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SECTION 1: PREAMBLE

The period since 1914 has been a trying one for Nigeria as its struggles with the difficulties and challenges of nationhood. In the 92 years since the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Protectorates, the country has come through the trauma of several years of British Colonial rule, seven military coups resulting in 28 years of military rule, the tragedy of a civil war, twelve constitutions, and less than 20 years of civil democratic rule. Added to these are countless incidents of religious, ethnic, political and civil unrest resulting in the loss of thousands of innocent lives. Trapped in a vicious cycle of political crises, social upheavals and economic hardship, Nigeria has become, not only one of the most unstable countries in the world, it is also, regrettably, one of the poorest as well.

This is in spite of its huge population, natural resources and mind-boggling oil wealth. With an estimated 130 million people, literacy rate is only 45%, unemployment as high as 33%, while per capital income was below \$350 in 2005. The country's federal structure, designed to be mechanism for mediating the competing interests of its ethnic, religious and regional groups has all but crumble, leading to agitations for self-determination in the East, true Federalism in the West, Sharia in the North and resource control in the Niger Delta.

Out of sheer absence of trust and confidence among its peoples, political powers in the country have been reduced to commodity which must rotate between its constituent parts. The nation's wealth, on other hand, is cynically described by citizens as a cake, the sharing of which has been become an embarrassing spectacle, representing one of the most interesting studies in how not to forge enduring fiscal arrangement in modern times.

The ordinary Nigerian in whose name this vicious struggle is waged has since been in the detail. As the political and the economic elites busy themselves sharing both power and the national cake, over 60% of Nigerians live below the poverty line. This business of sharing power and the penchant for misappropriation in the name of sharing the national cake has, aside from generating unnecessary schism among citizens, creating embarrassing disparities between the "haves" and the "have not's." In the process, all the institutions upon which a caring and enduring nation can be built have been subverted and brought down to their knees: the dream of building a united Nigerian has continued to be a mirage. In a place of

united Nation, Nigerians have a country in a perpetual state of structural flux, completely alienated from its citizens, abandoned by its leaders and ready to tumble over at the slightest nudge. Like an orphan in the middle of no where or a wrecked ship in the middle of the ocean, Nigeria has become a Country from which everyone is prepared to take, but to which no one is prepared to give.

After years of wandering aimlessly towards the edge of the abyss, Nigerians heaved a sigh of relief when in 1 999their country chose to return to the part of glory by voting, over-whelming to give it a new lease of life. With unbounded optimism and uncharacteristic zeal, they trooped out to vote for the restoration of civil democratic rule in the expectation, justifiable to a large extent, that their country will put its ugly history, and their ruling elite their ugly ways, in the past. For good measure, they voted for “a leader” they believed they “can trust”. For most Nigerians, the long delayed journey to the promised land of milk and honey has commenced.

It did not take long before their optimism, their zeal and their expectations were dashed. In their eagerness to make amends, Nigerians have elected a president with poor democratic credentials, numerous scores to settle, with good and accountable governance furthest on his mind: one step at a time, a new order of governance, worse than any in Nigeria’s cheered past, built on revenge and vendetta, began to unfold. The hallmark of this new order consists of serial violation of the constitution, destruction of institution, assaults on individual rights and freedoms, corruption, and deliberate pauperizations and traumatization of the citizenry. In the end, the only objective of the PDP Administration, as it became obvious by the desperate attempt to amend the constitution, is to exercise brute power for life and for its ugly sake. Nigerians, who ran away from tyrants and dictators all their lives, had one lying in wait for them. In seven years of this Administration, they have had nothing to show for their sacrifice.

SECTION 2: GUIDE TO POLICYAND PROGRAMME

The African Peoples Alliance is here to change all that by offering genuine democratic alternative to Nigerians in the 2007 General Elections and beyond. The alternative we offer our compatriots, by which we submit ourselves to the highest standards of scrutiny and to which we make an irrevocable commitment are in the following key areas which will guide our policies and programs:

- (a) Reduction of poverty to the barest possible minimum consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG5).
- (b) Creating conditions and opportunities for nation-wide prosperity.
- (c) Creating an orderly, disciplined and motivated society.
- (d) Promoting Rule of Law.
- (e) Expanding individual freedoms and liberty.
- (f) Deepening democracy.

