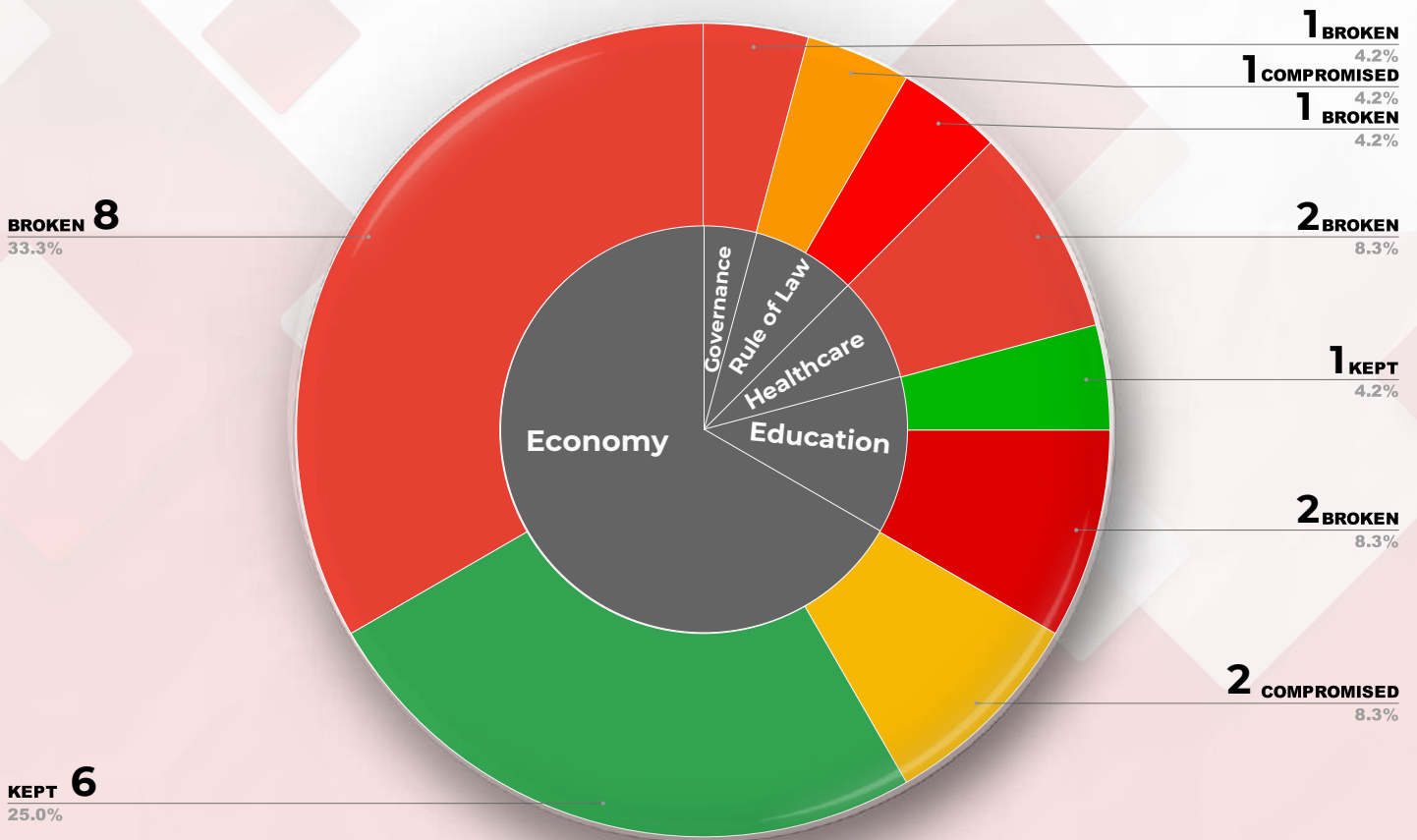
On the economic and educational front, the administration has achieved some important milestones. The removal of the fuel subsidy was a decisive move, student loan reforms were actualized, and meaningful strides were made in blockchain regulation and MSME support programs. These efforts earned the administration a handful of "Promise Kept" ratings, indicating intent to confront Nigeria's structural economic challenges.

However, this progress was overshadowed by unmet commitments in crucial sectors. In healthcare, none of the promises tracked were fulfilled. Millions of Nigerians remain excluded from health insurance coverage, and vital health research funding never materialised. The education sector fared little better, with the much-needed curriculum overhaul and youth fellowship programs abandoned. Job creation initiatives made headlines but failed to curb rising youth unemployment or translate policy into sustainable opportunities for Nigeria's restless young population.

The power sector continues to struggle despite legislative reforms, with electricity supply both erratic and unaffordable. Likewise, food security initiatives have barely made a dent in reducing inflation or hunger, as food inflation soared before a recent, CPI-rebasing-induced dip. The judiciary's long-overdue digitisation and expansion remain largely rhetorical, and the diplomacy promise of establishing a strategic policy department at the foreign ministry was completely neglected.

Categorically, only seven out of the twenty-four promises earned a "Promise Kept" rating, three were "Compromised," and a staggering fourteen promises were rated as "Broken." These numbers reflect a significant underperformance in key areas most affecting Nigerians' daily lives. While the administration deserves credit for select reforms, the overwhelming majority of promises remain unmet, and broken, jeopardising the prospect of lasting impact within its tenure.

