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WELCOME TO KATSINA STATE

Yes! Welcome to Katsina State *the Home of Heritage and Hospitality* and I hasten to add **THE HOME OF GOLDEN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES** as well.

It is therefore my great pleasure to present this handbook of Katsina State as a compendium of investment opportunities to prospective as well as successful industrials and entrepreneurs. The Book highlights the various resource endowments of the State. The principal plan is to make Katsina State investor friendly by assembling all the requisite infrastructure and irresistible incentive package for attracting and keeping investors and their investments in the State. The cardinal intention is to transform the economy thereby creating jobs, wealth and prosperity for all.

The Handbook also provides investors with a broad overview of the investment opportunities available, the policy and regulatory framework within which to operate while doing business in any part of the State.

Our strategy will be to open the economy for maximum participation by the private sector and also a strong and enduring/sustainable Public Private Partnerships in order to develop the comparative advantages of the State in Agriculture, Solid Minerals and Tourism

Our government has a responsibility to deliver on key aspects of life like security for good living, capacity building, egalitarian condition, free access to information and freedom of speech and assembly and recognized that the best option is to develop the economy and grow it optimally. For this reason our doors are open and shall continue to be so for engagement with any entrepreneur who wants to invest and create value in Katsina State. Any investor is free to contact me, through the various channels, set up for the purpose, for preliminary discussion on their investment intent and I assure you, you will find the whole government machinery behind you.

For quick wins the Government will give priority to any investor willing to invest in the following high value adding, expansive value-chain industries:-

- i. Large Scale Rice/Wheat Production and Processing
- ii. Medium to Large Scale Sugar Production
- iii. Tannery
- iv. Large Scale Tomato Production and Processing
- v. Fertilizer Blending Plant
- vi. Livestock Production and Meat Processing
- vii. Plantation for economic trees such as
 - ✓ Gum Arabic
 - ✓ Shea Nut
 - ✓ Moringa
 - ✓ Dorawa
- viii. Hospitality and Creative Arts
- ix. Solid Minerals Exploration and Exploitation
- x. Power Generation

The conclusion from all these is straight forward: *Katsina state wants and intends to get it right through industrialization by optimizing the usage of its resources to better the lives of its citizens.*

It is therefore the hope of the Government that investors will find this Handbook resourceful as a comprehensive guide about the State for doing business. The Handbook is also an invitation by the government and the good people of Katsina State for prospective investors from within and outside Nigeria to come and partner with us In this golden journey of industrialization and prosperity.

Once more welcome to Katsina State.

His Excellency

Rt. Hon. Aminu Bello Masari, CFR, FNIM *(Dallatu Katsina)*

Governor of Katsina State

2.0 BASIC FACTS ABOUT KATSINA STATE

Katsina State was created out of the defunct Kaduna State on 23rd September, 1987 and like the former Katsina Province of Old Northern Nigeria, the State comprises Katsina and Daura Emirates. It borders Kaduna State to the south, Jigawa and Kano States to the east, Zamfara State to the west and shares an international border with Republic of Niger to the North

It occupies an area of about 24,192 square kilometers, with an estimated population of about 5.8 million people as per 2006 projection.

Katsina is a mono ethnic and monolingual state and the people are generally Hausa/Fulani.

The creation of Katsina State in 1987 brought with it the usual increase in the volume of economic and social activities attendant to a new state.

Major cash crops produced in the state are millet, guinea corn, groundnut, cotton, maize, beans, rice and wheat. Katsina State is the largest producer of cotton in Nigeria and livestock production is also a major preoccupation of people in the state.

The agricultural products of the state provide good raw material base for a variety of industries such as oil and flour milling, textiles and dairy products.

The largest industrial ventures in the state include Dana Steel Rolling Company, which produces variety of iron rod, wire of different dimensions. Katsina Flour Mills which produces Flour, Hamada Carpets, Paint and Chalk industries in all Local Governments.

There are bright prospects for Katsina State to take its rightful place in industrial and commercial activities in the country if its natural resources are properly harnessed.

VEGETATION

The state extends from the tropical grassland known as Sudan Savannah to Arid Zone in the North. The State is blessed with fair rainfall with the rainy season longer in the southern part where it lasts for up to six months, while in the northern part, it usually lasts for five months. This accounts for the decreasing density of vegetation from south to north.

POPULATION

Katsina State has a projected population of 6 million people (5.8 million as per the 2006 census).

