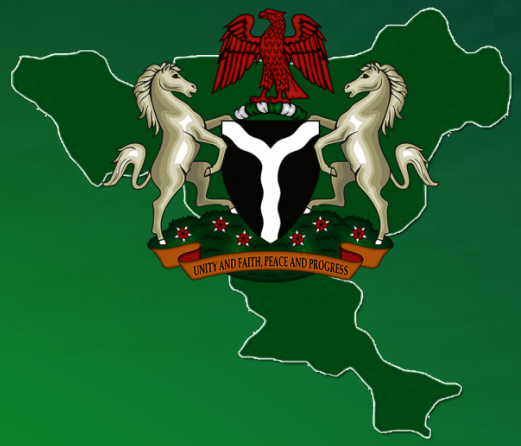


## Jigawa State

# Action Plan for **Adoption of National Broadband Plan**

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP

POLICY INNOVATION CENTRE

BLUE SAPPHIRE HUB

## Abbreviation description

| | |
|---|---|
| BEPD | Budget and Economic Planning Directorate |
| CSI | Critical State Infrastructure |
| DCDA | Dutse Capital Development Authority |
| FTTB | Fiber to the Building |
| FTTH | Fiber to the Home |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| InvestJigawa | Jigawa State Investment Promotion Agency |
| MoCI | Ministry of Commerce and Industries |
| MoEST | Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology |
| MoF&EP | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MoLHUD&RP | Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning |
| MoWT | Ministry of Works and Transport |
| NSCDS | Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Service |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| GalaxyITT | Galaxy Information Technology and Telecommunications |
| MDI | Manpower Development Institute |

# 1. Executive Summary

Jigawa State Broadband Plan is a comprehensive plan aimed at bridging the digital divide and fostering a digitally inclusive society (Broadband meaning).

The state has made significant progress in broadband penetration, as at Oct 2022, broadband penetration in the state stands at 25%, showcasing the increase in availability and accessibility of high-speed internet services. it is worthy to note there exist unserved and underserved areas within the state that need access to broadband services.

This document consists of four pillars that collectively form the foundation for the State Broadband Plan, that guide its strategic approach to achieve widespread broadband penetration, economic growth and improved quality of life for the residents of the State.

| Pillar | Description |
|---|---|
| Infrastructure | Focuses on the development of robust and integrated telecommunications infrastructure to support broadband deployment, including fiber-optic networks, telecommunications towers, and last-mile connectivity solutions. |
| Policy | Aims to create an enabling environment through favorable regulatory frameworks, streamlined licensing processes, and fair competition, to encourage private sector participation, innovation, and investment in the broadband sector. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Drivers | Focuses on stimulating the demand for broadband services through initiatives such as digital literacy programs, digital skills development, and awareness campaigns to empower individuals and drive the adoption of broadband services. |
| Funding | Recognizes the importance of securing adequate financial resources for the successful implementation of the broadband plan, including mobilizing funds from public-private partnerships, development agencies, and private-sector investments, through innovative financing mechanisms and strategic collaborations. |

The state anticipates numerous benefits, by adopting the National Broadband Plan.
These include:

- Enhanced economic growth through increased investments.
- Increased entrepreneurship and job creation.
- Improved service delivery in sectors like education, healthcare, and water resources
- E-governance
- Enhancement of the quality of life for residents and contribute to social development.

The Action Plan provides a strategic framework for achieving widespread broadband penetration and digital inclusion. By focusing on infrastructural development, policy formulation, demand stimulation, and adequate funding, the state is poised to capitalize on the transformative power of broadband connectivity to widen its collaboration, innovation, and resource mobilization.

# 2. Background

Jigawa is primarily an agrarian state, located in the northwestern region of Nigeria, with an estimated population of over 7 million people. With the establishment of Galaxy Information and Communication Technology (Galaxy ITT) in 2002, Jigawa State became one of the pioneers in broadband infrastructures in the country. The project was officially commissioned by former President Obasanjo on the 1st of June, 2004, and Galaxy ITT officially became operational in 2005. The company's establishment signifies the state's commitment to advancing digital connectivity and technological development. By providing reliable broadband infrastructure, Galaxy ITT aims to enhance economic growth, improve education and healthcare services, foster e-governance, and bridge the digital divide. It represents a significant step toward promoting digital inclusion and driving overall development in Jigawa State.

The state recognizes the immense potential of broadband connectivity in driving economic growth, improving service delivery and standard of living for its citizens. The state will harness these potentials, through implementing this comprehensive broadband plan that aims to bridge the digital divide and create an inclusive digital ecosystem.

# 2.1. Vision and Objectives

The vision of the Jigawa State Broadband Plan is to foster a digitally connected state that promotes economic prosperity and social well-being.

The plan sets forth several key objectives, including:

- Increase broadband penetration across the state.
- Provide affordable and reliable internet access to all segments of the population.
- Enhance ICT infrastructure to support the delivery of digital services.
- Promote digital literacy and skills development among the citizens.
- Leverage broadband connectivity to drive innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

This action plan for the adoption of the National Broadband Plan is a comprehensive framework that aims to bridge the digital divide and create a digitally inclusive society, through infrastructure development, public-private partnerships, regulatory interventions, and sector-specific initiatives. Jigawa State is committed to expanding broadband penetration, fostering innovations, and improving the overall quality of life. By embracing the transformative power of broadband connectivity, the state will without doubt succeed in creating an ecosystem where digital technologies drive socioeconomic development.

