



PLATEAU STATE

INVESTMENT POTENTIAL AT A GLANCE

Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Plateau State, Nigeria

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Dr. Jonah David Jang
Governor, Plateau State



Mr. Ignatius Datong Longjan
Deputy Governor of Plateau State



Ms. Helen Miner
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The aim of this document is to provide a guide to investors in the course of the socio-economic transformation drive of the Plateau State Government.

1. Plateau State

1.1. A brief background

Plateau State is a product of a political evolutionary process that has taken place over time. It is one of the thirty six States that make up the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Following the British Colonial Provincial reforms of 1926, Plateau Province was carved out of Bauchi Province in 1927, returned to Bauchi Province and later carved out as Benue Plateau State in 1976. (See the administrative history below). In 1996 the State was once again split into Plateau and Nassarawa States as they exist at the time of publishing. The name Plateau State is a derivative of the ubiquitous and predominant geographical landscape in the Middle-Belt of Nigeria. The State is blessed with undulating highlands characterized by hills ranging from 500 to 1600 meters above sea level, as well as artificial hillocks and mining paddocks situated all over the State.

1.2. Location

Plateau State is located in the Middle-Belt zone. It sits at latitude 8° 22' North and 10° 24' North and longitude 8 and 15° East, covering a total land area of 26,899sq kilometers. The State is bordered on the North-West by Kaduna State, on the North-East by Bauchi State, on the South-West by Nassarawa State and on the South-East by Taraba State.

1.3. Climate

The State has near temperate weather although it is located in the tropics. Its climate has an average temperature ranging between 18.70 and 33.50 degrees centigrade but temperatures of less than 12 degrees centigrade are sometimes experienced. Annual rainfall varies from 75cm in the Southern part to 146cm on the Northern Plateau with a reduction from the wind-ward to the lee-ward sides of the State. The weather in the State is cold between the months of December and February due to harmattan winds; and the temperatures drop when the State experiences its highest rainfall in July into August.

The topography of the State portrays it as a picturesque landscape with undulating highlands and a hydrographical head of many rivers some of which are fast flowing, thereby forming waterfalls such as Assop Falls and Kura Falls. Notably, Kura-Falls has been used for generating electricity since 1912

Although it is located within the tropics, the State has a near temperate weather.

1.4. Population

Going by the 2006 population census, 3,206,531 (three million, two hundred and six thousand, five hundred and thirty one) people live in Plateau State. This figure is made up of 1,598,998 males and 1,607,533 females. The population structure shows that about 60% are youths (about 18 to 45 years of age), while the rest are children (less than 18 years of age) and elders from 50 years of age and above.

1.5. Local governments

Plateau State is made up of seventeen (17) Local Government Areas/Councils that form the third tier of government with the Federal Government being the first and the State being the second tier. Plateau State Local Government Areas are: Barkin-Ladi, Bassa, Bokokos, Jos-North, Jos-East, Jos-South, Kanam, Kanke, Langtang-North, Langtang-South, Mangu, Mikang, Pankshin, QuaanPan, Riyom, Shendam and Wase Local Government Areas. (See the map showing the 17 Local Government Areas of the State)

1.6. Occupation

Commercial activities are driven by agriculture and agro-related businesses, scaling from micro, Small and Medium, with a few macro and large commercial and industrial sized businesses. Government policies and incentives are gradually improving and encouraging entrepreneurship in the State.

Agriculture is the predominant employer of labour. But the State is also endowed with vast mineral deposits.

Agriculture is the predominant employer of labour in Plateau State and the most popular businesses are based on agricultural products. The main agricultural products are Irish Potatoes, Maize, Millet, Guinea Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Cocoyams, Beans, Fonio (Acha), Yams, Groundnuts, Rice, Coffee and some specialty fruits and vegetables such as; apples, pears, strawberries, broccoli, courgettes, pakchoi, radish, rhubarb, cabbage, lettuce, sweet melons, cucumbers, grapes, carrots, scotch bonnet chilies (Miango pepper), sweet peppers, aubergines, onions and parsley (See Appendix 2).

Another popular occupational activity is the mining of solid minerals. The State is endowed with mineral deposits such as Tin and Columbite, Clay, 18 assorted Gemstones, Kaolin, Topaz, Bauxite, Tantalite, Gypsum, and many others (see appendix III)

1.7. Land management

Under the industrial policy of the state, the government is favorably disposed to assisting prospective investors willing to participate in the industrialisation in order to develop the state's economy and create jobs. Similarly, government ensures that land is provided for industrial, agricultural, and other commercial uses without undue delays and under favorable terms in both urban and rural areas.

The Ministry of Land, Survey and Town Planning in conjunction with the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, facilitate the release of Land and Certificates of Occupancy without delay. Furthermore, the government is always keen to partner with prospective investor in the establishment of factories using government owned land as an equity contribution to the partnership.

In line with the industrial cluster concept of the Federal Government, the State has carved out parcels of land at the headquarters of each Local Government Area for the establishment of cottage, medium and large scale industries by potential entrepreneurs. Infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, water, etc are provided by government as incentives at the Naraguta Industrial Layout on Bauchi Road, in the capital city of Jos and other areas within the Greater Jos Master Plan.

1.8. Infrastructural development

The Greater Jos Master Plan (GJMP) is a town planning restructuring programme, with the whole of Jos North and Jos South Local Government Areas, parts of Jos East, Bassa, Barkin Ladi and Riyom Local Government Areas in its scope. It covers a total of 366,624 hectares of land for 90 communities with a population of about 2.8 million inhabitants.

The plan allocates specific areas for the utilization of land; employment, education, health, tourism, infrastructure, utilities, transportation, sanitation and waste disposal are all clearly defined. The aforementioned scoped area has been divided into ten sectors with each sector having sub-sectors. Furthermore, land utilisation for industry, commerce, education, housing, and tourism have been identified along the sectorial arrangements. The GJMP has been endorsed by legislation and protected against wanton distortion during the implementation lifespan of 20 years.

Rapid infrastructural development in the State has facilitated the implementation of the GJMP, resulting in new road networks, major water supply re-engineering, better sanitation, increased hospitality services and improved electrification. These facilities have tripled the pace of urban growth and productivity.

In addition to route connectivity in the Jos-Bukuru area there are new inter-Local Government trunk roads in all three Senatorial Districts of the State which are; Northern (comprising Jos North L.G.A; Jos South L.G.A; Jos East L.G.A.; Bassa L.G.A.; Barkin Ladi L.G.A. and Riyom L.G.A); Central Senatorial District (comprising Bokkos LGA; Mangu LGA; Pankshin LGA; Kanke LGA; Kanam LGA); and the Southern Senatorial District (comprising QuaanPan LGA; Shendam LGA; Mikang LGA; Langtang North LGA, Langtang South LGA and Wase LGA).

Government has also embarked on the construction of 5-kilometre roads in all the Local Government headquarters in the State.

