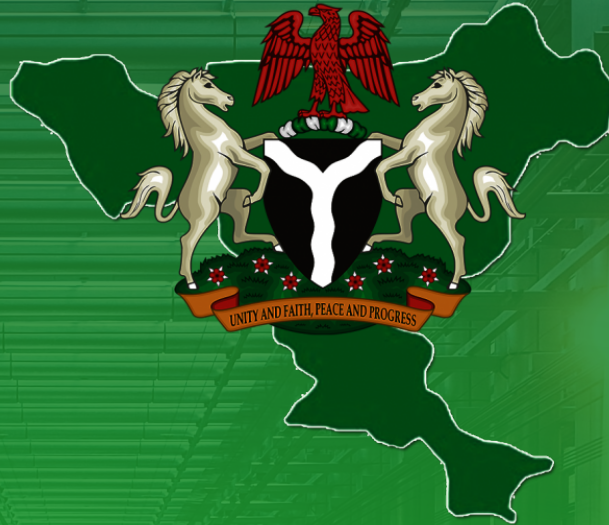




Recommendations on Reduction of Cost of Right of Way Tariff

Jigawa State 2023 – 2028

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Abbreviations Definitions

BEPD	Budget and Economic Planning Directorate
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
InvestJigawa	Jigawa State Investment Promotion Agency
IoT	Internet of Things
ITO	Information Technology Outsourcing
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoLHURP	Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban and Regional Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
RoW	Right-of-Way
Galaxy IT	Galaxy Information Technology and Telecommunications



Executive Summary

This draft Action Plan for Policy and Regulatory Reforms on Right-of-Way (RoW) in Jigawa State outlines the vision and mission to reduce the cost of internet Right-of-Way (RoW) and foster affordable and inclusive connectivity for all. The action plan objectives include expanding broadband access, enhancing affordability, promoting capacity building and digital skills development, establishing favorable policies and regulatory frameworks, and encouraging collaboration and partnerships.

In achieving these objectives, the aim is to create a scenario where affordable and accessible internet connectivity is available to all, breaking down barriers and ensuring inclusivity in the digital world. This action plan identifies key stakeholders, suggests institutional arrangements, and outlines a timeline for implementation over the next 1–5 years.

The action plan takes cognizance of the numerous opportunities associated with the reduction of Right-of-WAY costs, such as job creation, economic growth, social well-being, increased revenue generation, smart agriculture, productivity enhancement, social inclusion, creation of new market value chains, and attraction of investors.

To mitigate potential risks, strategies have been identified such as cost reduction of Right-of-Way, increased infrastructure development, and faster deployment. These strategies are aimed at addressing challenges such as insufficient power supply, potential revenue loss, unequal distribution of access to broadband connectivity, and job opportunities.

Key performance indicators to measure progress, including internet access across the state, broadband penetration rates, number of jobs created, and increased digital literacy levels over a period of 2(two) years have been effectively identified. By implementing this action plan, the primary goal is to establish an environment that nurtures affordable and all-encompassing connectivity, leading to economic growth, increased job opportunities, enhanced digital literacy, and greater social inclusion. Through collaboration with stakeholders and the adoption of favorable policies, the state strives to ensure that affordable and accessible internet connectivity becomes a reality for all.



Introduction

The right of way refers to the legal permission granted to telecommunication companies and internet service providers to install fiber optic cables and other network infrastructure along public and private lands. The high cost of right of way has been a significant barrier to internet penetration in the state, hindering access to reliable and affordable internet services for residents and businesses.

Access to affordable and inclusive internet connectivity has become an essential requirement for individuals, businesses, and communities to participate fully in the digital age. It plays a crucial role in education, economic growth, social well-being, and innovation. However, one significant barrier to achieving universal connectivity is the high cost of internet Right-of-Way (RoW).

the RoW charges were considered to be quite high, leading to concerns among telecommunications companies and infrastructure providers. High RoW costs can increase the financial burden on companies, resulting in higher broadband prices for consumers, and impede the expansion of telecommunications networks to underserved and rural areas.

To address these challenges and promote the growth of broadband infrastructure across the country, the Nigerian government, through the Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy, introduced the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy in 2019. One of the key objectives of this policy was to harmonize and reduce RoW charges across the country to facilitate the rapid deployment of broadband infrastructure.

