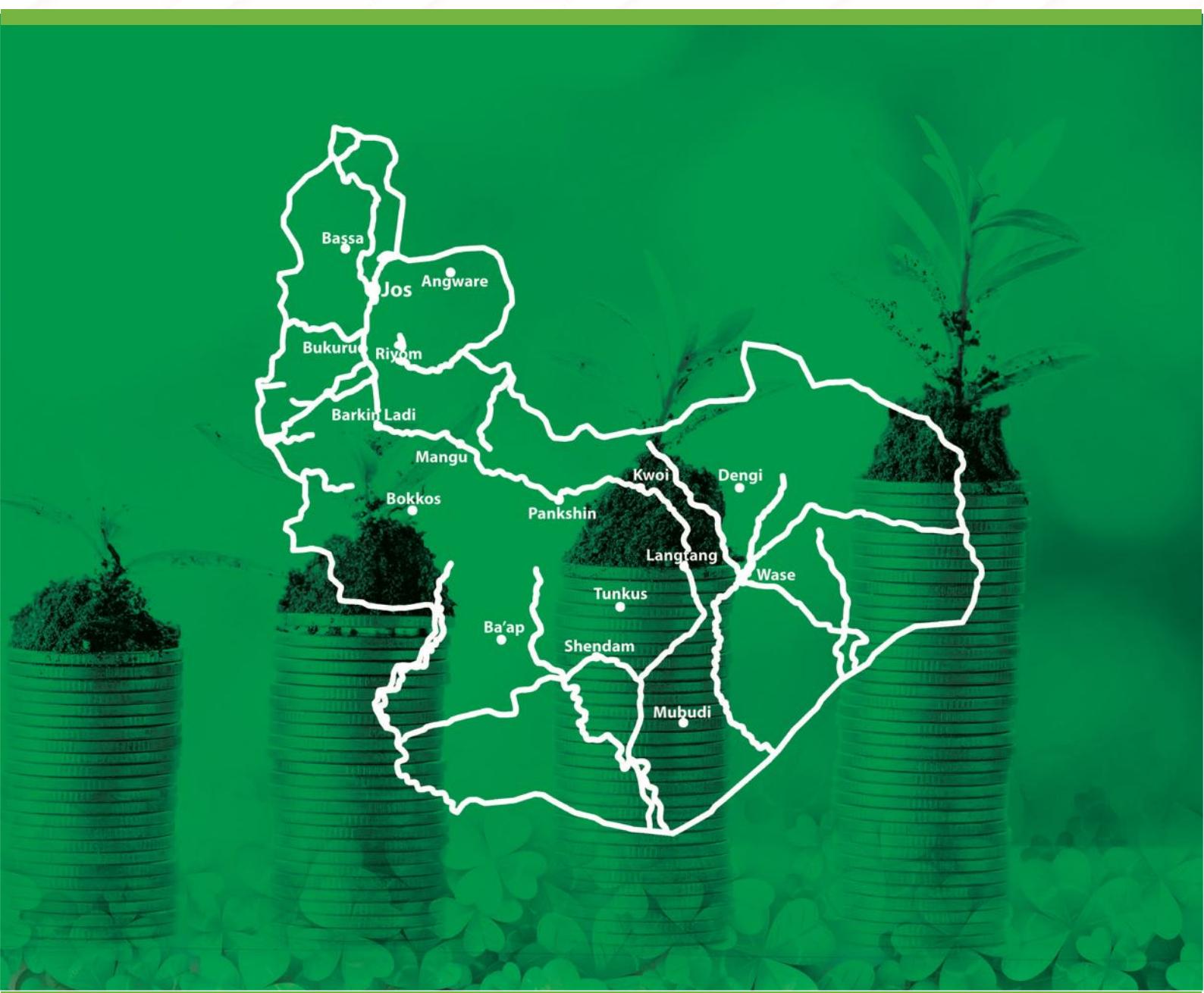


PLATEAU STATE GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY



August 2021

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Acronyms



ACET	AIDS Care Education and Training
AfDB	African Development Bank
CRUDAN	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
FAAC	Federal Account Allocation Committee
JGC	Jos Green Centre
LGC	Local Government Council
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NEF	Nigeria Evangelical Fellowship
NESREA	National Environmental Standards Regulatory Enforcement Agency
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PEPSA	Plateau Environmental Protection and Sanitation Agency
PLASMIDA	Plateau State Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
PMRDO	Programme Management Results Delivery Office
PRUWASSA	Plateau Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
RURCON	Rural Development Counsellors for Christian Churches in Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TASTE	Transfer of Appropriate and Sustainable Technology and Expertise



Acknowledgment



We acknowledge the Plateau State government for approving this project committing to supporting the process to delivering the first Green growth strategy in Nigeria.

We appreciate PMRDO for providing robust contacts, coordination and stakeholder management for the diagnosis phase and assessment phase, which enabled us deliver the Project.

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Executive Summary



Plateau State was created on 3 February 1976. It is the twelfth largest state of Nigeria, and is roughly located in the center of the country. It is geographically unique in Nigeria because its boundaries totally surround the Jos Plateau, having the Jos Plateau totally in its central and northern part. Its capital is Jos. Plateau State is celebrated as "The Home of Peace and Tourism". Plateau State gets its name from the Jos Plateau. It has a population of around 3.5 million people.

Plateau State is located in Nigeria's middle belt. With an area of 26,899 square kilometres, the State has an estimated population of about three million people. It is located between latitude 80°24'N and longitude 80°32' and 100°38' east.

The state is named after the picturesque Jos Plateau, a mountainous area in the north of the state with captivating rock formations. Bare rocks are scattered across the grasslands, which cover the Plateau. The altitude ranges from around 1,200 meters (about 4000 feet) to a peak of 1,829 metres above sea level in the Shere Hills range near Jos. Years of tin mining have also left the area strewn with deep gorges and lakes. Though situated in the tropical zone, a higher altitude means that Plateau State has a near temperate climate with an average temperature of between 18 and 22°C. Harmattan winds cause the coldest weather between December and February. The warmest temperatures usually occur in the dry season months of March and April. The mean annual rainfall varies from 131.75 cm (52 in) in the southern part to 146 cm (57 in) on the Plateau. The highest rainfall is recorded during the wet season months of July and August. The average lower temperatures Plateau State has led to a reduced incidence of some tropical diseases such as malaria.

The Jos Plateau makes it the source of many rivers in northern Nigeria including the Kaduna, Gongola, Hadejia and Yobe rivers. Jos is the capital of Plateau State. It is a city in the Middle Belt of Nigeria with a population of about 900,000 residents(Nigeria Census, 2006).¹

The convergence of triple waves- COVID-19, Climate Change and Recession triggered a global economic crisis with attendant pressure on Nigeria's oil dependent economy as global oil prices crashed resulting in low demand, low earnings from oil, and the economy shrank by 1.8% in 2020. Plateau State is dependent on oil revenues from the Federation Account to the tune of 73% (*Boston Consulting Group, Plateau State Development Strategy, 2019-2023*). The implication of this is that the state's capacity to deliver on the three point thrust of the government(*Economic rebirth, Physical infrastructure Development and Peace, Security and Good governance*) is weakened due to declining revenues from the Federation which would result in deepening poverty , inequality and social crisis.

Historically Plateau State has played strategic roles in shaping Nigeria's development path being a thought leader in several respects. Plateau State's huge brand assets in particular its Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in the state. The pursuit therefore of a Green growth alternative is a smart option going forward. Though the state has a multiplicity of opportunities it could leverage on towards transitioning to Green growth, there are some weaknesses.

These weaknesses are (a) Low public awareness on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State (b) Low government and public capacity to Transition to Green Economy in Plateau State(s) Weak Institutional Structures for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State (d) Weak Policy and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.

¹<https://www.plateaustate.gov.ng/plateau/at-a-glance>



Plateau State has an existing development plan covering the period 2019-2023, though there isn't a current Green growth strategy with a clear path for transitioning from an oil based brown agenda, the existence of the Plateau State development strategy (2019-2023) is reflective of a culture of planning in the state which is supportive of transitioning to Green growth strategy. There is institutional policy in certain sectors which reflects a commitment to transition to green growth across sectoral areas e.g the Plateau State Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy (2017), Plateau State Policy on Water and Sanitation etc. Notable as these efforts are however, there is the need for a policy audit with a view to reviewing, updating and developing policies that supports the transition to Green Growth. There are State structures/agencies deliberately created towards supporting transition to Green growth e.g PRUWASSA, PEPSA etc

The methodology used for the process is an integration of four streams(a) Green Growth Planning Guidelines from the Global Green Growth Institute(b) United Nations Environment Program approach (c)benchmarking data based on empirical evidence and validated analysis against Green Growth strategies in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and South Africa.(d) Plateau State Development Strategy 2019-2023. The following collaborating parties (TEARFUND, PMRDO, CRUDAN, JGC, RURCON, ACET, NEF, ABUNDANT AFRICA) worked as a Team to deliver the process.

There are seven key areas of focus for the Plateau State Green growth strategy these **are Water resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Agriculture, Housing, Transport, Urban Development, Youth Development**. There are seven enabling conditions, eight barriers and six risks towards transitioning to Green growth in Plateau State.

This report is structured into three parts, these are:

Part 1: Diagnosis and Assessment Phase

Part 2: Strategy Development Phase

Part 3: Institutional Coordination Mechanism

The Key Findings from the diagnosis and Assessment phase from Part 1 are:

1. Though Plateau State has a few policies linked to Green growth, these are not robust enough to support transition to Green growth across selected government Ministries (Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information & technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in the State. These would have to be published in a single volume to ensure accessibility to citizens and investors.
2. There is a dearth of data across the seven selected ministries though the state has a bureau for statistics.
3. Plateau State has not adopted the use of Environmental performance index(EPI) with a view to tracking Environmental Health (Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management)(40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change ,pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources)(60%).
4. Though there are capacities and a state water and sanitation policy, the state is among those ranked with poor access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
5. There is no social audit and state social profile which would contribute to tracking poverty, unemployment, inequality and social exclusion
6. Plateau State ranking in unemployment and poverty is above the national average creating the space for frustrations, feelings of exclusion and conflicts



7. Plateau State's average poverty head count rate, poverty gap index and the Gini coefficient rates are above the national averages.
8. The State's Agricultural potentials has not been deployed sufficiently to turn the tide on reliance on Federation Account allocations of 73% to create massive opportunities turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State.
9. There is no coherent robust Plateau State Green growth Strategy with audacious vision and plan of action designed to deliver Green growth in Plateau State
10. There are no capacities in the MDAs on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
11. Public awareness and Capacity related to Green Growth is low.
12. There is absence of institutional structure and coordination mechanism supportive of Green growth.
13. There is no enabling environment for Green innovations, Green technologies and the inflow of green investments
14. There is some level of work towards energy self-reliance to increase energy security, inclusive and greener socio-economic growth. This is done through establishing mini-grids that can serve as a transitory solution in off-grid communities, but also in poorly served grid-connected areas consistent with Plateau State Policy and Strategy on renewable energy.
15. The concept of Green Architecture has not been adopted by the state to meet the housing deficits through the use of local building materials and technologies.
16. There is absence of integrated waste management system and therefore a culture of waste separation and recycling of waste has not emerged in the state.
17. There is low knowledge and linkage with the concept of Circular Economy in the State.
18. There are seven enabling conditions, eight(8) barriers and six(6) risks to transitioning to Green Growth.

The Key recommendations from the diagnosis and Assessment phase from Part 1 are:

1. Plateau State would need to carry out a policy audit with a view to creating context specific policies that support transition to Green growth across selected government Ministries (Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information & technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in the State. These would have to be published in a single volume to ensure accessibility to citizens and investors.
2. Deploy competencies in the Plateau Bureau of Statistics to create a robust database capturing key data across seven selected ministries by carrying out a baseline study. Good evidence based data supports transitioning to Green growth. Additionally Plateau Bureau of Statistics should collaborate with the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics in areas where competencies are not available locally.
3. Ensure that transition in the seven selected sectors covers the three domains- Environment, Economy and Social spheres
4. Adopt the use of Environmental performance index(EPI) with a view to tracking Environmental Health (Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management)(40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change ,pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources)(60%).
5. Enhance capacity and support of PRUWASSA in delivering Safe sanitation, ensuring safe supplies, sanitation and maintenance, solid waste management moving Plateau State away from the being among states with poor access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
6. Carry out a social audit and develop the state's social profile which would contribute to tracking poverty, unemployment, inequality and social exclusion
7. Reduce high youth unemployment through creation of Green Jobs with youth led green enterprises
8. Create a youth ventures capital fund managed by PLASMIDA supporting innovations,



creativity and starts-ups that create Green Jobs.

9. Drive Plateau State's average poverty head count rate, poverty gap index and the Gini coefficient rates below the national average in the short to medium term and towards single digit in the long terms
10. Deploy the state's huge Agricultural potentials to create massive opportunities turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State.
11. Develop coherent robust Plateau State Green growth Strategy with audacious vision and plan of action designed to deliver Green growth in Plateau State
12. Build capacity of MDAs on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
13. Build Public Capacity related to Green Growth enabling government and the public to support the process of transitioning to Green growth.
14. Create institutional structure and coordination mechanism supportive of Green growth.
15. Create enabling environment for Green innovations, Green technologies and the inflow of green investments
16. Continue to work towards energy self-reliance to increase energy security, inclusive and greener socio-economic growth. This should be done through establishing mini-grids that can serve as a transitory solution in off-grid communities, but also in poorly served grid-connected areas consistent with Plateau State Policy and Strategy on renewable energy.
17. Promote Leadership for Sustainability.
18. Promote Green Architecture to enable the state meet the housing deficits through the use of local building materials and technologies.
19. Create an integrated waste management system and the emergence of a culture of waste separation and recycling of waste.
20. Engage NESREA and African Network on Circular Economy with a view to collaborating on joint projects that promote circular economy.
21. Address the eight(8) barriers and six(6) risks to transitioning to Green Growth.

The Strategy Development Phase which makes up Part 2 of this report contains the values.

These values are(Economic and Environmental Sustainability, Social Inclusiveness, Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement, Collaborations and Participatory approach, Capacity Development, Good governance and Innovations)

'The vision statement is of the Plateau Green growth strategy is: 'Plateau State as green growth hub of Nigeria'

The Mission Statement is to enable Plateau State transition to a Green Growth development pathway through Supportive Policies, Institutions, Partnerships², Green investments, Green projects, Green technologies and robust coordinating mechanism.

There are six critical issues cutting across the seven ministries and related agencies in this strategy³ which will have to be implemented in all ministries.These are:

1. Low level of awareness across ministries, agencies and the public on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
2. Low level of ministries, agencies and public capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State .
3. Weak or absence of institutional structures for transitioning to Green growth.
4. Weak or absence of supportive policy framework for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.

² This is about creating the space for partnerships between the Private Sector, Public Sector and Civil Society supportive of transitions to green growth.

³ There are six cross cutting critical issues around which this strategy is built. However, there are other ministry and agency specific critical issues that are incorporated into the strategy.



5. Weak or absence of institutional coordination mechanism for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State

6. Weak or absence of public, private sector and Civil society partnerships towards application of green technology, green investments and science to create green innovations that are more environmentally friendly, reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time optimize the use of natural resources.⁴

The last part of this report(Part 3) looks at the Institutional coordination mechanism for the Plateau State Green growth Strategy. The institutional mechanism consists of three parts:

- (Programme Management Results Delivery Office(PMRDO) under the office of the Executive Governor of Plateau State. Given that the PMRDO already exists and involved in providing support to implementation of the Plateau State Development Strategy(2019-2023), there is no need establishing a parallel institution for the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. Rather a desk officer can be appointed and assigned to interface with various publics/stakeholders for the delivery of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. In essence, PMRDO will be involved in supporting coordination, monitoring and Implementation.
- Ministries: The selected pilot ministries will be involved in policy issues, budgeting, and supervision of implementation by agencies.
- Agencies: The relevant related ministries under each of the selected pilot ministries will be implementing and providing services.
- A Public, Civil Society and Private Sector work group should be constituted to support the implementation of the Plateau Green growth strategy. This work group will be a platform for conversations on issues related to transitioning to Green growth and a rich resource base to support the successful delivery of the Plateau Green growth strategy.

⁴This covers technology infrastructure used to recycle waste, purify water, create clean energy, and conserve natural resources.

Part 1:



Diagnosis and Assessment Phase

1

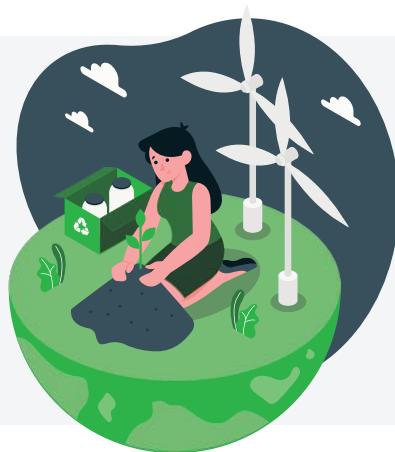


Introduction

1.1 The Concept of Green Growth

There are several definitions of Green Growth. In this report the fine points of the definitions put forward by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), African Development Bank(AfDB) Global Green Growth Institute(GGI) have been synthesized for application and guidance in programming, policy, project design, monitoring and evaluation in the Plateau Green Growth Strategy. The three definitions are as reflected in Box 1.1 below:

1



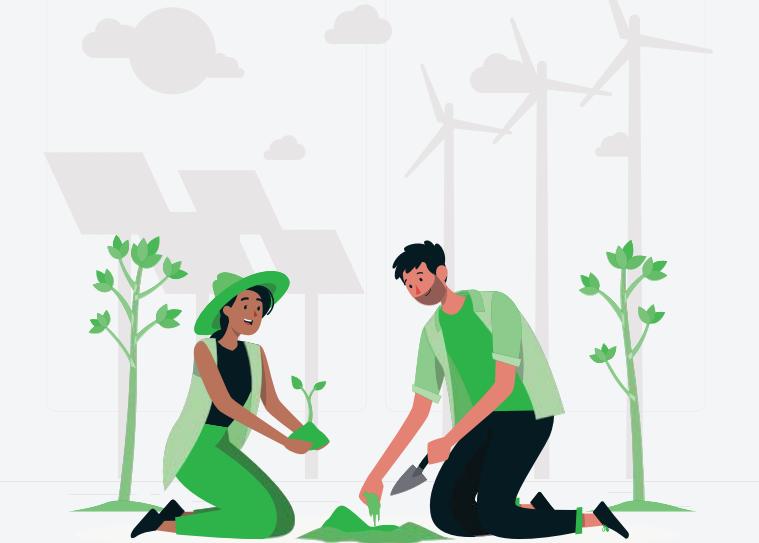
'Growth path that results in 'improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities'. In its simplest form, it is a growth path that can be thought of as one which is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In this path growth in income and employment should be driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These investments need to be catalysed and supported by targeted public expenditure, policy reforms and regulation changes. The development path should maintain, enhance and, where necessary, rebuild natural capital as a critical economic asset and as a source of public benefits, especially for poor people whose livelihoods and security depend on nature' (**UNEP, Green Economy, A synthesis for policy makers, p.1**).

2



'Green Growth in the African context is about 'pursuing inclusive economic growth through policies, programmes and projects that invest in sustainable infrastructure, better manage natural resources, build resilience to natural disasters, and enhance food security... It provides economic opportunities and growth potential for African economies highly dependent on natural resources' (AfDB, Facilitating Green Growth, Perspectives from the AfDB, June 2012).

3



'Green growth is a development model that sustains strong economic growth, while ensuring climatic and environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, and social inclusion...It focuses on addressing the root causes of socioeconomic and environmental challenges and creates the necessary channels for resource distribution and access to basic commodities and energy for the impoverished. It reduces the risks that come from degradation of natural resources and the threat of global climate change, and generates innovative opportunities around sustainable technologies and industries' (**Global Green Growth Institute Technical Guideline No. 1, Green Growth Planning Guidelines**).

The recurring theme of the three definitions above are **Environment, Economy and Social inclusion** as seen in Box 1.1 above. The interpretation of this drawing from these definitions are that a non-adoption of a Green growth pathway would mean that the potential for economic growth in Plateau State is put at risk through the existing environmental challenges that climate change and environmental degradation pose. This implies that Green Growth can be instrumental in sound management of relevant natural resources which as we shall see in section 3.3 are a vital part of Plateau State's brand Assets. Most of the population in Plateau State rely directly on natural resources for their immediate livelihoods, jobs and well-being. Thus, managing natural assets and resources in a more sustainable way will not only reduce vulnerability to overexploitation and consequently reduce acute threats to the environment and economic growth but also increase the benefits of using these abundant natural resources'

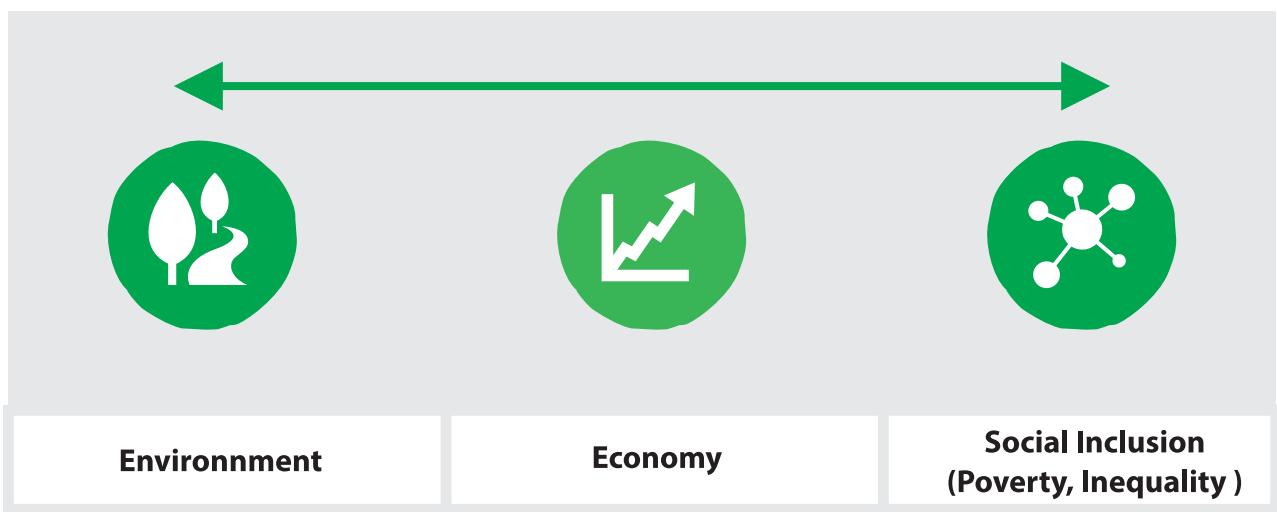


Fig.1

1.1.2 Principles of Green Growth Generally, the principles of Green growth are reflected in Table 1 below:

S/N	Domain	Principles
1	Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects biodiversity and ecosystem. • Invests in and sustains natural capital. • Recognizes and respects planetary boundaries and ecological limits. • • Advances international environmental sustainability goals such as sustainable development goals (SDGs).
2	Economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes natural capital and values. • Creates decent and green jobs. • Integrated into economic development and growth models. • Promotes resources and energy efficiency. • Internalizes externalities.
3	Social Inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction, well-being, livelihoods, social protection and access to essential services. • Socially inclusive, democratic, participatory, accountable, transparent, and stable. • Equitable, fair and just.

Source: UNDESA

Recognizing the fact of specificity of context in operationalizing the principles in Table 1.1 above in Plateau State, seven core principles were framed guiding the process of the Plateau State Green growth strategy. These principles are:

Alignment with existing and ongoing development plan:



Given that Plateau State has an existing strategy special care was taken to ensure that the State Green growth strategy aligns with the existing strategy to prevent a situation where both strategies work at cross-purposes. Thus, the Green Growth strategy does not only compliment the Plateau State Development Strategy 2019-2023 within the overall three point thrust of the government (Economic Rebirth, Physical infrastructure Development and Peace, Security and Good Governance) but also supports a seamless transition from an oil-based economy beyond the period 2023.

Not a government led process:



The development of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy is not a government led process. This was done to ensure institutionalization and continuity of implementation beyond 2023 with the emergence of a new democratic government.

Political neutrality: Related to the earlier point made above the agenda for the process is based solely on empirical evidence and validated analysis.



Broad-based engagement and coordination:



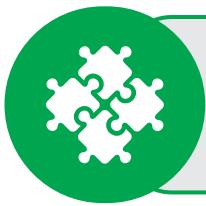
Stakeholders including donors, the private sector, and civil society drove The Process.

Space for innovation and testing:



The processes envisages the need for piloting of concepts, innovations and projects that reflect a Green Growth pathway.

Cross-sectoral integration:



The process deliberately worked in drawing participants from seven key pilot ministries with a view to ensuring institutional coordination that cuts across agencies of the various ministries.

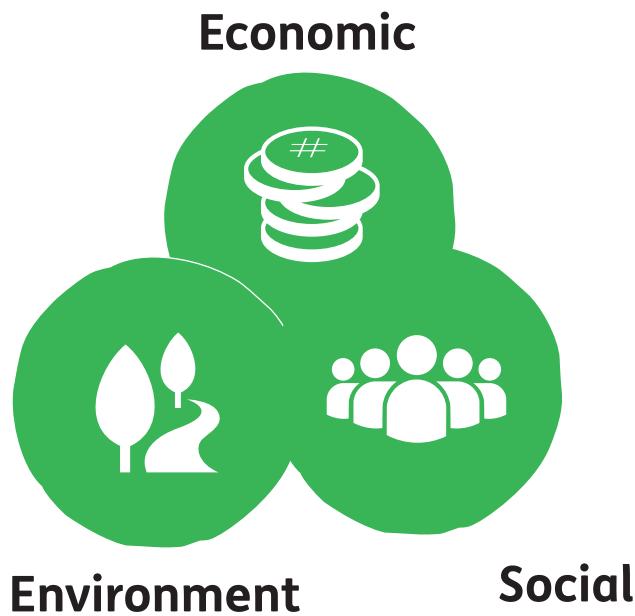
Flexibility:



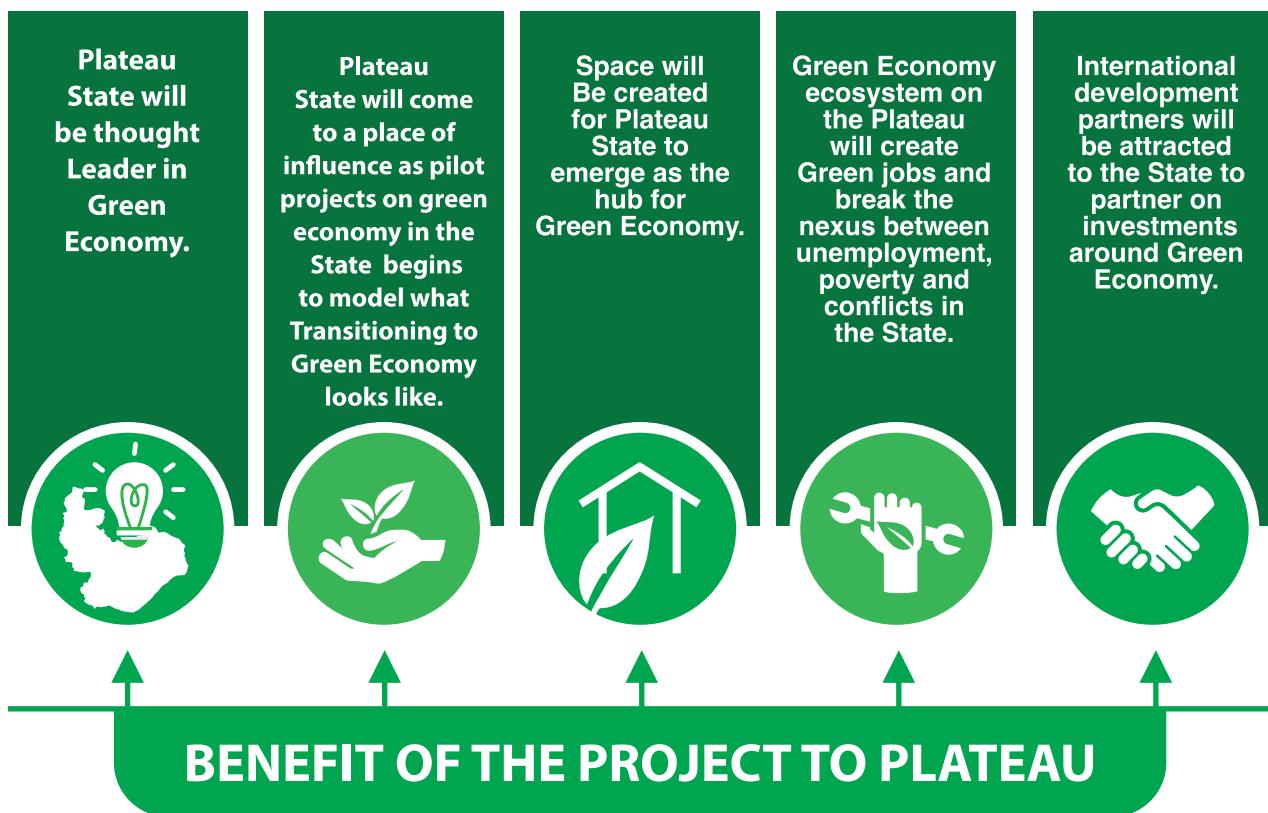
As noted earlier the specificity of Plateau State, the process was guided by the fact that needs differ and so the need for contextualization of concepts and approaches in delivering the Green Growth strategy.