The current status of broadband penetration in Jigawa State stands at 25%, this is below the national average of 40%. However, is higher than the African average of 22%. This is according to the Jigawa State Galaxy ITT.

| DOMAIN | Broadband Penetration Rate |
|---|---|
| Jigawa State | 25% |
| National Average | 40% |
| Continental Average (Africa) | 22% |

The state government has made significant progress in increasing broadband penetration in recent years. As of 2007, the broadband penetration rate was only 10.5%. Since then, the state government has partnered with some private companies to provide broadband services and has also invested in the development of a fiber optic backbone.

The key factors limiting the penetration of broadband in the State are:

- High cost of broadband infrastructure.
- Low awareness of the benefits of broadband.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Limited access to a power supply.
- Cultural factors.
- Absent/Obsolete policies

# 3. Pillars and Recommendations

The Action Plan for the 2024-2029 Jigawa Broadband Plan document focuses on four key areas: infrastructure, policy, demand drivers, and funding and incentives. The following sections provide more detail on the recommendations for each of the four areas of development, as well as related initiatives and interventions

# 3.1. Infrastructure

The success of any Broadband Plan relies heavily on the presence of adequate infrastructure. In Nigeria, one of the main challenges to broadband penetration is the infrastructure deficit in the telecommunications sector, which is part of a larger infrastructure deficit across the country. The existing infrastructure tends to be concentrated in selected areas due to the commercial considerations of industry operators.

The infrastructure pillar of the action plan for the adoption of the National Broadband Plan in Jigawa State emphasizes the need for integrated infrastructure that is sustainable, resilient, and supported by public and private sectors. The goal is to bridge the gaps in broadband coverage and extend services to unserved and underserved areas across the State. The implementation of these recommendations through a multi-stakeholder approach is crucial and will contribute to economic prosperity, job creation, and innovation. By establishing the necessary infrastructure, there will be an expansion of high-quality services and businesses, which will have a positive impact on the state's overall development and prosperity. These can be further achieved by implementing the strategies and initiatives provided in the table below:

# Infrastructure Pillars



## Initiative

Critical State Infrastructure Protection: Develop CSI Database

Broadband Infrastructure Resilience (BIR) Programs- Identify and recommend measures to ensure resilience in the deployment of Broadband Infrastructure through deliberate programs

## Objectives

Identify, classify, and designate certain broadband infrastructure as Critical State Infrastructure (CSI):

Recommend a list of broadband infrastructure as CSI.

Develop a comprehensive inventory of broadband infrastructure based on inputs from stakeholders.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

The state has a public-owned broadband initiative (Galaxy ITT) but due to neglect and poor upgrade of the facilities it became obsolete, however, there is a penetration of broadband of about 70% in urban areas and 20 - 25% coverage in semi-urban areas. thus, the need for reprioritization of broadband plan penetration.

There is no law for CSI in the state.

## Key Stake Holders.

1. MoEST
2. Galaxy ITT
3. MoLHUD&RP
4. MoWT
5. MoF&EP
6. Jigawa State Revenue Service
7. InvestJigawa
8. MoCI

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| • Develop a comprehensive broadband strategy that outlines clear goals, targets, and timelines for infrastructure development. The strategy should consider the unique needs and characteristics of the state.<br><br>Establish partnerships with private sector telecom companies and infrastructure developers to leverage their expertise and resources for faster and more efficient deployment.<br><br>• Implement RoW reforms to reduce fees and streamline the approval process for broadband infrastructure deployment | • The percentage of critical infrastructure assets that have undergone a comprehensive vulnerability assessment to identify potential weaknesses and threats<br><br>• The average response time of relevant authorities and emergency services to incidents or threats targeting critical infrastructure<br><br>• The average time taken to resolve and recover from security incidents or disruptions affecting critical infrastructure | • Implement reform on right of way<br><br>• Support budget allocations and funding initiatives that fuel the growth of broadband infrastructure |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Allocate sufficient funding for broadband development and offer incentives such as tax breaks or subsidies to encourage private sector investments in critical infrastructure. | • The percentage of the state's budget allocated to CSIP initiatives | |

## Initiative

Develop CSI Strategy including Enforcing and Penalizing violations.

## Objectives

Develop an in-depth strategy for the protection of critical broadband infrastructure and enforce consequences for those violating relevant laws. For relevant penalties develop minimum security architecture for telecom sites for adoption by operators (options to include CCTV, electric fence, fire protection, security guards, etc.)

Develop minimum security architecture for telecom sites for adoption by operators (options to include CCTV, electric fence, fire protection, security guards, etc.)

