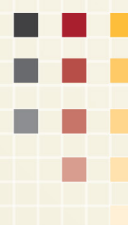


Abia State (2025-2050) Development Plan: building resilience, driving innovation, Safeguarding our future.





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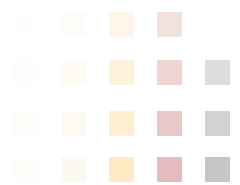
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01

Introduction





01

Introduction

Abia State Government Desires to update its 30-year development plan

Project Background and Evolution

Abia State developed the 30-Year Development Plan (2020–2050) to provide a long-term, strategic roadmap for sustainable growth and transformation. The plan was designed to:



Articulate a shared vision for the future of Abia State, reflecting the aspirations of its people.



Guide policy and investment decisions across successive administrations, ensuring continuity and coherence in development efforts.



Address systemic challenges such as unemployment, infrastructure deficits, and governance inefficiencies.



Shift from short-term, project-based planning to a more integrated, long-term approach focused on structural transformation.



Promote inclusive development, with input from a wide range of stakeholders through participatory and evidence-based processes.

2023



With the approval of Governor Alex Otti, the Abia State Planning Commission initiated the review and update of the State Development Plan on January 23, 2024. The process involved extensive research, stakeholder consultations, data analysis, and validation. The result is the inclusive and forward-looking Abia State Development Plan (ABSDP) 2024–2050, designed to drive sustainable growth and development.







2024



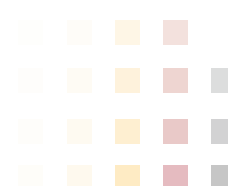
The Abia State Development Plan (2024–2050) was revised to reflect a renewed vision for inclusive and sustainable development. Originally developed in the 2020 fiscal year, the updated plan responds to significant global and local changes, including the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, shifting global economic trends, and evolving business environments. It also aligns with key international and regional frameworks such as the UN SDGs, ECOWAS Vision 2050, and Africa's Agenda 2063, while integrating updated policy priorities and strategic direction.



The Development Plan is structured across six key pillars to help achieve the desired goals

Pillar		Components
	People and resources	Focuses on the people of Abia state in terms of cultural orientation of the people. It seeks ways to project the good image of Abians and create an impactful diaspora network.
	Growth and Stability	Focuses on maintaining a stable economic environment through sound fiscal policies, inflation control, and economic indicators analysis.
	Sustainable Economy	Focuses on expanding opportunities in Agriculture, Industrial development, and Security while promoting environmental sustainability and evaluates the potential of oil, gas, and solid minerals for exploration, production, and revenue generation to support long-term economic growth.
	Social Infrastructure and Inclusion	Prioritises social development and inclusivity. It evaluates social protection programs aimed at poverty reduction, healthcare, and education to ensure social welfare. Additionally, it assesses opportunities for vulnerable groups to promote an inclusive society.
	Governance and Reform	Aims to enhance governance and institutional capacity. It involves evaluating the effectiveness of government institutions, policies, and regulations. It also assesses mechanisms for promoting transparency and accountability, which are crucial for good governance.
	Cross Sector Linkages	Focuses on ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of the development plan. It also involves capacity building, enhancing the skills and capabilities of government officials and stakeholders to implement and monitor the plan effectively.





Strategic Pillars Powering the State Government's Vision for Growth



People and Resources

It is the people that shape a state. With a growing emphasis on leveraging local strengths, it is essential that Abia State prioritises Human Capital Development to harness the potential of its people through cultural orientation. The Human Capital Development strategy for Abia articulates clear approaches to project the good image of Abians and foster an impactful diaspora network. This strategy will fulfill the objective of empowering Abians by connecting cultural heritage with global opportunities, enhancing the state's development through its people.



Growth and Stability

Sound policies are the foundation of economic prosperity. To ensure long-term progress, Abia State must pursue growth and stability through a balanced and strategic economic approach. This includes implementing prudent fiscal policies, managing inflation, and conducting thorough analysis of key economic indicators. Fostering a stable economic environment, the state can build a resilient economy that supports sustainable development, attracts investment, and minimises external vulnerabilities.



Sustainable Economy

With the need to diversify and strengthen economic pillars, it is essential that Abia State pursues a Sustainable Economy by expanding opportunities in Agriculture, Industrial development, and Security while promoting environmental sustainability. The Sustainable Economy strategy evaluates the potential of oil, gas, and solid minerals for exploration, production, and revenue generation, aligning these with environmental considerations. This approach will fulfill the objective of driving long-term economic growth in Abia State, leveraging natural resources responsibly while fostering a resilient economy.



Social Infrastructure and Inclusion

Social inclusion is a vital pillar that strengthens the fabric of society. To ensure no one is left behind, Abia State must embed inclusive development within its broader social agenda. This involves strengthening social protection programs that address poverty, healthcare, and education to enhance overall welfare. It also requires expanding access to opportunities for vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to promote equity and participation. This inclusive approach will foster stronger social cohesion and ensure that every citizen can contribute to and benefit from the Abia's development.



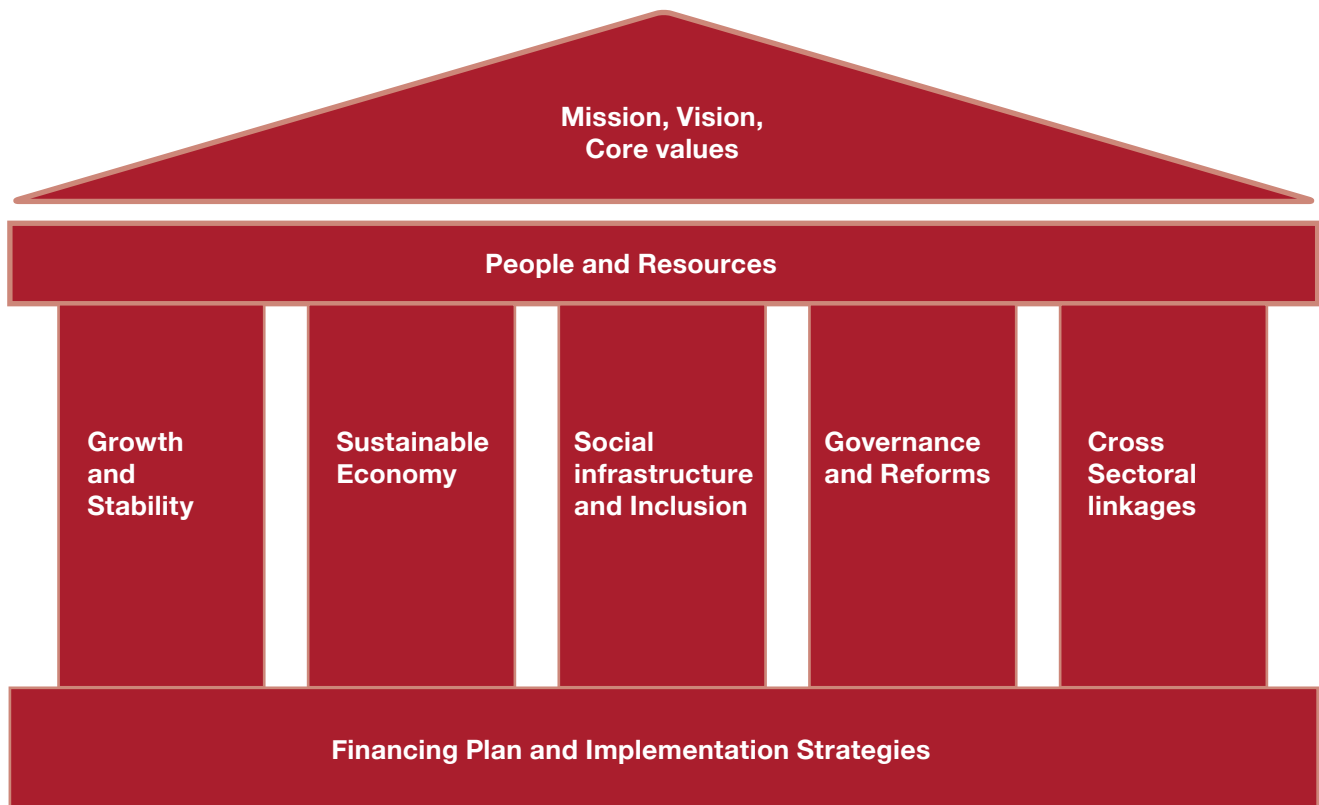
Governance and Reform

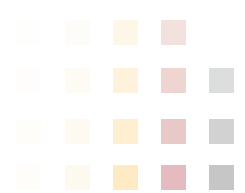
Effective governance is the cornerstone of public trust in institutions. Abia State must prioritise Governance and Reform aimed at enhancing institutional capacity and performance to strengthen the foundations of administration. This strategy entails assessing the effectiveness of government institutions, policies, and regulatory frameworks, while also strengthening mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement. By doing so, Abia State will improve the quality of governance, foster greater public trust, and ensure that institutions are efficient, responsive, and aligned with the needs of its people.



Cross Sector Linkages

It is coordination that drives successful implementation. With the aim of maximising impact and achieving development goals, it is essential that Abia State emphasizes Cross Sector Linkages for effective implementation and monitoring of the development plan. The Cross Sector Linkages approach focuses on establishing indicators and metrics to track progress and evaluate impact. It also involves capacity building, enhancing the skills and capabilities of government officials and stakeholders to implement and monitor the plan effectively. This approach will fulfill the objective of ensuring cohesive and effective execution of the development plan in Abia State, leading to tangible outcomes.





Vision enablers

The vision will be actualised through a deliberate and values-based approach to governance and development. This vision will be enabled by the following principles:

- A clean and sustainable environment that promotes healthy living and urban renewal.
- Integrity in policy design, implementation, and public service delivery, rebuilding trust in government and attracting investment.
- Accountable governance and citizen engagement fostering trust, stewardship, and shared prosperity.
- A culture of industriousness that encourages innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation.
- Resilience in public institutions, infrastructure, and communities to withstand socio-economic and environmental shocks.
- Competence in all facets of governance, underpinned by data-driven decision-making, performance management, and merit-based leadership.

This value-aligned pathway will ensure that Abia State's transformation is ambitious, inclusive, sustainable, and deeply rooted in principles that elevate the collective wellbeing of its people.

Abia state can rely on its strengths while seeking to achieve the enormous opportunities

SWOT Analysis of Abia State



Strengths

- **Strategic Location:** Abia State's position along key trade routes enhances its potential for commerce and industrialization, providing access to major markets and transport networks.
- **Strong Government Commitment and Institutional Frameworks:** The Abia State government has demonstrated proactive engagement in climate action, including partnerships with stakeholders to promote climate change initiatives and environmental protection.
- **Growing Awareness and Community Engagement:** Increased public and institutional awareness of climate issues, including through partnerships like those with Abia State Polytechnic for environmental sustainability, positions the state to build on education programs and reduce risks like deforestation
- **Improved Commercial Hub:** Aba's role as the state's commercial center is being bolstered through improved road networks and the rehabilitation of strategic routes, reducing travel times and boosting local commerce.



Opportunities

- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Engaging with the private sector through PPPs can provide the much-needed funding for infrastructure projects and boost private sector participation in Abia's development.
- **International Funding Support:** Collaborations with NGOs, academia, and international bodies (e.g., under the Paris Agreement) can enhance climate resilience, such as through seminars, technology adoption, and sustainable finance for projects like renewable energy and flood control.
- **Renewable Energy for Rural Electrification:** To address energy poverty and support rural development, Abia can explore decentralised renewable energy solutions, including solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies. These interventions not only reduce reliance on the national grid but also create green jobs and improve health outcomes in underserved communities.
- **Digital Economy Growth:** By focusing on ICT-driven commerce, Abia has the potential to become a regional hub for tech startups, creating jobs, attracting investment, and fostering innovation.

