



Green Economy Framework for Cross River State



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Summary for Policy Makers

Cross River State Planning Commission, Calabar



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MAP OF CROSS RIVER STATE SHOWING THE EIGHTEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BAU	Business as usual
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CRS	Cross River State
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	U.K. Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDS	Growth and Development Strategy
GE	Green Economy
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GG	Green Growth
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PIP	Policies, Institutions, and Processes
PPP	Public–Private partnership
PSE	Post-Secondary Education
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPC	State Planning Commission
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UN REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation with enhanced conservation, sustainable management of forests and forest carbon stocks
WRI	World Resource Institute
GAC	Global Affairs Canada

FORWARD

The global adoption of a green economy has reaffirmed the commitment and belief that a green economy will help address the needs of humanity in a more sustainable manner. The adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their accompanying 169 targets in 2015 with the overarching goal to end poverty, protect the environment and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030, requires the adoption of a new economic model and a different approach to development than what has previously been implemented.

States that seek to take a sustainable development approach to service delivery, and address job creation and the economy, need to work closely with both the private sector and civil society, since the success of a developmental state depends on active community involvement and establishing viable public-private partnerships.

Improved governance with robust policy signals and regulatory drivers that underline the need for the economic system to account for externalities are some of the most powerful mechanisms that could facilitate green investment and enhance the transition to a green economy. The development of capital market and financial service architectures that fully integrate environmental, social and governance considerations into investment policy and decision-making across lines of management will therefore be essential to increase investment in the green economy.

The delivery of green public services and infrastructure by Cross River State and having a supportive institutional and regulatory environment for green procurement will promote the green economy. The private sector could play a key role in the transition to a green economy through trade in low-carbon products and technologies, management of natural resources with improved efficiency, improvement in working conditions, and investment in cleaner technologies and green technology research and development.

The conclusion of the Green Economy Framework is promising in terms of numerous long-term benefits which could be exploited to provide support in the economic development of Cross It is my sincere hope that this document will open a new chapter in mobilizing support from the private sector, multilateral and bilateral partners for the promotion of a green economy in Cross River State.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J.B.', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

1. Background

A green economy is defined by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2014) as **“one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.”** Cross River State views a green economy as one that has the potential to secure human well-being through reduction in environmental degradation and ecological scarcities while enhancing social equity. With some 70% of people around the world, particularly in developing countries, depending on natural resources for their livelihoods, environmental risks render them vulnerable to social, economic and environmental crises. The rapid rate of natural resource degradation in Nigeria¹, and in Cross River State (CRS) in particular, demands a response focused on a sustainable environmental approaches that also serves to reduce poverty by expanding opportunities for increased income from decent and equitable jobs.

The concept of a green economy centers on integrating key aspects of economic and social performance—such as poverty reduction, job creation, and social inclusion—with those of environmental performance. The tenet of a green economy is that growth and development are driven by integrated social, ecological, and economic sustainability objectives which are socially inclusive of participation by marginal groups (such as minorities, poor households, youths, women, and the disabled). Women play a key role in food production and form a large proportion of the agricultural work force globally. Given equal resources, women could contribute much more. FAO estimates that if women farmers had the same access as men, agricultural output in 34 developing countries would rise by an estimated average of up to 4%². This could reduce the number of undernourished people in those countries by as much as 17%, translating to up about 150 million fewer hungry people, creating more jobs, and improving the economy. The onus therefore lies on both developed and developing countries to shift to a more sustainable and encompassing economy, by effectively incorporating social, ecological, and economic policies in development planning.

CRS’s *Green Economy Framework* provides a strategic guide for equitable economic development that can enhance the State’s transition to a green economy and facilitate an equitable and sustainable development pathway.

The *Green Economy Framework* provides a roadmap for achieving a green economy in the State. It sets out the enabling environment comprised of policies, regulations, institutional arrangements and an implementation plan that will facilitate the transition to a green economy in CRS. The framework will support sustainable economic growth in all 18 local government areas in the State by enhancing the conditions needed to develop an economy based on the efficient management of forests, agriculture, fisheries, eco-tourism and renewable energy (*Cuso-Going Green, 2016*).

¹ Aigbe, H.I. and Oluku, S.O. “*Depleting Forest Resources of Nigeria and its impact on Climate*”. In *Journal of Agriculture and Social Research*, Vol 12, No 2, 2012, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
See also <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2016/02/why-nigeria-must-invest-heavily-in-the-forest-sector-stakeholders/>

² *Women—Key to Food Security*. UN FAO AT WORK, 2010–2011

This framework has been developed within the context of CRS' long term (30 years) growth and development strategy (GDS) which has the grand objective of "creating prosperity from micro to macro levels by maintaining economic growth over thirty to fifty years. The CRS Planning Commission, in partnership with Cuso International through the You Lead project, supported the development of the *Green Economy Framework* to complement the State's GDS. The development of this framework involved engagement with relevant MDAs, local government, civil society groups, communities, and the private sector. With the comprehensive sectoral strategies in natural resource management and economic development, green economy will play an integrating role, bringing together and promoting coordination of relevant stakeholders in the implementation process. Assets will be created for economic growth by increasing green job opportunities and entrepreneurial capacities based on the efficient management of forests, agriculture, fisheries, renewable energy, and eco-tourism resources among others in harmony with nature. Implementation will be a key aspect of success and will require a concerted effort for continued engagement and participation amongst government, stakeholders and relevant partners.

2. Context and rationale for the green economy framework

The *Green Economy Framework* is built on the notion that the abundant agricultural lands and extensive ecosystem diversity in CRS are coming under increasing pressure from human communities that derive their livelihoods from the natural resources sector. In CRS, 2.07 million of the State's 4.0 million population are youth, of which 40-50% (male and female inclusive), are unemployed or under-employed. To compound matters, sustainable development— particularly in the rural economic sector, is being undermined by unsustainable agriculture practices (such as growing monoculture crops or heavy use of chemicals) and natural resource harvesting. CRS is characterized by marginal amount of rainfall, unpredictable rainfall in the growth season, and scarcity of potable water for humans and livestock. When combined with climate extremes of droughts and floods, which are increasing in frequency and intensity, the challenge is even greater. The fluctuating weather translates into low crop yields and food security concerns, which ultimately impact the most vulnerable, especially the poor, women and children.

The situation is further exacerbated by the lack of a state level land use and a regional planning framework to guide the location of economic and industrial development activities. Large-scale commercial agricultural ventures have been directed to prime ecosystems and ecologically sensitive areas such as government forest reserves and buffer zones of the Cross River National Park, which further threaten the survival of small holder farmers and resource users. This also has a significant impact on efforts to protect the natural environment. CRS presently does not report green jobs individually in any of its major surveys or statistics of employment, nor does it measure or report the size or growth of the green economy. There is not an officially agreed upon definition of green jobs either, which suggests a significant milestone needing to be covered by the state in moving towards a greener economy. More so, within the workforce, vulnerable groups including youth and women face different challenges that often limit their access to the workforce or active participation in the economy. A *Green Economy Framework* will help deal with these myriad challenges.

2.1 Sectoral context

CRS is endowed with diverse natural resources, a serene environment, as well as a rich environmental and socio-cultural heritage, arable land, forests, biodiversity and solid mineral resources.

This provides the fulcrum upon which opportunities for investment in agriculture, forestry, and eco-tourism flourish. This also offers unique opportunities, comparative advantages, and the competitive edge for green economy interventions in the natural resources sector. The green economy in the State already provides employment for several hundred thousand individuals in CRS, predominately in sectors related to agricultural production, biodiversity conservation, mining and eco-tourism; however, many newer green jobs can still be created. The growth of a green economy presents an opportunity for the creation of new jobs, without sacrificing the quality of overall employment. The following sectors are priorities for CRS's green economy: Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry, Ecotourism, Renewable Energy, Solid Mineral & Mining, Waste Management, and Manufacturing. These sectors are predominantly led by agriculture, which accounts for about 50% of the Gross State Product (GSP) (CRS-Vision 2020).

2.2 Gender Mainstreaming

Equity and inclusion of marginalized groups constitute key principles of green economy. Therefore, without the advancement of gender equality, realizing the vision of a green economy is inconceivable. Women represent a key sector of the workforce in CRS, and there can be no meaningful sustainable development without inclusivity. Effective action is required to ensure that gender inequalities, entrenched in the traditional economy, are not transferred to the new green economy; thus, gender equality should be viewed as a cornerstone for a successful transition to a green economy.

To ensure women's equitable contribution to the implementation of this framework, attention should be paid to barriers that limit women from participating actively in economic activities and decision making in the natural resource sector. Specifically, attention should be focused on the "triple role of women" which highlights the compounded burdens that give rise to immediate practical gender-based needs (PGNs) and longer-term strategic gender-based needs (SGNs). Women's triple role consists of: (1) a reproductive role; (2) a productive role, which comprises work done for payment in cash or kind; and (3) a community management role, which comprises activities undertaken to ensure the provision and maintenance of scarce collective resources, such as health care and water. These roles, in combination with multiple factors such as class, ethnic, and religious structures, result in the "triple role effect" which inhibits women from benefitting equally from all opportunities that this framework intends to bring to CRS.

To counter the triple role effect, gender dimensions and traditional inequalities should be considered at all levels of implementation of this framework. These include: unequal access and control to land; cultural practices that limit women's equal participation; low literacy level of rural women; women's limited access to financial resources; women's inability to meet loan collateral; and low literacy level among women in rural areas. In addition, a 40% female representation should comprise technical committees, Green Economy forums, and appointing desk officers.

Since natural resource management is central to economic development in CRS, it is important that this be pursued by an approach that is not only environmentally sustainable but at the same time, gender responsive, reduces poverty, expands opportunities for increased family income, and ensures equitable access to jobs and opportunities. This approach will contribute to improve the wellbeing of people of CRS, especially women.

3. Methodology/approach in developing the framework

A suite of methodologies was adopted for developing the framework. The approach centered on sustainable livelihood interventions to tackle challenges of poverty and inequitable access to development opportunities in respect of the available resources at different locations across the state. The approach included town hall meetings in six locations across the state and drew participants from all 18 LGAs. The approach also included the examination of source materials, drawn largely from review of policy documents, technical reports, and scientific literature namely: *Cross River Going Green Draft Report* (a preliminary Green Economy document compiled by Cuso); *Cuso What We Heard Report*; *Nigeria Strategic Investment Framework (NSIF) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM): Phase 1*; *CRS Vision 2020, National Policy on Climate Change*; *DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets*; and *UNEP Guide Book to Green Economy*, among several others. Developing the framework was largely collaborative and participatory, drawing information and ideas from multiple stakeholders' perspectives across the entire stakeholder spectrum. These included various MDAs, the private sector groups, and CSOs/NGOs. The multiple perspectives provided basic ingredients for issues delineation, prioritization, strategies, policy interventions, institutional architecture, and monitoring and evaluation framework for green economy interventions.

