



2022

NESG MACROECONOMIC
OUTLOOK



MIL NA KARSHE:
GYARE-GYARE ZUWA GAGARUMIN
INGANTA CI GABA A TATTALIN
ARZIKIN KASA



1.0 SAITIN MUHALLI

Najeriya na kara karfafa murmurewa daga koma bayan tattalin arziki da annoba ta haifar, amma labarin pre-COVID-19 na rashin hadin kai da rashin zaman lafiyar gaba daya tattalin arziki har yanzu yana nan.

Duk da karuwar GDP da kashi 3.2 cikin kashi uku na farkon shekarar 2021, bayanai daga Hukumar Kididdiga ta Kasa (NBS) sun nuna cewa matsakaicin farashin kaya da ayyuka sun yi tsada; ma'auni na kasuwanci ya kasance cikin gibi kuma an takurawa shigar hannun jarin waje a cikin shekarar. Bankin Duniya ya yi kiyasin cewa karin 'yan Najeriya miliyan 8 ne suka fada cikin talauci tsakanin shekarar 2020 zuwa 2021 saboda karancin karfin saye. Duk da cewa karfin da Najeriya ke da shi yana da yawa, samar da ayyukan yi a sassa daban-daban ya yi kasa a gwiwa, wanda hakan ya haifar da karuwar marasa aikin yi.

Yayin da ake samun ci gaba sosai a wasu fannoni, kamar tattara kudaden shigar da ba na man-fetur ba a shekarun baya, abu daya a bayyane yake: Najeriya ba za ta iya ci gaba da gudanar da harkokinta na kasuwanci kamar yadda ta saba wajen tsara manufofi da zartarwa ba. Tabarbarewar rashin tsaro da munanan dabi'u a sassa da dama na kasar nan ya nuna cewa idan aka bar wasu sassan al'ummar kasar a baya, ba wai kawai zai daidaita 'yan nasarorin da aka samu kafin COVID-19 ba amma zai kuma hana kasar jarin da ake matuƙar buƙata da ake buƙata don tabbatar da ci gaba da ci gaba mai dorewa.

Kalubalen da ke da alaƙa da rashin tsaro, hauhawar farashin kaya, rashin aikin yi, da kananan saka hannun jari yana kara buƙatar yin gyare-gyare da za su kai kasar ga ci gaban tattalin arziki mai ma'ana da ingantacciyar zamantakewa. Wannan zai tabbatar da cewa 'yan kasuwa da 'yan kasa sun zama tushen manufofin gwamnati da ayyuka.

Tabbas kalubalen da kasar ke fuskanta suna da yawa. Duk da haka, shekarar 2022 tana ba Najeriya dama ta musamman don fara sauye-sauyen tattalin arziki masu tsauri da za su samar da ci gaban tattalin arziki mai dorewa da ci gaba mai hade da juna. Batutuwan da suka dade suna kawar da kai a bangaren da ke karƙashin kasa, karancin kudaden musaya da rage saka hannun jari a muhimman sassa dole ne a mai da hankali sosai a shekarar 2022. Ana buƙatar soke tsarin aikin mai da iskar gas, alal misali, a wannan mawuyacin lokaci da ake buƙatar zuba jari mai yawa don gyara tabarbarewar matatun man da ake da su. Hakan zai magance matsalar shigo da tataccen man fetur daga kasashen waje da ke hana kasar samun kudaden waje da ake buƙata domin biyan wasu muhimman ayyuka. Yayin da dokar masana'antar man fetur (PIA) ta bayyana matakin da aka dade ana jira, akwai buƙatar a kara himma wajen inganta harkokin kasuwanci da manufofi domin sake farfado da kwarin gwiwar masu zuba jari kan tattalin arzikin Najeriya.

