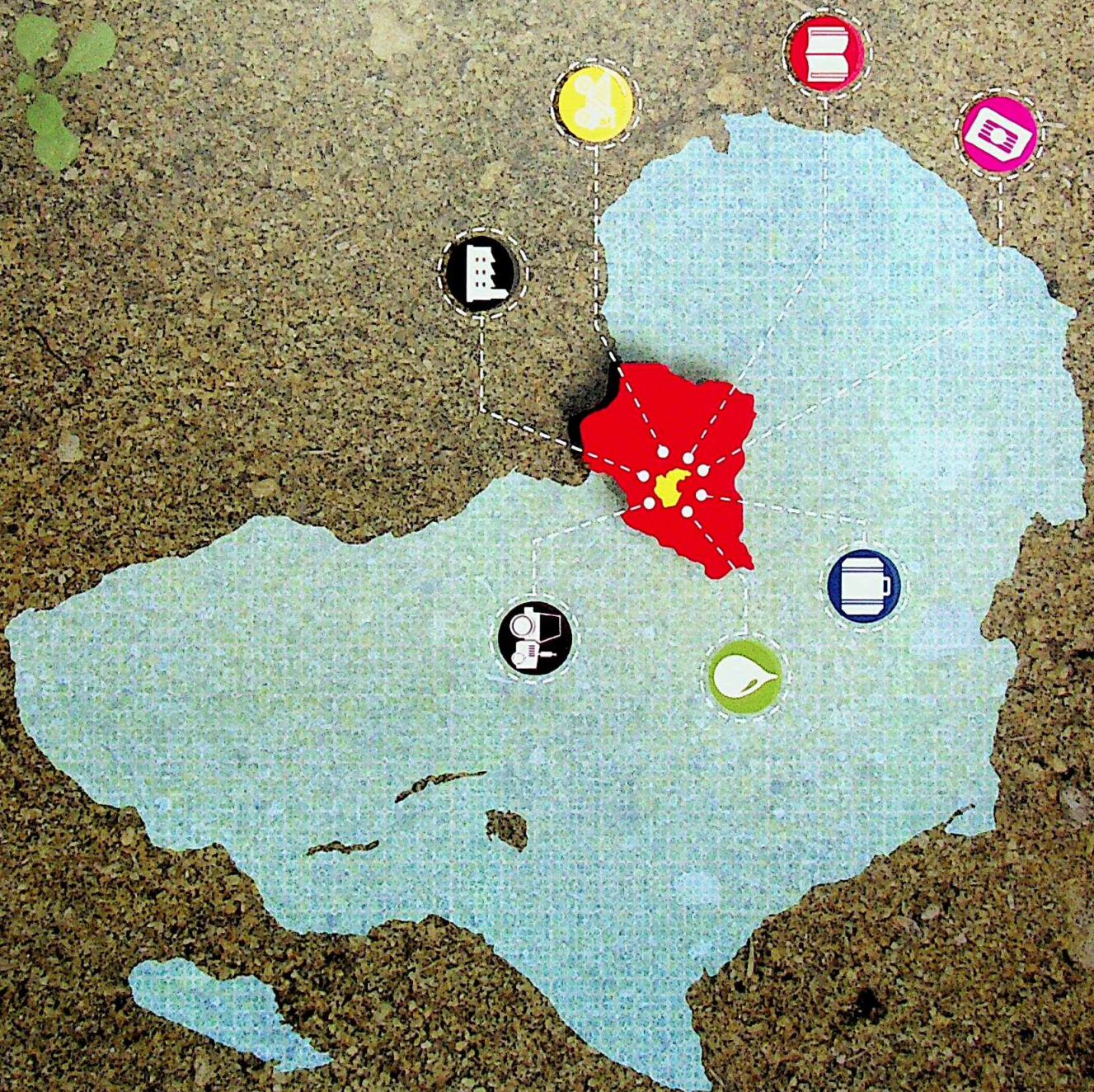


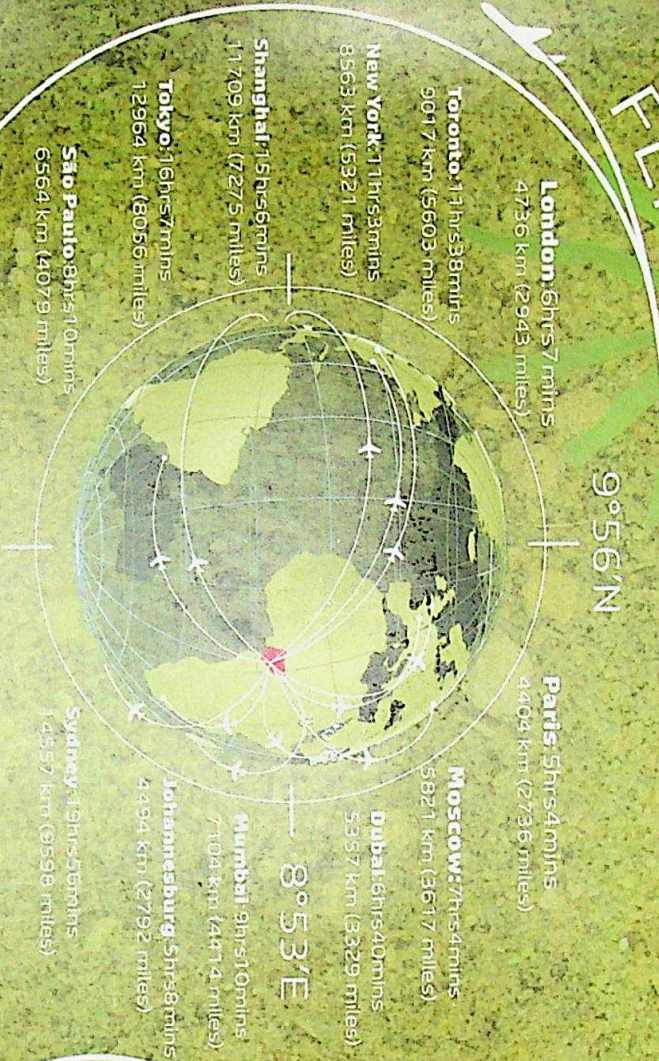
investments PLATEAU STATE

INVESTMENT PROFILE FOR
COMPANIES AND PROJECTS
Ministry of Commerce and
Industry, Plateau State, Nigeria



PLATEAU STATE NIGERIA HOME OF PEACE & TOURISM

FLYING TIME *



9°56'N

8°53'E

GMT+1

WAT

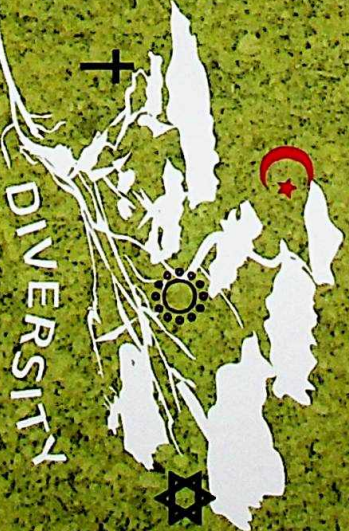
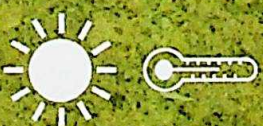
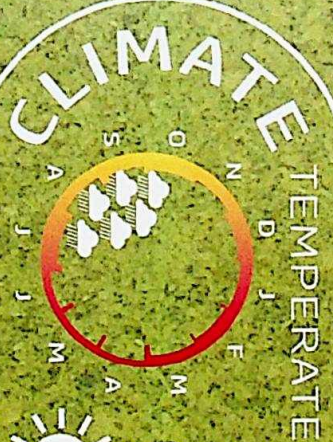
Western African Time



CURRENCY
NAIRA

EXCHANGE RATE
US\$1:NGN158.63

3206531 POPULATION



DIVERSITY



ETHNIES

DEMOGRAPHY

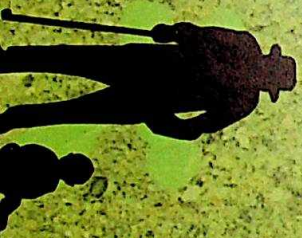
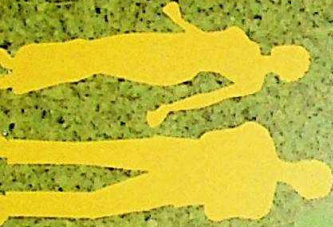
50% ♀

60% Young
(18-50 years old)

40% others
(Over 50 years old and children)

1414000**
tourists

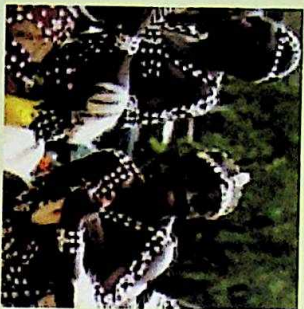
50% ♀



THE SMALL PRINTS

† as at 19 April 2013 * To Abuja, Abuja to Jos: 4.5mins ** The number of International visitors to Nigeria in 2009, World Bank Report, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Ministry of Commerce
and Industry Initiatives

05



Ministry of Agriculture and
Natural Resources Initiatives

12



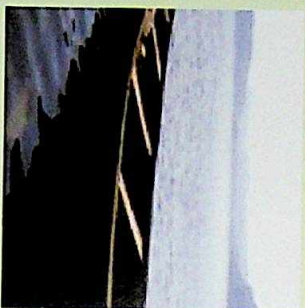
Ministry of Solid
Minerals Initiatives

20



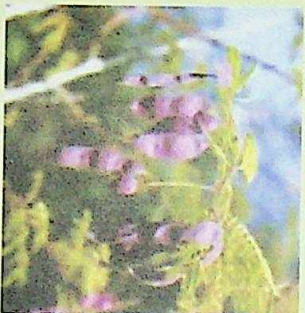
Ministry of Tourism, Culture
and Hospitality Initiatives

29



Ministry of Water
Resources Initiatives

32



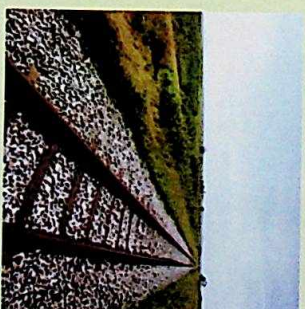
Ministry of Science and
Technology Initiatives

35



Ministry of Education
Initiatives

38



Ministry of Housing and
Urban Development

45

A group of people, likely dancers, are shown in traditional attire made of black fabric with white cowrie shells. They are outdoors, with green foliage in the background. The image is oriented vertically on the page.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Initiatives

Investment opportunities in existing companies under the supervision of the ministry: require private investment

S/N	Name of establishment	Sector	Location/contact address	Nature of business	Year of est.	Functional or closed	Year of closure	Value of company (N)	Description of requirement and cost (N)
1.	Maken smelting co ltd	Manufacturing	No. 58 yakubu gowon way, jos	Tin smelting	1961	Closed	2003	N 481,743,333.00	High volumes of capital intensive raw materials such as tin, columbite, Working capital. N2 billion required.
2.	Highland steel & allied industry	Manufacturing	Industrial area old airport road, jos	Coiled wire steroid/binding wires	1989	Closed	2005	-	Capital Injection. New equipment. N 1.8 billion required.
3.	Jos int'l breweries (jib)	Manufacturing	Industrial area old airport road, jos	Production of lager beer & malt soft drinks	1979	Partially functional	-	N4.5 billion	Capital Injection. Equipment. Management skills. Working capital. N 5 billion required.
4.	Plateau fertilizer chemical company	Manufacturing	Heipang, airport area	Production of fertilizer and associated products	2000	Closed	2009	N2.5 billion	Expertise in production and management. Raw materials needed to improve product quality. Renovation of existing structures. Purchase of machinery. N 1.5 billion required.
5.	Highland bottling company (hbc)	Manufacturing	Barkin ladi lga	Production of soft drinks	1985	Closed	1985	-	Industry experience and management skills. Working capital. Unstable power supply. N1 billion required.
8.	Zuma steel rolling company ltd	Manufacturing	Old airport road, jos	Productions of billets	1991	Partially functional	-	-	Stable power supply. Financial partnership. Better road networks. N3 billion required.
9.	Plateau mineral dev. Company	Manufacturing	Durowa, barkin ladi lgc	Kaolin production	1994	Partially functional	-	-	Capital Injection. Management and technical skills. N 1 billion required.
10.	First Capital Savings and Loans	Financial	Murtala Mohammed way, jos	Primary Mortgage Institution	1998	Partially functional	-	N 2 billion	Repositioning. Conversion to a development bank for development. N 5 billion required for recapitalisation as a financial institution, new product development and working capital.