4. Theoretical and conceptual framework

Green Economy and Green Growth values for CRS are couched on the principles articulated in the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015; *Nigeria National Policy on the Environment, 2016*; *Cross River State Vision 2020*; and *Cuso—Going Green Draft Document, 2016*. The output of the UN's Rio+20 conference conceptualized a green economy as a tool for sustainable development that is built around poverty eradication, economic growth, job creation, and inclusiveness without compromising the integrity and healthy functioning of the natural ecosystems of the planet (UNDESA, 2012).

4.1. Green Economy, Green Jobs & Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Initiatives to grow a green economy and generate green jobs not only have direct impact on labour markets, but also have an impact on improved livelihoods; improved access to services; and have the structural reform of the economy through incentives for “goods” (a social wage) and taxes on “bads” that simultaneously act to reduce negative impacts on the environment. Further, green economies support other social objectives such as gender equality, which is recognized as a major contributor and accelerator to advancing sustainable development. As many studies and reports have documented, reducing the gender gap and empowering women not only contributes to the health and productivity of their communities, but also underlines the role of women as active economic agents.

CRS is adopting a robust conceptual framework, guided by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with the principles of the Green Economy Framework to analyse green economy priorities, approaches, strategies and plans.

4.2. Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (DFID, 2000) approaches people’s livelihoods in a sustainability context with a view to eradicating poverty (see Figure 1).

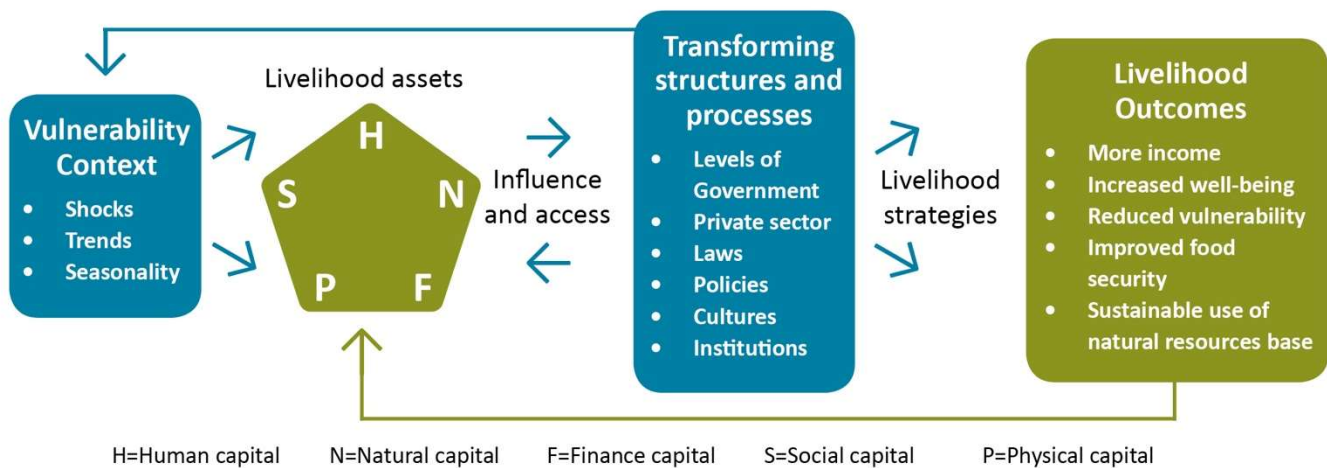


Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

The framework suggests that livelihood outcomes, namely, enhanced well-being, improved income, greater food security, sustainable use of environmental resources, etc. are the result of multi-dimensional factors and forces that are constantly changing. A meaningful analysis of this begins with the evaluation of capital assets available to people at any given time. Five distinct capital assets, referred to as the asset pentagon, above, can be identified and used by people to achieve different livelihood strategies. These comprise:

- i. **Natural capital:** The natural resource stock or ecological capital as the basis of livelihood resource flows such as water, land, biodiversity, wildlife resources, etc.
- ii. **Social Capital:** Social resources utilized for livelihood pursuits, comprising social and resource user groups, community organizations, institutions, cooperatives, norms of reciprocal relations, networks, markets, etc.
- iii. **Physical Capital:** Infrastructure for supporting livelihoods such as energy, technology, transportation, communication, roads, water and sanitation, etc.
- iv. **Financial Capital:** financial resources available to people as credit facilities, thrift savings, pension schemes, etc.
- (i) **Human Capital:** This includes skills, knowledge, sound health, training and capacity building opportunities for livelihoods support for all including the most vulnerable, women and youth.

A vital component of the framework is the place of **policies, institutions and processes** (PIP) captured as **transforming structures and processes**. Transition to a green economy and attainment of sustainable livelihood outcomes are hinged on appropriate policies, institutional structures (public, private and civil society), and legal/regulatory framework and legislations.

4.3. Implementation and Sustainability Approach

The approach for the implementation and sustainability of the green economy draws from two similar approaches. This would be achieved through ecological/resource priority approach and demand-capacity-connection (Figure 2). The ecological context is derived from the natural resources base of the state, stretching from the mangrove ecosystem in the south to the montane eco-zone in the north that offer diverse ecosystem goods and services and livelihoods for dependent communities. The demand-capacity-connection is gleaned out of the World Resource Institute (WRI) ownership-capacity-connection nexus (WRI, 2008).

4.3.1 Ecological/Natural Resource Sector Approach

CRS's comparative advantage in the pursuit of a green economy agenda is framed around the huge natural resource potential and diverse ecological zones; however, the high dependence of the economy on natural resource use and conservation can be considered a risk without undertaking sustainable resource management and appropriate land use planning activities. Ensuring Cross River State focuses on resource management and appropriate land use is anticipated to secure poverty reduction, job creation, employment generation and human capacity development across the various ecological zones³.

Building Ecological/Environmental Capital

Most activities have severe negative impacts on natural resources and consequently on livelihood security. Hence, the pathway to deviate from destructive activities needs to learn to cope with the changes predicted and needs to have the appropriate responses needed. Emphasizing appropriate responses will ensure sustenance of ecological integrity, which includes:

- i. Ensuring that economic activities should safeguard actions against conversion of natural forests to alternative uses
- ii. Restriction of environmentally unfriendly activities such as extensive agriculture and other activities that lead to pollution of the environment
- iii. Promoting activities aimed at ecosystem restoration and conservation
- iv. Providing incentives to be used to provoke the protection and conservation of natural forests

³ Ecological Zones include Mangrove and Swamp forest, Tropical Rainforest, Guinea Savannah, Derived Savannah and Montane

4.3.2 Demand-Capacity-Connection

Green jobs and investments must be hinged on the tripod of Demand-Capacity-Connection interrelationships. (See Figure 2)

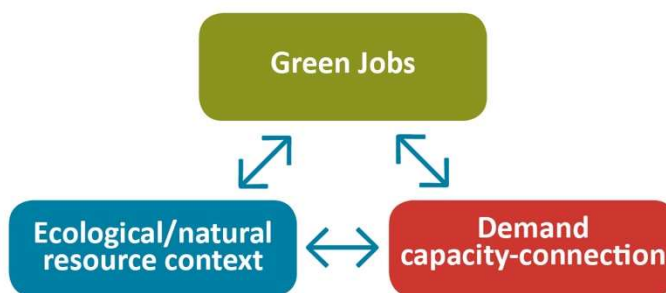


Figure 2: Green Economy Approach

Use of resources is driven by human factors such as population growth and expansion in human needs. Market driven enterprises—such as small holder agriculture, fishing, NTFP extraction, and mining—employ both men and women and have been increasing due to demand. This has resulted in deforestation from increased forest use, contributing to GHG emission.

Addressing natural resource degradation and promoting sustainable land management represents one of the latest attempts to resolving the problem. Resolution of these issues needs to incorporate coordinated and harmonized programming among different actors to avoid duplication of efforts, in respect of interventions for sustainable land management. This approach is operationalized through scaling up of an equitable and community-driven ecosystem enterprise.

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Demand and ownership

Demand for products at both the local and international level stimulates the scaling up of enterprises. This in turn creates employment opportunities and increases income while increasing the resilience and conservation of resources. At the local level, the products from agriculture and NTFPs increase the income of the people and ensure sustained provision of goods and services. **Figure 3** shows the development of enterprises linking the demand, beginning with participatory-planning involving multi-stakeholders such as community groups, relevant MDAs, private sector, NGOs/CSOs, and forming cooperatives among the enterprises.

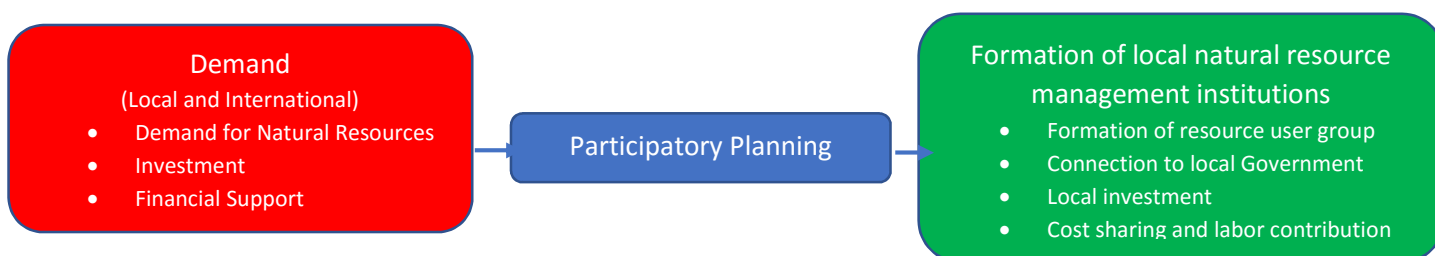


Figure 3: Demand-driven Approach to Green Economy

As noted by WRI (2008), resource management that drives demand can nurture enterprises which can significantly generate income and employment. Since the people harbor resources, they can take ownership of the process. Land tenure rights and security to natural resources are therefore critical to stimulating demand. For example, ownership and right to land is limited in CRS, hence people have little regard for its protection or management.

i. **Capacity**

The empowerment of the local ownership, on the other hand, to take full control of the process is a factor in sustaining productivity (although it is not always necessary to own the whole process). Market-led women associations and women cooperatives are key in price control, and marketing.