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no strategy at the state regarding the protection of broadband infrastructure

## Key Stake Holders.

1. MoEST
2. Galaxy ITT
3. MoLHUD&RP
4. MoWT
5. MoF&EP

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ● Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of critical infrastructure assets to identify potential threats and weaknesses. This assessment will serve as the foundation for developing targeted security measures. | ● The level of compliance with the CSI strategy's policies, guidelines, and best practices among relevant stakeholders. | ● Develop clear and comprehensive CSI policies and guidelines. |
| ● Develop clear and comprehensive policies and guidelines for the protection of critical infrastructure. Ensure that all stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and relevant personnel, are aware of their roles and responsibilities. | ● Track the enforcement of penalties for violations related to critical infrastructure security the average time taken to resolve and recover from security incidents or disruptions affecting critical infrastructure | ● Support and engage in public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about their role in safeguarding critical infrastructure. |

- Foster collaboration between the public and private sectors to pool resources, expertise, and information. Public-private partnerships can enhance intelligence sharing and strengthen the collective effort in protecting critical infrastructure.
- Regularly conduct compliance checks to ensure that organizations are adhering to CSI policies and guidelines. Non-compliant entities should be subjected to appropriate penalties.

- The percentage of the state's budget allocated to CSIP initiatives
- The number of incidents reported by stakeholders. Encouraging reporting can lead to early detection and response

## Initiative

State communication backbone (coordination, optical fiber cable consortium): To establish Broadband Co-ordinating Unit

## Objectives

Create a regulatory guideline and establish a coordinating unit to ensure the non-duplication of fiber builds on the same routes by various operators.

Enforce the Open Access model with pricing regulations on existing and new fiber builds.

Coordinate RoW access across various entities to facilitate approved builds.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, MoLHUD&RP is overseeing all activities concerning RoW

## Key Stake Holders.

1. MoEST
2. Galaxy ITT
3. MoLHUD&RP
4. MoWT
5. MoF&EP

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| • Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify areas with inadequate broadband access or low-quality services.<br>• Develop a long-term strategic plan that aligns with the country's overall development goals and addresses specific broadband-related challenges | • Percentage increase in broadband coverage in underserved and unserved areas.<br>• Percentage growth in the number of broadband connections and subscribers. | • Set up a task force to embark on developing goals and strategies for the Unit |

- Establish a legal framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, and authority of the Broadband Coordinating Unit.
- Develop policies that encourage investment in broadband infrastructure, promote competition, and protect consumer rights.
- Prioritize the deployment of broadband infrastructure in underserved and unserved areas
- Facilitate partnerships between public and private entities for efficient infrastructure development.

- Average broadband speed and latency improvements over time.
- Percentage of users experiencing high-speed broadband (e.g., above a certain threshold).

## Initiative

Open Access Consortium

## Objectives

Broadband Co-ordinating Unit is deemed a priority implementation in advancing a robust state fiber backbone network. Alternative models to achieving the deployment of the 5000 km target by 2029 such as a consortium fiber build model should also be considered with wide stakeholder engagement to arrive at a workable solution that ensures the objectives of the Broadband Co-ordinating Unit are achieved.

Recommended incentives for the creation of the Consortium:

1. Row Waivers
2. Pioneers Status,Tax Waivers
3. Other Application incentives

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, MoLHUD&RP is overseeing all activities concerning RoW

## Key Stake Holders.

1. MoEST
2. Galaxy ITT
3. MoLHUD&RP
4. MoWT
5. MoF&EP
6. Jigawa State Revenue Service
7. InvestJigawa
8. MoCI

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| • Developing an open-access policy for your organization<br>• Identifying and prioritizing open-access projects<br>• Coordinating the procurement of open-access publishing services<br>• Measuring and reporting on open-access performance<br>• Engaging with stakeholders | • Percentage of the population with broadband access. This is a key measure of the BOAC's impact, as it shows how many people have access to high-speed internet.<br>• Average broadband speed. This metric shows how fast the internet is in the areas served by the BOAC.<br>• Cost of broadband. The BOAC should track the cost of broadband in the areas it serves to ensure that it is affordable for everyone.<br>• Satisfaction of users. The BOAC should survey users to get their feedback on the quality of the broadband service. | • Setup a committee for the consortium<br>• Invite public and private stakeholders<br>• Develop an action plan for the consortium and setup the consortium<br>• Develop Open Access Policy. |

## Initiative

Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes

## Objectives

Promote FTTx (x=[b]uilding, [c]urb, [t] power, and [h]ome) network infrastructure sharing as the Last mile solution that adopts a 'dig-once' policy.

Review Building Regulations (State Building Codes) to incorporate FTTB and FTTH provisions in all new corporate and public buildings, residential estates,s and businesses.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key Stake Holders.

1. MoEST
2. Galaxy ITT
3. MoLHUD&RP
4. MoWT
5. MoF&EP
6. Jigawa State Revenue Service
7. InvestJigawa
8. MoCI

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| • Provide incentives for broadband deployment in underserved areas. Incentives can be provided to encourage broadband providers to deploy their services in underserved areas. This could include things like tax breaks, grants, or loans.<br>• Protect consumers from unfair and deceptive practices. Consumers should be protected from unfair and deceptive practices in the broadband market. This could include things like ensuring that consumers have access to accurate information about broadband services or preventing providers from engaging in price gouging. | • Percentage of the metropolitan area covered by broadband services.<br>• Percentage of last mile areas covered by broadband services<br>• Percentage of new buildings that have fiber optic cables installed<br>• Percentage of underserved areas that have access to broadband | • Allocate resources to deploy fiber optic and other high-speed broadband technologies in metropolitan areas and last-mile regions to ensure efficient and future-proof connectivity<br>• Enforce building codes that mandate the inclusion of broadband infrastructure in new constructions and renovations, ensuring future buildings are equipped for high-speed internet access |