Aiwatar da wadannan gyare-gyaren ba shakka zai haifar da tsadar gaske ga Gwamnati, 'yan kasuwa da 'yan kasa. Sai dai babban aikin da ke gaban Gwamnati shi ne ta tabbatar da cewa an rage wannan kashe-kashe domin samar da nasara ga kowane mai ruwa da tsaki, sannan kuma a mayar da kasar nan kan turbar ci gaba. Abin farin ciki, gwamnatin tarayya ta kaddamar da shirin ci gaban kasa (2021-2025), wanda ya tsara manufofi, wuraren da za a ba da fifiko, da matakan da za a aiwatar a cikin shekaru biyar masu zuwa. Duk da haka, nasara ko gazawar shirin zai ta'allaka ne kan matakin aiwatarwa da daidaitawa a tsakanin hukumomin gwamnati, yadda gwamnatocin jihohi ke tafiyar da shirin cikin gida, da kuma kudurin kamfanoni masu zaman kansu na sanya jarin da ya dace a muhimman fannonin tattalin arziki. Abu mafi mahimmanci shi ne, ana sa ran Gwamnati za ta zama babbar hanyar samar da yanayi mai dacewa da kasuwanci, tabbatar da kwanciyar hankali na tattalin arziki da kuma tattara hannun jari a fadin duniya.

Yayin da ya rage shekara guda a kan karagar mulki, dole ne gwamnati mai ci ta kara zage damtse wajen yin garambawul, musamman ganin yadda tagwayen kalubalen talauci da rashin aikin yi ke haifarwa ga rashin tsaro da hadin kan al'umma. Domin tabbatar da makomar Nijeriya, dole ne gwamnati ta fahimci gaggawar da ake ciki a yanzu. Gyaran tattalin arziki da zamantakewar da zai samar da ayyukan yi da inganta rayuwar 'yan Najeriya ba abun sasantawa bane a 2022 ba.



2.0 KASHI NA A – TATTALIN ARZIKI NA NIGERIA A 2021 DA SANIN TATTALIN ARZIKI NA 2022

Wannan sashi ya kunshi bitar ayyukan tattalin arzikin Najeriya, al'amuran da suka tsara ayyukan tattalin arziki a shekarar 2021. abubuwan da ake tsammani waƙanda za su yi tasiri ga ayyukan tattalin arziki a cikin 2022 da hangen nesa na shekara. Bitar ayyukan tattalin arziki a Najeriya yana da abubuwa guda huɗu - bunkasa sassa na hakika, muhallin siyasa - manufofin kasafin kudi, manufofin kudi da muhalli da kuma bangaren waje.

Muhimman bayanai na Bitar Tattalin Arzikin Najeriya a 2021

- Tattalin arzikin Najeriya ya karfafa farfadowar sa a shekarar 2021. GDP na 'ainihin' ya karu a dinkule, da kashi 3.2 a kashi uku na farkon shekarar 2021 idan aka kwatanta da tabarbarewar kashi 2.6 a daidai lokacin shekarar 2020.
- Wani hasashe kan ayyukan sashi ya nuna cewa yawancin sassan da suka dogara da sabis sun sami babban ci gaba, tare da gagarumar gudummawa ga ci gaban GDP na gaske tsakanin Janairu da Satumba 2021.
- Matsakaicin hauhawar farashin kayayyaki ya ragu sannu a hankali daga kashi na biyu na 2021. Ya kai matsakaicin kashi 17.0 cikin 2021.
- Matsakaicin kasafin kudi na ci gaba da wanzuwa duk da karuwar farashin mai sama da ma'aunin kasafin kudin shekarar 2021.
- Sakamakon faduwar gibin kasafin kudi, saurin rancen da Najeriya ke samu ya karu. A cewar ofishin kula da basussuka, bashin da ake bin Najeriya a watan Satumban 2021 ya kai Naira tiriliyan 38, wanda ya karu da kashi 15.5 cikin dari (N5.1 tiriliyan) a cikin watanni 9.
- Bayan karuwar basussuka, dorewar matakin basussukan da Najeriya ke fuskanta a halin yanzu yana da matukar damuwa.
- Rukunin manufofin kudi sun kasance a tsaye amma manufofin ci gaba a cikin 2021.
- A shekarar 2021, matsayin Najeriya a waje, musamman cinikayyar kayayyaki, ya kara tabarbarewa. Matsayin kasuwancin Najeriya ya kara tabarbarewa duk da karuwar kashi 40 cikin 100 na kayayyakin da ake fitarwa zuwa kasashen ketare.
- Kamar yadda tattalin arziki ya jure tasirin COVID-19, Najeriya ta nemi rance kai tsaye don rage matsin lamba kan ajiyar waje da kuma farashin canji.