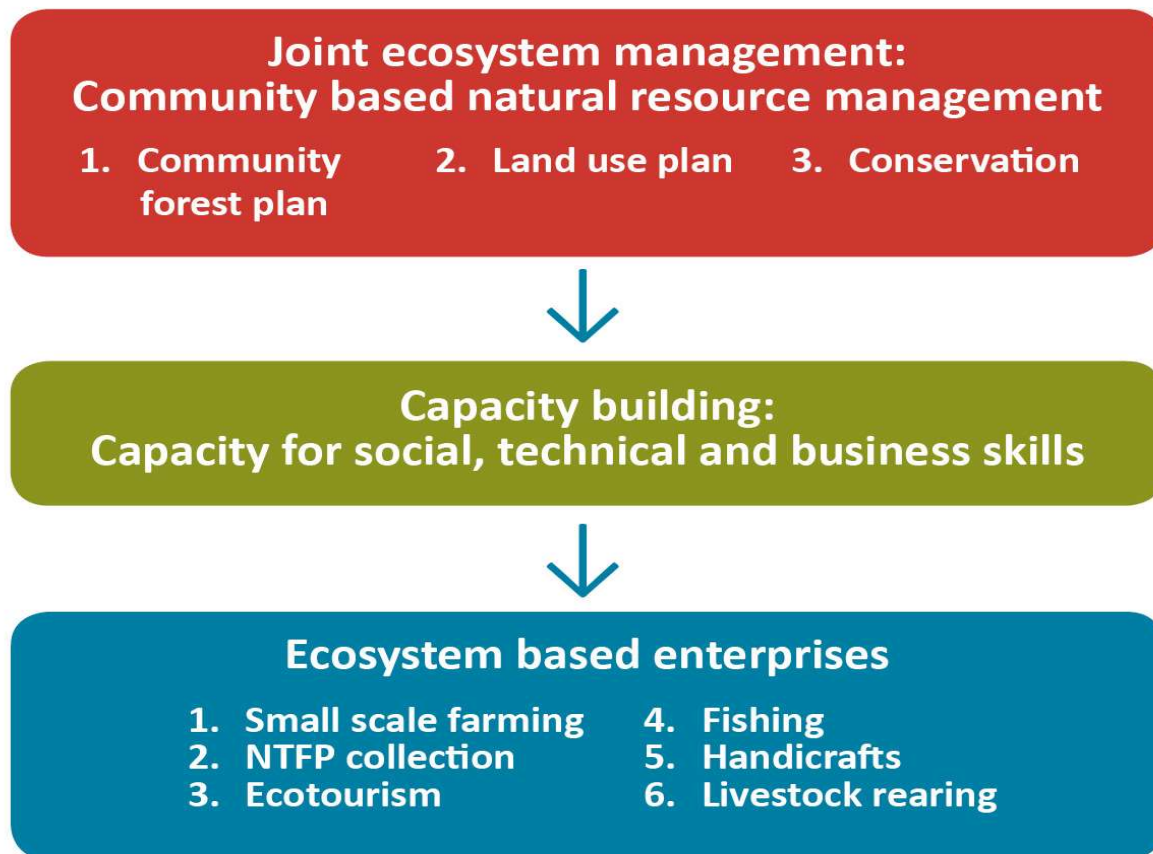


Figure 4: Eco-systems-based Approach to a Green Economy

Skill development and capacity enhancement in the chain of activities for developing green jobs and businesses is vital. Joint community-based, natural resource management has been used in several countries to achieve the overall goal of improving the economic activities. This has been done while maintaining the productive capacity of the ecosystem, increasing technical capacity to monitor, regulating activities, activating growth, and ensuring sustainability. The beneficiaries are trained to enhance business and marketing skills for management of resources and establish more enterprises that will create more jobs. This also creates opportunities for replication in several areas.

ii. **Connections**

Networking of individuals and cooperatives in various enterprises can also nurture growth. The social and economic assets of the community such as institutions,

organizations, and norms of reciprocal relations foster community inclusiveness and equity, with gender consideration in distribution of resources.

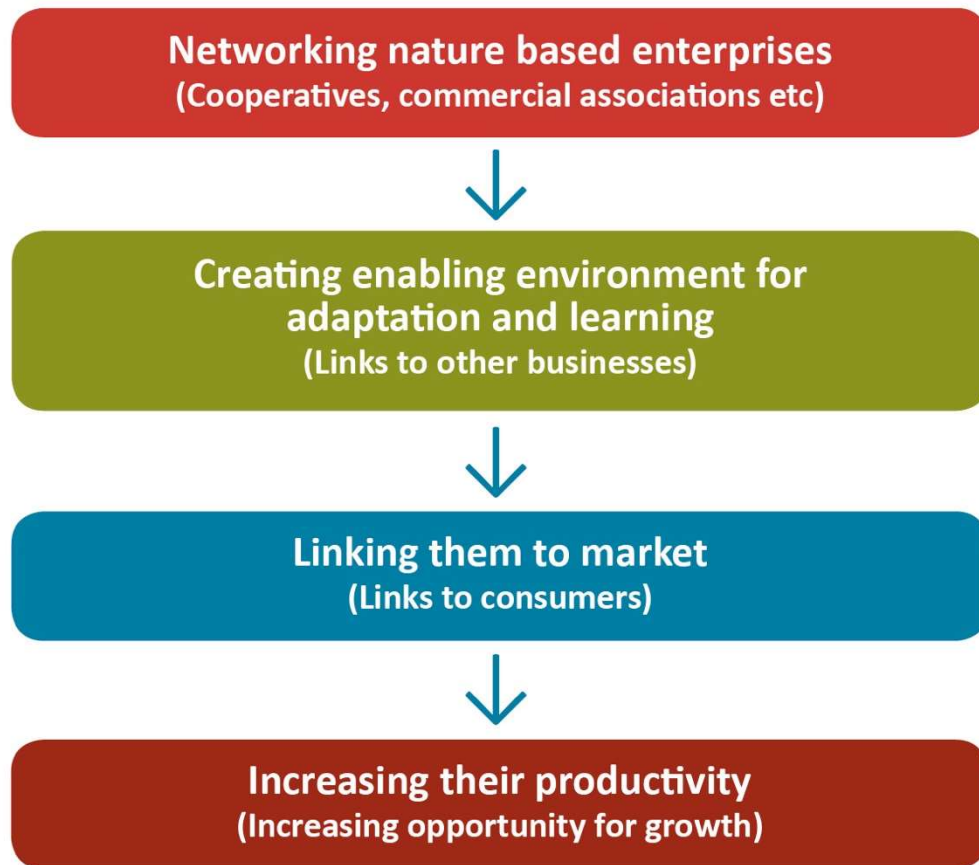


Figure 5: Connection-Driven Approach to a Green Economy

By example, post-secondary education (PSE) institutions help promote the cross-fertilization of best practices, building the requisite skills and expertise in the labour market and supporting innovation through better connections with the private sector. Connections provide opportunities for exchanging ideas, learning, adaptation and market access. Connections can be both horizontal and vertical; horizontal connections link businesses to other producers and markets while vertical connections link to related MDAs, private sector, and donors for both technical and financial support. Examples of these connections include market led women associations and women cooperatives, which play vital roles in the distributive trade as well as empowering their members. The opportunities provided through these connections will aid enterprises to mature into economic mainstream (WRI, 2008).

5. Green economy: vision, objectives and guiding principles

5.1 Vision

The Cross River State vision is to be a national and regional leader in supporting a green economy that improves the lives and livelihoods of citizens. We recognize this can be accomplished through the sustainable use and management of its natural resources. In addition, the State seeks to confront inequity and unemployment especially amongst youth and women, including seeking a gender sensitive policy that is in line with the National Gender Policy, which encourages women to play an active role in decision-making in the natural resource sector. Creating opportunities for human capital development, driven by key principles that offer prospects for redistributing access to natural, social, financial and physical capital assets will create a more resilient, equitable, and diverse economic structure in different sectors of the state.

5.2 Objectives

Consistent with this vision, the *Green Economy Framework* will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Ensure that the natural resources of the State are maintained and sustained;
- ii. Support an eco-tourism industry that attracts many visitors to the region;
- iii. Create new employment opportunities and capacity development, particularly for entrepreneurs and young women and men, to reduce poverty through creation of alternative livelihoods;
- iv. Develop and apply gender mainstreaming approaches, tools, and instruments that are compatible with the macro-policy framework of CRS toward the State development agenda;
- v. Enhance inclusive sustainable economic growth and prosperity for women, men, and youth in all 18 Local Government areas in CRS;
- vi. Promote appropriate policies and regulations that lead to an enabling environment for green jobs and sustainable economic growth; and
- vii. Enhance private sector and civil society participation that reflects the environmental, economic and social pillars of sustainable development.

6. Guiding principles

Based on the objectives stated above, the principles guiding this framework include:

- i. All-inclusive economic growth by addressing all pillars of sustainable development through cost-benefit analysis and an ecosystem approach;
- ii. Market focus based on market dynamics and strong potential market demand from the local, regional, and national sphere and beyond;
- iii. Private sector-driven through investment and community engagement with citizens and stakeholders;
- iv. Public Sector-enabled through policies, regulations, and incentives (and disincentive) programs, along with infrastructure investments;
- v. Innovative collaboration and partnership in building relationships among stakeholders for market expansion and productivity;
- vi. Diversification and opportunities across all sectors of the economy to create jobs;
- vii. Ensure respect for human rights, supports social cohesion, gender equality and disparities;
- viii. Commitment to a gender approach which will inform the State's medium and long term economic and development agenda; and
- ix. Efficiency in resource use, minimizing waste, and losses.

7. Priorities, approaches and strategies of the framework

7.1 Focal areas for green economy interventions

The focus of green economy interventions in CRS are outlined below. These priority areas are the same as those agreed upon among stakeholders in the course of developing the Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (SLM)⁴ in Cross River State. They include:

- i. Areas of intensive agricultural activities and deforestation hotspots, which enhance green agricultural production to guarantee food security and protect ecological assets;
- ii. Areas of critical watersheds to stem the tide of watershed degradation, enable shifts from prevalent rain-fed agriculture to an irrigation (small scale) farming system that enables efficient use of available water, as well as promote agricultural intensification to protect watersheds and the health and well-being of communities utilizing water resources;
- iii. Areas of prime ecosystems and biodiversity hotspots to guarantee ecological integrity, secure the environment, and provide alternative livelihood options; and
- iv. Areas of ecotourism potential to enhance socio-economic benefits from tourism, to make green economy/SLM compatible with the tourism development objectives of CRS, and to make the conservation of natural resources on which tourism depends on to be financially and economically beneficial to the local people.

⁴ Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ministry of Environment, Nigeria Strategic Investment Framework (NSIF) For Sustainable Land Management (SLM): Phase 1 Report (2009-2010)

While the priority areas hinge on investments in the State’s natural resources, several additional priority areas for green economy investments were identified by stakeholders of the CRS Green Economy Working Group (CRS-GEWG, 2015). These include investing in energy and resource efficiency sectors such as: renewable energy; waste management; manufacturing; and mining. Initiatives of the Green Economy Framework in CRS should focus on the following key ecological, natural resource and energy/resource efficiency sectors

- i. Agriculture including aquaculture and livestock farming
- ii. Forestry and Biodiversity (including NTFPs)
- iii. Water resources management
- iv. Ecotourism
- v. Renewable energy
- vi. Waste management
- vii. Manufacturing.
- viii. Mining

7.2 Green Economy Priorities, Interventions & Activities by Sectors & Ecological Zones

The table below highlights the potential green jobs and associated interventions that can be generated in the natural resource and renewable energy sectors of the CRS economy. For each sector, gender inequalities rooted in the traditional economy should be considered when planning and implementing associated interventions.

