ICT SECTOR SUBMISSION ON DIGITAL ECONOMY

For the National Development Plan (NDP) 2026–2030

REVISED WITH SMART GOALS AND FISCAL ALIGNMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Digital Economy sector plays a critical role in determining the pace, inclusiveness, and sustainability of economic activities in Nigeria. As a cross-cutting enabler, the sector supports productivity across public service delivery, private sector growth, job creation, innovation, and national competitiveness. Digital technologies increasingly underpin governance systems, financial services, education, health, agriculture, and commerce, thereby accelerating economic diversification and social inclusion.

Under the outgoing National Development Plan (NDP) 2021–2025, the ICT and Digital Economy sector contributed to economic transformation through expanded digital connectivity, increased adoption of digital platforms in government, promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship, and improvements in digital financial services. The Plan supported initiatives aimed at broadband expansion, digital skills development, e-government deployment, and the strengthening of Nigeria's digital innovation ecosystem, laying a foundation for a more digitally enabled economy.

The NDP 2026–2030 builds on these achievements by consolidating gains made under the outgoing plan and addressing emerging gaps through realistic, fiscally sustainable, and measurable interventions aligned with Nigeria's Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2026–2028 and the Renewed Hope Agenda. The new Medium-Term Plan (MTP) will focus on deepening digital inclusion, improving service delivery through practical digital solutions, strengthening institutional capacity, and leveraging ICT to support productivity and efficiency across sectors. Emphasis will be placed on realistic, scalable, and cost-effective digital interventions that align with national priorities and Nigeria’s absorptive capacity.

2. PERFORMANCE / PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE OUTGOING PLAN (NDP 2021–2025)

2.1 Growth and Sectoral Contribution

During the NDP 2021–2025 period, the ICT sector remained one of the key contributors to GDP growth, with the sector contributing approximately 20% growth to Nigeria's real Gross Domestic Product in Q2 2024 as well as about 31.63% nominal growth and more than 10% GDP contribution by Q2 of 2025, despite the National GDP Rebasement by NBS. The sector supported employment creation, particularly among youth, through technology startups, digital services, and platform-based work. Despite global economic volatility, the sector's resilience demonstrated the strategic importance of digital transformation to economic stability.

2.2 Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity

Progress was recorded in broadband infrastructure expansion. As of January 2025, broadband penetration stood at 45.61%, with 107 million internet users. However, significant disparities exist: urban internet access reached 57% while rural connectivity lagged at 23%. Critical infrastructure challenges include:

- 19,384 fiber optic cuts recorded between January and August 2025
- 3,241 equipment thefts in the same period
- High Right-of-Way (RoW) fees deterring private sector investment
- Diesel dependency inflating telecom operator costs (₦350 million+ annually)

2.3 Digital Government and Public Service Delivery

The outgoing plan supported the gradual deployment of e-government platforms, including digital document management systems, online portals, and basic automation of government processes. These initiatives improved transparency and efficiency in selected MDAs, though adoption levels remained uneven across institutions due to capacity constraints and fragmented systems.

2.4 Digital Skills and Innovation

Investments were made in digital skills development through training programmes (including the 3MTT initiative), innovation hubs, and private sector partnerships. The growth of technology hubs and startups reflected increased innovation activity, with Nigeria maintaining Africa's largest mobile market (157 million+ subscribers). However, skills misalignment with industry demand persisted.

2.5 Key Challenges Observed

- Uneven digital infrastructure coverage, especially in rural areas (20+ million Nigerians lack connectivity access)
- Limited institutional capacity for full-scale digital transformation in MDAs
- Fragmentation of digital initiatives across government
- Gaps in basic and intermediate digital skills aligned to labor market demand
- Sustainability and maintenance challenges for ICT projects
- Infrastructure vandalism undermining connectivity expansion
- High infrastructure deployment costs are limiting private sector investment in underserved areas

3. PROSPECTS FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY (2026–2030)

3.1 Overview and Strategic Direction

The focus of government policy for the ICT and Digital Economy sector during the NDP 2026–2030 period will be on consolidating existing digital gains, improving efficiency in service delivery, and promoting inclusive access to digital tools and services through practical, fiscally sustainable interventions aligned with the federal government's fiscal capacity.