Featured projects in the ministry of commerce and industry

Export of agricultural products

Jos airport in Plateau State has been chosen by the Federal Government of Nigeria as a viable and desirable hub for development into a perishable cargo terminal through the adoption of the airport city "aerotropolis" concept which is essentially a roadmap to the transformation of Nigeria's airports.

The airport city is the immediate area around the airport. The Plateau State Government has developed the Great Jos Master Plan for controlled development of this area to ensure that strategic services and structures are built in.

The aerotropolis concept was born out of the study that revealed that 12.6 million people travel through Nigerian airports annually.

The agro cargo business is worth \$13 billion annually. Jos airport was highlighted as a potentially major hub for the export of agricultural products and Plateau State was commended for having an airport already located near farmers for ease of transportation and thus timely delivery. The potential for local job creation and labour employment presents an excellent driver for the development and renovation of such existing airports.

Aerotropolis is an investment cluster featuring:

- A free trade zone
- Business parks
- Terminals
- Cargo village
- Fixed base operators
- Technical services

Aviation Industry Facts

- The global aviation industry consists of :
- More than 2,000 airlines
- Operating more than 23,000 aircraft
- Providing flights to over 37,000 airports
- 5% annual growth of air passengers globally over the past 30 years
- Passenger traffic in 2010 exceeded 5 billion, representing a growth from 2009 of 6%
- In 2010 cargo volume was measured at 91 million tonnes
- 87% of revenue came from passengers and 13% from cargo in 2010

Reasons to Invest in Jos International Cargo Airport

- Plans are currently ongoing for the upgrading of Jos airport to meet international standards.
- Immigration policies are currently being reviewed to ease business entry into Nigeria and the Federal Ministry of Trade

- and Investment recently announced that visas are obtainable at the port of entry in Abuja, which is near Jos, Plateau State.
- New civil aviation economic regulation laws are programmed for 2012, the Civil Aviation Act of 2006 and the Civil Aviation Regulations of 2009 will remain the backbone of the revised laws and will protect local and international investors.
- Large farms and agro-allied industries have already been established near the airport.
- Private companies are starting to develop warehouses and storage facilities in the area.
- It is possible for an investor to station an inspector on site at the airport for instant verification of goods, before they are transported.
- Export agencies, clearer definition of roles and responsibilities and processes are currently being streamlined to ease the flow of export at the airport. Regulation review and enforcement is underway with clearer policies on tariffs at a national level.

The required machinery for setting up potato processing factory in Plateau State is as follows:

- Vertical grit-remover
- Abrasive peer
- Roller type inspection bench – inspection table
- Supporting structure and gangway
- Feed elevator
- Potatoes Slicer (cutting Machine)
- Blanching Machine and Screw
- Vertical cooling screw
- Steam cooker and screw
- Potatoes masher
- Drum dryer and flakers assembly
- Stocking hopper
- Additives preparation post and others.

Highland bottling company

The Highland Bottling Company was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company in November, 1980 by the Plateau Investment Company (PIC) Limited.

The factory was built by Fromeat International Limited of the United Kingdom which also supplied and installed the requisite production machinery and equipment in 1983.

The Company operated under a franchise agreement with Britvic International of the United Kingdom to manufacture, bottle and market Britvic brand of carbonated soft drink such as lemon, orange, cola and ginger fizz.

Production Capacity

The company started test production in April 1989, producing a test quantity of 650 crates per day

The plant has a full production capacity of 3,500 crates per 8 hour day.

Current share ownership

The share capital of the Company is

₦4 million.

	N	%
Plateau State Government (PIPC Ltd)	2,00m	50
Plateau State LGCs	1.9m	47.5
Private Citizens	0.1m	2.5
Total	4,00m	100

Shareholders have resolved to privatise the company and the Plateau State government is willing to divest its shares in the company.

Valuation

The valuation of the Company in October 2010 puts its open market capital value at ₦525,965,690.47 as follows:

Land and Buildings	₦141,758,305.00
Furniture, fittings and equipment	₦2,019,949.21
Plants and machinery	₦373,497,739.86
Motor vehicles	₦8,689,696.40
Total	₦525,965,690.47

Estimated Project Cost

The project is estimated to cost ₦1,369,073,560, as shown below

S/No	Items	Equity Contribution (₦)		
		Existing (PIPC & share holders)	Proposed	Total cost
1.	Capital Expenditure	525,965,690	254,500,000	780,465,690
2.	Operating Expenses	-	536,340,829	536,340,829
3.	Contingency	-	52,267,011	52,267,011
	Total	525,965,690	843,107,870	1,369,073,560

Expected revenue:

Expected revenue in the first year of operation from sales will amount to ₦787,500,000. This is expected to increase to ₦1,260,000,000 in year two; ₦1,338,750,000 in year three.

Profit and loss statement

The projected operating results of the Company for the first five years are shown in annex IV. The Company is expected to earn net earnings after provision for taxes. In year I, a net profit after tax of ₦143,6653,009 will be earned. ₦242,605,044; ₦232,779,610; ₦197,839,102 and ₦180,643,407 will be earned in subsequent years II, III, IV, and V respectively.

Cash flow projection

The projected cash flow of the Company is shown in the full feasibility report. It shows substantial positive net cash balances at the end of each year, which indicates that the project can sustain its activities in subsequent years.

Justification

The project is justified as follows:

- Net Present Value (NPV) @ 20% DR is ₦1,032,013,783
- Benefit cost Ratio (BCR) @ 20% DR is 1.4
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is above 50%

The Project is further justified by the following profitability indicators

	YrI	YrII	YrIII	YrIV	YrV
Return on sales (ROS)	29%	30%	28%	20%	18%
Return On total Capital Employed (ROCE)	16%	27%	27%	20%	18%

Sensitivity analysis:
DECREASE IN BENEFITS:

A 20% decrease in benefits (revenue) provided the following viability indicators:

- Net Present Value (NPV) = ₦303,511.708
- Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) = 1.10
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is above 50%


From 12.1 and 12.2 it can be seen a decrease in revenue to the tune of 20% and increase in cost to the tune of 20% still renders the project viable.

Dividend declaration

We proposed that a maximum of 80% of net Profit be appropriated to respective shareholders as dividend as per their percentage shareholding in the company while the balance of 20% profit be kept as reserved funds for recapitalization of the Company.

The need for the proposed Public Private Partnership cannot be overemphasised in order to insure the immediate take-off of the Company especially as appraisal has shown the technical feasibility and economic viability of the project.

For more details, please request a copy of the full feasibility report: available now.

A large pile of fresh fish, including various species like tilapia and catfish, on a wooden surface. The fish are arranged in a dense, overlapping manner, showcasing their natural colors and textures. The background is a warm, reddish-brown wood grain.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Initiatives

Features giving rise to agricultural investment

- Plateau State has a land mass of 26,899 km²
- 63% of total land (or 1.7 million hectares) is arable.
- Height above sea level: 500 - 1,200m (up to 1,829m)
- Rainfall: 150 – 180 days; 890 – 1,500mm;
- Temperature: 23° – 32°C (could be as low as 16°C) Mean Temperature is 18.7° C
- Population: 3.2 million (2006 National Census Population figures)
- 70% of population is engaged in agricultural production
- Mostly subsistence agriculture
- Though situated in the Tropics, the climate in most parts of the State is nearest equivalent of Temperate Climate with a mean temperature of 18.7° C most of the year. This gives Plateau State the advantage of growing some temperate crops as compared to the rest of the country.

Summary of agricultural intervention and investment requirements

S/N	Project	Location (zone)	Area (hectares)	Output	Out-growers (farmers)	Direct employment	Project costs (N)
1.	ASTC Expansion	State-wide	60,000.00	Service	12,000	825	10,491,043,545.00
2.	Panyam Fish Farm & Resort	Central Zone	N/A	1.35m fingerlings & 7,725 tons of table fish	N/A	52	2,911,278,140.00
3.	Kuru Livestock Project	Northern Zone	N/A	1.5m day old chicks, 6,000 piglets, 3,000 tons of feeds	N/A	76	1,376,128,288.33
4.	Rice Programme	State-wide	40,000.00	240,000 (MT)	8,000		4,586,507,500.00
5.	Cassava Programme	State-wide	10,000.00	200,000 (MT)	2,000	86	897,342,150.00
6.	Potato Programme	Northern & Central Zone	265,000.00	3,975,000 (MT)	53,000	14	17,247,620,000.00
7.	Fonio (Acha) Programme	State-wide	16,000.00	19,200 (MT)	3,200		337,652,500.00
8.	Cotton programme	Central & Southern Zone	5,000.00	45,000 (MT)	1,000		351,320,000.00
9.	Sorghum Programme	State-wide	20,000.00	80,000 (MT)	4,000		1,390,210,000.00
10.	Maize Programme	Bokkos Farm	2,000.00	14,000 (MT)		26	358,127,500.00
11.	Groundnut Programme	Central & Southern Zone	60,000.00	66,000 (MT)	12,000		3,244,840,000.00
	Grand Total				95,2000	1,079	43,192,069,631.34

Agro-Ecological Zones

Mid-altitude zone

(Jos-Plateau: LGCs: Bokkos, Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Jos-South, Jos-East, Jos-North, Bassa, Bokkos, Pankshin)

- **Crops:** Maize, Irish Potato, Acha (Fonio), Tamba (finger millet), Sweet Potato, Upland Rice, Cocoyam, Sorghum;
- **Tree Crops:** Apples, Grape vines, Mangoes, Citrus, Coffee;
- **Vegetables:** Flowers, Straw berries, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Peppers, Carrots, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas, Garden Eggs, Okro

Lowland Moist Savannah

(Southern: LGCs: -Lantang South, Qua'an Pan, Shendam, Mikang)

- **Crops:** Yam, Maize, Sorghum, Millet, Cassava, Rice, Sugarcane, Sesame;
- **Tree Crops:** Citrus, Cashew, Mangoes, Oil Palm; Shea butter
- **Vegetables:** Tomatoes, Okro, Peppers, Onions, Melon(Egusi)

Lowland Dry Savannah

(South-eastern: LGCs: Kanam, Wase, Langtang-North, Kanke)

- **Crops:** Millet, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Cowpeas, Maize, Cotton, Sugarcane, Sesame
- **Tree Crops:** Mangoes, Citrus, Oil palm and Shea butter
- **Vegetables:** Melon (*egusi*), pepper, okra
- **Livestock:** Goats, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Cattle
- **Fish:** Artisanal Fishing

The goals

- To re-establish the culture of farming and agribusiness especially among youths
- To take advantage of the high potential for employment generation (curbing unemployment)
- To attain food security and income generation taking advantage of local and international markets
- To arrest and reduce pervasive poverty and hunger
- Re-establishment of strong marketing organizations using private sector driven marketing institutions to ensure sustainability
- Value chain approach to minimize the disequilibrium in the sector
- Agro-industrial promotion – value addition
- Adoption of world standard agricultural practices and inputs

- Arresting rural – urban drift
- Reposition agricultural sector as key driver of social and economic activities
- Shifting agriculture from subsistence to commercialized system that facilitates trade and competitiveness

National economic environment

- Strong political will
- Robust and radical policy shift
- Private sector driven input and marketing
- Restructuring of the agricultural sector – value chain approach
- Import restrictions
- Financial sector – review of fiscal policies
- Agricultural insurance
- Marketing linkages
- Infrastructure development and repositioning – Agro-cargo export airport terminals

Plateau State investments in Agriculture

The government of Plateau State has so far made a tremendous effort in developing and modernizing agriculture in the State, however, due to:

- Lean financial resources
- Technical know how
- Need for partners with long standing experience
- International players

Partnerships are sought in the following areas:

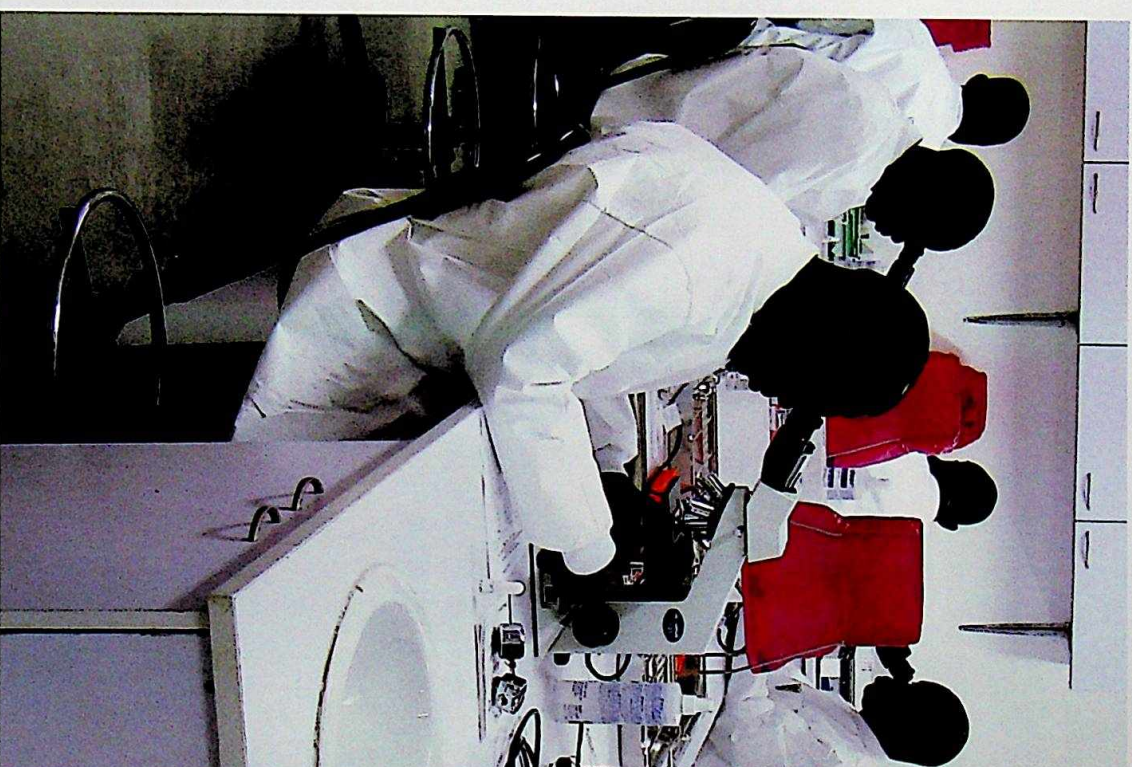
Featured investment opportunities in agriculture

Establishment of Agricultural Services & Training Centres

- Provision of comprehensive agricultural services, input supplies and application of modern farming technology from a central logistic centre
- Introducing commercial agriculture in a rural setting

Commercial agricultural projects

- Dairy Farm and Milk Processing plant
- 300 ha Fodder Farm
- 30 ha Open Field Irrigated Vegetable Farm
- 6 ha Green houses, Net houses and Tunnels
- Registered as Company to ensure sustainability and profitability
- Kuru Livestock Complex
- Panyam Fish Farm
- Youth Empowerment Programme



Training clinic - Nigeria

Kuru Livestock Complex

Located on **40ha** at Kuru, opp. National Institute for Strategic Studies (NIPSS) Kuru, Jos.

Established in 1978

- **Pigery Unit** with capacity for 432 sows and boars, 249 pregnant sows, 100 farrowing sows, 832 weaner Pigs and a 7000/annum fattener facility.
- **Poultry House** and Hatchery with capacity for about 10,000 Breeders and production of over 1.5million Day Old Chicks Per annum.
- **Feed mill** with 5 tons/hr capacity feed mill
- **Grain Silos** (2 no.) combined capacity of 1,000 tons of grains
- **Grain dryer**
- **Staff Housing**
- **Fish ponds** – undeveloped

Estimated production

- 7,000 fattened pigs of about 95-100 kg weight
- 1.5m day old chicks per annum
- 400 tons assorted Animal feeds per annum
- Employment capacity - 67 to 100

Pre-feasibility

(Approx. capital required (Million Nigerian Naira)

S/No.	Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5
1	Buildings, Repairs, Renovation	157.50	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
2	Machinery/Equipment etc.	464.60	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23
3	Other Equipment	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
4	Land Improvement	5.50	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
5	Raw materials/Feed inputs	201.05	201.05	201.05	201.05	201.05
6	Farm Animal Stock	79.80	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
7	Permanent Staff	58.77	58.77	58.77	58.77	58.77
8	Casual Staff	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
9	Depreciation/Maintenance	84.90	84.90	84.90	84.90	84.90
10	Contingency 10%	126.90	126.90	126.90	126.90	126.90
	Total	1,194.05	528.14	528.14	528.14	528.14



Panyam Fish Farm

Situated in a natural river system with adequate perennial water
22 breeding and production ponds

105 ha of water surface

- Incorporation of a Tourism component (Holiday Fishing Resort)
- Employment opportunities
- Envisaged management structure: Long-term lease; Public private partnership
- Capacity to produce over 100,000 tons of table fish annually;

Pre-feasibility

(Approx. Capital Required (Nigerian Naira)

S/N	Resource requirement	Estimated cost of intervention
1	Desilting of 22 production ponds	825,882,750.00
2	Renovation of 21 no. stocking ponds	9,126,000.00
3	Renovation of Buildings	54,784,992.00
4	Renovation of Fingering, Feed, ancillary facilities	1,401,664,600.00
5	Plants & Equipment	31,460,000.00
6	Personnel Costs	37,200,000.00
7	Overhead Costs	47,200,366.00
8	Resort	45,000,000.00
	Total	2,452,318,698.00

Agricultural Youth Empowerment Programme

Farm Settlement Centres

- Central hub for storage, processing, packaging and marketing
- Housing and recreational facilities
- 1,000 ha arable fertile land
- Each centre to cater for 500 youths
- All year round farming
- Grains and vegetables
- Formation of Cooperative groups
- Skill acquisition
- Produce buy back agreements

Pre-feasibility: Approx. Capital Required (Nigerian Naira)

S/N	Resource requirement	Estimated cost of intervention
1	Buildings	
2	Agricultural machinery	
3	Processing and packaging facilities	
4	Other infrastructure and operational funds	
	Total	2,452,318,698.00

Rice Programme

State-wide

Cover **40,000 ha** or **8,000 farmers**
 Project cost **₦4,586,507,500.00**

Justification

- Plateau State produces significant quantities of rice
- Over 10,000 ha of cleared land for commercial rice production, 30,000 ha out growers' aggregate capacity (Lonkat, Shimankar, Sabongida etc)
- Key into Federal Government Rice programme to meet the challenge of rice importation

Cassava Programme

State-wide

Cover **10,000 ha** or **2,000 farmers**

Project cost **₦831,844,825.00**

Justification

- Production of quality cassava flour
- Key into Federal Government programme of 10% inclusion in flour
- Direct employment – 86 people
- Establishment of new mills

Potato (Irish) Programme

Northern and Central Senatorial Zones

Cover **265,000 ha** or **53,000 farmers**

Project cost **₦17,247,620,000.00**

Justification

- Over 90% of Nigeria's potato is produced in Plateau State
- Improvement seeds and technology will push yields from 8 tons to 20 tons per hectare
- Tissue culture laboratory will be established for regular cleaning and propagation/multiplication of seeds for sustainability
- Create opportunities for processing industries
- Direct employment – 14 Scientist/laboratory personnel

Fonio (Acha) Programme

State-wide

Cover **10,000 ha** or **3,200 farmers**

Project cost **₦339,152,500.00**

Justification

- Nigeria is 2nd highest producer in world; Plateau State produces about 70% of Nigeria's output
- New market in Europe
- Good local price (₦350/measure)
- Value addition through milling and packaging to increase business prospects

Cotton Programme

Southern and Central Senatorial Zones

Cover **5,000 ha** or **1,000 farmers**

Project cost **₦1,530,010,000.00**

Justification

- Plateau State was prominent cotton producing area with ginnery at Kuru
- Key into Federal Government Programme of reviving textile industry
- By-products – oil for consumption and seed cake for animal feeds

Sorghum Programme

State –wide

Cover **20,000 ha** or **14,000 farmers**

Project cost **₦1,390,210,000.00**

Justification

- Major grain produced in Central and Southern Senatorial Zones
- Good raw material – breweries
- Complement the pressure

Maize Programme

Bokkos Farm Centre, Central Senatorial

Zone

Cover **2,000 ha**

Project cost **₦358,127,500.00**

Justification

- Reactivation of Bokkos Farm Project
- Ready market – Grand Cereals and Oil Mills Plc
- Direct employment – 26 people

Groundnut Programme

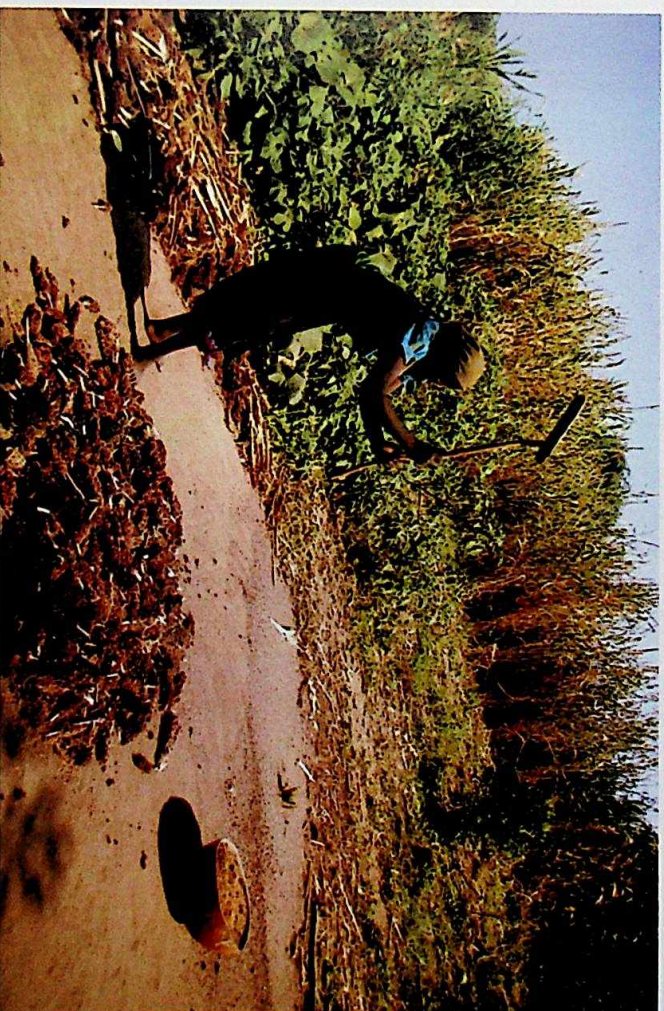
Central and Southern Senatorial Zone

Cover **60,000 ha** or **12,000 farmers**

Project cost **₦3,244, 840,000.00**

Justification

- Key into Federal Government programme
- Ready market – Grand Cereals and Oil Mills Plc
- Groundnut cake for manufacture of animal feeds





Ministry of Solid Minerals Initiatives

Investment profile for Plateau State | Companies and projects

The Plateau State Government is embarking on the following projects for the purpose of developing the minerals potentials of the State with the aim/objective of creating job opportunities and improving on its revenue generation.

Investment opportunities for specific minerals

S/No	Raw material (minerals)	Location/Industrial site	Metric (tonnes)		Estimated reserves (tonnes)	Possible industry/use
			Proven	Indicated		
1.	Bayle (bas 04)	Langlang South, Yelwa, Shendam, QuanPan	800,000	350 million	Canning industry Tin plating for printing	Long term Manufacturing of alloys
2.	Cassiterite (Tin 01)	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Bokkos	250,000	750,000	Tin plating Can production Painting technology	Alloying Aircraft industry (production of components)
3.	Columbite	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Bokkos	-	500,000	Source of tantalum Niobium- Strategic metal	Glass industry, tiles
4.	Monazite	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos East.	-	Not quantified	-	Glass industry, tiles
5.	Zircon	Jos South, Barkin Ladi, Mangu, Pankshin	-	Not quantified	Refractory foundries	Paper, soap
6.	Feldspar	Pankshin, Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Kanam	20,000	6.6 million	Ceramic industry, electronic insulators	Chemicals
7.	Kaolin	Riyom, Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Kanam, Bokkos	7 million	200 million	Kaolin powder, manufacture	Manufacturing of alloys
8.	Salt	Shendam, Mikang	Significant	Not quantified	Salt processing	Foundry, synthetic marble, glass
9.	Galenasphalerite	Wase	Significant	Not quantified	Smelting company batteries	Abrasive
10.	Glass sand	Pankshin, Jos North, Jos South, Barkin Ladi Mikang	1.3million	Significant quantity	Ceramics refractory, glass industry	Floor tiles building clay
11.	Garnet	Mangu, Bokkos, Kanke, Pankshin, Kanam	Significant	Not quantified	Gemstone	Floor tiles bricks, clay, building
12.	Magnetite	Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Mangu, Kanam	Significant	Not quantified	Source of iron paints	Floor tiles bricks, clay, building
13.	Clay	Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu, Bokkos, Riyom, Barkin Ladi	9.1million	Significant quantity	Paint pottery	Floor tiles bricks, clay, building

Investment profile for Plateau State | Companies and projects

S/No	Raw material (minerals)	Location/Industrial site	Metric tonnes		Estimated reserves (tonnes)		Possible Industry/Use
			Proven	Indicated	Immediately	Long term	
14.	Wolframite	Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu	Significant	Not quantified	Source of tungsten for electrical		
15.	Ilemenerite/rutile	Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu	Significant	Not quantified			Production of titanium dioxide (TiO2) for ethie paint industry, titanium (Ti) metal for alloys
16.	Mica	Pankshin, Riyom, Jos North, Jos East, Kanam	Significant	Not quantified	Electrical insulation, filler in paints, rubber, dry		
17.	Gypsum	Wase, Kanam	Significant	Not quantified	Plaster of Paris (POP) filler in paper and		Cement manufacture soil conditioning
18.	Talc	Pankshin	Significant	Not quantified	Extender in paints in cosmetics		Filler in rubber and asbestos in manufacturing
19.	Gemstone (Tourmaline, lopaz, amethyst, aquamarine, sapphire	Pankshin, Jos North, Jos South, Bokkos, Bassa, Riyom, Mangu, Kanam, Langlang North	Significant	Not quantified	Gemstone cutting, Gemstone polishing		Jewellery, ornaments
20.	Sand	All over the State	Significant	Not quantified	Sandcrete		Construction
21.	Hard rocks	All over the State	Significant	Not quantified	Aggregates dimension stones		Construction (Dam, roads, etc) materials
22.	Tantalite	Kanam	Significant	Not quantified	Development of Information Technology		Aircrafts

Development opportunities for mineral based industries

In view of a recent increase in the world price of base metals and the expected positive contributions of this industry in terms of revenue generation and job creation, there has been a renewed interest world over in rekindling this sector.