SECTION 3: CORE VALUES

We subscribe to the following core values, which are consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- (a) Honor and dignity of man and ownership of his God-given rights to life, property, freedom and happiness.
- (b) Equity and social justice.
- (c) Private enterprise.

SECTION 4: WORLD VIEW

We believe in the role of the State as an impartial umpire and a regulator of institutions, processes, interests and rights and subscribed to its limited role in the private and personal affairs of citizens

SECTIONS: PROGRAMME

Our party shall give a pride of place to the following policy areas, while giving due attention to other policy areas according to their relevance to the welfare of Nigerians:

- (a) Security of life and property.
- (b) Job creation with emphasis on entrepreneurship.
- (c) Agriculture with emphasis on improvement in technology and yield.
- (d) Electricity supply.
- (e) Education with emphasis on quality and function.
- (f) Healthcare: primary, secondary and tertiary with emphasis on prevention.
- (g) Transport with emphasis on railways and waterways.
- (h) Foreign policy.

SECTION 6: SECURITY TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

Living in Nigeria today is akin to living on war front, where citizens need all their natural instincts to merely walk or drive on the street. Life, itself, has become something of a Russian roulette, it can best be described in the

words of the famous English philosopher, Thomas Hobbes: chaotic, nasty, brutish and short. Hired killers, armed robbers, ethnic militias, petty criminals and other social miscreants are perpetually on the prowl, making life, progressively, a living hell. High profile assassinations, daredevil robberies, ethnic and political pogrom as well as jungle justice in the home and in the streets have become such a recurrent feature of daily life that one may be justified to insist that the State in Nigeria is on vacation somewhere in outer space. The situation is so bad that in our country today, no citizen, no matter how high or low is secure and safe. Yet the first and most important responsibility of the state, even in medieval times, is to go to whatever extent necessary to not only make citizen secure and safe, but actually make him feel secure and safe.

To be sure, the current situation has not always been the case. A succession of bad polices and bad governance over the past few decades may be held responsible for this. Bad policies and bad governance, by their nature, generate social discontent which in turn breeds lawlessness, criminality and the rule of the strong. From the highest level of authority to the lowest in the streets this culture of impunity and insecurity has not only settled in, it is also, frighteningly, taking roots. No wonder it is said that when a fish starts getting rotten, it starts from the head.

Objectives

The most important priority of our party is to protect the life of every Nigerian and to make them safe inside their homes and on the streets, at home and abroad, to enable them move from one point to another at any hour of the day or night without the fear for their safety or their lives.

a. Good Governance

Enthroning a government of discipline, leadership by example and people centered policies.

b. Policing

Transforming the Police into a true and proper instrument for the maintenance of law and order through continuous training discipline, motivation, proper compensation and retooling. Specifically, we shall

- i. Raise entry requirement to a minimum of Ordinary National Diploma or equivalent.
- ii. Modernize methods of policing to give priority to crime prevention, investigation and collection of evidence.

- iii. Adequately equip the police with modern communication, transportation and weaponry to meet the challenges of highly sophisticated crimes.
- iv. Improve the welfare of officers and men with better pay sufficient and suitable accommodation
- v. Provide adequate training opportunities at home and abroad and set mandatory training and training standards and targets for officers and men.

c. Correction

Decongesting the prisons and making true and proper corrective institutions with well equipped and functioning workshops, learning centers and improved sanitary conditions.

SECTION 7: JOB CREATION

It is impossible to sustain a safe and secure society unless poverty and want are conquered or reduced to the barest minimum and level of prosperity ensured across the board. Our party intends to achieve through the massive creation of job.

Objectives

Our objective in this regard is to create full and gainful employment for those willing and able to work, by creating 500,000 new entrepreneurs every year who will be able to employ an average of four persons each.

SECTION 8: AGRICULTURE AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural production has experienced a sharp decline in the last decades. Not only are we now net importers of some agricultural products which used to be major foreign exchange earners, but we also import a significant amount of food.