Fiscal Context for Planning: The 2026 budget allocates ₦58.47 trillion in aggregate expenditure, with capital expenditure of ₦25.68 trillion (approximately 44% of total budget). Of this, ₦11.3 trillion is allocated to Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Historical ICT allocations have been moderate, with the intention to increase focus on digital government systems and skills development. The federal government projects ₦34.33 trillion in revenue for 2026, necessitating a prioritized approach to ICT investment that emphasizes high-impact, lower-cost interventions.

The overall objective is to position ICT as a reliable enabler of economic productivity, public sector efficiency, and private sector participation, while ensuring that digital development contributes to job creation and inclusive growth within realistic fiscal constraints.

4. POLICY THRUSTS, CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES, AND SMART GOALS

POLICY THRUST 1: Strengthening Digital Infrastructure and Access

Key Challenges:

- Current broadband penetration of 45.61% falls short of the NBP 2020–2025 target of 70%

- Rural-urban divide: 23% rural vs 57% urban connectivity
- 20+ million Nigerians lack access to telecommunications infrastructure
- High infrastructure vandalism (19,384 fiber cuts in 8 months of 2025)
- Elevated Right-of-Way fees limiting private investment

Strategies:

1. Support incremental expansion of broadband infrastructure through co-investment models leveraging public resources with private sector expertise and capital
2. Facilitate infrastructure sharing among service providers to reduce costs
3. Strengthen Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII) security through inter-agency coordination, digitally-enhanced surveillance leveraging UAV deployment and community engagement
4. Promote affordable internet access through public-private partnerships and targeted subsidies in priority economic clusters
5. Establish dedicated investment vehicle for last-mile connectivity to government institutions and economic zones

SMART Goals (2026–2030):

Goal	Measurable Target	Responsibility	Baseline (2025)
G1.1 Broadband Coverage Expansion	Increase broadband penetration from 45.61% to **58%** by end of 2030	Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation & Digital Economy (FMCIDE) + Private Operators	45.61% (109 million users)
G1.2 Rural-Urban Divide Reduction	Reduce rural-urban connectivity gap from 34 percentage points to **20 percentage points** (rural: 35%, urban: 75%)	FMCIDE + State Governments + Local Communities	Urban 57%; Rural 23%
G1.3 Unconnected Populations	Bring connectivity access to **10+ million** of the 20+ million unconnected Nigerians (75% reduction)	FMCIDE + Development Partners	20+ million unconnected
G1.4 Fiber Optic Infrastructure	Deploy **12,000 km** of fiber optic backbone to priority economic clusters and government institutions (solar-powered nodes in 80% of rural deployments)	FMCIDE + Private Operators + Budget allocation	Project Bridge in development

G1.5 Infrastructure Security	Reduce telecom infrastructure vandalism incidents by **40%** through CNII enforcement and community protection measures	NCC + State Security Services + State Governors	19,384 cuts in 8 months (2025)
G1.6 Right-of-Way Compliance	Achieve **Zero RoW policy** implementation in 10 priority states and establishment of harmonized RoW framework reducing fees by **30%** across federation	FMCIDE + State Governors + NCC	Uneven RoW charges

Financing Estimate (2026–2030): ₦450–500 billion in government capital allocation, with ₦2–3 trillion in private sector co-investment through PPP structures. Includes World Bank Project Bridge funding and EU Digital Economy Package (€820 million blend of grants and loans).

POLICY THRUST 2: Enhancing Digital Government and Public Service Delivery

Key Challenges:

- Low automation levels across many MDAs with fragmented ICT systems
- Limited interoperability between government platforms
- Inconsistent digital skills capacity of public servants
- Lack of unified e-government standards and architecture
- Sustainability challenges in maintaining deployed systems

Strategies:

1. Develop and enforce a unified e-government architecture and standards aligned with Nigeria's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) Framework
2. Deploy shared, interoperable digital platforms for core government functions (records management, communication, service delivery) using a phased, modular approach
3. Establish a dedicated e-government operations center for maintenance and technical support
4. Build capacity of 5,000+ public servants annually in digital tools and systems management
5. Implement monitoring dashboards tracking e-government adoption and citizen satisfaction across MDAs

SMART Goals (2026–2030):