Plateau Hotel Junction, Jos



The Gada Biyu Fly-over, Jos



The Gada Biyu Fly-over, Jos

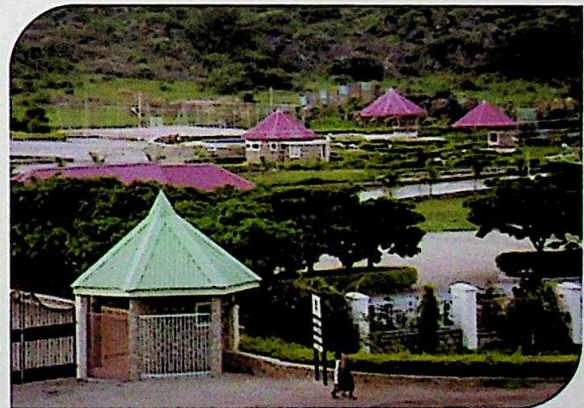


1.9. Tourism

Plateau State is endowed with enormous tourism potential and multiple opportunities exist for the development of the tourism industry. The temperate, pleasant climate and natural scenic beauty of the State makes it an outstanding tourist destination and earned its title as the Home of Peace and Tourism. There is the need for private sector participation in the industry for the maximum harnessing of the potential.

The relative temperate, pleasant climate and natural scenic beauty of the state makes it an outstanding tourist destination.

Solomon Lar Amusement Park and Suites



Current partnerships in the tourism sector where both government and the private sector collaborate include Kura-Falls, Youth Camp, Asso-Falls, Wase Rock, Shere Hills, Pandam Wildlife Park, National Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA), Roc International Hotel and many others.

1.10. Ethnic groups and people

Plateau State is aptly described as a miniature Nigeria where as many as about 53 ethnic nationalities (ethnic groups) have co-existed since its formation. Some of the indigenous ethnic groups include the Berom, Ngas, Taroh, Gamai, Mwahavul, Boghom, Afizere, Ron-Kulere, Irigwe, Youm, Montol, Rukuba, Mushere, Anaguta, Pan (consisting of Mernyang, Kwagalak, Doemak, Bwall, Njak and Jepjan groups), Piapung, Buji, Gashish, Pyem, Amo, Mupun, Miship, Fier, Chawai, Agen amongst others.

There are other ethnic groups that migrated to the state as a result of mining and trading. Such ethnic groups include the Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Fulani, Ijaw, Kanuri, Bini, Urhobo, Bini, Tshakiri, Calabari, Tiv, Idoma. Others are West, East, Central North and South Africans, while communities of various nationalities have made Jos their home for generations past e.g. Philipinos, Chinese, Lebanese, Israelis, French, British, Americans, Russians, Indians, Pakistanis and Eritreans have all contributed to the rich tapestry of Plateau society.

The impact of expatriates has mainly been in education where several missionary, NGO and private schools have been long established at nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary levels e.g. educational institutions like Hill Crest School and Kent Academy.

1.11. Transportation and communication

Accessibility to the State is enhanced by its central location in Nigeria and can be accessed by air (Yakubu Gowon Airport, Heipang) and a net-work of roads and railways. The launching of the first phase of the inter and intra-city cabs which introduced 115 buses and taxi cabs into the city, supported by 500 tricycles into the transport network in the state has vastly improved transportation in the State. Government's deliberate transport policy known as the "Tackling Poverty Together" scheme, as well as the robust Plateau State Express Service Ltd and the private sector transport service contribution led to the establishment of the Ministry of Transport in April, 2012.

Governor Jang commissioning buses taxis and tricycles



Tricycles for public Transport

In Plateau State, there are four television networks, seven radio networks, six telephone networks, several assorted daily newspapers and magazines based in the State as well as those produced elsewhere and sold in the State.

Plateau Radio Television Corporation: new observation and broadcasting vans

1.12. Administrative history

Historically, in Plateau State, most of the communities were autonomously ruled by a chosen leader. However, the imposition of colonial rule in the 20th century necessitated the grouping of communities which were then administered as part of the Bauchi Province as it was known. As part of the colonial design, regional reorganization in the early years resulted in the creation of Plateau Province (within northern region) during the Colonial Provincial Reform of 1926.

In 1967, the Federal Government under the leadership of General Yakubu Gowon, re-structured the four regions/provinces into 12 states. Thus, Benue-Plateau State was born. Another State-creation exercise was undertaken by General Murtala Mohammed's regime in 1976. Benue and Plateau became autonomous states as a result of this development.

In 1996, Plateau State was split in another State creation exercise. Thus, Nasarawa State was carved out and separated from Plateau State by the regime of General Sani Abacha, Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria at that time.

Since the creation of Plateau State the following leaders have governed the State in the following chronological order:

	Name of governor	Year of leadership (from/to)
1	Police Commissioner, Joseph D. Gornwalk	1967-1975
2	Colonel Abdullahi Mohammed	1975-1976
3	Air Commodore Dan Suleiman	1976-1978
4	Colonel Joshua Umoru Anaja	1978-1979
5	Chief Solomon Daushep Lar	1979-1983
6	Navy Commodore Samuel B. Atukum	1984-1985
7	Colonel Mohammed Chris Ali	1985-1986
8	Colonel Lawrence Anebi Onoja	1986-1988
9	Lt. Colonel Aliyu Kama	1988-1990
10	Colonel Joshua Mamman Madaki	1990-1991
11	Sir Fidelis Naanmiap Taggun	January 1992 to Nov. 1993
12	Colonel Mohammed Mana	1993-1996
13	Colonel Habibu Idris Shuaibu	1996-1998
14	Colonel Musa Sheikh Shehu	1998-1999
15	Chief Joshua Chibi Dariye	1999 – 2007
16	Dr. Jonah David Jang	2007 – date

On 14th April, 2007, Dr Jonah David Jang, (Former Governor of Gongola and Benue States) was elected Civilian Governor of Plateau State with Mrs. Pauline Tallen, as Deputy Governor for a 4 year tenure.

On 29th May 2011 Dr Jonah David Jang was re-elected with Mr. Ignatius Datong Longjan as Deputy Governor to serve a further 4 year tenure.

Government in Nigeria is undertaken by the three separate but interrelated arms of government on the principle of the separation of powers. These arms are: the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. The Executive is made up of the Governor as the head, the Deputy Governor and Commissioners, Secretary to the State Government, Chief of Staff, Head of Civil Service who make up the Executive Council. The Executive has the responsibility of policy formulation and, providing direction and ensuring the promotion of security and general well-being of citizens of the State. It is supported by Permanent Secretaries (the technocrats) in Ministries who are responsible for the implementation the policies. The administration is supported by Special Advisers and Special Assistants who carry out duties as assigned to them by the Executive.