It is for this reason and the fact that Plateau State is endowed with a wide range of minerals that the State government is investing increasingly in strategic projects and is aiming at attracting more collaborations with private partners for the realisation of various PPP models.

The importance of these projects cannot be overemphasized but mineral-based projects are capital intensive and require intervention from outside the state.

In so doing, the state government has embarked on feasibility studies to determine the viability of some of these projects. These documents can be made available to serious investors to help save them time and costs. Below is a tabulation of conceptualised projects:

Summary of mineral-based projects and costs

S/No	Project description	Project cost (N)
1.	Metallic mineral dressing plant at Anguldi, Vom road, to add value to Metallic Minerals (tin, columbite, zinc, galena etc)	91,880,200.00
2.	Dimension Stones Complex at Pankshin and Bukuru to transform Granite, Gneisses, Syenite, basalt etc into high value dimension stones for construction industries	1,700,000,000.00
3.	Kaolin, Gypsum and Lime processing Plant at Major Porter, Biladi to feed agricultural pulp and paper, building, chemical and allied products industries	521,901,114.00
4.	Mineral water production from underground artesian aquifer at Vwang	150,000,000.00
5.	Naragula Brickworks, Naragula – acquisition and reactivation to produce burnt/clay bricks for housing to reduce pressure on cement	250,000,000.00
6.	Completion of Mineral Museum at Anguldi, Jos. For marketing the Solid Mineral opportunities and equipping the library for training.	50,000,000.00
7.	International Lapidary complex to serve as training and laboratory testing centre for Gemstones at Anguldi, Jos	300,000,000.00
	Grand total	3,063,781,314.00

Metallic mineral dressing and processing

A feasibility study for this project has been carried out by a reputable consultant on behalf of the state at the cost ₦2,000,000.00. The project would require a capital cost of ₦91,880,200.00. It will be sited at Anguldi, Vom road where sufficient electricity supply from Nesco, the independent power supplier, is expected to meet up with energy demand. This project is viable and necessary as a revenue generation venture in view of the abundant metallic minerals e.g. Tin (Cassiterite) Columbite and lead/Zinc in Plateau State.

Dimension stones project

The establishment of this project was conceived out of the abundance of rocks of varying shades of colours that can be cut and polished. These rocks types include Granite, Rhyolite, Gneisses, Basalt and Syenitic. The cut and polished products are used in the construction industry. The project is estimated to cost about ₦1,700,000,000.00. So far a feasibility study for the project has been carried out at the cost of three million (₦3,000,000.00) naira.

The study shows that the project is viable and would serve as a revenue source for the state. Furthermore, only about 20% of local demand for dimension stones is being met by local production. Thus there is a ready market for dimension stones. A lot of enquiries are being received from potential buyers and investors, both local and international.

Kaolin, gypsum and lime processing plant

The feasibility study for this project has been carried out at the cost of ₦3,000,000. The project implementation cost is estimated at ₦521,901,114. The products from the project will feed the agricultural, pulp and paper, building, chemical and allied products industries. The complex will be located in an area called Major Porter, near Kuba in Barkin Ladi local government area where there is availability of raw materials (there are deposits of Kaolin at Kuba, Gindin Akwati and Tenti).

Mineral water project

This project is to be sited at Farin Lamba, Wwang district of Jos South Local Government Area using an impressive mining shaft at an estimated cost of ₦150,000,000.00. Land for the proposed project has been delineated while negotiations are underway with the host communities with a view of acquiring the land for the project.

A geophysical survey is scheduled to ascertain the extent and morphology of the aquifer. This project is necessary because the need for potable water in plateau and neighbouring states exceeds current production. The project is perceived to be a high revenue generation venture.



Naraguta brickwork factory

The feasibility study for this project shows that the venture is viable as the projected income will be sufficient to service the core capital as well as provide revenue to government.

The State government in collaboration with investors intends to acquire and reactivate this complex to produce burnt bricks for housing and other construction purposes. An inspection of the facilities and equipment has been carried out by a consultant and the result shows that the complex can be reactivated for profitable production. The acquisition of the complex is estimated at ₦ 250, 000,000.00.

The mineral museum (minerals house)

The Mineral Museum is located at Angulidi, Bukuru in Jos. The construction of Plateau Mineral Museum which would be of international standard to show case the mineral potential of the state, portray the contributions of past mining activities and accommodate a tin library and a Gemmological Training Centre.

The project has so far cost the state

government the sum of N158, 897, 200.00 and partnership for its completion is being sought. The project is at 90% completion but will require about ₦50,000,000.00 to take care of the finishing which will involve provision of library books /equipment, landscaping, purchase of dragline and the provision of an internet facility.

International lapidary project

This project is to be sited within the Mineral Museum and is to serve as a Gemmological Centre of International Standards. So far the State has purchased some equipment and accessories worth over ₦41,000,000.00. The State has also trained a geologist in the Gemmological Institute of America. 45 youth have been trained in the art of polishing and cutting gemstones. ₦7,700,000.00 has been spent on this training.

There is, however the need for an upgrade of the Lapidary Unit to an International Commercial Complex to serve as Training and Laboratory Testing Center for Gemstones and the purchase of more equipment for the production of jewellery and ornaments. This is a feature in the guidelines for International Standard which aims to curb conflicts that erupt over minerals and gemstones within the West African region. An intervention of ₦300,000,000.00 is required.

Mining pits/ponds – turning disturbances into opportunities for investment

It is accepted that during the 1920s, the open pit mining technique adopted by excavators in Jos, Plateau State was undertaken without much attention paid to its potential impact on the environment. It therefore resulted to a lot of disturbances in the surrounding areas of these pits; including changes in surface and underground water ways, the ecosystem, devastation of arable land, enhanced radioactivity as well as enriched major and trace elements in soils, vegetation and water bodies.

In order to dispel any concerns investors might have, the government of Plateau State, through the Ministry of Solid Minerals recently engaged a consultant to assess the extent of damage to these otherwise viable pits that have developed into ponds over the decades. The assessment covered 900 mine ponds and identified 4,042 disturbances. Out of 900 mines, only 29 of are perceived to be dangerous to both human and animal life. This survey sparked the need to for a closer study of mining ponds with a view to categorizing them into those requiring reclamation and those that could be developed and put into commercially viable initiatives such as; irrigation, fisheries, recreational activities etc.

The State government has expended the sum of ₦10,000,000.00 (ten million naira) for the study and categorization of such disturbances while a closer study will include, among others, detailed radiation levels measurements of the minefields covering 5 Local Government Areas of the state and population areas. A detailed and systematic geochemical investigation of water, soils and vegetation of these areas will also be performed to determine the utilisation of these ponds.

Vast investment opportunities exist in 871 safe ponds. Investors are welcome to carry out feasibility studies to determine for themselves the best utilisation of each area.

The following ponds have been identified for their potential use for fishing or irrigation sites:

Potential fishing and irrigation sites in plateau state

S/N	Location	Local government areas
1.	Chaha	Jos South
2.	Zawan	Jos South
3.	Bukuru	Jos South
4.	Du/doi	Jos South
5.	Kuru Station	Jos South
6.	Kuru Janlar	Jos South
7.	Bingo	Jos South
8.	Mista Ali	Jos South
9.	Gyero	Jos South
10.	Sabon Gidan Kanar	Jos South
11.	Barkin Ladi	Barkin Ladi
12.	Kassa	Barkin Ladi
13.	Bissichi	Jos South
14.	Bissichi Kuru Du	Jos South
15.	Dilimi	Jos South
16.	Kuba	Bokkos
17.	Tenli	Bokkos
18.	Mai Yanga Valley	Bokkos
19.	Fan	Barkin Ladi
20.	Shen	Jos South
21.	Foron	Barkin Ladi
22.	Mai Major Potter	Barkin Ladi
23.	Dorowa	Jos South

Opportunities also exist in the reclamation of the under-listed 29 unsafe ponds. Schedules of activities here will include purchase of heavy earth moving equipment such as bulldozers, compactors, civil work, sourcing of humus soil and re-vegetation for quick recovery as well as the provision of social amenities to the affected communities. The reclaimed land can then be used for a variety of projects.

The estimated total cost reclaiming these ponds is put at about ₦31,216,059,117.34 as in the table on the next page.

Investment profile for Plateau State | Companies and projects

Sino	Mining pond identification	Environmental/social Impact	Project cost (N)
1.	Dorowa	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	610,422,453.00
2.	Kuba	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	174,788,949.60
3.	Bukuru ATMN Stadium	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,136,871,960.00
4.	Zawan	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	206,611,192.80
5.	GTC Kuru	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	642,307,333.80
6.	Barkin Ladi I	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,598,052,089.00
7.	Barkin Ladi II	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,698,474,068.00
8.	Barkin Ladi III	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,558,233,979.00
9.	Maidatko	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,935,854,219.00
10.	Kuba II	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,556,359,920.00
11.	Farin Lamba (VOM)	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	2,034,986,621.00
12.	Gero	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	613,739,667.60
13.	Farin Gada	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	613,493,658.40
14.	Rayfield I	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,838,095,405.00
15.	Rayfield II	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,573,153,164.00
16.	Rayfield III	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,509,537,600.00
17.	Rayfield IV	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,692,610,560.00
18.	Sabon Gidan Kanar	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,007,352,621.00
19.	Tanti I	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	840,268,355.40
20.	Dilimi Kwang II	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,709,000,640.00
21.	Kantoma	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	872,143,200.00
22.	Gero	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	613,739,667.60
23.	Farin Gada	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	613,493,658.40
24.	Sabon Gidan Kanar	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,007,352,621.00
25.	Dilimi Kwang I	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	230,185,908.00
26.	Dilimi Kwang II	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,709,000,640.00
27.	Dilimi Kwang III	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	1,154,793,627.00
28.	Kuru Babba	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	164,702,247.37
29.	Kangan Miago	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	153,466,331.58
	Jama'i	Unsafe living conditions for local inhabitants	145,966,715.79
	Total		31,216,059,117.34

Conclusion

The State Government deems that the projects listed are economically viable as this would not only improve the socio-economic status of the state but also the federal government at large.

In view of the State's limited resources, it is hoping to attract investors from outside the state in order to realize the commercial value of its solid minerals and also generate greater revenue, while creating new job opportunities.