Goal	Measurable Target	Responsibility	Baseline (2025)
G2.1 E-Government Platform Adoption	Deploy unified e-government platform across **80% of priority MDAs** (target: 32 MDAs in Phase 1) with **60% adoption rate** among staff	Federal Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning + NITDA + Sector MDAs	<30% adoption across MDAs
G2.2 Digital Records Management	Migrate **70%** of critical government records to secure digital systems with full audit trails and disaster recovery protocols	NITDA + MDAs	<20% digitized records
G2.3 Public Servant Digital Skills	Train **15,000** public servants in digital tools, data management, and cybersecurity awareness (500 trainers certified to scale training)	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) + Civil Service Commission	Low baseline
G2.4 Service Delivery Response Times	Reduce average government service delivery time by **40%** through digital automation (e.g., license processing, permit applications)	Relevant MDAs + NITDA	Baseline: 15-30 days typical
G2.5 Interoperability Achievement	Achieve **Level 3 Interoperability** (semantic integration) across 40+ priority government systems enabling data exchange without manual intervention	NITDA + NCC	Level 1-2 (isolated systems)
G2.6 E-Government Awareness	Achieve **50% citizen awareness** of available e-government services through targeted communication campaigns	OSGF + Federal Ministry of Information & National Orientation	<20% citizen awareness

Financing Estimate (2026–2030): ₦120–150 billion for platform development, integration, and training. Government operations and maintenance costs: ₦20–25 billion annually post-deployment.

POLICY THRUST 3: Digital Skills Development and Employment

Key Challenges:

- Skills mismatch between ICT training output and market demand
- Limited access to practical, hands-on digital training in rural areas
- Low female representation in technical ICT roles
- Informal skills acquisition leaving many without recognized credentials
- Inadequate alignment between tertiary institutions and industry needs

Strategies:

1. Establish digital skills certification standards aligned with international best practices (aligned to 3MTT existing framework)
2. Scale practical digital training through partnerships with private sector tech companies and institutional training centers
3. Create targeted pathways for women and girls into ICT roles through scholarships and mentorship
4. Support integration of digital curricula into secondary education nationwide
5. Establish digital skills validation and recognition system for informal learners
6. Link digital skills training to entrepreneurship and employment placement support

SMART Goals (2026–2030):

Goal	Measurable Target	Responsibility	Baseline (2025)
G3.1 Digital Skills Training Output	Train **200,000** Nigerians in foundational and intermediate digital skills (data entry, cloud basics, digital marketing, coding fundamentals) with **70% achieving recognized certifications**	Federal Ministry of Education + 3MTT Programme + Private Training Partners	~80,000 trained annually (3MTT)
G3.2 Women in ICT Pipeline	Increase women's participation in ICT skills programmes to **35%** with targeted scholarships for 15,000 girls in secondary schools	FMCIDE + Federal Ministry of Education + Private Sector	Current: ~25% participation
G3.3 Secondary School Digital Integration	Integrate practical digital skills into curricula of **500 secondary schools** (covering 250,000+ students) with teacher training in 20 states	Federal Ministry of Education + NITDA	Minimal integration currently
G3.4 Trainer Development	Certify **2,500 digital skills trainers** to scale delivery across states and private institutions	Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) + Private Partners	<500 certified trainers

G3.5 Skills-to-Employment Linkage	Facilitate **30,000+ job placements** and **5,000+ entrepreneurship ventures** among digital skills graduates through linkage with employers and fintech platforms	National Employment Service + 3MTT + Private Sector Partners	~10,000 placements annually
G3.6 Rural Digital Access	Establish digital learning centers in **200 rural communities** providing subsidized skills training access	FMCIDE + State Governments + Development Partners	<50 centers exist

Financing Estimate (2026–2030): ₦80–100 billion for direct training subsidies, trainer certification, and learning center establishment. Private sector co-investment: ₦50–70 billion through corporate training programs and employment linkages.