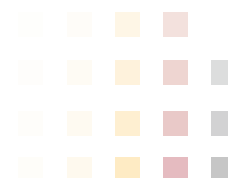
There are also internal and external roadblocks which must be managed in order to achieve the desired level as a thriving sub national

SWOT Analysis of
Abia State



Weaknesses

- **Vulnerable Infrastructure and Environmental Degradation:** Severe issues like flooding, erosion, and irregular rainfall patterns, exacerbated by urbanization and deforestation, hinder sustainable development. Flooding is a predominant risk in Abia, leading to habitat loss and agricultural decline.
- **Dependence on External Funding:** The reliance on federal allocations and loans from international financial institutions means that the state's development is vulnerable to changes in national policy and global economic conditions.
- **Infrastructure Maintenance Challenges:** Ongoing maintenance of existing infrastructure remains a costly and resource-intensive process, which is often deprioritised due to competing needs for new development projects.
- **Inadequate Waste Management Systems:** In urban areas like Aba, poor funding, lack of technology, and low environmental education result in indiscriminate dumping, groundwater contamination, air pollution, and health risks from open dumpsites. High organic waste is underutilised, contributing to ecological damage and global warming.



Threats

- **Urbanisation and Population Pressure:** Rapid growth in cities like Aba exacerbates waste pollution, land degradation, and resource depletion, amplifying environmental health risks like disease outbreaks from contaminated water.
- **Competitive States:** Neighboring states with better-developed infrastructure could attract investment and businesses away from Abia, limiting the state's economic growth potential.
- **Natural Disasters and Environmental Challenges:** Ongoing flooding, erosion, and other environmental issues present a constant threat to infrastructure, especially in areas like Aba, where poor drainage systems exacerbate flooding problems.
- **Economic Downturns and Funding Shortages:** Global or national economic downturns could reduce the state's ability to secure external funding, slowing down infrastructure projects and further burdening existing infrastructure.
- **Political Instability:** Changes in political leadership or governance issues could disrupt ongoing infrastructure projects, delay funding, and negatively affect long-term development goals

PESTEL

P – Political Factors:

- Stable governance supports consistent development.
- Policy priorities include infrastructure, education, agriculture, healthcare.
- Transparency achieved through published budget reports.
- Security measures include community policing and infrastructure upgrades.

Challenges:

- Persistent insecurity in rural and oil-producing areas.
- Urban crime in Aba and Umuahia.
- Limited security funding and resistance to reforms.
- High public expectations.



Introduction

E – Economic Factors:

- Statutory allocation fluctuated: +22.08% (2022), -6.31% (2023).
- Derivation revenue volatile; sharp rise in 2022.
- VAT receipts growing due to rate increase and inflation.
- IGR grew steadily but dipped in 2023; exceeded 2024 targets.
- Public debt reduced from ₦138bn to ₦66bn by 2024.

Challenges:

- Heavy reliance on federal allocations and oil revenue.
- Low VAT contribution (35th nationally).
- Vulnerability to macroeconomic shocks (inflation, exchange rate).
- Debt servicing pressures.

S – Social Factors:

- Youthful population (60% under 35) and rising school enrolment (85% attendance).
- Rapid urbanisation in Aba and Umuahia.

Challenges:

High youth unemployment and underemployment.
Strain on housing, sanitation, and public services.
Risk of social instability if job creation lags.

T – Technological Factors:

- Internet penetration at 58%, above national average.
- Investments in digital literacy and vocational training.
- Digital tools in agriculture and informal manufacturing.
- Early adoption of precision farming and solar-powered irrigation.

Challenges:

- Low digital literacy among rural farmers.
- Limited broadband in remote areas.
- Lack of coordinated industrial digitisation policy.
- Cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

L – Legal Factors:

- Simplified business registration and digitised land records.
- Strengthened PPP frameworks.
- Disability Commission established in 2024.

Challenges:

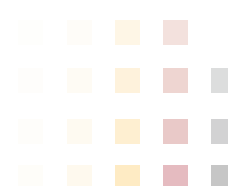
- Inconsistent enforcement of laws.
- Political interference in regulation.
- Corruption risks in procurement and land administration.

E – Environmental Factors:

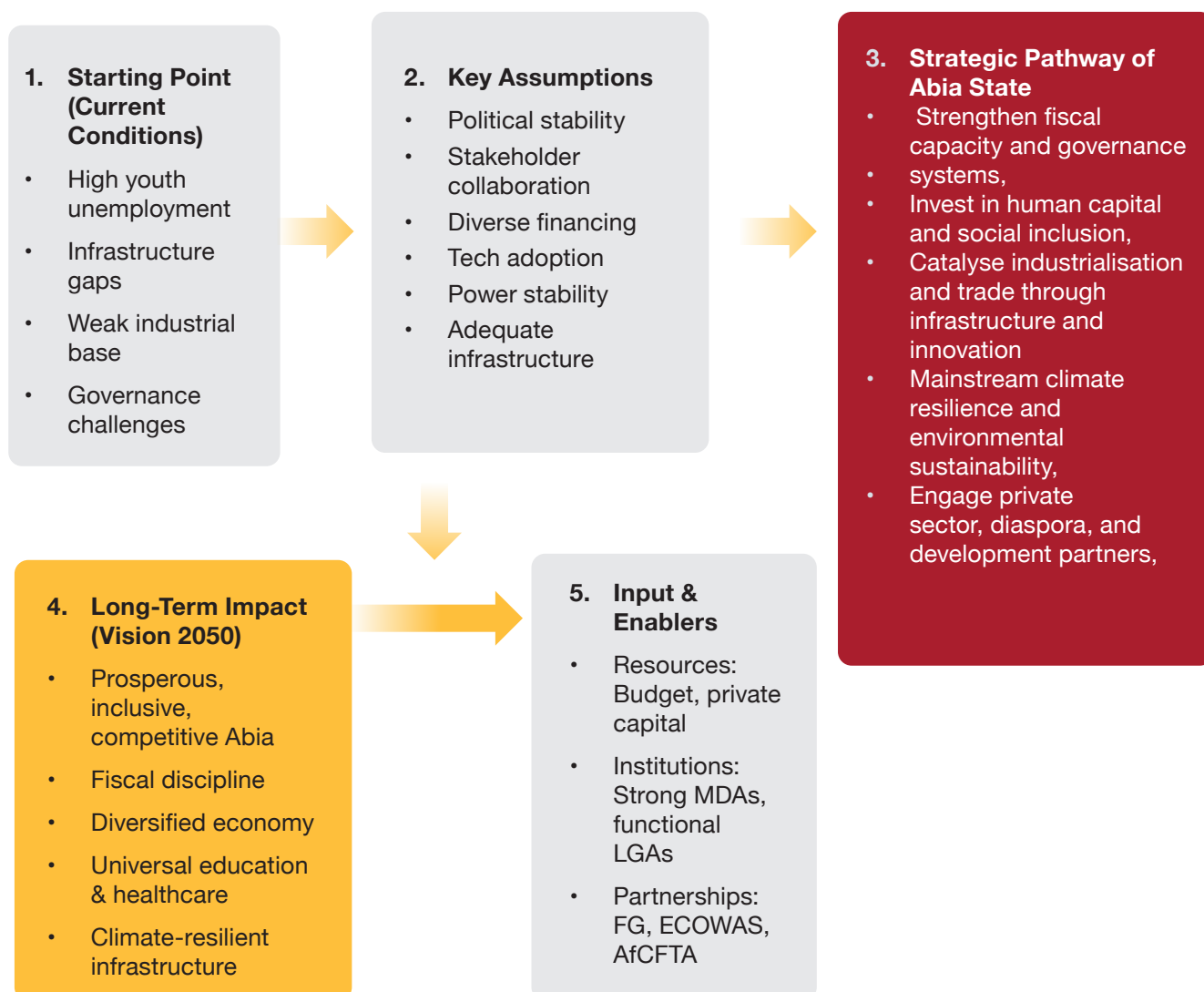
Risks: flooding, erosion, deforestation. Participation in erosion control programs (NEWMAP). Urban waste management improving.

Challenges:

- Rural waste management gaps.
- Weak enforcement of environmental regulations.
- Vulnerability to climate shocks.



THEORY OF CHANGE

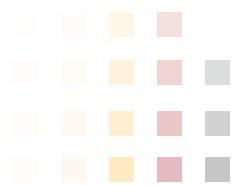




02

Abia State Today





02

Abia State Today

Pillar – 1 People and Resources



Abia People are predominantly Igbo and are guided by Igbo cultural values



THE PEOPLE

Predominantly Igbo-speaking, with English widely used for governance and business. The state is rich in cultural heritage, reflected in its traditional attire, festivals, arts, and hospitality.

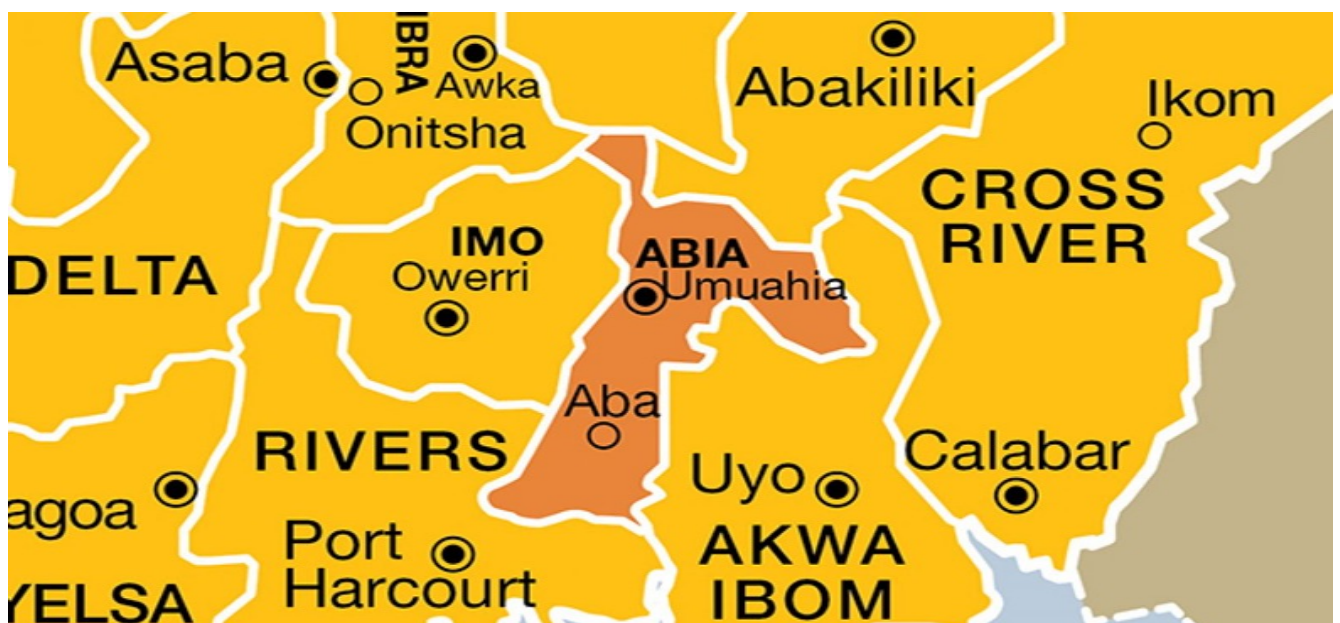
The population is mostly Christian, with peaceful coexistence among various religious groups. Abians are known for their industriousness, strong commercial spirit, and welcoming nature.



THE LOCATION

Abia State is strategically located in Nigeria's southeastern region, serving as a vital gateway between the South-East and other parts of the country. This positioning enhances its role as a commercial and industrial hub, particularly through Aba, which drives regional trade and manufacturing.

The state also benefits from access to natural resources, fertile agricultural land, and growing infrastructure, making it a key player in economic development and interregional connectivity.