TWO-YEAR JOURNEY OF PRESIDENT TINUBU



TOTAL PROMISES



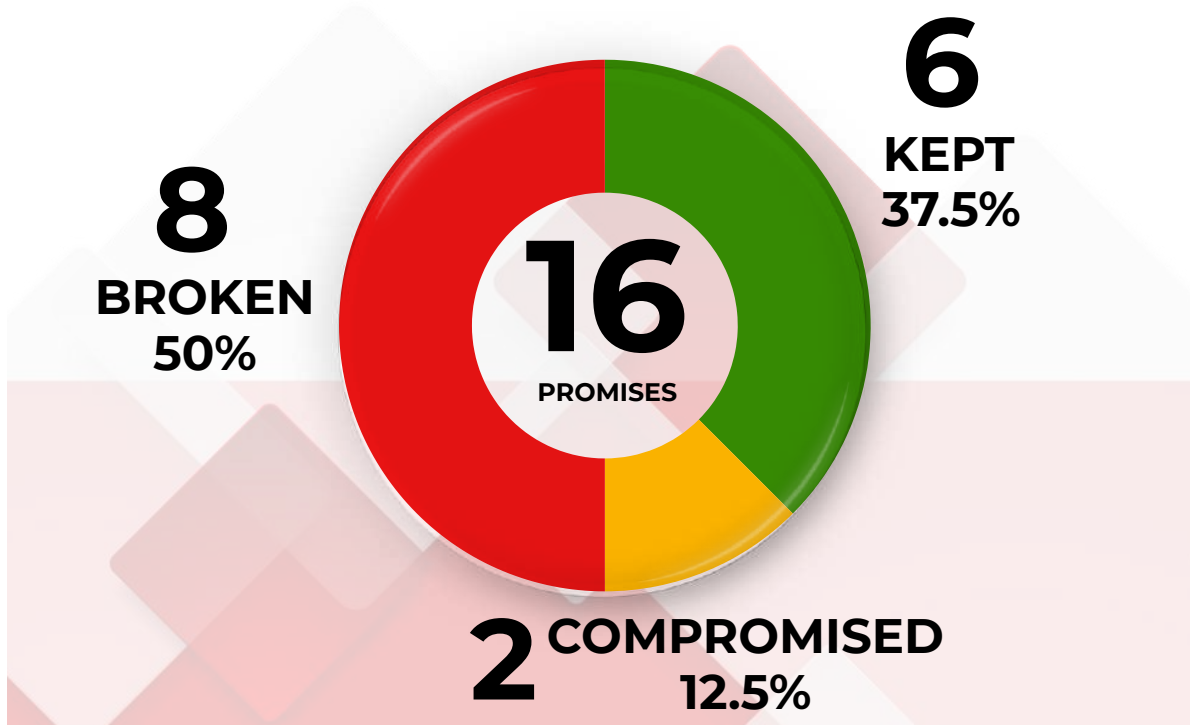
In conclusion, President Tinubu’s administration has shown flashes of ambition and reformist intent, but these have often been undermined by inconsistent execution, policy inertia, and a widening trust deficit between government and citizens. As Nigeria’s economic and social pressures intensify, the government must urgently convert rhetoric into action. The next two years present a critical window for course correction. Failure to do so risks squandering the very “Renewed Hope” that brought this administration to power.



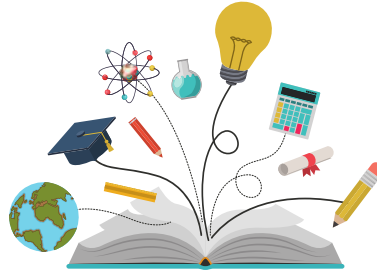
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOB CREATION

Out of the total 24 campaign promises evaluated, 16 fall under the Economic Development sector, underscoring the centrality of economic issues in Nigeria's current national discourse. With persistent high inflation rates, soaring general and youth unemployment, depreciating currency values, and other critical economic indicators at historic highs, this sector represents the most pressing concern for millions of Nigerians.

The highlighted economic development promises cover a wide spectrum — ranging from the removal of fuel subsidies, creating jobs and reducing youth unemployment, rising food inflation and insecurity, accessibility and affordability of electricity for economic activities, the modernization of Nigeria's seaports, to comprehensive tax reviews and new implementation frameworks aimed at fostering business growth and attracting investment.

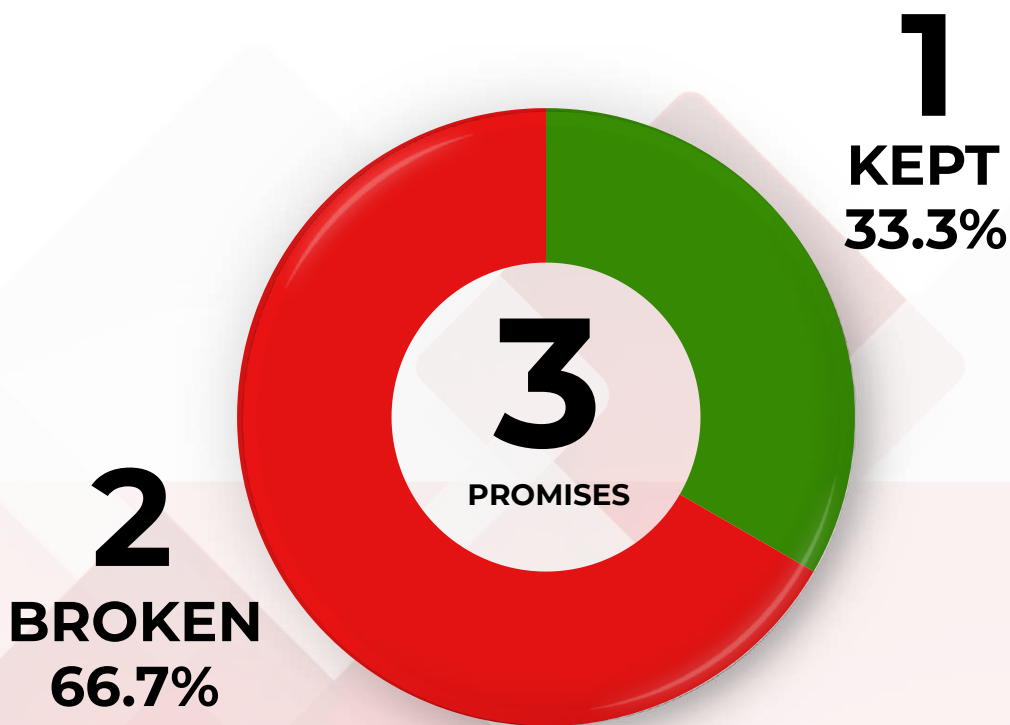


EDUCATION



From the education sector, three key promises were highlighted, reflecting their significance as a foundation for national development. These promises included the introduction of a student loan program, the modernization of Nigeria's outdated educational curriculum, and the establishment of a national youth fellowship program aimed at nurturing leadership and skills development among young Nigerians.

Of these, only the student loan program was successfully implemented, while the other two promises remain broken. During two years, the government made no visible efforts to initiate or advance work on modernising the curriculum or launching the youth fellowship program. These unfulfilled pledges suggest that despite initial commitments, education reforms beyond student loans were deprioritised in the administration's policy agenda.



HEALTHCARE



This remains a cornerstone of national well-being and economic productivity, yet it continues to face significant challenges in Nigeria. From poor infrastructure and underfunded facilities to a critical shortage of medical personnel and the ongoing wave of medical brain drain, the sector is under immense strain. Against this backdrop, citizens were hopeful that fresh policy commitments would strengthen healthcare delivery and improve access to affordable, quality services.

In the administration's set of promises, two healthcare-related pledges were tracked and evaluated. Unfortunately, both promises were rated as 'Broken,' representing a 100% failure rate in this sector. No substantive progress was recorded on either front over the review period. The absence of decisive policy actions or investments in key areas such as primary healthcare revitalisation and expanded health insurance coverage leaves millions of Nigerians vulnerable, especially in rural and low-income communities.

The healthcare sector's dismal performance in fulfilling its campaign promises signals a troubling gap between political assurances and practical implementation. When public health indicators are worsening and the demand for accessible, quality care is rising, the administration's inability to deliver on its healthcare commitments undermines public confidence and threatens broader human development goals.