1.1.3 Benefits of Green Growth

There are three main types of benefits of Green Growth. These are within the domains of Environment, Economy and Social spheres. There are intersections between the three domains. The point of intersection at the middle of figure 2 below represents the point of long term outcomes when the Green Growth Path is adopted.



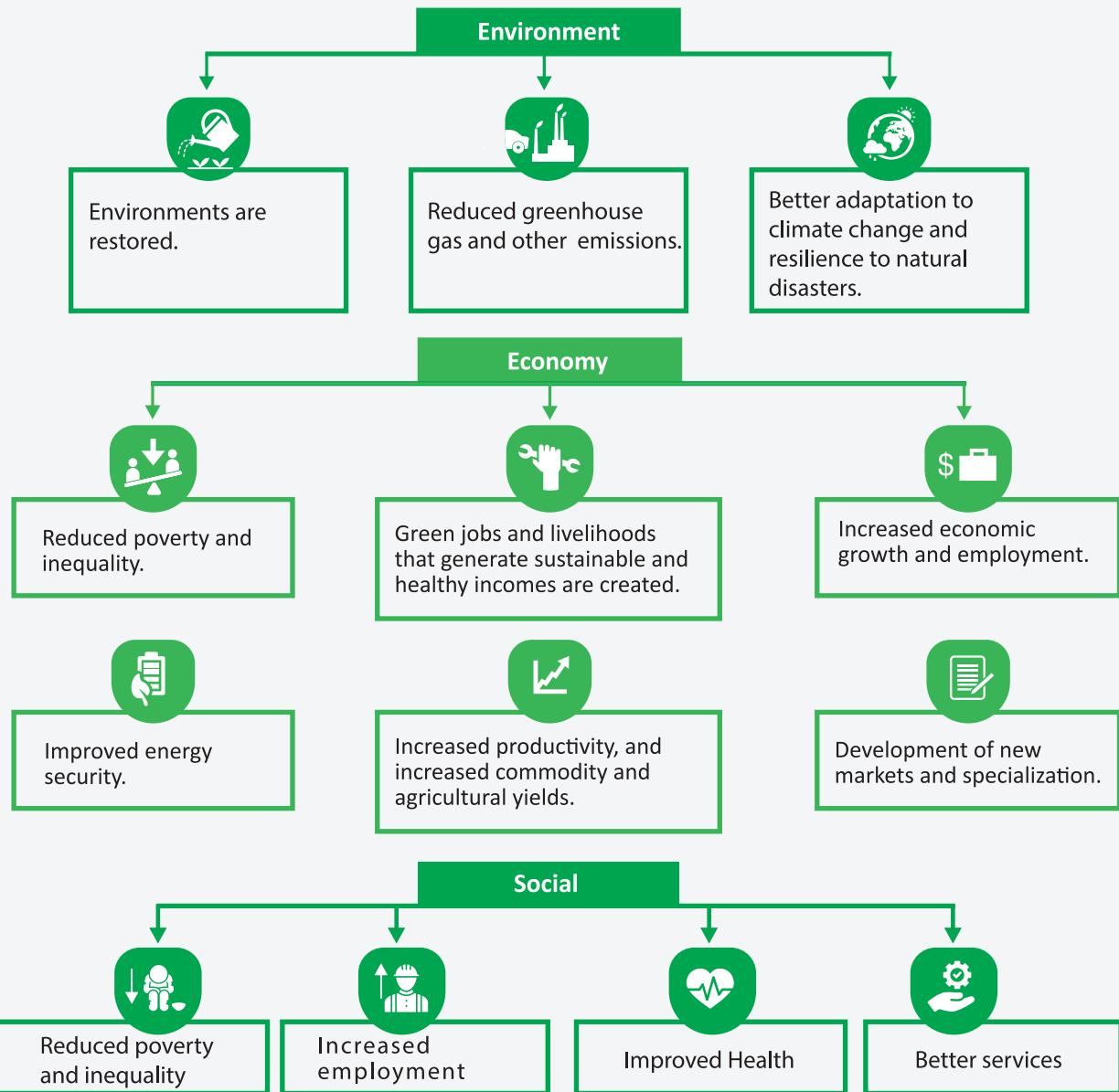
Overall, the benefits of transition to Green Growth is represented in fig 3 below:



The Long-term outcomes of adoption of a Green growth pathway reflected under the three domains (Environment, Economy, Social) are as represented in figure 4 below:



The key outputs that will result with adoption of a Green Growth pathway are reflected in fig.5 below:



1.1.4 Objectives of the Project and Process

- 1.2.1 To create the space for three phase process(Diagnosis and Assessment, Strategy development and Validation) enabling broad-based conversations by stakeholders (Public and private sector, civil society, donor) generating key data and resources that will be put together in the development of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy.
- 1.2.2 To Support broad-based conversations by stakeholders around the Strength, weaknesses, opportunities, opportunities and threats of transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 1.2.3 To Support broad-based conversations by stakeholders around the enabling conditions and barriers for transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 1.2.4 To support Plateau State in modelling an alternative economy reflective of Sustainable Resource Management, low-carbon, social inclusion, growth in income and employment.
- 1.2.5 To create the space for broad-based conversations by stakeholders on existing policies supportive of transitioning in Plateau State with a view to identifying gaps and developing new policies supportive of transition to Green Growth.
- 1.2.6 To Support Plateau State to begin conversations and plan on leveraging on its huge natural brand assets resulting in the adoption of Climate smart Agricultural Practices resulting in increased productivity, and increased commodity and agricultural yields
- 1.2.7 To Support Plateau State in leveraging on its vast sources of Energy being the state with the highest potential for solar, wind and hydro energy with a view enhancing energy security through provision of renewable energy in off grid and underserved communities in the state.
- 1.2.8 To engage selected Pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, agriculture, Housing, Urban Development ,Transport, Youth Development)and agencies with a view to supporting the weak Institutional Structures for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 1.2.9 To engage selected Pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, agriculture, Housing, Urban Development ,Transport, Youth Development) and agencies with a view to identifying key pilot projects that can be implemented to model a Green Growth path.

1.2 Methodology

A three pronged approach was adopted for the process. These were

(a) drawing from the fine points of the Green Growth Planning Guidelines from the Global Green Growth Institute was adopted reflected in the fig 6 below:



(b) Drawing from the fine points of the United Nations Environment Program approach reflected in fig. 7 below:



(c) Additionally, data used in the process was based solely on empirical evidence and validated analysis benchmarked against Green Growth strategies in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and South Africa.

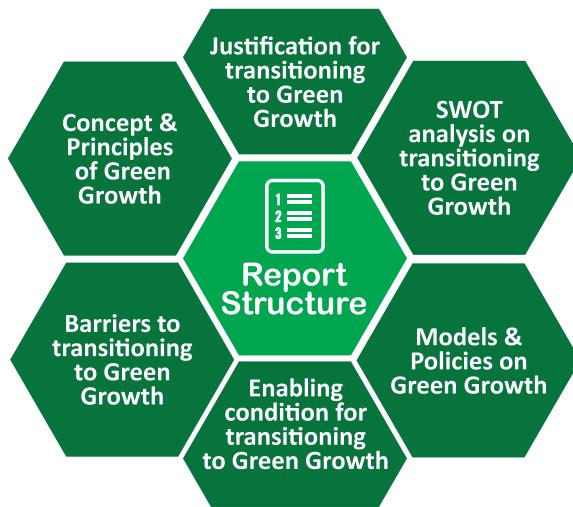
(d) Drawing from the fine points of the Plateau State Development Strategy 2019-2023

Project Deliverable and Timelines Table 2:

S/N	Activity	Timeline	Expected Outputs
1	Diagnosis/Assessment Stage	9th & 10th June 2021	Full Status Report of the Diagnosis & Assessment stage with findings, recommendations and conclusions on the status of Green Growth in Plateau State.
2	Strategy Development stage	6th & 7th July 2021	Comprehensive well-informed, action-oriented Plateau State Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan.
3	Public Presentation of Status Report and Draft Plateau Green Growth Strategy at the Validation event.	27th July 2021	Comments and/or additional inputs received from stakeholders with a view to producing a final clean copy of the Plateau Green Growth Strategy
4	Submission of final copy of Plateau State Green Growth Strategy	9th August 2021	Final copy of Plateau State Green Growth Strategy submitted to PMRDO

1.4 Report Structure of Diagnosis and Assessment Phase

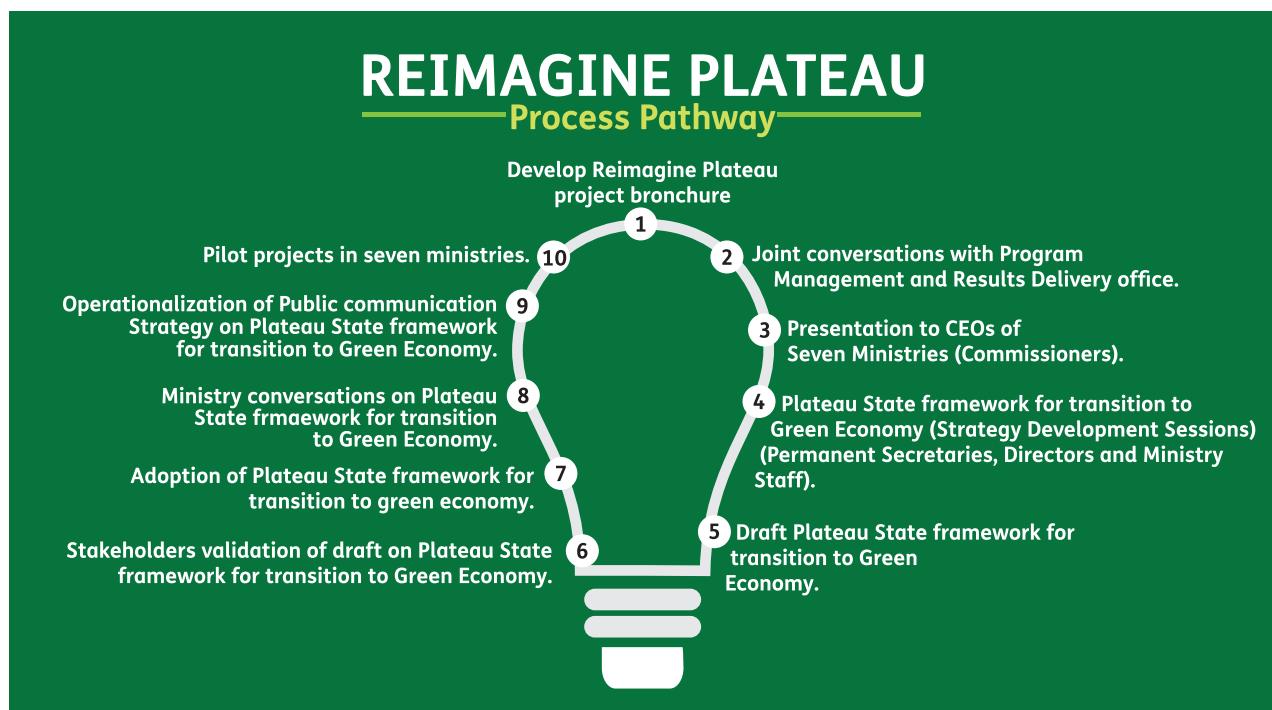
The nine section that make up this report is graphically represented within six clustered headings in Fig 8 below:



Explaining the above diagram further, we see that there are nine sections in the diagnosis and assessment phase beginning with the introduction, which looks at the 'concepts, principles benefits of Green Growth and methodology' adopted for the process. The second section of the diagnosis and assessment phase looks at the 'profile of Plateau State and identification of priorities'. This is followed by the section on 'justification for Transitioning to Green Growth pathway in Plateau State'. The section on 'SWOT Analysis assesses the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with transitioning to a Green Growth pathway in Plateau State' followed by the next section which looks at the 'key sectors for Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State. The Greening Scenarios for Plateau State comes next encompassing models and policy supportive of transitioning to Green growth followed by the section on 'identification and discussion of enabling Conditions for Green Growth pathway'. This is followed by 'identification and discussions of barriers to Transitioning to Green Growth pathway' and finally the diagnosis and assessment phase part of the report concludes.

1.5 Plateau State Green Growth Strategy as outcome of 'Reimagine Plateau Project'

The Reimagine Plateau Project is the umbrella platform for work on delivering the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. The project supports and promotes transition to Green Growth in Plateau State. The entire process pathway for the project is as represented below in Fig 9 below:

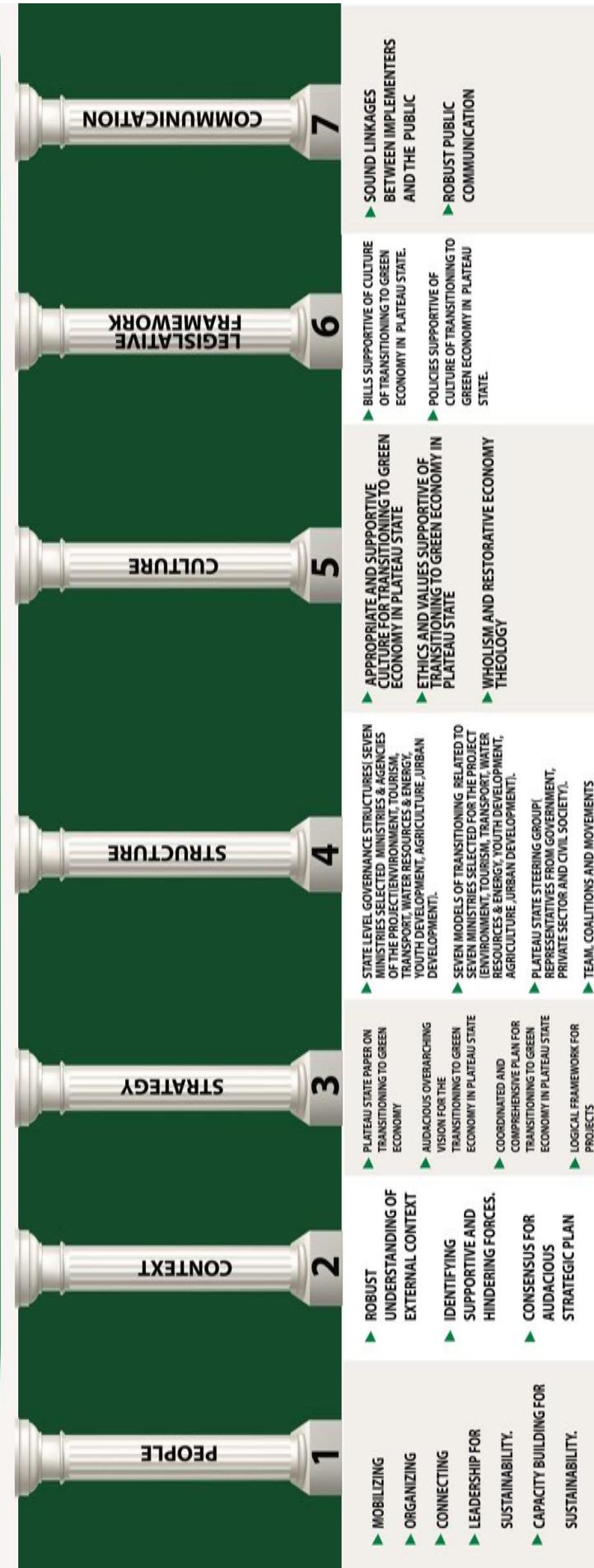


Problems	Interventions	Outputs	Outcomes	
			Assumption	Impacts
Low public awareness on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	Carry out public awareness rallies, media events and campaign on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	Increased awareness of Public, Selected ministries and organizations Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State;	Selected pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations are willing to be mobilized, organized and connected to awareness campaign and messaging on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Public, Selected ministries and organizations have awareness and commitment to Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.
Low government and public capacity to Transition to Green Economy in Plateau State	Build Capacity of selected pilot ministries and selected strategic organizations on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State,	Increased capacity of selected ministries and selected organizations on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Strengthened pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations have capacity to support Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Capacitated selected ministries and organizations apply capacities in supporting Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.
Weak Institutional Structures for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	Establish 'Transition to Green Economy desks' in selected pilot ministries.	Develop policies and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Strengthened Policy Environment and comprehensive coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Institutional structures provide enabling space for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.
Weak Policy and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Develop policies and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Carry out campaign, awareness raising activities and capacity development among selected pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Increased awareness and capacity of selected pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations to Transition to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Policies and comprehensive coordination framework created supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.
			Selected pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations are willing to have their capacities built on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Staff of selected pilot ministries, public and selected strategic organizations have awareness and capacity on Transitioning to Green Economy and provide enabling space and policies supportive of Transitioning in Plateau State.
			Institutional structures of selected ministries strengthened and supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Coordinated and comprehensive strategic plan provide pathway Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.
			Supportive Policy environment for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State.	Selected pilot ministries, Public and selected strategic organizations prepare paper on transition to Green Economy into a Coordinated and comprehensive strategic plan appropriate for transitions to Green Economy in Plateau State.



#SHIFT FROM 'BROWN AGENDA TO GREEN AGENDA'

7 PILLARS & 6 MODELS



2

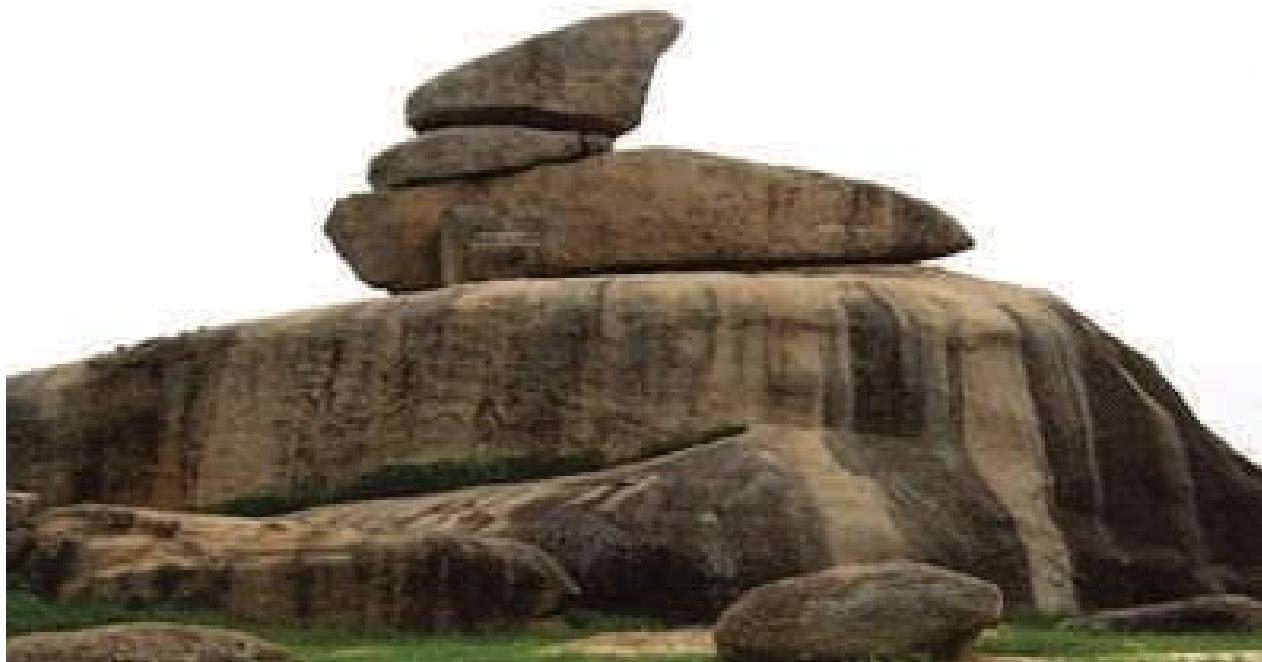


Profile of Plateau State and Identification of Priorities

2.1 History, Geographic features and location.

2.1. Plateau State was created on 3 February 1976. It is the twelfth largest state of Nigeria, and is roughly located in the center of the country. It is geographically unique in Nigeria because its boundaries totally surround the Jos Plateau, having the Jos Plateau totally in its central and northern part. Its capital is Jos. Plateau State is celebrated as "The Home of Peace and Tourism". Plateau State gets its name from the Jos Plateau. It has a population of around 3.5 million people.

Plateau State is located in Nigeria's middle belt. With an area of 26,899 square kilometres, the State has an estimated population of about three million people. It is located between latitude 80°24'N and longitude 80°32' and 100°38' east.



Source: <https://www.google.com/search>

The state is named after the picturesque Jos Plateau, a mountainous area in the north of the state with captivating rock formation. Bare rocks are scattered across the grasslands, which cover the Plateau. The altitude ranges from around 1,200 meters (about 4000 feet) to a peak of 1,829 metres above sea level in the Shere Hills range near Jos. Years of tin mining have also left the area strewn with deep gorges and lakes. Though situated in the tropical zone, a higher altitude means that Plateau State has a near temperate climate with an average temperature of between 18 and 22°C. Harmattan winds cause the coldest weather between December and February. The warmest temperatures usually occur in the dry season months of March and April. The mean annual rainfall varies from 131.75 cm (52 in) in the southern part to 146 cm (57 in) on the Plateau. The highest rainfall is recorded during the wet season months of July and August. The average lower temperatures Plateau State has led to a reduced incidence of some tropical diseases such as malaria.

The Jos Plateau makes it the source of many rivers in northern Nigeria including the Kaduna, Gongola, Hadejia and Yobe rivers. Jos is the capital of Plateau State. It is a city in the Middle Belt of Nigeria with a population of about 900,000 residents(Nigeria Census, 2006).⁵

⁵<https://www.plateaustate.gov.ng/Plateau/at-a-glance>

2.2 Social Profile

Plateau state has over forty ethno-linguistic groups. Some of the indigenous tribes in the state are the Berom, Afizere, Amo, Anaguta, Aten, Boghom, Buji, Challa, Chip, Fier, Gashish, Goemai, Irigwe, Jarawa, Jukun, Kofyar (comprising Doemak, Kwalla, and Mernyang), Montol, Mushere, Mupun, Mwaghavul, Ngas, Piapung, Pyem, Ron-Kulere, Bache, Talet, Taroh (Tarok), Youm and Fulani/Kanuri in Wase. These ethnic groups are predominantly farmers and have similar cultural and traditional ways of life. There are other ethnicities from other parts of country that have come to settle in Plateau State; these include the Igbo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Annang, Efik, Ijaw, and Bini. The implication is that the state is a 'mini-Nigeria' of some sort. The people in the state are adherents of anyone of these three major religions in the state these are Christianity, Islam and African traditional religion. Given that Green Growth planning and strategy development entails assessing the level of social exclusion and inequality at the base year when the plan is developed, with the hope of developing a social audit for the state with the state answer the following questions'

- (a) Who and where are the most excluded?
- (b) How and why they are excluded
- (c) How does this exclusion contributes to poverty and instability in Plateau State and works against social cohesion reflective of transition to Green Growth?

It is important to unpack the concept of Social exclusion at this point to clarify the presentation at this point.

What is Social Exclusion?

"Exclusion consists of dynamic, multi-dimensional processes driven by unequal power relationships interacting across four main dimensions—economic, political, social and cultural—and at different levels including individual, household, group, community, country and global levels. It results in a continuum of inclusion/exclusion characterized by unequal access to resources, capabilities and rights which leads to health inequalities", (Popay and others, 2008, p. 2).

"Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole" (Levitas and others, 2007, p. 9).

"Social exclusion is what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime, poor health and family breakdown" (United Kingdom Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004, p. 2).

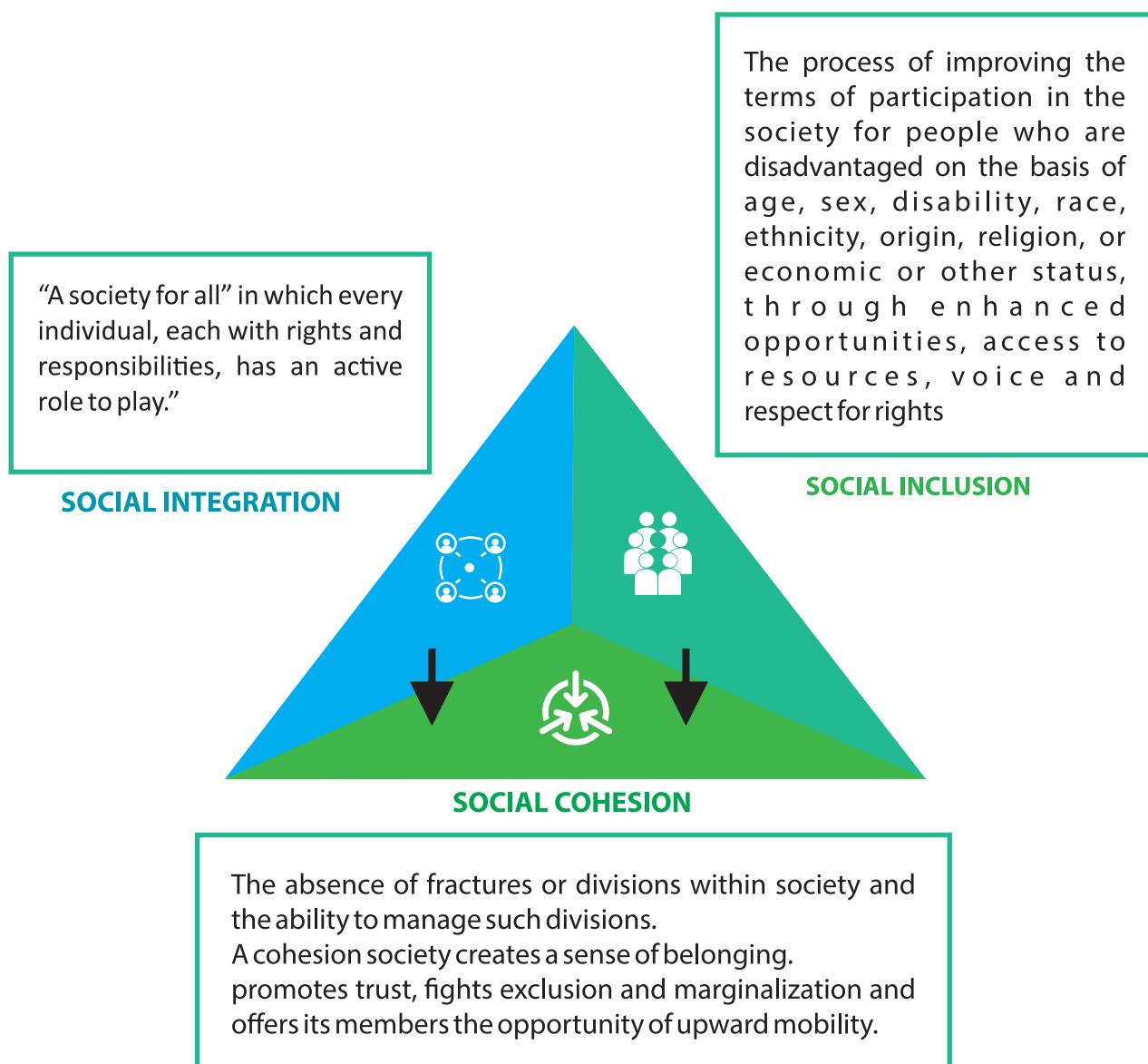
Social Inclusion

"Social inclusion" "The process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society" and "The process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society" (World Bank, 2013, pp. 3-4).

