



AFRICAN
ACTION
CONGRESS PARTY
Anambra State



The Roadmap to Total Liberation of Ndi Anambra; The People's **Manifesto**

The AAC Program
for Revolutionary
Transformation
of Nigeria, 2022.

www.aacparty.org

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Manifesto of the African Action Congress (AAC): A Welfarist Vision for Ndi Anambra Preamble

Ndi Anambra, our state stands at a pivotal moment, yearning for a future where prosperity, equity, and dignity prevail for all. Under the visionary leadership of Chioma Ifemeludike, the African Action Congress (AAC) presents this manifesto as a sacred pledge to transform Anambra through Democratic Socialist principles.

We commit to tackling food insecurity, unemployment, inadequate healthcare, and low wages with practical, people-centered solutions.

By formalizing the Igba-Boi system, establishing an education fund, empowering youth and the physically challenged, and building revenue-generating infrastructure, we will create 76,500 jobs over three years.

Rooted in fiscal realism and guided by Anambra's 2025 revenue of N200 billion, this manifesto ensures sustainable growth without burdening future generations. Join us, Nd Anambra, to forge a homeland where every son and daughter thrives.





Financial Context

Our manifesto is grounded in Anambra's 2025 revenue profile to ensure fiscal realism:

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- **Internally Generated Revenue (IGR):** N60 billion annually (N5 billion/month, based on 2024 trends).
- **Federal Allocation (FAAC):** N140 billion annually (N11.7 billion/month, 2024 averages).
- **Total Annual Revenue:** ~N200 billion (IGR + FAAC).
- **2025 Budget:** N606.99 billion, with N139.5 billion (23%) recurrent expenditure, N467.5 billion (77%) capital expenditure, and N148.3 billion borrowing.





Pillar 1:

Food and Agriculture:

Ensuring Food Security and Environmental Sustainability

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Problem:

Food insecurity in Anambra State, driven by farmer-herder conflicts and environmental degradation from oil drilling, threatens livelihoods. In Ogwuaniocha, oil spills have polluted farmlands and fishing waters, causing hunger and poverty, while Aguleri's agricultural productivity has declined due to similar issues. Herder-farmer conflicts further disrupt farming, reducing output and escalating tensions.

Key Players:

Farmers, fishermen, herders, traditional leaders, Anambra security agencies, agricultural cooperatives, private investors, federal ministry of environment, oil companies (e.g., Sterling Exploration and Production Company Ltd., Orient Petroleum), community leaders (e.g., Vitalis Ekweanua in Ogwuaniocha), environmental NGOs.



Solution:

Resolve Farmer-Herder Conflicts: Facilitate stakeholder dialogue to transition to modern ranching, enforcing anti-open grazing laws; partner with private investors for 10 pilot ranches (1,000 cattle capacity each).

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Anambra Farmers Empowerment Scheme (AFES): Provide training and N500,000 low-interest loans (5%) to 50,000 small-scale farmers and fishermen over five years, prioritizing oil-impacted communities like Ogwuaniocha and Aguleri, with subsidized fertilizers and improved seedlings.

Environmental Remediation Program: Partner with oil companies and federal agencies to clean up oil-polluted farmlands and waters in Ogwuaniocha, Aguleri, and other affected communities, ensuring compensation and sustainable agricultural practices.



Implementation:

- Convene an Agricultural Peace Summit within 100 days, involving herders, farmers, and traditional leaders, to negotiate ranching agreements and enforce anti open grazing laws, supported by legal frameworks and Anambra security agencies.
- Build 10 pilot ranches via PPPs in rural LGAs, operational in three years, with training for 500 herders and farmers in modern livestock and crop management, audited for transparency.
- Train 10,000 farmers and fishermen annually under AFES, with 2,000 slots for Ogwuaniocha and Aguleri, focusing on climate-resilient farming, fishing, and soil restoration techniques, in partnership with agricultural institutes. Disburse N500,000 loans to 10,000 beneficiaries yearly via microfinance banks, monitored through digital platforms.