**BROKEN
100%**

JUSTICE AND SECURITY



This is the bedrock of any functioning democracy and a critical safeguard for justice, human rights, and accountable governance. In Nigeria, however, the justice system continues to grapple with severe challenges — from congested court dockets and outdated administrative procedures to a shortage of judicial officers and limited access to timely legal redress.

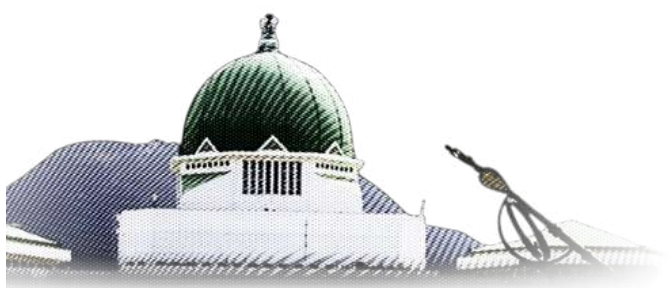
Within the administration’s reform agenda, two promises related to strengthening the rule of law were identified and evaluated. The first centered on digitalising court processes to enhance efficiency, transparency, and public access to legal services. The second promise aimed to increase the number of trial courts and appoint more judges to speed up the resolution of cases and reduce the country’s chronic backlog of trials.

Unfortunately, one promise was compromised while the other was broken. Over the review period, no tangible steps were taken to digitalize court operations, while some efforts were made to expand the trial court network. The judiciary continues to rely on largely manual processes, while court congestion and delays persist, hampering the timely dispensation of justice.

This unfulfilled commitment to judicial reform reflects a missed opportunity to modernise Nigeria’s legal system and strengthen public trust in the rule of law. Without urgent and genuine reforms, the justice sector will remain a bottleneck for governance, investment, and social stability.



GOVERNANCE



Among the administration's commitments, one key promise in the area of governance was tracked. This promise centered on establishing a Department for Strategic Policy within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to improve the formulation, monitoring, and implementation of Nigeria's foreign policy, while enhancing inter-agency coordination.

However, over the review period, this promise was rated as 'Broken,' representing a 100% failure rate in the governance sector. No department was established, nor were there notable reforms or structural improvements in how Nigeria designs or manages its foreign policy. The country's external engagements have continued largely along existing lines, with little evidence of new institutional frameworks to drive a more strategic and coordinated diplomatic agenda.

This broken promise represents a missed opportunity to modernise Nigeria's foreign policy machinery and better align it with contemporary geopolitical and economic realities. In a rapidly changing world where international relations shape trade, security, and investment opportunities, failing to strengthen the country's foreign governance capacity leaves Nigeria at a disadvantage in global and regional arena.



**BROKEN
100%**

CATEGORISATION

KEPT, BROKEN, COMPROMISED

KEPT

1. We shall phase out the fuel subsidy

On May 29, 2023, during his inauguration, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu made a decisive announcement: "The fuel subsidy is gone." This declaration marked the end of a decades-long policy that had provided Nigerians with artificially low fuel prices. This promise is rated **KEPT**

2. We will institute a pilot student loan regime like the program established by the Lagos and Kaduna State Governments

On May 29, 2023, during his inauguration, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu made a decisive announcement: "The fuel subsidy is gone." This declaration marked the end of a decades-long policy that had provided Nigerians with artificially low fuel prices. This promise is rated **KEPT**

3. As part of our reforms, we will establish an advisory committee to review the existing regulatory environment governing blockchain technology and virtual asset services and, where necessary, suggest changes to create a more efficient and business-friendly regulatory framework.

In alignment with this vision, the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) inaugurated the National Blockchain Policy Steering Committee (NBPSC) on May 3, 2023. This committee comprises representatives from government agencies, academic institutions, the private sector, and the blockchain industry. Recognizing the dynamic nature of blockchain technology, NITDA restructured the committee in May 2024 to incorporate a broader range of expertise.

This move aimed to ensure the committee remains abreast of technological advancements and can effectively guide the implementation of Nigeria's National Blockchain Policy.

A pivotal milestone in this reform journey was the signing of the Investments and Securities Act 2024 by President Tinubu in April 2025. This legislation officially recognises digital assets and cryptocurrencies as securities, bringing them under the purview of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The act supersedes the previous 2007 law, providing a contemporary legal framework that aligns with global developments in digital finance.

The approval of Crypto assets as a security and coming under SEC regulatory control has shown the government is keen on tapping into the potential of cryptocurrency. This promise is rated **KEPT**

4. Introduce new social investment programs supporting the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) particularly among the poor.

Key Initiatives Supporting MSMEs in 2025

- **₦198 Billion Loan Fund for MSMEs:** The federal government introduced a ₦198 billion loan fund offering single-digit interest rates at 9%, with a five-year tenure and a one-year moratorium. This initiative aims to provide accessible financing options for MSMEs across all states, with loans up to ₦100 million and grants up to ₦400,000 to support operations.
- **Youth Enterprise Investment and Development Programme (YEIDEP):** Targeting over 4.6 million youth entrepreneurs, YEIDEP provides non-repayable, interest-free grants ranging from ₦50,000 to ₦250,000. The program focuses on empowering young Nigerians to establish and grow their businesses, thereby reducing unemployment and fostering economic development.
- **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF):** Managed by the Central Bank of Nigeria, MSMEDF allocates 60% of its wholesale funding to women-owned enterprises and 2% to economically active persons with disabilities. Additionally, 10% is earmarked for start-up businesses, and another 10% for capacity building and development of the MSME sub-sector.

The Government since its inauguration have introduced numbers of programmes to empower entrepreneurs and boost the MSME sector of the economy. This promise is rated **KEPT**.

5. Our government shall review all complaints about multiple taxation

In response to the challenges posed by multiple taxation, President Tinubu's administration introduced a comprehensive tax reform bill aimed at streamlining the tax system. The bill proposes the consolidation of various taxes and the establishment of a central tax agency to oversee tax administration.

The proposed Nigerian Revenue Service would replace over 100 existing tax collection agencies at the federal, state, and local levels, thereby reducing redundancies and improving efficiency. The reform also seeks to reduce the number of taxes from over 60 to just 8, simplifying the tax landscape for businesses.

Additionally, the bill includes provisions to exempt individuals earning below N800,000 annually from income tax and small businesses with turnovers under N50 million from certain tax obligations. These measures aim to alleviate the tax burden on low-income earners and SMEs, fostering a more inclusive economic environment.

The House of Representatives has officially passed the four tax bills submitted by President Bola Tinubu in October 2024, marking a significant step forward in Nigeria's tax reform process. The bills were passed during Tuesday's plenary session after being read for the third and final time. This move comes after the House reviewed and approved recommendations from the House Committee on Finance, which had assessed the bills, and on May 5th and 9th the Senate passed the bill. There are differences in the versions passed by the House and Senate and require harmonisation. A joint committee of senators and representatives is expected to reconcile these differences before the bills are transmitted to President Tinubu for assent.