Table 1: Potential Green Jobs by Sectors in Eco-Zonal Contexts

Ecological Zones*	Green Initiative/ Investment	Green Jobs	Sectors
All Eco-zones	Climate Smart Agriculture through Integrated Nutrients Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial composting, processing, packaging and marketing of organic fertilizer 	Agriculture, renewable energy and waste
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro and small enterprise for Production, harvesting and conversion of Fodder 	Agriculture and forestry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial cultivation and marketing of vegetables 	Agriculture,
All eco-zones	Agroforestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of seed banks • Development of commercial tree crop Nursery of short maturity cycle (seedbank) • Commercial cultivation and marketing of spices (Bush Pepper, Bush Onion), seeds (Irvingia garbonensis), resins, medicinal/herbal plants 	Agriculture and forestry
All Eco-zones	Wood lots establishment in degraded land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of seed banks • Commercial wood lots of short matured cycle for fuel-wood, wood, poles species and bamboo; • Manufacturing of Briquette • Sales of fuel wood • Manufacturing and marketing of energy efficient stoves 	Forestry, renewable energy,
Mangrove/Swamp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove wood lots 	Forestry and renewable energy
All Eco-zones	Commercial forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and marketing of seedlings bank 	Forestry

Ecological Zones*	Green Initiative/ Investment	Green Jobs	Sectors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon incentive/marketing such as UN REDD+ • Community forestry 	
Rainforest, and montane	Apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honey production on commercial scale 	Agriculture and forestry
All eco-zones	Small scale industrial processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-processing business for fruits and vegetables, seeds, Mimusop, sheanut, alablankia, dawadawa, bush pepper and others. • Marketing of processed products 	Agriculture
All Eco-zones	Arts and crafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making/weaving of local crafts and carvings e.g. Baskets, utensils and light furniture 	Forestry; Ecotourism
All Eco-zones	Cultivation of NTFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial domestication and marketing of NTFPs such as Gnetum africanum, Lesianthera africana, 	Agriculture and forestry
Rainforest, savannas and Montane eco-zones	Snail farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Snail farming 	Agriculture
Rainforest and savanna eco-zones;	Bush meat rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush meat rearing business e.g. Porcupine, giant rat, grass cutter 	Agriculture
Mangrove/Swamp	Commercial Fish farming (Aquaculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farming and marketing • Small scale industrial refrigeration/Cold-room • Extraction and sales of fish oil and other products 	Agriculture, water resource management
Mangrove/Swamp	Shrimp and Prawn Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrimp and prawns farming and marketing • Shrimp feed production 	Agriculture, water resource management
	Sea weed cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea production • Production and marketing of perfumes 	Agriculture, water resource management
	Linking dynamic Markets and certification Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing • Certification • Enforcement • Open data utilization • Marketing 	Agriculture, water resource management
Mangrove/Swamp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and sales of fingerlings 	Agriculture, water resource management
Derived Savannah Guinea Savannah; and Montane eco-zones	Dairy farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rearing and marketing of meat from cattle, goat and sheep • Milk and Yoghurt production 	Agriculture
Rainforest, Derived Savannah Guinea Savannah	Snailery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Snail farming 	Agriculture
All Eco-zones	Mushroom Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation and marketing of Mushroom 	Agriculture and forestry
Savannas and Montane eco-zones	Rangeland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial production of Fodder and feedstuffs 	Agriculture and forestry
All eco-zones	Water harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water harvesting 	Water resource management

Ecological Zones*	Green Initiative/ Investment	Green Jobs	Sectors
All eco-zones	Management of Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational business in Parks, lawns and gardens management 	Ecotourism
✓	Ornamental products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivation and sales of ornamental crops such as flowers, pines etc. 	Ecotourism
✓	Provision of tour services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport/Tour service 	Ecotourism
✓	Tourism support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuisines and cafeteria business 	Ecotourism
✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural festival 	Ecotourism
Savannas and montane		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production And marketing of dairy product- Milk and Yoghurt 	Agriculture and ecotourism
All eco-zones	Energy generation from waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of Biogas from organic waste 	Renewable Energy
Savannas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Cultivation of Jatropha on degraded land Production of ethanol and bio-diesel fuels using Jatropha, corn, sugarcane, soy, canola, sunflower and palm oil Sales of bio-diesel for domestic and industrial use 	Forestry and Renewable energy
All eco-zones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-power scheme for wind and solar energy Installations of solar panels and wind turbines Assemblage of wind and solar power facilities Gas infrastructure development 	Renewable energy
Mangrove/Swamp forest eco-zones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro and small industry for the production of bio-fuel from Nipa Palm 	Renewable energy
All Eco-zones	WASTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro enterprise for Waste collection and transportation Waste segregation and sales of organic products to bio-gas and organic manure production firms 	Waste management and renewable energy
All Eco-zones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cottage industry for Recycling of waste products Sales of recycled products 	Waste management and manufacturing
All Eco-zones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial composting, processing, packaging and marketing of organic fertilizer from waste 	Waste management and renewable energy
Rainforest eco-zone;	Agro-Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing and packing and marketing of cocoa powder, shea nuts, alablankia, dawadawa seeds, cashew nuts, mushroom 	Agriculture and manufacturing
All Eco-zones	Small scale Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artisanal mining (small scale mining) Marketing Lapidary Processing 	Mining and manufacturing

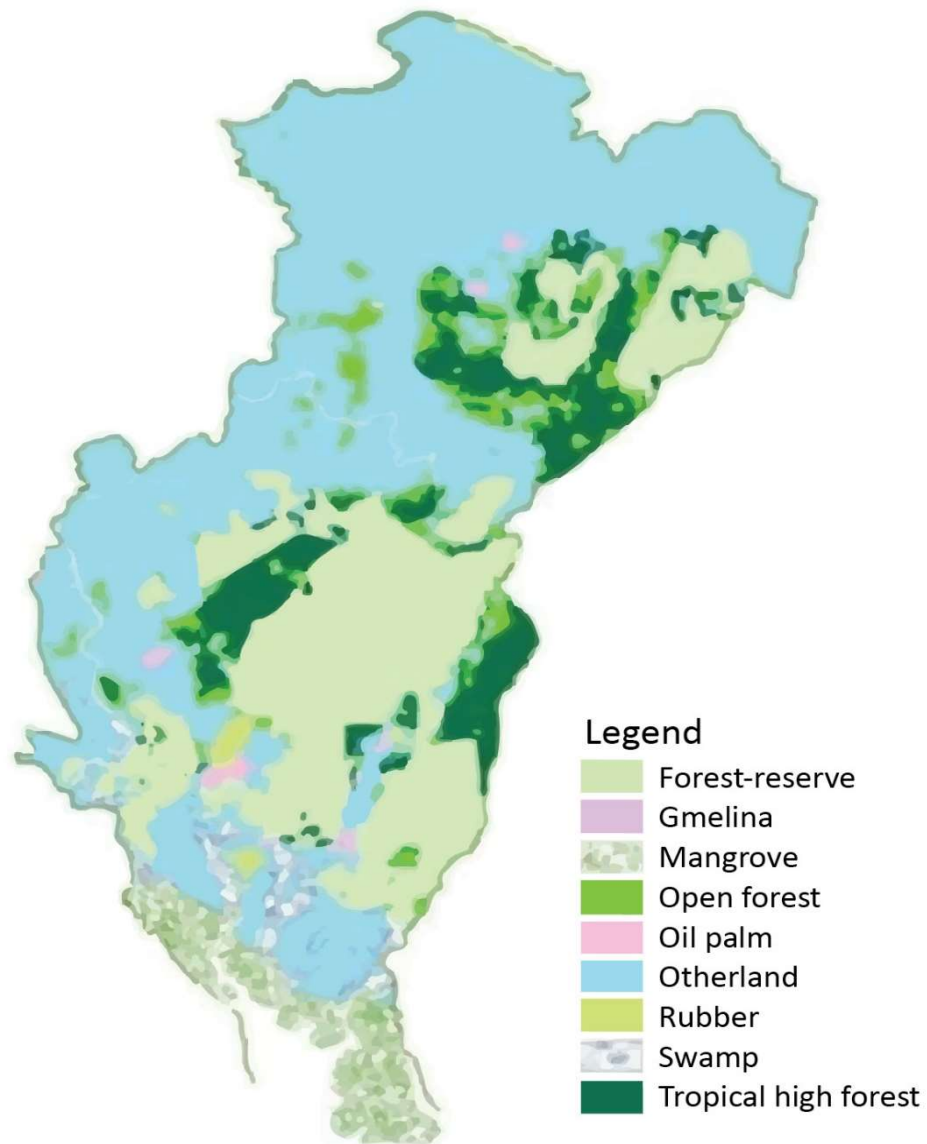
See also Annex 5 with possible investments conforming to a green economy arranged by local Government Area (LGA) in Cross River State.

***LGAs in the Ecological Zones indicated in Table 1:**

- i. Derived Savannah eco-zone (Abi, Yakurr, parts of Obubra, Ikom and Biase LGAs)

- ii. Guinea Savannah eco-zone (Ogoja, Yala, Bekwarra, Obudu, and Obanliku LGAs)
- iii. Montane eco-zone (highland parts of Obanliku and Obudu LGAs)
- iv. Mangrove/Swamp Forest eco-zone (Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Odukpani, and Calabar LGAs)
- v. Rainforest eco-zone (Biase, Boki, Ikom, Etung, Obubra, Odukpani, and Akamkpa LGAs)

Map 1: Vegetation Map of Cross River State (Adapted from Flasse Consulting)



8. Key policy interventions

Transitioning to a green economy and adopting the required approaches and strategies in the State implies a paradigm shift in development policy and practice. It will entail the following:

- i. Creating and sustaining enabling policy, legal and organizational arrangements at State and lower levels.
- ii. Strengthening resilience of vulnerable livelihood systems by adopting green economic opportunities and developing new institutional and technological solutions to expand the production sector.
- iii. Developing strong knowledgebase and tools for designing and implementing green development via green policies, budgeting and job creation, enterprise, etc.
- iv. Sustaining and up-scaling the existing political will in CRS in the promotion of green development at all levels of government, local and state. Politically sensitive land use trade-offs are likely to be necessary in the pursuit of green economy.
- v. Building environmental and natural resource governance in agriculture, forestry, biodiversity tourism, and the manufacturing sectors of the state. Promoting policy alignment and cross-sectoral coordination in support of a green economy.
- vi. Enhancing private sector engagement and participation in the design and implementation of a green economy and enterprise across all spectrum of the production value chain. Creating access to adequate financial mechanism and investment to provide incentives for creation of green jobs.
- vii. Continued community engagement of citizens and stakeholders to educate and inform them and enlist their support for implementation.
- viii. Driving towards more social inclusiveness and gender equality with considerations for women, youth and vulnerable groups to collectively achieve creation of green jobs across all sectors (including equal access to lands and loans).
- ix. Transition to sustainable renewable energy practices including the use of biofuels, fuel efficient cook-stoves, firewood plantations, alternative energy sources (wind, water, solar) at a variety of scales (individual, community, enterprise, regional).
- x. Transition to low carbon production pathways and climate resilience economy.
- xi. Transition to efficient use of resources and reducing unsustainable demand, exploitation, and change in consumption pattern
- xii. Increasing rewards for ecosystem services and incentives for low carbon production system and tax on activities that enhance carbon emission.
- xiii. Improving the well-being of women, men, youth, etc. through proactive measures which will ensure equitable benefit sharing and opportunities.