Agriculture production declined for various reasons some of which are:

- (i) The rural areas have been neglected by successive administrations, leading to a drift of population away from the farm into the cities, as the villages become more and more unattractive
- (ii) The remaining hands on the farms are either too old, too few or too young to be adequately productive, and their major implements are still the hoe and the cutlass.

- (iii) Because of the absence of even the most basic amenities, enterprising and virile young men have been encouraged to settle in the rural areas and engage in modern agriculture.

The need to improve agriculture is therefore inseparably linked with that of developing the rural areas and improving of the quality of life of the rural folk, so that rural communities can become more attractive to live and do business in.

1. Objective

The objectives of the Integrated Rural Development Program are as follows:

- a. to provide critical infrastructure and social services in the rural areas.
- b. to increase rapidly the output of food and export crops and aggressively find export markets for them.
- c. To improve the quality of life and of the habitat in the rural areas and reverse the tide of rural-urban migration.

SECTION 9: EDUCATION

There are compelling political, economic and social reasons for free education for all citizens at all levels, once we can afford.

Our party believes that education is the key to national unity and economic development. Disparities in education and economic opportunities constitute the primary cause of gross inequality in the distribution of national wealth. Such disparities have promoted social disequilibrium and exacerbated ethnic and tribal tension and discord. The party is determined to reverse that.

We also believe that education is indispensable for the development of an enlightened citizenry which will be easy to govern but impossible to enslave. Without a well-educated population, development efforts will like pouring water into a basket.

Finally, we also believe that education is a fundamental right of every citizen. If the State expects full service and complete loyalty from every citizen, then the State is duty-bound to educate every citizen to the limit of his ability, so that he can also serve state to the limit of his competence.

For these reasons, the party considers it absolutely desirable that education should be provided FREE for every Nigerian citizen once our Governments can afford it. Our national interest dictates that education shall be our topmost priority since the success of every other program depends on it.

Objectives

The Education program of the government of our party has the following objectives:

- (i) to make every citizen literate as well as impart to him basic skills in universal communication, including the ability to communicate in one's mother-tongue.
- (ii) to train as many citizens as possible in the sciences, engineering, finance, management and information and communication technology who will lead the nation's drive for prosperity and economic development and who will have a deep understanding of and solution to the nation's problems.
- (iii) to substantially raise the income of Nigerians and create critical mass the middle class for the development of the economy.
- (iv) to train citizens to learn, to inquire and to develop increased foresight and accuracy, and a readiness to try new methods and technique and
- (v) to train the various level of manpower needed to transform the nation.

SECTION 10: HEALTH

Good health is basic to human existence. To be wealthy, the nation also needs to be healthy. Since the health sector in general in Nigeria is in complete shambles, primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare must receive appropriate attention and must be developed fully to meet our nation's needs. In doing so, however, it makes sense to place greater emphasis on preventive and primary healthcare, for the time being.

Objectives

The major objectives of our party's policy on Health are:

- (i) to tackle and control of all those factors in our environment and in our daily life which adversely affect our physical and mental health;
- (ii) to provide the personnel and institutions that will assist society in ensuring continued good health care delivery for every citizen;
- (iii) to ensure that the good effects of all these services reach all, irrespective of their domicile or of their economic status.

I. Primary Health Care Components

- a. Free Immunization for children 0-5 years against the six killer diseases of childhood.
- b. Free Immunization for women of child-bearing age against the deadly disease of tetanus,

- c. Free supply of micronutrient supplements to children 0-5 years and pregnant women
- d. Free mass immunization against the deadly disease of yellow fever and cerebrospinal meningitis during epidemic
- e. Free treatment of cases of HIV/AIDS, T.B. and Leprosy.
- f. Provision of health information, education and materials for effective preventive, control and management of communicable diseases.
- g. Free treatment of onchocerciasis.