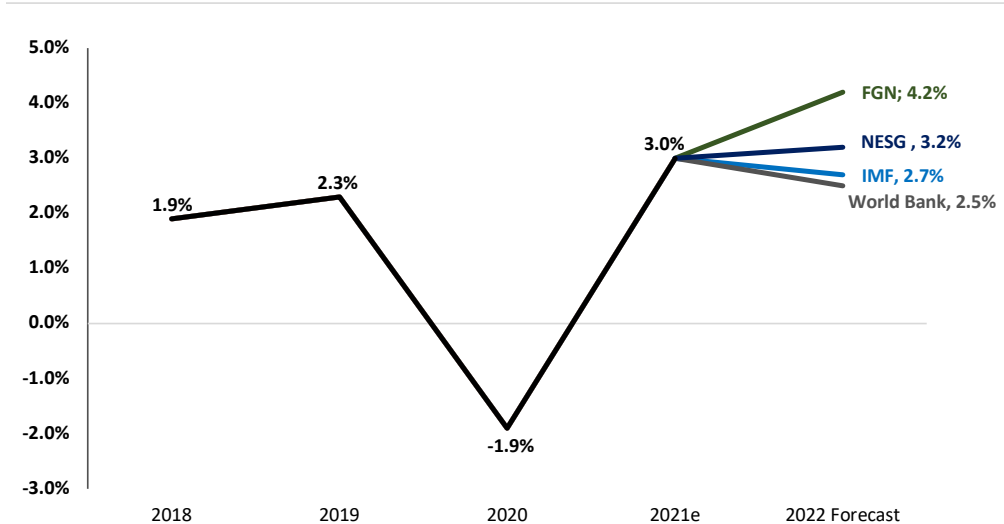
2.1 HANYOYIN MU NA TATTALIN ARZIKIN NAJERIYA A 2022

Mun ba da shawarar abubuwa uku masu yiwuwa na sakamakon tattalin arziki a cikin 2022.

- Yanayin Kasuwanci-Kamar Yadda Aka Saba (1) ya gina kan ainihin zato na ceteris paribus cewa yanayin tattalin arziki ya kasance iri ɗaya kamar na shekarar da ta gabata, da kuma zato a kusa da Dokar Kasafin 2022.
- Mafi kyawun Hali (2) yana da ɗan kyakkyawan fata dangane da yanayin kasuwanci kamar yadda aka saba. Farashin danyen mai ya dogara ne akan matsakaicin New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) na ɗanyen mai na gaba na Janairu-Oktoba 2022.
- Mafi Munin Hali (3) yana da ɗan rashin bege dangane da yanayin kasuwanci kamar yadda aka saba.

	Zato	Sakamako	Tasiri
Yanayi na 1: Kasuwanci kamar yadda aka saba	Farashin danyen mai ya kai dalar Amurka 62 ga kowace ganga (pb); Yawan danyen mai da ake hakowa ya kai ganga miliyan 1.66 a kowace rana (mbpd); Kashe Babban Jari akan Naira Tiriliyan 3.5	GDP na gaske ya karu da kashi 2.7 bisa dari; Matsakaicin hauhawar farashin kayayyaki da kashi 15; Kudaden shiga gwamnati ya karu da kashi 20 cikin dari; Farashin musaya na hukuma ya ragu kuma ya daidaita akan N430/US\$1; Matsakaicin kuɗin musaya akan N550/US\$1; Yawan rashin aikin yi a kashi 33; Adadin marasa aikin yi a kashi 29 cikin dari	Yawan kashe kuɗin da ake kashewa kowane mutum yana karuwa da kashi 5 cikin dari; Bashin gwamnati ya karu da kashi 11 cikin dari
Yanayi na 2: Mafi kyawun Hali	Farashin danyen mai ya kai dalar Amurka 75pb; Matsakaicin samar da danyen mai 2.0mbpd; Kashe Babban Jari akan Naira Tiriliyan 4.05	GDP na gaske ya karu da kashi 3.2 bisa dari; Yawan hauhawar farashin kayayyaki ya daidaita zuwa kashi 12; Kudaden shiga gwamnati ya karu da kashi 30 cikin dari; Farashin musaya na hukuma ya daidaita akan N415/US\$1; Matsakaicin adadin musaya akan N535/US\$1; Yawan rashin aikin yi a kashi 30 cikin dari; Adadin marasa aikin yi a kashi 22 cikin dari	Yawan kashe kuɗin da ake kashewa na kowane mutum yana karuwa da kashi 9 cikin dari; Bashin gwamnati ya karu da kashi 9 cikin dari
Yanayi na 3: Mafi Munin Hali	Farashin danyen mai ya kai dalar Amurka 50pb; Matsakaicin samar da danyen mai 1.2mbpd; Kashe Babban Jari akan Naira Tiriliyan 2.7	GDP na gaske ya karu da kashi 1.8; Yawan hauhawar farashin kayayyaki ya karu zuwa kashi 17; Kudaden shiga gwamnati ya ragu da kashi 20 cikin dari; Farashin musaya na hukuma ya ragu zuwa N450/US\$1; Matsakaicin adadin musaya akan N600/US\$1; Yawan rashin aikin yi a kashi 40; Adadin marasa aikin yi a kashi 32 cikin dari	Kuɗin da ake kashewa ga kowane mutum yana karuwa da kashi 3.5 cikin dari; Bashin gwamnati ya karu da kashi 19 cikin dari