"Social inclusion" is a process which ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living that is considered normal in the society in which they live. It ensures that they have greater participation in decision making which affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights" (Commission of the European Communities, 2003, p. 9).

Source-<https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/2016/full-report.pdf>

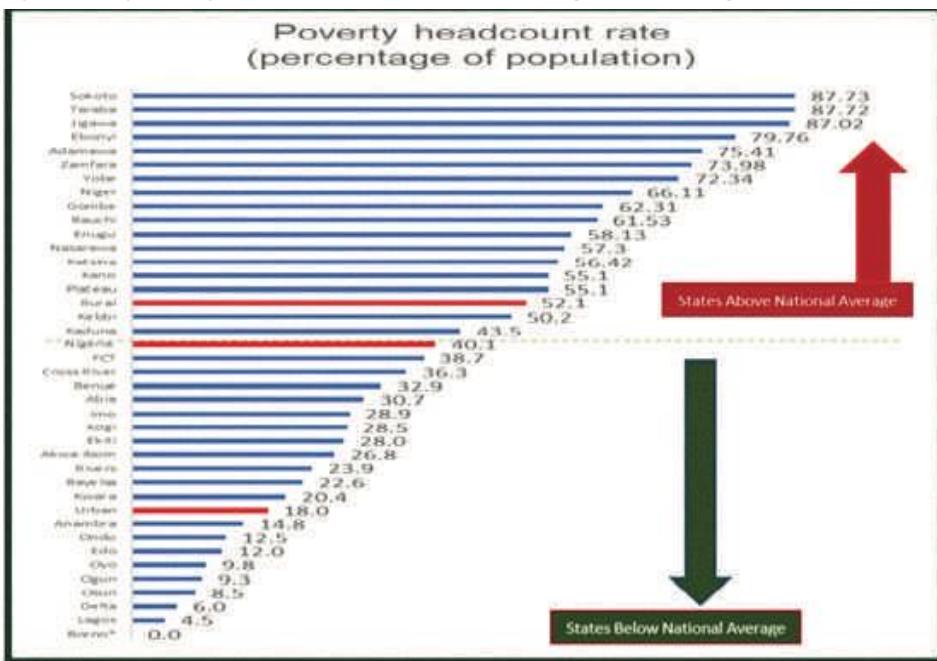
There are several indicators of among these are (a) Poverty (b) Unemployment. However, social exclusion is not restricted to these and in order to build socially cohesive Plateau State, it is pertinent to mainstream participation as a key component as we see in fig 12 below:



This strategy focus on poverty and unemployment to enable us get a sense of status of exclusion in the State on these scores'

Tracking Poverty in Plateau State

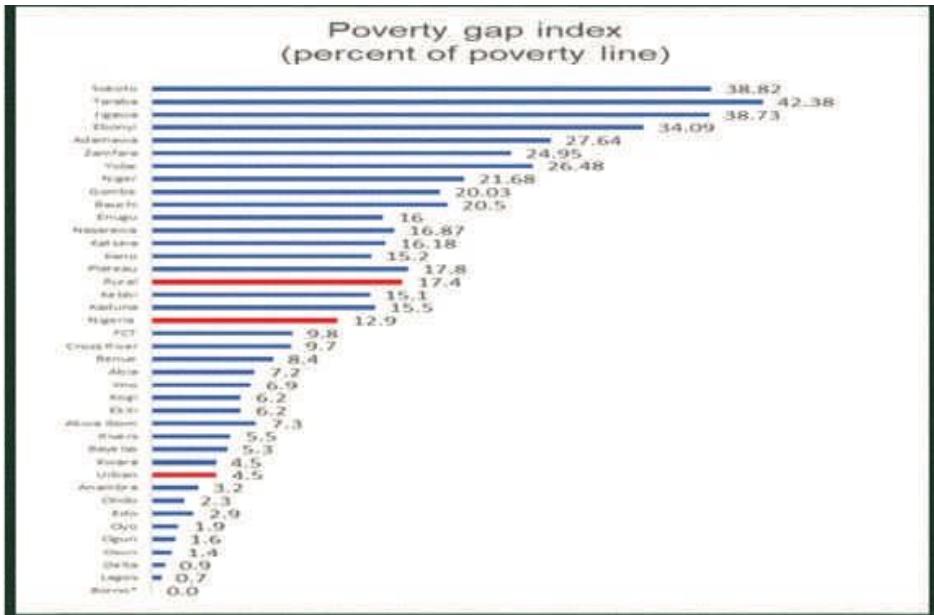
Fig 13: Comparative poverty headcount rate of States in Nigeria showing status of Plateau State



Source: Nigeria bureau for Statistics 'Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria – 2019'.

The above graph shows that the national average poverty head count rate in Nigeria is 40.1% while Poverty head count in Plateau State is 55.1% which implies that a higher level of exclusion and inequality on comparative terms looking at the national average rate.

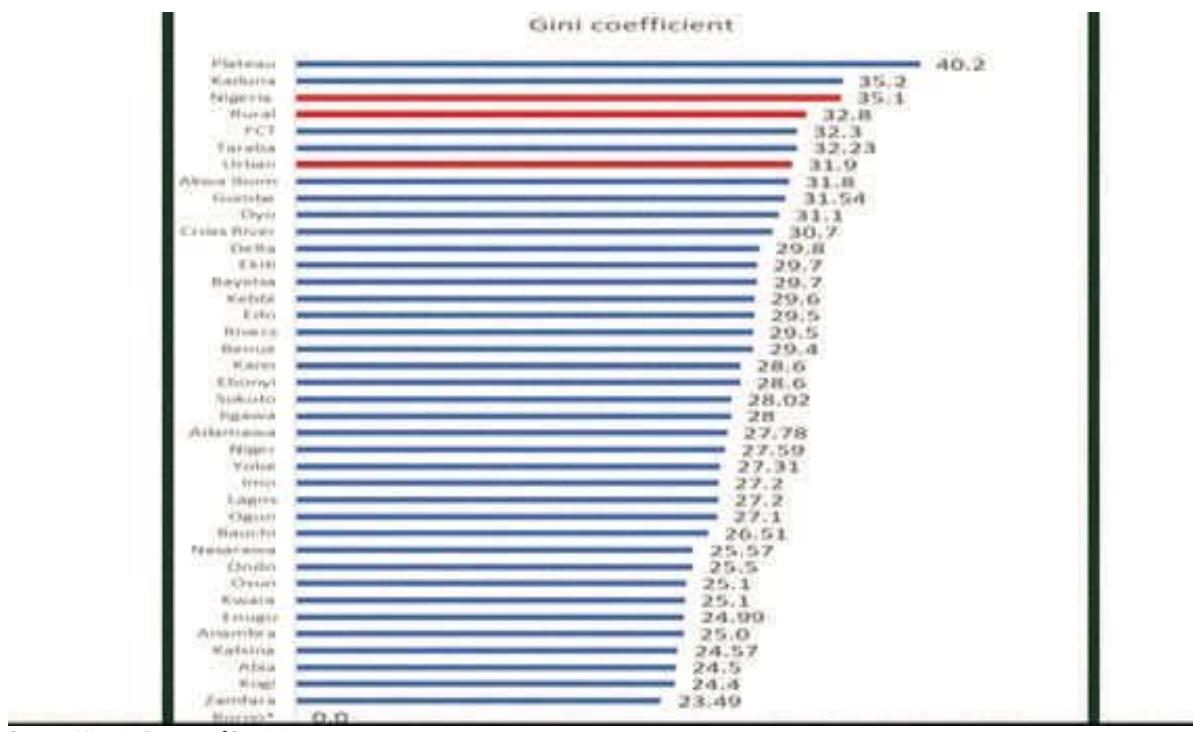
Fig 14: Comparative Poverty Gap Index of States in Nigeria showing status of Plateau State



Source: Nigeria bureau for Statistics 'Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria – 2019'.

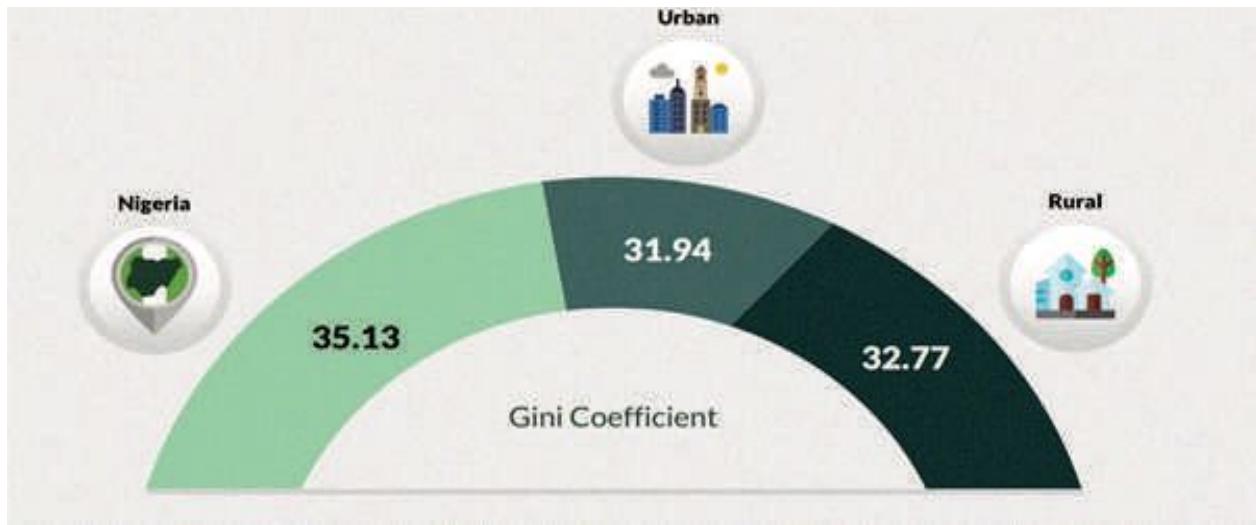
The poverty gap index measures poverty rates in Urban and Rural communities and makes which offers us a measure by which comparisons between be made between Urban and Rural communities. The national poverty index gap in rural areas is 17.4% while for urban areas it is 4.5%. In Plateau State the poverty index is 17.8% which is .4% higher than above the national average rural poverty gap index and 13.3% above the urban rate. This implies a deeper level of poverty in urban areas in Plateau State which can be linked with some social crises within urban areas in the State.

Fig 15 Comparative Gini coefficient for states in Nigeria showing Plateau State status



Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

Fig 16: Comparative National Gini Coefficient and Urban and Rural



Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

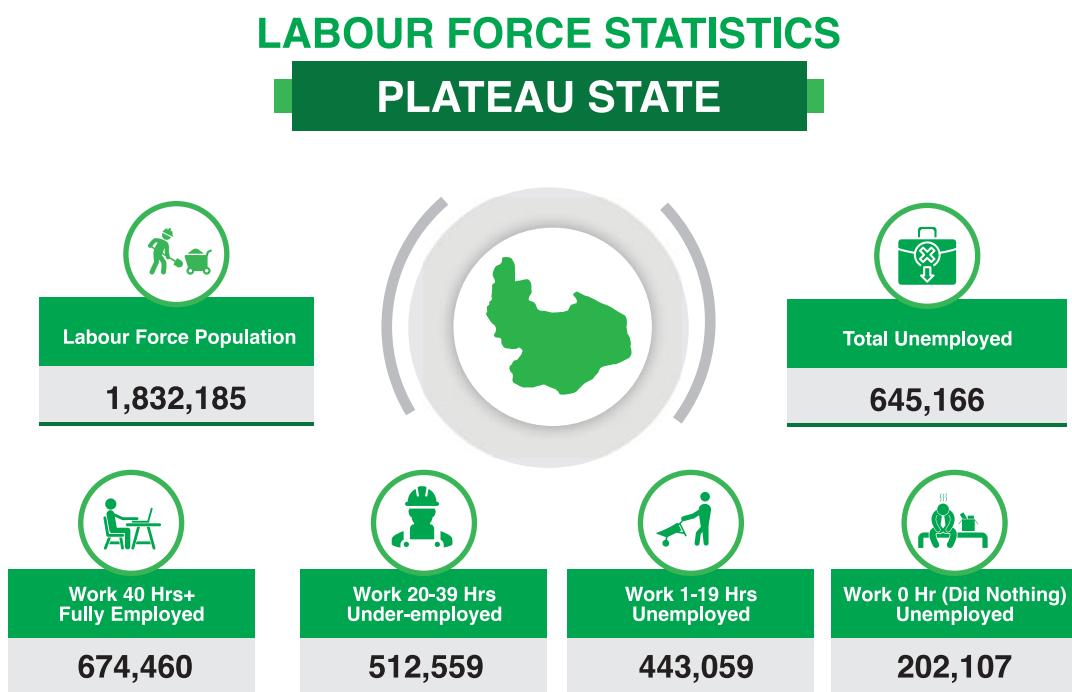
Fig 15 and 16 shows the Gini Coefficient⁶ national, comparative state figure and in rural as well as urban areas. The Gini coefficient is a single number that demonstrates a degree of inequality in a distribution of income/wealth. It is used to estimate how far a country's wealth or income distribution deviates from a totally equal distribution. In the graph above, we see that the average national Gini coefficient is 35.1%. In the rural areas, the Gini coefficient is 31.8% while in urban areas the Gini coefficient is 31.9%. In Plateau State, the Gini coefficient is 40.2%, which is above the national averages in rural and urban areas. The implication is that in the state the degree of inequality in a distribution of income/wealth is high creating conditions for deeper levels of poverty, misery and conflicts. Fig 16 below lays bare the fact that there is a nexus between social conflicts, poverty, inequality, unemployment and lack of participation and voice.

⁶<https://www.google.com/search>

Tracking Unemployment in Plateau State

33.3% or 23.2 million of the about 70 million people who should be working in Nigeria are out of work. The country's underemployment rate – people who work less than 20 hours a week – is also high at 22.8%

In Plateau State the labour force statistics, Unemployment and Under Employment in the state is graphically presented in fig 17 below:



Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

Plateau State labour statistics shows that the unemployment rate in the state is 35.2%, which is higher than the national average (33.3%). The State's underemployment rate is 28%, which is higher than the national average underemployment rate, which is 22.8%⁷

It is pertinent to note that there is a related nexus between social inclusion, social integration and social cohesion as we see in Fig 18 below:



⁷<https://theconversation.com/a-third-of-nigerians-are-unemployed>

The implication is that the combined impacts of unemployment and poverty in Plateau State creates a sense of exclusion and frustration which are triggers for social conflicts. In order to address this as part of the process for transitioning to Green growth , Plateau State would have to do a social audit, develop its state specific social register and a social policy.

It is note worthy that Plateau State signed up to the Open Government partnership(OGP) and prioritizes among other five priority sectors the issue of 'Citizens engagement 'which is a positive way of addressing participation, voice and strengthening inclusion(See Table 3 below for OGP sectors in Plateau State):

S/N	OGP Sector for Emphasis
1	Citizens Engagement
2	Fiscal Transparency
3	Peace and Security
4	Gender
5	Open Contracting

2.3 Environmental Profile

Plateau State has one of the most beautiful and scenic natural environments in Nigeria. There is however poor environmental management in areas of weak solid waste disposal and management which causes pollution of the ecosystem, water and soil contamination serving to increase infections, transmission of diseases and human induced disasters such as Floods. Though 103Hectares of land was acquired by the State government since 2008 for establishment/development of integrated waste management facilities in Ncei-Whiei- Miango in Bassa LGA, this facility has not been built. It is noteworthy that establishment of this facility will enable Plateau State begin to model to other states within the Nigerian Federation approaches in eco-innovations and eco-entrepreneurship. This will serve to promote inclusive economic growth and decent jobs thus addressing the crisis of youth unemployment in the state with the attendant social consequences. There is the challenge of application of poor agricultural practices and high level of deforestation which contributes to the soil degradation. In transitioning to Green Growth is pertinent for Plateau State to adopt the Environmental performance Index(EPI) rankings⁸to assess eleven issues(see Fig 19 below).

Plateau State Environmental Performance Index



Environmental Health (40%)

Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management



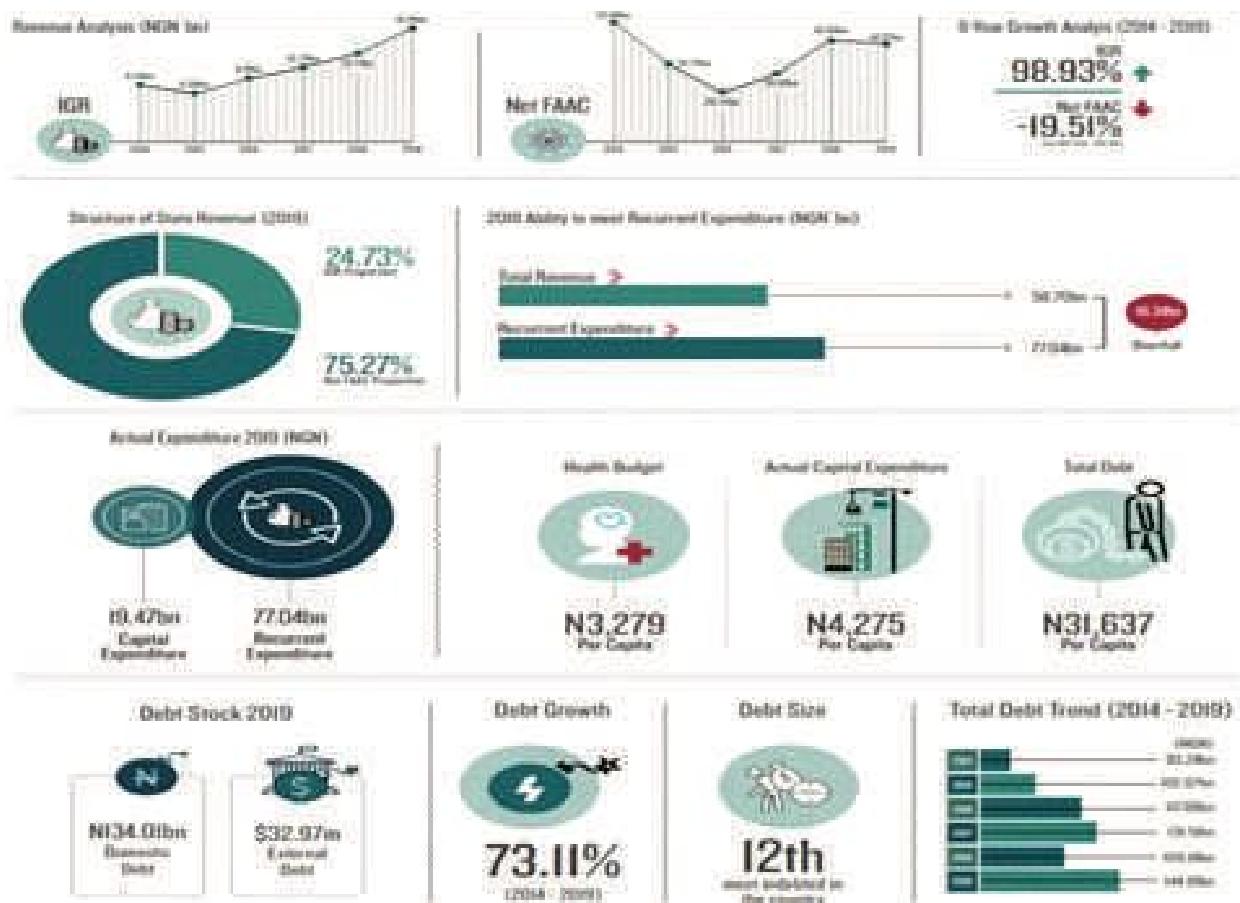
Ecosystem Vitality (60%)

Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change, pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources

⁸Environmental Performance Index was created by the University of Yale- <https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epipolicymakersummaryr11.pdf>

Plateau State can create contextualized indicators with adaptation from the EPI framework developed by the University of Yale, U.S.A for each of these categories. These indicators provide a way to spot environmental problems in the state, set targets, track trends, understand outcomes, and identify best policy practices. Good data and fact-based analysis can also help Plateau State government officials refine the policy agenda, facilitate communications with key stakeholders, and maximize the return on environmental investments.

2.4 Economic Profile



Source: BudgIT 2020

We see from fig 20 above that Plateau State's total debt stock rose by more than 31.99%, from N109.18bn in 2018 to N144.10bn as at December 2019, according to the Debt Management Office of the federation. The domestic debt component rose 3.52%, from N100.37bn in 2018 to N134.01bn in 2019; while its foreign debt grew by 14.19%, from \$28.87m in 2018, to \$32.97m in 2019. On the revenue side, Plateau State was able to amass a total revenue of N58.70bn for 2019 and with a N144.10bn debt burden, this state has a high debt-to-revenue ratio of 245.46% making the state the 12th most indebted state in the nation. The internally generated revenue was N16.48bn, which comes to 28.07%, to its total revenue pool while statutory handouts from the federal government via FAAC allocations was 71.93% of its total revenue purse which was a total of N42.22bn. Just like 2019, a look into 2018 shows that Plateau amassed a total of N12.73bn, or 22.48%, of its total N56.61bn revenue pool as its IGR, while FAAC allocation brought in N43.88bn, or 77.52%, of the total pool. Plateau State's allocation from Federal Government declined by -19.51% in preCOVID-19 era, from N43.89bn in 2018 to N42.22bn in 2019. The sum total of this was that Plateau State was ranked 33 out of the 36 states in Nigeria in terms of sustainability.

Turning the tide in revenue and debt profile in Plateau State



Green growth prioritizes sustainable Resource Management with Agriculture occupying a central place. Plateau State's huge Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State.

Jos Eggs, Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers etc are like no other given their quality which is reflective of the environmental conditions in which they are grown. Leveraging on these massive natural resources has the potential to create value chains that will bring in the much needed resources to bolster the Internally Generated Revenue of the state.

The Jos dry container port provides supportive infrastructure and the required logistics and in concert with the shippers council the necessary facilitation is provided to deliver agricultural products of high quality not only within Nigeria but also in the West Africa sub-region.

2.5 Policy profile

- Plateau State has a few policies that support a Green growth path, these are Plateau State development plan covering the period 2019-2023. Though there isn't a current Green growth strategy with a clear path for transitioning away from an oil based brown agenda, the existence of the Plateau State development strategy (2019-2023) is reflective of a culture of planning in the state which is supportive for transitioning to Green growth strategy.
- There are institutional policies in certain sectors which reflects a commitment to transition to green growth across sectoral areas e.g the Plateau State Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy (2017), Plateau State Policy on Water and Sanitation etc. Notable as these efforts are however, there is the need for a policy audit with a view to reviewing, updating and developing policies that supports the transition to Green Growth.
- Though there are national policies that have been created which would be useful for Plateau State as they would support transitioning to green growth these policies have not been mainstreamed across selected government Ministries(Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information & technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in Plateau State. Some of these key policies are the National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations, National Environmental Protection (Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes) Regulations; and National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations. Others are Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 1992 (EIA Act) and the Harmful Wastes (Special Criminal Provisions etc.) Act of 1988 (Harmful Wastes Act).

Plateau State would need to carry out a policy audit with a view to creating context specific policies that support transition to Green growth across selected government Ministries (Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information & technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in the State. These would have to be published in a single volume to ensure accessibility to citizens and investors.

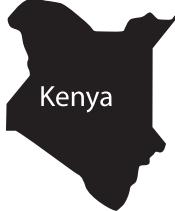
2.6 Mapping of existing Programs in support of Green Growth

- There are deliberate steps put into enhancing climate change responses reflected in paths towards energy self-reliance to increase energy security, inclusive and greener socio-economic growth through establishing mini-grids that can serve as a transitory solution in off-grid communities, but also in poorly served grid-connected areas. This is reflected in the establishment of the first solar mini-grid pilot projects that provides high quality electricity services to rural remote communities in the State.
- There are State structures/agencies deliberately created towards supporting transition to Green growth e.g PRUWASSA, PEPSA etc.

- Solar Street lights at Hwolshe main street, Government Lodge, Jishe
- Ecological Master Plan. Strategic action plan 2010
- Acquirement of land for Integrated waste management facility (103Ha). Establishment/development of integrated waste management facilities. 2008 Ncei-Whiei- Miango in Bassa LGC.

2.7 Benchmarking Status of Green growth in Plateau State with those from Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Africa

Table 4

Country/State	Green Growth Strategy	Overarching and Bold line Statement	Key Focus
 ⁹ Plateau	None(work in progress)	None(work in progress)	None(work in progress)
 Kenya	Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan	To ensure the goals of vision 2030 are achieved in a sustainable way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Infrastructure Development • Climate Resilience • Sustainable natural Resource Management • Resource efficiency, Social inclusion and Sustainable livelihood
 Ethiopia	Climate Resilient Green Strategy	<p>To develop Climate Resilient Green Economy by 2025.</p> <p>To transform Ethiopia into a Carbon-neutral, Middle income country by 2025.</p> <p>To create 60million additional jobs by 2035</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved crop and livestock practices for higher food security and protection of forests for their economic and ecosystem services. • Expanded electricity generation from renewable sources of energy for domestic and regional markets. • Leapfrogging to modern and energy-efficient technologies in transport, industrial sectors and buildings.

⁹Nigeria does not have a Green growth strategy rather key commitments related to reduction of emissions, Climate change etc are mainstreamed into development plan and government medium term expenditure framework. It is significant to note that Plateau State does not yet have a Strategy for Green growth. This status report is part of the efforts aimed at delivering the Green growth strategy for the state.

Country/State	Green Growth Strategy	Overarching and Bold line Statement	Key Focus
 Rwanda	Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy	To mainstream Carbon resilience and low carbon development into key sectors of the economy by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy security and a low supply that supports the development of Green Industries and services. Sustainable land use management and Water resource management that results in food security. Social protection, improved health and disaster risk reduction to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
 South Africa	Strategic Policy on inclusive Green growth in the country's climate change response white paper-The Green Economy Accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build Climate resilient while simultaneously maintain South Africa's International competitiveness. To contribute to Global Climate mitigation in a way that enables fair and effective global solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and installation of renewable energy plant and equipment Green Manufacturing(or assembly) Energy Efficiency Production of Biofuels

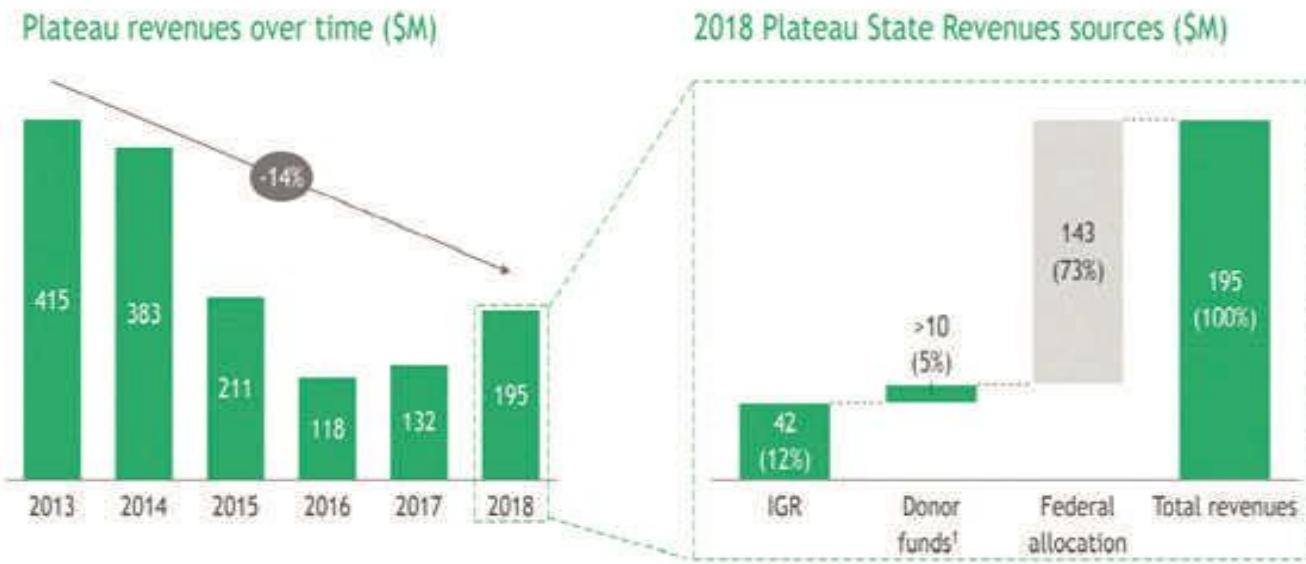
Source: Green growth mapping Kenya, Rwanda, Botswana, South Africa-Inventory and Analysis of Green Growth

3



Justification for Transitioning to Green Growth pathway in Plateau State

3.1 Global Trends, convergence of triple waves and pressure points



The convergence of triple waves- COVID-19, Climate Change and Recession triggered a global economic crisis with attendant pressure on Nigeria's oil dependent economy as global oil prices crashed resulting in low demand, low earnings from oil, and the economy shrank by 1.8% in 2020. Though it is projected that the Nigerian economy will grow by a modest 1.8%. *'Nigeria's recovery is expected to underperform those of other oil producers, and an unexpected shock to oil prices could threaten the modest growth projected. By the end of 2021, Nigeria's GDP is likely to approach its 2010 level, thus reversing a full decade of economic growth. GDP per capita is projected to continue declining because the economy is forecast to grow more slowly than the population'*¹⁰. Plateau State is dependent on oil revenues from the Federation Account to the tune of 73% (Boston Consulting Group, Plateau State Development Strategy, 2019-2023). The implication of this is that the state's capacity to deliver on the three point thrust of the government(Economic rebirth, Physical infrastructure Development and Peace, Security and Good governance) is weakened due to declining revenues from the Federation Account(see Fig 21) above which would result in deepening poverty , inequality and social crisis. The pursuit therefore of a Green growth alternative is a smart option going forward.