II. Secondary Health Care Components (where desirable and practicable)

- a. Free Registration
- b. Free consultation
- c. Free minor Investigation
 - PCV (Packed Cell Volume)
 - (Malarial Parasite)
 - Urinalysis
- d. Free Medication with essential drugs
- e. Free minor Surgeries
 - I&D (Incision and Drainage)
 - Suturing of minor lacerations
 - Close Reduction and POP Immobilization of simple fractures.
- f. Free care of pregnant women which include:
 - i. Pre-natal care
 - ii. Free Normal Deliveries-including force and vacuum extractions
 - iii. Free suturing of Episiotomies
 - iv. Free medication with essential drugs during labor, delivery and puerperium
 - v. Free post-natal care fro breast feeding mothers
 - vi. Routine post-natal care examination and medication.

III. The Action Congress shall promote systematic and adequately Kind research into all forms of traditional medicine and shall encourage the establishment of traditional health institutions in all the state to complement the national effort in health care delivery through conventional medicine practice.

SECTION 11: ELECTRICITY

Objectives

The party's objectives shall be to:

- (1) Ensure that within FOUR years of coming to power at the centre, the nation attains 80% stability in electricity supply across the country.
- (2) Generate transmit and distribute 800 watts per capital in the medium term
- (3) Lawfully acquire any other form of energy for electricity and for other civilian use through internationally acceptable standards and safeguards
- (4) To encourage state government and private sector participation in the generation and distribution of energy.

SECTION 12: TRANSPORT

Railways, waterways and road transportation are key and germane to economic growth and development. This is even more so in a country with estimated population of 130 million, growth at an annual average of 3%. The movement of people, goods and services in Nigeria will continue to be a challenge, which cannot be met efficiently and cost-effectively by road transportation alone. The continuous neglect of railways and waterways by successive governments is bad policy, which has led to crisis in our transportation system, with planes routinely falling from the skies and absolute chaos reigning on our roads. This situation is unwise and unsustainable if Nigeria truly aspires to sustainable economic growth and development.

Objectives

The objective of our party in the transport sector is to create a safe, efficient, cost effective and integrated transport system through:

Modernization and expansion of railways and waterways and placing them at the centre of movement of people, goods and service

1. Regular maintenance and expansion of roads.
2. Efficient and properly regulated aviation sector to dominate regional and continental routes

SECTION 13: SMALL SCALE BUSINESS

For several reasons, the Integrated Rural Development Program and the full employment program of our party need to be accompanied by dynamic development of small scale businesses, particularly in commerce and industries.

Objectives

The major objectives of our party on small scale business are:

- (i) To generate income and create wealth and prosperity across the land.
- (ii) To assist and promote the growth of small enterprises so that they can widen the range and efficiency of their activities and meet the growing and changing needs of the economy
- (iii) To remove all obstacle which have hindered the operation of small-scale farmers, traders, distributors and industrialist?

SECTION 14: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There is a huge deficit in the availability of housing to Nigerians, especially in the middle and low-income groups. Where it is available, the quality is extremely low, compared to what is obtainable in other developing countries. Modern financial arrangements, especially mortgage, to support the expansion of quality and affordable housing are at a very rudimentary stage. In addition, the standards of planning and sanitation, especially in our cities, are quite low with unplanned structures and squalor taking over our cities and turning them, potentially, into slums.

To address these twin problems, the private and public sectors have important roles to play-the former, in the modernization and expansion of the housing sector in general, the latter, in strengthening regulations and institutions, to improve the existing urban development standards and ensure strict compliance with them.

Objectives

The party's objectives in housing and urban development are:-

- (a) To rapidly increase the quantity and improve the quality of the housing stock, especially for middle and low income groups
- (b) To provide a central and active role for the private sector, especially mortgage institutions, in the provision of housing for all
- (c) To rapidly improve the quality of the environment
- (d) To substantially upgrade and improve the mechanism for the disposal of human and industrial wastes,
- (e) To protect people; plants, animals, water and the atmosphere from pollution and abuse of any kind.
- (f) To institutionalize an appropriate response towards the environmental and waste disposal policies of the advanced countries.