- Update building codes to support broadband deployment. Building codes can be updated to make it easier to deploy broadband infrastructure. This could include things like requiring new buildings to have fiber optic cables installed or allowing for the use of wireless broadband in certain areas

## 3.2. Policy

Well-conceived policies and regulatory prescriptions are fundamental to the optimal rollout and uptake of broadband services. This will attract investments from incumbent and aspiring service providers and ensure transparency in the regulatory process which favors all stakeholders. The service providers will enjoy a favorable business environment for profitability while subscribers benefit from good and innovative services

Policy harmonization of Right of Way/Site Acquisition provides an enabling environment for the construction and protection of broadband infrastructure, this will greatly accelerate the rollout of broadband services.

For this pillar, relevant MDAs will be tasked with the responsibilities of enacting laws, policy formulation, and implementation. The service providers are equally expected to facilitate the attainment of the aspirations of policy integration by demonstrating buy-in through definite interventions.

# POLICY PILLAR RECOMMENDATIONS

## Initiative

Fixed Internet Services – FTTB Ducts Regulation

## Objectives

To develop and enforce regulations that will ensure the provision of fiber ducts in all building plans.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key Stake Holders.

MoW&T, Urban Development Board, DCDA

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| ● Create a regulatory framework for FTTB ducts. This framework should define the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, such as broadband providers, landlords, and municipalities.<br>● l Establish a public-private partnership to manage FTTB ducts. A public-private partnership could be created to bring together government and private sector resources to manage FTTB ducts. The partnership could help to ensure that ducts are accessible to all broadband providers and that they are maintained in a way that meets the needs of consumers. | ● Percentage of broadband providers that share their ducts with other providers<br>● l Percentage of municipalities that have installed FTTB ducts.<br>● l Percentage of consumers who are aware of the benefits of FTTB.<br>● Percentage of consumers who have subscribed to FTTB services. | ● Domesticate the dig once policy.<br>● |

- I Require broadband providers to share their ducts with other providers. This will help to ensure that there is competition in the broadband market and that consumers have access to a variety of providers.
- I Make it easier for municipalities to install FTTB ducts. This could include things like providing financial assistance or streamlining the permitting process.
- Educate consumers about the benefits of FTTB. This will help to build demand for FTTB services and encourage broadband providers to invest in FTTB infrastructure

## Initiative

State Infrastructure Asset Sharing Guidelines

## Objectives

To leverage all State Infrastructure assets (street lights, buildings, etc.) and make them available to ICT service providers to facilitate rapid deployment of BB services.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key Stake Holders.

JITDA/JBICT, MoW&T, Galaxy ITT, DCDA

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ● Define clear objectives: Clearly define the objectives and goals of the Infrastructure Asset Sharing Guidelines. Determine what you aim to achieve through sharing infrastructure assets, such as cost savings, improved efficiency, or enhanced collaboration.<br>● Conduct a comprehensive assessment: Assess the existing infrastructure assets within your organization or community. Identify the assets that can be shared, considering factors such as capacity, condition, and compatibility. Evaluate the potential benefits and risks associated with sharing each asset | ● Cost savings, improved efficiency, and enhanced collaboration archived<br>● Cost savings, improved efficiency, and enhanced collaboration archived | ● Identify all stakeholder<br>● Create clear guidelines<br>● Relevant laws to be enacted |

- Develop a governance framework: Establish a governance framework to oversee the implementation of the guidelines. This framework should include roles, responsibilities, decision-making processes, and mechanisms for dispute resolution. Involve relevant stakeholders, including asset owners, users, and regulatory authorities, in the development of this framework.

## Initiative

Harmonize Process and Establish Uniform Framework for Tower related Taxes, Levies, Import Duties, and Fees

## Objectives

To identify the revenue sources. To have a standard operational guideline for harmonization processes for tower deployment.

To develop a policy on Pre-Project Feasibility and assessment studies

To establish Broadband Monitoring & Reporting Committee

To Introduce Broadband State Ranking Report

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key Stake Holders.

Ministry of Land and Housing.
Urban Development Board.
Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA).
Internet Service Providers,
Informatics KZR,
GALAXY ITT,
Established ICT Agencies and Other Relevant Organizations

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| l Develop clear and transparent guidelines for tower-related taxes, levies, import duties, and fees. These guidelines should be published online and should be easy for businesses to understand. | l Percentage of broadband providers that have adopted codes of conduct. | l Pass legislation that creates a single point of contact for tower-related taxes, levies, import duties, and fees. This legislation should establish a single point of contact for businesses to obtain all of the necessary approvals. |
| Streamline the permitting process. This could be done by reducing the number of permits that are required, streamlining the application process, and providing online tools to help businesses track the status of their applications. | l Percentage of broadband providers that are transparent about their pricing and service terms. | l Coordinate with other agencies involved in the tower-related taxes, levies, import duties, and fees process. This could be done by creating a working group or by developing a memorandum of understanding. |
| | l Percentage of broadband providers that make it easy for consumers to file complaints. | Develop a platform to ease the payment process |
| | Percentage of consumers who are aware of their rights as broadband customers | |