Environmental Remediation for Oil-Impacted Communities:

- Conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) in Ogwuaniocha, Aguleri, and other affected LGAs within six months, collaborating with the federal ministry of environment and NGOs to prioritize cleanup sites.
- Partner with oil companies (e.g., SEEPCO, Orient Petroleum) to fund a N800 million cleanup program over three years, using bioremediation to restore soil fertility and water quality in contaminated farmlands and fishing waters.
- Enforce the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021, mandating oil companies to establish Host Community Development Trusts (HCDTs) in affected communities like Ogwuaniocha and Aguleri for community-led environmental and development projects.
- Provide compensation to affected farmers and fishermen in affected communities within the first year, funded by oil companies, to support livelihoods during remediation.
- Train 500 community members in Ogwuaniocha and Aguleri in environmental monitoring and sustainable farming/fishing practices to ensure long-term resilience against pollution.
- Monitor all programs via Anambra anti-corruption agencies and quarterly community feedback sessions, with public reporting to ensure transparency.



Job Creation:

- Direct Jobs: 1,100 jobs (500 ranch workers, 500 AFES trainers, 100 environmental remediation staff).
- Indirect Jobs: 1,500 jobs (support roles in ranch logistics, loan administration, cleanup operations).
- Total: 2,600 jobs over three years (867/year).

Costs:

- Ranching Program: N2 billion one-time (construction); N500 million/year (operations).
- AFES Training and Loans: N1 billion/year (training, loan subsidies).
- Environmental Remediation: N800 million one-time (cleanup, EIAs); N150 million/year (monitoring, training).
- Compensation Payments: N150 million one-time (1,500 farmers/fishermen at N100,000).
- Total: N1.65 billion/year recurring; N2.95 billion one-time.

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Revenue Generation:

- Increased agricultural and fishing output boosts market taxes: N500 million/year (year two onward).
- Total: N500 million/year.

Funding:

- Anambra IGR (N1.65 billion), federal agricultural grants (N500 million), oil company contributions (N950 million one-time for cleanup and compensation), PPPs (N2 billion one-time for ranches).





Pillar 2:

Security:

A Community-Driven Model for a Safer Anambra

Problem:

Security is not just the absence of violence—it is the presence of order, trust in governance, and confidence to live and work freely. In recent years, insecurity in Anambra State has escalated, taking various forms: armed groups attacking institutions, clashes between farmers and armed herders, cult-related urban violence, and general breakdowns in community safety.

Key Players:

Anambra police, vigilantes, community leaders, youth groups, herders, federal security forces, traditional rulers, local government authorities, school administrators.

Solution:

Our security plan recognizes a key truth: real, lasting security begins with the people. Our approach is rooted in local intelligence, coordinated response, and structured accountability.

1. Community-Led Vigilante Framework: Establish registered vigilante groups across all 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs), formally recognized, trained under a unified standard, and equipped for effectiveness, ensuring accountability and professionalism within a broader chain of command.

2. Vigilante Coordination Headquarters: Create a headquarters in each LGA to serve as the nerve center for community security operations, enabling swift intelligence gathering, prompt incident response, and real-time support mobilization.

3. Central Security Coordination Command: Establish a state-level command in Awka to oversee local operations, coordinate with federal agencies, manage crisis response, and ensure uniformity in training, deployment, and oversight.

4. Supporting Measures:

- Enact and enforce anti-open grazing laws to protect farmers and rural communities.
- Invest in surveillance technology, including urban CCTV networks and rural drone patrols.
- Engage youth through employment, vocational training, and mentorship to reduce crime allure (covered under Pillar 5).
- Strengthen coordination with state, federal, and non-state security actors via regular intelligence-sharing.
- **Anonymous Tip-Off Line for Cult Violence:** Introduce a confidential, tollfree complaint line for students, parents, and community members to report cult activities in schools and communities anonymously, fostering a safe environment for reporting and enabling targeted interventions to curb cult-related violence.



Implementation:

- Register and train 2,000 vigilantes across 21 LGAs with standardized programs, equipping them with communication devices and audited by Anambra anti-corruption agencies.
- Construct 21 Vigilante Coordination Headquarters, one per LGA, linked to a central command in Awka, with quarterly performance reviews.
- Deploy surveillance technology (100 CCTV units in urban areas, 10 drones for rural patrols) within two years, managed by the Central Security Coordination Command.
- Enforce anti-open grazing laws within 100 days through stakeholder dialogues, supported by legal frameworks.
- Establish the anonymous tip-off line within six months, promoted through schools and community centers, with a dedicated team at the Central Security Coordination Command to process reports and coordinate with school administrators and local leaders for swift action.