Hoto na 1: Haƙiƙanin Ci gaban GDP na Haƙiƙa na 2022



3.0 KASHI NA B - MIL NA KARSHE: GYARE-GYARE ZUWA GAGARUMIN INGANTA CI GABA A TATTALIN ARZIKI NA KASA.

Sashin ya gabatar da batutuwan da suka yi daidai da taken rahoton – Mil na Karshe: Gyare-gyare zuwa Gagarumin Inganta ci Gaban Tattalin Arzikin Kasa. An tattauna muhimman batutuwa guda uku da suka shafi sauye-sauye, wadanda suka hada da bangaren man fetur da iskar gas da gyaran fuska na tallafin man fetur, sauye-sauyen musayar kasashen waje da sauye-sauye masu fa'ida.

A. RUFESASHIN MAI DA ISKAR GAS DA SAKE FASALIN TALLAFIN MAN FETUR

Muhawarar da ake tafkawa a game da batun daidaita harkar man fetur da iskar gas a Najeriya gaba daya, ciki har da batun cire tallafin man fetur, wani lamari ne da ake ta tafkawa tun bayan dawowar mulkin dimokradiyya a shekarar 1999. Yayin da man fetur da iskar gas ke bayar da kashi 34.9 cikin 100 na jimillar kudaden shiga na Gwamnatin Najeriya da kashi 85.2 cikin 100 na kayayyakin da kasar ke fitarwa zuwa kasashen ketare, masana'antun na ci gaba da kokawa, tare da rashin gudummawar da aka samu ga GDPn kasar (a kashi 8.1 bisa 100) a kashi uku na farkon shekarar 2021 (NBS; FMFBNP; 2021).

Dangane da samar da fage mai fa'ida, sabuwar dokar masana'antar man fetur da aka amince da ita (PIA) 2021 tayi alkawarin kawo sauyi da dama. Don inganta fa'idodin da ke da alaƙa da PIA, akwai buƙatar aiwatar da tanade-tanaden ta yadda ya kamata. A ƙarshe, ana sa ran cewa gyare-gyaren da aka fara ta hanyar PIA za su taimaka wajen jawo hankalin zuba jari, inganta inganci da yawan aiki, tare da haɓaka sakamakon zamantakewa da tattalin arziki da ke da alaƙa da babban aikin mai da gas.