## 3.3. Demand Drivers

Major factors identified as barriers to the low usage rate and adoption of broadband services include the high cost of services and access devices, low digital literacy, lack of local and relevant content, and poor perception of broadband value. Effective utilization of broadband services requires the use of capable devices such as smartphones, tablets, PCs, etc. The cost of these devices is typically higher than what a large segment of the population can afford

Given the above, it is important for the state to fast-track the adoption of broadband services and access devices, facilitate the establishment of industries with pioneer status and ensure waiving of duties, taxes, and levies – to get affordable smart devices for the citizens. Adequate digital literacy programs should also be embarked upon to enlighten citizens on the relevance of broadband to their lives and day-to-day activities.

The State needs to push for the localization of internet content within the state. This would lower the cost of Internet access, improve the quality of services (QoS), reduce capital flight, create job opportunities, and improve security. The State should equally mobilize resources toward the development of digital (educational, vocational, and entrepreneurial) content in local languages for citizens' empowerment

Broadband services need to be safe, secure, and convenient for the use and protection of citizens' sensitive information and transactions. In summary, the demand drivers' initiatives recommended below fall under the following categories: Affordability; Digital Content; Literacy & Awareness; and Trust.

# Demand Drivers Pillar

## Initiative

Affordability

## Objective

To Incentivise low-cost smart devices
Expand Women's' Social Investment Scheme
To Implement Student Device Affordability Schemes

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

The cost of these devices is typically higher than what a large segment of the population can afford in Jigawa State.

## Key Stake Holders.

Galaxy ITT
Galaxy Backbone
Ministry of Education
Commerce and Women Affairs

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ● Provide subsidies for low-income households. This could be done through a variety of programs, such as vouchers that can be used to purchase broadband service, or tax credits that can be used to offset the cost of broadband service.<br>● Encourage broadband providers to offer more affordable plans. Broadband providers could be encouraged to offer more affordable plans by providing them with financial incentives or by making it easier for them to obtain regulatory approval for new plans.<br>● Promote the use of public Wi-Fi. Public Wi-Fi hotspots are becoming increasingly common, and they can be a great way to access broadband for free or at a low cost. | ● Percentage of low-income households with broadband access.<br>● The average cost of broadband service for low-income households.<br>● Satisfaction of low-income households with broadband service.<br>● Number of new jobs created due to increased broadband adoption.<br>● Amount of economic growth generated due to increased broadband adoption. | ● I Implement reforms on the cost of right way and policies for broadband affordability.<br>● Support organizations that are working to make broadband more affordable. |

## Initiative

Digital Content

## Objectives

To Promote Local Hosting of Websites & Content
To utilize NIRA Free Domain Registration

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

No existing Laws

## Key Stake Holders.

Galaxy ITT
Galaxy Backbone
Ministry of Education
Commerce and Women Affairs

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| ● I Create a public-private partnership to promote digital content demand. A public-private partnership could be created to bring together government and private sector resources to promote digital content demand. The partnership could help to identify and implement programs to make broadband more affordable and to educate consumers about the benefits of broadband.<br><br>● I Establish a digital content fund. A digital content fund could be established to provide financial assistance to businesses that offer digital content. The fund could be funded through a variety of sources, such as government grants, private donations, or fees from broadband providers. | ● Percentage of people who use digital content that is only available online.<br><br>● Number of new businesses that offer digital content.<br><br>● Amount of revenue generated by digital content..<br><br>● Satisfaction of users with digital content | ● I Set up a committee for the establishment of a digital content fund.<br><br>● Collaborate with development partners to raise funds. |

## Initiative

Literacy and awareness

## Objectives

To develop digital Indigenous Language Content.
To provide Digital Literacy Training and Awareness.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

A digital learning passport Studio was created by the Jigawa State Ministry of Education to record various subjects using the local English dialect understood by students of primary and secondary

## Key Stake Holders.

l Ministry of Education Science and Technology,
l Ministry for Local Government and Community Development,
l Galaxy ITT and Manpower Development Institute

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| • Public Awareness Campaigns: Governments, in conjunction with internet service providers and civil society, should launch awareness campaigns highlighting the benefits of broadband access. These campaigns should emphasize how broadband connectivity can improve healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.<br>• Incentives for Educational Institutions: Establish partnerships between broadband providers and educational institutions, offering subsidized internet services to students and educators. | • Public Awareness Campaigns: Governments, in conjunction with internet service providers and civil society, should launch awareness campaigns highlighting the benefits of broadband access. These campaigns should emphasize how broadband connectivity can improve healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.<br>• Incentives for Educational Institutions: Establish partnerships between broadband providers and educational institutions, offering subsidized internet services to students and educators. | • Endorse and leverage the Digita jobs playbook advocates to create awareness.<br>• Collaborate with educational institutions to integrate digital literacy into their curricula.<br>• Domesticate the National digital literacy framework. |

- Corporate Digital Literacy Programs: Governments, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders should collaborate to design and implement comprehensive digital literacy programs. These initiatives should target individuals of all ages and backgrounds, teaching them how to navigate the internet safely and effectively.