President Tinubu has shown immense interest in having an effective tax code for the country as that's where a great number of the government revenue comes from, and having a robust tax system is key to a healthy fiscal state. This promise is rated **KEPT**.

6. We will establish a digital MSME Academy to provide continuous learning opportunities for young entrepreneurs, giving them access to experts and advice on global best practices in order to improve their business development through increasing managerial know-how, financial management and organisational structure

On June 12 2023, it was announced that the Anambra State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (ASPHCDA) flagged off a new Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) scheme. This new scheme was created to address the shortfalls of the previously existing DRF scheme in the state. Digitisation of the scheme was put in place for maintaining an efficient, transparent, and accountable system that allows for better tracking of drug inventories, financial management, and data analysis, which are essential for a world-class healthcare delivery system.

7. The tax regime applicable to the creative sector will be revised to better incentivize local production and attract foreign producers to Nigeria.

The creative industry in Nigeria, which includes film, music, fashion, arts, and digital content, has been described as one of the country's most promising non-oil sectors. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and PwC Nigeria, the creative industry contributed approximately \$7 billion (about ₦5.5 trillion) to the country's GDP in 2022. Nollywood alone is the second-largest film industry in the world by volume, producing over 2,500 films annually.

the Nigeria Finance Act 2023 introduced specific tax relief measures for the creative industry. These measures include tax incentives for creative start-ups, deductibility of creative investment expenses, royalty income tax relief, film production incentives, and export promotion incentives. Such reforms are designed to empower creative individuals and businesses, foster innovation, and position Nigeria as a vibrant hub for creative expression. This promise is rated **KEPT**



CATEGORISATION: KEPT, BROKEN, COMPROMISED

BROKEN

1. Our healthcare delivery strategy will target poor and marginalised communities, leaving nobody behind. We will expand service delivery to marginalised groups through the use of demand-side incentives and the establishment of a regulated community-based health insurance scheme within the broader National Health Insurance Scheme.

Launched in 2005, Nigeria's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) aimed to be a lifeline. On paper, it's elegant: formal sector workers contribute 5% of their salary, employers add 10%, and coverage includes everything from malaria treatment to surgeries. But 19 years later, only 9% of Nigerians are enrolled—mostly federal employees and corporate workers. The informal sector? over 90% of the population, from street hawkers to artisans, remain in the cold, relying on prayer, herbal remedies, or predatory loan sharks when illness strikes. Corruption, infrastructure gaps, and a distrust of bureaucracy have turned universal health insurance coverage into a ghost promise for many.

The 2022 National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Act declared health insurance mandatory for all citizens and established a fund for vulnerable groups. When the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) Act was signed into law in May 2022, it was hailed as a watershed moment for Nigeria's healthcare system. For the first time, health insurance was declared mandatory for every Nigerian, with provisions to cover vulnerable populations and expand access to care. One of the NHIA Act's most celebrated provisions was the Vulnerable Group Fund (VGF), designed to provide free health insurance for low-income Nigerians, including pregnant women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

The Act promised to bridge the gap between the privileged few with insurance and the millions left to fend for themselves. But two years later, the NHIA Act remains more of a lofty aspiration than a tangible reality. The lapses in its implementation have left millions of Nigerians stranded, perpetuating a cycle of inequity and despair in healthcare access.

President Tinubu has not made good on his promise to integrate marginalised communities into CBHIS, a move that would have improved universal health coverage to the marginalised communities in the country. This promise is rated **BROKEN**

2. Our government will support the allocation of about 1% of pooled health insurance funds to health research through research grants and support for institutions involved in health research

President Bola Tinubu has allocated ₦2.48 trillion to Nigeria's health sector in the 2025 budget, representing 5.18 per cent of the ₦47.90 trillion total budget. still far away from the 15% allocation of the 2001 Abuja declaration. The health budget is majorly to strengthen primary healthcare, revitalise hospitals, and ensure access to quality care for all Nigerians, and no mention is made of funding for health research or plans to collect 1% of pooled health insurance funds for research. The inability of the Tinubu government to act on this promise on his second year shows the government is not committed to the promise it made to Nigerians, therefore, this promise is rated **BROKEN**

3. A Presidential Creative Industry Advisory Team will be established to steer government efforts in providing a more conducive environment within which our creative industry can flourish.

As of early 2025, no official launch of the promised "Presidential Creative Industry Advisory Team" has been announced in press releases or media. However, the above funding mechanisms, platforms, and partnerships reflect the administration's effort to fulfil its promise by strengthening institutional support for the creative sector. Although the government has created numerous programmes to spur growth in the creative sector, no formal advisory committee was created for the creative industry. This promise is rated **BROKEN**

4. A modern standard curriculum will be developed and implemented in all primary and secondary schools throughout the country.

The government of President Tinubu since coming to power two years ago has not fulfilled his promise of improving and updating the education curriculum for basic education, which have left students still learning the old and outdated school curriculum. this promise is rated **BROKEN**

5. Youth Advisory Council: Inaugurate a Youth Advisory Council to the Employment Action Plan which we will develop.

The Youth Advisory Council, which would have represented the youth of Nigeria to ensure inclusivity in policy recommendations and coordination and implementation of policy, after two years of President Tinubu's administration, the government has not constituted the council. The promise is rated **BROKEN**.

6. Electricity will become more accessible and affordable to businesses and homes alike

In a move to decentralise power generation and distribution, President Tinubu signed the Electricity Act (Amendment) Bill 2024 into law. This legislation empowers states, companies, and individuals to generate, transmit, and distribute electricity, repealing the Electricity and Power Sector Reform Act of 2005. States like Lagos, Edo, and Oyo have since enacted the bill, aiming for better electricity supply to residents.

While these initiatives are promising, challenges remain. The government has faced criticism over the affordability of electricity, especially following reports of a potential 65% increase in electricity tariffs. However, the administration clarified that there was no imminent tariff hike, emphasising that the immediate focus is on delivering more electricity to Nigerians, reducing outages, and protecting the poorest and most vulnerable citizens.

The decentralisation of the electricity distribution in Nigeria was supposed to bring improvement to electricity in the country. The electricity situation has not improved, and accessibility and affordability of electricity seem not to be achieved in two years of President Tinubu's administration. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

7. We will continue with the current administration's plans to establish a new national carrier

In August 2023, Keyamo announced that the national carrier project was suspended till further notice.

Keyamo said, "It remains suspended. It was never Air Nigeria. It was not Air Nigeria. That's the truth. It was only painted Nigeria Air. It was Ethiopian Airlines trying to flag our flag."

"If it is so, why not allow our local plane to fly our flag? So nobody should dispute that it was Nigeria Air. Air Nigeria must be indigenous, must be wholly Nigerian, and must be for the full benefits of Nigeria, not that 50 per cent of the profit is for another country."

Keyamo reiterated that the ownership structure of the suspended airline is not beneficial to the country.