1.13. Ten-point agenda for sustainable development

On assumption of office, the administration of Dr Jonah David Jang, set a strategic document titled "The Ten Point Agenda", which is anchored on the Three-pillar policy of **i) Infrastructure, ii) Human Capital Development and iii) Resource mobilization**. The strategy is to help government respond positively to the developmental challenges of building a new era of progress in the state before 2015. The approach adopted by the government seeks to turn away from unsuccessful and outdated policies, values and practices and to lay a solid foundation for sustainable poverty reduction, job creation, wealth creation, value re-orientation and stable democratic structures.

The Ten-Point Agenda include the following themes:

1. Sustainable Peace and Security;
2. Good Governance and Administrative Reforms;
3. Education and Human Resource Development;
4. Taxes and Finances;
5. Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development;
6. Healthcare;
7. Women, Youth, Sports and Social Development;
8. Tourism;
9. Urban Governance;
10. Ethical reorientation.

2. Doing business in Plateau State

Plateau State welcomes investors.

Plateau State was ranked 15th out of 37 competitors in the World Bank's Doing Business in Nigeria Report, 2010. Some reforms have been put in place since certain areas of deficiency were highlighted by the report. The government's efforts in adhering to the recommendations of the World Bank has significantly enhanced the capacity of Plateau State as a promising investment destination for local and foreign investors.

2.1. Investment opportunities

The clement weather, the hospitable communities, the attractive terrain and the investment-friendly opportunities create excellent conditions for successful business in the following sub-sectors:

Solid minerals

Over 23 different minerals and 17 gem stones. Plateau State is world renowned worldwide for good quality minerals and gem stones within the West African sub region.

Agriculture

Food, drinks and industrial raw material abound as both Local (Nigerian) and exotic (temperate) priority crops of comparative advantage thrive mostly only in Plateau State.

Energy

The escarpments of Plateau and the high mean precipitation of 1400mm provide fast flowing rivers which form great falls that is of significant hydro-electric power potential. Plateau State has long been the only State with a hydro-electric power company distributing and generating power. The Nigeria Electricity Supply Company (NESCO), a private firm and Nigeria's first Independent Public Offer hydro-electric power company, generates energy from Kurra Falls and has been in operation since 1912.

Feasibility studies show that six further sites have been identified for potential hydro-electric power projects and plans have reached an advanced stage to harness them to produce at least 300 megawatts of electricity.

Tourism

The entertainment, natural resources, culture, hospitality and communication technology sub-sectors are the key drivers of the tourism industry in Plateau State. Supporting these are features such as the attractive and serene terrain, the clement weather, established telecommunications networks and sound ICT infrastructure projects, sports and cultural festivities across the state present Plateau State as a destination of choice for visitors to Nigeria.

2.2. Reasons to invest in Plateau State

A population of 3.2 million people supported by its large market capture due to its central location in Nigeria as it is bordered by Benue, Taraba, Nassarawa, Bauchi, Southern Kaduna and Kano States as well as the Federal Capital Territory(FCT), make Plateau State a market pool and an ideal investment destination.

Other abundant resources of Plateau State include mineral deposits, agricultural raw materials, food crops of comparative advantage which are both local and exotic, excellent turn out of poultry, fish and cattle.

Other attractions are the robust public and private sector facilities for example banks, insurance companies, stock brokers; Educational facilities (over 40 tertiary institutions); health services; skilled low cost labour; Federal, State and Local Government as well as quassi-government technical and administrative services.

Incentives for Investors

The government offers attractive incentives for new investors which include:

- Tax exemptions;
- Tax holidays;
- Tax allowances;
- Tax reforms:- currently underway; the introduction of an electronic tax system for the collection of revenue;
- The provision of infrastructure to industrial layouts and industrial clusters e.g. water, access roads, electricity etc.
- Access to communication services:
- Access to a one-stop-shop- or one-stop-investment center to support investors' research and ease of investment processes and documentation.

Peace and security

Plateau State remains the most peaceful and the only state in Nigeria where numerous cultures and different religious groups co-exist amicably. History has shown that clashes and disagreements do occur occasionally but Plateau State still remains the most attractive melting pot for diversity.

Tourists promotion features the physical and climatic attributes of the State, which, when coupled with the natural hospitality of the inhabitants, shopping and leisure opportunities, makes Plateau State the paradise of Nigeria.

Sports

Plateau State is reputed for being the breeding ground for Nigeria's sports men and women who often go on to participate in international sporting tournaments in football (soccer), basketball, swimming, boxing, wrestling, hockey and athletics. Sports academies exist in Plateau State and it is hoped that many more sporting heroes will start their sporting careers in the State with the support the government in the recent establishment of a FIFA graded stadium in Jos, the State capital. Smaller stadiums have been established in local neighbourhoods to provide recreation for the youth and to promote sports as a viable career option for the talented.

It is envisaged that Jos will become a favoured location for sporting events and host to major world tournaments.

The Jos FIFA standard Stadium

2.3. Investment in infrastructure

One of the key developmental indicators of the 21st century is infrastructural development, which provides the basis for the development of all the sectors of the economy, e.g. Communication, Tourism (hospitality, entertainment), Transportation, Urban and Housing Development, Agriculture, Social Services (education, health, utilities, etc.), Industrial development and the delivery of goods and services.

The State Government has placed priority on infrastructural and human development, which can be realized through robust financing options. The need to look inwards in order to harness homegrown revenue sources has become imperative and urgent and will go towards increasing the credit worthiness of the State Government.

Government has embarked on the rapid infrastructural development of the entire State through new road construction, renovation work and the completion of previously abandoned projects. Some of the projects include: the Jos FIFA grade stadium, Rock International Hotel, the transportation system, the strengthening of microfinance banks and credit schemes, Indoor Theatre Complex, cottage Hospitals (Riyom, Kanke, Kanam, Langtang South, etc); Inter and intra LGA roads; schools buildings, utilities (water, electricity and waste disposal/sanitation) and many others.

2.4. Investment in production and processing agriculture

Jos International Export Airport

The agro cargo business is worth \$13 billion annually worldwide. Jos airport has been earmarked as a major hub for the export of agricultural products. The Plateau State Government has been commended for maintaining an airport already located near farm producers for ease of transportation and timely delivery.

In 2010, the total perishable cargo export from Africa to Europe amounted to \$1.6 billion. Plateau State can realistically take a fair share of this due to its vast agricultural output. Jos airport could become the first cargo airport in Nigeria with a recordable amount of export.