The procedure for obtaining a Mining License

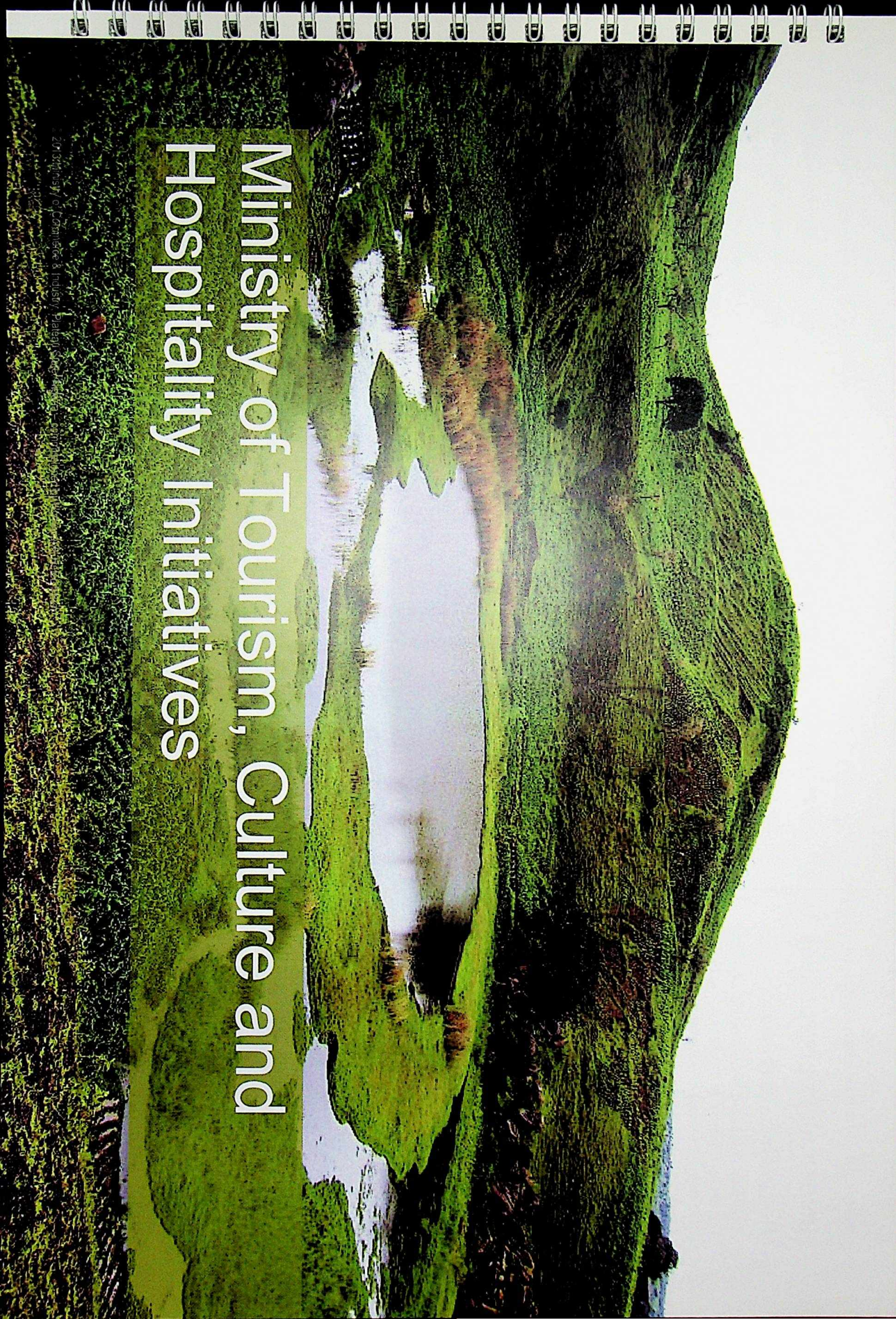
A grant of a Mining License to a prospective company is subject to proof of economic reserve of the mineral commodity for which a concession is sought. The process involves the company first applying to the Honourable Minister for Certificate of Registration, evidence of technical competence and of financial capability.

The next step is for the company to apply and obtain a prospecting right (PR) to enable it carry out general and scientific prospecting for the categories of minerals within the prospecting right. If properly conducted, work on this right will guide the company towards zeroing into a particular mineral within a specific land area.

The company will then put up application for an exclusive prospecting License (EPL) in the State Mines Office where the mineral is located. This is an exploration license for a particular mineral(s) over a particular land area which, by law, should not exceed 22 square kilometres. Once granted, the area is held exclusively to the company which will now confidently invest in mineral exploration work on the area without hindrance. This license is renewable every one or two years depending on the nature of the terrain.

It is only after the company has satisfied itself of the availability of the mineral in commercial quantity on the EPL that it will apply for grant of a Mining License over the whole or part of the area covered by the EPL.

In the course of all these processes, the law insists that the company employs the services of a "technically competent person" in carrying out the prospecting under the PR, the exploration within the EPL and finally the extraction of the mineral within the mining license area. This is necessary and to the advantage of the mining company if it is to reduce investment risks and reap the maximum benefit from the investment.

A scenic landscape photograph of a valley with a river, green hills, and a rainbow. The river flows through the center of the valley, surrounded by lush green grass and some trees. In the background, there are rolling hills and a rainbow arching across the sky. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Hospitality Initiatives

2013 Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Pretoria

Investment opportunities in

Roc International Hotel

The hotel is located at Laminga in Jos North Local Government of the State. The Hotel has the original concept of a 5-star status with about 280-rooms capacity. It has been abandoned for over 25 years now, although construction work had reached above 50%. The project cost is ₦3bn.

Indoor Theatre

It is located in the heart of Jos, capital of the State. If completed, the theatre would be an attractive place for artists both within and outside the State. An estimated ₦1bn will be required to rehabilitate the indoor theatre.

government developments

Solomon Lar Amusement Park

This is located along Domkat Balli road in Jos. The Park was constructed with the primary aim of providing amusement activities to boost tourism in the State. It has six (6) chalets, a bar, swimming pool and a children playing ground among others. The rides at the playground are yet to be provided. There is need to expand the scope of the Park to cater for workshops, conferences and seminars. An estimated ₦500m is required for this.

Jos Wild Life Park

The Park has a good collection of animals and serves as a recreational centre. Apart from the wildlife, the park also has a café and a restaurant. It is located at Dong Village of Jos South Local Government Area, along Jos Miango road. It is partly developed. An estimated ₦1bn is required for its expansion.



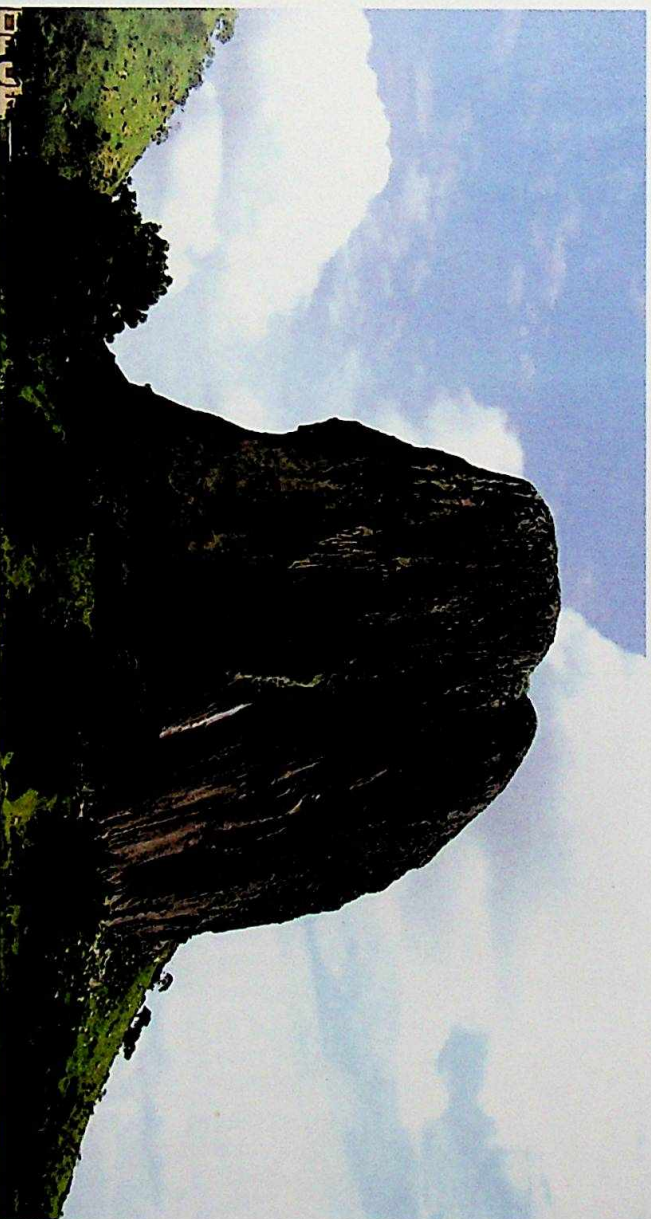
Sculpture in Jos Wild Life park, Kevin Orouke travel blog

Plateau Hotel

It is a hotel of about 109 rooms with a conference hall, rock garden, bar, restaurant and other facilities. The hotel has a long history and stands as a monument in the State. Generally, the facilities at the hotel need renovation. An estimated ₦2bn will be required for this.

Wase Rock

Wase Rock is a massive dome shaped rocky inselberg found near Wase town in Wase Local Government Area of Plateau State in central Nigeria. Standing alone in the Wase plains, it achieves a remarkable height of about 350 metres (1,150 ft) above the surface of the neighbouring surroundings. Available records indicate that this beautiful massive dome shaped rocky inselberg is one out of only five in the world.





Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development Initiatives

The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development was established in 1999 with the main responsibility of promoting development and improvement of rural infrastructure for stimulating sustainable growth and productive activities.

Vision

To provide sustainable access to safe and sufficient water and rural energy to meet the cultural, social and economic development needs of all Plateau people.

Mission

To be a vehicle of the State's rural energy development and integrated water resources management, through comprehensive planning and provision of the enabling environment for the advancement, management and preservation of live.

Its operations among others include:

Water resources

With three dams namely Yakubu Gowon, Yelwa-Dorowa and Laminga at its disposal it handles the provision of portable and safe drinking water to the entire State.

Appendix II (attached)

Rural electrification

Provision of electricity to rural communities that are not attached to the national grid.

Appendix III (attached)

The functions and objectives of the rural electrification department of the Ministry are to amongst others:

- Electrify selected villages, which are then connected to the national grid and handed over to PHCN for operation and maintenance
- Establish and manage electricity undertakings in these areas where PHCN does not maintain any undertaking or installations.
- To purchase in bulk electric power from PHCN and NESCO or other sources for the discharge of its functions.
- To advise the State Government on matters relating to the generation, transmission, distribution and use of electricity; and
- To perform any other functions as may from time to time be assigned by Government

In fulfilling these functions, the Department, which evolved from the defunct Plateau Directorate for Integrated Rural Development (PIDRD) has continued to purchase bulk supply of electricity from Nesco, the independent power supplier for distribution to consumers in thirty-seven (37) towns/villages that are managed by Nesco under a franchise agreement since 1993. This agreement is subject to renewal every three (3) years.

Investments opportunities to be exploited in potential hydro-power generation sites in plateau state

The following areas in Plateau State were selected since October, 2008 for immediate Hydro-Power Generation with power rating and estimated cost as follows:

S/N	Location	River	Average discharge M ³ /s	Maximum head (m)	Installed capacity PF 0.5	Lga	Cost Involvement (N)
1.	Kurra II	Sanga	5.5	430	25MW	Bassa	292.5M
2.	Kurra I	Sanga	5.5	290	15MW	Bassa	175.5M
3.	Shemankar	Shemankar	-	-	15MW	Shendam	175.5M
4.	Dawaki	Dawaki	-	-	50MW	Kanke	58.50M
5.	Jekko III	Jekko	-	-	4MW	-	40.9M
6.	Jekko II	Jekko	-	-	2MW	-	23.4M
7.	Kwall	Kwall III	-	-	5MW	Bassa	175.5M
8.	Ganawuri Earth Dam	Ganawuri	-	-	4MW	Riyom	46.8M
9.	Lere	-	-	-	5MW	Mangu	58.5M



Kurra Falls (2) - Barkin Ladi LGA



Ministry of Science and Technology Initiatives

The ministry was established in October, 2003 and has the following functions and mandate:

- Formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the ministry of the state policy on science and technology
- Promotion and coordination of science and technology research and development activities in basic sciences and field of industries, agriculture, electronics, communication, building, energy and medical sciences
- Establishment, promotion and maintaining linkages with Federal and States in science and technology among others.

Mission statement

To make Plateau State a role model in the use of knowledge, principles, tools and techniques of Science and Technology in converting poverty to wealth and raising the socio-economic status of the state enviable heights and enhance government service delivery to citizens.

Structure

The ministry is made up of four (4) Technical Department, they are:

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Science Technology Promotion (STP)
- Agriculture, Health and Natural Sciences (AH&NS)
- Industries, Energy and Engineering(IEE)

Government science equipment production centre

This is a unit under the Department of Industries, Energy and Engineering. It has the responsibility of designing and manufacturing low cost science equipment using locally sourced materials.