8.1. Extant Policy and Legal Environment

The existing policy and legal regimes that relate to advancing green economy objectives and strategies, nationally and in CRS, can be identified. These policies contain considerations for a green economy, particularly in conservation and harnessing of natural resources for health. The policies also consider the well-being of men, women, and youth including employment and food security, access to resources, and economic growth of key production sectors.

8.2. Green economy policy instruments

The following policy instruments can play key roles in economic growth that are consistent with nature (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005) and could be considered in support of the implementation of the framework.

- i. **Payments for ecosystem services (PES):** PES instruments increase efficiency in ecosystem conservation by incentivizing resource conservation behavior of resource users. PES instruments include UN REDD+, CDMs and Carbon trading. The huge forest estates i.e. National Parks, Forest Reserves, and the Forest Communities in CRS can benefit from numerous PES funding opportunities.
- ii. **Environmental taxes/environmental fiscal reform:** These include environmental charges such as taxes, levies, and royalties for utilization of resources and in regulating human activities for efficiency in the management and use of natural resources. Incentives are provided for innovations in the production that reduce poverty, and the taxes and levies imposed on less environment friendly production systems results in asset accumulation thus raising revenue for government. These would be supported through robust and transparent enforcement and compliance regimes.
- iii. **Certification of sustainable production and trade:** In tandem with sustainable resource utilization and as a policy instrument, certification directs investments. This scheme involves an authorized person or entity verifying and attesting that a given product or service is associated with specific attributes that does not damage the environment, such as low carbon emission. These products are certified as “green products” and their market value is increased. In CRS, opportunities exist in the forestry and agricultural sectors for product certification with a potential to enhance their value chain for export market.
- iv. **Inclusive green social enterprise:** This is an integrated management system where “triple bottom line” is achieved (economic, social and environmental returns). Enhancing the capacity of micro and small enterprises to overcome technological challenges or cost barriers, and contribute significantly to green growth through innovations, are integral to these systems.
- v. **Incentivizing investors:** Investment incentives are required to encourage investors, even at local level, to participate in a green economy and to create green jobs. These incentives include low-interest loans; micro-financing; tax exemptions, and others; and this will create a platform for multiple investments across the different sectors.
- vi. **Regulations:** Improving framework policies i.e. competition policies; tax reform; labor market policies; investment policies; network sector policies; and innovation policies.

8.3. Policy Interventions and Strategies

The green economy interventions in CRS are framed in the context of the shocks, trends and vulnerabilities experienced in each sector, each ecological zone, and their corresponding effects on livelihoods. The policy instruments and strategies are therefore directed at building the assets pentagon⁵ of the communities necessary for green jobs creation at sustainable levels.

⁵ Assets Pentagon covers ecological, social, human, financial and physical capital

8.3.1 Challenges/Risks

Although the key economic sectors in CRS do face peculiar challenges, some commonalities could be observed across broad economic sectors. In the *natural resource sectors* (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc.) for instance, the common challenges and risks will include poorly under-resourced sectors that translate into weak governance (policy and institutional) regimes. Where clear cut policy and legal framework exists, they do suffer from poor implementation largely arising from inadequate operational funds. Policies in the natural resource sectors are poorly coordinated and limited in their capacity to drive sustainable development. An inclusive green economy should rest on the vital pillar of collaboration. Policy isolation and lack of coordination among different institutions and agencies in resource management breeds conflicts, results in interagency competition rather than cooperation, overlapping bureaucracy and duplication of efforts, wasteful expenditures, and a setback to sustainable development. Improper land use and management practices, combined with poor resource harvesting regimes within the sector, results in largescale loss in natural forest cover, biodiversity extinction and decline, land resource degradation and loss of vital social and environmental services of natural ecosystems with corollary effects on livelihood impairments for rural communities. The above scenario is further exacerbated by climate change and variability with low levels of adaptive capacity.

Common challenges in the *energy and resource efficiency sectors*⁶ include a clear absence of policies and strategies to guide the activities of the sector. Significant environment and health challenges are associated with solid mineral mining operations, and these challengers are further compounded by the constrained oversight of the state government due to the fact that solid mineral exploitation is in the exclusive legislative list. Other challenges generally associated with the sector are inadequate water supply, insecurity, and the lack of other supporting infrastructure.

For all sectors, there is a common challenge of a lack of infrastructure investment particularly in terms of basic needs such as water, sewage and transportation.

8.3.2. Strategic Policy Interventions

The chart in Annex 2 on “Potential areas of strategic intervention for a green economy in nine (9) sectors” highlights the strategic policy interventions for building the assets pentagon of the communities to create green jobs at sustainable levels in all sectors of interest. These strategies will be directed at assets creation, access determination, securing returns to investment and resource use efficiency on a sector by sector basis. Further, Annex 3 lists the Agencies of Cross River State that will be implementing the Green Economy Framework. In addition, Annex 4 provides illustrations of potential community drive economic projects that could be implemented consistent with the Green Economic Framework and related policies, programs and finance.

⁶ Energy and Resource Efficiency sectors include renewable energy, waste management, mining, etc.

9. Implementation plan and institutional architecture

9.1 Implementation plan

To implement the Green Economy Framework, the following interventions will require:

- i. **Strengthening the Green Economy Governance Regime:** A strong political commitment and robust governance/institutional arrangements are required for the implementation of the Green Economy Framework. Policy commitments must shift to translating the objectives of a green economy to real and requisite actions for sound and effective decision-making. To achieve consensus building and institutionalization for a green economy, transparency, accountability, information sharing, and inclusiveness as well as respect of rights and effective institutions are necessary. The governance system can be strengthened through:
 - **Training:** Limited capacities of institutions hinder effective implementation of a Green Economy Framework. Training is a requisite to building capacity of institutions to meet the scale of the responsibilities and challenges in planning and implementation. The capacity also involves training to up-scale; technical skills in innovations relevant to greening the MDAs in respect of development policies; plans and actions including human rights, gender sensitization; stakeholder engagement process; and requisite skills to develop proposals for procurement of funds for green development initiatives and programmers.
 - **Green budgeting:** Mainstreaming the Green Economy Framework into the development plans of the various MDAs will ensure budgeting for a green economy in the annual plan to deal with budget deficits for a green economy.
- ii. **Strengthening the enabling legislation:** Commitment to a green economy cannot thrive on weak legislation. Increasing the quality and legitimacy of a green economy for sustainability requires legislative backing to institutionalize green development, which is necessary to drive policy decisions and actions. The State House of Assembly, through the thrust by SPC, can sponsor a bill to pass into law the Green Economy Framework for its effective implementation. Policy reforms will be necessary and required to help protect ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce energy and water consumption through efficiency strategies, de-carbonize the economy, and minimize waste.
- iii. **Ensuring financing for the strategy including through Green Funds:** Lack of funding for implementation of potential interventions has been the major challenges in many sectors/MDAs. To accelerate transition to a high-impact green economy, special and global funds from multiple sources are available for green economy interventions. These green funds include: Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), fund from UNDP, World Bank, African Development Bank, Central Bank Green Bond of Federal Government, and the National Ecological Fund. Different MDAs can set up desk offices for proposal writing to secure funding from these sources for green economy interventions related to their activities and programmes. This can be implemented in collaboration with SPC, Cuso International, and Green Economy Working Group.

- iv. **Prioritization of Green jobs/ investment:** The first step to implementation of a green economy is for the state is to identify livelihood systems and their priority across the different ecological zones of the state. The assessment will also involve key activities and their economic impact as well as the focal groups involved in such ventures. Profiling, and the studying of livelihood adaptation practices, identify local adaptive practices existing in the study area. Successful green growth requires priorities in the use of natural, economic, and physical assets particularly where there is potential for growth. The priority for basic human needs such as food, energy, water, and raw materials create immediate markets for goods and services.
- v. **Strengthening coordination and communication:** Beside the natural, physical and financial assets, the interplay of human and social assets is fundamental for creation of green jobs. The aggregation of skills, knowledge, and capacities of a wide range of sectors and stakeholders, through an organizational and institutional framework in the implementation of green initiatives, compel coordination. It is essential for the state government, MDAs, LGAs, private sector, community, and other stakeholders to play a prominent role given the diversity of investment opportunities. Coordination by government becomes imperative to overcome the challenge of facilitating enabling environments, assets creation, and synergizing efforts. Government needs to promote policies and laws that support the transition process for a green economy. Government can also play a significant role in communications and outreach to support awareness, understanding and implementation.
- vi. **Enhancing synergy in laws and policies of different MDAs:** For the implementation of a Green Economy Framework to be successful, it must be mainstreamed into the policy planning and budgeting processes of the different sectors. Defining clear goals and targets of the different sectoral policies and laws sets the stage for tradeoffs between conflicting issues, and in different policy options, for achieving the goals of a Green Economy Framework. The tradeoffs effectively guide the design and implementation of priority actions for a green economy. The implementation of these actions should include regular monitoring of progress and review of achievements in line with environmental, economic, and social concerns in an integrated approach, as contained in the GDS (UNDESA, 2012).
- vii. **Building Public-Private Partnerships:** A key feature of implementation plan is integrating the Green Economy Framework action into development and sector plans. There are many opportunities for introducing a green economy at the county level, but a prerequisite for success includes effective coordination between levels of government and required support for implementation actions at the county level. Public-private partnerships can facilitate smooth implementation of green jobs. The involvement of the private sector increases the opportunity for provision of physical, financial, human and social assets as enablers for the efficient use of natural assets for sustainable supply chains of green goods and services. Public-private partnerships aimed at sustaining investment and increasing opportunity for growth, should be encouraged.

viii. **Strengthening Incentive regimes:** This entails identifying appropriate fiscal and financial instruments to maintain and invest in forests and other ecosystem resources, including climate smart agriculture, while providing disincentives to moderate market signals associated with inefficient resource use.

9.2 Institutional architecture



Figure 6: Potential Guiding Structures for the Green Economy

Policy coherence and structural arrangements for mainstreaming a green economy into CRS-GDS requires strong institutions combined with coordination between policy fields and sectors.

The chart below highlights a possible institutional architecture for a green economy and green job development in CRS that would enable accountability of efforts.

At the policy and strategic level, the CRS Green Economy Steering Council is made up of Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of relevant MDA’s with the Governor as Chairman and the State Economic Adviser as the Vice Chairman. The purpose of the Steering Council is to guarantee political and financial support for a green economy at the CRS Executive Council. Budget oversight for a Green Economy Framework is only possible at the steering council level.

Supporting the GE Steering Committee is the Green Economy Technical Committee made up of Permanent Secretaries and Directors from the relevant MDAs, with at least 40% female representation. Included at this level are representatives of relevant CSOs, development partners, and academic/professional experts. Relevant technical and policy ideas to implement Green Economy programmes are generated at the committee level for the attention of the Steering Council. The Chair of this committee will be nominated by the Chief Economic Adviser/Vice Chair of SPC. Gender sensitivity needs to be considered in the representation.