The development of the export hub is an investment cluster featuring:

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

The focus of airport renovation work will be on:

- Security strategy and more integrated services between agencies, clear airspace governance and reporting structures, use of technology.
- Safety; air and ground safety for passengers, airport staff and engineers.
- Revenue generation potential should be clearly identified.
- Passenger comfort and the availability of good facilities for recreation, communication and more consideration for children/families

Areas of revenue generation should include:

- **Aeronautical revenue** – landing fees, gate leases, passenger service charges.
- **Non aeronautical revenue** – commercial lease rates, advertising and parking.
- The engagement of the private sector cannot be over emphasised based on the suggested model of partnership:

Public Sector (airport city area)	Partnership (both airport city and aerropolis area)	Private Sector (both airport city and aerropolis)
Basic infrastructure like utilities and runways	Airport terminals	Hotels and office complexes
Emergency facilities for fire and terrorism	Hangars	Entertainment centres, leisure and shopping
Land use and planning regulation and legislation	Power supply	Cold storage facilities
Transportation	Waste management	Warehouses
	Logistics parks	Parking
	Maintenance of free trade zones	Airport shuttles
	Research and e-commerce clusters	Cargo handling
	Warehouses	Business parks
	Manufacturing clusters	Convention centres and event halls
	Technical services	Hotels and leisure
	Transportation and utilities; trucks	Residential homes
		Medical centres

3. Intervention in the agricultural sector using the three pioneer agricultural service training centres

The State's Co-operative Department, in line with the current Cooperative Revitalization Programme (CRP) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and the State Agricultural Transformation Programme of the government has established Model Agro Inputs Supply, Produce and Marketing, Micro Finance Institutional Services and Tractor Hiring Services to reposition Agricultural Cooperatives in the State.

*Plateau State's
unique climate
produces typically
temperate
vegetation.*

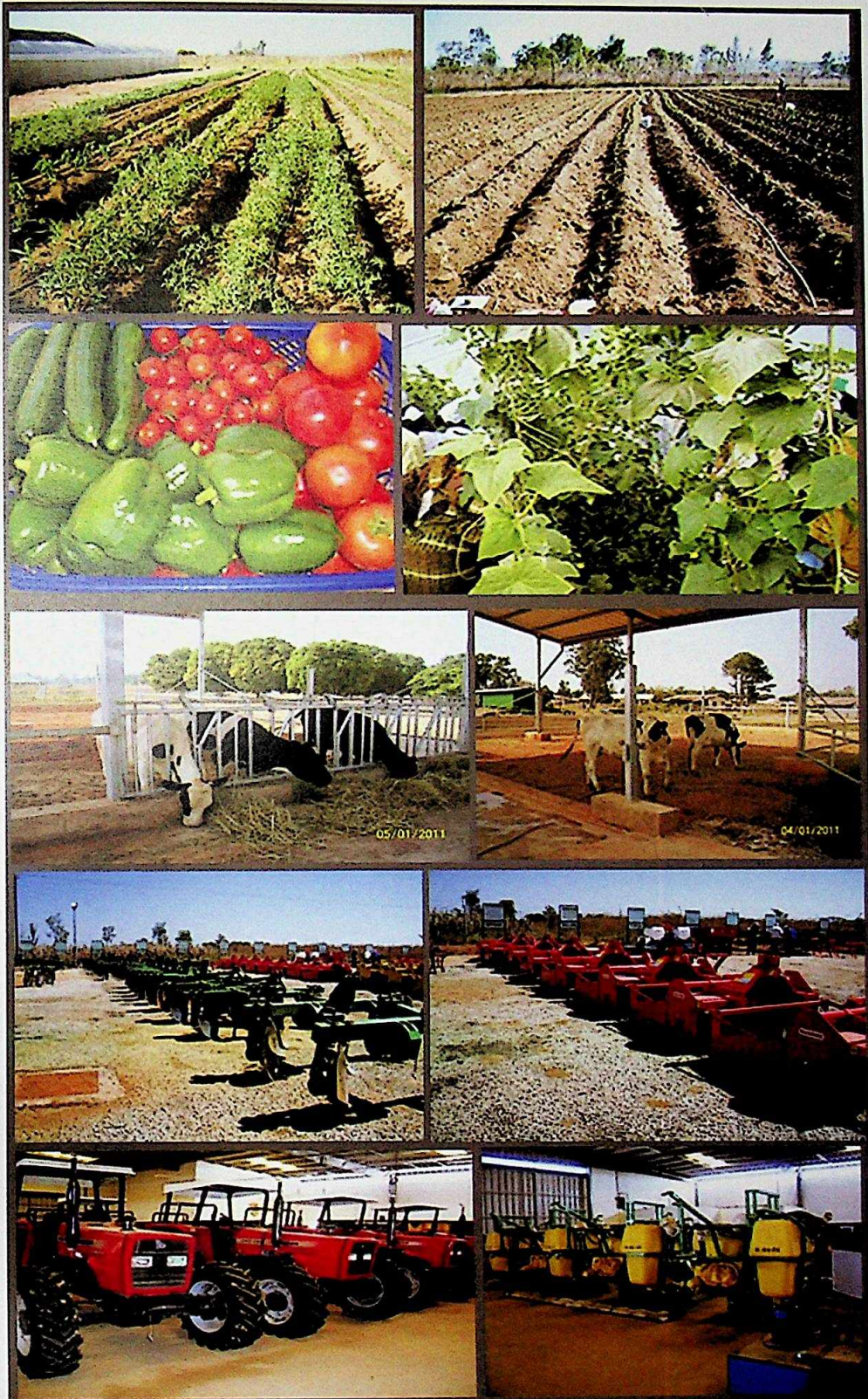
The Plateau State Government has keyed in to this Federal initiative with a more elaborate plan for scientific and mechanized agricultural innovation to boost agricultural productivity of local and exotic crops through a project initiated in 2007 by the State Government known as the Agriculture service Training Centers (ASTCs)

Other than revolutionalising the agricultural sector, the training centers significantly enhance the skills of farmers who develop knowledge in agro and agro-related subjects to levels of farm machine operators, extension workers, managers and agri-business personnel.

Priority Crops

As a result of Plateau State's location in the Northern highlands of Nigeria its unique climate produces typically temperate vegetation. The soils in the low-land areas support root crops and cereals while that on the plateau produces other rare groups of cereals and root crops (Fonio {Acha}, millet, maize, Irish potatoes and many more).

Essentially, Plateau State produces crops that have a comparative advantage in Southern and Northern Nigeria while also producing crops that are unique to Plateau.



ASTC & Marketing CO. LTD

The common crops that serve both as food and cash crops include the following:

Irish Potatoes

These are produced in 10 Local Government Areas of the State namely Bassa, Jos East, Jos North, Jos South, Riyom, B/Ladi, Bokkos, Mangu, Pankshin and the escarpments of QuaanPan. About 162 hectares of land are tilled for the production of Irish potatoes in Nigeria, over 90% of which comes from Plateau State. Irish Potato processing industries can favourably be sited in Jos, Bassa, B/Ladi, Bokkos, Mangu and Riyom.

Tomatoes

A very good crop of tomatoes is found in Plateau state. The Agriculture service Training Center (ASTC) has increased the yield by farmers through the use of mechanized farming, tractor hire services, the utilization of modern techniques, improved seeds and specialized inputs. The processed product is perfect for export as its shelf life is enhanced by canning, drying or pureeing.