3.2 Plateau State as a thought leader within Nigeria's Political Economy

Thought leadership is about innovation, influence and insight as reflected in fig 22 below



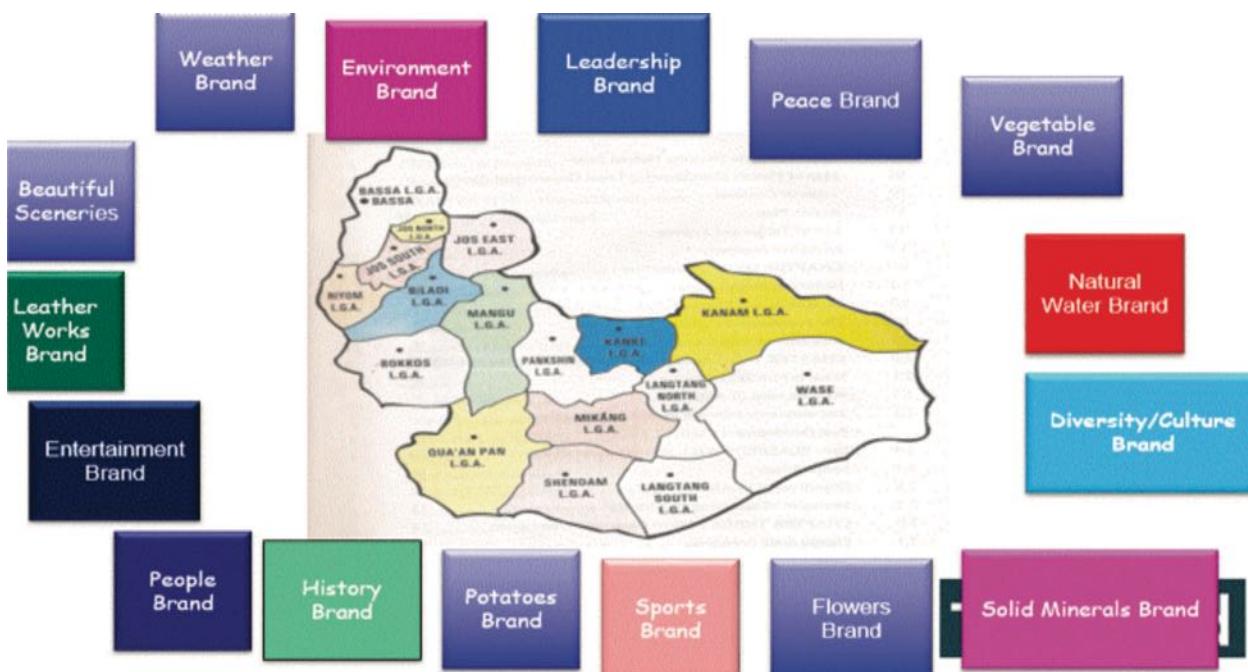
Historically Plateau State has played strategic roles in shaping Nigeria's development path. In the 1950s the city played host to a gathering of political interests and tendencies convened by one of Nigeria's founding fathers prior to Nigeria's independence. Plateau State has played the role of an adhesive like glue

¹⁰<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/publication/nigeria-economic-update-resilience-through-reforms>, June 2021

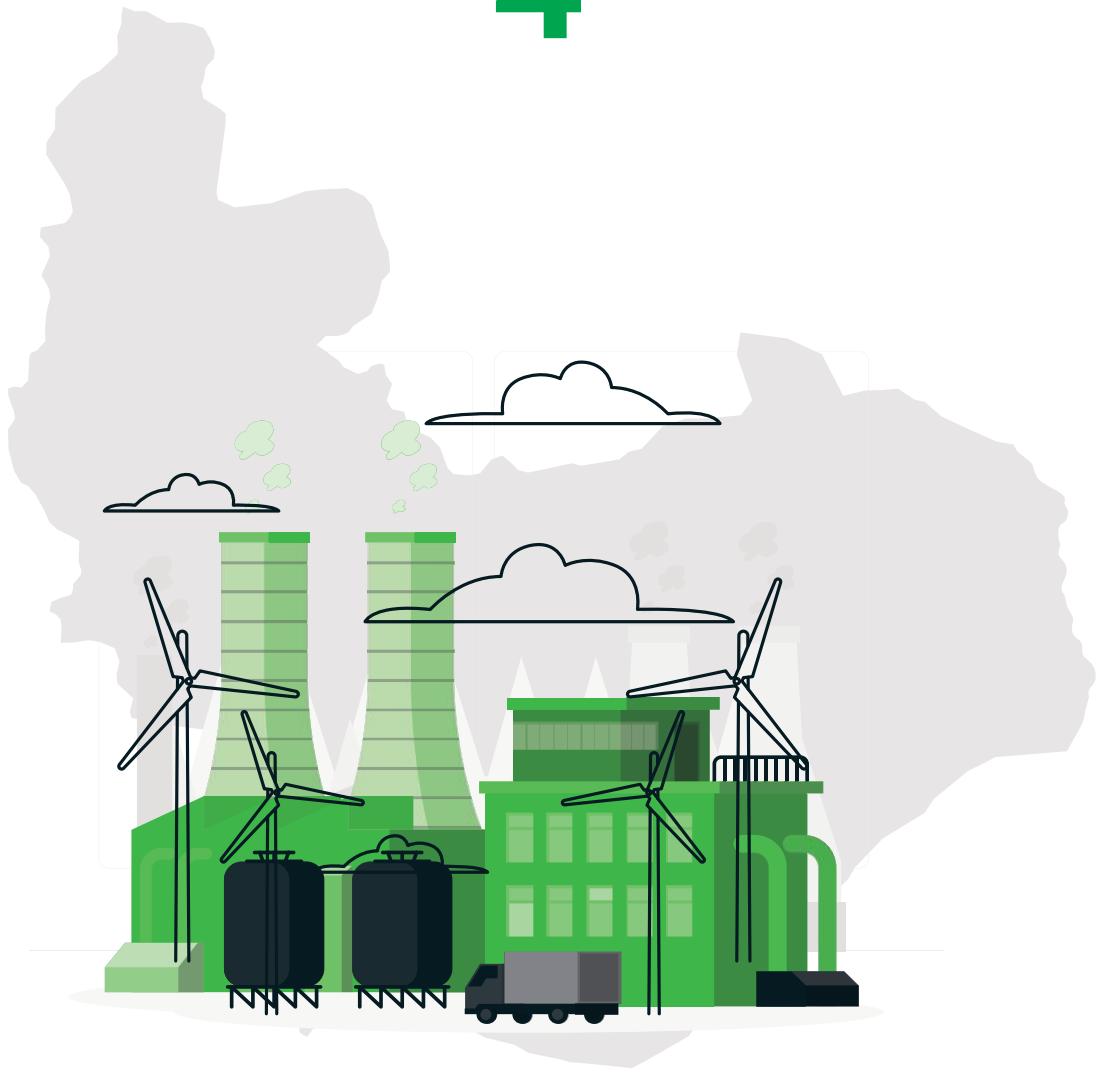
in keeping the nation together in the face of centrifugal forces in 1966-1970. Plateau played host to the convention of the defunct Social Democratic Party at which the late Chief M.K.O Abiola emerged as presidential candidate in 1993. In 1999 it played host to the convention of People's Democratic party and during which President Olusegun Obasanjo emerged as flag bearer during the transition from Military to Democratic rule in 1999. Plateau State is currently one of the few states in Nigeria with a Development Plan covering 2019-2023 and has the capacity to model Leadership towards Green Growth.

3.3 Leveraging on Plateau State brand Assets

In section (2) 'Profile of Plateau State and Identification of Priorities' under which the Economic Profile was presented(2.4) above, we noted that Green growth prioritizes sustainable Resource Management with Agriculture occupying a central place. We also noted that Plateau State's huge Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State. Beyond Agricultural potentials and brands, there are several brand assets that could attract green investments around which the state can build its Green growth strategy. Fig 23 below shows several of these brands around which the state can build its Green growth strategy:



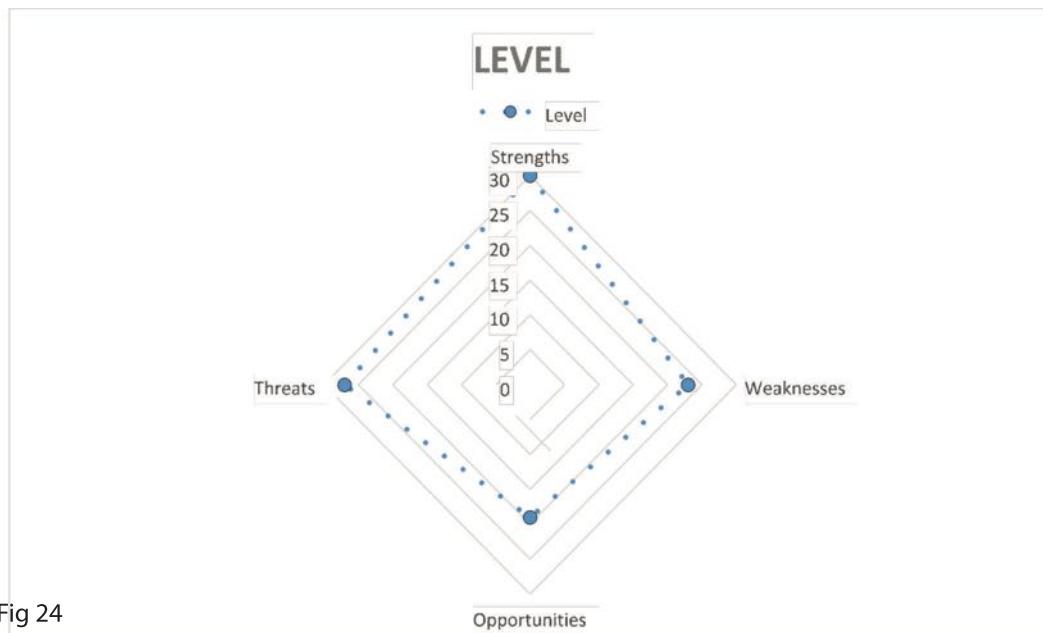
4



SWOT Analysis of Transition to a Green Growth pathway in Plateau State

4.1 SWOT Analysis

'SWOT' stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. Presented below is the SWOT analysis of Plateau State:



The chart above captures the SWOT Analysis graphically, it shows an even level of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Threats in the Diagnosis. However, it demonstrates that Plateau State has more strengths and opportunities than weaknesses and threats as seen in the chart below.

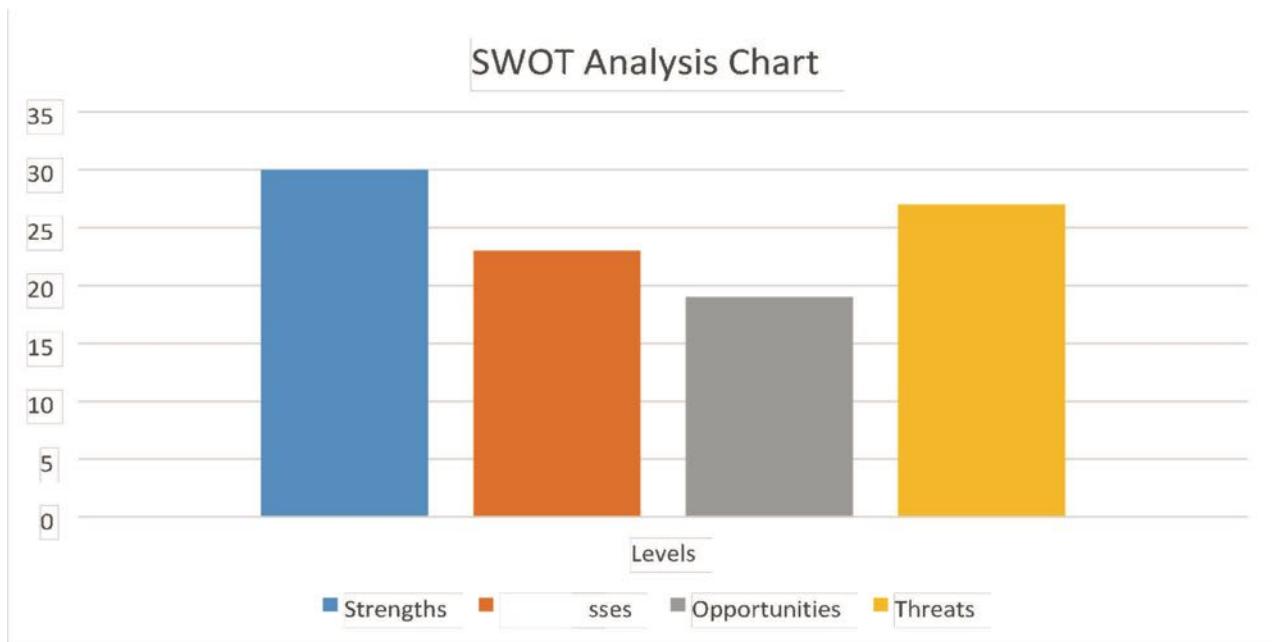


Fig 25

This suggests that there are more strengths and opportunities to be deployed in building the Green Growth Strategies, which includes:



Fig 26

However, the diagnosis also shows key weaknesses and threats that must not be ignored, such as reflected in the diagrams below:

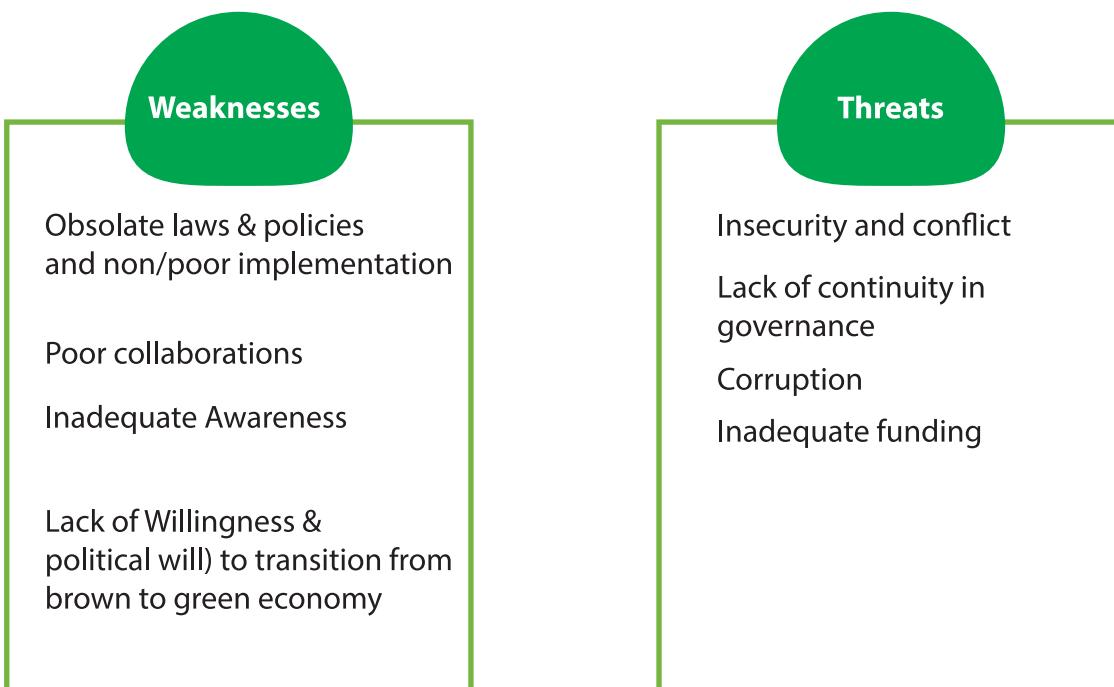


Fig 27

4.2 The Seed Approach and Status of Green Growth in Plateau State

The Seed approach uses the illustration of a seed in the ground to ask at which stage of growth the seed is at with a view to applying it to interpret the status of Green growth in Plateau State.

The Seed approach uses the following grading system in Table 5 below

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	3
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guide

Applying the seed approach in interpreting the SWOT analysis, we are able to get a sense of the following:

- Assess the status of Green growth in Plateau State
- Identify the critical issues which will be factored into the development of the Plateau State Green growth Strategy

Drawing from the Seed approach and taking into cognisance some of the pilot projects and supportive policies developed relating to Green growth in Plateau State, it is clear that the state is at level 1- 'The Planted seed stage'. This is so because some seeds for Green growth have been Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life.

4.3 Critical Issues to be factored into Green growth Strategy Development

Additionally drawing from the SWOT analysis we identify thirteen key issues which need to be factored into the development of the Plateau State Green growth Strategy. These thirteen issues are in Table 6 below:

S/N	Critical Issue to be factored into Green growth Strategy Development	Description and status of the critical issues to be factored into the Green growth Strategy Development
1	Public awareness on Green Growth	Low public awareness on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
2	Low government capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State	Low government capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State
3	Public Capacity related to Green Growth.	Low level of Public Capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State
4	Institutional Structures supportive of Green growth	Weak or absence of Institutional Structures for Weak Institutional Structures for transitioning to Green growth

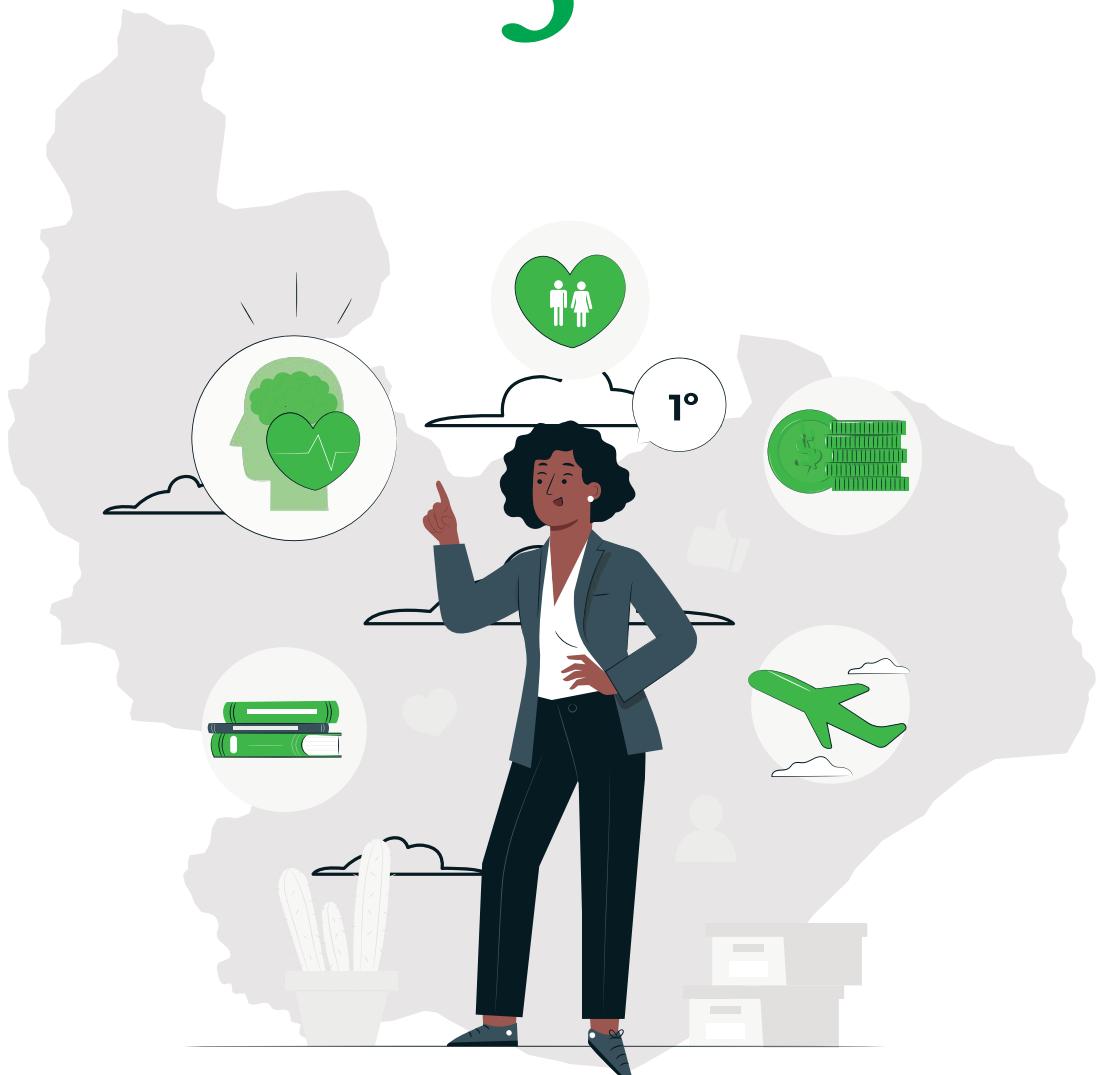
S/N	Critical Issue to be factored into Green growth Strategy Development	Description and status of the critical issues to be factored into the Green growth Strategy Development.
5	Weak or absence of Policy framework	Weak or absence of supportive policy framework for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
6	Coordination mechanism for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.	Weak Institutional coordination mechanism for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
7	System	Absence of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules guiding Green growth in Plateau State
8	Strategy	Absence of coherent robust framework with audacious vision and plan of action designed to deliver Green growth in Plateau State
9	Culture	Absence of social behaviour, norms values that shape practices supportive of Green growth.
10	Green Investments	Weak or absence of investments aimed at improving the environment.
11	Green Technology ¹¹	Limited application of technology and science to create products that are more environmentally friendly e.g. technology infrastructure used to recycle waste, purify water, create clean energy, and conserve natural resources.
12	Green Innovation ¹²	Innovations within the state that contribute to the creation of key products, services, or processes to reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time optimize the use of natural resources.
13	Leadership for Sustainability ¹³	This is about shared leadership which brings together three elements (Direction- when stakeholders agree on goals and strategies to achieve these goals), (Alignment when stakeholders coordinate resources to implement the strategies to achieve those goals), (Commitment- when stakeholders willingly work toward those goals, even at some sacrifice to self-interest).

¹¹https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/green_tech

¹²<https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry>

¹³<https://gps.bard.edu/how-to-become-a-leader-in-sustainability>

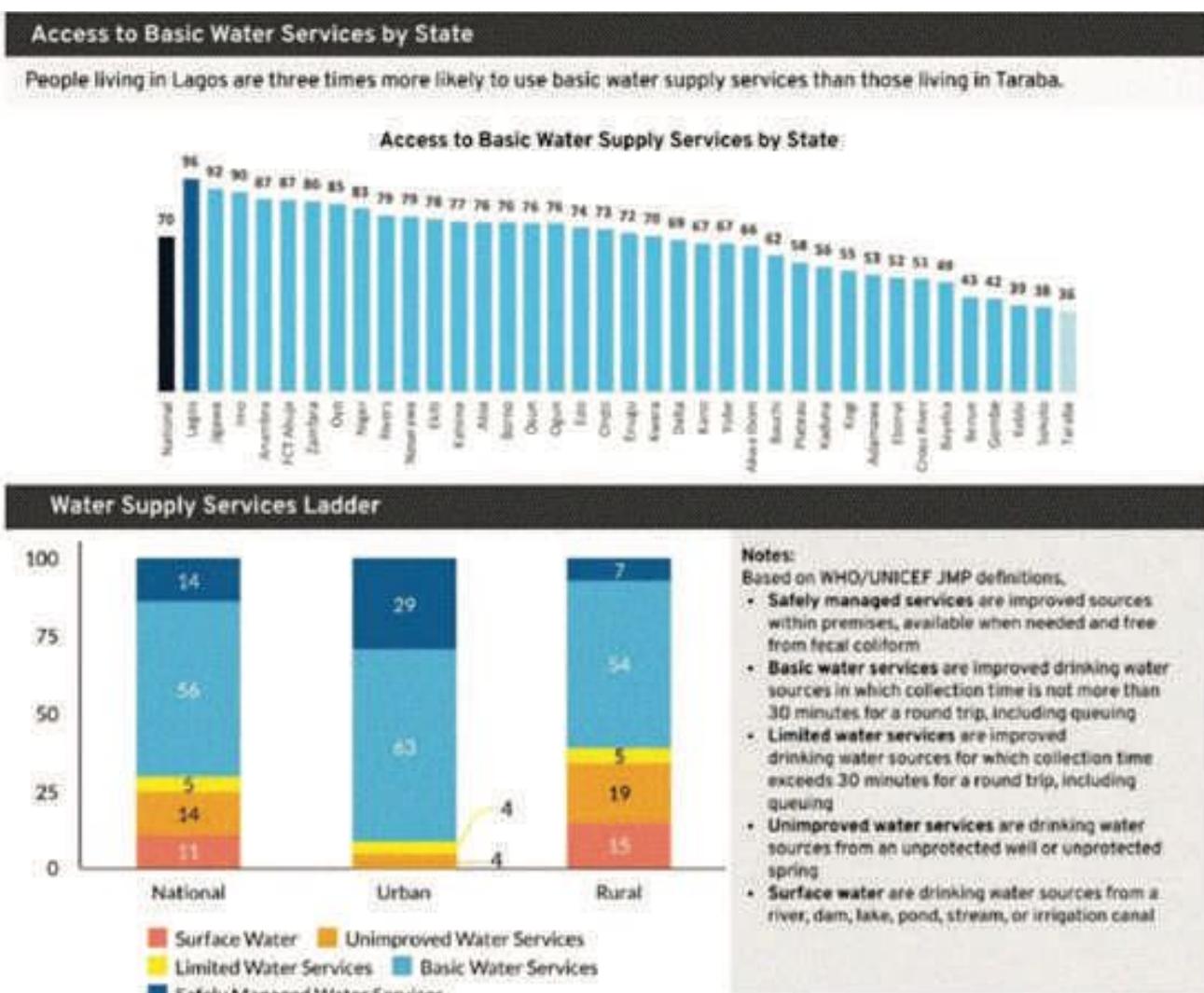
5



Key sectors for Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State

5.1 Water Resources and Energy

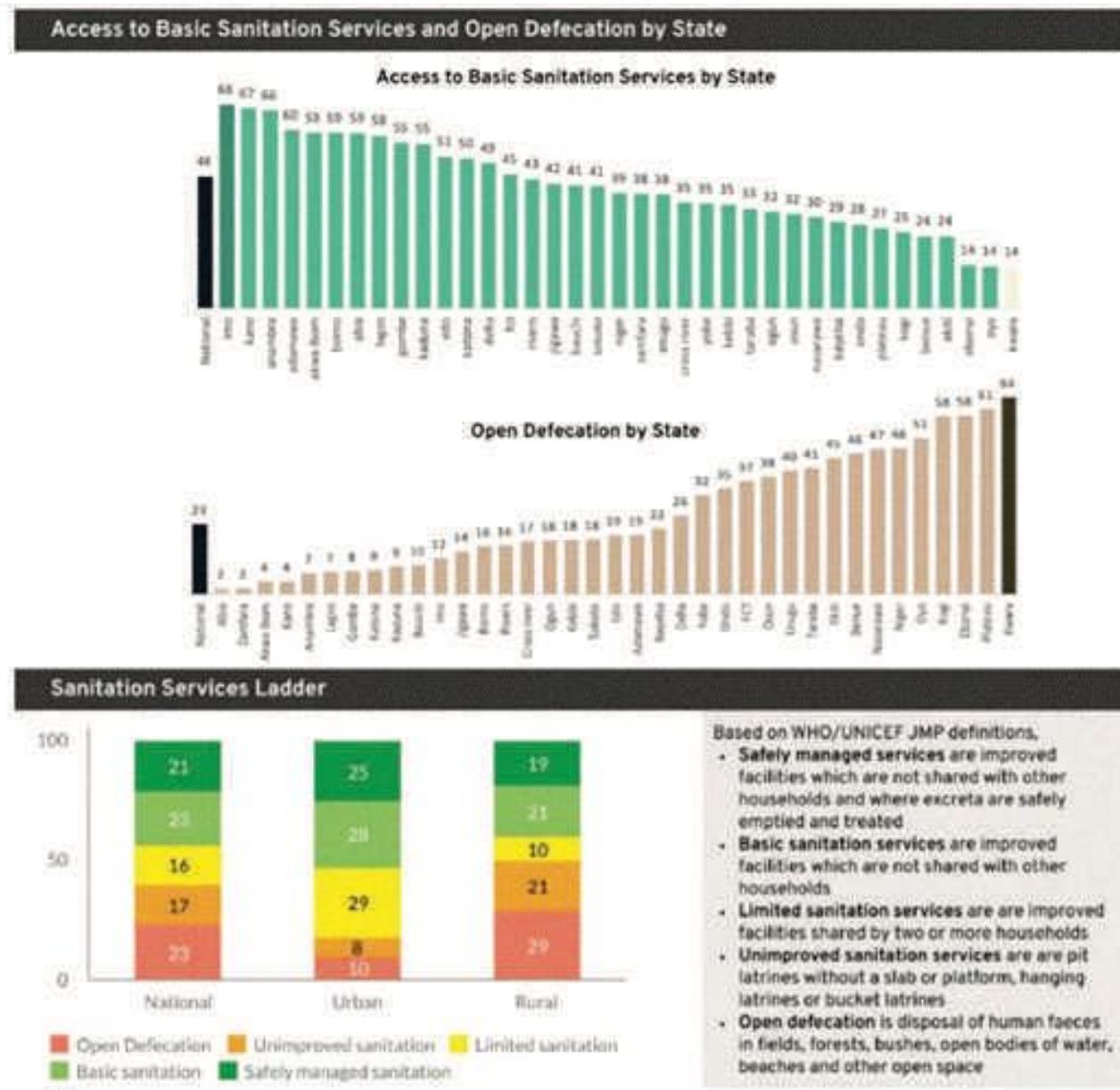
Fig 28:



Source: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping/World Bank/UNICEF/AfDB

In Fig 28 above, 58% of citizens in Plateau State have access to basic water services defined as having access to improved water sources in which collection time is not more than 30minutes for a round trip, including queuing. The implication is that 42% of citizens do not have access to basic water services.