The third level of the Green Economy institutional operation is made up of broad stakeholders, i.e. Desk Officers responsible for the Green Economy Framework in the relevant MDAs, professional and technical staff of MDAs, representatives from NGO, CBOs, Civil Society Groups, the academia, and the private sector organizations in the state. This forum is responsible for generating and articulating broad stakeholder issues and for coordinating and implementing Green Economy activities in the state. Due consideration should be given to ensure ample female representation within the forum.

Also included in the third level are the LGA representatives and communities, whose representation must include women groups as well as be gender sensitive.

10. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is important to measure the performance of the program and to complement other components. Access to information concerning the related input and output will reveal the effectiveness of policy, planning processes which help in further decision-making. Therefore, a robust M&E framework will be developed to measure the performance of green economy jobs and enterprises as well as enabling institutional and policy framework. The M&E indicators may include several investments and jobs created, social inclusiveness in number of target beneficiaries (e.g. a minimum of 40% representation of women), use and adoption level of green innovations, deviation from BAU approach, and creation of natural assets as well as availability of products, and enforcement of laws among others.

M&E is to be conducted on the basis of the expected results to be achieved on specific interventions using specific indicators as presented on the chart. Performance monitoring on specific investments will be determined against Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI). The baseline against which monitoring is to be built will be set as implementation commences unless where baseline data exist.

11. Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to implement the Green Economy Framework in Cross River State.

i. Role of Government—policy & regulatory reform, coordination & compliance, fiscal controls

Underlying all the institutional measures for a green economy is the need for good governance and political stability in CRS. A strong political body—with respect to implementing policies designed for a green economy and the fight against corruption in institutions concerned with green economy activities—will pave the way for success. A green economy requires an enabling policy and regulatory environment that makes doing business in the region easier. Targeted incentives and disincentives play an important role in facilitating the transition towards a green economy and aide government to review price of resources as water, land and energy to promote behaviour change to a low-

carbon, greener economy. Sustainable procurement needs to be promoted so that “organisations can meet their needs for goods and services while minimising damage to the environment”.⁷ Public procurement is a particularly powerful tool that can support green investment. This is particularly true when public and private sectors collaborate to develop state-wide green procurement standards, including explicit commitments in their procurement standards to source from women-led enterprises. This would add value, drawing on existing preferential points that government is introducing for locally supplied products and resource efficiency services, mainly in the private sector. The government can also lead ongoing communication, coordination, and community engagement to help ensure buy-in, support and successful outcomes. In relation to its leadership role, Government should develop an action plan that outlines how each MDA will support and implement relevant components of this Framework (including timelines, resources and performance measures).

ii. **The Role of the Private Sector and Financial Institutions**

Considering the often-high initial investment costs involved, innovative financing is imperative for the effective and successful transition to a green economy in CRS. The existing financing climate, in which most banks are averse to lending to the agriculture sector because of perceived risks, does not augur well for a transition to a green economy in the State. Green growth needs to be driven primarily by private enterprise and in particular by entrepreneurial businesses who have the foresight and the ability to manage risks associated with new economic endeavours. Government should implement effective policy reforms in key areas such as taxation, access to credit, and standards so that the private sector can be motivated to invest and their businesses profitable.

iii. **Explore instruments for stimulating investment in a green economy.**

CRS should explore support for green investments in the various sub-sectors. CRS should also embrace and implement the “green finance” paradigm, which can be defined as market-based investment and lending schemes that incorporate environmental factors. This financing method can cover numerous green economy activities. For instance, green agricultural loans with modest interest rates from banks; environmental bonds in the fisheries, cocoa, forestry and logging sub-sectors; venture capital for renewable energy projects in the electricity subsector; and certified emissions reductions. Green finance initiatives can be funded by the government, the private sector and the donor community.

iv. **The Role of Citizens and Communities—training & awareness & capacity building**

Social inclusion focuses on ensuring that all citizens—irrespective of age, gender, ethnicity, income deficits, physical and mental abilities, location, and religion—not only have a place in the economy, but that they also have the ability to obtain knowledge, training and skills necessary to support their families and communities through gainful employment that contributes to their health and well-being for societal growth and development. Efforts are needed to strengthen social protection and labour market

⁷ Sustainable Procurement—CIPS

policies, invest in education and skills development, and target programmes for disadvantaged groups. Additionally it means committing to redressing systems of power which hinder participation. This includes (but is not limited to) household roles and responsibilities, social norms related to gender-based violence, as well as legal rights to land ownership, etc. It also ensures that proactive measures are taken to ensure that those who are disadvantaged because of their gender, race, age, etc. are provided with opportunities to contribute.

v. **Multi stakeholder Collaboration—centers of excellence and clustering**

A vibrant and sustained institutional collaboration between and among various government institutions, the private sector, academic institutions, and communities is needed to facilitate the transition towards a green economy. Various government institutions still need to harmonise their activities to avoid duplications and potential contradictions and for informed trade-offs. Strong collaborations with international agencies on improving environmental accounting should be encouraged.

The range of issues to be faced during the transition will cross borders, sectors and institutions. A key function of a capable region will be our capability to collaborate. This will require not only better co-ordination between spheres of government, line departments, stakeholder groupings, private sector associations and educational institutions, but also different forms of collaboration to deal with the growing and fast changing complexities of our environment. Systems and organisational structures will need to change accordingly. The region is well placed to respond to these challenges with its strong institutional base.

vi. **Implementation & Monitoring for Success—data, indicators, evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation of Green Economy Framework policies by using economic, environmental and gender-responsive social indicators is paramount to assessing progress towards sustainable development. It is recognized that there is very limited reliable and up-to-date scientific data on all-natural resources in CRS. The non-availability of such relevant data impedes rigorous economic and scientific analyses, which are fundamental to the State's transition process to a green economy. The State should take steps to improve the collection of data on environmental and social indicators. Specifically, CRS should promote environmental auditing and accounting.

Annex 1:

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Annex 2:

Potential areas of strategic intervention for a Green Economy in nine (9) sectors

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
1. Agricultural Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop comprehensive and participatory land use planning at all levels of the planning hierarchy (state, LGAs, and community levels) to guide the sustainable use of land resources • Develop an approach to help women access land in the various communities for agricultural purposes • Implement an Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) Programme in lands designated for agricultural production • Undertake large-scale composting of organic matter and recovery of livestock manures for commercial organic fertilizer production • Encourage agro-forestry production systems as appropriate for integrated food, fuel, NTFPs and fiber production • Enforce laws for the protection of forest and other critical environments to ensure balance of productivity and ecosystems/ biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the formation of farmers' cooperatives based on their capacities in the production areas. For e.g. fish farmers, crop farmers, to enhance sharing information and collaboration • Encourage capacity building for market women associations and women cooperatives for domestication of NTFPs • Support capacity building for market women associations and women cooperatives to take up and function in leadership positions, as well as play an active role in decision-making • Create a platform for inter-sectorial collaboration of related MDAs, CSOs, CBOs and communities for management for improved production in Agricultural sector • Enable empowerment of cooperatives to encourage green innovations in agriculture • Set up an institutional framework for promotion of conservation agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support rural markets with appropriate infrastructural facilities, roads and communication networks to stimulate the collection and distribution of green products • Provide low-cost transportation facilities with incentives to link producers to market • Provide green agricultural technologies with high potential for enhancing productivity and reducing poverty • Provide green agricultural technologies with high potential for enhancing productivity and reducing poverty • Provide and invest in mini-irrigation facilities to enhance all-year round production of grains, fruits and vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure funding from AFDB/CBN Youth in agriculture scheme & other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector • Provide incentives to both male and female farmers through the provision of credit facilities • Provide certification of farm product and products from organic farms • Enable strategic funding of agriculture at local scale to transform subsistence production into commercial production • Establish a price control mechanism to curtail scarcity and over production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capacity building for farmers to improve agricultural practices, Irrigation, water harvesting and drainage system. • Train on modern agricultural technology systems such as hydroponic farming • Provide public with information, share knowledge through extension services • Provide environmental education for natural resource management in agricultural sector. • Support research and development to ascertain green areas for up scaling and replication in line with local capacity and market demand
2. Fishery and Aquaculture Sector				

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage intensive and integrated farming system of arable and fishery in the same area for use of inputs and reuse of waste e.g. fisheries and aquaculture in rice paddy • Strengthen capacity building for natural resource management to reduce wastage of resources • Strengthen and supporting efforts for land management through conservation aquaculture practices • Establish/clarify community land use planning processes, to encourage improved land use • Invest in watershed management and natural and artificial pond development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build fish farmers' cooperatives for aquaculture development and sharing ideas • Implement regulatory mechanisms to reduce negative environmental and social impacts of aquaculture intensification • Establish effective disease surveillance and control systems for early detection and control of disease • Strengthen laws and policies to protect wetlands and other water bodies • Establish and enforce regulations on the use of chemicals to curtail pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote innovative fish farming technologies and management practices • Provide energy efficient technologies such as choker and smoking kilns to relieve pressure on the use of mangrove resources for smoking fish and as wood fuel • Create market facilities and other public infrastructures • Provide low-cost transportation facilities with incentives to link producers to market • Provide modern pond development facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure funding from, GEF, GCF, FCPF, and AFDB/CBN for a green economy & other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector • Implementation of the polluter pays principle to reduce the risk of pollution • Establish micro credit facilities to enable innovations in aquaculture for asset creation • Provide incentives to farmers through the reduction in tax and other tariffs • Setting in motion a price control mechanism to curtail scarcity and over production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in agricultural education for natural resource management in aquaculture systems • Building capacity for people to go into production and marketing of fish fingerlings of different species. • Investing in research and development to identify areas for up scaling and replication aligned with local capacity and market demand • Promoting and supporting youth and women enterprises in fishery and aquaculture • Strengthening technical and vocation skills of women in the energy efficient process of smoking fish, as well as marketing of product
3. Forestry Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage conservation practices and sustainable use of forests • Encourage shelter belt planting to demarcate forest areas from other land uses • Introduce incentives for agroforestry system by providing farmers with tree seedlings during planting season to enhance tree cop production • Introduce investments and incentives for micro, small and medium enterprises in the packaging of locally made forest products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and scale up forest management committees in forest communities in collaboration with related MDAs • Support cooperatives and CBOs in forestry through the provision of inputs and other incentives for forestry • Create a platform for inter-sectorial collaboration among various stakeholders (MDAs, CSOs, CSOs and Private sector) for management and use of forests • Promote private sector investment in the forestry sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create market facilities and other public infrastructures such as renewable energy to reduce use of fuel wood • Provide transportation facilities to ease marketing of forest product • Promote the creation of green technology for domestication of forest and products, goods and services • Provide technology for the processing of seeds, spices and oil from forests • Identify processes to support institutional development of green technology transfer, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure funding from Green Climate Fund (GCF), Ecological Funds & other sources to support development of green jobs in the forestry sector • Provide incentives such as credits facilities to innovations that promote forest conservation • Regulate prices from NTFPs sales to enable higher returns for the local community • Establish a green fund and financing mechanism for micro, small and medium enterprises in private forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for sustainable use of forest resources, domestication of NTFPs, snails, apiculture, etc. • Training and provision of monitoring kits to community eco-guards • Introduce Sustainable Development in educational curriculum for skill development in forest management • Promote extension services for cooperatives and organizations involve in green initiatives to deliver a green economy