Apples

These are grown widely in Plateau State with the advantage of the near temperate climate. Processing the fruits would be of great commercial advantage especially during the off season. This crop is also excellent for export.

Flowers

Assorted flowers thrive in Plateau State – Roses of different species, hibiscus, privet, and several other species can be grown and exported to Europe, the Americas and Asia. The value added would be in the packaging of this commodity and the speed at which it can be delivered to end users through the new airport.

Strawberries

Investors are invited to invest in both production and processing of strawberries which thrive in Plateau. Many farmers partake in its production but due to lack of processing factories, farmers are discouraged at the waste experienced during the peak of the season.

Rice

Plateau State is home to a wide variety of rice species grown in almost all the Local Government Areas of the State but particularly in the Lowland areas. The government has identified about 600 thousands hectares of land for rice production in the Shimankar, Dep, Wase river basins of the lower and upper Benue that has placed Plateau State on the map of Rice producing States in Nigeria and West Africa.

Acha (fonio)

The Digitaria Exilis variety is most prominent in Plateau State. This cereal withstands draught and soil infertility and can be harvested three times a year. This crop is native to the upper limits of the Sudan Savannah and common to the Sahel Savannah.

Characteristics of the crop are as follows:

- Requires little precipitation
- Requires very little fertilizer
- Has low fat content
- Has a high percentage of methionine, an essential amino acid, good for children, pregnant women and diabetics.
- Has high expansion capacity when cooked so that a family of 5 can feed conveniently on ½ kg of Acha per meal.

The involvement of investors will:

- Expand the production capacity of the crop
- Enhance the establishment of processing Acha using machines that can husk and winnow seeds and de-stone the end product.
- Help to source external markets. This product is already popular in the United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, The United Arab Emirate, in India and other African Countries as its health benefits are increasingly recognised.

Cassava and Yams

Cassava and yams are mostly grown in Langtang South, Mikang, Shendam Wase and QuaanPan Local Government Areas. Investors are invited to process cassava into flour, industrial starch, glucose, gum, sorbitol, dextrin, dialdehyde starch, ethanol. This crop presents a viable processing and packaging commodity with export opportunity for investors.

Vegetables

Both local and exotic varieties grow abundantly in Plateau State. The common vegetables grown in commercial quantities are carrots, lettuces, cabbages, garden eggs, water melon and sweet melons, assorted peppers, radish, beet, runner beans, petit pois peas, varieties of onions, okra, rhubarb and many others. Processing factories and export sites make this an attractive line of business.

Fruits

Fruits exist in large quantities of different varieties including mangoes, guavas, cashew fruits, strawberries, grapes, passion fruit. Vast opportunities exist for processing during the peak season.

Coffee Arabica

A popular beverage worldwide thrives best on an altitude of 1,500 meters which is the average height of Jos Plateau with a peak of 1,600 meters, thus producing the optimum, full bodied and aromatic flavor sought after by connoisseurs of the finest roasted bean.

Coffee Arabica is grown and is growable in 10 Local Government Areas of Plateau State namely Bassa, B/Ladi, Bokkos, Jos East, Jos North, Riyom, Mangu, Pankshin and the escarpment of QuannPan.

Fisheries

Fisheries: Investment opportunities abound in fish production. Plateau State has about 7 large natural lakes (ox – bow lakes) formed as a result of river meander cut-off loops along Rivers Dep and Shimankar mainly. They are notable for large scale fishing. Other water bodies are the numerous mining ponds in Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, B/Ladi, Riyom, mangu, Bokkos. These are potential fishing areas ready for lucrative investments.

Poultry

The climate plays an important factor in the quality of birds and eggs produced in Plateau State. The eggs produced in the State have harder shells than those found in other parts of Nigeria. They are more resistant to the effects of weather changes, have a longer shelf life and retain more nutrients than eggs produced in any other part of Nigeria. The abundance of Agricultural raw material for poultry feeds greatly aids the poultry industry which, presently, requires more organized investment to expand its production. Poultry droppings are a better organic alternative to the use of inorganic fertilizer in line with Africa Growth and Opportunity Act agreement (AGOA) principles and the recent global shift from inorganic to organic fertilizers.

4. The organization of cooperative societies

The State Department of Co-operatives has been able to form and register over 13,000 Co-operative Societies as of the year 2012. The majority of these were registered during the various Federal Government programmes and others were through local initiatives.

The efforts of the Plateau State Government in encouraging people in full time employment to participate in cooperative societies has been significant and has brought about wealth creation while developing a “savings” culture among the groups. Examples of the share capital of some of these cooperatives are:

	Name of cooperative	Share capital, Naira (₦)
1	JUTHMCS	₦130,000,000.00
2	UJ	₦131,000,000.00
3	NMDC	₦40,000,000.00
4	PADP	₦24,000,000.00
5	Jos Museum	₦26,000,000.00
6	COE Gindiri	₦28,000,000.00
7	PLAPOLY	₦30,000,000.00

5. Investing in education

The existence of several Early Child Care Education Development (ECCED) Centers, primary schools, junior and senior secondary schools and Continuing Education centers give rise to the numerous tertiary institutions in Plateau State.

Since colonial era, Plateau State has been recognised as a high achieving educational environment. Investing in education in Plateau State has the advantage of existing institutional services which have already attracted the growth of educational institutions.

As of the year 2012 the following are available:

- There are 166 public Early Child Care Education Centers and 266 in the private sector and a population of 44,320 children;
- There are 2020 public Primary schools and 258 private primary schools with a total population of 623,627 pupils;
- There are 134 Nomadic schools with 25,220 pupils;
- There are 294 public Junior Secondary schools and 214 private sector-owned with a total population of 115,458 students;
- There are 278 public Senior Secondary schools and 214 in the private sector with a total population of 90,710;
- There are 20,909 learners in public and 2,667 learners in private Continuing Education Centers;
- There are 31 Tertiary Institutions out of which 12 are Federal, 10 are State-owned, and 9 are owned by NGOs/Religious bodies and or voluntary Agencies.

Investment potential lies in the following areas:

- Infrastructure and learning material;
- Capacity building of personnel;
- Support service provision;
- The establishment of new learning institutions and model schools;
- The improvement of strategic Educational Performance Indicators.