OCCUPATION

About 95% of the state population is engaged in subsistence agriculture namely: farming and animal rearing. Both food and cash crops are produced in the state. During the dry season, people engage in irrigation farming in fadama areas and along river basins. Animals reared include cattle, sheep and goats.

CLIMATE

Katsina State as earlier indicated has two climatic seasons, namely dry and rainy seasons.

The rainy season which lasts for five months covers the period between May and September while the dry season covers about seven months of the year between October and April. The dry season is usually accompanied by the dry harmatan winds with lower temperatures.

The state has an average temperature of between 21°C and 30°C. Due to its border with the Sahelian zone, the state vegetation density reduces from the southern part of the state to the northern part.

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

There are trunk-A roads in the length and breadth of the State which ensures easy access to all parts of the State. Goods produced easily reach their destinations. Government has equally introduced bus services to supplement the efforts of the private transporters. It is pertinent to state that all agricultural production areas in the state are adequately linked with road networks. Road networks in the State also cover other parts of the country as well as neighbouring Niger Republic.

Katsina State has an International Airport. There is also railway link from Zaria in Kaduna State to Funtua and stretching up to Kauran Namoda in Zamfara State.

There are modern post and telecommunication offices in many parts of the State established to provide efficient postal services, internet access and mobile communication. To date, virtually all the Local Governments in the State are

covered by Global Mobile Satellite (GSM) services. There are also courier services in the State.

POWER

Electricity is the major source of power in the State. The Power Holding Company has connected all major towns and villages to the National Grid. Presently, over 45 (Forty Five) towns are enjoying electricity in the State through the National Grid. The Federal Government is currently installing a 10 Mega Watt Wind Mill Plant while the State Government is in the process of constructing two Solar Power Farms of 30 Mega Watt and 20 Mega Watt respectively, all in the effort to augment electricity power to the State.

AVAILABILITY OF LABOUR

Both skilled and unskilled labour is readily available in the State. Labour as a factor of production is not in anyway a problem to prospective investors.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER

Efforts are being made by the State Government to provide adequate portable water to all parts of the State for both domestic and industrial uses. The source of water supply is mostly through dams and boreholes. Existing dams include Ajiwa, Mairuwa, Zobe, Malumfashi and Jibia. Plans have reached advanced stage of completion to boost the water supply in the State for consumption and irrigation purposes. This is through the ongoing multi-state water project. Under this, the Zobe, Ajiwa and Jibia dams will supply water for both consumption and irrigation purposes to many parts of the State as well as for industrial usage. The Jibia irrigation has commenced with extended area of arable land.

LABOUR MARKETS

There are several local markets, some of which are International because of their location and facility trade and exchange. These markets are spread through the length and breadth of the State. Prominent among these markets are:

- i. Katsina-Dubai International Market
- ii. Katsina Central Market
- iii. Mai'adua in Mai'adua Local Government (International)
- iv. Jibia (International)
- v. Charanchi in Charanchi Local Government
- vi. Yar Gamji

- vii. Dutsinma
- viii. Kafur
- ix. Bakori
- x. Yargoje
- xi. Dandume
- xii. Rimaye
- xiii. Dayi
- xiv. Kankara
- xv. Sheme in Faskari Local Government
- xvi. Katsina Shopping Mall

Katsina State has the following MDA and their Federal counterpart that facilitate investments:

- i. Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Tourism (MOCIT)
- ii. Katsina State Investment and Property Development Company Limited (KIPDECO)
- iii. Ministry of Lands and Surveys
- iv. Department of Small and Medium Enterprises
- v. Department of Economic Affairs
- vi. Katsina State Economic Empowerment Directorate (KASEED)
- vii. Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN)

Katsina State has a Container Dry Port one out of six in the Federation, located at Funtua.

The State provides the following as basic incentives for its local entrepreneurs as well as investors from any where:

- i. Micro and Small Scale Credit Scheme (loan to setup small scale industries)
- ii. Training in Business Apprenticeship
- iii. Provision of plots within the industrial area
- iv. Provision of basic infrastructural facilities
- v. Reduction of amount charged on consent to Mortgage land to the barest minimum.
- vi. Approval for the processing and granting of Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) for industrial purpose within a period of 30 days

- vii. Patronage where Government and its agencies purchase products of some companies operating in the State
- viii. 5-year tax holiday for new industries.