## Initiative

Trust

## Objectives

To Establish Consumer Awareness and Safety Initiatives

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key Stake Holders.

Ministry for Local Government and Community Development,
Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| ● Promote transparency and accountability from broadband providers. This could include things like requiring providers to disclose their pricing and service terms or making it easier for consumers to file complaints. By promoting transparency and accountability, we can help to build trust between consumers and broadband providers.<br>● Educate consumers about their rights as broadband customers. This could include things like providing information about consumer protection laws or helping consumers to understand their billing statements. By educating consumers about their rights, we can help to empower them to make informed decisions about their broadband service. | ● Percentage of broadband providers that have adopted codes of conduct.<br>● Percentage of broadband providers that are transparent about their pricing and service terms.<br>● Percentage of broadband providers that make it easy for consumers to file complaints.<br>● Percentage of consumers who are aware of their rights as broadband customers | ● I Domesticate the national data protection laws.<br>● Collaborate with the national data protection bureau to create awareness of digital and data rights |

- Foster a culture of trust and collaboration between stakeholders. This could include things like bringing together government, industry, and consumer advocates to discuss broadband policy or creating a forum for stakeholders to share best practices. By fostering a culture of trust and collaboration, we can help to build a more sustainable broadband ecosystem.

## 3.4. Funding and Incentives

The funding and incentives pillar is essential to the success of the State broadband plan. Without adequate funding, building and maintaining a high-quality broadband network will be difficult. Incentives are also important to encourage private investment in broadband infrastructure.

Founding Source
The potential funding sources for the State broadband plan:
· Government grants
· Private investment
· Development loans
· Donor funding
Incentives

The State can offer incentives to encourage private investment in broadband infrastructure. These include:
· Tax breaks
· Waiver
· Right-of-way access
· Land grants

The funding and incentives pillar is essential to the success of the state broadband plan. Securing adequate funding and offering attractive incentives, the state will encourage private investment and build a high-quality broadband network that will benefit all citizen

## Initiative

Funding of State & Senatorial Districts Backbone Infrastructure

## Objectives

To identify seed funds for the backbone infrastructure in the state.
coordinate the council for the facilitation of infrastructure deployment

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

There is no existing Law existing laws or Initiative

The funding and incentives pillar is essential to the success of the state broadband plan. Securing adequate funding and offering attractive incentives, the state will encourage private investment and build a high-quality broadband network that will benefit all citizen

## Key stakeholders:

1. The established ICT Agency
2. Tertiary Institutions
3. Galaxy ITT
4. Ministry of Education Science and Technology
5. SUBEB
6. Ministry of Commerce
7. Empowerment/Job Creation
8. Jigawa Invest 9. Ministry of Finance
10. Budget and Economic Planning Directorate

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| To establish the Law and ICT Frameworks in the state | 1Number of Seed fund initiatives for the backbone infrastructure provided.<br><br>The council for the coordination of the facilitation infrastructure established in the state | Create a Coordinating Council that will assist operators in coordinating the deployment of integrated infrastructure and identifying sources of funding. |

## Initiative

Harmonize the processes for issuance of RoW-relevant permits

## Objectives

1. To identify the relevant stakeholders' collaboration in the issuance of RoW permits.
2. To develop standard rates for RoW permits.
3. To build new ducts across the state.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

There is no existing Law existing laws or Initiative

## Key stakeholders:

1. The established ICT Agency
2. Tertiary Institutions
3. Galaxy ITT
4. Ministry of Education Science and Technology
5. SUBEB
6. Ministry of Commerce
7. Empowerment/Job Creation
8. Jigawa Invest
9. Ministry of Finance
10. Budget and Economic Planning Directorate
11. Telcom companies

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| To establish the Law and ICT Frameworks in the state for the adoption of national RoW rate | 1. Number of RoW permits issued<br>2. Number of Standard rates for RoW Permits approved.<br>3. Number of New ducts constructed across the state. | ·Minimum rates are allowed for RoW<br><br>State to invest in dig-once policy |

## Initiative

Statewide Broadband Penetration and ICT Infrastructure Development Initiative

## Objectives

The objective of this initiative is to secure alignment among state and local governments to support broadband penetration, fund ICT infrastructures, enhance economic models and funding options, and achieve broadband penetration targets in the state.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no existing law specifically focused on broadband penetration and ICT infrastructure development in the state.

**Key stakeholders:**

- State Government
- Local Governments
- The established ICT Agency
- Galaxy ITT (Galaxy Information Technology and Telecommunication)
- Ministry of Education Science and Technology
- Ministry of Commerce
- Jigawa State Empowerment/Employment Agency
- Jigawa Invest
- Ministry of Finance
- Budget and Economic Planning Directorate

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
|---|---|---|
| To establish the Law and ICT Frameworks in the state for the adoption of national RoW rate | · Number of ICT laws and frameworks enacted<br>· Level of implementation progress of the frameworks<br>· Compliance level with ICT regulations<br>· Amount allocated for broadband projects<br>· Number of partnerships and collaborations<br>Progress towards targets achieved | · Convene a team of legal experts, stakeholders, and policymakers to draft and review the proposed ICT laws and frameworks.<br>· Engage with industry leaders, technology experts, and relevant authorities to gather inputs and insights for the frameworks.<br>· Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the state's financial capacity and prioritize the allocation of funds for broadband projects. |

## Initiative

Funding skills building & Innovation

## Objectives

To identify the relevant financial incentives
To identify the fiscal policy
To enhance economic models and funding options To help in the achievement of broadband penetration targets

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state.