6. Some plateau state development policies

6.1. Industrial policy

As frequent fluctuations affect the global economic climate, the Federal Government of Nigeria is increasingly developing policies aimed at encouraging private sector participation and entrepreneurship, while encouraging government divestment in mainstream economic activities. Accordingly, the following incentives are available to investors:

- i. In addition to existing industrial layouts, more will be provided in each Local Government Area. These will be provided with access roads and streets, electricity and water supplies. This is reflected in the massive road construction plan being undertaken by the Jang Administration across the state covering over 250 kilometers in rural and semi-urban and urban areas.
- ii. The State Government helps provide infrastructure in telecommunication services to investors.
- iii. The Plateau State Government will not impose any additional taxes and levies, other than those approved by the Federal Government, on Companies.
- iv. The Plateau State Government will assist investors by liaising with relevant federal agencies to clear any bottlenecks that may delay or prevent the establishment of a company in the state. It is prepared to work with other States in the Federation to solve any problems that might discourage investors.
- v. In respect of mineral and agro-based industries, the State Government offers a grant of up to 10% (maximum ceiling of N5 million) of the company's value, especially those established in industrially deprived or "depressed" areas.
- vi. Copies of pre-feasibility studies (where available) will be given to genuine investors to reduce time spent on research and information gathering.
- vii. The efficiency of firefighting agencies and other social services has been greatly improved by the State Government in an effort to deliver social services to the growing industries in the State.
- viii. The State Government will continue to patronize goods and services produced in the state so as to encourage their growth. Payment for such goods (and services) will be honored within two weeks of receipt of goods in the allocated store rooms.
- ix. In order to encourage private sector initiatives, government will continue to encourage the development of an entrepreneurial culture through active sponsorship of seminars and workshops aimed at sustaining an enterprise culture in the state.
- x. In addition to the provision of space within industrial layouts (in conjunction with local government councils), the State Government will establish an Industrial Land Acquisition Fund to purchase and process industrial plots as well as the establishment of more industrial layouts for organizations at subsidized rates.
- xi. Where it is feasible to provide a dam that would also benefit the local populace, government will provide 75% while the investor provides 25% of the cost of the dam. If a water supply scheme already exists, government will provide pipe borne water to the industrial site as its contribution.

- xii. Apart from supplying power to industrial layouts within the State, government will work out the modalities for channeling power to any industry located far from the grid without undue delay.
- xiii. Government will guard against multiple taxation on companies, and whenever complaints of such are received, they shall be acted upon speedily and refunds processed accordingly.
- xiv. All new industries and industrial innovations shall be exempt from ground and property rates for a period of five years.
- xv. All fees in respect of consent, registration and other related transactions pertaining to newly established industries will be waived for the first three years of establishment.

6.2. Trade policy

Domestic Trade

- 1. Government shall take necessary measures to eliminate barriers in intra-state trade and inter-state commerce.
- 2. Government shall encourage specialization in the areas of Agriculture and other business based on comparative advantages.

Distributive Trade

- 3. The promotion and growth of local trade through elimination of internal controls and bottleneck that tend to stifle the flow of trade.
- 4. Monitoring and eliminating restrictive trade and trade malpractices by manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors to ensure a smooth flow of goods and services to end users.
- 5. Encouraging manufacturers/dealers to establish warehouses and depots in the State to facilitate overall availability of consumer goods.
- 6. Maintaining data on stock and prices of grains, foodstuff and other consumer goods so as to create awareness among consumers.
- 7. Encouraging the formation of consumer cooperatives and consumer cooperative shops so as to create access by rural dwellers to goods and services at affordable prices.
- 8. Removal of obstacles to the flow of goods as may be created by trade associations whose monopolistic practices operate to the detriment of consumers.
- 9. Equipping and staffing the weights and measures committee to ensure full implementation of the consumer protection laws dealing with the standardization of weights and measures, quality of products and advertisements.
- 10. Encouraging local technology to stimulate productivity while ensuring that local manufacturers strictly adhere to approved standards and all environmental safeguards
- 11. Driving and increasing value addition to Plateau State's potential in agriculture, minerals and other non-oil ventures in order to achieve rapid sustainable economic growth that ensures employment generation, wealth creation and poverty reduction thereby delivering prosperity to the citizenry.

Kabong Market, Jos



12. Ensuring value addition to production such that investors could be encouraged to go beyond raw material production to processing and marketing.
13. While focusing on improved quality and standards of production, government shall also ensure income generation through fair trade and healthy competition among producers, processors and marketers.
14. Support the establishment of food processing clusters, skills acquisition clusters, Technology incubation centers through provision of incentives like infrastructure (land, access roads, water, energy, etc.).
15. Boosting trade through sustainable fairs and exhibitions.
16. Encouraging micro, small and medium enterprises to flourish through recognized micro-finance institutions.
17. Promoting the ease of doing business for investors through the use of one-stop-shops or one-stop-investment centers at the State and Local Government Area levels.
18. Ensuring compliance by private and public sectors' adherence to budget implementation, the provisions of Procurement Act, respect for contractual terms, due process, accountability and transparency.
19. Encouraging the establishment of neighbourhood centers, shopping malls and specialized commodity markets so as to promote trade at the State and local Government Area levels.
20. Promoting doing business through digitized land and tax platforms as well as a dedicated investment website to promote trade in the State.

6.3. Cooperative policy

A Cooperative Society is a unique autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. In view of the foregoing, the state shall, as a matter of policy:

1. Promote cooperatives as participatory institutions contributing to employment creation and improvement of socio-economic conditions in both urban and rural areas.
2. Promote the principles and sacred value system that characterize the cooperative movement focusing on self-help democracy, equality, equity, solidarity, honesty, openness, social responsibility and empathy.
3. Encourage the pursuit of mutually beneficial social and economic interests while preventing the exhortation of the weaker members of society by bringing them together to help themselves.
4. Promote cooperative societies as an avenue for protecting the rights of people as producers and consumers.
5. Encourage the creation of mass enlightenment and inculcation of democratic principles and practices through the education and management of its members.
6. To create links with government, non-governmental organizations, international and intergovernmental institutions to further strengthen the cooperatives and assist them in fulfilling their objectives, creating economic opportunities for their members and helping to lift the poor out of their poverty.
7. Ensure that all cooperatives operate according to the law without compromising the legitimate as well as removing obstacles that hinder the free and effective operation of cooperative groups and their participation in local and National Economic affairs.
8. Promote Cooperative-friendly fiscal and monetary policies and creating a conducive environment for the survival and prosperity of cooperative enterprises.
9. Provision of capacity building and technical support services to enable cooperatives conduct research and develop data bank on cooperative activities for use in strategic development planning.
10. Provide for cooperative training institution to raise the required crop of officers who will in turn promote the organization through education, registration and issuing of certificates of registration of cooperative societies.
11. Promote synergy and mainstreaming of the informal microfinance sub-sector into the formal financial system.
12. Provide dependable avenues for administration of the micro-credit programmes of government and high net worth individuals.
13. Enhancing service delivery to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and developing their capacity through training and retraining in cooperatives management.
14. Promoting the use of mechanized and scientific inputs in agribusiness and agro-related cooperative societies for higher yields in the productive agricultural sector.