Parastatal under the ministry

The Board was established in 1974 with six (6) training centres located in Jos, Kwal, Pankshin, Wase, langtang North and Deomak.

The primary objective of the Board is to train school leavers and youth to acquire skills for self-reliance.

Some areas of investment opportunity

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Park

There is the need to establish an effective information management system designed to provide real-time access to and the ability to update the database on Science and technology activities in order to provide a platform for accessing, sharing and exchanging Information Communication Technology. This could be achieved if a befitting Information Communication Technology Park were to be established. The cost of establishing one is estimated at the sum of ₦5bn.

Science and technology park

There is need to popularize and install a culture of Science and technology in the inhabitants of the State for rapid socio-economic transformation. In order to facilitate this, the Ministry is in dire need of assistance for investment for the establishment of Science and Technology Park at an estimated cost of ₦4.5bn.

Research and Development (R&D)

There is the need to prioritize strategies for multi-disciplinary mission-oriented research and development activities in Science and technology geared towards, the generation, acquisition, storage, application and diffusion, of Science and technology in the following fields:

- Agriculture
- Alternative medicine
- Agro-Allied product processing and preservation Technology
- Bio-resources Development Technology.

Research and Development (R&D) into these areas is estimated to cost the sum of ₦2.5bn.

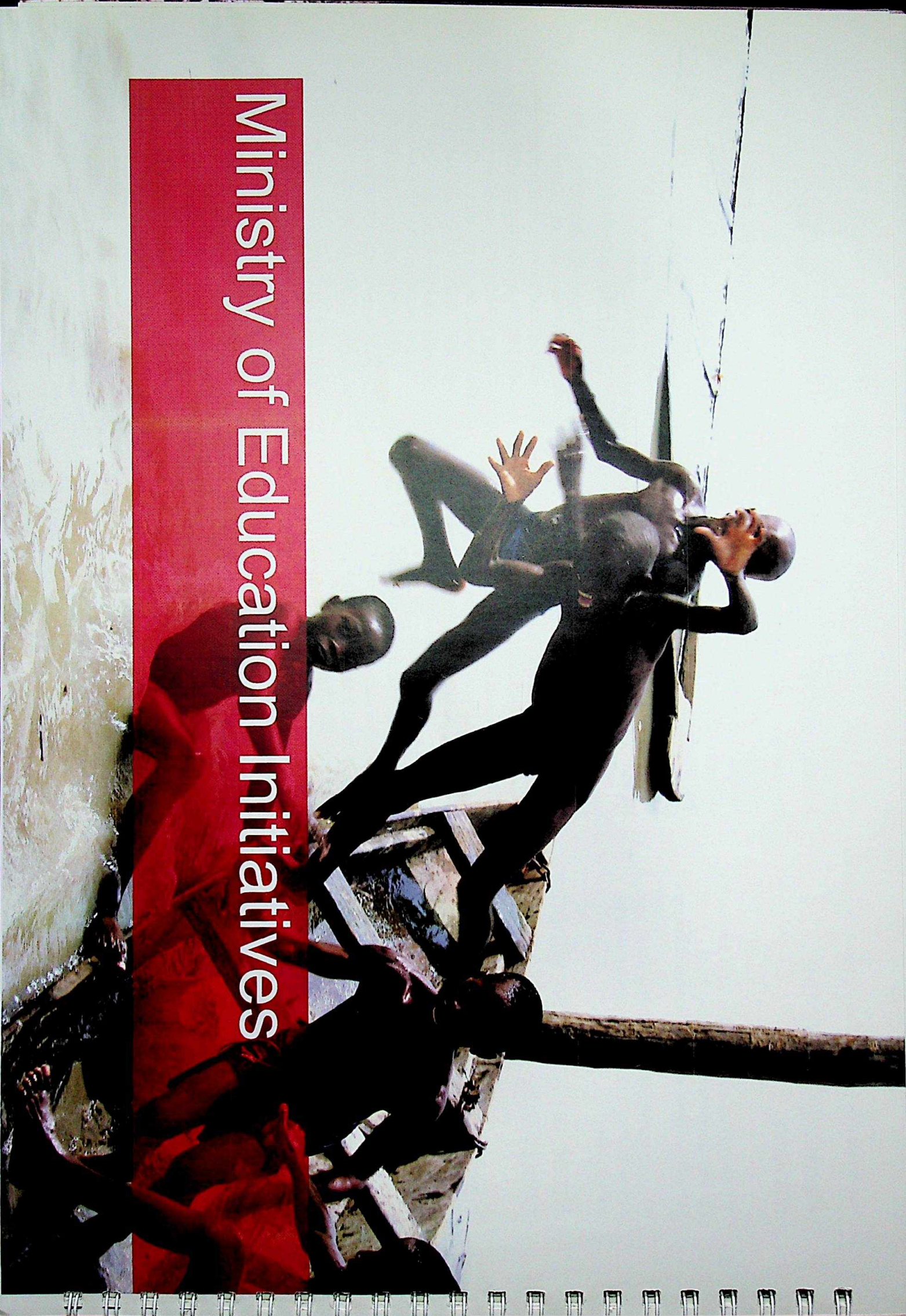
Alternative or green energy technology

There is need for developing of R&D capabilities in thermal, nuclear, solar wind, bio-fuels and other renewable energies.

The R&B into the identified alternative energy Technology is estimated to cost ₦3.9bn.

Technology transfer and diffusion

There is need to develop capacity in technology transfer processes in order to stimulate rapid technological and industrial development, this will facilitate the transfer of technologies including the knowledge required to utilize, adapt, diffuse and replicate imported and local technologies. To achieve this, an estimate cost of ₦1.5bn is required.



Ministry of Education Initiatives

The Plateau State Ministry of Education is the largest employer of labour in the State. It has a large percentage of workforces of the State public sector and has the most rapid expansion base than any other Ministry. It has a workforce of over 4,000 staff at the Headquarters, Zonal and Area offices and in the over 300 secondary schools in the State.

The Ministry also has some agencies and parastatals that are semi-autonomous and relates to the ministry only in terms of oversight functions. These include: Plateau State University, Plateau State Polytechnic, Collage of Education Gindiri, Collage of Arts, Science and Technology, Kurzwi etc

Functions

The principal functions of the ministry include
Provision of educational service to the citizens of the state, initiating and implementing and supervising for educational development and generally ensuring quality control and standard of education at all levels of the sector.

Structure

The Ministry is headed by the Honourable Commissioner who works through the permanent Secretary and Eight Directorates. For closer supervision, there are also 3 Zonal and 17 Area Directorates.



Summary of investment opportunities in education

S/No	Name of dept	Location	Nature of business	Year of est.	Status	Needs	Investment required
1.	Educational Resources Centre (ERC)	West of Mines, Jos	Printing		Functional	Additional Machinery (M.O. Offset Kord 64, Polar and Digital Colour Separation)	N\$30 million
2.	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	West of Mines, Jos	I.C.T		Functional	Computer Lab, VSAT internet services, Cabinet Unit, LAN, Dynamic Website & Portal System etc.	N\$50 million
3.	Plateau State Polytechnic	Barkin Ladi	Equipment and spare parts manufacturing		Functional		N\$200 million

Investment opportunities in education

There are four (4) identifiable investment opportunities currently viable.

These are:

The education resource printing press

This is an existing unit, which has the responsibility of printing materials required for the services of the education sector. These include examination question papers, answer sheets, dossiers for schools, registers etc.

This unit can be expanded to cover printing and publishing of books on commercial basis and carrying out full-scale commercial printing activities for the state public and private schools and beyond.

The cost of expansion will cover the purchase of additional full – colour printing press and other accessories.

Information technology

There is an existing examination unit that conducts and collates examinations at various levels in the State. This unit can be expanded into a commercial unit or upgraded to a cyber café for examination registration, and collation of results for not only the public schools but also private ones and individuals. This is in addition to offering ITC services to the public.

Mechanical engineering department of Plateau State polytechnic

This department carries out the fabrication of machine components and spare parts. These include portable machines like brick presses, block moulding machines, grinding mills, stone crushers, stonecutters, doors, gates, windows as well as the design and construction of office and residential furniture. These activities could be undertaken on a commercial basis if fully equipped with additional machines and raw materials.

Women model centre

This unit is mainly a skills acquisition centre that trains various categories of people in a variety of skills. The unit has the potential of expanding into a training centre for large scale crafts and trade.

Establishing an Educational Resource Centre (ERC)

Key highlights of education in the State

The Government of Plateau State has recognized the risks to its economic development if its workforce is inadequately prepared, and has countered this realization with an ambitious agenda of policy reforms across the entire education sector through reforms in the Basic Education Sub-Sector, Teacher professional development, quality assurance and effective community engagement. In 1999 the Federal Government of Nigeria launched the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Programme making it compulsory for every child to receive nine years tuition free education. The government also established the Education for All (EFA) unit within the Federal Ministry of Education to facilitate the development of the EFA plan for Nigeria with the active participation of all the states. In 2003, the Federal Government prepared the National Empowerment and Economic Development Strategy (NEEDS), a major national and multi-sectoral reform program that sees EDUCATION REFORMS as

a vital transformational tool and instrument for socioeconomic empowerment. Plateau State like all other states developed its Empowerment and Economic Development Strategies (PLASEEDS), the state poverty reduction plans, which prioritized education provision.

In June 2005, a National Committee on the MDGs was inaugurated to monitor and allocate additional funds from the debt relief funds for the achievements of the MDGs, including education. The implementation is currently gaining momentum in many states across the country. Following the signing into Law the UBE Bill in May 2004, both Federal and state governments embarked on an unprecedented expansion of basic education. The UBE Program supports a broad range of actions to achieve universal basic education, financed largely by Federal and state government revenues, but also by international loans and grants. However, Plateau State's education sector like most other states still faces a number of key issues.

Need for a sector plan

An Education Sector Plan is needed so as to tackle the various challenges in the education sector of a State. It is needed because it will enable the adoption of qualitative and participatory approaches to research as well as acquisition of critical adjustments and application of analytical tools. The need for a

sector plan in education is to enable institutional assessment and education sector analysis. A sector plan will strengthening the capacity to observe the interaction between the Ministry of Education and its environment, capture complex situations in simple and accessible ways, analyse and communication of findings, enabling the State to shift to evidence based programming and project design and providing informed and more relevant data. Sector Plan enhances stronger organizational profile of the State Ministry of Education as a credible and well-informed organization capable of critical analysis. It also increases awareness of the need to build relationships with stakeholders and consequently will lead to increased recognition by Donor Agencies, the Private Sector and Civil Societies.

Process of developing State Education Sector Plan (SESP)

The methodology employed in the development of Plateau State 10-Year (2013-2023) SESP was participatory and interactive, involving a team of education planning consultants, state education technical personnel and major stakeholders in the education sector. This is to ensure that the developed sector strategic and operational plans at the end of the process are government/people-owned, realistic, widely acceptable and achievable. The process also

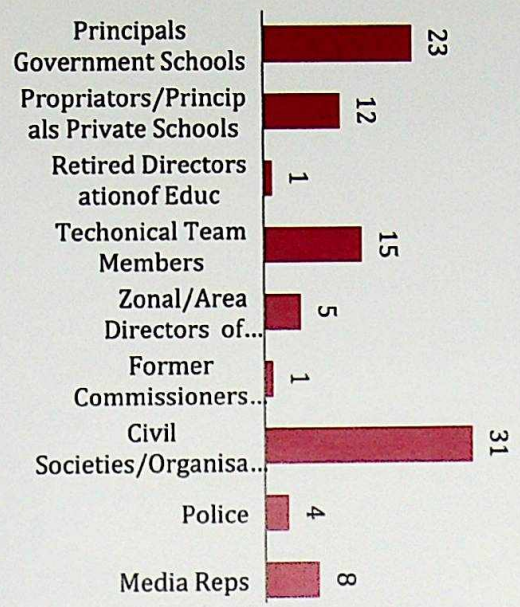
paid substantial attention to building institutional capacity for strategic planning in the Ministry of Education and its Parastatals, and for the effective implementation of the complementary action plans and objectives of SESP and SESOP. It entailed numerous group work sessions in specific thematic and tasks areas; interspersed with plenary sessions to critique, refine and adopt group presentations. The three phases of strategic planning that are employed are situational analysis, policy planning and action planning. A model EPSSim Generic Nigeria was introduced for simulation of scenarios for investment planning.