Fig 29:



Source: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping/World Bank/UNICEF/AfDB

Fig 29 above shows that in Plateau State 27% of citizens have access to Basic sanitation services defined as improved facilities which are not shared with other households. 67% of citizens openly defecate defined as disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water and other open spaces.

Fig 30

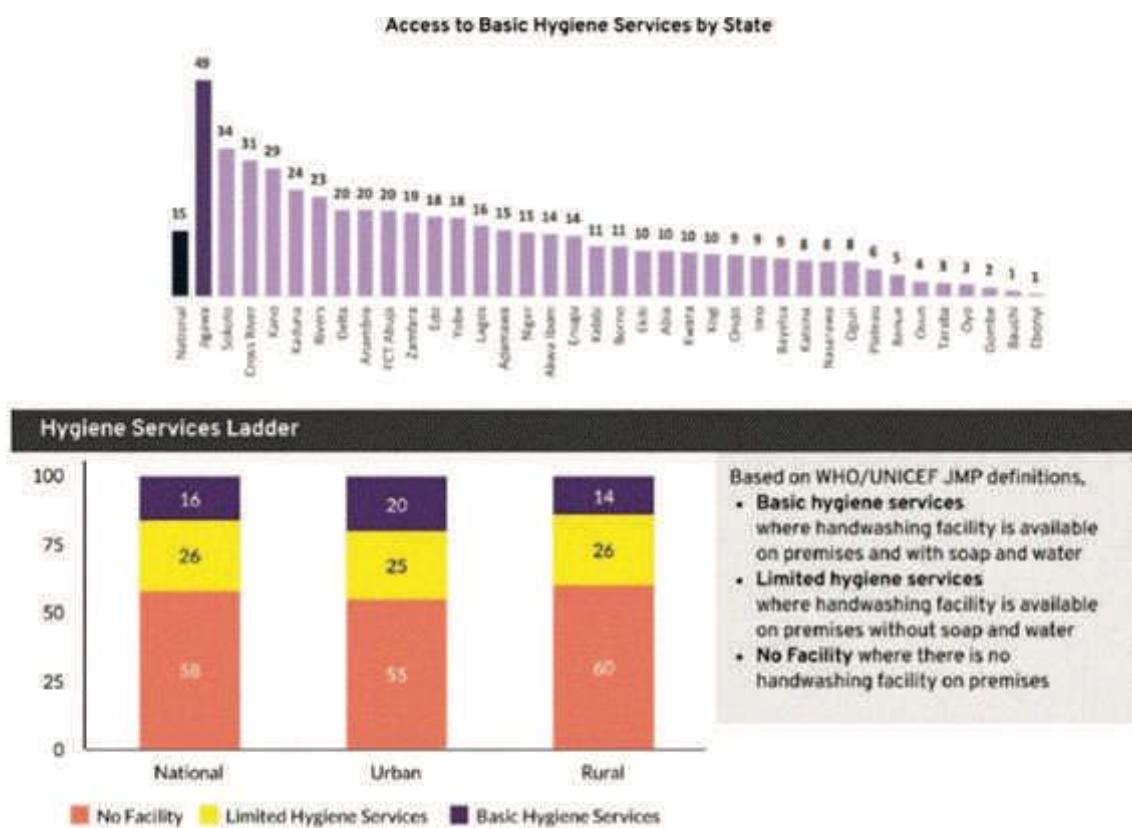


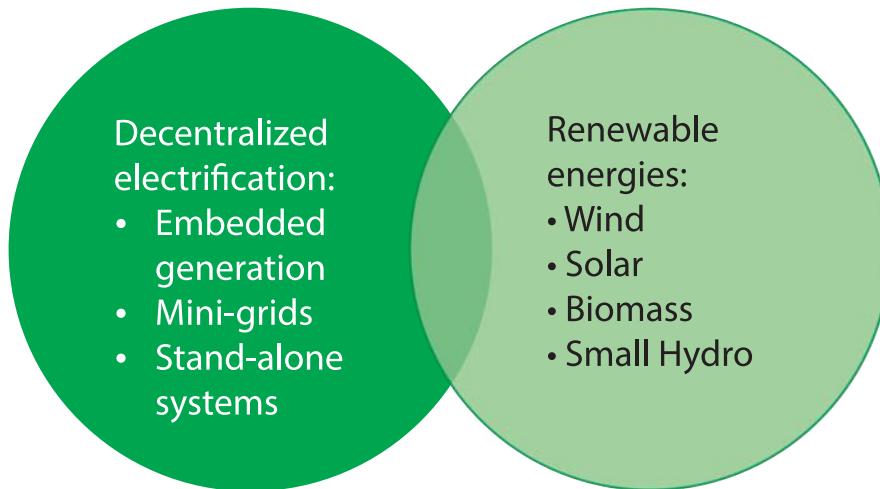
Fig 30 above shows that in Plateau State 6% of citizens have access to Basic hygiene services defined as where handwashing facility is available on premises with soap and water.

The implication of data from tables 6,7, 8 are that citizens' access to basic water services, basic sanitation services and basic hygiene services is weak. It is commendable that PRUWASSA was set up to address the challenges in the water and sanitation sector. In the emerging regime of transitioning to a Green growth pathway, the uptake of services by citizens needs a shift from current levels. Given that the data from tables 6,7 and 8 were made in 2019 , they are still very relevant , reliable and have integrity given that the mapping was done by Nigeria Bureau of Statistics supported by UNICEF, World Bank and African Development Bank. These data should be used as the basis for planning by PRUWASSA in delivering Safe sanitation, ensuring safe supplies, sanitation and maintenance, solid waste management, etc.

The Plateau Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy was developed in October 2017 with the following objectives:

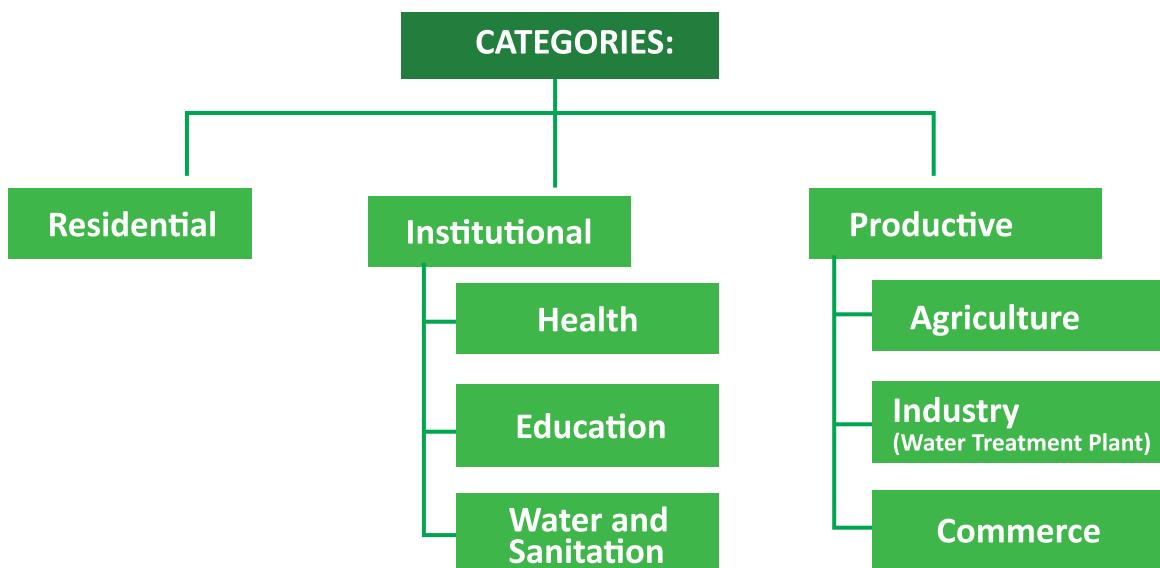
- To provide and sustain reliable and affordable electricity access for all Plateau State inhabitants in off-grid and poorly served grid-connected areas.
- To contribute to socio-economic development through industrialization and private sector involvement in Plateau's energy sector.
- To position Plateau State and its citizens at the forefront in the development and application of innovative renewable alternative energies.

The technology scope of the project is as reflected in fig 31 below:



Source: Plateau Policy and strategy on Renewable Energy

The Beneficiary groups are as shown in Fig 32 below:



Source: Plateau Policy and strategy on Renewable Energy

The fact that the state has a Policy and Strategy on Renewable energy reflects a commitment to pursuing sector reforms and governance to improve efficiency; reduce transmission and expand access through community off-grid or micro-grid electrification, embedded generation, stand-alone systems etc . It is pertinent for Plateau State to create the enabling space that support innovative and competitive renewable energy solutions.

In section 4.2 we introduced the concept of 'The Seed approach' in assessing the overall status of Green growth in Plateau State. In Table 7 below we apply the same approach to assess the sector specific status using the five point grading system and shows that the state has a score of 1(planted seed):

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to Water & Resources sector in Plateau State	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	There is existing policy and strategy on Renewable Energy. There is a Water and Sanitation policy. There are supportive structures set up for the sector to ensure delivery of services however, these targets have not been delivered both in the water and renewable energy subsectors	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground of life.	There is existing policy and strategy on Renewable Energy. There is a Water and Sanitation policy. There are supportive structures set up for the sector to ensure delivery of services. Modest achievement of planned targets have been delivered both in the water and renewable energy subsectors	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	There is existing policy and strategy on Renewable Energy. There is a Water and Sanitation policy. The sector is periodically assessed to identify other relevant policies that need to be created and ensure that the sector delivers on planned target. There are supportive structures set up for the sector to ensure delivery of services. A higher level of achievement of planned targets delivered both in the water and renewable energy subsectors	3

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to Water & Resources sector in Plateau State	Score
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	<p>There is existing policy and strategy on Renewable Energy. There is a Water and Sanitation policy. The sector is periodically assessed to identify other relevant policies that need to be created and ensure that the sector delivers on planned target. New policies created to ensure that targets are achieved. More supportive structures set up for the sector to ensure delivery of services. A higher level of achievement of planned targets delivered both in the water and renewable energy subsectors</p>	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	<p>There is existing policy and strategy on Renewable Energy. There is a Water and Sanitation policy. The sector is periodically assessed to identify other relevant policies that need to be created and ensure that the sector delivers on planned target. New policies created to ensure that targets are achieved. More supportive structures set up for the sector to ensure delivery of services. A higher level of achievement of planned targets delivered comparable to internationally recognized standards and demonstrating a transition to Green growth.</p>	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guide

5.2 Environment

Environment and Circular Economy approach

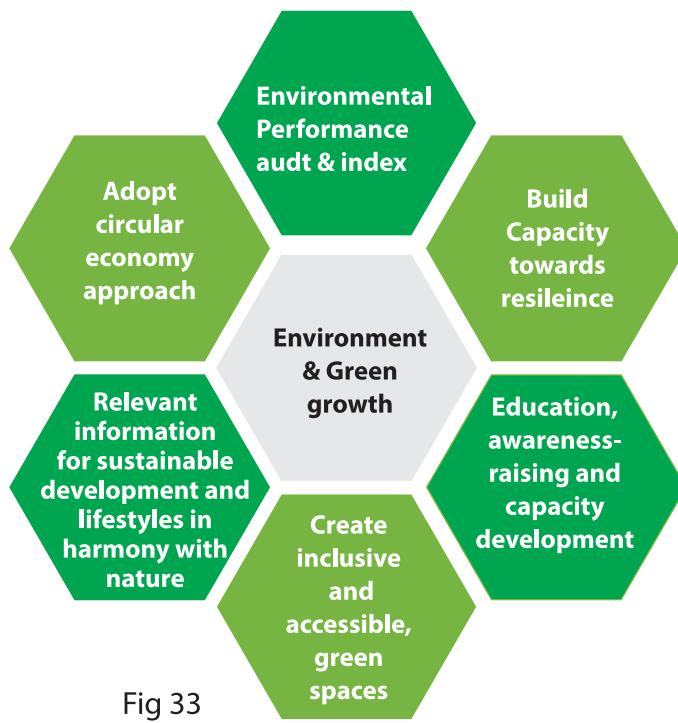
Plateau State presents some of the most scenic environments in Nigeria and happens to be the only garden city given that the city was deliberately designed incorporating urban green spaces. Over the years, however, the state lost this status of being a garden city given that the gardens are not only broken down but that there has been improper disposal of solid and effluent wastes in many communities. The circular economy approach provides a way out of the challenge of waste in Plateau State as it has the potential for enabling citizens rethink the environment since it opens the space for economic growth , creation of green jobs etc

What is Circular Economy?

Currently, we have a primarily linear economy. We make a product – for example, a toaster or a mobile phone – we use it and, when it breaks or there's a better model available, we throw it away. At this point, all of the resources (energy, metals, water) used to make that phone are lost. A circular economy would address these issues, by eliminating waste and inefficiency at each stage of the product life cycle, from reducing the amount of time cars and machinery sit idle, to increasing the scope for repairability or modular re-manufacturing of used components. This broad definition of the circular economy includes practices such as the sharing economy and performance economy. It is concerned with an often-overlooked element of productivity: resource efficiency. The concept has its roots in bio-mimicry. In the natural world, there is no waste: instead, when an organism reaches the end of its life, it provides nutrients for another part of the system. Industrial symbiosis is one example of this principle, whereby waste or by-products from one industrial process become inputs for another. This approach delivers employment, economic growth and the requirement Policy environment. (The Virtuous Circle, 2016)

In section 2.3 we referred to the concept of Environmental Performance Index which covers Environmental Health (Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%)(Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change, pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources).

There is a current need for Plateau State to undertake the following in transitioning to a Green growth path in fig 33 below:



Below we apply the seed approach to assess the environment sector specifically and see that in Table below that Plateau State has a score of 1(planted seed):

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Environment Sector	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	There is no coherent environmental policy accessible to citizens. There are intentions to have an ecological master plan, however, this has not been delivered. There are claims of the existence of a policy on waste management, this has neither been adopted and passed into law by the State Assembly nor is it accessible to citizens. The practice of the application of Environmental performance index to assess the environment with a view to developing coherent interventions is not practiced.	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	There are concrete steps taken to identify relevant environmental policies for the state. The machinery is set in motion to start the process of developing the new environmental policies. coherent environmental policy accessible to citizens. There are intention to develop the ecological master plan, goes beyond intentions to actual work by inaugurated groups working on it.	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	Environmental performance Index(EPI) used to assess the environment and identify relevant environmental policies for the state. Draft copy of the ecological master plan is produced.	3

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Environment Sector	Score
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	Environmental performance Index(EPI) used to assess the environment and identify relevant environmental policies for the state. Draft copies of the relevant environmental policies developed. Draft copy of the ecological master plan is produced. All relevant new policies, ecological master plan validated and passed into law in the state.	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	Environmental performance Index(EPI) used to assess the environment and identify relevant environmental policies for the state. All relevant new policies, ecological master plan validated and passed into law in the state are being implemented and deliver on targets comparable to global standards and demonstrating a transition to a Green growth pathway	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guide

5.3 Tourism

The global economy in 2020 suffered a loss of \$2.4 trillion in 2020 due to direct and indirect impacts of a steep drop in international Tourist arrivals.¹⁴ Africa's Tourism industry lost \$120billion in 2020¹⁵ with Kenya losing (\$999.55 million) in revenue between January and October 2020¹⁶. What this means is that Tourism is big business when properly organized and funded and presents Plateau with huge opportunities to create jobs, generate revenue and be a destination of choice. Ecotourism is a vast unexplored field and an untapped goldmine. The dearth of information on ecotourism creates a situation of difficulty with respect to marketability. A study of the Jos Wildlife Park (JWLP), Jos National Museum and Zoo (JNMZ), Assop Falls (AF), Rayfield Resort (RR),

¹⁴<https://unctad.org/news/global-economy-could-lose-over-4-trillion-due-covid-19-impact-Tourism> 12

¹⁵<https://qz.com/africa/1888306/africa-Tourism-market-to-lose-up-to-120-billion-with-covid/> 13

¹⁶<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-kenya-economy>

Pandam Wildlife Park (PWLP) and Naraguta Tourist Village (NTV) carried out in 2009 revealed the following below¹⁷:

Table 8 showing Sources of revenue generation for Tourist destinations studied

Sources of revenue	Tourist site							
	Jos Museum/zoo	National Park	Jos Park	Wildlife Park	Pandam Wildlife Park	Assee Falls	Rayfield Resort	Naraguta Leather Industries
Issuance of permit	O	x		xxxx	O	O	O	O
Fishing	O	O		xxx	O	O	O	O
Sales of ticket	xxxx	xxxx	xx	O	xx	O		
Lodging	O	O	xx	O	O	O	O	O
Horse riding	O	x	O	O	O	O	O	O
Sport fishing	O	O	x	O	x	O	O	O
Boating	O	O	x	O	xx	O	O	O
Mountainclimbing	O	O	x	O	O	O	O	O
Renting of halls and premises	xxxx	xxxx	O	O	O	O	O	O
Sales of food and drinks	xx	xx	x	x	xx	O		
Sales of souvenir	O	O	O	O	O	O	xxxx	

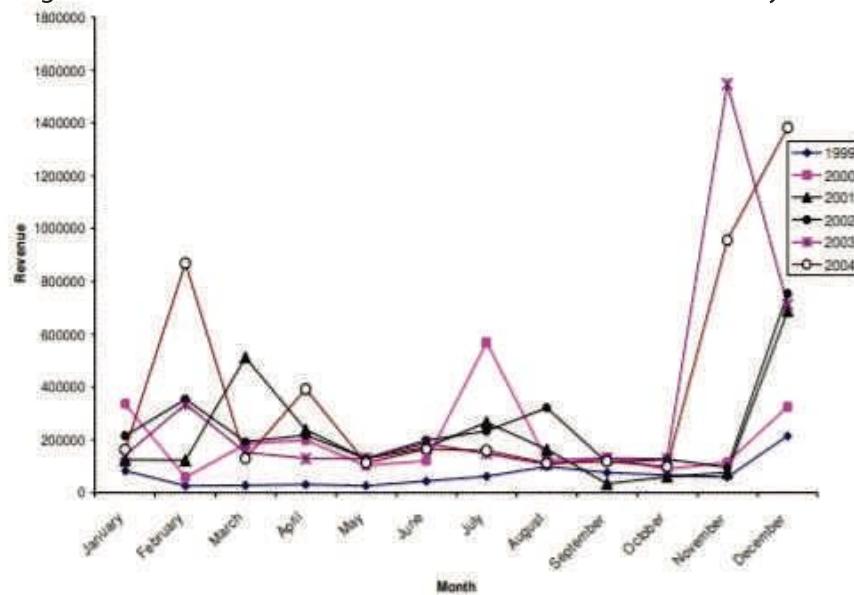
Source: Field Survey, 2007

Key:

- xxxx - contributes strongly
- xxx - contributes much
- xx - contributes some
- x - contributes minor
- O - contributes nothing

Table 8 showing Sources of revenue generation for Tourist destinations reflected of an era in the way Tourism is perceived. From the table it shows that Tourism is not perceived as business given the kinds of activities that were expected to generate revenue. The reality is that in transitioning to Green growth lots of innovations will need to be developed to attract Tourist to Plateau State making it a destination of choice.

Fig 34 : Revenue generation from Jos National Museum and Zoo on a monthly basis



¹⁷Assessment of Revenue Generation Avenues in Ecotourism Destinations of Plateau State, Nigeria (Pp. 441-452), Ijeomah, H.M.2009

Fig 35: Revenue generation from Jos Wildlife Park

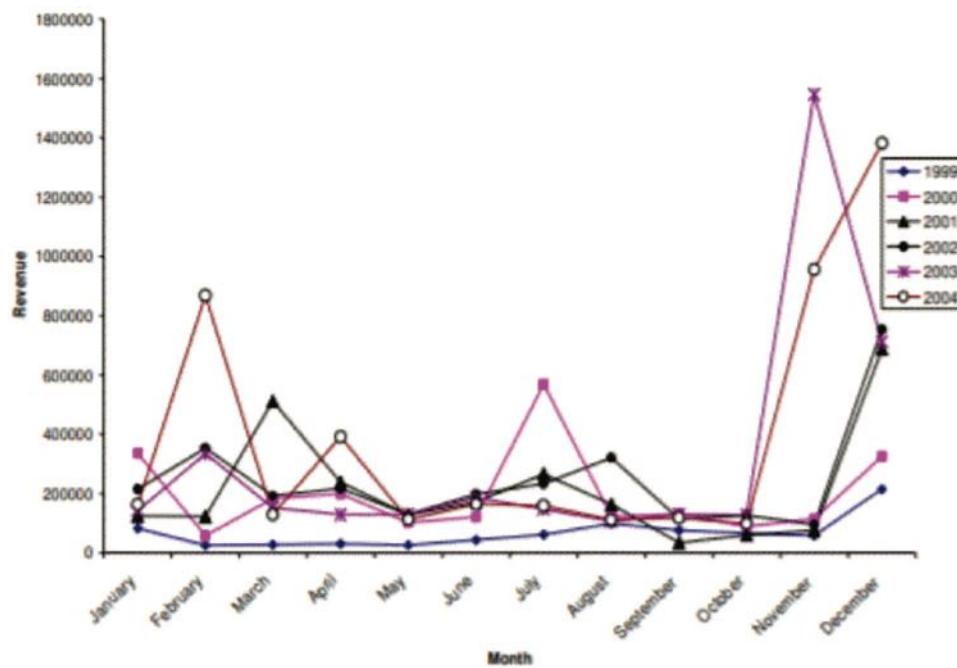


Fig 34 and 35 above shows the very seasonal nature of visits to these Tourist destinations, which reflected sharp drops at certain periods of the year. However within the context of ecotourism operated as business, marketing and branding of Tourism and packages are done in such a way that citizens are attracted to visit. Beyond this, there will be commitment to creating a culture where citizens recognize the place of rest and its impact on wellbeing and productivity. The plan ultimately will be to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable Tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals(Target 8.9)

Table 10 : Factors militating against revenue generation in Tourism destinations in Plateau State

S/N	Factors in order of priority
1	Insecurity
2	Poor Funding
3	Lack of Awareness
4	Lack of Facilities
5	Underutilization of resources
6	Low Patronage
7	Poverty

The table above shows the critical place of security in creating the enabling environment for Tourism to flourish. Other issues mentioned are also areas of need. However, Investments in Tourism and visits by tourists is facilitated within a context where people feel secure. This is a key issue to be tackled as Plateau State begins rethinking Tourism as business.

Below we apply the seed approach to assess the Tourism sector and see that in Table 11 below that Plateau State has a score of 1(planted seed):

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Tourism Sector	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	There are no policies created supportive of ecotourism. There are intentions to create a Tourism master plan with the inauguration of the relevant commitment. However the plan has not been developed.	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	There is comprehensive assessment of the Tourism sector. There are policies identified that need to be created supportive of ecotourism. The intentions to create a Tourism master plan moves the committee stage where inaugurated committee begin to work	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	There are policies identified and developed as drafts supportive of ecotourism. The intentions to create a Tourism master plan moves from the committee stage where inaugurated committee begin to work. Tourism seen as a business and operated as such	3
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	Policies identified and developed passed as laws and supportive of ecotourism. The Tourism master Plan accepted for implementation.	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	Policies identified and developed passed as laws and supportive of ecotourism. The Tourism master Plan accepted for implementation. Targets delivered in accordance with global standard and demonstrating a transition to Green growth pathway. Tourism contributes to sustainable development impacts for sustainable Tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guide

5.4 Housing

The World Bank and National Bureau of Statistics estimated a national housing deficit of 17million units. Plateau ministry of Housing and Urban Development estimated a housing deficit of 450,000-500,000 for the entire state and 240,000 for the Greater Jos Mater Plan(Jos North, Jos South, parts of Jos East, Bassa and Barkin Ladi LGAs. Plateau State planned the construction of 33,000 housing units for the Greater Jos Master Plan and 7,500 housing units in the three senatorial districts in the state(1,500 each in each zone) and 4,000 in the Greater Jos Master Plan at Mista Ali, Kwang, Kwata, Bisichi, Naraguta, dong,Jebu Miango, Jebu Bassa, and around National Remote sensing centre¹⁸. In line with a Green growth plan and the SDGs(11.1) Plateau State needs to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. The state can lead in modelling the concept of Green Architecture such that both designs, materials and other related issues are consistent with the plan to transition to Green growth.