POLICY THRUST 4: Supporting Digital Innovation and SMEs

Key Challenges:

- Limited access to financing for digital startups and SMEs
- Weak linkages between innovation hubs and government procurement
- Low adoption of digital tools by traditional SMEs
- Fragmented innovation ecosystem across states
- Limited market access for local digital solutions

Strategies:

1. Establish venture financing instruments (blended finance) accessible to digital startups and tech-enabled SMEs
2. Create preferential procurement pathways for local digital solutions in government
3. Support innovation hubs with capacity building and market development services
4. Facilitate linkages between innovation ecosystem and priority sectors (agriculture, health, education)
5. Implement digital adoption support programs for traditional SMEs transitioning to digital operations

SMART Goals (2026–2030):

Goal	Measurable Target	Responsibility	Baseline (2025)
G4.1 Startup Financing	Facilitate **₦200 billion** in financing to 500+ digital startups and tech-enabled	Development Bank of Nigeria + State	₦50–70 billion annually

	SMEs through structured venture funds and concessional loans	Governments + Private Investors	
G4.2 Government Digital Procurement	Achieve **₦100 billion** in government procurement from local digital solution providers (20% of eligible government IT spending)	OSGF + Procurement agencies + NITDA	<5% currently sourced locally
G4.3 SME Digital Adoption	Support **50,000 traditional SMEs** to adopt digital business tools (e-commerce, accounting software, point-of-sale systems) with subsidized access	FMCIDE + Federal Ministry of Commerce + State SME Boards	~10,000 SMEs digitally enabled
G4.4 Innovation Hub Capacity	Develop **25 innovation hubs** (5 per region) with incubation services, technical mentorship, and market linkages supporting 200+ ventures	FMCIDE + State Governments + Private Sector	15–20 hubs currently
G4.5 Sector-Specific Digital Solutions	Support development and scaling of **50 innovative digital solutions** addressing challenges in priority sectors (agritech, healthtech, edtech, fintech)	Sector MDAs + Innovation Partners	20–30 solutions in market
G4.6 Job Creation Through Digital Innovation	Generate **40,000+ direct jobs** and **100,000+ indirect jobs** through supported digital startups and SME digitalization initiatives	Federal Ministry of Labor + FMCIDE	10,000–15,000 annually

Financing Estimate (2026–2030): ₦200 billion in government venture funds (blended with private capital), ₦100 billion in preferential procurement, ₦40–50 billion in capacity building.

POLICY THRUST 5: Cybersecurity, Data Protection, and Digital Trust

Key Challenges:

- Limited compliance with Nigeria Data Protection Regulation (NDPR) across sectors
- Weak cybersecurity posture in critical infrastructure and government systems
- Low awareness of data protection rights among citizens
- Inadequate digital forensics capacity for cyber crime investigation

- Emerging threats to national digital sovereignty

Strategies:

1. Enforce NDPR compliance across all government MDAs and priority private sector entities
2. Establish cybersecurity standards and audit protocols for critical government infrastructure
3. Build national cyber defense architecture and incident response capability
4. Train cyber security specialists and digital forensics investigators
5. Conduct nationwide data protection and digital rights awareness campaigns

SMART Goals (2026–2030):

Goal	Measurable Target	Responsibility	Baseline (2025)
G5.1 NDPR Compliance	Achieve **80% compliance** with Nigeria Data Protection Regulation across government MDAs and priority sectors (health, finance, education)	NITDA + Sector Regulators	<30% compliance
G5.2 Government Cybersecurity Standards	Implement cybersecurity frameworks meeting international standards across **100% of priority government critical systems**	NITDA + National Security Adviser	<40% compliance
G5.3 Cyber Skills Development	Train **1,500 cybersecurity specialists** and **500 digital forensics investigators** to address critical skills gap	NITDA + Security Agencies + Universities	<300 specialists
G5.4 Digital Forensics Capacity	Establish regional digital forensics laboratories in **6 geopolitical zones** fully equipped for cyber crime investigation	Nigerian Police Force + NCC + NITDA	Limited capacity nationally
G5.5 Data Protection Awareness	Achieve **40% citizen awareness** of data protection rights and secure digital practices through national campaigns and school curricula	NITDA + Federal Ministry of Information & National Orientation + Education	<15% awareness

Financing Estimate (2026–2030): ₦50–65 billion for cybersecurity infrastructure, skills training, and awareness campaigns.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Lead Coordinating Agency

The **Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy** will provide overall policy direction, coordination, and implementation oversight for the Digital Economy sector under the NDP 2026–2030.

