

Infrastructure

Infrastructure and its provision are essentially important in achieving sustainable development in both urban and rural settings. The most important of these include water supply, all-season roads, electricity supply (solar, hydro e.t.c) housing, health and educational facilities.

“Water is life” so says an adage; life is incomplete without access to safe drinking water. A baseline survey conducted in 2006 for Niger State Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project (LEEMP) reveals that at the Local Government Area level, the most important sources of drinking water were rivers, lakes and ponds (46.6%), protected wells (14.1%) vendors and trucks (12.0%) and boreholes and hand



pumps (11.0%).

Successive Governments have made efforts at addressing the water problem; it remains one of the greatest development challenges the State is currently grappling with. To even reduce the drudgery of pumping water manually, the motorised form of water supply is today most convenient. Yet, it's a fact that (electricity which is necessary for promoting economic transformation and improved welfare is in very short supply).

Evidence from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shows that in spite of the fact that Niger State hosts 3 key Hydro Dams in the country, access to electricity supply is only 33.5%; rural access is more appalling. This is in spite of the fact that rural electricity needs seldom exceed 20kw to 25kw. The rural communities most times spend the greater hours of their work day searching for potable ets that aid learning processes.

water and fuel, trekking long distances to health care centres that have shortage of drugs and vaccines or may not even be aware of what is happening in terms of health care campaign as in HIV&AIDS awareness. Schools lack power to run basic educational technology gadgets that aid learning processes.

Roads (whether urban or rural) and transportation infrastructure are central to achieving economic development. Transportation (road, water or air) is very important in the economic development process acting as a lubricant for both domestic and international transactions. Investment in transportation infrastructure is very low. When it comes to developing integrated infrastructure policies, transportation also poses

some of the most difficult challenges.

The challenges to overcome in specific areas are:

Water:

- i. Providing potable drinking water for both urban and rural areas of the State
- ii. Harnessing the water mass in the State for sustainable agricultural development
- iii. The development of water mass for sustainable industrial development and recreational activities

- iv. Developing the State potential hydro-rivers to provide electricity.

Road:

- i. Strengthening institutional capacity for proper control of road development and management
- ii. Monitoring regularly and adequately the existing roads
- iii. Evolving a rural roads policy direction for the overall economic development of the rural areas, and
- iv. Opening up new roads



Electricity

- i. Connecting more LGA Headquarters to the National Grid
- ii. Using alternative source (Solar) to provide electricity to rural hospitals and communities
- iii. Creating an enabling environment for the thriving of Independent Power Producers

Transportation:

- i. Providing an effective and efficient transport system, and
- ii. Engendering a sustainable transportation policy

Roads:

- Strengthening the State's Ministry of Works, Infrastructure, Water Resources and Rural Development to perform its statutory functions of handling all capital projects of road construction/ rehabilitation, construction/

maintenance of public buildings

- Establishing Direct Labour Agency for the construction, maintenance and management of roads infrastructure
- Procuring/maintenance of heavy plants and equipment
- Reinvigorating Road Design and Research Unit,
- Procurement/refurbishment of necessary operational road plant and equipment.
- Taking inventory of all government plants and equipment with a view to having a scientific database for road management;
- Releasing equipment from other internal sources to the Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, and Water Resources and Rural Development to enhance the operational efficiency of the Ministry.

Setting the necessary machinery in motion on realizing the full potentials of the Baro Inland Port.

- Collaborating with the Federal Ministry of Works on federal roads expansion and maintenance in the State, Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development collaborating on specific areas of coverage with local government councils and allocating a specified percentage of their annual budgets to be applied to rural road development and maintenance.
- Establishing price index as guide in road contract awards to identify and develop



rural infrastructure to check rural urban migration and

- Laying the necessary infrastructural facilities for socio economic development of the State.



briquette technology
e.t.c.

30 communities (10 per zone) between 2007 - 2011

- Encourage private partnership to establish and manage Independent Power Projects (IPP)

Electricity:

- Collaborating with PHCN and other agencies of the Federal Government to improve and expand electricity supply in urban and rural communities of the State.
- Providing transformers to facilitate the process
- Strengthening the operational capacity of REB to meet the challenges of Rural electrification.
- Collaborate with the National Energy Commission and related bodies to promote the use of alternative energy source e.g. solar,

In order to overcome these challenges, ten policy targets and specific strategies of attaining them have been set.