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for access to green jobs in private & community forestry such as increasing benefits and better working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and partnerships for innovations • Enhance technical and vocation skills development for women and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adoption and replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing program such as UN REDD+ for accessing carbon credit facilities 	
4. Water Resources				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in sanitation and drinking water supply • Introduce regulations and control of pollution, salinization, siltation, groundwater contamination etc. • Ensure the conservation of watersheds and water bodies • Initiate demarcation and mapping of critical water sheds for protection • Develop afforestation/reforestation and restoration of degraded water sheds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing private-sector participation in service provision and delivery • Enforcing laws on the use of chemicals for farming and fishing to curtail pollution and contamination of water bodies • Creating a platform for stakeholders' participation in water resource management • Implementation of laws to prohibit farming and other activities close to water sheds • Enactment and enforcement of laws to prohibit using water bodies for toilet and dumping of other waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water facilities such as boreholes and standpipes for effective water delivery • Provision of waste water collection and recycling facilities to reduce pollution • Establishing online processes and access for easy communication and sharing of ideas • Provision of facilities for rain water harvesting and storage • Provision of facilities for packaging and marketing of portable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of regulatory and fiscal measures such as polluter pay principle to protect the watersheds, rivers and oceans • Provision of credit facilities for water resource users • Institutionalizing a green fund for water resource management • Provision of a credit facility to investors in water sector • Introducing a credit market facility to encourage increased productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on water production and marketing business for local investors • Provide training on flood and drought control and resilience to water related problems • Support research and development for up scaling and replication in line with local capacity and market demand
5. Ecotourism Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote strong local value chains, so that local businesses can overcome barriers to engage in tourism markets and sell their goods and services to the tourism sector • Implement effective planning and design of tourism to suit local environment and use local resources • Provide incentives for conservation and protection of natural environment, landscapes, cultural heritage and traditions for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local cooperatives and women's groups in their effort to establish tourism businesses or related businesses • Support the development and operation of tourism business through suitable licensing and regulatory mechanism • Create an institutional framework to avoid negative environmental impacts to protect fragile ecosystems and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the provision of basic infrastructure such as roads, health facilities, energy, waste management facilities to support tourism development, related to demand; enhancing safety for residents and tourists • Provide access to information among stakeholders through the provision Information and communication technology • Incorporate environmental factors and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish good market linkages between the destination and source markets • Promote strong local value chains for local businesses to strongly engage in tourism markets, improving productivity through the sales of goods and services • Create incentive and taxation instruments to ensure reduction of operating costs through local procurement and hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable capacity building for the promotion and marketing of tourism business • . • Provide access to vocational training for local people in the hospitality and tourism business • Promote indigenous local knowledge and build local skills and capacities in promoting ecotourism • Fund research in tourism to Identify new risks or new

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
<p>sustainable tourism development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanism for optimal use of environmental resources, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural resources and biodiversity. Mainstreaming tourism into climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanism such as UN REDD+ and other low-carbon development for multiple benefits for local communities. 	<p>particularly endangered species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt an all-inclusive approach ensuring participation of local women, men and youth, CBOs, NGOs/CSOs in planning and decision making Ensure respect for human rights through informed participation of all relevant stakeholders in consensus building 	<p>management practices in the design and building of a tourism infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide facilities for local economic development in eco-tourism sites in the State Develop a local arts and crafts industry for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create sustained markets to pursue a productive eco-tourism business in Cross River State Enable incentivizing investments in renewable energy for tourism 	<p>market opportunities in tourism</p>
6. Renewable Energy Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement community land use plans to regulate land use activities and GHG emission Establish commercial woodlots and other plantations Improve the management practices of woodlots, restoring forests and energy programs to reduce pressure for fuel wood from natural forests Provide farmers, with improved seedlings of short life cycle species Enhance the provision of biofuels, solar and biomass energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support cooperatives and CBOs in the management of woodlots, restoring forests and energy programs to reduce pressure for fuel wood from natural forests and improve energy security Ensure enforcement of existing regulations governing the management of forest reserves Enable capacity building of local communities in the establishment and management of fuel wood lots Strengthening laws, policy and institutional frameworks to regulate renewable energy development and greenhouse gas emission Enforce laws, in order to develop an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide energy efficient technologies such as choker and smoking kilns to reduce pressure on the use of fuel wood for smoking fish and as wood fuel Enhance clean energy production such as hydropower, and heat utilizing system for transforming heat to energy Development and provision of facilities for biofuels/biodiesel production from local materials such as Nipa Palm, Jatropha, organic waste etc. Establish information and communication technology for easy communication and sharing of ideas Introduce certification of renewable energy to promote sales of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure funding from, GEF, GCF, FCPF and AFDB/CBN schemes for a green economy & other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector. Implementation of polluter pays principle to reduce the use and emission from fossil fuel Introduce certification of renewable energy to promote sales of products Incentivize activities that use alternative energy Create subsidies for the development of renewable and other clean energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform/educate public on the use and need for renewable energy Enable (promote) capacity building on the management of planted forests for commercial fuel wood Create enabling environments for private sector participation in the provision of renewable energy Enable legislation that enforces and prevents abusive land use practices. Replicate and transfer renewable energy technology to other areas for wider use

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
	appropriate forest management regime			
7. Waste Management				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage resource efficient production by supporting waste management's contribution to the sustainable use of natural resources (i.e. material recovery and recycling) Provide support for the transformation of organic waste to organic manure for soil improvement Motivate investment in the conversion of waste to energy generation such as bio-gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage appropriate regulation and control of the private sector to ensure adherence to standards Empower CBOs and CSOs to educate and create awareness to change public attitudes toward waste sorting at the source Mainstream waste management into the planning strategy of government Regulate and enforce laws and policies geared towards maintaining international standards in waste handling Enhance socially inclusive and low-carbon waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance PPP in the provision of public infrastructure and services for waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal Provide incentives for the use of waste management facilities by local investors and users Create accessible waste management technology especially for recycling Provide facilities for methane capture and other gases from landfill for energy generation Establish an online process for sharing Information and communicating ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure funding from, GEF, GCF, FCPF and AFDB/CBN for a green economy and other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector Introduce certification of recycled products to promote sales Introduce financial incentives that support the private sector (to avoid perverse tax subsidies) by enabling the necessary investments in material recovery and energy generation Apply economic instruments such as the polluter pays principle to discourage the risk of pollution Develop markets for organic waste and recycled materials and other residual resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capacity building for skills acquisition in waste collection, sorting at source and recycling Promote education and environmental awareness about waste recycling Build the capacities of stakeholders and those involved in waste management to develop skills in achieving a resource-efficient, low carbon waste management system
8. Manufacturing Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement state industrial development policy and strategy within a regional development planning framework Undertake strategic and regional environmental assessments of the state's industrial policy, plans, programmers and sectors. Encourage the conservation of natural resources to reduce waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing women and youth enterprise development programmers that promote establishment of MSMEs among youth Enact and enforce laws for use of sustainable renewable energy and low-carbon practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen partnerships with the private sector to promote manufacturing technology transfer Develop and implement industrial parks as resource hubs for providing domestic skills and for low cost manufacturing Small scale processing factories: considering the availability of cocoa, oil palm, cashew and other crops, small scale processing factory will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure funding from, GEF, GCF, FCPF and AFDB/CBN for a green economy & other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector Enable funding through credit facilities to provide financial services to the local investors Provide the needed funding to implement the polluter pays principle Introduce incentives and credit facilities for private enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate entrepreneurship training at all levels of the education system Improve capacity in local manufacturing

Potential Strategic Interventions for a Green Economy in nine (9) Sectors				
Natural capital	Social capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Human Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies for more sustainable use of resources in the manufacturing sector • Promote change in consumption patterns in favor of locally produced products. 		<p>create employment reduce waste and enhance productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce new, cleaner technologies of low energy consumption • Establish a pulp and paper industry for the use of abundant Melina plant as raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable and regulate Public-Private-Partnership to deliver public goods 	
9. Mining Sector				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies for a more sustainable mining process • Change consumption patterns in favor of locally produced products. • Encourage local mining activities • Establishment of low energy and low destructive mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing women and youth enterprise development programmers that promote establishment of MSMEs among the youth. • Enacting and enforcing laws for use of sustainable renewable energy and low-carbon practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnerships with the private sector to promote technology transfer • Establish Small scale mining factories to create employment, reduce waste and enhance productivity • Introduce new, cleaner technologies for low energy mining • Establish an online process for sharing Information and communicating ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure funding from, GEF, GCF, FCPF, AFDB/CBN schemes for a green economy & other sources to support green jobs in the agricultural sector • Seek funding through credit facilities to provide financial services to the local investors • Provide the needed funding to implement the polluter pays principle • Introduce incentives and credit facilities for private enterprises • Enable and regulate Public-Private-Partnership to deliver public goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate entrepreneurship training at all levels of the education system • Develop and implement mining training for use of domestic skills and resources • Develop local capacities in mining

Annex 3:

AGENCIES OF CROSS RIVER STATE THAT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE GREEN ECONOMY FRAMEWORK

State Planning Commission: SPC is a creation of the Laws of Cross River State. It is the apex planning and advisory body for formulating State vision, strategies, periodic plans and policies for development.

Cross River State Forestry Commission: The Forestry Commission was established by Law to make provisions for the establishment of the State Forestry Commission; and for the purposes of providing sustainable management of the forest and wildlife resources, preservation and protection of the ecosystem in Cross River State and other matters connected therewith.

Cross River State Agricultural Development Programme (CR-ADP): The mandate of CRADP is to train and encourage farmers/farmers' associations to adopt appropriate proven improved agricultural technologies to enhance productivity through the value chain and link farmers to recognized agro-input dealers and sources of credit.

Ministry of Culture & Tourism Development: The Ministry of Culture and Tourism ("the Ministry") was established in November 2015 by the State Government to, amongst others sustain and expand her footprints in the culture & tourism industry and consolidate same in global tourism network. The Ministry has the responsibility to oversee, harmonize and harness the huge tourism and cultural potentials which adorns the landscape of the State. Its initial focus is to give direction to the tourism aspiration of the government through policy setting and regulation.

Ministry of Environment: The Ministry of Environment was established in 2000, with the responsibility of promoting the attainment of low carbon economy and stabilizing the State Ecological System and reducing vulnerability to environmental degradation. The mission of the Ministry is to sustain a state of clean & green cities and serve as a reference point in Environmental standards and practices in Nigeria with a view to promoting public health and socio-economic benefits to all and sundry.

Waste Management Agency: To keep Cross River State clean and green through evacuation, disposal enlightenment, Education and maintenance of dump sites for a healthy and safe environment

Ministry of Climate Change and Forestry: The Ministry of Climate Change and Forestry was created in 2015. The MDA vision therefore highlights that if the forest and climate is sustainably managed the well-being and prosperity of Cross River residents will be enhanced.