Baya ga bukатуwar da ake da ita, daya daga cikin batutuwan manufofin da ake cece-kuce a wannan fanni shi ne sake fasalin tallafin man fetur. Wannan yana daya daga cikin matsananciyar matsaya da Najeriya za ta iya dauka a shekarar 2022. Taimakon man fetur, wanda aka yi tun farko a matsayin kayan aikin tallafi na ɗan gajeren lokaci, ya jure tsawon lokaci, wanda hakan ya zama barazana ga dorewar kasafin kuɗi. A cikin shekaru 30 da suka wuce, Najeriya ta kashe makudan kudaden shigar da gwamnati ke samu wajen bayar da tallafi, abin da ya kara zama mara dorewa. Tabarbarewar kudaden gwamnati sakamakon makudan kudaden tallafin man fetur ya tilastawa Gwamnati daidaita farashin man fetur daga lokaci zuwa lokaci. Duk da haka, rushe wani yanki - a halin yanzu da aka sani da tsarin daidaita farashin - yana ba da taimako na wucin gadi yayin da farashin tallafin man fetur ke karuwa a duk lokacin da farashin danyen mai na duniya ya tashi.

Muhimman batutuwan da za a yi la'akari da su kafin aiwatar da gyare-gyaren an bayyana su a kasa.

- Tasirin hauhawar farashin kayayyaki
- Ingancin kashe kuɗi na Gwamnati
- Bukatar a sanya bangaren mai da iskar gas ya kara yin takara, yayin da gwamnati ke taka rawar gani
- Zuba jari a cikin kasa da tsaka-tsakin sassan mai da iskar gas
- Ingantaccen Dabarun Sadarwa.

A karshe, rahoton ya ba da shawarar wadannan mata kai da gwamnati za ta dauka a matsayin hanya mafi dacewa da za ta bi kan batun sake fasalin man fetur da iskar gas:

- Yi la'akari da dainawa a hankali daga tallafin
- Aiwatar da ingantacciyar hanyar shiga tsakani na zamantakewa kafin a cire tallafin don samun amincewar 'yan kasa
- Magance matsalar cin hanci da rashawa a bangaren mai da iskar gas
- Karfafa koƙarin inganta kudaden shiga.

B. GYARE-GYAREN CANJIN KUDADEN WAJE

Kalubalen da ke fuskantar harkokin canjin kudaden waje a Najeriya sun dade da dadewa. Idan aka yi la'akari da cewa, "Ba za ku iya ba da abin da ba ku da shi", yana da kyau a lura cewa, dogaro da shigo da kayayyaki daga waje ya kara yin matsin lamba kan ajiyar waje da kuma farashin canji. A cewar Hukumar Kididdiga ta Kasa (NBS), kasuwancin shigo da kaya Najeriya ya kai kashi 61 cikin 100 na yawan cinikin waje a shekarar 2020. Kafin a tattauna batutuwan da suka shafi sayayyar kwastomomi da farashin sayayyar da ya dace, akwai bukatar a gaggauta shawo kan rashin samar da ayyukan yi a sassa daban-daban da ba na man fetur ba, tare da bayar da babbar dama ta ba da gudummawa sosai wajen samun kudaden shiga a Najeriya.

A halin da ake ciki, yawan dogaro da shigo da kaya daga kasashen waje ya tilasta wa CBN gudanar da bukату na kuɗi ta hanyar hana wasu kayayyaki, da za a iya samar

da su a cikin gida, daga shiga kasuwannin hada-hadar kudi tun daga shekarar 2015. Sakamakon wannan mataki na manufofin ya kara matsin lamba a cikin kasuwa mai kama da juna, wanda ya haifar da babban rata tsakanin farashin canji na hukuma (yanzu farashin musayar I & E) da farashin musayar kasuwa a layi daya (duba siffa 4f a Sashi na A).

Kalubalen da ke tattare da rashin wadatattun kayayyaki a Najeriya ya samo asali ne sakamakon rashin rarraba hanyoyin da ake amfani da su a kasuwannin hada-hadar kudi, tare da dogaro sosai kan abin da ake samu daga danyen mai zuwa kasashen waje, da kuma a kwanan nan, rancen kasashen waje. Wani kalubalen da ke fuskantar harkokin kasuwanci a Najeriya shi ne yadda babban bankin kasar CBN ke yi a kasuwannin hada-hadar hannayen jari, wanda ke matsa lamba kan asusun ajiyar waje na kasar. Fuskantar ci gaba da raguwar ajiyar waje, Bankin koli ya koma kan rage darajar musaya (an gani kashi uku a cikin 2020) da kuma raba kudaden waje tsakanin masu amfani da shi. Waɗannan kalubalen suna aika sigina mara kyau ga masu son zuba jari waɗanda suka fi damuwa game da amincin jarin su (musamman maido da kuɗin waje a lokacin balaga na saka hannun jari, ba tare da ya dawoba).