SECTION 15: MINING AND PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Objectives

The party's Objective in this sector shall be:

- (1) To ensure responsible and efficient exploitation of our mineral resources;
- (2) To ensure that Government maintains exclusive rights over mining activities in the country;
- (3) To attain self-sufficiency in minerals and refined petroleum products
- (4) To contain environmental degradation arising from mining operations in the interest of neighboring inhabitants

SECTION 16: IRON AND STEEL DEVELOPMENT

The fact that the AJAOKUTA STEEL COMPLEX was established by the Eastern block of the world has attracted hostility from Western economy. Iron and steel development has become a big subject of international diplomacy. Therefore the government of our party will undertake the following measure:-

Objectives

- (1) To ensure the completion and take-off of Ajaokuta Steel Complex because of its primary desirability to various industrial concerns, especially one railway systems.
- (2) Ensure that a viable iron and steel industry is established and maintained as a pre-requisite for industrial and technological take-off

SECTION 17: NIGER DELTA

The situation in Niger Delta is a sore on the nation's conscience, which calls for special attention. The deteriorating condition and the declining standard of living of our people there is a source of embarrassment to the nation and a cause for serious concern. Our party shall tackle the Niger Delta question once and for all by constructively engaging the people in the Delta with a view to finding amicable and lasting solution to the problem. This engagement will cover, among others, following:

- a. Environment
- b. Infrastructure
- c. Political and economic participation
- b. Derivation
- c. Relationship with oil companies.

SECTION 18: POLICY GUIDELINES ON ECONOMIC PLANNING

Plan Objectives

The key to attaining the Planning Objectives of our Party is to secure national consensus through public education and “buy-in”, we shall retain the idea of a sound technical and professional team to formulate and monitor the plan and carry out detailed analysis from time to time of how and when every objective is attained.

The following shall be adopted by our party as the main objectives of economic planning:

- (i) Integrated rural development with special emphasis on the transformation of agriculture
- (ii) Formulation of measures to reduce the income gap between the rich and the poor and between rural and urban areas.
- (iii) Attainment of full employment and raising the standard of living of every Nigerian
- (iv) Rapid industrialization and technological advancement
- (v) Free trade

19: POLICY GUIDELINES SECTION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

i. Introduction

Social development is a dynamic process which ensures a good quality of life within the community. Here, the term is used to embrace three major components: social welfare, community development, and recreation.

Social development programs are designed to offset, for individual as well as for the community at large, the unintended harsh effects of social change. Economic development efforts often result in byproducts such as migration, heavy urbanization and unemployment. These in turn create problems such as family disintegration, emotional stress, delinquency and other social ills. Therefore, Social development programs are designed to combat these strains which, if unchecked, could overwhelm the individual and destabilize society itself

Our party recognizes that these problems are especially pronounced where there is rapid economic and social change. Our Society Development Programme is designed, therefore, in direct response to current and anticipated problems arising from the rapid economic and social changes in our country.

2. Objectives

The Social Development Policy of our party for Nigeria has the following objectives:

- (i) To provide facilities and services that will assist the citizens in overcoming the harsh effects or rapid economic and social changes;
- (ii) To develop the body and character of the Nigerian youth by means of sports and recreations;
- (iii) To create facilities for individual to enable him relate happily with the community.

3. Program

To achieve these goals, the government of our party will pursue the following program of Social Development.

(i) Social Welfare

- a. Full and gainful employment
- b. Marriage guidance and counseling bureaus;
- c. Family reconciliation services;
- d. Adoption and foster-care service;
- e. Homes for motherless and abandoned babies;
- f. Day-care centers;
- g. Old peoples homes;
- h. Rehabilitation and resettlement centers for the destitute and refugees;
- i. Social security arrangements for all employed and self employed persons.

(ii) Community Development

(a) The Integrated Rural Development Program of our party is a broad program of community development, essentially for the non-urban areas but with important ramification for the entire country. A significant feature of that program is the organization of rural communities into cooperatives. As a further strategy for the economic and social integration of the individual into the society in an effective way, our government will foster the development of GUIDES, uniting the practitioners of particular trades within each cooperative unit. For example, encouragement will be given for the setting up and development of a guild of Blacksmiths, or a Guide of Palm- oil or Ground nut-oil Producers or a Guild Dyers, etc. such guilds will also be actively encouraged in the urban areas.