Pillar 2 – Growth and Stability



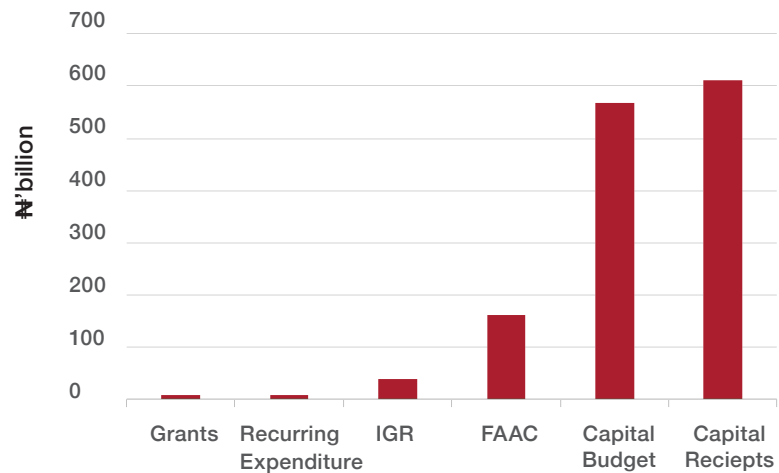
Macroeconomics, Finance and Revenue

As the Southeast's economic heartbeat, Abia State aligns with federal reforms while taking bold home-grown steps toward fiscal health.

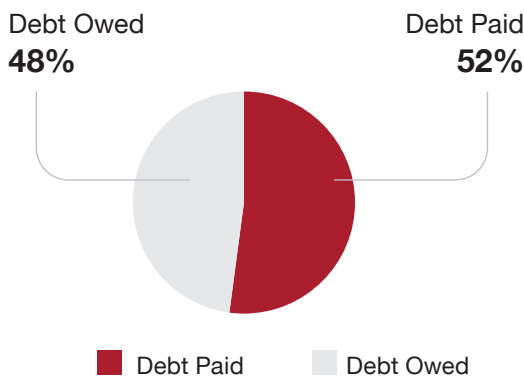


In 2024, the ₦567.24 billion budget marked a 71.7% leap from the previous year. Of that, ₦9.08 billion covered recurring costs representing 16% of the budget, while capital receipts topped ₦611.7 billion about 82% of projections. FAAC transfers accounted for ₦161 billion, IGR reached ₦39 billion, and grants from multilateral partners added ₦8.2 billion.

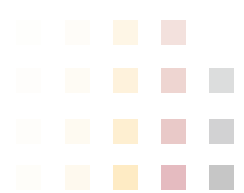
Abia State 2024 Fiscal Overview



Abia State 2024 Debt Profile



Yet outstanding debt sits at ₦138.08 billion, with 72 billion paid and ₦66.08 billion still owed, comprising domestic and foreign loans, including World Bank-supported programs



Macroeconomic Trends

The economy, meanwhile, faces pressure: Inflation surged through 2023–24; unemployment stands at 18.7% (over 362,000 people); and high interest rates have throttled credit.

Still, the state celebrates solid wins. In major achievements,

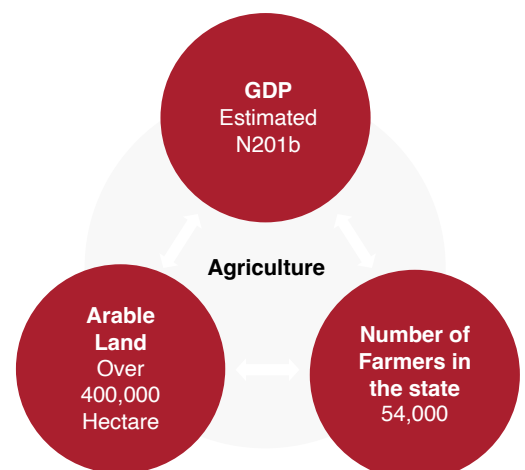
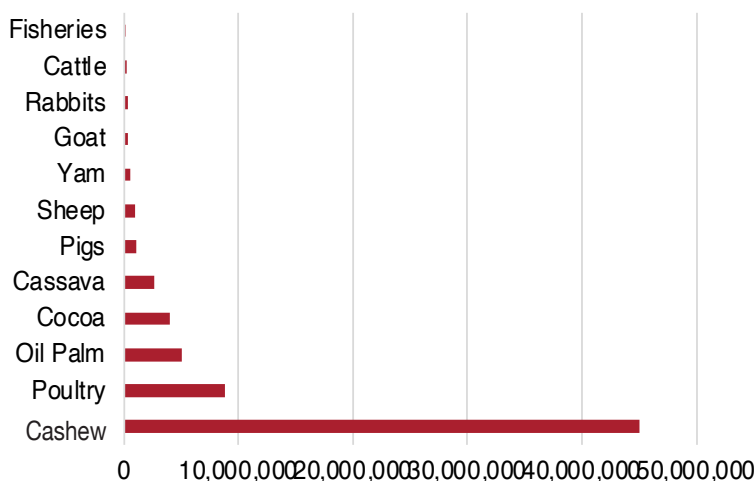
- Abia secured a \$120 million agro-investment, distributed ₦600 million to farmers, upgraded key roads and renovated 200 health centres.
- But these strides come amidst persistent challenges like low revenue, debt burden, infrastructure gaps, and security risks.
- The government has responded with a ₦10 billion industrialisation MoU with the Bank of Industry, adoption of IPSAS, continued infrastructure investment (82% of the budget), and a push for tax compliance and awareness.
- Exchange Rate Volatility – The recent perceived stability in the exchange rate is not underpinned by productivity gains and is therefore vulnerable to medium-term instability.
- Persistent exchange rate fluctuations could negatively impact Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Abia, which is considered a critical pillar for the successful implementation of the Plan.

Pillar 3 – Sustainable Economy



Agriculture

Current Agricultural Production (tonnes)





Key Highlights:

- Cassava: 7% of national output.
- Rice: Gains in Ohafia and Bende; GIS study shows only 13.16% of Bende land is highly suitable, indicating need for targeted investment.
- Yam: 498,000 tonnes; yield above national average.
- Maize & Vegetables: Widely intercropped; vegetables make up 6.6% of arable output.
- Cash Crops: Oil palm (5M tonnes), cocoa (4M), cashew (45M); \$120M oil palm investment signed.
- Livestock: Underdeveloped, <0.5% of national totals; protein gaps due to low production and poor feed infrastructure.

Government Priorities and Achievements:

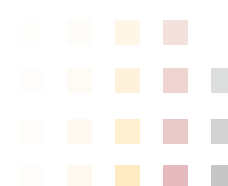
The government promoted agro-processing, hydroponics, circular agriculture (e.g., rice-fish integration), and established logistics hubs and quality standards. These efforts led to a 20% sector growth, with maize output increasing from 1.2M to 1.5M metric tons.

The state invested ₦5B in rural infrastructure and launched agro-processing facilities for cassava, palm oil, and fruit juice. Through the RAAMP project, rural access improved significantly. Over 300 individuals were trained in Nasarawa and supported with ₦600M to start agro-ventures. Major road projects are expected to boost agricultural output by up to 300%.



Challenges

- Despite progress, challenges persist, including limited land access, traditional land tenure systems, poor post-harvest practices, infrastructure gaps, declining productivity, and food safety concerns from contaminated vegetables near Aba.
- To address these, the state launched a support scheme for farmers, partnered with Kitovu Technology to boost yields, promoted livestock and fish farming, and introduced a cassava demo plot in Isiukwuato to teach best practices.



Industrial Development

Over 906k MSME

GDP Contribution at 2%

Description

- Government Priorities & Achievements (2024): Abia Industrial Innovation Park (AIIP): Launched in Owaza with UNIDO and NCDMB to boost manufacturing, innovation, and oil and gas development. Modular Refinery Project under construction within AIIP; set to start in 2025 with 2,000 direct jobs expected. Abia rose from 33rd to 21st nationally in Ease of Doing Business rankings, Supported by INFF Phase II, with new One-Stop Investment Centres in Aba and Umuahia.
- Critical Challenges: Key issues include poor infrastructure, lack of seaport access, unreliable power, insecurity, multiple taxation, limited funding, bureaucratic delays, skills shortages, and environmental concerns. These hinder industrial growth and investor confidence.



Trade and Investment

N710 Billion GDP Contribution

Description

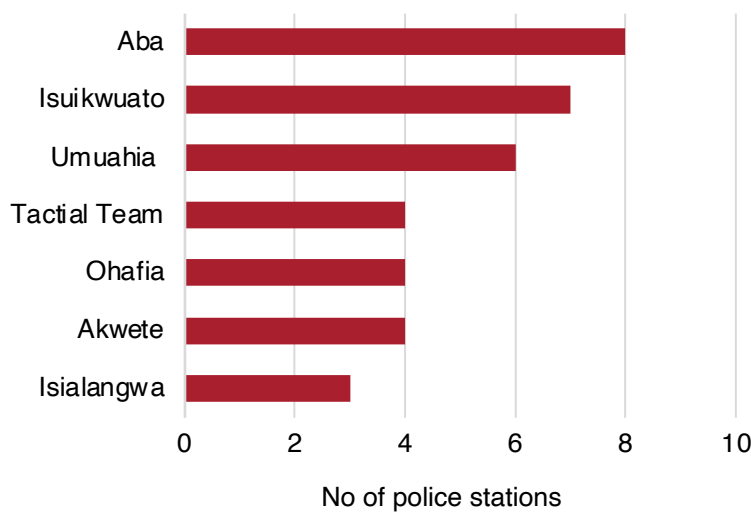
- Aba, is a key commercial hub in Abia State driven by MSMEs and over 22 active markets.
Government Priorities & Achievements (2024) Aba International Trade Fair 2024, organized by the Aba Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (ACCIMA), upgraded to international status, showcasing local innovation and attracting global investors.
- Critical Challenges: Poor infrastructure in Aba, especially, power, and water, slowed business operations. MSMEs struggled with limited access to affordable finance, while insecurity and trader disputes created an unstable environment. Bureaucratic delays and multiple taxes made doing business difficult. Additionally, inadequate market facilities and competition from cheaper imports weakened demand for locally made goods and limited industrial growth.



Security

Currently the state has over 600 Vigilante located across the State and one of largest brigade and battalion in the Country, yet there are still some level of insecurity in the state with the operation of separationist group

Police Stations

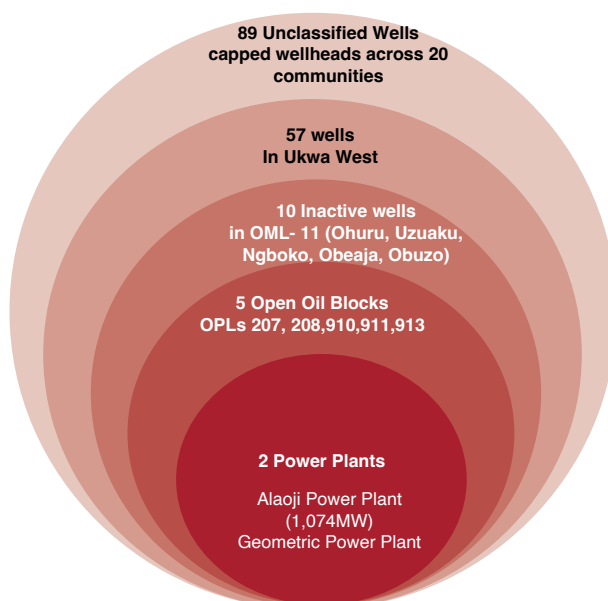


2024 saw a significant improvement in public safety. Through police, military, and the Abia Vigilante Service, the state launched Operation Crush, targeting criminal networks and securing farms, roads, and forests.

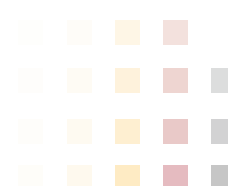
Community policing is strengthening public trust. And with 20 new Toyota Hilux patrol vehicles outfitted with modern tech, alongside regular coordination with security stakeholders and investment in digital crime-prevention tools, the state is winning back safety.