Gyara 1: Bukatar haɓaka Samar da Canjin Waje.

- Yin amfani da yankin ciniki cikin 'yanci na Nahiyar Afrika (AfCFTA) da kuma tabbatar da kula da kan iyakoki mai inganci
- Cire manyan tsare-tsare da kuma arfafa kwararar jarin da ba su da tabbas
- Gabatar da hanyoyin da ba na mai ba
- Haɓaka ingancin abubuwan maye gurbin shigo da kaya
- Gyara matatun mai na gida da gina sabbi.

Gyara ta 2: Bukatar tabbatar da Daidaitaccen Farashi na Canjin Waje

- Manufar forex bayyananne don sanya kwarin gwiwa ga masu zuba jari
- Bukatar tantance daidaiton darajar Naira
- Kasuwar musayar waje mai zurfi
- Manufar da ta dace da ke tafiyar da harkokin babban bankin kasa a kasuwar canji
- Madaidaicin madaurin suna don maye gurbin kayyadadden tsarin kuɗin musanya da
- Ingantattun tsare-tsare don bita da sarrafa yadda jama'a da na kamfanoni masu zaman kansu suke yi ga hadarin musayar kuɗi.

C. SAKE FASALIN SASSA.

Duk da karuwar da ya kai kashi 3.2 cikin 100 a kashi uku na farkon shekarar 2021, tattalin arzikin Najeriya na ci gaba da fuskantar matsalar hauhawar farashin kayayyaki, da karuwar rashin aikin yi da rashin aikin yi gami da hauhawar fatara. Wadannan kalubalen sun ci gaba a cikin shekaru da yawa sakamakon gurbataccen aikin haɓaka, tare da haɓaka a wasu yaƙan sassa waɗanda ba su da karfin samar da ayyukan yi tare da samun kudin shiga mai kyau.

Magance batutuwan da suka shafi zamantakewa da tattalin arziki da suka hada da karancin samar da ayyukan yi, rashin aikin yi, rashin daidaiton musayar kudaden waje, gihin cinikayyar waje da matsalar kudaden shiga da gwamnati ke fuskanta, da rashin tsaro ya rataya ne kan yadda bangarori daban-daban na tattalin arzikin kasar za su iya fadada tare da bayar da gudummawa mai kyau a duk fadin duniya. Yawan ci gaban sassa masu mahimmanci a halin yanzu ya ragu idan aka kwatanta da lokacin koma bayan tattalin arziki kafin 2016 na ci gaban tattalin arziki mai karfi a cikin 2014. Tare da alƙawarin gwamnati na fitar da mutane miliyan 35 daga kangin talauci ta hanyar samar da ayyuka na cikakken lokaci miliyan 21 nan da 2025, yana bukatar fitar da ingantattun ayyuka a cikin manyan sassan tattalin arziki.

Kamar yadda Najeriya ke bukatar bunkasa da faɗaɗa abin da ake nomawa a dukkan sassan tattalin arzikin kasar, ya kamata gwamnati ta ba da fifiko ga bangarorin bisa alakar da ke tsakaninsu da ci gaban tattalin arziki, da sauran bangarorin tattalin arziki, da samar da ayyukan yi da kuma hada kan jama'a. Don haka, mun zayyana gyare-gyare na musamman a sassa 5 masu muhimmanci da gwamnati za ta iya aiwatarwa ko kuma ci gaba a cikin gajeren lokaci don samar da gagarumin ci gaba a sakamakon tattalin arzikin Nijeriya. Wadannan sassan sun haɗa da Noma, Masana'antu, Lafiya, Ilimi da Kasuwanci. Mun yi imanin cewa aiwatar da waɗannan gyare-gyare zai inganta ayyukan waɗannan sassa da kuma inganta ci gaban tattalin arziki.

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The NESG is an independent, non-partisan, non-sectarian organization, committed to fostering open and continuous dialogue on Nigeria's economic development. The NESG strives to forge a mutual understanding between leaders of thought so as to explore, discover and support initiatives directed at improving Nigeria's economic policies, institutions and management.

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