Below we apply the seed approach to assess the Housing sector and see that in Table 12 below that Plateau State has a score 1(Planted seed):

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Housing Sector	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	Plans to close the housing deficit by building 450,000500,000 for the entire state and 240,000 for the Greater Jos Master Plan. Intention to commence by construction of 33,000 housing units for the Greater Jos Master Plan and 7,500 housing units in the three senatorial districts in the state	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	5Sites acquired for PPP the 33,000 housing units mass housing estates, MOU vetted and signed	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	Work on 5Sites acquired for PPP mass housing estates started for construction of the 33,000 housing units mass housing and 7,500 housing units in the three senatorial districts in the state	3
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	Work on 33,000 housing units mass housing and 7,500 housing units progresses. The state introduces the concept of Green Architecture such that both designs, materials and other related issues are consistent with the plan to transition to Green growth.	4

¹⁸ <https://www.pressreader.com/nigeria/daily-trust>

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Housing Sector	Score
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	Work on 5 Sites acquitted for PPP mass housing estates completed. Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. The state leads in modelling the concept of Green Architecture such that both designs, materials and other related issues are consistent with the plan to transition to Green growth.	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guid

5.5 Urban Development

Below we apply the seed approach to assess the Urban Development sector and see that in Table 13 below that Plateau State has a score 2(Sprouting):

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Urban Development Sector	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	Greater Jos Master plan completed, model districts not yet delivered, satellite maps for 26 towns and baseline digital maps completed. Land use Development Plans for 6 LGC headquarters completed.	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	Greater Jos Master plan completed, model districts not yet delivered, satellite maps for 26 towns and baseline digital maps completed. Land use Development Plans for 6 LGC headquarters completed, Formulation of state Urban Development Policy – Committee constituted. Enactment of state Urban and Regional Planning Law-draft law with the Ministry of Justice.	2

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Urban Development Sector	Score
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	Greater Jos Master plan completed, model districts not yet delivered, satellite maps for 26 towns and baseline digital maps completed. Land use Development Plans for 6 LGC headquarters completed, Formulation of state Urban Development Policy – Committee constituted. Enactment of state Urban and Regional Planning Law. Provision of universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	3
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	Greater Jos Master plan completed, model districts not yet delivered, satellite maps for 26 towns and baseline digital maps completed. Land use Development Plans for 6 LGC headquarters completed, Formulation of state Urban Development Policy – Committee constituted. Enactment of state Urban and Regional Planning Law.	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	<p>Greater Jos Master plan completed, model districts not yet delivered, satellite maps for 26 towns and baseline digital maps completed. Land use Development Plans for 6 LGC headquarters completed, Formulation of state Urban Development Policy – Committee constituted. Enactment of state Urban and Regional Planning Law towards inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management</p> <p>Environmental impact on cities reduced by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>Adopt and implement integrated policies and plans in communities and towns towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	5

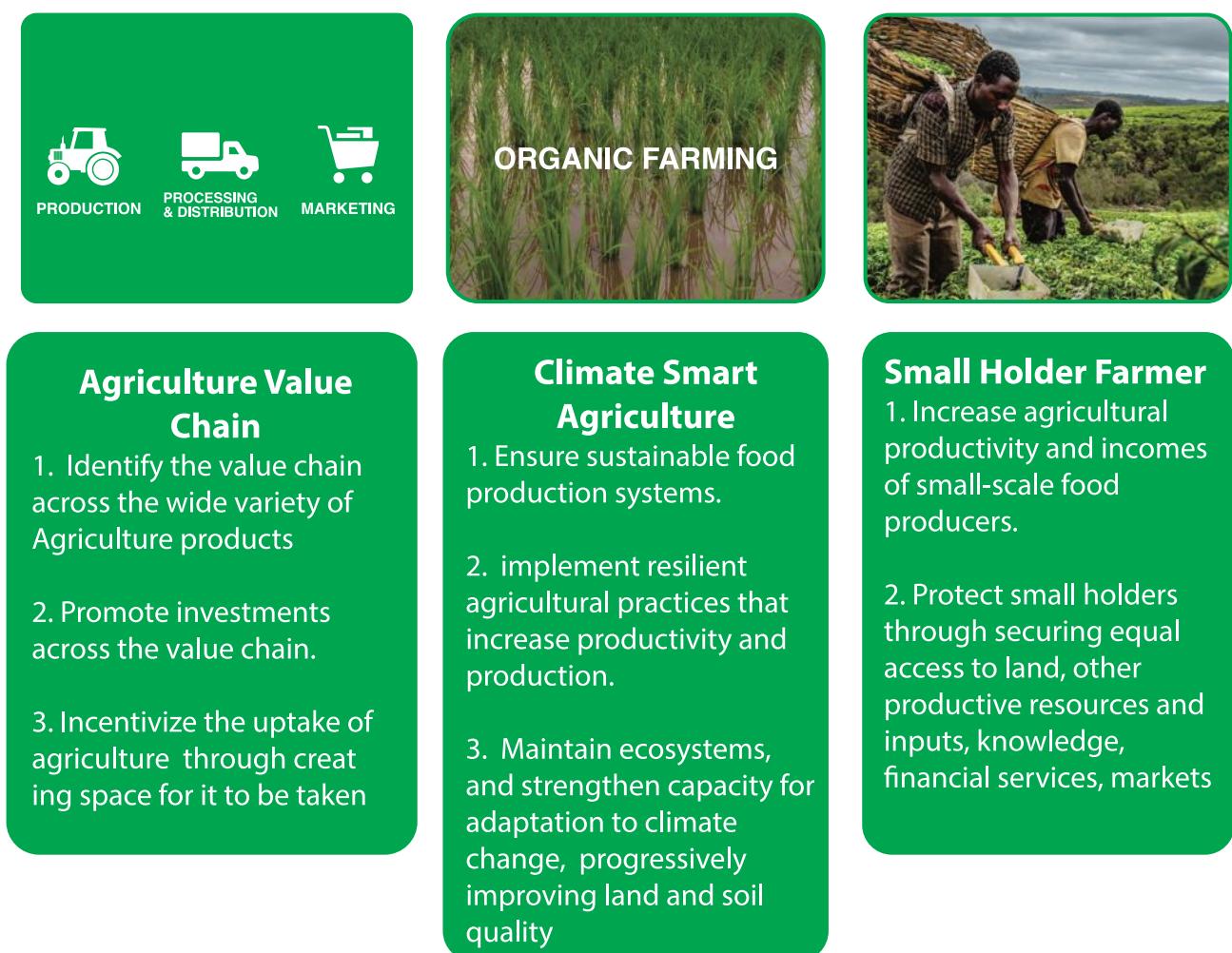
5.6 Agriculture

In section 2.4 above, we noted that Green growth prioritizes sustainable Resource Management with Agriculture occupying a central place. Plateau State's huge Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State.

Jos Eggs, Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers etc are like no other given their quality which is reflective of the environmental conditions in which they are grown. Leveraging on these massive natural resources has the potential to create value chains that will bring in the much needed resources to bolster the Internally Generated Revenue of the state. Plateau State keyed into the African Development Banks' Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program (ATASP), committed to providing Farm Inputs for distribution, adopting the Ranching Policy, reactivation of the Panyam Fish Farm, Transformation of 20 Earth Dams support to farmers through the Fadama Bank

A major challenge however to Agricultural productivity in the state is insecurity which has resulted in the displacement of several farmers creating a situation in the current total area under cultivation is significantly reduced. This has massive consequences on food security, deepens poverty, destitution and precipitates social crisis.

Fig 36: Three Key approaches for Integration into existing programs¹⁹



¹⁹ Adaptation of SDGs 2.3&2.4 contextualized for Plateau State.

Below we apply the seed approach to assess the Agriculture sector and see that in Table 14 below that Plateau State has a score 2(Sprouting):

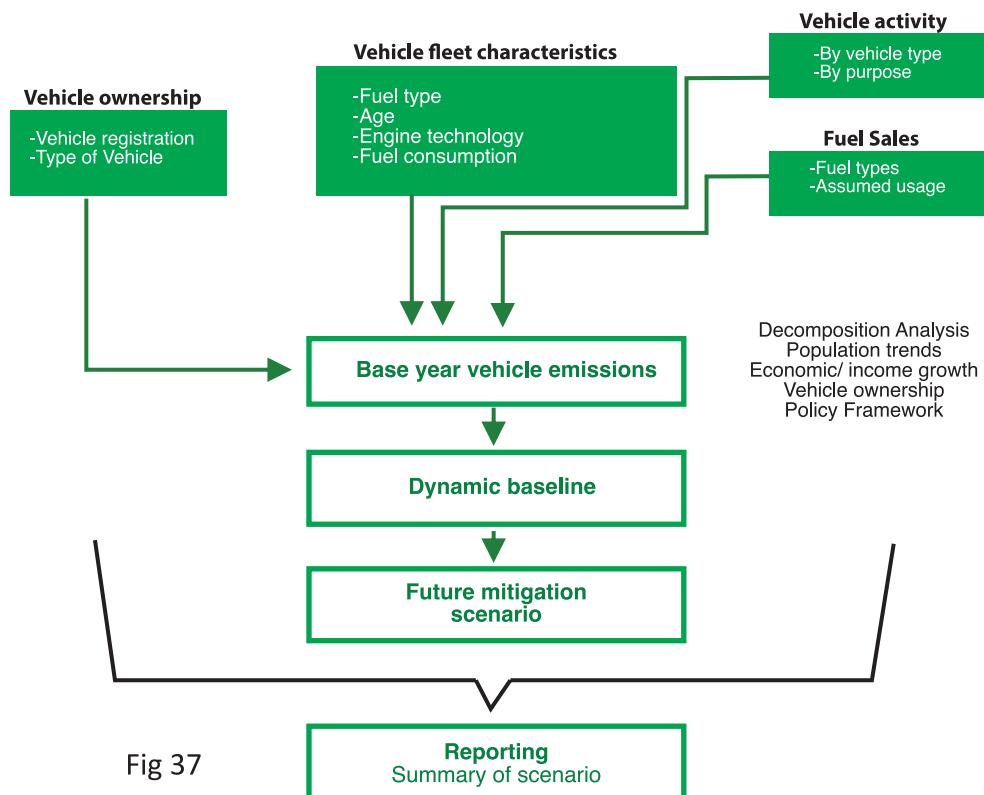
Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Agriculture Sector	Score
Planted seed	Planted but currently dormant with no signs of life	Agriculture is primarily at the level of subsistence and primary production with low and declining productivity by the peasant small holder Farmers. Expression of Interest to move the sector from subsistence.	1
Sprouting	The new plant is just beginning to appear above the ground	Plateau State keyed into the African Development Banks' Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program (ATASP) supporting the provision of rural social infrastructures (Schools, health centres, market stalls and technology). There is current commitment to providing Farm Inputs for distribution, adopting the Ranching Policy, reactivation of the Panyam Fish Farm, Transformation of 20 Earth Dams support to farmers through the Fadama Bank.	2
Budding	The young plant is just beginning to form buds	Agriculture value chain tracked for key agriculture products consistent with the Plateau state Development strategy 2019-2023 and other high value product. There is Promotion of investments across the value chain. Incentivization of the sector resulting in the increase in investments across the agriculture through creating the space for it to be taken as business.	3

Stage of seed growth	Description of Stage of growth	Application to the Agriculture Sector	Score
Flowering	The plant is now in full bloom	Agriculture value chain tracked for key agriculture products consistent with the Plateau State Development strategy 2019-2023 and other high value product. There is Promotion of investments across the value chain. Incentivization of the sector resulting in the increase in investments across the agriculture through creating the space for it to be taken as business. The concept of Climate Smart Agriculture introduced resulting in sustainable food production systems. Resilient agricultural practices implemented resulting in increased Agricultural productivity and production. Ecosystems maintained with strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality	4
Multiplying	The plant has now set seed and is ready to send them out to create new plants elsewhere	Increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. Protect small holders through securing equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets. Agriculture value chain tracked for key agriculture products consistent with the Plateaus state Development strategy 2019-2023 and other high value product. There is Promotion of investments across the value chain. Incentivization of the sector resulting in the increase in investments across the agriculture through creating the space for it to be taken as business. The concept of Climate Smart Agriculture introduced resulting in sustainable food production systems. Resilient agricultural practices implemented resulting in increased Agricultural productivity and production. Ecosystems maintained with strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality	5

Source: Tearfund EES Guid

5.7 Transport

Plateau State does not have a stand-alone Transport ministry. The Seed Approach can't be used at this stage to assess the Transport sector given that emphasis in the state has not been focused on the sector. The path for Plateau State is to do an assessment to gather baseline data of the emissions from the sector using the World Bank Assessment methodology in Fig 37 below:

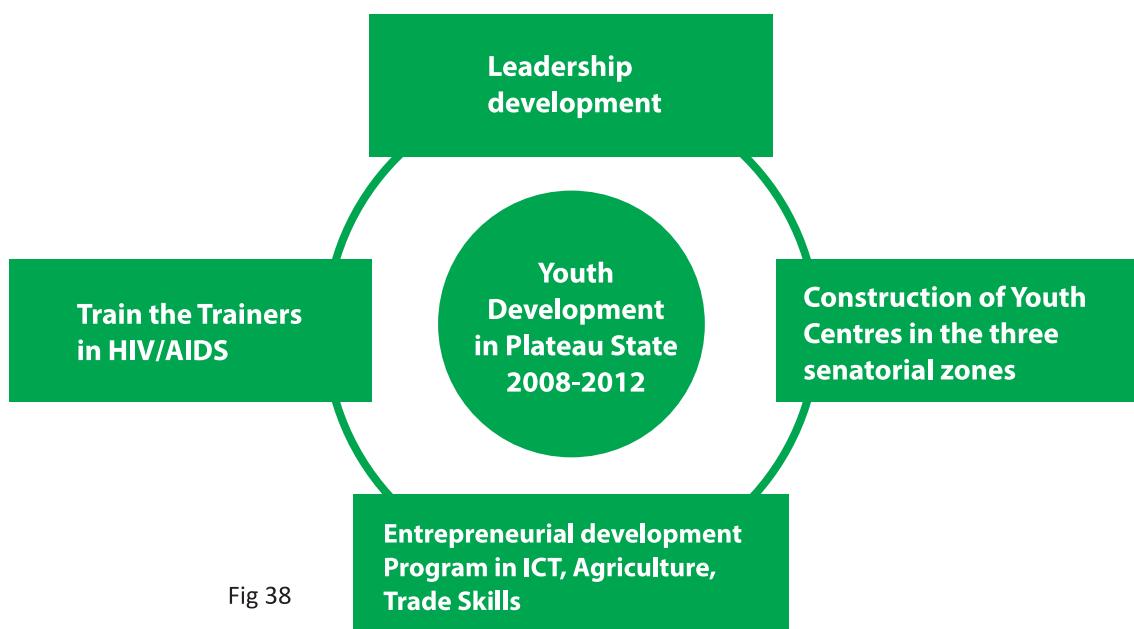


Plateau State can then set its target in line with the SDGs. Fig 38 below shows this path:



5.8. Youth Development

In section 2.2 above , we noted that Plateau State labour statistics shows that the unemployment rate in the state is 35.2%, which is higher than the national average (33.3%). The State's underemployment rate is 28%, which is higher than the national average underemployment rate, which is 22.8% . Poverty in Plateau State seem to be a youth phenomenon given that We noted that there is a nexus between social inclusion, social integration and social cohesion there is urgent need to address the crisis of unemployment. Transition to Green growth supports this process as opportunities are available for the creation of Green jobs. In the period 2008-2011, the focus of youth development in the state is reflected in fig 39 below:



Plateau State can adopt a three-point pathway reflected in Fig below 39 below:

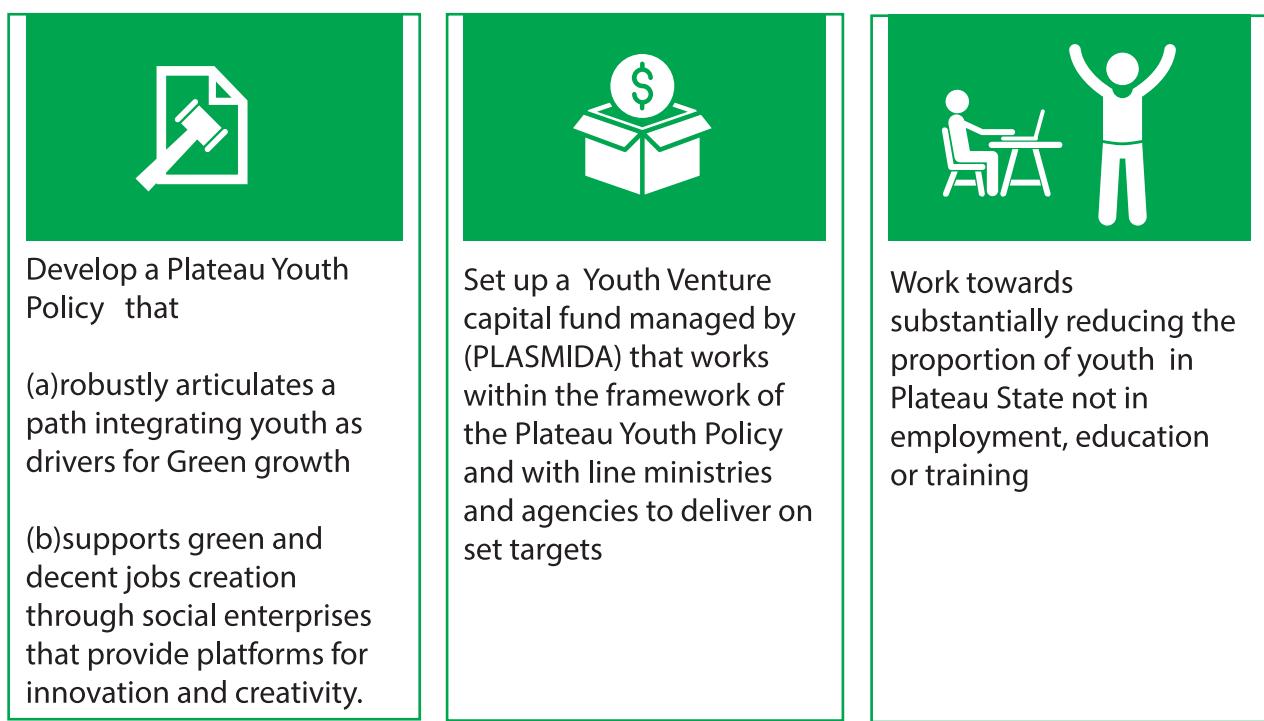


Fig 39

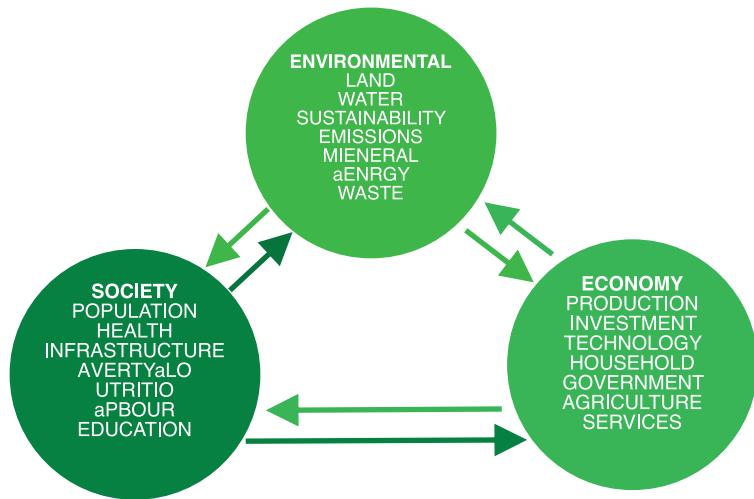
6



Greening Scenarios for Plateau State

6.1 Description of Models and Assumptions

The model for the Plateau State Green growth strategy is benchmarked against the Ghana Green growth strategy which draws from the Threshold 21 (T21) a System Dynamics based model designed to support integrated long term national, regional, and global development planning. The model integrates in a single framework the economic, social, and environmental aspects of development. Various sectors under the different spheres (environment, society, and economy) interact with one another (Fig below 41):



6.2 Customisation of Model for Plateau State

The Threshold 21 model which was adapted by Ghana in this report customized for Plateau State (Fig 42 below) based on the seven sectors on which the Plateau State Green growth strategy is anchored on. These seven sectors dynamically interact with one another sectors which are grouped into three main spheres – society, economy and environment – and subdivided into sectors with a view to developing their indicators

Environment	Economy	Social
Water & Sanitation	Poverty	Agriculture
Land	Education & Health	Tourism
Renewables	Unemployment	Transport
Emissions	Housing & Urban Development	Investment
Energy	Youth Development	
	Housing	

6.3 Scenarios of increased investments including targeted sectors and capital projects

6.3.1 Scenarios definitions and underlying assumptions

(1) Green Growth scenario with increased investments in renewables: Increased green investment from 2021 to 2025:

- Implementation of green policies and increased green investments from 2021 to 2025.
- The amount of green investments are determined by policy targets
- Assuming a commitment to pursuing sector reforms and governance to improve efficiency; expand access increasing generation from decentralized electrification (community off-grid or micro-grid electrification, embedded generation, stand-alone systems powered by wind, solar, Biomass, Small hydro) consistent with the Plateau Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy.

(2) Green Growth Scenario with reduction in grid supply:

Implementation of green policies and additional green investments from 2021 to 2025.

- The amount of green investments are estimated based on policy targets
- Assuming reduction in grid electricity generation substituted with the same level of energy from decentralized electrification (community off-grid or micro-grid electrification, embedded generation, stand-alone systems powered by wind, solar, Biomass, Small hydro) consistent with the Plateau Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy.

(3) Business-as-usual scenario:

Additional investment, of the same amount as the green investment scenarios in line with current trends and planned policies from 2021 to 2025.

7



Identification of Enabling Conditions for Green Growth pathway in Plateau State

Table 15: Enabling conditions for Transitioning to Green growth in Plateau State

S/N	Sector	Description of Enabling conditions in the sector Sectors
1	Water Resources & Energy	Supportive culture for Policy development reflected in Plateau Policy and Strategy for Renewable Energy , Plateau Water and Sanitation Policy etc)
2	Environment & Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive Policy in Tourism, eco-Tourism, exotic Tourist locations(in wildlife reserve and water falls etc), culture and entertainment with commitments to developing the Tourism Masterplan leading to increased internally generated revenue. • Enabling conditions in Energy sector(renewables) with Plateau State having the highest potentials for generation from Solar, wind, hydro, waste to energy and biogas
3	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling conditions presented for Sustainable Natural resource Management leading to increased internally generated revenue
4	Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical commitment to environment being the only state with a capital designed with gardens and green spaces as well as current commitment to having a Master Plan for urban development(The Greater Jos Master Plan)
5	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to providing mass housing and space opened up for application of Green Architecture
6	Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling conditions presented by a creative and innovative youth population that opens the space for the creation of green jobs
7	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to Open governance with the signing up for the Open Government Partnership

8



Identification of Barriers and risks to Transitioning to Green Growth pathway in Plateau State

Table 16: Barriers to Transitioning to Green growth in Plateau State

S/N	Barriers to Transitioning	Description of enabling conditions in the sector supportive to transitioning to Green growth
1	Political will to implement Green growth Strategy	Enable state authorities understand the critical need to implement the Green growth Strategy
2	Policy changes and emphasis by coming government.	Maintenance of enabling policy environment supportive of green growth by the incoming government and elimination of bureaucracy and bottlenecks
3	Weak systems and coordination of Ministries , Departments and Agencies(MDAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication between MDAs • Clear delegation of duties and responsibilities • Strengthen institutions like JMDB, Agriculture, Urban, Water resources • Development of necessary infrastructure for green Growth
4	Absence of data from line ministries and agencies	Deploy Plateau State Bureau of Statistics and encourage collaboration with Nigeria Bureau of Statistics for sharing of methodology, technical capacities etc
5	Weak Technical capacity around Green growth	Training of technical officers
6	Government Bureaucracy and Bottlenecks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear timelines and targets defined in the Green growth strategy
7	Low level of awareness on Green growth both within state institutions and the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sensitization in MDAs • Increase sensitization especially in urban and rural areas
8	Inadequate funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and Increase funding for Green growth

Table 17: Risks Identified in the Transitioning Process to Green growth

S/N	Risks	Mitigation of Risks
1	Political Transitioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalization of the project by the current government through creating relevant policies supportive of the transition across the selected line ministries Clear Handover notes to the emerging government with clear and robust justification for the project.
2	Resistance to Change-Non Acceptance of Green Growth strategy due to mindset	Continuous engagement with stakeholders to ensure there is a common understanding of what Green growth entails and how it delivers win-win outcomes.
3	Cost implication of Implementing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of sources of funding for the project drawing in multiple funding streams. Pursuing collaborations and networking to reduce the burden of the costs
4	Bureaucracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear timelines and targets defined in the Green growth strategy.
5	Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant scenario mapping, Political risk analysis and contingency planning.
6	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of sources of funding for the project drawing in multiple funding streams. Pursuing collaborations and networking to reduce the burden of the costs
7	Tempering/altering the Internal Structure of MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous engagement with stakeholders to ensure there is a common understanding of what Green growth entails and how it delivers win-win outcomes.

9



Key findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

9.0 Findings

- 9.1 Alignment with existing and ongoing development plan:** Given that Plateau State has, an existing strategy special care was taken to ensure that the State Green growth strategy aligns with the existing strategy to prevent a situation where both strategies work at cross-purposes. Thus, the Green Growth strategy does not only compliment the Plateau State Development Strategy 2019-2023 within the overall three point thrust of the government (Economic Rebirth, Physical infrastructure Development and Peace, Security and Good Governance) but also supports a seamless transition from an oil-based economy beyond the period 2023.
- 9.2 Three main domains of benefits of transitioning to Green growth covers the following domains-** Environment, Economy and Social spheres. Overall, the benefits of transition to Green Growth is that (a) Plateau State will be a thought leader and hub for Green growth in Nigeria(b)Green jobs will be created breaking the nexus between unemployment, youth poverty and crisis.(c) Space opened up for collaborations with development institutions.
- 9.3 The national average poverty head count rate** in Nigeria is 40.1% while Poverty head count in Plateau State is 55.1% which implies that a higher level of exclusion and inequality on comparative terms looking at the national average rate.
- 9.4 The poverty gap index measures poverty rates in Urban and Rural communities** which offers us a measure by which comparison can be made between Urban and Rural communities. The national poverty index gap in rural areas is 17.4% while for urban areas it is 4.5%. In Plateau State the poverty index is 17.8% which is .4% higher than above the national average rural poverty gap index and 13.3% above the urban rate. This implies a deeper level of poverty in urban areas in Plateau State which can be linked with some social crises within urban areas in the State.
- 9.5 The Gini coefficient is a single number that demonstrates a degree of inequality in a distribution of income/wealth.** It is used to estimate how far a country's wealth or income distribution deviates from a totally equal distribution. The average national Gini coefficient is 35.1%. In the rural areas, the Gini coefficient is 31.8% while in urban areas the Gini coefficient is 31.9%. In Plateau State, the Gini coefficient is 40.2%, which is above the national averages in rural and urban areas. The implication is that in the state the degree of inequality in a distribution of income/wealth is high creating conditions for deeper levels of poverty, misery and conflicts.
- 9.6 33.3% or 23.2 million of the about 70 million people who should be working in Nigeria are out of work. The country's underemployment rate** – people who work less than 20 hours a week – is also high at 22.8%. Plateau State labour statistics shows that the unemployment rate in the state is 35.2%, which is higher than the national average (33.3%). The State's underemployment rate is 28%, which is higher than the national average underemployment rate, which is 22.8%. It is pertinent to note that there is a related nexus between social inclusion, social integration and social cohesion.
- 9.7 The implication is that the combined impacts of unemployment and poverty in Plateau State creates sense of exclusion and frustration which are triggers for social conflicts.** In order to address this as part of the process for transitioning to Green growth, Plateau State would have to do a social audit, develop its state specific social register and a social policy.

9.8 It is note worthy that Plateau State signed up to the Open Government partnership(OGP) and prioritizes among other five priority sectors the issue of 'Citizens engagement 'which is a positive way of addressing participation, voice and strengthening inclusion.

9.9 States in Nigeria including Plateau State have not adopted the use of Environmental performance index(EPI) which covers Environmental Health (Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management)(40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change ,pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources)(60%). These indicators provide a way to spot environmental problems in the state, set targets, track trends, understand outcomes, and identify best policy practices. Good data and fact-based analysis can also help Plateau State government officials refine the policy agenda, facilitate communications with key stakeholders, and maximize the return on environmental investments.

9.10 Plateau states total debt stock rose by more than 31.99%, from N109.18bn in 2018 to N144.10bn as at December 2019, according to the Debt Management Office of the federation. The domestic debt component rose 3 3.52%, from N100.37bn in 2018 to N134.01bn in 2019; while its foreign debt grew by 14.19%, from \$28.87m in 2018, to \$32.97m in 2019.

9.11 On the revenue side, Plateau State was able to amass a total revenue of N58.70bn for 2019 and with a N144.10bn debt burden, this state has a high debt-to-revenue ratio of 245.46% making the state the 12th most indebted state in the nation.

9.12 The internally generated revenue was N16.48bn, which comes to 28.07%, to its total revenue pool while statutory handouts from the federal government via FAAC allocations was 71.93% of its total revenue purse which was a total of N42.22bn. Just like 2019, a look into 2018 shows that Plateau amassed a total of N12.73bn, or 22.48%, of its total N56.61bn revenue pool as its IGR while FAAC allocation brought in N43.88bn, or 77.52%, of the total pool.