15. Encouraging the growth of processing and marketing cooperatives MSMEs in the solid mineral and agricultural sectors of the economy.
16. Position Cooperative Societies to carry out awareness programmes about the effects of climatic change on agriculture and prepare for change in cropping and livestock pattern to be practiced as well as introduction of tolerant varieties.
17. Encourage the adoption of risk mitigation tools like crop insurance, weather insurance, alternative options for livelihood, etc., and ensuring that farmers in agricultural cooperatives are enlightened so that they can benefit from services of the risk management tools.
18. Capacitate cooperative societies in the identification of natural warning systems and documentation of information to grassroots level cooperatives.

A Cooperative Society is a unique autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

7. The greater Jos Master Plan Policy (GJMP)

7.1. Introduction

Following the expiration of the J. D. Gomwalk Greater Jos Master Plan produced in the early 1970s, the current Dr. Jonah David Jang 2007 Greater Jos Master Plan is designed to put in place a programme of actions that will guide present and future growth, development and planning in a structured manner.

7.2. Aim

By the end of 2025 it is anticipated that the Greater Jos Master Plan would have been developed into a scenic, business friendly and well-organised environment that will support various human activities.

7.3. Objectives

The objectives include but are not limited to:

- The provision of adequate land space for various human activities in appropriate locations;
- Ensuring that facilities, infrastructure and services like water, electricity, schools, hospitals, roads, recreation parks, etc.) are adequately provided;
- The creation of opportunities for economic development and promotion of social integration and peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic groups;
- Ensuring that Physical Growth and Development take place in a sustainable manner with minimum or no disruption of the natural environment.

7.4. Scope

The scope includes Jos East, Jos North, Jos South and parts of Barkin Ladi, Bassa and Riyom Local Government Areas covering 1362km² or 136,200 Hectares. The Greater Jos Master Plan has 10 sectors namely:

Sector	Size in Km ²	Estimated population by 2025	Remarks
1	129.12	259,772	Existing settlements in this area are Mr. Harley, Rumfan Gwamna, etc.
2	140.97	283,612	Settlements in this area include Bassa Kabong Tudun Wada, Dong, Wildlife park Area, Anglo Jos, etc
3	196.74	395,612	Significant portion of Jos metropolis with 40% of Land rocky. It is a high density development.
4	120.00	241,423	The area includes Dadin Kowa, Rantiya, Kugang, etc.
5	171.83	345,698	It is an institutional sector centering on Vom Veterinary, Turu, Angle 'D' Kwata, Kuru, Kuru Station (South Western sector), etc
6	136.00	273,613	The areas include Heipang, Kssa, Kuru Jenta, Kuru Station. (South Western sector), etc.
7	120.93	243,294	South-Eastern sector including Korot, Foron, etc, with vast potential for residential and industrial development.
8	95.99	193,119	Contains Bisichi area and has the potential for future development
9	183.54	369,257	Yakubu Gowon Dam Sector and environs which is characterized by large water bodies sand potential for development
10	66.59	133,970	This is the central sector centered on Bukuru, Rayfield, etc, and is about 60% densely populated

7.5. The planning concept

The following are the planning concepts, though not exhaustive:

- The basic principle is that of maximum accessibility among interrelated activities to promote efficiency by reducing travel times;
- The multi-nuclei concept shall allow for mutually independent growth among the centers and their connections through commerce and provision of services;
- Jos is to function as the metropolitan center, with a high speed, high volume, well integrated transport infrastructure;
- Designation of important settlements as Growth-Centers with a spatial and functional relationship with Jos;
- Ten sectors designated as the Primary Planning Areas. Each Planning Area (Sector) is further divided into sub-sectors and Neighbourhoods;
- Facilities and services are to be planned and developed in hierarchical order;

N.B.: The Implementation Committee shall implement the Plan in Three Phases. (For greater details, see the Documents of The Greater Jos Master Plan).

The sectors in The Greater Jos Master Plan have sub-sectors and neighbourhoods to be provided with principal facilities and services as follows:

S/No	Item	Sector	Sub-sector	Neighbourhood
1.	Population threshold	120 – 150,000	15,000 – 24,000	5,000 – 8,000
2.	Head		Health Center, Hospital	Primary Health Center/clinics
3.	Educational	Tertiary Institution	Post-Primary Institution	Nursery and primary schools
4.	Public facilities			
	Library	Sector Library	Branch Library	Reading room
	Police Station	Police Station	Police Station	Police Post
	Fire Service	Barracks	Fire Station	Fire Post
	Postal Services	Fire Station	Post office	Postal Agency
	Sports facilities	Post Office	Sports Center	Playgrounds
	Recreational Park	Sports facilities	Churches	Church
	Religion facilities	Central mosques	Mosques	Mosque
	Transport facilities	Cathedrals	Motor Parks	Car Park
		Inter-city motor parks	Motor parks	Neighbourhood park

7.6. Investments

Investors are invited to invest in the Greater Jos Master Plan implementation in all aspects of the plan, which are social, economic, infrastructural and administrative.

8. The federal government privatisation policy

The National Council on Privatization and the Bureau of Public Enterprise have both been restructured and are vigorously implementing the Federal Government privatization programme.

The government privatization programme is intended to reduce the cost of doing business in Nigeria and improve the efficiency of all public enterprises as well as making the private sector the economy's engine of growth.

The first phase of privatization involves selling government holdings in companies that are presently quoted on the stock exchange, such as commercial and merchant banks, cement plants and oil marketing companies. Core investors are encouraged to buy shares in any of the enterprises being privatized.

The second phase of privatization will cover government holdings in hotels, holding companies, motor vehicle plants and similar enterprises. These will be disposed of in 2013.

The third phase of privatization will cover public utility companies, including telecommunications and power supply. It will also include large enterprises such as fertilizer Companies, refineries and the national transport companies.

The State government intends to divest the majority of its shareholding in the affected enterprises to core investors with the requisite technical, financial and managerial capacity. To this effect, all laws that inhibit the smooth functioning of a deregulated, free enterprise and market drive economy will have been removed.

9. Conclusion

The document reflects on the Investment Potential of the State in the essential areas of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Solid Minerals, Tourism, Education and Cooperative Intervention in the Agricultural sector cum other multipurpose sub-sectors of the State economy.

The State is no doubt endowed with an impressive investment capacity that needs to be harnessed in the above mentioned critical areas, so as to achieve optimum production output. The aim of this document is to provide a guide to investors in the course of the socioeconomic transformation drive of Plateau State Government through its Ten-Point Agenda.