The Federal Government recommended a maximum charge of ₦145 per linear meter for RoW to be applied by all state governments. Several states responded positively to this recommendation and reduced their RoW charges to align with the federal guidelines. However, as of my last update, not all states had fully implemented the recommended charges, and some variations in RoW fees still existed.

This action plan aims to recommend action to reform or waive the Right-of-Way fees thereby enabling the expansion of broadband access across the state. This effort will bridge the digital divide and ensure that internet connectivity is within reach for all individuals and communities, regardless of their geographical location or economic background in Jigawa State.

The action plan outlines an approach to reduce the cost of internet right of way, fostering affordable and inclusive connectivity. These include advocating for policy reforms, promoting collaboration, and driving infrastructure investments, to create a future where affordable and accessible internet connectivity is available to all, breaking down barriers, and ensuring inclusivity in the digital world.



Background

The Right of Way (RoW) in Jigawa State refers to the legal permission granted to private entities or government bodies to access or pass through a particular piece of land for infrastructure development purposes. This infrastructure may include roads, highways, railways, power lines, telecommunications networks (fiber optic cables), water pipelines, and other utility services. Like in many other states in Nigeria and around the world, the right of way has become a crucial aspect of infrastructure development in Jigawa State. The cost and ease of obtaining RoW permits can significantly impact the pace and efficiency of infrastructure projects, including those related to broadband expansion and telecommunications network deployment. Jigawa State charges N1000 per linear meter.

High RoW costs and bureaucratic hurdles have posed significant challenges to the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure, leading to limited broadband access and hindering the growth of the digital economy. To address these challenges, there has been a growing focus on reforming the cost of right of way in the state to attract more investments, stimulate infrastructure development, and improve connectivity for residents and businesses.

Key Objectives

To reduce or waive right-of-way fees

The primary objective of this action plan is to advocate for the reduction or waiver of Right-of-Way fees associated with broadband infrastructure deployment. By lowering these expenses, the objective is to enhance the affordability and accessibility of broadband for all individuals and communities throughout the state.

To expand broadband access across the state

Another crucial objective is to promote the expansion of broadband access, ensuring that individuals in even the most remote areas have access to high-quality internet services. This objective involves the development and deployment of robust broadband infrastructure.

To enhance affordability

Recognize the importance of affordability in enabling the widespread adoption of Internet services. The objective is to implement strategies and initiatives that make internet connectivity more affordable.

To enhance capacity building and digital skills development:

Access to the internet is meaningful only when individuals possess the necessary digital skills to leverage their potential. Therefore, the objective is to invest in capacity-building programs and initiatives that enhance digital literacy and provide individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to fully participate in the digital economy.



4.5 To establish favorable policy and regulatory frameworks

It is aimed at advocating for policy reforms and establishing policy and regulatory frameworks that can or that will facilitate the reduction of Right-of-Way costs and create an enabling environment for affordable and inclusive connectivity. This objective involves streamlining approval processes and addressing regulatory barriers.

4.6 To encourage collaboration and partnerships

Collaboration and partnerships are essential for driving progress in the reduction of Right-of-Way costs and expanding broadband access. The objective is to actively engage with stakeholders, including government departments, agencies, and the private sector, to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks in achieving goals.

Benefits and Impact of Reform on the Cost of Right Way

New Jobs Creation

Through the reduction of Right-of-Way costs and the expansion of broadband access, the expectation is to generate numerous new job opportunities. The deployment and maintenance of broadband infrastructure will require a skilled workforce, leading to job growth in sectors such as construction, telecommunications, and digital services.

Economic Growth and Social Well-being

Access to affordable and inclusive internet connectivity has a direct impact on economic growth and social well-being. It enables businesses to thrive, attract investments, and participate in the global digital economy. Additionally, individuals gain access to online educational resources, healthcare services, e-commerce platforms, and social networks, enhancing their overall quality of life.

Boost in Internal Generated Revenue (IGR)

By promoting broadband access and enabling digital transformation, there is a potential for increased economic activity and entrepreneurship. This, in turn, can lead to a boost in internally generated revenue for the state through increased tax revenue from businesses and individuals benefiting from improved connectivity.