Job Creation:

- Direct Jobs: 2,600 jobs (2,000 vigilantes, 500 surveillance operators, 100 tip-off line staff).
- Indirect Jobs: 400 jobs (support roles in maintenance, logistics, and community programs).
- Total: 3,000 jobs over three years (1,000/year).

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Costs:

- Vigilante Framework: N1.2 billion/year (training, equipment, stipends).
- Coordination Headquarters: N800 million one-time (construction); N200 million/year (operations).
- Surveillance Technology: N1 billion one-time (CCTV, drones); N300 million/year (maintenance).
- Anti-Grazing Enforcement: N100 million/year (legal, dialogue).
- Anonymous Tip-Off Line: N200 million one-time (setup, promotion); N100 million/year (staff, operations).
- Total: N1.9 billion/year recurring; N2 billion one-time.



Revenue Generation:

- **Reduced crime boosts market/business taxes:** N550 million/year (phased over two years).
- **Total:** N550 million/year.

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Funding:

- Anambra security budget (N1.9 billion), federal security grants (N550 million), Anambra IGR (N2 billion one-time).



Pillar 3:

Economic Revitalization

Problem:

Limited SME funding, unemployment, and over-reliance on the informal economy hinder Ndi Anambra's potential, with the traditional Igba-Boi (Igbo Apprenticeship) system facing challenges like exploitation and lack of formal recognition.

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Key Players:

SMEs, traders, Igbo apprentices, banks, Anambra revenue agencies, traditional business leaders.



Solution:

- 1 Anambra Apprenticeship Formalization Program (AAFP):** The Igba-Boi system, a cornerstone of Igbo economic life, is a culturally significant tradition where young individuals are mentored by established traders, learning skills and receiving startup capital or goods after years of service. This unique, intergenerational model has fueled entrepreneurship across Nigeria and beyond, lifting generations from poverty. However, issues like exploitation, abuse, and lack of legal protection for apprentices threaten its sustainability. The AAFP will transform this informal system into a structured, state-backed initiative, preserving its heritage while addressing modern challenges.
 - Register 50,000 apprentices and 10,000 master traders within three years, creating an Anambra Business Registry linked to the Anambra Social Service Identity Number (ASSID).
 - Offer registered businesses tax breaks (50% for two years) and N1 million low-interest loans (3%) as incentives for master traders to comply with formalization.
- 2 Anambra Business Loan Scheme (ABLS):** Create a N10 billion revolving loan fund, disbursing N500,000–N5 million loans to 5,000 SMEs annually at 5% interest, prioritizing women and youth.
- 3 Industrialization Drive:** Develop three industrial clusters (agro-processing, textiles, electronics) in Awka, Onitsha, and Nnewi to diversify the economy



Implementation:

- Set up 21 LGA business desks for AAFP registration, integrated with ASSID, to streamline enrollment and monitor compliance.
- Draft enforceable contracts with legal experts, resolving disputes within 30 days through the Dispute Resolution Board, ensuring apprentice welfare.
- Train 25,000 apprentices/year, monitored by Anambra education agencies, with a focus on modern skills to enhance employability.
- Administer ABLs loans via microfinance banks, requiring tax registration and one Ndi Anambra youth employee per business
- Performance-Based Incentives: Offer additional grants (e.g., N500,000) to master traders who train and settle apprentices ahead of schedule, promoting efficiency and fairness.
- Job Creation: 40,000 jobs (15,000 direct, 25,000 indirect) over three years (13,333/year), with AAFP driving significant entrepreneurial growth.



Pillar 4:

Education

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Problem:

Inadequate infrastructure, outdated curriculum, and lack of vocational training limit opportunities for Anambra youths.

Key Players:

Teachers, students, parents, Anambra education board, private educators.





- 1 Infrastructure Upgrade: Renovate 500 schools with labs and solar power.
- 2 Curriculum Modernization: Update with digital skills and entrepreneurship.
- 3 Vocational Training Centers (VTCs): Establish 10 VTCs for skills training.
- 4 Anambra Education Fund: Allocate yearly funds to subsidize tertiary tuition by 30% for all Anambra students and provide a N100,000 bursary to the top 20 performers per institution, audited for transparency.