## Key stakeholders:

- JITDA/JBICT,
- MoW&T,
- Galaxy ITT, DCDA

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Creating a national broadband skills certification program. This program would help to ensure that people have the skills they need to work in the broadband industry.<br>Establishing a broadband innovation hub. This hub would bring together businesses, researchers, and policymakers to foster innovation in the broadband industry.<br>Launching a broadband awareness campaign. This campaign would help to raise awareness of the importance of broadband skills and innovation | • Number of people who have been trained in broadband skills<br>• Number of new broadband technologies that have been developed<br>• Percentage of businesses that have adopted new broadband technologies<br>Percentage of people who are aware of the importance of broadband skills and innovation. | The ICT agency to set up a fund to support skills building and innovation for broadband. This fund could be funded through a variety of sources, such as government grants, private donations, or fees from broadband providers |

## Initiative

Increase subsidy and incentive

## Objectives

To expand broadband access to underserved areas
To promote competition in the broadband market
To encourage innovation in the broadband market
To Incentivize local devices
To encourage the production/assembling of telecommunications/ICT equipment and devices locally. To provide a grant to pioneer investors.
To reduce/waive taxes charges on telecommunication/ICT equipment and components acquisition.

## Existing Laws or Initiative.

Currently, there is no policy in the state regarding Metro and Last Mile Sharing & Building Codes in the state

## Key stakeholders:

- JITDA/JBICT MoW&T, Galaxy ITT, DCDA, The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions Galaxy ITT, Ministry of Education Science and Technology, SUBEB, Ministry of Commerce Empowerment/Job Creation Jigawa Invest, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning Directorate

| Recommendation | Key Performance Indicator | Call to Action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Establish a USPF fund. The government will need to establish a USPF fund to provide financial assistance to broadband providers. This fund could be funded through a variety of sources, such as government grants, private donations, or fees from broadband providers.<br>Develop a USPF subsidy program. The government will need to develop a USPF subsidy program that outlines the criteria for eligibility and the amount of financial assistance that will be provided. This program should be designed to ensure that the funds are used to expand broadband access to underserved areas. | • Percentage of businesses that have expanded their operations as a result of the USPF subsidize model.<br>• Amount of economic growth that has been generated as a result of the USPF subsidize model.<br>• Percentage of households that have adopted new technologies as a result of the USPF subsidize model. | • Setup a committee to implement the USPF fund<br>• Raise funds with development partners |

## Implementation Plan

This document has a five-year implementation plan aimed at advancing broadband infrastructure and digitalization in the state. The plan outlines key Initiatives, objectives, responsible Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), calls to action, and the corresponding timeline for each objective.

The implementation plan aims to bridge the digital divide and drive digital transformation in the state. It focuses on key areas such as infrastructure development, policy formulation, demand drivers, and funding and incentives. Implementation of this plan, aimed to create a connected and digitally inclusive state, it also emphasizes the need for critical state infrastructure protection, the establishment of a broadband coordinating unit, and promotion of FTTx network infrastructure sharing.

Through strategic investments, favorable policies, and collaborative efforts among various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), the state aims to create a favorable environment for broadband deployment and foster economic growth.