Oil and Gas & Solid Minerals



Abia State Oil wells



Minerals	Location(s)
Limestone	Asaga, Amuyi-Okobo, Ndashi-Okobo, Obuenyi(Arochukwu), Isi-igwu, Abia-Community (Ohafia), Lokpanta
Kaolin	Amebo-Ohiya(Umuahi South), Apumiri(Umuahia South), Abiriba, Uturu Lokpanta, Oboro-Ikwuano, Nwankwata, Ebem-Ohafia, Uzuaku[Ukwa west]
Lignite	Ohiya (Umuahi South), Elemaga (Ikwuano). Ogbuebugbue (Ikwuano)
Lead-Zinc	Ihetutu-Lekwessii (Umu Nneochi)
Sharp Sand	Omugor (Ukwa East), Aba, Onwa Dump(ukwa west), Uzuaku(Ukwa west), Oboro Ikwuano(Ikwuano), Oduenyi, Ipu South (Ukwa west)
Glass sand	Ipu South (Ukwa west), Uzuaku(Ukwa west) , Onwa Dump (Ukwa west)

A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was established in partnership with PETAN to activate over 100 capped oil wells, with the state holding a 40% equity stake.

Progress on the modular refinery at AIP advanced with the completion of the ESIA, final engineering designs, and crude supply agreements. Oil production rose sharply from 310,000 to 1,032,000 barrels per day, driven by improved security and reduced theft

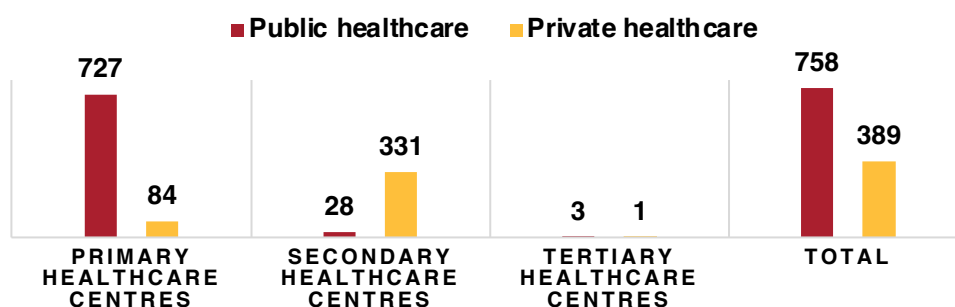
- Engaged host communities through compensation to ensure smooth project execution.
- In the solid minerals sector, formal exploration efforts were launched to boost internally generated revenue and create jobs and mapping solid mineral deposits like kaolin and limestone to attract investment.

Pillar 4 – Social Infrastructure and Inclusion



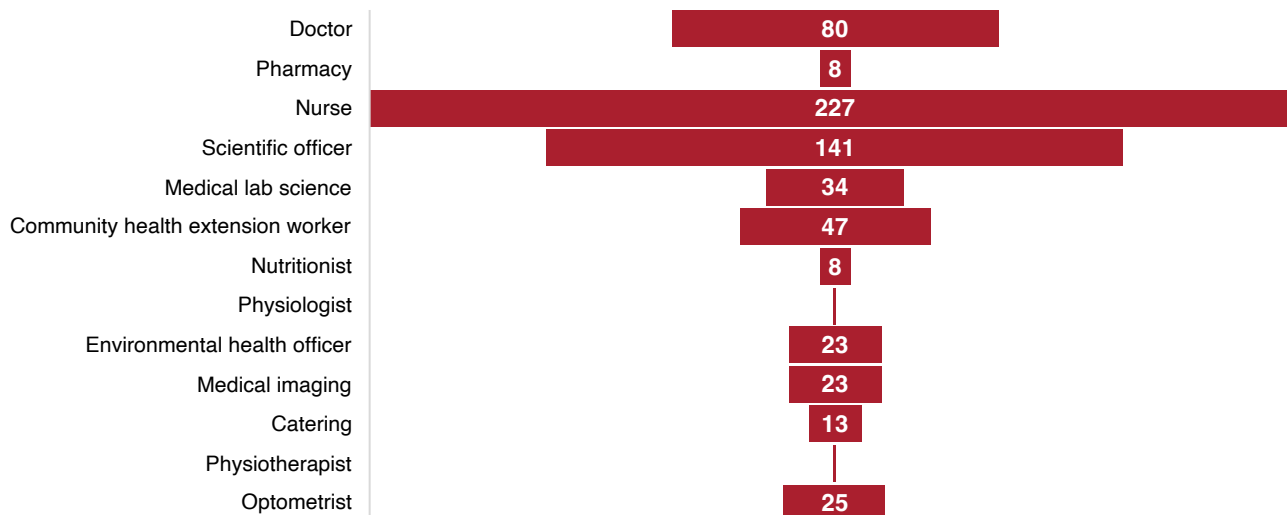
Healthcare

NUMBER OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES (2024)





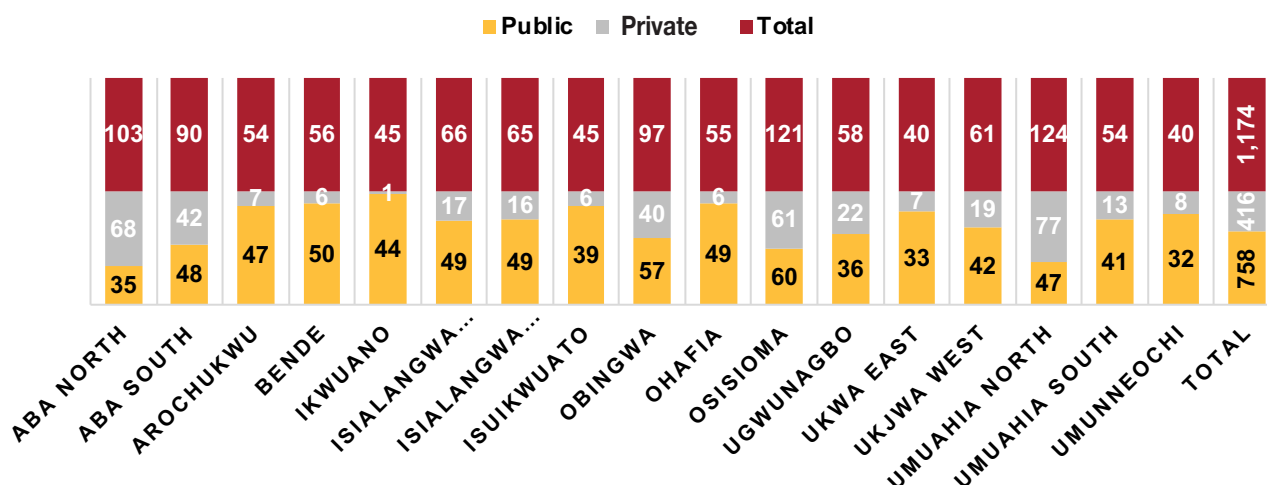
Distribution of health personnel in the State Ministry of Health

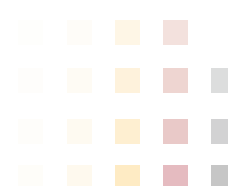


Insights

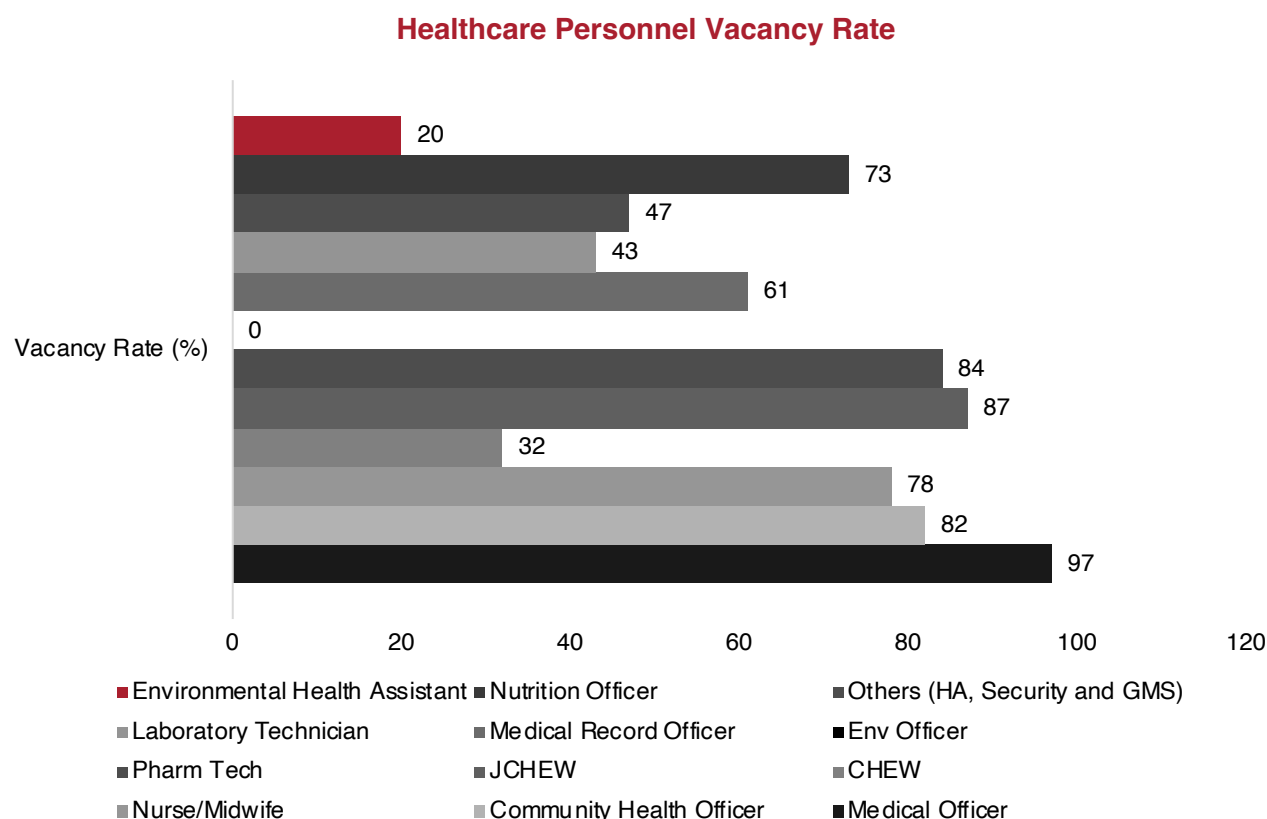
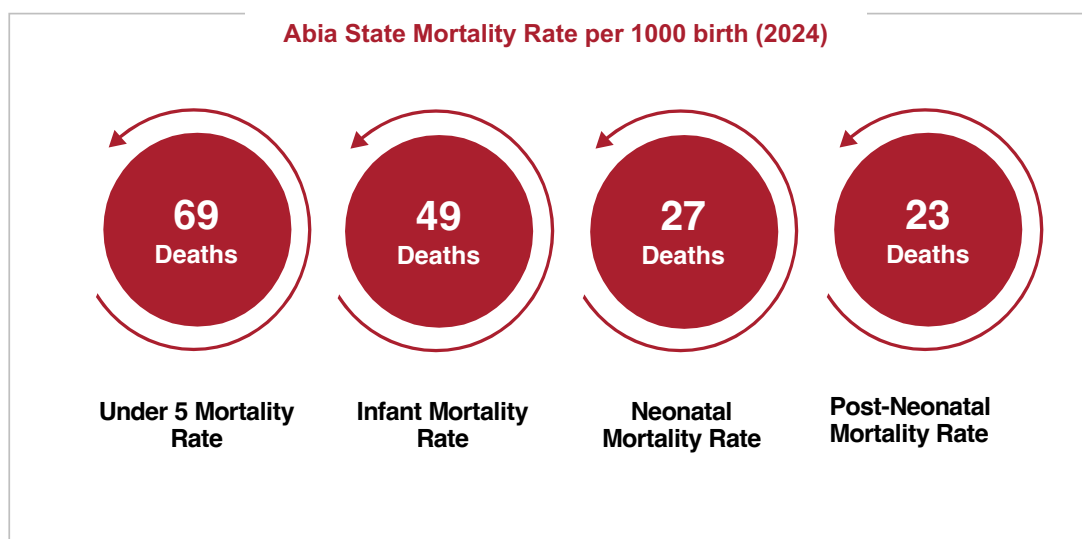
- Abia State lacks Specialised healthcare centres such as eye, cancer, and trauma care facilities.
- Has no functional emergency medical or ambulance services, leading to preventable deaths
- There is no state-owned blood bank for emergency needs
- 40-60% of the populace have access to quality medical care. Despite the existence of some standard general and private hospitals.