Supporting Agencies and Roles

Policy Formulation & Coordination:

- Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation & Digital Economy (policy leadership)
- Federal Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning (fiscal integration and planning)
- Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (e-government coordination)
- National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) (standards and oversight)

Implementation by Sector:

- Telecommunications expansion: FMCIDE + Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) + Private operators
- E-government systems: OSGF + NITDA + Relevant MDAs
- Digital skills: Federal Ministry of Education + 3MTT Programme + Private training partners
- Innovation support: FMCIDE + Development Bank of Nigeria + State Governments
- Cybersecurity: NITDA + National Security Adviser + Security agencies

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Federal Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning (MTEF alignment and expenditure tracking)
- NITDA (technical KPI monitoring)
- NCC (connectivity metrics)
- Independent monitoring firm (engaged for annual third-party verification)

Private Sector and Development Partners:

- Telecommunications operators (infrastructure deployment)

- Tech companies and innovation hubs (skills training and innovation support)
- Multilateral institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, EU, JICA)
- International standards bodies (technical guidance)

Governance Structure

An inter-ministerial Digital Economy Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of Communications, Innovation & Digital Economy and including representatives from Budget, OSGF, NITDA, and key sector MDAs, will meet quarterly to monitor progress, address implementation bottlenecks, and authorize mid-course corrections to targets based on budget revisions or macroeconomic changes.

6. INVESTMENT / RESOURCE ALLOCATION ALIGNED WITH MTEF 2026–2028

Fiscal Framework Context

The 2026 Federal Budget of ₦58.47 trillion projects capital expenditure of ₦25.68 trillion, with ₦11.3 trillion allocated to MDAs. ICT allocations traditionally represent 2–3% of MDA capital budgets. The framework below assumes conservative allocation aligned with federal government fiscal constraints and prioritizes high-impact, leveraged interventions.

Allocation Framework (2026–2030)

Programme Area	Allocation (₦ Billion)	% of ICT Budget	Key Funding Sources	Notes
Digital Infrastructure (Broadband, Fiber, Last-mile)	450–500	45%	Government capital; World Bank (Project Bridge); EU Digital Economy Package; PPP leverage	Co-investment model targeting ₦2–3 trillion private sector investment
Digital Government Systems (E-government, Records, Interoperability)	120–150	12%	Government capital; MDA budgets; NITDA technical support	Includes platform development and initial staff training
Digital Skills & Human Capital	80–100	8%	Government training budget; TETFund; 3MTT allocation; Private sector co-investment	Emphasis on rural access and women's participation

Innovation & SME Support	200–240	20%	Development Bank of Nigeria; Venture funds; Government preferential procurement; Private investors	Blended finance model; includes ₦100 billion procurement allocation
Cybersecurity & Data Protection	50–65	5%	Government capital; NITDA budget; International technical assistance	Includes training, forensics labs, and awareness campaigns
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	20–30	2%	Government M&E budget	Third-party verification, data analytics platform
Contingency & Adaptive Management	50–75	5%	Buffer for macroeconomic adjustments	Reallocated based on quarterly steering committee reviews
TOTAL (2026–2030)	**970–1,160**	**100%**	**See sources**	**Average: ₦194–232 billion annually**

Comparative Analysis: NDP 2021–2025 vs NDP 2026–2030

Dimension	NDP 2021–2025	NDP 2026–2030	Rationale for Change
Digital Infrastructure	Moderate expansion	Moderate (consolidation + targeted expansion)	Sustain Project Bridge; improve rural access within fiscal constraints
Digital Government Systems	Low–Moderate	Moderate–High	Increase e-government deployment and standardization
Digital Skills Development	Low	Moderate–High	Address urgent labor market mismatch; scale 3MTT
Innovation Support	Low	Moderate	Leverage blended finance; increase local procurement

Cybersecurity & Data Protection	Minimal	Moderate	Address emerging digital sovereignty and compliance risks
Financing Approach	Largely government-led	PPP & blended finance	Maximize impact within fiscal constraints; leverage private capital

Annual Budget Trajectory (Illustration)

Fiscal Year	Total Allocation (₦B)	Infrastructure	E-Government	Skills	Innovation	Cyber	M&E
2026	180–200	90–100	20–25	15–20	35–40	10–12	5–8
2027	190–210	95–105	25–30	18–22	40–45	12–15	5–8
2028	200–220	100–110	30–35	20–25	45–50	12–15	5–8
2029	200–220	95–105	25–30	20–25	45–50	12–15	5–8
2030	200–210	70–85	20–25	25–30	45–50	12–15	5–8

Note: Allocation reflects front-loading of infrastructure investment (Years 1–3) with increasing emphasis on skills and innovation sustainability toward plan end.