Implementation:

Renovate 500 schools and install solar power in 200 rural schools within two years (N5 billion one-time, N1 billion/year maintenance).

- Supply 10,000 e-learning tablets over three years; train 5,000 teachers annually.
- Build 10 VTCs enrolling 10,000 students/year with startup kits.
- Estimate tertiary students using state-owned institutions (e.g., Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State University, and polytechnics like Federal Polytechnic Oko—approx. 50,000 students total based on enrollment trends). Allocate N5 billion/year to the fund (N1.5 billion for 30% subsidy on N5,000 average tuition, N3.5 billion for 80 bursaries/year at N100,000 each across 40 institutions).
- Audit via Anambra education board.

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Job Creation:

6,000 jobs (1,000 direct, 5,000 indirect) over three years.

Cost:

N6.7 billion/year recurring; N7 billion one-time.

Revenue Generation:

N800 million/year.

Funding:

Anambra education budget (N6.7 billion), federal UBEC funds (N2 billion), Anambra IGR (N5 billion one-time).



Pillar 5:

Empowerment for Youth and The Physically Challenged

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Problem:

Unemployment and insufficient support for youth and the physically challenged hinder their potential in Ndi Anambra.

Key Players:

Youths, physically challenged individuals, employers, NGOs, private sector, Anambra youth agencies.



Solution:

- 1 Youth Skills Acquisition Program: Train 20,000 youths annually in coding, renewable energy, agriculture; provide N200,000 startup grants to 2,000 trainees.
- 2 Youth Employment Scheme: Create 10,000 jobs via public works and SME subsidies.
- 3 Support for Physically Challenged: Enhance three special education centers—Special Education Centre for the Blind in Oji River, Special Education Centre for the

Deaf in Awka, and School for the Handicapped in Isulo—with grants and direct investment, partnering with NGOs and private sector.



Implementation:

Expand VTCs for youth programs with tech firms (e.g., Andela); employ 5,000 youths in public works and subsidize 5,000 SME hires.

- Allocate N500 million/year to special centers for infrastructure, training, and equipment; partner with NGOs for additional support.
- Phase training over five years (4,000 youths/year); monitor via quarterly audits.

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Job Creation:

16,000 jobs (10,000 direct, 6,000 indirect) over three years.

Cost:

N4.5 billion/year recurring (N4 billion youth, N500 million special centers).

Revenue Generation:

N700 million/year.

Funding:

Anambra IGR (N4.5 billion), federal youth funds (N1 billion).



Pillar 6:

Healthcare

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Problem:

Inadequate infrastructure and lack of coverage deny Ndi Anambra quality healthcare, with rural areas particularly underserved and indigent populations facing barriers to essential services.

Key Players:

Healthcare workers, patients, indigent communities, private hospitals, Anambra health board, local government health officers.



Solution:

- 1 Healthcare Infrastructure Upgrade:** Equip 50 primary health centers (PHCs) with diagnostic tools, maternity wards, and pharmacies, and construct five general hospitals with ICU and specialized units to address critical care needs.
- 2 Anambra Health Insurance Scheme (AHIS):** Provide free basic healthcare, including vaccinations and maternal care, for 500,000 indigent Nd Anambra, and offer subsidized insurance (N12,000/year) for non indigents, covering consultations, drugs, and emergency services.



Implementation:

- Renovate one PHC per LGA with modern equipment and staff training within two years, prioritizing rural accessibility with mobile clinic outreach programs.
- Enroll indigents via LGA-driven registration campaigns, partnering with private hospitals to expand AHIS coverage, and establish a helpline for claims processing.
- Monitor via Anambra health board audits and quarterly community feedback sessions to ensure quality and accessibility.

Job Creation:

- Direct Jobs: 2,500 jobs (50 PHCs with 20 staff each; 5 hospitals with 300 staff each).
- Indirect Jobs: 1,000 jobs (support roles in medical supply chains, administration, and outreach programs).
- Total: 3,500 jobs over three years (1,167/year).

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Cost:

- Infrastructure: N2 billion one-time (construction, equipment); N500 million/year (maintenance, supplies).
- AHIS: N5 billion/year (indigent coverage, subsidies for non-indigents).
- Total: N5.5 billion/year recurring; N2 billion one-time.