3.0 INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

3.1 AN OVERVIEW OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

With a population of approximately 150 million people, it constitutes about half of West Africa's population, 2% of World population and is expected to be among the five most populated countries in the World by 2025. Therefore, Nigeria has a reservoir of skills and huge market to support its resource base is vast; Nigeria is the largest oil producer in Africa and 15th largest in the World-with current production of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day. It has the sixth largest deposit of natural gas in the World.

Nigeria is Africa's third largest economy (GDP US\$238.9 billion) after South Africa (GDP US\$390.9 billion) and Egypt (GDP US\$252.5 billion) and accounts for at least 40% of West Africa region's GDP. Currently 40th largest economy in global ranking, but poised to become one of the 20 most influential economies in the World by 2020.

Nigeria has approximately 30 million ha of arable land-[nearly 40% of its land area]- 12 million ha of fresh water sources, covering over 900 Km of coastline and significant ecological diversity which enables the country to produce a variety of crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries products. Nigeria has the potential to become one of the strongest agricultural economies in Africa.

To date over 34 different minerals have been identified for commercial exploitation-and many more other mineral resources have been discovered by the Nigerian Geological Survey Agency and are being captured on the mineral commodity maps.

Nigeria is rated as one of the fastest growing economies in the World. Growth rates averaged 8% annually over the period 1999-2010. The country also envisages GDP growth rate of approximately 12% per annum (2011-2015). This would translate to real [nominal] GDP of approximately \$428.8 billion [N73.2 trillion]

The country has several growth reserves: For example, oil reserves currently estimated at 35.2 billion barrels [bb are expected to rise to about 40bb. At current extraction rates proven and probable oil and gas reserves are to last for more than 50 years and possible reserves well above 100 years.

Only approximately 40% of Nigeria's arable land is currently under cultivation with 60% lying fallow.

Nigeria has a reserve of youthful population. More than 50% of the population is under 18 years of age and the annual growth rate is about 2.8%. This implies that for years to come Nigeria is unlikely to suffer from labour shortages.

Economic Reforms

With the return of civil rule in 1999, a number of reform measures were introduced. The first was a 5-year comprehensive economic strategy: the National Economic Empowerment Strategy [NEEDS] covering 2004-2007. As a home-grown strategy, the objectives of NEEDS included wealth creation, employment generation, poverty reduction and value re-orientation. These goals were to be achieved through four key strategies, namely:

- Good governance through public sector reform and institutions strengthening
- Creating resilient and competitive private sector which should drive the economy
- Economic empowerment and technical support to the small and medium sized enterprises for higher value output, local content and higher patronage in public procurement
- Mainstreaming the informal sector by easing the processes and procedures of establishing and operating formal businesses

The adoption of NEEDS produced some improvement in some key economic indications like a healthier external debt profile, improved non-oil exports and a more market based economy. Early results of NEEDS encouraged the quick adoption of its State and Local Government counterparts in the forms of SEEDS and LEEDS respectively.

In furtherance to a market-oriented economy, NEEDS inspired the Nigeria Vision 20:2020 which was developed for the transformation of the Nigerian economy to the status of 20th largest economy of the World by the year 2020. This is being implemented through medium term National Implementation Plans [NIPs] the first of which is spanning through 2010-2013.

The Transformation Agenda has also been developed for the implementation of Federal Governments economic agenda 2011-2015. Outcomes from the implementation of the first NIP and the Transformation Agenda so far include:

- Improved sectorial performance(s) based on better domestic business environment resulting from improved policy formulation, implementation and coordination;
- Better fiscal management and discipline using budgetary benchmarks; and
- Enhanced local content and participation in public and corporate procurement.

3.2 KATSINA STATE ECONOMIC CLIMATE

As acknowledged earlier, agriculture is the backbone of Katsina State's economy and 75% of the population is involved in subsistent farming and livestock rearing. A vast proportion of the land is suitable for cultivation and a variety of crops can be grown. Current agricultural products include guinea corn, millets, maize, cowpeas, cotton and groundnut. The State government is currently making effort to promote livestock production by providing variety of services such as pesticide sprays, subsidized chemical fertilizers and veterinary services to counter plant and animal diseases.

Large deposits of metallic and iron-metallic minerals are found in the region. These include: Kaolin, asbestos, gold, uranium, nickel, chromite and silica sand.