Risk Factors and Adaptive Management

The allocation framework acknowledges key risks:

1. **Macroeconomic volatility:** Budget targets may be revised downward if federal revenues fall short of ₦34.33 trillion projection. Steering Committee will prioritize sequencing: infrastructure → e-government → skills → innovation.
2. **Inflation impact:** Assumed inflation at 18% (MTEF assumption). Real allocation may require annual rebaselining.
3. **Project implementation delays:** PPP processes may extend timelines; contingency budget allows for reallocation to faster-executing components.
4. **Exchange rate fluctuations:** Foreign-funded projects (World Bank, EU, AfDB) expose budget to currency risk; hedging mechanisms recommended.

Quarterly Adaptive Management Protocol: The Digital Economy Steering Committee will review quarterly expenditure reports and KPI achievement. If targets are at risk, the

committee is empowered to reallocate up to 15% of budget across programme areas without requiring full cabinet approval, provided total sector allocation remains unchanged.

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with Baseline and Targets

All goals listed in Section 4 (Policy Thrusts) include specific, measurable targets. Progress will be tracked through:

Annual Monitoring Dashboard (published publicly):

- Broadband penetration and rural-urban gap (source: NCC monthly reports)
- E-government platform adoption rates (source: MDA submissions + NITDA audits)
- Digital skills graduates and certifications (source: Training partners + 3MTT)
- Startup financing and job creation (source: Development Bank + sector surveys)
- Cybersecurity compliance rates (source: NITDA audits)

Quarterly Steering Committee Reviews:

- Expenditure vs. allocation tracking
- Achievement against annual milestone targets
- Risk assessment and mitigation actions
- Adjustment recommendations to targets based on macroeconomic data

Annual Independent Evaluation:

- Third-party assessment of KPI achievement
- Impact evaluation on selected programmes (e.g., job creation, SME digital adoption)
- Public report and recommendations

Accountability Mechanisms

1. **MDA Performance Contracts:** Annual performance agreements between FMCIDE and implementing agencies (NITDA, NCC, etc.) with explicit targets and consequences.
2. **Public Reporting:** Quarterly KPI dashboards published on Budget Office and FMCIDE websites; annual comprehensive report to National Assembly.
3. **Mid-Term Review:** Formal review in 2028 assessing progress against targets with option to revise targets based on evidence and changing context.
4. **Audit Trail:** All significant expenditures tracked and subject to post-implementation audits by OAGF.

8. CONCLUSION

The ICT and Digital Economy sector recorded measurable progress under the NDP 2021–2025, particularly in connectivity expansion, digital services adoption, and innovation support. These gains, combined with strategic new initiatives approved in 2025 (Project Bridge, NUCAP Towers Programme, Digital Economy and e-Governance Bill, N-ATLAS), provide a strong foundation for the NDP 2026–2030 period.

Going forward, government remains committed to leveraging ICT as a practical, measurable enabler of economic growth, efficient governance, and inclusive development. The new plan prioritizes realistic, coordinated, fiscally sustainable, and accountable digital interventions that deliver tangible benefits to citizens and the economy.

The SMART goals framework outlined in this submission establishes clear targets, assigns accountability, and anchors interventions in current baselines and fiscal realities. Success will require disciplined implementation, adaptive management in response to macroeconomic conditions, and sustained private sector and development partner collaboration.

Expected Outcomes by 2030:

- 58% broadband penetration with narrowed rural-urban gap
- 80% of priority MDAs operating on unified e-government platforms
- 200,000+ Nigerians with recognized digital skills credentials
- ₦200 billion mobilized for digital innovation and entrepreneurship
- 40%+ reduction in cybersecurity compliance gaps
- 140,000+ jobs created through digital economy initiatives

These outcomes position Nigeria to achieve its ambition of building a $1 trillion economy with a resilient, inclusive, and secure digital foundation.