| Initiative | Objective | Pillar | Call to Action | Responsible MDAs | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | Timeline |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical State Infrastructure Protection** | Develop CSI Database | Infrastructure | Establish ICT Agency | MoEST, Galaxy ITT, MoLHUD&RP, MoWT, MoF&EP | | | | | | Q1 2024 – Q2 2024 |
| **State Communication Backbone** | Establish Broadband Coordinating Unit | Infrastructure | Review RoW laws and policies | MoEST, Galaxy ITT, MoLHUD&RP, MoWT, MoF&EP | | | | | | Q1 2024 - Q4 2024 |
| **Metro and Last Mile Networks** | Promote FTTx network infrastructure sharing | Infrastructure | Review building regulations to incorporate FTTB and FTTH provision | MoEST, Galaxy ITT, MoLHUD&RP, MoWT, MoF&EP | | | | | | Q4 2025 – Q2 2026 |
| **Implement National Standardized RoW Fees** | Harmonize the process and establish a uniform framework for RoW fees | Policy | Establish laws and relevant frameworks for RoW fees<br><br>Adopt the National RoW fee of N145/LM | JITDA/JBICT, MoW&T, Galaxy ITT, DCDA | | | | | | Q1 2024 - Q2 2024 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State Infrastructure Asset Sharing Guidelines** | Leverage state infrastructure assets for BB services | Policy | Develop a standardized procedure for asset sharing | JITDA/JBICT, MoW&T, Galaxy ITT, DCDA | | | | | | Q1 2024 - Q4 2024 |
| **Dig Once Policy** | Adopt the "Dig Once" policy across the state | Policy | Adopt the "Dig Once" policy and develop a framework for ducts | JITDA/JBICT, MoW&T, Galaxy ITT, DCDA | | | | | | Q1 2024 – Q1 2025 |
| **FTTB Ducts Regulation** | Develop and enforce regulations for FTTB ducts | Policy | Enforce fiber duct regulations in building plans | MoW&T, Urban Development Board, DCDA | | | | | | Q3 2024 - Q4 2025 |
| **Site Acquisition: One-Stop Shop Approvals** | Develop a standardized procedure for site acquisition | Policy | Define guidelines for tower deployment and site acquisition | Ministry of Land and Housing, Urban Development Board, DCDA, etc. | | | | | | Q1 2024 – Q4 2024 |
| **Site Acquisition Permit Intervention** | Develop a standardized procedure for site permit intervention | Policy | Define guidelines for tower deployment and site permit intervention | Ministry of Land and Housing, Urban Development Board, DCDA, etc. | | | | | | Q3 2024 – Q2 2025 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Harmonize Tower-related Taxes and Fees** | Harmonize tower-related taxes, levies, import duties, and fees | Policy | Establish new law governing tower deployment | Ministry of Land and Housing, Urban Development Board, DCDA, etc. | | | | | | Q1 2024 – Q4 2024 |
| **State Ranking Report** | Introduce broadband state ranking report | Policy | Introduce state ranking on digitalization/broadband penetration | The established ICT Agency | | | | | | Q1 2024 - Q2 2024 |
| **Affordability** | Incentivize low-cost smart devices | Demand Drivers | Strengthen economic opportunities to increase spending power | Galaxy ITT, Ministry of Education | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Digital Content** | Promote local hosting of websites and content | Demand Drivers | Create awareness and utilization of free hosting services | Ministry of Information, The established ICT Agency | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Literacy and Awareness** | Develop digital indigenous language content | Demand Drivers | Develop digital indigenous language content and provide training | Ministry of Education, Galaxy ITT, The established ICT Agency | | | | | | Ongoing |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trust** | Establish consumer awareness and safety initiatives | Demand Drivers | Establish consumer awareness and safety initiatives | Ministry for Information, The established ICT Agency | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Funding of Backbone Infrastructure** | Identify seed funds for backbone infrastructure | Funding & Incentives | Establish laws and ICT frameworks for funding and deployment | The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions, Galaxy ITT, etc. | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Subsidies and Incentives** | Implement USPF subsidize model for broadband deployment | Funding & Incentives | Implement the Universal Service Provision Funds (USPF) subsidize model | The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions, Galaxy ITT, etc. | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Local Device Production and Incentives** | Encourage production/assembling of telecom/ICT devices locally | Funding & Incentives | Encourage local production/assembling and reduce/waive taxes | The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions, Galaxy ITT, etc. | | | | | | Ongoing |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Funding for Skills Building and Innovation** | Identify financial incentives and enhance funding options | Funding & Incentives | Enhance funding options and provide fiscal policy | The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions, Galaxy ITT, etc. | | | | | | Ongoing |
| **Alignments with Local Governments** | Support broadband penetration in senatorial districts and LGAs | Funding & Incentives | Support broadband penetration and fund ICT infrastructures | The established ICT Agency, Tertiary Institutions, Galaxy ITT, etc. | | | | | | Ongoing |

## Conclusion

Infrastructure, policy, demand generators, and funding are the four main elements that make up the action plan for the adoption of the National Broadband Plan by the Jigawa State Government. These pillars serve as the state's strategic frameworks for achieving widespread broadband penetration and building a digitally inclusive society.

The infrastructure pillar recognizes the critical part that reliable and well-integrated infrastructure plays in facilitating the deployment of broadband. The State seeks to close the infrastructure gap and guarantee dependable and fast internet connectivity throughout the entire state by investing in essential telecoms infrastructure, such as fiber-optic networks and telecommunications towers.

The policy pillar emphasizes the significance of establishing favorable legal and policy frameworks to create an enabling environment. The State is establishing an ecosystem that promotes private sector involvement, innovation, and investment in the broadband sector by streamlining permit procedures, encouraging fair competition, and enacting beneficial regulations.

The goal of the demand drivers pillar is to increase consumer demand for broadband services. This includes programs to improve digital literacy, encourage the growth of digital skills and educate people on the advantages of broadband connectivity.

The State is establishing a culture of digital inclusion and promoting the use of broadband services by equipping people with the knowledge and abilities to use digital technologies successfully.

The funding pillar recognizes that sufficient financial backing is necessary for the broadband strategy to be implemented successfully. The State is aware of the need to raise money from a variety of sources, like development organizations, public-private partnerships, and private-sector investments. The state wants to obtain the required funding to advance the broadband agenda through strategic partnerships and cutting-edge financing methods

The State must now create a comprehensive and all-encompassing path to attain its broadband objectives by adopting the four pillars enshrined in this action plan. The plan's emphasis on funding, demand drivers, policy, and infrastructure show a deliberate and comprehensive approach to dealing with the problems and taking advantage of the benefits brought on by broadband access.

In summary, the Action Plan for the Adoption of the National Broadband Plan in Jigawa State exemplifies an integrated effort to create a digitally inclusive society where everyone can access reliable and affordable broadband services.

Jigawa State

# Action Plan for **Adoption of National Broadband Plan**