Smart Agriculture

The implementation of affordable and inclusive connectivity can revolutionize the agricultural sector. Farmers can access real-time weather information, market prices, and agricultural best practices, improving productivity, reducing costs, and increasing profitability. Smart agriculture initiatives can lead to sustainable and efficient farming practices.

Productivity Enhancement

Access to reliable internet connectivity enhances productivity across various sectors. Businesses can leverage online tools, cloud computing, and digital collaboration platforms to streamline operations, improve efficiency, and access global markets. Individuals can engage in remote work, online learning, and skill development, leading to increased productivity and economic competitiveness.

Social Inclusion

Affordable and inclusive connectivity ensures that all segments of the population, including marginalized communities and individuals with disabilities, have equal access to information, services, and opportunities. This promotes social inclusion, bridges the digital divide, and empowers individuals to actively participate in the digital society.

Creation of New Market Value Chains

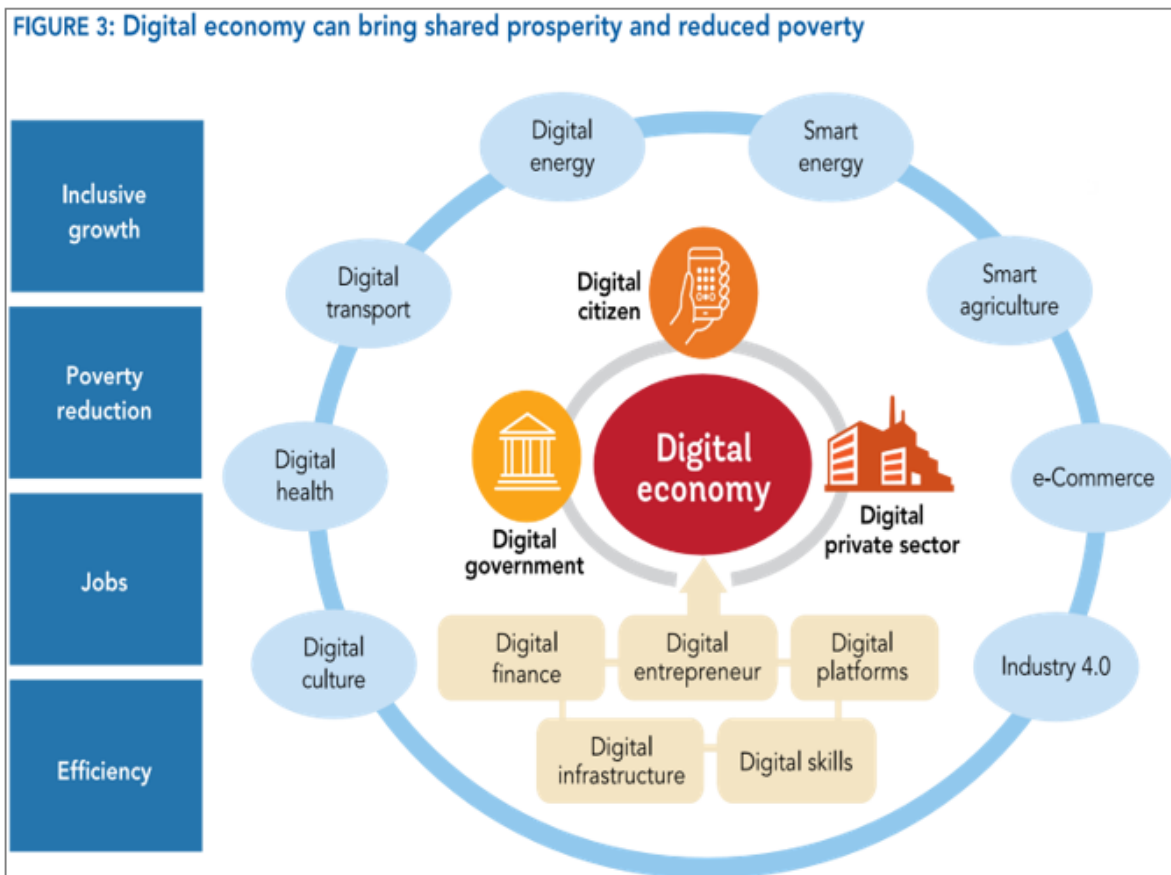
The reduction of Right-of-Way costs and the expansion of broadband access can stimulate the development of new market value chains. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can leverage digital platforms to reach a broader customer base, engage in e-commerce, and expand their market presence, leading to increased business opportunities and revenue streams.