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN EACH LGAS





Although, Abia State's under-5 mortality rate is 69 per 1,000 live births (lower than Nigeria's national average of 105 per 1,000), the state faces critical shortages in Medical Officers (97%), Pharmacy Technicians (84%), and Community Health Officers (82%) show the highest vacancy rates.



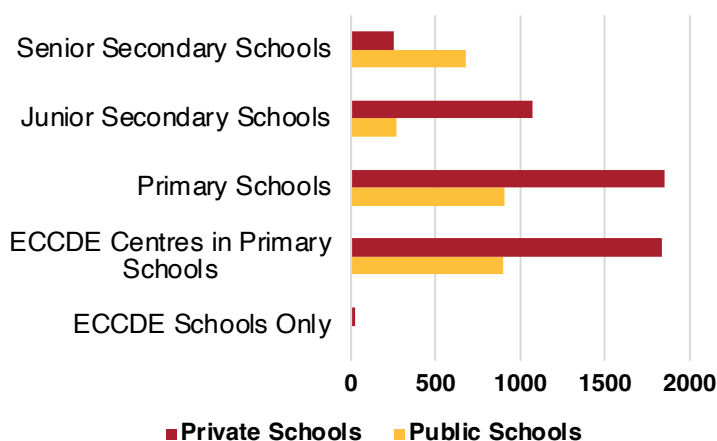


- Allocating 15% of its 2024 budgets to health, aligning with the Abuja Declaration and setting a national benchmark.
- Launching the Abia State Health Insurance Scheme (ABSHIA) to expand access and reduce out-of-pocket expenses.
- Reconstructing 200 Primary Healthcare Centres in 100 days under “Project Ekwueme,” a major infrastructure milestone.
- Transforming key facilities like the Abia State Specialist Hospital into regional centers of excellence

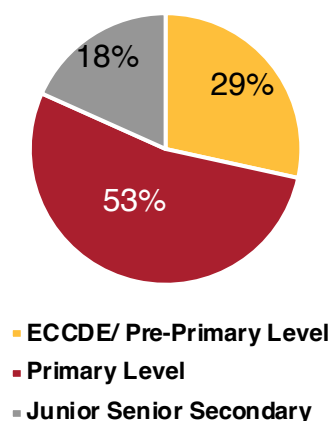


Education

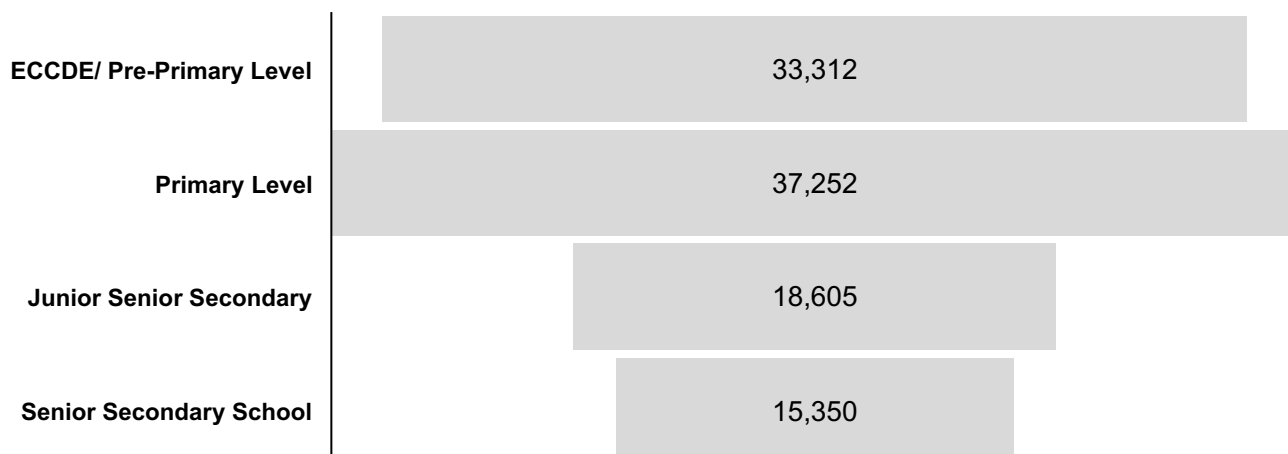
Number of Basic Education Schools

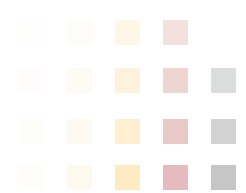


Learning Enrolment



Number of Teachers





Education took bold steps: ₦114.75 billion (20% of budget) poured into schools which surpasses both UNESCO and federal benchmarks. With 2,755 primary schools and 1,340 junior secondaries, enrolment now reaches 135,000+ students.

Policies support teacher recruitment (especially STEM), infrastructure upgrades (170 primaries, 51 secondaries), and incentives for remote postings.

Teachers retire at 65 and benefit from a “master trainer” program. TVET and STEAM initiatives are under way, with AbiaFIRST and AFETP leading the charge.



Social Protection

Description

30% Poverty rate

The Abia State Disability Commission launched in 2024

- The Abia State Commission for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities is dedicated to improving the lives of individuals with disabilities in the state. The Commission is saddled with the responsibility of promoting the welfare, rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs).
- **70% of Abia’s elderly live below the national poverty line**, with over 80% relying on unstable informal work post-retirement. Family support is dwindling, as 40% live alone.
- **Government top Priorities: 40% of the ₦567.2B budget** goes to education, healthcare, and youth for human capital. ABSSIN: Relaunched to improve planning and inclusion. Civil Servant Pay Raise: Budgeted to ease economic pressure and boost morale.
- **Challenges:** Poor coordination and delays in benefit disbursement. Weak data systems; ABSSIN re-launched to improve targeting. Inflation and unemployment strain social programs.



Youth and Sport Development

Description

- State focused on youth empowerment through digital skills training, entrepreneurship, and vocational education. **Programs like YOLA and tech partnerships trained thousands**, while sports infrastructure was upgraded and grassroots leagues launched. The state **rewarded athletes with ₦75M** in prizes and offered jobs to top performers, highlighting its strong commitment to youth and sports development. by the Key Interventions
- Youth Leadership Training: Over 14,000 youths trained for community development.
- Abia Supalig: Statewide football league to boost youth engagement.
- Learning Factory: ICT training to promote self-employment.
- Sports Facility Upgrades: Reviving Nsulu Games Village and other venues.
- Skills Programs: Vocational training to improve employability.



Women Empowerment

Overview

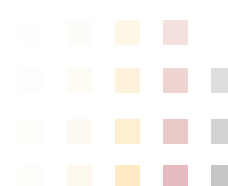
State Intervention

Abia has empowered women through

- Financial support: like ₦100,000 interest-free loans and ₦50 million in grants
- Expanded menstrual hygiene training,
- Support for widows,
- Girls' STEM education,
- Enhanced legal protections against gender-based violence.

Barriers

- Cultural norms, limited finance, low political access, and weak enforcement persist.



Female Population

2,471,143.8

Comprises 51% of Abia state's population

Female Literacy rate

73%

This reflects ongoing efforts by the state to improve female education through free and compulsory basic education policies

Female Unemployment rate

26.6%

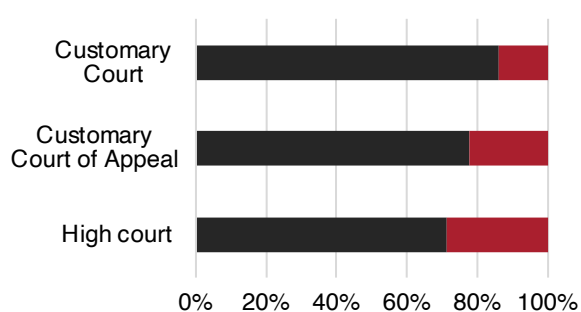
Female unemployment notably higher than male, reflecting persistent gender disparities in the labor market

Pillar 5 – Governance and Reform



Governance and public service

Cases filed and decided



	High court	Customary Court of Appeal	Customary Court
Avg no of cases filed in the court (2024)	9092	134	3117
Avg no of decided cases yearly (2024)	3685	38	510

■ Avg no of cases filed in the court (2024)

■ Avg no of decided cases yearly (2024)

The State Courts

Abia State High Court: There are 23 Courts sitting in 15 judicial divisions of the Abia State High Court, as follows: Arochukwu, Aba, Bende, Osisoma Ngwa, Ukwa, Ohafia, Umunneochi, Ikwuano, Umuahia, Obingwa, Isukwuato, Igbere, Omoba, Okpuala-Ngwa and Uzuakoli.

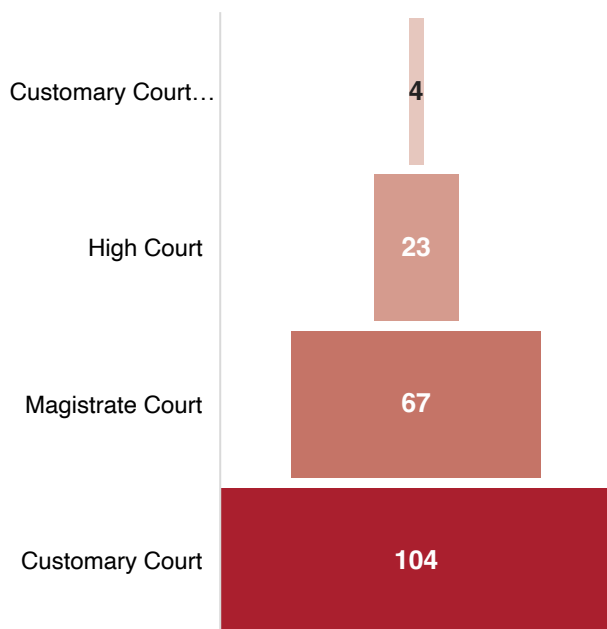
Abia State Customary Court of Appeal: There is one (1) Customary Court of Appeal sitting in Umuahia.

Magistrate Court: There are 29 magisterial districts in Abia State with 35 Court Halls.

Customary Court: There are total of 76 Customary Courts across the State.



Judicial Officers



Transparency and digitization moved forward in leaps:

Land and tax systems are now online, and taxpayer registration surged. The government gained recognition for digital training and public engagement.

Challenges: planning delays, reliance on consultants, weak institutional capacity, and gaps in workforce skills remain.

To combat these, Abia launched the SABER business reform program, created a dedicated security fund, overhauled government structure, and deepened citizen consultations through town halls.