The journey to establish a truly national airline for Nigeria has been a complex and contentious endeavour. While the previous administration's efforts to launch Nigeria Air were met with scepticism, the current government's decision to suspend the project signals a renewed commitment to creating an airline that truly serves the nation's interests.

As the government moves forward with its plans, clearly the ownership structure and the extent of foreign involvement will be key considerations. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

8. Power generation should nearly double, and transmission and distribution networks improved. We will encourage states to develop local sources as well

By the end of 2024, Nigeria's power generation capacity had increased to 5,528 MW, marking a 34% rise from the previous year. This improvement was attributed to the addition of the 700 MW Zungeru hydroelectric power dam and enhanced output from existing hydro and thermal plants. Despite these gains, the sector faced setbacks, including grid disturbances that prevented the achievement of the 6,000 MW target. In early 2025, the average hourly electricity generation rose by 3% to 4,681 MW from 4,524 MW in December 2024. While this indicates a positive trend, it falls short of the government's target of 6,000 MW. Challenges such as gas supply issues, aging infrastructure, and financial constraints continue to impede substantial progress in the sector.

Over the three-year period, Nigeria's power generation capacity has experienced both growth and setbacks. While 2024 saw significant improvements, sustaining and building upon these gains in 2025 and beyond requires addressing the underlying challenges that continue to affect the sector's performance. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

9. President Bola Ahmed Tinubu has pledged to establish a hospitality training program aimed at equipping young Nigerians with the knowledge and skills necessary to build a high-quality workforce for the tourism and hospitality industry. This initiative aligns with the administration's broader commitment to youth empowerment and economic diversification through the development of the tourism sector.

Two years on, the president's lack of attention to the promise of establishing an hospitality training has jeopardised the revolutionary effect the program would have had on the tourism industry and youth unemployment. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

10. We'll establish a co-operative farmer's council

In collaboration with the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security has launched a NIN-enabled farmer registry. This digital registry is designed to modernise the agricultural sector by providing farmers with unique identification numbers, facilitating access to government programs, subsidies, and financial services. The initiative aims to create a comprehensive database of farmers, enhancing transparency and efficiency in the distribution of resources.

though, the government has launched an identity-based registry, the absence of the promised co-operative farmer's council in two years of President Tinubu's administration shows that the promise have been abandoned. this promise is rated **BROKEN**.

11. Promote better inter-agency coordination in foreign policy. A Department for Strategic Policy shall be established within the Foreign Ministry to improve the formulation, monitoring, and implementation of foreign policy

President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's promise to establish a Department for Strategic Policy within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs highlights a proactive approach to enhancing Nigeria's foreign policy apparatus. This reform aims to promote inter-agency coordination, streamline policy formulation, and ensure efficient monitoring and implementation of Nigeria's diplomatic objectives. By addressing existing gaps in foreign policy management, this initiative can significantly improve Nigeria's role on the global stage. Despite the strategic intent, the implementation of this vision faces several challenges. A significant issue has been the delay in appointing ambassadors to over 100 diplomatic missions worldwide. Since the recall of ambassadors in September 2023, Nigeria has operated without official representatives in many countries, impacting its diplomatic presence and effectiveness.

The delay, attributed to funding constraints, has raised concerns about the country's commitment to its foreign policy objectives.

The establishment of a Department for Strategic Policy would have represented a significant step toward achieving a more coordinated and effective foreign policy. This promise is rated **BROKEN**

12. Allocate funds for digitisation of court processes. This will ensure that cases are handled more efficiently by trial courts while also contributing to greater speed and efficiency of the process of appeal.

The successful implementation of court digitisation is anticipated to not only improve the efficiency of legal proceedings but also enhance transparency and public trust in the judicial system. By reducing delays and increasing accessibility, the judiciary can better serve the needs of the populace, contributing to the overall socio-economic development of Nigeria. The government so far has not embarked on a digitalisation of court processes like it promised. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

13. Food shall be made more abundant yet less costly

In July 2024, President Tinubu approved the suspension of taxes, levies, and duties on the importation of certain agricultural products with the aim of curbing food inflation and addressing the food security problem. The Minister of Agriculture and food security, Sen. Abubakar Kyari, made this announcement that launched a 150-day duty-free period for importing maize, husked brown rice, wheat, and cow-peas to tackle rising food inflation. This initiative suspends all duties, tariffs, and taxes on these imports via land and sea. The Federal Government, along with the private sector, will import substantial quantities of these commodities to supply small-scale processors and millers. They will also set a Guaranteed Minimum Price and stockpile surplus food for the National Strategic Food Reserve, while ramping up production for the 2024/2025 farming cycle.

According to the consumer data released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), food inflation for the year 2023, The year began with food inflation at 24.32% in January and saw a steady increase, reaching 33.93% by December. in 2024, Food inflation peaked at 42.25% in December, marking the highest rate in the observed period. currently, In 2025, a drop was observed in January and February, with rates at 26.08% and 23.51% respectively, the April 2025 food inflation data stands at 21.26%. This decline is partly attributed to the rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to a more recent base year, which affected the calculation of inflation rates.

Below is a graphical representation of how the food inflation has fared since 2023 till date:



Though the government has made policy pronouncements and rebased the CPI calculation method (to meet international standards), much remains to be seen. The increase in food prices that has plunged more Nigerians into poverty and according to the World Food Program (WFP), Nigerians on average spend 65% of their income on food, making the food crisis an existential one. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.

14. Building on the successes of the one-day Governor Program, we will establish a Presidential Fellowship Scheme to give talented and determined young Nigerians new opportunities to experience and participate in governance and politics from an early age.

In-spite of the lofty goals of the promise to establish a Presidential Fellowship scheme by President Tinubu which will open up opportunities for young Nigerians to have experience in governance and politics, the promise remains completely unfulfilled after two years of administration. This promise is rated **BROKEN**.



CATEGORISATION: KEPT, BROKEN, COMPROMISED

COMPROMISED

1. Increase the number of trial courts at the federal level and appoint enough judges to staff them. More courts mean faster resolution of disputes. We will also create administrative and financial incentives for States with congested courts to do the same.

Nigeria's judiciary faces significant challenges, including a shortage of judges and an overwhelming backlog of cases. For instance, as of December 2021, the Federal High Court had 75 judges handling approximately 128,000 pending cases, highlighting the immense pressure on the judicial system.

In response to these challenges, President Tinubu has expressed a strong commitment to judicial reform. His administration has taken steps to address the shortage of judges by appointing 11 new Supreme Court justices in December 2023, bringing the court to its full complement of 21 justices for the first time in years. Furthermore, the government has proposed a 300% increase in the salaries and allowances of judicial officers to attract and retain qualified personnel.

The president, during his two years of administering Nigeria's government, has shown some commitment to fulfilling his promise of increasing trial courts and judges, though more needs to be done to improve the judicial process of the country. This promise is rated **COMPROMISED**.