Plateau State is endowed with rich deposits of various types of industrial mineral resources of high quality. Some of these have been exploited since the 19th century while exploratory work is still going on to establish the full extent of some precious stones. Consequently upon the extensive work done by the Mineral Department of the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Development, several minerals have been discovered as indicated in the appendix to this document.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1

Industrial Raw Material

No	Raw material (minerals)	Location/ industrial site	Estimated reserves (tonnes)		Possible industry/uses	
			Proven	Indicated	Immediate	Long term
1.	Barytes (Bas04)	Langtang South, Yelwa, Shendam, QuaanPan	800,000	350million	-canning industry - tin plating for printing technology	Manufacturing of alloys
2.	Cassiterite (Tin ore)	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Bokkos	250,000 mt	750,000	- Tin plating - can production -printing technology	Alloying
3.	Columbite	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Bokkos	-	500,000	Source of Tantalum Niobium- strategic metal for rockets	Aircraft industry (production of components), Nuclear reactors, etc.
4.	Monazite	Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos East,	-	Not quantified	-	Lamp filaments, television mantles
5.	Zircon	Jos South, Barkin Ladi, Mangu, Panshin	-	Not quantified	Refractory foundries	Alloys, Nuclear Reactors, Component Manufacture.
7.	Feldspars	Pankshin, Bassa, Barkin Ladi Riyom, Kanam	20,000	6.6million	Ceramic industry, electronic insulators	Glass industry, tiles, etc
8.	Kaolin	Riyom, Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Kanam, Bokkos	7 million	200million	Kaolin powder, manufacture	Paper, soap, etc.
9.	Salt	Shendam, Mikang, QuaanPan	Large	Not quantifiable	Salt processing (food seasoning)	Chemicals manufacture
10.	Galena-sphalerite	Wase	Very large	-	Smelting company batteries manufacture	Manufacture of alloys
11.	Glass sand	Pankshin, Jos North, Jos South, Barkin Ladi, Mikang	1.3million	Large quantity	Ceramics refractory, glass industry	Foundry, synthetic marble, glass manufactures, etc.
12.	Garnet	Mangu, Bokkos, Kanke, Pankshin, Kanam	Large	-	Gemstones	Abrasive
13.	Magnetite	Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Riyom, Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Mangu, Kanam	Large	-	Source of iron, paints	Floor tiles' building clay, etc.
14.	Clays	Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu, Bokkos, Riyom, Barkin Ladi	9.1 million	Very Large	Paint pottery	Floor tiles' bricks, clay, building
15.	Wolframite	Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu	Large	-	Source of tungsten for electrical industry	
16.	Ilemenite/ Rutilite	Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Mangu	Very large	Not quantified		Production of Titanium dioxide (TiO2) for ehite paint industry, titanium (Ti) metal for alloys, deoxidizer and ore stabilizer
17.	Mica	Pankshin, Riyom, Jos North, Jos East, Kanam	Large	Not quantified	Electrical insulation, filler in paints, rubber, dry lubricant as decoration in wallpaper	
18.	Gypsum	Wase. Kanam	Very Large	Not quantified	Plaster of Paris (POP) filler in paper and cotton	Cement manufacture soil conditioning
19.	Talc	Panskin	Large	Not quantified	Extender in paints in cosmetics	Filler in rubber and asbestos in manufacturing of roofing paper
20.	Gemstones (Tourmaline, Topaz, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Sapphire, Emerald, Corundum, Olivine (Flouide)	Pankshin, Jos North, Jos South, Bokkos, Bassa, Riyom, Mangu, Kanam, Langtang North	Very large	Not quantified	Gemstoe cutting, Gemstone polishing	Jewelry, Ornament

No	Raw material (minerals)	Location/ industrial site	Estimated reserves (tonnes)		Possible industry/uses	
			Proven	Indicated	Immediate	Long term
21.	Sand	All over the State	Very large	Not quantified	Sandcrete Blocks	Construction
22.	Hard rocks	All over the State	Very large	Not quantified	Aggregates Dimension stones	Construction (Dam, road, etc.) materials
23.	Tantalite	Kanam	Very large	Not quantified	Computer telephone	Aircrafts, Nuclear systems

Appendix 2

Agricultural Produce

Plateau State lies in the central part of Nigeria. Although it is situated in the tropical zone, its climate is the closest equivalent of the temperate conditions of Southern Europe and the Americas. Various types of crops are cultivated annually and the crop distribution is related to soil types, topography and climate. Some of the crops include the following exotic and local varieties.

No	Products	Location	Uses	Industry
i.	Groundnuts	Shendam, Qua'an Pan, Wase, Langtang North, Langtang South	Oil mills, feed mills	Feed mills and oil industry
	Soya beans	Most parts of the State	Production of vegetable oil, soya beans meal for animal feeds, production of milk as protein source, production of bean flour	Feed million and oil industry, Soya milk and cheese industry
	Cowpea	Langtang South, Langtang North, Kanke, Kanam, Wase, Shendam, Qua'an Pan	Food products (Alele, Kosai, etc.) and animal feeds	Canned beans industry
ii.	Vegetables			
	Tomatoes	Mangu, Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Jos East, Jos South, Pankshin, Bokkos	Tomato Puree Production (paste and juices)	Tomato puree & fruit juice industry
	Onions, Carrots, Strawberries, & Pepper	Plateau North and Central	Canned Vegetables	Vegetables, and spice processing industry
iii.	Cereal Crops			
	Maize	All over the State	Cornflakes, animal and poultry feed, flour production brewing of beer, starch malt, particle board, etc.	i. Flour mill industry ii. Beer and malt industry
	Millet	All over the State	Animal and poultry feed, flour production, starch, etc.	Flour mill industry
	Sorghum (Guinea com)	All over the State	Livestock feeds, malt productions, alcohol, floor titles and particle board	i. Flour mill industry ii. Beer and malt industry
	Rice	Mangu, Shendam, Qur'an Pan, Langtang North, Langtang South	Per-boiled rice, rice flour production, malting, livestock feeds, long fibre pulp paper production	i. Rice mill industry (polished rice) ii. Particle board/papa industry
	Acha	Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Riyom, Jos South, mangu, Bokkos	Flour, particle board	Flour mill industry
	Wheat	Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Mangu, Pankshin, Jos South	Flour, Malt, Alcohol, Baby food, etc.	Flour mill industry
	Barley	Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Jos South	Flour, Malt, Alcohol, Baby food, etc.	Flour mill industry
	Tamba	Some parts of central Plateau	Flour, particle board and floor titles from pulverized grain stalk.	Flour mill industry
	iv.	Tubers		
Yam		Shendam, Qua'an pan, Langtang South	Flour, food production (fried, boiled or flaked)	Instant pounded yam flour industry
Cassava		Shendam, Qua'an Pan, Langtang South, Mangu	Industrial Starch, Flour, Garri, Animal feed	Flour, garri starch and cassava chip industry
Potatoes (Irish)		Mangu, Bokkos, Jos North, Jos South	Potato chips/flakes	Potato chips and related product industries
	Potatoes (Sweet)	All over the State	Potato chip/flakes, sweetener, glue	Potato chips and related product industries
v.	Beverages			
	Coffee and Tea	Jos South, Barkin Ladi	Coffee and tea production	Coffee processing industry
	Ginger	Langtang North, Langtang South, Kanam, Wase	Soft drinks, confectionaries, and pharmaceutical products	Ginger processing