The marketing channel for these crops consists mainly of three alternative channels. First is the movement from the producer through the rural wholesaler/ assemblers and rural retailers to consumers. The second channel is the movement from the producers through the processors to either the rural assembler/retailers or to the urban market wholesalers, retailers and even consumers. The third is that arising directly from the producers to the rural or urban consumers/retailers. A substantial cross-border trade exists in grain between the international marketers and Niger Republic.

Usually, these crops are sold as grains at farm gates, local markets or exported to other states in the country. Intermediate processed products such as Flour, cooking oils, tuwo pap/ snack and mills are some of the pathways in the marketing of these crops. Maize and sorghum are used increasingly as partial substitute for wheat in bakery, biscuits and pastry industries as well as raw materials in the beverage and brewing industries. Household consumption of these crops has resulted in their limited availability for industrial use.

Katsina is major source for grains to industries located in other parts of the country. The markets where these products are sold in Katsina State are

categorized into: international, large, medium and small markets depending on the size, the demographics of attendees and location. The international markets such as Jibia and Mai'adua cater for traders within the state and cross-border trading activities between the State and Niger Republic.

4.0 INVESTMENT IN KATSINA STATE

The strategic sectors of investment in the State include the following:

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Solid Minerals
- iii. Hospitality and Creative Arts
- iv. Power
- v. Property Development

4.1 Agricultural Sectors

AGRICULTURE Prospects on Agricultural Production Processing & Commodity Trade

Katsina State is an agrarian State. Agriculture, in the form of crop and livestock production is the main employer.

It provides food and income earning for majority of the people.

This submission provides some baseline data on the agro-ecological conditions of the State. It is an insight on the high capacity and also the comparative advantage of the State in agricultural production.

There are indeed vast open opportunities for investment in agro-allied business enterprises in the State

Agricultural Productivity

i. Production Environment

Katsina State lies entirely within the tropics (latitude 11°00' to 13°25N Longitude 6°45' to 9°05E) with distinct rainy season (May to October) and dry season (November to April). Though the weather conditions can be chilly and dusty in December and January, there are no frost or freezing temperatures to deter plant growth. The soil vary from deep clay loams to sandy loam with gentle topographic features over much of the State.

The critical determinants of plant growth (and hence agricultural production) are the availability of suitable land and adequacy of water supply, thus, with development of its natural water resources and irrigation infrastructures, the State has capacity of cultivating various types of crops and livestock production year-round.

This gives the State the comparative advantage of producing and supplying fresh, organic products on demand in any season of the year by using its rain-fed and irrigation agriculture in complimenting each other.

ii. Rain-fed Agriculture

The State covers a land area of 24,192 square kilometers of which 67 (about 1.60 million hectares) are devoted to cultivation over the season and other natural environmental. Condition the State has been divided into three agro-ecological production zones. This offers advantage of growing a wide range of crops. Some of these crops are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Agricultural production under rain-fed condition in Katsina State

Productivity indicators and major crop grown.

S/N	Agro-ecol. Production Zone	Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	Length of Growing Period (days)	Approximate area under cultivation (hectares)	Principal crops grown
1.	Guinea Savannah	900-1200	150-180	650,000	Maize, Sorghum, rice, sugar cane, beans (cowpeas), soybeans, cotton, cassava, fruits, vegetables, fodder crops
2.	Sudan Savannah	750-900	120-150	700,000	Maize, Sorghum, rice, sugar cane, beans (cowpeas), soybeans, cotton, groundnut (peanut), cassava, sweet potatoes, fruits, vegetables, fodder crops
3.	Sub-Sahel Savannah	600-750	90-120	250,000	Beans (cowpeas), Millet, sorghum, early maturing drought resistant maize, groundnut (peanut), sesame, soybean, cassava, sweet potatoes, melon, fodder crops

iii. Irrigation Agriculture

The irrigation calendar begins where the season for rain-fed cropping terminates with cessation of rains. This is generally by the end of October. The irrigation season continues till commencement of rains in May of subsequent year. There are several irrigation sites distributed all over the State and more areas are being developed for dry season farming to compliment rain-fed agriculture.

Since irrigation is a farming system with human controlled moisture environment regimes, almost any type of crop can be grown under irrigation depending on market demand.

But by their tradition farmers in the State concentrate on production of horticultural crops, especially tomatoes, pepper, onion, cabbage, lettuce and various kinds of melons.