Policy Target 1:

Electrify 126 communities in the 3 Zones of the State

The specific strategies of attaining these targets are:

- Connect at least 126 communities to the national grid between 2008-2011
- Promote the use of solar power in the provision of rural electricity in at least

Policy Target 2:

Improve Rural Roads System in the State:

The specific strategies of meeting this policy targets are:

- Re-grading of 360 Km stretch of rural roads per zone between 2007 – 2009
- Reconstruction/Rehabilitating of Road (Earth Road) of 1000 Km stretch of Road in the 3 Zones of the State between 2007 – 2010

- Rehabilitating of 130 Km Stretch of Paved roads in 2008, and 670 Km constructed between 2009 - 2011
- Construct Old ATC/Abattoir/ Maiduguri Road – exit Okada Road
- Dualise Yakubu Lame – exit Western Bye-pass

Policy Target 3:

Improve Township Roads System in the State:

The specific strategies of meeting this policy targets are:

- Construct PDP secretariat – TBIC –Ladi Kwali – IBB way Network
- Dualise Muazu Mohammed Road – exit Kpakungu
- Construct Mona Juice – Industrial Layout – Imani Hospital exit
- Construct Bakin Iku (Suleja) – Kaduna Road/ Gwazunu – Kaduna Road exits
- Resurface Old Secretariat Road Network

Policy Target 4:

Improve Road Transport Infrastructure in the State

Attaining these policy targets shall be based on the following strategies:

- Construct 13 standard motor parks in the State between 2008 – 2011
- Provide at least 5 Lay Bays/Bus stops/Terminals/ Car park using the PPP initiative in the 4 major cities of Niger State between 2008 – 2011
- Provide at least 3 trans parks (PPP) along Teginia – Mokwa; and Suleja – Tafa on Kaduna Road between 2008 – 2011



Policy Target 5:

Improve Air and Rail Transport

This policy target shall be attained through these strategies:

- Promote rail road transport for Minna – Kaduna; Minna – Baro; Minna – Abuja; Minna – Jebba between 2009 – 2015 through PPP
- Construct a fuel dump in Minna Airport (PPP), and
- Provide dedicated power line to the Minna Airport in 2008

Policy Target 6:

Develop at least 2 slums

in Minna as part urban Renewal

in the State between 2007 – 2011

Chanchaga water works

Meeting this policy target shall be based on the following strategies:

To meet these targets, the following strategies shall be used:

- Provide road network in Kpakungu with drainage
- Provide road network (and Avenue) in Barikin Saleh
- Improve water supply to the slums Provide 20 public toilets in the 3 slums (see housing and environment)

- Conduct state water baseline survey, and delineate Minna, and 5 major towns for effective water management
- Drill 4000 boreholes with hand pump 45 Motorized Strategic Boreholes (15 in each geographic zone) Solar powered
- Rehabilitate 3 water treatment plants in

- Replace problematic wooden poles carrying 33KV lines from Shiroro to the Chanchaga water works with underground armoured cable (10 km)
- Construct a new conventional water works at Bosso to boost water and improve quality and quantity of supply

Policy Target 7:
to improve Urban and Rural Water Supply System



- Rehabilitate Tagwai, New Bussa,
- Kontagora, Suleja and Bosso Dams
- Rehabilitate access roads to/in the water works at Minna, New Bussa, Sulaja and Kontagora.
- Completion of State wide water projects covering Gawu Babagida, Lapai, Katcha – Agaie, Mokwa, Kontagora and New Bussa.
- Expansion and Rehabilitation of Minna Water works
- Dedicated power line to Minna water works
- Procure 2 borehole drilling machines
- Provide street lighting along major streets of Minna between 2007 - 2011
- Provide traffic lighting in Bida, Kontagora, Suleja and Minna between 2007 – 2011
- Provide solar alternative traffic lights in Suleja, Bida, Kontagora and Minna Between 2008 – 2011.

Policy Target 9:

Enhance Capacity of Fire Service Unit to respond to Fire emergencies

This policy target shall be attained through the following strategies:

- Collaborate with Federal Fire Service to acquire fire fighting machine
- Build the capacity of the state fighting team for efficiency and effectiveness

Policy Target 8:

Improve Street Lighting System in Minna using solar power

This policy target shall be attained through the following strategies:



Policy Target 10:

Rehabilitate/construct public buildings.

The following public buildings shall be rehabilitated:

- Resurface Old & New State Secretariat road network, rehabilitate the structures and landscape the environment
- Rehabilitate and upgrade the Niger State Library Complex
- Rehabilitate/construct the NYSC Permanent Orientation Camp. Paiko
- Renovate 30 Units of Type "A" Quarters
- Constructing one additional block of

office complex in the
state secretariat

- Constructing an additional block of office complex in the state house of assembly
- Rehabilitating the Governors' official residence
- Complete the Minna Multi – purpose hall





Minna City Tower



Gidan Niger



Kpogo Minna City Gate



Malkunkele Minna City Gate



Governor's Residence