Pillar 6 – Cross Sector Linkages



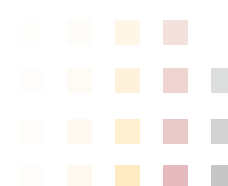
Infrastructure

Transportation

- **2,750km** road network (covers 95% of movement needs)
- Boosts trade, especially in Aba (commercial hub)
- Railway revival: **Port Harcourt–Maiduguri line via Aba (Q1 2024 launch)**
- Expected logistics and regional connectivity gains

Energy

- Total generation: **1,215MW: Alaoji Power Station (1,074MW) - Geometric Power (141MW)**
- Gas pipelines serve industries and commercial hubs
- Supports local manufacturing and stable business power supply



Communication

- 58% internet penetration in Abia (vs 34.7% national average)
- 4 million active mobile users
- Southeast catching up with Southwest in digital access
- Mobile network and internet services expanding reach

Social Infrastructure

- 17 tertiary institutions (universities, polytechnics, colleges)
- 941 PHCs spread across LGAs
- Federal Medical Centre, Umuahia – specialist care hub
- Enyimba Stadium promotes sports and youth development

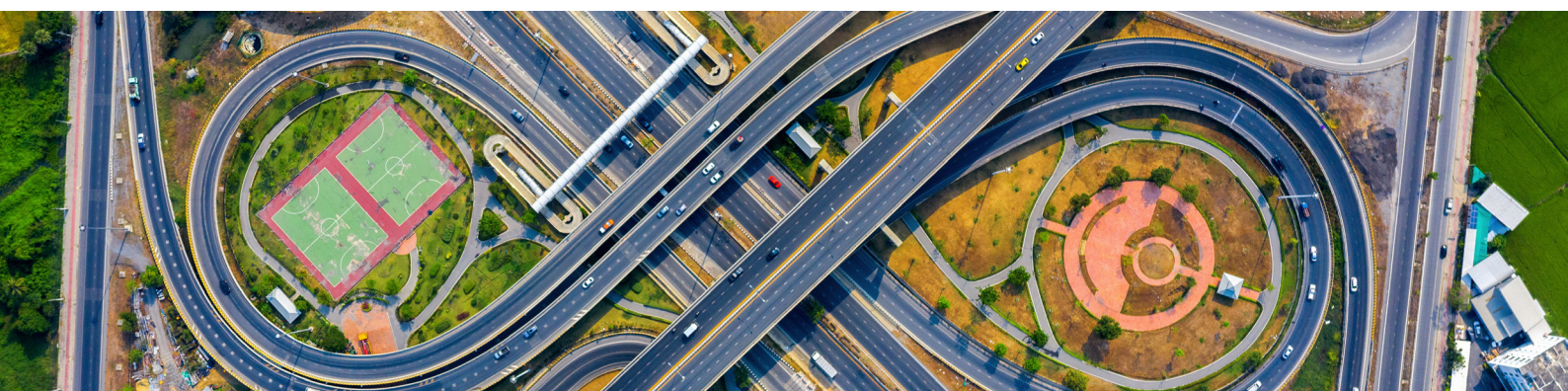
Housing and Regional

- Urban upgrades in Aba & Umuahia
- Affordable housing, improved drainage & sanitation
- Land reforms and private-sector real estate drive
- Integrated planning for balanced regional development

- **Key interventions** include road expansion, the new airport, broadband rollout, flood control, low-cost housing, and emergency communications.
- **Infrastructure gaps** includes funding limits, high maintenance costs, power deficits, urban congestion, flooding, and a digital divide.

The state's response

- AfDB-backed ABSIIDP
- Zero-Pothole initiative,
- Enyimba Economic City.





Environment and Regional Planning

Key Environmental Components

1 Sustainable Environment

Emphasis on green economy and sustainable land use Promotion of:

- Renewable energy adoption
- Reforestation and afforestation
- Pollution control
- Environmental education and awareness

2 Wildlife and Biodiversity

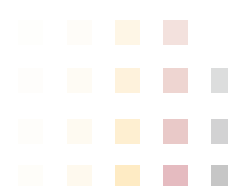
- Abia has **19 forest reserves (4 natural, 15 plantation)**
- Protected areas cover less than 10% of Abia's total land area
- Estimated forest cover is **below 15% of historical levels**
- Rich in biodiversity with indigenous species of flora and fauna:
Trees: Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), bamboo, umbrella tree | **Wildlife:** Monkeys, leopards, hyenas, squirrels, antelopes, birds, bees, e.t.c.

3 Climate Change and Resilience

- Temperatures in Abia reach up to 41°C, especially during the dry season
- Prolonged, intense rainfall causes flash floods and erosion, particularly in **Isuikwuato, Bende, and Umuahia**.
- Forested areas are degrading into savanna zones, increasing biodiversity loss and altering livelihoods.

4 Soil Health and Land Use

- Soil conservation techniques (e.g., **NEWMAP** initiatives)
- Agroforestry practices (Supported by **IITA & MOUAU**)
- Abia is one of Nigeria's most erosion-prone states
- **279 gully erosion sites** identified across **16 LGAs**
- Most severe erosion types: gully, rill, and sheet erosion
- Displacement of communities **171 gully sites** GPS-verified
35 additional sites identified via satellite & field data



LGA	Severity	Specific Locations
Aba North and South	High (20)	Ogbor Hill, Eziukwu Road, Faulks Road, Ngwa Road
Obingwa	Moderate to High (15%)	Mgboko, Ntigha, Umuaro, Umuokahia
Umuahia North and South	Moderate (10%)	Umuagu, Ubakala, Afara, Olokoru
Isiala Ngwa North and South	Moderate (12%)	Ntigha, Umuomainta, Amapu Ntigha, Umuokpara
Bende	Low to Moderate (8%)	Uzuakoli, Item, Alayi, Ozuitem
Arochukwu	Low(5%)	Arochukwu Town, Ututu, Ihechiowa, Isu

Key Regional Planning Components

Flooding and Water Management

Major Challenges

- Repeated floods in 2012, 2018, and 2024 caused loss of life, infrastructure damage, and economic disruption
- Flood-prone areas: Aba, Obingwa, Ugwunagbo (Abia South)
- Erosion-prone areas: Umuahia, Bende, Isuikwuato (Abia Central & North)

Plan Priorities

- Drainage infrastructure upgrades in urban and semi-urban areas
- Wetland restoration to act as natural buffers
- Floodplain zoning & enforcement to control unregulated development

Solid Waste Management

Abia State is shifting from an outdated open dumping system to an integrated, modern waste management model focused on:

- Waste segregation at source
- Recycling and composting
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for efficient waste collection

Current Realities and Challenges

- High waste generation due to rapid urbanization, especially in Aba and Umuahia
- Overdependence on open dumping, with overflowing sites at:Umueghilegbu Shoe Market, Emelogu Street, Ngwaiyiekwe/Ihie Ukwu, Ubakala



Tourism and Eco-Development

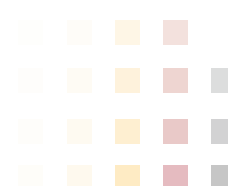
Destination	Description	Location
Amakama Wooden Cave	Natural hollow tree hideout from civil war era; still bears leaves/fruits	Isienyi-Ukwu, Umuahia South
Azumini Blue River	Crystal-clear river with canoe rides, cultural rites & eco-rest stop	Azumini, Ukwu East
National War Museum	Civil war relics, Biafra bunker, 3 military galleries	Ebite Amafor, Umuahia North
Ojukwu's Bunker	3-bedroom underground civil war hide-out, complete with kitchen & prison	Umuahia
National Museum of Colonial History	Historical archives, ethnographic & archaeological collections	Aba
Akwete Weaving Village	Home of Abia's iconic Akwa Miri textile craft, made by handlooms	Akwete, Ukwu East
Aba Nigeria Temple	One of 3 Latter-day Saints temples in Africa; offers guided tours	Aba
Arochukwu Caves & Long Juju Slave Route	Pre-colonial oracle cave and slave transit route to Calabar	Arochukwu Town

Climate Change and Resilience

Abia State aligned its climate action priorities with both national and international frameworks. The state's primary areas of focus include:

- Sector-specific Emission Reduction Pathways
- Adaptation and Resilience
- Mainstream Climate Change in Development Planning
- Innovative Climate Finance
- Leveraging Global Climate Finance
- Research, Development, and Innovation
- Strengthening Climate Governance

- **7,500 solar-powered** streetlights installed across both urban and rural areas
- **20 electric buses** procured for deployment in Aba, Umuahia, and Ohafia.
- **₦500 million in counterpart funding** provided and constructed an office complex to host the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), fulfilling the requirements for participation

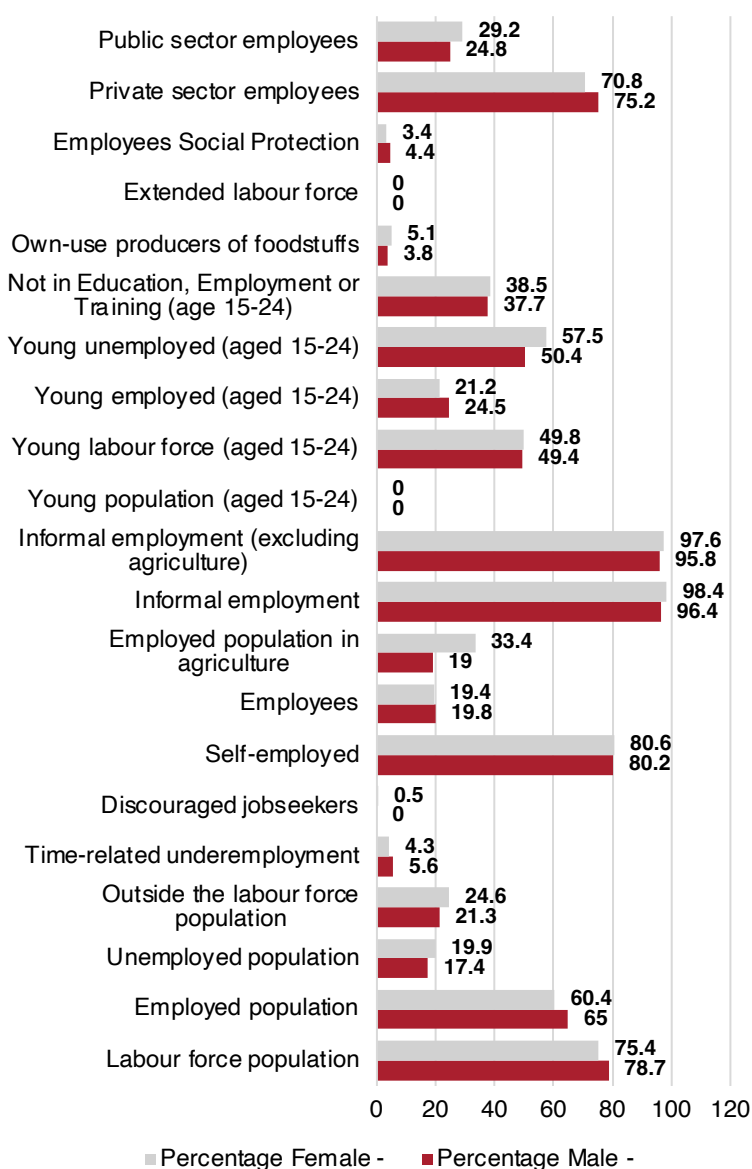


Top Priorities

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, in alignment with Nigeria's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Create green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth, particularly in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste recycling.

Human Development: Poverty Reduction, Job Creation and Peacebuilding

Abia State working Population



18.7% Employment Rate.
Highest recorded unemployment rates in Nigeria.

With 65% of the population under 25 years old, this poses risks of instability and insecurity, particularly with the major challenges to be met at the three levels namely economic, social and environmental development

Despite notable progress in women's participation in Abia State's economic and social sectors, gender inequality remains a persistent issue, continuing to shape access to opportunities and resources across the state. Inequalities related to:

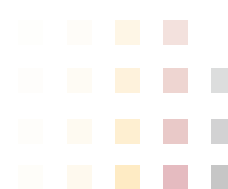
- Access to education and health
- The labour market and land resources
- National decision-making bodies.



03

Abia State
Tomorrow





03

Abia State Tomorrow

By 2050, Abia State envisions a future where prosperity, innovation, and inclusivity define every aspect of life. Guided by a long-term development plan, the state is committed to transforming its economy, empowering its people, and building a sustainable and resilient society.

Mission:

To uplift every Abian through inclusive leadership, equitable opportunity, accountability and sustainable innovation.

Vision:

To position Abia State as a prosperous, inclusive, and globally competitive hub driven by innovation, empowered citizens, and sustainable development by 2050.



Thriving and Inclusive Economy

Abia will boast a diversified and resilient economy driven by industrialization, innovation, and sustainable agriculture. Aba will emerge as a leading hub for manufacturing, trade, and entrepreneurship in West Africa



Empowered People and Human Capital

Every Abian will have access to quality education, modern healthcare, and social protection. Youth and women will be empowered through skills development, innovation, and inclusive opportunities.