There is wide scope for investment in horticultural crop production in the State; investors may well look into the possibility of establishing large-scale commercial production farms or utilization of local farmers as out-growers to source the commodities in commercial quantities, development of modern storage facilities and value-adding factories, procurement of external markets and transportation of the commodities either fresh or processed. Some prominent projects and crops traditionally cultivated in the area are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Irrigation/dry season farming in Katsina State
Productivity indicator resources and major crop grown traditionally grown

S/N	Name of Project	Reservoir capacity	Size of Area of Cultivation (hectares)	Principal crops grown
1.	Jibia	140.0	3,400	Beans, groundnut (peanut), maize, wheat, pepper, onion, lettuce, cabbage, irish potato, sweet potato, pumpkin, sweet melon.
2.	Zobe	177.0	5,000	Pepper, wheat, maize, tomatoes, onion, sweet potato, irish potato, citrus, mango, guava, sweet melon.
3.	Sabke	62.0	1,000	Pepper, wheat, maize, tomatoes, onion, sweet potato, irish potato, citrus, mango, guava, sweet melon.
4.	Daberan	30.0	200	Pepper, wheat, maize, tomatoes, onion, sweet potato, irish potato, citrus, mango, guava, sweet melon.
5.	Ajiwa	50.0	300	Pepper, wheat, maize, tomatoes, onion, sweet potato, irish potato, citrus, mango, guava, sweet melon.
6.	Mairuwa	-	100	Tomatoes, pepper, maize, onions, banana, assorted vegetables
7.	Gangara	-	100	Tomatoes, pepper, maize, onions, banana, assorted vegetables
8.	Raddawa	-	100	Tomatoes, pepper, maize, onions, banana, assorted vegetables
9.	Ruwan Sanyi	-	100	Tomatoes, pepper, maize, onions, sweet potato, irish potato, sweet melon.
10.	Miscellaneous small schemes	-	35,000	Tomatoes, pepper, maize, onions, sweet potato, irish potato, sweet melon.

The following table gives a comprehensive list of the agricultural resources in the State with possible industries each (resource) could support.

The availability of various types of crops cultivated in the State provides an opportunity for setting up of agro-allied industries. As previously stated, cotton, beans, tomato and pepper, groundnut, millet, maize and guinea corn are raw materials for various types of industries. Leather and shoe manufacturing industries are feasible because of the availability in commercial quantity of hides and skin in all the nooks and crannies of the State.

Funtua textiles factory which employs over one thousand workers depend heavily on cotton being produced in Funtua, Bakori, Dandume, Sabuwa, Faskari, Danja, Dutsin-Ma, Kurfi, Malumfashi and Kafur local government areas of the State.

The availability of these raw materials offers wide ranging opportunities for setting up more commercial ventures in the State. The two oil mills situated in Katsina and Funtua depend on groundnut and cotton seed for their raw material requirements.

Agriculture is the single most important employer of labour in the State.

iv. **Fruits trees/Orchard Development**

Because of its favourable tropical climatic conditions which permit plant growth year-round and its abundant water resources, the State is positioned to become a major producer of fruits for home consumption and export.

A wide variety of mangoes, citrus, guava, papaya and date palm are presently grown in small peasant holding for local consumption as fresh fruits.

With the expansion of irrigation farming system, the State Government is seriously looking for investors to partner in the establishment of commercial scale plantation estates for fruits production as well as the allied industries for packaging, value-addition processing and International Airport offer much credence to the proposal.

v. **Livestock Production**

Due to the long history and tradition of rearing livestock dating back to antiquity, Katsina State is one of the leading supplies of live animals and animal-related products for the nation.

The State excels in ruminant production with capital asset of one million cattle, three million goats and two million sheep.

Allied to the livestock is production and conservation of fodder crops which constitutes significant component and contributes to the aggregate commodities and agricultural productivity of the State.

Fodder production and conservation is an allusive but lucrative income-generating vocation for the farmers under both the rain-fed and irrigation farming system.

vi. **Katsina Songhai Initiative**

The State has entered into an agreement with Songhai Farms (Benin Republic) to establish three centres at Zobe dam, Sabke dam and Mairuwa dam. These centres will develop 15,000 hectares for the production of various crops, food process and animal husbandry. The centres will also serve for training of youth in modern farming techniques.