2. Modernise our ports by deepening the harbour and shipping lanes as well as enlarging berths and docking facilities to allow for the largest cargo vessels to use all Nigerian seaports

In tandem with deepening efforts, the administration is focusing on enlarging berths and docking facilities across all Nigerian seaports. This expansion will facilitate the accommodation of larger vessels and increase the throughput capacity of the ports. The Federal Executive Council has approved contracts for the modernisation of the Western Ports, including the Lagos Port Complex and Tin-Can Island Port Complex. These upgrades are projected to generate over 20,000 jobs and stimulate economic activities in the maritime sector.

To support these infrastructural developments, the government is actively promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). A notable example is the \$600 million investment secured from Danish shipping giant A.P. Moller-Maersk. This investment is earmarked for expanding existing port facilities to accommodate larger ships, thereby enhancing Nigeria's capacity to handle increased maritime traffic.

Furthermore, the administration is extending support to private investors for the development of greenfield port projects. These include the Badagry Deep Sea Port, Olokola, and Ibaka, among others. Such initiatives are aimed at decentralising port activities, reducing congestion in existing ports, and fostering regional economic development.

In addition to physical infrastructure, the government is prioritising the automation of port operations. This includes the implementation of a national single window system to streamline documentation processes, reduce corruption, and enhance operational efficiency. These reforms are expected to significantly reduce cargo dwell time and attract more shipping lines to Nigerian ports.

Evidence shows the government is working towards the modernisation of Nigeria's port facilities and processes through Public Private Partnership for port modernization and automation, access road construction for easy access to the port, and also approval of the construction of new ports, which will greatly improve productivity and revenue. These efforts are still not enough as more needs to be done for the ports to reach their desired state. This promise is rated **COMPROMISED**.

3. We shall ensure that investors and foreign businesses repatriate their hard-earned dividends and profits home

Nigeria's legal framework supports this promise. The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) Act and the Foreign Exchange (Monitoring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act guarantee the rights of foreign investors to repatriate capital, profits, and dividends, provided they comply with existing foreign exchange regulations.

Recent policy reforms under the Tinubu administration further reinforce this commitment. The unification of official and parallel market exchange rates has been a significant step towards creating a more transparent and investor-friendly foreign exchange regime. Despite these efforts, foreign investors remain cautious.

During a private investor forum hosted by the CBN at the Nasdaq MarketSite in New York on April 17, 2025, investors welcomed Nigeria's macroeconomic reforms but flagged persistent concerns about capital repatriation risks, oil price volatility, and high transaction costs, as reported by Nairametrics. This indicates that while policies are in place, practical implementation and market stability are still areas of concern.

Although, the government is putting in place policy for easy repatriation of funds, but the concerns about capital repatriation risks, oil price volatility, and high transaction costs jeopardise the government's gain. This promise is rated **COMPROMISED**.



RECOMMENDATIONS

After a thorough review of the promises assessed within this performance report, it's evident that while some tangible progress has been made in specific areas, a significant number of pledges either remain unfulfilled, stalled, or only partially realised. To ensure that President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's administration not only leaves a legacy of transformative governance but also rebuilds public trust in political promises, the following actionable recommendations are strongly advised:

Economic Development

The Nigerian economy continues to grapple with high inflation, volatile exchange rates, declining foreign reserves, and sluggish real sector growth. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's GDP growth slowed to 2.9 percent in Q1 2025, with unemployment hovering around 32 percent. Capital flight, investor hesitancy, and monetary policy inconsistencies have compounded macroeconomic instability. Urgent reforms are needed to harmonise fiscal and monetary policies, restore investor confidence, and stabilise the exchange rate regime.

Government should prioritise a medium-term national economic stabilisation plan anchored on inflation control, fiscal discipline, revenue diversification, and aggressive public investment in infrastructure and productive sectors. Critical to this is addressing debt service sustainability, eliminating distorted subsidies, and fostering an export-oriented industrial policy. The revival of industrial parks, special economic zones, and strategic manufacturing clusters can significantly drive job creation, domestic production, and foreign exchange earnings.

National Bureau of Statistics



NIGERIA'S GDP
GROWTH SLOWED
2.9%
IN Q1 2025



WITH
UNEMPLOYMENT
HOVERING AROUND
32%

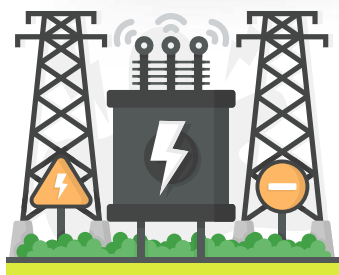
RECOMMENDATIONS

The Power Sector: Stabilizing and Decentralizing National Electricity Supply

Current realities in the power sector reflect a significant gap between policy intentions and actual outcomes. National grid output continues to hover between 4,000MW and 4,500MW daily, far below the required capacity for an economy of over 220 million people. Despite the enactment of the Electricity Act 2023, which empowers states to generate independently and distribute electricity, implementation has been lethargic, with only a handful of states initiating independent power projects. Grid infrastructure remains overstretched and antiquated, and distribution bottlenecks persist.

To address this, there is a pressing need to aggressively fast-track public-private partnerships for transmission infrastructure upgrades and foster decentralised generation by incentivising states to activate local power plants through financial support and concessional loans. Policy frameworks for embedded power generation in industrial zones, backed by fair, unified tariff guidelines and regulatory safeguards, should be implemented immediately to ease pressure on the national grid and support manufacturing and SMEs.

National Grid Output



NATIONAL GRID OUTPUT
CONTINUES TO HOVER
BETWEEN

4,000 MW
&
4,500 MW

FAR BELOW THE
REQUIRED CAPACITY
FOR AN ECONOMY
OF OVER

220 
MILLION PEOPLE

RECOMMENDATIONS

Education System Overhaul and Human Capital Development

Nigeria's education sector faces a worsening crisis of infrastructure decay, teacher shortages, curriculum obsolescence, and rising out-of-school children. UNICEF estimates that 18.5 million Nigerian children remain out of school in 2025.

The federal government must urgently declare an education emergency and implement a comprehensive sector-wide revitalization plan. This should include a nationwide school rehabilitation and digital learning program, expansion of teacher training colleges, and deployment of vocational education initiatives targeting key sectors such as ICT, construction, health services, and creative industries. Modernizing the curriculum to integrate digital literacy, civic education, and entrepreneurial skills is essential to produce a future-ready workforce capable of driving inclusive economic growth.