The situation analysis commenced with an Education Sector Analysis (ESA) for the identification of critical issues, challenges and priorities of the education sector of the State. The analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) and the development of an agreed SWOT profile of the State Education Sector was carried out and presented to an enlarged stakeholder forum at the Hill Station hotel, Jos, on the 28th July 2011. The Governor was represented by the deputy Governor. Attendance at the forum included Commissioners for Agriculture, Information, housing and environment, Works, Water Resources, Health, Finance and Economic Planning, Women affairs and Social Development, Permanent Secretaries of Ministries, Chairmen of Teachers Service Commission, State Universal Basic Education

Investment profile for Plateau State | Companies and projects

Board, State Planning Commission, Amalgamation of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), Heads of Tertiary Institutions, Zonal Directors, Area Directors, Head Teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools, Parent Teachers Associations, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Nigerian Union of Teachers, Traditional council members, Civil Societies, NCWS, Traders, National Union of Rail and Transport Workers (NURTW), Market men and women, Nigerian Police and students as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Distribution of Stakeholders



The result of the SWOT analysis led to the development of sixteen thematic areas on issues in education in the State:

- i. Analysis of recent Educational policy initiatives
- ii. Ex-ray of Educational policy initiatives
- iii. State wide distribution of Educational facilities
- iv. Primary Education Cohort Analysis
- v. Non- Formal Education
- vi. Islamiyya Education
- vii. A highlight of learning outcome
- viii. Learner friendly Benchmarks
- ix. Popular perceptions of and prescription for schools and schooling
- x. Teacher availability and teacher quality.
- xi. Teacher- learner classroom interaction.
- xii. Institutional Assessment of Education service delivering mechanism.
- xiii. The Education Data situation.
- xiv. Functionality level of SBMCS.
- xv. Costing-budgeting- Financing.
- xvi. Private Sector contribution.

Field studies on the thematic areas were carried out to help strengthen the X-ray of issues in education in the State. The issues were further prioritized through bottleneck analysis to determine most crucial areas. Problem tree analysis of the "must do" issues resulted in the policy planning.

Policy plan

From the sixteen studies masses of qualitative and quantitative data were obtained on Plateau State Education. These data were prioritized in the context of responsive, long-term perspective systems thinking for evidence based planning. Issues that must be tackled in each of the study areas were identified. These resulted in the six major challenge areas:

- Daunting data challenge
- Weak educational governance and management
- Inequities: gender, social and geographical
- Infrastructural deficit and decay
- Poor learning outcomes and
- Inadequate and unsustainable funding

From the major challenge areas above the need to establish an Educational Resource centre became imperative to address some of the issues in challenge areas (i) and (ii) above.

Requirements for establishment of an ERC

Construction and equipping of the centre with relevant structures such as:

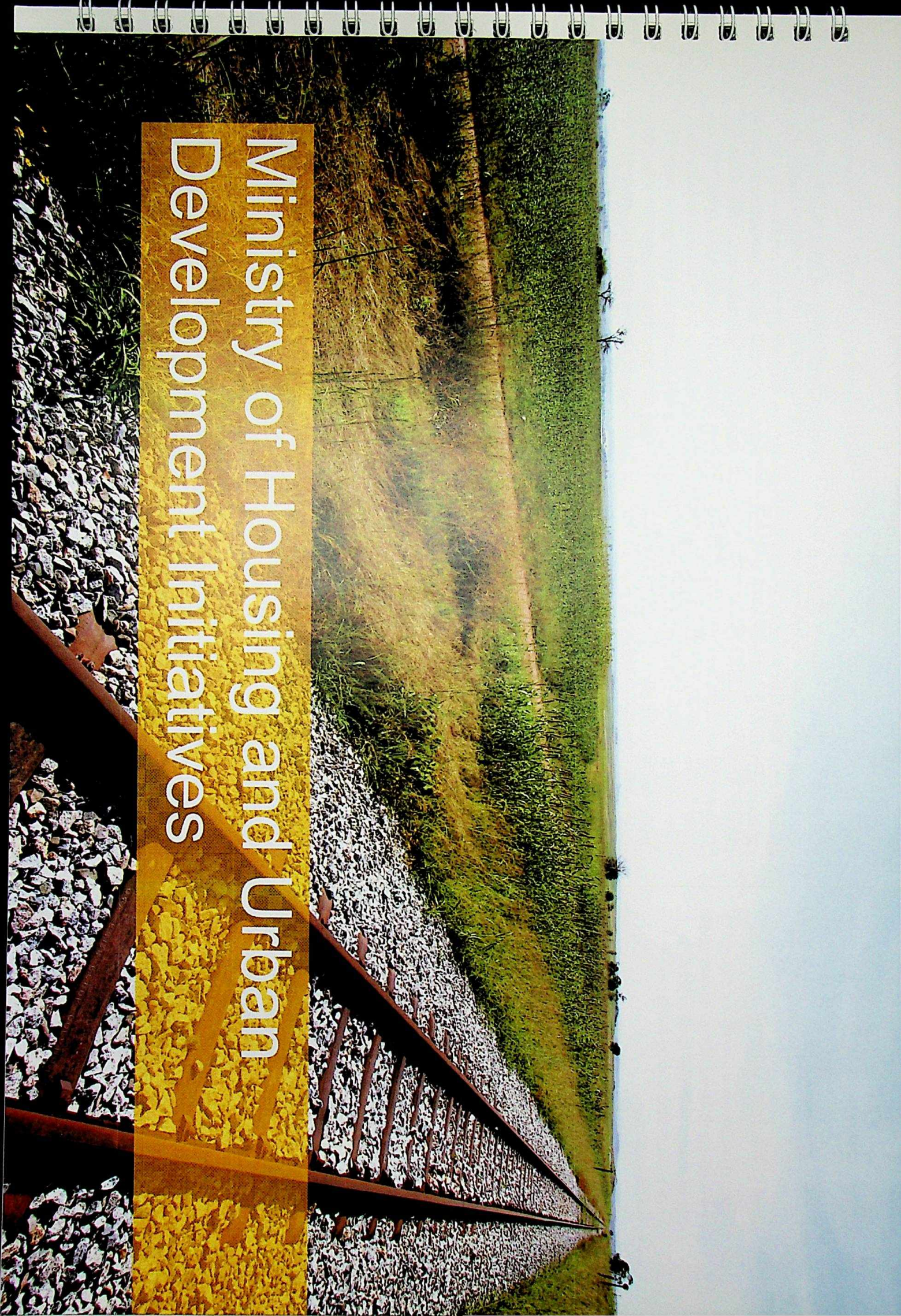
- Administrative block
- Conference halls
- Laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology.
- Workshops for technical subjects
- Printing house
- Classrooms for demonstrations

Equipping a printing press to:

- Print and conduct internal examinations such as the junior secondary school certificate examination for 600 public and private secondary schools
- Print school records such as attendance registers, continuous assessment records, admission and withdrawal registers for 600 public and private schools
- Print several educational manuals for training of teachers on teaching methodologies.
- Print other educational materials for use in schools.

Establishment of ICT Centre for:

- Education Management Information system to conduct Annual School census on enrolment, physical infrastructure, learning materials and others
 - Management of examination result and records
 - Management of Student Biometric data and Progression
- Procurement of training equipment and aids for
- Conduct of refresher courses for teachers
 - Production of teaching aids for teachers in Basic and Secondary Education



Ministry of Housing and Urban Development Initiatives

Policy context

What is affordable housing?

Affordable housing is generally considered to be housing which meets of households whose incomes are not sufficient to allow them to access appropriate housing in the market without assistance.

Affordable housing that is appropriate for the needs of a range of low to moderate income households and priced so that low and moderate incomes are able to meet their other essential basic living costs *Policy Research Working Group (2006 in Milligan et al 2007, p26)*

Affordable housing may refer, in this case, to all housing for which the cost to the tenant is not regulated strictly by the market, but which is made cheaper through some form of government intervention.

However, the term has also gained a more specific meaning arising in response to the shrinking role of public housing and associated tightening of the targeting of public housing to those households with high, very acute and/or complex needs. Research on housing affordability has established the existence of an extensive need for social housing in addition to that met through the provision of public housing. The term 'affordable housing' is therefore at once a critique of the limitations

the current capacity of public housing provision, and a reference to the methods to redress those limitations through the creation of housing in which government's role is supplemented by the input of a variety of organization and institutions other than state or federal governments. In this latter sense the term has also come to be defined in planning legislation to support related policy responses (see below). At a conceptual level then, 'affordable housing' is a term denoting firstly the shortfall in social housing and, secondly, naming a state process by which the responsibility to meet that shortfall is postulated as belonging, in some measure, to the private sphere.

The Housing situation in Plateau State

The State's population is estimated at 2,942,431 as at 2003 with a growth rate of 2.8% per annum based on the 1991 census estimates.

About 25% of the population lives in urban areas, while 75% are found in the rural areas. About 50.1% of the population is male, while 49.9% is female.

In terms of housing delivery, only a few housing estates were planned and executed through government acquiring the land and allocating the plots for the allottees to develop themselves. Even basic primary infrastructure

was not provided to these layouts. Tables 1 and 2 presents the list of residential layout scheme that have been prepared in Jos and other towns in the states. The total number of plots provided for housing by the government over the last thirty years in Jos is just 4000. Private developers normally contribute about 90% to the housing stock in Nigerian cities (Akeju 2007), but in Jos we estimate this to be over 95% so, in terms of housing provision in Plateau State, the government has made very negligible impact. There are a few public estates in the state, the state low cost (250 units), Senior staff quarters at Bauchi Road, Laminga, Commissioner quarters to mention but a few.

Housing shortages is not a particularly Plateau problem, Nigeria as whole is suffering from acute housing supply gap.

There are about 10.7 million houses in Nigeria. Regardless of the policies, institutions and regulations which the Nigerian government has put in place since independence in 1960, there is still a dearth of housing, especially for the low-income segment. The housing backlog is estimated at 16 million units and it will require N49 trillion (\$23,333) per housing unit.

In 2010, it was reported that eight-five percent of the urban population lives in rented accommodation, spending more than 40% of their income on rent. Of these, 90% are self-built and this is mainly due to lack of mortgage

financing, and less than 5% have formal title registration.

Informal housing is most prevalent as more than 80% of the population lives in settlements that are unplanned with poor living conditions. In the rural areas, people live mostly in mud buildings and thatch roofs with unhealthy conditions due to overcrowding and lacking adequate infrastructure. Interestingly, the people living in such housing conditions work in both the formal and informal economy and only a few of them are financially integrated into formal financial institutions. Housing in these settlements is built incrementally and completion of buildings can take as many as 10 years.

The formal sector, which constitutes about 15% of the housing markets, is insufficient to meet demand. Where supply exists, this is targeted at high-income earners, while houses categorized as low income are mainly outside the reach of low-income earners. As a result and house prices are high. This sector is predominantly a seller's market where rents are paid on average two years in advance. The cheapest apartments for sale in the suburbs of Jos Metropolis cost about N7 million –N8 Million, on the outskirts around N5 million, while in places like Rayfield, the figure is closer to N10 million.

Our approach

Making houses affordable is a sound policy objective for any government to pursue.

However, the project needs to be commercially viable for it to hold any attraction. The commercial viability of the proposed project was evaluated on several basis; The proposed contribution of the public sector partner was deemed invaluable for the finished houses to be within the target price ranges that could be considered affordable.

The table overleaf summarizes the various interventions options and its effect on the final selling prices. It can be clearly seen that significant amounts can be removed from the market prices by provision of any combination of the infrastructure and land required in a modern, functional residential estate.

S/N	Description	Market prices	Proposed Subsidy	Effect on market price	Subsidized selling prices
1	3 Bedroom (Fully detached and fenced)	6.5MM	a) Land + Roads+ Power+ Water b) Land + Roads + Power c) Land + Roads c) Land + Roads	30% Off 25% Off 20% Off	4,550,000 4,875,000 5,200,000
2	3 Bedroom (Semi Detached twin flat)	5.75MM	a) Land + Roads + Power +water b) Land + Roads + Power c) Land + Roads d) Land	30% Off 25% Off 20% Off 10% Off	4,025,000 4,312,500 4,600,00 5,175,000
3	2 Bedroom Semi Detached	4.5MM	a) Land + Roads + Power + Water b) Land + Rods + Power c) Land + Roads d) Land	30% Off 25% Off 20% Off 10% Off	3,150,000 3,375,000 3,600,000 4,050,000

Investment opportunities

With a growing population and increasing middle class segment, opportunities for housing estate development abound.

Return on investment is enhanced by the relatively low cost of construction, income levels, available mortgage options and the high demand for functional quality housing.