Table 3 Baseline production and price indices of some selected agricultural commodities in Katsina State (One US\$ = ₦160.00)

S/N	Type of Commodity	PRODUCTION PER HECTARE (TON/Ha)		AVERAGE PRICE (₦/TON)
		Rain-fed	Irrigation	
1.	Maize	2.50	1.50	55,000.00
2.	Sorghum	2.00	-	50,000.00
3.	Millet	1.50	-	51,900.00
4.	Wheat	-	3.50	95,000.00
5.	Rice (un-diluted)	2.50	1.00	120,000.00
6.	Beans (cowpeas)	0.85	1.20	83,400.00
7.	Soya beans	0.85	1.20	65,000.00
8.	Groundnut (peanut)	5.00	5.00	120,000.00
9.	Sesame	7.50	7.50	165,000.00
10.	Sweet potatoes	25.00	25.00	80,000.00
11.	Irish Potatoes	20.00	25.00	90,000.00
12.	Fresh Tomatoes	20.00	25.00	135,000.00
13.	Fresh Pepper	8.00	15.00	270,000.00
14.	Onion	15.00	25.00	285,000.00
15.	Green Vegetables	6.50	8.00	250,000.00
16.	Cotton	5.00	-	90,000.00
17.	Legume Fodders	5.00	10.00	45,000.00
18.	Grass Fodders	7.00	14.00	35,000.00

Proposed Projects for Investment

The main goal of the Government of Katsina State is to harness the vast agricultural potential residing in the State, ensure food security for the people and

lay a solid foundation for rapid industrialization and economic transformation of the State. The Government is therefore pursuing every opportunity to promote and support establishment of Projects that can diversify economic activities and open more avenues for employment in the State for the betterment of its people. The Government has particular interest in agro-allied enterprises with priority focus on Projects such as:

- i. **Commercial Crop Production for Domestic and Export Markets**
Establishment of large scale production farms with focus on crops such as maize, sorghum, beans, soybeans, potatoes, sunflower, sesame, tomatoes, pepper, onion, garlic.
- ii. **Commercial Livestock Production for Domestic and Export Markets**
 - a) Sheep breeding and multiplication ranch for production of feeders;
 - b) Goat breeding and multiplication ranch for production of feeders;
 - c) Fodder crop production and conservation farms for commerce;
 - d) Sheep/Goat finishing feed lots for meat processing factories.
- iii. **Development of Orchard Plantation Estates**
Establishment of large scale fruit production farms involving introduction of improved seeds/varieties of enhanced quality and standard with focus on citrus, mango, guava, cashew, papaya (pawpaw) and date palm.
- iv. **Value-addition, Processing and Packaging Factories**
 - a) Tomato handling factories – cold chain bulk storage and preservation processing/value addition and production of tomato puree;
 - b) Oil extraction industries focusing on sunflower, sesame and soy beans;
 - c) Fruit extraction/beverage production and industries;
 - d) Meat processing and packaging industries;
 - e) Hides/Skin tanneries and related technologies.
- v. **Marketing and Provision of Agro-allied Services**
 - a) Produce marketing and export services;
 - b) Manufacturing/Procurement of agricultural machinery, equipment, tools and spares;
 - c) Production/Dealership of inputs of production;
 - d) Linkages to technical service providers.

Projects Institutional Arrangement

Katsina State is an ideal place for agro-allied business enterprises with good enabling environment for growth. There are close to 50,000 hectares presently amenable to irrigation with possibility of cultivation of crops year round (See Table 2).

There are also 106,000 hectares of virgin forest areas in the State (See Annexure 1). The State Government will be prepared to release these areas for agricultural development.

There are three possible institutional arrangements according to which Projects proposed above may be fashioned and managed. The proprietorship of the Projects may take either of the following:

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- Contract/Outgrower Mobilization and Support.

Irrespective of for adopted, the Government will give full support to investors wishing to be involved in any aspect of agro-allied businesses in the State. The land policy in the State is liberal and flexible. Government will facilitate acquisition and undertake development of social and public service infrastructures. The latter includes developing access roads, domestic water supply, power supply and general security measures to safeguard the investments.

TABLE 4 Sample reserved forest areas in Katsina State

S/N	Forest Reserve	Water Availability		Remarks
1.	Yan-tumaki	80,653	Zobe Dam	Located about 6 Km away
2.	Zobe/Makera CFA	1,170	Zobe Dam	Located adjacent to dam, some rudiments of irrigation taking place in small portion
3.	Tsabu/Dan-haji	8,492	Sabke Dam	Located about 5 Km away from the dam
4.	Kaya	6,326	Daberam Dam	Located about 4 Km away from the dam
5.	Kwankiro	6,089	Mai-ruwa Dam	Located about 18 Km from the dam
6.	Gangara	3,210	Gangara Dam	Located about 4 Km away from the dam

4.2 SOLID MINERALS

The mineral potentials of Katsina State are enormous, the national demand for industrial materials and associated products, as industrial input is very high.