Creation of Investment Opportunities and Attraction of Investors

A supportive policy environment and enhanced connectivity can attract domestic and foreign investors interested in leveraging the digital economy. The availability of affordable and reliable internet infrastructure positions the state as an attractive investment destination, fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth.

Seizing these opportunities can unlock the full potential of affordable and inclusive connectivity, driving economic development, job creation, and social progress. The power of the digital revolution will be harnessed for the benefit of all individuals and communities through effective implementation of the policy objectives.





Stakeholders

Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MoLUDRP)

As the ministry responsible for land and urban development, MoLUDRP plays a vital role in addressing regulatory and administrative aspects related to the right of way for broadband infrastructure deployment.

Budget and Economic Planning Directorate

The Budget and Economic Planning Directorate is responsible for allocating resources and ensuring the financial feasibility of implementing initiatives related to reducing Right-of-Way costs and expanding broadband access.

Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development plays a crucial role in ensuring that the benefits of affordable and inclusive connectivity reach all segments of society, with attention to the empowerment of persons with special needs (PWDs) and the inclusion of women.

Youth Empowerment and Employment Agency

The Youth Empowerment and Employment Agency can contribute to capacity-building programs, skill development initiatives, and job creation efforts, particularly targeting young individuals seeking opportunities in the digital economy.

ICT Agency

The ICT Agency is a key stakeholder in promoting the adoption and implementation of digital initiatives, supporting the development of infrastructure, and facilitating the integration of technology in various sectors.

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture plays a significant role in leveraging affordable and inclusive connectivity to enhance smart agriculture practices, providing farmers with access to real-time information, market data, and advisory services.

Ministry of Commerce

The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for promoting economic growth and facilitating business development. Their involvement in reducing the right-of-way costs and expanding broadband access can foster digital entrepreneurship, e-commerce, and market expansion.



InvestJigawa

InvestJigawa, as the investment promotion agency, can play a vital role in attracting domestic and foreign investors interested in leveraging the state's improved connectivity and digital infrastructure.

Private Sector

Private sector organizations, including telecommunications companies, internet service providers, technology companies, and industry associations, are key stakeholders in implementing the policy objectives. Their participation in infrastructure development, service provision, and collaborative efforts is crucial for success.

Galaxy ITT

As an IT company owned by the state, GIIT is responsible for the provision of broadband internet connectivity to Ministries and parastatals including any digital services required for government operations.

Effective collaboration and coordination among these stakeholders will be essential in achieving the objectives outlined in the action plan, ensuring that the reduction of right-of-way costs and the expansion of broadband access benefit all individuals, businesses, and communities.

Institutional Arrangements

Policy and Regulatory Framework

Domestication of the "Dig Once" policy, which is a proactive approach aimed at optimizing the utilization of right of way for the deployment of various utility infrastructure, particularly for broadband and telecommunications networks. The key idea behind the Dig Once policy is to coordinate and plan infrastructure installations to avoid costly and disruptive repetitive digging or trenching activities in the same area.

Encouraging public-private partnerships can accelerate the implementation of policy objectives. Collaborating with private sector entities, such as telecommunications companies and technology providers, can leverage their expertise, resources, and investment capabilities to expand broadband access. PPP models can be explored for infrastructure development, service provision, and technology innovation.

Promote collaboration among various utility providers, government agencies, and private sector entities to coordinate infrastructure projects. This collaboration ensures that multiple utility lines can be installed simultaneously during road construction or maintenance, minimizing disruptions to the public.



Develop long-term infrastructure development plans that incorporate the Dig Once policy. Consider future demand and technological advancements to ensure that the installed conduits are suitable for accommodating emerging technologies.

Implement legislation or regulations that make it mandatory for infrastructure providers to participate in the Dig Once policy during road construction or repair projects. This ensures that the opportunity to install conduits is not missed.

Establish standard specifications for conduits to be used, ensuring uniformity and compatibility across different utility infrastructure installations.

Encourage partnerships between the public and private sectors to fund and implement the Dig Once policy. Private sector companies may be incentivized to participate in the policy for access to shared infrastructure

Extend the Dig Once policy to cover rural areas to ensure equitable access to infrastructure development and connectivity.