Ministry of Women Affairs: To mainstream gender and human rights perspectives across sectors at all levels for the attainments of gender equity and equality as well as ensure holistic development of women and children in the state

Department of Civil Society & NGOs: The Department of Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations was created in March 2012 basically to support and evoke the stimulation of Civil

Society and NGOs to effectively contribute to Government Policies and Programmes and participate in the State Development Agenda

Calabar Urban Development Authority: Calabar Urban Development Authority has the responsibilities of refuse collection and evacuation, sweeping of the streets and roadways, mowing of grasses in public parks, open spaces and roadway verges. The authority also, plant ornamental trees and shrubs along the city streets and highways.

Ministry of Youth: The mandate of the Ministry as approved is “To formulate and implement policies and programmes for the total development of the youths of Cross River State with a view to enhancing their self-reliance, empowerment, patriotism, good citizenship as well as positively re-orientating the value system of our society”.

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Social Welfare: The mobilization of conditional Grants from Debt Relief Gains (DRGs) to the state with a detailed M&E mechanism has a way of monitor SDGs projects/programmes.

State Electrification Agency: The Cross-River State Electrification Agency was established by Law No. 18 of 2007 to install, maintain and operate electricity undertakings and render electricity services to consumers and for matters related therewith. More so, The State through its Ministry of Power is committed to the expansion of power generation and distribution programs, as a well-orchestrated foray to increase generating capacity and availability of power to consumers in the state, to complement the Federal Government’s effort.

Ministry of Finance: “To Manage the State Government Finances and Co-ordinate Revenue Collection, Accounting as well as Management of the State Government’s Investment”.

Department of Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation: To prepare credible Budgets for the State, and monitoring the implementation of the Budgets for optimal output and outcomes.

Ministry of Local Government Affairs: To facilitate the achievement of Local Government Developmental Programmes, monitor their activities, act as a liaison between Local Government Council and State Government with a View to ensure efficient and effective administration, develop and implement training programmes for the Political Office Holders in the Local Government.

Ministry of International Development Cooperation: The Department of International Development Cooperation (DIDC) which is now upgraded to the Ministry of International Development Cooperation (MIDC) was created as a Department of International Donor Support (DIDS) in February 2009 from the State Planning Commission and assigned the principal mandate of coordinating Donor Assisted Programme and Projects to achieve a more coordinated approach to Donor interventions in the state.

Ministry of Agriculture: To initiate Agricultural policies for the state and Implement policies for sustainable food production and natural resources utilization.

Annex 4:

Potential Economic Projects Consistent with a Green Economy

AGRICULTURE

Potential Investment Indicators	Reference LGAs
Farming	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Oil Mill (Small Scale Industries)	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Availability of agricultural farm produce like Yam, Cassava, Rice, Cocoa, Oil Palm, etc.	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Rearing of Animals like Goats, Pigs, Sheep, Poultry, etc.	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Vast Land for Farming	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Rich and Fertile Land for Farming	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Vast Land mass for agricultural production (Rice farming, Cassava, Oil	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Vast arable landmass	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Fertile land	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Good soil for farming (cocoa, Cassava, plantain, yam, banana, palm tree, etc.	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Cocoa	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Oil palm	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Banana	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Plantain	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Cassava	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Good soil	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Bush mango	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Yam	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Melon	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Pineapple	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Good environment	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Commercial farming, e.g. cocoa, maize, plantain/banana, pineapple, oil palm.	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Fertile land	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Swamp areas, e.g. planting of rice	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala

Vegetable	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Livestock	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Swamps for rice farming, cocoa farming, yam farming and cassava.	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Agriculture—cassava, yam, rice, palm tree, fish farming, poultry farming.	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Farming e.g. forestry, aquaculture	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Processing and marketing of agro-raw products/materials	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Storage of processed goods (palm oil and ground nuts)	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Vegetable Oil Processing	Obudu, Obanliku
Banana	Obudu, Obanliku
Cocoa	Obudu, Obanliku
Groundnut	Obudu, Obanliku
Cassava	Obudu, Obanliku
Bees	Obudu, Obanliku
Fertile land for agricultural activities e.g. yam, cassava, groundnut, etc.	Obudu, Obanliku
Agriculture (like cassava farming, rice farming, groundnut farming, bee farming, and fish farming, etc.)	Obudu, Obanliku
Cocoa, plantain, oil palm, vegetable and maize	Obudu, Obanliku
Irrigation	Obudu, Obanliku
Cassava production	Obudu, Obanliku
Cassava processing	Obudu, Obanliku
Rice cultivation	Obudu, Obanliku
Bee keeping	Obudu, Obanliku
Yam production	Obudu, Obanliku
Cocoa production	Obudu, Obanliku
Groundnut and palm oil milling	Obudu, Obanliku
Un-utilization of arable land	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Vegetation	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Cash Crops, e.g., rubber, cocoa, palm trees, cassava, plantain, etc.	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar

Available land for farming	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Agriculture	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Cassava, plantain, palm fruits, cocoa, etc.	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Agricultural activities like poultry, goat keeping, fish farming, crop farming, and hunting	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Available land for establishment of cottage industries for agro processing	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Farming	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Livestock keeping	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar
Oil palm	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Cassava farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Vegetable farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Plantain farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Piggery farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Farming/ poultry/fishing	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Availability of fertile land for agricultural crops	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Vast agricultural land for planting	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Fertile land for Agriculture	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Fertile land for farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Good oil palm varieties	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Palm oil	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Cocoa	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South

FISHERIES

Potential Investment Indicators	Reference LGAs
Fishing	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Fish Farming	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Rivers for fishing	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Rivers for fishing	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Swarm	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Aqua-culture	Ikom, Boki, Etung

Water resources—lakes and ponds	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Swamp areas	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Availability of Rivers	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Swamps	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
River- fish, transport, irrigation, washing, drinking	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Water availability (e.g. rivers, streams to promote irrigation)	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Aquaculture	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Water or stream	Obudu, Obanliku
Fish farming	Obudu, Obanliku
Swampy area	Obudu, Obanliku
Fishing	Obudu, Obanliku
Rivers and Aquaculture	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Swamp	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Available River and creeks for fishing	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Fish farming	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Fish farming	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Rivers for fishing	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Water resources (fishes, shrimps, etc.)	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Fishing opportunities	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Fishing	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South

FORESTRY

Potential Investment Indicators	Reference LGAs
Vast Forests for Timber and other forest products	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Vast forest endowment	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Lumbering	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Virgin Forest	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Good forest to get snails, afang, hotleaf, mushroom, etc., for selling to generate income	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Forestry	Ikom, Boki, Etung

Forest resources	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Available forest resources	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Forest resources	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Forest resources	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Forest-Timber, vegetable, natural food, fruits, bush meat	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Availability of natural vegetation (e.g. forest)	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Forestry/Tourism	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Virgin forest	Obudu, Obanliku
Forest/timber	Obudu, Obanliku
Available forest	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Logging	Biase, Akamkpa, Calabar MC
Forest Conservation/wildlife	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Potential Investment Indicators	Reference LGAs
Waterfalls for Hydro power generation	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Steady sunlight	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Wind erosion	Bekwara, Ogoja, Yala
Favorable climatic conditions	Obudu, Obanliku
Mountains, rocks of different types	Obudu, Obanliku
Renewable energy (wind, sunlight)	Obudu, Obanliku
Wind storm	Obudu, Obanliku
Potential site for wind energy development	Bakassi, Akpabuyo, Calabar South
Mining (Evacuation of sand & stones)	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Recycling of waste will create jobs	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Cooking Gas	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Presence of Minerals Resources	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Abundance of Stones and Sand for Building	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Mineral Deposits (Sand, Gravels)	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra

High deposits of mineral resources (limestone, barite, etc.)	Yakuur, Abi, Obubra
Limestone, soil lake, Drill Ranch, Kede, Eshua	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Sand deposit, Crust Rock at Kayang and okwa	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Mineral resources, e.g. salt	Ikom, Boki, Etung
Solid mineral, e.g., Granite and sand	Ikom, Boki, Etung

Annex 5:

**A Framework for a Greener Economy in Cross River State
Inter-Ministerial Core Team—Thursday, November 5, 2015**

Exercise:

Vision: Describe what a “Greener Economy” for Cross River State would look like:

“Our Vision is that Cross River State will be a national and regional leader in supporting a green economy that improves the lives and livelihoods of citizens through the sustainable use and management of our natural resources.”

A greener economy will:

- Ensure that the natural resources of the State are maintained and sustained; natural conditions are restored where possible (e.g., forests) and improved land management will lead to increased productivity
- Support a more balanced economy with less dependence on traditional sources such as petroleum.
- Support a thriving eco-tourism industry that attracts many visitors to the region
- Create new employment opportunities, particularly for entrepreneurs and youth; will help to reduce poverty through creation of alternative livelihoods, increased husbandry
- Enhance human health through improved environmental quality (less chemicals)
- Assist in the creation of a more inclusive economy for SME’s and a better gender balance
- Provide the opportunity for greater government coordination and synergy through shared policy and open data systems (collection and sharing); and informed political decision-making through improved evidence and a more integrated approach
- Lead to better collaboration amongst the actors with an enhanced role for universities to be engaged in research and knowledge development

SWOT Analysis: Examining impacts of a green economy on CRS and what it means.



Strengths

- CRS government has significant human resources available
- Common policy interests (such as a green economy agenda) can create opportunities for harmonization and opportunities for shared political will
- People in CRS are generally supportive and acceptable of government's role
- Government staff are dedicated and committed to serving the people
- There is a wealth of indigenous knowledge about the natural resources in the State
- There is a common interest around greening the economy amongst the various players including government, NGO's, CSO's, LGA's and development partners

Weaknesses

- Over dependence on the national government
- Poor infrastructure, limited resources including equipment
- Low literacy rate amongst staff in Government and limited technical knowledge or experience
- Large geographic area to cover including significant rural areas
- Limited ability and attention to implementation of policies and laws including enforcement and compliance; also lack of funds for investment
- High level of corruption at all levels
- Poor data collection and management systems
- Lack of opportunities for political debate and engagement with local communities (particularly around a weak customary system)
- Lack of integrated policy on natural resource management (as a foundation)

Threats

- A consumer's economy with significant imports from the outside particularly finished goods with little secondary processing within CRS
- Good education levels but limited contribution back into society with significant out-migration of youth
- Lack of infrastructure limits engagement
- Significant dependence of people from local communities on use of natural resource base for livelihoods with uncontrolled exploitation of resource base (including limited implementation of laws and policies)
- Low level awareness of amongst public on sustainable management practices
- Affected by external activities such as climate change, pollution, etc. that have a direct impact on resources such as forests, agriculture
- Decision-making also happens from outside of CRS

Opportunities

- Able to leapfrog with new/existing technologies, information and best practices targeting a significant population of youth that are technology inclined
- Abundant natural resources, incredible biodiversity and a conducive climate (through five climatic zones) to support a green economy (best positioned in Nigeria and region)

- Natural environment that is well positioned to support environmental programming (carbon sequestration by example)
- CRS is renowned for being able to pilot new initiatives and approaches (e.g., UNREDD)
- Other related initiatives in the State with complementary programs, messages and possible synergies
- A strong peaceful people, culture and environment with a large youth population



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