The part which the development of solid minerals can play in accelerating economic, political and social growth within the State or indeed the Nation is immense, self reliance in industrial minerals raw materials requirement, not only saves foreign exchange used in the importation of often over-priced and over specified materials, but also gives valuable technological job-training, provides gainful employment.

Solid minerals can provide ultimate funds for investment in other sectors of the economy and generate foreign exchange for the Country

Investment Opportunities in Solid Mineral Sector

The following are recommended areas of investment:

1. Ceramic Industry to provide electrical insulators (see table 2 on import and local production) and tiles that are presently imported in the country. This will also take advantage of the power programme of the Federal Government.
2. Glass Industry as the State has the main raw materials (Silica Sand and Feldspar) and there is still a supply gap in the Country (see table 3 on import and production of glass)
3. Kaolin Processing to produce pharmaceutical grade as well as for paint plastics and detergent industries.
4. Granite Cutting and Polishing
5. Chalk Making
6. Paint Making

TABLE 1 Minerals Inventory of Katsina State

S/N	Mineral	Location of Occurrence	Local Govt Area (LGA)	Work Done	General Remark
1.	Gold	Within the schist belt in the western part of the State	In 10 LGAs	Panning done at Bakori by GSD and NMC investigated some of areas in the schist belt. Artisanal miners have worked or are still working in some of the areas. Aerial geophysics recently done by the Federal Government	Gold found in most of the schist. Investigation of the schist belt is necessary to define the mineralization
2.	Granite	Many locations	In all LGAs Daura and Zango	Location mostly during geological mapping by GSD	Good for cutting and polishing
3.	Kaolin	Main locations are Dan-Marke, Kabomo, Dutsinma, Wagini, Kuka and Rimi	In 27 LGAs	Identified in Kankara by GSD and NMC. GSD worked on Nahuta in Batsari LGA. Some work also done by Katsina Investment Co. At Dutsinma	Assessment of quality and quantity is recommended
4.	Glass Sand	Many rivers especially Baure	In 21 LGAs	Identified and presently exploited for one of the glass	Glass sand suitable for glass making identified

		and Kaita		companies	
5.	Feldspar	Many locations	In 7 LGAs	Identified	Presently been supplied to some ceramic and glass industries
6.	Tantalite / Columbite	Many locations	In 15 LGAs	Artisanal mining been carried out	Need proper investigation to determine quantity
7.	Iron Ore	Five Main locations	In 5 LGAs	Identified	Assessment of quantity and quality is recommended
8.	Precious stones	Many areas mined by artisanal miners	In 12 LGAs	Identified and some presently been exploited by artisanal miners	Assessment of quantity is recommended
9.	Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Platinum, Vanadium, Chromate	Polymetallic association in Jibia and Chromate found with asbestos at Danbide and Mallam Tanko	In 3 LGAs	Some done on asbestos by GSD and also in Jibia	The Jibia minerals are an important find. The Chrome needs further investigation
10.	Diamonds	Kafur	1 LGA	Pitting, geophysics and geochemistry by ABU, GSD and Diamond company of Sierra-Leone	Kimberlite pipe identified. Diamonds picked elsewhere may be from this pipe. Further investigation required. More interesting targets identified by recent aerial geophysical survey

4.3. TOURISM INDUSTRY

The State has rich cultural heritage from which it derives its pleasing epithet: Home of Heritage and Hospitality (HHH). The State therefore has potentials for the development of the Hospitality industry. Its rich history and culture have endowed it with tourism attraction sites.

These include monuments like the Gobarau Minaret in Katsina City, Kusugu Well in Daura Town, Old Katsina College, the two Emirs' palaces, Durbi Takusheyi at Mani, etc.

Recreational Parks, Resorts and game reserves could be established on locations close to water reservoirs (Jibia, Ajiwa, Mai'ruwa dams) and forest reserves (Runka).

In this regard, Government has already shown commitment with the establishment of Charmah Park at Jibia located by the Jibia Dam. Investors will be welcome to partner with the Government in developing the Park into an international standard facility.

With the ultra modern 35,000 capacity multi-purpose stadium completed, Katsina is a hub for the development of Hotels including 5-Star.