Adoption and Domestication of National Broadband Plan (RoW): Aligning the State policy with the National Broadband Plan and incorporating relevant elements into the state's policies and strategies is crucial. This ensures consistency, synergy, and harmonization with broader national objectives, while also benefiting from the expertise and best practices outlined in the national plan.

Incorporate the objectives, goals, and targets of the National Broadband Plan into the state's broadband policy framework. This ensures that Jigawa State's broadband development efforts are well-aligned with the broader national vision.

Emphasize the importance of Right of Way (RoW) in the National Broadband Plan and integrate its provisions into the state's RoW policies. Streamline RoW processes to facilitate the deployment of broadband infrastructure cost-effectively and efficiently.

Collaborate with national agencies and telecommunication authorities to identify broadband coverage gaps and areas that require priority attention for broadband infrastructure development in Jigawa State.

Align the state's funding and investment priorities with those outlined in the National Broadband Plan. Seek opportunities for public-private partnerships and leverage funding mechanisms to support broadband infrastructure expansion.



Establish performance indicators and monitoring mechanisms to assess the progress of broadband development efforts in Jigawa State against the goals set in the National Broadband Plan.

Regularly review and update the domesticated National Broadband Plan to account for technological advancements, changes in the telecommunications landscape, and evolving national priorities.

Cost Reduction or waiver

This is a crucial aspect of the reform on the cost of right of way for internet infrastructure. High fees associated with obtaining right-of-way permits can act as a significant deterrent to investment in internet infrastructure, leading to limited access and slower internet penetration. By reviewing and revising these costs, the reform aims to create a more attractive environment for telecommunication companies and internet service providers to expand their networks and improve internet access for residents and businesses in Jigawa State.

Conduct a thorough review of the existing fee structure and associated costs for right-of-way permits in Jigawa State. Identify areas where the costs can be reduced or waived without compromising on the quality of infrastructure development.

Compare the right-of-way costs in Jigawa State with neighboring states or regions to ensure that the fees are competitive and reasonable. Use benchmarking data to inform the decision-making process.

Set specific eligibility for eligible organizations to benefit from the waiver or cost reduction. The entities that meet these criteria may be eligible for either partial or full exemption from right-of-way fees.

- o Introduce a standardized pricing framework for right-of-way permits. This framework should outline clear and transparent guidelines for fee calculations based on factors such as distance, location, and infrastructure type.

Develop an online platform for right-of-way permit applications. The digital platform should streamline the application process, reduce paperwork, and allow for real-time tracking of applications.

Implement a fast-track approval process for right-of-way permits to reduce delays. Set clear timelines for approval and ensure adherence to deadlines by relevant authorities.



Offer incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, to companies that invest in expanding broadband coverage to underserved and rural areas. These incentives can offset the costs associated with right-of-way permits.

These suggested institutional arrangements provide a foundation for the effective implementation of the action plan objectives. They facilitate coordination, accountability, and collaboration among stakeholders, enabling a cohesive approach to reduce Right-of-Way costs and expanding broadband access across the state.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

The percentage decrease in the fees associated with obtaining right-of-way permits. This indicator directly reflects the success of the cost-reduction efforts.

The number of infrastructure projects that have been initiated or completed since the implementation of the reform

The percentage of the population with access to broadband internet services.

The number of right-of-way permit applications received and the percentage of approved applications

The amount of private sector internet service providers' investment in infrastructure projects related to the reform

The average time taken for infrastructure projects to be completed before and after the reform

The percentage increase in the coverage of broadband infrastructure in underserved or rural areas

The cost savings achieved by infrastructure providers due to the reform. This reflects the financial impact of the reduced right-of-way costs

The average time taken for the row permit process before and after the reform

The financial impact of the reform on the state's budget, considering any changes in revenue or costs associated with the reform

The quality of infrastructure installed as a result of the reform, considering factors like reliability, bandwidth capacity, and technology used.



These KPIs provide measurable targets to assess the progress and impact of the action plan implementation. Regular monitoring and reporting of these indicators will enable stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiatives, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that the action plan objectives are being achieved.

Major Risks

Resistance from Stakeholders: Stakeholders, such as infrastructure providers, local governments, and landowners, may resist the reform due to potential financial implications or concerns about changes to existing processes.

Political Opposition: Political opposition or lack of political will to push through with the reform can hinder progress and delay the implementation of necessary policy changes.