9.13 Plateau State's funding from Federal Government declined by -19.51% in preCOVID-19 era, from N43.89bn in 2018 to N42.22bn in 2019. In terms of sustainability, Plateau State was ranked 33 out of the 36 states in Nigeria.

9.14 Green growth prioritizes sustainable Resource Management with Agriculture occupying a central place. Plateau State's huge Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State. (Jos Eggs, Irish Potatoes, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers etc are like no other given their quality which is reflective of the environmental conditions in which they are grown. Leveraging on these massive natural resources has the potential to create value chains that will bring in the much needed resources to bolster the Internally Generated Revenue of the state. The Jos dry container port provides supportive infrastructure and the required logistics and in concert with the shippers council the necessary facilitation is provided to deliver agricultural products of high quality not only within Nigeria but also in the West Africa sub-region.

9.15 Plateau State has a few policies that support a Green growth path, these are-Plateau State development plan covering the period 2019-2023. There are institutional policies in certain sectors which reflects a commitment to transition to green growth across sectoral areas e.g the Plateau State Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy (2017), Plateau State Policy on Water and Sanitation etc.

9.16 Though there are national policies that have been created which would be useful for Plateau State as they would support transitioning to green growth these policies have not been mainstreamed across selected government Ministries(Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information &

technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in Plateau State. Some of these key policies are the National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations, National Environmental Protection (Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes) Regulations; and National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations. Others are Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 1992 (EIA Act) and the Harmful Wastes (Special Criminal Provisions etc.) Act of 1988 (Harmful Wastes Act).

9.17 There are deliberate steps put into enhancing climate change responses reflected in paths towards energy self-reliance to increase energy security, inclusive and greener socio-economic growth through establishing mini-grids that can serve as a transitory solution in off-grid communities, but also in poorly served grid-connected areas. This is reflected in the establishment of the first solar mini-grid pilot projects that provides high quality electricity services to rural remote communities in the State.

9.18 There are State structures/agencies and projects deliberately created towards supporting transition to Green growth e.g PRUWASSA, PEPSA etc. Solar Street lights at Hwolshe main street, Government Lodge, Jishe, Ecological Master Plan. Strategic action plan 2010, Acquisition of land for Integrated waste management facility (103Ha). Establishment/development of integrated waste management facilities. 2008 Ncei-Whiei- Miango in Bassa LGA.

9.19 Plateau State can Transition to Green growth and be a leader in the sector for the following reasons: (a) The convergence of triple waves- COVID-19, Climate Change and Recession created low demand for Nigeria's oil, low earnings from oil, and the shrinking of the economy to the tune of 1.8% in 2020. Plateau State is dependent on oil revenues from the Federation Account to the tune of 73% (*Boston Consulting Group, Plateau State Development Strategy, 2019-2023*). The implication of this is that the state's capacity to deliver on the three point thrust of the government(*Economic rebirth, Physical infrastructure Development and Peace, Security and Good governance*) is weakened due to declining revenues from the Federation Account which would result in deepening poverty , inequality and social crisis. The pursuit therefore of a Green growth alternative is a smart option going forward.(c) Plateau State is a thought leader within Nigeria's Political Economy(d) Plateau State can leverage on its brand Assets.

9.20 The SWOT Analysis conducted for transitioning to Green growth shows that Plateau has strengths in these areas (a)Abundant human capita;(b) Natural Resources (d)existing Plateau State Development Strategy (e)Plateau State Policy and Strategy on Renewable Energy (f) Signing up to Open Governance Partnership. opportunities are (a) Partnership with Investors, INGos(b) government support (c) possibility of repositioning through sustainable natural resources management to generate revenues. The Weaknesses are (a) Obsolete laws & policies and weak level of implementation of policies.(b) Poor coordination(c) Inadequate Awareness on Green Growth both at governmental levels and the public. The Threats are (a) Insecurity and conflict (b) lack of continuity in governance (c) Corruption.

9.21 There are thirteen critical issues to be factored into the Plateau State Green growth Strategy Development as an outcome of the SWOT Analysis these are (a) Low public awareness on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State (b) Low government capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State (c) Public Capacity related to Green Growth. (d) Absence of Institutional Structures supportive of Green growth. (e)Weak or absence of Policy framework. (f) Coordination mechanism for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State. (g) Absence of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules guiding Green growth in Plateau State. (h) Absence of coherent robust framework with audacious vision and plan of action designed to delivered Green growth in Plateau State . (i) Absence of coherent robust framework with audacious vision and plan of action designed to deliver Green growth in Plateau State. (j) Weak or absence of

investments aimed at improving the environment. (k) Green Technology(Limited application of technology and science to create products that are more environmentally friendly e.g technology infrastructure used to recycle waste, purify water, create clean energy, and conserve natural resources). (l) Green innovations(Innovations within the state that contribute to the creation of key products, services, or processes to reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time optimize the use of natural resources).(m)Leadership for Sustainability.

9.22 There are seven(7) key priority sectors of focus for Plateau State Green growth strategy. These are:

- (a) **Water Resources and Energy**- 58% of citizens in Plateau State have access to basic water services defined as having access to improved water sources in which collection time is not more than 30minutes for a round trip, including queuing. The implication is that 42% of citizens do not have access to basic water services. 27% of citizens have access to Basic sanitation services defined as improved facilities which are not shared with other households. 67% of citizens openly defecate defined as disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water and other open spaces. 6% of citizens have access to Basic hygiene services defined as where handwashing facility is available on premises with soap and water. The implication is that citizens' access to basic water services, basic sanitation services and basic hygiene services is weak. It is commendable that PRUWASSA was set up to address the challenges in the water and sanitation sector. In the emerging regime of transitioning to a Green growth pathway, the uptake of services by citizens needs a shift from current levels. These data should be used as the basis for planning by PRUWASSA in delivering Safe sanitation, ensuring safe supplies, sanitation and maintenance, solid waste management, etc. The fact that the state has a Policy and Strategy on Renewable energy reflects a commitment to pursuing sector reforms and governance to improve efficiency; reduce transmission and expand access through community off-grid or micro-grid electrification, embedded generation, stand-alone systems etc . It is pertinent for Plateau State to create the enabling space that supports innovative and competitive renewable energy solutions. Using the Seed approach five point grading system to assess the sector, Water resources and Energy has a score of 1(planted seed).
- (b) **Environment**-Plateau State presents some of the most scenic environments in Nigeria and happens to be the only the garden city given that the city was deliberated design incorporating urban green spaces. Over the years, however the state lost this status of being a garden city given that the gardens are not only broken down but that there has been improper disposal of solid and effluent wastes in many communities. There is need to adopt the Circular Economy Approach.
- (c) **Tourism**-The global economy in 2020 suffered a loss of \$2.4 trillion in 2020 due to direct and indirect impacts of a steep drop in international Tourist arrivals.²⁰ Africa's Tourism industry lost \$120billion in 2020²¹with Kenya losing (\$999.55 million) in revenue between January and October 2020²² What this means is that Tourism is big business when properly organized and funded and presents Plateau with huge opportunities to create jobs, generate revenue and be a destination of choice. Ecotourism is a vast unexplored field and an untapped goldmine. The dearth of information on ecotourism creates a situation of difficulty with respect to marketability. Seven key factors militating against the development of the Tourism sector

²⁰<https://unctad.org/news/global-economy-could-lose-over-4-trillion-due-covid-19-impact-Tourism>

²¹<https://qz.com/africa/1888306/africa-Tourism-market-to-lose-up-to-120-billion-with-covid/>

²²<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-kenya-economy>

are- insecurity, poor funding, lack of awareness, lack of facilities, underutilization of resources, low patronage, poverty. The Tourism sector has a score of 1(Planted seed).

- (d) **Housing**-The World Bank and National Bureau of Statistics estimated a national housing deficit of 17million units. Plateau ministry of Housing and Urban Development estimated a housing deficit of 450,000-500,000 for the entire state and 240,000 for the Greater Jos Mater Plan(Jos North, Jos South, parts of Jos East, Bassa and Barkin Ladi LGAs. Plateau State planned the construction of 33,000 housing units for the Greater Jos Master Plan and 7,500 housing units in the three senatorial districts in the state(1,500 each in each zone) and 4,000 in the Greater Jos Master Plan at Mista Ali, Kwang, Kwata, Bisichi, Naraguta, dong,Jebu Miango, Jebu Bassa, and around National Remote sensing centre²³. In line with a Green growth plan and the SDGs(11.1) Plateau State needs to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. The state can lead in modelling the concept of Green Architecture such that both designs, materials and other related issues are consistent with the plan to transition to Green growth. The sector has a score of 1(Planted seed):
- (e) **Agriculture**- Plateau State's huge Agricultural potentials presents the state with massive opportunities for turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in PlateauState.
- (f) **Transport**-Plateau State does not have a stand-alone Transport ministry.
- (g) **Youth Development**- Plateau State labour statistics shows that the unemployment rate in the state is 35.2%, which is higher than the national average (33.3%). The State's underemployment rate is 28%, which is higher than the national average underemployment rate, which is 22.8%. Poverty in Plateau State seem to be a youth phenomenon. There is a nexus between social inclusion, social integration and social cohesion there is urgent need to address the crisis of unemployment. Transition to Green growth supports this process as opportunities are available for the creation of Green jobs.

9.23 The model for the Plateau State Green growth strategy is bench marked against the Ghana Green growth strategy which draws from the Threshold 21 (T21) a System Dynamics based model designed to support integrated long term national, regional, and global development planning. The model integrates in a single framework the economic, social, and environmental aspects of development. Various sectors under the different spheres (environment, society, and economy) interact with one another.

9.24 Plateau State Green Growth Strategy has three scenarios(Green growth scenario with increased investments in renewables). (b)Green Growth Scenario with reduction in grid supply.(c) Business-as-usual scenario.

9.25 There are seven enabling conditions for transitioning to Green growth pathway in Plateau State. These are(a) Supportive culture for Policy development reflected in Plateau Policy and Strategy for Renewable Energy , Plateau Water and Sanitation Policy etc).(b) Supportive Policy in Tourism, eco-Tourism, exotic Tourist locations(in wildlife reserve and water falls etc), culture and entertainment with commitments to developing the Tourism Masterplan leading to increased internally generated revenue. Supportive conditions in Energy sector(renewables) with Plateau State having the highest potentials for generation from Solar, wind, hydro, waste to energy and biogas. (c) Conditions presented for Sustainable Natural resource Management leading to increased internally generated revenue.(d) Historical commitment to environment

²³<https://www.pressreader.com/nigeria/daily-trust>

being the only state with a capital designed with gardens and green spaces as well as current commitment to having a Master Plan for urban development(The Greater Jos Master Plan). (e) Commitment to providing mass housing and space opened up for application of Green Architecture .(f) Enabling conditions presented by a creative and innovative youth population that opens the space for the creation of green jobs.(g) Commitment to Open governance with the signing up for the Open Government Partnership.

9.26 There are eight (1) barriers to transitioning to Green growth. These are (a) Political will to implement Green growth Strategy.(b) Policy changes and emphasis by coming government.(c) Weak systems and coordination of Ministries , Departments and Agencies(MDAs).(d) Absence of data from line ministries and agencies.(e) Weak Technical capacity around Green growth. (e) Government Bureaucracy and Bottlenecks. (f) Low level of awareness on Green growth both within state institutions and the public.(g) Inadequate funding.

9.27 There are six risks identified with transitioning to Green growth in Plateau State. These are (a) Political Transitioning.(b) Resistance to Change-Non Acceptance of Green Growth strategy due to mindset .(c) Cost implication of Implementing Strategy.(d) Bureaucracy (e) Insecurity (f) Funding (g)Tempering/altering the Internal Structure of MDAs

Recommendations

22. Plateau State would need to carry out a policy audit with a view to creating context specific policies that support transition to Green growth across selected government Ministries (Water Resources & Energy, Environment, Tourism, Transport, Housing, Urban Development, Agriculture, Mining, Information & technology, Youth Development etc) and agencies in the State. These would have to be published in a single volume to ensure accessibility to citizens and investors.
23. Deploy competencies in the Plateau Bureau of Statistics to create a robust database capturing key data across seven selected ministries by carrying out a baseline study. Good evidence based data supports transitioning to Green growth. Additionally Plateau Bureau of Statistics should collaborate with the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics in areas where competencies are not available locally.
24. Ensure that transition in the seven selected sectors covers the three domains- Environment, Economy and Social spheres
25. Adopt the use of Environmental performance index(EPI) with a view to tracking Environmental Health (Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management)(40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change ,pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources)(60%).
26. Enhance capacity and support of PRUWASSA in delivering Safe sanitation, ensuring safe supplies, sanitation and maintenance, solid waste management moving Plateau State away from the being among States with poor access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
27. Carry out a social audit and develop the state's social profile which would contribute to tracking poverty, unemployment, inequality and social exclusion
28. Reduce high youth unemployment through creation of Green Jobs with youth led green enterprises
29. Create a youth ventures capital fund managed by PLASMIDA supporting innovations, creativity

and starts-ups that create Green Jobs.

30. Drive Plateau State's average poverty head count rate, poverty gap index and the Gini coefficient rates below the national average in the short to medium term and towards single digit in the long terms
31. Deploy the state's huge Agricultural potentials to create massive opportunities turning the tide in the revenue and debt profile in Plateau State.
32. Develop coherent robust Plateau State Green growth Strategy with audacious vision and plan of action designed to deliver Green growth in Plateau State
33. Build capacity of MDAs on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
34. Build Public Capacity related to Green Growth enabling government and the public to work collaboratively in implementing the Plateau Green growth strategy.
35. Create institutional structure and coordination mechanism supportive of Green growth.
36. Create enabling environment for Green innovations, Green technologies and the inflow of green investments
37. Continue to work towards energy self-reliance to increase energy security, inclusive and greener socio-economic growth. This should be done through establishing mini-grids that can serve as a transitory solution in off-grid communities, but also in poorly served grid-connected areas consistent with Plateau State Policy and Strategy on renewable energy.
38. Promote Leadership for Sustainability.
39. Promote Green Architecture to enable the state meet the housing deficits through the use of local building materials and technologies.
40. Create an integrated waste management system and the emergence of a culture of waste separation and recycling of waste.
41. Engage NESREA and African Network on Circular Economy with a view to collaborating on joint projects that promote circular economy.
42. Address the eight(8) barriers and six(6) risks to transitioning to Green Growth.

Conclusion: A review conducted by collaborating parties at the end of the diagnosis and assessment phase shows that the state is on the path to modelling leadership to the Nigerian nation around green growth for the following reasons:

- The robust stakeholder management by PMRDO at this critical foundation stage of this process.
- The supportive political leadership within Plateau State reflected in His Excellency's approval of the project.
- The deliberate commitment by the state government in developing policies, projects and practices around renewable energy prior to the process which is reflective of a culture that can be leveraged on for transition to Green Growth.
- The required coordination framework and mechanism supportive of transitioning to Green growth in Plateau State provided by PMRDO for the Plateau State Development Strategy(2019-2023) and the emerging Green Growth Strategy.

Part 2:



Strategy Development Phase

The Strategy development phase inputted the lessons, findings and recommendations of the diagnosis and assessment phase into the strategy development. This phase which was shaped by robust contributions from Stakeholders(Ministries, Agencies, Private sector and Civil society) was to ensure that those who were at the diagnosis and assessment phase and were familiar with the issues would better make the connection with the strategy development phase and are more likely to make more robust contributions to the process. Fig 43 below is the process pathway for the strategy development phase:

Values	Vision	Mission	Critical Issues	Goals	Strategies	Objectives	Activities	Action Plans

- 1. Values:** The Term 'value' in the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy refers to the following: (a) 'Worthy principles which serve as the basis for the existence of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy'. (c)'the driving force for the operation of Plateau State Green Growth Strategy'. (d)'the statement of Faith on which Plateau State Green Growth Strategy is founded'. The Values of Plateau State Green Growth Strategy are:

1.1 Economic and Environmental Sustainability: The Plateau State Green growth Strategy decouples economy from environment. This is about a commitment to ensuring that the economy of the state would be able to grow without corresponding increases in environment pressure. The Plateau Green Growth Strategy is about having an economy in the state that would be able to sustain economic growth while reducing the amount of resources such as water or fossil fuels used and thus delink environmental deterioration at the same time.

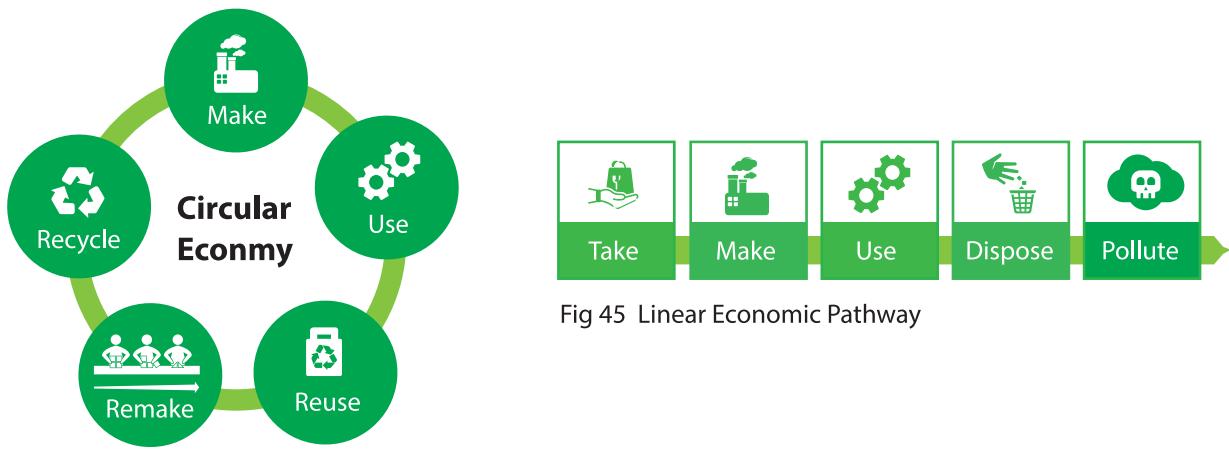


Fig 44 Circular Economic pathway

The underlying assumptions of a commitment to Economic and Environmental Sustainability as we see above in Fig 44 and 45 are that the state commits to a circular green Economic growth pathway to development rather than a linear economic pathway, which creates massive wastes, dumpsites and

1.2 Social Inclusiveness: The Plateau State Green Growth Strategy commits to improving, the ability, opportunity and dignity of citizens of the state thus creating the space for citizens to participate fully in economic, political and cultural life of the state and enjoy a standard of living that is considered normal within the society in which they live.



This commitment also ensures that citizens have greater participation in decision making which affects their lives and access to fundamental rights consistent with the Open Government partnership(OGP) thematic focal area on 'citizen engagement'

1.3 Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement: The Plateau State Green Growth Strategy is grounded in robust stakeholder consultations and engagements as basis for delivery of interventions.

1.4 Collaborations and Participatory approach: The Plateau State Green Growth Strategy is committed to collaborating as an approach to work and participatory approaches given that it values multidisciplinary perspectives to addressing multidimensional issues like the economy, environment and social inclusion.

1.5 Capacity Development: Given the dynamic nature of knowledge, technology, innovations etc, continuous capacity development is a key value of this strategy.

1.6 Good governance: Commitment to modelling good governance reflective in supportive institutions, policies, laws etc for transitioning to Green Growth Circular Economic Growth path

1.7 Innovations: Robust commitment to innovations with a view to building 'resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation'. This is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goal 9. In adopting this pathway, the strategy addresses unemployment and poverty through the creation of eco-jobs, eco-entrepreneurship and green investments.

Vision Statement: The Term 'Vision' is defined in this strategy as a "Mental Picture of a desired state. In this sense the desired state is a situation in which Plateau State is the green economy hub of Nigeria reflected in its being not only the thought leader in knowledge and practices around green economy in the nation but also innovatively modelling through conversations and projects what the transition to green growth entails.



'The vision statement is 'Plateau State as green growth hub of Nigeria'²⁴

 Current Situation 2021	 Desired mental Picture in 2030
Unsustainable environment and communities	Sustainable environment and communities
High level of reliance on Federation Account allocation(73%)	Low level of reliance on Federation Account allocation
High level of unemployment(35.2%)	Low level of unemployment
High level of Poverty(55.1%)	Low level of Poverty
Low level of public awareness on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	High level of public awareness on Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State
Low level of government and public capacity to Transition to Green Economy in Plateau State	High level of government and public capacity to Transition to Green Economy in Plateau State
Weak Institutional Structures for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	Robust/strong Institutional Structures for Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State
Weak Policy and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State	Robust/strong Policy and coordination framework supportive of Transitioning to Green Economy in Plateau State
Lack of entrepreneurial skills amongst youth.	Abundance and multiplicity of entrepreneurial skills amongst youth.
Food insecurity	Food Security

²⁴This vision implies that the state is not only the thought leader in knowledge and practices around green growth in the nation but also innovatively modelling through conversations and projects what the transition to green growth entails.

1. Mission Statement: The Term '**Mission**' is defined as the reason for the existence of a strategy or organization. In this sense, it is the reason for the development of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. The mission of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy therefore is to present to other states and indeed the nation an alternative sustainable economic development pathway.



The Mission of this Strategy is to enable Plateau State transition to a Green Growth development pathway through Supportive Policies, Institutions, Partnerships²⁵, Green investments, Green projects, Green technologies and robust coordinating mechanism.

4. Critical Issues:

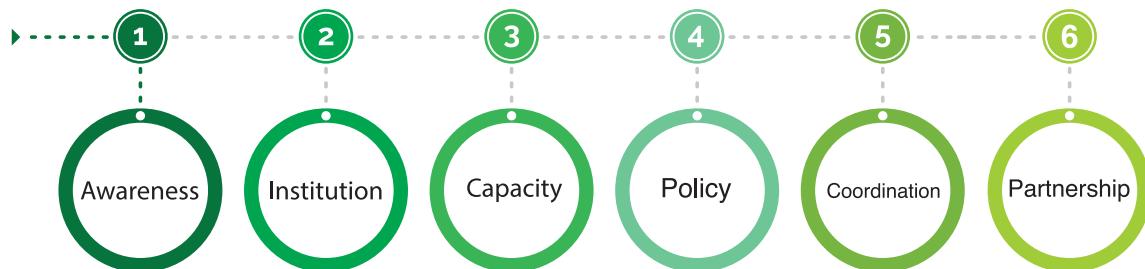


Fig 46: Critical issues cutting across seven pilot ministries

There are six critical issues cutting across the seven ministries and related agencies in this strategy.²⁶ These are:

1. Low level of awareness across ministries, agencies and the public on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
2. Low level of ministries, agencies and public capacity to Transition to Green Growth in Plateau State
3. Weak or absence of institutional structures for transitioning to Green growth
4. Weak or absence of supportive policy framework for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
5. Weak or absence of institutional coordination mechanism for Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State
6. Weak or absence of public, private sector and Civil society partnerships towards application of green technology, green investments and science to create green innovations that are more environmentally friendly, reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time optimize the use of natural resources.²⁷

²⁵This is about creating the space for partnerships between the Private Sector, Public Sector and Civil Society supportive of transitions to green growth.

²⁶There are six cross cutting critical issues around which this strategy is built. However, there are other ministry and agency specific critical issues that are incorporated into the strategy.

²⁷This covers technology infrastructure used to recycle waste, purify water, create clean energy, and conserve natural resources.

5.1 Goals, Strategies, objectives, Activities and Action Plans on Cross Cutting Issues for Pilot ministries and agencies

Goals

- 5.1.2 Enhanced awareness in the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 5.1.3 Robust capacity of staff of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) and related agencies on issues of Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 5.1.4 Enhanced public awareness and capacity around green growth related transitions in the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development,Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) in Plateau State .
- 5.1.2 Effective and Efficient institutional structures within the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) supportive of transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 5.1.3 Robust supportive policies and policy environment domesticating national and international policies and developing context specific policies related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development,Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) in Plateau State.
- 5.1.4 Strengthened institutional coordination mechanism within and between the seven pilot ministries and agencies((Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) with functional management information system supportive of Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State.
- 5.1.5 Robust framework and efficient Platform for Public, Private Sector and Civil Society partnerships and engagement towards application of green technology, green investments, green innovations and green technology supportive of transition to Green growth in Plateau State that are more environmentally friendly, reduce the harm, impact, and deterioration of the environment at the same time optimize the use of natural resources.

5.1 Strategies

Awareness raising and development within Pilot Ministries, agencies and the public

- 5.2.1 Develop Advocacy strategy with robust campaigns and communication targeting and raising awareness on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State in the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies and the public in Plateau State.

- 5.2.4.2 Undertake a policy audit of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) with a view to developing new policies supportive of transitioning to Green growth in the seven pilot ministries and agencies in Plateau State.

Public, Private Sector and Civil Society partnerships and engagement towards transitioning to Green Growth

- 5.2.5.1 Establish one-stop investment centre to improve the ease of doing business in Plateau State.

- 5.2.5.2 Set up within the one-stop investment centre a desk for each of the seven pilot ministries with key information and links to work groups related to the transitioning to green growth in seven pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development).

- 5.2.5.3 Facilitate Tripartite partnerships(Public, Private Sector and Civil Society) for delivering model pilot projects in (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development).

5.3 Objectives

- 5.3.1. To raise awareness on transitions to Green growth by 30% through operationalization of the state's Green growth strategy embedding robust campaigns and communications targeting the seven pilot ministries and agencies (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies in Plateau State by 31st December 2025
- 5.3.2 To develop capacity on Transitioning to Green Growth in Plateau State through training 50% of Staff in each of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies and the public in Plateau State by 31st December 2025.
- 5.3.3 To institutionalize the transition to Green growth through establishing one designate desk each on transitioning to green growth in each of the seven pilot Ministries in Plateau state by 31st December 2021
- 5.3.5 To institutionalize the transition to Green growth through establishing one designated desk on transitioning to green growth in the Program Management and Results Delivery Office(PMRDO) as the coordinating platform for coordinating the implementation of the existing Plateau State Strategy (2019-2023) by 31st December 2021
- 5.3.6 To review and domesticate key existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies and the public in Plateau State beginning October 2021

- 5.3.6 To undertake a policy audit of the seven pilot ministries and agencies (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) with a view to developing new policies supportive of transitioning to Green growth in the seven pilot ministries and agencies in Plateau State beginning October 2021
- 5.3.7 To establish a one-stop investment centre to improve the ease of doing business in Plateau State by 31st December 2021.
- 5.3.8 To set up within the one-stop investment centre desk for each of the seven pilot ministries with key information and links to work groups related to the transitioning to green growth in seven pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) by 31st December 2021
- 5.3.9 To facilitate Tripartite partnerships (Public, Private Sector and Civil Society) for delivering model pilot projects in (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) by 31st December 2025

5.4 Activities

- 5.4.1.1 Carry out a mapping of media organizations to understand the media space in Plateau state with a view to engaging them and agreeing a partnership for raising awareness on Plateau State Green growth strategy.
- 5.4.1.2 Contract a communication and brand artist to develop a public communication strategy and brand that will market the Plateau State Green growth strategy as a strategy for public awareness
- 5.4.1.3 Develop and launch campaign on Plateau State Green growth strategy targeted at the general population in the state as part of awareness raising for the project
- 5.4.1.4 Develop and launch campaign on Plateau State Green growth strategy targeted at the seven pilot ministries and agencies (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies as part of awareness raising for the project.
- 5.4.2.1 Train 90% of Staff in each of the seven pilot ministries and agencies (Water Resources and Energy, Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies as part of capacity develop on Green growth strategy.
- 5.4.2.2 Carry out mapping of the public space to determine the strategic segments of the population whose capacities will be developed around Green growth strategy.
- 5.4.3.1 Hold meetings with PMRDO and the Seven pilots on establishing one designated desk each on transitioning to green growth in each of the seven pilot Ministries in Plateau State

5.4.3.2 Hold meetings with the Project Advisor(PMRDO) on establishing one designated desk on transitioning to green growth in the Program Management and Results Delivery Office(PMRDO) as the coordinating platform for coordinating the implementation of the existing Plateau State Strategy (2019-2023) by 31st December 2021

5.4.4.1 Carry out a thorough review of all existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment,Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport,Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies in Plateau State.

5.4.4.2 Engage a consultant to work with the professionals within the seven ministries and agencies in developing a proposal on domesticating all existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies in Plateau State.

5.4.4.3 Convene meetings with the relevant legislative committees of the Plateau State house of Assembly to domesticate the existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies in Plateau State.