Transparent and Accountable Governance

Abia will be governed by strong institutions that promote transparency, citizen participation, and the rule of law, ensuring peace, security, and inclusive development.



Green and Resilient Environment

Abia will lead in environmental sustainability, with policies that protect natural resources, promote renewable energy, and build resilience to climate change.



Smart and Sustainable Infrastructure

Abia will feature modern, climate-resilient infrastructure including efficient transport systems, clean energy, digital connectivity, and sustainable urban planning.



Thriving and Inclusive Economy

Abia will build a dynamic, inclusive economy by unlocking local potential and attracting global investment across key sectors

1

Agribusiness & Agro-Processing

Transform Abia into a regional hub for value-added agriculture and food exports.

2

Trade & Markets

Modernize Aba and other commercial centers into structured, tech-enabled trade hubs.

3

Creative & Digital Economy

Support youth-driven innovation in fashion, media, and tech to boost job creation.

4

Manufacturing & Industrialization

Revive and expand local industries, especially textiles, leather, and light manufacturing.

5

SME Growth & Informal Sector Integration

Formalize and scale small businesses with access to finance, training, and markets.

6

Inclusive Finance

Expand access to credit and financial services for women, youth, and rural entrepreneurs.

7

Diaspora Investment & Innovation

Leverage Abia's global diaspora for capital, skills, and market access.





Empowered People and Human Capital

Abia will build a dynamic, inclusive economy by unlocking local potential and attracting global investment across key sectors

1

Universal Access to Quality Education:

Ensure every child in Abia has access to affordable, inclusive, and high-quality education from early childhood to tertiary level, with a focus on STEM and digital literacy

2

Modern and Accessible Healthcare:

Establish a network of well-equipped health facilities across the state, providing affordable and quality healthcare services, with a focus on maternal and child health.

3

Youth and Women Empowerment:

Implement targeted programs to equip youth and women with entrepreneurial, vocational, and leadership skills, enabling them to thrive in a competitive economy

4

Social Protection and Inclusion: Expand social safety nets and welfare programs to support vulnerable populations, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income families.

5

Workforce Readiness and Skills Development:

Partner with industries and institutions to align education with labor market needs, ensuring a skilled and adaptable workforce for the future economy.



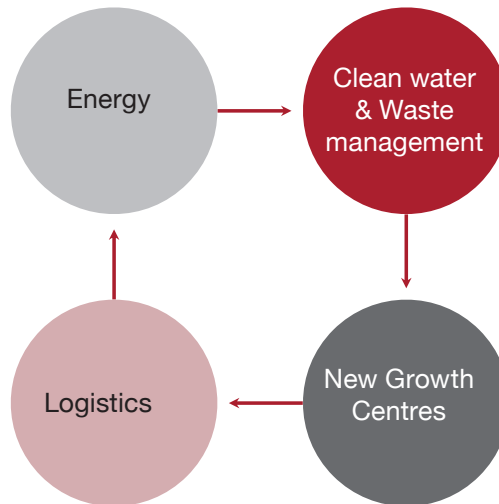


Smart and Sustainable Infrastructure

Abia will feature modern, climate-resilient infrastructure including clean energy, digital connectivity, and sustainable urban planning.

Reliable Power and Renewable Energy

Expand energy access by leveraging Abia's gas reserves, independent power projects (IPPs), and solar energy to provide consistent electricity for homes and industries.



Clean Water

Provide clean, safe, and affordable water supply and sanitation services to all communities and establish modern waste collection, recycling, and disposal systems to make Abia one of the cleanest and most environmentally responsible states in Nigeria.

Integrated Transport Network,

Build a multi-modal transport system—including roads, rail, and bus rapid transit—to connect urban and rural areas, reduce travel time, and support economic activity.

New Urban Growth Centers

Develop modern, well-planned urban centers in key zones across Abia to decongest existing cities and promote balanced regional development.

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Abia will be governed by strong institutions that promote transparency, citizen participation, ensuring peace, security, and inclusive development



Position Abia among the top 20 subnational governments in Africa on the Local E-Governance Index by deploying digital platforms for service delivery, citizen engagement, and real-time feedback with response times under one week.

Increase Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to at least 5% of state GDP by expanding the tax base, reducing over-reliance on PAYE, and improving transparency in public finance.

Attract sustained capital investments into key sectors—agriculture, infrastructure, and technology—through investor-friendly policies and strategic partnerships, targeting 5% of GDP in annual inflows.



Green and Resilient Environment

Abia will lead in environmental sustainability, with policies that promote renewable energy and builds resilience to climate change

Climate-Resilient Development

Integrate climate adaptation strategies into all sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure, and urban planning, to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.

Afforestation and Biodiversity Protection

Launch large-scale tree planting and forest conservation programs to restore degraded lands and protect Abia's rich biodiversity and ecosystems.

Sustainable Land Use and Urban Planning

Implement land use policies that promote compact, green cities and prevent environmental degradation through responsible zoning and development controls.

Clean Energy Transition

Promote the use of solar, biomass, and other renewable energy sources to reduce carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

Flood and Erosion Control

Invest in modern drainage systems, erosion control infrastructure, and early warning systems to protect communities from flooding and land degradation.

Environmental Education and Advocacy

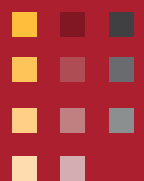
Incorporate environmental awareness into school curricula and community programs to foster a culture of sustainability and stewardship.

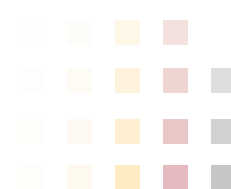




04

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting





04

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER)

Abia will lead in environmental sustainability, with policies that promote renewable energy and builds resilience to climate change

Objectives

- Provide timely, credible data for decisions.
- Track project implementation and results.
- Promote learning and service improvement.
- Ensure transparency and inform budgeting.

Results Chain

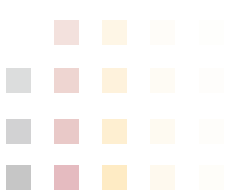
- **Inputs:** Resources like funding, staff, and tools.
- **Activities:** Tasks such as training or infrastructure projects.
- **Outputs:** Immediate results (e.g., roads built, clinics equipped).
- **Outcomes:** Medium-term effects (e.g., better health, education).
- **Impacts:** Long-term goals (e.g., reduced poverty, improved development).

Data Collection and Validation

- **Routine Reporting:** MDAs track KPIs using standard forms and digital tools, submitting quarterly and annual reports.
- **Surveys & Audits:** SBS conducts surveys and audits to verify outcomes and physical outputs.
- **Validation:** Data is centrally reviewed; discrepancies are resolved through joint workshops with MDAs, SPC, and SBS.
- **Data Management:** SPC's M&E director maintains and updates KPI baselines and compiles annual progress data.

Institutional Roles in Abia State Development Plan

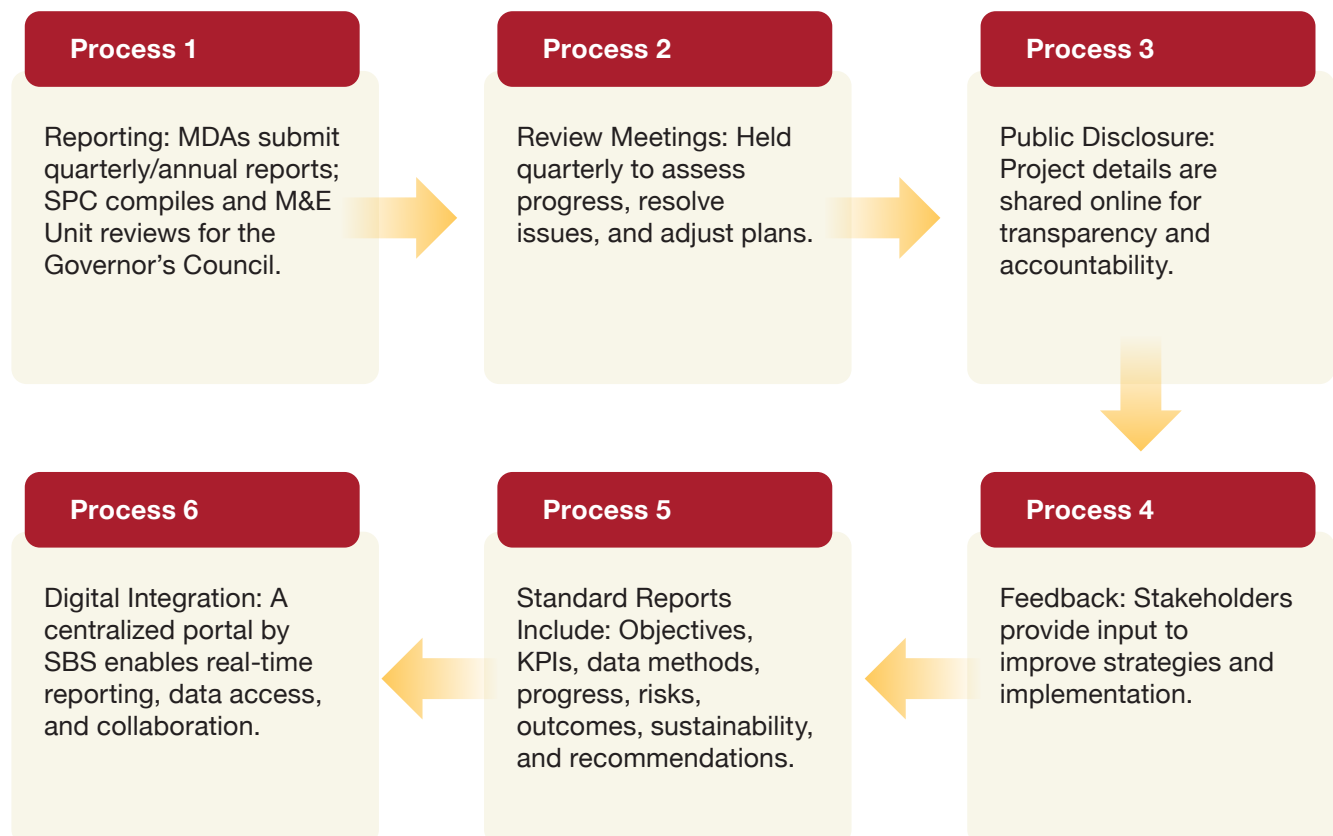
- **MDAs:** Align strategies and budgets with the Plan, monitor projects, and report progress.
- **State Planning Commission (SPC):** Coordinates implementation, tracks KPIs, and leads inter-agency reviews.
- **Governor's M&E Unit:** Provides oversight, ensures data quality, and integrates findings into policy and budgeting.
- **State Bureau of Statistics (SBS):** Supports data collection, maintains baselines, and manages the M&E system.
- **Chief Strategy Officer (CSO):** Aligns implementation with the Governor's agenda and tracks performance.
- **Office of Due Process:** Ensures transparency, cost-efficiency, and quality in project delivery.
- **Accountant-General & Audit Institutions:** Monitor budget execution, strengthen financial controls, and support accountability.



Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER)

The MER framework ensures data-driven, results-based tracking of inputs, activities

Monitoring and Reporting Process

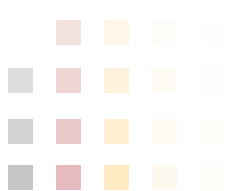




05

Funding Requirements





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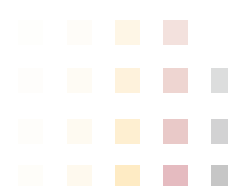
Funding Requirements

Funding requirements for the Plan is assessed in line with current realities

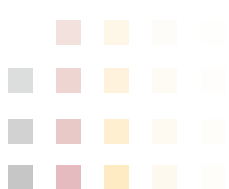
Economic Growth Scenarios

Summary Table ₦ Trillion			
Indicators	Scenario A (Pessimistic)	Scenario B (Baseline)	Scenario C (Optimistic Rate)
Abia 2024 GDP	11.0	11.0	11.0
2050 GDP (Cumulative)	414.4	619.4	954.3
Average 25- year GDP	16.4	23.7	36.1
Average GDP growth rate	3%	6%	9%
Target Budget- to- GDP Ratio	10%	10%	10%
Required Annual Budget	1.6	2.3	3.6
25-year Estimated Funding	41.0	61.7	95.7

Possible sources of Funds to meet investment requirements		
Source	% of Total	Amount (₦'000)
Internally Generated Revenue	15%	9,260,325,409
Federal FAAC Allocation	20%	12,347,100,545
Grants	15%	9,260,325,409
Bonds	20%	12,347,100,545
Borrowings	5%	3,086,775,136
Public Private Partnerships	25%	15,433,875,682
Total	100%	61,735,502,727



Funding Source	Components	Long-Term Revenue Role
Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Tax due to the state Business Premises Levy Road Taxes & Motor Vehicle Licenses Market Levies & Fees Land Use Charges & Property Taxes Fines, Penalties, Service Charges 	Expanding the tax base, formalizing the informal sector, and leveraging technology can make IGR a sustainable and growing revenue source.
FAAC (Federation Allocation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory Allocation Value Added Tax (VAT) Excess Crude Account (ECA) Derivation Funds Stabilisation & Intervention Funds 	Provides predictable inflows in the short term, but reliance must reduce as oil revenues decline; should fund diversification projects.
Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Government Bonds Green Bonds Sukuk Bonds 	Bonds finance infrastructure that generates future revenue (e.g., toll roads, industrial parks); proper debt management ensures sustainability.
Borrowings (Loans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Loans (banks, CBN) External Loans (World Bank, AfDB) Concessionary Loans 	Should fund revenue-generating projects, not recurrent spending; sustainable borrowing expands economic base and future revenue streams.
Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Build-Own-Operate (BOO) Concession Agreements Joint Ventures 	PPPs attract private capital and expertise for infrastructure and services; generate royalties, concession fees, and taxes over time.



Funding Requirements

Potential financing partners



Success pillars to actualising the required funds and possible funding sources



Possible Funding Sources

Internal Generated Revenue (IGR)	Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)	Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC)	Counterpart/ External Funding	Other Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay as you Earn (PAYE) Direct Assessment Road Taxes Revenue from MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (RITC) Tax Credit for High Networth Individuals State Tax Credit Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil revenue Value Added Tax (VAT) Other federal collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Development Association Blended Finance Structure (Debt Equity & Grants) Donor Development Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Direct Investment Government Entity Project Land Administration, Probate and Judiciary filing Charges



06

Risks and Mitigation Strategy





06

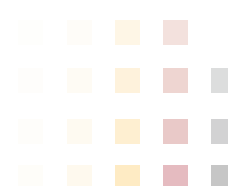
Risks and Mitigation Strategy

Whilst risks are inherent in the implementation of the ABSDP, they can be mitigated by putting in place a range of mitigation strategies

Initial risk assessment

Risk Impact: ● High ● Medium ● Low

Risk Types	Application of Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigating Strategies	Responsibility
Stakeholder Conflicts and lack of cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder conflicts and lack of cooperation may lead to boycotting and eventual failure of the ABSDP 	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early and frequent stakeholder engagement Change management Legal framework to back the edicts of the ABSDP 	MoBP / Steering committee
Political Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in government or shifts in political will alter priorities or disrupt policy continuity. Disruption or abandonment of critical programs and long-term projects. 	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalize reforms through legislation and executive orders. Build cross-party consensus and public buy-in for the plan. 	MoBP / Steering committee / MoJ
Fiscal and Economic Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volatility in national revenue, oil prices, or inflation may impact state finances. 	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen IGR collection systems and diversify revenue sources. 	MoBP / MoF/ Steering committee
Funding Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on FAAC funding introduces uncertainty, as FAAC allocations can be unpredictable, affecting ongoing operations and enhancements 	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen IGR collection systems and diversify revenue sources. 	MoBP / Steering committee
Capacity and Human Resource Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill and knowledge gaps within MDAs may limit plan implementation. 	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-quality service delivery, delays in execution, and weak monitoring. 	MoBP / Steering committee / CSC



Risks and Mitigation Strategy

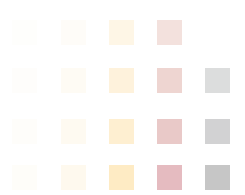
Risk Types	Application of Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigating Strategies	Responsibility
Perception of Corruption and Governance Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Weak internal controls, procurement fraud, and misuse of funds	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen financial oversight, audit, and procurement frameworks.Enforce anti-corruption laws and whistleblower protection.	MoBP / Steering committee
Security Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communal conflicts, youth restiveness, or criminal activity could destabilize regions	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen local security institutions and community policing.Implement youth engagement and employment schemes.	MoBP / Steering committee



07

Implementation Plan

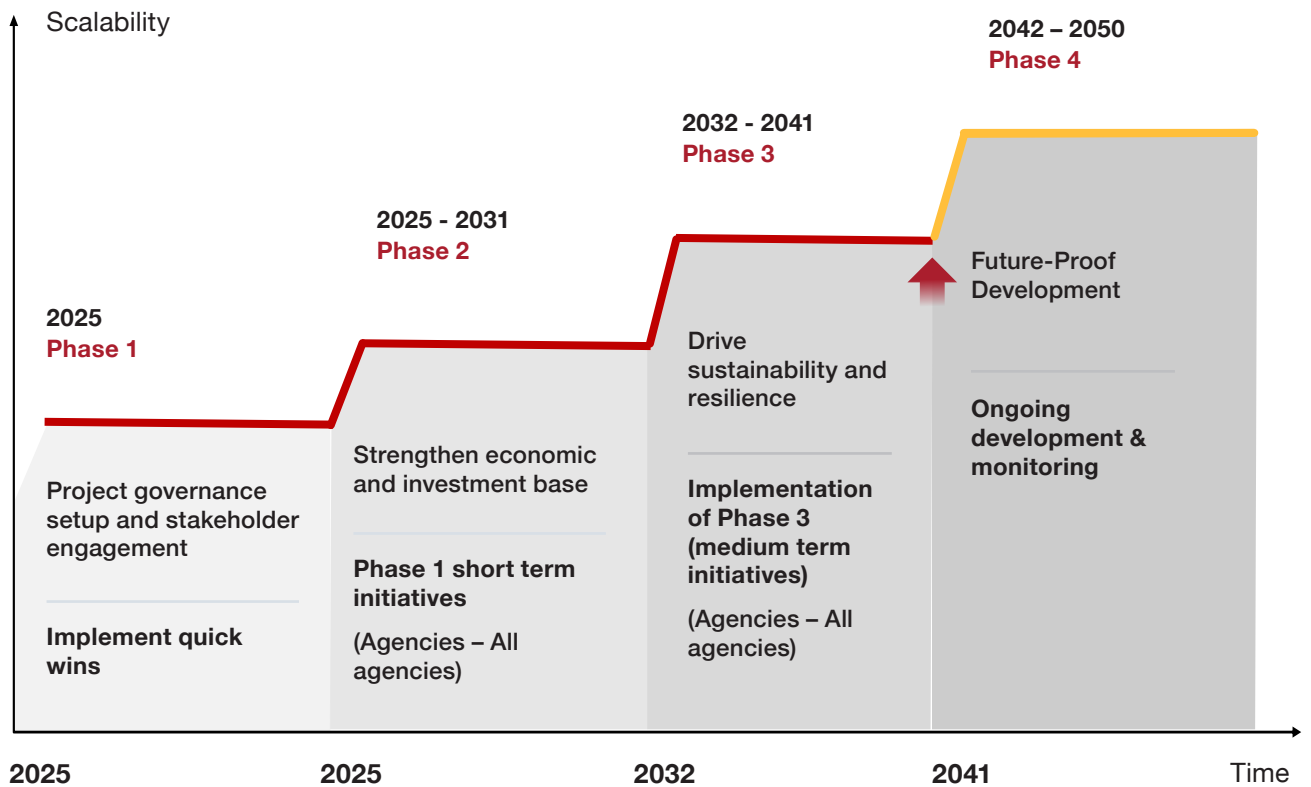


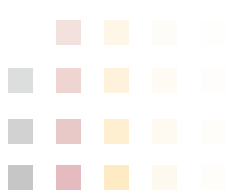


07

Implementation Plan

The implementation of the ABSDP will be achieved in Four phases

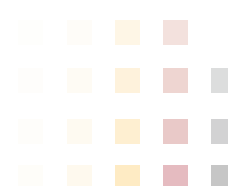




To ensure a successful launch of the ABSDP, a phased implementation approach is proposed

ABSDP Implementation Plan

Activities	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility
Project governance setup and stakeholder engagement			
• Set up project governance team	Aug 2025	Sep 2025	MoBP
• Engage stakeholders to identify stakeholder requirements and drive ownership	Sep 2025	Nov 2025	MoBP
• Develop financial model	Oct 2025	Dec 2025	MoBP
• Perform diagnostics on current situation and requisite solution	Sep 2025	Nov 2025	MoBP
• Conduct technology readiness assessment for trade agencies	Sep 2025	Dec 2025	MoBP
• Obtain approvals and initiate procurement and vendor selection activities	Oct 2025	Dec 2025	MoBP
• Identify public partners (shareholders) and technical partners for different pillars lines	Sep 2025	Dec 2025	MoBP
Phase 2			
• Finalise fund raising efforts for short term plans	Nov 2025	Mar 2026	MoF
• Establish ABSDP Implementation & Delivery Coordination Unit	Jan 2026	Jun 2026	MoBP, Office of the Governor
• Launch digital reforms in revenue and land administration systems	Mar 2026	May 2027	MoF, ASIRS
• Begin rehabilitation of priority roads and drainage infrastructure	Apr 2026	Dec 2028	MoW, PPP Unit
• Kickstart youth employment, apprenticeship & MSME support programs	May 2026	Dec 2027	Ministry of Youth & Sport Development; Ministry of SME Development



Implementation Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade solid waste infrastructure and promote recycling initiatives 	Feb 2027	Dec 2028	ASEPA; MoE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER) dashboard for ABSDP tracking 	Apr 2028	Dec 2030	MoBP; M&E Unit
Phase 3			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalize climate-resilient infrastructure codes and smart city frameworks 	Jan 2031	Dec 2033	MoE; ASPPBCA; MoW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up clean and renewable energy solutions across urban and rural communities 	Mar 2031	Dec 2035	Ministry of Energy; REA; Private Sector Developers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand integrated transport systems and low-carbon mobility (light rail, BRT, pedestrian networks) 	Apr 2032	Dec 2036	MoT; PPP Unit; LGAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen local government capacity for decentralized planning, budgeting, and public service delivery 	May 2033	Dec 2037	Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand circular economy and green enterprise development initiatives 	Apr 2034	Dec 2039	MoC; MoE; SME Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalize the Abia Green Infrastructure Fund and Resilience Bond Programm 	Jan 2037	Dec 2040	Ministry of Finance; Investment Promotion Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize preparation for transition into long-term 2040–2050 targets 	Jun 2039	Dec 2040	MoBP; M&E Unit
Phase 4			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition to a post-carbon economy with complete decarbonization of transport, industry, and power 	Jan 2041	Dec 2045	Ministry of Energy; MoT; Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build Abia Innovation Districts focused on biotech, agritech, fintech, and climate-tech 	Mar 2041	Dec 2046	Ministry of Science & Technology; Investment Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalize Abia's higher education and research institutions through partnerships and innovation hubs 	Apr 2042	Dec 2047	MoE; Universities; Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve full financial inclusion and digital economy access across all rural and underserved communities 	Jun 2044	Dec 2049	Ministry of Digital Economy; Banks; Financial Firms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embed climate-resilient infrastructure and ecosystem restoration as a statewide 	Jul 2045	Dec 2049	MoE, MoW, Mol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 100% circular economy model for waste, water, energy, and materials 	Jan 2047	Dec 2050	MoE, ASEPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the Abia 2050 review and develop Abia Vision 2070 Framework 	Mar 2049	Dec 2050	MoBP; Governor's Office