Lack of Funding: Insufficient funding or budget constraints may limit the government's capacity to support cost reductions or provide incentives for infrastructure development.

Bureaucratic Delays: Bureaucratic inefficiencies and delays in the approval process for the reform can prolong the implementation and frustrate infrastructure providers.

Legal and Regulatory Barriers: Existing laws and regulations may not be conducive to cost reduction efforts, and changes to the legal framework may be required, which can take time and face opposition.

Lack of Awareness and Understanding: Limited awareness and understanding of the importance of right-of-way cost reduction may lead to resistance or insufficient support from stakeholders and the public.

Inadequate Capacity and Skills: Insufficient capacity and skills within government agencies to implement and manage the reform can lead to challenges in its execution.

Land Acquisition Challenges: Difficulty in acquiring land for infrastructure development at affordable rates may hinder cost reduction efforts.

Unforeseen Technical Issues: Technical challenges in deploying infrastructure, such as unexpected terrain difficulties, may increase project costs.



Economic and Market Conditions: Economic downturns or unfavorable market conditions may impact private sector investment in infrastructure development, affecting the success of the reform.

Unanticipated External Factors: External factors, such as natural disasters or political instability, can disrupt infrastructure projects and affect cost reduction plans.

Mitigation Strategies

Engage Stakeholders: Involve all relevant stakeholders from the outset and address their concerns through transparent communication and dialogues.

Conduct Impact Assessment: Conduct a comprehensive impact assessment to evaluate potential challenges and address them in the reform plan.

Build Capacity: Invest in capacity-building programs for government officials and infrastructure providers to enhance their skills in implementing the reform.

Pilot Projects: Start with pilot projects to test the effectiveness of cost reduction measures before scaling up to larger initiatives.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Educate the public and stakeholders about the benefits of the reform to build support and understanding.

Legal and Regulatory Reforms: Identify and address legal and regulatory barriers to enable cost reduction efforts.

Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of the reform and make data-driven adjustments as needed.

By proactively implementing these mitigation strategies, the identified risks can be addressed and their potential negative impacts minimized. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and flexibility in adjusting strategies will be crucial to ensure the successful implementation of the action plan objectives.



Implementation Plan

The proposed 3-year implementation plan outlines the strategic roadmap for Jigawa State in reducing Right-of-Way fees and expanding broadband access, to make high-quality internet connectivity affordable and accessible to all individuals and communities across the state. The plan focuses on key objectives such as reducing fees, expanding access, enhancing affordability, promoting capacity building, establishing favorable policy frameworks, and fostering collaboration. Implementing these objectives, the State seeks to unlock a range of opportunities that include: job creation, economic growth, social well-being, increased internally generated revenue, and the creation of new market value chains.

To achieve these objectives, the plan identifies key government agencies, such as the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning, the ICT Agency, the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and the Youth Empowerment and Employment Agency, which will all play crucial roles in implementing and coordinating the initiatives. Additionally, collaboration with the private sector, including telecommunications companies, technology providers, and industry associations, will be essential for success. The plan also emphasizes the importance of establishing robust policy and regulatory frameworks, developing infrastructure, promoting public-private partnerships, and implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress and ensure accountability.

Through a meticulous implementation of this plan, the state aims to bridge the digital divide, empower individuals with digital skills, attract investments, stimulate economic growth, and improve the overall quality of life for its citizens. Through collaborative efforts, strategic initiatives, and effective monitoring, Jigawa State is poised to become a thriving hub of digital innovation and inclusive connectivity.



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Objective	Key MDA	2024	2025	2026	Timeline	Call to Action
To reduce or waive right-of-way fees	Ministry of Lands, Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MoLUDRP)				Q1 2024 - Q4 2024	Adopt the National Standard of N145/LM right-of-way fees associated with broadband infrastructure deployment.
To expand broadband access across the state	Galaxy ITT, ICT Agency				Q1 2024 - Q4 2026	Promote the expansion of broadband access across the state by collaborating with the private sector in the deployment of robust broadband infrastructure.
To enhance affordability	Galaxy ITT, ICT Agency				Q1 2024 - Q4 2026	Implement strategies and initiatives to enhance the affordability of internet connectivity.
To enhance capacity building and digital skills development	Youth Empowerment and Employment Agency				Q1 2024 - Q4 2026	Invest in capacity-building programs and initiatives that enhance digital literacy and provide individuals with the skills and knowledge needed for the digital economy.
To establish favorable policy and regulatory frameworks	Ministry of Land, Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MoLUDRP)				Q1 2024 - Q4 2025	Establish policy and regulatory frameworks that are favorable to facilitate the reduction of right-of-way costs and create an enabling environment should.