UNICEF
ESTIMATES THAT
18.5
MILLION

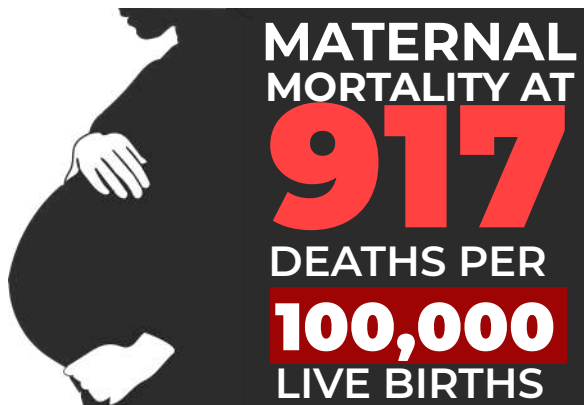
**NIGERIAN CHILDREN
REMAIN OUT OF
SCHOOL IN 2025.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

Healthcare Infrastructure and Service Delivery Reform

Nigeria's health indicators remain among the poorest globally, with maternal mortality at 917 deaths per 100,000 live births and life expectancy stagnating at 54 years. Public healthcare facilities are overstretched, underfunded, and grossly understaffed.

A national emergency healthcare recovery plan must be developed, increasing budgetary allocations to 10 percent of total government expenditure over the next two years. Emphasis should be placed on revitalising primary healthcare centres across all local government areas, recruiting and retaining frontline health workers, and upgrading tertiary health institutions with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment. A digitised national health insurance enrolment strategy should also be accelerated, targeting at least 50 million new enrollees in the informal sector to expand financial protection and access to essential services.



OBJECTIVE

During his presidential campaign, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu pledged to usher in a new era of Renewed Hope for all Nigerians. He promised bold reforms and transformative development across critical sectors including the economy, healthcare, education, job creation, national security, and infrastructure. In pursuit of transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement, **BATOMETER** was established in 2023 as a presidential promise tracking platform. Its primary mission is to monitor the president's policy commitments, evaluate the implementation of his promises, and provide the Nigerian public with objective, evidence-based assessments of his administration's progress.

Impact and Significance

The urgency of Nigeria's economic and social challenges requires more than rhetoric it demands measurable action. Amidst rising inflation, insecurity, infrastructure deficits, and growing public dissatisfaction, BATOMETER has provided a timely, transparent, and fact-based platform for tracking the Tinubu administration's promise performance.

Since inception, the project has reshaped public conversations around governance, offering citizens unbiased insights into the president's campaign pledges and their delivery status. Through its periodic reports, data visualisations, and policy advocacy, BATOMETER has sparked informed debates, spotlighted notable government achievements, and exposed critical delivery gaps.

Importantly, the platform has influenced public policy discussions by raising awareness around the government's progress and challenges in sectors such as power generation, port decongestion, MSME support, healthcare investment, and educational reform. By amplifying citizen voices and creating a bridge between the government and the governed, BATOMETER is strengthening democratic accountability and promoting data-driven governance culture in Nigeria.

As the nation approaches critical midterm milestones, BATOMETER's reporting framework has become a trusted civic tool for voters, media practitioners, development partners, and policymakers, offering a reliable resource for evidence-based decision-making and advocacy.

APPENDIX

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOB CREATION

S/N	Promise	Status
1	We shall phase out the fuel subsidy.	KEPT
2	As part of our reforms, we will establish an advisory committee to review the existing regulatory environment governing blockchain technology and virtual asset services and, where necessary, suggest changes to create a more efficient and business-friendly regulatory framework.	KEPT
3	Introduce new social investment programs supporting the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) particularly among the poor.	KEPT
4	We will establish a digital MSME Academy to provide continuous learning opportunities for young entrepreneurs, giving them access to experts and advice on global best practices in order to improve their business development through increasing managerial know-how, financial management and organisational structure.	KEPT
5	The tax regime applicable to the creative sector will be revised to better incentivize local production and attract foreign producers to Nigeria.	KEPT
6	Our government shall review all complaints about multiple taxation	KEPT
7	We shall ensure that investors and foreign businesses repatriate their hard-earned dividends and profits home	COMPROMISED
8	Modernise our ports by deepening the harbour and shipping lanes as well as enlarging berths and docking facilities to allow for the largest cargo vessels to use all Nigerian seaports.	COMPROMISED
9	Power generation should nearly double, and transmission and distribution networks improved. We will encourage states to develop local sources as well."	BROKEN
10	A Presidential Creative Industry Advisory Team will be established to steer government efforts in providing a more conducive environment within which our creative industry can flourish.	BROKEN
11	A hospitality training program will be established to give young Nigerians the knowledge and skills required to create a high-quality workforce for the tourism and hospitality industry.	BROKEN
12	Youth Advisory Council: Inaugurate a Youth Advisory Council to the Employment Action Plan which we will develop.	BROKEN
	Electricity will become more accessible and affordable to businesses and homes	BROKEN

APPENDIX

S/N	Promise	Status
14	We will continue with the current administration's plans to establish a new national carrier.	BROKEN
15	Food shall be made more abundant yet less costly	BROKEN
16	We'll establish a co-operative farmer's council	BROKEN

EDUCATION

S/N	Promise	Status
1	We will institute a pilot student loan regime like the program established by the Lagos and Kaduna State Governments	KEPT
2	A modern standard curriculum will be developed and implemented in all primary and secondary schools throughout the country.	BROKEN
3	Building on the successes of the one-day Governor Program, we will establish a Presidential Fellowship Scheme to give talented and determined young Nigerians new opportunities to experience and participate in governance and politics from an early age.	BROKEN

HEALTHCARE

S/N	Promise	Status
1	Our healthcare delivery strategy will target poor and marginalised communities, leaving nobody behind. We will expand service delivery to marginalised groups through the use of demand-side incentives and the establishment of a regulated community-based health insurance scheme within the broader National Health Insurance Scheme.	BROKEN
2	Our government will support the allocation of about 1% of pooled health insurance funds to health research, through research grants and support for institutions involved in health research.	BROKEN

APPENDIX

JUSTICE & SECURITY

S/N	Promise	Status
1	Increase the number of trial courts at the federal level and appoint enough judges to staff them. More courts mean faster resolution of disputes. We will also create administrative and financial incentives for States with congested courts to do the same.	COMPROMISED
2	Allocate funds for digitisation of court processes. This will ensure that cases are handled more efficiently by trial courts while also contributing to greater speed and efficiency of the process of appeal.	BROKEN

GOVERNANCE

S/N	Promise	Status
1	Promote better inter-agency coordination in foreign policy. A Department for Strategic Policy shall be established within the Foreign Ministry to improve the formulation, monitoring, and implementation of foreign policy.	BROKEN