(b) Another strategy for integrating the individual into society makes him maximally useful for the promotion establishment of:

- A National Patriotic Youth movement,

- A more relevant National Youth Service Scheme (as an integral part of the program of Education)
- Boys and Girls Clubs, and
- Women's Club

Voluntary Organizations such as the Girls' Guide, the Boys' Scout Movement, and others which will be given recognition and support.

(c) Our government will provide free technical advice and encouragement in the execution of community-based self-help schemes. The Adult Education sub-program is itself a useful instrument in community development. It will therefore be vigorous,' pursued not only as a means of improving the mind of the individual but also an opportunity for making him participate more meaningfully in the development of his community.

(iii) **Sports**

The Government of our party in Nigeria recognizes the role of sports in the physical and mental development of the individual and in projecting the image of a nation on the international stage. The party is very much aware that, in recent years, sporting successes on the international scene have boosted the morale of Nigerians and given us greater confidence than before.

The party believes that, for a sport-loving nation like Nigerian, outstanding achievements at the world level will create fresh inspirations and impetus that are bound to have a salutary effect on your endeavors in the fields. We are therefore determined to make appropriate investments in the field of sports.

To ensure the maximum success in the field of sports, our government will take the following steps:

- (a) Broaden participation in sports in order that recruitment of organized competitions can be made from a much wider base than hitherto. The policy of free education up to secondary school level is expected to facilitate effort to broaden the base for the recruitment of top-grade sportsmen and sportswomen.
- (b) Require education institutions, particularly at the higher level of educational institutions to permit appropriate flexibility to encourage sportsmen and sportswomen to combine sports with

academic pursuits without undue disadvantage. It is noted that the policy of free education at primary and secondary school levels and bursary and scholarship for indigent students at the tertiary institution will remove the financial hardship that would otherwise befall the sportsman-student if he should lose time during important competitions.

- (c) Ensure the effective involvement of a much broader section of the population, by requiring that agencies of the Sports Commission be set up right and Local Government level for the propagation of sports in every school and among the Boy's and Girls club. Our Government will also provide adequate facilities for training, coaching and competition.
- (d) Encourage actively the setting up of a Welfare Association for the rehabilitation of competitive sports. The services of the Association will be available to all sportsmen and sports-women who shall have consistently won honors for the state in national and international sport.
- (e) Create a system of merit awards for the state's sportsmen and sports women who win national and international titles.

SECTION 20: DEFENCE

Objectives

The party's Objective on defence shall be consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. Specifically, Our Objectives are to:

- (1) Create a highly trained, highly mobile and highly motivated military.
- (2) Create and maintain armed forces capable of discharging its constitutional role at all times and in all circumstances.
- (3) Using the Armed Forces to support our foreign policy objectives

SECTION 21; FOREIGN POLICY

Objectives

In conformity with the provision of the Constitution of our party shall:

- (1) Pursue friendly and reciprocal relations on a bilateral and multilateral basis across the world, especially within the West Africa sub-region and within Africa as a whole.
- (2) Observe conventions and obligations of regional and international organizations of which Nigeria is a member;

- (3) Maintain and strengthen Nigeria's membership of regional and international organizations to facilitate the attainment of Nigeria's national interest Nigeria and against any other state.
- (4) Resist all forms of discrimination, domination and aggression against Nigeria and against any other state.

SECTION 22: THE CIVIL SERVICE

Objectives

- (1) Development of a patriotic and efficient civil service characterized by the initiative, quality and commitment of its personnel, and by the speed and proficiency with which it discharges its responsibilities
- (2) Free from corruption, inertia and unnecessary red tape.

SECTION 23: THE JUDICIARY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Objectives

The objectives of our party in the administration of justice are:

- i. To facilitate the complete independence of the judiciary from interference, intimidation and external influence.
- ii. To strengthen the mechanical and the processes of administration of justice.
- iii. To uphold the principles of separation of powers as enshrined in the constitution.
- iv. To defend the principles of social justice, equity, equality, and human rights.
- v. To insulate the administration from all forms' of parochial interest and to ensure that the nation interest and objectives are generally upheld.