Type A: semi detached 2 bedroom bungalow (option 1)

This building comes fully fitted with the following features:

- 2 Nr Car Park
- Garden Space*
- Single Room Boys Quarter*

Total Number: 0.00 Units

Main Building Schedule	
Entrance Porch	4.3m ²
Lobby/Hall (with WC)	1.4m ²
Living Room	20.8m ²
Kitchen	8.5m ²
Store1.6m ²	
Dining room	8.5m ²
Master Bedroom (with dressing, closet & bath)	19.1m ²
1 Nr Bedrooms (en-suite with shower & WC)	16.8m ²
Lobby	3.9m ²
Veranda	2.6m ²
Total Area:	84.3m²
Boys Quarters Schedule (Optional)	
1 Nr Bedroom (with wardrobe)	10m ²
Kitchenette	4m ²
Toilet & Bathroom4m ²	
Total Area:	18m²

Type A: semi detached 2 bedroom bungalow (option 2)

This building comes fully fitted with the following features:

- 2 Nr Car Park
- Garden Space*
- Single Room Boys Quarter*

Total Number: 0.00 Units

Main Building Schedule	
Entrance Porch	3.4m ²
Anteroom/Hall	5.0m ²
Guest WC	1.4m ²
Living Room	18.2m ²
Kitchen	7.1m ²
Store	1.5m ²
Dinning room	11.9m ²
Master Bedroom (with dressing)	22.9m ²
2 Nr Bedrooms (en-suite with schedule)	15.8m ²
Lobby	7.8m ²
Veranda	2.7m ²
Total Area	97.7m²
Boys Quarters Schedule (Optional)	
1 Nr Bedroom (with wardrobe)	10m ²
Kitchenette	4m ²
Toilet & Bathroom	4m ²
Total Area	18m²

Type A: semi detached 3 bedroom bungalow (option 1)

This building comes fully fitted with the following features:

- 2 Nr Car Park
- Garden Space*
- Single Room Boys Quarter*

Total Number: 0.00 Units

Main Building Schedule	
Entrance Porch	4.1m ²
Anteroom/Hall	4.8m ²
Guest WC	1.8m ²
Living Room	28.0m ²
Kitchen	8.5m ²
Store	1.6m ²
Dinning room	8.5m ²
Master Bedroom (with dressing, closet & bath)	20.7m ²
1 Nr Bedrooms (en-suite with shower & WC)	16.8m ²
1 Nr bedrooms (en-suite with shower & WC)	17.3m ²
Lobby	3.9m ²
Veranda	2.6m ²
Total Area	118.6m²
Boys Quarters Schedule (Optional)	
1 Nr Bedroom (with wardrobe)	10m ²
Kitchenette	4m ²
Toilet & Bathroom	4m ²
Total Area	18m²

Type A: semi detached 3 bedroom bungalow (option 2)

This building comes fully fitted with the following features:

- 2 Nr Car Park
- Garden Space*
- Single Room Boys Quarter*

Total Number: 0.00 Units

Main Building Schedule:

Entrance Porch	4.2m ²
Anteroom/Hall	9.0m ²
Guest WC	3.8m ²
Living Room	27.0m ²
Kitchen	8.7m ²
Store	1.5m ²
Dinning room-	
Master Bedroom (with dressing, closet & bath)	21.9m ²
1 Nr Bedrooms (en-suite with shower & WC)	10.8m ²
1 Nr bedrooms (en-suite with shower & WC)	15.4m ²
Lobby	3.8m ²
Veranda-	
Total Area	109.9m²

Boys Quarters Schedule (Optional)

1 Nr Bedroom (with wardrobe)	10m ²
Kitchenette	4m ²
Toilet & Bathroom	4m ²
Total Area	18m²

Urban development

The new Greater Jos Master Plan offers investors opportunities for New Town Development, Housing Development for different segments of the population, construction of neighbourhood centres (Shopping malls, markets and business centres) and road network development.

The Outer Ring Road development offers opportunity for Turn –Key projects, alongside the construction of City leisure centres and hotels.

There is also provision for development of road transport terminals (5 No. Motorparks along the ring road) with the necessary complimentary services.

Accelerated district development: new town

A prime virgin land of 745 hectares is earmarked for a model residential development with auxiliary services- Schools, Four health centers, Market, Shopping center, Recreational parks.

Three densities of distribution – High, Medium, Low, is proposed. This scenic location offers ample investment opportunities for real estate development in pleasant environment.

Affordable housing

Only 42% of the existing housing stock is considered “good”. An additional 237,379 new housing units is required. For the present, the master plan proposes the upgrading of slum areas (renewal).

Making houses affordable is a sound policy objective for any government to pursue. However, the project needs to be commercially viable for it to hold any attraction. The commercial viability of the proposed project was evaluated on several basis; The proposed contribution of the public sector

partner was deemed invaluable for the finished houses to be within the target price ranges that could be considered affordable.

The table below summarizes the various interventions options and its effect on the final selling prices. It can be clearly seen that significant amounts can be removed from the market prices by provision of any combination of the infrastructure and land required in a modern, functional residential estate.

This key sector offers investment opportunities for various categories of housing for different segments of the populations.

S/N	Description	Market prices	Proposed subsidy	Effect on market price	Subsidized selling prices
1	3 Bedroom (Fully detached and fenced)	6.5MM	a) Land + Roads+ Power+ Water b) Land + Roads + Power c) Land + Roads c) Land + Roads	30% Off 25% Off 20% Off	4,550,000 4,875,000 5,200,000
2	3 Bedroom (Semi Detached twin flat)	5.75MM	a) Land + Roads + Power +water b) Land + Roads + Power c) Land + Roads d) Land	30% Off 25% Off 20% Off 10% Off	4,025,000 4,312,500 4,600,000 5,175,000

SIN	Description	Market prices	Proposed subsidy	Effect on market price	Subsidized selling prices
3	2 Bedroom Semi Detached	4.5MM	a) Land + Roads + Power + Water	30% Off	3,150,000
			b) Land + Roads + Power	25% Off	3,375,000
			c) Land + Roads	20% Off	3,600,000
			d) Land	10% Off	4,050,000

Road network

The plan is for a graduated system of roads starting with the outer ring road, Arterial roads, collector streets, local streets, Access Roads and Minor Access Roads. The Ring road (100kms) is designed to carry traffic that need not to go through the existing city. It is to served by 6 linkages (50kms). The projected total vehicular movement of the ring road is 1500 vehicles per day with a growth rate of 2.8% annually.

The estimated toll per day is about N600,000.00 for two toll gates. The cost of construction work of the Ring Road is N20 Billion Naira. The cost of linkages is N8.5 Billion only.

Already, government is constructing 6 road network projects (12.641kms) as a strategy of slum upgrading at a cost of ₦ 7,055,255,805.42.

It is proposed for 11 others (53.81kms) at a total cost of ₦16,906,015,050.58.

Proposed road projects (slum upgrading)

1.	Angwan Rogo/ Daiyop Neighborhood	5.5km	2,940,368,204.38
2.	Farin Gada Neighborhood	5.0km	817,000,250=
3.	Elo-Baba/ Angwan Rukuba Neighborhood	6.00km	1,226,244,892=
4.	Tudur- Wada Neighborhood	6.00km	1,280,492,010.00
5.	Kabong Gada Biyu Neighborhood	6.5km	1,450,000,600.00
6.	Alheri / Angwan Soya	4.00km	782,190,875.00
7.	Janta Adamu/Lenta Mango Neighborhood	6.00km	1,310,000,000.00
8.	Gengare/ Wilibi Bukuru Neighborhood	7.21km	1,470,582,204.00
9.	Quantar /Dorowa Bukuru Neighborhood	2.60km	356,109,125.20
10.	Dadin Kowa Neighborhood	5.00km	707,272,090.00
11.	Compensation of affected structures	-	4,685,750,000.00
	Total	53.81km	16,906,015,050.58

Motor park terminals

Five model motor parks are provided for along the Ring Road, with the necessary complimentary services. This also is an investment opportunity.

The intent is to remove all non-essential traffic from the city. The parks are to have gas stations, over night lodging, banks, retail outlet and services bays.

Water based recreation facilities:

The potentials offered by hills, water reservoirs and open park lands for water based recreation is ample. Investment in pool side leisure resorts and other facilities is encouraged.

Slum upgrading within greater Jos

Proposed projects (Urban Road Projects)

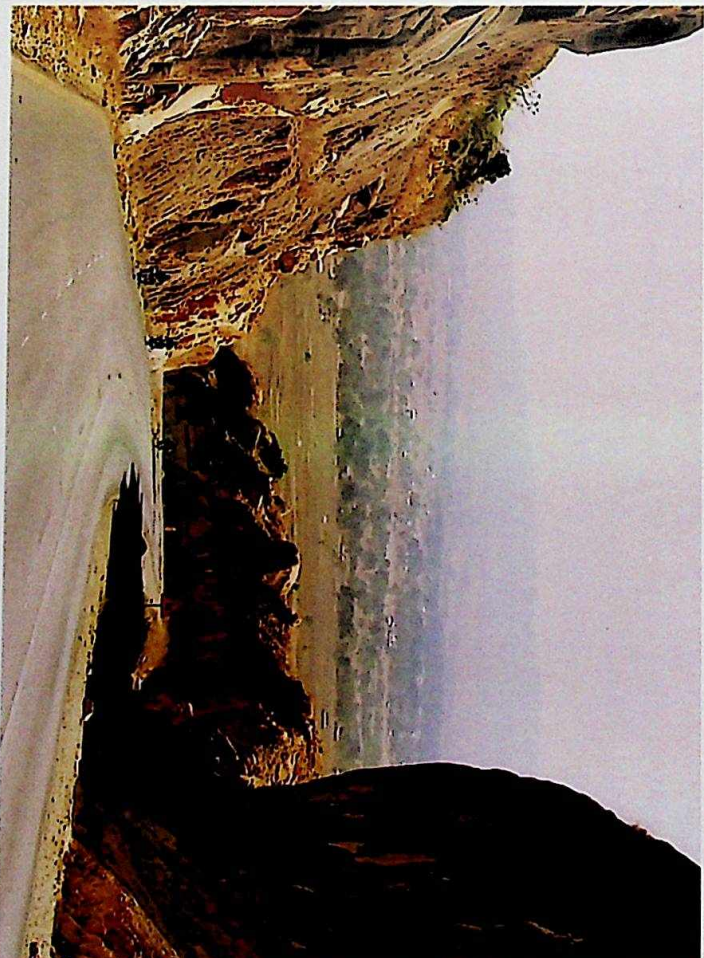
S/NO	Project title	Length	Amount(N)
A. PROJECTS PRESENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION			
1.	Gangare /Rikkos and Dilimi Neighbourhood	4.041km	N970,004,074.73
2.	Ujan /Rukuba Road Neighbourhood	5.0km	N650,005,200.00
3.	Behind New Stadium Neighbourhood (Cost include Compensation)	2.2km	2,001,500,1200
4.	Abattoir /Ulonkon Neighbourhood	1.4km	1,433,746,410.69
5.	Compensation of affected structures	-	2,000,000,000
	Total	12.641km	7,055,255,805.42
B. PROPOSED PROJECTS			
1.	Angwan Rogo/ Dajlop Neighbourhood	5.5km	2,840,368,204.38
2.	Farin Gada Neighbourhood	5.0km	817,000,250
3.	Eto-Baba/ Angwan Rukuba Neighbourhood	6.00km	1,226,244,892
4.	Tudun- Wada Neighbourhood	6.00km	1,280,492,010.00
5.	Kabong Gada Biyu Neighbourhood	6.5km	1,450,000,600.00
6.	Alheri / Angwan Soya	4.00km	782,190,675.00
7.	Janta Adamu/Jenta Mango Neighbourhood	6.00km	1,310,000,000.00
8.	Gengare/ Willbi Bukuru Neighbourhood	7.21km	1,470,582,204.00
9.	Quanter /Dorowa Bukuru Neighbourhood	2.60km	356,109,125.20
10.	Dadin Kowa Neighbourhood	5.00km	707,272,090.00
11.	Compensation of affected structures	-	4,665,750,000.00
	Total	53.81km	16,906,015,050.58

Proposed ring road/ linkages

The Plateau State Government is proposing a Ring Road round Jos – Bukuru Metropolis covering a distance of 100km with a total vehicular movement of 1500 vehicles per day with a projected growth rate of 2.8% annually.

(Estimated toll fees per day is about ₦600,000.00 for two toll gates) Total cost of the construction works of the Ring road is ₦20 billion naira.

The total number of linkages to the Ring Road is six, covering a to distance of 50km. Most of the roads are existing and require upgrading only. The total estimated cost of upgrading is ₦8.5 billion only.



Vorn-Manchok Road - Jos South LGA

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