5.4.4.5 Carry out a policy audit of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) with a view to identifying new policies supportive of transitioning to Green growth in the seven pilot ministries and agencies in Plateau State

5.4.4.7 Develop relevant new policies identified supportive of transition to Green growth in each of the seven Pilot ministries and agencies Development,Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development

5.4.4.8 Establish a one-stop investment centre to improve the ease of doing business in Plateau State.

5.4.4.9 Set up within the one-stop investment centre desk for each of the seven pilot ministries with key information and links to work groups related to the transitioning to green growth in seven pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development,Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development)

5.4.4.10 Convene meeting of Public, Private Sector and Civil Society actors with a view to developing tripartite partnerships for delivering model pilot projects in (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development,Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development).

Part 3:



Sector specific Plans

6.0 Sector specific Goals, Strategies, objectives, Activities, Action Plans

6.1 Water Resources and Energy

Goals

- 6.1 Safely managed services and improved facilities and access to Basic water, sanitation and hygiene in Plateau State
- 6.2 Reduced energy poverty through increased access to remote, off-grid and poorly served urban communities in Plateau State.

Strategies

- 6.1.1 Increase access to Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
- 6.1.2 Strengthen Community engagement and campaigning around adoption of good sanitation and hygiene practices
- 6.1.3 Equip PRUWASSA with key equipment(rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) to enable them meet the needs of growing rural and urban communities in Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
- 6.2.1 Expand access to energy through community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems etc

Objectives

- 6.1.1.1 To increase citizens access to basic water services defined as having access to improved water sources in which collection time is not more than 30minutes for a round trip, including queuing from current 58% to 80% in Plateau State by 31st December 2025
- 6.1.1.2 To step up community campaigning increasing thus increasing citizen's access to Basic sanitation services defined as improved facilities which are not shared with other households from 27% to 70%, hygiene services from 6% to 50% and eliminate open defecation by 31st December 2025
- 6.1.1.3 To Equip PRUWASSA with key equipment(rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) to enable them meet the needs of growing rural and urban communities in Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services by 31st December 2025
- 6.1.2.4 To expand access to energy through community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems etc for 50% of citizens in off-grid rural and poorly served urban communities in Plateau State by 31st December 2025

Activities

- 6.1.1.1.1 Carry out a mapping of Plateau State to identify areas/locations and understand the challenge of access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services ranking them in order of need.
- 6.1.2.1.1 Undertake quarterly campaigns appropriately using the media to conscientize citizen's to adopt Basic sanitation and hygiene services and eliminating defecation in Plateau State.
- 6.1.2.2.1 Acquire key equipment(rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) and work with communities to provide Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in rural and urban communities.
- 6.1.2.3.1 Identify off-grid and urban communities with poor energy access and develop collaborations to deliver community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems

6.2 Environment Sector

Goal:

Environmentally sustainable and resilient rural and urban communities in Plateau State.

Strategies

- 6.1.2 Adopt the use of Environmental Performance audit in assessing the index((Air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, waste management)(40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%)(Biodiversity and habitat, ecosystem services, fisheries, climate change, pollution emissions, agriculture and water resources) in Plateau State.
- 6.2.2 Create inclusive and accessible, green spaces.
- 6.2.3 Adopt a circular economy approach.

Objectives

- 6.2.1 To integrate environmental performance index framework in assessing and producing an environmental report with data base of relevant information for sustainable development of Plateau state by 31st December 2022
- 6.2.2. To collaborate with NESREA and other Civil Society Organizations in developing a framework for circular economy and wealth creation contributing to addressing unemployment in Plateau State by 31st December 2022
- 6.2.3 To collaborate with NESREA and other Civil Society Organizations in developing a framework for circular economy and wealth creation contributing to addressing unemployment in Plateau State by 31st December 2022

Activities

- 6.2.1 Contract competent consultant to work with professionals within the ministry of Environment in carrying out an environmental performance assessment using the EPI approach
- 6.2.2. Identify key Civil Society and Private sector organizations in designing and development of inclusive and accessible green spaces in Semi-Urban and Urban Communities in Plateau State
- 6.2.3. Collaborate with NESREA and other Civil Society Organizations in developing a framework for circular economy and wealth creation contribute to addressing unemployment in Plateau State by 31st December 2022

6.3 Tourism, Culture and Hospitality

Goal

Nigeria's foremost Tourist destination attracting record numbers of visitors and investments supporting the diversification of the state's economy and transition from dependence on Federal allocations.

Strategies

- 6.3.1 Develop policies and laws supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism.
- 6.3.2 Develop the Tourism Master Plan.
- 6.3.3 Rebrand Tourism as Business making it attractive for investors (Tax holidays, infrastructure etc)
- 6.3.4 Develop an annual calendar of cultural festivals marketing it as a Tourist event.
- 6.3.5 To develop a public communication strategy for marketing of Tourism

Objectives.

- 6.3.1 To develop policies and laws supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism' by 31st December 2022
- 6.3.2 To commission a consultancy assignment around developing the Tourism Master Plan by 31st December 2022
- 6.3.3 To commission a consultancy assignment around rebranding Tourism as business making it attractive for investors beginning 31st March 2022
- 6.3.4 To develop an annual calendar of cultural festivals marketing it as a Tourist event beginning 31st March 2022
- 6.3.5 To commission a consultancy assignment around developing a public communication strategy for marketing of Tourism by June 30th 2022

Activities

- 6.3.1.1 Carry out a mapping of all relevant policies and laws supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism
- 6.3.1.2 Develop all relevant policies and laws supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism
- 6.3.2.1 Send out call for consultancy assignment around developing the Tourism Master Plan
- 6.3.2.2 Commission a competent consultant to facilitate the development of the Tourism Master Plan
- 6.3.3.1 Send out call for consultancy assignment around rebranding Tourism as business making it attractive for investors
- 6.3.3.2 Commission a competent consultant to rebrand Tourism as business making it attractive for investors
- 6.3.4.1 Mapping all key cultural festivals in Plateau State to produce a calendar of cultural events in the State
- 6.3.4.2 Engage the cultural Associations of the various towns where the festivals will take place
- 6.3.3.3 Package these cultural festivals marketing them as annual Tourist events for visitors
- 6.3.5.1 Send out call for consultancy assignment around developing a public communication strategy
- 6.3.5.2 Commission a competent consultant to develop a public communication strategy for marketing of Tourism

6.4 Housing:

Goal

Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services with upgraded slums in Plateau State.

Strategies

- 6.4.1 Step up collaborations with the private sector on joint development of mass housing
- 6.4.2 Engage Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) to convene an annual Housing and Green Architecture event with the intent of facilitating mass housing through low cost Green Architecture designs, materials, innovations etc.
- 6.4.3 Support the upgrading of slums through a creative citizens, government and civil society partnership.

Objectives

- 6.4.1.1 To collaborate with the private sector on joint development of mass housing beginning from September 30th 2022
- 6.4.2.1 To collaborate with Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) to convene an annual Housing and Green Architecture event with the intent of facilitating mass housing through low cost Green Architecture designs, materials, innovations etc beginning from 30th June 2022
- 6.4.3.1 To upgrade designated slums through a creative citizens, government and civil society partnership beginning 30th October 2022

Activities

- 6.4.1.1 Identify key and strike partnerships private sector developers on joint development of mass housing.
- 6.4.2.1 Map key Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) and agree partnership to convene an annual Housing and Green Architecture event with the intent of facilitating mass housing through low cost Green Architecture designs, materials, innovations etc
- 6.4.3.1 Identify and upgrade designated slums through a creative citizens, government and civil society partnership

6.5 Urban Development

Goal

Integrated, inclusive human settlements and sustainable urbanization in Plateau State.

Strategies

- 6.5.1 Adopt the report of Plateau State Environment Performance Index to track air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 6.5.2 Facilitate the development of policies and plans in communities and towns towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters reflecting holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

Objectives

- 6.5.1.1 To produce guidelines on air quality, municipal, and other waste management for semi-urban and urban centres in Plateau State by 31st December 2023.
- 6.5.2.1 To develop supportive policies for communities and towns communities and towns to guide inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change beginning 31st January 2023
- 6.5.2.2 To support communities and towns in developing their community and towns disaster plans consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, incorporating inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience by 31st December 2025

Activities

- 6.5.1.1.1 Set up a Committee/Team to work on producing guidelines on air quality, municipal, and other waste management for semi-urban and urban centres in Plateau State
- 6.5.2.1.1 Set up a Committee/Team to work on developing policies for communities and towns communities and towns to guide inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- 6.5.2.2.1 Commission a consultant to train selected staff from the ministry of urban development to support communities and towns in developing their community and towns disaster plans consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

6.6 Agriculture

Goal

Agriculture is taken as a business in Plateau State with increased sustainable food production, diverse value chains across a variety of Agricultural products and incomes for smallholder farmers

Strategies

- 6.6.1 Promote investments across the agriculture value chain.
- 6.6.2 Incentivize the uptake of agriculture through creating space for it to be taken as business.
- 6.6.3 Increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.
- 6.6.4 Protect small holders through securing equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets.
- 6.6.5 Maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality.
- 6.6.6 Adopt the concept of Climate Smart Agriculture.

Objectives

- 6.6.1.1 To promote investments across the agriculture value chain in Plateau State beginning 31st January 2022
- 6.6.1.2 To incentivize the uptake of agriculture through creating space for it to be taken as business beginning 31st January 2022.
- 6.6.1.3 To ensure sustainable food production systems beginning 30th June 2022
- 6.6.1.4 To increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers beginning 30th June 2022
- 6.6.1.5 To protect small holders through securing equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets beginning 30th June 2022
- 6.6.1.6 To maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality beginning 31st October 2022
- 6.6.1.7 To adopt the concept of Climate Smart Agriculture beginning 30th June 2022

Activities

- 6.6.1.2.1 Identify the value chain across the wide variety of Agriculture products
- 6.6.1.2.2 Undertake promotion of investments across the Agriculture value chain
- 6.6.1.2.3 Incentivize the Agriculture sector resulting in the increase in investments across the agriculture through creating the space for it to be taken as business.
- 6.6.1.2.4 Track Agriculture Value chain for key agriculture products
- 6.6.1.3.5 Implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production
- 6.6.1.4.6 Build capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality and maintaining the ecosystems

6.7 Transport

Goal

Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all citizens of Plateau State

Strategies

- 6.7.1. Expand public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 6.7.2 Conduct baseline on emissions from the Transport sector using World Bank Methodology
- 6.7.3 To monitor air quality and municipal and other waste management approaches to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact on semi-urban and Urban areas beginning 31st August 2022'

Objectives

- 6.7.1. To expand public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons beginning 30th November 2022
- 6.7.2 To conduct baseline on emissions from the Transport sector using World Bank Methodology beginning 31st August 2022
- 6.7.3 To monitor air quality and municipal and other waste management to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact on semi-urban and Urban areas beginning 31st August 2022

Activities

- 6.7.1.1 Set up Team within the Transport sector to work on using the data on transport in the state to undertake an audit of the sector with a view to putting forth clear proposals for expansion of public transport that meets the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 6.7.2 Set up Team within the Transport sector to work with consultant in conducting baseline on emissions from the Transport sector using World Bank Methodology
- 6.7.3 Set up Team within the Transport sector to monitor air quality and municipal and other waste management to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact on semi-urban and Urban areas

6.8 Youth Development

Goal

Vibrant youth with multidisciplinary capacities driving green growth, innovating and creating social enterprises providing green and decent Jobs in Plateau State

Strategies

- 6.8.1 Develop Plateau Youth Policy that (a)robustly articulates a path integrating youth as drivers for Green growth(b) supports green and decent jobs creation through social enterprises that provide platforms for innovation and creativity.
- 6.8.2 Develop a Youth Venture capital fund managed by (PLASMIDA) that works within the framework of the Plateau Youth Policy supporting youth led social enterprises
- 6.8.3 Develop a comprehensive audit on youth in the state with a view to substantially reducing the proportion of youth in Plateau State not in employment, education or training.

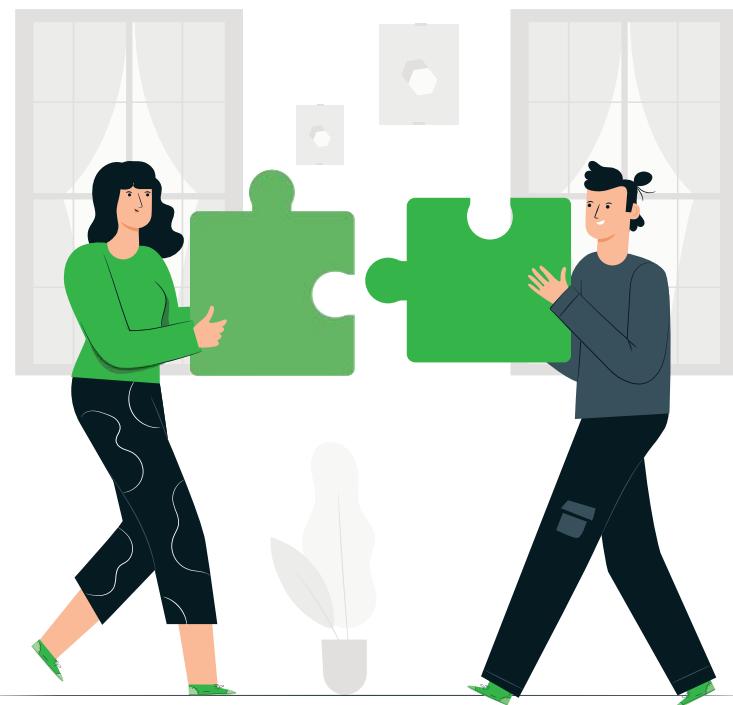
Objectives

- 6.8.1.1 To develop Plateau Youth Policy that (a)robustly articulates a path integrating youth as drivers for Green growth(b) supports green and decent jobs creation through social enterprises that provide platforms for innovation and creativity by 31st December 2022
- 6.8.2 To develop a Youth Venture capital fund managed by (PLASMIDA) that works within the framework of the Plateau Youth Policy supporting youth led social enterprises by 31st January 2023
- 6.8.3 To develop a comprehensive audit on youth in the state with a view to substantially reducing the proportion of youth in Plateau State not in employment, education or training by 31st January 2023

Activities

- 6.8.1.1 Set up a team within the Youth Ministry and consultant to develop Plateau Youth Policy that
 - (a) robustly articulates a path integrating youth as drivers for Green growth
 - (b) supports green and decent jobs creation through social enterprises that provide platforms for innovation and creativity
- 6.8.1.2 Set up a Youth Venture capital fund managed by (PLASMIDA) that works within the framework of the Plateau Youth Policy supporting youth led social enterprises
- 6.8.1.3 Set up a team within the Youth Ministry and consultant to develop a comprehensive audit on youth in the state with a view to substantially reducing the proportion of youth in Plateau State not in employment, education or training

Part 4:



Institutional Coordination Framework

In-order to implement the Plateau Green growth strategy there is the critical need for an Institutional coordinating mechanism to be in place as seen in fig 46 below:

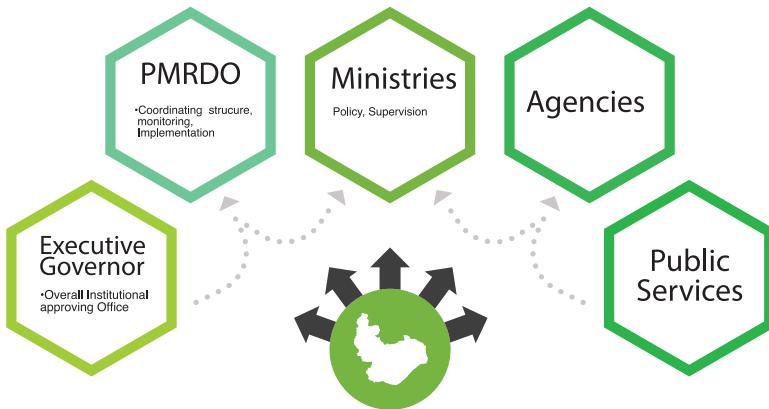


Fig 46: Institutional Mechanism Plateau Green growth strategy

The institutional mechanism consists of three parts:

- Project Monitoring Results Delivery Office(PMRDO) under the office of the Executive Governor of Plateau State. Given that the PMRDO already exists and involved in providing support to implementation of the Plateau State Development Strategy(2019-2023), there is no need establishing a parallel institutions for the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. Rather a desk officer can be appointed and assigned to interface with various publics/stakeholders for the delivery of the Plateau State Green Growth Strategy. In essence, PMRDO will be involved in supporting coordination, monitoring and Implementation
- Ministries: The selected pilot ministries will be involved in policy issues, budgeting, and supervision of implementation by agencies.
- Agencies: The relevant related ministries under each of the selected pilot ministries will be implementing and providing services

A Public, Civil Society and Private Sector work group should be constituted to support the implementation of the Plateau Green growth strategy. This work group will be a platform for conversations on issues related to transitioning to Green growth and a rich resource base to support the successful delivery of the Plateau Green growth strategy.

Appendix 1: Action Plans for Cross Cutting Issues to be implemented by all the selected ministries

Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
Awareness raising and development within Pilot Ministries, agencies and the public				
5.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a mapping of media organizations to understand the media space in Plateau state • Agreeing a partnership with media organizations for raising awareness on Plateau State Green growth strategy. • Contract a communication and brand artist to develop a public communication strategy and brand that will market the Plateau State Green growth strategy • Develop and launch campaign on Plateau State Green growth strategy in the public • Develop and launch campaign on Plateau State Green growth strategy targeted at the seven pilot ministries and agencies. 	Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator& Civil Society Organizations	By 31 st December 2025	Media organizations mapped Partnership agreed Communication & brand Consultant contracted Campaign developed& launched in the public Campaign developed& launched in seven pilot ministries and agencies
Capacity building for Transitioning to Green growth within the Pilot Ministries, agencies and the public				
5.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 90% of Staff in each of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies as part of capacity development on Green growth strategy. • Carry out mapping of the public space to determine the strategic segments of the population whose capacities will be developed around Green growth strategy. 	Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator& Civil Society Organizations Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator& Civil Society Organizations	By 31 st December 2025	Staff trained in Pilot ministries Mapping of public conducted

Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
Institutional structures within and between seven pilot Ministries Supportive of Transition to Green growth				
5.3.3 & 5.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish designated desk on transitioning to green growth in each of the seven pilot Ministries in Plateau State • Establish designated desk on transitioning to green growth in the Plateau State Program Management and Results Delivery Office(PMRDO) 	Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator& Civil Society Organizations Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator& Civil Society Organizations	By 31 st December 2021	Designated desk on transitioning established in seven pilot Ministries in Plateau State Designated desk on transitioning established in seven pilot Ministries in PMRDO
Policies and Supportive policy environment				
5.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and domesticate existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth related to the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development), agencies and the public in Plateau State • Undertake a policy audit of the seven pilot ministries and agencies(Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development) with a view to developing new policies supportive of transitioning to Green growth in the seven pilot ministries and agencies in Plateau State. 	Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator, Consultant& Civil Society Organizations Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator, Consultant& Civil Society Organizations	Beginning October 2021	Existing national and international policies on transitioning to Green growth reviewed and domesticated in seven pilot ministries and agencies Policy audit undertaken in seven pilot ministries and agencies

Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
Public, Private Sector and Civil Society partnerships and engagement towards transitioning to Green Growth				
5.3.7-5.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish one-stop investment centre to improve the ease of doing business in Plateau State. • Set up within the one-stop investment centre a desk for each of the seven pilot ministries with key information and links to work groups related to the transitioning to green growth in seven pilot ministries (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development). • Facilitate Tripartite partnerships(Public, Private Sector and Civil Society) for delivering model pilot projects in (Water Resources and Energy , Environment, Tourism, Housing and Urban Development, Transport, Agriculture, Youth Development). 	Designated Team drawn from Pilot ministries, Agencies, PMRDO Green growth desk coordinator, Consultant& Civil Society Organizations	<p>By 31st December 2021.</p> <p>By 31st December 2021.</p>	<p>One-stop investment centre established to improve the ease of doing business</p> <p>Tripartite partnerships (Public, Private Sector and Civil Society) for delivering model pilot projects facilitated</p>

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Water Resources and Energy Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.1.1.1- 6.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a mapping of Plateau State to identify areas/locations and understand the challenge of access to basic water , sanitation and hygiene services ranking them in order of need Undertake quarterly c a m p a i g n s appropriately using the media to conscientize citizen's to adopt Basic sanitation and hygiene s e r v i c e s a n d eliminating defecation in Plateau State. A c q u i r e k e y equipment(rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) and work with communities to provide Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in rural and urban communities. Identify off-grid and urban communities with poor energy access a n d d e v e l o p collaborations to deliver community off-grid or m i c r o - g r i d electrification and stand-alone systems 	Ministry of Water Resources & Energy, PRUWASSA PRUWASSA Ministry of Water& Energy, PRUWASSA Ministry of Water Resources & Energy	By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping carried out in Plateau State to identify areas/locations and understand the challenge of access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services. Quarterly campaigns carried out using the media to conscientize citizen's to adopt Basic sanitation and hygiene services. Key equipment (rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) acquired& Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services provided in rural and urban communities. Community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems provide electricity to off grid& underserved urban communities.

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Environment Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.2.1- 6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract competent consultant to work with professionals within the ministry of Environment in carrying out an environmental performance assessment using the EPI approach. • Identify key Civil Society and Private sector organizations a in designing and development of inclusive and accessible green spaces in Semi-Urban and Urban Communities in Plateau State. • Collaborate with NESREA and other Civil Society Organizations in developing a framework for circular economy and wealth creation contributing to addressing unemployment in Plateau State 	Ministry of Environment	<p>31st December 2022</p> <p>Beginning January 2022</p> <p>31st December 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent consultant contracted • Key Civil Society and Private sector organizations identified, inclusive and accessible green spaces designed. • Collaboration struck with NESREA and other Civil Society Organizations/Circular economy framework developed for Plateau State.

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Water Resources and Energy Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.1.1.1- 6.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a mapping of Plateau State to identify areas/locations and understand the challenge of access to basic water , sanitation and hygiene services ranking them in order to need. Undertake quarterly campaigns appropriately using the media to conscientize citizen's to adopt Basic sanitation and hygiene services and eliminating defecation in Plateau State. Acquire key equipment(rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) and work with communities to provide Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in rural and urban communities. Identify off-grid and urban communities with poor energy access and develop collaborations to deliver community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems 	Ministry of Water Resources & Energy, PRUWASSA PRUWASSA Ministry of Water& Energy, PRUWASSA Ministry of Water Resources & Energy	By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025 By 31st December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping carried out in Plateau State to identify areas/locations and understand the challenge of access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services. Quarterly campaigns carried out using the media to conscientize citizen's to adopt Basic sanitation and hygiene services. Key equipment (rigs, hand pumps, water testing facilities etc) acquired& Basic water, sanitation and hygiene services provided in rural and urban communities. Community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and stand-alone systems provide electricity to off grid& underserved urban communities.

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Tourism, Culture and Hospitality Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.3.1-6.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a mapping of all relevant policies and laws supportive of Tourism and EcoTourism • Develop all relevant policies and laws supportive of Tourism and EcoTourism • Send out call for consultancy assignment around developing the Tourism Master Plan • Commission a competent consultant to facilitate the development of the Tourism Master Plan • Send out call for consultancy assignment around rebranding Tourism as business making it attractive for investors. • Commission a competent consultant to rebrand Tourism as business making it attractive for investors • Mapping all key cultural festivals in Plateau State to produce a calendar of cultural events in the state • Engage the cultural Associations of the various towns where the festivals will take place • Package these cultural festivals marketing them as annual Tourist events for visitors. 	Ministry of Tourism, Culture&Hospitality, Tourism Agency Ministry of Tourism, Culture&Hospitality, Tourism Agency	By 31st December 2022 By 31st December 2022 31st March 2022 31st March 2022 30th June 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMapping of all relevant policies and laws supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism carried out • Relevant policies and laws developed supportive of Tourism and Eco Tourism • Call for consultancy assignment around developing the Tourism Master Plan sent out • Commission a competent consultant contracted& Tourism Master Plan developed • Call sent out for consultancy assignment around rebranding Tourism as business making it attractive for investors • Competent consultant contracted to rebrand Tourism as business making it attractive for investors

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Tourism, Culture and Hospitality Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.3.1-6.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send out call for consultancy assignment around developing a public communication strategy Commission a competent consultant to develop a public communication strategy for marketing of Tourism Housing and Urban Development Ministry 	Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Hospitality, Tourism Agency	By 31st December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key cultural festivals in Plateau State mapped to produce a calendar of cultural events in the state Cultural festivals packaged and marketed them as annual Tourist events for visitors Competent consultant contracted public communication strategy for marketing of Tourism developed.
Housing and Urban Development Ministry				
6.4.1.1-6.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key private sector property developers and strike partnerships private sector developers on joint development of mass housing. Map key Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) and agree partnership to convene an annual Housing and Green Architecture event with the intent of facilitating mass housing through low cost Green Architecture designs, materials, innovations etc Identify and upgrade designated slums through a creative citizens, government and civil society partnership 	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development Ministry of Housing & Urban Development & Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) Ministry of Housing & Urban Development & Communities	September 30th 2022 June 30th 2022 30th October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key property developers identified and partnerships struck with them Ministry of Housing & Urban Development & key Professional Associations (Architects, builders, Engineer) agree partnership to convene an annual Housing on Green Architecture Designated slums upgraded through a creative partnerships

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Agriculture Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.6.1.1- 6.6.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the value chains across the wide variety of Agriculture products Undertake promotion of investments across the Agriculture value chain. Incentivize the Agriculture sector resulting in the increase in investments across the agriculture through creating the space for it to be taken as business. Track Agriculture Value chain for key agriculture products . Implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production. Build capacity for adaptation to climate change, progressively improving land and soil quality and maintaining the ecosystems 	Ministry of Agriculture and related agency Ministry of Agriculture and related agency	Beginning 31st January 2022 Beginning 31st January 2022 Beginning 30th June 2022 Beginning 30th June 2022 Beginning 31st October 2022 Beginning 30th June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chains identified across the wide variety of Agriculture products Investment in Agriculture value chain promoted Agriculture taken as business resulting from Incentivization Agriculture Value chains tracked for key agriculture products Resilient agricultural practices implemented increasing productivity Capacity built for adaptation to climate change, land & soil quality improved, ecosystem maintained.

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Transport Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.6.1.1- 6.6.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Team within the Transport sector to work on using the data on transport in the state to undertake an audit of the sector with a view to putting forth clear proposals for expansion of public transport that meets the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons. Set up Team within the Transport sector to work with consultant in conducting baseline on emissions from the Transport sector using World Bank Methodology Set up Team within the Transport sector to monitor air quality and municipal and other waste management to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact on semi-urban and Urban areas 	<p>Supervising institution in charge of Transport& Team</p> <p>Supervising institution in charge of Transport & Team& Consultant</p> <p>Supervising institution in charge of Transport& Team& Consultant</p>	<p>Beginning 30th November 2022</p> <p>Beginning 31st August 2022</p> <p>Beginning 31st August 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit undertaken on the transport sector, clear proposals put forth for expansion of public transport, needs of vulnerable women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons met. Baseline conducted on emissions and used to measure emissions from the Transport sector Air quality monitored in municipal areas, waste properly managed, adverse effect impact of waste on semi-urban and Urban areas reduced

Appendix 2: Action Plans for sector specific Issues to be implemented in all the selected ministries

Youth Development Ministry				
Objectives	Activities	Who is responsible	When	Indicators of Success
6.8.1- 6.8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a team within the Youth Ministry and consultant to develop Plateau Youth Policy that (a) robustly articulates a path integrating youth as drivers for Green growth (b) supports green and decent jobs creation through social enterprises that provide platforms for innovation and creativity Set up a Youth Venture capital fund managed by (PLASMIDA) that works within the framework of the Plateau Youth Policy supporting youth led social enterprises Set up a team within the Youth Ministry and consultant to develop a comprehensive audit on youth in the state with a view to substantially reducing the proportion of youth in Plateau State not in employment, education or training 	By 31st December 2022 By 31st January 2023 By 31st January 2023	Beginning 30th November 2022 Beginning 31st August 2022 Beginning 31st August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plateau State Youth Policy developed. Youth Venture capital fund managed by (PLASMIDA) set up financing youth led social enterprises. Comprehensive audit carried out enabling Plateau State reduce the proportion of youth in Plateau State not in employment, education or training.