Objective	Key MDA	2024	2025	2026	Timeline	Call to Action
To encourage collaboration and partnerships	All Key MDAs				Q1 2024 - Q4 2026	Establish frameworks that will foster collaboration and partnerships with government departments, agencies, and the private sector to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks.
New Jobs Creation	Youth Empowerment and Employment Agency				Q1 2024 - Q4 2026	Facilitate new job creation in sectors such as construction, telecommunications, and digital services through the deployment and maintenance of broadband infrastructure.
Boost in Internal Generated Revenue (IGR)	Jigawa State Board of Internal Revenue				Q1 2025 - Q4 2026	Leverage increased economic activity and entrepreneurship, leading to a boost in internally generated revenue through tax revenue from businesses and individuals benefiting from improved connectivity and the use of technology to enhance revenue collection.



Conclusion

The Action Plan on Policy and Regulatory Reforms on the Reduction of Cost of Right-of-Way is driven by a clear vision and mission to create an ecosystem where affordable and accessible internet connectivity is available to all, breaking down barriers and ensuring inclusivity in the digital world. Through the implementation of the outlined objectives, the state aims to reduce right-of-way fees, expand broadband access, enhance affordability, promote capacity building and digital skills development, establish favorable policies and regulations, and encourage collaboration and partnership.

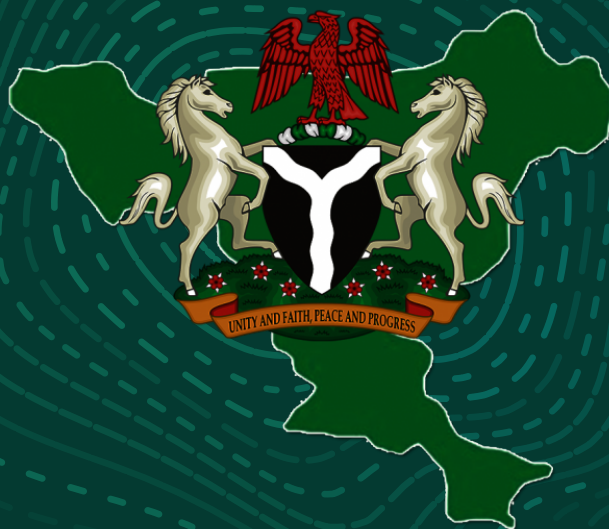
The document highlights the significant opportunities that arise from achieving these objectives. It emphasizes the creation of new jobs, economic growth, and social well-being, as well as the potential for increased internally generated revenue, smart agriculture, productivity enhancement, social inclusion, and the creation of new market value chains. These opportunities position the state as an attractive investment destination, fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic competitiveness.

Engaging the identified stakeholders, including government ministries, agencies, and the private sector, will be crucial for the successful implementation of the action plan objectives. The suggested institutional arrangements, such as a robust policy and regulatory framework, infrastructure development entities, public-private partnerships, and effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, provide a solid foundation for coordination, collaboration, and accountability.

However, the document acknowledges and addresses the associated risks, including insufficient power supply, potential revenue loss, unequal distribution, and the impact on job opportunities. Mitigation strategies, such as collaborating with power utility companies, exploring alternative funding mechanisms, ensuring equitable distribution, and providing retraining and upskilling programs, are proposed to minimize these risks and maximize the positive outcomes of the action plan.

In summary, the Action Plan for Policy and Regulatory Reforms on Cost of Right-of-Way (RoW) sets a clear path toward affordable and inclusive connectivity, with a focus on reducing Right-of-Way costs and expanding broadband access. By leveraging the opportunities, engaging stakeholders, implementing effective institutional arrangements, and addressing potential risks, the state can realize its vision of a future where internet connectivity is available to all, fostering economic development, social progress, and digital empowerment.





**Internet Penetration
Right of way cost
reduction Action
Plan**

Jigawa State (2024-2029)