In addition, the Sallah festivities marking the end of Ramadan fasting and the advent of the Holy Pilgrimage are very popular and celebrated in the two Emirates of Katsina and Daura. Daura also celebrate, in grand style, the Maulud of Nabii (Sallar Gani) which gives grandeur to the existing historical heritages of the Hausa people at large.

Besides the main sallah display of skillful horse riding on the Sallah days (Id-Fitr and Adha), the following days are celebrated with Durbah display called Hawan Bariki in Katsina town and Hawan Daushe in Daura town during Sallar Gani (both of which are literally paying homage to the State Government).

These Durbar displays are procession of colorful horses and their skillful riders in harmonious panoply with cultural drummers, singers and dancers. These Durbar events have proven irresistible and must-watch by foreigners on personal visits to Katsina State or by special invitation of the Government or the two Emirate Councils of Katsina and Daura.

Investment Opportunities

There are investment opportunities in the Hospitality industry by developing commercial tourism infrastructure and related services. These include:

- Hotels Development of all categories
- Holiday Resorts
- Games Reserves
- Tourist Guide Agencies
- Travel Guide
- Transportation
- Development of Private Zoo.

Incentives

The Government will welcome any investor interested in developing the Tourism Industry and will make the following available in this regard.

- Provision of Land and basic infrastructure
- 5 – year tax holiday
- Full equity ownership especially by foreign investors

4.4. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

The potentials for property development in the State are quite high and attractive. The State has been opened up with a good network of roads especially the State Capital that has been complemented with a 40KM Ring Road encircling the City.

With a population of about 7 Million out of which over 50% is young and growing, opportunities in property development will continue to grow as well.

Since the State's creation in 1987, the Government has been largely the driver in housing delivery through its policy of building mass low-cost housing units particularly to Civil Servants in the State.

Investment Opportunities

It is high time for the Private sector to assume the pivotal role in housing delivery to match the growing need in the State. The Government will continue to support the effort of the Private Sector in achieving the goal of providing housing for all at affordable cost.

Beside residential estate development opportunity abounds in other commercial property like Hotels and Shopping Malls. In particular, the Government has taken the initiative in constructing the Katsina-Dubai International Market and Katsina City Mall. Modern Markets were also constructed in all the 34 Local Governments in the State.

For the efficient running of these Markets Government will be willing to enter into any arrangement with the Private Sector.

Incentives

In addition; Government is committed to providing Land for mass housing and for commercial development by the private sector through public – private partnership.

- Government is committed to provide basic infrastructure such as roads and drainages, water, electricity supply etc at all sites designed for housing development.
- The services of the Government machinery through the appropriate MDA (Ministry of Land and surveys, Katsina State Housing Authority, Katsina State Investment and Property Development Company) will be appropriately deployed to support private property developers with all the necessary requirements for developing the sector.
- Up to 100% ownership of housing is allowed for both foreign and local investors.

4.5 POWER SECTOR

The development of the Power Sector remains key to the development of other sectors of the economy not just for Katsina State but for the whole Country. The

challenges in the sector include inadequate power generation, transmission and distribution capacities.

Power Sector used to be the exclusive pressure of the Federal Government which currently has capacity to generate about 6000MW which is about 10% of national demand.

There is improvement in the power generation in the Country, but the challenges of transmission and distribution account for losses of the power generated thereby aggravating the cost of operating the sector.

The sector has been transformed with the passage of the Electric Power Sector reform with the transmission distribution being run by the Private Sector. The transformation also opened up the Sector for Private Individuals and State Governments to partake in the generation chain. This will step up the availability of power generated and improve on its consumption thereby reducing losses and improving generating cost recovery.

What all these means is that there are ample opportunities for investment by the Private Sector.

The current demand for power in Katsina State stands at about XXXMW

With the anticipated increase in industrial activities the power requirement is going to increase which could widen the demand gap further the question is who fills in the gaps.

The Government of Katsina State is currently partnering with Messrs XXX for the generation of XXXMW using Solar Technology. There is also the wind mill 10MW power generation at Lambar Rimi which is about to be commissioned. After this arrangement comes on board, there will still be some gaps in the power requirement for the State making further Investment in the sector feasible.

Investment Opportunities

From the foregoing, there are huge Investment opportunities in the sector and for it to be run effectively, to be affordable by consumers (industrial as well as residential), to be environmentally friendly, the sector should be driven by the private sector. The Government of Katsina State, on its part, is ready to give all the necessary support in this regard.

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