Revenue Generation:

Revenue Generation: None direct (long-term IGR boost via healthier workforce and increased economic activity).

Funding:

Anambra IGR (N5.5 billion), federal NHIS funds (N2 billion).



Pillar 7:

Revenue-Generating Infrastructure

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Problem:

Insufficient revenue-generating infrastructure limits Anambra's economic growth, with waste management challenges hindering environmental sustainability and economic potential.

Key Players:

Contractors, communities, engineers, Anambra works ministry, private investors, Anambra anti-corruption agencies, local waste management groups.



Solution:

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Waste-to-Energy Plant: Build a 50MW waste-to-energy plant in Onitsha to convert 1,000 tons of municipal waste daily into electricity, reducing landfill use, improving sanitation, and generating revenue.



Implementation:

- Construct the waste-to-energy plant through PPPs, operational in two years, with a waste collection network across Onitsha and training for 200 local waste managers to ensure efficient operations and community involvement.
- Engage communities to address land use concerns and promote waste segregation programs, monitored via independent Anambra audits and anticorruption oversight.
- Train 200 Ndi Anambra engineers and technicians for plant maintenance and operation.

Job Creation:

- Direct Jobs: 1,500 jobs (plant construction, operation, and waste management roles).
- Indirect Jobs: 1,000 jobs (support roles in waste collection, logistics, and recycling businesses).
- Total: 2,500 jobs over three years (833/year).

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Cost:

- Waste-to-energy plant: N5 billion one-time (construction); N500 million/year (operations, collection).
- Total: N500 million/year recurring; N5 billion one-time.

Revenue Generation:

- Waste-to-energy sales (50MW at N50/kWh): N1.5 billion/year (year three onward).

Total: N1.5 billion/year.

Funding:

Anambra IGR (N500 million), federal loans (N2.5 billion one-time), PPPs (N2.5 billion one-time).



Pillar 8:

Minimum Wage

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Problem:

Insufficient wages undermine the dignity of Anambra's state workers, with current pay failing to meet rising living costs and eroding morale and productivity.

Key Players:

Civil servants, labor unions, Anambra finance ministry, payroll auditors, state workforce representatives.



Solution:

- Implement a N100,000 living wage to reflect the true cost of living, enhancing worker welfare and productivity.
- Provide vocational and digital skills training to 10,000 workers over three years to boost efficiency and adaptability in a modern economy.

Implementation:

- Reallocate Anambra's recurrent expenditure, prioritizing N10 billion annually to fund the wage increase for 20,000 state workers, effective within the first year, with biannual reviews to adjust for inflation.
- Launch a training program in collaboration with technical institutions, offering certifications in digital literacy, administrative skills, and vocational trades, monitored by Anambra agencies.
- Strengthen payroll oversight with biometric verification and quarterly audits to prevent ghost workers and ensure funds reach intended beneficiaries.

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Cost:

- Wage hike: ~N10 billion/year.
- Training: ~N200 million/year.
- Total: ~N10.2 billion/year recurring.

Revenue Generation:

- Increased consumer spending boosts VAT and market taxes: ~N500 million/year (year two onward).
- Total: ~N500 million/year.

Funding:

- Anambra IGR (N10.2 billion).



Conclusion

Under the resolute leadership of Chioma Ifemeludike, the African Action Congress (AAC) presents a transformative vision for Anambra, blending cultural heritage with innovative policies.

The groundbreaking Anambra Apprenticeship Formalization Program (AAFP) revitalizes the Igba Boi system, protecting apprentices and setting a global standard, while creating 76,500 jobs over three years. Initiatives like the Anambra Education Fund and Empowerment for Youth and The Physically Challenged unlock potential, supported by healthcare and revenue-generating infrastructure.

Anchored in a N200 billion revenue base and public-private partnerships, our fiscal strategy ensures sustainability and transparency. Ndi Anambra, on June 14, 2025, at 4:27 PM SAST, let us unite and vote for Chioma Ifemeludike and the AAC to build a prosperous, equitable Anambra for generations to come.

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Chioma Ifemeludike

2025 Governorship Candidate,
African Action Congress (AAC) Anambra



thank you