REFERENCES

S/N	PROMISE	REFERENCE
1	We shall phase out the fuel subsidy	https://erl.scholasticahq.com/article/94368-simulating-the-inflationary-effects-of-fuel-subsidy-removal-in-nigeria-evidence-from-a-novel-approach
2	We will institute a pilot student loan regime like the program established by the Lagos and Kaduna State Governments	https://nelf.gov.ng/educational-loans , https://statehouse.gov.ng/news/in-detail-the-student-loan-access-to-higher-education-act-2024/
3	Our healthcare delivery strategy will target poor and marginalised communities, leaving nobody behind. We will expand service delivery to marginalised groups through the use of demand-side incentives and the establishment of a regulated community-based health insurance scheme within the broader National Health Insurance Scheme.	https://www.vanguardngr.com/2023/10/90-of-nigerians-not-covered-by-health-insurance-says-minister/ , https://www.premiumtimesng.com/health/health-news/761654-19-2-million-nigerians-use-health-insurance-official.html
4	Our government will support the allocation of about 1% of pooled health insurance funds to health research through research grants and support for institutions involved in health research	-
5	A Presidential Creative Industry Advisory Team will be established to steer government efforts in providing a more conducive environment within which our creative industry can flourish.	-
6	A modern standard curriculum will be developed and implemented in all primary and secondary schools throughout the country.	-
7	As part of our reforms, we will establish an advisory committee to review the existing regulatory environment governing blockchain technology and virtual asset services and, where necessary, suggest changes to create a more efficient and business-friendly regulatory framework.	https://www.cryptonite.ae/global/nigeria-blockchain-policy-committee-reformed
8	Our government shall review all complaints about multiple taxation	https://www.reuters.com/markets/nigerias-advisory-body-proposes-creation-central-tax-agency-2024-05-30/ , https://theheraldhub.com/2025/03/19/regs-approve-tinibus-tax-bills-in-major-legislative-step/
9	Youth Advisory Council: Inaugurate a Youth Advisory Council to the Employment Action Plan which we will develop.	https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/youth-unemployment-rate
10	Introduce new social investment programs supporting the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) particularly among the poor.	https://msmeafricaonline.com/nigerian-government-launches-n198-billion-loan-fund-to-empower-msmes-in-2025/ , https://msmeafricaonline.com/nigeria-govt-to-begin-disbursement-of-yeidep-grants-by-july-2025-targets-over-4-6-million-youth-entrepreneurs/ , https://www.cbn.gov.ng/DFD/msmes/msmedf.html
11	We shall ensure that investors and foreign businesses repatriate their hard-earned dividends and profits home	https://wts.com/global/publishing-article/20250407-nigeria-exchange-control-insights~publishing-article , https://nairametrics.com/2025/04/19/what-foreign-investors-told-cbn-at-the-nasdaq-investors-forum-in-new-york/
12	Electricity will become more accessible and affordable to businesses and homes alike	https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/701360-scorecard-knocks-for-tinubu-as-power-supply-across-nigeria-remains-unstable.html , https://energycentral.com/news/tinubu-makes-u-turn-planned-65-electricity-tariff-hike

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S/N	PROMISE	REFERENCE
13	Modernise our ports by deepening the harbour and shipping lanes as well as enlarging berths and docking facilities to allow for the largest cargo vessels to use all Nigerian seaports	https://tribuneonlineng.com/fg-to-reduce-govt-agencies-at-seaports-to-seven/ , https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/nigeria-secures-600-million-maersk-investment-seaport-infrastructure-2024-04-28/ , https://tribuneonlineng.com/fg-to-reduce-govt-agencies-at-seaports-to-seven/?utm_source=chatgpt.com
14	We will continue with the current administration's plans to establish a new national carrier	https://punchng.com/updated-fg-suspends-nigeria-air-indefinitely/
15	Power generation should nearly double, and transmission and distribution networks improved. We will encourage states to develop local sources as well	https://www.westernpost.ng/nigerias-power-generation-increased-by-34-to-5528-mw-in-2024-says-adelabu/ , https://patriot.ng/2025/01/14/adelabu-says-nigerias-power-generation-grows-by-30-in-2024/ , https://businessday.ng/energy/power/article/power-generation-increased-by-30-in-2024-adelabu/ , http://In early 2025, the average hourly electricity generation rose by 3% to 4,681 MW from 4,524 MW in December 2024. While this indicates a positive trend, it falls short of the government's target of 6,000 MW. Challenges such as gas supply issues, aging infrastructure, and financial constraints continue to impede substantial progress in the sector.
16	We will establish a digital MSME Academy to provide continuous learning opportunities for young entrepreneurs, giving them access to experts and advice on global best practices in order to improve their business development through increasing managerial know-how, financial management and organisational structure	https://smallbusinessinsights.ng/smedan-unveils-sme-digital-academy-at-national-msmes-conference/
17	Promote better inter-agency coordination in foreign policy. A Department for Strategic Policy shall be established within the Foreign Ministry to improve the formulation, monitoring, and implementation of foreign policy	-

S/N	PROMISE	REFERENCE
18	Food shall be made more abundant yet less costly	https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241285 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241298 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241309 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241321 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241339 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241350 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/CPI%20JULY%202023%20REPORT.pdf , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241382 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241397 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241407 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241423 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241439 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/CPI_JANUARY_2024_REPORT.pdf , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241470 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/CPI_MARCH_2024_REPORT.pdf , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/CPI_APR_2024.pdf , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241515 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241533 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241544 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/download/1241554 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/download/1241570 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241583 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241596 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241609 , https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241622 , https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/nigerias-annual-inflation-rate-dips-april-2025-05-15/ , https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/nigerias-annual-inflation-rate-dips-april-2025-05-15/ , https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/nigerias-annual-inflation-rate-dips-april-2025-05-15/
19	The tax regime applicable to the creative sector will be revised to better incentivize local production and attract foreign producers to Nigeria.	https://innerkonsult.com/tax-relief-measures-for-creative-industry-nigeria-finance-act-2023/
20	Increase the number of trial courts at the federal level and appoint enough judges to staff them. More courts mean faster resolution of disputes. We will also create administrative and financial incentives for States with congested courts to do the same.	https://www.arise.tv/tinubu-to-kekere-ekun-ensure-defence-of-judiciarys-independence-uphold-the-constitution/ , https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/501271-federal-high-court-with-75-judges-has-128000-pending-cases-chief-judge.html?tztc=1
21	Allocate funds for digitisation of court processes. This will ensure that cases are handled more efficiently by trial courts while also contributing to greater speed and efficiency of the process of appeal.	https://ogunstatejudiciary.gov.ng/digitisation-of-courts-case-management-scheduling-manual-and-system-launched/ , https://www.arise.tv/nigeria-pushes-for-80-digitalisation-of-govt-operations-by-2025/
22	We'll establish a co-operative farmer's council	https://cioafrica.co/nigerian-government-unveils-nin-enabled-farmer-registry-to-boost-agriculture/
23	President Bola Ahmed Tinubu has pledged to establish a hospitality training program aimed at equipping young Nigerians with the knowledge and skills necessary to build a high-quality workforce for the tourism and hospitality industry. This initiative aligns with the administration's broader commitment to youth empowerment and economic diversification through the development of the tourism sector.	-
24	Building on the successes of the one-day Governor Program, we will establish a Presidential Fellowship Scheme to give talented and determined young Nigerians new opportunities to experience and participate in governance and politics from an early age.	https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/ssouth-west/451432-one-day-lagos-governor-seeks-more-infrastructure-support-for-schools.html

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